



August 14, 2023

Vertex Project #: 23E-03673

Spill Closure Report: Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H
Section 16, Township 26 South, Range 30 East
API: 30-015-44480
County: Eddy
Incident Report: nAPP2317049912

Prepared For: WPX Energy Permian, LLC
5315 Buena Vista Drive
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division – District 2 – Artesia

811 South 1st Street
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

WPX Energy Permian, LLC (WPX) retained Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) to conduct a Spill Assessment for a release of produced water due to a water tank overflow at Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H API 30-015-44480, Incident nAPP2317049912 (hereafter referred to as “Tucker Draw”). WPX provided spill notification to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) District 2, via submission of initial C-141 Release Notification (Attachment 1). This letter provides a description of the Spill Assessment and includes a request for Incident Closure. The spill area is located at N 32.0491921, W -103.8787382.

Background

The site is located approximately 16.5 miles southeast of Malaga, New Mexico (Google Inc., 2023). The legal location for the site is Section 16, Township 26 South and Range 30 East in Eddy County, New Mexico. The spill area is located on State property. This location is within the Permian Basin in southeast New Mexico and has been historically used for oil and gas exploration and production.

The Geological Map of New Mexico (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 2023) indicates the site’s surface geology is comprised primarily of Qep – Eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene) and is characterized as eolian sands and piedmont-slope deposits. The Natural Resources Conservation Service *Web Soil Survey* characterizes the predominant soil texture on the site is Upton-Simona complex. It tends to be well drained with high runoff and very low available moisture levels in the soil profile (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2023).

The surrounding landscape is associated with ridges and fans at elevations of 2,000 to 5,700 feet above sea level. The climate is semi-arid, with annual precipitation ranging between 6 to 14 inches. Historically, the plant community has grassland aspect, dominated by grasses with shrubs. Black grama is dominant with a mixture of creosotebush, honey mesquite, broom snakeweed, and sand sage. Overgrazing and extended drought can reduce grass cover (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2023).

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There is no surface water located at Tucker Draw. The nearest significant watercourse, as defined in Subsection P of 19.15.17.7 *New Mexico Administrative Code* (NMAC; New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, 2018), is the Pecos River located approximately 3.6 miles southwest of the site (Google Inc., 2023). There are no continuous flowing watercourses or significant watercourses, lakebeds, sinkholes, playa lakes, or other critical water or community features as outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC.

Incident Description

The spill occurred on June 19, 2023, due to a pinhole leak developing on the ball valve attached to the produced water tank allowing fluid to release into the secondary containment. The spill was reported on June 19, 2023, and involved the release of approximately 26 barrels (bbl.) of produced water into the lined containment. Approximately 26 bbl. of free fluid was removed during initial spill clean-up. The NMOCD C-141 Report: nAPP2317049912 is included in Attachment 1. The daily field report (DFR) and site photographs are included in Attachment 2.

Closure Criteria Determination

The depth to groundwater was determined using information from the United States Geological Survey National Water Information Mapping System and Office of the State Engineer's Water Rights Database. A 0.5-mile search radius was used to determine groundwater depth. The closest recorded depth to groundwater was determined to be greater than 100 feet below ground surface (bgs) and located on a nearby wellsite located 440 feet northwest of Tucker Draw (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, New Mexico Water Rights Reporting System, 2023). Atkins Engineering completed the drilling of a borehole for depth to groundwater determination. Depth to groundwater was determined to be greater than 55 feet bgs. The borehole is registered with the NMOSE database. Documentation used in Closure Criteria Determination research is included in Attachment 3.

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Closure Criteria Worksheet			
Site Name: Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H			
Spill Coordinates:		X: 32.0491921	Y: -103.8787382
Site Specific Conditions		Value	Unit
1	Depth to Groundwater	>55	feet
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	1,520	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	3,145	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	23,284	feet
5	i) Within 500 feet of a spring or a private, domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes, or	3,549	feet
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	3,549	feet
6	Within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water field covered under a municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 3-27-3 NMSA 1978 as amended, unless the municipality specifically approves	No	(Y/N)
7	Within 300 feet of a wetland	11,862	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	(Y/N)
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Medium	Critical High Medium Low
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	500	year
11	Soil Type	Upton-Simona	
12	Ecological Classification	Shallow sands	
13	Geology	Qep	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	51-100'	<50' 51-100' >100'

Using site characterization information, a closure criteria determination worksheet was completed to determine if the release would be subject to any of the special case scenarios outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC, if the release had escaped secondary containment.

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Based on data included in the closure criteria determination worksheet, the release at Tucker Draw was not subject to the requirements of Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC and the closure criteria for the site were determined to be associated with the following constituent concentration limits based on depth to groundwater. The closure criteria determined for the site are associated with the following constituent concentration limits as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Closure Criteria for Soils Impacted by a Release		
Minimum depth below any point within the horizontal boundary of the release to groundwater less than 10,000 mg/l TDS	Constituent	Limit
51 feet - 100 feet	Chloride	10,000 mg/kg
	TPH (GRO+DRO+MRO)	2,500 mg/kg
	GRO+DRO	1,000 mg/kg
	BTEX	50 mg/kg
	Benzene	10 mg/kg

TDS - Total dissolved solids

TPH - Total petroleum hydrocarbons = gasoline range organics (GRO) + diesel range organics (DRO) + motor oil range organics (MRO)

BTEX - Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes

Remedial Actions Taken

An initial site inspection of the spill area was completed on August 2, 2023, which identified the area of the spill specified in the initial C-141 Report. The DFR associated with the site inspection is included in Attachment 2.

Notification that a liner inspection was scheduled to be completed was provided to the NMOCD on July 26, 2023 (Attachment 4). Visual observation of the liner was completed on all sides and the base of the containment, around equipment, and of all seams in the liner during the initial inspection of the site. As evidenced in the DFR (Attachment 2), liner integrity was confirmed.

Closure Request

Vertex recommends no remediation action to address the release at Tucker Draw. The secondary containment liner appeared to be intact and had the ability to contain the release, as shown in the inspection photographs included with the DFR (Attachment 2). There are no anticipated risks to human, ecological or hydrological receptors associated with the release site.

Vertex requests that incident nAPP2317049912 be closed as all closure requirements set forth in Subsection E of 19.15.29.12 NMAC have been met. WPX certifies that all information in this report and the attachments is correct, and that they have complied with all applicable closure requirements and conditions specified in Division rules and directives to meet NMOCD requirements to obtain closure on the open release at Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H.

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Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at 575.361.9880 or mpeppin@vertex.ca.



Monica Peppin, A.S.
PROJECT MANAGER, REPORTING

August 14, 2023

Date

Attachments

- Attachment 1. NMOCD C-141 Report
- Attachment 2. Daily Field Report with Photographs
- Attachment 3. Closure Criteria Research Determination Documentation
- Attachment 4. Required 48-hr Notification of Liner Inspection to Regulatory Agencies

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References

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New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division. (2023). *Coal Mine Resources in New Mexico*. Retrieved from <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/gismapminedata.html>

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, New Mexico Water Rights Reporting System. (2023). *Point of Diversion Location Report*. Retrieved from <http://nmwrrs.ose.state.nm.us/nmwrrs/wellSurfaceDiversion.html>

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division. (2018). *New Mexico Administrative Code – Natural Resources and Wildlife Oil and Gas Releases*. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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United States Department of Homeland Security, FEMA Flood Map Service Center. (2023).

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. (2023). *National Wetland Inventory Surface Waters and Wetland*. Retrieved from <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>

United States Geological Survey. (2023). *National Water Information System: Mapper*. Retrieved from Water Resources of the United States—National Water Information System (NWIS) Mapper ([usgs.gov](https://www.usgs.gov)).

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Limitations

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of WPX Energy Permian, LLC. This document may not be used by any other person or entity, with the exception of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division and the Bureau of Land Management, without the express written consent of Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) and WPX Energy Permian, LLC. Any use of this report by a third party, or any reliance on decisions made based on it, or damages suffered as a result of the use of this report are the sole responsibility of the user.

The information and conclusions contained in this report are based upon work undertaken by trained professional and technical staff in accordance with generally accepted scientific practices current at the time the work was performed. The conclusions and recommendations presented represent the best judgement of Vertex based on the data collected during the assessment. Due to the nature of the assessment and the data available, Vertex cannot warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities. Conclusions and recommendations presented in this report should not be considered legal advice.

