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June 18, 2021

Dr. Anderson Ward, Site Regulatory Specialist
Compliance Certification
Carlsbad Field Office
U.S. Department of Energy
P.O. Box 3090
Carlsbad, NM 88221-3090

Subject: CONTRACT DE-EM0001971, DELAWARE BASIN MONITORING ANNUAL REPORTS, 2015-2020 REV. 2

Dear Dr. Ward:

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with the *Delaware Basin Monitoring Annual Reports new revisions, 2015-2020*. In response to EPA comments on the CRA-2019, which identified inconsistencies in the Delaware Basin Monitoring Annual Reports 2015-2018, CBFO committed to revise the reports to address those inconsistencies. The 2019-2020 Delaware Basin Monitoring Annual Reports were updated due to the cascading effect from the previous reports. The revised reports are attached to this letter as enclosures 1 through 6.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact Mr. S. C. Kouba at (575) 302-3242.

Sincerely,

R. R. Chavez, Manager
Regulatory Environmental Services

Enclosures (6)

cc: CBFO Distribution (with enclosures)

M. R. Brown

SNL Distribution (with enclosures)

R. Kirkes
A. Treventi

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DOE/WIPP-19-2308 Rev. 2

# Delaware Basin Monitoring Annual Report

September 2019

**United States Department of Energy**
**Waste Isolation Pilot Plant**

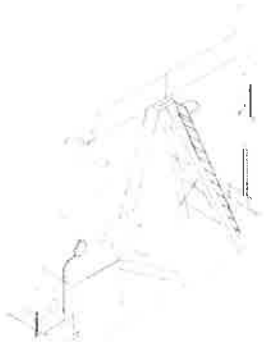
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**Carlsbad, New Mexico**

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# Delaware Basin Monitoring Annual Report



September 2019

**United States Department of Energy**
**Waste Isolation Pilot Plant**

**Carlsbad Field Office**
**Carlsbad, New Mexico**

**Prepared for**
**The Department of Energy by**
**Nuclear Waste Partnership LLC, Regulatory Environmental Services**
**Delaware Basin Drilling Surveillance Program**

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# 1.0 DELAWARE BASIN DRILLING SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The Delaware Basin Drilling Surveillance Program (DBDSP) is designed to monitor drilling activities in the vicinity of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) site. This program is based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) criteria in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 194.33. The EPA Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level, and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes are codified in 40 CFR Part 191 (EPA 1993). Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 191 addresses the environmental standards for the disposal of radioactive waste. The standards require the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to demonstrate the expected long-term performance of the disposal system using a probabilistic risk assessment or performance assessment (PA). The results of the PA must show the expected long-term repository performance will not result in the release of radioactive material above EPA limits. The PA includes the consideration of inadvertent human intrusion into the repository.

In 40 CFR Part 194 (EPA 1996), the EPA defined the geographical area for the evaluation of the historical rate of drilling for resources as the Delaware Basin. This same area is used for monitoring mining, drilling, and drilling-related activities. The definition of the Delaware Basin in 40 CFR § 194.2 is:

"Delaware Basin means those surface and subsurface features which lie inside the boundary formed to the north, east and west of the [WIPP] disposal system, by the innermost edge of the Capitan Reef, and formed, to the south, by a straight line drawn from the southeastern point of the Davis Mountains to the most southwestern point of the Glass Mountains."

The Delaware Basin, depicted in Figure 1, includes all or part of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Loving, Pecos, Reeves, Ward, and Winkler counties in west Texas, and portions of Eddy and Lea counties in southeastern New Mexico.

The DOE continues to provide surveillance of mining and drilling activities in the Delaware Basin in accordance with the criteria established in 40 CFR Part 194. This will continue until the DOE and the EPA mutually agree no further benefit can be gained from continued surveillance. The results of the ongoing surveillance will be used to determine if a substantial and detrimental deviation has occurred that would affect the long-term performance of the disposal system.

The *Delaware Basin Drilling Surveillance Plan* (WP 02-PC.02; NWP 2019) places specific emphasis on the nine-township area surrounding the WIPP site, which includes townships 21 through 23 south and ranges 30 through 32 east in southeastern New Mexico. The DBDSP provides data to build on the information presented in the Compliance Certification Application (CCA), Appendix DEL (DOE 1996), the Compliance Recertification Application-2004 (CRA-2004), Appendix DATA (DOE 2004), the CRA-2009, Appendix DATA (DOE 2009), CRA-2014, Appendix DATA-2014 (DOE 2014), and the CRA-2019, Appendix DATA-2019 (DOE 2019).

## 2.0 2019 UPDATES

The 40 CFR §194.33 standard for a PA requires the consideration of disturbed case scenarios that include intrusions into the repository by inadvertent and intermittent drilling for resources. The DBDSP collects the drilling-related data to be used for future PA calculations. The probability of these intrusions is based on a future drilling rate, based on consideration of the record of drilling events in the Delaware Basin for the most recent 100-year period. The DOE models several types of human intrusion scenarios in the PA. These include both single borehole intrusion events and combinations of multiple borehole intrusions.

Two different types of boreholes are considered in the PA: (1) those that penetrate a pressurized brine reservoir in the underlying Castile Formation and (2) those that do not. While the presence of pressurized brine under the repository is speculative, it cannot be completely ruled out based on available information. The primary consequence of contacting pressurized brine is the introduction of an additional source of brine beyond that which is assumed to be released into the repository from the Salado Formation. The human intrusion scenario models are based on extensive field data sets collected by the DOE. The data have been continuously collected from the time of the 1996 submittal of the CCA and include specific wells drilled during the last year in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin, specifically the nine- township area immediately surrounding the WIPP site. Data provided in this report covers the period from September 1, 2018, to August 31, 2019. These data are summarized in the following sections.

### 2.1 MISCELLANEOUS DRILLING INFORMATION

The EPA provided criteria in 40 CFR §194.33(c) to address the consideration of drilling in the PA. These criteria led to the formulation of conceptual models that incorporate the effects of this activity. The conceptual models use parameter values as documented in CCA, Appendix DEL (DOE 1996), such as:

- Drill collar diameter and length
- Casing diameters
- Drill pipe diameter
- Speed of drill string rotation through the Salado Formation
- Penetration rate through the Salado Formation
- Instances of air drilling
- Types of drilling fluids
- Amounts of drilling fluids
- Borehole depths
- Borehole diameters
- Borehole plugs
- Fraction of each borehole that is plugged
- Instances of encountering pressurized brine in the Castile Formation

The DBDSP data set includes the final borehole depth for wells drilled in the Delaware Basin. Borehole depths range from 9 feet to 26,150 feet. The 9-foot hole is a dry hole located outside the nine-township area and the 26,150 foot hole is an oil well located in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin. Borehole depths in the immediate vicinity of the WIPP site have a depth of 846 ft. to 26,150 ft. for oil wells and 8,408 to 25,210 ft. for gas wells.

The diameter of each well bore is more difficult to ascertain. The DBDSP data set includes the casing size and depth for each section of the hole drilled in the last year within the nine-township area (Table 1). Drill bit size is not a reportable element, although hole sizes are reported on Sundry notices (miscellaneous forms) maintained by the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD). The casing size or hole size is used to determine the diameter of the bit used to drill that particular section of the well. In previous years, the most common bit sizes were 17 ½ inches for the surface section, 12 ¼ inches for the intermediate 7 section, and 7 $^{7}/_{8}$ inches for the production section of the hole. This year the common pattern was observed from the surface and intermediate sections, however, 8 ¾ inches bit size was prevalent production section. Table 2 shows the documented bit sizes used in drilling wells within the nine-township area during the last year. The typical hole and casing sizes, for a three-string well in the vicinity of the WIPP site, are shown in Figure 2.

### 2.1.1 DRILLING TECHNIQUES

The drilling techniques reported since the CCA, Appendix DEL are still being implemented by area drillers. There were 384 hydrocarbon wells spudded, not necessarily completed, in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin from September 1, 2018, through August 31, 2019. This number is derived from the Delaware Basin Well Tracking Application (DBWTA), a Microsoft® SQL server application maintained by the DBDSP. In reality, the number of new wells is higher; but paperwork on some of the wells has not yet been filed with the NMOCD or will be filed after this report is issued. Therefore, those wells are not included in the count listed above.

Rotary drilling rigs were used to drill the 572 completed wells in this reporting period. The status of these completed wells include oil wells, gas wells, and salt water disposal wells. The 572 wells were conventionally drilled utilizing mud as a medium for circulation. Ninety of these wells were completed in the nine-township area. The total depth of the completed wells in the nine-township area during the last year are between 11,930 feet to 25,210 feet. Outside of the nine-township area the depths of the completed wells range from 5,470 feet to 23,745 feet.

A technique used by operators to increase production is to drill a well horizontally after a target depth for lateral kick-off point is reached, which allows for more of the wellbore area to be in the production zone. The CCA, Appendix DEL reported that this technique was not often used in this area because of the increased costs due to the additional drilling time needed; however, this is no longer the case. The DBDSP monitors directional and horizontally drilled wells only in the nine-township area. All 55 new wells spudded during the reporting period in the nine-township area had horizontally drilled components.

### 2.1.2 DRILLING FLUIDS

Employing a rotary rig for drilling involves the use of drilling fluids. Drilling fluid, commonly known as mud, is the liquid circulated through the wellbore during rotary drilling and workover operations. In addition to its function of bringing cuttings to the surface, drilling mud cools and lubricates the bit and drill stem, protects against blowouts by holding back subsurface pressures, and deposits a mud cake on the wall of the borehole to prevent loss of fluids into the formation.

Typically, a driller will use fresh water and additives to drill the surface section of the borehole, which ends at the top of the Salado Formation. A change in drilling practices would necessitate a change in the application of drilling fluids. Within the Known Potash Leasing Area (KPLA) of southeastern New Mexico, drillers are required under NMOCD Order R-111-P to use saturated brine to drill through the salt formation, which is usually called the intermediate section. The purpose of the requirement is to keep the salt from washing out and making the hole larger than necessary. Once this section has been drilled and cased, the driller again changes to fresh water and additives to finish drilling the hole to depth.

### 2.1.3 AIR DRILLING

A method of hydrocarbon drilling not emphasized in CCA, Appendix DEL is air drilling. As defined by the oil industry, air drilling is a method of rotary drilling using compressed air as the circulation medium. The conventional method of removing cuttings from the wellbore is to use a flow of water or drilling mud. In some cases, compressed air removes the cuttings with equal or greater efficiency. The rate of penetration is usually increased considerably when air drilling is used; however, a fundamental problem in air drilling is the penetration of formations containing water, since the entry of water into the system reduces the ability of the air to remove cuttings. Air drilling occurrences are tracked by the DBDSP in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin only.

Stakeholders noted the air drilling scenario was not included by the DOE in the CCA and raised the following issues: (1) air drilling technology is currently successfully used in the Delaware Basin, (2) air drilling is thought to be a viable drilling technology under the hydrological and geological conditions at the WIPP site, and (3) air drilling could result in releases of radionuclides that are substantially greater than those considered by the DOE in the CCA. Considerable research on air drilling in the Delaware Basin has determined that, although air drilling is a common method of drilling wells, it is not practiced in the vicinity of the WIPP site because (1) it is against NMOCD Order R-111-P regulations to drill with anything but saturated brine through the salt formation in the KPLA; (2) it is not economical to drill with air when a driller has to use saturated brine for the intermediate section; and (3) if water is encountered prior to or after drilling the salt formation, the driller would have to convert to a conventional system of drilling.

DOE provided additional information to EPA Air Docket No. A-93-02, IV-G-7 (Kirkes 1998). In this information, the following was provided:

"The well record search has continued and now includes information from the entire New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin. Within the nine-townships surrounding the WIPP, the records showed no evidence of air drilling. One possible exception to this may be the Lincoln Federal #1. This well is said to have been air drilled due to a loss of circulation at a depth of 1290 feet, but this has not been verified. The records associated with the Lincoln Federal #1 do not contain any evidence of air drilling. Rather, this information is based on verbal communications with the operating and drilling companies involved with the well. Nonetheless, the Lincoln Federal #1 may have been drilled with air, although it was not a systematic use of the technology. Air drilling at this well was used from 2984' to 4725' merely as a mitigated attempt to continue drilling to the next casing transition depth. After this casing transition, mud drilling was used for the remainder of the hole.

The area of the expanded search contains 3,756 boreholes. Of these, 407 well files were unavailable for viewing (in process); therefore, 3,349 well files constitute the database. Among these wells, 11 instances of air drilling were found in which any portion of the borehole was drilled with air. Only 7 of these were drilled through the Salado Formation at the depth of the repository. This results in a frequency of 7/3349, or 0.0021. This value is conservative in that it includes the Lincoln Federal #1, and four other wells which were proposed to be drilled with air, but no subsequent verification of actual drilling exists in the records."

In the CCA Final Rule (FR Vol. 63 No. 95) the EPA ruled air drilling did not have to be considered for PA; however, the DBDSP will continue to monitor for instances of air drilling (EPA 1998a).

During the summer of 1999, another search of these same records was conducted as a follow-up to the original research. This search of the records was used as a quality assurance check of the original search. The database consisted of 3,810 boreholes with only 12 records unavailable for viewing. This search added five more wells with indications of some portion of the borehole being drilled with air. None were located in the nine-township area or were air drilled through the Salado Formation. Of the five wells added to the count, one (the Sheep Draw "28" Federal #13) had the first 358 feet air drilled while the other four had the conductor casing drilled with air which consists of the first 40 feet of the borehole and is not usually reported in the drilling process. The conductor casing is typically drilled, set in place, and cemented prior to setting up the rotary drilling rig that will eventually drill the well.

The records on the new wells spudded during the last year (September 1, 2018, through August 31, 2019) are reviewed as they become available at the NMOCD Internet site for instances of air drilling. The records can be submitted to the NMOCD offices as late as two years after the well has been drilled. None of the records reviewed to date have indicated any additional instances of air drilling. Air drilling is not a common practice in the vicinity of the WIPP site. Table 3 shows the known indications of air drilling that have occurred in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin.

