Volume calculator

There was no volume calculator prepared when the spill occurred.

Incident Numbers: nAPP2125651649 and nAB1515927960

Release Assessment and Closure

Aldabra 25 Federal #006H & #007H Battery

Section 25, Township 23 South, Range 31 East

API: 30-015-38602

County: Eddy

Vertex File Number: 23E-04614

Prepared for:
Devon Energy Production Company, LP

Prepared by:
Vertex Resource Services Inc.

Date:
March 2024

Release Assessment and Closure
Aldabra 25 Federal #006H & #007H Battery
Section 25, Township 23 South, Range 31 East
API: 30-015-38602
County: Eddy

Prepared for:
Devon Energy Production Company, LP
6488 Seven Rivers Highway
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division – District 2
811 S. 1st Street
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

Prepared by:
Vertex Resource Services Inc.
3101 Boyd Drive
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

Stephanie McCarty

Stephanie McCarty, B.Sc.
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIST, REPORTING

March 21, 2024
Date

kent stallings P.G.

Kent Stallings, P.G.
SENIOR GEOLOGIST, REPORT REVIEW

March 29, 2024
Date

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1.0 Introduction

Devon Energy Production Company, LP (Devon) retained Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) to conduct a Release Assessment and Closure for a produced water release that occurred on September 11, 2021, at Aldabra 25 Fed #006H & #007H Battery API: 30-015-38602 (hereafter referred to as the "site"). Devon submitted the initial C-141 Release Notification (Appendix A) to New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) District 2 on September 24, 2021. Incident ID number nAPP2125651649 was assigned to this incident.

Devon also retained Vertex to conduct a Release Assessment and Closure for an oil and produced water release that occurred on June 3, 2015, at Aldabra 25 Fed #006H Battery API: 30-015-38602 (hereafter referred to as the "site"). Devon submitted the initial C-141 Release Notification (Appendix A) to NMOCD District 2 on June 5, 2015. Incident ID number nAB1515927960 was assigned to this incident.

This report provides a description of the release assessment and remediation activities associated with the site. The information presented demonstrates that closure criteria established in Table I of 19.15.29.12 of the *New Mexico Administrative Code* (NMAC; New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, 2018) related to NMOCD has been met and all applicable regulations are being followed. This document is intended to serve as a final report to obtain approval from NMOCD for closure of these releases, with the understanding that restoration of these release sites will be completed following remedial activities and reclamation will be deferred until such time as all oil and gas activities are terminated and the site is reclaimed as per NMAC 19.15.29.13.

2.0 Incident Description

The September 11, 2021, release occurred when a water tank ran over, resulting in produced water released into lined containment. The incident was reported on September 24, 2021, and involved the release of approximately 56.48 barrels (bbl.) of produced water. Approximately 56.48 bbl. were recovered during the initial clean-up.

The June 3, 2015, release occurred when the three-phase separator manway gasket failure, resulting in oil and produced water released into lined containment, and as overspray. The incident was reported on June 5, 2015, and involved the release of approximately 0.25 bbl. of oil and 1.75 bbl. of produced water. Approximately 0.25 bbl. of oil and 1 bbl. of produced water were recovered during the initial clean-up.

Additional details relevant to the releases are presented in the C-141 Reports (Appendix A).

3.0 Site Characteristics

The site is located approximately 22.3 miles southeast of Malaga, New Mexico, at 32.2686806, - 103.7263489 (Google Inc., 2024). The legal location for the site is Section 25, Township 23 South and Range 31 East in Eddy County, New Mexico. The release area is located on Bureau of Land Management property. An aerial photograph and site schematic are presented on Figure 1.

The location is typical of oil and gas exploration and production sites in the Permian Basin and is currently used for oil and gas production, and storage. The following sections specifically describe the release area at the site on or in proximity to the constructed pad (Figure 1).

The surrounding landscape is associated with deep sand occurring on terraces, Piedmonts, dune fields, or upland plains with elevations ranging between 2,842 and 4,500 feet. The climate is semiarid with average annual precipitation ranging between 8 and 13 inches. Using information from the United States Department of Agriculture, the dominant vegetation was determined to be grasses with shrubs. The historical plant community is dominated by giant dropseed (*Sporobolus giganteus*) and other dropseeds (*S. flexuosus, S. contractus, S. cryptandrus*), with scattered shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*) and soapweed yucca (*Yucca glauca*; United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2024). Limited to no vegetation is allowed to grow on the compacted production pad, right-of-way and access road.

