

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DRILL OR REENTER

OCD - HOBBS
02/04/2019
RECEIVED

FORM APPROVED
OMB No. 1004-0137
Expires: January 31, 2018

1a. Type of work: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DRILL <input type="checkbox"/> REENTER		5. Lease Serial No. NMNM114990
1b. Type of Well: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil Well <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Well <input type="checkbox"/> Other		6. If Indian, Allottee or Tribe Name
1c. Type of Completion: <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Fracturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Zone		7. If Unit or CA Agreement, Name and No.
2. Name of Operator DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY LP [6137]		8. Lease Name and Well No. JAYHAWK 7 FED 16H 319566
3a. Address 333 West Sheridan Avenue Oklahoma City OK 73102	3b. Phone No. (include area code) (800)583-3866	9. API Well No. 30-025-45540 [98038]
4. Location of Well (Report location clearly and in accordance with any State requirements. *) At surface SWSE / 615 FSL / 2150 FEL / LAT 32.0523884 / LONG -103.5073842 At proposed prod. zone NWNE / 20 FNL / 2300 FEL / LAT 32.0651671 / LONG -103.5078816		10. Field and Pool, or Exploratory WC-025 G-09 S263406D / LOWER BONE
14. Distance in miles and direction from nearest town or post office*		11. Sec., T. R. M. or Blk. and Survey or Area SEC 7 / T26S / R34E / NMP
15. Distance from proposed* location to nearest property or lease line, ft. (Also to nearest drig. unit line, if any) 615 feet		12. County or Parish LEA
16. No of acres in lease 1241.6		13. State NM
17. Spacing Unit dedicated to this well 160		
18. Distance from proposed location* to nearest well, drilling, completed, applied for, on this lease, ft. 903 feet		20. BLM/BIA Bond No. in file FED: CO1104
21. Elevations (Show whether DF, KDB, RT, GL, etc.) 3373 feet		22. Approximate date work will start* 04/01/2019
24. Attachments		23. Estimated duration 45 days

The following, completed in accordance with the requirements of Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1, and the Hydraulic Fracturing rule per 43 CFR 3162.3-3 (as applicable)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Well plat certified by a registered surveyor. | 4. Bond to cover the operations unless covered by an existing bond on file (see Item 20 above). |
| 2. A Drilling Plan. | 5. Operator certification. |
| 3. A Surface Use Plan (if the location is on National Forest System Lands, the SUPO must be filed with the appropriate Forest Service Office). | 6. Such other site specific information and/or plans as may be requested by the BLM. |

25. Signature (Electronic Submission)	Name (Printed/Typed) Rebecca Deal / Ph: (405)228-8429	Date 08/08/2018
Title Regulatory Compliance Professional		
Approved by (Signature) (Electronic Submission)	Name (Printed/Typed) Christopher Walls / Ph: (575)234-2234	Date 01/02/2019
Title Petroleum Engineer Office CARLSBAD		

Application approval does not warrant or certify that the applicant holds legal or equitable title to those rights in the subject lease which would entitle the applicant to conduct operations thereon.
Conditions of approval, if any, are attached.

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and Title 43 U.S.C. Section 1212, make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

GCP Rec 02/04/2019

APPROVED WITH CONDITIONS
Approval Date: 01/02/2019

Kz
02/05/2019

PECOS DISTRICT DRILLING CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

OPERATOR'S NAME:	DEVON ENERGY
LEASE NO.:	NM114990
WELL NAME & NO.:	Jayhawk 7 FED-16H
SURFACE HOLE FOOTAGE:	615' FSL & 2150' FEL
BOTTOM HOLE FOOTAGE:	20' FNL & 2300' FEL
LOCATION:	Section 7, T. 26 S., R 34 E., NMPM
COUNTY:	Lea County, New Mexico

Potash	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None	<input type="radio"/> Secretary	<input type="radio"/> R-111-P
Cave/Karst Potential	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Low	<input type="radio"/> Medium	<input type="radio"/> High
Variance	<input type="radio"/> None	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Flex Hose	<input type="radio"/> Other
Wellhead	<input type="radio"/> Conventional	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Multibowl	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 String Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Capitan Reef	<input type="checkbox"/> WIPP

A. Hydrogen Sulfide

1. Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) monitors shall be installed prior to drilling out the surface shoe. If H2S is detected in concentrations greater than 100 ppm, the Hydrogen Sulfide area shall meet Onshore Order 6 requirements, which includes equipment and personnel/public protection items. If Hydrogen Sulfide is encountered, provide measured values and formations to the BLM.

B. CASING

1. The **13 3/8** inch surface casing shall be set at approximately **900** feet (a minimum of 25 feet into the Rustler Anhydrite and above the salt) and cemented to the surface.
 - a. If cement does not circulate to the surface, the appropriate BLM office shall be notified and a temperature survey utilizing an electronic type temperature survey with surface log readout will be used or a cement bond log shall be run to verify the top of the cement. Temperature survey will be run a minimum of six hours after pumping cement and ideally between 8-10 hours after completing the cement job.
 - b. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a primary cement job will be a minimum of **8 hours** or 500 pounds compressive strength, whichever is greater. (This is to include the lead cement)
 - c. Wait on cement (WOC) time for a remedial job will be a minimum of 4 hours after bringing cement to surface or 500 pounds compressive strength, whichever is greater.
 - d. If cement falls back, remedial cementing will be done prior to drilling out that string.

Intermediate casing must be kept fluid filled to meet BLM minimum collapse requirement.

2. The minimum required fill of cement behind the **9 5/8** inch intermediate casing, which shall be set at **5200** feet, is:

Option 1 (Single Stage):

- Cement to surface. If cement does not circulate see B.1.a, c-d above.

Option 2:

Operator has proposed a DV tool, the depth may be adjusted as long as the cement is changed proportionally. The DV tool may be cancelled if cement circulates to surface on the first stage.

- a. First stage to DV tool: Cement to circulate. If cement does not circulate off the DV tool, contact the appropriate BLM office before proceeding with second stage cement job.
- b. Second stage above DV tool:
 - Cement to surface. If cement does not circulate, contact the appropriate BLM office.

Operator has proposed to pump down 13 3/8" X 9 5/8" annulus. Operator must run a CBL from TD of the 9 5/8" casing to surface. Submit results to BLM.

Alternate Intermediate Casing Design:

3. The minimum required fill of cement behind the alternate **8 5/8** inch intermediate casing, which shall be set at **10,000** feet, is:

Option 1 (Single Stage):

- Cement to surface. If cement does not circulate see B.1.a, c-d above.

Option 2:

Operator has proposed a DV tool, the depth may be adjusted as long as the cement is changed proportionally. The DV tool may be cancelled if cement circulates to surface on the first stage.

- a. First stage to DV tool: Cement to circulate. If cement does not circulate off the DV tool, contact the appropriate BLM office before proceeding with second stage cement job.
- b. Second stage above DV tool:

- Cement to surface. If cement does not circulate, contact the appropriate BLM office.

Operator has proposed to pump down 13 3/8" X 8 5/8" annulus. Operator must run a CBL from TD of the 8 5/8" casing to surface. Submit results to BLM.

4. The minimum required fill of cement behind the 5 1/2 inch production casing is:

- Cement should tie-back at least **200** feet into previous casing string. Operator shall provide method of verification.

C. PRESSURE CONTROL

1. Variance approved to use flex line from BOP to choke manifold. Manufacturer's specification to be readily available. No external damage to flex line. Flex line to be installed as straight as possible (no hard bends).

2.

Option 1:

- i. Minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) required for drilling below the surface casing shoe shall be **5000 (5M) psi.**
- ii. Minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) required for drilling below the intermediate casing shoe shall be **10,000 (10M) psi. Variance is approved to use a 5M Annular which shall be tested to 5000 psi.**

Option 2:

- i. Operator has proposed a multi-bowl wellhead assembly. This assembly will only be tested when installed on the surface casing. Minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) required for drilling below the surface casing shoe shall be **10000 (10M) psi. Variance is approved to use a 5M Annular which shall be tested to 5000 psi.**
 - a. Wellhead shall be installed by manufacturer's representatives, submit documentation with subsequent sundry.
 - b. If the welding is performed by a third party, the manufacturer's representative shall monitor the temperature to verify that it does not exceed the maximum temperature of the seal.
 - c. Manufacturer representative shall install the test plug for the initial BOP test.
 - d. Whenever any seal subject to test pressure is broken, all the tests in OOGO2.III.A.2.i must be followed.

- e. If the cement does not circulate and one inch operations would have been possible with a standard wellhead, the well head shall be cut off, cementing operations performed and another wellhead installed.

JJP121318

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The BLM is to be notified in advance for a representative to witness:

- a. Spudding well (minimum of 24 hours)
- b. Setting and/or Cementing of all casing strings (minimum of 4 hours)
- c. BOPE tests (minimum of 4 hours)

Chaves and Roosevelt Counties
Call the Roswell Field Office, 2909 West Second St., Roswell NM 88201.
During office hours call (575) 627-0272.
After office hours call (575)

Eddy County
Call the Carlsbad Field Office, 620 East Greene St., Carlsbad, NM 88220,
(575) 361-2822

Lea County
Call the Hobbs Field Station, 414 West Taylor, Hobbs NM 88240, (575)
393-3612

1. Unless the production casing has been run and cemented or the well has been properly plugged, the drilling rig shall not be removed from over the hole without prior approval.
 - a. In the event the operator has proposed to drill multiple wells utilizing a skid/walking rig. Operator shall secure the wellbore on the current well, after installing and testing the wellhead, by installing a blind flange of like pressure rating to the wellhead and a pressure gauge that can be monitored while drilling is performed on the other well(s).
 - b. When the operator proposes to set surface casing with Spudder Rig
 - Notify the BLM when moving in and removing the Spudder Rig.
 - Notify the BLM when moving in the 2nd Rig. Rig to be moved in within 90 days of notification that Spudder Rig has left the location.
 - BOP/BOPE test to be conducted per Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2 as soon as 2nd Rig is rigged up on well.
2. Floor controls are required for 3M or Greater systems. These controls will be on the rig floor, unobstructed, readily accessible to the driller and will be operational at all times during drilling and/or completion activities. Rig floor is defined as the area immediately around the rotary table; the area immediately above the substructure on which the draw works are located, this does not include the dog house or stairway area.

3. The record of the drilling rate along with the GR/N well log run from TD to surface (horizontal well – vertical portion of hole) shall be submitted to the BLM office as well as all other logs run on the borehole 30 days from completion. If available, a digital copy of the logs is to be submitted in addition to the paper copies. The Rustler top and top and bottom of Salt are to be recorded on the Completion Report.

A. CASING

1. Changes to the approved APD casing program need prior approval if the items substituted are of lesser grade or different casing size or are Non-API. The Operator can exchange the components of the proposal with that of superior strength (i.e. changing from J-55 to N-80, or from 36# to 40#). Changes to the approved cement program need prior approval if the altered cement plan has less volume or strength or if the changes are substantial (i.e. Multistage tool, ECP, etc.). The initial wellhead installed on the well will remain on the well with spools used as needed.
2. Wait on cement (WOC) for Potash Areas: After cementing but before commencing any tests, the casing string shall stand cemented under pressure until both of the following conditions have been met: 1) cement reaches a minimum compressive strength of 500 psi for all cement blends, 2) until cement has been in place at least 24 hours. WOC time will be recorded in the driller's log.
3. Wait on cement (WOC) for Water Basin: After cementing but before commencing any tests, the casing string shall stand cemented under pressure until both of the following conditions have been met: 1) cement reaches a minimum compressive strength of 500 psi at the shoe, 2) until cement has been in place at least 8 hours. WOC time will be recorded in the driller's log. See individual casing strings for details regarding lead cement slurry requirements.
4. Provide compressive strengths including hours to reach required 500 pounds compressive strength prior to cementing each casing string. Have well specific cement details onsite prior to pumping the cement for each casing string.
5. No pea gravel permitted for remedial or fall back remedial without prior authorization from the BLM engineer.
6. On that portion of any well approved for a 5M BOPE system or greater, a pressure integrity test of each casing shoe shall be performed. Formation at the shoe shall be tested to a minimum of the mud weight equivalent anticipated to control the formation pressure to the next casing depth or at total depth of the well. This test shall be performed before drilling more than 20 feet of new hole.
7. If hardband drill pipe is rotated inside casing, returns will be monitored for metal. If metal is found in samples, drill pipe will be pulled and rubber protectors which have a larger diameter than the tool joints of the drill pipe will be installed prior to continuing drilling operations.

