STATE 232 RELEASE

UYRRH-240621-NOR000

RELEASE DISCOVERY

The State 23 tank is located on New Mexico State Section 28, T20N, R9W, McKinley County. It is a 300 bbl oil and water production tank which is utilized for plugging operations on an expired NM State lease. On June 19, 2024, an oil release was discovered from the tank. On closer investigation, it was found that the tank was shot exactly 36" up from the bottom of the tank. The bullet was still lodged in the side wall of the tank however fluid was able to escape from around the penetration.

The tank is situated approximately 30 feet higher than a dirt lease road, which is adjacent to the tank, therefore the released oil flowed out the tank and down the lease road. The entire release was confined to the roadway and absorbed; there was no free oil present.

INITIAL RESPONSE

On June 19, 2024, an email was sent to Monica Kuehling with the OCD Aztec Division reporting the release. The next day, June 20, 2024 I spoke with Nelson Velez also with the OCD Aztec Division regarding how to proceed with a corrective initial response.

Since the incident occurred between June 5 and June 19, 2024 , the tank had released all the fluid from above the penetration thus not continuing to leak and there was no free oil, the only course of action determined was to begin cleanup of contaminated soil. Therefore, on June 26, 2024, 60 cubic yards of contaminated soil were stockpiled on a 40' x40' designated area, located 20' from the lease road in which the oil accumulated. A dirt beam was placed at the end of the release to prevent migration of the contaminated soil. On July 11, 2024 an additional 150 cubic yards of contaminated dirt were added to the stock pile. And on July 17, 2024 another 10 cubic yards of contaminated soil was added. At this point in time 95% of the release had been moved to the stock.

On July 24, 2024 minor cleanup around the tank was schedule. Upon arrival, it was observed that approximately another ½ barrel had leaked from the tank, with a small amount of oil still flowing from a perfectly round hole in the tank. It appeared that someone drilled out the bullet lodged in the side of the tank with a 3/8" drill bit. The oil flow was stopped with a 3/8' bolt and rubber washer screwed into the hole.

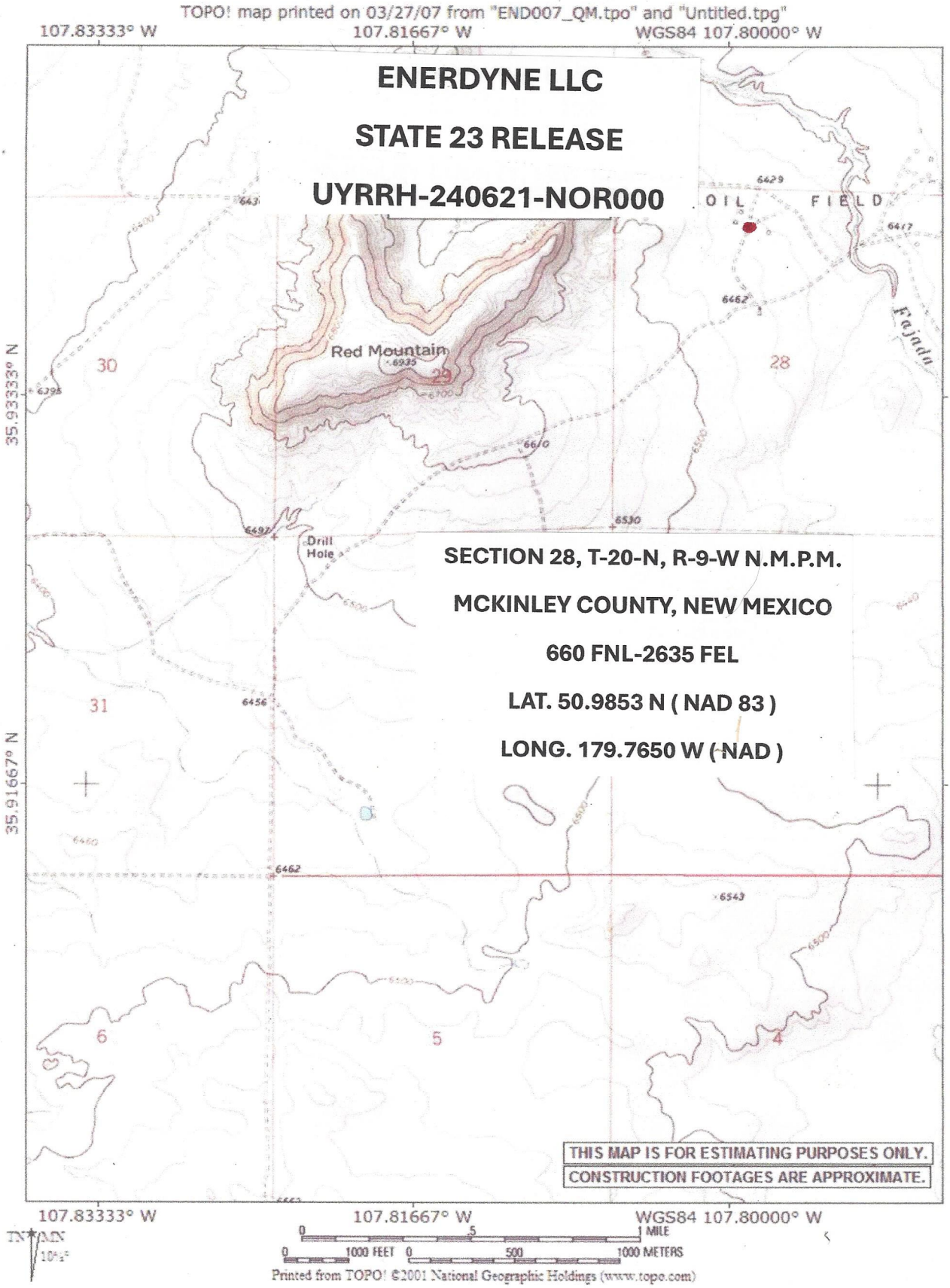
After the hole was temporarily dealt with, the new oil release was hauled to the stockpile.