## 2.2 SHALLOW DRILLING EVENTS

The criteria in 40 CFR Part 194.33 require that the CCA and subsequent CRAs adequately and accurately characterize the frequency of shallow drilling within the Delaware Basin, as well as, support the assumptions and determinations, particularly those that limit consideration of shallow drilling events based on the presence of resources of similar type and quantity found in the controlled area. The EPA defined shallow drilling as "drilling events in the Delaware Basin that do not reach a depth of 2,150 feet below the surface relative to where such drilling occurred." The DOE concluded in CCA, Appendix SCR that shallow drilling could be removed from PA consideration based on low consequence. As a result, the DOE did not include shallow drilling in its PA drilling rate calculations and did not include any reduction in shallow drilling rates during the active and passive institutional control periods. In the CCA, Compliance Application Review Document (CARD) 33 (EPA 1998b), the EPA accepted the DOE's finding that shallow drilling would be of low consequence to repository performance and need not be included in PA.

Although the EPA has agreed, in CARD 33, shallow drilling is of low consequence and could be eliminated from PA, the DBDSP collects data on wells reported to be drilled within the boundaries of the Delaware Basin. Table 4 shows a breakdown of the various types and number of shallow wells located within the Delaware Basin.

## 2.3 DEEP DRILLING EVENTS

In accordance with the criteria, the DOE used the historical rate of drilling for resources in the Delaware Basin to calculate a future drilling rate. In particular, in calculating the frequency of future deep drilling, the EPA provided the following criteria in 40 CFR §194.33(b)(3)(i) (EPA 1996) to the DOE:

"Identify deep drilling that has occurred for each resource in the Delaware Basin over the past 100 years prior to the time at which a compliance application is prepared."

The DOE used the historical record of deep drilling for resources below 2,150 feet that has occurred over the past 100 years in the Delaware Basin. This was chosen because this is the depth of the repository, and the repository could not be directly breached by boreholes less than this depth. In the past 100 years, deep drilling occurred for oil, gas, potash, and sulfur. These drilling events were used in calculating a rate for deep drilling for the PA as discussed in CCA, Appendix DEL. The period of calculation used was from January 1896 through June 1995. Historical drilling for purposes other than resource exploration and recovery (such as WIPP site investigation) were excluded from the calculation in accordance with criteria provided in 40 CFR §194.33.

In the Delaware Basin, deep drilling events are usually associated with oil and gas drilling. Information obtained from commercial databases and state regulatory agencies is used to identify these events. The DBDSP collects data on drilled wells within the Delaware Basin,

making no distinction between resources. One combined Microsoft® SQL Server® based well tracking application is maintained on hydrocarbon wells for Texas and New Mexico. As information on wells is acquired, it is entered into this well tracking application. The Texas portion of the well tracking application contains information only on the current status of the well, when it was drilled, its location, the name of the operator, and the total depth of the well. For reporting purposes, the Texas portion is used only for calculating the drilling rate. The New Mexico portion contains the same basic information as Texas, along with the required features, events, and processes for PA-related drilling events identified in the Delaware Basin Drilling Surveillance Plan (NWP, 2019).

The DBDSP continues to monitor hydrocarbon drilling activity and any new potash, sulfur, water, or monitoring wells for deep-drilling events. Information from the drilling of these wells is added to the well tracking application maintained for these resources. During the the reporting period, there were 2,369 new wells added to the well tracking application. Most of the completed wells were drilled for hydrocarbon extraction and were deep-drilling events. Fifty-five of these new wells are in the nine-township area immediately surrounding the WIPP site. Table 5 shows the number and type of deep wells located in the Delaware Basin.

## 2.4 PAST DRILLING RATES

The EPA provided a formula for calculating the current drilling rate or intrusion rate when 40 CFR Part 194 was promulgated. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Deep Drilling Rate} = \frac{(\#\text{ of deep boreholes}) \times 10{,}000\text{ years}}{23{,}102.1\text{ square kilometers (km}^2\text{)}} \times \frac{1}{100\text{ years}}$$

The DBDSP uses any deep drilling events (except WIPP Project-related boreholes) to calculate the drilling or intrusion rate.

The annual (September 1 – August 31) drilling rates since the submittal of the CCA in 1996 are shown in Table 6. The large increase between 1996 and 1997 was the result of updating the databases with information from June 1995 through August 1997. In addition, the 100-year period is considered a moving period; in which 100 years of data are used each time the calculation is performed. As each new year of data is added, the oldest year, if data exists for that year, is dropped. For example, the drilling rate was calculated in 1999 by using the data from 1900 through 1999. In 2000, the data from 1901 through 2000 were used to calculate the drilling rate.

## 2.5 CURRENT DRILLING RATE

The calculated deep drilling rate for 2019 was derived from the information provided in Table 5. There were 24,408 boreholes deeper than 2,150 feet. Wells were removed from the count because they were no longer within the 100-year interval. Applying the Deep Drilling Rate formula results in the following:

$$\text{Deep Drilling Rate} = \frac{(24{,}408 \text{ boreholes}) \times 10{,}000 \text{ years}}{23{,}102.1 \text{ km}^2} \times \frac{1}{100 \text{ years}}$$

This results in a deep drilling rate of 105.7 boreholes per $km^2$ over 10,000 years.

This is an increase from the 46.8 boreholes per $km^2$ reported in the CCA. The deep drilling rate is anticipated to rise for several more years before it begins to drop because the Delaware Basin is currently experiencing a period of increased drilling activity and because of the effect of the 100-year moving time frame used for drilling results. Currently a large number of wells are being added annually, while only a few are being removed due to the 100-year rolling time frame.

### 2.5.1 NINE-TOWNSHIP AREA DRILLINGACTIVITIES

From September 1, 2018, to August 31, 2019, there were 54 new wells spudded in the nine-township area immediately surrounding the WIPP site. Figure 3 shows the status of known hydrocarbon wells drilled within the nine township area.

### 2.5.2 DRILLING ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE NINE-TOWNSHIP AREA

In the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin outside of the nine-township area, there were 340 new wells spudded during the reporting period of September 1, 2018, through August 31, 2019. Of the 340 wells, 132 are located in Eddy County and 208 are in Lea County.

In the Texas portion of the Delaware Basin, 21 new wells were spudded during the reporting period. The DBDSP monitors drilling activities in portions of seven counties and all of one county (Loving). The number of spudded wells during the last reporting period in the Texas portion of the Delaware Basin is abnormally low. The DBDSP is behind in gathering these data.

## 2.6 CASTILE BRINE ENCOUNTERS

The WIPP PA included the assumption that a borehole results in the establishment of a flow path between the repository and a pressurized brine pocket that might be located beneath the repository in the Castile Formation. DBDSP records indicated that 27 wells encountered pressurized brine in the Castile Formation; of these, 25 wells were hydrocarbon wells scattered over a wide area in the vicinity of the WIPP site. The remaining wells, ERDA 6 and WIPP 12, were drilled in support of WIPP site characterization.

The search of the records performed in 1999 looked for instances of pressurized brine. Although the search of the records noted a number of instances of encounters with sulfur water and brine water, only the original 27 were found to have been pressurized brine encounters in the Castile Formation.

The DBDSP researches the well records of new wells drilled in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin each year by looking for instances of encounters with pressurized brine. As of this report, none of the records indicated encounters with pressurized brine during the drilling of new wells spudded in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin between September 1, 2018, and August 31, 2019.

Seven wells drilled since the CCA have encountered Castile Brine. Six were identified when WIPP site personnel performing field work talked to area drillers and the information was documented in the DBWTA. The other encounter was reported by an operator in the Annual Survey of area drillers. The new encounters have been in areas where, because of historical Castile Brine encounter data (Powers, Sigda, and Holt 1996), Castile Brine is expected to be encountered during the drilling process. Table 7 shows known Castile Brine encounters in the vicinity of the WIPP site.

In the CCA, the probability for encountering a Castile Brine reservoir was calculated at 8 percent with 27 Castile Brine encounters out of 345 boreholes. In the Performance Assessment Verification Test (PAVT), the EPA mandated a range of 1 percent to 60 percent. These higher values did not influence the predicted performance of the repository. The CRA-2004 continued to use the higher values and a probability for encountering a Castile Brine reservoir was not calculated. The CRA-2009 uses the values from the PAVT. However, due to the increased drilling in the area it was necessary to verify that the original value was still valid. The same parameters were used and the rate was calculated at 5 percent with 34 Castile Brine encounters out of 678 boreholes. For 2019, the same parameters were used and the rate was calculated at 1.4 percent with 34 Castile Brine encounters out of 2,493 boreholes.

## 2.7 BOREHOLE PERMEABILITY ASSESSMENT - PLUGGING PRACTICES

Title 40 CFR Part 194.33(c)(1) states: "Future drilling practices and technology will remain consistent with practices in the Delaware Basin at the time a compliance application is prepared. Such future drilling practices shall include, but shall not be limited to: The types and amounts of drilling fluids; borehole depths, diameters, and seals; and the *fraction of such boreholes that are sealed by humans...*" [Emphasis added]. Plugging techniques near the WIPP are driven by State regulations that are in place to protect other resources present, namely potash. For wells within the Known Potash Leasing Area (KPLA), NMOCD R-111-P regulations apply and require the operator to install a solid cement plug through the entire salt section and any water-bearing horizon, in addition to installing a bridge plug above the perforations. This plugging technique provides protection to mineralized potash areas and workings by requiring a continuous plug so there is virtually no chance of flooding nearby mines throughout their development and operation. The WIPP lies within the KPLA and plugging in the vicinity

generally follows this plugging technique, although there are cases in which exemptions to this technique have been granted to the operator by the regulator. Additionally, older plugged wells that pre-date the NMOCD R-111-P regulation may not be plugged in this manner.

In the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin, the DBDSP retrieves a copy of the plugging report from the NMOCD Internet site when a well has been plugged and abandoned. This information is added to the records maintained by the DBDSP on each well drilled within the Delaware Basin. By maintaining records in such a fashion, any changes or trends to plugging techniques can be identified. Table 8 shows plugging information on the wells plugged and abandoned within the vicinity of the WIPP from September 1, 2018, to August 31, 2019. For analyzing plugging types, data from the KPLA portion of the 9-township area surrounding WIPP are most appropriate, since it is assumed that future boreholes would be plugged using current techniques as specified in 40 CFR 194.33(c)(1).

The CCA, Appendix MASS, Attachment 16-1 (DOE, 1996), provides a "...summary results of regulatory analyses and records research used to determine plugging and abandonment practices in the Delaware Basin." The study within this attachment did not attempt to predict the effectiveness of plugs, but to identify the location and physical characteristics of plugs, which might be important to PA. The following is stated in the Explanation of Assumptions:

Guidance in 40 CFR Part 194 states; "Performance assessments should assume that the permeability of sealed boreholes will be affected by natural processes, and should assume that the fraction of boreholes that will be sealed by man equals the fraction of boreholes which are currently sealed in the Delaware Basin." The rule also states that "...drilling practices will remain as those of today."

The results of this study indicated the PA should assume a 100 percent plugging frequency; that is, all wells are assumed to have some type of plug installed.

To determine the typical configuration and composition of a borehole plug, this same study considered plugging practices listed below to arrive at a model depicting six different types of plugging configurations (see Figure 4):

Type I Plugs will be located at the transition between the surface and intermediate casings and the transition between the intermediate and production casings. This area is usually the top of the Salado Formation and the bottom of the Castile Formation, roughly 800 feet and 4,000 feet below the surface, respectively.

Type II This plugging configuration has a portion of the production casing salvaged. Where the production casing was cut, a plug must be installed. If a plug occurs between 2,150 feet and 2,700 feet (above the hypothetical brine pocket) and the other plugs occur at the top of the Salado Formation and below the Castile Formation, it is considered a Type II configuration.

Type III This configuration is the same as above except the removed production casing plug occurs above 2,150 feet.

Type IV Extra plugs, in addition to those of Type II, have been emplaced above 2,150 feet.

Type V The minimum regulatory requirements require a surface plug and a plug occurring at the bottom, provided no water-bearing zones were encountered. This type of plugging configuration is not common.

Type VI This configuration has a solid cement plug through a significant portion of the salt section. This configuration, like the others, may have additional plugs above and below the salt- section plug. This plug type is typical of those used within the KPLA.

There were 23 wells plugged during the reporting period that lie within the KPLA and the Nine-township area surrounding the WIPP. The region of data collection for this survey is shown in Figure 9 and Table 8.

## 2.8 SEISMIC ACTIVITY IN THE DELAWARE BASIN

Known seismic events occurring in southeast New Mexico and West Texas, specifically in the Delaware Basin, are recorded in the DBWTA. This information is obtained every quarter in a report from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMIMT), Socorro, New Mexico, utilizing data from an array of nine seismic stations in the vicinity of the WIPP site (NMIMT 2018, NMIMT 2019a, NMIMT 2019b, NMIMT 2019c). As of 2018, NMIMT acquired new seismology equipment which is able to detect very small seismic activity.

During this reporting period there were 2,021 seismic events recorded in the counties of the Delaware Basin. Thirteen hundred thirty-four seismic events occurred in Culberson County with magnitudes between 0.36 and 2.64. Twenty-one events were recorded in Eddy County with magnitudes from 0 .25 to 1.77. One seismic event was recorded in Jeff Davis County with a magnitude of 1.72. Sixteen seismic events were recorded in Lea County with magnitudes from 0.64 to 1.77. Twenty-eight seismic events were recorded in Loving with a magnitude range from 1.01 to 1.78. Forty-one seismic events were recorded in Pecos County with a magnitude range from 1.31 to 2.47. Five Hundred fifteen seismic events occurred in Reeves County with a magnitude range from 0.64 to 2.54. Sixty-three seismic events were recorded in Ward County with a magnitude of 1.17 to 2.43. One seismic event was recorded in Winkler with a magnitude of 1.48. Table 9 provides information on all recorded seismic events, which have occurred in the counties that make up the Delaware Basin.

