
July 30, 2026

EMNRD – Oil Conservation Division
506 W. Texas
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

SUBJECT: Liner Inspection and Closure Report for Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Spring CTB– July 2, 2026
Site Visit

Incident ID: nAPP2615217832

Facility Number (Name): fAPP213734060 (COTTON DRAW UNIT 1-12 BONE SPRINGS CTB)

Facility Location: Unit K of Section 12, Township 25 South, Range 31 East, New Mexico

Facility GPS Coordinates: 32.14418163, -103.732464

Eddy County, New Mexico

Introduction

KLJ Engineering (KLJ) has prepared this report on behalf of Devon Energy Production Company, LP (Devon) to detail the recent liner inspection conducted at Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB (Site) on July 2, 2026. The inspection followed the release of produced water that occurred on May 30, 2026 (Incident ID nAPP2615217832).

Site Information and Background

The Site is located approximately 20.69 miles southeast of Malaga, New Mexico, on federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property. The Site lies within Unit K, Section 12, Township 25 South, Range 31 East, in Eddy County. KLJ conducted a liner inspection and associated site characterization in accordance with 19.15.29.11 and 19.15.29.12 of the New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) to assess the integrity of the containment system and evaluate any potential environmental impacts resulting from a release.

Release Descriptions and Immediate Response

On May 30, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered that dump line developed a leak, resulting in the release of approximately 98 barrels (bbls) of produced water into lined secondary containment. On June 1, 2026, Devon Energy submitted the initial Notice of Release (NOR) to the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department – Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) via the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal.

The release exceeded 25 bbls and was classified as a *major release* under 19.15.29.7(A)(1) NMAC, requiring enhanced notification procedures. In compliance with 19.15.29.8(A)(1) NMAC, Devon provided verbal and email notification to the NMOCD Environmental Bureau Chief and the appropriate Division District Office within 24 hours of discovery. A Form C-141 for the incident was submitted on June 8, 2026, in accordance with 19.15.29.9(A)(1) and 19.15.29.10(A)(1)(2) NMAC. The Form C-141 confirmed prior notifications and provided updated release details, fulfilling major release reporting requirements.

Site Characterization Summary

The Site lies within Qep – Eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene), including interlayered eolian sands and piedmont-slope deposits. Terrain for the Site and immediate surrounding area includes plains, uplands, dunes, sand dunes, interdunal areas, sandy plains, and fan piedmonts at

elevations ranging from 2,800 to 5,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Parent material consists of mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands derived from sedimentary rock, with 8 to 13 inches of average annual precipitation. Soil within the Site tends to be well-drained, with low to very low runoff potential and high to moderately high water-holding capacity.

The USDA – Web Soil Survey (WSS) identifies the predominant soil type at the Site as the Pajarito loamy fine sand that is moderately deep to very deep, with surface textures ranging from loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand or gravelly sandy loam. Subsurface consists of loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam or loam that averages less than 18 percent clay and less than 15 percent carbonates. Substratum includes a fine sandy loam or gravelly fine sandy loam with less than 15 percent gravel and less than 40 percent calcium carbonate.

Vegetation reflects black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems, with scattered occurrences of shinney oak and sage. Ground cover consists of perennial and annual forbs, grasses, and bare ground, with composition varying based on precipitation. Declines in black grama can result in a transition toward a grass/shrub or shrub-dominated state, often featuring honey mesquite, snakeweed, sand sage, and shinnery oak. These changes are influenced by factors such as heavy grazing, drought, erosion, bare patches, and historical fire suppression, which promote shrub encroachment and reduce grass cover, leading to increased erosion potential and a competitive advantage for shrubs over grasses.

No surface water features were identified within 300 feet of the Site. The nearest significant watercourse is 3.4 miles southeast; the closest playa and wetland is 1.81 miles west. These distances comply with the requirements of 19.15.29.12(C)(4) NMAC.

Per the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) Points of Diversion (POD) Map, the nearest POD used to reference Depth to Groundwater (DTGW) is located 0.36 miles southeast on an adjacent well pad (C-04792-POD1). The POD is identified as a temporary borehole/monitoring well used to determine DTGW. The well record indicates that the temporary borehole was drilled to a depth of 55 ft below ground surface (bgs), and no groundwater was encountered. The nearest water source, a domestic well used for stock watering purposes, C-02250, is located 3.63 miles southwest of the Site.

Karst potential for the Site is identified as low, with the nearest area of medium karst potential located 4.32 miles to the south. The Site is in a FEMA flood hazard area identified as Zone X (undetermined hazard); the nearest identified FEMA flood hazard area, classified as Zone A, is 2.76 miles to the west.

Additional information detailing the results of the Site characterization findings can be found in **Appendix B**.

Closure Criteria

Table 1 summarizes key Site and incident information relevant to closure evaluation, as required under 19.15.29.12 NMAC. This includes details such as release source, location, containment status, and site-specific features that may influence closure requirements. While contamination thresholds and applicable concentration limits are not listed in this table, the information provided supports regulatory assessment of whether the release meets criteria for closure. In accordance with NMAC 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(b), if the release occurred within lined, impermeable secondary containment with no evidence of escape, it may qualify for reduced remediation requirements or a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Table 1: Release Information and Closure Criteria Limits			
Depth to Ground Water Determination: 51-100 feet bgs			
Site Name	Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Spring CTB	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID	fAPP213734060	PLSS GPS	K-12-25S-31E 32.14418163, -103.732464
Lease ID	NMLC061862	Land Status	BLM (Federal)
Incident ID(s)	nAPP2615217832	Date Of Release(s)	5/30/2026
Source of Release	Dump line developed leak	Volume Released/Recovered	98 bbls/ 98 bbls pw
Specific Features	DTGW POD within 0.5-mile radius; Low karst potential; No surface water within proximity; FEMA Zone X		

Liner Inspection Activities

For incident nAPP2615217832, a notification of inspection was submitted to Devon via email on June 30, 2026, with official notification submitted through the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal on the same date, in accordance with 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a)(iii) NMAC. A copy of the notification is included with **Appendix C**.

During the visit on July 2, 2026, KLJ personnel conducted a visual inspection of the secondary containment to verify liner integrity. Observations included checks for perforations, tears, cuts, or weathering that could compromise containment performance. The liner was confirmed to be intact, with no observed integrity issues or conditions requiring repair or replacement. Photographic documentation is included in the Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report (**Appendix A**).

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the liner inspection, KLJ concludes that liner integrity is adequate to contain fluids and there are no further actions required in relation to incident nAPP2615217832.

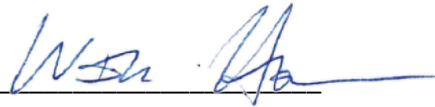
Based on the site assessment and activities conducted, Devon respectfully requests closure of incident nAPP2615217832 with a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Submitted and prepared by:
KLJ Engineering

Written By
Name: Monica Peppin
Title: Environmental Specialist II

Reviewed By
Name: Will Harmon, P.G.
Title: Environmental Project Manager

Signature: 

Signature: 

Included Appendices

Appendix A – LINER INSPECTION FIELD NOTES & PHOTOLOG REPORT

Appendix B – CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Appendix C – CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX A

LINER INSPECTION FIELD NOTES & PHOTOLOG REPORT

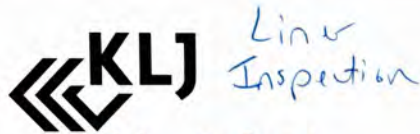
Environmental Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report



Site & Incident Information

Client:	Devon Energy	Date:	July 2, 2026
Site:	Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 BS CTB	Arrival Time:	12:06 PM
Incident ID:	nAPP2615217832	County:	Eddy
GPS:	32.14418163, -103.732464	Lease ID:	NMNM0503/NMLC061862
Land Status:	BLM	Facility ID:	fAPP213734060

Observations and Field Notes



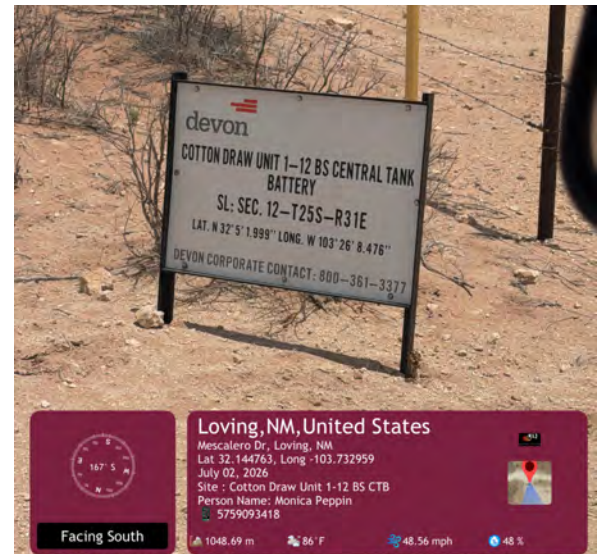
PROJECT Cotton Draw Unit 1-12
SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
CALCULATED BY _____ DATE _____
CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____

