NAB 1110 0 29 845 Name of Company Devon Energy Productio Address 6488 Seven Rivers Hwy Artesia, NN Facility Name Cotton Draw Unit 114 Surface Owner Federal				Energy Min Oil C 1220 Sa ease Notific ion Company M 88210 Mineral LOCA	Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Oil Conservation Division 1220 South St. Francis Dr. Santa Fe, NM 87505 se Notification and Corrective A OPERATOR n Company U/37 Contact Matt Nettles, Prod				☑ Initial Report ☐ Final Report duction Foreman				
B	34	24S	31E	330'		FNL	1980'		FEL	Eddy	-		
Latitude: 32.1801186 Longitude: -103.7635269													
NATURE OF RELEASE													
Type of Release Produced Water & Oil							360bbls produced water 450bbls oil			Volume Recovered 60bbls produced water 60bbls oil			
Source of Release Tanks at facility						1	Hour of Occurre 17 @ 2:45PM	nce		Hour of I)17 @ 2:4:			
Was Immediate Notice Given? Image: Strain							Mike Bratcher, OCD & Crystal Weaver, OCD Date and Hour Shelly Tucker, BLM June 7, 2017 @ 6:04 PM Mike Bratcher, OCD June 7, 2017 @ 6:08 PM Please refer to the New Mexi						
Was a Watercourse Reached?							If YES, Volume Impacting the Watercourse				Conservation Division Website for updated form(s) at: http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/		
If a Watercourse was Impacted, Describe Fully.* N/A OCD/ forms.html Thank y Describe Cause of Problem and Remedial Action Taken.* Maintenance was being performed at the facility when a spark ignited. The facility was immediately evacuated and the fire department was contacted to extinguish the fire. The facility was immediately evacuated and the fire department was contacted to													
Describe Area Affected and Cleanup Action Taken.* Approximately 360bbls of produced water and 450bbls of oil were released from the tanks. A portion of these fluids burned in the fire and a portion was released to the containment. The fluid then left containment on the North side of the pad running in a westerly direction and impacted an area that is 30'x30'. The fluid then continued to travel approximately 200' down the lease road in the barrow ditch. A vacuum truck was dispatched and recovered approximately 60 bbls of produced water and 60 bbls of oil. An environmental contractor will be contacted to assist with delineation and remediation.													
regulations a public health should their o or the enviro	Il operators or the envir operations h nment. In a	are required to a ronment. The nave failed to a	o report an acceptane adequately OCD accept	nd/or file certain r ce of a C-141 repo investigate and r	elease ort by t emedi	notifications a the NMOCD mate contaminat	knowledge and u and perform correct narked as "Final R ion that pose a thr we the operator of	tive active active eport" (eport" (reat to g	tions for rel does not rel round wate	eases whic ieve the op r, surface v	th may endang perator of liabi water, human l	ger lity health	
Signature: Sheila Fisher							OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION Signed By Milly Branchese						
Printed Name: Sheila Fisher							Approved by Environmental Specialist:						
Title: Field Admin Support						Approval Date: U28/17 Expiration Date: N/					/A		
E-mail Address: Sheila.fisher@dvn.com						Conditions of Approval:				Attache	ed 🗌		
Date: Phone: 575.748.1829							See) attached						
											JRP-4	uφ	

Operator/Responsible Party,

It is the Division's obligation under both the Oil & Gas Act and Water Quality Act to provide for the protection of public health and the environment. Our regulations (19.15.29.11 NMAC) state the following,

The responsible person shall complete <u>division-approved corrective action</u> for releases that endanger public health or the environment. The responsible person shall address releases in accordance with a remediation plan submitted to and approved by the division or with an abatement plan submitted in accordance with 19.15.30 NMAC. [emphasis added]

Release characterization is the first phase of corrective action unless the release is ongoing or is of limited volume and all impacts can be immediately addressed. Proper and cost-effective remediation typically cannot occur without adequate characterization of the impacts of any release. Furthermore, the Division has the ability to impose reasonable conditions upon the efforts it oversees. As such, the Division is requiring a workplan for the characterization of impacts associated with this release be submitted to the OCD District $\frac{2}{2}$ office in <u>ARTESIA</u> on or before $\frac{7/21/17}{2}$. If and when the release characterization workplan is approved, there will be an associated deadline for submittal of the resultant investigation report. Modest extensions of time to these deadlines may be granted, but only with acceptable justification.