The surface geology at the site primarily comprises Qep – Eolian and piedmont deposits from the Holocene to middle Pleistocene (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 2024) and the soil at the site is characterized as fine sand (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2024). Additional soil characteristics include a drainage class of excessively drained with a very negligible runoff class. The karst geology potential for the site is low (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2018).

4.0 Closure Criteria Determination

The nearest active well to the site is New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) exploratory borehole C-04790-POD-1, located approximately 0.39 miles west of the site, drilled on February 6, 2024 (United States Geological Survey, 2024). The borehole was advanced to a depth of 55 feet. The borehole was left to recharge as per the requirements on the WR-07 Application for Permit to Drill a Well with No Water Rights, and an Solinst Interface Meter probe model 122 was utilized to determine whether groundwater was present at the conclusion of the 72 hour recharge period. No water was found to be present at that time. The borehole was plugged and abandoned according to the WD-08 permit, Well Plugging Plan of Operations, filed with NMOSE. Documentation related to the exploratory borehole is included in Appendix B.

There is no surface water present at the site. The nearest significant watercourse, as defined in Subsection P of 19.15.17.7 NMAC, is a riverine located approximately 4.6 miles northwest of the site (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2024).

At the site, there are no continuously 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.

Table 1. Closure Criteria Determination			
Site Name: Aldabra 25 Fed #006H & #007H Battery			
Spill Coordinates: 32.2686806,-103.7263489		**X: 619955.295**	**Y: 3570929.433**
Site Specific Conditions		**Value**	**Unit**
1	Depth to Groundwater (nearest reference)	**> 55**	feet
	Distance between release and nearest DTGW reference	**2,054**	feet
		0.39	miles
	Date of nearest DTGW reference measurement	**February 6, 2024**	
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	24,506	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	27,150	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	25,113	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**	NA	feet
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	49,213	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	10,950	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	(Y/N)
	Distance between release and nearest registered mine	56,847	feet
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Low	Critical High Medium Low
	Distance between release and nearest unstable area	**37,683**	feet
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	No	year
	Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)	**34,641**	feet
11	Soil Type	fine sands	
12	Ecological Classification	Kermit-Berino fine sands, 0-3% slopes	
13	Geology	Qep	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	51-100'	<50' 51-100' >100'

The closure criteria determined for the site are associated with the following constituent concentration limits as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. 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, GRO – gas range organics, DRO – diesel range organics, MRO – motor oil range organics
BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes

5.0 Remedial Actions Taken

An initial site inspection of the release area was completed on December 5, 2023, which identified the area of release relating to incident ID nAB1515927960 involving an oil and produced water release of approximately 0.25 bbl. and 1.75 bbl., respectively, that occurred on June 3, 2015, and estimated the approximate volume of the release. The impacted area was determined to be approximately 12 feet long and 20 feet wide; the total affected area was 287 square feet. No exceedances to closure criteria were found during characterization. Initial characterization field screening results are presented in Table 3. Samples BH23-01 through BH23-11, not included in Table 3, were utilized to delineate an additional release on the site's pad to the west, release ID nAB1616056900. The Daily Field Reports (DFRs) associated with the site inspection are included in Appendix C.

Notification that a liner inspection was scheduled to be completed was provided to the NMOCD on September 15, 2023. 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. As evidenced in the DFR (Appendix C), liner integrity was confirmed. The Liner Inspection Notification email is included in Appendix D. The laboratory data report is included in Appendix E.

6.0 Closure Request

The release area was fully delineated and no exceedances to closure criteria of allowable concentrations as per the NMAC Closure Criteria for Soils Impacted by a Release locations "51 - 100 feet to groundwater" were found during characterization. Excavation of soils will be deferred until such time as all oil and gas activities are terminated and the site is reclaimed as per NMAC 19.15.29.13.

Based on these findings, Devon Energy Production Company, LP requests that this release be closed.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Kent Stallings at 346.814.1413 or kstallings@vertex.ca.

7.0 References

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United States Geological Survey. (2024). *National Water Information System: Web Interface*. Retrieved from https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis

8.0 Limitations

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of Devon Energy Production Company, LP. 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 Devon Energy Production Company, LP. 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.

