Bureau of Land Management, Roswell Field Office
Environmental Assessment Checklist, EA# DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA
Round Tank - 2008

Resources	Not Present on Site	No Impacts	May Be Impacts	Mitigation Included	BLM Reviewer	Date
Air Quality			X	X	/s/ Michael McGee	2/10/09
Soil			X	X		
Watershed Hydrology			X	X		
Floodplains	X					
Water Quality - Surface			X	X		
Water Quality - Ground			X	X	/s/ John S. Simitz Geologist	1/9/09
Cultural Resources			X	X	/s/ Rebecca L. Hill Archaeologist	13Jan2009
Native American Religious Concerns			X	X		
Paleontology			X	X		
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	X				/s/J H Parman P&EC	12/23/08
Farmlands, Prime or Unique	X				/s/Sanderford	2/4/09
Rights-of-Way			X	X		
Invasive, Non-native Species			X	X	*/s/Kyle Arnold*	1/12/2009
Vegetation			X	X		
Livestock Grazing			X	X		
Threatened or Endangered Species	X				/s/ D Baggao	2/3/09
Special Status Species			X	X		
Wildlife			X	X		
Wetlands/Riparian Zones	X					
Wild and Scenic Rivers	X				/s/Bill Murry	1/6/09
Wilderness	X					
Recreation		X				
Visual Resources			X	x		
Cave/Karst		x				
Environmental Justice		X			Surface Protection /s/ Brian Novosak	12/17/2008
Public Health and Safety		X				
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid		X				
Solid Mineral Resources		X			/s/ Jerry Dutchover	01/13/09
Fluid Mineral Resources		X			/s/ John S. Simitz	1/9/09

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Roswell Field Office
2909 W. Second Street
Roswell, New Mexico 88201

Project: Round Tank

NEPA Log Number: P010-2009-23-EA

Location: T. 15 S., R. 28 E., NMPM., Chaves County New Mexico
Section 24, All;
Section 25, All;
Section 36, All.
T. 15 S., R. 29 E., NMPM., Chaves County New Mexico
Section 19, All;
Section 20, All;
Section 29, All;
Section 30, All;
Section 31, All;
Section 32, All.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, I have determined the proposed action is not expected to have significant impacts on the environment and that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not warranted.

Decision Record

Based upon the analysis, the development of the Round Tank under the Alternative C – Preferred Alternative, in the form of Applications for Permit to Drill is approved. This may include up to:

- 180 APDs – 100 on Federal Surface, 80 on State surface - aggregating up to 1300 acres new surface disturbance;
- 15 rights-of-way - on Federal and State land aggregating- up to 300 acres of new surface disturbance.

Specifically the following actions are approved:

Calgary Federal #1
330’ FSL & 990’ FEL,
Sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
91’ x 30’ access road

Calgary Federal #2
1650’ FSL & 990’ FEL,
Sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
928’ x 30’ access road

Calgary Federal #3
990’ FSL & 330’ FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
347’ x 30’ access road

Calgary Federal #4
1537’ FSL & 452’ FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
571’ x 30’ access road

Victoria Federal #3
990’ FNL & 2310’ FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
no access road required

Victoria Federal #4
2310’ FNL & 2310’ FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
390’ x 30’ access road

Whitehorse Federal #1
1760’ FSL & 2310’ FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
481’ x 30’ access road

Whitehorse Federal #2
518’ FSL & 2540’ FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
210’ x 30’ access road

Whitehorse Federal #3
1720’ FSL & 260’ FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
279’ x 30’ access road

Whitehorse Federal #4
1430’ FSL & 260’ FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
460’ x 30’ access road

Rationale: The Bureau of Land Management staff has reviewed the environmental assessment and identified site-specific mitigation measures to avoid or minimize surface impacts resulting from the construction of this project. The well pad and access road will remain as long term impacts. The cumulative impacts to the environment from existing and new development have been identified.

The Bureau of Land Management’s approval of the APD does not relieve the lessee and operator from obtaining required authorizations from the private surface owner.

This proposed action is in compliance with the 1997 Roswell Resource Management Plan, as amended. This plan has been reviewed to determine if the proposed action conforms to the land-use planning terms and conditions required by 43 CFR 1610.5. This action does not conflict with existing Chaves County land-use planning or zoning.

Administrative Review and Appeal: Under BLM regulations, this Decision Record (DR) is subject to administrative review in accordance with 43 CFR 3165. Any request for administrative review of this DR must include information required under 43 CFR 3165.3(b) (State Director Review), including all supporting documentation. Such a request must be filed in writing with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87505, no later than 20 business days after this DR is received or considered to have been received.

Any party who is adversely affected by the State Director's decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, as provided in 43 CFR 3165.4.

Prepared by:

/s/ Brian Novosak 02/02/2009

_____Date_____

Brian A. Novosak,
Natural Resource Specialist

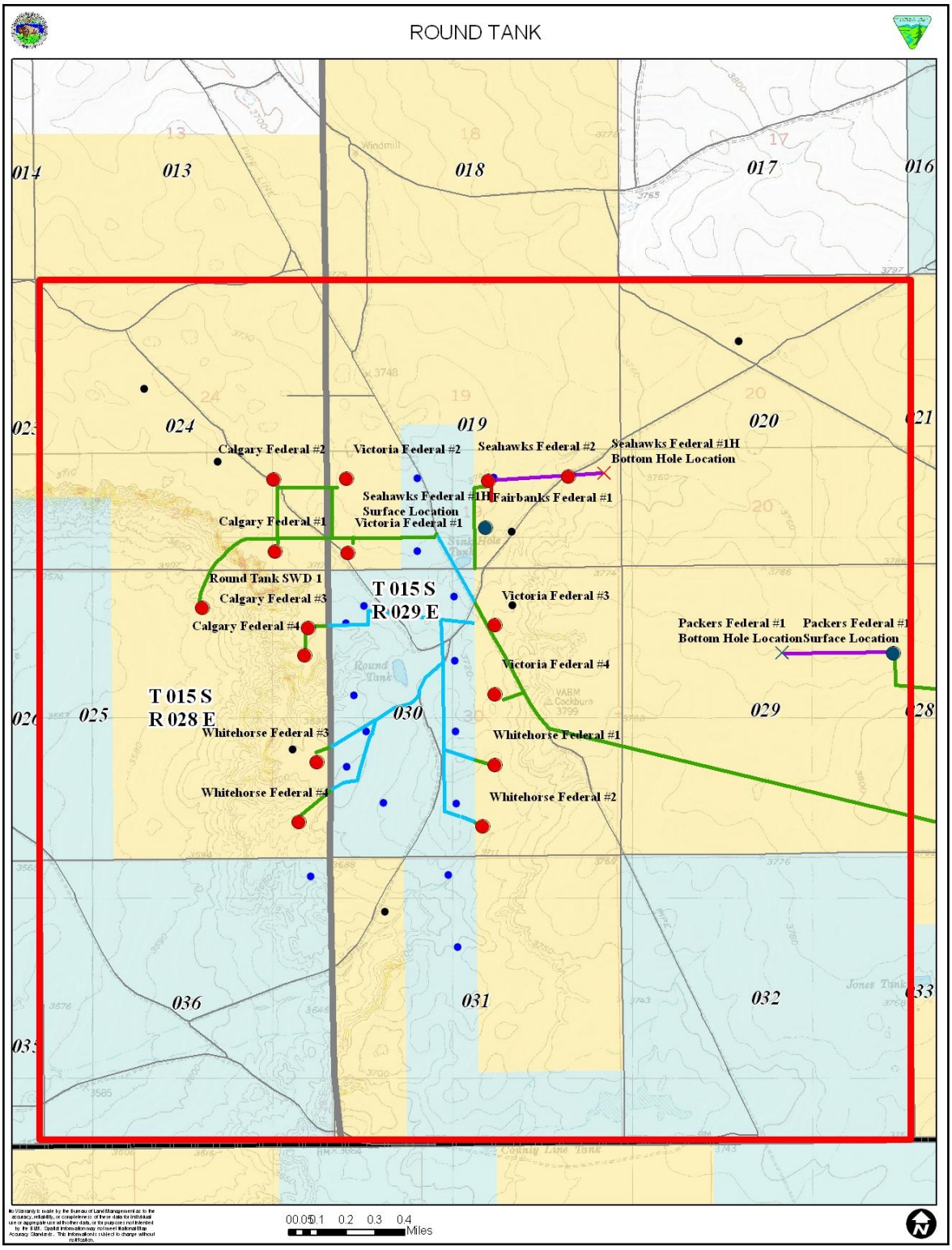
Approved by:

/s/ Jerry Dutchover 02/27/2009

_____Date_____

For Angel Mayes,
Assistant Field Manager,
Lands and Minerals

Map - Project Area



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ROSWELL FIELD OFFICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA
ROUNDTANK

1.0 Introduction

In May 2008, Dawson Geophysical Company was contracted by Armstrong Energy Corporation Inc. to acquire a 3-dimensional seismic survey encompassing the Round Tank Prospect, named for the an earthen tank in Section 30 T. 15 S., R 29 E. Using the information gathered in the survey, Mack Energy Corporation has submitted several proposals to begin developing fluid minerals in the area by submitting Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and Notices of Staking (NOSs). These various proposals include not only the drilling of the wells, but also the permitting of the infrastructure associated with the drilling (roads, pads, overhead power lines, pipelines, and disposal facilities).

1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose for the proposed action is to develop oil and natural gas reservoirs on federal fluid mineral leases located in Sections 24, 25, and 36 in T. 15 S., R. 28 E., and Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 in T. 15 S., R. 29 E., Chaves County New Mexico, NMPM. The need is to meet the nation's energy demands using domestic production. This environmental assessment (EA) will analyze the impacts of this development.

1.2 Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plan and Other Environmental Assessments

This site-specific EA conforms to the Roswell Resource Management Plan October 1997, as amended.

1.3 Federal, State or Local Permits, Licenses or Other Consultation Requirements

This EA also conforms to the requirements of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.), National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.), the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.), and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58, 119 STAT. 594).

Roswell Field Office staff reviewed the proposed action and determined it would be in compliance with threatened and endangered species management guidelines outlined in Biological Assessments Cons. #2-22-96-F-102, Cons. #22420-2006-I-0144, and Cons. #22420-2007-TA-0033. No further consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required. .

Compliance with Section 106 responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act are adhered to by following the BLM – New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer protocol

agreement, which is authorized by the National Programmatic Agreement between the *BLM*, the *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*, and the *National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers,* and other applicable BLM handbooks.

Additionally, the Operator is required to:

- Comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations.
- Obtain the necessary permits for the drilling, completion and production of these wells including water rights appropriations, the installation of water management facilities, water discharge permits, and relevant air quality permits.
- Certify that a Surface Use Agreement has been reached with private landowners where required.
- A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit for any discharge of dredge and fill materials may also be required. A New Mexico Surface Water Quality Bureau 401 certification may also be required under a U.S. Army COE Section 404 permit. Operators are required to obtain all necessary permits and approvals prior to any disturbance activities.

2.0 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

2.1 Alternative A – No Action

The BLM NEPA Handbook (H-1790-1) and the National Environmental Policy Act and associated Code of Federal Regulations state that for EAs on externally initiated proposed actions, the No Action Alternative means that the proposed activity would not take place. The No Action Alternative is presented for baseline analysis of resource impacts, and if selected, would deny the approval of the proposed applications. Current land and resource uses would continue to occur in the proposed project area. No mitigation measures would be required and no fluid minerals would be extracted.

2.2 Alternative B – Proposed Action

Field development with an oil or gas well located anywhere on federal minerals within the project area with no consideration to the management prescriptions found in the 1997 Roswell RMP, as amended. This analysis includes associated oil and gas field surface disturbing activities such as well pads, roads, and rights-of-way for production facilities (pipelines, power lines, storage tanks, etc.).

Mack Energy Corporation has submitted several definitive proposals in the form of Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and Notices of Staking (NOSs). For these proposals, all well pads would be 300' X 300' (plus stinger 30' X 30') and all wells will be drilled using a ‘closed-loop’ fluid drilling system. All wells will be located within the Permian Basin MOA that has been surveyed for the presence of cultural resources.

Standard oilfield construction equipment consisting of; track-type tractors, motor graders, dump trucks, and water trucks would be used to construct the access roads and well pads. A rotary drilling rig would be used to drill the wells. Associated production facilities (e.g., pipeline, separator, storage tanks, etc.) would be installed during the production phase of this well and will be applied for separately.

APPLICANT:

Mack Energy Corporation
PO Box 960
Artesia, NM 88211-0960

WELLS & ASSOCIATED ACCESS ROADS:

1. Calgary Federal #1
   330' FSL & 990' FEL,
   Sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   91' x 30' access road

2. Calgary Federal #2
   1650' FSL & 990' FEL,
   Sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   928' x 30' access road

3. Calgary Federal #3
   990' FSL & 330' FEL,
   Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   347' x 30' access road

4. Calgary Federal #4
   1537' FSL & 452' FEL,
   Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   571' x 30' access road

5. Victoria Federal #3
   990' FNL & 2310' FEL,
   Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   no access road required

6. Victoria Federal #4
   2310’ FNL & 2310’ FEL,
   Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   390’ x 30’ access road

7. Whitehorse Federal #1
   1760’ FSL & 2310’ FEL,
   Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   481’ x 30’ access road

8. Whitehorse Federal #2
   518’ FSL & 2540’ FEL,
   Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   210’ x 30’ access road

9. Whitehorse Federal #3
   1650’ FSL & 330’ FEL,
   Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
   NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
   691’ x 30’ access road

10. Whitehorse Federal #4
    675’ FSL & 585’ FEL,
    Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
    NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
    1321’ x 30’ access road

11. Round Tank SWD #1
    660’ FSL & 2310’ FEL,
    Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E.
    NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
    3600’ x 30’ access road

2.3 Alternative C – Preferred Alternative: (see Map – Project Area)

Field development on Federal minerals within the project area as determined by subsurface geology, ensuring that adverse impacts are mitigated in a manner consistent with the measures identified in the 1997 Roswell RMP. These measures, and any decisions that serve as mitigations, have been supplemented during site-specific action analysis. This may include relocating or eliminating well locations as well as the locations of access roads and other facilities required for production. In all other respects, this alternative is the same as Alternative B.

2.3.1 Changes as a result of the on-sites:

1. Calgary #1
    - The orientation of the well pad for the Calgary #1 will be changed so that the sides of the constructed well pad remain 25 feet from the ephemeral drainage features located adjacent to the well pad.

2. Calgary #4
    - The constructed well pad will remain 25 feet from the ephemeral drainage features located adjacent to the location.
    - A containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained on the north, west, and south sides of the outside boundary of the well pad in order to protect the nearby ephemeral drainages. If the well pad is constructed into a cut on a slope then the uphill side of the well pad will not require the construction of the containment structure or earthen dike, but the construction of the containment structure or dike will be required on the remaining three sides of the well pad which will extend into the uphill portion of the well pad. The containment structure or earthen dike is required so that if oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant were leaked, spilled, and or released upon the well pad the oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant shall be contained on the well pad and not enter into the nearby ephemeral drainages. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed two (2) feet high (the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed higher than the two (2) feet high minimum). The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained during the drilling phase, the production phase and for the life of the well. During interim reclamation, if the surface area of the constructed well pad is reduced then the original constructed containment structure or earthen dike and a portion of the constructed well pad will be excavated and removed. During interim reclamation, the containment structure or earthen dike will then be re-constructed on the outside boundaries of the reduced in size constructed well pad.
    - A BLM monitor will need to be present during construction

3. Whitehorse #1
    - The orientation of the well pad for the Whitehorse #1 will be constructed so that the sides of the well pad remain 25 feet from the ephemeral drainage features located to the north and northeast of the well pad. The orientation of the well pad will change from north to south to northwest to southeast.
    - A containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained on the north, east, and south sides of the outside boundary of the well pad in order to protect the nearby ephemeral drainages. The road will be constructed so that the containment berm will be effective. If the well pad is constructed into a cut on a slope then the uphill side of the well pad will not require the construction of the containment structure or earthen dike, but the construction of the containment structure or dike will be required on the remaining three sides of the well pad which will extend into the uphill portion of the well pad. The containment structure or earthen dike is required so that if oilfield waste contaminant or

product contaminant were leaked, spilled, and or released upon the well pad the oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant shall be contained on the well pad and not enter into the nearby ephemeral drainages. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed two (2) feet high (the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed higher than the two (2) feet high minimum). The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained during the drilling phase, the production phase and for the life of the well. During interim reclamation, if the surface area of the constructed well pad is reduced then the original constructed containment structure or earthen dike and a portion of the constructed well pad will be excavated and removed. During interim reclamation, the containment structure or earthen dike will then be re-constructed on the outside boundaries of the reduced in size constructed well pad.

