
August 19, 2026

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

SUBJECT: Liner Inspection and Closure Report for Broadside 12 Facility 1 – July 24, 2026 Site Visit

Incident IDs: nAPP2616935401

Facility ID (Name): fAPP2123645812 (BROADSIDE 12 FACILITY 1)

Facility Location: Unit N of Section 12, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, New Mexico

Facility GPS Coordinates: 32.22569, -103.52662

Lea 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 the Broadside 12 Facility 1 (Site) on July 24, 2026. The inspection followed the release of produced water that occurred on June 17, 2026 (Incident ID nAPP2616935401).

Site Information and Background

The Site is located approximately 20.27 miles northwest of Jal, New Mexico, on private property. The Site lies within Unit N, Section 12, Township 24 South, Range 33 East, in Lea 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 June 17, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered a leak on a coupling within the secondary containment that houses the crude oil and produced water storage tanks, resulting in the release of approximately 376 barrels (bbls) of produced water. On June 18, 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 June 17, 2026, 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 24, 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, interdunal areas and fan piedmonts at elevations ranging from 2,800 to 5,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits derived from

sedimentary rock, with 8 to 13 inches of average annual precipitation. Soil within the Site tends to be well-drained, with negligible runoff potential and low water-holding capacity.

The USDA – Web Soil Survey (WSS) identifies the predominant soil type at the Site as the Pyote and Maljamar fine sands 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 2.34 miles southwest; the closest playa and wetland is 0.82 miles east. 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 0.51 miles east on an adjacent well pad (C-04838-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 105 ft below ground surface (bgs), and no groundwater was encountered. The nearest water source, a domestic well used for stock watering purposes, C-03917-POD1, is located 0.81 miles southwest of the Site.

Karst potential for the Site is identified as low, with the nearest area of medium karst potential located 10.3 miles to the southwest. The Site is in a FEMA flood hazard area identified as Zone D (undetermined hazard); the nearest identified FEMA flood hazard area, classified as Zone AE, is 20.6 miles to the southeast.

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: < 50 feet bgs			
Site Name	Broadside 12 Facility 1	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID	fAPP2123645812	PLSS GPS	N-12-24S-33E 32.22569, -103.52662
Lease ID	NMLC063789	Land Status	Private
Incident ID(s)	nAPP2616935401	Date Of Release(s)	6/17/2026
Source of Release	Pinhole leak on coupling	Volume Released/Recovered	376 bbls/ 376 bbls pw
Specific Features	DTGW POD not within 0.5-mile radius; Low karst potential; No surface water within proximity; FEMA Zone D		

Liner Inspection Activities

For incident nAPP2616935401, a notification of inspection was submitted to Devon via email on July 21, 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.

On July 24, 2026, KLJ personnel conducted a site visit to assess the extent of the release within the lined secondary containment and determine necessary remedial actions. The containment area utilized a gravel ballast layer, which was impacted by the release. A cleanup crew was utilized to excavate and remove the contaminated gravel prior to the inspection. This removal allowed the underlying liner to be thoroughly pressure washed and prepared for a comprehensive visual inspection.

Following cleaning activities, 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**).

Upon verification of liner integrity, remedial activities were finalized and the secondary containment was backfilled with clean gravel ballast on the liner surface.

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 nAPP2616935401.

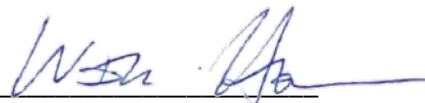
Based on the site assessment and activities conducted, Devon respectfully requests closure of incident nAPP2616935401 with a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Submitted and prepared by:
KLJ Engineering

Written By
Name: Monica Peppin
Title: Environmental Specialist II

Signature:  _____

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

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

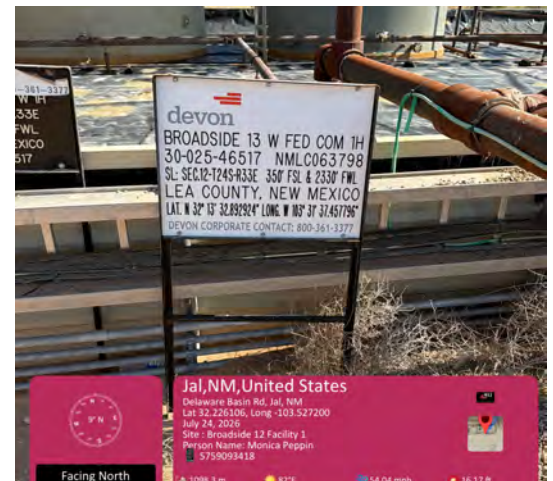
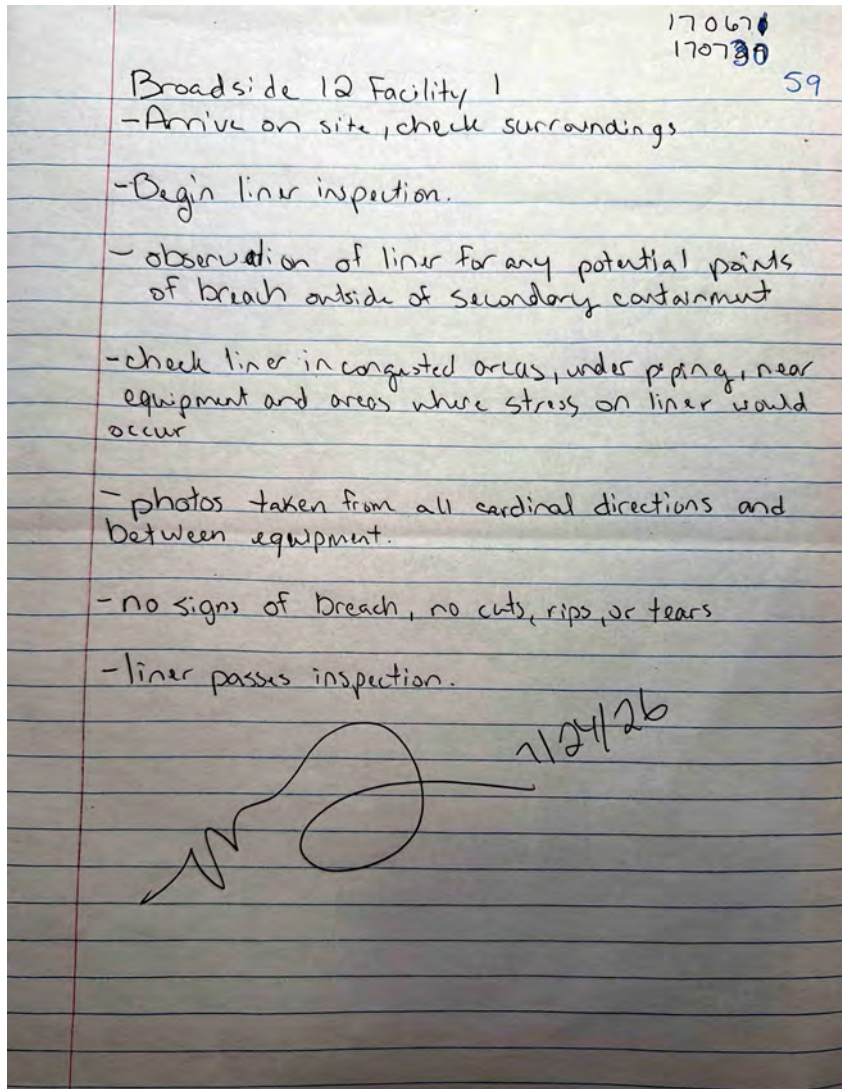
Environmental Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report



Site & Incident Information

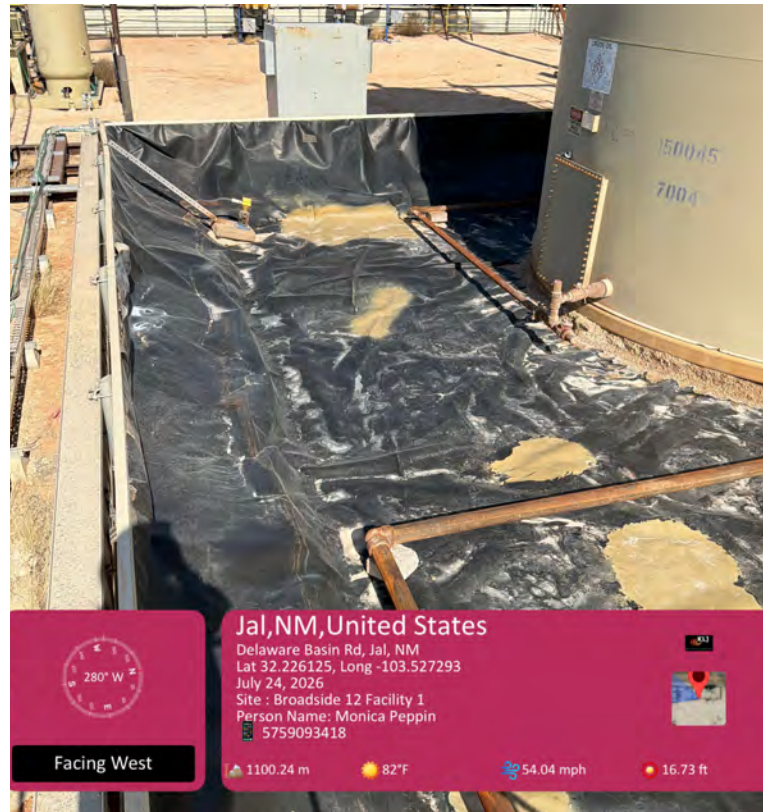
Client:	Devon Energy	Date:	July 24, 2026
Site:	Broadside 12 Facility 1	Arrival Time:	9:02 AM
Incident ID:	nAPP2616935401	County:	Lea
GPS:	32.03175646, -103.4937875	Lease ID:	NMNM114991
Land Status:	BLM	Facility ID:	fAPP2130250168