ATTACHMENT 1

District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
District II
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210
District III
1000 Rio Brazos Road, Aztec, NM 87410
District IV
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505

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

Form C-141
Revised August 24, 2018
Submit to appropriate OCD District office

Incident ID	nAPP2317049912
District RP	
Facility ID	
Application ID	

Responsible Party

Responsible Party WPX Energy Permian, LLC	OGRID 246289
Contact Name Jim Raley	Contact Telephone 575-689-7597
Contact email Jim.Raley@dmn.com	Incident # (assigned by OCD) nAPP2317049912
Contact mailing address 5315 Buena Vista Drive, Carlsbad, NM 88220	

Location of Release Source

Latitude 32.0491921 Longitude -103.8787382
(NAD 83 in decimal degrees to 5 decimal places)

Site Name: TUCKER DRAW 9 4 FEDERAL COM #007H	Site Type Oil Well
Date Release Discovered: 6/19/2023	API# (if applicable) 30-015-44480

Unit Letter	Section	Township	Range	County
A	16	26S	30E	Eddy

Surface Owner: ☒ State ☐ Federal ☐ Tribal ☐ Private (Name: _____)

Nature and Volume of Release

Material(s) Released (Select all that apply and attach calculations or specific justification for the volumes provided below)

<input type="checkbox"/> Crude Oil	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Produced Water	Volume Released (bbls) 26	Volume Recovered (bbls) 26
	Is the concentration of dissolved chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Condensate	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Gas	Volume Released (Mcf)	Volume Recovered (Mcf)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)	Volume/Weight Released (provide units)	Volume/Weight Recovered (provide units)

Cause of Release: Firetube developed pinhole leak. This allowed the release of approx. 26 bbls produced water to lined secondary containment. Fluids fully recovered.


Volume Release Estimate = Recovered Volume.

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Was this a major release as defined by 19.15.29.7(A) NMAC? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If YES, for what reason(s) does the responsible party consider this a major release? Volume exceeded 25 bbls.
If YES, was immediate notice given to the OCD? By whom? To whom? When and by what means (phone, email, etc)? NOR Submitted 6/19/2023 via portal.	

Initial Response

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The source of the release has been stopped.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately.	
If all the actions described above have <u>not</u> been undertaken, explain why:	
Per 19.15.29.8 B. (4) NMAC the responsible party may commence remediation immediately after discovery of a release. If remediation has begun, please attach a narrative of actions to date. If remedial efforts have been successfully completed or if the release occurred within a lined containment area (see 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a) NMAC), please attach all information needed for closure evaluation.	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
Printed Name: <u>Jim Raley</u>	Title: <u>Environmental Professional</u>
Signature: <u></u>	Date: <u>6/19/2023</u>
email: <u>jim.raley@dvn.com</u>	Telephone: <u>575-689-7597</u>
<u>OCD Only</u>	
Received by: _____	Date: _____

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Site Assessment/Characterization

This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.

What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release?	<u>>55</u> (ft bgs)
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of an occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 500 horizontal feet of a spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 1000 feet of any other fresh water well or spring?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water well field?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of a wetland?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release overlying a subsurface mine?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release overlying an unstable area such as karst geology?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are the lateral extents of the release within a 100-year floodplain?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Attach a comprehensive report (electronic submittals in .pdf format are preferred) demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined. Refer to 19.15.29.11 NMAC for specifics.

Characterization Report Checklist: *Each of the following items must be included in the report.*

- ☐ N/A Scaled site map showing impacted area, surface features, subsurface features, delineation points, and monitoring wells.
- ☒ Field data
- ☐ N/A Data table of soil contaminant concentration data
- ☒ Depth to water determination
- ☒ Determination of water sources and significant watercourses within ½-mile of the lateral extents of the release
- ☐ N/A Boring or excavation logs
- ☒ Photographs including date and GIS information
- ☒ Topographic/Aerial maps
- ☐ N/A Laboratory data including chain of custody

If the site characterization report does not include completed efforts at remediation of the release, the report must include a proposed remediation plan. That plan must include the estimated volume of material to be remediated, the proposed remediation technique, proposed sampling plan and methods, anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation. The closure criteria for a release are contained in Table 1 of 19.15.29.12 NMAC, however, use of the table is modified by site- and release-specific parameters.

State of New Mexico
Oil Conservation Division

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

Printed Name: Jim Raley Title: Environmental Professional

Signature:  Date: 8/14/2023

email: jim.raley@dvn.com Telephone: 575-689-7597

OCD Only

Received by: Shelly Wells Date: 8/15/2023

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Remediation Plan

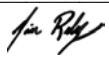
Remediation Plan Checklist: *Each of the following items must be included in the plan.*

- ☐ Detailed description of proposed remediation technique
- ☐ Scaled sitemap with GPS coordinates showing delineation points
- ☐ Estimated volume of material to be remediated
- ☐ Closure criteria is to Table 1 specifications subject to 19.15.29.12(C)(4) NMAC
- ☐ Proposed schedule for remediation (note if remediation plan timeline is more than 90 days OCD approval is required)

Deferral Requests Only: *Each of the following items must be confirmed as part of any request for deferral of remediation.*

- ☐ Contamination must be in areas immediately under or around production equipment where remediation could cause a major facility deconstruction.
- ☐ Extents of contamination must be fully delineated.
- ☐ Contamination does not cause an imminent risk to human health, the environment, or groundwater.

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

Printed Name: Jim Raley Title: Environmental Professional
Signature:  Date: 8/14/2023
email: jim.raley@dvn.com Telephone: 575-689-7597

OCD Only

Received by: _____ Date: _____

☐ Approved ☐ Approved with Attached Conditions of Approval ☐ Denied ☐ Deferral Approved

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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Facility ID	
Application ID	


Closure

The responsible party must attach information demonstrating they have complied with all applicable closure requirements and any conditions or directives of the OCD. This demonstration should be in the form of a comprehensive report (electronic submittals in .pdf format are preferred) including a scaled site map, sampling diagrams, relevant field notes, photographs of any excavation prior to backfilling, laboratory data including chain of custody documents of final sampling, and a narrative of the remedial activities. Refer to 19.15.29.12 NMAC.

Closure Report Attachment Checklist: *Each of the following items must be included in the closure report.*

- ☒ A scaled site and sampling diagram as described in 19.15.29.11 NMAC
- ☒ Photographs of the remediated site prior to backfill or photos of the liner integrity if applicable (Note: appropriate OCD District office must be notified 2 days prior to liner inspection)
- ☒ Laboratory analyses of final sampling (Note: appropriate ODC District office must be notified 2 days prior to final sampling)
- ☒ Description of remediation activities

I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations. The responsible party acknowledges they must substantially restore, reclaim, and re-vegetate the impacted surface area to the conditions that existed prior to the release or their final land use in accordance with 19.15.29.13 NMAC including notification to the OCD when reclamation and re-vegetation are complete.

Printed Name: Jim Raley Title: Environmental Professional
Signature:  Date: 8/14/2023
email: jim.raley@dvn.com Telephone: 575-689-7597

OCD Only

Received by: Shelly Wells Date: 8/15/2023

Closure approval by the OCD does not relieve the responsible party of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that poses a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health, or the environment nor does not relieve the responsible party of compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.

Closure Approved by: Shelly Wells Date: 9/13/2023
Printed Name: Shelly Wells Title: Environmental Specialist-Advanced

ATTACHMENT 2



Daily Site Visit Report

Client:	Devon Energy Corporation	Inspection Date:	8/2/2023
Site Location Name:	Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H	Report Run Date:	8/2/2023 6:53 PM
Client Contact Name:	Dale Woodall	API #:	30-015-44480
Client Contact Phone #:	405-318-4697		
Unique Project ID		Project Owner:	
Project Reference #		Project Manager:	

Summary of Times

Arrived at Site	8/2/2023 10:40 AM
Departed Site	8/2/2023 10:58 AM

Daily Site Visit Report



Site Sketch

Site Sketch

Daily Site Visit Report



Field Notes

10:41 Arrived on site, reviewed tasks.

10:56 Completed photos and inspection. No problems found.