8. Whenever a casing string is cemented in the R-111-P potash area, the NMOCD requirements shall be followed.

B. PRESSURE CONTROL

1. All blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) shall comply with well control requirements as described in Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2 and API RP 53 Sec. 17.
2. If a variance is approved for a flexible hose to be installed from the BOP to the choke manifold, the following requirements apply: Check condition of flexible line from BOP to choke manifold, replace if exterior is damaged or if line fails test. Line to be as straight as possible with no hard bends and is to be anchored according to Manufacturer's requirements. The flexible hose can be exchanged with a hose of equal size and equal or greater pressure rating. Anchor requirements, specification sheet and hydrostatic pressure test certification matching the hose in service, to be onsite for review. These documents shall be posted in the company man's trailer and on the rig floor.
3. 5M or higher system requires an HCR valve, remote kill line and annular to match. The remote kill line is to be installed prior to testing the system and tested to stack pressure.
4. If the operator has proposed a multi-bowl wellhead assembly in the APD. The following requirements must be met:
 - a. Wellhead shall be installed by manufacturer's representatives, submit documentation with subsequent sundry.
 - b. If the welding is performed by a third party, the manufacturer's representative shall monitor the temperature to verify that it does not exceed the maximum temperature of the seal.
 - c. Manufacturer representative shall install the test plug for the initial BOP test.
 - d. Whenever any seal subject to test pressure is broken, all the tests in OOGO2.III.A.2.i must be followed.
 - e. If the cement does not circulate and one inch operations would have been possible with a standard wellhead, the well head shall be cut off, cementing operations performed and another wellhead installed.
5. The appropriate BLM office shall be notified a minimum of 4 hours in advance for a representative to witness the tests.
 - a. In a water basin, for all casing strings utilizing slips, these are to be set as soon as the crew and rig are ready and any fallback cement remediation has been done. The casing cut-off and BOP installation can be initiated four hours after installing the slips, which will be approximately six hours after bumping the

plug. For those casing strings not using slips, the minimum wait time before cut-off is eight hours after bumping the plug. BOP/BOPE testing can begin after cut-off or once cement reaches 500 psi compressive strength (including lead when specified), whichever is greater. However, if the float does not hold, cut-off cannot be initiated until cement reaches 500 psi compressive strength (including lead when specified).

- b. In potash areas, for all casing strings utilizing slips, these are to be set as soon as the crew and rig are ready and any fallback cement remediation has been done. For all casing strings, casing cut-off and BOP installation can be initiated at twelve hours after bumping the plug. However, **no tests** shall commence until the cement has had a minimum of 24 hours setup time.
- c. The tests shall be done by an independent service company utilizing a test plug not a cup or J-packer. The operator also has the option of utilizing an independent tester to test without a plug (i.e. against the casing) pursuant to Onshore Order 2 with the pressure not to exceed 70% of the burst rating for the casing. Any test against the casing must meet the WOC time for water basin (8 hours) or potash (24 hours) or 500 pounds compressive strength, whichever is greater, prior to initiating the test (see casing segment as lead cement may be critical item).
- d. The test shall be run on a 5000 psi chart for a 2-3M BOP/BOP, on a 10000 psi chart for a 5M BOP/BOPE and on a 15000 psi chart for a 10M BOP/BOPE. If a linear chart is used, it shall be a one hour chart. A circular chart shall have a maximum 2 hour clock. If a twelve hour or twenty-four hour chart is used, tester shall make a notation that it is run with a two hour clock.
- e. The results of the test shall be reported to the appropriate BLM office.
- f. All tests are required to be recorded on a calibrated test chart. A copy of the BOP/BOPE test chart and a copy of independent service company test will be submitted to the appropriate BLM office.
- g. The BOP/BOPE test shall include a low pressure test from 250 to 300 psi. The test will be held for a minimum of 10 minutes if test is done with a test plug and 30 minutes without a test plug. This test shall be performed prior to the test at full stack pressure.
- h. BOP/BOPE must be tested by an independent service company within 500 feet of the top of the Wolfcamp formation if the time between the setting of the intermediate casing and reaching this depth exceeds 20 days. This test does not exclude the test prior to drilling out the casing shoe as per Onshore Order No. 2.

C. DRILLING MUD

Mud system monitoring equipment, with derrick floor indicators and visual and audio alarms, shall be operating before drilling into the Wolfcamp formation, and shall be used until production casing is run and cemented.

D. WASTE MATERIAL AND FLUIDS

All waste (i.e. drilling fluids, trash, salts, chemicals, sewage, gray water, etc.) created as a result of drilling operations and completion operations shall be safely contained and disposed of properly at a waste disposal facility. No waste material or fluid shall be disposed of on the well location or surrounding area.

Porto-johns and trash containers will be on-location during fracturing operations or any other crew-intensive operations.

**PECOS DISTRICT
SURFACE USE
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

OPERATOR'S NAME:	DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY LP
LEASE NO.:	NMNM114990
WELL NAME & NO.:	JAYHAWK 7 FED 16H
SURFACE HOLE FOOTAGE:	615'S & 2150'E
BOTTOM HOLE FOOTAGE:	20'N & 2300'E
LOCATION:	SECTION 7, T26S, R34E, NMPM
COUNTY:	LEA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Standard Conditions of Approval (COA) apply to this APD. If any deviations to these standards exist or special COAs are required, the section with the deviation or requirement will be checked below.

- General Provisions**
- Permit Expiration**
- Archaeology, Paleontology, and Historical Sites**
- Noxious Weeds**
- Special Requirements**
 - Escape Ramps
 - Well and CTB Pad Berms
 - Range
 - Watershed
 - Karst
- Construction**
 - Notification
 - Topsoil
 - Closed Loop System
 - Federal Mineral Material Pits
 - Well Pads
 - Roads
- Road Section Diagram**
- Production (Post Drilling)**
 - Well Structures & Facilities
 - Pipelines
 - Electric Lines
- Interim Reclamation**
- Final Abandonment & Reclamation**

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The approval of the Application For Permit To Drill (APD) is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations: 43 Code of Federal Regulations 3160, the lease terms, Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, Notices To Lessees, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rules, National Historical Preservation Act As Amended, and instructions and orders of the Authorized Officer. Any request for a variance shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer on Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Report on Wells.

II. PERMIT EXPIRATION

If the permit terminates prior to drilling and drilling cannot be commenced within 60 days after expiration, an operator is required to submit Form 3160-5, Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, requesting surface reclamation requirements for any surface disturbance. However, if the operator will be able to initiate drilling within 60 days after the expiration of the permit, the operator must have set the conductor pipe in order to allow for an extension of 60 days beyond the expiration date of the APD. (Filing of a Sundry Notice is required for this 60 day extension.)

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGY & HISTORICAL SITES

Any cultural and/or paleontological resource discovered by the operator or by any person working on the operator's behalf shall immediately report such findings to the Authorized Officer. The operator is fully accountable for the actions of their contractors and subcontractors. The operator shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. An evaluation of the discovery shall be made by the Authorized Officer to determine the appropriate actions that shall be required to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values of the discovery. The operator shall be held responsible for the cost of the proper mitigation measures that the Authorized Officer assesses after consultation with the operator on the evaluation and decisions of the discovery. Any unauthorized collection or disturbance of cultural or paleontological resources may result in a shutdown order by the Authorized Officer.

IV. NOXIOUS WEEDS

The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations. Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

V. SPECIAL REQUIREMENT(S)

Build as you go pads, NO grading the whole area just subpad.

In May 2008, the Pecos District Special Status Species Resource Management Plan Amendment (RMPA) was approved and is being implemented. In addition to the standard practices that minimize impacts, as listed above, the following COA will apply:

- Upon abandonment, a low profile abandoned well marker will be installed to prevent raptor perching.

Power lines shall be constructed and designed in accordance to standards outlined in "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power lines: The State of the Art in 2006" Edison Electric Institute, APLIC, and the California Energy Commission 2006. The holder shall assume the burden and expense of proving that pole designs not shown in the above publication deter raptor perching, roosting, and nesting. Such proof shall be provided by a raptor expert approved by the Authorized Officer. The BLM reserves the right to require modification or additions to all power line structures placed on this right-of-way, should they be necessary to ensure the safety of large perching birds. The holder without liability or expense shall make such modifications and/or additions to the United States.

Trenches-Escape Ramps

Devon would need to construct and maintain escape ramps according to the following criteria:

- Earthen escape ramps would be required to be constructed to sufficiently support livestock at no more than a 30- degree slope and spaced no more than 500 feet apart.
- If the trench is left open under an 8-hour time period, it would not be required to have an escape ramp; however, before the trench is backfilled the trench will be inspected for wildlife and remove any species that are trapped at a distance of at least 100 yards away from the trench.

Well and CTB Pad Berms

- The entire well pad will be bermed to prevent oil, salt, and other chemical contaminants from leaving the well pad. Topsoil shall not be used to construct the berm. No water flow from the uphill side(s) of the pad shall be allowed to enter the well pad. The berm shall be maintained through the life of the well and after interim reclamation has been completed.
- Any water erosion that may occur due to the construction of the well pad during the life of the well will be quickly corrected and proper measures will be taken to prevent future erosion.
- Tank battery locations will be lined and bermed. A 20-mil permanent liner will be installed with a 4 oz. felt backing to prevent tears or punctures. Tank battery berms must be large enough to contain 1 ½ times the content of the largest tank.
- Stockpiling of topsoil is required. The top soil shall be stockpiled in an appropriate location to prevent loss of soil due to water or wind erosion and not used for berming or erosion control.

Fence Requirement

Where entry is granted across a fence line, the fence must be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway with H-braces prior to cutting. Once the work is completed, the fence will be restored to its prior condition, or better. The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fence(s).

Livestock Watering Requirement

Any damage to structures that provide water to livestock throughout the life of the well, caused by operations from the well site, must be immediately corrected by the operator. The operator must notify the BLM office (575-234-5972) and the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder if any damage occurs to structures that provide water to livestock.

Cattle Guard Requirement

Where entry is granted across a fence line for an access road, the fence must be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway with H-braces prior to cutting. Once the work is completed, the fence will be restored to its prior condition with an appropriately sized cattle guard sufficient to carry out the project. Any new or existing cattle guards on the access route shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattle guards that are in place and are utilized during lease operations. Once the road is abandoned, the fence would be restored to its prior condition, or better. The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fences.

The operator must contact the allotment holder prior to construction to identify the location of the pipeline. The operator must take measures to protect the pipeline from compression or other damages. If the pipeline is damaged or compromised in any way near the proposed project as a result of oil and gas activity, the operator is responsible for repairing the pipeline immediately. The operator must notify the BLM office (575-234-5972) and the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder if any damage occurs to structures that provide water to livestock.

During construction, the proponent shall minimize disturbance to existing fences, water lines, troughs, windmills, and other improvements on public lands. The proponent is required to promptly repair improvements to at least their former state. Functional use of these improvements will be maintained at all times. The holder will contact the grazing permittee/leasee prior to disturbing any range improvement projects. When necessary to pass through a fence line, the fence shall be braced on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting of the fence. No permanent gates will be allowed unless approved by the Authorized Officer.

- The entire well pad will be bermed to prevent oil, salt, and other chemical contaminants from leaving the well pad. Topsoil shall not be used to construct the berm. No water flow from the uphill side(s) of the pad shall be allowed to enter the well pad. The berm shall be maintained through the life of the well and after interim reclamation has been completed.
- Any water erosion that may occur due to the construction of the well pad during the life of the well will be quickly corrected and proper measures will be taken to prevent future erosion.
- Tank battery locations will be lined and bermed. A 20-mil permanent liner will be installed with a 4 oz. felt backing to prevent tears or punctures. Tank battery berms must be large enough to contain 1 ½ times the content of the largest tank.
- Stockpiling of topsoil is required. The top soil shall be stockpiled in an appropriate location to prevent loss of soil due to water or wind erosion and not used for berming or erosion control.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACT ANALYSIS

The construction of roads, pipelines, compressor station pads and utilities can impact bedrock integrity and reroute, impede, focus, or erode natural surface drainage systems. Increased silting and sedimentation from construction can plug downstream sinkholes, caves, springs, and other components of aquifer recharge systems and result in adverse impacts to aquifer quality and cave environments. Any contaminants released into the environment during or after construction can impact aquifers and cave systems. A possibility exists for slow subsidence or sudden surface collapse during construction operations due to collapse of underlying cave passages and voids. This would cause associated safety hazards to the operator and the potential for increased

environmental impact. Subsidence processes can be triggered by blasting, intense vibrations, rerouting of surface drainages, focusing of surface drainage, and general surface disturbance.

Blasting fractures in bedrock can serve as direct conduits for transfer of contaminants into cave and groundwater systems. Blasting also creates an expanded volume of rock rubble that cannot be reclaimed to natural contours, soil condition, or native vegetative condition. As such, surface and subsurface disruptions from blasting procedures can lead to permanent changes in vegetation, rainfall percolation, silting/erosion factors, aquifer recharge, and freshwater quality and can increase the risk of contaminant migration from drilling/production facilities built atop the blast are additional or special Conditions of Approval may apply at that time.

CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION

In order to mitigate the impacts from construction activities on cave and karst resources, the following Conditions of Approval will apply to this APD or project:

In the event that any underground voids are encountered during construction activities, construction activities will be halted and the BLM will be notified immediately.

No Blasting to prevent geologic structure instabilities.

Pad Berming to minimize effects of any spilled contaminants.

DRILLING IMPACT ANALYSIS

During drilling, previously unknown cave and karst features could be encountered. If a void is encountered while drilling and a loss of circulation occurs, lost drilling fluids can directly contaminate groundwater recharge areas, aquifers, and groundwater quality. Drilling operations can also lead to sudden collapse of underground voids. Cementing operations may plug or alter groundwater flow, potentially reducing the water quantity at springs and water wells. Inadequate subsurface cementing, casing, and cave/aquifer protection measures can lead to the migration of oil, gas, drilling fluids, and produced saltwater into cave systems and freshwater aquifers.