## 2.9 SECONDARY AND TERTIARY RECOVERY

Secondary recovery is defined by the oil industry as the first improved recovery method of any type applied to a reservoir to produce oil not recoverable by primary recovery methods.

Waterflooding is one such method. This method involves pumping water through the existing perforations in a well. As the water is pumped into a formation, it stimulates production of oil or gas in other nearby wells. This is a proven method of recovering hydrocarbons.

Waterflooding has been a popular form of secondary recovery for over 40 years. Waterflooding can be accomplished by one injection well or several injection wells in the immediate vicinity of other producing wells. Operators observe the statutory maximum injection pressures, thereby preventing out-of-zone fracturing. Operators of SWD wells generally seek to maintain low injectivity pressure and thereby minimize pumping costs. Such preferred lower pressures further reduce the potential for fracturing and migration out-of-zone (Hall 2018).

In the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin, there are three major waterflood projects and several injection well operations. One of the major waterflood projects in the area is the El Mar, located in T26S-R32E, on the Texas border. At one time, this project had 31 permitted injection wells. Currently, there are three injection wells actively injecting water. The remaining wells are shut-in, temporarily abandoned, or plugged and abandoned. The Padua waterflood project, located in T25S-R32E, has three permitted injection wells and two are actively injecting water into the formation. The third major waterflood project in this area is the Indian Draw, located in T22S-R28E, has six permitted injection wells and is currently injecting into all of its permitted wells.

Tertiary recovery is defined by the oil industry as the use of any improved recovery method to remove additional oil after secondary recovery. At the time of this report, there are no known tertiary recovery projects being operated in the vicinity of the WIPP site, although several projects are being operated by oil companies in the Texas portion of the Delaware Basin using carbon dioxide ($CO_2$).

Previous assessments of the nearby $CO_2$ flooding potential to the WIPP site have stressed this fact suggesting nearby $CO_2$ floods are quite unlikely given the state of $CO_2$ enhanced oil recovery (EOR) technology today. Because of the larger reservoirs and more successfully $CO_2$ flooded carbonate formations, the likelihood of the additional supplies of $CO_2$ and $CO_2$ EOR's benefit of concurrent storage will still not affect $CO_2$ injection anywhere near the WIPP project area for at least ten years. And even then, the huge potential for EOR in the many carbonate reservoirs and their residual oil zones will take precedence over the many challenges of flooding the shales and Delaware sandstone reservoirs located closer to the WIPP site (Melzer 2018).

### 2.9.1 NINE-TOWNSHIP INJECTION WELLS

Secondary recovery projects occurring in the nine-township area are on a small scale. There are six injection wells located in the nine-township area surrounding the WIPP site.

*ConocoPhillips Company* operates two injection wells northwest of the site in the Cabin Lake field. The other four injection wells are operated by *OXY USA INC* and are located south and east of the site. The six wells are injecting into the Brushy Canyon Formation of the Delaware

Mountain Group at a depth of approximately 7,200 feet. Figure 5 shows a typical injection or salt water disposal well configuration. Table 10 provides information on the injection wells located in the nine-township area.

### 2.9.2 NINE-TOWNSHIP SALT WATER DISPOSAL WELLS

The most common type of injection well is for the disposal of produced water coming from the producing formation in oil and gas wells. Figure 6 shows the location of active injection and salt water disposal wells in the nine-township area. Most active oil and gas wells produce brine water in addition to oil and gas. Salt Water Disposal (SWD) wells have become necessary as a result of the EPA's ruling that formation water may no longer be disposed of on the surface. The oil and gas producers now dispose of this water by injecting it into approved SWD wells.

There are currently 64 SWD wells located in the nine-township area surrounding the WIPP site. Three operators, *Devon Energy Production Company LP*, *OXY USA INC*, and *EOG Resources Inc.*, operate the majority of the SWD wells. Injection depths range from 3,400 feet to 18,000 feet. During the last year, based on injection records, the three companies operated within their maximum permitted injection pressure. The volume of disposed brine water depends on the number of producing oil and gas wells maintained by the operator in the immediate vicinity of the SWD well. Table 10 provides information on SWD and injection wells in the nine-township area.

## 2.10 MINING

Resources found in the Delaware Basin that can be mined are potash, sulfur, caliche, gypsum, and halite (NMBMMR 1995).

### 2.10.1 POTASH MINING

Potash mining in the immediate vicinity of the WIPP site continues as reported since the CCA, Appendix DEL. Figure 7 shows the location and the extent of the potash mines in the vicinity of the WIPP site. There have been several changes to the companies that operate in the area, most notably; only two potash companies are actively mining. No plans have been promulgated by either company to sink new shafts or develop new mines.

In August 1996, *Mississippi Potash* (a subsidiary of *Mississippi Chemical Corporation*) purchased the assets of *New Mexico Potash Corporation* and *Eddy Potash, Inc.* These plants were renamed Mississippi East and Mississippi North, respectively. In early 2004, *Mississippi Potash* sold its Carlsbad properties to *Intrepid Mining LLC*, a Denver based mining company. Recently the company changed the name to *Intrepid Potash – New Mexico, LLC.* The former *Eddy Potash, Inc.* mine (Mississippi North) has been shut down. In July 2016 *Intrepid Potash –New Mexico, LLC* idled their west location and transitioned it into "maintenance mode". In addition, they have relinquished their mineral easements below the Eddy-Lea County Consortium.

The other potash producer in the area is *The Mosaic Company*, formerly known as *IMC Kalium Potash*, which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of *IMC Global*. *Western Ag-Minerals* was purchased by *IMC Global* in September 1997. This acquisition doubled the potash reserves for *IMC Kalium*. *IMC Global* merged with *Freeport-McMoRan*, a major world potash producer, in December 1997 with *IMC Global* as the surviving entity in the transaction. In 2004, *IMC Global* and *Cargill, Inc.* merged to form *The Mosaic Company*.

### 2.10.2 SULFUR EXTRACTION

The only sulfur mining activity within the Delaware Basin was conducted by *Freeport-McMoRan Sulphur, Inc.*, formerly operated by *Pennzoil Sulphur Company*. The mine is located in Culberson County, Texas. The mine recovered sulfur utilizing the Frasch process, which consists of a hole drilled into the sulfur bearing formation and then cased. The next step involves the placement of three concentric pipes within the protective casing to facilitate pumping superheated water down the hole, melting the sulfur, then using compressed air to lift the molten sulfur to the surface. The mine was operated until it permanently ceased production on June 30, 1999.

Abandonment and salvage operations continued until early summer of 2000.

### 2.10.3 SOLUTION MINING

Solution mining is the process by which water is injected into a mineral formation, circulated to dissolve the mineral with the solution, and then pumped back to the surface where the minerals are removed from the water by evaporation. There are several brine mines or wells in the area, three in New Mexico and ten in Texas (see Figure 8), that use this process to provide a brine solution for area drilling operators to use in the drilling process.

Brine wells are classified as Class II injection wells. In the Delaware Basin, the process involves injecting fresh water into a salt formation to create a saturated brine solution, which is then extracted and used as a drilling agent when drilling a new well. These wells are tracked by the DBDSP.

Table 11 provides the status of brine wells in the Delaware Basin.

A moratorium on new brine wells was enacted by the NMOCD in mid-November 2008 due to the collapse of two brine wells in the vicinity of Loco Hills, New Mexico, neither of which are located in the Delaware Basin. One well was in an isolated area and was actively producing brine for sale. This well collapsed in July 2008. The second well that collapsed was located just outside of Loco Hills and was plugged and abandoned. This well collapsed in early November. 2008.

Brine wells are being monitored by the NMOCD as they fit the geological profile of the two collapsed wells. These wells are located within the Carlsbad city limits and are within the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin. Eugenie #1 had its last official inspection 7/2008 and in 7/2010 a pressure transducer was installed and the well was secured. Dunaway #1 and Dunaway

#2 brine wells had their last inspection 8/8/2019. Both wells failed to meet standards of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division. Corrective action is due by 11/6/2019 to comply with standards imposed by the Rules and Regulations of the NMOCD. The Carlsbad Brine Well Remediation Authority is a task force responsible for the brine well concern and budget to repair it.

In early 1997, *Mississippi Potash, Inc.* proposed to set up a pilot potash solution mining project at the former *Eddy Potash, Inc.* mine located north of the WIPP site and outside of the Delaware Basin. In March 2002, *Mississippi Potash, Inc.* applied for a permit to operate a pilot in-situ potash solution mining project. In May 2002, the project was given approval to proceed by the BLM. *Intrepid Potash*, formerly *Mississippi Potash, Inc.*, has continued with the project by developing a required EIS, which was approved by the BLM on March 19, 2012. The in-situ solution mining project is currently extracting potash enriched brine from the former *Eddy Potash, Inc.* mine and evaporating the brine in surface ponds. After evaporation of potash enriched brine occurs, the ponds will be ready for potash production.

In the late 1960s, *Conoco Minerals* installed a pilot solution mining project on leases it held on the former *AMAX* property north of the Delaware Basin and the WIPP site. The project was designed to test solution mining of potassium minerals and consisted of one injection well and three withdrawal wells, but the potash ore zone was deemed too thin to make this method viable at this location.

## 2.11 NEW DRILLING TECHNOLOGY

New drilling methods are researched by the DBDSP for impacts to the drilling methods currently used in the area. A technique recently employed in the Delaware Basin is zipper fracturing. Zipper fracturing involves simultaneous stimulation of two parallel horizontal wells. The fractures are offset such that that if one were to view a cross section of them, they would appear like a zipper. The purpose of this technique is to create a more extensive fracture network. Horizontal development accounts for nearly all new well drilling in the Delaware and Bone Spring formations. The rate of drilling for the Delaware Mountain Group (Cherry Canyon, Brushy Canyon) oil wells is delayed for several years as horizontal wells offer more favorable economic returns (Hall 2018). In the Delaware Basin, oil producers are moving from completing SWD wells in the Delaware Mountain Group, to completing them deeper, in the Devonian.

## 2.12 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY ACTIVITIES

The DBDSP researches alternative energy activities that may have impact on PA. Alternative energy activities that may be conducted in the Delaware Basin include solar, wind, and geothermal power. Currently there are no known geothermal power projects being performed in the Delaware Basin. Solar power is currently being pursued in the Delaware Basin. *Sun Edison* completed construction of a photovoltaic solar power plant on the southern edge of the Carlsbad city limits, which is located within the Delaware Basin. Wind power is a proven technology and has been ongoing in the Delaware Basin since 1995. Two wind farms operated by *FPL Energy* are located in the western mountains of the Delaware Basin. One farm operates

approximately 140 turbines and the second one has 40 turbines. Both are located adjacent to each other approximately 10 miles south of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park 75 miles southwest of the WIPP site.

## 3.0 SURVEY OF WELL OPERATORS FOR DRILLING INFORMATION

The DBDSP surveys local well operators annually to acquire information on drilling practices normally not available on the Sundry notices supplied to the local state and federal offices by the operator or through commercial sources maintained by the DBDSP. Participation in the survey is voluntary. This survey requests information on other items of interest to the WIPP Project such as hydrogen sulfide ($H_2S$) encounters, Castile Brine encounters, or whether any section of the well was drilled with air. The DBDSP personnel review the records on new wells drilled to look for the above data. The survey provides an additional source of information on drilling activities in the New Mexico portion of the Delaware Basin. The DBDSP submits the survey annually. The most recent responses the DBDSP received were from 2016. No changes were made as a result of those responses.

## 4.0 SUMMARY - 2019 DELAWARE BASIN DRILLING SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

- No new instances of air drilling.
- No Castile Brine encounters reported.
- The drilling rate increased to 105.7 boreholes per square kilometer from 99.0 boreholes per square kilometer reported in the 2018 annual report (DOE 2018).
- Two new SWD wells were completed in the nine-township area compared to twenty-nine SWD wells reported in the 2018 annual report (DOE 2018).
- Fifty-four wells were spudded in the nine-township area compared to four wells in the 2018 annual report (DOE 2018).
- Two hundred sixty-two wells were spudded outside the nine-township area in the Delaware Basin compared to 178 wells in the 2018 annual report (DOE 2018).
- In the Texas portion of the Delaware Basin 21 wells were spudded. The number of reported spudded wells in the Texas portion of the Delaware Basin is abnormally low. The DBDSP is behind in gathering these data.