4. <u>Whitehorse #3</u>
    - moved surface location to avoid impacts to existing arch site
    - adjusted access road to minimize surface disturbance
    - *New location:*

        1720' FSL & 260' FEL,
        Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
        NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
        279' x 30' access road

5. <u>Whitehorse #4</u>
    - moved surface location to avoid ephemeral drainages
    - A containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained on the north, west, and east sides of the outside boundary of the well pad in order to protect the nearby ephemeral drainages. The road will be constructed so that the containment berm will be effective. If the well pad is constructed into a cut on a slope then the uphill side of the well pad will not require the construction of the containment structure or earthen dike, but the construction of the containment structure or dike will be required on the remaining three sides of the well pad which will extend into the uphill portion of the well pad. The containment structure or earthen dike is required so that if oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant were leaked, spilled, and or released upon the well pad the oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant shall be contained on the well pad and not enter into the nearby ephemeral drainages. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed two (2) feet high (the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed higher than the two (2) feet high minimum). The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained during the drilling phase, the production phase and for the life of the well. During interim reclamation, if the surface area of the constructed well pad is reduced then the original constructed containment structure or earthen dike and a portion of the constructed well pad will be excavated and removed. During interim reclamation, the containment structure or earthen dike will then be re-constructed on the outside boundaries of the reduced in size constructed well pad.
    - adjusted access road to minimize surface disturbance

New location:

1430' FSL & 260' FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 29 E.
NMPM., Chaves County, New Mexico
460' x 30' access road

6. Round Tank SWD #1
    - withdrawn

3.0 Description of Affected Environment

This section describes the environment that would be affected by implementation of the alternatives described in Section 2. Aspects of the affected environment described in this section focus on the relevant major resources or issues. Certain critical environmental components require analysis under BLM policy. These items are included below in Table 3.0, found as the first page of this document. Following the table, only the aspects of the affected environment that are potentially impacted are described. The following elements are not present: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Prime or Unique Farmlands, Floodplains, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas, Special Status Species, Wastes, Hazardous or Solids, and Wild Horses and Burros.

The proposed wells are located in Chaves County, New Mexico and described in the 1997 Roswell RMP Record of Decision. The prospective development falls within the range of the reasonable and foreseeable development scenario developed for the Roswell RMP. Additional general information on air quality in these areas is contained in Chapter 3 of the Roswell Draft RMP/Environmental Impact Statement.

In addition to the air quality information in the RMPs cited above, new information about GHGs and their effects on national and global climate conditions has emerged since the RMPs were prepared. On-going scientific research has identified the potential impacts of GHG emissions such as carbon dioxide (CO2) methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (NO); water vapor; and several trace gasses on global climate. Through complex interactions on a global scale, GHG emissions cause a net warming effect of the atmosphere, primarily by decreasing the amount of heat energy radiated by the earth back into space. Although GHG levels have varied for millennia (along with corresponding variations in climatic conditions), industrialization and burning of fossil carbon sources have caused GHG concentrations to increase measurably, and may contribute to overall climatic changes, typically referred to as global warming.

This EA incorporates an analysis of the contributions of the proposed action to GHG emissions and a general discussion of potential impacts to climate.

3.1 Air Resources

Air quality and climate are the components of air resources, which include applications, activities, and management of the air resource. Therefore, the BLM must consider and analyze the potential effects of BLM and BLM-authorized activities on air resources as part of the

planning and decision making process.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the primary responsibility for regulating air quality, including seven nationally regulated ambient air pollutants. Regulation of air quality is also delegated to some states. Air quality is determined by atmospheric pollutants and chemistry, dispersion meteorology and terrain, and also includes applications of noise, smoke management, and visibility. Climate is the composite of generally prevailing weather conditions of a particular region throughout the year, averaged over a series of years. Greenhouse gases (GHGs) and the potential effects of GHG emissions on climate are not regulated by the EPA, however climate has the potential to influence renewable and non-renewable resource management.

3.1.1 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 soil and exhaust emissions from motorized equipment.

Air quality in the area near proposed well is generally good and is located in any of the areas designated by the Environmental Protection Agency as “non-attainment areas” for any listed pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act.

Greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4), and the potential effects of GHG emissions on climate, are not regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act. However, climate has the potential to influence renewable and non-renewable resource management. The EPA’s Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks found that in 2006, total US GHG emissions were over 6 billion metric tons and that total US GHG emissions have increased by 14.1% from 1990 to 2006. The report also noted that GHG emissions fell by 1.5% from 2005 to 2006. This decrease was, in part, attributed to the increased use of natural gas and other alternatives to burning coal in electric power generation.

The levels of these GHGs are expected to continue increasing. The rate of increase is expected to slow as greater awareness of the potential environmental and economic costs associated with increased levels of GHG's result in behavioral and industrial adaptations.

3.1.2 Climate

Global mean surface temperatures have increased nearly 1.0°C (1.8°F) from 1890 to 2006 (Goddard Institute for Space Studies, 2007). However, observations and predictive models indicate that average temperature changes are likely to be greater in the Northern Hemisphere. Without additional meteorological monitoring systems, it is difficult to determine the spatial and temporal variability and change of climatic conditions, but increasing concentrations of GHGs are likely to accelerate the rate of climate change.

In 2001, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicted that by the year 2100, global average surface temperatures would increase 1.4 to 5.8°C (2.5 to 10.4°F) above 1990

levels. The National Academy of Sciences (2006) supports these predictions, but has acknowledged that there are uncertainties regarding how climate change may affect different regions. Computer model predictions indicate that increases in temperature will not be equally distributed, but are likely to be accentuated at higher latitudes. Warming during the winter months is expected to be greater than during the summer, and increases in daily minimum temperatures is more likely than increases in daily maximum temperatures.

A 2007 US Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report on Climate Change found that, "federal land and water resources are vulnerable to a wide range of effects from climate change, some of which are already occurring. These effects include, among others: 1) physical effects such as droughts, floods, glacial melting, and sea level rise; 2) biological effects, such as increases in insect and disease infestations, shifts in species distribution, and changes in the timing of natural events; and 3) economic and social effects, such as adverse impacts on tourism, infrastructure, fishing, and other resource uses." It is not, however, possible to predict with any certainty regional or site specific effects on climate relative to the proposed lease parcels and subsequent actions.

In New Mexico, a recent study indicated that the mean annual temperatures have exceeded the global averages by nearly 50% since the 1970's (Enquist and Gori). Similar to trends in national data, increases in mean winter temperatures in the southwest have contributed to this rise. When compared to baseline information, periods between 1991 and 2005 show temperature increases in over 95% of the geographical area of New Mexico. Warming is greatest in the northwestern, central, and southwestern parts of the state.

3.2 Cultural Resource

The project falls within the Southeastern New Mexico Archaeological Region. This region contains the following cultural/temporal periods: Paleoindian (ca. 12,000-8,000 B.C.), Archaic (ca. 8000 B.C. –A.D. 950), Ceramic (ca. A.D. 600-1540) Protohistoric and Spanish Colonial (ca. A.D. 1400-1821), and Mexican and American Historical (ca. A.D. 1822 to early 20th century). Sites representing any or all of these periods are known to occur within the region. A more complete discussion can be found in *Living on the Land: 11,000 Years of Human Adaptation in Southeastern New Mexico An Overview of Cultural Resources in the Roswell District, Bureau of Land Management* published in 1989 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

The project also falls within the area covered by the Permian Basin Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The Permian Basin MOA is an optional method of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for energy related projects in a 28 quadrangle area of the Pecos District a portion which is within the Roswell Field Office. The MOA is a form of off-site mitigation which allows industry to design projects to avoid known NRHP eligible cultural resources and to contribute to a mitigation fund in lieu of paying for additional archaeological inventory in this area that has received adequate previous survey. Funds received from the Permian Basin MOA will be utilized to conduct archaeological research and outreach in Southeastern New Mexico. Research will include archaeological excavation of significant sites,

predictive modeling, targeted research activities, as well as professional and public presentations on the results of the investigations.

3.3 Native American Religious Concerns

A review of existing information indicates the proposed action is outside any known Traditional Cultural Property.

3.4 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 requires Federal agencies to assess projects to ensure there is no disproportionately high or adverse environmental, health, or safety impacts on minority and low-income populations.

3.5 Invasive & Noxious Weeds

There are no known populations of invasive or noxious weed 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 and animal health care costs. Increased costs to operators are eventually borne by consumers.

Noxious weeds also affect recreational uses, and reduce realty values of both the directly influenced 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 taxpayers of the United States are directly affected when noxious weed control prevention is not exercised.

3.6 Wildlife

The vegetation and landform found at this site provides habitat to a large range of wildlife species. Some of the common mammals are mule deer, pronghorn, badger, coyote, fox, jackrabbit, cottontails, kangaroo rats, and pocket gophers. It also provides habitat for a variety of grassland and desert birds. Important passerine birds include meadowlarks, horned larks, lark

buntings, Cassin's sparrows, lark sparrows, Chihuahuan ravens, and loggerhead shrikes. Other birds include scaled quail, mourning doves, roadrunners, common nighthawks, killdeer, and a variety of raptors including red-tailed and Swainson's hawks, northern harriers, great horned owls, and burrowing owls. It also provides habitat to a large variety of common lizards and snakes. Incidental sightings of wild hogs were observed in the area as well.

3.7 Threatened or Endangered Species

Under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended), the BLM is required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on any proposed action which may affect Federal listed threatened or endangered species or species proposed for listing. RFO reviewed and determined the proposed action is in compliance with listed species management guidelines outlined in Biological Assessments Cons. #2-22-96-F-102, Cons. #22420-2006-I-0144, and Cons. #22420-2007-TA-0033. No further consultation with the Service is required.

3.8 Special Status Species

In accordance with BLM Manual 6840, BLM manages certain sensitive species not federally listed as threatened or endangered in order to prevent or reduce the need to list them as threatened or endangered in the future. Included in this category are State listed endangered species and Federal candidate species which receive no special protections under the Endangered Species Act. There are no known special status species occurring in the proposed project area.

3.9 Wastes, Hazardous or Solid

No waste material will be removed from the project area.

3.10 Water Quality

Surface:

Surface water within the area is affected by geology, precipitation, and water erosion. Factors that currently affect surface water resources include livestock grazing management, oil and gas development, recreational use and brush control treatments. Ephemeral surface water within the area may be located in tributaries, playas, alkali lakes and stock tanks. No perennial surface water is found on public land in the areas.

Ground:

Groundwater within the area is affected by geology and precipitation. Factors that currently affect groundwater resources in the area are ground water pumping for stock water use and oil and gas development.

State Engineer's Office (SEO) water listing shows fresh water for stock in the Quaternary Alluvium and Artesia Group. Although SEO identifies the Artesia group as a source of usable water the evidence is contrary to their findings. The top of the Tansill occurs at a depth of approximately 600 ft. and the Yates occurs at an approximate depth of 750 to 800 ft.

The deepest water well was drilled to 200 ft. and possibly penetrated the very top of the Rustler Anhydrite. The Halite (Salt) in the Rustler formation starts occurring as stringers and thin beds at an approximate depth of 220 to 235. At approximate depths of 400 to 450 ft and infrequently deeper, thick bedded Halite occurs.

Deepest Expected Fresh Water: above 200 based on the top of the Rustler found on the logs of the Fitzgerald wells located in sec. 19.

3.11 General Topography/Surface Geology

The topographic characteristics and/or regional setting of the project area are: The area of the proposal has been highly developed in the oil and gas industry. The terrain has small hilly type topography that is typical of the area.

3.12 Mineral Resources

Construction material (caliche/gravel) for surfacing the access road and well pad could be obtained by the operator from a federal pit in the SW¼NE¼ of Section 34, T. 15 S., R. 29 E., or from abandoned oil and gas sites within Chaves County, New Mexico.

3.13 Soil

The ***Soil Survey of Chaves County, New Mexico, Southern Part (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1980)*** was used to describe and analyze impacts to soils from the proposed action. The soil map units represented in the project area are:

<u>Alama loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (Aa)</u> Runoff soil is medium and the hazard of water erosion is moderate and the hazard of soil blowing is slight.

<u>Berino-Pintura complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes (Bf)</u> Runoff of the Berino soil is very slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight and the hazard of soil blowing is moderate. Runoff of the Cacique soil is slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight and the hazard of soil blowing is moderate.

Holloman-Gypsum land complex, 3 to 5 percent slopes (HrC) Runoff of the Holloman unit soil is medium and the hazard of water erosion and soil blowing is moderate.

Pajarito-Pintura complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes (Pb) Runoff is medium to slow and the hazard of water erosion is moderate and soil blowing is severe.

Simona fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes (Sm) Runoff of the Berino soil is very slow and the hazard of water erosion is slight and the hazard of soil blowing is severe.

Sotim fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (So) Runoff of the soil is medium and the hazard of water erosion and the hazard of soil blowing is moderate.

Torriorthents, Very Steep, 30 to 80 percent slopes (TOF) Runoff is very rapid. The hazard of water erosion is severe.

Tencee-Sotim association, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TS) For Tencee soils the hazard of water erosion is moderate and the hazard of soil blowing is slight. For Sotim soils the hazards of water erosion and soil blowing are moderate. Runoff is medium.

3.14 Watershed – Hydrology

The watershed and hydrology in the area is affected by land and water use practices. The degree to which hydrologic processes are affected by land and water use depends on location, extent, timing and the type of activity. Factors that currently cause short-lived alterations to the hydrologic regime in the area include livestock grazing management, recreational use activities, groundwater pumping and also oil and gas developments such as a well pad, permanent and temporary road, pipeline and powerline.

3.15 Vegetation

This lease is within the Mixed Desert Shrub 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. Descriptions of these communities may be found in the Roswell Resource Management Plan, Pages 2-45 to 2-49.

Other shrubs which are potentially found in either the Mixed Desert Shrub community include catclaw mimosa (*Mimosa biuncifera*), apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxia*), cholla (*Opuntia imbricata*.), sotol (*Dasylirion leiophyllum*), winterfat (*Eurotia lanata*), wolfberry (*Lycium berlandieri*), threadleaf groundsel (*Senecio longilobus*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), dalea species (*Dalea spp*.), sumac species (*Rhus spp*.), juniper (*Juniperus spp*.), oak species (*Quercus spp*.), Bigelow sagebrush (*Artemisia bigelovii*), four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), yerba-de pasmo (*Baccharis pteronioides*), ephedra species (*Ephedra spp*.), range ratany (*Krameria glandulosa*), javelinabush (*Condalia ericoides*), mesquite *(Prosopis glandulosa)* and creosote *(Larrea tridentata).*

The Ecological Site Description for the well pad and access road is [Sandy SD-3 (Southern Desertic Basins, Plains & Mountains)].

3.16 Livestock Grazing/Range

This proposed action is located on BLM grazing allotment #65075 Turkey Track. Current permitted use is 4,587 AU's year long @ 52% public land for 28,623 AUM's Animal Unit Months. Cattle and horses are the class of livestock authorized.

3.17 Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management (VRM) on public land is conducted in accordance with BLM Handbook 8410 and BLM Manual 8411.

3.18 Recreation

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

3.19 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 *Low Karst Potential Area*.

3.20 Public Health and Safety

The project will not be detrimental to public health. The operator will insure that all phases of the project operations are conducted in workman like manner. Precautionary procedures and/or measures will be strictly adhered to in order provide a safe and sound working environment for the general existence of the well.

4.0 Environmental Consequences and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Alternative A – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed well would not be drilled. There would be no new impacts from oil and gas production to the resources. The No Action Alternative would result in the continuation of the current land and resource uses in the project area and is used as the baseline for comparison of alternatives.

Alternative B – Proposed Action

Under Alternative B, the Proposed Action, the well would be drilled as originally proposed in the APD, incorporating the preapproval changes to reduce the potential impact to the environment. Descriptions of potential impacts on individual resources for action alternatives are presented in

the following text. Also described are mitigation measures that could be incorporated by the BLM where appropriate as Conditions of Approval attached to the permit. Because the action now incorporates changes, this alternative will not be evaluated further in Chapter 4.

4.1 Air Resources

4.1.1 Direct and Indirect Effects

Air Quality

Air quality would temporary be directly 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. Other factors that currently affect air quality in the area include dust from livestock herding activities, dust from recreational use, and dust from use of roads for vehicular traffic.