Next Steps & Recommendations

1

Daily Site Visit Report



Site Photos

Viewing Direction: West



Facing west from the East end of containment

Viewing Direction: West



Looking west from the midpoint along the south wall

Viewing Direction: East



Looking East from the midpoint of the south wall

Viewing Direction: North



Looking north from the southeast corner of containment



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: West



Looking west from the southeast corner of containment

Viewing Direction: West



Looking west between the southernmost and middle row of tanks

Viewing Direction: West



Looking west between the middle and northernmost row of tanks

Viewing Direction: South



Looking south from the northeast corner



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: West



Looking west from the northeast corner

Viewing Direction: East



Facing East from the midpoint along the north edge of containment

Viewing Direction: West



Facing west from the midpoint along the north edge of containment

Viewing Direction: East



Facing East from the northwest corner of containment



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: South



Facing south from the northwest corner of containment

Viewing Direction: East



Looking East between the north and middle rows of tanks

Viewing Direction: East



Facing East between the middle and southernmost row of tanks

Viewing Direction: East

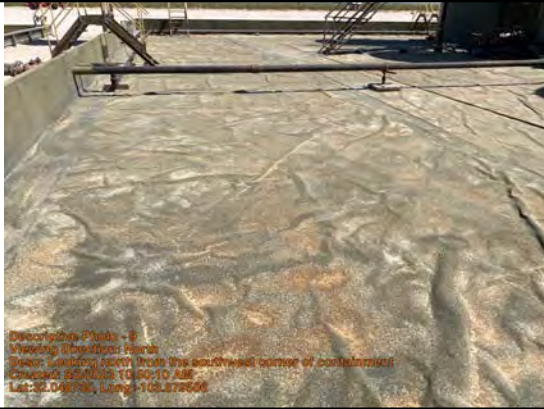


Facing East from the southwest corner of containment



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: North



Description Photo - 8
Viewing Direction: North
Date: Looking north from the southwest corner of containment
Camera: 8/2/2023 10:50:10 AM
Lat: 32.048796, Long: -103.172666

Looking north from the southwest corner of containment

Daily Site Visit Report



Daily Site Visit Signature

Inspector: Angela Mohle1

Signature:





Signature

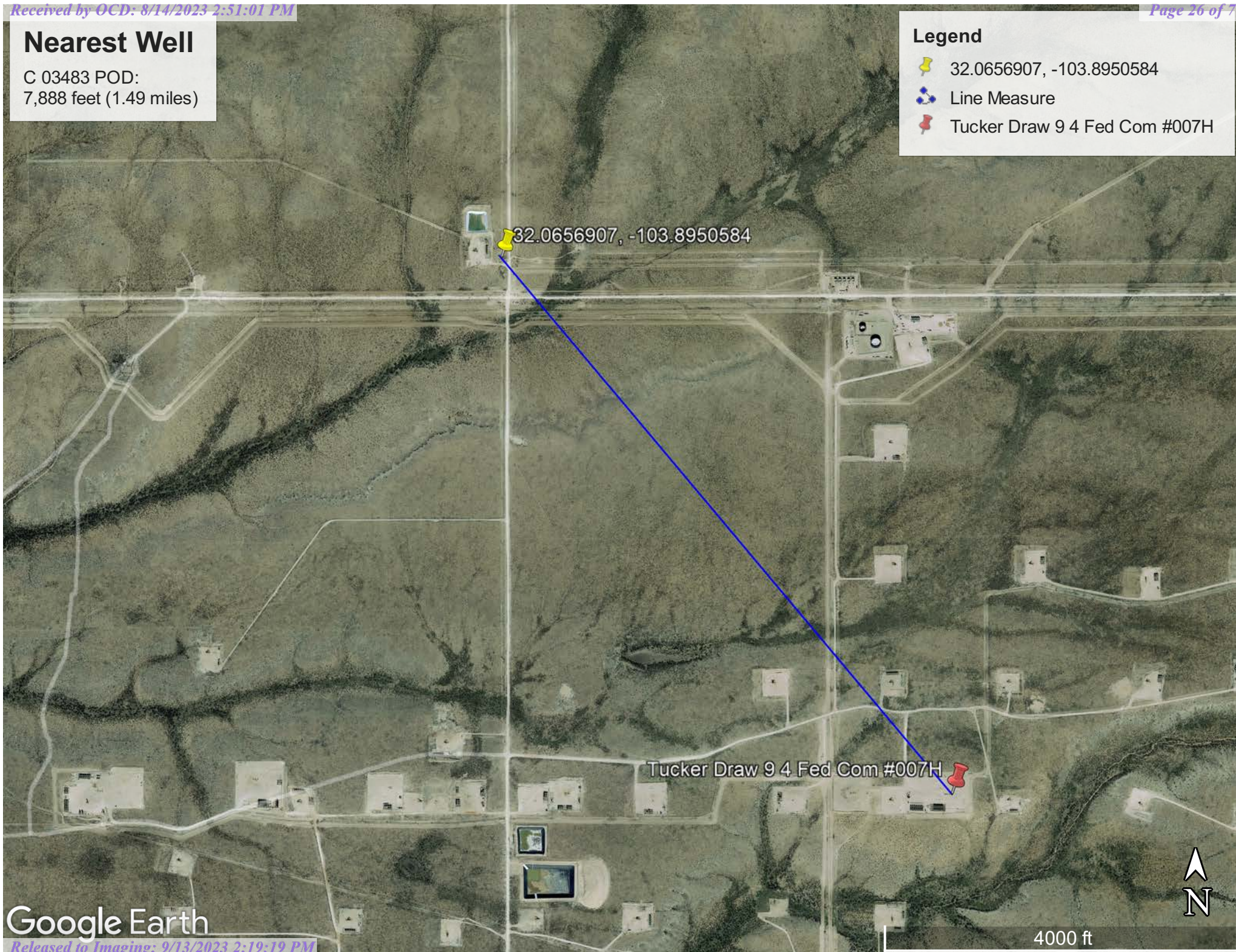
ATTACHMENT 3

Nearest Well

C 03483 POD:
7,888 feet (1.49 miles)

Legend

-  32.0656907, -103.8950584
-  Line Measure
-  Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H





New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Point of Diversion Summary

(quarters are 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE)

(quarters are smallest to largest)

(NAD83 UTM in meters)

Well Tag	POD Number	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y
C	03483	4	4	4	05	26S	30E	604296	3548251

x

Driller License:	1509	Driller Company:	BMS DRILLING COMPANY	
Driller Name:	BEAUREGARD, RICHARD			
Drill Start Date:	06/03/2011	Drill Finish Date:	06/08/2011	Plug Date:
Log File Date:	07/14/2011	PCW Rev Date:		Source: Shallow
Pump Type:	SUBMER	Pipe Discharge Size:		Estimated Yield: 35 GPM
Casing Size:	8.00	Depth Well:	700 feet	Depth Water: 200 feet

x

Water Bearing Stratifications:	Top	Bottom	Description
	200	255	Sandstone/Gravel/Conglomerate
	285	320	Sandstone/Gravel/Conglomerate
	320	360	Sandstone/Gravel/Conglomerate
	510	650	Shale/Mudstone/Siltstone

x

Casing Perforations:	Top	Bottom
	180	260
	280	360
	500	680

x

Meter Number:	14452	Meter Make:	MASTERMETER
Meter Serial Number:	32530329	Meter Multiplier:	100.0000
Number of Dials:	6	Meter Type:	Diversion
Unit of Measure:	Gallons	Return Flow Percent:	
Usage Multiplier:		Reading Frequency:	

x

Meter Readings (in Acre-Feet)

Read Date	Year	Mtr Reading	Flag	Rdr	Comment	Mtr Amount Online
07/11/2011	2011	10	A	bd	WELL TO BE SET UP FOR COM SALE	0
04/01/2014	2014	188668	A	RPT		0
04/02/2014	2014	44195	A	RPT		0
07/01/2014	2014	62284	A	RPT		5.551
10/01/2014	2014	91448	A	RPT		8.950
12/31/2014	2014	126199	A	RPT		10.665
02/01/2015	2015	138888	A	RPT		3.894
03/02/2015	2015	150578	A	RPT		3.588
04/01/2015	2015	157715	A	RPT		2.190
04/30/2015	2015	170037	A	RPT		3.781
05/31/2015	2015	182144	A	RPT		3.716
07/01/2015	2015	188338	A	RPT		1.901
08/31/2015	2015	209416	A	RPT		6.469
01/01/2016	2015	244328	A	mb		10.714