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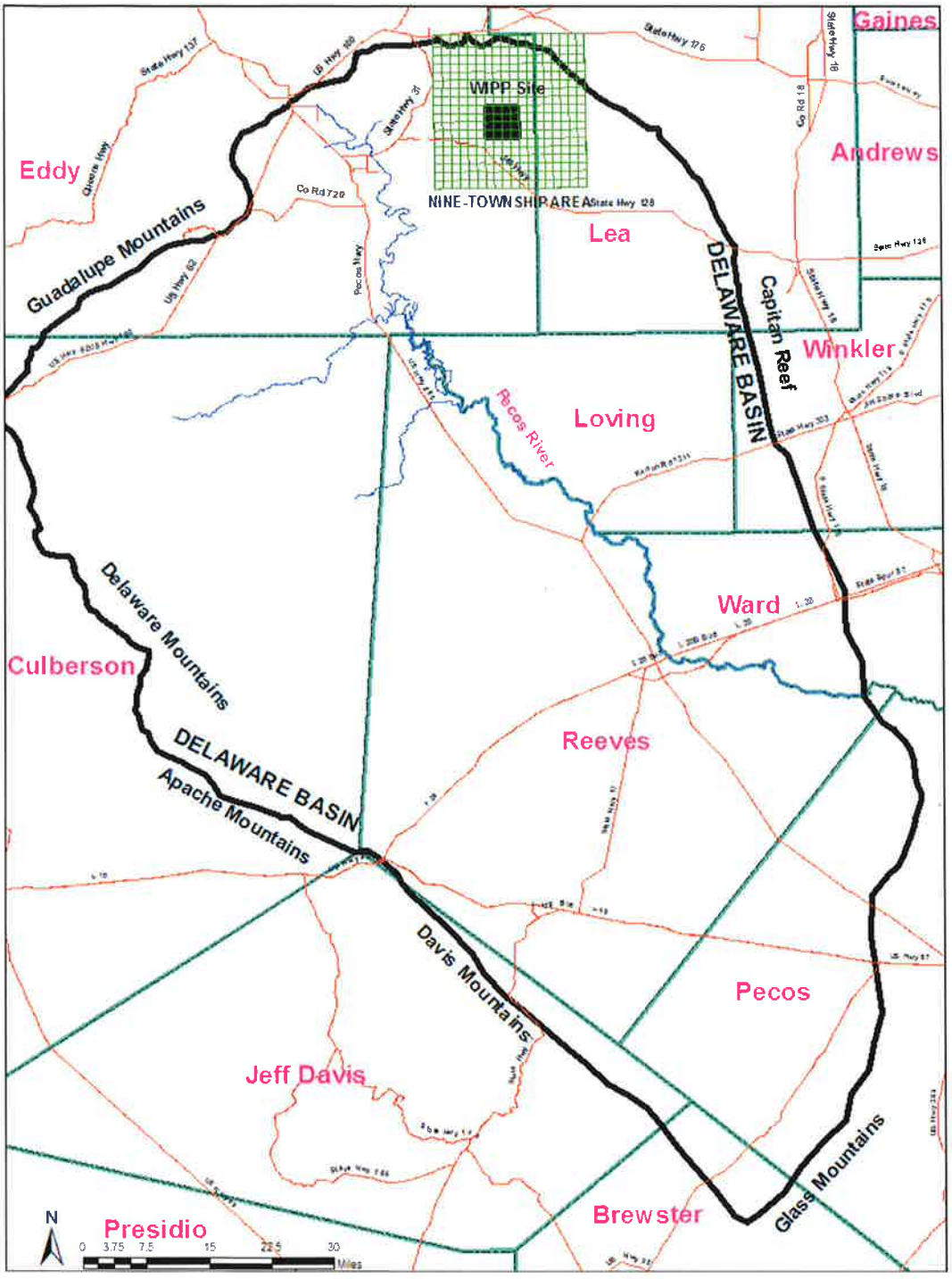



