

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
AND DECISION RECORD  
EA-NM-060-03-167**

**DECISION:** It is my decision to authorize the Application For Permit To Drill Or Deepen (APD), for the South Four Mile Draw "B" Federal Com. #8 gas well, submitted by McKay Oil Corporation. The provisions for the approval of the APD will include the attachment of the Roswell Field Office requirements as defined in the following exhibits; **Exhibit A** - Location Map, **Exhibit B** - Well Drilling Requirements, **Exhibit C** - Conditions of Approval, **Exhibit D** - Permanent Resource Road Requirements, and any special mitigating measures developed in the environmental assessment.

In the event the well proves to be a dry hole, or when the well is abandoned, I recommend that reclamation requirements be attached to the well abandonment, including additional requirements imperative for the complete reclamation of the disturbed areas. These actions are subject to 43 CFR 3160 regulations for Onshore Oil and Gas operations on federal lease NM-36194.

Authority for these actions is the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended. These actions will affect public lands described as:

***New Mexico Principal Meridian***

**Section 22; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , T. 6 S., R. 22 E.  
708' FSL & 2129' FEL**

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:** Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, I have determined that impacts resulting from the proposed actions are not expected to be significant and an environmental impact statement is not required.

**RATIONALE FOR DECISION:** The proposed actions would not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation. Portions of the subject lands and adjacent lands have been used for similar purposes and all present and potential uses and users have been considered.

**COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING:** The construction phase of the proposed actions and subsequent operational phases will be monitored as per regulations.

/s/Larry D. Bray

9/03/03

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**Larry D. Bray, Assistant Field Manager,  
Lands and Minerals**

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**Date**

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

EA# NM-060-03-167

**WELL NAME & NO.: South Four Mile Draw "B" Federal Com. #8**  
**BLM Serial #: NM-36194**

Section 22, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., NMPM,  
708' FSL & 2129' FEL, Unit Letter O

Chaves County, New Mexico

**OPERATOR: McKay Oil Corporation**

**ACTION:** Application for Permit to Drill

**SURFACE/MINERAL ESTATE:** Federal Minerals/Private Surface

## **I. Introduction**

### A. Need for the Proposed Action:

McKay Oil Corporation proposes to drill and complete a natural gas well at the location described above. The proposed action is needed to develop the mineral lease. If completed as proposed, the well would be produced under a communitization agreement that would include a portion of the lease.

### B. Conformance with Land Use Plan:

Oil and gas lease development is in conformance with the Roswell Approved Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision, October 1997.

### C. Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, or other Plans:

The proposed action does not conflict with any known State or local planning, ordinance or zoning.

## **II. Proposed Action and Alternatives**

### A. Proposed Action:

McKay Oil Corporation submitted an Application for Permit to Drill on 8/19/03, to drill the South Four Mile Draw "B" Federal Com. #8 gas well. The well was originally approved on 9/26/93 (rig collapsed over hole) and the dry hole marker was placed 11/22/02.

The proposed action would include: **The well pad and access road are still intact and will be used again as built.**

1. The proposed road is approximately **XXXX** feet in length, beginning from the Stargrass County road to the proposed well pad. Of the **XXXX** feet, all is existing road and no new access road will be construction (originally 75 feet of new road was constructed) , and about **XXXXX** feet of road would cross public lands. The road would have a driving surface (travelway) of 14 feet, with a maximum 30-foot wide surface disturbance area for the road construction. The proposed access road would be constructed and maintained in accordance with the New Mexico Road Policy. **No road right-of-way**

**is required.**

The access road that was constructed would begin from an existing road and would access the northeast corner of the proposed well pad. All other existing access roads would be maintained in as good or better condition than were existing at the commencement of operations.

2. The construction of the proposed well pad would be 250 feet long by 200 feet wide. The construction of the reserve pit would be about 50 feet by 100 feet and dug 4 feet below ground level. The reserve pit would be located on the **east** side of the well pad. Standard oilfield construction equipment consisting of; track-type tractors, motor graders, dump trucks, and water trucks would be used to construct the access road and well pad. A rotary drilling rig would be used to drill the well to a depth of 3,000 feet. Associated production facilities (e.g., pipeline, separator, storage tanks, etc.) would be installed during the production phase of this well. Topsoil would be stockpiled for future use over the disturbed areas.

3. Surfacing material (caliche/gravel) needed for the renovating the access road and/or well pad could be obtained by the operator from a private pit.

**B. Alternatives:**

1. Relocate the Proposed Action:

The well location is determined on the basis of subsurface geologic formation and to some extent, by spacing regulations imposed by the New Mexico Oil Conservation District II. No other alternative location would have significantly fewer impacts than, or have a clear advantage over, the proposed location. Therefore, the alternative of changing the location involved in this action is not analyzed further in this EA.

2. No Action:

Under this alternative, the application would be rejected. None of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed action or alternate location would occur. Additionally, economic benefits of the proposed action would not be realized, and the existing environment, including the developments in place, would remain unchanged.

**III. Description of the Affected Environment**

**A. General Setting:**

The proposed access road and well pad are located on federal minerals and private surface, about 35 miles **NW**, of Roswell, N.M.. Historical and present use of the subject lands have been limited to livestock grazing and energy development.

**B. Rights of Record:**

An inspection of the Master Title Plats and other Bureau records revealed the following title information pertaining to valid existing prior rights on the subject lands:

- Oil and gas leases: NM-36194 - covers lease actions.
- No federally administered rights-of-way would be affected in the project area.
- No mining claims are recorded within Sec. 22, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., NMPM.

C. Affected Resources:

The following critical resources have been evaluated and are either not present or are not affected by the proposed action or the alternatives in this EA:

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's)  
 Cultural Resources (97-R-016-A & B)  
 Farmlands, Prime/Unique  
 Floodplains  
 Native American Religious Concerns  
 Wastes, Hazardous/Solid  
 Wetlands and Riparian Zones  
 Wild & Scenic Rivers  
 Wilderness

1. Air Quality:

The area of the proposed action is considered a Class II air quality area. A Class II area allows moderate amounts air quality degradation. The primary sources of air pollution are dust from blowing wind on disturbed or exposed soils and exhaust emissions from motorized equipment.

2. Soils:

**INSERT DESCRIPTION - Mike McGee**

3. Vegetation: **[PICK ONE OR ALL THAT APPLY]**

GRASSLAND COMMUNITY

This lease is within the grassland vegetative community as identified in the Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community. The distinguishing feature for the grassland community is that grass species typically comprises 75% or more of the potential plant community. Short-grass, mid-grass, and tall-grass species may be found within this community. The community also includes shrub, half-shrub, and forb species. The percentages of grasses, forbs, and shrubs actually found at a particular location will vary with recent weather factors and past resource uses.

SHINNERY-OAK DUNE

This lease is within the shinnery-oak dune vegetative community as identified in the Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community. The primary features in the shinnery oak dune (SOD) community are topography influenced by aeolian and alluvial sedimentation on upland plains forming hummocks, dunes, sand ridges and swales and the presence of shinnery oak. The topography is gently sloping and undulating sandy plains, with moderate to very steep hummocky dunes of up to

ten feet and more in height scattered throughout the area. Some of the dunes are stabilized with vegetation, while a number of them are unstable and shifting. Dune blowouts with shinnery oak and bluestem, either isolated or in dune complexes are common in this community. Dominant grasses include sand bluestem, little bluestem, and three-awn.