DRILLING MITIGATION

Federal regulations and standard Conditions of Approval applied to all APDs require that adequate measures are taken to prevent contamination to the environment. Due to the extreme sensitivity of the cave and karst resources in this project area, the following additional Conditions of Approval will be added to this APD.

To prevent cave and karst resource contamination the following will be required.

Closed Mud System Using Steel Tanks with All Fluids and Cuttings Hauled Off.

Rotary drilling with fresh water where cave or karst features are expected to prevent contamination of freshwater aquifers.

Directional Drilling allowed after at least 100 feet below the cave occurrence zone to prevent additional impacts resulting from directional drilling.

Lost Circulation zones logged and reported in the drilling report so BLM can assess the situation and work with the operator on corrective actions.

Additional drilling, casing, and cementing procedures to protect cave zones and fresh water aquifers. See Drilling COAs.

PRODUCTION IMPACT ANALYSIS

Production facilities such as tank batteries, pump-jacks, compressors, transfer stations, and pipe may fail and allow contaminants to enter caves and freshwater systems. Downhole casing and cementing failures can allow migration of fluids and/or gas between formations and aquifers. Facilities may also be subject to slow subsidence or sudden collapse of the underlying bedrock.

PRODUCTION MITIGATION

In order to mitigate the impacts from production activities and due to the nature of karst terrain, the following Conditions of Approval will apply to this APD:

- Tank battery liners and berms to minimize the impact resulting from leaks.
- Leak detection system to provide an early alert to operators when a leak has occurred.
- Automatic shut off, check valves, or similar systems will be installed for pipelines and tanks to minimize the effects of line failures used in production or drilling.

RESIDUAL AND CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Any industrial activities that take place upon or within karst terrains or freshwater aquifer zones have the potential to create both short-term and long-term negative impacts to freshwater aquifers and cave systems. While a number of mitigation measures can be implemented to mitigate many impacts, it is still possible for impacts to occur from containment failures, well blowouts, accidents, spills, and structural collapses. It is therefore necessary to implement long-term monitoring studies to determine if current mitigations measures are sufficient enough to prevent long-term or cumulative impacts.

RESIDUAL AND CUMULATIVE MITIGATION

- Nontoxic fluorescent dyes will be added to the drilling fluid when the hole is spudded and will be circulated to the bottom of the karst layers. This provides data as part of a long-term monitoring study.
- Annual pressure monitoring will be performed by the operator. If the test results indicate a casing failure has occurred, remedial action will be undertaken to correct the problem to the BLM's approval.

PLUGGING AND ABANDONMENT IMPACT ANALYSIS

Failure of a plugged and abandoned well can lead to migration of contaminants to karst resources and fresh water aquifers. While this action does not specifically approve plugging and abandonment procedures, the operator should be made aware that additional or special Conditions of Approval may apply at that time.

PLUGGING AND ABANDONMENT MITIGATION

Abandonment Cementing: Upon well abandonment in high cave karst areas additional plugging conditions of approval may be required. The BLM will assess the situation and work with the operator to ensure proper plugging of the wellbore.

MITIGATING MEASURES for ROADS:

- Roads will be routed around sinkholes and other karst features to avoid or lessen the possibility of encountering near surface voids and to minimize changes to runoff or possible leaks and spills from entering karst systems.
- The BLM, Carlsbad Field Office, will be informed immediately if any subsurface drainage channels, cave passages, or voids are penetrated during construction and no further construction will be done until clearance has been issued by the Authorized Officer.
- Turnout ditches and drainage leadoffs will not be constructed in such a manner as to increase or decrease the natural flow of water into or out of cave or karst features.
- Special restoration stipulations or realignment may be required.

MITIGATING MEASURES FOR POWERLINES:

- Smaller powerlines will be routed around sinkholes and other karst features to avoid or lessen the possibility of encountering near surface voids and to minimize changes to

Commented [TH1]: Too many spaces between paragraphs

runoff or possible leaks and spills from entering karst systems. Larger powerlines will adjust their pole spacing to avoid cave and karst features.
The BLM, Carlsbad Field Office, will be informed immediately if any subsurface drainage channels, cave passages, or voids are penetrated during construction.
No further construction will be done until clearance has been issued by the Authorized Officer.
Special restoration stipulations or realignment may be required.

MITIGATING MEASURES for BURIED PIPELINES AND CABLES:

The BLM, Carlsbad Field Office, will be informed immediately if any subsurface drainage channels, passages, or voids are intersected by trenching, and no pipe will be laid in the trench at that point until clearance has been issued by the Authorized Officer.
If a void is encountered alignments may be rerouted to avoid the karst feature and lessen; the potential of subsidence or collapse of karst features, buildup of toxic or combustible gas, or other possible impacts to cave and karst resources from the buried pipeline.
Special restoration stipulations or realignment may be required at such intersections, if any.
A leak detection plan will be submitted to the BLM Carlsbad Field Office for approval prior to pipeline installation. The method could incorporate gauges to detect pressure drops, siting valves and lines so they can be visually inspected periodically or installing electronic sensors to alarm when a leak is present. The leak detection plan will incorporate an automatic shut off system that will be installed for proposed pipelines to minimize the effects of an undesirable event.
Regular monitoring is required to quickly identify leaks for their immediate and proper treatment.

MITIGATING MEASURES for SURFACE FLOWLINES:

Flowlines will be routed around sinkholes and other karst features to avoid or lessen the possibility of encountering near surface voids and to minimize the possibility of leaks and spills from entering karst systems.
If a void is encountered alignments may be rerouted to avoid the karst feature and lessen; the potential of subsidence or collapse of karst features, buildup of toxic or combustible gas, or other possible impacts to cave and karst resources from the buried pipeline.
Regular monitoring is required to quickly identify leaks for their immediate and proper treatment.
All spills or leaks will be reported to the BLM immediately for their immediate and proper treatment.

VI. CONSTRUCTION

A. NOTIFICATION

The BLM shall administer compliance and monitor construction of the access road and well pad. Notify the Carlsbad Field Office at (575) 234-5909 at least 3 working days prior to commencing construction of the access road and/or well pad.

When construction operations are being conducted on this well, the operator shall have the approved APD and Conditions of Approval (COA) on the well site and they shall be made available upon request by the Authorized Officer.

B. TOPSOIL

The operator shall strip the top portion of the soil (root zone) from the entire well pad area and stockpile the topsoil along the edge of the well pad as depicted in the APD. The root zone is typically six (6) inches in depth. All the stockpiled topsoil will be redistributed over the interim reclamation areas. Topsoil shall not be used for berming the pad or facilities. For final reclamation, the topsoil shall be spread over the entire pad area for seeding preparation.

Other subsoil (below six inches) stockpiles must be completely segregated from the topsoil stockpile. Large rocks or subsoil clods (not evident in the surrounding terrain) must be buried within the approved area for interim and final reclamation.

C. CLOSED LOOP SYSTEM

Tanks are required for drilling operations: No Pits.

The operator shall properly dispose of drilling contents at an authorized disposal site.

D. FEDERAL MINERAL MATERIALS PIT

Payment shall be made to the BLM prior to removal of any federal mineral materials. Call the Carlsbad Field Office at (575) 234-5972.

E. WELL PAD SURFACING

Surfacing of the well pad is not required.

If the operator elects to surface the well pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation. The well pad shall be constructed in a manner which creates the smallest possible surface disturbance, consistent with safety and operational needs.

F. ENCLOSURE FENCING (CELLARS & PITS)

Exclosure Fencing

The operator will install and maintain exclosure fencing for all open well cellars to prevent access to public, livestock, and large forms of wildlife before and after drilling operations until the pit is free of fluids and the operator initiates backfilling. (For examples of exclosure fencing design, refer to BLM's Oil and Gas Gold Book, Exclosure Fence Illustrations, Figure 1, Page 18.)

G. ON LEASE ACCESS ROADS**Road Width**

The access road shall have a driving surface that creates the smallest possible surface disturbance and does not exceed fourteen (14) feet in width. The maximum width of surface disturbance, when constructing the access road, shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet.

Surfacing

Surfacing material is not required on the new access road driving surface. If the operator elects to surface the new access road or pad, the surfacing material may be required to be removed at the time of reclamation.

Where possible, no improvements should be made on the unsurfaced access road other than to remove vegetation as necessary, road irregularities, safety issues, or to fill low areas that may sustain standing water.

The Authorized Officer reserves the right to require surfacing of any portion of the access road at any time deemed necessary. Surfacing may be required in the event the road deteriorates, erodes, road traffic increases, or it is determined to be beneficial for future field development. The surfacing depth and type of material will be determined at the time of notification.

Crowning

Crowning shall be done on the access road driving surface. The road crown shall have a grade of approximately 2% (i.e., a 1" crown on a 14' wide road). The road shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Ditching

Ditching shall be required on both sides of the road.

Turnouts

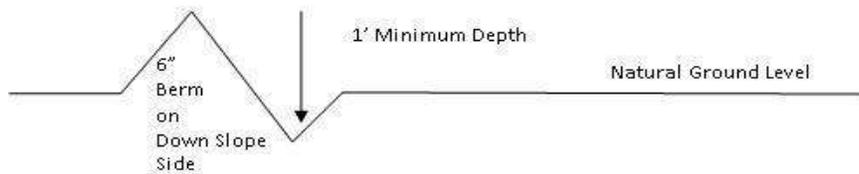
Vehicle turnouts shall be constructed on the road. Turnouts shall be intervisible with interval spacing distance less than 1000 feet. Turnouts shall conform to Figure 1; cross section and plans for typical road construction.

Drainage

Drainage control systems shall be constructed on the entire length of road (e.g. ditches, sidehill outloping and insloping, lead-off ditches, culvert installation, and low water crossings).

A typical lead-off ditch has a minimum depth of 1 foot below and a berm of 6 inches above natural ground level. The berm shall be on the down-slope side of the lead-off ditch.

Cross Section of a Typical Lead-off Ditch



All lead-off ditches shall be graded to drain water with a 1 percent minimum to 3 percent maximum ditch slope. The spacing interval are variable for lead-off ditches and shall be determined according to the formula for spacing intervals of lead-off ditches, but may be amended depending upon existing soil types and centerline road slope (in %);

Formula for Spacing Interval of Lead-off Ditches

Example - On a 4% road slope that is 400 feet long, the water flow shall drain water into a lead-off ditch. Spacing interval shall be determined by the following formula:

$$400 \text{ foot road with } 4\% \text{ road slope: } \frac{400'}{4\%} + 100' = 200' \text{ lead-off ditch interval}$$

Cattle guards

An appropriately sized cattle guard sufficient to carry out the project shall be installed and maintained at fence/road crossings. Any existing cattle guards on the access road route shall be repaired or replaced if they are damaged or have deteriorated beyond practical use. The operator shall be responsible for the condition of the existing cattle guards that are in place and are utilized during lease operations.

Fence Requirement

Where entry is granted across a fence line, the fence shall be braced and tied off on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting. The operator shall notify the private surface landowner or the grazing allotment holder prior to crossing any fences.

Public Access

Public access on this road shall not be restricted by the operator without specific written approval granted by the Authorized Officer.