Over the last 10 years, the leasing of Federal oil and gas mineral estate in Roswell Field Office has resulted in an average total of 60 wells drilled on federal leases annually. These wells would contribute a small percentage of the total emissions (including GHG's) from oil and gas activities in New Mexico.

Potential impacts of development could include increased air borne soil particles blown from new well pads or roads, exhaust emissions from drilling equipment, compressors, vehicles, and dehydration and separation facilities, as well as potential releases of GHG and volatile organic compounds during drilling or production activities. The amount of increased emissions cannot be quantified at this time since it is unknown how many wells might be drilled, the types of equipment needed if a well were to be completed successfully (e.g. compressor, separator, dehydrator), or what technologies may be employed by a given company for drilling any new wells. The degree of impact will also vary according to the characteristics of the geologic formations from which production occurs.

The reasonable and foreseeable development scenario developed for the Roswell RMP demonstrated 60 wells would be drilled annually for Federal minerals. Current APD permitting trends within the field office confirm that these assumptions are still accurate. This level of exploration and production would contribute a small incremental increase in overall hydrocarbon emissions, including GHGs, released into the planet's atmosphere. When compared to total national or global emissions, the amount released as a result of potential production from the proposed lease tracts would not have a measurable effect on climate change due to uncertainty and incomplete and unavailable information.

Consumption of oil and gas developed from the proposed well is expected to produce GHGs. Consumption is driven by a variety of complex interacting factors including energy costs, energy efficiency, availability of other energy sources, economics, demography, and weather or climate.

Climate

The assessment of GHG emissions and climate change is in its formative phase. It is currently not feasible to know with certainty the net impacts from the proposed action on climate. The inconsistency in results of scientific models used to predict climate change at the global scale coupled with the lack of scientific models designed to predict climate change on regional or local scales, limits the ability to quantify potential future impacts of decisions made at this level. When further information on the impacts to climate change is known, such information would be incorporated into the BLM's planning and NEPA documents as appropriate.

4.1.2 Mitigation

The EPA's inventory data breaks down the total US sources of GHG gases by major categories that include "Natural Gas Systems" and "Petroleum Systems." The inventory lists the contributions of natural gas and petroleum systems to total CO2 and CH4 emissions (natural gas and petroleum systems do not produce significant amounts of any of the other greenhouse gases). For Natural Gas Systems, the EPA categorizes emissions from distinct stages of the larger category of natural gas systems. These stages include field production, processing, transmission and storage, and distribution. The BLM has regulatory jurisdiction only over field production. Petroleum Systems sub-activities include production field operations, crude oil transportation, and crude oil refining. Within the petroleum systems emission categories, the BLM has authority to regulate production field operations.

The BLM's regulatory jurisdiction over field production of Natural Gas Systems and production field operations of Petroleum Systems has resulted in the development of "Best Management Practices (BMPs)" designed to reduce impacts to air quality by reducing all emissions from field production and operations. The future development of the lease parcels may be subject to appropriate conditions of approval (COAs) to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions. This may occur at the project level through additional analysis. Specific measures developed at the project stage would be incorporated as COAs in the approved APD, and are binding on the operator. Typical measures may include: flare hydrocarbon and gases at high temperatures in order to reduce emissions of incomplete combustion; water dirt roads during periods of high use in order to reduce fugitive dust emissions; require that vapor recovery systems be maintained and functional in areas where petroleum liquids are stored; and revegetate areas of the pad not required for production facilities to reduce the amount of dust from the pads.

The EPA data show that improved practices and technology and changing economics have reduced emissions from oil and gas exploration and development (Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006). One of the factors in this improvement is the adoption by

industry of the Best Management Practices proposed by the EPA's Natural Gas Energy Star program. The Roswell Field Office will work with industry to facilitate the use of the relevant BMPs for operations proposed on federal mineral leases where such mitigation is consistent with agency policy.

4.2 Cultural Resources

4. 2.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

The proponent chose to participate in the Permian Basin MOA by planning to avoid all known NRHP eligible and potentially eligible cultural resources. The proponent has contributed funds commensurate to the undertaking into an account for offsite mitigation. Participation in the MOA serves as mitigation for the effects of this project on cultural resources. If any skeletal remains that might be human or funerary objects are discovered by any activities, the project proponent will cease activities in the area of discovery and notify the BLM within 24 hours as required by the Permian Basin MOA. Although the proponent has chosen to participate in the Permian Basin MOA for those projects that are on private and public lands those projects that are partially or completely on State Trust Lands must have a Class III Archaeological Clearance prior to ground disturbing activities.

4.3 Native American Religious Concerns

To date, the areas to be affected by project construction has not been identified by interested tribes as being of tribal concern.

4.4 Environmental Justice

4.4.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

No minority or low income populations would be directly affected in the vicinity of the proposed action. Indirect impacts could include impacts due to overall employment opportunities related to the oil and gas and service support industry in the region, as well as the economic benefits to State and County governments related to royalty payments and severance taxes. Other impacts could include a small increase in activity where vehicular traffic increases in areas used for grazing or hunting. However, these impacts would apply to all public land users in the project area.

4.5 Invasive, Non-native Weeds

4.5 .1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

The construction of an access road and well pad may unintentionally contribute to the establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Noxious weed seed could be carried to and from the project areas by construction equipment, the drilling rig and transport vehicles. The main mechanism for seed dispersion on the road and well pad is by equipment and vehicles if they were previously used and or driven across or through noxious weed infested areas. The potential

for the dissemination of invasive and noxious weed seed 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 onto and exiting 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.

4.5 .2 Mitigation

In the event noxious weeds are discovered after the construction of the access road and well pad, measures will be taken to mitigate those impacts.

4.6 Wastes, Hazardous or Solid

4.6.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

The lease action falls under environmental regulations that impact exploration and production waste management and disposal practices that impose responsibility and liability on the operator for the protection of human health and the environment from harmful waste management practices or discharges.

4.6.2 Mitigation

The Conditions of Approval have mitigation measures that would minimize any potential impacts.

4.7 Water Quality:

Surface:

4.7.1A Direct and Indirect Impacts

Surface disturbance from the construction of the well pad, closed systems or steel tanks, reserve pits, access roads, pipelines, and powerlines can result in degradation of surface water quality and groundwater quality from non-point source pollution, increased soil losses, and increased gully erosion.

Potential direct impacts that would occur due to these surface disturbing activities include increased surface water runoff and off-site sedimentation brought about by soil disturbance: increased salt loading and water quality impairment of surface waters; channel morphology changes due to road and pipeline crossings; and possible contamination of surface waters by

produced water. The magnitude of these impacts to water resources would depend on the proximity of the disturbance to the drainage channel, slope aspect and gradient, degree and area of soil disturbance, soil character, duration and time within which construction activity would occur, and the timely implementation and success or failure of mitigation measures.

Direct impacts would likely be greatest shortly after the start of construction activities and would likely decrease in time due to natural stabilization, and reclamation efforts. Construction activities would occur over a relatively short period; therefore, the majority of the disturbance would be intense but short lived. Direct impacts to surface water quality would be minor, short-term impacts which may occur during storm flow events. Indirect impacts to water-quality related resources, such as fisheries, would not occur.

Petroleum products and other chemicals, accidentally spilled, could result in surface and groundwater contamination. Similarly, possible leaks from closed systems or steel tanks, reserve and evaporation pits could degrade surface and ground water quality. Authorization of the proposed projects would require full compliance with BLM directives and stipulations that relate to surface and groundwater protection.

4.7.2A Mitigation

The use of a closed system or steel tanks, reserve and evaporation pits would reduce or eliminate the seepage of drilling fluid into the soil and groundwater. Spills of produced fluids (e.g., saltwater, oil, and/or condensate in the event of a breech, overflow, or spill from storage tanks) could result in contamination of the soil onsite, or offsite, and may potentially impact surface and groundwater resources in the long term.

The use of containment structures or earthen dikes that are constructed and maintained on the outside boundaries of the well pads as required will protect the nearby ephemeral drainages and playas. The use of containment structure or earthen dike is required so that if oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant were leaked, spilled, and or released upon the well pad the oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant shall be contained on the well pad and not enter into the nearby ephemeral drainages and playas.

B. Groundwater:

4.7.1B Direct and Indirect Impacts

Overflows, breaches, leaks, spills whether from transportation, mud pits, reserve pits and closed system tanks could result in contamination of the soil onsite, or offsite, and may potentially impact surface and groundwater resources both in the short or long term. The contaminates include but are not limited to oil, brine, produced water and the many other potentially harmful substances occurring with produced waters. Likewise these same contaminates can be accidentally leaked through casing and result in affecting the surface and groundwater resources.

4.7.2B Mitigation

The casing and cementing requirements imposed on the proposed well would reduce or eliminate the potential for groundwater contamination from potentially harmful substances occurring in the borehole environment and that introduced at the surface for control of the drilling process,

The use of plastic lined reserve pits , closed systems and/or steel tanks would reduce or eliminate the potential for ground-water contamination by seepage into the soil.

4.8 General Topography/Surface Geology

The surface disturbance anticipated from the construction of the well pad and access road would have minimal impacts on the area of the operations. No major land or soil displacement would occur from the cradle to grave operations associated with construction of the access road and well pad.

4.8.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

Direct impacts would result from the removal of the surface soils (topsoil) during construction of the well pad and access road. The consequential earth moving activities would indirectly impact the vegetation and would cause the fragmentation of the surface habitat where small animals live in the project area.

4.8.2 Mitigation

The inclusion of mitigation measures to conserve the landscape as much as possible in the Conditions of Approval would lessen the impacts from the surface disturbance activities on this project.

4.9 Soil

4.9.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

The construction of the access road, well pad, and use of a closed system or steel tanks, reserve and evaporation pits would physically disturb topsoil and would expose the substratum soil. Direct impacts resulting from these surface disturbing activities include removal of vegetation, exposure of the soil, mixing of horizons, compaction, loss of top soil productivity and susceptibility to wind and water erosion. Wind erosion would be expected to be a minor contributor to soil erosion with the possible exception of dust from vehicle traffic. These impacts could result in increased indirect impacts such as runoff, erosion and off-site sedimentation. Activities that could cause these types of indirect impacts include construction and operation of well sites, access roads, gas pipelines and facilities.

Contamination of soil from drilling and production wastes mixed into soil or spilled on the soil surfaces could cause a long-term reduction in site productivity. Some of these direct impacts can be reduced or avoided through proper design, construction and maintenance and implementation of best management practices.

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 driving may occur outside the designated route of the access road.

4.9.2 Mitigation

The operator shall stockpile the topsoil from the surface of the well pad which will be used for surface reclamation of the well pad. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service the Authorized Officer shall issue instructions and/or orders for surface reclamation/restoration of the disturbed areas as described in the attached Conditions of Approval.

4.10 Watershed - Hydrology

4.10.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

Construction and surface disturbance activities from the construction of the well pad, access road, pipelines and powerlines can result in long term and short term alterations to the hydrologic regime. Peak and low flow of perennial streams, ephemeral, and intermittent rivers and streams would be directly affected by an increase in impervious surfaces resulting from the construction of the well pad and road. The potential hydrologic effects to peak flow is reduced infiltration where surface flows can move more quickly to perennial or ephemeral rivers and streams, causing peak flow to occur earlier and be larger. Increased magnitude and volume of peak flow can cause bank erosion, channel widening, downward incision and disconnection from the floodplain. The potential hydrologic effects to low flow is reduced surface storage and groundwater recharge, resulting in reduced baseflow to perennial, ephemeral, and intermittent rivers and streams. The direct impact would be that hydrologic processes may be altered where the perennial, ephemeral, and intermittent river and stream system responds by changing physical parameters, such as channel configuration. These changes may in turn impact chemical parameters and ultimately the aquatic ecosystem.

Long term direct and indirect impacts to the watershed and hydrology would continue for the life of the well and would decrease once the surfacing material has been removed from the well pad and access road. Short term direct and indirect impacts to the watershed and hydrology would occur from access roads that are not surfaced with material and would likely decrease in time due to reclamation efforts.

4.10.2 Mitigation

The operator will stockpile the topsoil from the surface of the well pad which will later be used for surface reclamation of the well pad. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service the Authorized Officer will issue instructions and/or orders for surface reclamation/restoration of the disturbed areas as described in the attached Conditions of Approval.

4.11 Vegetation

4.11.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

The construction of the access road and well pad would remove native vegetation. (See - Table 4.0 for Summary of Disturbance).

If it is a producing well, reclamation would not commence until the well is a depleted producer and is plugged and abandoned. Vegetative recovery on the access road and well pad would depend on life of the well. Native vegetation would encroach on the well pad over time and where high volumes of vehicular traffic occur; the areas driven over would remain un-vegetated. If the well is drilled as a dry hole and is plugged, the reclamation of the access road and well pad would immediately follow. The impacts to the vegetation would be short-term if the reclamation efforts of the disturbed areas have re-vegetated successfully within a few years.

4.11.2 Mitigation

No impact to vegetation is anticipated. However measures will be taken in the event impacts to vegetation are found.

4.12 Livestock Grazing/Range

4.12.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

During the construction and drilling phases of the well, there would be some minor disruption of livestock grazing in the pastures, specifically on the well pad. The increase of vehicle traffic within the project areas could lead to conflicts with livestock.

4.12.2 Mitigation

If any conflicts with livestock do arise as a result of the access road and well pad construction, mitigation measures will be taken, and consultation with the allottee will mitigate those impacts.

4.13 Wildlife

4.13.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

Because of the concentration of wells, roads and pipelines proposed for construction and needed for full lease development, fragmentation of wildlife habitat would occur within the area of concern. Some small wildlife species would be killed and their dens or nests destroyed during construction of the access roads and well pads. The short-term negative impact to wildlife would occur during the construction phase of the operation due to noise and habitat destruction. For other wildlife species with a low tolerance to activities, the operation on the well pads would continue to displace wildlife from the area due to disturbances by the high volumes of vehicle traffic during equipment inspection and maintenance. Upon abandonment of individual wells, the area would re-vegetate and wildlife may return to previous levels. In general, most wildlife species would become habituated to the new facilities but not at levels prior to development. The long term impact to habitat would include a general drop in populations from the fragmentation and loss of natural habitat and continued use of the area either in support of the operations or by the general public now afforded greater access to the area. It is expected that certain wildlife species may actually increase in the area due to structural changes of the community including the facilities themselves, affording man-made habitats that certain wildlife species would opportunistically utilize as replacements to natural habitat features.

4.13.2 Mitigation

The conditions of approval would alleviate most losses of wildlife species, such as; netting storage tanks, installation or other modifications of cones on separator stacks, and timing stipulations for each of the wells. Cumulative impacts at this intensity of development within the project area would be difficult to mitigate if all proposed wells are developed, especially within a short time period. In addition, developments already occur on adjacent State lands. Mitigation for the long term development of the lease would include a responsive application of management practices to begin rehabilitating the project area as wells, road and facilities are no longer needed.

Although a portion of the project area is within the Planning Area, timing and noise stipulations would not be applied because this area is not within a CMA, PPA, HEA, or within 1.5 miles of leks that have been active within the past 5 years. The RMPA on page 8 states that stipulations will be imposed in areas where the species is present. The species is not present in this area.

4.14 Recreation

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

4.14.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

None

4.14.2 Mitigation

None

4.15 Visual Resources

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 olive drab from the standard or supplemental 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.

4. 15.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

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

4.15.2 Mitigation

The flat color Juniper Green from the Standard Environmental Colors, June 2008 is to be used on all facilities to closely approximate the vegetation within the setting. All facilities, including the meter building, would be painted this color.

4.16 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.

4. 16.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

None

4.16.2 Mitigation

None

4.17 Public Health and Safety

4.17.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts

The construction and drilling operations will be conducted in a safe workman like manner and no impacts are anticipated to occur when the operations are conducted in a professional constructive manner.

4.17.2 Mitigation

None

4.28 Cumulative Impacts

The leased area of the proposed action has been industrialized with oil and gas well development. The surface disturbance for each project that has been permitted has created a spreading out of land use fragmentation. The cumulative impacts fluctuate with the gradual reclamation of well abandonments and the creation of new additional surface disturbances in the construction of new access roads and well pads. The on-going process of restoration of abandonments and creating new disturbances for drilling new wells gradually accumulates as the minerals are extracted from the land. Preserving as much land as possible and applying appropriate mitigation measures will alleviate the cumulative impacts.