Observations and Field Notes





Photolog



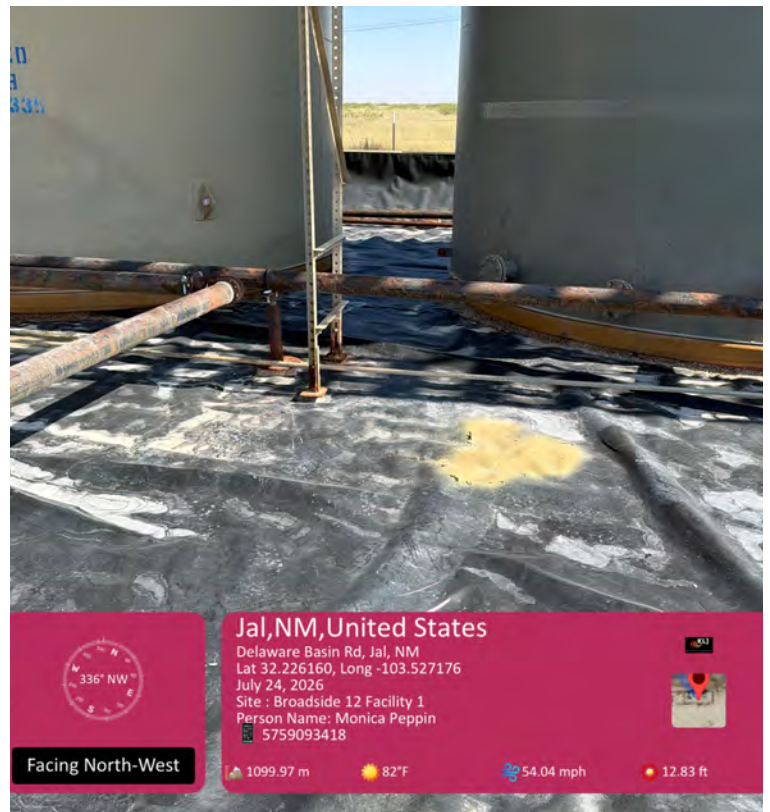


Photolog



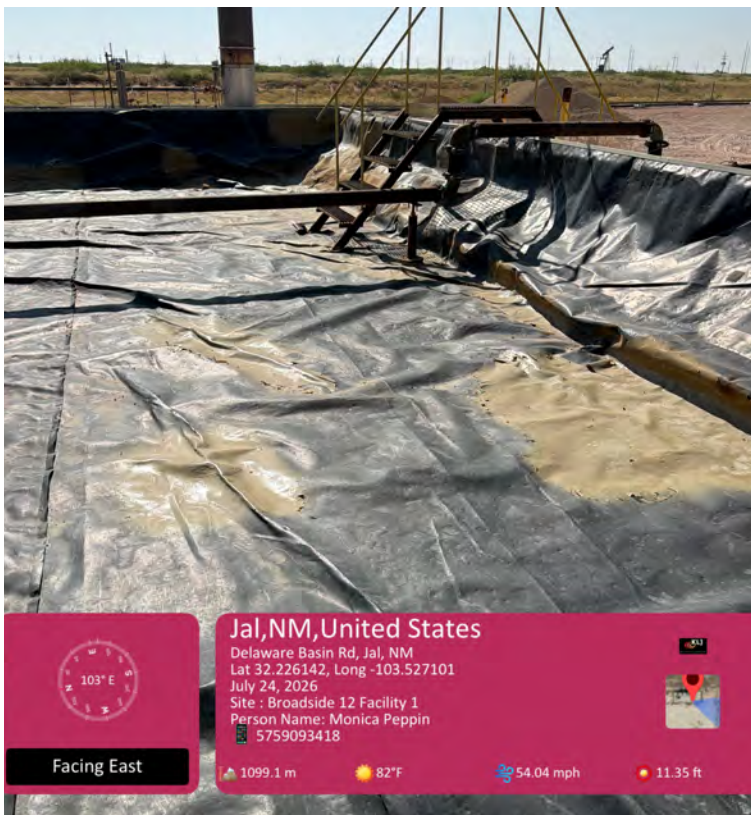


Photolog





Photolog



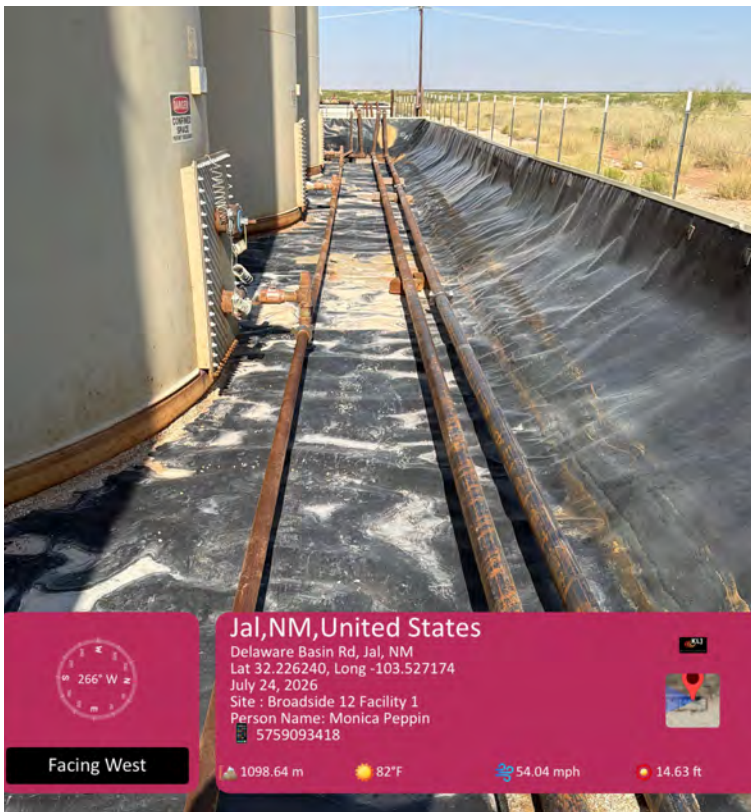


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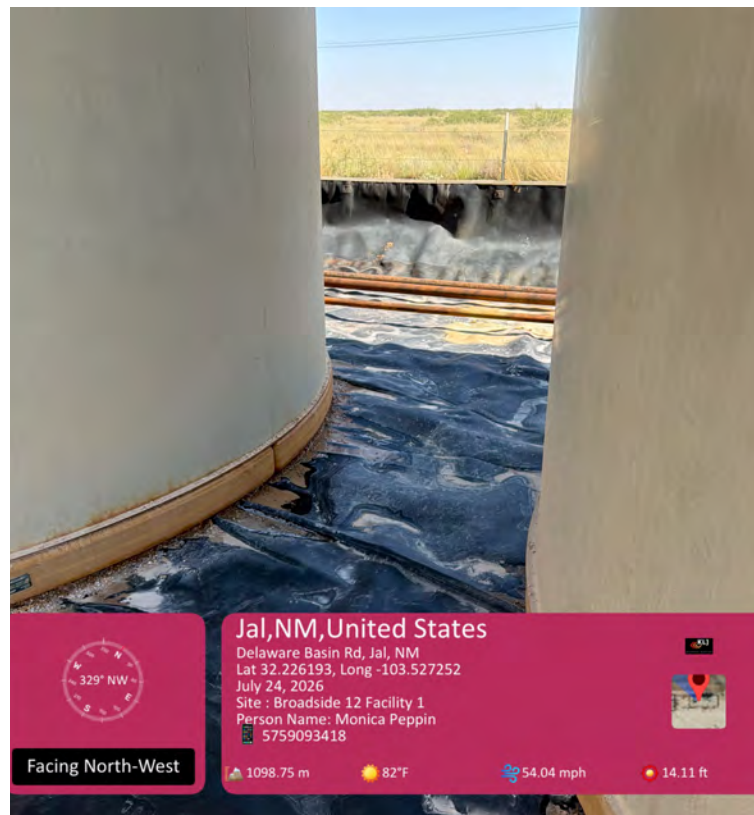