At this time, there is 240 cubic feet of contaminated soil stockpiled. The entire release, 140 bbls., was crude oil. No produced water was released; however, it is fresh water. The oil is produced from

a shallow water drive sandstone of the Menefee Formation, which outcrops continually on Chaco Slope in this area. Thus, there is no natural gas, or condensate associated with oil production.

The release was confined to within the roadways and absorbed entirely by the sandy-shaly topsoil.

There was no danger to human or animal health as well as natural vetgetation.


TOPO! map printed on 03/27/07 from "END007_QM.tpo" and "Untitled.tpg"
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107.81667° W
WGS84 107.80000° W
ENERDYNE LLC
STATE 23 RELEASE
UYRRH-240621-NOR000
OIL FIELD
Red Mountain
Drill Hole
Fajada
SECTION 28, T-20-N, R-9-W N.M.P.M.
MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
660 FNL-2635 FEL
LAT. 50.9853 N (NAD 83)
LONG. 179.7650 W (NAD)
35.93333° N
35.91667° N
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THIS MAP IS FOR ESTIMATING PURPOSES ONLY.
CONSTRUCTION FOOTAGES ARE APPROXIMATE.
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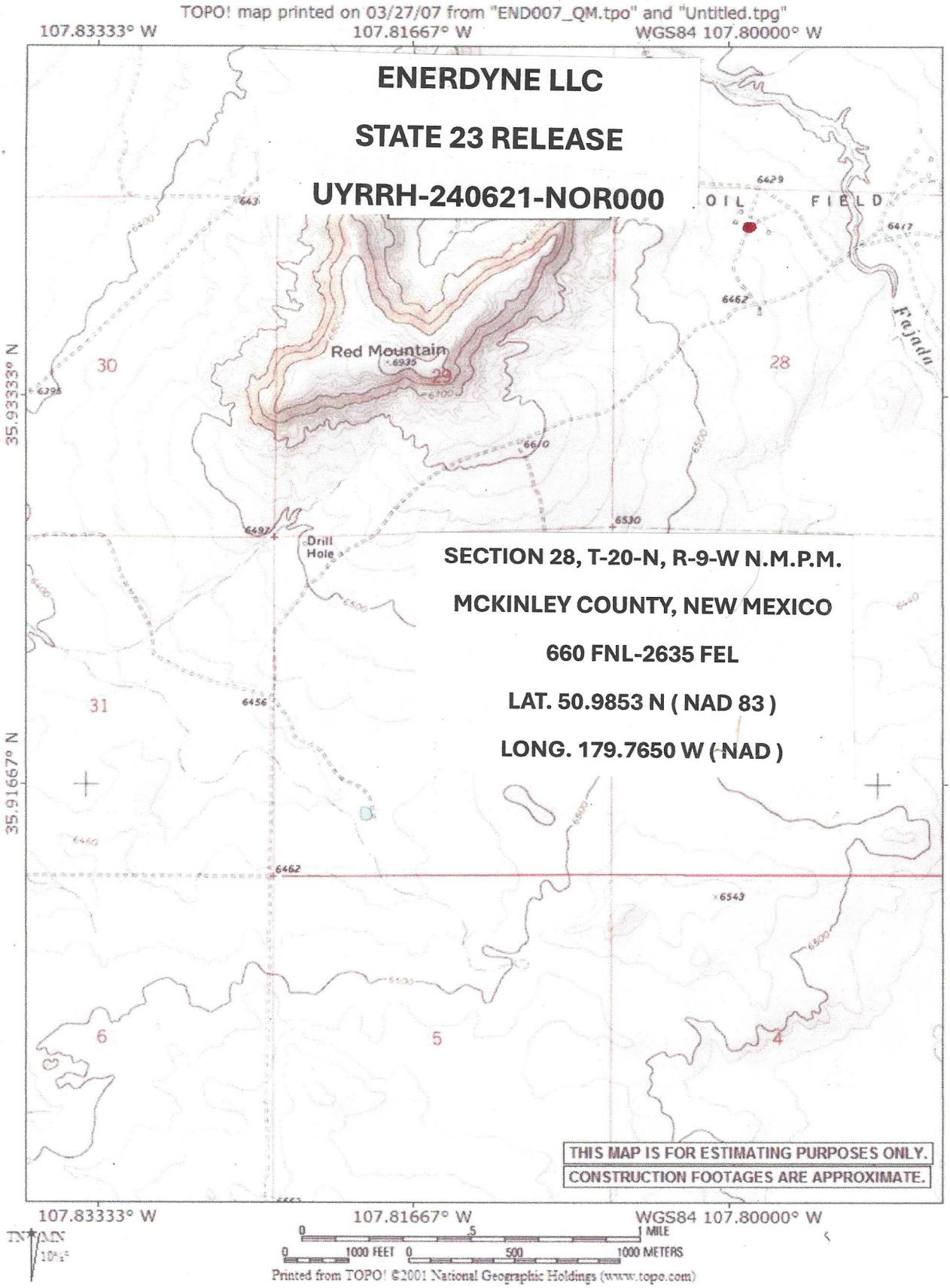
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CHACO WASH MESAVERDE

(Oil)

T. 20 N., R. 9 W., NMPM
McKinley County, New Mexico

By: Bruce A. Black
Colorado Plateau Geological Services

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting: South flank of the San Juan Basin

Surface Formations: Cretaceous, Menefee Formation

Exploration Method Leading to Discovery: Drilled on the projection of a surface anticlinal nose

Type of Trap: Structural-stratigraphic

Producing Formation: Cretaceous, Menefee Formation

Gross Thickness and Lithology of Reservoir Rocks: 10 feet of fluvial channel sandstone

Geometry of Reservoir Rocks: Lenticular channel

Other Significant Shows: None

Oldest Stratigraphic Horizon Penetrated: 1,583 feet, Menefee Formation (no shows)

DISCOVERY WELL

Name: Scanlon-Shepard No. 3 SFP (Oil was originally found in the pool in 1934, but available records do not show name of well or specific date.)