**Figure 1: WIPP Site, Delaware Basin, and Surrounding Area**

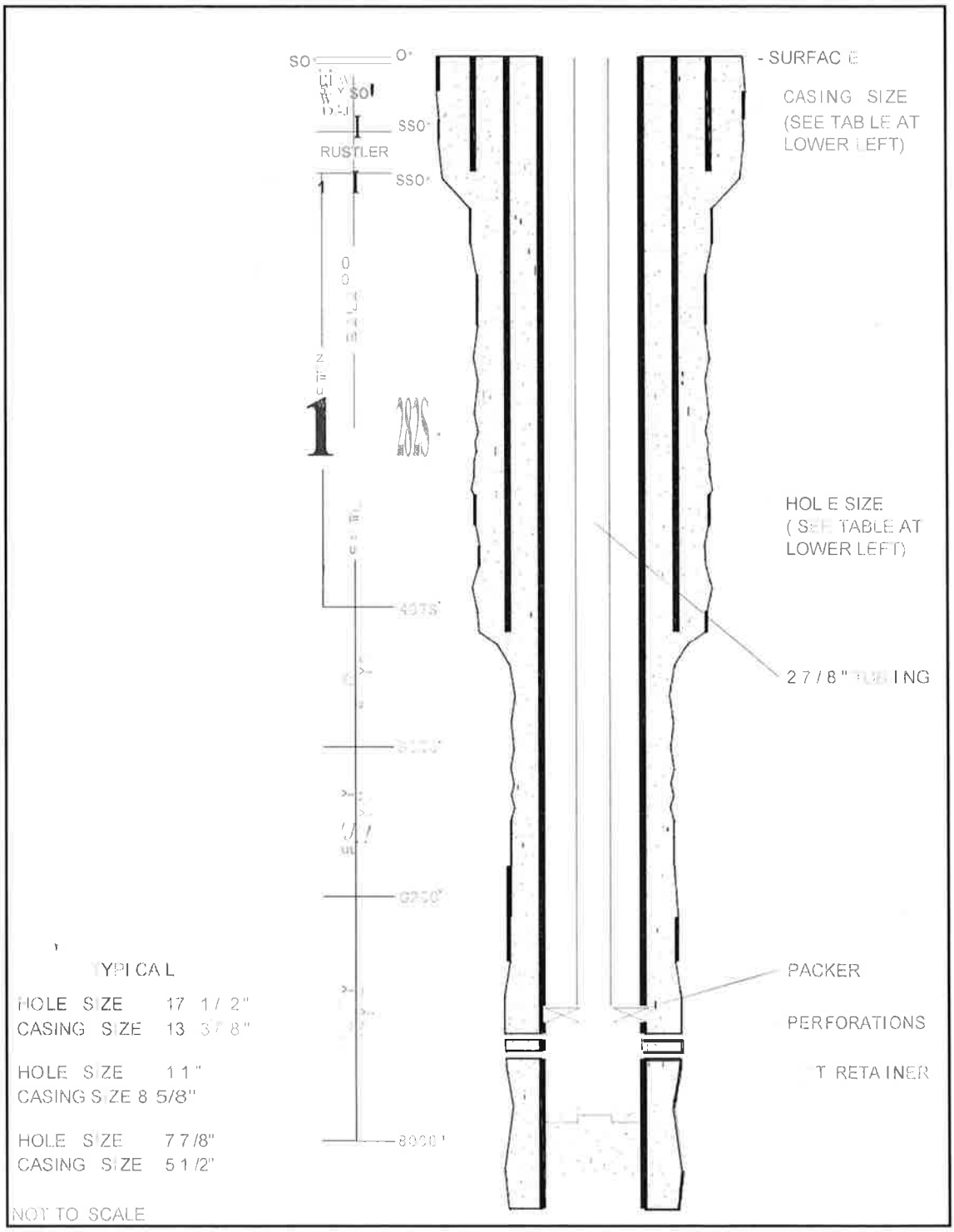



**Figure 2: Typical Well Structure and General Stratigraphy Near the WIPP Site**

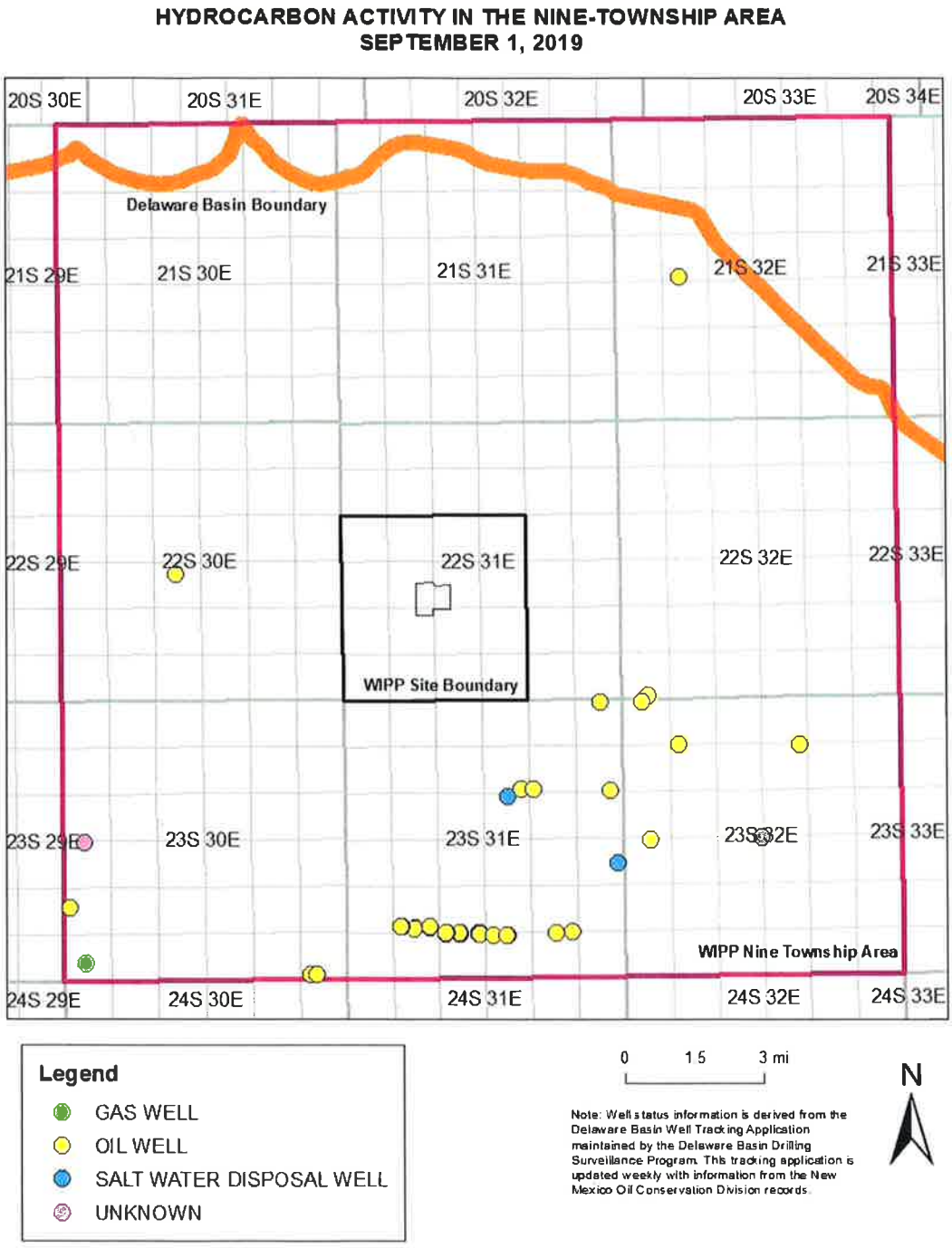



**Figure 3: Hydrocarbon Activity in the Nine-Township Area**

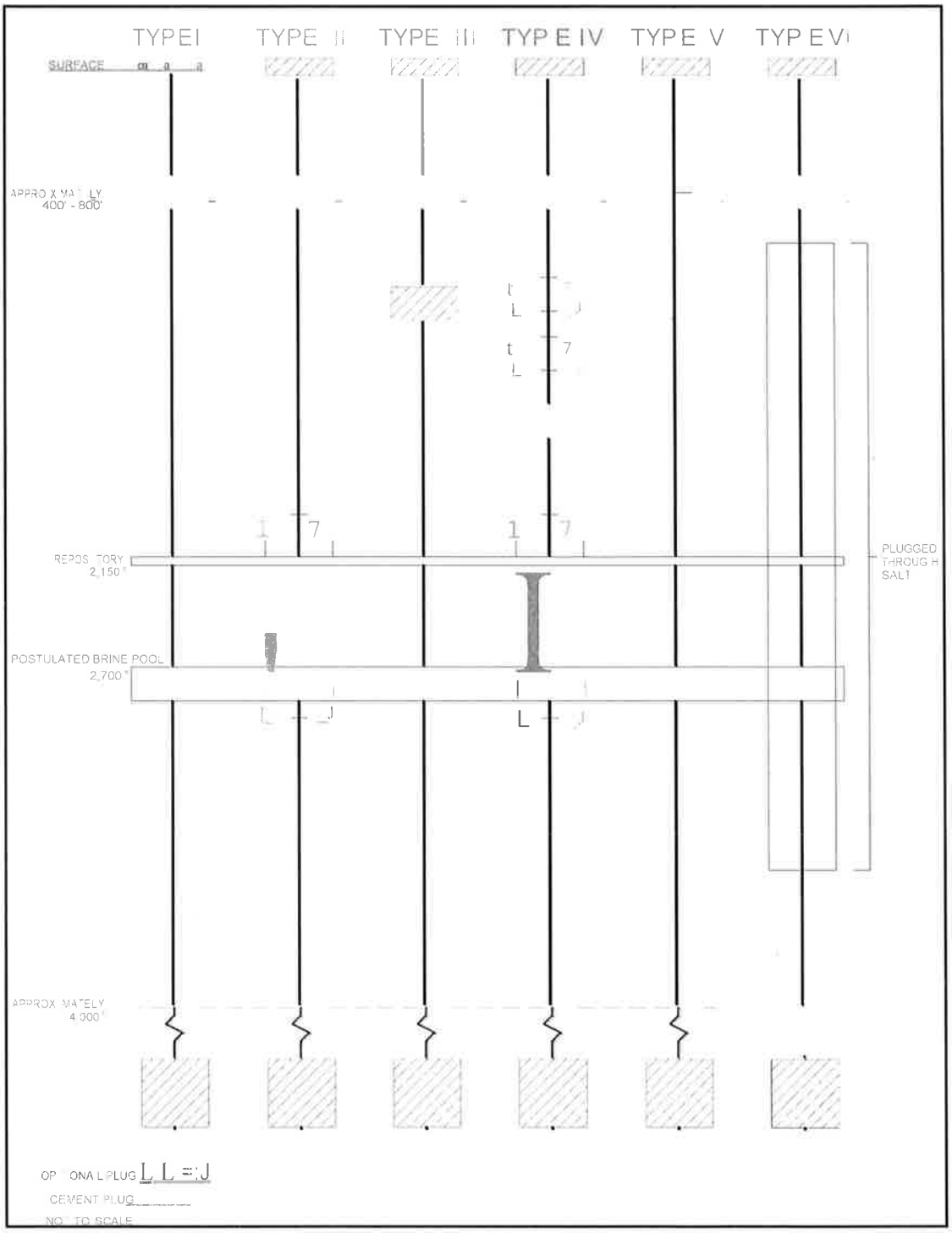



**Figure 4: Typical Borehole Plug Configurations in the Delaware Basin**

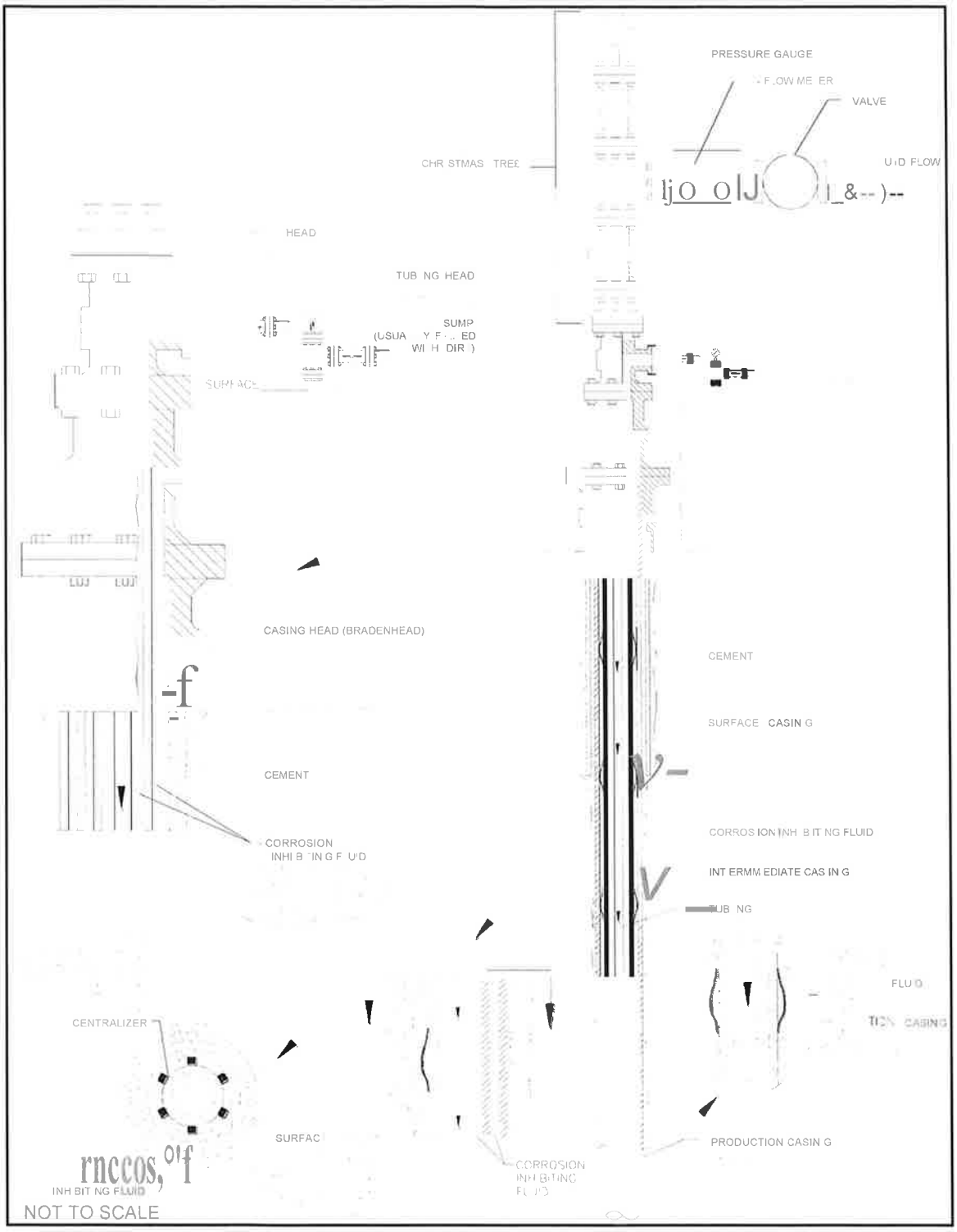



**Figure 5: Typical Injection or SWD Well**

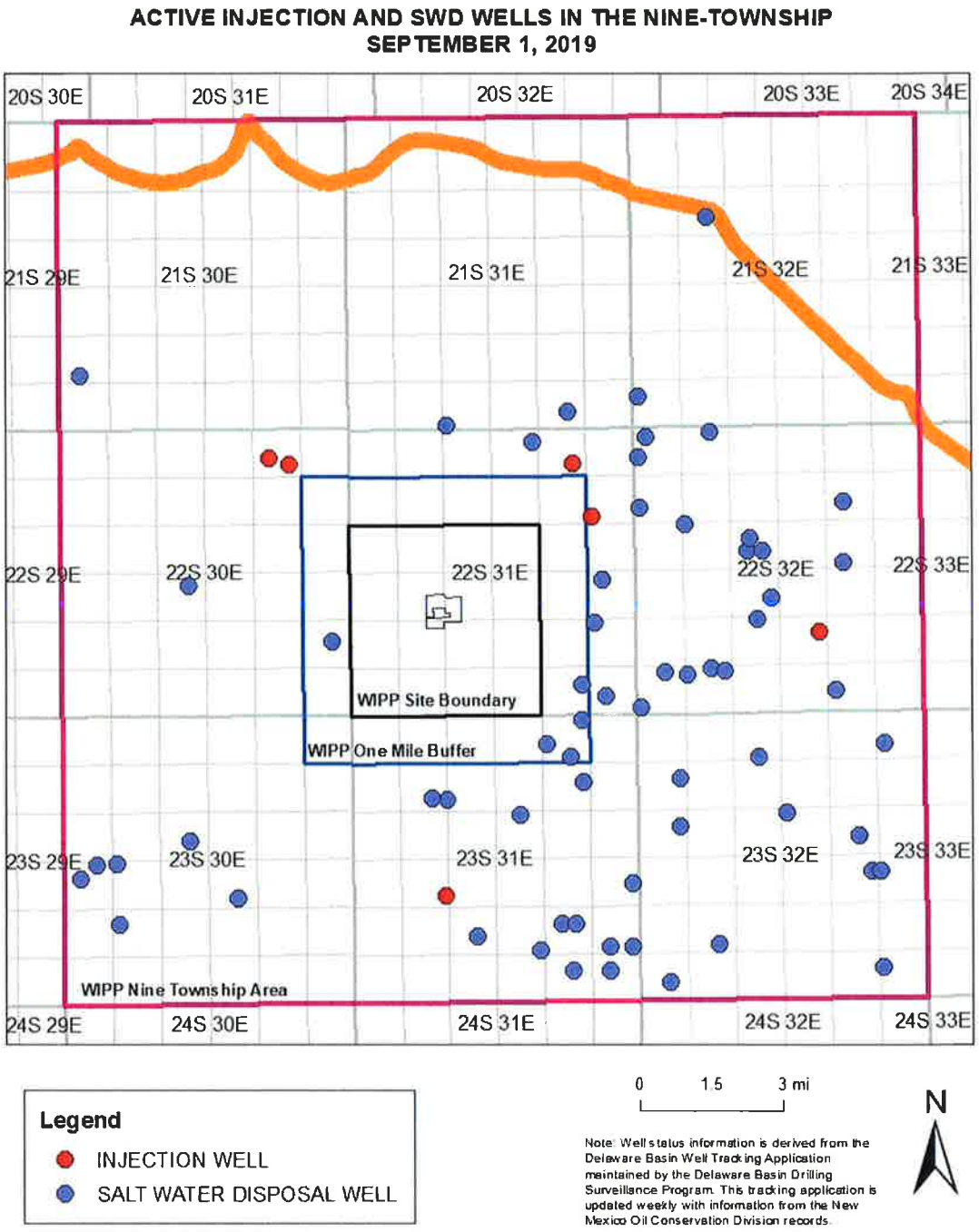



**Figure 6: Active Injection and SWD Wells in the Nine-Township Area**

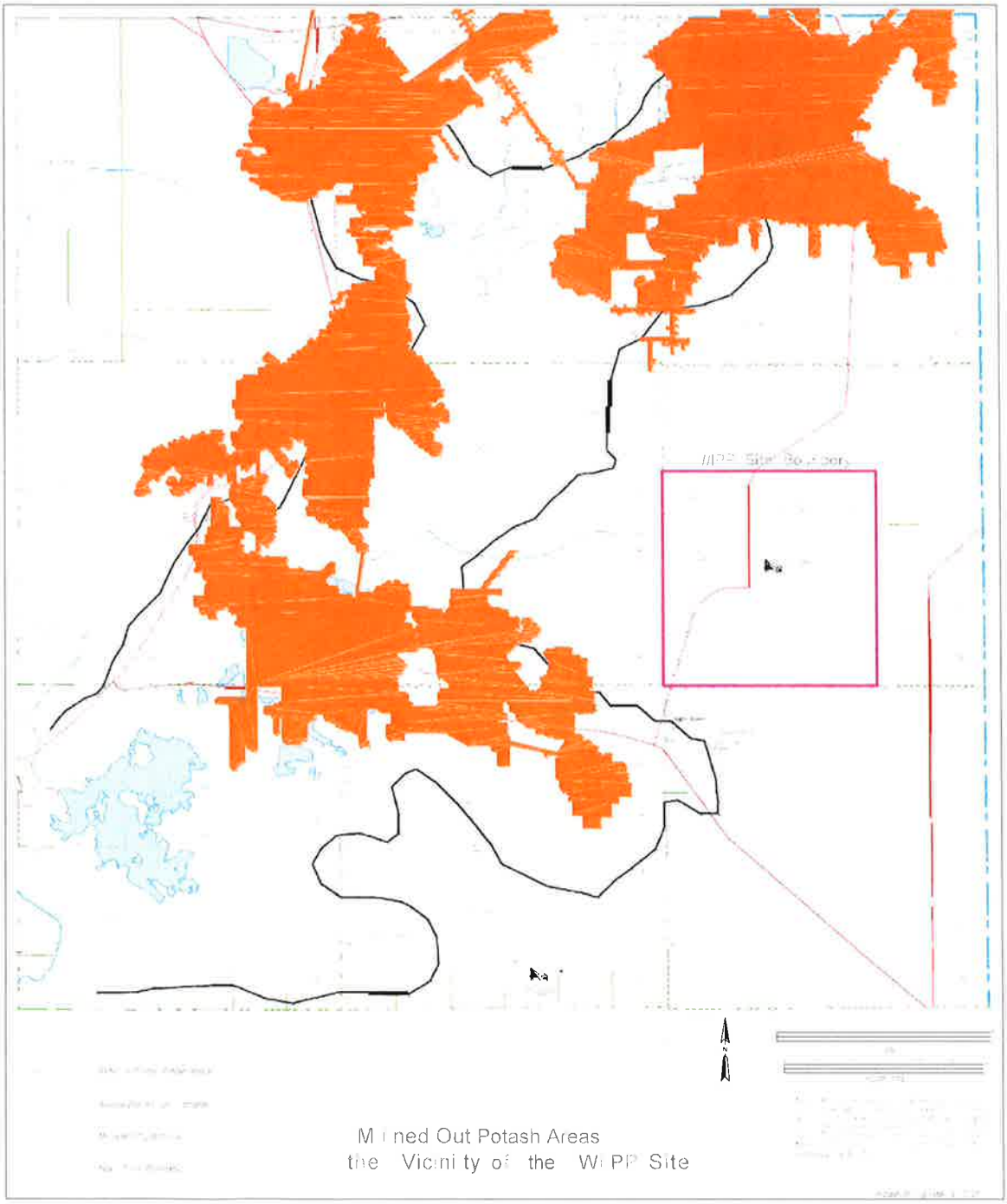



**Figure 7: Potash Mining in the Vicinity of the WIPP Site**

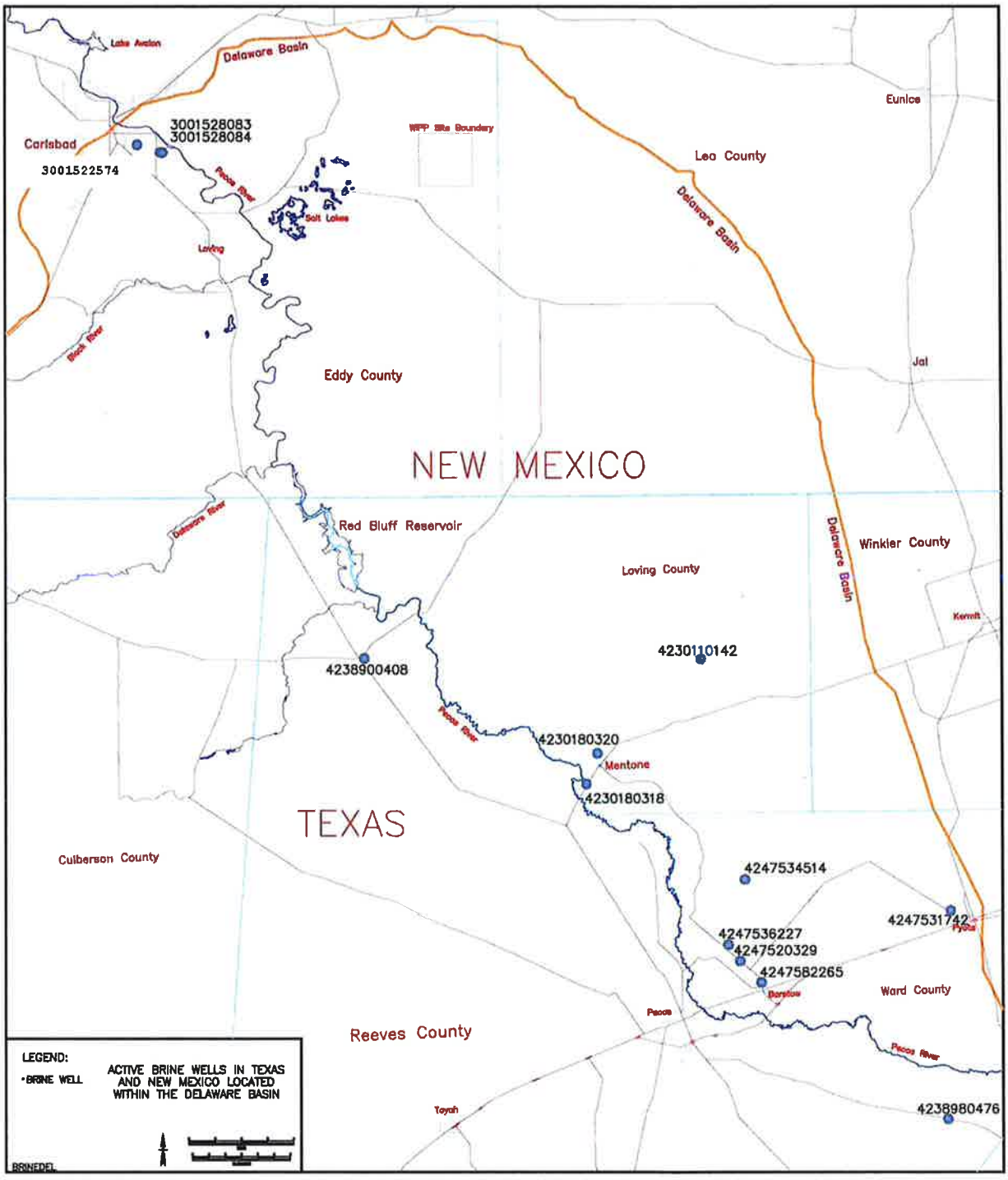



**Figure 8: Active Brine Well Locations in the Delaware Basin**

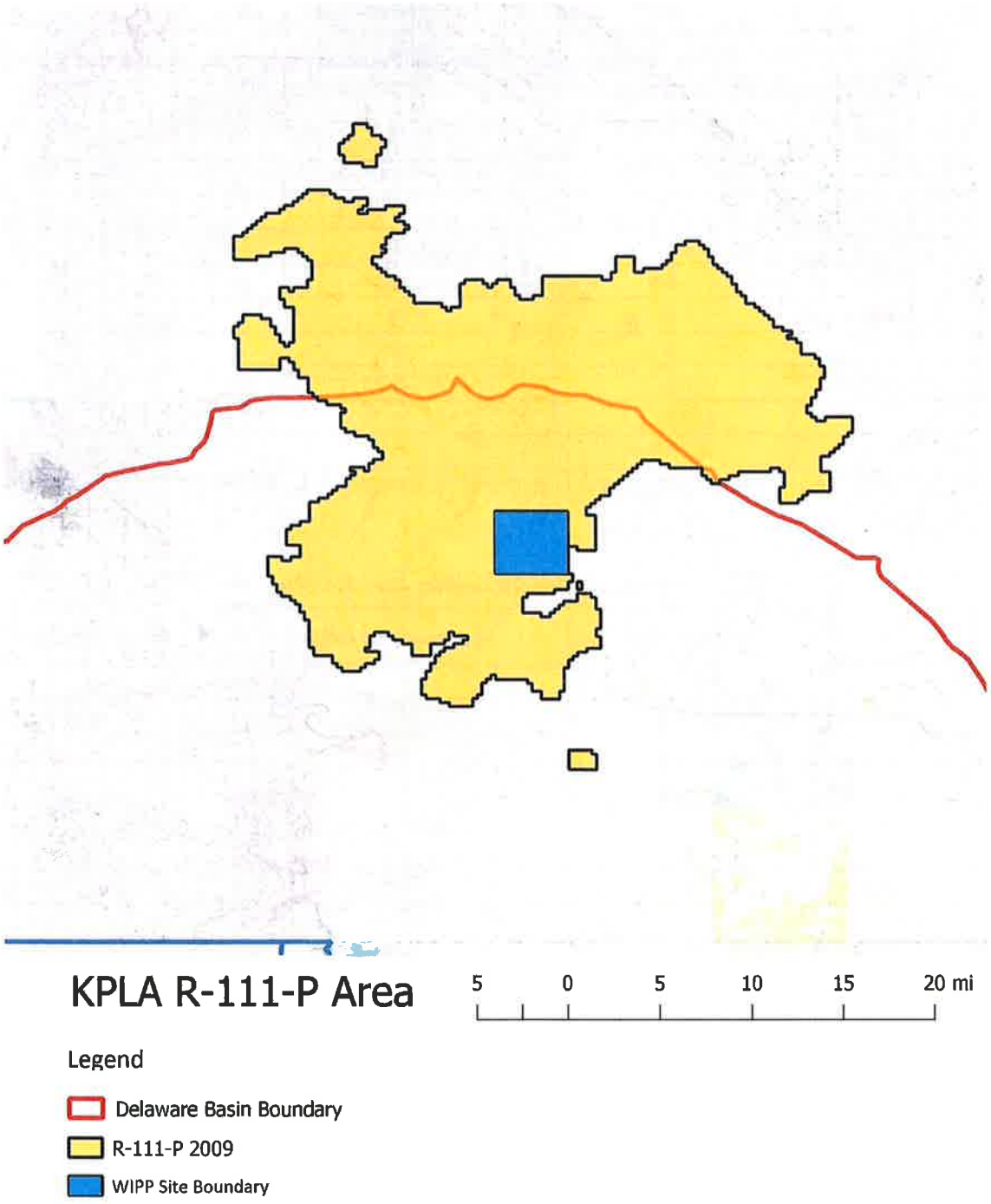



**Figure 9: Known Potash Leasing Area – R-111-P**

**Table 1: Nine-Township Area Casing Sizes**

| Casing Size | Surface Casing | Intermediate Casing | Production Casing |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 5/8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 3/8 | 45 | 3 | 0 |
| 11 3/4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 10 3/4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 5/8 | 0 | 45 | 3 |
| 8 5/8 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 7 5/8 | 0 | 4 | 20 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 25 |

NOTE: There were 55 wells drilled in the nine-township area between September 1, 2018, and August 31, 2019.

**Table 2: Nine-Township Area Bit Sizes**

| Bit Size | Surface Hole | Intermediate Hole | Production Hole |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 1/2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 1/2 | 45 | 3 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 3/4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 12 3/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 1/4 | 0 | 45 | 3 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 5/8 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 9 7/8 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 8 3/4 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 8 1/2 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 7 7/8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 3/4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 3/4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 6 1/8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE: There were 55 wells drilled in the nine-township area between September 1, 2018, and August 31, 2019. All of the wells had complete records available on bit sizes.

## Table 3: Air-Drilled Wells in the New Mexico Portion of the Delaware Basin

| # | Location | Well Name and No. | Spud Date | Status | Well Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 21S-28E-33 | Richardson & Bass #1 | 7/27/1961 | P&A | Air drilled through the salt. Between 2,545 ft. and 2,685 ft. encountered water and changed from air to mud-based drilling. |
| 2 | 21S-32E-26 | Lincoln Federal Unit #1 | 4/1/1991 | P&A | Lost circulation at 1,290 ft. Hole was dry drilled to 1,792 ft. Supposedly, air drilled from 2,984 ft. to 4,725ft. |
| 3 | 23S-26E-17 | Exxon "17" Federal #1 | 8/1/1989 | Gas Well | Air drilled through the salt from 575 ft. to 2,707 ft. |
| 4 | 23S-28E-11 | CP Pardue #1 | 10/28/1958 | P&A | Air drilled through the salt from 390 ft. to 2,620 ft. |
| 5 | 23S-28E-11 | Amoco Federal #1 | 8/4/1979 | Oil Well | Air drilled from 475 ft. to 9,700 ft. |
| 6 | 23S-28E-11 | Amoco Federal #3 | 2/28/1980 | Oil Well | Air drilled from 6,271 ft. to 9,692 ft. |
| 7 | 23S-28E-23 | South Culebra Bluff Unit #3 | 1/21/1979 | Oil Well | Air drilled from 6,345 ft. to 8,000 ft. |
| 8 | 23S-28E-23 | South Culebra Bluff Unit #4 | 8/9/1979 | Oil Well | Air drilled from 450 ft. to 9,802 ft. |
| 9 | 24S-31E-03 | Lilly "ALY" Federal #2 | 5/1/1994 | Oil Well | Air drilled conductor hole to 40 ft. |
| 10 | 24S-31E-03 | Lilly "ALY" Federal #4 | 5/16/1994 | Oil Well | Air drilled conductor hole to 40 ft. |
| 11 | 24S-34E-04 | Antelope Ridge Unit #2 | 9/13/1962 | Gas Well | Attempted to drill with gas. Had to convert to water at 1,035 ft. Tried again several times at different depths. |
| 12 | 24S-34E-09 | Federal "9" Com #1 | 12/3/1963 | Gas Well | Hit water while gas drilling at 4,865 ft. |
| 13 | 24S-34E-13 | Federal Johnson #1 | 6/23/1958 | P&A | Proposed to drill with air, but no information in the records indicate air drilling. |
| 14 | 26S-32E-20 | Russell Federal #1 | 3/16/1966 | Oil Well | Drilled with air to 1,330 ft. |
| 15 | 26S-32E-36 | North El Mar Unit #44 | 2/19/1959 | Oil Well | Proposed to drill with air, but no information in the records indicate air drilling. |
| Wells Drilled after Supplemental Information Provided to the EPA Docket in 1997. | | | | | |
| 16 | 22S-26E-28 | Sheep Draw "28" Federal #13 | 7/1/1997 | Oil Well | Air drilled the first 358 ft. |

**Table 4: Shallow Well Status in the Delaware Basin**

| Well Type | Texas | New Mexico | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brine Well | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Core Hole | 31 | 2 | 33 |
| Drilling or Waiting on Paperwork | 1,853 | 52 | 1,905 |
| Dry Hole | 397 | 159 | 556 |