July 2, 2026

170114
170163

- Arrive on site, JHA, check for hazards
- Begin Liner Inspection
- Look around containment and check liner for any rips, tears, or cuts.
- Take photos from each cardinal direction and in between.
- Check liner around tanks and equipment
- No signs of cuts, tears, or weathering
- No concern of fluids breaching containment
- Liner passes inspection

[Handwritten signature] 7/2/2026



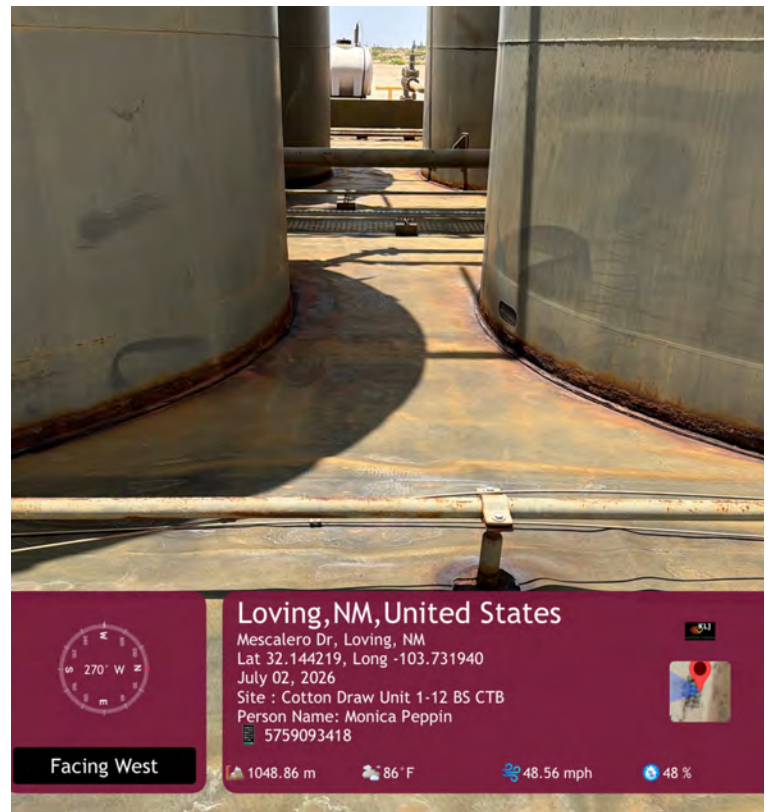
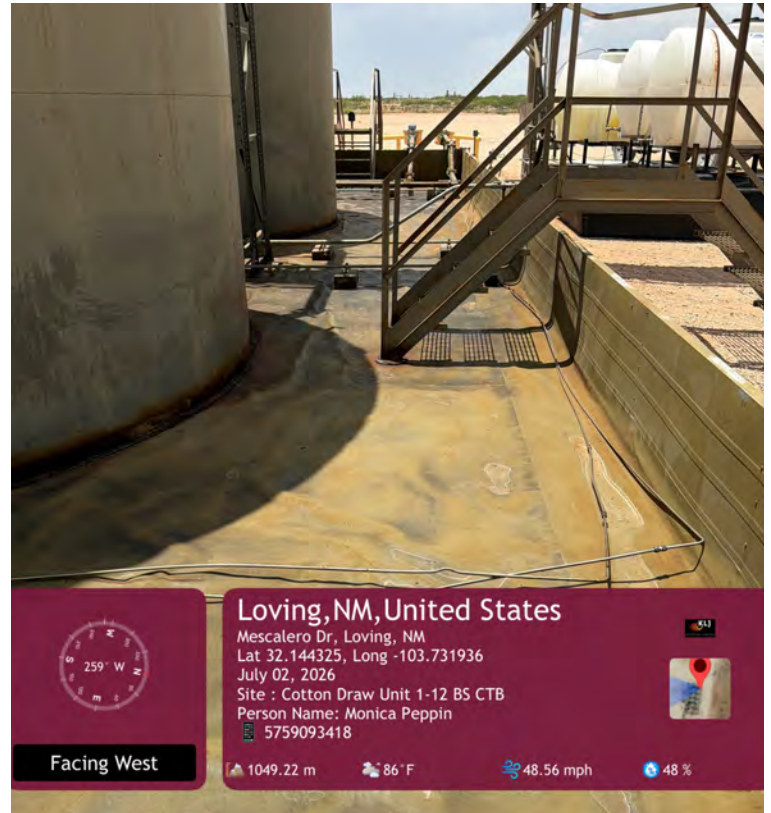