Location: SE SE sec. 21, T. 20 N., R. 9 W.

Elevation (KB): 6,423 feet

Date of Completion: September 18, 1961

Total Depth: 320 feet

Production Casing: 4½" at 314 feet

Perforations: None, completed open hole

Stimulation: 1 barrel mud acid

Initial Potential: Pump 17 BOD

Bottom Hole Pressure: 139 psi

DRILLING AND COMPLETION PRACTICES

Wells are drilled with natural water base mud through the pay zone; 4½" casing is set on top of the pay using a cement basket and the well is completed open-hole. Casing is cemented to surface. Rods, tubing and pump are installed. From spud to completion operations take three days. Wells are pumped with small pump jack.

RESERVOIR DATA

Productive Area:
Proved (as determined geologically): 40 acres
Unproved: 40 acres
Approved Spacing: 5 acres
No. of Producing Wells: 5
No. of Abandoned Wells: 32
No. of Dry Holes: 10

Average Net Pay: 10 feet

Porosity: 28 percent

Permeability: 344 millidarcies

Water Saturation: 50 percent

Initial Field Pressure: 140 psi

Type of Drive: Low pressure water drive

Gas Characteristics and Analysis: No methane or ethane, small amounts of propane, butane, and pentane with butane and pentane dominant

Oil Characteristics and Analysis: Oil is light brown, low sulfur, low paraffin, 46° API gravity

Associated Water Characteristics and Analysis: Fresh water

Original Gas, Oil, and Water Contact Datums: +6,075 feet

Estimated Primary Recovery: Recovery to date (January 1978) estimated at 5,000 bbls of oil

Type of Secondary Recovery: A pilot water flood was instigated in early 1974 with an invert 5 spot. The pilot demonstrated the feasibility of flooding and would be comparable with the Red Mountain flood. No flood has yet been instigated however.

Estimated Ultimate Recovery: In excess of 100,000 BO if properly flooded

Present Daily Average Production: 6 BOD

Market Outlets: Oil is trucked to Farmington by Plateau Corporation

FIELD COMMENTARY

The Chaco Wash Mesaverde oil pool is located in sections 21, 22, 27 and 28 of T. 20 N., R. 9 W., McKinley County, New Mexico. It is 50 miles north of Grants and 55 miles west of Cuba, New Mexico. The Chaco Wash oil pool was discovered in the late 1930's during the flurry of exploration drilling that followed discovery of the Red Mountain oil field a mile to the west. Forty-six degree API gravity oil was discovered at 340 feet in sandstones of the Menefee Formation. Early attempts to develop the Chaco Wash Pool were unsuccessful due primarily to lack of reservoir energy. Production from the field was very minor and sporadic until 1967 when the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company leased the area to Henry S. Birdseye.

Mr. Birdseye began orderly development of the pool in 1968 by drilling additional shallow holes to delineate the pay zone in preparation for instigating a water flood in the pool. The intended water injection well was spudded in February 1968 and encountered oil sandstone from 324 feet to 332 feet. The well was pump tested at 34 barrels of 43° API gravity oil per day and this and subsequent wells were put on primary production. The water flood plans were postponed indefinitely. Between 1968 and 1971, the field produced approximately 4,000 barrels of oil from an average of four wells with most of the oil being produced in the first two years. In June 1972, the operator was tragically killed in an aircraft crash, following which operations in the field were delegated to Colorado Plateau Geological Services, Inc. (CPGS) in 1973.

In May 1973, a single invert five-spot pilot water flood was initiated by CPGS, for the estate. This small pilot flood in-

creased production sixteen fold and demonstrated the floodability of the Chaco Wash sandstone in this area. In late 1975, CPGS obtained the leases from the Birdseye Estate.

Both the Red Mountain oil field and Chaco Wash oil pool lie along the same anticlinal axis on the Chaco Slope, on the south flank of the San Juan Basin. A major northeast-trending normal fault, downthrown to the west, probably crosses the saddle between the two areas and may have an important bearing on oil accumulations at Chaco Wash. No oil-water contact has yet been determined, and the producing area may expand to the east, north, and west.