Photolog



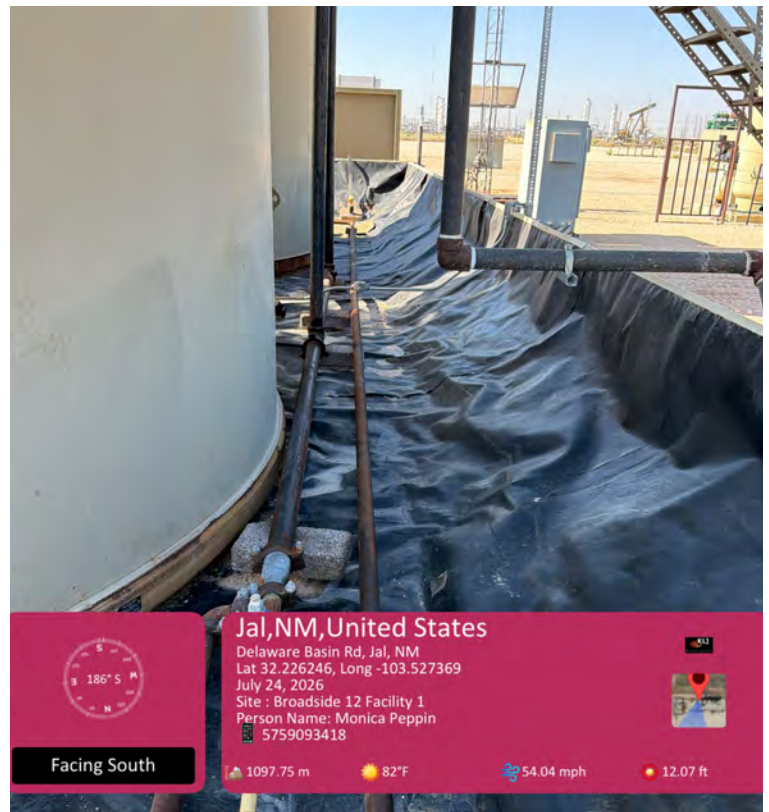


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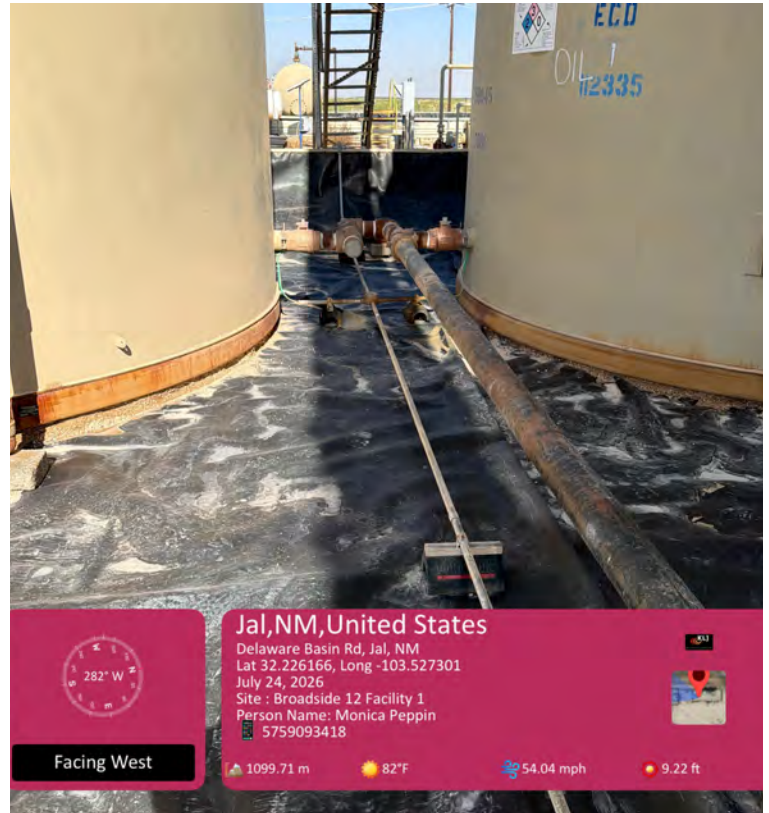


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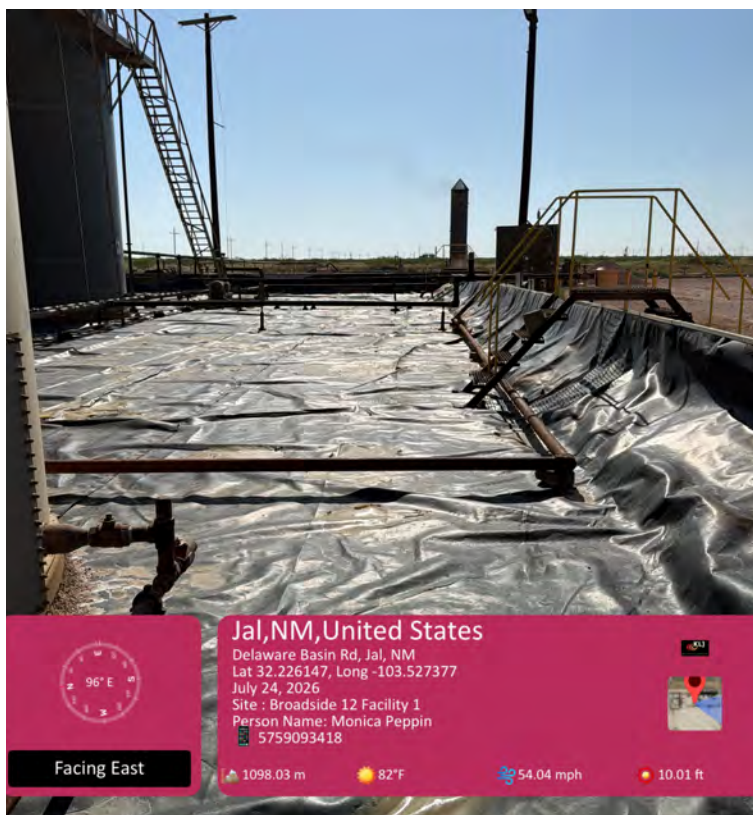


Photolog





Photolog





Additional Notes & Recommendations

- Backfill containment with clean aggregate.
- Upload photos and field notes.
- Compile report and submit for approval.

Acknowledgement & Signature

Technician: Monica Peppin

Date: July 24, 2026

Signature: 