Photolog



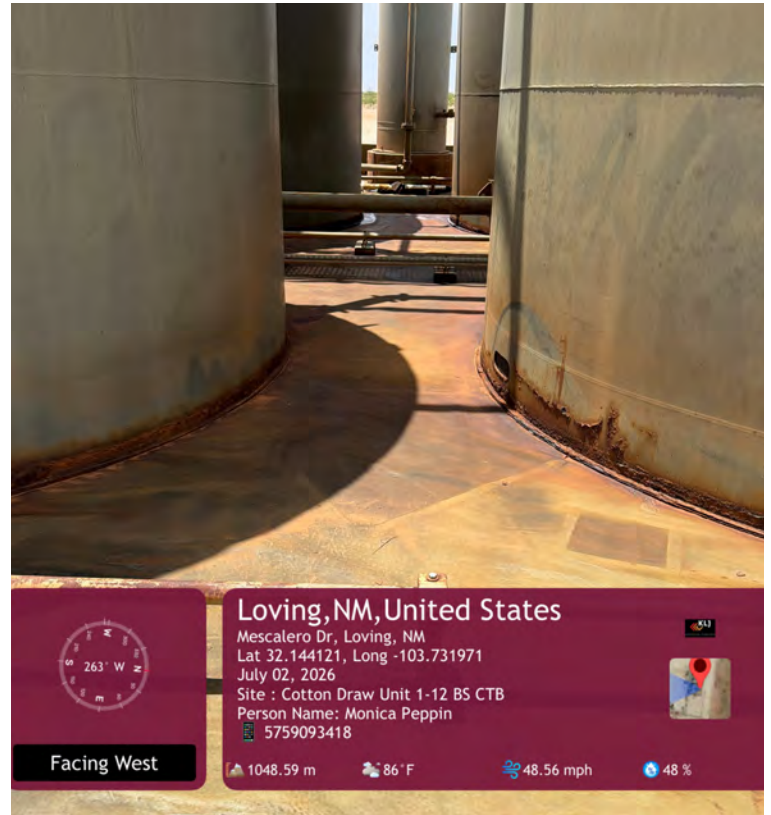


Photolog





Photolog



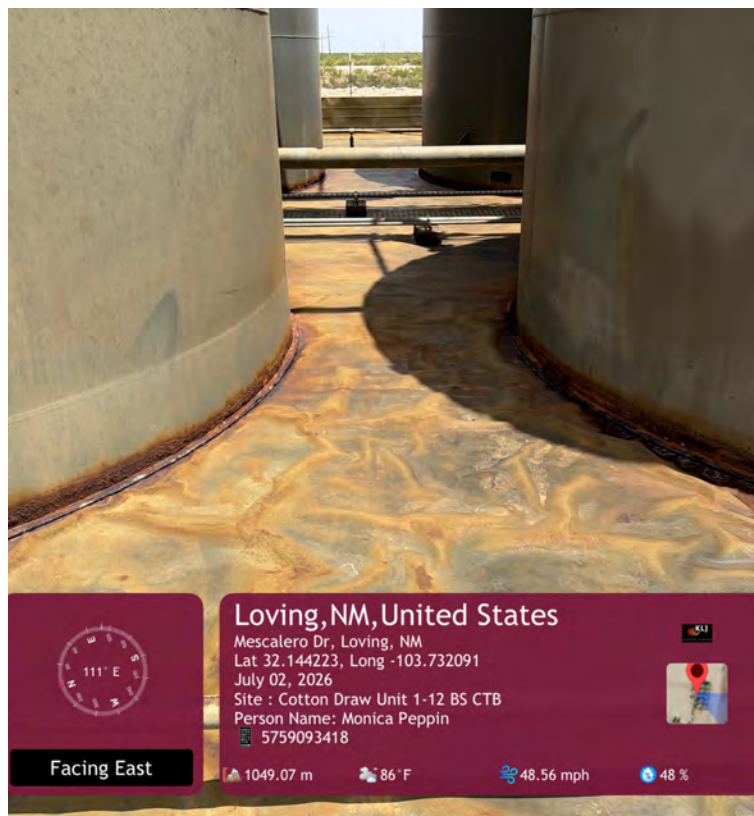
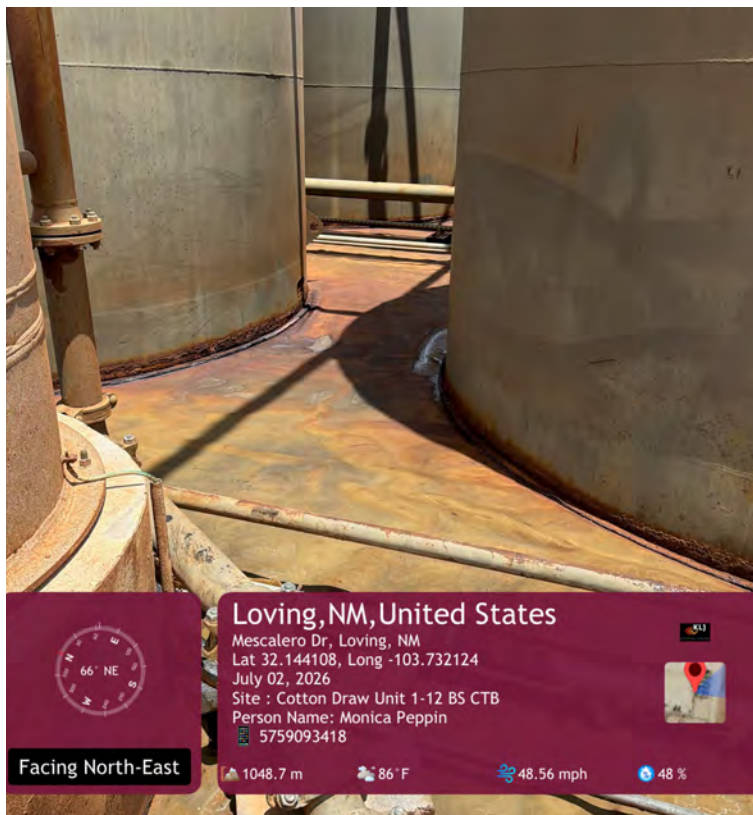


Photolog



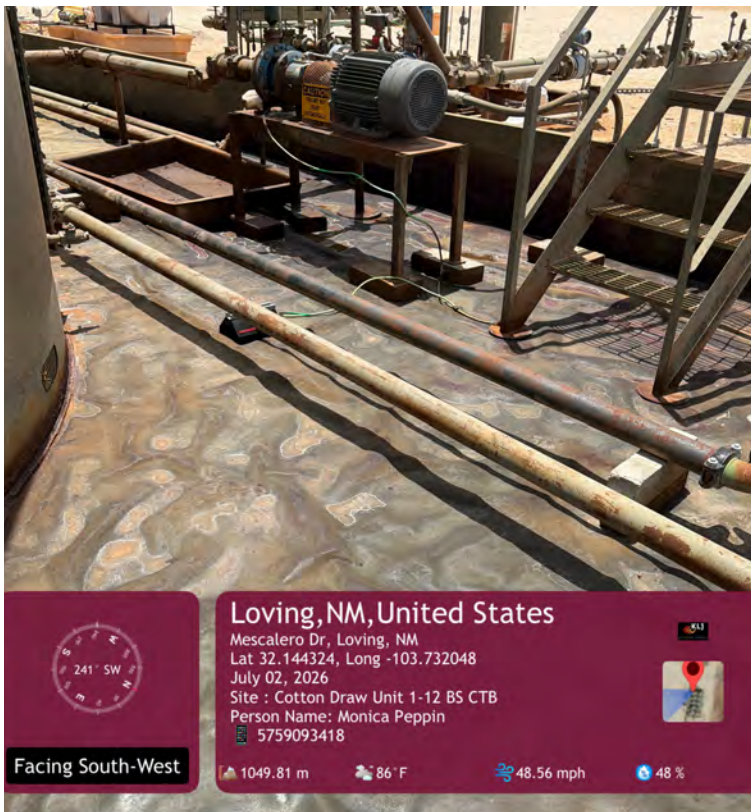
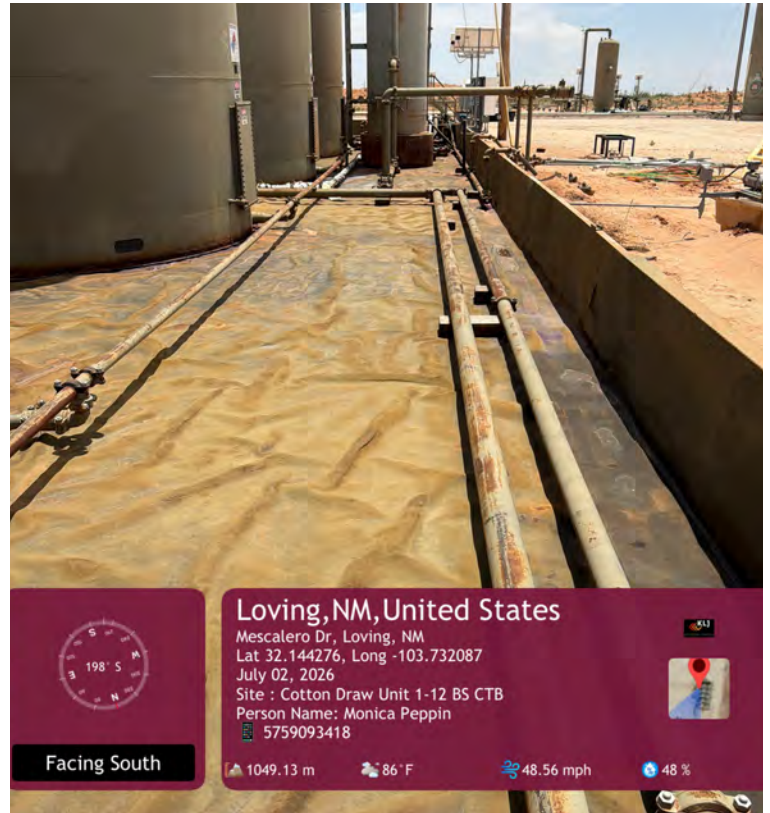


Photolog





Photolog





Photolog





Additional Notes & Recommendations

- Visual observation of liner is complete.
- Liner integrity confirmed and passes inspection.
- Upload field notes and photos for field report for supporting documentation.
- No additional recommendations or further actions required.

Acknowledgement & Signature

Technician: Monica Peppin

Date: July 2, 2026

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Monica Peppin', written over a horizontal line.

**Departure
Time:**

10:43 AM

APPENDIX B

CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12

Bone Springs CTB

Incident ID: nAPP2615217832
Coordinates: 32.14418163, -103.732464
Containment Area: Approx 5,530 sq ft

Legend

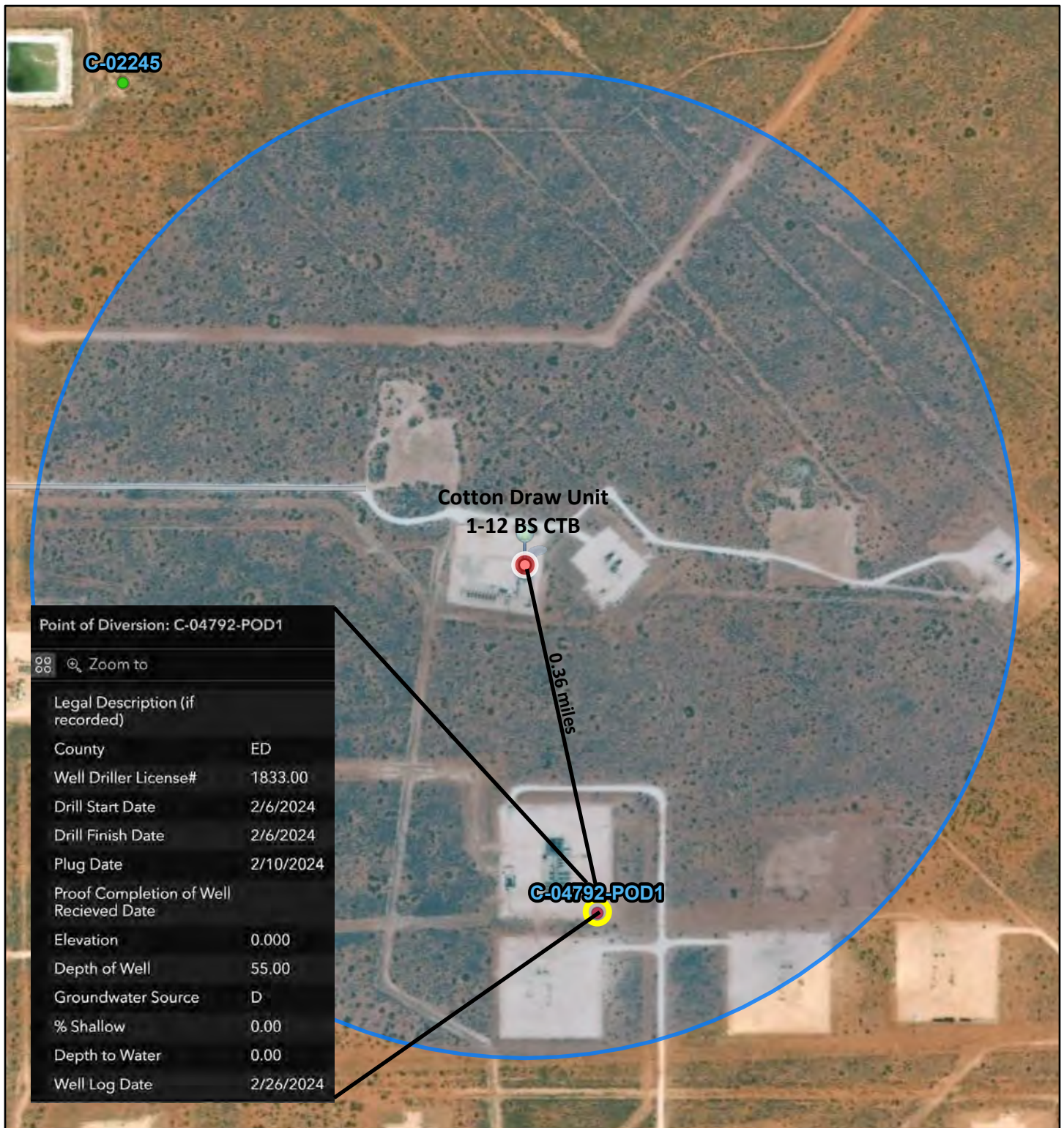
- 181 SWD
- Containment Area
- Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB



Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB

181 SWD

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB 0.5-mile Radius



6/21/2026, 11:57:06 AM

GIS WATERS PODs

- Pending
- Plugged

World Imagery

Nearest DTGW POD

C-04792-POD1

Distance

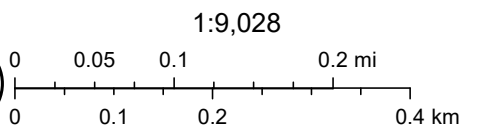
0.36 miles

Well Depth

55 ft bgs

Well Type

Temporary Borehole



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Vantor



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

OSE 011 FEB 26 2024 PM 2:04

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.) C04792 POD1		WELL TAG ID NO. C4792		OSE FILE NO(S). C 04792			
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Devon Energy Resources				PHONE (OPTIONAL)			
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 205 E Bender Road #150				CITY Hobbs	STATE NM	ZIP 88240	
	WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES LATITUDE 32	MINUTES 8	SECONDS 23.7768 N	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND * DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84			
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE								
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NO. 1833		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER Jason Maley			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY Vision Resources		
	DRILLING STARTED 2-6-24		DRILLING ENDED 2-6-24		DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) 55'	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 55'	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) Dry hole	
	COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN *add Centralizer info below ☒ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)					STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) 0	DATE STATIC MEASURED 2-10-24	
	DRILLING FLUID: ☒ AIR ☐ MUD ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:							
	DRILLING METHOD: ☒ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:						CHECK HERE IF PITLESS ADAPTER IS INSTALLED ☐	
	DEPTH (feet bgl)		BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE (add coupling diameter)	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
	FROM	TO						
	0	45'	6"	2" PVC SCH 40	Thread	2"	SCH40	N/A
	45'	55'	6"	2" PVC CH40	Thread	2"	SCH40	.02
3. ANNULAR MATERIAL	DEPTH (feet bgl)		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL <i>*(if using Centralizers for Artesian wells- indicate the spacing below)</i>	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT		
	FROM	TO						
				None pulled and plugged				

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

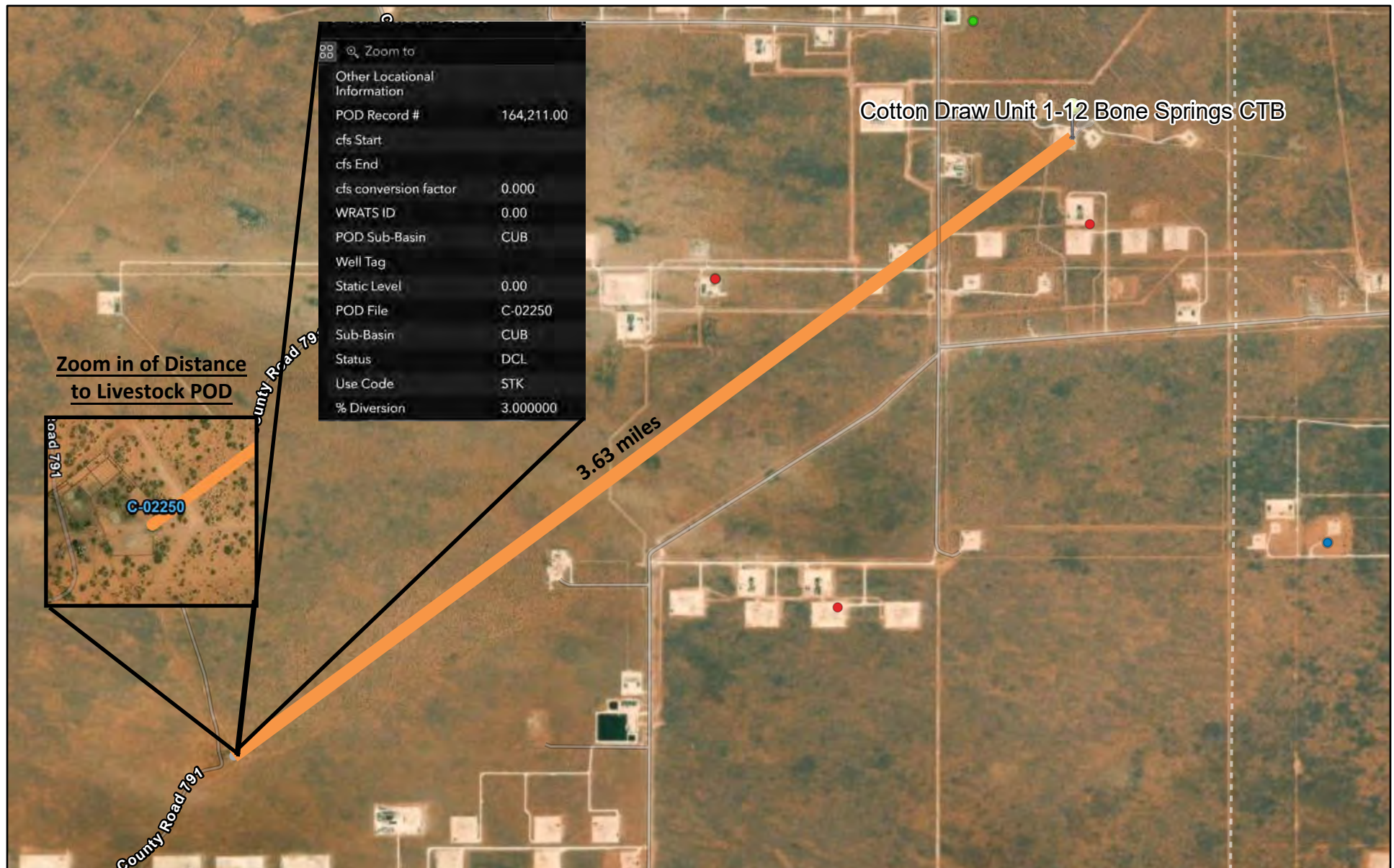
WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 09/22/2022)

FILE NO. C-04792	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 753940
LOCATION 256.31E.12.134	WELL TAG ID NO.	PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 09/22/2022)

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB Livestock POD Proximity Map

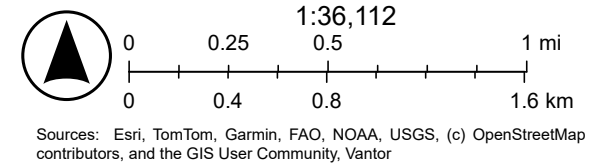


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GIS WATERS PODs

- Active
- Pending
- Plugged
- Unknown
- World Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery