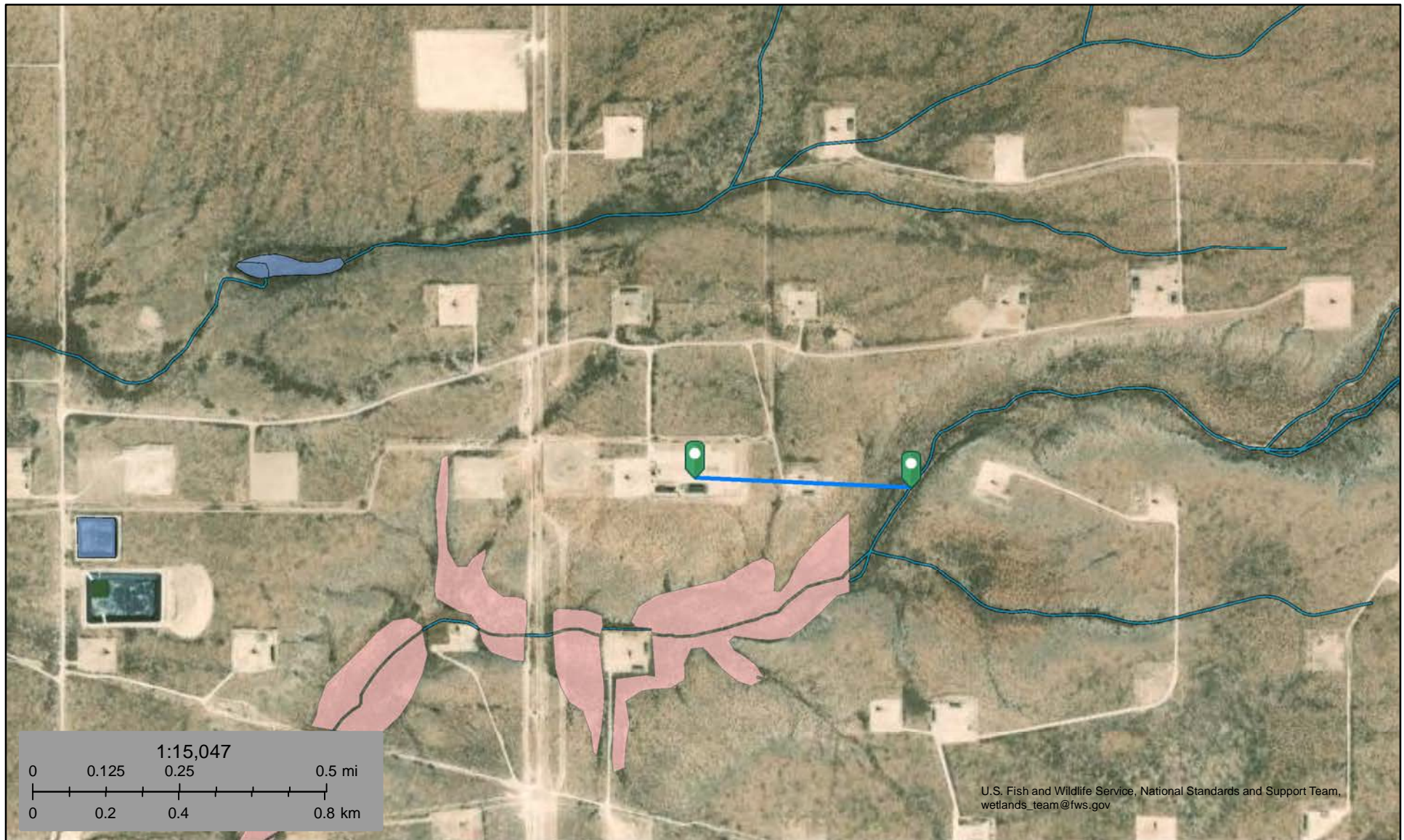
02/01/2016	2016	245605	A	mb	0.392
03/02/2016	2016	246331	A	mb	0.223
04/01/2016	2016	246331	A	mb	0
05/01/2016	2016	248057	A	mb	0.530
06/01/2016	2016	262631	A	mb	4.473
07/01/2016	2016	271192	A	mb	2.627
08/01/2016	2016	273040	A	mb	0.567
09/01/2016	2016	283123	A	mb	3.094
10/01/2016	2016	290786	A	mb	2.352

**YTD Meter Amounts:			Year	Amount
			2011	0
			2014	25.166
			2015	36.253
			2016	14.258

The data is furnished by the NMOSE/ISC and is accepted by the recipient with the expressed understanding that the OSE/ISC make no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the data.



Watercourse - Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H
1,520 feet away (0.29 miles)



July 7, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

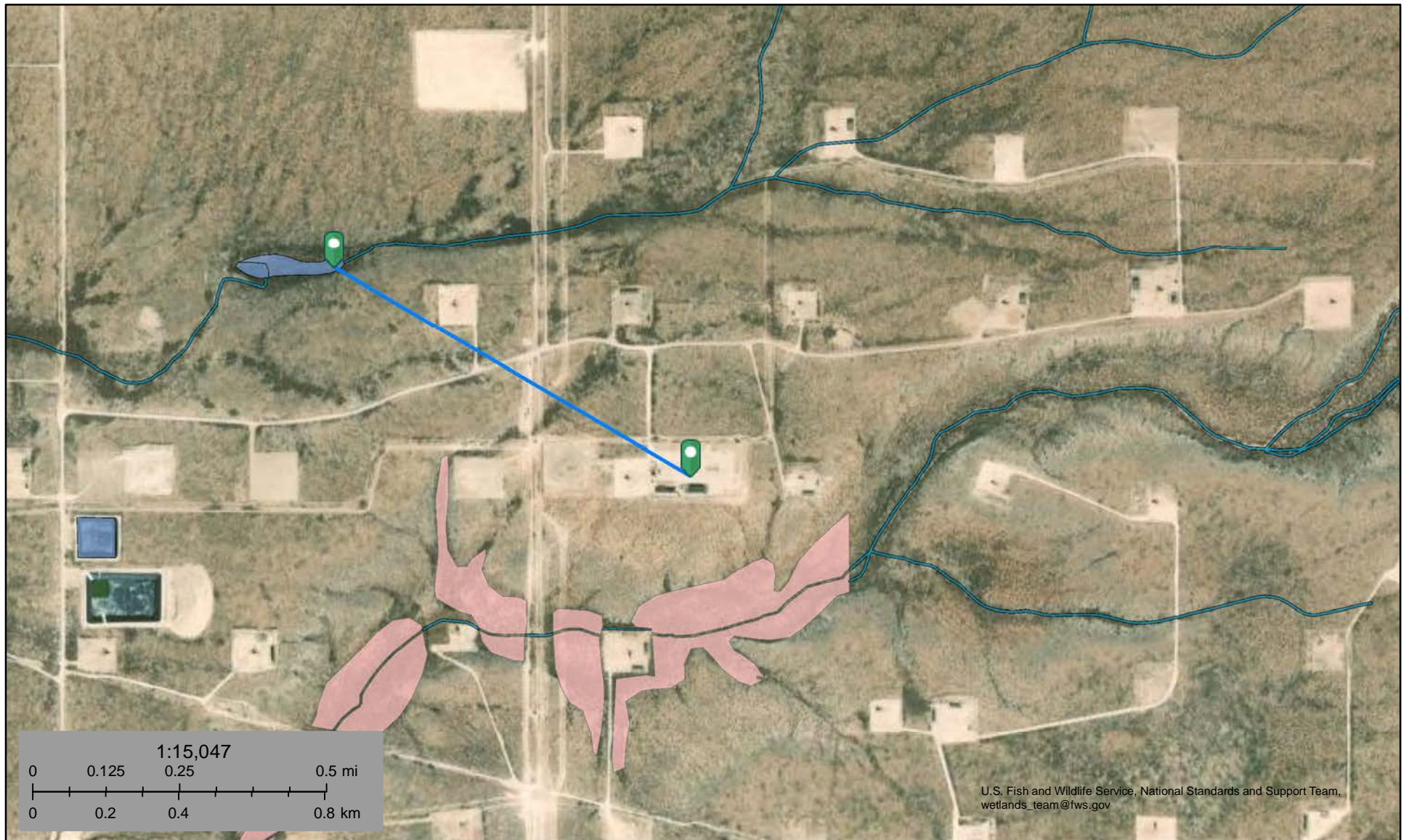
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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



Lakebed - Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H
3,145 feet away (0.61 miles)



July 7, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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



- Lake
- Other
- Riverine


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

Nearest Residence

4.41 miles away (23,284 feet)

Legend


-  Line Measure
-  Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H

 Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H

Google Earth



2 mi



New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Water Right Summary

WR File Number:

C 00001

Subbasin:

CUB

Cross Reference:

-

Primary Purpose:

IRR

IRRIGATION

Primary Status:

DEN

DENIED

Total Acres:

Subfile:

-

Header:

-

Total Diversion:

0

Cause/Case:

-

Owner:


W H SWEARINGEN

Documents on File

Trn #	Doc	File/Act	Status		Transaction Desc.	From/ To	Acres	Diversion	Consumptive
			1	2					
447842	APPRO	1947-12-29	DEN	DEN	C 00001	T	0	0	

Current Points of Diversion

(NAD83 UTM in meters)

POD Number	Well Tag	Source	Q	64Q16Q4Sec	Tw	Rng	X	Y	Other Location Desc
C 00001		Shallow		2	4	04 23S 28E	586037	3577693*	 N1/2

An () after northing value indicates UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