#### MIXED DESERT SHRUB

This lease is within the mixed desert shrub vegetative community as identified in the Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community. The mixed desert shrub community is primarily made up of desert grasses, shrubs and cacti. The predominant shrub species include creosote, mesquite, tarbush, saltbush, little leaf sumac, and sage. Common cacti encountered are claret cup, cholla, prickly pear, and eagle claw. Forbs include plantain, globe mallow, and buckwheat. Grasses include fluffgrass, sideoats grama, black grama, dropseed, and galleta.

#### DRAINAGES, DRAWS AND CANYONS

This lease is within the drainages, draws and canyons vegetative community as identified in the Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community. The DDC community is comprised of the major drainages crossing the landscape. Vegetation within the large drainages support scattered cottonwood, saltcedar and mesquite. The breaks support characteristic mixed-desert-shrub species such as indigo bush, yucca, fourwing saltbush and mesquite.

#### PINYON/JUNIPER

This lease is within the pinyon/juniper vegetative community as identified in the Roswell Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community. The pinyon/juniper community is dominated by one-seed juniper, pinyon pine and alligator juniper. The shrubby understory includes way-leaf oak, little leaf sumac, mountain mahogany, algerita, and four-wing saltbush. Forbs and grasses are represented by such species as wild buckwheat, sagewort, greenthread, sideoats grama, blue grama, creeping muhly, wolftail, fescue and wheatgrass.

The Ecological Site Description for the proposed well pad and access road is **[INSERT ESD]**.

#### 4. Invasive & Noxious Weeds:

There are no known populations of invasive or noxious weed species on the proposed access road and well pad.

#### **[OR USE]**

There are known populations of invasive or noxious weed species (**list species**) on the proposed access road and well pad.

Infestations of noxious weeds can have a disastrous impact on biodiversity and natural ecosystems. Noxious weeds affect native plant species by out-competing native vegetation for light, water and soil

nutrients. Noxious weeds cause estimated losses to producers \$2 to \$3 billion annually. These losses are attributed to: (1) Decreased quality of agricultural products due to high levels of competition from noxious weeds; (2) decreased quantity of agricultural products due to noxious weed infestations; and (3) costs to control and/or prevent the noxious weeds.

Further, noxious weeds can negatively affect livestock and dairy producers by making forage either unpalatable or toxic to livestock, thus decreasing livestock productivity and potentially increasing producers = feed costs and animal health care costs. Increased costs to operators are eventually borne by consumers.

Noxious weeds also affect recreational uses, and reduces realty values of both the directly influenced properties and adjacent properties.

Recent federal legislation has been enacted requiring state and county agencies to implement noxious weed control programs. Monies would be made available for these activities from the federal government, generated from the federal tax base. Therefore, all citizens and tax payers of the United States are directly affected when noxious weed control prevention is not exercised.

5. Ground Water Quality :

**John Simtiz INPUT**

6. Wildlife: **[SELECT PARAGRAPHS THAT APPLY]**

Wildlife species utilizing this area for habitat include mule deer, pronghorn antelope, coyote, fox, rabbits, kangaroo rats, pocket gophers, herptile species, as well as a variety of songbirds, dove, quail, and raptors.

No known special status species (plant/animal) or critical habitat is present within the confines of the access road and well pad.

There are no known threatened or endangered species of plant or animals within the project area. The list of federal threatened, endangered and candidate species reviewed for this EA can be found in Appendix 11 of the Roswell Approved RMP (AP11-2).

There are no designated critical habitat areas within this allotment. The swift fox is a Federal Candidate species that may occupy or utilize the area; refer to the Biological Opinion (AP11-38) in the Roswell RMP for a detailed description of the range, habitats and potential threats.

The mountain plover has been recently proposed for listing as an Endangered Species. It is associated with shortgrass and shrub-steep landscapes throughout its breeding and wintering range. Historically, on the breeding range, it occurred on nearly denuded prairie dog towns and in areas of major bison concentration. The mountain plover are considered to be strongly associated with sites of heaviest grazing pressure, to the point of excessive surface disturbance. Short vegetation, bare ground, and a flat topography are now recognized as habitat-defining characteristics at both breeding and wintering locales.

The federal candidate black-tailed prairie is also known to occur within the grassland area. However, no localized prairie dog towns are located within the actual project construction site.

7. Range: The access road and well pad are located on a BLM grazing allotment #XXXX, permitted to **NAME, MAILING ADDRESS. Range Conservationist INPUT.**

8. Visual Resources: **[SELECT PARAGRAPHS & COLOR THAT APPLY]**

The proposed actions are located within a designated VRM Class II area due to the near proximity of a federally-designated wilderness area, Bitter Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, or Bottomless Lakes State Park. The setting presents a (brownish) (olive drab) (gray green) setting due to vegetation and landform colors in winter and, in warm months, with foliage, a variegated blend of gray, olive drab, gray-green and brown color patterns.

**[OR]**

The setting presents a year-around reddish setting due to exposed landform and soil colors.

The proposed action is located in a scenic area along the Pecos River corridor/U.S. 70 corridor designated VRM Class III.

The proposed actions are located within a designated VRM Class III area, a scenic north-south oriented corridor between the Mescalero Ridge escarpment and State Road 172.

The proposed actions are located within a designated VRM Class III area, a scenic corridor located along (State Highway 249) (U.S. Highway 285) ( U.S. Highway 380) (U.S. Highway 70) (State Highway 20) (U.S. Highway 60/84) (U.S. Highway 70/380).

The setting presents a winter gray setting and in warm months, with foliage, a gray to gray-green color pattern.

**[OR]**

The setting presents a brownish setting due to vegetation and landform colors in winter and, in warm months, with foliage, a gray to gray-green color pattern.

**[OR]**

The setting presents a year-around reddish setting due to exposed landform and soil colors.

The proposed actions are located within a designated VRM Class IV area. The setting presents a winter gray setting and in warm months, with foliage, a gray to gray-green color pattern.

9. Recreation:

The area around the proposed action site is primarily used by recreational visitors engaged in (hunting) (caving) (sight seeing) (driving for pleasure) (off-highway vehicle use) and other recreational activities. Non-recreation visitors include oil and gas industrial workers and ranchers.

10. Cave/Karst:

No surface cave/karst features were observed in the immediate vicinity of the proposed actions. However, the proposed actions are located in the (*High*) **OR** (*Medium*) **OR** (*Low*) *Karst Potential Area*.

While the proposed action is located in the (*Low Potential Karst Area*) (*Medium Potential Karst Area*) (*High Potential Karst Area*), no surface cave/karst features were observed in the immediate vicinity of the proposed actions.

## 11. Minority or Low-income Populations or Communities:

The proposed actions would not affect the minority or low-income populations or communities.

## **IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

### A. Proposed Action Impacts:

The surface disturbance involved when the access road, well pad, and reserve pit were constructed would total about 1.25 acres of private surface underlying federal minerals.

#### 1. Air Quality:

Air quality would temporary be impacted with pollution from exhaust emissions, chemical odors, and dust that would be caused by the motorized equipment used to construct the access road, well pad, and by the drilling rig that will be used to drill the well. Dust dissemination would discontinue upon completion of the construction phase of the access road and well pad. Air pollution from the motorized equipment would discontinue at the completion of the drilling phase of the operations. The winds that frequent the southeastern part of New Mexico generally disperse the odors and emissions. The impacts to air quality would be greatly reduced as the construction and drilling phases are completed.