Due to the absence of regulatory requirements to measure GHG emissions and the variability of oil and gas activities on federal minerals, it is not possible to accurately quantify potential GHG emissions in the affected areas as a result of making the proposed tracts available for leasing. Some general assumptions however can be made: leasing the proposed tracts may contribute to drilling new wells.

The New Mexico Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reference Case Projection 1990-2020 estimates that totals approximately 19.6 million metric tons of both CO_2 and CH_4 emissions are produced each year by oil and natural gas production, processing, transmission and distribution. Of the 19.4 million metric tons, approximately 17.3 million metric tons can be attributed to natural gas activities and 2.3 million metric tons can be attributed to oil production.

Existing oil and gas wells in the Roswell Field Office account for approximately 11 percent of the total wells in New Mexico. Therefore, GHG emissions from all wells within the field office amount to approximately 2.134 metric tons annually (19,4 mmt X 0.11 = 2.134 mmt). Federal oil and gas wells amount to approximately 40 percent of the wells within the field office (see Appendix 7 of the 2006 Draft Special Status Species RMP Amendment.). Annual GHG emissions from federal oil and gas wells are approximately 0.85 metric tons (2.134 mmt X 0.4 = 0.85 mmt).

These totals, when compared to the estimates used for the cumulative analysis previously referenced, show that wells drilled on federal leases wells may be expected to produce approximately 4.4 percent of the GHG emissions produced from wells drilled in New Mexico.

This amount of GHG emissions represents a small, incremental contribution to the total emissions and is also insignificant when compared to global GHG emission levels. This small incremental contribution to global GHG gases cannot be translated into incremental effects on climate change globally or in the area of these site-specific actions. As oil and gas and natural gas production technology continues to improve in the future, one assumption is that it may be feasible to further reduce GHG emissions.

The lack of scientific tools designed to predict climate change on regional or local scales limits the ability to quantify potential future impacts. However, potential impacts to natural resources and plant and animal species due to climate change are likely to be varied, including those in the southwestern United States. For example, if global climate change results in a warmer and drier climate, increased particulate matter impacts could occur due to increased windblown dust from drier and less stable soils. Cool season plant species' spatial ranges are predicted to move north and to higher elevations, and extinction of endemic threatened/endangered plants may be accelerated.

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

Within the project area there are currently 32 wells (9 active and 23 inactive) with 41 acres of surface disturbance. Based on the reasonable and foreseeable development in the 1997 RMP, as amended and state spacing requirements, up to 180 new wells (144 oil wells and 36 gas wells) may be drilled on all ownerships within the project area, with an associated 1620 acres of surface disturbance for a total of 1661 acres of surface disturbance in the project area. The total number of wells that might be drilled cannot be stated with certainty. The number wells that might be drilled is dependent on the success of the first wells drilled, the amount and quality of the fluid minerals produced, and production techniques.

4.28.1 Residual Impacts

Direct impacts to the local environment detailed above remain throughout the life of the proposed operation; however, these impacts would be substantially reduced by mitigation measures.

4.28.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures have been identified and have been incorporated into stipulations and are made part of the permit. These measures include but are not limited to dust control, noxious weed control, road construction, maintenance, and termination.

5.0 Consultation/Coordination

This section includes individuals or organizations from the public and its' users, the interdisciplinary team, and permittees that were contacted during the development of this document.

Table 5.1 Summary of Public Contacts Made During Preparation of Document and Interdisciplinary Team

Public Contact	Title	Organization	Present at Onsite?
Jerry Sherrell	Field Representative	Mack Energy Corp.	Yes
Lewis Derrick	Land Manager	Bogle Ranches Ltd.	Yes
ID Team Member	Title	Organization	Present at Onsite?
Michael McGee	Hydrologist	RFO	Yes
Rebecca L. Hill	Archaeologist	RFO	No
Joseph Navarro	Range Mgmt. Spec.	RFO	No
Kyle Arnold	Range Mgmt. Spec.	RFO	Yes
Brian Novosak	Natural Resource Spec.	RFO	Yes

6.0 Appendices

The Roswell Field Office; Project Map (Exhibit A), Pecos District-RFO, Conditions of Approval (Exhibit B). Any special requirements derived from this EA, would be applied to this proposed action to minimize the surface disturbance and conserve the surrounding landscape.

6.1.0 References

EPA Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

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US Government Accountability Office Report "Climate Change, Agencies Should Develop Guidance for Addressing the Effects on Federal Land and Water Resources" GAO-07-863, August 2007 (1st paragraph, 1st page, GAO Highlights) at: http://www.gao.gov/news.items/d07863.pdf.

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U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. 1997. Roswell Approved Resource Management and Plan Record of Decision. Roswell, New Mexico.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. 2008. Special Status Species Resource Management Plan Amendment and Record of Decision. Roswell, New Mexico.

6.1.1 APD

6.1.2 Authorities

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

40 CFR All Parts and Sections inclusive Protection of Environment, Revised as of July 1, 2001.

43 CFR, All Parts and Sections inclusive - Public Lands: Interior. Revised as of October 1, 2000.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management and Office of the Solicitor (editors). 2001. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended. Public Law 94-579.

6.1.3 Other Supporting Information

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/03/2009

Calgary Federal #1
330' FSL & 990' FEL,
Sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 28 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-4433

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator 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 shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery.

Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

> The orientation of the well pad for the Calgary #1 will be changed so that the sides of the constructed well pad remain 25 feet from the ephemeral drainage features located adjacent to the well pad.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

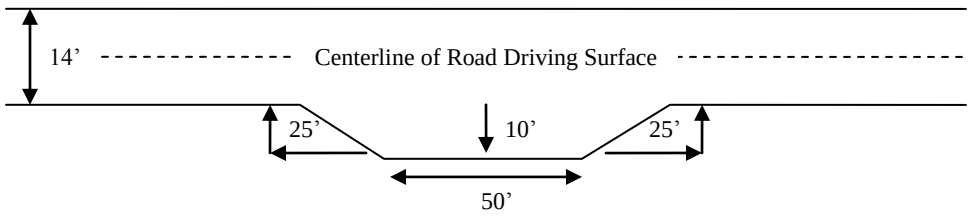
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View

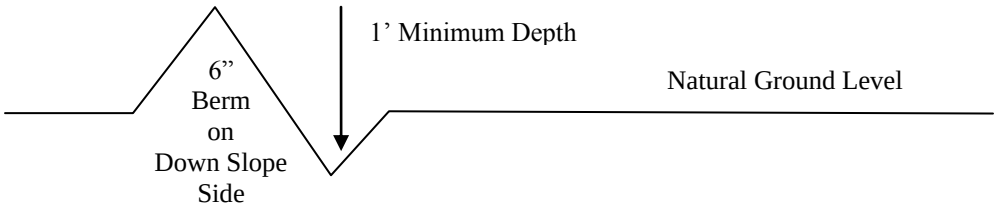


Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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

Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

Culvert Installations

Appropriately sized culvert(s) shall be installed at the deep waterway channel flow crossing.

Cattleguards

An appropriately sized cattleguard(s) sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence crossing(s).

Any existing cattleguard(s) on the access road shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattleguard(s) that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

Fence Requirement

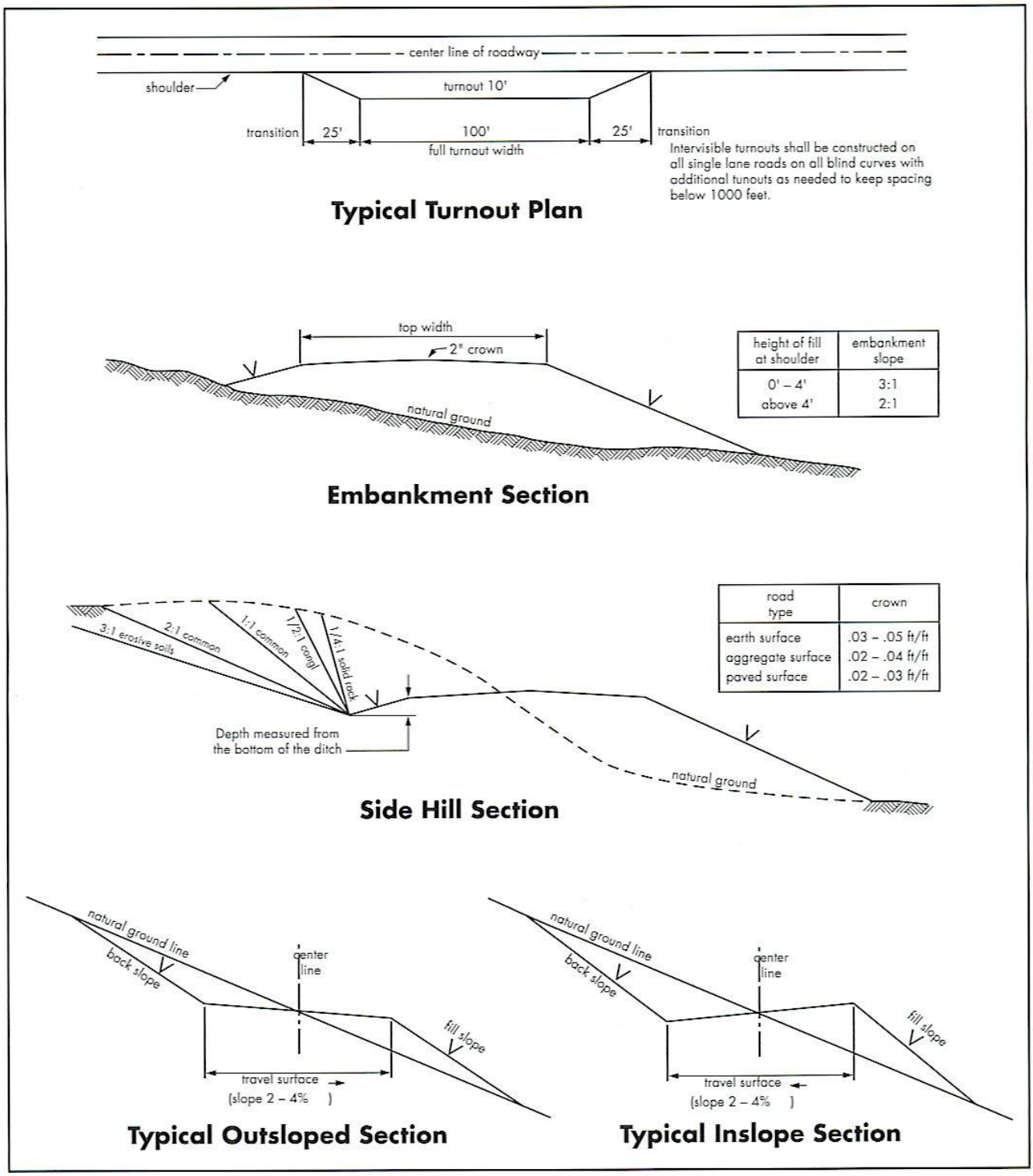
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

   a. Spudding well
   b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

1. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft and 450 ft in competent bedrock. In no way shall the operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

4. All casing shall be new or reconditioned and tested casing and meet API standards for new casing. The use of reconditioned and tested casing shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer. Approval will be contingent upon the wall thickness of any casing being verified to be at least 87-1/2 per cent of the nominal wall thickness of new casing.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

b. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug.

c. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test will be submitted to the BLM Roswell Field Office at 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.

d. Testing fluid must be water or an appropriate clear liquid suitable for sub-freezing temperatures. Use of drilling mud for testing is not permitted since it can mask small leaks.

e. Testing must be done in a safe workman like manner. Hard line connections shall be required.

f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche may be used in road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In addition, in order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

Common Name and Preferred Variety	Scientific Name	Pounds of Pure Live Seed Per Acre
Black grama	*(Bouteloua eriopoda)*	3.00 lbs.
or Blue grama,	*(Bouteloua gracilis)*	
Sideoats grama	*(Bouteloua curtipendula)*	2.00 lbs.
Sand dropseed	*(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*	1.50 lbs.
or Mesa dropseed	*(S. flexuosus)*	
or Spike dropseed	*(S. contractus)*	
Desert or Scarlet	*(Sphaeralcea ambigua)*	1.00 lb.
Globemallow or	*(S. coccinea)*	
Croton	*(Croton* spp.*)*	1.00 lb.
TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

b. Upon abandonment of the well, all casing shall be cut-off at the base of the cellar or 3-feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore shall then be covered with a metal plate at least ¼ inch thick and welded in place, or a 4-inch pipe, 10 feet in length, shall be installed 4 feet above ground and embedded in cement. The following information shall be permanently inscribed on the dry hole marker: Well name and number, the name of the operator, the lease serial number, the surveyed location (the quarter-quarter section, section, township and range or other authorized survey designation acceptable to the authorized officer; such as metes and bounds).

c. Surface Reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well plugging. If the operator proposes to modify the plans for surface reclamation approved on the APD, the operator must attach these modifications to the Subsequent Report of Plug and Abandon using Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Form 3160-5.

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/02/2009

Calgary Federal #2
1650' FSL & 990' FEL,
Sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 28 E., NMPM,
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Mack Energy Corporation
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Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad.

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A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

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The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

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Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

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Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

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Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

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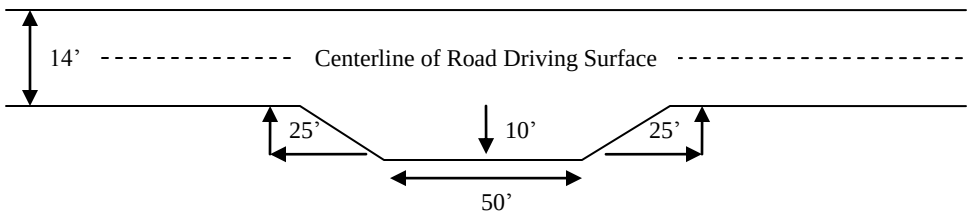

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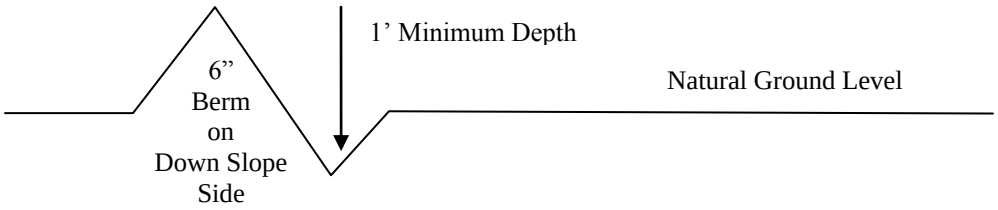
A typical lead-off ditch has a minimum depth of 1 foot below and a berm of 6 inches above natural ground level. The berm shall be on the down-slope side of the lead-off ditch.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

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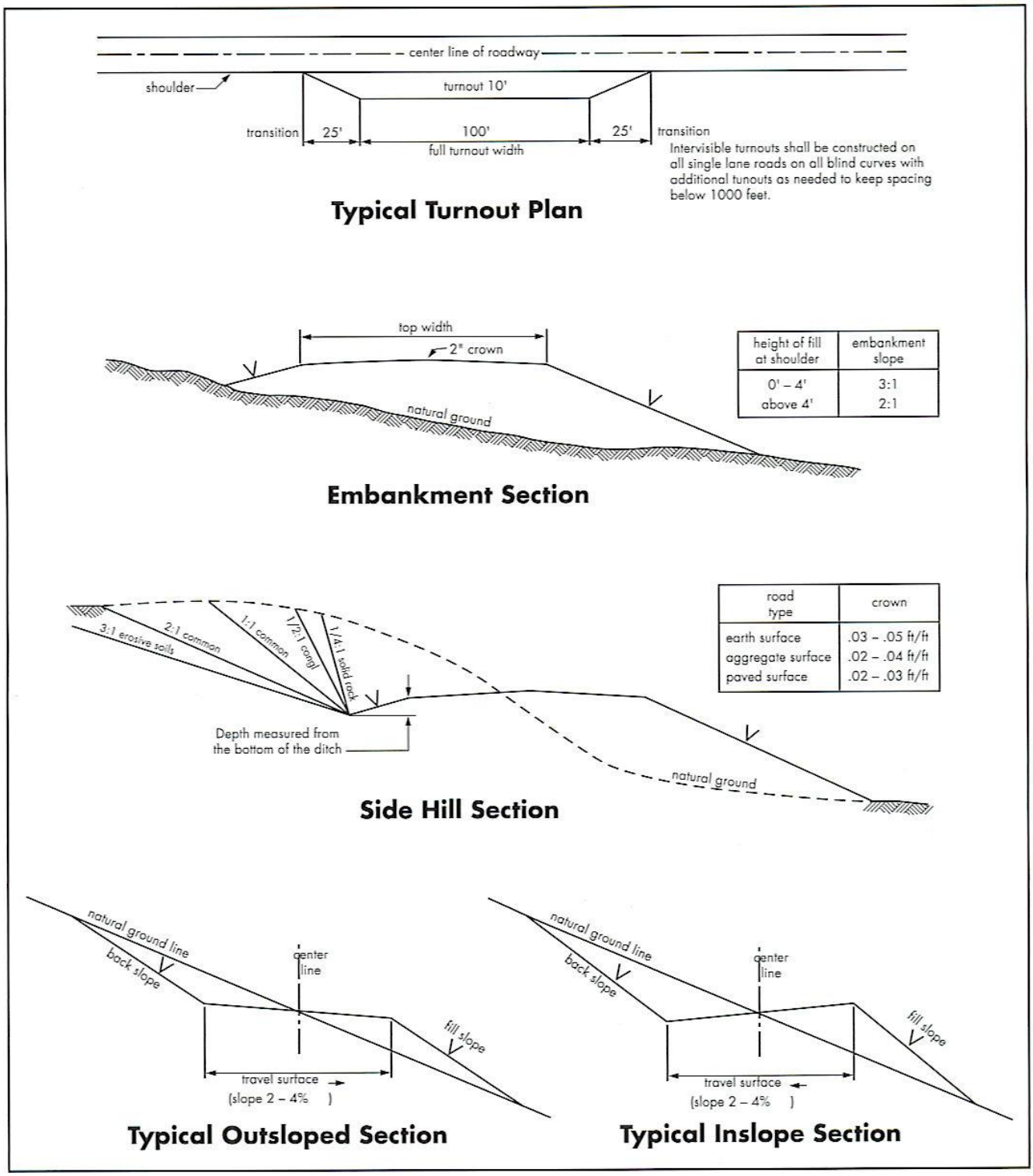
Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1. Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

