4. The injection fluid is to be locally produced water. It is expected that the source water will predominantly be from the Artesia, Bone Spring, and Morrow formations. Attached are produced water sample analyses taken from the closest wells that feature samples from the Artesia, Bone Spring, Delaware, Morrow, Queen, San Andreas, Seven Rivers, Wolfcamp, and Yeso.

5. The disposal interval is non-productive. No water samples are available from the surrounding area.

VIII. Geological Data

Devonian Formation Lithology:

The Devonian formation is a dolomitic ramp carbonate that occurs below the Woodford shale and above the Fusselman formation. Strata found in the Devonian formation include two major groups, the Wristen Buildups and the Thirtyone Deepwater Chert, with the Wristen being more abundant. The Wristen Groups is composed of mixed limestone and dolomites with mudstone to grainstone and boundstone textures. Porosity in the Wristen group is a result of both primary and secondary development. Present are moldic, vugular, karstic (including collapse breccia) features that allow for higher porosities and permeabilities. The Thirtyone Formation contains two end-member reservoir facies, skeletal packstones/grainstones and spiculitic chert, with most of the porosity and permeability found in the coarsely crystalline cherty dolomite. These particular characteristics allow for this formation to be a tremendous Salt Water Disposal horizon.

Fusselman Formation Lithology:

The Silurian/Ordovician Fusselman Formation is stratigraphically below the Wristen Group and is above and separated from the Montoya Formation by the Sylvan Shale. The Sylvan Shale is the lower confining layer for the proposed McCrae SWD No. 1 well. Fusselman facies include a laminated skeletal wackestone in the upper part and a buildup complex in the lower part composed of ooid and bryozoan grainstones. These grainstones can also be potentially prolific zones for disposal.

Confining Layer:

In this area, the Woodford Shale is estimated to occur at 12,013’ at a thickness of 81’ to the top the Devonian. The low permeability of the Woodford Shale lends itself to acting as a good confining layer above the injection interval.