| Gas Well | 19 | 34 | 53 |
| Injection Well | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Junked and Abandoned Well | 64 | 34 | 98 |
| Oil Well | 153 | 21 | 174 |
| Oil and Gas Well | 49 | 0 | 49 |
| Plugged Brine Well | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Plugged Gas Well | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Plugged Oil | 30 | 47 | 77 |
| Plugged Oil and Gas Well | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Plugged Salt Water Disposal Well | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Potash Core Hole | 0 | 1,791 | 1,791 |
| Salt Water Disposal Well | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Service Well | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Stratigraphic Test Hole | 1,170 | 0 | 1,170 |
| Sulfur Core Hole | 502 | 0 | 502 |
| Water Well | 1,706 | 1,244 | 2,950 |
| WIPP Well | 0 | 210 | 210 |
| Other (Mine Shafts, Gnome Project Wells) | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| **TOTALS** | 6,001 | 3,643 | 9,644 |

NOTE: Only the known holes that occur in the Delaware Basin are listed in the above table. The 1,905 wells under the "Drilling or Waiting on Paperwork" category do not have an associated depth until one has been reported on paperwork. These are listed as shallow wells but may eventually be placed in the deep classification when a depth has been listed in the paperwork.

**Table 5: Deep Well Status in the Delaware Basin**

| Well Type | Texas | New Mexico | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brine Well | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Core Hole | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Drilling or Waiting on Paperwork | 30 | 9 | 39 |
| Dry Hole | 2,186 | 803 | 2,989 |
| Gas Well | 2,023 | 1,194 | 3,217 |
| Injection Well | 393 | 44 | 437 |
| Junked and Abandoned Well | 56 | 20 | 76 |
| Oil Well | 8,174 | 4,810 | 12,984 |
| Oil and Gas Well | 722 | 0 | 722 |
| Plugged Brine Well | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Plugged Gas Well | 339 | 323 | 662 |
| Plugged Injection Well | 95 | 73 | 168 |
| Plugged Oil Well | 1,204 | 914 | 2,118 |
| Plugged Oil and Gas Well | 61 | 0 | 61 |
| Plugged Salt Water Disposal Well | 6 | 74 | 80 |
| Potash Core Hole | 0 | 108 | 108 |
| Salt Water Disposal Well | 281 | 243 | 524 |
| Service Well | 58 | 0 | 58 |
| Stratigraphic Test Hole | 44 | 2 | 46 |
| Sulfur Core Hole | 85 | 0 | 85 |
| Water Well | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| WIPP Well | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Other (Mine Shafts, Gnome Project Wells) | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| TOTALS | 15,775 | 8,633 | 24,408 |

NOTE: The 39 wells under the "Drilling or Waiting on Paperwork" category have a depth associated with them which classifies them as deep wells, but the paperwork classifying these wells as oil, gas, or some other type of well have yet to be posted. When posted, the classification of these types of wells will be changed.

**Table 6: Drilling Rates for the Delaware Basin**

| Reporting Period September 1 – August 31 | Number of Deep Boreholes | Drilling Rate Boreholes/km$^2$ |
|---|---|---|
| 1996 | 10,804 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 46.8 |
| 1997 | 11,444 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 49.5 |
| 1998 | 11,616 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 50.3 |
| 1999 | 11,684 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 50.6 |
| 2000 | 11,828 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 51.2 |
| 2001 | 12,056 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 52.2 |
| 2002[1] | 12,139 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 52.5 |
| 2003 | 12,316 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 53.3 |
| 2004 | 12,531 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 54.2 |
| 2005 | 12,819 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 55.5 |
| 2006 | 13,171 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 57.0 |
| 2007 | 13,520 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 58.5 |
| 2008 | 13,824 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 59.8 |
| 2009 | 14,173 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 61.3 |
| 2010 | 14,403 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 62.3 |
| 2011 | 14,816 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 64.1 |
| 2012 | 15,558 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 67.3 |
| 2013 | 16,633 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 72.0 |
| 2014 | 17,937 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 77.6 |
| 2015 | 19,403 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 84.0 |
| 2016 | 20,431 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 88.4 |
| 2017 | 21,583 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 93.4 |
| 2018 | 22,888 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 99.0 |
| 2019 | 24,408 Boreholes Deeper Than 2,150 ft. | 105.7 |

NOTE: The increase in the drilling rate between 1996 and 1997 was not due to the drilling of wells, but to the fact that the Delaware Basin Drilling Surveillance Program did not begin until 1997 when a review of the records from July 1995 through 1997 was necessary to bring the databases up to date.