Place of Use



Q	Q	256	64	Q16Q4Sec	Tw	Rng	Acres	Diversion	CU	Use	Priority	Status	Other Location Desc
				4	04	23S 28E	0	0		IRR		DEN	

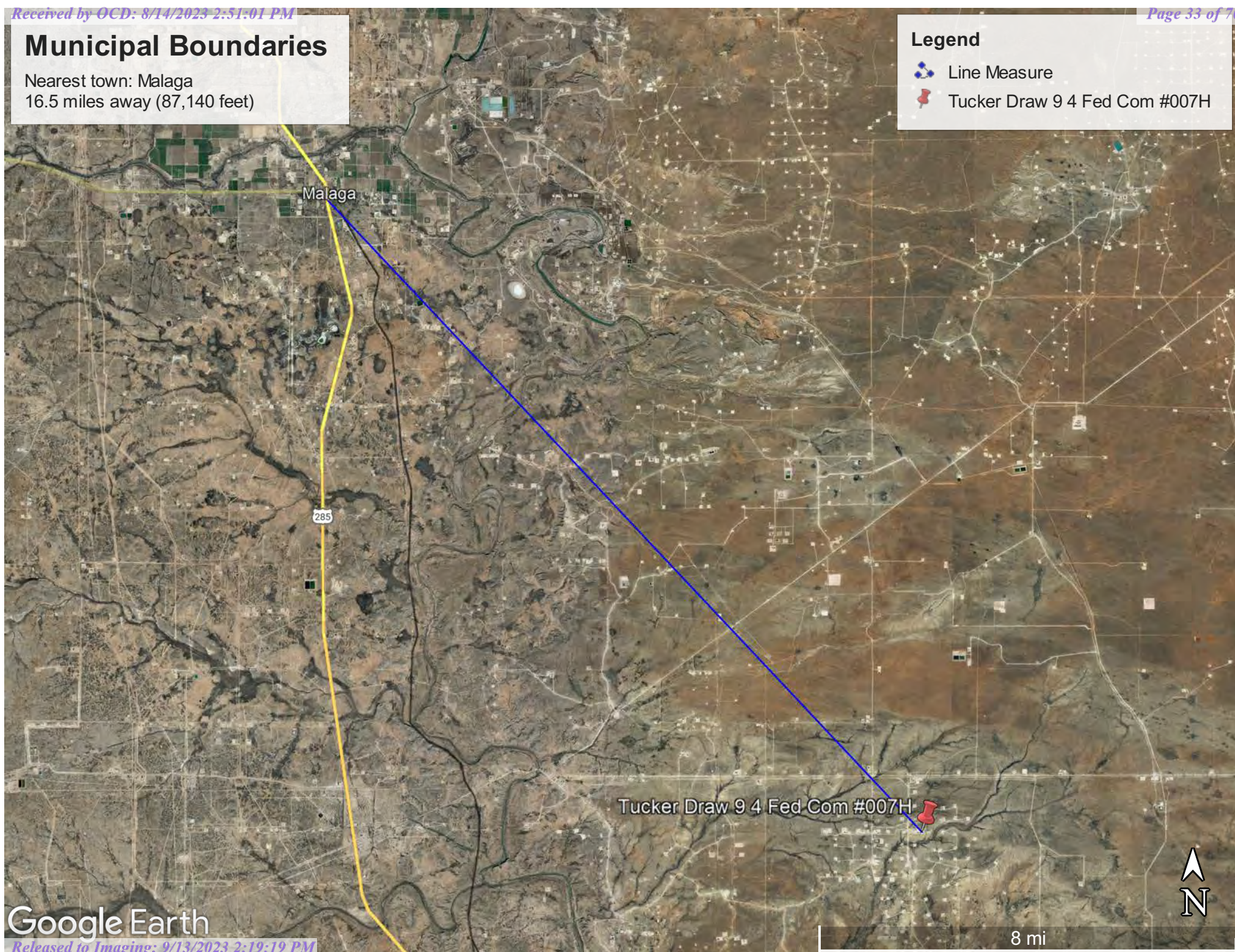
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Municipal Boundaries

Nearest town: Malaga
16.5 miles away (87,140 feet)

Legend

-  Line Measure
-  Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H

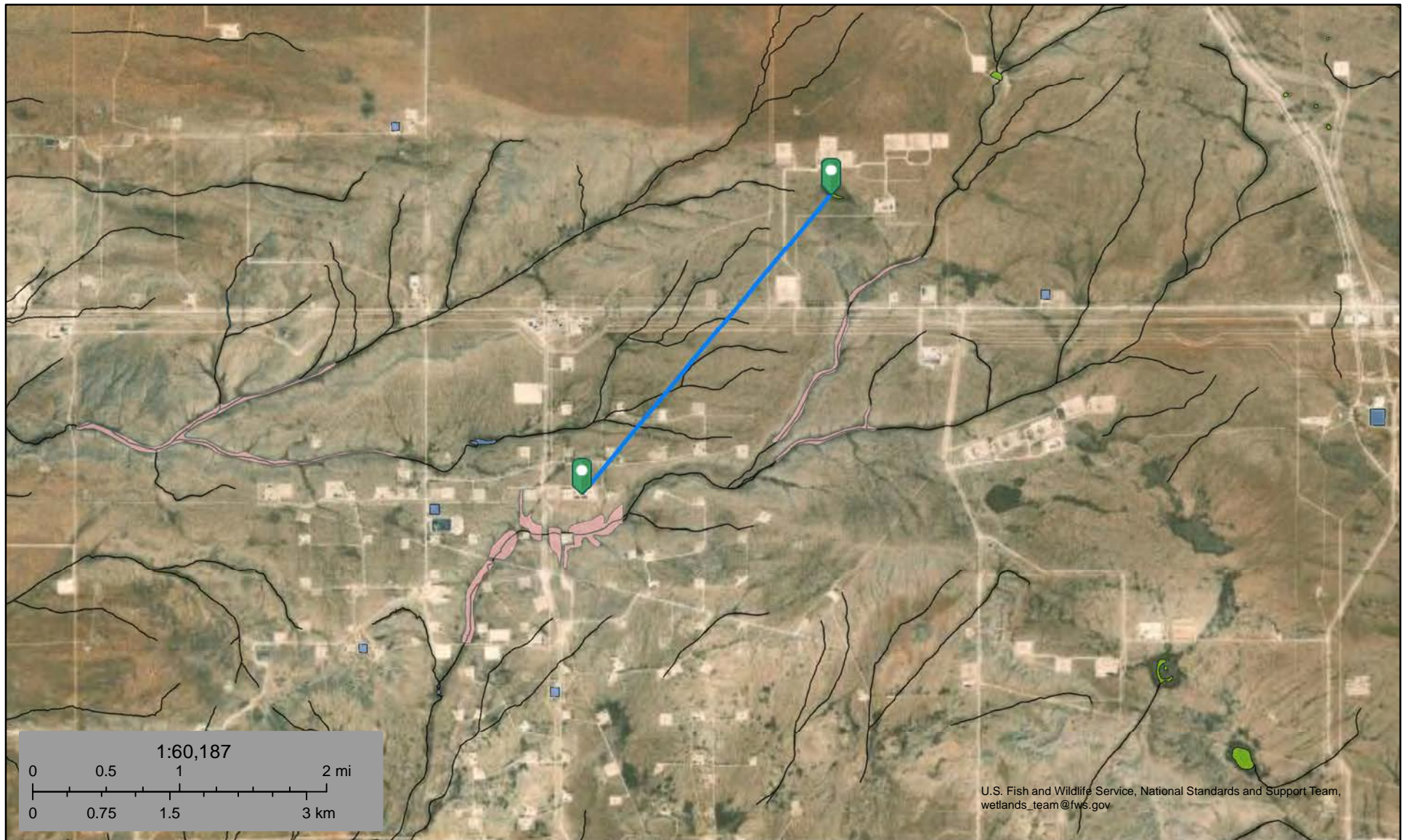




U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Wetland - Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H
11,862 feet away (2.25 miles)