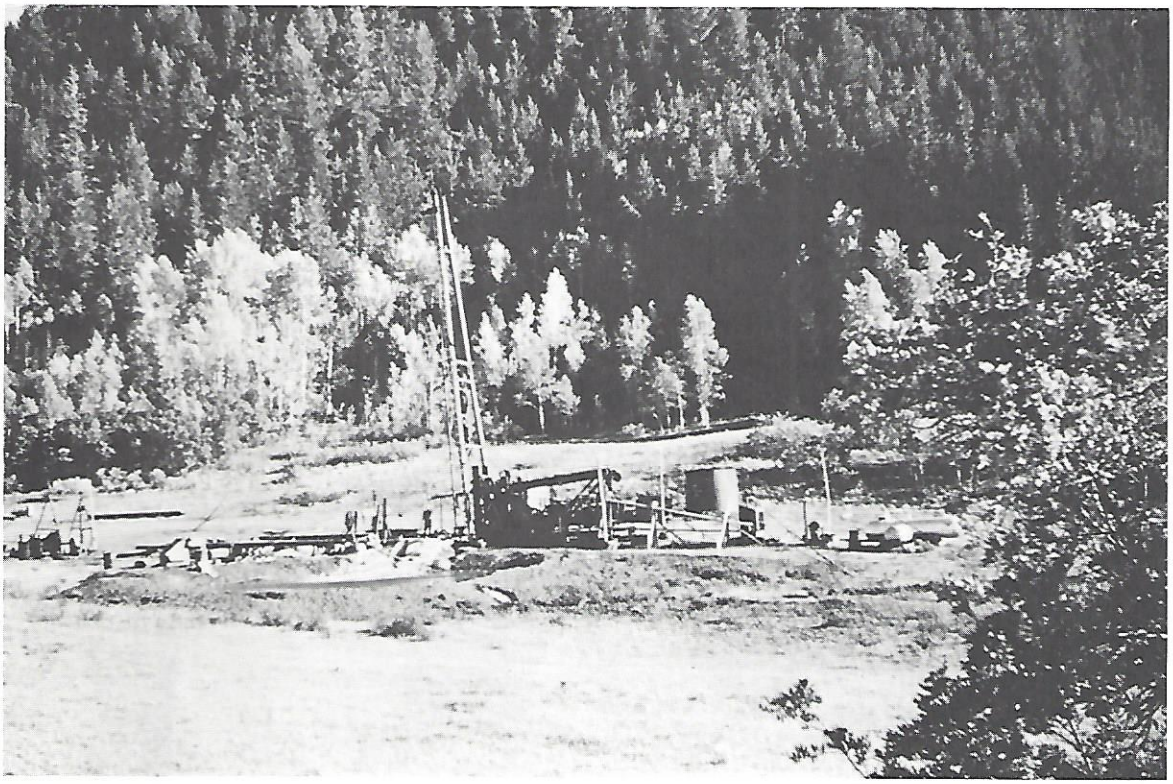
The shallow oil pay at Chaco Wash is a lenticular sandstone of the Menefee Formation, Mesaverde Group, of Upper Cretaceous age, occurring at a depth of approximately 340 feet. The Menefee Formation is a series of sandstones, shales, and coal beds deposited in a nearshore lagoonal or swamp environment. In the Chaco Wash area, it extends to a depth of about 1,600 feet. The 340-foot pay at Chaco Wash is a fluvial channel sandstone, from 9 feet to 19 feet in thickness, drapped over a structural nose.

The core analysis of 10 feet of net pay in the No. 10 well at Chaco Wash shows average porosity in excess of 28 percent, and permeability in excess of 340 millidarcies; a reservoir volume factor of 1.05 is assumed, and since the core was flushed considerably during coring, connate water saturation of 50 percent is assumed. Despite the relatively low oil saturations in the core, this well had an initial production of 34 barrels of oil per day, with no water. The reservoir factors at Chaco Wash are slightly better than those at Red Mountain, where water flooding has recovered more oil per acre than in any other flood in northwest New Mexico. Recovery from the 55-acre pilot flood at Red Mountain already exceeds 343 barrels per acre-foot, about half of the total original reserves, from an average pay thickness of 15 feet. At Chaco Wash, with an average pay thickness of 13 feet and original reserves of 701 barrels per acre-foot, a primary-plus-secondary recovery factor of 50 percent may eventually yield 4,500 barrels per acre from the 340-foot zone.

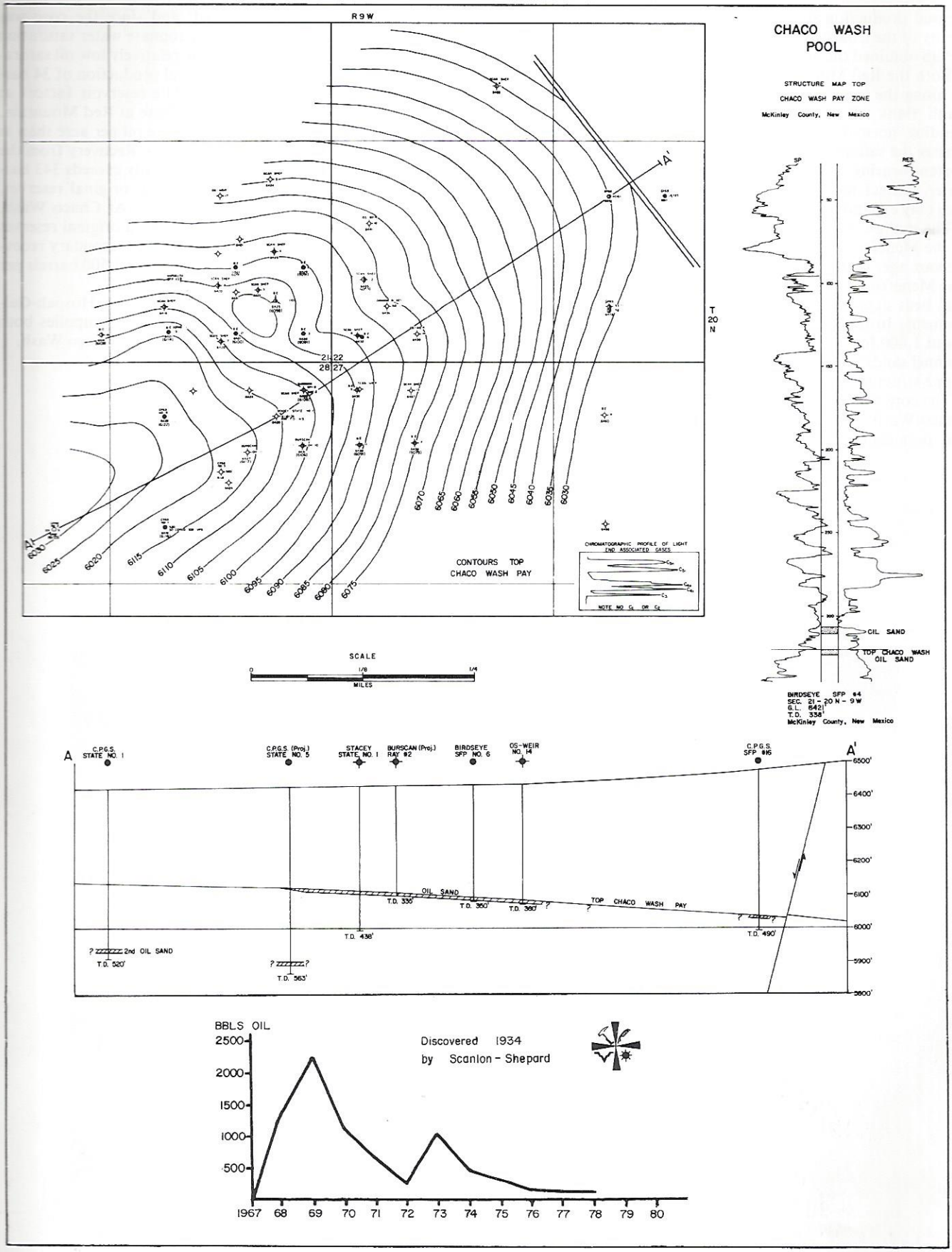
A source of artesian water from the massive Hospah-Gallup Sandstone, between 2,600 and 2,900 feet, supplies both the Red Mountain flood and the pilot flood at Chaco Wash.