1 In Rev. 3 of this report dated September 2002, the drilling rate for 2002 was shown as 52.9 with 12,219 deep holes. While reviewing the databases to develop reports for the Compliance Recertification Application, it was noticed that 80 shallow wells in Texas were listed as being deep. The classification of the 80 holes to shallow resulted in a reduction in the drilling rate from 52.9 to 52.5. This was reported in December 2002.

## Table 7: Castile Brine Encounters in the Vicinity of the WIPP Site

| # | Location | Well Name and No. | Spud Date | Status | Well Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original CCA-related Castile Brine Encounters - 1896 Through June 1995 | | | | | |
| 1 | 21S-31E-26 | Federal #1 | 10/31/1979 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 2 | 21S-31E-35 | ERDA-6 | 6/13/1975 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 3 | 21S-31E-35 | Federal "FT" #1 | 9/25/1981 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 4 | 21S-31E-36 | Lost Tank "AIS" State #1 | 12/7/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 5 | 21S-31E-36 | Lost Tank "AIS" State #4 | 11/19/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 6 | 21S-32E-31 | Lost Tank SWD #1 | 11/12/1991 | SWD | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 7 | 22S-29E-09 | Danford Permit #1 | 5/18/1937 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 8 | 22S-31E-01 | Unocal "AHU" Federal #1 | 4/2/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 9 | 22S-31E-01 | Molly State #1 | 9/25/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 10 | 22S-31E-01 | Molly State #3 | 10/20/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 11 | 22S-31E-02 | State "2" #3 | 11/28/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 12 | 22S-31E-11 | Martha "AIK" Federal #3 | 5/6/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 13 | 22S-31E-11 | Martha "AIK" Federal #4 | 9/2/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 14 | 22S-31E-12 | Federal "12" #8 | 3/28/1992 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 15 | 22S-31E-13 | Neff "13" Federal #5 | 2/4/1991 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 16 | 22S-31E-17 | WIPP-12 | 11/17/1978 | Monitoring | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 17 | 22S-32E-05 | Bilbrey "5" Federal #1 | 11/26/1981 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 18 | 22S-32E-15 | Lechuza Federal #4 | 12/29/1992 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 19 | 22S-32E-16 | Kiwi "AKX" State #1 | 4/28/1992 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 20 | 22S-32E-25 | Covington "A" Federal #1 | 2/7/1975 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 21 | 22S-32E-26 | Culberson #1 | 12/15/1944 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 22 | 22S-32E-34 | Red Tank "34" Federal #1 | 9/23/1992 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 23 | 22S-32E-36 | Richardson State #1 | 7/20/1962 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 24 | 22S-32E-36 | Shell State #1 | 2/22/1964 | Oil Well | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 25 | 22S-33E-20 | Cloyd Permit #1 | 9/7/1937 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| 26 | 22S-33E-20 | Cloyd Permit #2 | 6/22/1938 | P&A | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |

| # | Location | Well Name and No. | Spud Date | Status | Well Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 23S-30E-01 | Hudson Federal #1 | 2/25/1974 | SWD | Identified as encountering Castile Brine. |
| Castile Brine Encounters Since July 1995 | | | | | |
| 1 | 21S-31E-35 | Lost Tank "35" State #4 | 09/11/2000 | Oil Well | Estimated several hundred barrels per hour. Continued drilling. |
| 2 | 21S-31E-35 | Lost Tank "35" State #16 | 2/6/2002 | Oil Well | At 2,705 ft., encountered 1,000 barrels per hour. Shut-in to get room in reserve pit with pressure of 180 psi and water flow of 450 B/H. Two days later no water flow and full returns. |
| 3 | 22S-31E-02 | Graham "AKB" State #8 | 4/12/2002 | Oil Well | Estimated 105 barrels per hour. Continued drilling |
| 4 | 23S-30E-01 | James Ranch Unit #63 | 12/23/1999 | Oil Well | Sulfur water encountered at 2,900 ft. $H_2S$ of 35 ppm was reported in the sulfur water but quickly dissipated to 3 ppm in a matter of minutes. Continued drilling. |
| 5 | 23S-30E-01 | Hudson "1" Federal #7 | 1/6/2001 | Oil Well | Estimated initial flow at 400 to 500 barrels per hour with a total volume of 600 to 800 barrels. Continued drilling. |
| 6 | 22S-30E-13 | Apache "13" Federal "3 | 11/26/2003 | Oil Well | Encountered strong water flow with blowing air at 2,850-3,315 ft. No impact on drilling process. |
| 7 | 21S-31E-34 | Jacque "AQJ" State #7 | 3/4/2005 | Oil Well | Encountered water flow of 104 barrel per hour at 2,900 ft. No impact on drilling process. |

**Table 8: Plugged Well Information**

| KPLA Plugged Well Information for Reporting Period 9/1/18 – 8/31/19 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| # | Location | API# | Plug Date | Type | Well Depth | Plug Depth | Plug Length |
| 1 | 660 FS-2310 FW | 30015269730000 | 8/2/2019 | VI | 8,325 | CIBP @ 6715 – 6087<br>4362 – 3010<br>2785 – 1673<br>100 – SURFACE | 628 ft.<br>1352 ft.<br>1112 ft.<br>100 ft. |
| 2 | 1980 FS-1650 FE | 30015301670000 | 7/17/2019 | VI | 8,150 | CIBP @ 6826 – 6369<br>5860 – 5392<br>4130 - SURFACE | 457 ft.<br>468 ft.<br>4130 ft. |
| 3 | 1140 FN-990 FW | 30015279140000 | 7/8/2019 | VI | 8,150 | CIBP @ 7818 – 7783<br>4604 – 3623<br>3600 – 938<br>938 - SURFACE | 35 ft.<br>981 ft.<br>2662 ft.<br>938 ft. |
| 4 | 760 FS-330 FE | 30015296910000 | 6/21/2019 | VI | 8,100 | 3600 – 3500<br>3000 - SURFACE | 100 ft.<br>3000 ft. |
| 5 | 330 FN-330 FE | 30015353160000 | 6/19/2019 | II | 8,290 | CIBP @ 7830 – 7604<br>5838 – 5535<br>4300 – 3213<br>2101 – 330<br>100 - SURFACE | 226 ft.<br>303 ft.<br>1087 ft.<br>1771 ft.<br>100 ft. |
| 6 | 200 FN-1830 FE | 30015363680000 | 6/13/2019 | VI | 12,402 | CIBP @ 7500 – 7248<br>6153 – 5850<br>4250 - SURFACE | 252 ft.<br>303 ft.<br>4250 ft. |
| 7 | 1980 FN-760 FE | 30015300430000 | 6/7/2019 | III | 8,400 | CIBP @ 8100 – 7901<br>6560 – 6316<br>4440 – 3926<br>970 | 199 ft.<br>244 ft.<br>514 ft.<br>970 ft. |
| 8 | 330 FN-330 FW | 30015353140000 | 6/7/2019 | VI | 8,254 | CIBP @ 7800 – 7605<br>4900 – 4648<br>4300 – 3934<br>3934 – 664<br>100 - SURFACE | 195 ft.<br>252 ft.<br>366 ft.<br>3270 ft.<br>100 ft. |
| 9 | 1980 FN-1651 FE | 30015353570000 | 6/1/2019 | VI | 8,300 | 8240 – 7334<br>4471 – 3240<br>3240 - SURFACE | 906 ft.<br>1231 ft.<br>3240 ft. |
| 10 | 1980 FN-660 FW | 30015257730000 | 5/9/2019 | VI | 15,220 | 13583 – 12609<br>12050 – 10915<br>9953 – 9644<br>8198 – 7888<br>5979 – 5716<br>4407 – 4200<br>2383 – 2115<br>1040 - SURFACE | 974 ft.<br>1135 ft.<br>309 ft.<br>310 ft.<br>263 ft.<br>207 ft.<br>268 ft.<br>1040 ft. |
| 11 | 1650 FS-330 FE | 30015272680000 | 5/1/2019 | VI | 8,380 | CIBP @ 6845 – 6581<br>6071 – 5778<br>4790 – 4533<br>CIBP @ 4393 - SURFACE | 264 ft.<br>293 ft.<br>257 ft.<br>4393 ft. |

| KPLA Plugged Well Information for Reporting Period 9/1/18 – 8/31/19 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| # | Location | API# | Plug Date | Type | Well Depth | Plug Depth | Plug Length |
| 12 | 1980 FN-1980 FE | 30015332130000 | 4/19/2019 | VI | 8,400 | CIBP @ 7100 – 6850<br>4610 – 4350<br>4278 – 3383<br>3370 – 999<br>980 – 706<br>160 - SURFACE | 250 ft.<br>260 ft.<br>895 ft.<br>2371 ft.<br>274 ft.<br>160 ft. |
| 13 | 1650 FN-660 FE | 30015263040000 | 4/2/2019 | I | 7,500 | CIBP @ 5610 – 5305<br>3611 – 3214<br>450 - SURFACE | 305 ft.<br>397 ft.<br>450 ft. |
| 14 | 2310 FS-1980 FE | 30015209860000 | 2/26/2019 | VI | 6,100 | CIBP @ 5783 – 5543<br>4400 – 3865<br>3865 – 511<br>245 - SURFACE | 240 ft.<br>535 ft.<br>3336 ft.<br>245 ft. |
| 15 | 960 FS-1800 FE | 30015339230000 | 1/3/2019 | VI | 6,750 | CIBP @ 4555 – 4342<br>3562 – 3352<br>2750 – 325<br>100 - SURFACE | 213 ft.<br>210 ft.<br>2425 ft.<br>100 ft. |
| 16 | 660 FN-330 FE | 30015320020000 | 12/2/2018 | VI | 8,300 | *CIBP @ 6460<br>4195 – 700<br>100 – Surface | 15 ft.<br>3495 ft.<br>100 ft. |
| 17 | 1980 FS-1980 FE | 30015258660000 | 12/2/2018 | II | 15,034 | CIBP @ 7980 – 7460<br>CIBP @ 7420<br>3800 – 3650<br>700 – 650<br>435 – Surface | 520 ft.<br>35 ft.<br>150 ft.<br>50 ft.<br>435 ft. |
| 18 | 1800 FS-660 FW | 30015368970000 | 11/10/2018 | VI | 8,400 | 4590 – 800<br>780 – 640<br>140 - SURFACE | 3790 ft.<br>140 ft.<br>140 ft. |
| 19 | 330 FS-2180 FW | 30015271040000 | 11/1/2018 | VI | 8,400 | CIBP @ 5980 – 5580<br>4465 – 3849<br>3815 – 2715<br>2705 – 1278<br>1255 – 766<br>140-SURFACE | 400 ft.<br>616 ft.<br>1100 ft.<br>1427 ft.<br>489 ft.<br>140 ft. |
| 20 | 1980 FS-1650 FE | 30015224730000 | 10/24/2018 | VI | 6,159 | CIBP @ 5988 – 5788<br>4445 - SURFACE | 200 ft.<br>4445 ft. |
| 21 | 1980 FS-1980 FW | 30015331070000 | 10/9/2018 | VI | 8,225 | CIBP @ 6370 – 6120<br>4600 – 3165<br>3155 – 2023<br>2013 – 732<br>140 - SURFACE | 250 ft.<br>1435 ft.<br>1132 ft.<br>1281 ft.<br>140 ft. |
| 22 | 990 FS-330 FW | 30015320280000 | 9/27/2018 | II | 8,350 | CIBP @ 6875 – 6610<br>5406 – 5119<br>4304 – 3912<br>1000 – 569<br>200 - SURFACE | 265 ft.<br>287 ft.<br>392 ft.<br>431 ft.<br>200 ft. |

| KPLA Plugged Well Information for Reporting Period 9/1/18 – 8/31/19 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| # | Location | API# | Plug Date | Type | Well Depth | Plug Depth | Plug Length |
| 23 | 1980 FS-1830 FE | 30015315740000 | 9/19/2018 | VI | 8,160 | CIBP @ 6560 - 6525<br>4154 – 678<br>60 - SURFACE | 35 ft.<br>3476 ft.<br>60 ft. |

**Table 9: Seismic Activity in the Counties of the Delaware Basin**

| County | No. of Total Events | Earliest Event | Latest Event | Smallest Magnitude | Largest Magnitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brewster | 98 | 7/06/1983 | 4/07/2018 | 1.10 | 3.80 |
| Culberson | 1,849 | 3/06/1962 | 7/12/2019 | 0.35 | 3.50 |
| Eddy | 380 | 7/17/1926 | 3/29/2019 | 0.09 | 4.00 |
| Jeff Davis | 84 | 8/16/1931 | 11/13/2018 | 0.59 | 4.00 |
| Lea | 84 | 9/19/1976 | 3/15/2019 | 0.20 | 3.10 |
| Loving | 47 | 2/4/1976 | 3/26/2019 | 0.66 | 1.80 |
| Pecos | 337 | 1/30/1975 | 3/29/2019 | 0.70 | 3.20 |
| Reeves | 1,345 | 2/19/1976 | 3/31/2019 | 0.87 | 3.20 |
| Ward | 222 | 8/05/1976 | 3/31/2019 | 0.08 | 3.60 |
| Winkler | 71 | 8/14/1964 | 1/14/2019 | 0.86 | 3.80 |
| TOTAL | 4,517 | | | | |