Departure Time: 9:34 AM

APPENDIX B

CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Broadside 12 Facility 1

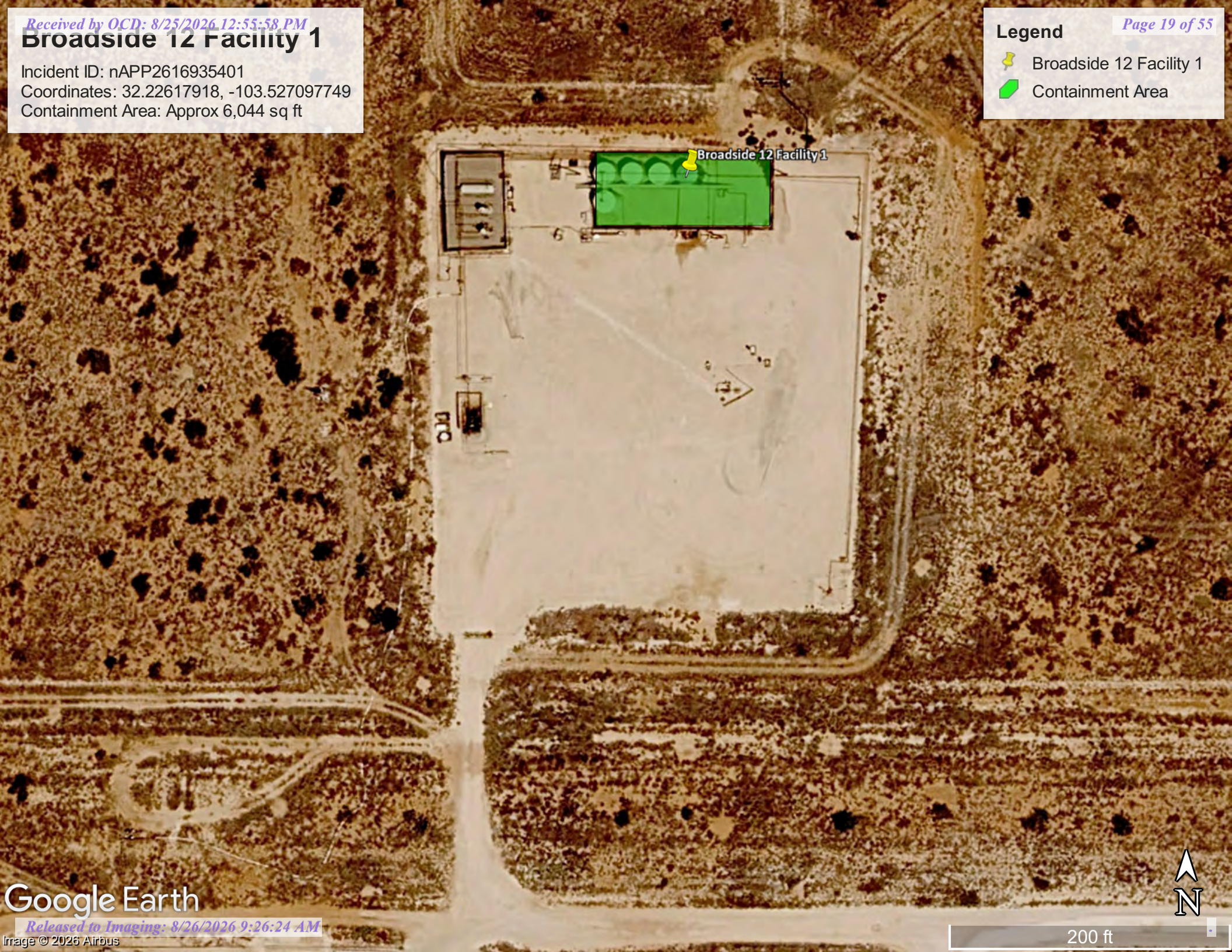
Incident ID: nAPP2616935401

Coordinates: 32.22617918, -103.527097749

Containment Area: Approx 6,044 sq ft

Legend

-  Broadside 12 Facility 1
-  Containment Area

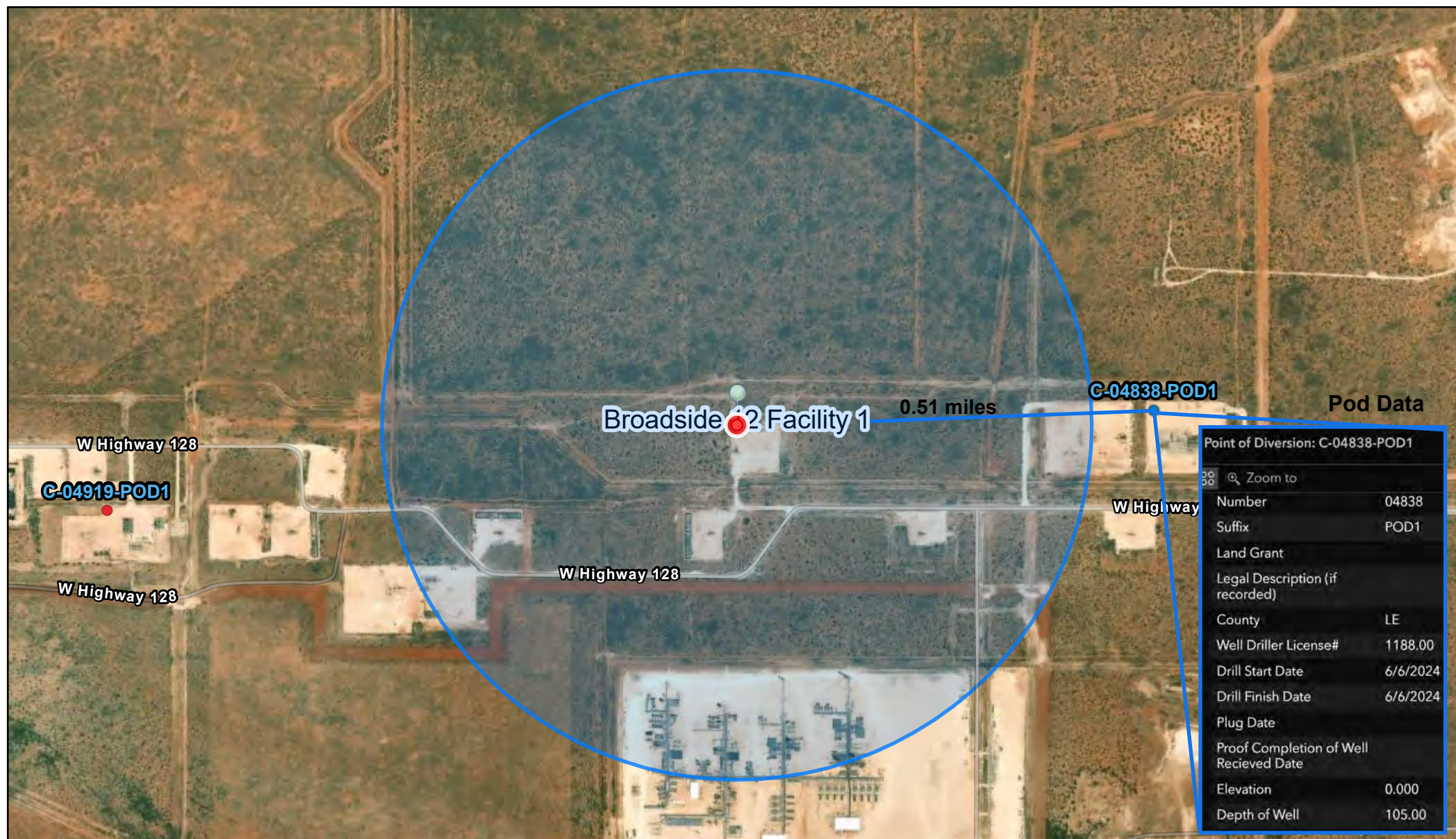


Google Earth



200 ft

Broadside 12 Facility 1 DTGW Proximity Map



6/2/2026, 9:56:25 AM

Broadside 12 Facility 1

GIS WATERS PODs

- Active
- Plugged

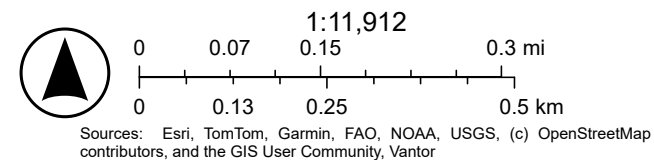
Nearest POD: C-04838-POD1

Distance: 0.51 miles

Well Depth: 105 ft bgs

No groundwater encountered

POD Type: Monitor Well





WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.) POD1		WELL TAG ID NO. N/A		OSE FILE NO(S). C-04838 POD 1		
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Devon Energy Production Company				PHONE (OPTIONAL) 575-748-1838		
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 205 E. Bender Road #150				CITY Hobbs	STATE NM	ZIP 88240
	WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES LATITUDE 32	MINUTES 13	SECONDS 35.3 N	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND		
		LONGITUDE 103	31	08.9 W	* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84		
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE Unit P, Section 12, Township 24S, Range 33E, Lea County, NM							
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NO. WD1188		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER John Scarborough			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY John Scarborough Drilling Inc.	
	DRILLING STARTED 06/06/2024	DRILLING ENDED 06/06/2024	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) 105	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 105	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) N/A		
	COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN ☒ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)				STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) N/A		
	DRILLING FLUID: ☒ AIR ☐ MUD ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:						
	DRILLING METHOD: ☒ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:						
	DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM TO		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)
	0	105	5	Soil Boring	-	-	-
3. ANNULAR MATERIAL	DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM TO		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT	
				N/A			