#### 2. Soils:

The construction of the access road and well pad would physically disturb about 1.25 acres of topsoil and would expose the substratum soils. The exposed soils would be susceptible to wind blowing and water erosion. Surfacing the exposed soils on the access road and well pad would minimize these impacts. Construction of the reserve pit 4 feet below ground level would impact deeper soil horizons on the well pad. The impact to the soils would be remedied upon reclamation of the well pad when the stockpiled soil that was specifically conserved to establish a seed bed is spread over the well pad and vegetation re-establishes.

Additional soil impacts associated with lease development would occur when heavy precipitation causes water erosion damage. When water saturated segment(s) on the access road become impassable, vehicles may still be driven over the road. Consequently, deep tire ruts would develop. Where impassable segments are created from deep rutting, unauthorized drive-arounds may occur outside the designated travelway of the access road. Road constructions requirements and regular maintenance would alleviate potential impacts to the access road from water erosion damage.

#### 3. Vegetation:

The construction of the access road and well pad would remove about 1.25 acres of native vegetation. If it is a producing well, reclamation would not commence until the well is a depleted producer and plugged and abandoned. Vegetation recovery on the access road and well pad would depend on the life of the well. Native vegetation would encroach on the well pad over time with only high traffic areas remaining unvegetated. If drilled as a dry hole and plugged, reclamation of the access road and well pad would immediately follow. Vegetation impacts would be short-term when the access road and well pad re-vegetate within a few years, and the reclamation of the access road and well pad are successful.

#### 4. Invasive & Noxious Weeds:

The construction of an access road and well pad may unintentionally contribute to the establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Noxious weed seeds could be carried onto the project areas by construction equipment, the drilling rig and transport vehicles. The main mechanism for seed dispersion on the roads and well pads is by equipment and vehicles that were previously used and or driven across or through noxious weed infested areas. The potential for the dissemination of invasive and noxious weed seeds may be elevated by the use of construction equipment typically contracted out to companies that may be from other geographic areas in the region. Washing and decontaminating the equipment prior to transporting the equipment onto the construction areas would minimize this impact.

Impacts by noxious weeds will be minimized due to requirements for the company to eradicate the weeds upon discovery. Multiple applications may be required to effectively control the identified populations.

#### 5. Ground Water Quality:

The use of a plastic-lined reserve pit would reduce or eliminate seepage of drilling fluid into the soil and eventually reaching groundwater. Spills or produced fluids (e.g., saltwater, oil, and/or condensate in the event of a breach, overflow, or spill from storage tanks) could result in contamination of the soils onsite, or offsite, and may potentially impact groundwater resources in the long term. The casing and cementing requirements imposed on the proposed well would reduce or eliminate the potential for groundwater contamination from drilling muds and other surface sources.

#### 6. Wildlife: **[SELECT PARAGRAPHS THAT APPLY]**

Some small wildlife species may be killed and their dens or nests destroyed during construction of the access road and well pad. The construction of the access road and well pad could cause fragmentation of wildlife habitat. The short-term negative impact to wildlife would occur during the construction phase of the operation due to noise and habitat destruction. In general, most wildlife species would become habituated to the new facilities. For other wildlife species with a low tolerance to activities, the operations on the well pad would continue to displace wildlife from the area due to ongoing disturbances such as vehicle traffic and equipment maintenance. The conditions of approval would alleviate most losses of wildlife species, such as; fencing the reserve pits, netting storage tanks, installation or other modifications of cones on separator stacks, and timing stipulations. Upon abandonment of the well, the area would revegetate and wildlife would return to previous levels.

A complete discussion on impacts to the swift fox can be found in the appendix of the Roswell RMP. No negative impacts to Black-tailed prairie dogs are anticipated. The closest colony is located approximately **XX** miles away (on private land) and is a very small with very little activity.

Surveys have been conducted in New Mexico for the mountain plover by Lawry Sager in 1995, for the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Sager, 1996). No breeding populations were found south of the 34° North Latitude, which generally follows the Chaves/DeBaca County line on the north end of the Roswell Field Office area. However, no birds were reported in either DeBaca or Chaves Countys; only one observation was reported in Lincoln County (near Lon). In addition, mountain plover surveys were conducted in 1998 at BLM selected sites by New Mexico Natural Heritage Program (DeLay & Johnson, 1998). No mountain plovers were observed at the sites. In the proposed rule to list the species, mineral development was listed as a potential threat to this species. "Roads present a direct hazard for a variety of reasons. Mountain plovers nest on nearly level ground (often near roads), adults and chicks often feed on or near roads, and roads may be used as travel corridors by mountain plovers, all of which make plovers susceptible to being killed by vehicles. Chicks and adults are vulnerable to stress caused by

human disturbance, and chicks require shading by adults to avoid heat. Because adults may abandon chicks during distraction displays, any human activity that elicits distraction displays is likely to increase the vulnerability of chicks to stress. Thus, development of oil and gas resources could adversely affect mountain plover habitat or cause the death of individuals.” However, since the area is not occupied by breeding populations, there is no impact to the young or adults at this time. Habitat may become fragmented with the development of oil and gas facilities but present development in this area is not likely to adversely impact this species.

7. Range:

There would be some minor disruption of livestock grazing in the pasture, specifically on the well pad, during the construction and drilling phase of the well. Vehicle traffic would increase in the area, which may lead to conflicts with livestock.

8. Visual Resources: **[SELECT PARAGRAPHS & COLOR THAT APPLY]**

**[VRM Class II]**

The construction of the access road and well pad would modify the existing visual features of the landscape. The use of low-profile tanks and painting structures with an approved color would reduce the visual impact of the production facilities. Until reclamation of the access road and well pad are accomplished, oil and gas operations development may dominate the view of the landscape.

The Class II objective is to retain existing landscape character. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract a casual observer's attention. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of line, form, color and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Facilities, such as condensate and produced water or oil storage tanks that rise above eight feet, would provide a geometrically strong vertical and horizontal visual contrast in form and line to the characteristic landscape and vegetation, which have flat, horizontal to slightly rolling form and line.

Under visual resource Class II, the optimum method to repeat these elements would be to remove strong vertical and horizontal contrast through use of low-profile facilities as reflected in the Roswell RMP (1997, p. AP1-4). Depending on the production nature of the well site, multiple low-profile condensate and/or oil or produced water tanks would be necessary to accommodate the project.

Through color manipulation, by painting well facilities to blend with the rolling to flat vegetative and/or landform setting with a gray-green to brownish color, the view is expected to favorably blend with the form, line, color and texture of the existing landscape. The flat color (Brush Brown) (Slate Gray) (Juniper Green [olive drab]) from the standard environmental colors also closely approximates the brownish color of the setting. All facilities, including the meter building, would be painted this color.

The construction of an access road and other ancillary facilities, other than facilities greater in height than eight feet, would slightly modify the existing area visual resources. To further implement visual goals of a Class II setting, the well pad would be designed to provide very minimum vegetative and soil disturbance and pits would not be dug, rather, steel pits, black, gray or brush brown in color, would be used. The access road, well pad, pit(s) and berm(s) would be similar to the texture and horizontal line found throughout the setting. This strategy would be generally acceptable to the various visitors and workers in this setting.