KEY:

Magnitude

Less than 2 Very seldom ever felt

2.0 to 3.4 Barely felt

3.5 to 4.2 Felt as a rumble

4.3 to 4.9 Shakes furniture; can break dishes

5.0 to 5.9 Dislodges heavy objects; cracks walls

6.0 to 6.9 Considerable damage to buildings

7.0 to 7.3 Major damage to buildings; breaks underground pipes

7.4 to 7.9 Great damage; destroys masonry and frame buildings

Above 8.0 Complete destruction; ground moves in waves

## Table 10: Nine-Township Injection and SWD Well Information

| # | Location | API# | Status | Injection Zone | First Injection | Last Injection | Cumulative Bbl |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 21S-31E-33 | 30-015-29330 | SWD | 4,166-5,160 | 1998 | March 2018 | 11,337,653 |
| 2 | 21S-31E-35 | 30-015-40890 | SWD | 4,355-6,320 | 2014 | March 2018 | 2,857,837 |
| 3 | 21S-32E-08 | 30-025-31412 | SWD | 4,826-5,978 | 1991 | May 2018 | 18,584,638 |
| 4 | 21S-32E-31 | 30-025-31443 | SWD | 4,618-6,012 | 1992 | April 2018 | 7,922,555 |
| 5 | 22S-30E-02 | 30-015-25758 | Injection | 7,200-7,264 | 1993 | April 2018 | 26,315,613 |
| 6 | 22S-30E-02 | 30-015-26761 | Injection | 5,600-7,400 | 1991 | April 2018 | 29,106,120 |
| 7 | 22S-30E-21 | 30-015-41074 | SWD | 15,291-16,801 | 2014 | April 2018 | 15,391,198 |
| 8 | 22S-30E-25 | 30-015-33439 | SWD | 5,678-5,930 | 2010 | April 2018 | 3,864,090 |
| 9 | 22S-30E-27 | 30-015-04734 | SWD | 3,820-4,620 | 1981 | Feb 2015 | 6,166,342 |
| 10 | 22S-31E-02 | 30-015-32440 | Injection | 6,989-7,020 | 2003 | May 2018 | 3,964,168 |
| 11 | 22S-31E-03 | 30-015-38254 | SWD | 5,355-6,137 | 2012 | March 2018 | 4,807,567 |
| 12 | 22S-31E-12 | 30-015-26742 | Injection | 4,574-4,963 | 2014 | June 2016 | 1,433,100 |
| 13 | 22S-31E-24 | 30-015-26848 | SWD | 4,519-5,110 | 1991 | April 2018 | 16,361,035 |
| 14 | 22S-31E-25 | 30-015-28281 | Injection | 5,634-5,987 | 1995 | March 2018 | 14,553,984 |
| 15 | 22S-31E-35 | 30-015-26629 | SWD | 4,500-5,670 | 1991 | May 2018 | 27,900,414 |
| 16 | 22S-31E-36 | 30-015-26171 | SWD | 4,500-5,700 | 1998 | March 2018 | 10,721,543 |
| 17 | 22S-32E-05 | 30-025-27620 | SWD | 8,250-8,602 | 2004 | May 2018 | 11,187,113 |
| 18 | 22S-32E-06 | 30-025-31227 | SWD | 4,626-5,730 | 2012 | May 2018 | 4,774,585 |
| 19 | 22S-32E-07 | 30-025-31076 | SWD | 4,676-5,814 | 1991 | April 2018 | 13,942,431 |
| 20 | 22S-32E-11 | 30-025-31716 | SWD | 5,220-8,706 | 1994 | December 2017 | 4,274,166 |
| 21 | 22S-32E-14 | 30-025-08113 | SWD | 5,750-6,080 | 1994 | April 2018 | 7,183,152 |
| 22 | 22S-32E-16 | 30-025-31644 | SWD | 5,582-6,380 | 2010 | May 2018 | 1,935,140 |
| 23 | 22S-32E-16 | 30-025-31889 | SWD | 5,240-8,710 | 1995 | May 2018 | 12,146,165 |
| 24 | 22S-32E-16 | 30-025-36006 | SWD | 5,850-6,450 | 2010 | May 2018 | 2,554,873 |
| 25 | 22S-32E-17 | 30-025-31926 | SWD | 6,807-6,828 | 2007 | July 2018 | 2,830,819 |
| 26 | 22S-32E-21 | 30-025-08109 | SWD | 4,755-5,110 | 1992 | April 2018 | 4,616,174 |
| 27 | 22S-32E-27 | 30-025-32436 | Injection | 6,831-8,388 | 1998 | July 2016 | 14,357,708 |
| 28 | 22S-32E-28 | 30-025-31754 | SWD | 4,674-5,672 | 1993 | April 2018 | 7,714,020 |
| 29 | 22S-32E-31 | 30-025-20423 | SWD | 4,734-5,590 | 1993 | March 2018 | 8,481,002 |
| 30 | 22S-32E-31 | 30-025-32093 | SWD | 4,590-5,626 | 2004 | May 2018 | 1,147,301 |
| 31 | 22S-32E-32 | 30-025-36004 | SWD | 6,744-8,518 | 2010 | May 2018 | 5,079,279 |
| 32 | 22S-32E-32 | 30-025-36135 | SWD | 5,850-6,450 | 2013 | May 2018 | 2,885,801 |
| 33 | 22S-32E-32 | 30-025-37799 | SWD | 5,750-6,500 | 2010 | May 2018 | 4,434,746 |
| 34 | 22S-32E-35 | 30-025-33149 | SWD | 4,950-6,252 | 1995 | March 2018 | 12,242,090 |
| 35 | 23S-30E-01 | 30-015-21052 | SWD | 4,040-4,825 | 2001 | Oct 2015 | 4,129,914 |
| 36 | 23S-30E-16 | 30-015-20899 | SWD | 4,433-5,952 | 2003 | April 2018 | 8,699,699 |
| 37 | 23S-30E-19 | 30-015-28901 | SWD | 3,402-3,912 | 1997 | March 2018 | 3,765,757 |
| 38 | 23S-30E-20 | 30-015-29549 | SWD | 4,124-4,774 | 2006 | April 2018 | 3,850,405 |
| 39 | 23S-30E-22 | 30-015-33637 | SWD | 4,510-5,780 | 2012 | April 2018 | 2,848,031 |
| 40 | 23S-30E-29 | 30-015-28808 | SWD | 5,370-6,380 | 1996 | April 2018 | 6,101,973 |

| # | Location | API# | Status | Injection Zone | First Injection | Last Injection | Cumulative Bbl |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | 23S-30E-33 | 30-015-26084 | SWD | 4,470-7,558 | 2005 | Oct 2015 | 6,819,768 |
| 42 | 23S-30E-33 | 30-015-31744 | SWD | 4,227-6,770 | 2002 | January 2014 | 6,384,163 |
| 43 | 23S-31E-02 | 30-015-05840 | SWD | 4,500-5,700 | 1997 | April 2018 | 10,379,380 |
| 44 | 23S-31E-02 | 30-015-29792 | SWD | 4,500-5,850 | 1998 | April 2018 | 10,873,559 |
| 45 | 23S-31E-02 | 30-015-35749 | SWD | 4,600-5,880 | 2010 | February 2018 | 4,361,719 |
| 46 | 23S-31E-08 | 30-015-32619 | SWD | 7,900-7,933 | 2004 | April 2018 | 4,578,652 |
| 47 | 23S-31E-09 | 30-015-33368 | SWD | 7,744-7,952 | 2005 | April 2018 | 5,981,485 |
| 48 | 23S-31E-11 | 30-015-25419 | SWD | 5,210-5,800 | 2005 | April 2018 | 1,338,632 |
| 49 | 23S-31E-13 | 30-015-28904 | SWD | 5,760-5,862 | 2005 | April 2018 | 1,083,533 |
| 50 | 23S-31E-20 | 30-015-30605 | Injection | 7,740-7,774 | 2001 | March 2018 | 19,929,465 |
| 51 | 23S-31E-24 | 30-015-43806 | SWD | 16,390-17,500 | 2018 | January 2019 | 1,800 |
| 52 | 23S-31E-25 | 30-015-28817 | SWD | 5,776-5,920 | 2008 | March 2018 | 2,205,262 |
| 53 | 23S-31E-25 | 30-015-28859 | SWD | 5,236-5,498 | 2008 | March 2018 | 1,155,547 |
| 54 | 23S-31E-26 | 30-015-20277 | SWD | 4,460-5,134 | 1992 | April 2018 | 5,469,203 |
| 55 | 23S-31E-26 | 30-015-20302 | SWD | 4,390-6,048 | 1971 | April 2018 | 7,522,736 |
| 56 | 23S-31E-27 | 30-015-27106 | SWD | 4,750-5,720 | 1998 | April 2018 | 6,704,795 |
| 57 | 23S-31E-28 | 30-015-26194 | SWD | 4,295-5,570 | 1993 | March 2018 | 9,750,1925 |
| 58 | 23S-31E-35 | 30-015-25640 | SWD | 4,484-5,780 | 1993 | March 2018 | 11,466,439 |
| 59 | 23S-31E-36 | 30-015-20341 | SWD | 5,980-6,560 | 1994 | April 2018 | 36,421,923 |
| 60 | 23S-32E-01 | 30-025-36192 | SWD | 5,468-6,092 | 2013 | April 2018 | 3,145,258 |
| 61 | 23S-32E-04 | 30-025-31650 | SWD | 4,884-5,886 | 2003 | April 2018 | 6,093,283 |
| 62 | 23S-32E-07 | 30-025-33398 | SWD | 4,660-6,270 | 2009 | April 2018 | 3,763,759 |
| 63 | 23S-32E-14 | 30-025-26844 | SWD | 5,496-6,014 | 1991 | April 2018 | 2,500,133 |
| 64 | 23S-32E-15 | 30-025-35524 | SWD | 5,786-5,942 | 2008 | March 2018 | 1,189,243 |
| 65 | 23S-32E-18 | 30-025-25017 | SWD | 16,700-18,000 | 1975 | May 2019 | N/A |
| 66 | 23S-32E-23 | 30-025-33653 | SWD | 5,950-6,065 | 2000 | April 2018 | 2,761,742 |
| 67 | 23S-32E-24 | 30-025-33521 | SWD | 5,925-6,042 | 2001 | April 2018 | 2,159,752 |
| 68 | 23S-32E-29 | 30-025-31515 | SWD | 4,844-6,160 | 1992 | May 2018 | 15,768,459 |
| 69 | 23S-32E-31 | 30-025-32868 | SWD | 5,150-5,700 | 1996 | March 2018 | 5,140,296 |
| 70 | 23S-32E-36 | 30-025-31929 | SWD | 5,364-6,138 | 1995 | March 2018 | 5,801,046 |

NOTE: Information collected from New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (OCD) offices in Artesia and Hobbs, New Mexico. Also, cumulative barrels information is collected from the Internet site maintained by the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMIMT) on behalf of the New Mexico OCD.

**Table 11: Brine Well Status in the Delaware Basin**

| County | Location | API# | Well Name and No. | Operator | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eddy | 22S-26E-36 | 30-015-21842 | City Of Carlsbad #WS-1 | Key Energy Services, LLC | Plugged Brine Well |
| Eddy | 22S-27E-03 | 30-015-20331 | Tracy #3 | Ray Westall | Plugged Brine Well |
| Eddy | 22S-27E-17 | 30-015-22574 | Eugenie #WS-1 | I & W Inc. | Active Brine Well |
| Eddy | 22S-27E-17 | 30-015-23031 | Eugenie #WS-2 | I & W Inc. | Plugged Brine Well |
| Eddy | 22S-27E-23 | 30-015-28083 | Dunaway #1 | Pyote Well Service, LLC | Active Brine Well |
| Eddy | 22S-27E-23 | 30-015-28084 | Dunaway #2 | Pyote Well Service, LLC | Active Brine Well |
| Loving | Blk 29-03 | 42-301-10142 | Lineberry Brine Station #1 | Chance Properties Company | Active Brine Well |
| Loving | Blk 01-82 | 42-301-30680 | Chapman Ford #BR1 | Herricks & Son Co. | Plugged Brine Well |
| Loving | Blk 33-80 | 42-301-80318 | Mentone Brine Station #1D | Basic Energy Services, LP | Active Brine Well |
| Loving | Blk 29-28 | 42-301-80319 | East Mentone Brine Station #1 | Permian Brine Sales, Inc. | Plugged Brine Well |
| Loving | Blk 01-83 | 42-301-80320 | North Mentone Brine Station #1 | Chance Properties Company | Active Brine Well |
| Reeves | Blk 56-30 | 42-389-00408 | Orla Brine Station #1D | Mesquite SWD, Inc. | Plugged Brine Well |
| Reeves | Blk 04-08 | 42-389-20100 | North Pecos Brine Station #WD-1 | Chance Properties Company | Plugged Brine Well |
| Reeves | Blk 07-21 | 42-389-80476 | Coyanosa Brine Station #1 | Chance Properties Company | Active Brine Well |
| Ward | Blk 17-20 | 42-475-31742 | Pyote Brine Station #WD-1 | Chance Properties Company | Active Brine Well |
| Ward | Blk 01-13 | 42-475-34514 | Quito West Unit #207 | Seaboard Oil Co. | Active Brine Well |
| Ward | Blk 34-200 | 42-475-20329 | Barstow Brine Station #1 | Basic Energy Services, LP | Active Brine Well |
| Ward | Blk 34-174 | 42-475-82265 | Barstow Brine Station #1 | Energy Equity Company | Active Brine Well |
| Ward | Blk 34-214 | 42-475-36227 | Brine #1 | Mesquite SWD, Inc. | Active Brine Well |
| Reeves | Blk 56-T2S | 42-389-00408 | Orla Brine Station | Mesquite SWD, Inc. | Active Brine Well |