July 7, 2023

Wetlands

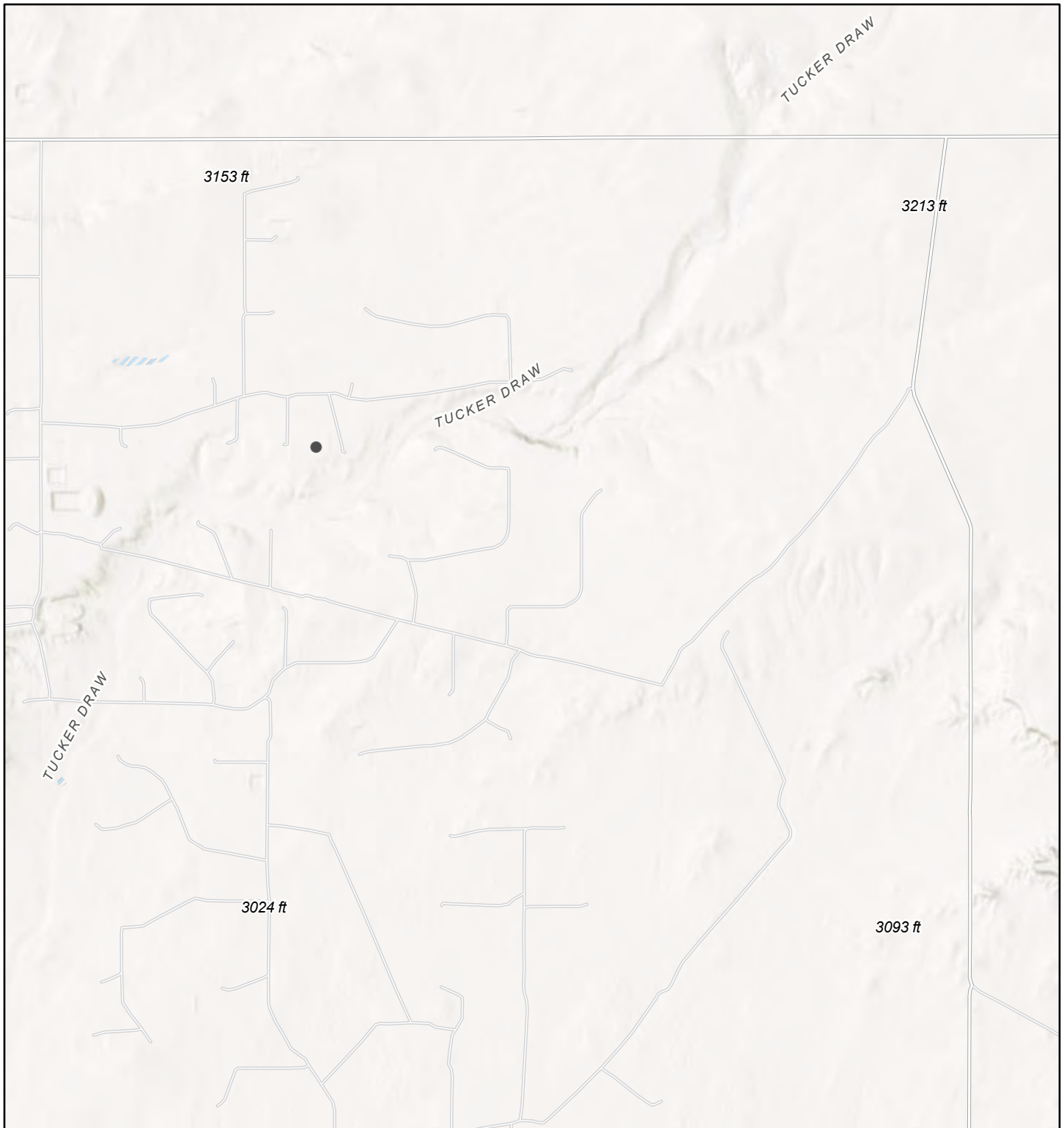
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

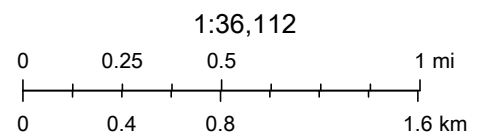
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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Mines - Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed Com #007H

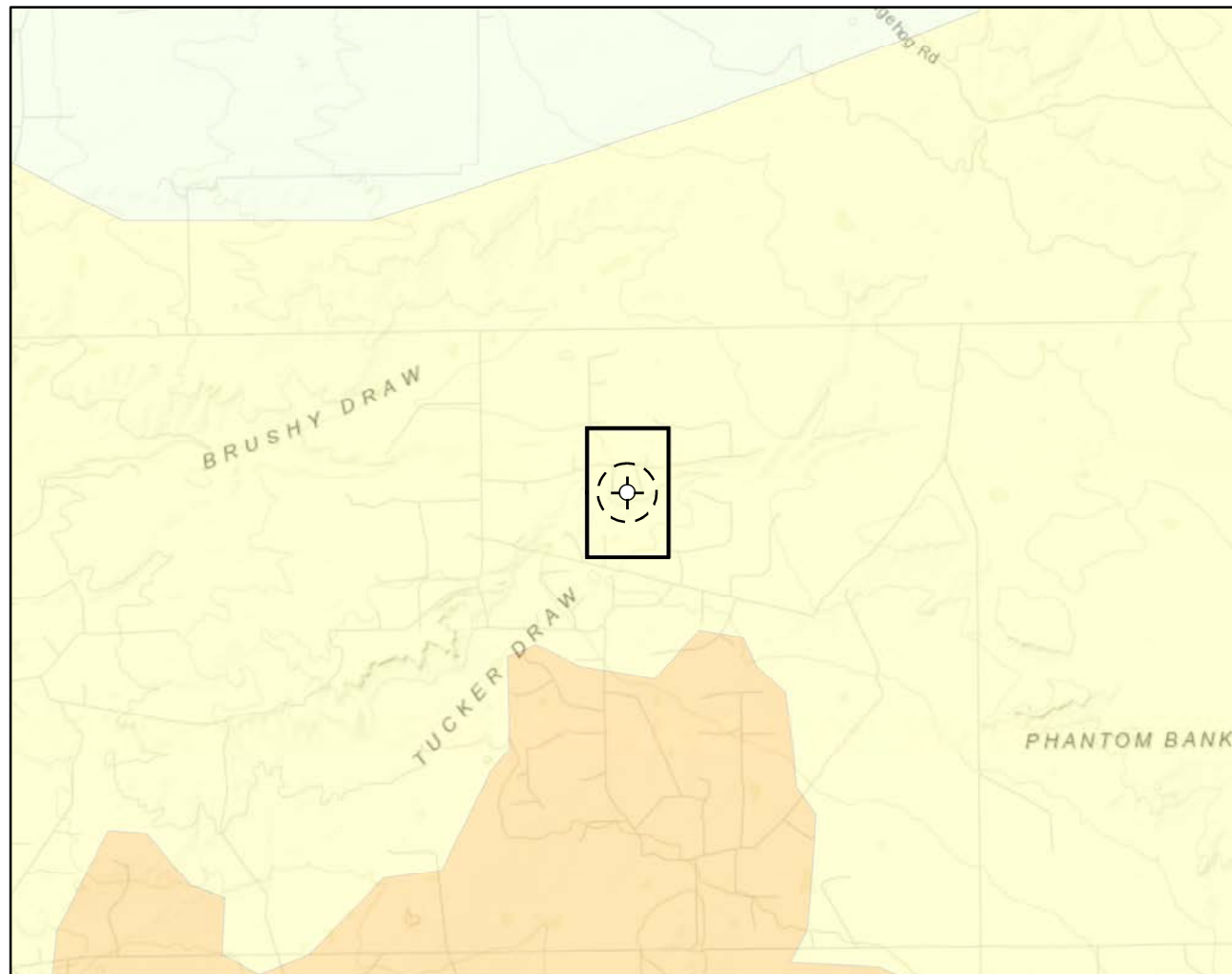


7/7/2023, 2:36:28 PM



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

Document Path: G:\Projects\US PROJECTS\Devon Energy Corporation\2023\23E-03673 - Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H\Figure X Karst Potential Map (23E-03673).mxd



Karst Potential

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low

- Site Location
- Site Buffer (~1,000 ft.)

Overview Map

0 0.25 0.5 1 mi



Detail Map

0 150 300 600 ft.



Map Center:
Lat/Long: 32.049193, -103.878799

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Date: Jul 13/23



Karst Potential Map Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H

FIGURE:

X



Geospatial data presented in this figure may be derived from external sources and Vertex does not assume any liability for inaccuracies. This figure is intended for reference use only and is not certified for legal, survey, or engineering purposes.

Note: Inset Map, ESRI 2022; Overview Map: ESRI World Topographic. Karst potential data sourced from Rosswell Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, 2020 or United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (2018). Karst Potential.