REFERENCES

New Mexico Oil Conservations Commission Records.
Personal and operator's files.
Files of H. S. Birdseye (deceased).



Butler No. 2 Crowley well drilling in the East Chromo Field, Colorado in 1951. The well bottomed in metamorphic boulders at 1,710 feet. (Photo from Walt Osterhoudt)



[Four Corners Geological Society

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The tank is situated approximately 30 feet higher than a dirt lease road, which is adjacent to the tank, therefore the released oil flowed out the tank and down the lease road. The entire release was confined to the roadway and absorbed; there was no free oil present.

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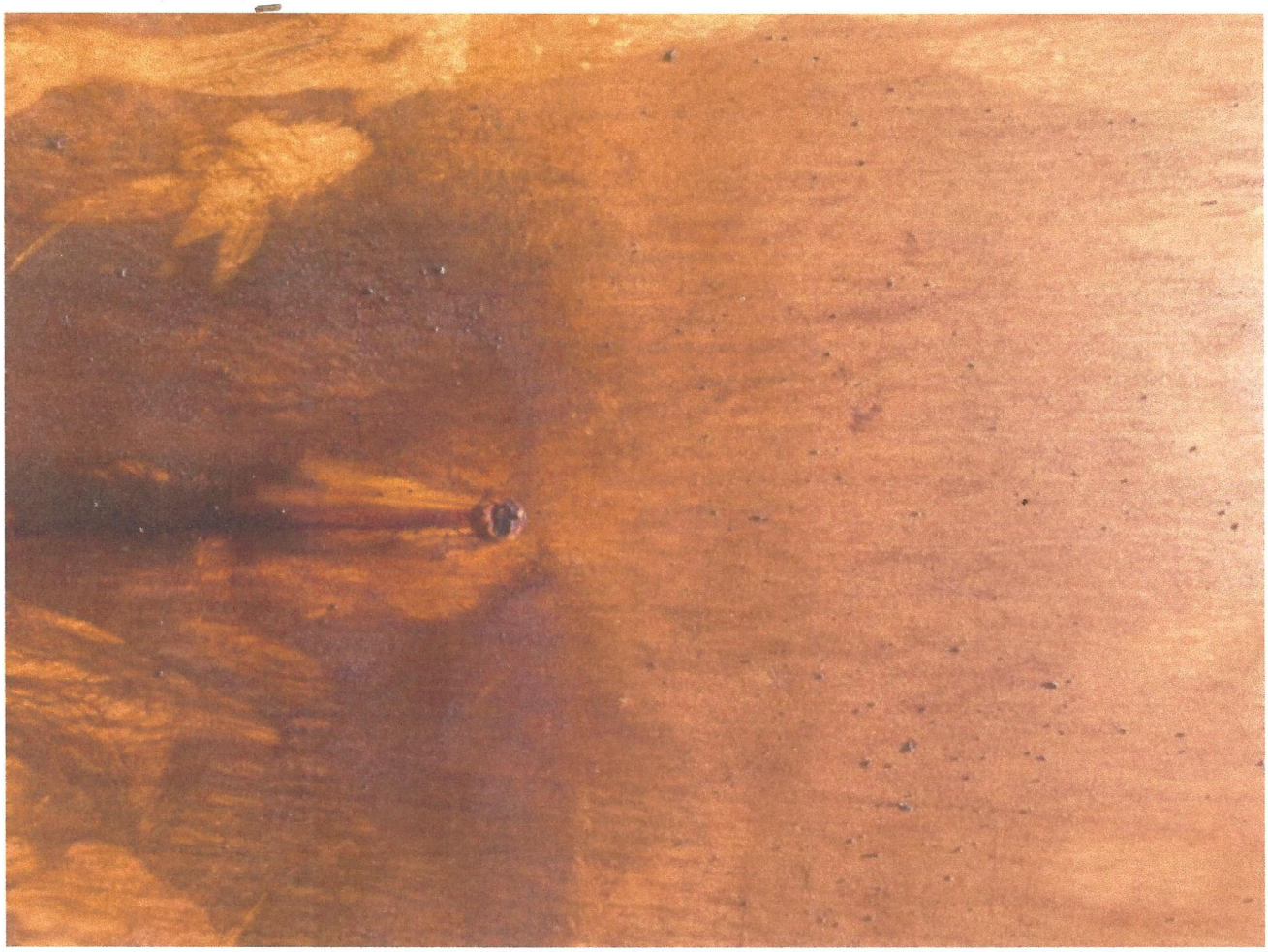