FIGURES

Borehole (Prefixed by "BH23-")
Gate
Pipeline (Aboveground)
Pipeline (Underground)
Powerline
Approximate Lease Boundary
Approximate Release Area (~287 sq. ft.)
Infrastructure (Existing)

VERTEX

0 25 50 ft

Map Center:
Lat/Long: 32.268412, -103.726367

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Date: Mar 21/24

N

Characterization Sampling Site Schematic
Aldabra 25 Federal #006H

FIGURE:
1

devon

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: Georeferenced image from Esri, 2022. Approximate lease boundary from imagery by Vertex Professional Services Ltd. (Vertex), 2024. Site features from GPS by Vertex, 2023.

VERSATILITY. EXPERTISE.

Document Path: G:\1-Projects_US PROJECTS\Devon Energy Corporation\2024\23E-04614 - Aldabra 25 Fed #006H\Figure 1 Characterization Schematic (23E-04614)\D18041.mxd

TABLES

Client Name: Devon Energy Production Company, LP.
Site Name: Aldabra 25 Federal #006H & #007H Battery
NMOCD Tracking #: nAPP2125651649 and nAB1515927960
Project #: 23E-04614
Lab Report: 2312374

Table 3. Initial Characterization Sample Field Screen and Laboratory Results - Depth to Groundwater 51 - 100 feet bgs

Sample Description			Field Screening			Petroleum Hydrocarbons							Inorganic
						Volatile		Extractable					
Sample ID	Depth (ft)	Sample Date	Volatile Organic Compounds (PID)	Extractable Organic Compounds (PetroFlag)	Chloride Concentration	Benzene	BTEX (Total)	Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	Diesel Range Organics (DRO)	Motor Oil Range Organics (MRO)	(GRO + DRO)	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	Chloride Concentration
			(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
BH23-12	0	December 5, 2023	0	32	121	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	2	December 5, 2023	0	13	96	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BH23-13	0	December 5, 2023	0	—	1,597	ND	ND	ND	11	ND	11	11	2300
	2	December 5, 2023	0	—	421	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	290
BH23-14	0	December 5, 2023	0	34	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	2	December 5, 2023	0	33	43	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BH23-15	0	December 5, 2023	0	20	443	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	480
	2	December 5, 2023	0	1	370	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	300
BH23-16	0	December 5, 2023	0	44	124	ND	ND	ND	13	ND	13	13	ND
	2	December 5, 2023	0	7	80	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

"ND" Not Detected at the Reporting Limit
"-" indicates not analyzed/assessed
Bold and grey shaded indicates exceedance outside of NMOCD Closure Criteria (on-pad)
Bold and green shaded indicates exceedance outside of NMOCD Reclamation Criteria (off-pad)

APPENDIX A - NMOCD C-141 Reports

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	
District RP	
Facility ID	
Application ID	

Release Notification

Responsible Party

Responsible Party	OGRID
Contact Name	Contact Telephone
Contact email	Incident # *(assigned by OCD)*
Contact mailing address	

Location of Release Source

Latitude _____ Longitude _____
(NAD 83 in decimal degrees to 5 decimal places)

Site Name	Site Type
Date Release Discovered	API# *(if applicable)*

Unit Letter	Section	Township	Range	County

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)

☐ Crude Oil	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
☐ Produced Water	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
	Is the concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) in the produced water >10,000 mg/l?	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Condensate	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
☐ Natural Gas	Volume Released (Mcf)	Volume Recovered (Mcf)
☐ Other (describe)	Volume/Weight Released (provide units)	Volume/Weight Recovered (provide units)
Cause of Release		

State of New Mexico
Oil Conservation Division

Incident ID	
District RP	
Facility ID	
Application ID	

Was this a major release as defined by 19.15.29.7(A) NMAC? ☐ Yes ☐ No	If YES, for what reason(s) does the responsible party consider this a major release?
If YES, was immediate notice given to the OCD? By whom? To whom? When and by what means (phone, email, etc)?	

Initial Response

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

☐ The source of the release has been stopped.
☐ The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment.
☐ Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices.
☐ All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately.

If all the actions described above have not 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: _____ Title: _____

Signature: Kendra DeHoyos Date: _____

email: _____ Telephone: _____

OCD Only

Received by: Ramona Marcus Date: 9/27/2021

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

Oil Conservation Division
1220 South St. Francis Dr.
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Form C-141
Revised August 8, 2011

Submit 1 Copy to appropriate District Office in accordance with 19.15.29 NMAC.