Cumulative adverse visual impacts can be avoided by gradually moving into a more appropriate vegetative/landform setting color scheme. Facilities with low-profile horizontal line and form would facilitate favorable blending as older facilities go out of production and are removed.

### **[VRM Class III]**

Facilities, such as produced water, condensate or oil storage tanks that rise above eight feet, would provide a geometrically strong vertical and horizontal visual contrast in form and line to the characteristic landscape and vegetation, which have flat, horizontal to slightly rolling form and line. The construction of an access road, well pad and other ancillary facilities, other than facilities greater in height than eight feet, would slightly modify the existing area visual resources.

The Class III objective is to: Partially retain existing landscape character. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate a casual observer's view. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Facilities, such as condensate and produced water or oil storage tanks that rise above eight feet, would provide a geometrically strong vertical and horizontal visual contrast in form and line to the characteristic landscape and vegetation, which have flat, horizontal to slightly rolling form and line.

Under visual resource Class III, the method for repeating the basic elements would be to remove strong vertical and horizontal contrast through use of low-profile facilities as reflected in the Roswell RMP (1997, p. AP1-4). Depending on the production nature of the well site, multiple low-profile condensate and/or oil or produced water tanks would be necessary to accommodate the project.

Through color manipulation, by painting well facilities to blend with the rolling to flat vegetative and/or landform setting with a gray-green to brownish color, the view is expected to favorably blend with the form, line, color and texture of the existing landscape. The flat color (Brush Brown) (Slate Gray) (Juniper Green [olive drab]) from the standard environmental colors also closely approximates the brownish color of the setting. All facilities, including the meter building, would be painted this color.

The construction of an access road and other ancillary facilities, other than facilities greater in height than eight feet, would slightly modify the existing area visual resources. To further implement visual goals of a Class III setting, the well pad and pits would be designed to reduce vegetative and soil disturbance with the pits either dug provided as steel pits, black, gray or brush brown in color. The access road, well pad, pit(s) and berm(s) would be similar to the texture and horizontal line found throughout the setting. This strategy would be generally acceptable to the various visitors and workers in this setting.

Cumulative adverse visual impacts can be avoided by gradually moving into a more appropriate vegetative/landform setting color scheme. Facilities with low-profile horizontal line and form would facilitate favorable blending as older facilities go out of production and are removed.

### **[VRM Class IV]**

Facilities, such as condensate and produced water or oil storage tanks that rise above eight feet, would provide a geometrically strong vertical and horizontal visual contrast in form and line to the characteristic landscape and vegetation, which have flat, horizontal to slightly rolling form and line. The construction

of an access road, well pad and other ancillary facilities, would slightly modify the existing area visual resources. The proposed action is located in an area designated VRM Class IV.

The objective of Class IV is to: "Provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing landscape character...Every attempt, however, should be made to reduce or eliminate activity impacts through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic landscape elements."

Through color manipulation, by painting well facilities to blend with the rolling to flat vegetative and/or landform setting with a gray-green to brownish color, the view is expected to favorably blend with the form, line, color and texture of the existing landscape. The flat color (Brush Brown) (Slate Gray) (Juniper Green [olive drab]) from the standard environmental colors also closely approximates the brownish color of the setting. All facilities, including the meter building, would be painted this color.

Cumulative adverse visual impacts can be avoided by gradually moving into a more appropriate vegetative/landform setting color scheme.

9. Recreation: **(USE ONE OF THE LISTED RECREATION BULLET'S)**

**[Bullet # 1. SMALL TRACTS OF PUBLIC LANDS WITHOUT PUBLIC ACCESS]:**

Oil and gas activities would have little or no affect on the recreation al opportunities, since the recreating public has no legal or physical access to this parcel of public lands. Recreation opportunities that could occur in this area are limited or non-existent due to land patterns.

**[Bullet # 2. ISOLATED TRACTS OF PULBIC LAND, THAT GENERALLY HAVE ACCESS THROUGH STATE LANDS OR COUNTY OR STATE ROADS]:**

Oil and gas activities would have little or no affect on the recreation al opportunities in this area. Recreation activities could occur within this area and are limited to access from state or county roads or through state lands.

**[Bullet # 3. LARGE TRACTS OF PUBLIC LAND WITH PUBLIC ACCESS]:**

Oil and gas activities would have little or no affect on recreational opportunities within this area. Large blocks of pubic land would allow recreationist to use pubic land and avoid the oil and gas facilities within the area.

10. Cave/Karst:

There would be no impact to known cave entrances, or karst features within the areas of the proposed actions. The proposed action is located in a low karst potential area.

**[OR]**

The proposed action is located in the (Medium) **OR** (*High*) *Karst Potential Area*, and the potential of adverse impact to known cave entrances or karst features is present within the project area.

**[OR]**

While the proposed action is located in the (*Low Potential Karst Area*) (*Medium Potential Karst Area*)

(*High Potential Karst Area*), no surface cave/karst features were observed in the immediate vicinity of the proposed actions.

11. Minority or Low-income Populations or Communities:

The proposed actions would not impact the minority or low-income populations or communities.

B. Alternatives:

1. Relocation Alternative:

The alternative of changing the location involved in this action was not analyzed further because no other alternative location would have significantly fewer impacts than, or have a clear advantage over, the proposed location.

2. No Action Alternative:

The no action alternative would constitute denial of the application. This alternative would have no consequential results from the identified environmental impacts. There would, however, be an adverse economic impact to the applicant through the denial of the lessee's right to develop the mineral reserves or through increased costs of accessing those mineral reserves through other means. There have been no significant or unmitigatable impacts identified as a result of this analysis, which would warrant selection of the no action alternative.

C. Mitigation:

The Roswell Field Office; Well Drilling Requirements (Exhibit B), Conditions of Approval (Exhibit C), Permanent Resource Road Requirements (Exhibit D), and the special requirements derived from this EA, would be applied to this proposed action to minimize the surface disturbance and conserve the surrounding landscape.

D. Cumulative Impacts:

While it is likely that there will be no significant cumulative impact from the proposed action, continued oil and gas development, and other surface-disturbing activities in this area, may potentially have negative cumulative impacts on vegetation, soil, water, livestock, wildlife, and visual resources.

**V. Consultation and Coordination**

An onsite inspection was conducted on the access road and well pad on 8/25/97. In attendance were Mr. Bill Minstead, Vice President of McKay Oil Corporation, and Richard Hill, Environmental Protection Specialist, BLM Roswell Field Office. Coordination and consultation has occurred with the applicant's agent. The comments and suggestions expressed during the onsite consultation have been incorporated into this EA.

Reviewed by:

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Irene Gonzales, Realty Specialist

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Date

# EXHIBIT B

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## WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS

OPERATORS NAME: McKay Oil Corporation LEASE NO.: NM-36194

WELL NAME & NO: South Four Mile Draw "B" Federal Com. #8

QUARTER/QUARTER & FOOTAGE: SW¼SE¼ - 708' FSL & 2129' FEL

LOCATION: Section 22, T. 6 S., R. 22 E., NMPM

COUNTY: Chaves County, New Mexico

### I. GENERAL PROVISIONS:

- A. The operator has the right of administrative review of these requirements pursuant to 43 CFR 3165.1(a).
- B. The operator shall hereafter be identified as the holder in these requirements. The Authorized Officer is the person who approves the Well Drilling Requirements.