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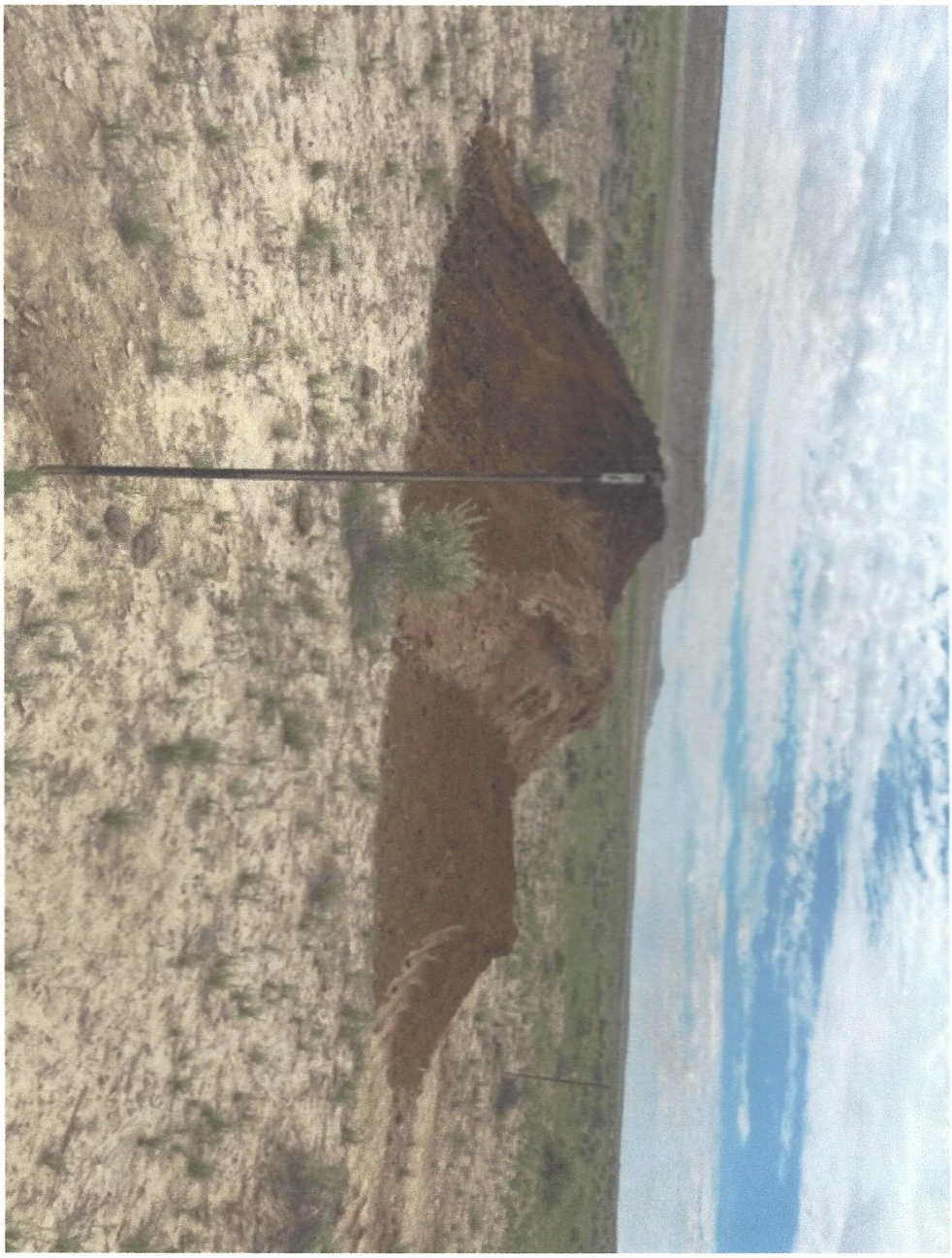