Release Notification and Corrective Action

nAB1515927960

OPERATOR

☒ Initial Report ☐ Final Report

Name of Company Devon Energy Production 6137	**Contact Randy Gladden**
Address 6488 Seven Rivers Hwy Artesia, NM 88220	**Telephone No.** 575.513.9463
Facility Name Aldabra 25 Fed 6 Battery	**Facility Type Oil**

Surface Owner Federal	**Mineral Owner Federal**	**API No. 30-015-38602**

LOCATION OF RELEASE

Unit Letter	Section	Township	Range	Feet from the	North/South Line	Feet from the	East/West Line	County
P	25	23S	31E	200	FSL	1050	FEL	Eddy

Latitude: 32.1607 **Longitude:** 103.4335

NATURE OF RELEASE

Type of Release Spill .25 BBL Oil & 1.75 BBL Produced Water	**Volume of Release .25 Oil BBL & 1.75 BBL Produced Water**	**Volume Recovered .25 BBL & 1 BBL Produced Water**
Source of Release 3 Phase Separator	**Date and Hour of Occurrence 6/3/15 12:00PM**	**Date and Hour of Discovery 6/3/15 12:00PM**
Was Immediate Notice Given? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Required	**If YES, To Whom?** Jim Amos BLM	
By Whom? Randy Gladden	**Date and Hour 6/5/15 1:45 PM**	
Was a Watercourse Reached? ☐ Yes ☒ No	**If YES, Volume Impacting the Watercourse**	

NM OIL CONSERVATION
ARTESIA DISTRICT
JUN 5 2015
RECEIVED

If a Watercourse was Impacted, Describe Fully.*

Describe Cause of Problem and Remedial Action Taken.*
At the Aldabra 25-6 &7 battery at 12:00 pm the 3 phase separator was blowing out of the gasket on water dump manway. Lease operator saw the gasket blowing a mist so he went to the battery and noticed it was the Aldabra 25-3 separator. He shut the well down and shut it in, he then went to battery and shut it at the header.

Describe Area Affected and Cleanup Action Taken.*
It was mostly in containment an over spray, went onto pasture. .25 bbl of oil and 1.75 bbl produced water was release and .25 BBL of oil and 1 BBL of produced water was recovered. The 15 X 20 area will be pressure sprayed with soap and water also evaluated by environmental group. Vendor called to replace gasket.

I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to NMOCD 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 NMOCD marked as "Final Report" does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to ground water, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, NMOCD 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.

Signature: Jeanette Barron	OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
Printed Name: **Jeanette Barron**	Approved by Environmental Specialist:
Title: **Field Admin Support**	Approval Date: 6/8/15 Expiration Date: N/A
E-mail Address: **Jeanette.barron@dvn.com**	Conditions of Approval: **Remediation per O.C.D. Rules & Guidelines** Attached ☐
Date: Phone: **575.748.1813**	**SUBMIT REMEDIATION PROPOSAL NO LATER THAN: 7/9/15**

* Attach Additional Sheets If Necessary

2RP-3036

State of New Mexico
Oil Conservation Division

Incident ID	nAPP2125651649, nAB1515927960
District RP	2RP-3036
Facility ID	
Application ID	

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?	>55 (ft bgs)
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse?	☐ Yes ☒ 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)?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of an occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church?	☐ Yes ☒ 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?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 1000 feet of any other fresh water well or spring?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water well field?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of a wetland?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release overlying a subsurface mine?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release overlying an unstable area such as karst geology?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within a 100-year floodplain?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Did the release impact areas **not** on an exploration, development, production, or storage site?	☐ Yes ☒ 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.***

☒ Scaled site map showing impacted area, surface features, subsurface features, delineation points, and monitoring wells.
☒ Field data
☒ 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
☒ Boring or excavation logs
☒ Photographs including date and GIS information
☒ Topographic/Aerial maps
☒ 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.