### II. WELL PAD CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS:

- A. The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify **Richard G. Hill** at least **3** working days (72 Hours) prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad. Roswell Field Office number **(505) 627-0247**.
- B. Prior to commencing construction of the access road, well pad, or other associated developments, the holder shall provide the dirt contractor with **a copy of the approved APD signature page, a copy of the location map (EXHIBIT A), a copy of pages 1 & 2 from the Well Drilling Requirements (EXHIBIT B), and a copy of the Permanent Resource Road Requirements (EXHIBIT D)**.
- C. No stockpile of topsoil for reclamation purposes is required on the **South Four Mile Draw "B" Fedweral Com. #8** well pad. Upon reclamation of the well pad, the topsoil stockpile shall be redistributed over the disturbed areas. See Well Drilling Requirements - VI. Seeding Requirements - for reclamation of the well pad.
- D. **Reserve Pit Requirements:**
  - 1. The reserve pit shall be constructed 50' X 100' on the **East** side of the well pad.
  - 2. The reserve pit shall be constructed four (4) feet below ground level. The reserve pit shall be constructed so that at least one half of the total drilling mud volume is below ground level.

## WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS

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3. The plastic lining that is used to line the reserve pit shall be at least 9 mil in thickness and have a bursting strength of 170 PSI. Upon reclamation of the reserve pit, any exposed plastic lining shall be cut below ground level, removed, and properly disposed of before the reserve pit is backfilled.
4. The reserve pit shall be fenced on three (3) sides during drilling operations. The fourth side shall be fenced immediately upon rig release.
5. The reserve pit shall be constructed so as not to leak, break, or allow discharge of drilling muds. Under no circumstances will the reserve pit be cut to drain drilling muds on the terrain.
6. The reserve pit shall not be located in any natural drainage.
7. The reserve pit shall be equipped to deter entry by birds, bats, other wildlife, and livestock, if the reserve pit contains any oil and/or toxic fluids.
8. Drilling muds shall be properly disposed of before the reserve pit is reclaimed. Drilling muds can be allowed to evaporate in the reserve pit or be removed and transported to an authorized disposal site. The reserve pit shall be backfilled when dry.
9. Dumping of junk or trash into the reserve pit is not allowed. Junk or trash shall be removed from within the reserve pit before the reserve pit is reclaimed. **Junk or trash shall not be buried in the reserve pit.**

### E. Federal Mineral Materials Pit Requirements:

1. Caliche, gravel, or other related materials from new or existing pits on Federal mineral estate shall not be taken without prior approval from the authorized officer. Contact Jerry Dutchover at (505) 627 - 0236.
2. Payment for any Federal mineral materials that will be used to surface the access road and the well pad is required prior to removal of the mineral materials.
3. **Mineral Materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for development of the pad and access road as needed. Removal of any additional material on location must be purchased from BLM prior to removal of any material .**
  - a. **An optional mineral material pit may be constructed within the archaeologically cleared area. The mineral material removed in the process can be used for pad and access road construction. However, a mineral material sales contract must be purchased from the BLM prior to removal of any material.**

### F. Well Pad Surfacing Requirement:

The well pad shall be surfaced with 6 inches of compacted caliche, gravel, or other approved surfacing material. The well pad shall be surfaced prior to drilling operations. **See Permanent Resource Road Requirements - EXHIBIT D - requirement #4, for road surfacing.**

## G. Cave Requirements:

1. If, during any construction activities any sinkholes or cave openings are discovered, all construction activities shall immediately cease. Contact **Larry Bray** at **(505) 627-0250**.
2. The BLM Authorized Officer will, within 24 hours of notification in "A" above, conduct an on-the-ground field inspection for karst. At the field inspection the authorized field inspector will authorize or suggest mitigating measures to lessen the damage to the karst environment. A verbal order to proceed or stop the operation will be issued at that time.

**WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS**

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**III. DRILLING OPERATION REQUIREMENTS:**

**A. GENERAL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS:**

**IV. DOWN HOLE ABANDONMENT REQUIREMENTS:**

A. If the well is a dry hole and will be plugged, approval of the proposed plugging program may be obtained orally. However, oral approval must be confirmed in writing by immediately filing a Sundry Notice And Report On Wells (Form 3160-5) "**Notice of Intention to Abandon**", and submitting an original and five (5) copies to the Roswell Field Office. The report should show the total depth reached, the reason for plugging, and the proposed intervals, by depths, where plugs are to be placed, type of plug, type of plugging mud, etc..

B. If the well is not drilled, please notify the BLM so that an official release can be approved.

**V. SURFACE RECLAMATION/RESTORATION REQUIREMENTS:**

A. When the well is abandoned the "**Notice of Intention to Abandon**" (Form 3160-5) could also be used by the holder as the initial report for the surface reclamation/restoration of the access road and well pad. Upon receipt of the "NOI" the Authorized Officer shall provide the holder with the specific requirements for the reclamation/restoration of the access road and well pad.

B. **Subsequent Report Of Abandonment:** The holder shall submit a second report on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notice and Report On Wells, the original and five (5) copies to the Roswell Field Office, pertaining to the reclamation/restoration of the access road and well pad. The holder shall demonstrate that the surface reclamation/restoration requirements have been complied with. The holder shall specify that the reclamation work accomplished the restoration of the disturbed areas to as near the original surface condition the land was in prior to construction of the access road and well pad.

C. **Final Abandonment Notice:** The holder shall submit a third report on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notice and Report On Wells, the original and five (5) copies to the Roswell Field Office, that will ascertain that all surface reclamation/restoration requirements have finally been completed and that the access road and well pad are ready for final inspection. The holder shall specify that the surface has been reclaimed in accordance with federal regulations and request final approval of the access road and well pad.

D. The holder shall comply with all the surface reclamation/restoration required by the Authorized Officer pertaining to the reclamation/restoration of the access road and well pad. Liability under bond shall be retained until surface reclamation/restoration of the access road and well pad has been completed to the satisfaction of the Authorized Officer.

**VI. SEEDING REQUIREMENTS:**

A. The stockpile of topsoil shall be spread over the well pad to cultivate a seed bed. The holder shall not mix the topsoil with the reserve pit area soil. The mixing of the soils will render the conservation of the topsoil for reclamation purposes pointless, if the topsoil is contaminated with the reserve pit mud soils.

B. The reclaimed area(s) shall be seeded with the seed mixture that was determined by the Roswell Field Office for the Desired Plant Community on this well site.

- C. The same seed mixture shall be used on the reclaimed access road; See **PERMANENT RESOURCE ROAD REQUIREMENT #12.**

## WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS

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- D. The planting of the seed shall be done in accordance with the following seeding requirements:

1. **The access road and well pad shall be ripped a minimum of 16 inches deep.** The topsoil soil shall be plowed under with soil turning equipment and the plowed surface shall be disked before seeding. Seed shall be planted using a drill equipped planter with a depth regulator to ensure proper depth of planting where drilling is possible. The seed mixture shall be evenly and uniformly planted over the disturbed area. Smaller/heavier seeds have a tendency to drop to the bottom of the drill and are planted first, the holder shall take appropriate measures to ensure this does not occur. Where drilling is not possible, seed shall be broadcast and the area shall be raked or chained to cover the seed. When broadcasting the seed, the pounds per acre noted below are to be doubled.