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

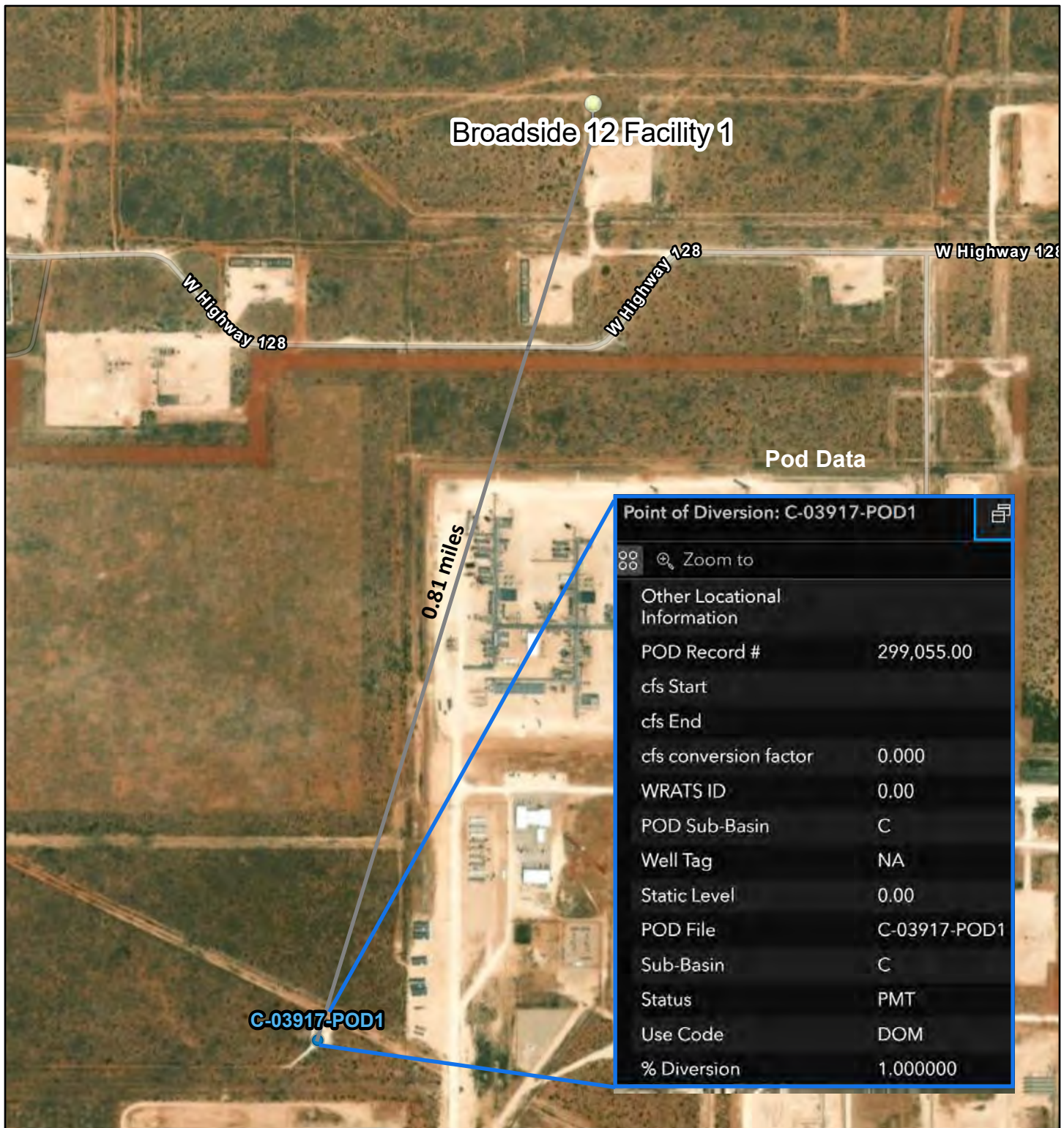
WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 04/30/19)

FILE NO. C-4838	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 760708
LOCATION 24S-33E-12 444	WELL TAG ID NO. NA	PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL	DEPTH (feet bgl)		THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES (attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER- BEARING ZONES (gpm)	
	FROM	TO					
	0	10	10	Sand with Gravel, light brown to white, fine to medium with some caliche gravel	Y	✓ N	
	10	20	10	Sand with Gravel, light brown to white, fine to medium with some caliche gravel	Y	✓ N	
	20	30	10	Sand with Gravel, light brown to tan, fine to medium with some caliche gravel	Y	✓ N	
	30	40	10	Sand with Gravel, light brown to brown, fine to medium with trace caliche gravel	Y	✓ N	
	40	50	10	Sand, brown to red, fine to medium	Y	✓ N	
	50	60	10	Sand with gravel, light brown to brown, fine to medium with some caliche gravel	Y	✓ N	
	60	70	10	Sand with Clay, red to dark brown, medium to very fine	Y	✓ N	
	70	80	10	Sand with Clay, brown to dark brown, medium to very fine	Y	✓ N	
	80	90	10	Sand with Clay, brown to dark brown, medium to very fine	Y	✓ N	
	90	100	10	Sand with Clay, brown to dark brown, medium to very fine	Y	✓ N	
	100	105	5	Sand with Clay, brown to dark brown, medium to very fine	Y	✓ N	
	105	105	0	Sand with Clay, brown to dark brown, medium to very fine	Y	✓ N	
					Y	N	
					Y	N	
					Y	N	
					Y	N	
	METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA: ☐ PUMP ☐ AIR LIFT ☐ BAILER ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:					TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): 0.00	
	5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION	WELL TEST	TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.				
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: Temporary well material removed and soil boring backfilled using drill cuttings from total depth to 10 ft below ground surface (bgs), then hydrated bentonite chips 10 ft bgs to ground surface. DCE OFF JUL 1 2024 11:03							
PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE:							
6. SIGNATURE	BY SIGNING BELOW, I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED WELL. I ALSO CERTIFY THAT THE WELL TAG, IF REQUIRED, HAS BEEN INSTALLED AND THAT THIS WELL RECORD WILL ALSO BE FILED WITH THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING.						
	Scott Scarborough			Digitally signed by Scott Scarborough Date: 2024.06.26 07:03:24 +06'00'			
SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNEE NAME				DATE			

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE		WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 04/30/2019)	
FILE NO. C-4838	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 760708	
LOCATION 245-36-13 444	WELL TAG ID NO. N/A	PAGE 2 OF 2	

Broadside 12 Facility 1 Domestic Well Distance Map



6/2/2026, 10:06:37 AM

GIS WATERS PODs

● Active

World Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery

Broadside 12 Facility 1
Nearest Domestic Well

C-03917-POD1

Distance

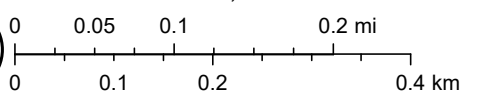
0.81 miles

Well Type

Domestic



1:9,028



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



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

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					OSE FILE NUMBER(S) C-3917		
WELL OWNER NAME(S) MARK McCLOY					PHONE (OPTIONAL)		
WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS BOX 795					CITY TATUM	STATE NM	ZIP 88267
WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES		MINUTES	SECONDS	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND * DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84		
	LATITUDE	32	12	54.52			
	LONGITUDE	103	31	54.52	W		
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE							

LICENSE NUMBER WD-1058		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER CASEY KEY			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY KEYS DRILLING & PUMP SERVICE INC.		
DRILLING STARTED 03/1/16	DRILLING ENDED 03/4/16	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) 600'	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 600'	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) 520'			
COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN ☐ DRY HOLE ☒ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)					STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) 420'		
DRILLING FLUID: ☒ AIR ☐ MUD ☐ ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:							
DRILLING METHOD: ☐ ROTARY ☒ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:							

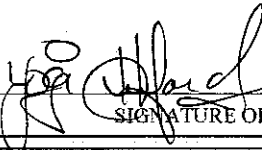
DEPTH (feet bgl)		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
FROM	TO						
-1.50	20	10-3/4	STEEL		10"	1/4"	
-1.50	300	9-7/8	PVC SCH 40	SPLINE	6"	SCH 40	
300	600	9-7/8	PVC SCH 40	SPLINE	6"	SCH 40	032

DEPTH (feet bgl)		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT
FROM	TO				
0	20	10-3/4	CEMENT		TOP POUR
20	600	9-7/8	GRAVEL PACK		TOP POUR

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/08/2012)