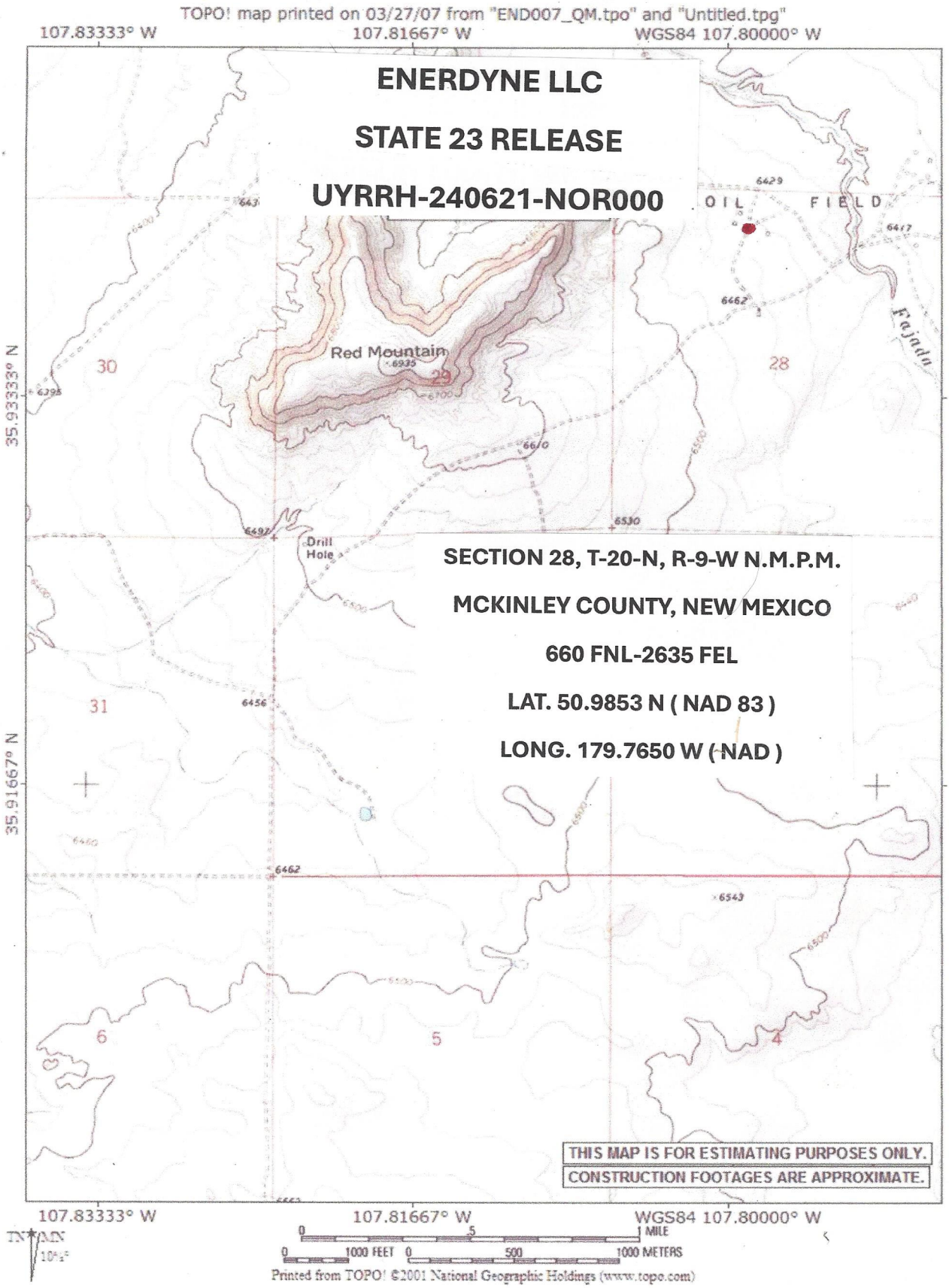
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PROPER LAND TREATMENT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCT CONTAMINATED SOILS
North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Waste Management – Underground Storage Tank Program
4201 Normandy St., 2nd Fl., Bismarck, ND 58503-1324
Telephone: 701-328-5166 ● Fax: 701-328-5200 ● Email: ndust@nd.gov
Website: https://deq.nd.gov/wm Updated 2-2021

Article 33.1-20 of the North Dakota Administrative Code regulates the operation and construction of municipal waste landfills, inert waste landfills, and industrial waste landfills. In response to numerous requests for guidance and information on proper treatment of petroleum-contaminated soils, the Department has prepared these guidelines. Petroleum-contaminated soils are not routinely allowed into municipal waste landfills. Any transport, storage, or treatment of such materials in regulated landfills or anywhere in the state must be properly coordinated and approved by the Department.

It is important to remember that land treatment activities use unlined surface soils which are subject to direct contaminant losses via air, water, or food chain; consequently, facility management has a substantial impact on both the treatment effectiveness and the potential for contamination. Improperly designed or managed land treatment units could cause various types of human health problems or environmental damage. Land treatment relies on volatilization and soil microorganisms to break down or "eat" the contaminants. Soil microorganisms, abundant in topsoil, require warmth, nutrients, moisture, and air (tillage) to actively break down oil-based contaminants. As appropriate, a culture of microorganisms and nutrients may be added to the soil to facilitate the breakdown processes.

Disposal/Treatment Practices for Petroleum-Contaminated Soils

1. Contaminated soils shall be treated only at properly operated, geologically suitable landfills as approved by the Department. (The Department maintains a list of such sites.) At their discretion, owners/operators of such landfills can refuse contaminated soil.

2. As little degradation occurs during the cold months, it is prudent to stockpile contaminated soils until the growing season. The stockpile area should be constructed to be as small as practical and to control surface water run-off and run-on.

3. A nearly level to gently sloping area of the landfill where soil will be undisturbed for several months should be selected. This can be a reclaimed area, closed area, or area yet to be landfilled. Soils need to be clayey with a topsoil layer present or topsoil added.

4. Surface water controls are necessary around storage and treatment areas. These controls must be adequate to control run-off /run-on at the site. Ditches or berms upslope of the site should divert water inflow around and away from the treatment area. Berms, ditches, or impoundments downslope at the site must be adequate to contain and store surface water run-off during heavy precipitation events. Surface water run-off must not be allowed to cause degradation of any off-site streams, rivers, lakes, etc.

5. Prepare the treatment area by tilling to a depth of six inches. Additional nutrients (fertilizer) may be required for efficient degradation. Manure can be used. Manure provides nitrogen and organic matter which enhances absorption of the waste constituents. The soil should be tested to determine any fertilizer needs.