2. The holder shall seed all the disturbed areas with the DPC seed mixture listed below. The seed mixture shall be planted in the amounts specified in pounds of pure live seed per acre, (Pounds of pure live seed per acre: pounds of seed X percent purity X percent germination = pounds pure live seed). There shall be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture.

In accordance with State law(s) the seed should be tested for purity and viability within nine (9) months prior to sell. Commercial seed shall be either certified or registered seed. The seed mixture container shall be tagged in accordance with State law(s) and the certified seed tag shall be made available for inspection by the Authorized Officer.

3. Desired Plant Community seed mixture to be planted in pounds of pure live seed per acre:

**INSERT DPC SEED MIX HERE**

**DO NOT INSERT TABS. CLEAR ALL TABS BEFORE PUTTING DPCSEED MIX IN DOCUMENT.**

**If one species is not available, increase ALL others proportionately. Certified Weed Free Seed. A minimum of 4 species is required, including 1 forb species.**

E. The recommended time to seed is from June 15<sup>th</sup> through September 15<sup>th</sup>. The optimum seeding time is in mid-July. Successive seeding should be done either late in the fall (Sept. 15<sup>th</sup> - Nov. 15<sup>th</sup>, before freeze up) or early as possible the following spring to take advantage of available ground moisture. However, the holder may seed immediately after completing surface abandonment requirements.

## WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS

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F. The seeding of the disturbed areas shall be repeated until a vegetation thicket is established on the access road and well pad. The Authorized Officer shall make the determination when the revegetation growth on the disturbed areas is satisfactory.

G. The holder shall be responsible for the establishment of vegetation on the access road and well pad. Evaluation of vegetation growth will not be made before the completion of the first growing season after seeding. The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require reseeded at a specific time if seed does not germinate after one growing season. Waiver of this requirement would be considered if diligent attempts to revegetate the disturbed areas have failed and the Authorized Officer determines that further attempts to replant the access road and well pad is futile.

**H. Contact Richard G. Hill at (505) 627-0247 to witness the seeding operations, two (2) days prior to seeding the disturbed areas.**

### VII. Invasive and Noxious Weeds Requirement:

A. The holder shall be held responsible should the establishment of noxious weeds began to grow on the access road and well pad. Evaluation of growth of the noxious weeds shall be made upon discovery. Weed control will be required on the disturbed lands resulting from this actions, which include the roads, pads and associated pipelines and on adjacent lands affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action.

B. The holder shall insure that the equipment and/or vehicles that will be used to construct the access road and/or well pad are not polluted with invasive and noxious weed seeds. Transporting of invasive and noxious weed seeds could occur if the equipment and/or vehicles were previously used in noxious weed infested areas. In order to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and the probability that the equipment and/or vehicles are carriers of noxious weed seeds from the conduct of previous projects in noxious weed infested areas, the Authorized Officer shall require that the equipment and vehicles be cleaned with either high pressure water or air prior to construction, maintenance and administration of the access roads, well pad, and resulting well.

### VIII. ON LEASE - WELL REQUIREMENTS:

A. The holder shall post signs identifying the location permitted herein with the requirements contained in Onshore Oil and Gas Order #1 and 43 CFR 3162.6.

B. The following data is required on the well sign that shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the well pad. **The communitization agreement number shall be posted on the well sign.** The sign shall be kept up with current identification and shall be legible for as long as the well is in existence:

Operator Name: McKay Oil Corporation

Well Name & No.: South Four Mile Draw "B" Federal Com. #8

Lease No.: NM-36194

Footage: 708' FSL & 2129' FEL

Location: Section 22, T. 6 S., R. 22 E.

C. UPON ABANDONMENT OF THE WELL, THE SAME INFORMATION SHALL BE INSCRIBED ON THE DRY HOLE MARKER WITH A BEADED WELD.

**WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS**

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D. The approval of the APD does not in any way imply or grant approval of any on-lease, off-lease, or off-unit action(s). It is the responsibility of the holder to obtain other approval(s) such as rights-of-way from the Roswell Field Office or other agencies, including private surface landowner(s).

E. All vehicles, including caterpillar track-type tractors, motor graders, off-highway trucks and any other type of motorized equipment that is used in the construction of the access road and well pad shall be confined to the area(s) herein approved. The drilling rig that is used to drill the well shall also be confined to the approved area(s).

F. The original dry hole marker shall be reinstalled on the original well bore, upon completion of the well and the correct inscription shall be inscribed;

Operator Name: McKay Oil Corporation  
Well Name & No.: South Four Mile Draw "B" Federal Com. #8  
Lease No.: NM-36194  
Footage: 708' FSL & 2112' FEL  
Location: Section 22, T. 6 S., R. 22 E.

**F. Containment Structure Requirement:**

1. A containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained around all storage facilities/batteries. The containment structure or earthen dike shall surround the storage facilities/batteries.
2. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed two (2) feet high around the facilities/batteries (the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed higher than the two (2) feet high minimum).
3. The perimeter of the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed substantial larger for greater holding capacity of the contents of the largest tank.
4. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed so that in case of a spill the structure can contain the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, within the containment structure or earthen dike, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

**G. Well Completion Requirement:**

If the well is completed, all areas of the well pad not necessary for operations shall be reclaimed to resemble the original contours of the surrounding terrain. Cut-and-fill slopes shall be re-contoured and reduced to a slope of 3:1 or less.

**H. Painting Requirement:**

All above-ground structures (e.g.: meter houses, tanks, above ground pipelines, and related appurtenance, etc.) not subject to safety requirements shall be painted by the holder to blend with the natural color of the landscape. The paint used shall be a color which simulates "Standard Environmental Colors" designated by the Rocky Mountain Five-State Interagency Committee. The color selected for painting all the well facilities is Slate Gray, Munsell Soil Color Chart Number 5Y 6/1.

## WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS

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### I. Fence Requirement:

The holder shall minimize disturbance to existing fences and other improvements on public lands. The holder is required to promptly repair impacted improvements to at least their former state. On private surface the holder shall contact the owner of any improvements prior to disturbing them. When necessary to pass through a fence line, the fence shall be braced on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting of the fence. No permanent gates shall be allowed unless approved by the Authorized Officer.

### J. Open-vent Exhaust Stack Requirements:

1. All open-vent exhaust stacks associated with heater-treater, separators and dehydrator units shall be modified to prevent birds and bats from entering them and to the extent practical to discourage perching and nesting.
2. New production equipment installed on federal leases after November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1993, shall have the open-vent exhaust stacks constructed to prevent the entry of birds and bats and to the extent practical, to discourage perching, and nesting.

## IX. SPECIAL REQUIREMENT(S): NONE

\*\*\*\*\* **A. Low-profile facilities no greater than eight-feet-high shall be used. If necessary, multiple tanks shall be used. Mike Bilbo check this out if it applies.**

# EXHIBIT C

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## CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

OPERATOR: McKay Oil Corporation

LEASE NO: NM-36194

WELL NAME & NO.: South Four Mile Draw "B" Federal Com. #8

LOCATION: Section 22 T. 6 S., R. 22 E., N.M.P.M.