FILE NUMBER	C-3917	POD NUMBER	1	TRN NUMBER	578203
LOCATION	243.33E 13.314				PAGE 1 OF 2

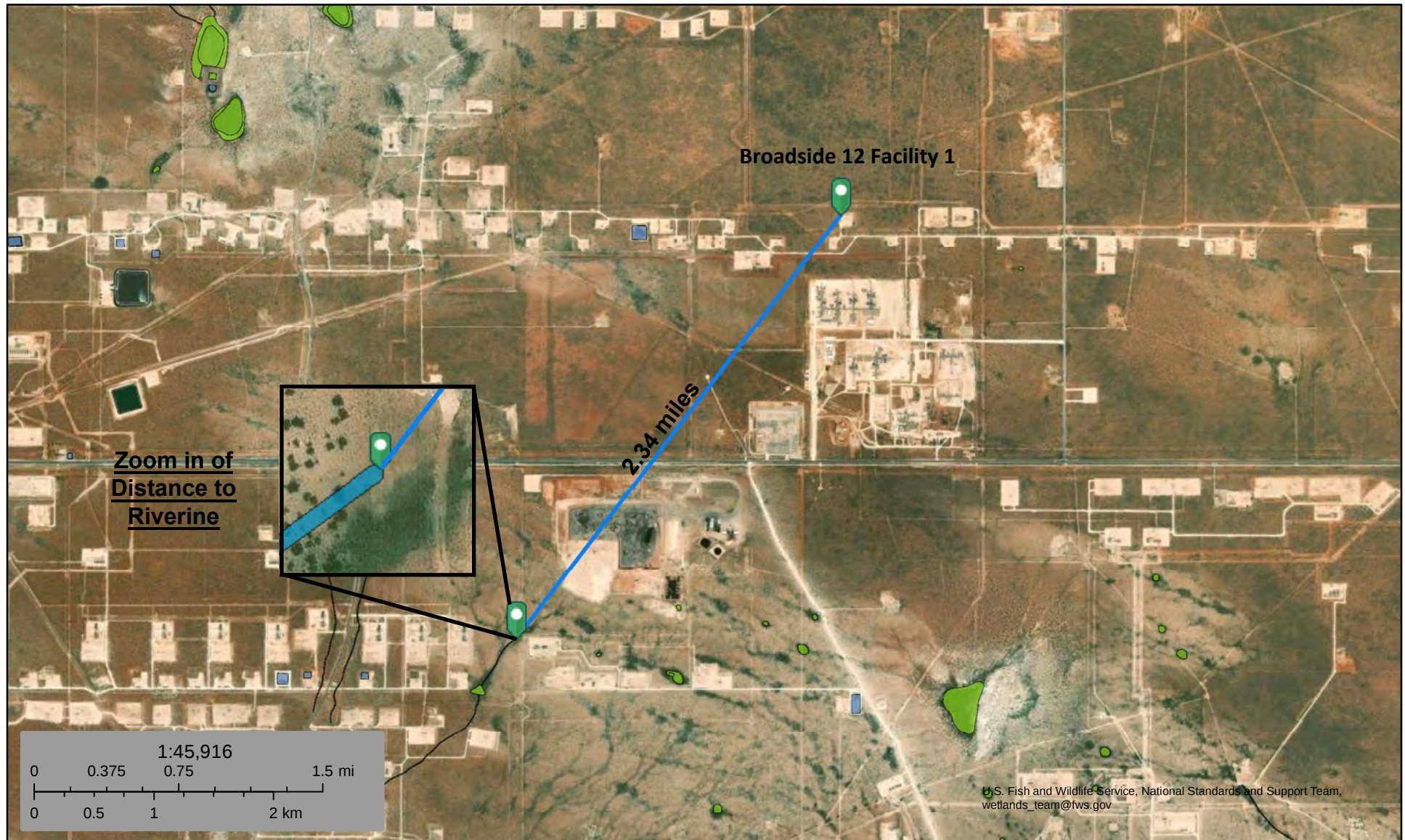
4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL	DEPTH (feet bgl)		THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES (attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER-BEARING ZONES (gpm)
	FROM	TO				
	0	20	20	SURFACE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	20	80	60	TAN SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	80	120	40	GREY SANDSONTE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	120	150	30	RED SANDY CLAY & GREY SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	150	170	20	GREEN & RED SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	170	180	10	GREY SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	180	240	60	RED & GREY SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	240	280	40	GREY SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	280	320	40	RED & GREY SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	320	380	60	RED SANDSTONE	☐ Y ☒ N	
	380	520	40	RED SANDSTONE W/BROWN CLAY	☐ Y ☒ N	
	520	600	80	RED SANDSTONE	☒ Y ☐ N	30 GPM
					☐ Y ☐ N	
					☐ Y ☐ N	
					☐ Y ☐ N	
					☐ Y ☐ N	
				☐ Y ☐ N		
				☐ Y ☐ N		
				☐ Y ☐ N		
				☐ Y ☐ N		
				☐ Y ☐ N		
METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA: ☐ PUMP					TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): 30	
☒ AIR LIFT ☐ BAILER ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:						
5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION	WELL TEST	TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.				
	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: WELL TESTED WITH A TEST PUMP					
	PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE: CASEY KEY					
6. SIGNATURE	THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HOLE AND THAT HE OR SHE WILL FILE THIS WELL RECORD WITH THE STATE ENGINEER AND THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING:					
	 SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNEE NAME					DATE 03-11-2016
FOR OSE INTERNAL USE						
FILE NUMBER C-3917		POD NUMBER 1		WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/08/2012) TRN NUMBER 578203		
LOCATION 24S. 33E 13 314		PAGE 2 OF 2				



Broadside 12 Facility 1

Nearest Significant Watercourse: Riverine

Distance: 2.34 miles



April 27, 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 Wetlands: Freshwater Emergent
Wetlands
Distance: 0.82 miles



April 27, 2026

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

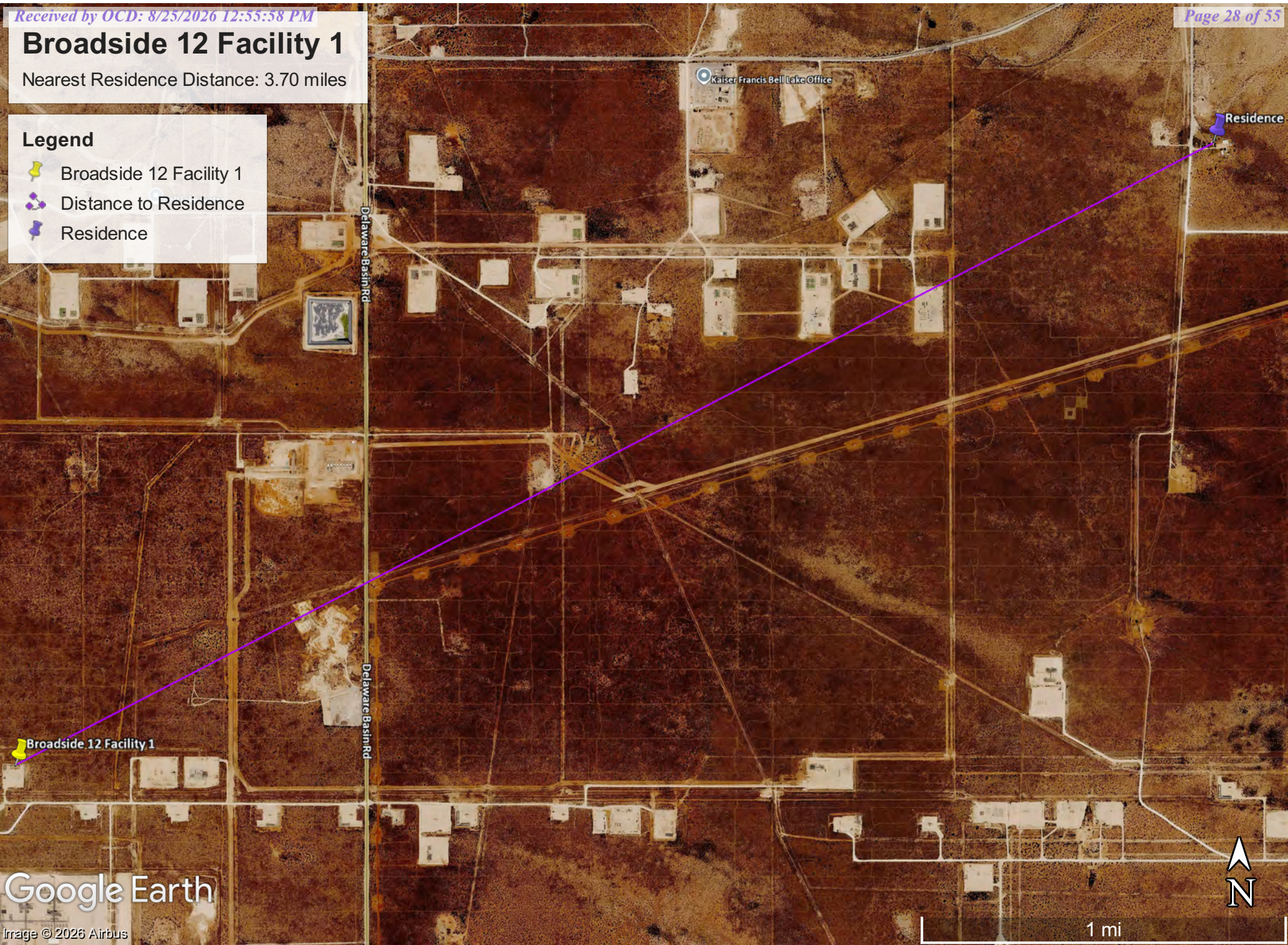
This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Broadside 12 Facility 1