Distance to Livestock POD
3.63 miles



Monica Peppin



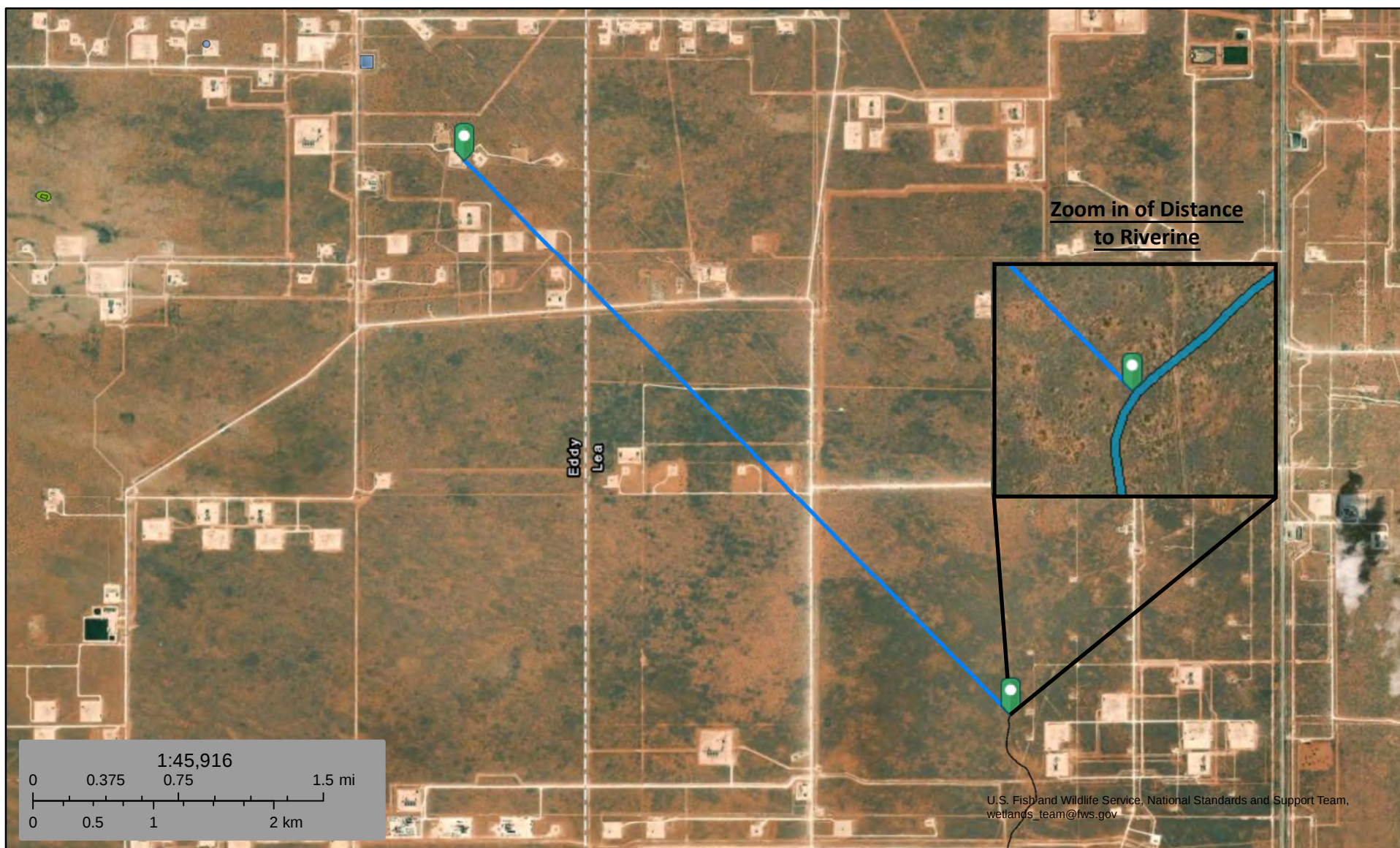
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB

Nearest Significant Watercourse: Riverine

Distance: 3.4 miles



June 24, 2026

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

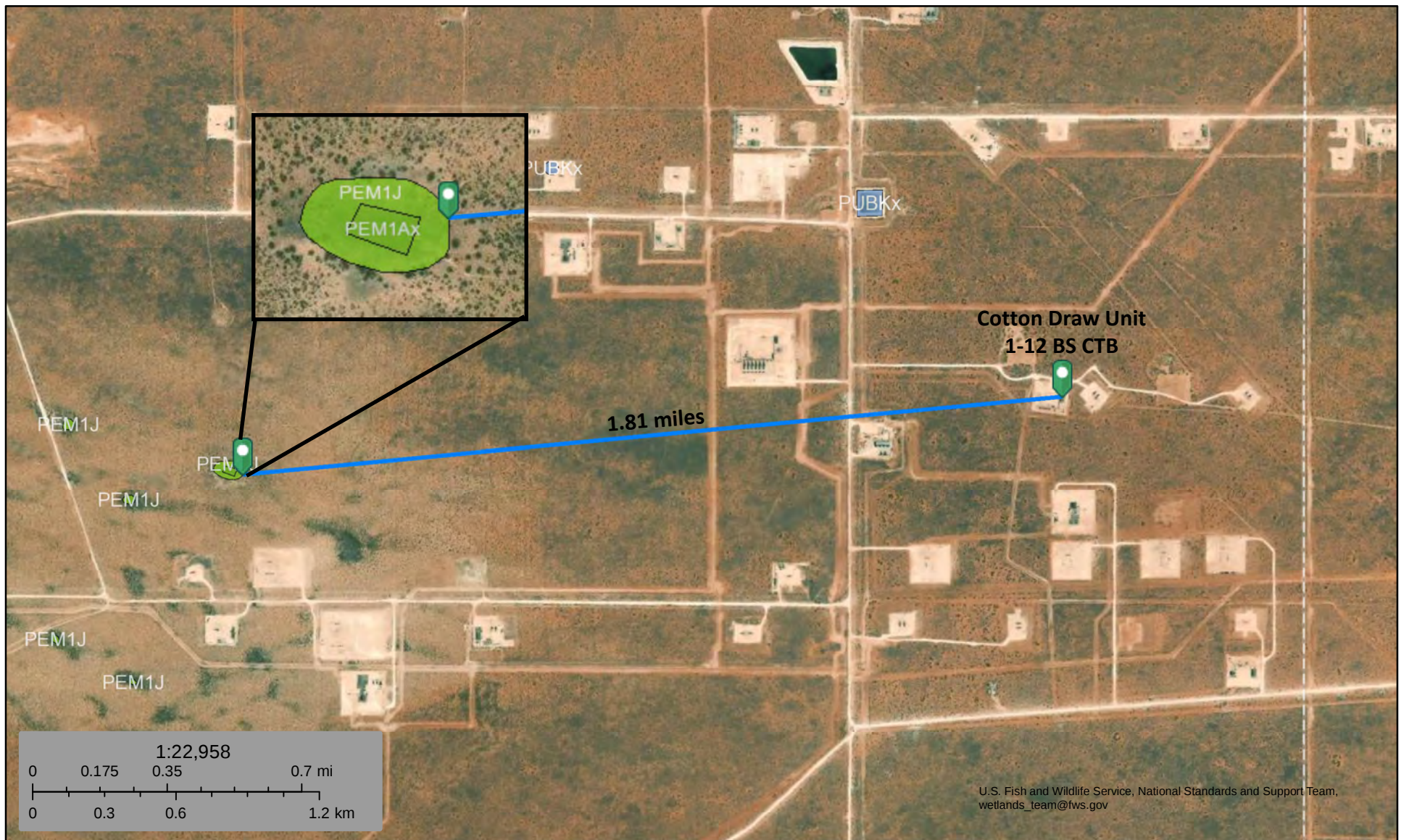
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.



Nearest Playa and Wetland: Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Distance: 1.81 miles



June 24, 2026

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB

Nearest Residence: 8.62 miles

Legend

-  Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB
-  Distance to Nearest Residence
-  Residence