Construction Steps

1. Salvage topsoil
2. Construct road
3. Redistribute topsoil
4. Revegetate slopes

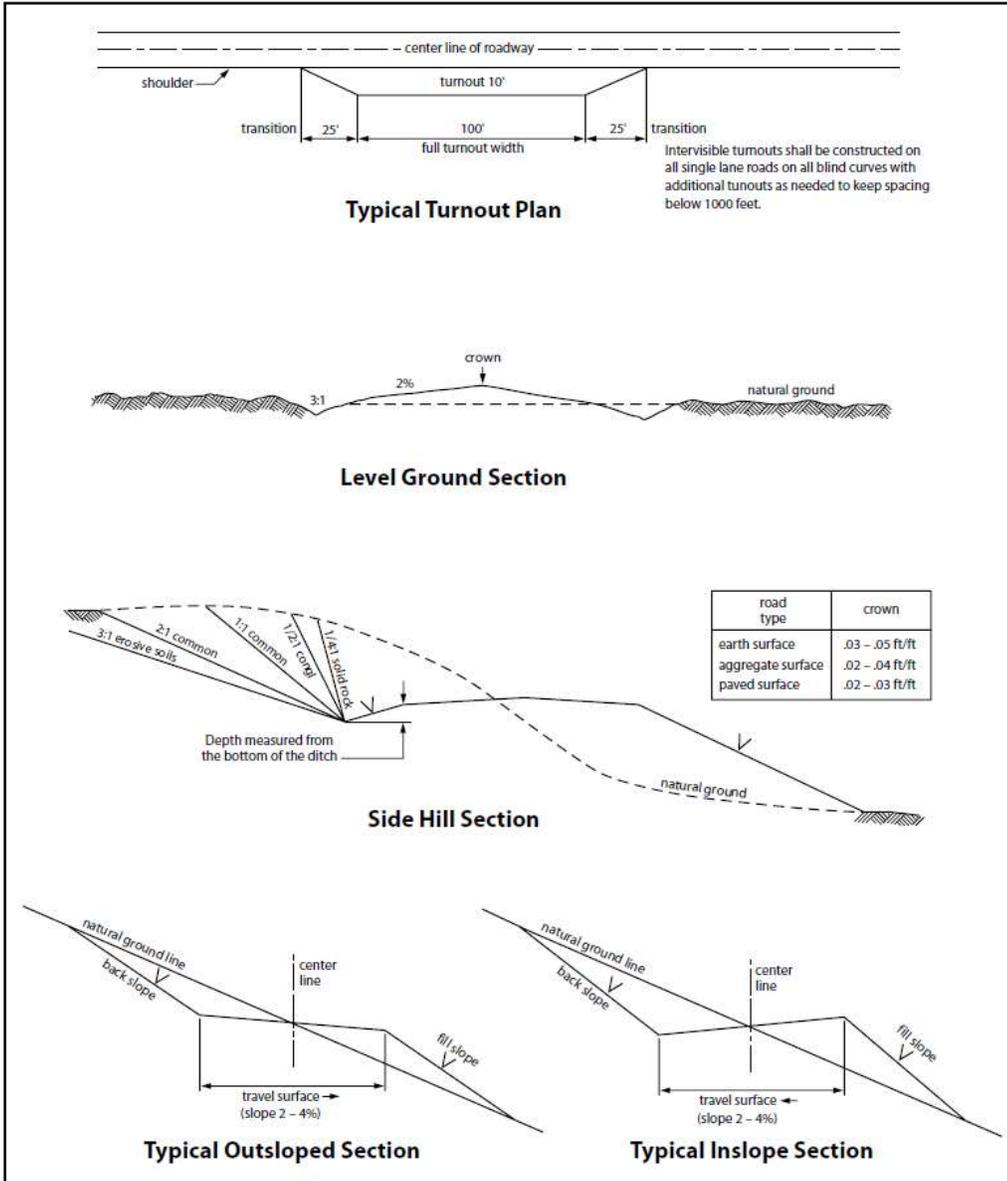


Figure 1. Cross-sections and plans for typical road sections representative of BLM resource or FS local and higher-class roads.

VII. PRODUCTION (POST DRILLING)

A. WELL STRUCTURES & FACILITIES

Placement of Production Facilities

Production facilities should be placed on the well pad to allow for maximum interim recontouring and revegetation of the well location.

Exclosure Netting (Open-top Tanks)

Immediately following active drilling or completion operations, the operator will take actions necessary to prevent wildlife and livestock access, including avian wildlife, to all open-topped tanks that contain or have the potential to contain salinity sufficient to cause harm to wildlife or livestock, hydrocarbons, or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976-exempt hazardous substances. At a minimum, the operator will net, screen, or cover open-topped tanks to exclude wildlife and livestock and prevent mortality. If the operator uses netting, the operator will cover and secure the open portion of the tank to prevent wildlife entry. The operator will net, screen, or cover the tanks until the operator removes the tanks from the location or the tanks no longer contain substances that could be harmful to wildlife or livestock. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches. The netting must not be in contact with fluids and must not have holes or gaps.

Chemical and Fuel Secondary Containment and Exclosure Screening

The operator will prevent all hazardous, poisonous, flammable, and toxic substances from coming into contact with soil and water. At a minimum, the operator will install and maintain an impervious secondary containment system for any tank or barrel containing hazardous, poisonous, flammable, or toxic substances sufficient to contain the contents of the tank or barrel and any drips, leaks, and anticipated precipitation. The operator will dispose of fluids within the containment system that do not meet applicable state or U. S. Environmental Protection Agency livestock water standards in accordance with state law; the operator must not drain the fluids to the soil or ground. The operator will design, construct, and maintain all secondary containment systems to prevent wildlife and livestock exposure to harmful substances. At a minimum, the operator will install effective wildlife and livestock exclosure systems such as fencing, netting, expanded metal mesh, lids, and grate covers. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches.

Open-Vent Exhaust Stack Exclosures

The operator will construct, modify, equip, and maintain all open-vent exhaust stacks on production equipment to prevent birds and bats from entering, and to discourage perching, roosting, and nesting. (*Recommended exclosure structures on open-vent exhaust stacks are in the shape of a cone.*) Production equipment includes, but may not be limited to, tanks, heater-treaters, separators, dehydrators, flare stacks, in-line units, and compressor mufflers.

Containment Structures

Proposed production facilities such as storage tanks and other vessels will have a secondary containment structure that is constructed to hold the capacity of 1.5 times the largest tank, plus freeboard to account for precipitation, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary.

Painting Requirement

All above-ground structures including meter housing that are not subject to safety requirements shall be painted a flat non-reflective paint color, **Shale Green** from the BLM Standard Environmental Color Chart (CC-001: June 2008).

STANDARD STIPULATIONS FOR OIL AND GAS RELATED SITES

A copy of the application (Grant/Sundry Notice) and attachments, including stipulations and map, will be on location during construction. BLM personnel may request to view a copy of your permit during construction to ensure compliance with all stipulations.

The holder agrees to comply with the following stipulations to the satisfaction of the Authorized Officer, BLM.

1. The holder shall indemnify the United States against any liability for damage to life or property arising from the occupancy or use of public lands under this grant and for all response costs, penalties, damages, claims, and other costs arising from the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. Chap. 82, Section 6901 et. seq., from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. Chap. 109, Section 9601 et. seq., and from other applicable environmental statutes.
2. The holder shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the holder shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2601, et. seq.) with regard to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the right-of-way or on facilities authorized by this grant. (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, Section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the Authorized Officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.
3. The holder agrees to indemnify the United States against any liability arising from the release of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste (as these terms are defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et. seq. or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq.) on the right-of-way (unless the release or threatened release is wholly unrelated to

the right-of-way holder's activity on the right-of-way). This agreement applies without regard to whether a release is caused by the holder, its agent, or unrelated third parties.

4. If, during any phase of the construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of the site or related pipeline(s), any oil or other pollutant should be discharged from site facilities, the pipeline(s) or from containers or vehicles impacting Federal lands, the control and total removal, disposal, and cleanup of such oil or other pollutant, wherever found, shall be the responsibility of the holder, regardless of fault. Upon failure of the holder to control, dispose of, or clean up such discharge on or affecting Federal lands, or to repair all damages to Federal lands resulting therefrom, the Authorized Officer may take such measures as deemed necessary to control and cleanup the discharge and restore the area, including, where appropriate, the aquatic environment and fish and wildlife habitats, at the full expense of the holder. Such action by the Authorized Officer shall not relieve the holder of any liability or responsibility.

5. Sites shall be maintained in an orderly, sanitary condition at all times. Waste materials, both liquid and solid, shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate, authorized waste disposal facility in accordance with all applicable State and Federal laws. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, petroleum products, brines, chemicals, oil drums, ashes, and equipment.

6. The operator will notify the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) authorized officer and nearest Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Law Enforcement office within 24 hours, if the operator discovers a dead or injured federally protected species (i.e., migratory bird species, bald or golden eagle, or species listed by the FWS as threatened or endangered) in or adjacent to a pit, trench, tank, exhaust stack, or fence. (If the operator is unable to contact the FWS Law Enforcement office, the operator must contact the nearest FWS Ecological Services office.)

7. All above-ground structures not subject to safety requirements shall be painted by the holder to blend with the natural color of the landscape. The paint used shall be a color which simulates "Standard Environmental Colors" designated by the Rocky Mountain Five-State Interagency Committee. The color selected for this project is **Shale Green**, Munsell Soil Color Chart Number 5Y 4/2.

8. Any cultural and/or paleontological resource (historic or prehistoric site or object) discovered by the holder, or any person working on the holder's behalf, on public or Federal land shall be immediately reported to the Authorized Officer. The holder shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. An evaluation of the discovery will be made by the Authorized Officer to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values. The holder will be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to the proper mitigation measures will be made by the Authorized Officer after consulting with the holder.

9. A sales contract for removal of mineral material (caliche, sand, gravel, fill dirt) from an authorized pit, site, or on location must be obtained from the BLM prior to commencing construction. There are several options available for purchasing mineral material: contact the BLM office (575-234-5972).

10. The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations. Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes the roads, pads, associated pipeline corridor, and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

11. Once the site is no longer in service or use, the site must undergo final abandonment. At final abandonment, the site and access roads must undergo "final" reclamation so that the character and productivity of the land are restored. Earthwork for final reclamation must be completed within six (6) months of the abandonment of the site. All pads and facility locations and roads must be reclaimed to a satisfactory revegetated, safe, and stable condition, unless an agreement is made with the landowner or BLM to keep the road and/or pad intact. After all disturbed areas have been satisfactorily prepared, these areas need to be revegetated with the seed mixture provided. Seeding should be accomplished by drilling on the contour whenever practical or by other approved methods. Seeding may need to be repeated until revegetation is successful, as determined by the BLM.

Operators shall contact a BLM surface protection specialist prior to surface abandonment operations for site specific objectives (Jim Amos: 575-234-5909).

12. The holder shall stockpile an adequate amount of topsoil where blading occurs. The topsoil to be stripped is approximately 6 inches in depth. The topsoil will be segregated from other spoil piles. The topsoil will be used for final reclamation.

13. The holder will reseed all disturbed areas. Seeding will be done according to the attached seeding requirements, using the following seed mix.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 2/LPC | <input type="checkbox"/> Aplomado Falcon Mixture |

14. In those areas where erosion control structures are required to stabilize soil conditions, the holder shall install such structures as are suitable for the specific soil conditions being encountered and which are in accordance with sound management practices. Any earth work will require prior approval by the Authorized Officer.

15. Open-topped Tanks - The operator will take actions necessary to prevent wildlife and livestock access, including avian wildlife, to all open-topped tanks that contain or have the potential to contain salinity sufficient to cause harm to wildlife or livestock, hydrocarbons, or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976-exempt hazardous substances. At a minimum, the operator will net, screen, or cover open-topped tanks to exclude wildlife and livestock and prevent mortality. If the operator uses netting, the operator will cover and secure the open portion of the tank to prevent wildlife entry. The operator will net, screen, or cover the tanks until the operator removes the tanks from the location or the tanks no longer contain substances that could be harmful to wildlife or livestock. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches. The netting must not be in contact with fluids and must not have holes or gaps

16. The operator will prevent all hazardous, poisonous, flammable, and toxic substances from coming into contact with soil and water. At a minimum, the operator will install and maintain an

impervious secondary containment system for any tank or barrel containing hazardous, poisonous, flammable, or toxic substances sufficient to contain the contents of the tank or barrel and any drips, leaks, and anticipated precipitation. The operator will dispose of fluids within the containment system that do not meet applicable state or U. S. Environmental Protection Agency livestock water standards in accordance with state law; the operator must not drain the fluids to the soil or ground. The operator will design, construct, and maintain all secondary containment systems to prevent wildlife and livestock exposure to harmful substances. At a minimum, the operator will install effective wildlife and livestock enclosure systems such as fencing, netting, expanded metal mesh, lids, and grate covers. Use a maximum netting mesh size of 1 ½ inches.

17. Open-Vent Exhaust Stack Enclosures – The operator will construct, modify, equip, and maintain all open-vent exhaust stacks on production equipment to prevent birds and bats from entering, and to discourage perching, roosting, and nesting. (Recommended enclosure structures on open-vent exhaust stacks are in the shape of a cone.) Production equipment includes, but may not be limited to, tanks, heater-treaters, separators, dehydrators, flare stacks, in-line units, and compressor mufflers.

18. Containment Structures - Proposed production facilities such as storage tanks and other vessels will have a secondary containment structure that is constructed to hold the capacity of 1.5 times the largest tank, plus freeboard to account for precipitation, unless more stringent protective requirements are deemed necessary.

B. PIPELINES

BURIED PIPELINE STIPULATIONS

A copy of the application (Grant, APD, or Sundry Notice) and attachments, including conditions of approval, survey plat and/or map, will be on location during construction. BLM personnel may request to you a copy of your permit during construction to ensure compliance with all stipulations.

Holder agrees to comply with the following stipulations to the satisfaction of the Authorized Officer:

1. The Holder shall indemnify the United States against any liability for damage to life or property arising from the occupancy or use of public lands under this grant.
2. The Holder shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the holder shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 as amended, 15 USC 2601 et seq. (1982) with regards to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the right-of-way or on facilities authorized under this right-of-way grant. (See 40 CFR Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the authorized officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.
3. The holder agrees to indemnify the United States against any liability arising from the release of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste (as these terms are defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq. or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C.6901, et seq.) on the Right-of-Way (unless the release or threatened release is wholly unrelated to the Right-of-Way holder's activity on the Right-of-Way), or resulting from the activity of the Right-of-Way holder on the Right-of-Way. This agreement applies without regard to whether a release is caused by the holder, its agent, or unrelated third parties.
4. If, during any phase of the construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of the pipeline, any oil or other pollutant should be discharged from the pipeline system, impacting Federal lands, the control and total removal, disposal, and cleaning up of such oil or other pollutant, wherever found, shall be the responsibility of holder, regardless of fault. Upon failure of holder to control, dispose of, or clean up such discharge on or affecting Federal lands, or to repair all damages resulting therefrom, on the Federal lands, the Authorized Officer may take such measures as he deems necessary to control and clean up the discharge and restore the area, including where appropriate, the aquatic environment and fish and wildlife habitats, at the full expense of the holder. Such action by the Authorized Officer shall not relieve holder of any responsibility as provided herein.