QUARTER/QUARTER & FOOTAGE: SW¼SE¼ - 708' FSL & 2129' FEL

COUNTY: Chaves County, New Mexico

### GENERAL CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

1. The **operator** shall hereafter be identified as the **holder** in these requirements. The Authorized Officer is the person who approves the Conditions Of Approval.
2. The holder shall indemnify the United States against any liability for damage to life or property arising from occupancy or use of public lands under this authorization.
3. The holder shall have surface use approval prior to any construction work on change(s) or modification(s) to the access road and/or well pad. The holder shall submit (Form 3160-5), Sundry Notice and Report On Wells, an original plus one (1) copy to the Roswell Field Office, stating the basis for any changes to previously approved plans. Prior to any revised construction the holder shall have an approved Sundry Notice and Report On Wells or written authorization to proceed with the change in plans ratified by the Authorized Officer.

#### 4. **Weed Control:**

The holder shall be responsible for weed control on disturbed areas within the limits of the site. The holder is responsible for consultation with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policy.

#### 5. **Hazardous Substances:**

- a. The holder shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the holder shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act

Of 1976, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2601, *et. seg.*) with regard to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the project/pipeline route or on facilities authorized. (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193). Additionally,

## **CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

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any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, Section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the Authorized Officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.

b. The holder agrees to indemnify the United States against any liability arising from the release of any hazardous substances or hazardous waste (as these terms are defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, *et. seg.* or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, *et. seg.*) on this project/pipeline (unless the release or threatened release is wholly unrelated to the holder's activity on the pipeline). This agreement applies without regard to whether a release is caused by the operator, its agent, or unrelated third parties.

### **6. Undesirable Events:**

If, during any phase of the construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of the authorization, any oil or other pollutants, should be discharged, and impacting Federal lands, the control and total removal, disposal, and cleaning up of such oil or other pollutants, wherever found, shall be the responsibility of the holder, regardless of fault. Upon failure of the holder to control, dispose of, or clean up such discharge on or affecting Federal lands, or to repair all damages to Federal lands resulting therefrom, the Authorized Officer may take such measures as deemed necessary to control and cleanup the discharge and restore the area, including, where appropriate, the aquatic environment and fish and wildlife habitats, at the full expense of the holder. Such action by the Authorized Officer shall not relieve the holder of any liability or responsibility.

### **7. Archaeological, Paleontology, and Historical Sites:**

a. Any cultural and/or paleontological resource (historic or prehistoric site or object) discovered by the holder, or any person working on the holder's behalf, on public or Federal land shall be immediately reported to the Authorized Officer. The holder shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. An evaluation of the discovery will be made by the Authorized Officer to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values. The holder shall be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to the proper mitigation measures will be made by the Authorized Officer after consulting with the holder.

b. The holder is hereby obligated to comply with procedures established in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) to protect such cultural items as human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony discovered inadvertently during the course of project implementation. In the event that any of the cultural items listed above are discovered during the course of the project work, the holder shall immediately halt the disturbance and contact the BLM within 24 hours for instructions. The holder or initiator of any project shall be held responsible for protecting, evaluating, reporting, excavating, treating, and disposing of these cultural

items according to the procedures established by the BLM in consultation with Indian Tribes. Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

**CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

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**8. Sanitation:**

The holder shall be responsible for maintaining the site in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.

**9. Open-top Tanks:** Any open-top tank containing oil and/or toxic fluids shall be covered with netting or equipped to prevent birds, bats, and other wildlife from entering the open-top tank.

**10. Other:** None

# EXHIBIT D

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## PERMANENT RESOURCE ROAD REQUIREMENTS

**Operator: McKay Oil Corporation**

**BLM Serial Number: NM-36194**

**Well Name & NO.: South Four Mile Draw "B" federal Com. #8**

**Location: Section 22, T. 6 S., R. 22 E.**

**708' FSL & 2129' FEL, Chaves County, N.M.**

The holder agrees to comply with the following requirements:

### 1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

- A. The **operator** shall hereafter be identified as the **holder** in these requirements. The Authorized Officer is the person who approves the Permanent Resource Road Requirements.
- B. The holder shall minimize any disturbance to structures on public domain surface. Damages caused to any structure during road construction operations shall be promptly repaired by the holder. Functional use of any structure shall be maintained at all times. The holder shall make a documented good-faith effort to contact the owner prior to disturbing any structure.
- C. When necessary to pass through an existing fence line, the fence shall be braced on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting and the fence shall be promptly repaired to at least it's former state or to a higher standard than it was previously constructed.
- D. A professional engineer shall design the access road if the road grade exceeds 10 percent slope.

### 2. INGRESS AND EGRESS:

The access road shall be constructed to access the well pad on the **Southeast, Southwest, Northeast, Northwest**, corner of the well pad to comply with the planned access road route.

### 3. ROAD TRAVELWAY WIDTH:

The travelway of the road shall be constructed 14 feet wide. The maximum width of surface disturbance shall not exceed 30 feet of road construction. The specified travelway width is 14 feet for all road travelway surfaces unless the Authorized Officer approves a different width.

**PERMANENT RESOURCE ROAD REQUIREMENTS**

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**4. SURFACING:**

Beginning from the dedicated road, the entire length of the access road travelway shall be surfaced prior to drilling operations.

The access road travelway shall be surfaced with caliche or gravel material. If other surfacing material is used, the new type of material shall be approved by the Authorized Officer. The travelway of the road shall be surfaced with caliche material. The caliche material shall be compacted to a minimum thickness of 6 inches for the entire length of the travelway surface on the access road. The width of surfacing shall not be less than 14 feet of travelway surface. Prior to using any mineral materials from an existing federal pit, authorization must first be obtained from the Authorized Officer.

**5. CROWNING AND DITCHING:**

Crowning with materials on site and ditching on one side of the road, on the uphill side, shall be required. The road cross section shall conform to the cross section diagrams in Figure 1 (attached page 6). Where conditions dictate, ditching is required on both sides of the road. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road).

**6. DRAINAGE:**

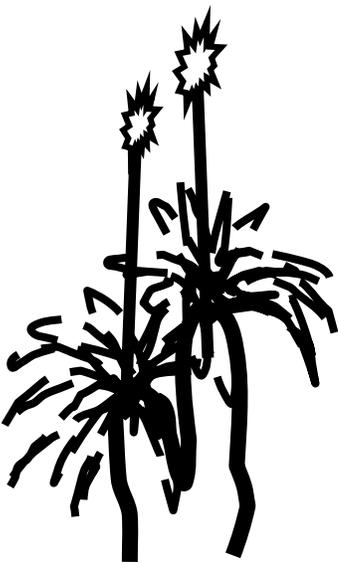
A. Drainage control shall be ensured over the entire road through the construction of ditches, sidehill outsliping and insliping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings.