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BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

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1. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

4. All casing shall be new or reconditioned and tested casing and meet API standards for new casing. The use of reconditioned and tested casing shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer. Approval will be contingent upon the wall thickness of any casing being verified to be at least 87-1/2 per cent of the nominal wall thickness of new casing.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

b. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug.

c. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test will be submitted to the BLM Roswell Field Office at 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.

d. Testing fluid must be water or an appropriate clear liquid suitable for sub-freezing temperatures. Use of drilling mud for testing is not permitted since it can mask small leaks.

e. Testing must be done in a safe workman like manner. Hard line connections shall be required.

f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche may be used in road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In addition, in order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

Common Name and Preferred Variety	Scientific Name	Pounds of Pure Live Seed Per Acre
Black grama	*(Bouteloua eriopoda)*	3.00 lbs.
or Blue grama,	*(Bouteloua gracilis)*	
Sideoats grama	*(Bouteloua curtipendula)*	2.00 lbs.
Sand dropseed	*(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*	1.50 lbs.
or Mesa dropseed	*(S. flexuosus)*	
or Spike dropseed	*(S. contractus)*	
Desert or Scarlet	*(Sphaeralcea ambigua)*	1.00 lb.
Globemallow or	*(S. coccinea)*	
Croton	*(Croton* spp.*)*	1.00 lb.
TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

b. Upon abandonment of the well, all casing shall be cut-off at the base of the cellar or 3-feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore shall then be covered with a metal plate at least ¼ inch thick and welded in place, or a 4-inch pipe, 10 feet in length, shall be installed 4 feet above ground and embedded in cement. The following information shall be permanently inscribed on the dry hole marker: Well name and number, the name of the operator, the lease serial number, the surveyed location (the quarter-quarter section, section, township and range or other authorized survey designation acceptable to the authorized officer; such as metes and bounds).

c. Surface Reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well plugging. If the operator proposes to modify the plans for surface reclamation approved on the APD, the operator must attach these modifications to the Subsequent Report of Plug and Abandon using Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Form 3160-5.

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/02/2009

Calgary Federal #3
990' FNL & 330' FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-4433

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator 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 shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery.

Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

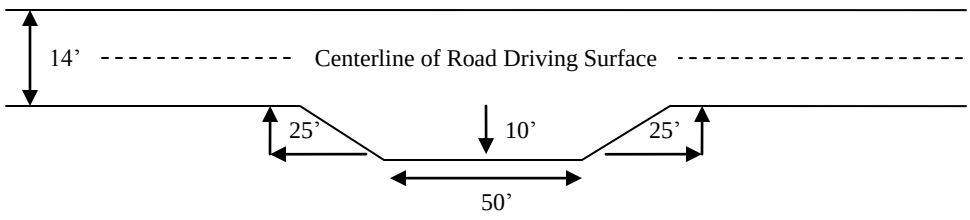
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View

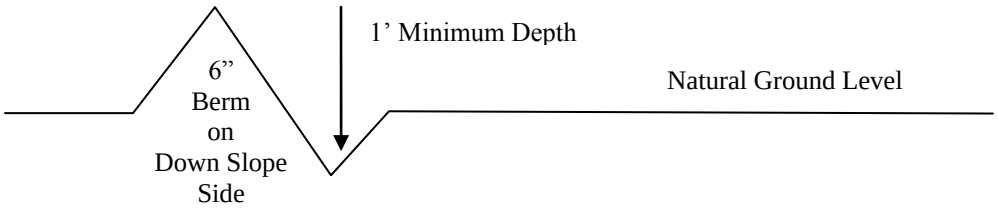


Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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

Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

Culvert Installations

Appropriately sized culvert(s) shall be installed at the deep waterway channel flow crossing.

Cattleguards

An appropriately sized cattleguard(s) sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence crossing(s).

Any existing cattleguard(s) on the access road shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattleguard(s) that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

Fence Requirement

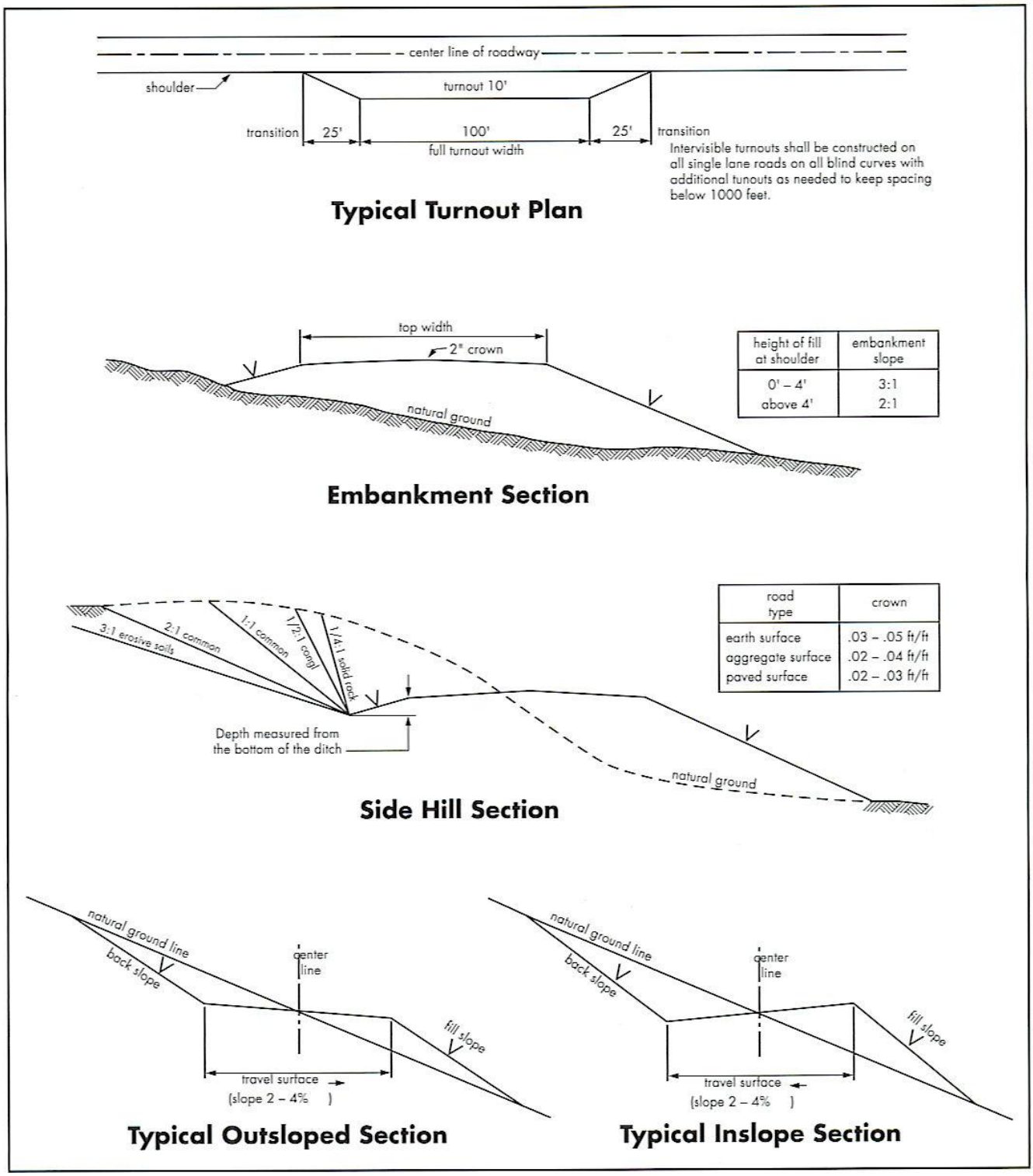
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1 Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

a. Spudding well
b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

2. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

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C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

b. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug.

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f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche may be used in road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In addition, in order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

Common Name and Preferred Variety	Scientific Name	Pounds of Pure Live Seed Per Acre
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TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

b. Upon abandonment of the well, all casing shall be cut-off at the base of the cellar or 3-feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore shall then be covered with a metal plate at least ¼ inch thick and welded in place, or a 4-inch pipe, 10 feet in length, shall be installed 4 feet above ground and embedded in cement. The following information shall be permanently inscribed on the dry hole marker: Well name and number, the name of the operator, the lease serial number, the surveyed location (the quarter-quarter section, section, township and range or other authorized survey designation acceptable to the authorized officer; such as metes and bounds).

c. Surface Reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well plugging. If the operator proposes to modify the plans for surface reclamation approved on the APD, the operator must attach these modifications to the Subsequent Report of Plug and Abandon using Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Form 3160-5.

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/02/2009

Calgary Federal #4
1537' FNL & 452' FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-4433

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator 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 shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery.

Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad. A BLM monitor will need to be present during construction of the well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad. The topsoil will not be used to construct the containment structure or earthen dike that is constructed and maintained on the outside boundaries of the constructed well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

A containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained on the north, west, and south sides of the outside boundary of the well pad in order to protect the nearby ephemeral drainages. If the well pad is constructed into a cut on a slope then the uphill side of the well pad will not require the construction of the containment structure or earthen dike, but the construction of the containment structure or dike will be required on the remaining three sides of the well pad which will extend into the uphill portion of the well pad. The containment structure or earthen dike is required so that if oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant were leaked, spilled, and or released upon the well pad the oilfield waste contaminant or product

contaminant shall be contained on the well pad and not enter into the nearby ephemeral drainages. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed two (2) feet high (the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed higher than the two (2) feet high minimum). The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained during the drilling phase, the production phase and for the life of the well. During interim reclamation, if the surface area of the constructed well pad is reduced then the original constructed containment structure or earthen dike and a portion of the constructed well pad will be excavated and removed. During interim reclamation, the containment structure or earthen dike will then be re-constructed on the outside boundaries of the reduced in size constructed well pad.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

> The constructed well pad will remain 25 feet from the ephemeral drainage features located adjacent to the location.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

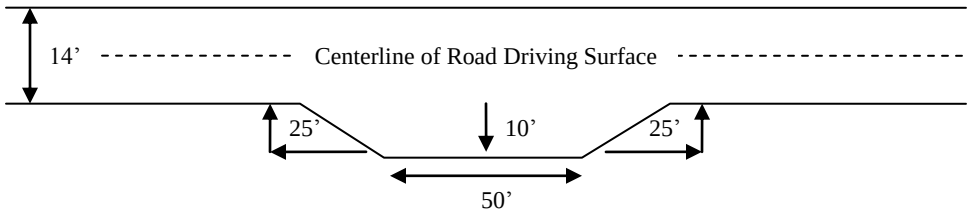
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View

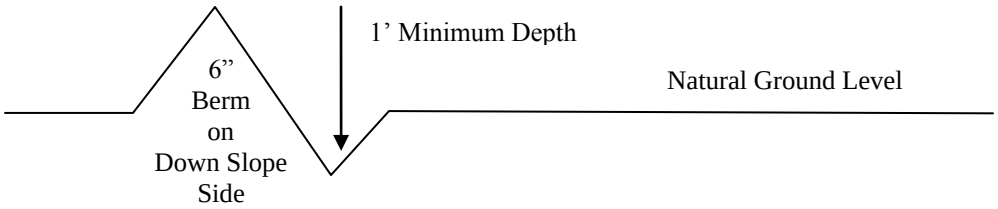


Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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

Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

Culvert Installations

Appropriately sized culvert(s) shall be installed at the deep waterway channel flow crossing.

Cattleguards

An appropriately sized cattleguard(s) sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence crossing(s).

Any existing cattleguard(s) on the access road shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattleguard(s) that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

Fence Requirement

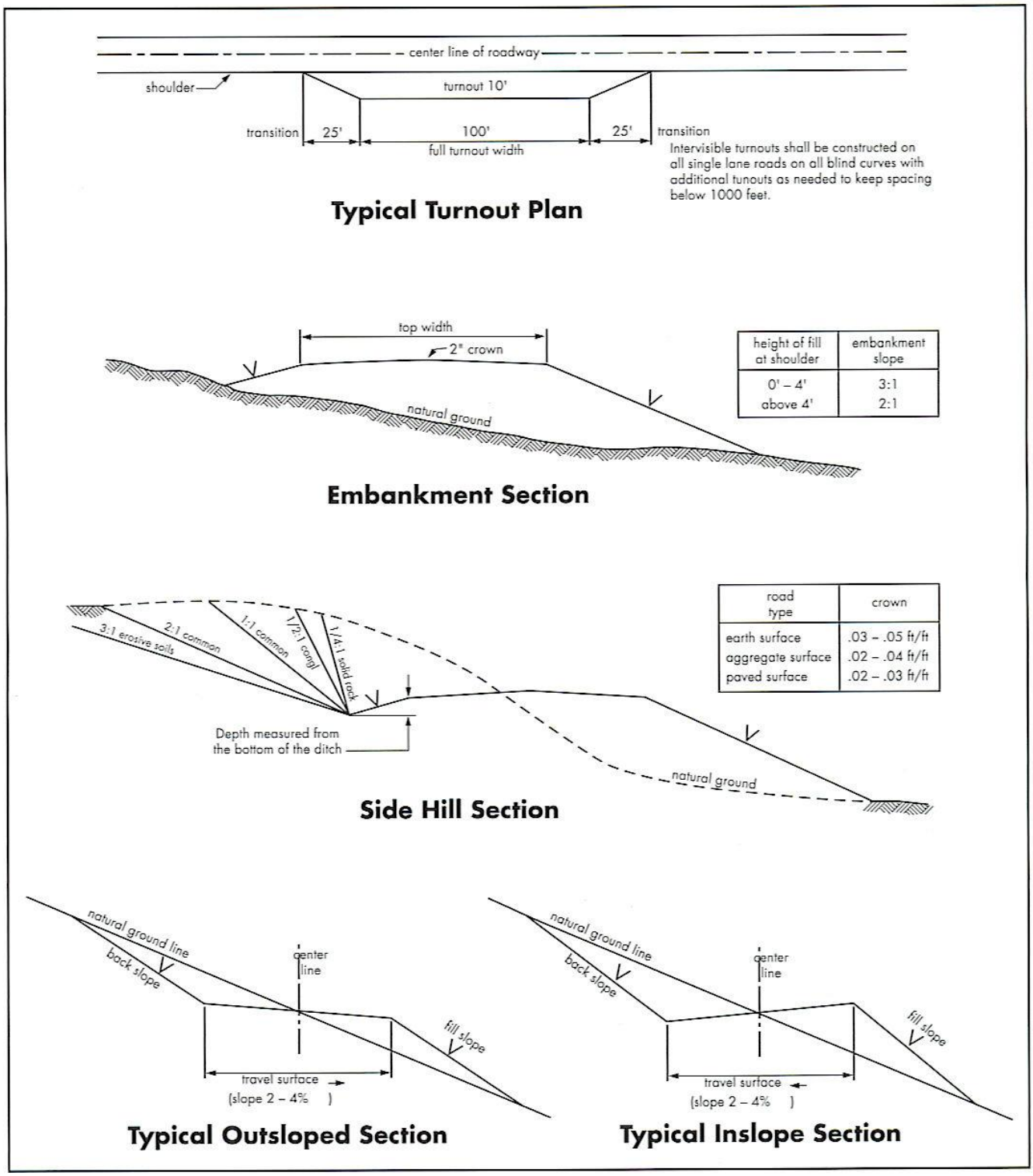
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1 Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

a. Spudding well
b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

3. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

4. All casing shall be new or reconditioned and tested casing and meet API standards for new casing. The use of reconditioned and tested casing shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer. Approval will be contingent upon the wall thickness of any casing being verified to be at least 87-1/2 per cent of the nominal wall thickness of new casing.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

b. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug.

c. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test will be submitted to the BLM Roswell Field Office at 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.

d. Testing fluid must be water or an appropriate clear liquid suitable for sub-freezing temperatures. Use of drilling mud for testing is not permitted since it can mask small leaks.

e. Testing must be done in a safe workman like manner. Hard line connections shall be required.

f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche may be used in road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In addition, in order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

Common Name and Preferred Variety	Scientific Name	Pounds of Pure Live Seed Per Acre
Black grama	*(Bouteloua eriopoda)*	3.00 lbs.
or Blue grama,	*(Bouteloua gracilis)*	
Sideoats grama	*(Bouteloua curtipendula)*	2.00 lbs.
Sand dropseed	*(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*	1.50 lbs.
or Mesa dropseed	*(S. flexuosus)*	
or Spike dropseed	*(S. contractus)*	
Desert or Scarlet	*(Sphaeralcea ambigua)*	1.00 lb.
Globemallow or	*(S. coccinea)*	
Croton	*(Croton* spp.*)*	1.00 lb.
TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

d. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

e. Upon abandonment of the well, all casing shall be cut-off at the base of the cellar or 3-feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore shall then be covered with a metal plate at least ¼ inch thick and welded in place, or a 4-inch pipe, 10 feet in length, shall be installed 4 feet above ground and embedded in cement. The following information shall be permanently inscribed on the dry hole marker: Well name and number, the name of the operator, the lease serial number, the surveyed location (the quarter-quarter section, section, township and range or other authorized survey designation acceptable to the authorized officer; such as metes and bounds).

a. Surface Reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well plugging. If the operator proposes to modify the plans for surface reclamation approved on the APD, the operator must attach these modifications to the Subsequent Report of Plug and Abandon using Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Form 3160-5.

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/03/2009

Victoria Federal #3
990' FNL & 2310' FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-4434

Cultural Resource Report # 09-R-5003A

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator 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 shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer

assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery. Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

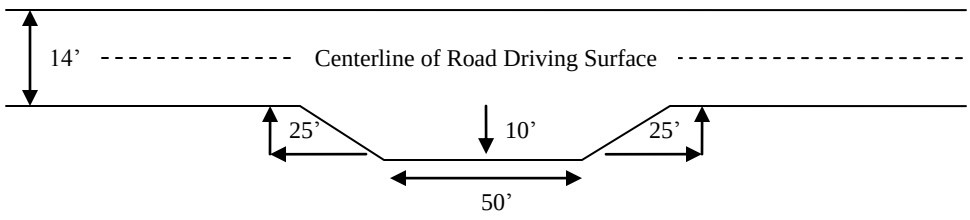
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View



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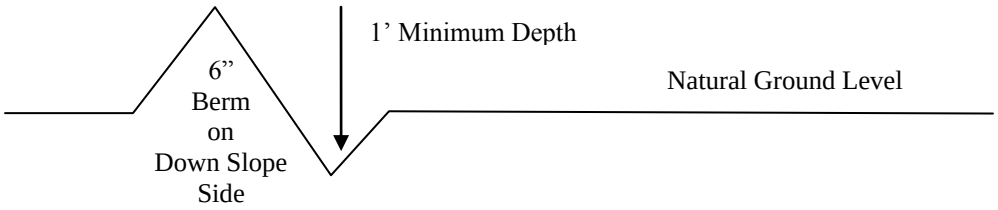
Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

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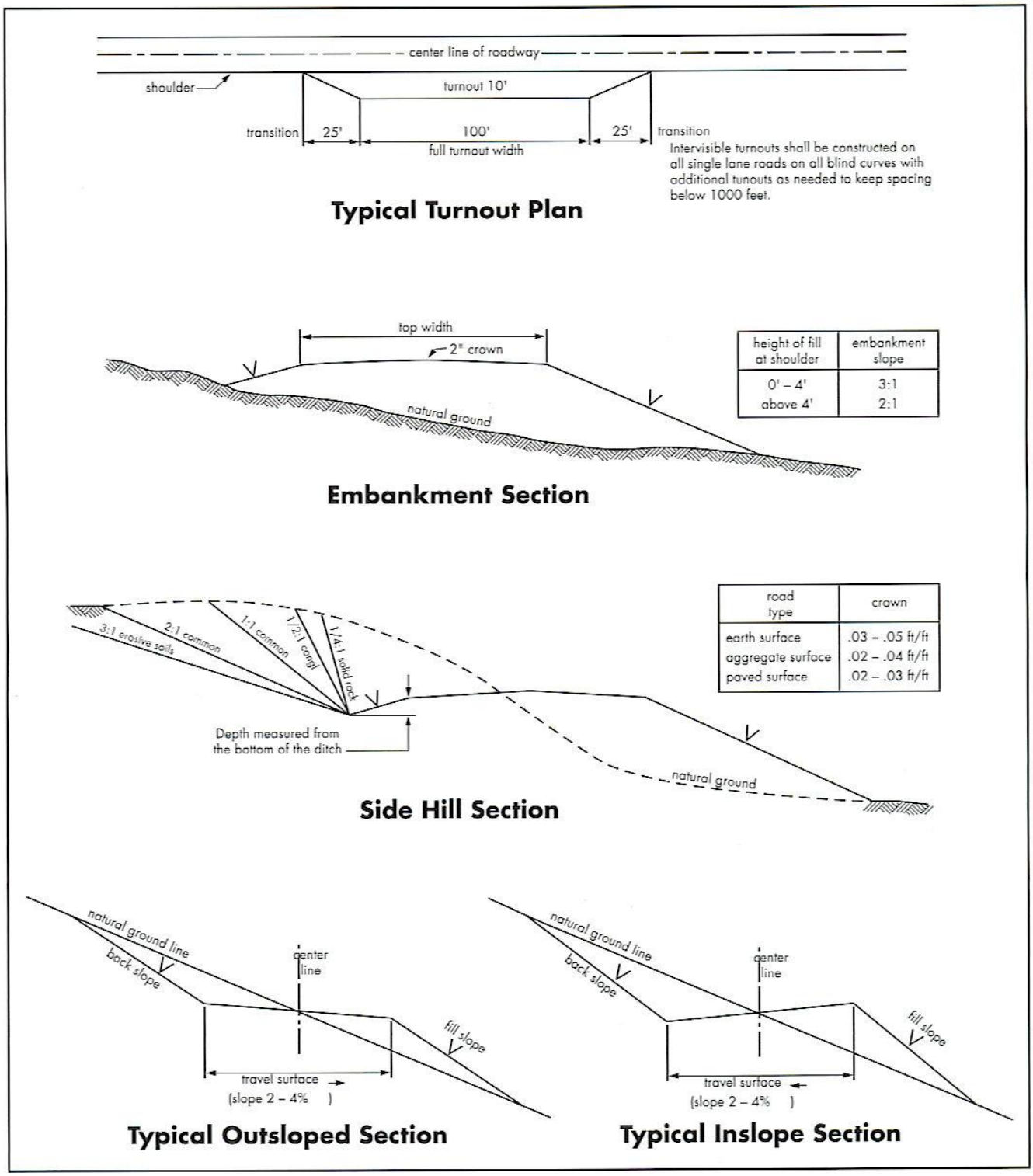
Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



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DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

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The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

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4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

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4. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

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VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

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TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

d. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

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EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/03/2009

Victoria Federal #4
2310' FNL & 2310' FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-4434

Cultural Resource Report # 09-R-5003A

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

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I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

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assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery. Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

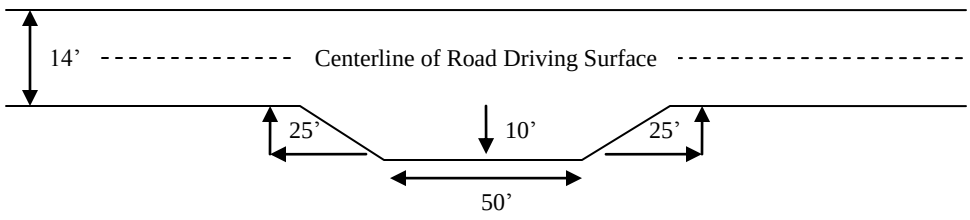
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View

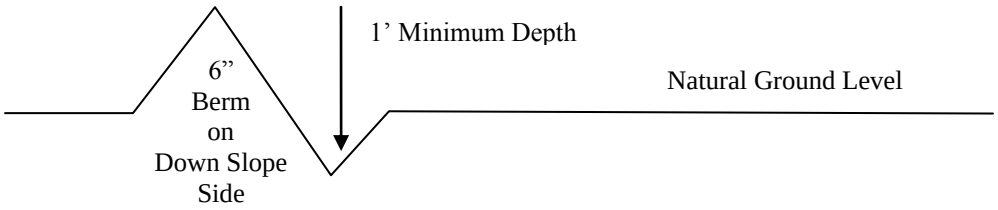


Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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

Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

Culvert Installations

Appropriately sized culvert(s) shall be installed at the deep waterway channel flow crossing.

Cattleguards

An appropriately sized cattleguard(s) sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence crossing(s).

Any existing cattleguard(s) on the access road shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattleguard(s) that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

Fence Requirement

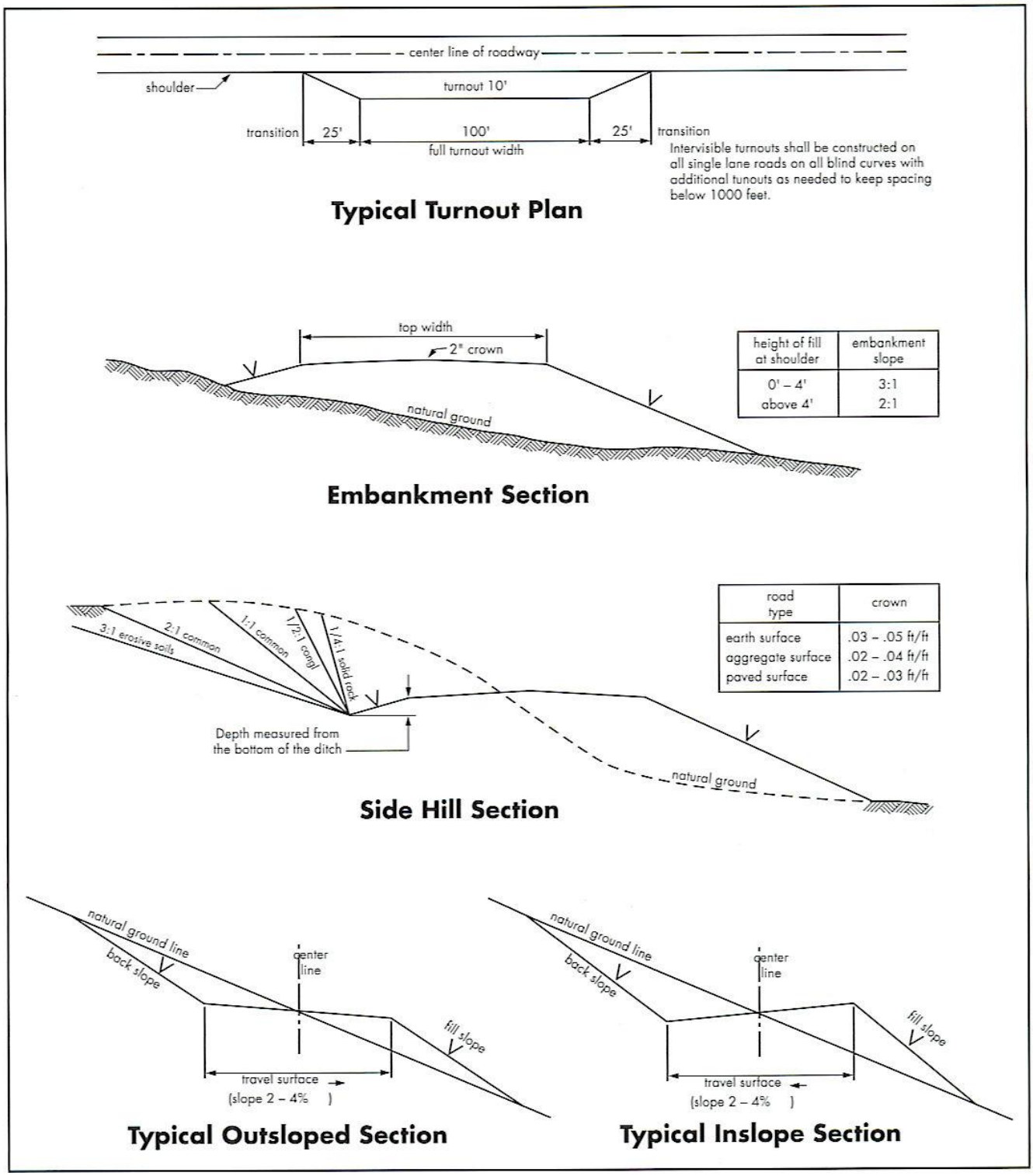
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1 Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

a. Spudding well
b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

5. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

4. All casing shall be new or reconditioned and tested casing and meet API standards for new casing. The use of reconditioned and tested casing shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer. Approval will be contingent upon the wall thickness of any casing being verified to be at least 87-1/2 per cent of the nominal wall thickness of new casing.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

b. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug.

c. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test will be submitted to the BLM Roswell Field Office at 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.

d. Testing fluid must be water or an appropriate clear liquid suitable for sub-freezing temperatures. Use of drilling mud for testing is not permitted since it can mask small leaks.

e. Testing must be done in a safe workman like manner. Hard line connections shall be required.

f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche may be used in road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In addition, in order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

Common Name and Preferred Variety	Scientific Name	Pounds of Pure Live Seed Per Acre
Black grama	*(Bouteloua eriopoda)*	3.00 lbs.
or Blue grama,	*(Bouteloua gracilis)*	
Sideoats grama	*(Bouteloua curtipendula)*	2.00 lbs.
Sand dropseed	*(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*	1.50 lbs.
or Mesa dropseed	*(S. flexuosus)*	
or Spike dropseed	*(S. contractus)*	
Desert or Scarlet	*(Sphaeralcea ambigua)*	1.00 lb.
Globemallow or	*(S. coccinea)*	
Croton	*(Croton* spp.*)*	1.00 lb.
TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

b. Upon abandonment of the well, all casing shall be cut-off at the base of the cellar or 3-feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore shall then be covered with a metal plate at least ¼ inch thick and welded in place. The following information shall be permanently inscribed on the dry hole marker: Well name and number, the name of the operator, the lease serial number, the surveyed location (the quarter-quarter section, section, township and range or other authorized survey designation acceptable to the authorized officer; such as metes and bounds).

c. Surface Reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well plugging. If the operator proposes to modify the plans for surface reclamation approved on the APD, the operator must attach these modifications to the Subsequent Report of Plug and Abandon using Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Form 3160-5.

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/03/2009

Whitehorse Federal #1
1650' FSL & 2310' FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-0560397

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator 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 shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery.

Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad. The topsoil will not be used to construct the containment structure or earthen dike that is constructed and maintained on the outside boundaries of the constructed well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

A containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained on the north, west, and east sides of the outside boundary of the well pad in order to protect the nearby ephemeral drainages. If the well pad is constructed into a cut on a slope then the uphill side of the well pad will not require the construction of the containment structure or earthen dike, but the construction of the containment structure or dike will be required on the remaining three sides of the well pad which will extend into the uphill portion of the well pad. The containment structure or earthen dike is required so that if oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant were leaked, spilled, and or released upon the well pad the oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant shall be contained on the well pad and not enter into the nearby ephemeral

drainages. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed two (2) feet high (the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed higher than the two (2) feet high minimum). The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained during the drilling phase, the production phase and for the life of the well. During interim reclamation, if the surface area of the constructed well pad is reduced then the original constructed containment structure or earthen dike and a portion of the constructed well pad will be excavated and removed. During interim reclamation, the containment structure or earthen dike will then be re-constructed on the outside boundaries of the reduced in size constructed well pad.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

The orientation of the well pad for the Whitehorse #1 will be constructed so that the sides of the well pad remain 25 feet from the ephemeral drainage features located to the north and northeast to the well pad. The orientation of the well pad will change from north to south to northwest to southeast.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

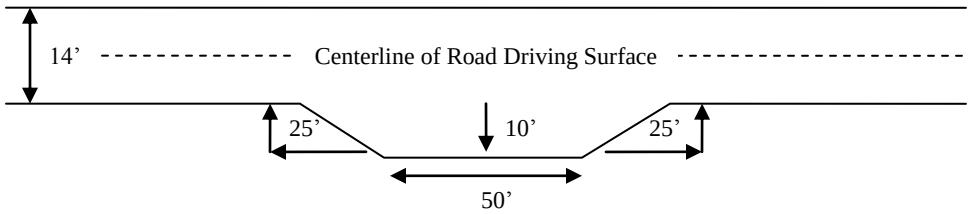
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View

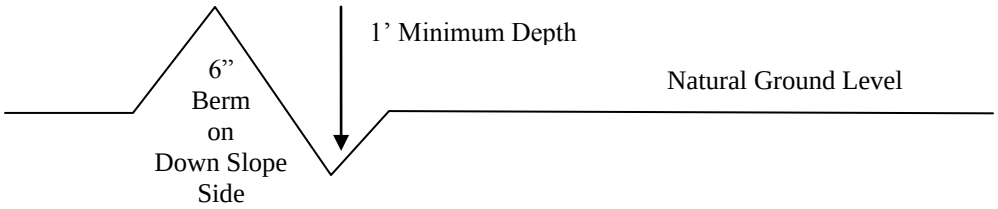


Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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

Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

Culvert Installations

Appropriately sized culvert(s) shall be installed at the deep waterway channel flow crossing.

Cattleguards

An appropriately sized cattleguard(s) sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence crossing(s).

Any existing cattleguard(s) on the access road shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattleguard(s) that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

Fence Requirement

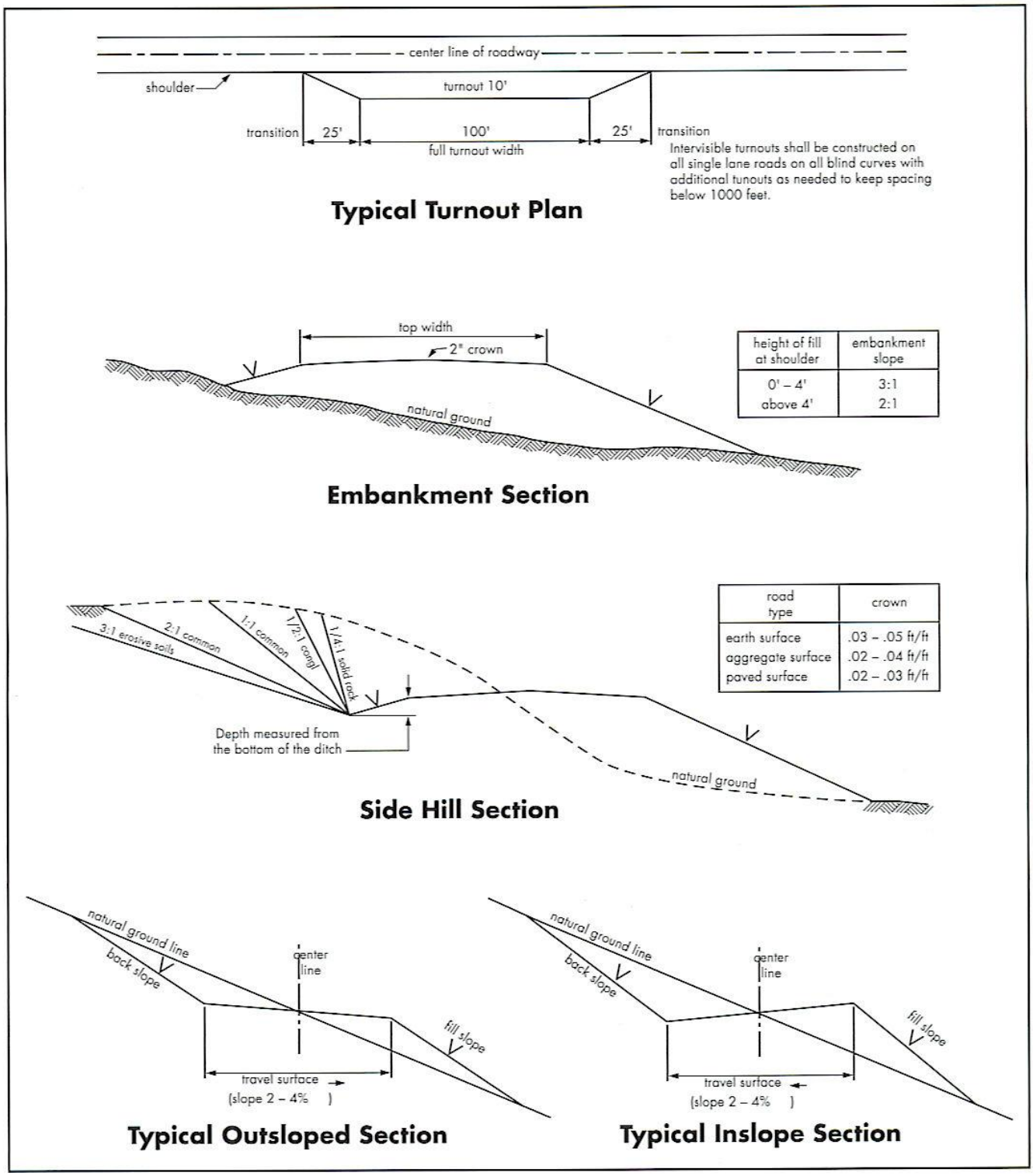
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1 Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

a. Spudding well
b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

6. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

4. All casing shall be new or reconditioned and tested casing and meet API standards for new casing. The use of reconditioned and tested casing shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer. Approval will be contingent upon the wall thickness of any casing being verified to be at least 87-1/2 per cent of the nominal wall thickness of new casing.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

b. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug.

c. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test chart will be submitted to the BLM Roswell Field Office at 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.

d. Testing fluid must be water or an appropriate clear liquid suitable for sub-freezing temperatures. Use of drilling mud for testing is not permitted since it can mask small leaks.

e. Testing must be done in a safe workman like manner. Hard line connections shall be required.

f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche may be used in road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In addition, in order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

Common Name and Preferred Variety	Scientific Name	Pounds of Pure Live Seed Per Acre
Black grama	*(Bouteloua eriopoda)*	3.00 lbs.
or Blue grama,	*(Bouteloua gracilis)*	
Sideoats grama	*(Bouteloua curtipendula)*	2.00 lbs.
Sand dropseed	*(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*	1.50 lbs.
or Mesa dropseed	*(S. flexuosus)*	
or Spike dropseed	*(S. contractus)*	
Desert or Scarlet	*(Sphaeralcea ambigua)*	1.00 lb.
Globemallow or	*(S. coccinea)*	
Croton	*(Croton* spp.*)*	1.00 lb.
TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

b. Upon abandonment of the well, all casing shall be cut-off at the base of the cellar or 3-feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore shall then be covered with a metal plate at least ¼ inch thick and welded in place. The following information shall be permanently inscribed on the dry hole marker: Well name and number, the name of the operator, the lease serial number, the surveyed location (the quarter-quarter section, section, township and range or other authorized survey designation acceptable to the authorized officer; such as metes and bounds).

c. Surface Reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well plugging. If the operator proposes to modify the plans for surface reclamation approved on the APD, the operator must attach these modifications to the Subsequent Report of Plug and Abandon using Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Form 3160-5.

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/03/2009

Whitehorse Federal #2
518' FSL & 2540' FEL,
Sec. 30, T. 15 S., R. 29 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-0560397

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator 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 shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery.

Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

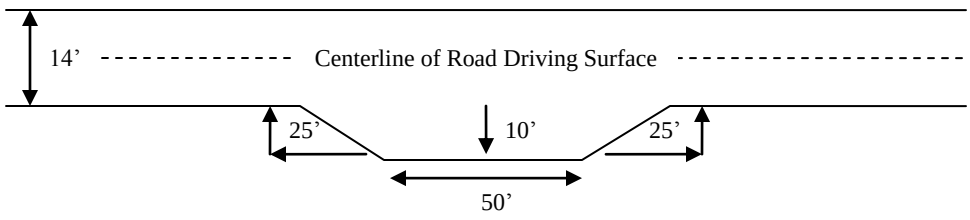
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View

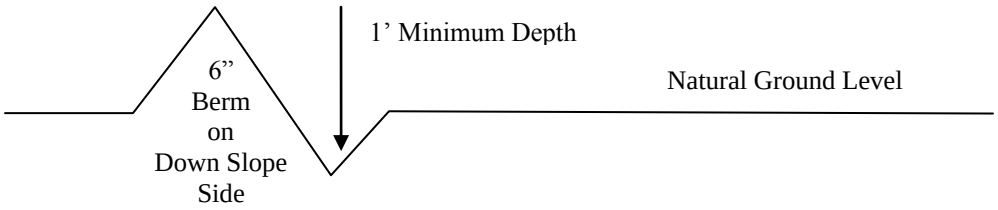


Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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

Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

Culvert Installations

Appropriately sized culvert(s) shall be installed at the deep waterway channel flow crossing.

Cattleguards

An appropriately sized cattleguard(s) sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence crossing(s).

Any existing cattleguard(s) on the access road shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattleguard(s) that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

Fence Requirement

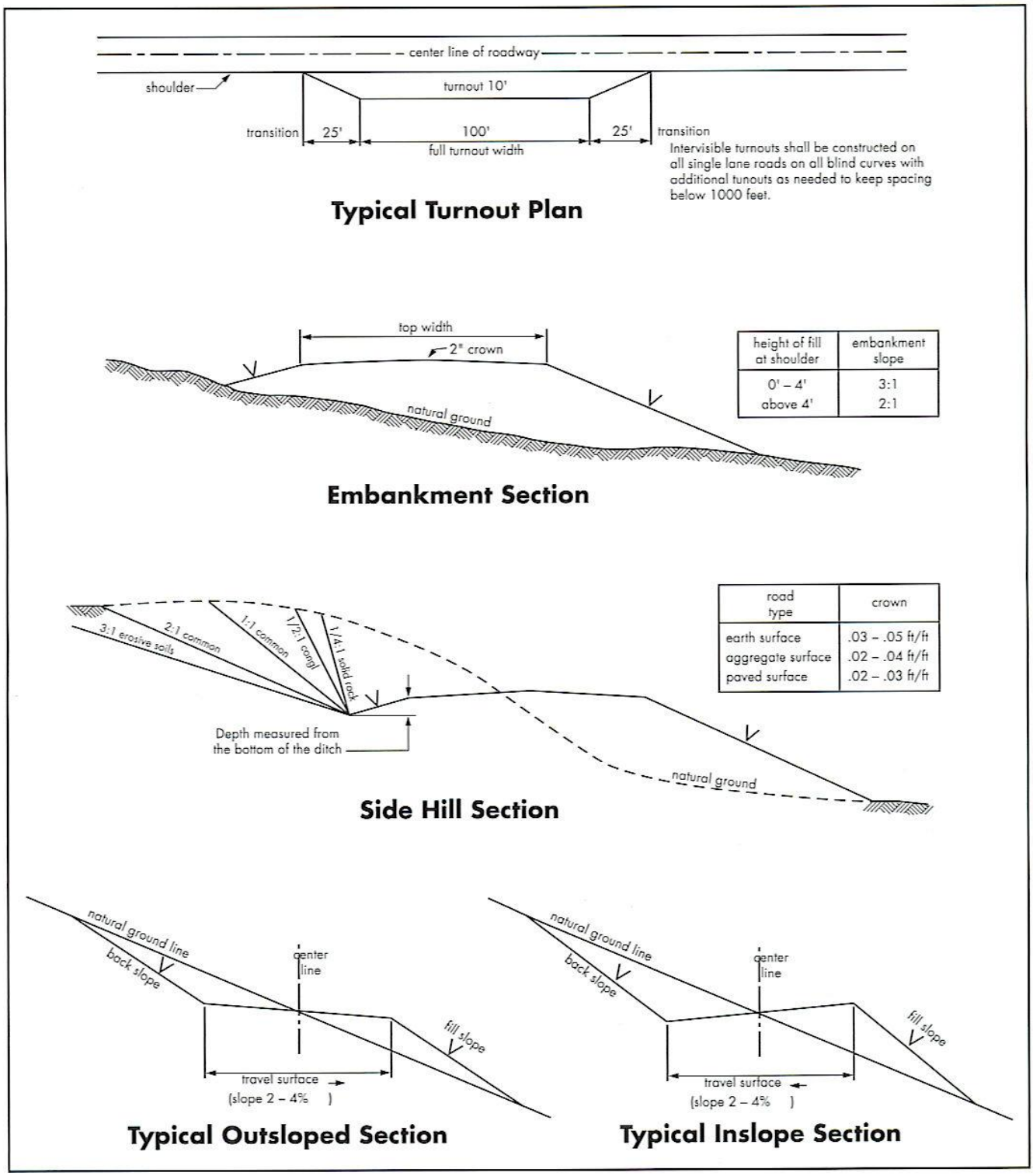
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1 Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

a. Spudding well
b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

7. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

4. All casing shall be new or reconditioned and tested casing and meet API standards for new casing. The use of reconditioned and tested casing shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer. Approval will be contingent upon the wall thickness of any casing being verified to be at least 87-1/2 per cent of the nominal wall thickness of new casing.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

b. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug.

c. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test will be submitted to the BLM Roswell Field Office at 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.

d. Testing fluid must be water or an appropriate clear liquid suitable for sub-freezing temperatures. Use of drilling mud for testing is not permitted since it can mask small leaks.

e. Testing must be done in a safe workman like manner. Hard line connections shall be required.

f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

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EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/03/2009

Whitehorse Federal #3
1720' FSL & 260' FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-0560397

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

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III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

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IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

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B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

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Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

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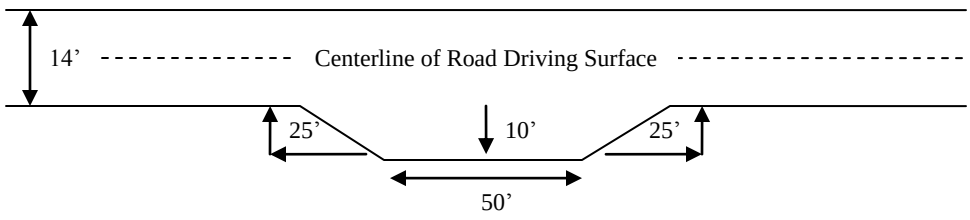

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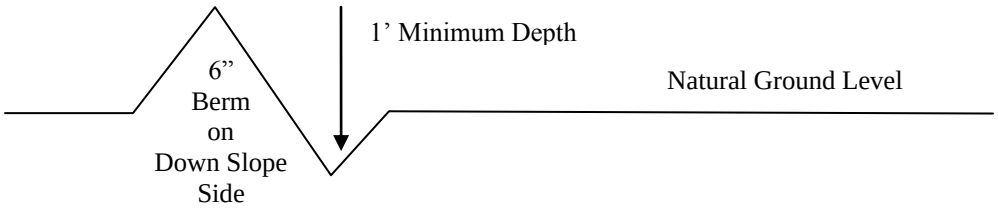
Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

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A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