5. All construction and maintenance activity will be confined to the authorized right-of-way.
6. The pipeline will be buried with a minimum cover of 36 inches between the top of the pipe and ground level.
7. The maximum allowable disturbance for construction in this right-of-way will be 30 feet:
 - Blading of vegetation within the right-of-way will be allowed: maximum width of blading operations will not exceed 20 feet. The trench is included in this area. (*Blading is defined as the complete removal of brush and ground vegetation.*)
 - Clearing of brush species within the right-of-way will be allowed: maximum width of clearing operations will not exceed 30 feet. The trench and bladed area are included in this area. (*Clearing is defined as the removal of brush while leaving ground vegetation (grasses, weeds, etc.) intact. Clearing is best accomplished by holding the blade 4 to 6 inches above the ground surface.*)
 - The remaining area of the right-of-way (if any) shall only be disturbed by compressing the vegetation. (*Compressing can be caused by vehicle tires, placement of equipment, etc.*)
8. The holder shall stockpile an adequate amount of topsoil where blading is allowed. The topsoil to be stripped is approximately 6 inches in depth. The topsoil will be segregated from other spoil piles from trench construction. The topsoil will be evenly distributed over the bladed area for the preparation of seeding.
9. The holder shall minimize disturbance to existing fences and other improvements on public lands. The holder is required to promptly repair improvements to at least their former state. Functional use of these improvements will be maintained at all times. The holder will contact the owner of any improvements prior to disturbing them. When necessary to pass through a fence line, the fence shall be braced on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting of the fence. No permanent gates will be allowed unless approved by the Authorized Officer.
10. Vegetation, soil, and rocks left as a result of construction or maintenance activity will be randomly scattered on this right-of-way and will not be left in rows, piles, or berms, unless otherwise approved by the Authorized Officer. The entire right-of-way shall be recontoured to match the surrounding landscape. The backfilled soil shall be compacted and a 6 inch berm will be left over the ditch line to allow for settling back to grade.
11. In those areas where erosion control structures are required to stabilize soil conditions, the holder will install such structures as are suitable for the specific soil conditions being encountered and which are in accordance with sound resource management practices.

12. The holder will reseed all disturbed areas. Seeding will be done according to the attached seeding requirements, using the following seed mix.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> seed mixture 2/LPC | <input type="checkbox"/> Aplomado Falcon Mixture |

13. All above-ground structures not subject to safety requirements shall be painted by the holder to blend with the natural color of the landscape. The paint used shall be color which simulates "Standard Environmental Colors" – **Shale Green**, Munsell Soil Color No. 5Y 4/2.

14. The pipeline will be identified by signs at the point of origin and completion of the right-of-way and at all road crossings. At a minimum, signs will state the holder's name, BLM serial number, and the product being transported. All signs and information thereon will be posted in a permanent, conspicuous manner, and will be maintained in a legible condition for the life of the pipeline.

15. The holder shall not use the pipeline route as a road for purposes other than routine maintenance as determined necessary by the Authorized Officer in consultation with the holder before maintenance begins. The holder will take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that the pipeline route is not used as a roadway. As determined necessary during the life of the pipeline, the Authorized Officer may ask the holder to construct temporary deterrence structures.

16. Any cultural and/or paleontological resources (historic or prehistoric site or object) discovered by the holder, or any person working on his behalf, on public or Federal land shall be immediately reported to the Authorized Officer. Holder shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. An evaluation of the discovery will be made by the Authorized Officer to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values. The holder will be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to proper mitigation measures will be made by the Authorized Officer after consulting with the holder.

17. The operator shall be held responsible if noxious weeds become established within the areas of operations. Weed control shall be required on the disturbed land where noxious weeds exist, which includes associated roads, pipeline corridor and adjacent land affected by the establishment of weeds due to this action. The operator shall consult with the Authorized Officer for acceptable weed control methods, which include following EPA and BLM requirements and policies.

18. Escape Ramps - The operator will construct and maintain pipeline/utility trenches that are not otherwise fenced, screened, or netted to prevent livestock, wildlife, and humans from becoming entrapped. At a minimum, the operator will construct and maintain escape ramps, ladders, or

other methods of avian and terrestrial wildlife escape in the trenches according to the following criteria:

- a. Any trench left open for eight (8) hours or less is not required to have escape ramps; however, before the trench is backfilled, the contractor/operator shall inspect the trench for wildlife, remove all trapped wildlife, and release them at least 100 yards from the trench.
- b. For trenches left open for eight (8) hours or more, earthen escape ramps (built at no more than a 30 degree slope and spaced no more than 500 feet apart) shall be placed in the trench.

C. ELECTRIC LINES

STANDARD STIPULATIONS FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION LINES

A copy of the grant and attachments, including stipulations, survey plat and/or map, will be on location during construction. BLM personnel may request to you a copy of your permit during construction to ensure compliance with all stipulations.

Holder agrees to comply with the following stipulations to the satisfaction of the Authorized Officer:

1. The holder shall indemnify the United States against any liability for damage to life or property arising from the occupancy or use of public lands under this grant.
2. The holder shall comply with all applicable Federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, the holder shall comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 as amended, 15 USC 2601 *et seq.* (1982) with regards to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the right-of-way or on facilities authorized under this right-of-way grant. (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 shall be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any Federal agency or State government as a result of a reportable release or spill of any toxic substances shall be furnished to the authorized officer concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved Federal agency or State government.
3. The holder agrees to indemnify the United States against any liability arising from the release of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste (as these terms are defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, *et seq.* or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*) on the Right-of-Way (unless the release or threatened release is wholly unrelated to the Right-of-Way holder's activity on the Right-of-Way), or resulting from the activity of the Right-of-Way holder on the Right-of-Way. This agreement applies without regard to whether a release is caused by the holder, its agent, or unrelated third parties.

4. There will be no clearing or blading of the right-of-way unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Authorized Officer.

5. Power lines shall be constructed and designed in accordance to standards outlined in "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power lines: The State of the Art in 2006" Edison Electric Institute, APLIC, and the California Energy Commission 2006 . The holder shall assume the burden and expense of proving that pole designs not shown in the above publication deter raptor perching, roosting, and nesting. Such proof shall be provided by a raptor expert approved by the Authorized Officer. The BLM reserves the right to require modification or additions to all powerline structures placed on this right-of-way, should they be necessary to ensure the safety of large perching birds. Such modifications and/or additions shall be made by the holder without liability or expense to the United States.

Raptor deterrence will consist of but not limited to the following: triangle perch discouragers shall be placed on each side of the cross arms and a nonconductive perching deterrence shall be placed on all vertical poles that extend past the cross arms.

6. The holder shall minimize disturbance to existing fences and other improvements on public lands. The holder is required to promptly repair improvements to at least their former state. Functional use of these improvements will be maintained at all times. The holder will contact the owner of any improvements prior to disturbing them. When necessary to pass through a fence line, the fence shall be braced on both sides of the passageway prior to cutting the fence. No permanent gates will be allowed unless approved by the Authorized Officer.

7. The BLM serial number assigned to this authorization shall be posted in a permanent, conspicuous manner where the power line crosses roads and at all serviced facilities. Numbers will be at least two inches high and will be affixed to the pole nearest the road crossing and at the facilities served.

8. Upon cancellation, relinquishment, or expiration of this grant, the holder shall comply with those abandonment procedures as prescribed by the Authorized Officer.

9. All surface structures (poles, lines, transformers, etc.) shall be removed within 180 days of abandonment, relinquishment, or termination of use of the serviced facility or facilities or within 180 days of abandonment, relinquishment, cancellation, or expiration of this grant, whichever comes first. This will not apply where the power line extends service to an active, adjoining facility or facilities.

10. Any cultural and/or paleontological resource (historic or prehistoric site or object) discovered by the holder, or any person working on his behalf, on public or Federal land shall be immediately reported to the Authorized Officer. Holder shall suspend all operations in the immediate area of such discovery until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer. An evaluation of the discovery will be made by the

Authorized Officer to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural or scientific values. The holder will be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to proper mitigation measures will be made by the Authorized Officer after consulting with the holder.

11. Special Stipulations:

- For reclamation remove poles, lines, transformer, etc. and dispose of properly.
- Fill in any holes from the poles removed.

VIII. INTERIM RECLAMATION

During the life of the development, all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations should undergo interim reclamation in order to minimize the environmental impacts of development on other resources and uses.

Within six (6) months of well completion, operators should work with BLM surface management specialists (Jim Amos: 575-234-5909) to devise the best strategies to reduce the size of the location. Interim reclamation should allow for remedial well operations, as well as safe and efficient removal of oil and gas.

During reclamation, the removal of caliche is important to increasing the success of revegetating the site. Removed caliche that is free of contaminants may be used for road repairs, fire walls or for building other roads and locations. In order to operate the well or complete workover operations, it may be necessary to drive, park and operate on restored interim vegetation within the previously disturbed area. Disturbing revegetated areas for production or workover operations will be allowed. If there is significant disturbance and loss of vegetation, the area will need to be revegetated. Communicate with the appropriate BLM office for any exceptions/exemptions if needed.

All disturbed areas after they have been satisfactorily prepared need to be reseeded with the seed mixture provided below.

Upon completion of interim reclamation, the operator shall submit a Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells, Subsequent Report of Reclamation (Form 3160-5).

IX. FINAL ABANDONMENT & RECLAMATION

At final abandonment, well locations, production facilities, and access roads must undergo "final" reclamation so that the character and productivity of the land are restored.

Earthwork for final reclamation must be completed within six (6) months of well plugging. All pads, pits, facility locations and roads must be reclaimed to a satisfactory revegetated, safe, and stable condition, unless an agreement is made with the landowner or BLM to keep the road and/or pad intact.

After all disturbed areas have been satisfactorily prepared, these areas need to be revegetated with the seed mixture provided below. Seeding should be accomplished by drilling on the contour whenever practical or by other approved methods. Seeding may need to be repeated until revegetation is successful, as determined by the BLM.

Operators shall contact a BLM surface protection specialist prior to surface abandonment operations for site specific objectives (Jim Amos: 575-234-5909).

Ground-level Abandoned Well Marker to avoid raptor perching: Upon the plugging and subsequent abandonment of the well, the well marker will be installed at ground level on a plate containing the pertinent information for the plugged well.

Seed Mixture 2, for Sandy Sites

The holder shall seed all disturbed areas with the seed mixture listed below. The seed mixture shall be planted in the amounts specified in pounds of pure live seed (PLS)* per acre. There shall be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture. Seed will be tested and the viability testing of seed will be done in accordance with State law (s) and within nine (9) months prior to purchase. Commercial seed will be either certified or registered seed. The seed container will be tagged in accordance with State law(s) and available for inspection by the authorized officer.

Seed will be planted using a drill equipped with a depth regulator to ensure proper depth of planting where drilling is possible. The seed mixture will be evenly and uniformly planted over the disturbed area (smaller/heavier seeds have a tendency to drop the bottom of the drill and are planted first). The holder shall take appropriate measures to ensure this does not occur. Where drilling is not possible, seed will be broadcast and the area shall be raked or chained to cover the seed. When broadcasting the seed, the pounds per acre are to be doubled. The seeding will be repeated until a satisfactory stand is established as determined by the authorized officer. Evaluation of growth will not be made before completion of at least one full growing season after seeding.

Species to be planted in pounds of pure live seed* per acre:

<u>Species</u>	<u>lb/acre</u>
Sand dropseed (Sporobolus cryptandrus)	1.0
Sand love grass (Eragrostis trichodes)	1.0
Plains bristlegrass (Setaria macrostachya)	2.0

*Pounds of pure live seed:

Pounds of seed x percent purity x percent germination = pounds pure live seed

Operator Certification

I hereby certify that I, or someone under my direct supervision, have inspected the drill site and access route proposed herein; that I am familiar with the conditions which currently exist; that I have full knowledge of state and Federal laws applicable to this operation; that the statements made in this APD package are, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct; and that the work associated with the operations proposed herein will be performed in conformity with this APD package and the terms and conditions under which it is approved. I also certify that I, or the company I represent, am responsible for the operations conducted under this application. These statements are subject to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1001 for the filing of false statements.

NAME: Rebecca Deal**Signed on:** 08/08/2018**Title:** Regulatory Compliance Professional**Street Address:** 333 West Sheridan Avenue**City:** Oklahoma City**State:** OK**Zip:** 73102**Phone:** (405)228-8429**Email address:** Rebecca.Deal@dvn.com**Field Representative****Representative Name:** Travis Phibbs**Street Address:** 333 W SHERIDAN AVE**City:** OKC**State:** OK**Zip:** 73102**Phone:** (575)748-9929**Email address:** travis.phibbs@dvn.com



APD ID: 10400032892

Submission Date: 08/08/2018

Highlighted data reflects the most recent changes

Operator Name: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY LP

Well Name: JAYHAWK 7 FED

Well Number: 16H

[Show Final Text](#)

Well Type: OIL WELL

Well Work Type: Drill

Section 1 - General

APD ID: 10400032892

Tie to previous NOS?