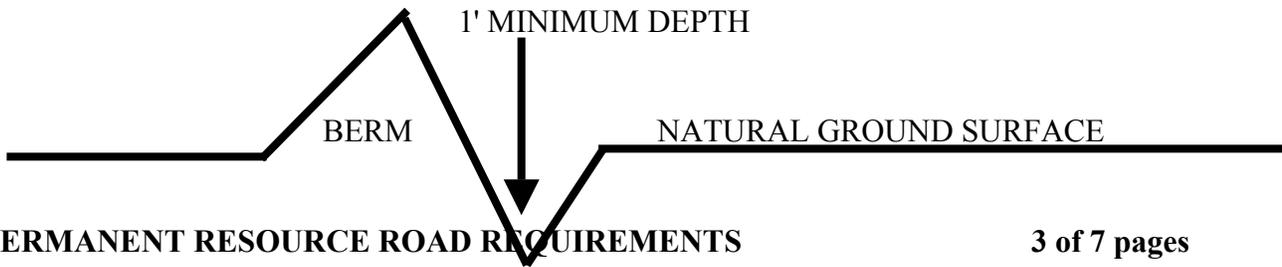
B. All lead-off ditches shall be graded to drain water with a 1 percent minimum to 3 percent maximum ditch slope. The spacing interval for lead-off ditches shall be determined according to the following table, but may be amended depending upon existing soil types and centerline road slope (in %):

**PERCENT SLOPE AND SPACING INTERVALS FOR LEAD-OFF DITCHES:**

Percent slope	Spacing interval
0 - 4%	150' - 350'
4 - 6%	125' - 250'
6 - 8%	100' - 200'
8 - 10%	75' - 150'

CROSS SECTION OF TYPICAL LEAD-OFF DITCH





**PERMANENT RESOURCE ROAD REQUIREMENTS**

C. A typical lead-off ditch has a minimum depth of 1 foot below and a berm of 6 inches above natural ground level. The berm shall be on the down-slope side of the lead-off ditch.

D. On road slopes exceeding 2%, water flow shall drain water into an adjacent lead-off ditch. Water flow drainage location and spacing shall be determined by the following formula:

FORMULA FOR SPACING INTERVAL OF LEAD-OFF DITCHES:

$$\text{spacing interval} = \frac{400'}{\text{road slope in \%}} + 100'$$

Ex. 4% slope: spacing interval =  $\frac{400}{4} + 100 = 200$  feet

**7. CULVERT INSTALLATION:**

**No culverts are required on this road.**

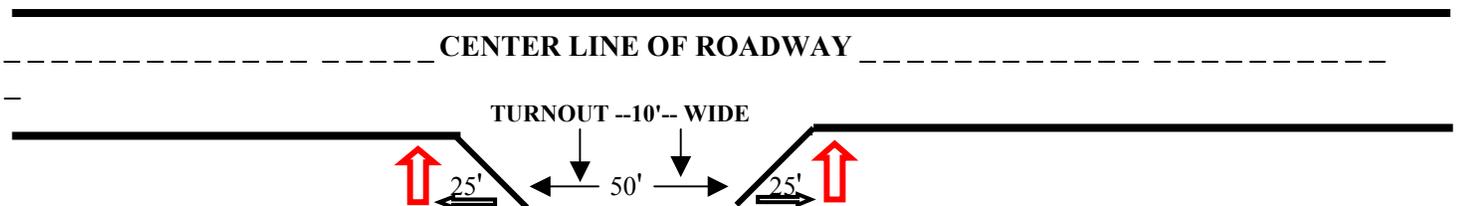
Culvert pipes shall be used where ravines, arroyo gullies, and deep waterway channel flows are crossed by the access road construction route. The culvert(s) shall not be less than XX inches in diameter (minimum 18 inch culvert). The location for the culvert installation is designated on the attached map - **EXHIBIT A**. (A culvert pipe installation diagram shall be attached to this requirement when a culvert is required to be installed, see EXHIBIT - X).

**8. TURNOUTS:**

**No Turnouts Are Required On This Road.**

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on all single lane roads (unless the Authorized Officer determines that the turnouts are not required). Turnouts shall be intervisible and shall be constructed on all blind curves with additional turnouts as needed to keep spacing below 1000 feet. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

**STANDARD TURNOUT - PLAN VIEW**



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## 9. CATTLEGUARDS:

**NONE REQUIRED**

## PERMANENT RESOURCE ROAD REQUIREMENTS

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Where used, all cattleguard grids and foundation designs and construction shall meet the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Load Rating H-20, although AASHTO U-80 rated grids shall be required where heavy loads, (exceeding H-20 loading,) are anticipated. (See BLM standard drawings for cattleguards). Cattleguard grid length shall not be less than 8 feet and width of not less than 14 feet. A wire gate (16-foot minimum width) will be provided on one side of the cattleguard unless requested otherwise by the surface user.

**A cattleguard installation diagram shall be attached to this stipulation when a cattleguard is required to be installed - see EXHIBIT X - DIAGRAM A & B).**

## 10. MAINTENANCE:

A. The holder shall maintain the road in a safe, usable condition. A maintenance program shall include, but not be limited to blading, ditching, culvert installation, culvert cleaning, cattleguard maintenance, surfacing, and weed control.

B. The holder shall cooperate with other authorized users in maintenance of the road(s). Failure of the holder to share maintenance costs in dollars, equipment, materials, and manpower proportionate to the holders use with other authorized users may be adequate grounds to terminate the road use. The determination as to whether maintenance expenditures have been withheld by the holder and the decision to terminate the road use shall be at the discretion of the Authorized Officer. Upon request, the Authorized Officer shall be provided with copies of any maintenance agreements entered into by the holder.

## 11. PUBLIC ACCESS:

A Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the holder without specific written approval being granted by the Authorized Officer. Gates or cattleguards on public lands shall not be locked or closed to public use unless closure is absolutely necessary and is authorized in writing by the Authorized Officer.

## 12. ROAD REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS:

A. **The access road shall be ripped a minimum of 16 inches deep.** The surface material on the road may be removed and re-used in other approved area(s). Surfacing material left in place shall be plowed under with soil turning equipment and the plowed surface shall be disked before seeding. All culverts and other road structures shall be removed. All over-burden material shall be replaced in the cut areas, ditches, lead-off ditches, and any other excavated earthwork shall be back filled. The road shall be recontoured to as near it's original topography, as possible.

B. An earthen berm shall be constructed at the entrance of the road to prevent vehicular traffic on the reclaimed road.

C. The reclaimed road shall be seeded with the following **DPC seed mixture** (the Roswell Field Office has determined the Desired Plant Community seed mixture for the reclaimed area(s)):

**SEE EXHIBIT B - WELL DRILLING REQUIREMENTS - VI. SEEDING REQUIREMENTS - FOR THE DESIRED PLANT COMMUNITY SEED MIXTURE THAT SHALL BE USED ON THE RECLAIMED ACCESS ROAD.**

D. The seed and any fertilizer involved shall be broadcast over the road bed with a spreader, than harrowed to cover the seed. Use of a seed drill planter to plant is acceptable. Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that the seed/fertilizer mixture is evenly and uniformly applied. There shall be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture. In accordance with State law(s) the seed should be tested for purity and viability within nine (9) months prior to sell. Commercial seed shall be either certified or registered and the seed mixture container shall be tagged in accordance with State law(s). The seed mixture tag shall be made available to the Authorized Officer for inspection. The seeding shall be repeated until a satisfactory vegetation thicket is established and this determination shall be made by the Authorized Officer. Evaluation of plant growth will not be made before the first growing season.

E. Seeding shall be done between June 15<sup>th</sup> through September 15<sup>th</sup>. However, the holder can seed the road immediately after preparing the road bed.

F. The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require reseeding at a specific time if seed does not germinate after one (1) growing season. Waiver of this requirement would be considered if diligent attempts to revegetate the road has repeatedly failed and the Authorized Officer determines that further attempts to revegetate the road would be futile.

G. **Contact Richard G. Hill at (505) 627-0247 to witness the seeding operations two (2) days before the start of the seeding process.**

**13. SPECIAL REQUIREMENT(S): NONE**