VERSATILITY. EXPERTISE.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



103°53'2"W 32°3'12"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

103°52'25"W 32°2'42"N

Released to Imaging: 9/13/2023 2:19:19 PM

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

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

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



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

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

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 7/7/2023 at 4:39 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Eddy Area, New Mexico



July 7, 2023

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

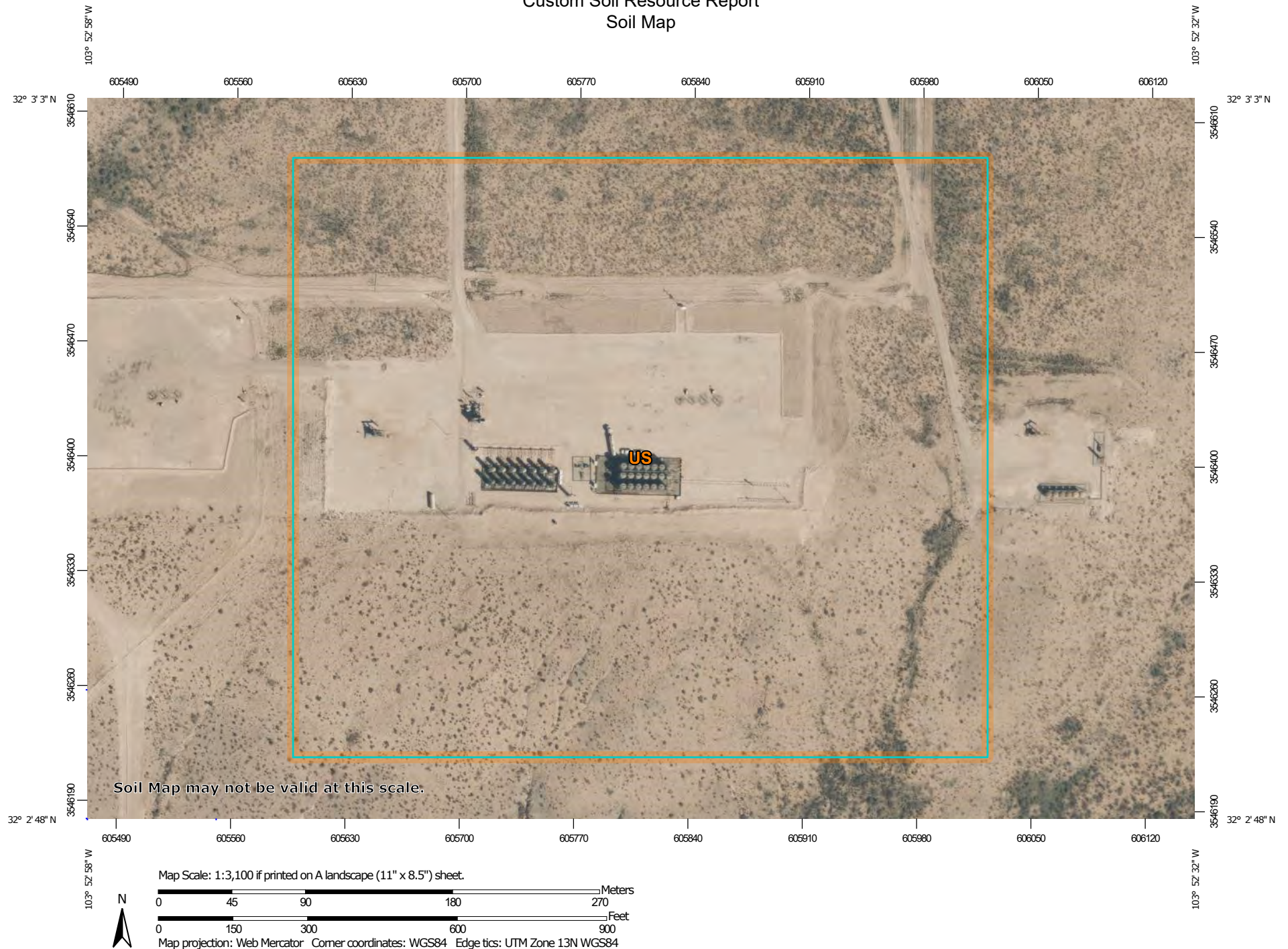
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Custom Soil Resource Report


MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2022

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
US	Upton-Simona complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	38.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		38.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Custom Soil Resource Report

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Eddy Area, New Mexico**US—Upton-Simona complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes, eroded****Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 1w66
Elevation: 2,000 to 5,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 6 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Upton and similar soils: 40 percent
Simona and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Upton**Setting**

Landform: Ridges, fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from limestone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 9 to 13 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 13 to 21 inches: cemented
H4 - 21 to 60 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high
(0.01 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 75 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R070BC025NM - Shallow
Hydric soil rating: No

Custom Soil Resource Report

Description of Simona**Setting**

Landform: Plains, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 20 to 24 inches: indurated

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components**Rock outcrop**

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Dune land

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Pajarito

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

References

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- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374
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United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Eddy Area, New Mexico



July 7, 2023

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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Soil Information for All Uses

Ecological Sites

Individual soil map unit components can be correlated to a particular ecological site. The Ecological Site Assessment section includes ecological site descriptions, plant growth curves, state and transition models, and selected National Plants database information.

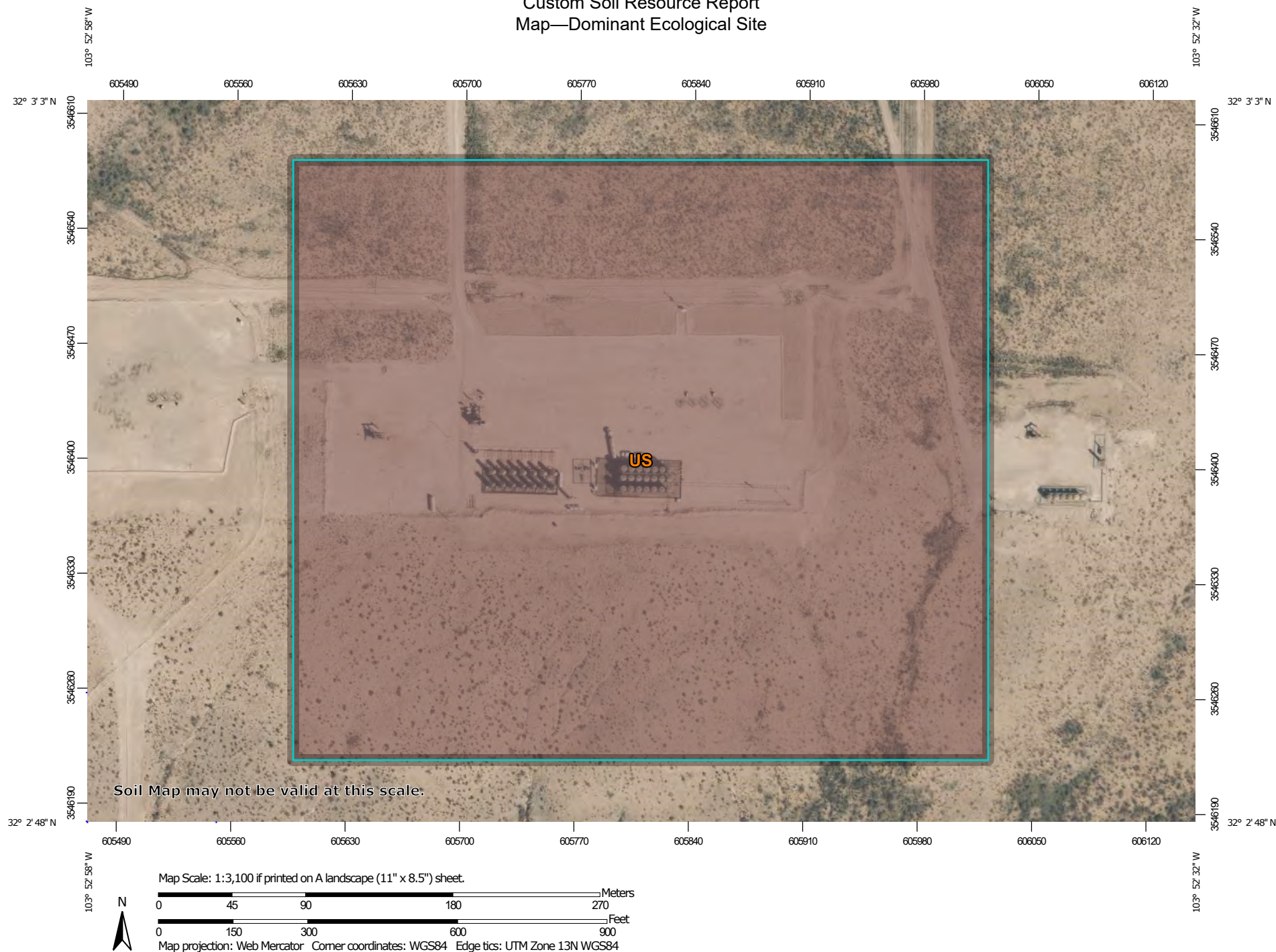
All Ecological Sites —

An "ecological site" is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. For example, the hydrology of the site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The plant community on an ecological site is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.