Submission Date: 08/08/2018

BLM Office: CARLSBAD

User: Rebecca Deal

Title: Regulatory Compliance Professional

Federal/Indian APD: FED

Is the first lease penetrated for production Federal or Indian? FED

Lease number: NMNM114990

Lease Acres: 1241.6

Surface access agreement in place?

Allotted?

Reservation:

Agreement in place? NO

Federal or Indian agreement:

Agreement number:

Agreement name:

Keep application confidential? YES

Permitting Agent? NO

APD Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY LP

Operator letter of designation:

Operator Info

Operator Organization Name: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY LP

Operator Address: 333 West Sheridan Avenue

Zip: 73102

Operator PO Box:

Operator City: Oklahoma City State: OK

Operator Phone: (800)583-3866

Operator Internet Address:

Section 2 - Well Information

Well in Master Development Plan? EXISTING

Mater Development Plan name: Rattlesnake 3 MDP

Well in Master SUPO? NO

Master SUPO name:

Well in Master Drilling Plan? NO

Master Drilling Plan name:

Well Name: JAYHAWK 7 FED

Well Number: 16H

Well API Number:

Field/Pool or Exploratory? Field and Pool

Field Name: WC-025 G-09
S263406D

Pool Name: LOWER BONE
SPRING

Operator Name: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY LP

Well Name: JAYHAWK 7 FED

Well Number: 16H

Is the proposed well in an area containing other mineral resources? NATURAL GAS,OIL

Describe other minerals:

Is the proposed well in a Helium production area? N **Use Existing Well Pad?** NO **New surface disturbance?**

Type of Well Pad: MULTIPLE WELL

Multiple Well Pad Name:

Number: 3

JAYHAWK 7 WELLPAD

Well Class: HORIZONTAL

Number of Legs: 1

Well Work Type: Drill

Well Type: OIL WELL

Describe Well Type:

Well sub-Type: INFILL

Describe sub-type:

Distance to town:

Distance to nearest well: 903 FT

Distance to lease line: 615 FT

Reservoir well spacing assigned acres Measurement: 160 Acres

Well plat: JAYHAWK_7_FED_16H_C_102_20180808091001.pdf

Well work start Date: 04/01/2019

Duration: 45 DAYS

Section 3 - Well Location Table

Survey Type: RECTANGULAR

Describe Survey Type:

Datum: NAD83

Vertical Datum: NAVD88

Survey number:

	NS-Foot	NS Indicator	EW-Foot	EW Indicator	Twsp	Range	Section	Aliquot/Lot/Tract	Latitude	Longitude	County	State	Meridian	Lease Type	Lease Number	Elevation	MD	TVD
SHL Leg #1	615	FSL	2150	FEL	26S	34E	7	Aliquot SWSE	32.0523884	-103.5073842	LEA	NEW MEXI CO	NEW MEXI CO	F	NMNM 114990	3373	0	0
KOP Leg #1	200	FSL	2295	FEL	26S	34E	7	Aliquot SWSE	32.0501246	-103.50787	LEA	NEW MEXI CO	NEW MEXI CO	F	NMNM 114990	-8499	11887	11872
PPP Leg #1	100	FSL	2300	FEL	26S	34E	7	Aliquot SWSE	32.0509729	-103.5078677	LEA	NEW MEXI CO	NEW MEXI CO	F	NMNM 114990	-8938	12387	12311

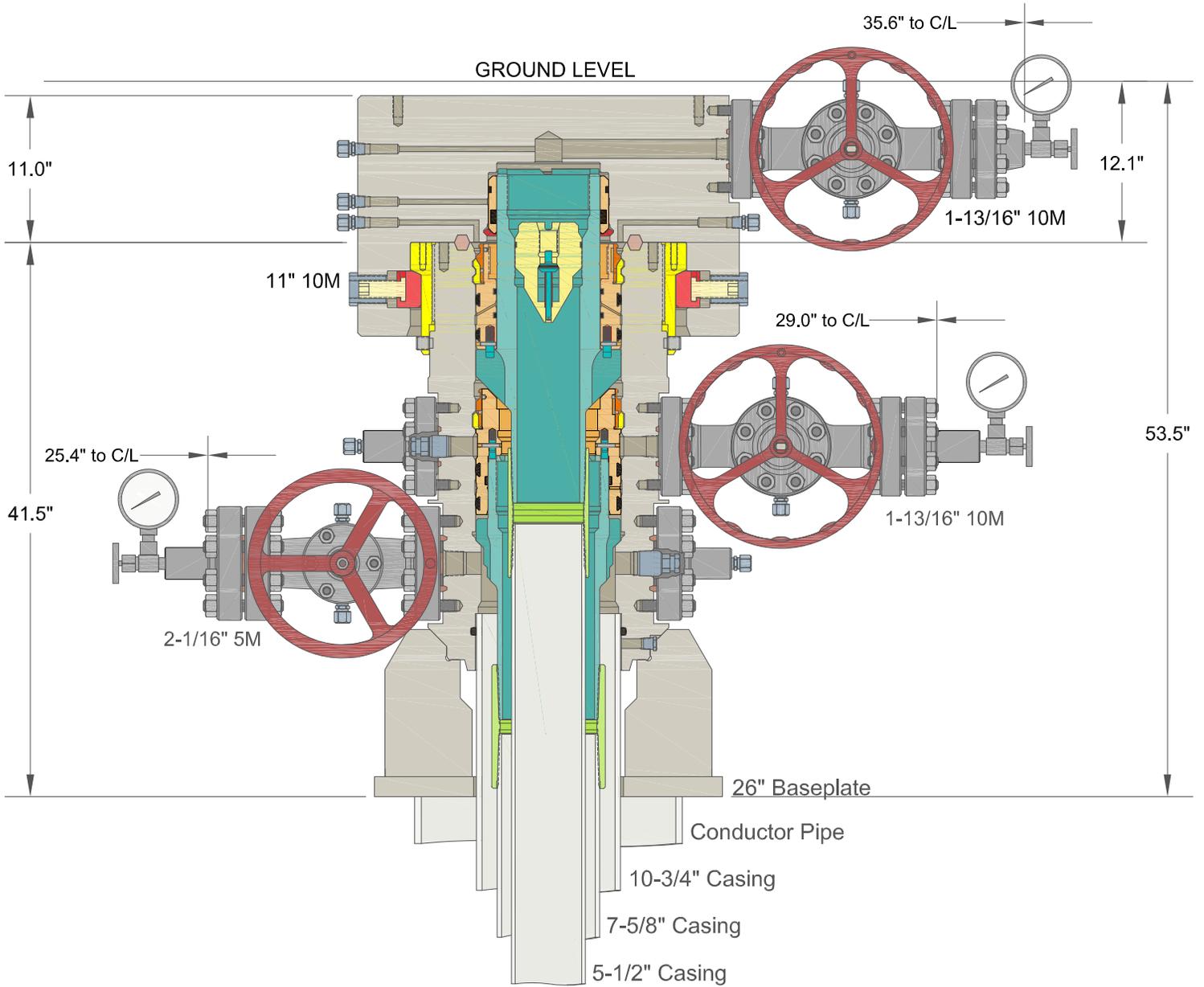
Operator Name: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY LP

Well Name: JAYHAWK 7 FED

Well Number: 16H

	NS-Foot	NS Indicator	EW-Foot	EW Indicator	Twsp	Range	Section	Aliquot/Lot/Tract	Latitude	Longitude	County	State	Meridian	Lease Type	Lease Number	Elevation	MD	TVD
EXIT Leg #1	20	FNL	230 0	FEL	26S	34E	7	Aliquot NWNE	32.06516 71	- 103.5078 816	LEA	NEW MEXI CO	NEW MEXI CO	F	NMNM 114990	- 907 2	172 00	124 45
BHL Leg #1	20	FNL	230 0	FEL	26S	34E	7	Aliquot NWNE	32.06516 71	- 103.5078 816	LEA	NEW MEXI CO	NEW MEXI CO	F	NMNM 114990	- 907 2	172 00	124 45

CONFIDENTIAL



INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS THE PROPERTY OF CACTUS WELLHEAD, LLC. REPRODUCTION, DISCLOSURE, OR USE THEREOF IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY AS PROVIDED BY CONTRACT OR AS EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED BY CACTUS WELLHEAD, LLC.

CACTUS WELLHEAD LLC

DEVON ENERGY CORPORATION

16" x 11-7/8" x 7-5/8" MBU-T Wellhead Assembly
 With 7-5/8" & 5-1/2" Pin Bottom Mandrel Casing Hangers
 And 11" 10M MBU-T-HPS-F TA Cap

DRAWN	DLE	29NOV17
APPRV		
DRAWING NO.	OKE0001764	

WCDSC P

WELL DETAILS:

RKB @

Northing
383775.70

Easting
797230.7

SECTI

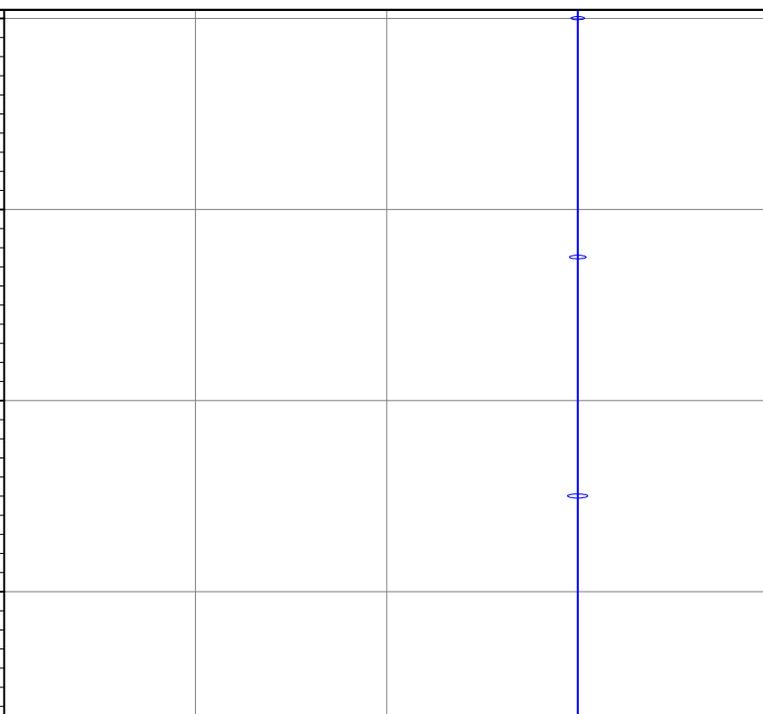
MD	Inc	Azi	TVD	+N/-S
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5000.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00
5324.49	4.06	199.28	5324.22	-10.84
11266.97	4.06	199.28	11251.82	-407.60
11537.38	0.00	0.00	11522.00	-416.63
11887.42	0.00	0.00	11872.04	-416.63
12787.42	90.00	359.50	12445.00	156.31
17200.02	90.00	359.50	12445.00	4568.74

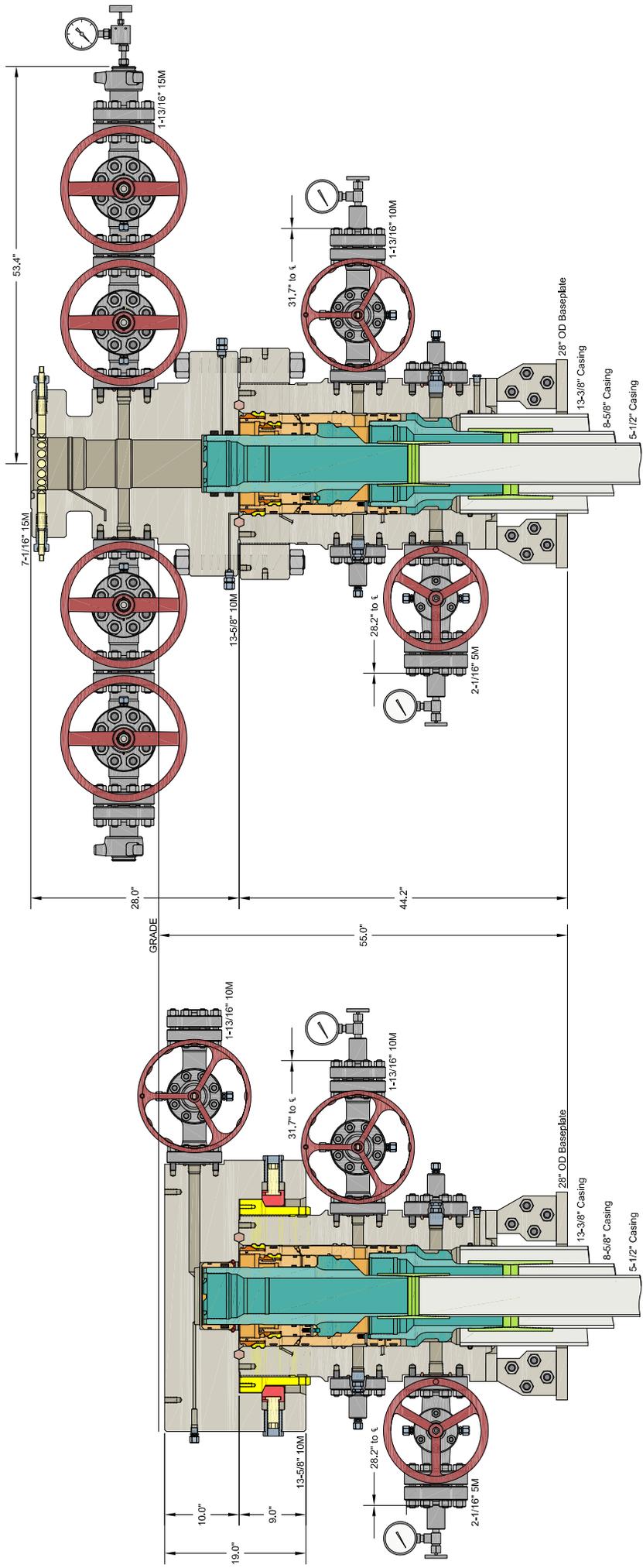
2000

2400

2800

3200





INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS THE PROPERTY OF CACTUS WELLHEAD, LLC. REPRODUCTION, DISCLOSURE, OR USE THEREOF IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY AS PROVIDED BY CONTRACT OR AS EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED BY CACTUS WELLHEAD, LLC.

