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28 September 2026

Evan Owen, Permit Lead
Mining Act Reclamation Program
Mining and Minerals Division (MMD)
1220 South St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87505

***RE: Minimal Impact Exploration Permit Application, Poverty Creek Exploration Project
Catron County, New Mexico, Permit No. CA031EM; NMDOW No. NMERT-6521.***

Dear Mr. Owen,

The New Mexico Department of Wildlife (Department) has reviewed the proposed exploration project referenced above. Rio Grande Resources (Rio Grande) is proposing to drill 10 exploration bore holes, to a maximum depth of approximately 1,300 feet, from 7 drill pad sites. Rio Grande is also proposing to improve, by grading and surfacing, approximately 3,100 feet of FS Road 4081. The project area is located on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land in Township 9S, Range 9W, Sections 34 and 35 and Township 10S, Range 9W, Section 3. The proposed exploration project is expected to disturb a total area of approximately 0.95 acres. Staff from the Department, MMD, and the USFS conducted a site inspection on 23 June 2026. MMD conducted another site inspection, primarily for the New Mexico Environment Department, on 18 September 2026 that the Department was unable to attend.

The permit application states that Rio Grande will use mud/fluid-drilling techniques. Mud pits create an entrapment hazard for both terrestrial and volant wildlife species and should be fenced and covered by solid metal, plywood, or netting to exclude birds and bats. If netting is used, the Department recommends extruded plastic, knit, or woven netting. Monofilament netting should never be used due to its tendency to ensnare wildlife, usually resulting in injury or death. Netting material must be held taught over a rigid and adequately supportive frame to prevent sagging into the mud pits. Mesh size for both fencing and netting should not be larger than three eighths of an inch to exclude smaller animals. The permit application states that mud pit perimeter fencing is not proposed and that the mud pits would only be sloped to allow for wildlife escape. The permit application also states that because drilling will be conducted 24 hours a day that the drilling activity would likely deter wildlife from the area. While drilling activity may deter wildlife from the area to some degree, the Department still maintains that the mud pits create a significant hazard to wildlife. Drilling operations can also be temporarily interrupted due to inclement weather and equipment breakdowns, leaving mud pits without nearby human activity more accessible to wildlife. Additionally, after drilling operations are completed, the mud pits are left in place to slowly dry via evaporation before being backfilled and reclaimed. As the

mud pits dry, the drilling fluids can become highly viscous and can quickly foul wildlife's fur and feathers in thick sticky mud that can render them incapable of using a sloped escape ramp.

The Department also strongly recommends that Rio Grande consider using a closed-loop drilling system. Closed-loop systems eliminate the need to build fences, install netting, or use other materials to exclude wildlife from mud pits; reduce the amount of surface disturbance associated with the drill pad site; and consume significantly less water.

During drilling operations, it is also important to prevent wildlife from entering and becoming trapped in stockpiled drill pipes. Capping piping is the most effective way to prevent wildlife entry. At a minimum, the Department recommends that each section of pipe should be visually inspected prior to use to verify that wild animals are not inside.

To minimize the likelihood of adverse impacts to migratory birds, nests, eggs, or nestlings, the Department recommends that ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities be conducted outside of the primary migratory bird breeding season of April 15-September 1. Breeding season may begin earlier for raptors or when working in low-elevation habitats such as deserts. If ground-disturbing and clearing activities must be conducted during the breeding season, the area should be surveyed for active nest sites (with birds or eggs present in the nesting territory) and avoid disturbing active nests until young have fledged. For active nests, establish adequate buffer zones to minimize disturbance to nesting birds. Buffer distances should be at least 100 feet from songbird and raven nests; 0.25 miles from most raptor nests; and 0.5 miles for ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) nests. Active nest sites in trees or shrubs that must be removed should be mitigated by qualified, permitted biologists or wildlife rehabilitators. Department biologists are available to consult on nest site mitigation and can facilitate contact with qualified personnel. Removal of active nests of state-protected species may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information. The Wild Take Unit at the USFWS, which issues take and relocation permits for migratory birds, can be reached at MBPermits_take@fws.gov.

The Department recommends that, to the maximum extent feasible, large, mature trees are left undisturbed during road and drill pad construction. Tree species that should be left undisturbed include juniper (*Juniperus spp.*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), piñon pine (*Pinus edulis*), and all species of oak (*Quercus spp.*).

The permit application states that Rio Grande will use a USFS-specified seed mix for site reclamation. The Department recommends that only certified weed-free seeds be used to avoid inadvertently introducing non-native species to the reclamation site and that sterile non-native seed sources not be used. Any alternative plant species, used to substitute for primary plant species that are unavailable at the time of reclamation, should also be native. When possible, the Department recommends using seeds that are sourced from the same region and habitat type as the reclamation site and suggests including seeds from a region that represents potential future climatic conditions at the site.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed exploration project. If you have any questions, please contact Ron Kellermueller, Mining and Energy Habitat Specialist, at (505) 270-6612 or ronald.kellermueller@dgf.nm.gov.

Sincerely,

Virginia Seamster, Ph.D.
Assistant Chief for Technical Guidance
Wildlife Management Division, Ecological and Environmental Planning Section

cc: USFWS NMES Field Office