Nearest Residence Distance: 3.70 miles

Legend

-  Broadside 12 Facility 1
-  Distance to Residence
-  Residence



Broadside 12 Facility 1

Nearest Municipal Boundary: Jal, NM
Distance: 20.27 miles

Legend

-  Broadside 12 Facility 1
-  Jal Municipal Boundary

Broadside 12 Facility 1

Jal Public Schools

Jal

Bennett

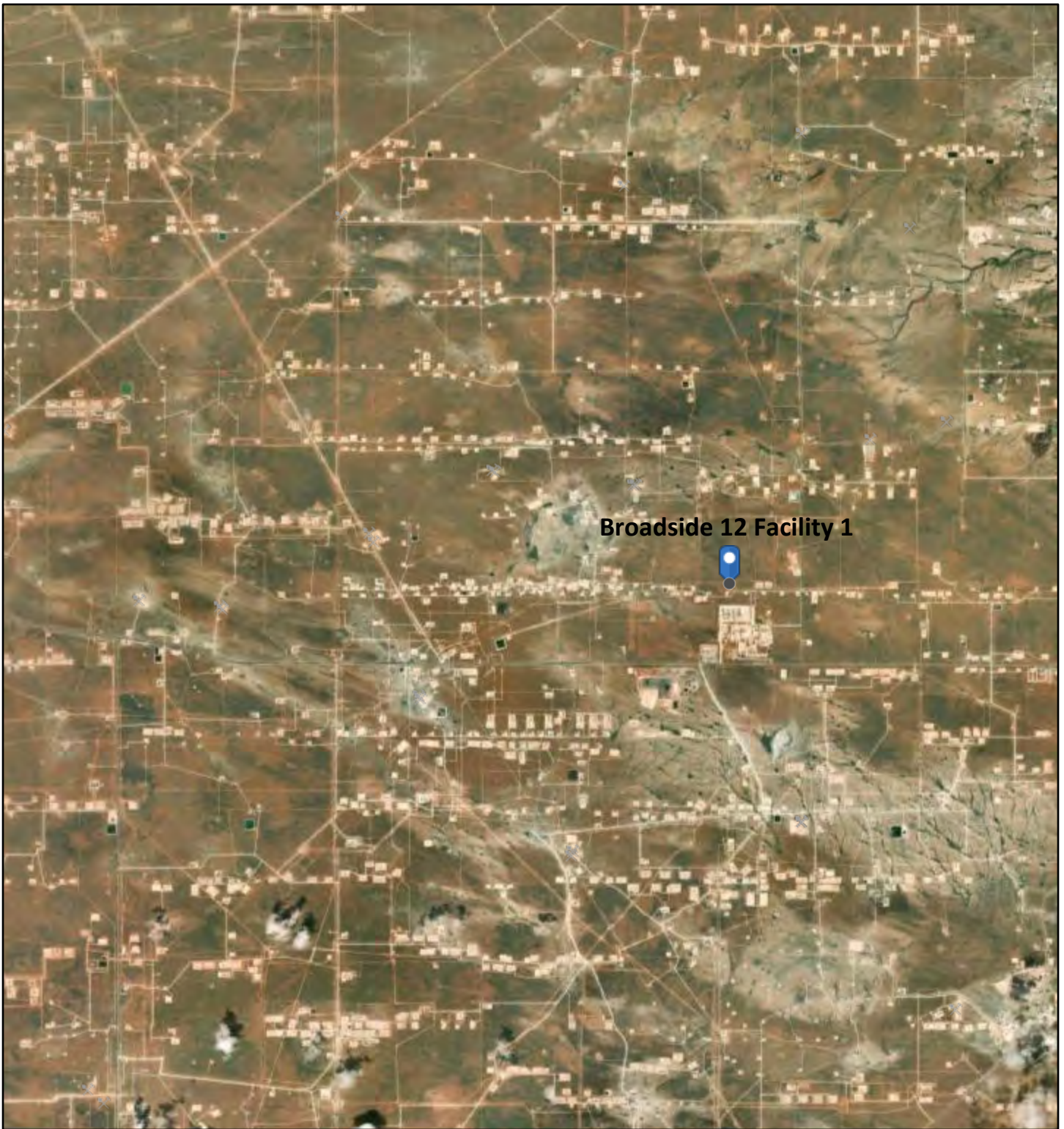
Andrews Place

Google Earth

9 mi



Broadside 12 Facility 1 Mines Proximity Map

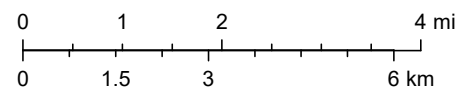


6/2/2026, 10:43:01 AM

Registered Mines

✕ Aggregate, Stone etc.

1:144,448



Esri, HERE, Garmin, Earthstar Geographics

Broadside 12 Facility 1 Karst Potential Map



6/2/2026, 11:54:42 AM

Karst Occurrence Potential

- Medium
- Low

Broadside 12 Facility 1

Karst Potential

Low

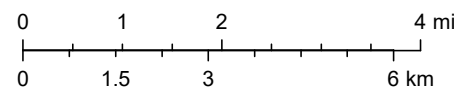
Nearest Zone

Medium

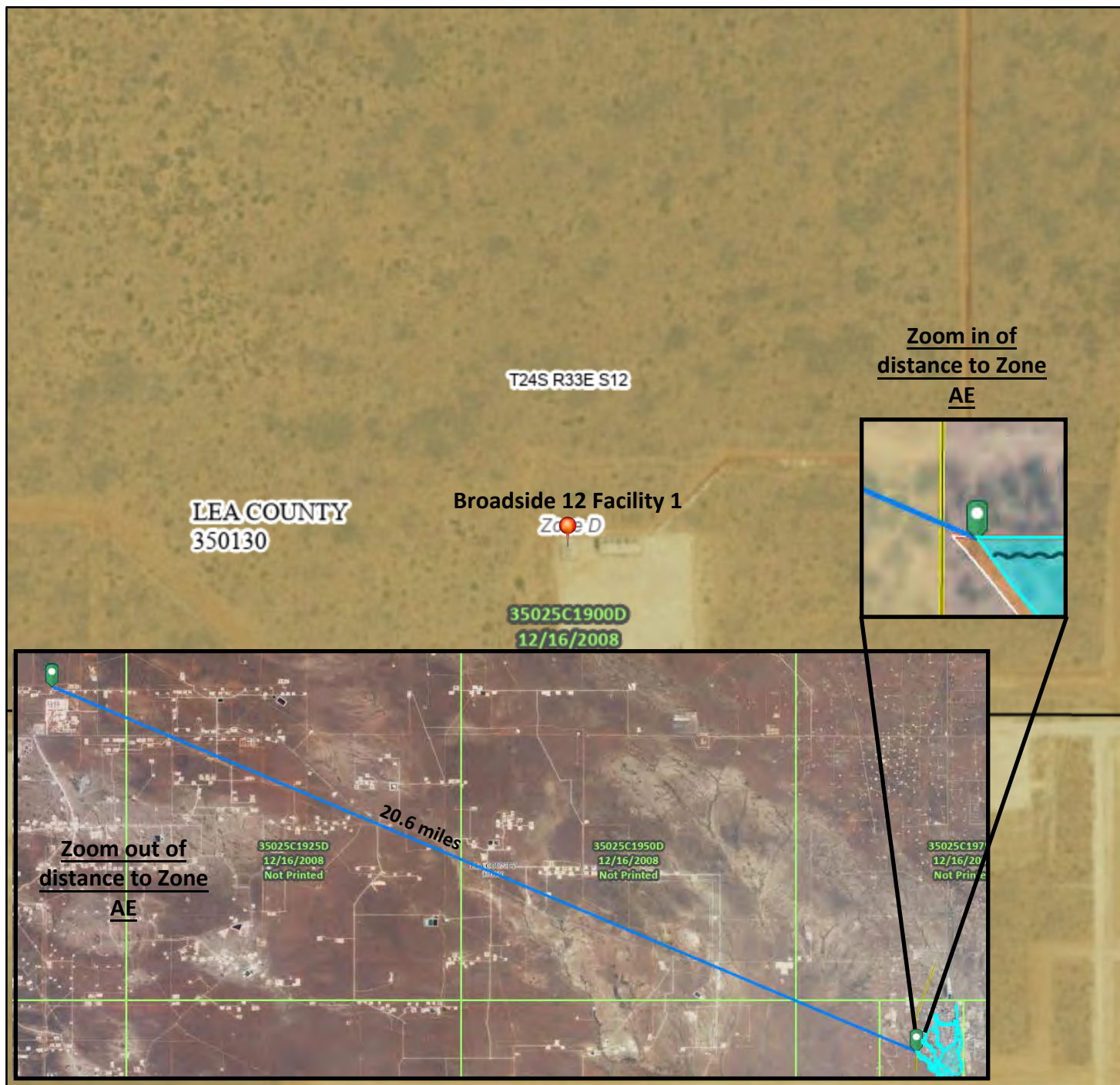
Distance

10.3 miles

1:144,448



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



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
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		Regulatory Floodway
		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
OTHER AREAS		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
		Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
OTHER FEATURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
MAP PANELS		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 4/27/2026 at 4:26 PM 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—Lea County, New Mexico



Soil Map—Lea County, New Mexico

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: Lea County, New Mexico

Survey Area Data: Version 22, 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.