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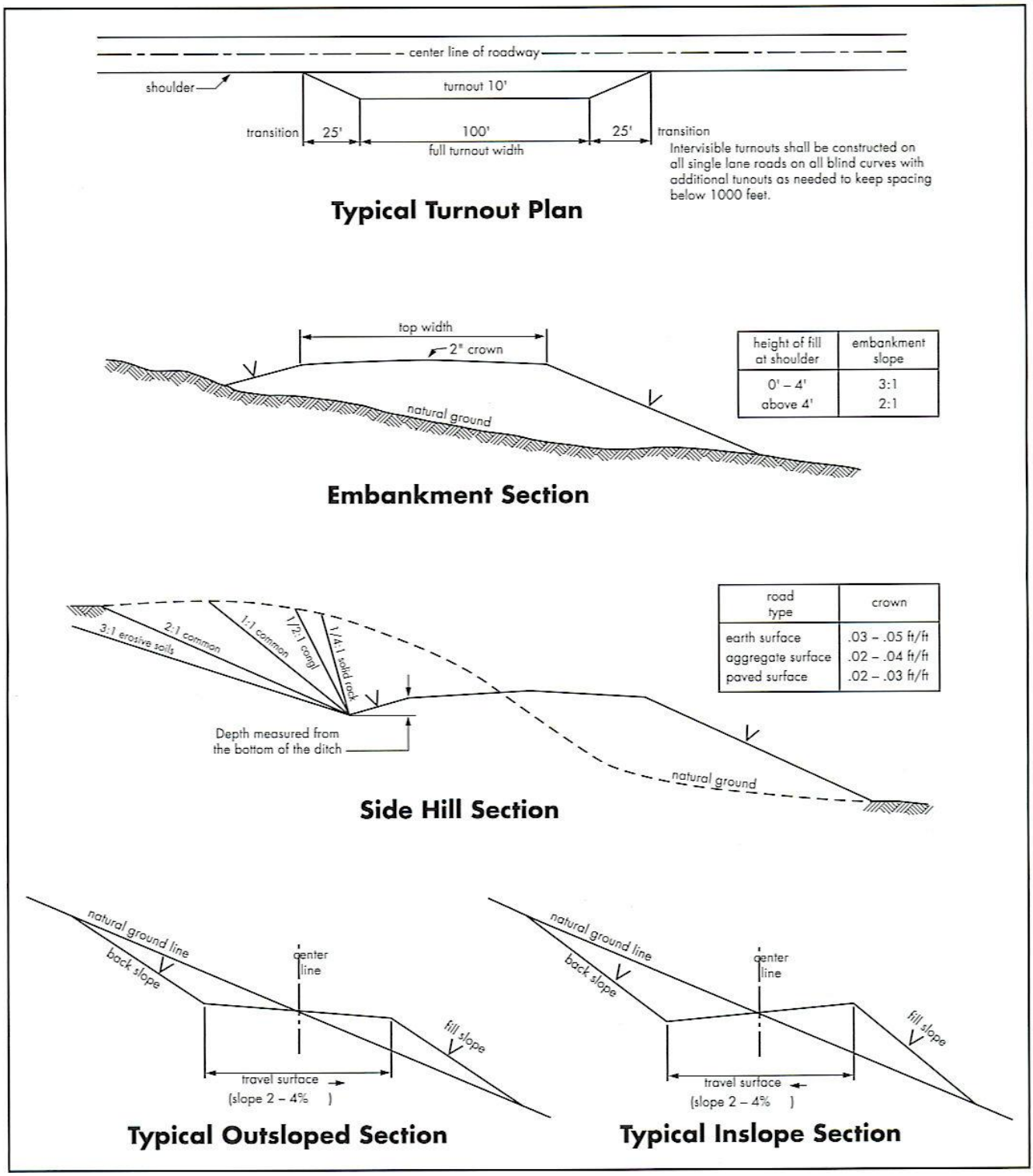
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1 Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

a. Spudding well
b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

8. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

3. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

4. All casing shall be new or reconditioned and tested casing and meet API standards for new casing. The use of reconditioned and tested casing shall be subject to approval by the authorized officer. Approval will be contingent upon the wall thickness of any casing being verified to be at least 87-1/2 per cent of the nominal wall thickness of new casing.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL:

1. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, the blowout preventer assembly shall consist of a minimum of One Annular Preventer or Two Ram-Type Preventers and a Kelly Cock/Stabbing Valve.

2. Before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe, minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer and related equipment (BOPE) shall be **2000** psi.

3. The BOPE shall be installed before drilling below the **8-5/8** inch surface casing shoe and shall be tested as described in Onshore Order No. 2. Any equipment failing to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced.

a. The BLM Roswell Field office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.

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c. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test will be submitted to the BLM Roswell Field Office at 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.

d. Testing fluid must be water or an appropriate clear liquid suitable for sub-freezing temperatures. Use of drilling mud for testing is not permitted since it can mask small leaks.

e. Testing must be done in a safe workman like manner. Hard line connections shall be required.

f. The requested variance to test the BOPE prior to **drilling below the 8-5/8 inch surface casing** to the reduced pressure of **1000** psi using the rig pumps is approved.

VI. PRODUCTION

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Containment Structures

The containment structure shall be constructed to hold the capacity of the entire contents of the largest tank, plus 24 hour production, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, Juniper Green (Standard Environmental Color Chart June 2008).

VRM Facility Requirement – VRM Class IV

Low-profile tanks not greater than eight-feet-high shall be used.

VII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

Earthwork for interim and final reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well completion or well plugging (weather permitting).

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo “interim” reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche may be used in road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In addition, in order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

Common Name and Preferred Variety	Scientific Name	Pounds of Pure Live Seed Per Acre
Black grama	*(Bouteloua eriopoda)*	3.00 lbs.
or Blue grama,	*(Bouteloua gracilis)*	
Sideoats grama	*(Bouteloua curtipendula)*	2.00 lbs.
Sand dropseed	*(Sporobolus cryptandrus)*	1.50 lbs.
or Mesa dropseed	*(S. flexuosus)*	
or Spike dropseed	*(S. contractus)*	
Desert or Scarlet	*(Sphaeralcea ambigua)*	1.00 lb.
Globemallow or	*(S. coccinea)*	
Croton	*(Croton* spp.*)*	1.00 lb.
TOTAL POUNDS PURE LIVE SEED (pls) PER ACRE		8.50 lbs.

Certified Weed Free Seed. If one species is not available, increase all others proportionately. Use no less than 4 species, including 1 forb. No less than 8.5 pounds pls per acre shall be applied

C. FINAL ABANDONMENT & REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Upon abandonment of the well and/or when the access road is no longer in service, a Notice of Intent for Final Abandonment with the proposed surface restoration procedure must be submitted for approval.

b. Upon abandonment of the well, all casing shall be cut-off at the base of the cellar or 3-feet below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore shall then be covered with a metal plate at least ¼ inch thick and welded in place, or a 4-inch pipe, 10 feet in length, shall be installed 4 feet above ground and embedded in cement. The following information shall be permanently inscribed on the dry hole marker: Well name and number, the name of the operator, the lease serial number, the surveyed location (the quarter-quarter section, section, township and range or other authorized survey designation acceptable to the authorized officer; such as metes and bounds).

c. Surface Reclamation must be completed within 6 months of well plugging. If the operator proposes to modify the plans for surface reclamation approved on the APD, the operator must attach these modifications to the Subsequent Report of Plug and Abandon using Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Form 3160-5.

EXHIBIT B
PECOS DISTRICT - RFO
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

03/03/2009

Whitehorse Federal #4
1430' FSL & 260' FEL,
Sec. 25, T. 15 S., R. 28 E., NMPM,
Chaves County, New Mexico
Mack Energy Corporation
Mineral Lease # NM-0560397

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-23-EA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension).

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator 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 shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery.

Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

III. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations (access road and/or well pad). Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

IV. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION:

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0247 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved Application for Permit to Drill and Conditions of Approval on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL:

The topsoil will be stripped to approximately 6 inches in depth within the area designated for construction of the well pad. The operator shall stockpile the stripped topsoil adjacent to the constructed well pad. The topsoil will be used for interim and final reclamation of the surface disturbance created by the construction of the well pad. The topsoil will not be used to construct the containment structure or earthen dike that is constructed and maintained on the outside boundaries of the constructed well pad.

C. CLOSED SYSTEMS OR STEEL TANKS:

A closed system or steel tanks will be used in lieu of reserve pits.

A containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained on the north, west, and east sides of the outside boundary of the well pad in order to protect the nearby ephemeral drainages. If the well pad is constructed into a cut on a slope then the uphill side of the well pad will not require the construction of the containment structure or earthen dike, but the construction of the containment structure or dike will be required on the remaining three sides of the well pad which will extend into the uphill portion of the well pad. The containment structure or earthen dike is required so that if oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant were leaked, spilled, and or released upon the well pad the oilfield waste contaminant or product contaminant shall be contained on the well pad and not enter into the nearby ephemeral

drainages. The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed two (2) feet high (the containment structure or earthen dike can be constructed higher than the two (2) feet high minimum). The containment structure or earthen dike shall be constructed and maintained during the drilling phase, the production phase and for the life of the well. During interim reclamation, if the surface area of the constructed well pad is reduced then the original constructed containment structure or earthen dike and a portion of the constructed well pad will be excavated and removed. During interim reclamation, the containment structure or earthen dike will then be re-constructed on the outside boundaries of the reduced in size constructed well pad.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT:

If the operator elects to surface the access road and/or well pad, mineral materials extracted during construction of the reserve pit may be used for surfacing the well pad and access road and other facilities on the lease.

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any additional federal mineral materials from any site other than the reserve pit. Call the Roswell Field Office at (505) 627-0236.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING:

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational need.

The constructed well pad shall remain 25 feet from all existing ephemeral drainages.

F. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS:

Road Egress and Ingress

The on lease access road shall be constructed to access the corner of the well pad.

Road Width

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

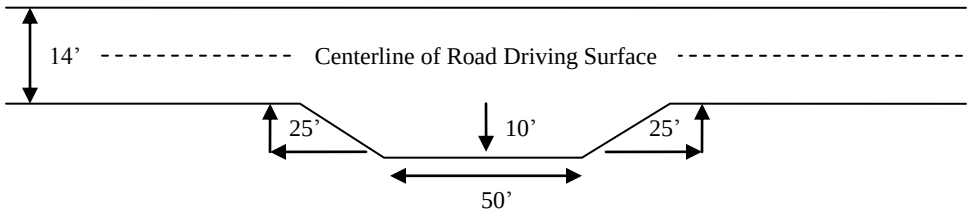
Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Turnouts

Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall be constructed on all blind curves. Turnouts shall conform to the following diagram:

Standard Turnout – Plan View

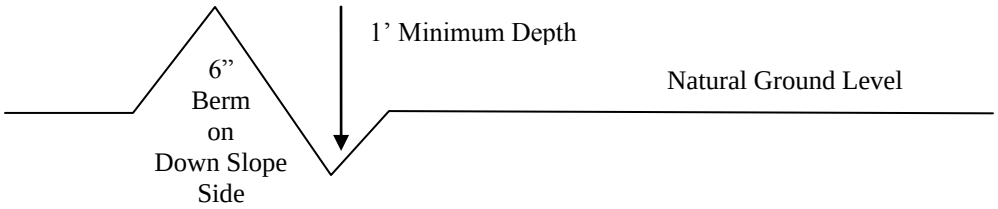


Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outsloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

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.

Cross Section Of Typical Lead-off Ditch



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

Formula For Spacing Interval Of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

400 foot road with 4% road slope: $\frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200'$ lead-off ditch interval

Culvert Installations

Appropriately sized culvert(s) shall be installed at the deep waterway channel flow crossing.

Cattleguards

An appropriately sized cattleguard(s) sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence crossing(s).

Any existing cattleguard(s) on the access road shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattleguard(s) that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

A gate shall be constructed and fastened securely to H-braces.

Fence Requirement

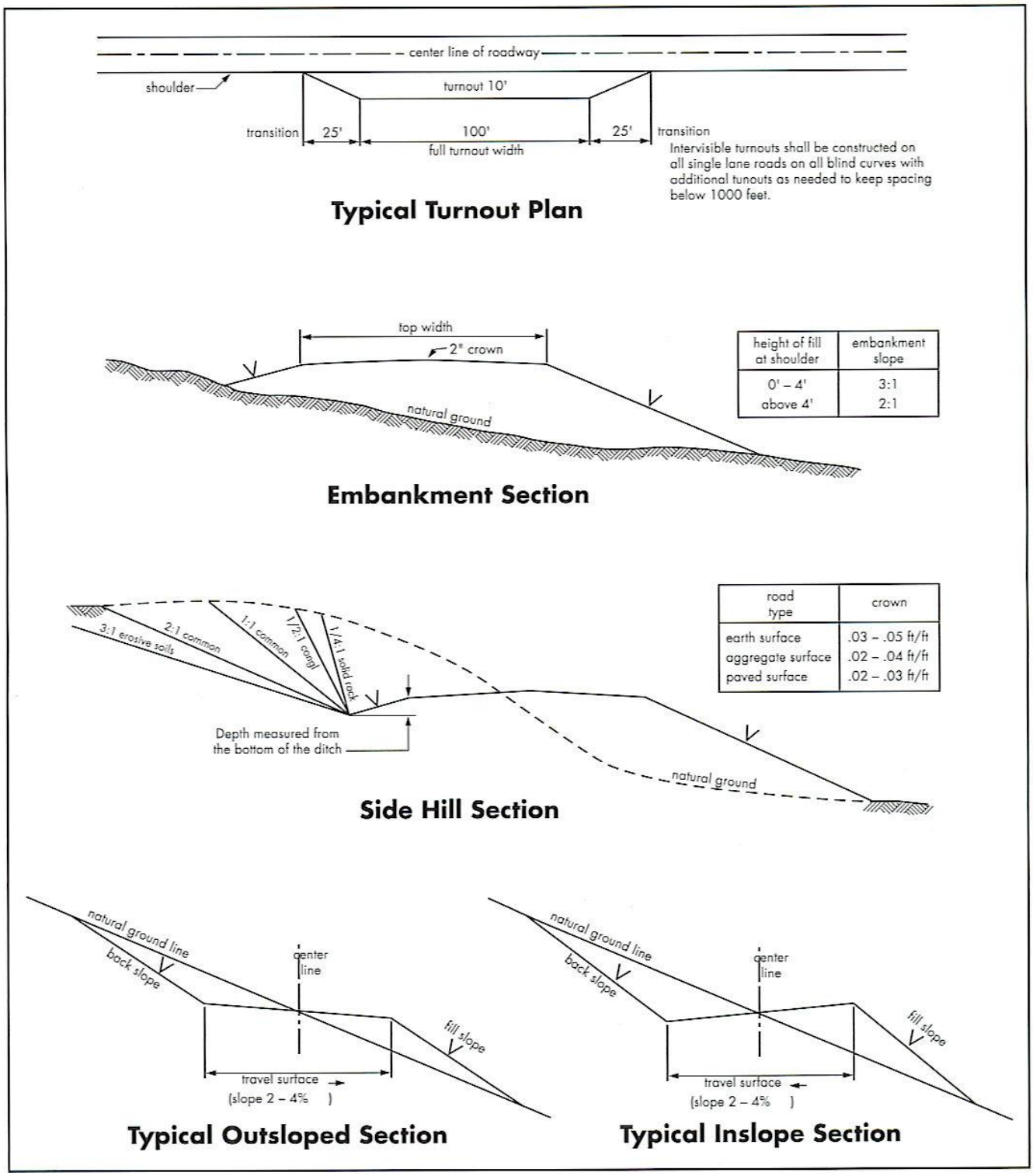
Where entry is required across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting.

The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Figure 1 – Cross Sections and Plans For Typical Road Sections



V. DRILLING

DRILLING OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

1 Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell, NM 88201. During office hours call (575) 627-0205 or after office hours call (575) 910-6024. Engineer on call during office hours call (575) 627-0275 or after office hours call (575) 626-5749.

2. The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 24 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

a. Spudding well
b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings

The BLM is to be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness:

BOPE Tests

3. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.

4. Include the API Number assigned to well by NMOCD on the subsequent report of setting the first casing string.

5. The operator will accurately measure the drilling rate in ft/min to set the base of the usable water protection casing string(s) opposite competent rock. The record of the drilling rate along with the caliper-gamma ray-neutron well log run to surface will be submitted to this office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion

6. Air, air-mist or fresh water and non toxic drilling mud shall be used to drill to the base of the usable water protection casing string(s). Any polymers used will be water based and non-toxic.

B. CASING

9. The 8 5/8 inch usable water protection casing string(s) shall be set between 380 ft. and 450 ft. in competent bedrock. In no way will operator be allowed to set water protection string in Halite.

a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the Roswell Field Office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum 18 hours for a water basin or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement).

c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compression strength, whichever is greater.

d. If cement falls back, remedial action will be done prior to drilling out that string.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **5-1/2** inch production casing is **sufficient to tie back 500 feet above the uppermost perforation in the pay zone**. If cement does not circulate, a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with a surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement.

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