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB

8.62 miles

Residence

Residence

Homefrog co



4 mi

Google Earth

Image © 2026 Airbus

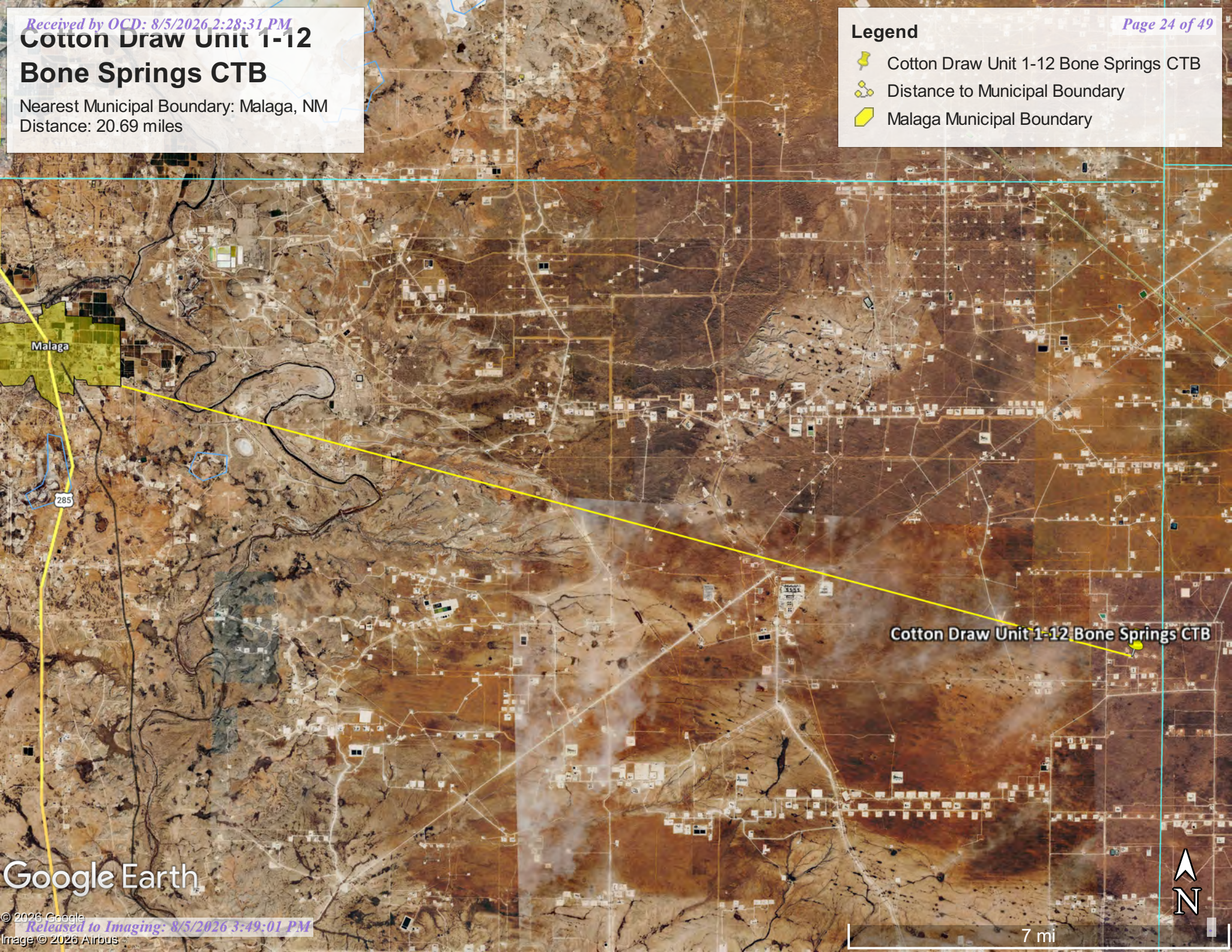
Cotton Draw Unit 1-12

Bone Springs CTB

Nearest Municipal Boundary: Malaga, NM
Distance: 20.69 miles

Legend

-  Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB
-  Distance to Municipal Boundary
-  Malaga Municipal Boundary



Malaga

285

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB

Google Earth

7 mi

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB

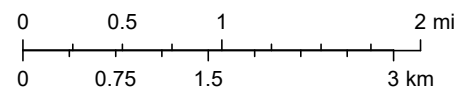


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Registered Mines

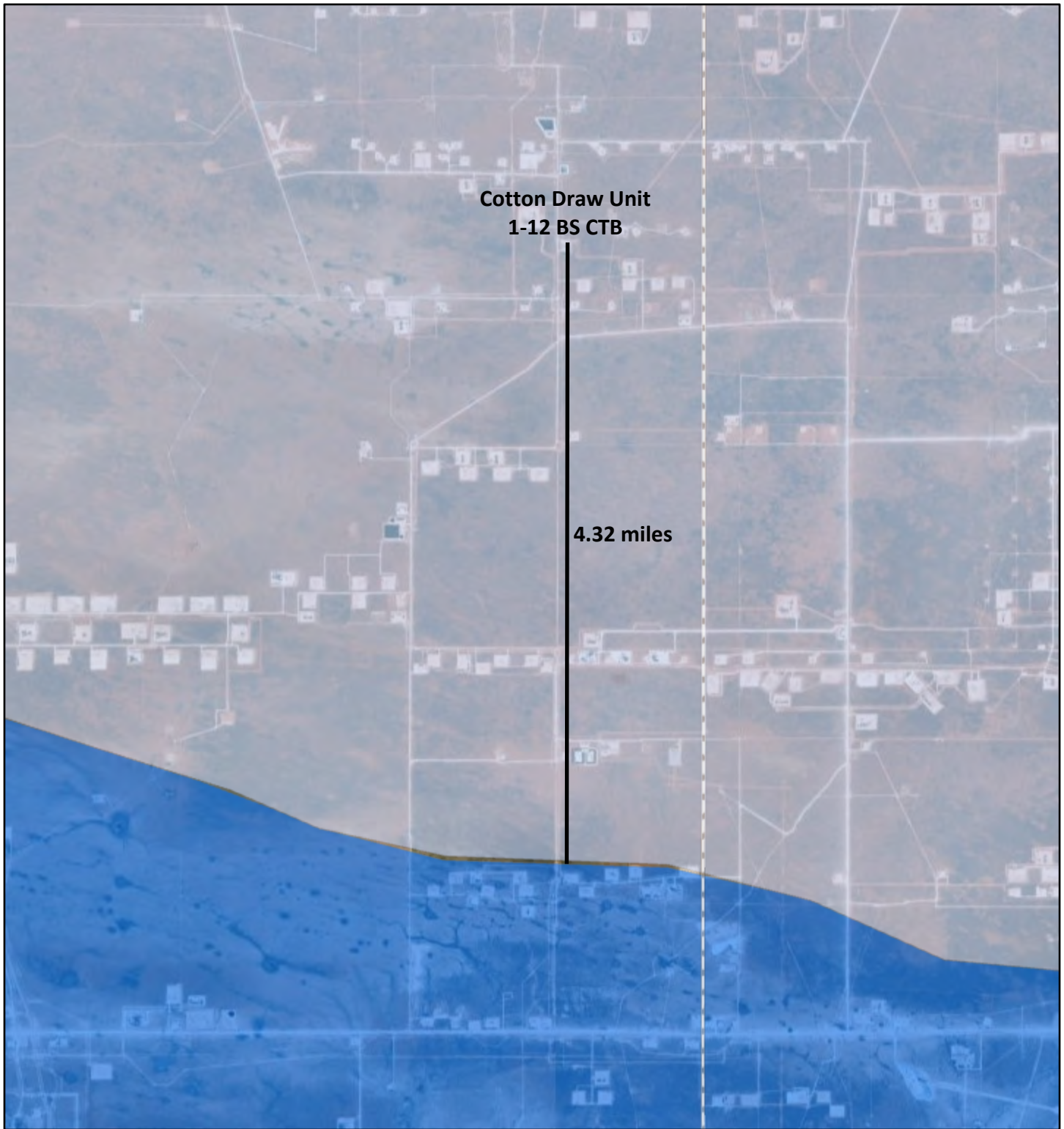
✕ Aggregate, Stone etc.

1:72,224



Esri, HERE, Garmin, Earthstar Geographics

Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 BS CTB Karst Potential Map

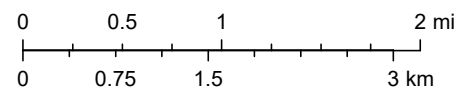


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Karst Occurrence Potential

- Medium
- Low

1:72,224



Esri, HERE, Garmin, BLM, OCD, New Mexico Tech, Earthstar Geographics

103°44'16"W 32°8'54"N



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		17.5
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 6/24/2026 at 12:13 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico
(Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB)



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

6/23/2026
Page 1 of 3

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico
(Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 9, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 7, 2020—May 12, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PA	Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	6.6	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		6.6	100.0%

Map Unit Description: Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded---Eddy Area,
New Mexico

Eddy Area, New Mexico

PA—Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w54

Landscape: Uplands

Elevation: 2,700 to 5,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 5 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pajarito and similar soils: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pajarito

Setting

Landscape: Uplands

Landform: Sand dunes, Interdunes, Sandy plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand

H2 - 13 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 36 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High
(2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0
mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9
inches)

Map Unit Description: Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded---Eddy Area,
New Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wink

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Berino

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 9, 2025

Ecological site R070BD003NM
Loamy Sand

Accessed: 07/16/2026

General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.



Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

Associated sites

R070BD004NM	Sandy Sandy
R070BD005NM	Deep Sand Deep Sand

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site is on uplands, plains, dunes, fan piedmonts and in inter dunal areas. The parent material consists of mixed alluvium and or eolian sands derived from sedimentary rock. Slope range on this site range from 0 to 9 percent with the average of 5 percent.