6. Contaminated soils should be spread in a uniform layer no thicker than six inches over the area and then tilled into the prepared surface.

7. The disposal facility should plan on allowing at least a 45-day residence time for the soil to be treated at the site. Factors modifying the treatment time period area: season, soil temperature, soil fertility, soil moisture, amount of tilling, degree of contamination, and waste characteristics. Maintaining soil moisture near field capacity is important. The treatment area may require daily irrigation during dry weather.

8. The material should be tilled, at a minimum, once every two weeks until any noticeable odor is no longer present.

9. Properly land farmed materials may be included in a stockpile for use as final cover for closed portions of the landfill site, or the area could be left in-place and planted to grass to control erosion.

10. Quantities of 20 cubic yards or less containing no free liquids, received in a 4-week period and that can be spread to less than one-half inch thickness, may be landspread without tillage. Cumulative quantities in excess of this amount received in the aforementioned time period will be handled as instructed in steps 1-9.

District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720
District II
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210
Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720
District III
1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410
Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170
District IV
1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

State of New Mexico
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources
Oil Conservation Division
1220 S. St Francis Dr.
Santa Fe, NM 87505

QUESTIONS

Action 362021

QUESTIONS

Operator: ENERDYNE, LLC 12812 PIRU S.E. Albuquerque, NM 87123	OGRID: 185239
	Action Number: 362021
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	**nAPP2417353525**
Incident Name	**NAPP2417353525 STATE 23 @ 30-031-20646**
Incident Type	**Oil Release**
Incident Status	**Initial C-141 Received**
Incident Well	**[30-031-20646] STATE #023**

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	STATE 23
Date Release Discovered	06/19/2024
Surface Owner	State

Incident Details	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Incident Type	Oil Release
Did this release result in a fire or is the result of a fire	No
Did this release result in any injuries	No
Has this release reached or does it have a reasonable probability of reaching a watercourse	No
Has this release endangered or does it have a reasonable probability of endangering public health	No
Has this release substantially damaged or will it substantially damage property or the environment	No
Is this release of a volume that is or may with reasonable probability be detrimental to fresh water	No

Nature and Volume of Release	
Material(s) released, please answer all that apply below. Any calculations or specific justifications for the volumes provided should be attached to the follow-up C-141 submission.	
Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Other | Tank (Any) | Crude Oil | Released: 140 BBL | Recovered: 0 BBL | Lost: 140 BBL.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Other | Tank (Any) | Produced Water | Released: 0 BBL | Recovered: 0 BBL | Lost: 0 BBL.
Is the concentration of chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l	No
Condensate Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Other | Other (Specify) | Condensate | Released: 0 BBL | Recovered: 0 BBL | Lost: 0 BBL.
Natural Gas Vented (Mcf) Details	Cause: Other | Other (Specify) | Natural Gas Vented | Released: 0 Mcf | Recovered: 0 Mcf | Lost: 0 Mcf.
Natural Gas Flared (Mcf) Details	Cause: Other | Other (Specify) | Natural Gas Flared | Released: 0 Mcf | Recovered: 0 Mcf | Lost: 0 Mcf.
Other Released Details	Cause: Vandalism | Tank (Any) | Crude Oil | Released: 140 BBL | Recovered: 0 BBL | Lost: 140 BBL.
Are there additional details for the questions above (i.e. any answer containing Other, Specify, Unknown, and/or Fire, or any negative lost amounts)	TANK GUN SHOT BY UNKNOWN PERSON . APPROXIMATELY 36" FROM THE BOTTOM WHICH ALLOWED FLUID TO RELEASE FROM TANK

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QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: ENERDYNE, LLC 12812 PIRU S.E. Albuquerque, NM 87123	OGRID: 185239
	Action Number: 362021
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

QUESTIONS

Nature and Volume of Release (continued)	
Is this a gas only submission (i.e. only significant Mcf values reported)	**No, according to supplied volumes this does not appear to be a "gas only" report.**
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	**Yes**
Reasons why this would be considered a submission for a notification of a major release	**From paragraph A. "Major release" determine using:** **(1) an unauthorized release of a volume, excluding gases, of 25 barrels or more.**
With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.	

Initial Response	
The responsible party must undertake the following actions immediately unless they could create a safety hazard that would result in injury.	
The source of the release has been stopped	True
The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment	True
Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices	True
All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately	True
If all the actions described above have not been undertaken, explain why	*Not answered.*
Per Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 19.15.29.8 NMAC the responsible party may commence remediation immediately after discovery of a release. If remediation has begun, please prepare and attach a narrative of actions to date in the follow-up C-141 submission. If remedial efforts have been successfully completed or if the release occurred within a lined containment area (see Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC), please prepare and attach all information needed for closure evaluation in the follow-up C-141 submission.	

I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Don Hanosh Title: Managing Member Email: dhanosh426@gmail.com Date: 07/29/2024

District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720
District II
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210
Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720
District III
1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410
Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170
District IV
1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

State of New Mexico
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources
Oil Conservation Division
1220 S. St Francis Dr.
Santa Fe, NM 87505

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: ENERDYNE, LLC 12812 PIRU S.E. Albuquerque, NM 87123	OGRID: 185239
	Action Number: 362021
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 100 and 500 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Between 500 and 1000 (ft.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	None
A 100-year floodplain	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan	
Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	No
The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.	

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CONDITIONS

Action 362021

CONDITIONS

Operator: ENERDYNE, LLC 12812 PIRU S.E. Albuquerque, NM 87123	OGRID: 185239
	Action Number: 362021
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
nvelez	None	7/29/2024