The goals of a characterization effort are: 1) determination of the lateral and vertical extents along with the magnitude of soil contamination. 2) determine if groundwater or surface waters have been impacted. 3) If groundwater or surface waters have been impacted, what are the extents and magnitude of that impact. 4) The characterization of any other adverse impacts that may have occurred (examples: impacts on vegetation, impacts on wildlife, air quality, loss of use of property, etc.). To meet these goals as quickly as possible, the following items must, at a minimum, be addressed in the release characterization workplan and subsequent reporting:

• Horizontal delineation of soil impacts in each of the four cardinal compass directions. Adsorbed soil contamination must be characterized for the following constituents using the associated laboratory methods: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes by either Method 8260 or 8021, total petroleum hydrocarbons by Method 8015 extended range (GRO+DRO+MRO; C₆ thru C₃₆), and for chloride by Method 300. This is not an exclusive list of potential contaminants. Analyzed parameters should be modified based on the nature of the released substance(s). Soil sampling must be both within the impacted area and beyond.

• Vertical delineation of soil impacts. Adsorbed soil contamination must be characterized for the following constituents using the associated laboratory methods: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes by either Method 8260 or 8021, total petroleum hydrocarbons by Method 8015 extended range (GRO+DRO+MRO; C₆ thru C₃₆), and for chloride by Method 300. As above, this is not an exclusive list of potential contaminants and can be modified. Vertical characterization samples should be taken at depth intervals no greater than five feet apart. Lithologic description of encountered soils must also be provided. At least ten vertical feet of soils with contaminant concentrations at or below these values must be demonstrated as existing above the water table.

• Nominal detection limits for field and laboratory analyses must be provided.

• Composite sampling is not generally allowed.

• Field screening and assessment techniques are acceptable (headspace, titration, EC [include algorithm for validation purposes], EM, etc.), but the sampling and assay procedures must be clearly defined. Copies of field notes are highly desirable. A statistically significant set of split samples must be submitted for confirmatory laboratory analysis, including the laterally farthest and vertically deepest sets of soil samples. Make sure there are at least two soil samples submitted

for laboratory analysis from each borehole or test pit (highest observed contamination and deepest depth investigated). Copies of the actual laboratory results must be provided including chain of custody documentation.

•Probable depth to shallowest protectable groundwater and lateral distance to nearest surface water. If there is an estimate of groundwater depth, the information used to arrive at that estimate must be provided. If there is a reasonable assumption that the depth to protectable water is 50 feet or less, the responsible party should anticipate the need for at least one groundwater monitoring well to be installed in the area of likely maximum contamination.

• If groundwater contamination is encountered, an additional investigation workplan may be required to determine the extents of that contamination. Groundwater and/or surface water samples, if any, must be analyzed by a competent laboratory for volatile organic hydrocarbons (typically Method 8260 full list), total dissolved solids, pH, major anions and cations including chloride and sulfate, dissolved iron, and dissolved manganese. The investigation workplan must provide the groundwater sampling method(s) and sample handling protocols. To the fullest extent possible, aqueous analyses must be undertaken using nominal method detection limits. As with the soil analyses, copies of the actual laboratory results must be provided including chain of custody documentation.

• Accurately scaled and well-drafted site maps must be provided providing the location of borings, test pits, monitoring wells, potentially impacted areas, and significant surface features including roads and site infrastructure that might limit either the release characterization or remedial efforts. Field sketches may be included in subsequent reporting, but should not be considered stand-alone documentation of the site's layout. Digital photographic documentation of the location and fieldwork is recommended, especially if unusual circumstances are encountered.

Nothing herein should be interpreted to preclude emergency response actions or to imply immediate remediation by removal cannot proceed as warranted. Nonetheless, characterization of impacts and confirmation of the effectiveness of remedial efforts must still be provided to the OCD before any release incident will be closed.

Jim Griswold OCD Environmental Bureau Chief 1220 South St. Francis Drive Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505 505-476-3465 jim.griswold@state.nm.us