Low stabilized dunes may occur occasionally on this site. Elevations range from 2,800 to 5,000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Fan piedmont (2) Alluvial fan (3) Dune
Elevation	2800–5000 ft
Slope	0–9 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The average annual precipitation ranges from 8 to 13 inches. Variations of 5 inches, more or less, are common. Over 80 percent of the precipitation falls from April through October. Most of the summer precipitation comes in the form of high intensity-short duration thunderstorms.

Temperatures are characterized by distinct seasonal changes and large annual and diurnal temperature changes. The average annual temperature is 61 degrees with

extremes of 25 degrees below zero in the winter to 112 degrees in the summer.

The average frost-free season is 207 to 220 days. The last killing frost being late March or early April and the first killing frost being in later October or early November.

Temperature and rainfall both favor warm season perennial plant growth. In years of abundant spring moisture, annual forbs and cool season grasses can make up an important component of this site. Strong winds blow from the southwest from January through June, which accelerates soil drying during a critical period for cool season plant growth.

Climate data was obtained from http://www.wrcc.sage.dri.edu/summary/clims_mnm.html web site using 50% probability for freeze-free and frost-free seasons using 28.5 degrees F and 32.5 degrees F respectively.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	220 days
Freeze-free period (average)	240 days
Precipitation total (average)	10 in

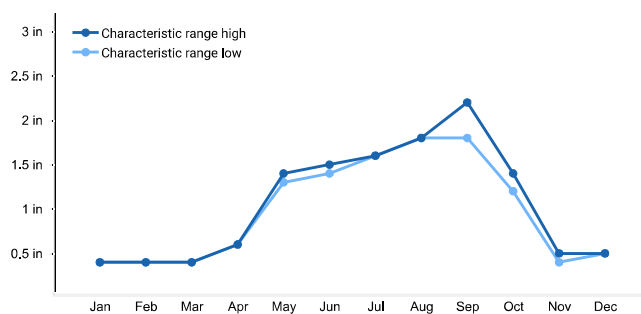


Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range

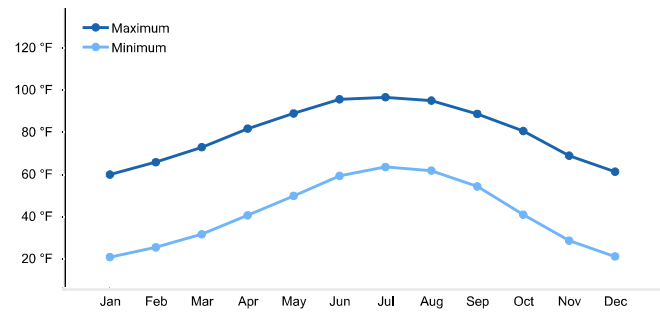


Figure 3. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

This site is not influenced from water from wetlands or streams.

Soil features

Soils are moderately deep or very deep. Surface textures are loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand or gravelly sandy loam.

Subsurface is a loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam or loam that averages less than 18 percent clay and less than 15 percent carbonates.

Substratum is a fine sandy loam or gravelly fine sandy loam with less than 15 percent gravel and with less than 40 percent calcium carbonate. Some layers high in lime or with caliche fragments may occur at depths of 20 to 30 inches.

These soils, if unprotected by plant cover and organic residue, become wind blown and low hummocks are formed.

Minimum and maximum values listed below represent the characteristic soils for this site.

Characteristic soils are:

Maljamar

Berino

Parjarito

Palomas
Wink
Pyote

Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified
--	---------------

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sand (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Soil depth	40–72 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–10 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–7 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	3–40 %
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	2–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–2
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	4–12 %

Ecological dynamics

Overview

The Loamy Sand site intergrades with the Deep Sand and Sandy sites (SD-3). These sites can be differentiated by surface soil texture and depth to a textural change. Loamy Sand and Deep Sand sites have coarse textured (sands and loamy sand) surface soils while Sandy sites have moderately coarse textured (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) surfaces. Although Loamy Sand and Deep Sand sites have similar surface textures, the depth to a textural change is different—Loamy Sand sub-surface textures typically increase in clay at approximately 20 to 30 inches, and Deep Sand sites not until around 40 inches.

The historic plant community of Loamy

Sand sites is dominated by black grama (*Bouteloua eriopoda*), dropseeds (*Sporobolus flexuosus*, *S. contractus*, *S. cryptandrus*), and bluestems (*Schizachyrium scoparium* and *Andropogon hallii*), with scattered shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*) and sand sage (*Artemisia filifolia*). Perennial and annual forb abundance and distribution are dependent on precipitation. Litter and to a lesser extent, bare ground, are a significant proportion of ground cover while grasses compose the remainder. Decreases in black grama indicate a transition to either a grass/shrub or shrub-dominated state. The grass/shrub state is composed of grasses/honey mesquite (*Prosopis*

glandulosa), grasses/broom snakeweed (Gutierrezia sarothrae), or grasses/sand sage. The shrub-dominated state occurs after a severe loss of grass cover and a prevalence of sand sage with secondary shinnery oak and mesquite. Heavy grazing intensity and/or drought are influential drivers in decreasing black grama and bluestems and subsequently increasing shrub cover, erosion, and bare patches. Historical fire suppression also encourages shrub pervasiveness and a competitive advantage over grass species (McPherson 1995). Brush and grazing management, however, may reverse grass/shrub and shrub-dominated states toward the grassland-dominated historic plant community.

State and transition model



State 1
Historic Climax
Plant Community

Community 1.1
Historic Climax
Plant Community

Grassland: The historic plant community is a uniformly distributed grassland dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems. Sand sage and shinnery oak are evenly dispersed throughout the grassland due to the coarse soil surface texture. Perennial and annual forbs are common but their abundance and distribution are reflective of precipitation. Bluestems initially, followed by black grama, decrease with drought and heavy grazing intensity. Historical fire frequency is unknown but likely occurred enough to remove small shrubs to the competitive advantage of grass species. Fire suppression, drought conditions, and

excessive grazing drive most grass species out of competition with shrub species.

Diagnosis: Grassland dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems. Shrubs, such as sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite are dispersed throughout the grassland. Forbs are present and populations fluctuate with precipitation variability.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	(Lb
Grass/Grasslike	
Forb	
Shrub/Vine	
Total	



Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	30%
Forb foliar cover	0%

Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	50%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	20%

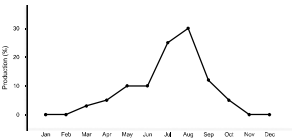


Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2803 , R042XC003NM-Loamy Sand-HCPC. SD-3 Loamy Sand - Warm season plant community .

State 2
Grass/Shrub

Community 2.1
Grass/Shrub



Grass/Shrub State: The grass/shrub state is dominated by communities of grasses/mesquite, grasses/snakeweed, or grasses/sand sage. Decreases in

black grama and bluestem species lead to an increase in bare patches and mesquite which further competes with grass species. An increase of dropseeds and threeawns occurs. Grass distribution becomes more patchy with an absence or severe decrease in black grama and bluestems. Mesquite provides nitrogen and soil organic matter to co-dominant grasses (Ansley and Jacoby 1998, Ansley et al. 1998). Mesquite mortality when exposed to fire is low due to aggressive resprouting abilities. Herbicide application combined with subsequent prescribed fire may be more effective in mesquite reduction (Britton and Wright 1971).

Diagnosis: This state is dominated by an increased abundance of communities including grass/mesquite, grass/snakeweed, or grass/sand sage. Dropseeds and

threeawns have a patchy distribution.

Transition to Grass/Shrub State (1a): The historic plant community begins to shift toward the grass/shrub state as drivers such as drought, fire suppression, interspecific competition, and excessive grazing contribute to alterations in soil properties and herbaceous cover. Cover loss and surface soil erosion are initial indicators of transition followed by a decrease in black grama with a subsequent increase of dropseeds, threeawns, mesquite, and snakeweed. Snakeweed has been documented to outcompete black grama especially under conditions of fire suppression and drought (McDaniel et al. 1984).

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Loss of black grama cover
- Surface soil erosion
- Bare patch

expansion

- Increased dropseed/threeawn and mesquite, snakeweed, or sand sage abundances

Transition to Historic Plant Community (1b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community.

State 3 Shrub Dominated

Community 3.1 Shrub Dominated

Shrub-Dominated State: The shrub-dominated state results from a severe loss of grass cover. This state's primary species is sand sage. Shinnery oak and mesquite also occur; however, grass cover is limited to intershrub distribution. Sand sage stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion, which enhances protected grass/forb cover (Davis and Bonham 1979). However, shinnery oak also

responds to the sandy soils with dense stands due to an aggressive rhizome system. Shinnery oak's extensive root system promotes competitive exclusion of grasses and forbs. Sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite can be controlled with herbicide (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986).

Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2a): Severe loss of grass species with increased erosion and fire suppression will result in a transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, Shin oak, and honey mesquite directly from the grassland-dominated state.