CACTUS WELLHEAD LLC

DEVON ENERGY CORPORATION

DRAWN	DLE	10MAY18
APPRV		
DRAWING NO.		ODE0002309

13-3/8" x 8-5/8" x 5-1/2" 5M MBU-3T Wellhead System
 With 8-5/8" & 5-1/2" Pin Down Rotating Mandrel Hangers
 And 13-5/8" 10M x 7-1/16" 15M CTH-P-DBLHPS Tubing Head

Devon Energy

APD VARIANCE DATA

OPERATOR NAME: Devon Energy

1. SUMMARY OF Variance:

Devon Energy respectfully requests approval for the following additions to the drilling plan:

1. Potential utilization of a spudder rig to pre-set surface casing.

2. Description of Operations

1. A spudder rig contractor may move in their rig to drill the surface hole section and pre-set surface casing on this well.
 - a. After drilling the surface hole section, the rig will run casing and cement following all of the applicable rules and regulations (OnShore Order 2, all COAs and NMOCD regulations).
 - b. Rig will utilize fresh water based mud to drill surface hole to TD.
2. The wellhead will be installed and tested once the surface casing is cut off and the WOC time has been reached.
3. A blind flange with the same pressure rating as the wellhead will be installed to seal the wellbore. Pressure will be monitored with needle valves installed on two wingvalves.
 - a. A means for intervention will be maintained while the drilling rig is not over the well.
4. The BLM will be contacted and notified 24 hours prior to commencing spudder rig operations.
5. Drilling operation will be performed with the big rig. At that time an approved BOP stack will be nipped up and tested on the wellhead before drilling operations commences on each well.
 - a. The BLM will be contacted / notified 24 hours before the big rig moves back on to the pad with the pre-set surface casing.
6. Devon Energy will have supervision on the rig to ensure compliance with all BLM and NMOCD regulations and to oversee operations.
7. Once the rig is removed, Devon Energy will secure the wellhead area by placing a guard rail around the cellar area.

A multibowl wellhead may be used. The BOP will be tested per Onshore Order #2 after installation on the surface casing which will cover testing requirements for a maximum of 30 days. If any seal subject to test pressure is broken the system must be tested.

Devon proposes using a multi-bowl wellhead assembly. This assembly will only be tested when installed on the surface casing. Minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) required for drilling below the surface casing shoe shall be 5000 (5M) psi.

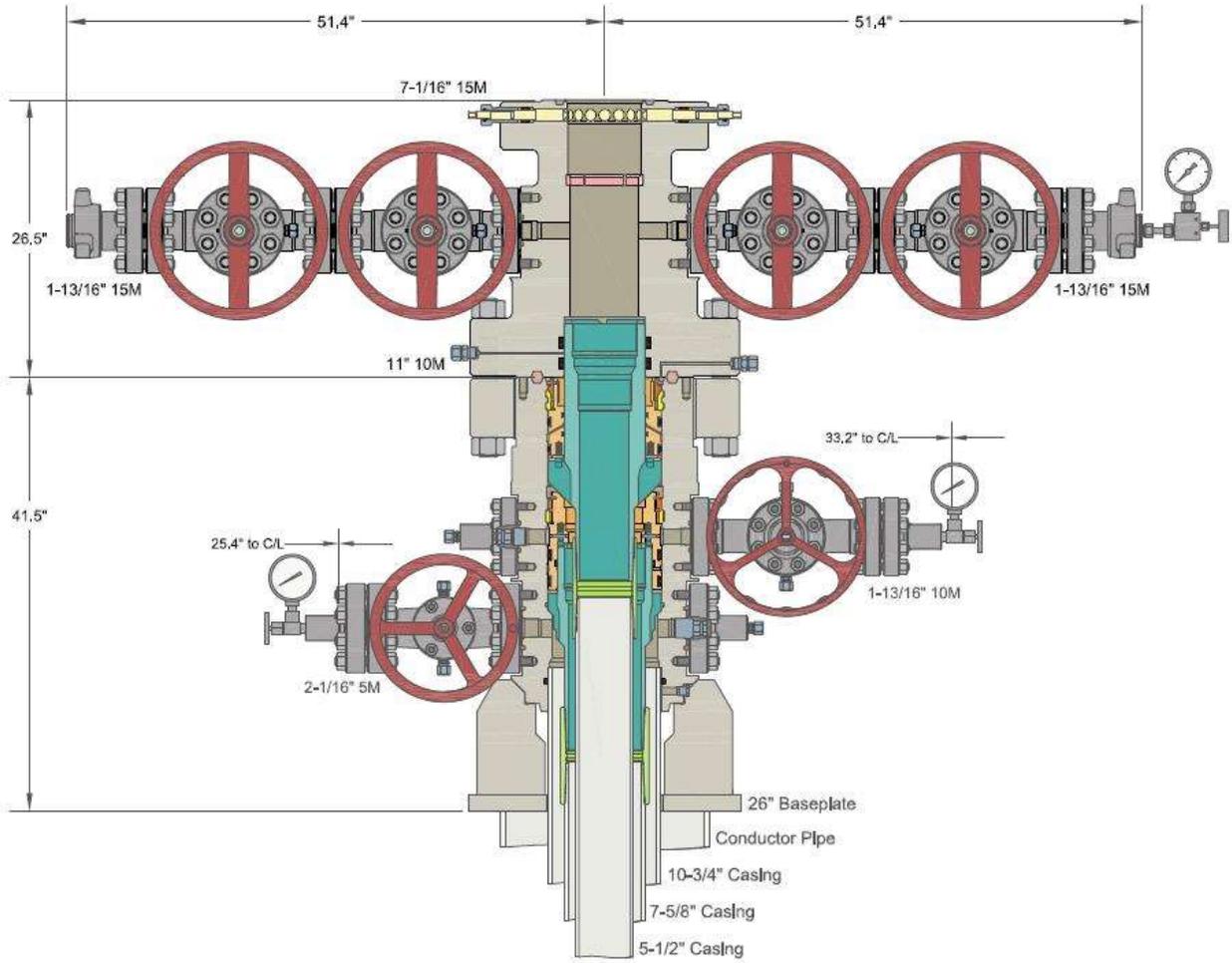
- Wellhead will be installed by wellhead representatives.
- If the welding is performed by a third party, the wellhead representative will monitor the temperature to verify that it does not exceed the maximum temperature of the seal.
- Wellhead representative will install the test plug for the initial BOP test.
- Wellhead company will install a solid steel body pack-off to completely isolate the lower head after cementing intermediate casing. After installation of the pack-off, the pack-off and the lower flange will be tested to 5M, as shown on the attached schematic. Everything above the pack-off will not have been altered whatsoever from the initial nipple up. Therefore the BOP components will not be retested at that time.
- If the cement does not circulate and one inch operations would have been possible with a standard wellhead, the well head will be cut and top out operations will be conducted.
- Devon will pressure test all seals above and below the mandrel (but still above the casing) to full working pressure rating.
- Devon will test the casing to 0.22 psi/ft or 1500 psi, whichever is greater, as per Onshore Order #2.

After running the 13-3/8" surface casing, a 13-5/8" BOP/BOPE system with a minimum rating of 5M will be installed on the wellhead system and will undergo a 250 psi low pressure test followed by a 5,000 psi high pressure test. The 5,000 psi high and 250 psi low test will cover testing requirements a maximum of 30 days, as per Onshore Order #2. If the well is not complete within 30 days of this BOP test, another full BOP test will be conducted, as per Onshore Order #2.

After running the 9-5/8" intermediate casing with a mandrel hanger, the 13-5/8" BOP/BOPE system with a minimum rating of 5M will already be installed on the wellhead.

The pipe rams will be operated and checked each 24 hour period and each time the drill pipe is out of the hole. These tests will be logged in the daily driller's log. A 2" kill line and 3" choke line will be incorporated into the drilling spool below the ram BOP. In addition to the rams and annular preventer, additional BOP accessories include a kelly cock, floor safety valve, choke lines, and choke manifold rated at 5,000 psi WP.

Devon's proposed wellhead manufactures will be FMC Technologies, Cactus Wellhead, or Cameron.



Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

1. Geologic Formations

TVD of target	12,445	Pilot hole depth	N/A
MD at TD:	17,200	Deepest expected fresh water:	

Basin

Formation	Depth (TVD) from KB	Water/Mineral Bearing/ Target Zone?	Hazards*
RUSTLER	891		
TOP SALT	1251		
BASE OF SALT	4961		
BELL CANYON	4961		
CHERRY CANYON	6301		
BRUSHY CANYON	7931		
BONE SPRING	9441		
BONE SPRING 1ST	10381		
BONE SPRING 2ND	10921		
BONE SPRING 3RD	12071		
WOLFCAMP	12491		
STRAWN	15011		

*H2S, water flows, loss of circulation, abnormal pressures, etc.

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

2. Casing Program (3-String Primary Design)

Hole Size	Casing Interval		Csg. Size	Wt (PPF)	Grade	Conn
	From	To				
17.5"	0	900'	13.375"	48	H-40	BTC
12.25"	0	5000'	9.625"	40	J-55	BTC
8.75"	0	TD	5.5"	17	P-110	BTC
BLM Minimum Safety Factor				Collapse: 1.125	Burst: 1.00	Tension: 1.6 Dry 1.8 Wet

- All casing strings will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.h Must have table for contingency casing
- Rustler top will be validated via drilling parameters (i.e. reduction in ROP) and surface casing setting depth revised accordingly if needed.
- Int casing shoe will be selected based on drilling data / gamma, setting depth with be revised accordingly if needed.

Casing Program (3-String Alternate Design)

Hole Size	Casing Interval		Csg. Size	Wt (PPF)	Grade	Conn
	From	To				
17.5"	0	900'	13.375"	48	H-40	BTC
10.625"	0	10,000'	8.625"	32	L80HC	BTC
7.875"	0	TD	5.5"	17	P-110	BTC
BLM Minimum Safety Factor				Collapse: 1.125	Burst: 1.00	Tension: 1.6 Dry 1.8 Wet

- All casing strings will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.h Must have table for contingency casing
- Rustler top will be validated via drilling parameters (i.e. reduction in ROP) and surface casing setting depth revised accordingly if needed.
- Variance is requested for collapse rating on 8-5/8" casing. Operator will keep pipe full while running casing. No losses are expected in subsequent hole section.
- Int casing shoe will be selected based on drilling data / gamma, setting depth with be revised accordingly if needed.
- A variance is requested to wave the centralizer requirement for the 10-5/8" casing and 5-1/2" casing.

Casing Program (3-String Alternate Design)

Hole Size	Casing Interval		Csg. Size	Weight (PPF)	Grade	Conn.
	From	To				
17.5"	0	900'	13.375"	48	H-40	STC
12.25"	0	4,500'	9.625"	40	J-55	BTC
	4,500'	10,000'	9.625"	40	P-110EC	BTC
8.75"	0	TD	5.5"	17	P-110	BTC
BLM Minimum Safety Factor				Collapse: 1.125	Burst: 1.00	Tension: 1.6 Dry 1.8 Wet

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

- All casing strings will be tested in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order #2 III.B.1.h Must have table for contingency casing
- Rustler top will be validated via drilling parameters (i.e. reduction in ROP) and surface casing setting depth revised accordingly if needed.
- Int casing shoe will be selected based on drilling data / gamma, setting depth with be revised accordingly if needed.

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

	Y or N
Is casing new? If used, attach certification as required in Onshore Order #1	Y
Does casing meet API specifications? If no, attach casing specification sheet.	Y
Is premium or uncommon casing planned? If yes attach casing specification sheet.	N
Does the above casing design meet or exceed BLM's minimum standards? If not provide justification (loading assumptions, casing design criteria).	Y
Will the intermediate pipe be kept at a minimum 1/3 fluid filled to avoid approaching the collapse pressure rating of the casing?	Y
Is well located within Capitan Reef?	N
If yes, does production casing cement tie back a minimum of 50' above the Reef?	
Is well within the designated 4 string boundary.	
Is well located in SOPA but not in R-111-P?	N
If yes, are the first 2 strings cemented to surface and 3 rd string cement tied back 500' into previous casing?	
Is well located in R-111-P and SOPA?	N
If yes, are the first three strings cemented to surface?	
Is 2 nd string set 100' to 600' below the base of salt?	
Is well located in high Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there two strings cemented to surface?	
(For 2 string wells) If yes, is there a contingency casing if lost circulation occurs?	
Is well located in critical Cave/Karst?	N
If yes, are there three strings cemented to surface?	