An ecological site name provides a general description of a particular ecological site. For example, "Loamy Upland" is the name of a rangeland ecological site. An "ecological site ID" is the symbol assigned to a particular ecological site.


The map identifies the dominant ecological site for each map unit, aggregated by dominant condition. Other ecological sites may occur within each map unit. Each map unit typically consists of one or more components (soils and/or miscellaneous areas). Each soil component is associated with an ecological site. Miscellaneous areas, such as rock outcrop, sand dunes, and badlands, have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation and therefore are not linked to an ecological site. The table below the map lists all of the ecological sites for each map unit component in your area of interest.


Custom Soil Resource Report Map—Dominant Ecological Site




Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND**Area of Interest (AOI)**
 Area of Interest (AOI)
Soils**Soil Rating Polygons**
 R070BC025NM

 Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Lines
 R070BC025NM



 Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
 R070BC025NM

 Not rated or not available
Water Features
 Streams and Canals
Transportation
 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads
Background
 Aerial Photography
MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2022

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Ecological Sites by Map Unit Component

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
US	Upton-Simona complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Upton (40%)	R070BC025NM — Shallow	38.5	100.0%
		Simona (35%)	R070BD002NM — Shallow Sandy		
		Rock outcrop (9%)			
		Dune land (8%)			
		Pajarito (8%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
Totals for Area of Interest				38.5	100.0%

References

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.
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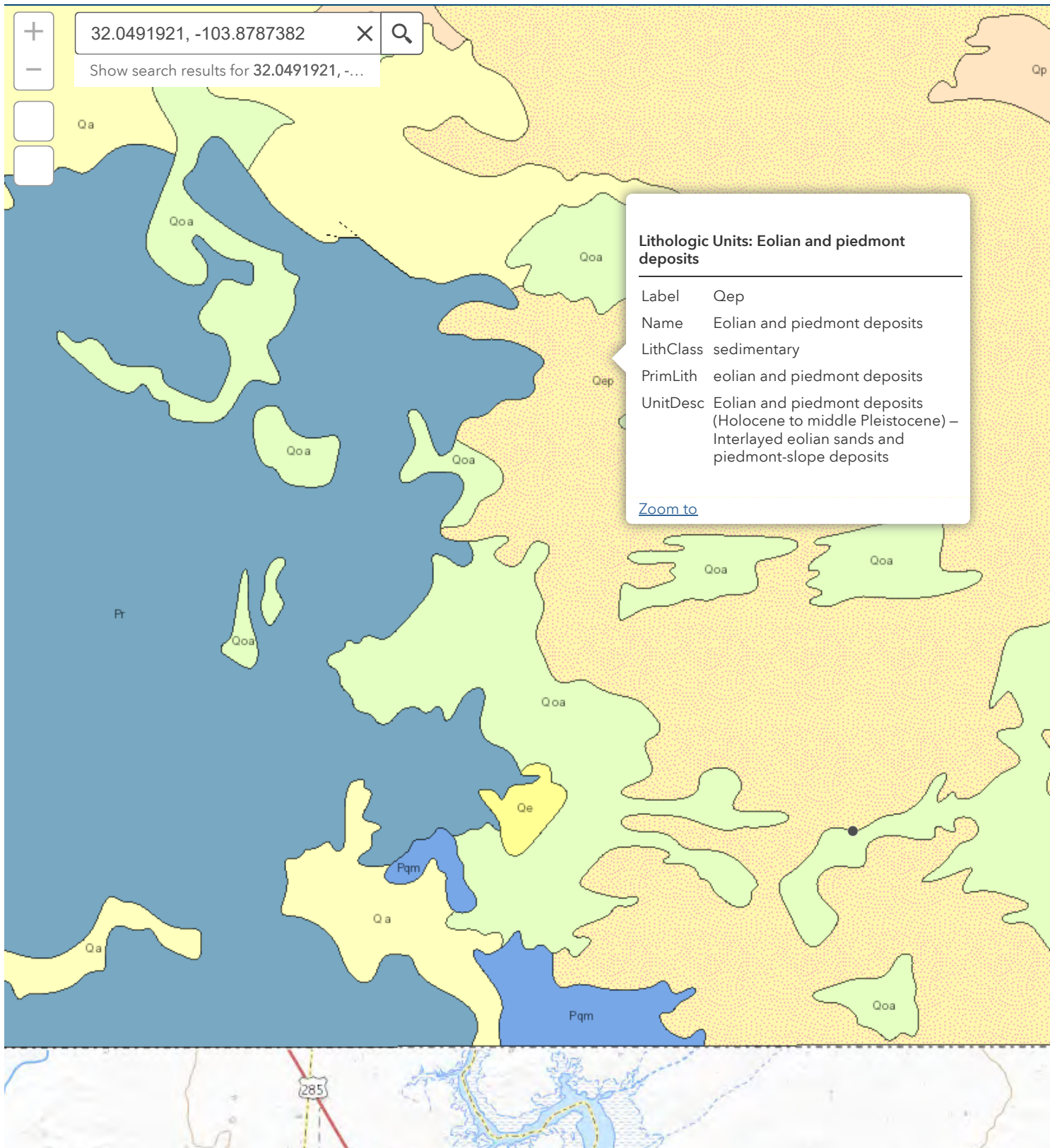
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NMBGMR Interactive Resources Map



2mi

-103.693 32.159 Degrees

App State

Click to restore the map extent and layers visibility where you left off.

ATTACHMENT 4



Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

nAPP2317049912 Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed 7 Liner Inspection Notice

3 messages

Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

Wed, Jul 26, 2023 at 1:49 PM

To: "Enviro, OCD, EMNRD" <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>, spills@slo.state.nm.us

Cc: "Raley, Jim" <jim.ralej@dmn.com>

All,

Please accept this email as 48-hr notification that Vertex Resource Services has scheduled a liner inspection to be conducted for the following release:

nAPP2317049912 DOR: 06/19/2023 Site Name: Tucker Draw 9 4 Federal Com #007H

This work will be completed on behalf of WPX Energy Permian, LLC

On Wednesday, August 2, 2023 at approximately 9:30 a.m., Monica Peppin will be on site to conduct the liner inspection. She can be reached at 575-361-9880. If you need directions to the site, please do not hesitate to contact her. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this notification, please give me a call at 575-361-9880.

Thank you,

Monica Peppin, A.S.

Project Manager

Vertex Resource Services Inc.

3101 Boyd Drive,

Carlsbad, NM 88220

P 575.725.5001 Ext. 711**C 575.361.9880****F**www.vertex.ca

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Wells, Shelly, EMNRD <Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov>

Wed, Jul 26, 2023 at 2:45 PM

To: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

Cc: "Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD" <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>, "Hamlet, Robert, EMNRD" <Robert.Hamlet@emnrd.nm.gov>

Hi Monica,

The OCD has received your notification. Include a copy of this and all notifications in the remedial and/or closure reports to ensure the notifications are documented in the project file.

Thank you,

Shelly

Shelly Wells * Environmental Specialist-Advanced

Administrative Permitting Program

EMNRD-Oil Conservation Division

1220 S. St. Francis Drive|Santa Fe, NM 87505

(505)469-7520|Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov

<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/OCD/>

From: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

Sent: Wednesday, July 26, 2023 1:49 PM

To: Enviro, OCD, EMNRD <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>; spills@slo.state.nm.us

Cc: Raley, Jim <jim.raley@dmn.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2317049912 Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed 7 Liner Inspection Notice

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

[Quoted text hidden]

SLO Spills <spills@slo.state.nm.us>

To: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

Thu, Jul 27, 2023 at 6:27 AM

Received



Compliance Office

Environmental



Surface Resources Division

eco@slo.state.nm.us

nmstatelands.org

.....

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From: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

Sent: Wednesday, July 26, 2023 1:49 PM

To: Enviro, OCD, EMNRD <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>; SLO Spills <spills@slo.state.nm.us>

Cc: Raley, Jim <jim.rale@dmn.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2317049912 Tucker Draw 9 4 Fed 7 Liner Inspection Notice

All,

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

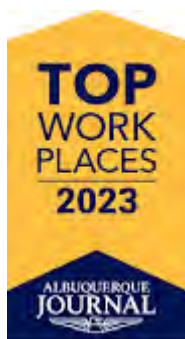


image001.jpg

75K



image003.jpg

44K

District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720
District II
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210
Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720
District III
1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410
Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170
District IV
1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

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

CONDITIONS

Action 251950

CONDITIONS

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 251950
	Action Type: [C-141] Release Corrective Action (C-141)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
scwells	None	9/13/2023