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Severe loss of grass species cover
- Surface soil erosion
- Bare patch expansion
- Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite abundance

Transition to Historic Plant Community (2b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community. In addition, seeding with native grass species will augment the transition to a grassland-dominated state.

Transition to Shrub-Dominated (3): If the grass/shrub site continues to lose grass cover with soil erosion, the site will transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, shinnery oak, and honey mesquite.

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Continual loss of dropseeds/threawn s cover
- Surface soil erosion
- Bare patch expansion
- Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and

mesquite/dropseed/threawn and mesquite/snakeweed abundance

Additional community tables

Table 7. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name
Grass/Grasslike	
1	Warm Season little bluestem
2	Warm Season sand bluestem
3	Warm Season cane bluestem
	silver bluestem
4	Warm Season black grama
	bush muhly
5	Warm Season thin paspalum
	plains bristlegrass
	fringed signalgrass
6	Warm Season spike dropseed

	sand dropseed
	mesa dropseed
7	Warm Season hooded windmill grass
	Arizona cottontop
9	Other Perennial Grass, perennial
Shrub/Vine	
8	Warm Season New Mexico feathergrass
	giant dropseed
10	Shrub sand sagebrush
	Havard oak
11	Shrub fourwing saltbush
	featherplume
12	Shrub jointfir
	littleleaf ratany
13	Other Shrub Shrub (>.5m)
Forb	

Animal community

This Ecological Site provides habitat which supports a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel, black-

14	Forb leatherweed
	Indian blanket
	globemallow
15	Forb woolly groundsel
16	Forb touristplant
	woolly plantain
17	Other Forbs Forb (herbaceous not grass no grass-like)

Table 8. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	S

Table 9. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	S

tailed prairie dog, yellow faced pocket gopher, Ord's kangaroo rat, northern grasshopper mouse, southern plains woodrat, badger, roadrunner, meadowlark, burrowing owl, white necked raven, lesser prairie chicken, morning dove, scaled quail, Harris hawk, side blotched lizard, marbled whiptail, Texas horned lizard, western diamondback rattlesnake, dusty hognose snake and ornate box turtle.

Where mesquite has invaded, most resident birds and scissor-tailed flycatcher, morning dove and Swainson's hawk, nest. Vesper and grasshopper sparrows utilize the site during migration.

Hydrological functions

The runoff curve numbers are determined by field investigations using hydraulic cover conditions and hydrologic soil groups.

Hydrologic Interpretations

Soil Series Hydrologic Group

Berino B

Kinco A

Maljamar B

Pajarito B

Palomas B

Wink B

Pyote A

Recreational uses

This site offers recreation potential for hiking, horseback riding, nature observation, photography and hunting. During years of

abundant spring moisture, this site displays a colorful array of wildflowers during May and June.

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

This site is suitable for grazing by all kinds and classes of livestock at any time of year. In cases where this site has been invaded by brush species it is especially suited for goats. Mismanagement of this site will cause a decrease in species such as the bluestems, black grama, bush muhly, plains bristlegrass, New Mexico feathergrass, Arizona cottontop and fourwing saltbush. A corresponding increase in the dropseeds, windmill grass, fall witchgrass, silver bluestem, sand sagebrush, shiner oak and ephedra will occur. This will also cause an increase in bare ground which will increase soil erodibility. This site will respond well to a system of management that rotates the season of use.

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate
Acres per Animal Unit Month

Similarity Index Ac/AUM

100 - 76 2.3 - 3.5

75 - 51 3.0 - 4.5

50 - 26 4.6 - 9.0

25 - 0 9.1 +



 Zoom to

Label	Qep
Name	Eolian and piedmont deposits
LithClass	sedimentary
PrimLith	eolian and piedmont deposits
UnitDesc	Eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene) – Interlayered eolian sands and piedmont-slope deposits

**Cotton
Draw Unit
1-12 BS CTB**

APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE



RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2615217832 Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB Liner Inspection Notification

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Date Tue 2026-06-30 9:59 AM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Submitted 6/30

Jim Raley | Environmental Professional - Permian Basin
5315 Buena Vista Dr., Carlsbad, NM 88220
C: (575)689-7597 | jim.ralej@dvn.com



From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2026 9:06 AM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2615217832 Cotton Draw Unit 1-12 Bone Springs CTB Liner Inspection Notification

Jim,

Please see the below liner inspection notification for the CDU 1-12 Bone Springs CTB scheduled for Thursday July 2, 2026 at 12:00 PM. Please let me know if we need to make any adjustments to the time or date.

What is the liner inspection surface area in square feet	5,530
Have all the impacted materials been removed from the liner	Yes
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	7/2/2026
Time liner inspection will commence	1200PM
Please provide any information necessary for observers to liner inspection	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418
Please provide any information necessary for navigation to liner inspection site	32.14418163, -103.732464
Incident	nAPP2615217832

Thank you,
Monica

Monica Peppin, A.S.
Environmental Specialist II



575-213-9010 Direct

575-909-3418 Cell

Carlsbad, NM 88220

kljeng.com



[Book time to meet with me](#)

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

QUESTIONS

Action 611721

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 611721
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2615217832
Incident Name	NAPP2615217832 COTTON DRAW UNIT 1-12 BONE SPRING CTB @ FAPP2130734060
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Facility	[fAPP2130734060] COTTON DRAW UNIT 1-12 BONE SPRING CTB

Location of Release Source

Please answer all the questions in this group.

Site Name	COTTON DRAW UNIT 1-12 BONE SPRING CTB
Date Release Discovered	05/30/2026
Surface Owner	Federal

Incident Details

Please answer all the questions in this group.

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

Nature and Volume of Release

Material(s) released, please answer all that apply below. Any calculations or specific justifications for the volumes provided should be attached to the follow-up C-141 submission.

Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	Not answered.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure Dump Line Produced Water Released: 98 BBL Recovered: 98 BBL Lost: 0 BBL.
Is the concentration of chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l	Yes
Condensate Released (bbls) Details	Not answered.
Natural Gas Vented (Mcf) Details	Not answered.
Natural Gas Flared (Mcf) Details	Not answered.
Other Released Details	Not answered.
Are there additional details for the questions above (i.e. any answer containing Other, Specify, Unknown, and/or Fire, or any negative lost amounts)	Water dumphine developed leak, allowing fluids to lined secondary containment.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 611721

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 611721
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

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

Initial Response

The responsible party must undertake the following actions immediately unless they could create a safety hazard that would result in injury.

The source of the release has been stopped	True
The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment	True
Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices	True
All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately	True
If all the actions described above have not been undertaken, explain why	Not answered.

Per Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 19.15.29.8 NMAC the responsible party may commence remediation immediately after discovery of a release. If remediation has begun, please prepare and attach a narrative of actions to date in the follow-up C-141 submission. If remedial efforts have been successfully completed or if the release occurred within a lined containment area (see Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC), please prepare and attach all information needed for closure evaluation in the follow-up C-141 submission.

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvsn.com Date: 08/05/2026
--	---

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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 611721

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 611721
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 51 and 75 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Low
A 100-year floodplain	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	Yes
<i>Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.</i>	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	07/02/2026
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	07/02/2026
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	07/02/2026
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	5530
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
<i>These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed.</i>	
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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QUESTIONS, Page 4

Action 611721

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 611721
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:	
<i>(Select all answers below that apply.)</i>	
Is (or was) there affected material present needing to be removed	Yes
Is (or was) there a power wash of the lined containment area (to be) performed	Yes
OTHER (Non-listed remedial process)	Not answered.
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dv.com Date: 08/05/2026
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

Sante Fe Main Office
Phone: (505) 476-3441

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

Online Phone Directory
<https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd/contact-us>

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

QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 611721

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 611721
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	600727
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	07/02/2026
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	5530

Remediation Closure Request	
<i>Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.</i>	
Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	Yes
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
What was the total surface area (in square feet) remediated	5530
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	Liner Inspected
<i>The responsible party must attach information demonstrating they have complied with all applicable closure requirements and any conditions or directives of the OCD. This demonstration should be in the form of a comprehensive report (in .pdf format) including a scaled site map, sampling diagrams, relevant field notes, photographs of any excavation prior to backfilling, laboratory data including chain of custody documents of final sampling, and a narrative of the remedial activities. Refer to 19.15.29.12 NMAC.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations. The responsible party acknowledges they must substantially restore, reclaim, and re-vegetate the impacted surface area to the conditions that existed prior to the release or their final land use in accordance with 19.15.29.13 NMAC including notification to the OCD when reclamation and re-vegetation are complete.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dv.com Date: 08/05/2026

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CONDITIONS

Action 611721

CONDITIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 611721
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
rhamlet	We have received your Remediation Closure Report for Incident #nAPP2615217832 COTTON DRAW UNIT 1-12 BONE SPRING CTB, thank you. This Remediation Closure Report is approved.	8/5/2026