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	5.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		5.1	100.0%

Map Unit Description: Pyote and Maljamar fine sands---Lea County, New Mexico

Lea County, New Mexico

PU—Pyote and Maljamar fine sands

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dmqq

Landscape: Uplands

Elevation: 3,000 to 3,900 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 62 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 205 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pyote and similar soils: 46 percent

Maljamar and similar soils: 44 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Pyote

Setting

Landscape: Uplands

Landform: Plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 30 inches: fine sand

Bt - 30 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: Negligible

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: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)



Map Unit Description: Pyote and Maljamar fine sands---Lea County, New Mexico

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Maljamar**Setting**

Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 24 inches: fine sand
Bt - 24 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
Bkm - 50 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components**Kermit**

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Ecological site: R070BC022NM - Sandhills



Map Unit Description: Pyote and Maljamar fine sands---Lea County, New Mexico

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Lea County, New Mexico

Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 9, 2025



Ecological site R070BD003NM

Loamy Sand

Accessed: 04/27/2026

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/climsmnm.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

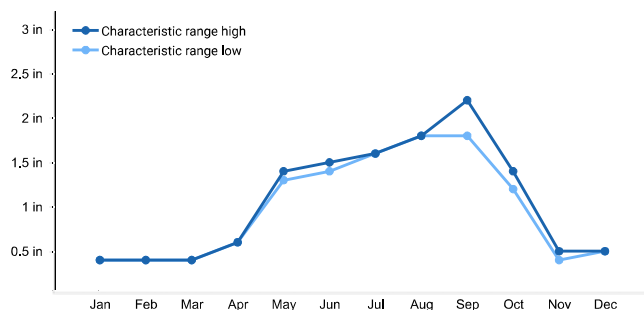


Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range

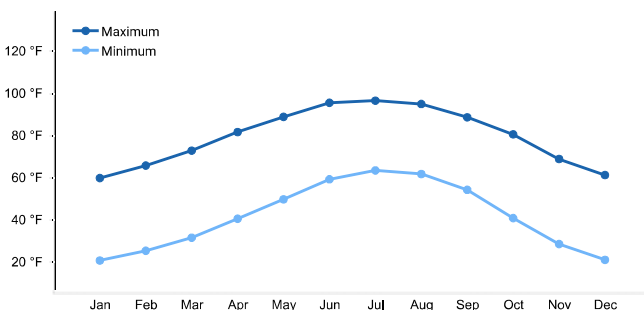


Figure 3. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

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

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

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	Low (Lb/Acre)	Re
Grass/Grasslike	442	
Forb	110	
Shrub/Vine	98	
Total	650	

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%

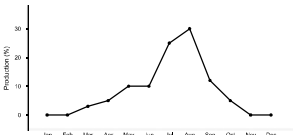


Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2803 , R042XC003NM-Loamy Sand-HCPC, SD-3 Loamy Sand - Warm season plant community .

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/threawns 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	Symbol
Grass/Grasslike		
1	Warm Season	
	little bluestem	SCSC
2	Warm Season	
	sand bluestem	ANHA
3	Warm Season	
	cane bluestem	BOBA3
	silver bluestem	BOSA
4	Warm Season	
	black grama	BOER4
	bush muhly	MUPO2
5	Warm Season	
	thin paspalum	PASE5
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2
	fringed signalgrass	URCI
6	Warm Season	
	spike dropseed	SPCO4
	sand dropseed	SPCR
	mesa dropseed	SPFL2
7	Warm Season	
	hooded windmill grass	CHCU2

	Arizona cottontop	DICA8
9	Other Perennial Gras	
	Grass, perennial	2GP
Shrub/Vine		
8	Warm Season	
	New Mexico feathergrass	HENE5
	giant dropseed	SPGI
10	Shrub	
	sand sagebrush	ARFI2
	Havard oak	QUHA3
11	Shrub	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2
	featherplume	DAFO
12	Shrub	
	jointfir	EPHE5
	littleleaf ratany	KRER
13	Other Shrubs	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRU
Forb		
14	Forb	

	leatherweed	CRPOF
	Indian blanket	GAPU
	globemallow	SPHAE
15	Forb	
	woolly groundsel	PACA1
16	Forb	
	touristplant	DIWI2
	woolly plantain	PLPA2
17	Other Forbs	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB

Table 8. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scienc Nam

Table 9. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scienc Nam

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-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, borseback 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, blsck 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, shinary 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 +



edmont



Qep

Eolian and piedmont
deposits

sedimentary

eolian and piedmont
deposits

Eolian and piedmont
deposits (Holocene to
middle Pleistocene) –
Interlayed eolian sands
and piedmont-slope
deposits



APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE



RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2616935401 Broadside 12 Facility 1 Liner Notification

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Date Wed 2026-07-22 10:09 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.

Monica,
I entered for 7/24 at 9 am. Accidentally made it for another time but asked OCD to delete. You were cc'd on that request email in case they give us any issue.

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



From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 21, 2026 4:10 PM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2616935401 Broadside 12 Facility 1 Liner Notification

Jim,

Below is the liner notification for the Broadside. I know it is a bit late in the day so if you need to adjust the time and date to Friday just let me know. If you change it to Friday will you put the time for 9:00 AM?

Liner Inspection	
What is the liner inspection surface area in square feet	6,044
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	7/23/2026
Time liner inspection will commence	1615PM
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	32.22617918, -103.527097749

Incident

nAPP2616935401

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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Outlook

RE: [EXTERNAL] Liner Inspection Delete

From Hall, Brittany, EMNRD <Brittany.Hall@emnrd.nm.gov>

Date Wed 2026-07-22 10:18 AM

To Raley, Jim <jim.rale@dmn.com>; Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>; Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

Cc Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>; Velez, Nelson, EMNRD <Nelson.Velez@emnrd.nm.gov>; Minnix, Sharon, EMNRD <Sharon.Minnix@emnrd.nm.gov>

Some people who received this message don't often get email from brittany.hall@emnrd.nm.gov. [Learn why this is important](#)

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Jim,

A note has been made in the incident file reflecting the correction of time.

Thank you,

Brittany Hall • Environmental Field Compliance Supervisor

Environmental Field Compliance Group

EMNRD - Oil Conservation Division

1000 Rio Brazos Road | Aztec, NM 87410

505.517.5333 | Brittany.Hall@emnrd.nm.gov

<http://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd/>

Effective 12/1/2024: OCD has updated guidance on karst potential occurrence zones. This notice can be found at: <https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd/ocd-announcements-and-notifications/> under "2024 OCD ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTIFICATIONS".

The Digital C-141 guidance documents can be found at <https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd/ocd-announcements-and-notifications/> or <https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd/ocd-forms/>.

From: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dmn.com>

Sent: Wednesday, July 22, 2026 10:09 AM

To: Enviro, OCD, EMNRD <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>

Cc: Monica Peppin <monica.peppin@kljeng.com>; Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Liner Inspection Delete

CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.

NMOCD,

Please delete liner inspection application 606955. The time was entered in error.

A new application 606966 has been entered as a correction.

nAPP2616935401 BROADSIDE 12 FACILITY 1

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



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

QUESTIONS

Action 617041

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 617041
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2616935401
Incident Name	NAPP2616935401 BROADSIDE 12 FACILITY 1 @ FAPP2123645812
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Facility	[fAPP2123645812] BROADSIDE 12 FACILITY 1

Location of Release Source

Please answer all the questions in this group.

Site Name	BROADSIDE 12 FACILITY 1
Date Release Discovered	06/17/2026
Surface Owner	Private

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 Coupling Produced Water Released: 376 BBL Recovered: 376 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)	Pinhole leak allowed fluids to lined secondary containment.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 617041

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
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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: 08/24/2026
--	---

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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 617041

QUESTIONS (continued)

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	Action Number: 617041
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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 100 and 500 (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 ½ and 1 (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between ½ and 1 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between ½ and 1 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between ½ and 1 (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	Greater than 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	07/24/2026
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	07/24/2026
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	07/24/2026
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	6044
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 617041

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 617041
	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: 08/24/2026
<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>	

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QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 617041

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 617041
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	606966
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	07/24/2026
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	6044

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	6044
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: 08/24/2026

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CONDITIONS

Action 617041

CONDITIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 617041
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CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
nvelez	Liner inspection approved, release resolved. Restoration complete.	8/26/2026