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

Cementing Program (3-String Primary Design)

Casing	# Sks	TOC	Wt. (lb/gal)	H ₂ O (gal/sk)	Yld (ft ³ /sack)	Slurry Description
Surface	690	Surf	14.8	6.33	1.33	Lead: Class C Cement + additives
Int	990	Surf	9	20.6	3.31	Lead: Class C Cement + additives
	153	500' above shoe	14.8	6.42	1.33	Tail: Class C + additives
Prod.	684	9	3.27	13.5	21	Lead: Tuned Light Cement
	1388	14.5	1.2	5.31	25	Tail: (50:50) Clas H Cement: Poz (Fly Ash) + 0.5% bwoc HALAD-344 + 0.4% bwoc CFR-3 + 0.2% BWOC HR-601 + 2% bwoc Bentonite

If a DV tool is ran the depth(s) will be adjusted based on hole conditions and cement volumes will be adjusted proportionally. Slurry weights will be adjusted based on estimated fracture gradient of the formation. DV tool will be set a minimum of 50 feet below previous casing and a minimum of 200 feet above current shoe. If cement is not returned to surface during the primary cement job on the surface casing string, a planned top job will be conducted immediately after completion of the primary job.

Casing String	% Excess
Surface	50%
Intermediate	50%
Production	10%

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

Cementing Program (3-String Alternate Design)

Casing	# Sks	TOC	Wt. (lb/gal)	H ₂ O (gal/sk)	Yld (ft ³ /sack)	Slurry Description
Surface	615	Surf	14.8	6.33	1.33	Lead: Class C Cement + additives
Int	660	Surf	9	20.6	3.31	Lead: Class C Cement + additives
	411	2000' above shoe	14.8	6.42	1.33	Tail: Class H / C + additives
Int Squeeze	As needed	Surf	14.8	6.32	1.33	Squeeze Lead: Class C Cement + additives
	411	2000' above shoe	13.2	5.31	1.6	Tail: Class H / C + additives
Production	1400	200' tieback	13.2	5.31	1.6	Lead: Class H / C + additives

If a DV tool is ran the depth(s) will be adjusted based on hole conditions and cement volumes will be adjusted proportionally. Slurry weights will be adjusted based on estimated fracture gradient of the formation. DV tool will be set a minimum of 50 feet below previous casing and a minimum of 200 feet above current shoe. If cement is not returned to surface during the primary cement job on the surface casing string, a planned top job will be conducted immediately after completion of the primary job.

Casing String	% Excess
Surface	50%
Intermediate	50%
Production	10%

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

Cementing Program (3-String Alternate Design)

Casing	# Sks	TOC	Wt. (lb/gal)	H ₂ O (gal/sk)	Yld (ft ³ /sack)	Slurry Description
Surface	615	Surf	14.8	6.33	1.33	Lead: Class C Cement + additives
Int	985	Surf	9	20.6	3.31	Lead: Class C Cement + additives
	612	2000' above shoe	14.8	6.42	1.33	Tail: Class H / C + additives
Int Squeeze	As needed	Surf	14.8	6.32	1.33	Squeeze Lead: Class C Cement + additives
	612	2000' above shoe	14.8	6.42	1.33	Tail: Class H / C + additives
Production	1400	200' tieback	13.2	5.31	1.6	Lead: Class H / C + additives

If a DV tool is ran the depth(s) will be adjusted based on hole conditions and cement volumes will be adjusted proportionally. Slurry weights will be adjusted based on estimated fracture gradient of the formation. DV tool will be set a minimum of 50 feet below previous casing and a minimum of 200 feet above current shoe. If cement is not returned to surface during the primary cement job on the surface casing string, a planned top job will be conducted immediately after completion of the primary job.

Casing String	% Excess
Surface	50%
Intermediate	50%
Production	10%

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

3. Pressure Control Equipment

BOP installed and tested before drilling which hole?	Size?	Min. Required WP	Type	✓	Tested to:
Int 1	13-5/8"	5M	Annular	X	50% of rated working pressure
			Blind Ram		5M
			Pipe Ram		
			Double Ram		
			Other*		
Production	13-5/8"	10M	Annular (5M)	X	50% of rated working pressure
			Blind Ram		10M
			Pipe Ram		
			Double Ram	X	
			Other*		
			Annular		
			Blind Ram		
			Pipe Ram		
			Double Ram		
			Other*		

Devon Energy, Jayhawk 7 Fed 16H

4. Mud Program

1. Depth		Type	Weight (ppg)	Vis	Water Loss
From	To				
0	900'	FW Gel	8.4-8.6	28-34	N/C
900'	5000'	DBE / Brine	9 – 10	28-34	N/C
5000'	TD	OBM / WBM	8.4 - 10	28-34	N/C

Sufficient mud materials to maintain mud properties and meet minimum lost circulation and weight increase requirements will be kept on location at all times.

What will be used to monitor the loss or gain of fluid?	PVT/Pason/Visual Monitoring
---	-----------------------------

8. Other facets of operation

Is this a walking operation? Potentially

1. If operator elects, drilling rig will batch drill the surface holes and run/cement surface casing; walking the rig to next wells on the pad.
2. The drilling rig will then batch drill the intermediate sections and run/cement intermediate casing; the wellbore will be isolated with a blind flange and pressure gauge installed for monitoring the well before walking to the next well.
3. The drilling rig will then batch drill the production hole sections on the wells with OBM, run/cement production casing, and install TA caps or tubing heads for completions.

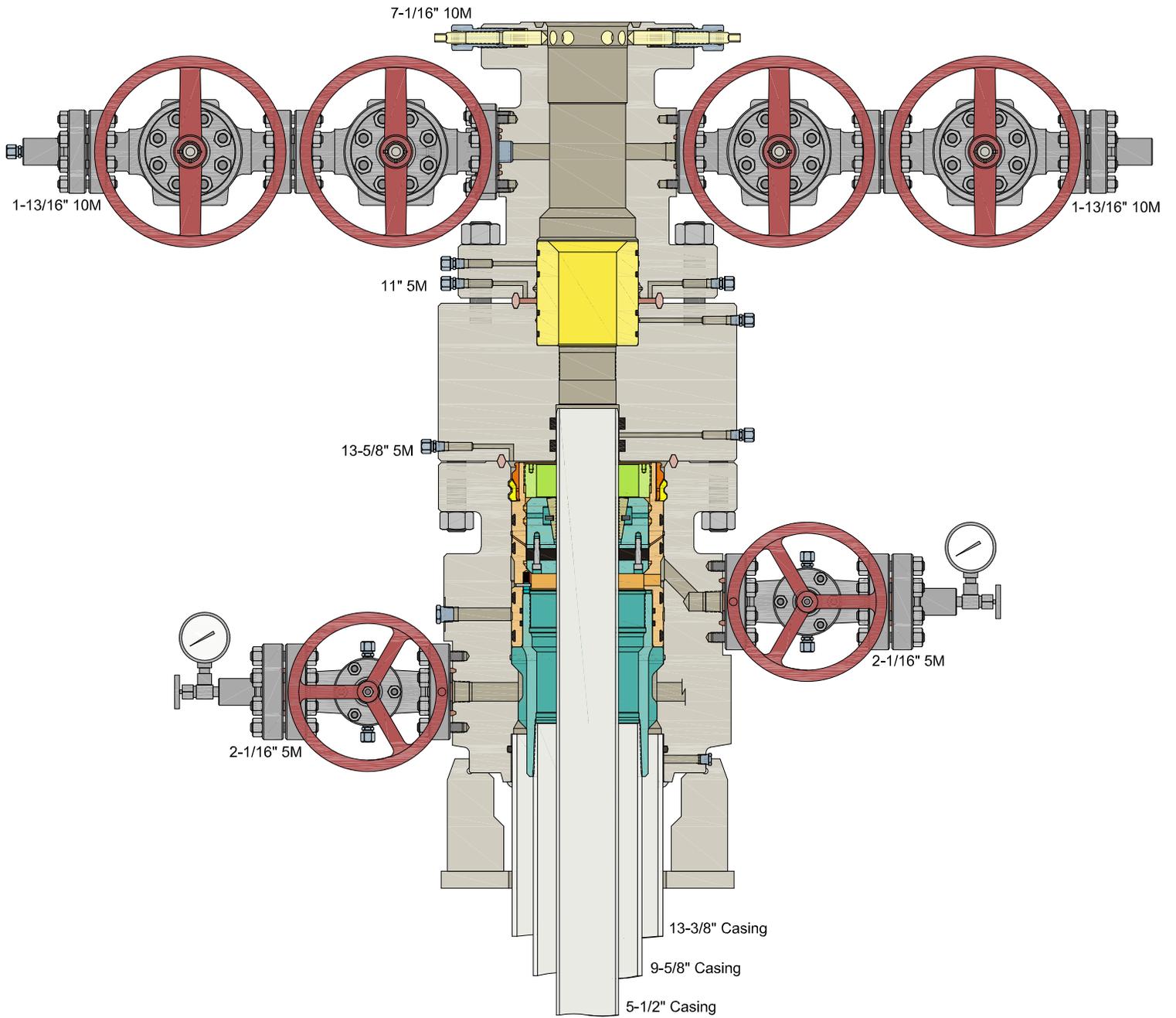
NOTE: During batch operations the drilling rig will be moved from well to well however, it will not be removed from the pad until all wells have production casing run/cemented.

Will be pre-setting casing? Potentially

1. Spudder rig will move in and drill surface hole.
 - a. Rig will utilize fresh water based mud to drill surface hole to TD. Solids control will be handled entirely on a closed loop basis.
2. After drilling the surface hole section, the spudder rig will run casing and cement following all of the applicable rules and regulations (OnShore Order 2, all COAs and NMOCD regulations).
3. The wellhead will be installed and tested once the 10 3/4" surface casing is cut off and the WOC time has been reached.
4. A blind flange with the same pressure rating as the wellhead will be installed to seal the wellbore. Pressure will be monitored with a pressure gauge installed on the wellhead.
5. Spudder rig operations is expected to take 4-5 days per well on a multi well pad.
6. The NMOCD will be contacted and notified 24 hours prior to commencing spudder rig operations.
7. Drilling operations will be performed with the drilling rig. At that time an approved BOP stack will be nipped up and tested on the wellhead before drilling operations commences on each well.
 - a. The NMOCD will be contacted / notified 24 hours before the drilling rig moves back on to the pad with the pre-set surface casing.

Attachments

- Directional Plan
 Other, describe



A multibowl wellhead may be used. The BOP will be tested per Onshore Order #2 after installation on the surface casing which will cover testing requirements for a maximum of 30 days. If any seal subject to test pressure is broken the system must be tested.

Devon proposes using a multi-bowl wellhead assembly. Minimum working pressure of the blowout preventer (BOP) and related equipment (BOPE) required for drilling below the surface casing shoe shall be 5000 (5M) psi.

- Wellhead will be installed by wellhead representatives.
- If the welding is performed by a third party, the wellhead representative will monitor the temperature to verify that it does not exceed the maximum temperature of the seal.
- Wellhead representative will install the test plug for the initial BOP test.
- Wellhead company will install a solid steel body pack-off to completely isolate the lower head after cementing intermediate casing. After installation of the pack-off, the pack-off and the lower flange will be tested to 5M, as shown on the attached schematic. Everything above the pack-off will not have been altered whatsoever from the initial nipple up. Therefore the BOP components will not be retested at that time.
- If the cement does not circulate and one inch operations would have been possible with a standard wellhead, the well head will be cut and top out operations will be conducted.
- Devon will pressure test all seals above and below the mandrel (but still above the casing) to full working pressure rating.
- Devon will test the casing to 0.22 psi/ft or 1500 psi, whichever is greater, as per Onshore Order #2.

After running the 13-3/8" surface casing, a 13-5/8" BOP/BOPE system with a minimum rating of 5M will be installed on the wellhead system and will undergo a 250 psi low pressure test followed by a 5,000 psi high pressure test. The 5,000 psi high and 250 psi low test will cover testing requirements a maximum of 30 days, as per Onshore Order #2. If the well is not complete within 30 days of this BOP test, another full BOP test will be conducted, as per Onshore Order #2.

After running the 9-5/8" intermediate casing with a mandrel hanger, the 13-5/8" BOP/BOPE system with a minimum rating of 10M will be installed on the wellhead.

The pipe rams will be operated and checked each 24 hour period and each time the drill pipe is out of the hole. These tests will be logged in the daily driller's log. A 2" kill line and 3" choke line will be incorporated into the drilling spool below the ram BOP. In addition to the rams and annular preventer, additional BOP accessories include a kelly cock, floor safety valve, choke lines, and choke manifold rated at 10,000 psi WP.

Devon's proposed wellhead manufacturers will be FMC Technologies, Cactus Wellhead, or Cameron.