Form C-141
Page 3

State of New Mexico
Oil Conservation Division

Incident ID	nAPP2125651649, nAB1515927960
District RP	2RP-3036
Facility ID	
Application ID	

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?	>55 (ft bgs)
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of a continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse?	☐ Yes ☒ 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)?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of an occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church?	☐ Yes ☒ 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?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 1000 feet of any other fresh water well or spring?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water well field?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within 300 feet of a wetland?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release overlying a subsurface mine?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release overlying an unstable area such as karst geology?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are the lateral extents of the release within a 100-year floodplain?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Did the release impact areas **not** on an exploration, development, production, or storage site?	☐ Yes ☒ 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.***

☒ Scaled site map showing impacted area, surface features, subsurface features, delineation points, and monitoring wells.
☒ Field data
☒ 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
☒ Boring or excavation logs
☒ Photographs including date and GIS information
☒ Topographic/Aerial maps
☒ 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.

Form C-141
Page 4

State of New Mexico
Oil Conservation Division

Incident ID	nAPP2125651649, nAB1515927960
District RP	2RP-3036
Facility ID	
Application ID	

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: Dale Woodall Title: Env. Professional

Signature: Date:

email: dale.woodall@dvn.com Telephone: 575-748-1838

OCD Only

Received by: Date:

Incident ID	nAPP2125651649, nAB1515927960
District RP	2RP-3036
Facility ID	
Application ID	

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: Dale Woodall Title: Env. Professional

Signature: _____ Date: _____

email: dale.woodall@dvn.com Telephone: 575-748-1838

OCD Only

Received by: _____ Date: _____

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Incident ID	nAPP2125651649, nAB1515927960
District RP	2RP-3036
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: Dale Woodall Title: Env. Professional

Signature: _____ Date: _____

email: dale.woodall@dvn.com Telephone: 575-748-1838

OCD Only

Received by: _____ Date: _____

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: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

APPENDIX B – Closure Criteria Research Documentation

Closure Criteria Determination			
Site Name: Aldabra 25 Fed #006H & #007H Battery			
Spill Coordinates: 32.2686806,-103.7263489		X: 619955.295	Y: 3570929.433
Site Specific Conditions		Value	Unit
1	Depth to Groundwater (nearest reference)	> 55	feet
	Distance between release and nearest DTGW reference	2,054	feet
		0.39	miles
	Date of nearest DTGW reference measurement	February 6, 2024	
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	24,506	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	27,150	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	25,113	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**	NA	feet
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	49,213	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	10,950	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	(Y/N)
	Distance between release and nearest registered mine	56,847	feet
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Low	Critical High Medium Low
	Distance between release and nearest unstable area	**37,683**	feet
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	No	year
	Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)	**34,641**	feet
11	Soil Type	fine sands	
12	Ecological Classification	Kermit-Berino fine sands, 0-3% slopes	
13	Geology	Qep	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	51-100'	<50' 51-100' >100'

WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION

OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.)	WELL TAG ID NO.	OSE FILE NO(S).
C4790-POD1	C4790	C04790

WELL OWNER NAME(S)	PHONE (OPTIONAL)
Devon Energy Resources	

WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
205 E Bender Road #150	Hobbs	NM	88240

WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)		DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	
	LATITUDE	32	16	6.708	N
	LONGITUDE	-103	43	59.556	W

* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND
* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84

DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS – PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE

2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION

LICENSE NO.	NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER	NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY
1833	Jason Maley	Vision Resources

DRILLING STARTED	DRILLING ENDED	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT)	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT)	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT)
2-6-24	2-6-24	55'	55'	Dry

COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN *add Centralizer info below ☑ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)

STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT): 0'

DATE STATIC MEASURED: 2-10-24

DRILLING FLUID: ☑ AIR ☐ MUD ADDITIVES – SPECIFY:

DRILLING METHOD: ☑ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER – SPECIFY:

CHECK HERE IF PITLESS ADAPTER IS INSTALLED ☐

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE (add coupling diameter)	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
0	45'	6"	2" PVC SCH40	Thread	2"	SCH40	N/A
45'	55'	6"	2" PVC SCH40	Thread	2"	SCH40	.02

3. ANNULAR MATERIAL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL *(if using Centralizers for Artesian wells- indicate the spacing below)	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT
			None Pulled and plugged		

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

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

FILE NO.	POD NO.	TRN NO.	
LOCATION		WELL TAG ID NO.	PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES **(attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)**	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER-BEARING ZONES (gpm)
0	40'	40'	Red dirt with small rocks	Y ✓ N	
40'	55'	15'	Tan fine sand with small rocks	Y ✓ N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	

METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA:

☐ PUMP ☐ AIR LIFT ☐ BAILER ☐ OTHER – SPECIFY: Dry

TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): 0

5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION

WELL TEST — TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE:

6. SIGNATURE

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HOLE AND THAT HE OR SHE WILL FILE THIS WELL RECORD WITH THE STATE ENGINEER AND THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING:

Jason Maley

SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNEE NAME

6/21/24

DATE

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 09/22/2022)

FILE NO.	POD NO.	TRN NO.	
LOCATION		WELL TAG ID NO.	PAGE 2 OF 2

PLUGGING RECORD

NOTE: A Well Plugging Plan of Operations shall be approved by the State Engineer prior to plugging - 19.27.4 NMAC

I. GENERAL / WELL OWNERSHIP:

State Engineer Well Number: C-4790-POD1

Well owner: Devon Energy Resources Phone No.: _____

Mailing address: 205 E Bender Road #150

City: Hobbs State: NM Zip code: 88240

II. WELL PLUGGING INFORMATION:

1) Name of well drilling company that plugged well: Vision Resources

2) New Mexico Well Driller License No.: 1833 Expiration Date: 10-7-25

3) Well plugging activities were supervised by the following well driller(s)/rig supervisor(s): Jason Maley

4) Date well plugging began: 2-10-24 Date well plugging concluded: 2-10-24

5) GPS Well Location: Latitude: 32 deg, 16 min, 6.708 sec
Longitude: -103 deg, 43 min, 59.556 sec, WGS 84

6) Depth of well confirmed at initiation of plugging as: 55' ft below ground level (bgl), by the following manner: Tape

7) Static water level measured at initiation of plugging: 0 ft bgl

8) Date well plugging plan of operations was approved by the State Engineer: 12-6-23

9) Were all plugging activities consistent with an approved plugging plan? Yes If not, please describe differences between the approved plugging plan and the well as it was plugged (attach additional pages as needed):

10) Log of Plugging Activities - Label vertical scale with depths, and indicate separate plugging intervals with horizontal lines as necessary to illustrate material or methodology changes. Attach additional pages if necessary.

For each interval plugged, describe within the following columns:

Depth (ft bgl)	Plugging Material Used (include any additives used)	Volume of Material Placed (gallons)	Theoretical Volume of Borehole/ Casing (gallons)	Placement Method (tremie pipe, other)	Comments ("casing perforated first", "open annular space also plugged", etc.)
0		77.50	77.50	Tremie pipe Open Hole	
	Wyoming Bentonite				
55'					

MULTIPLY		BY		AND OBTAIN
cubic feet	x	7.4805	=	gallons
cubic yards	x	201.97	=	gallons

III. SIGNATURE:

I, Jason Maley, say that I am familiar with the rules of the Office of the State Engineer pertaining to the plugging of wells and that each and all of the statements in this Plugging Record and attachments are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Well Driller — Date: 2/2/24

Version: September 8, 2009
Page 2 of 2

WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION

OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.)	WELL TAG ID NO.	OSE FILE NO(S).
~~C-04712~~ POD 1		C-4712

WELL OWNER NAME(S)	PHONE (OPTIONAL)
Harvard Petroleum Company	

WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
PO Box 936	Roswell	NM	88202

WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)		DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	
	LATITUDE	32	15	46.1	N
	LONGITUDE	-103	42	58.4	W

* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND
* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84

DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS – PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE

2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION

LICENSE NO.	NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER	NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY
1833	Jason Maley	Vision Resources

DRILLING STARTED	DRILLING ENDED	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT)	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT)	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT)
Mar 9, 2023	3/9/23	55	55	Dry

COMPLETED WELL IS:	STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT)	DATE STATIC MEASURED
☐ ARTESIAN *add Centralizer info below ☑ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)	Dry	Dry

DRILLING FLUID: ☑ AIR ☐ MUD ADDITIVES – SPECIFY:

DRILLING METHOD: ☑ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER – SPECIFY: CHECK HERE IF PITLESS ADAPTER IS INSTALLED ☐

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE (add coupling diameter)	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
0	45	6	2" pvc sch 40	Thread	2"	Sch 40	—
45	55	6	2" pvc sch 40	Tread	2"	Sch 40	.02

OSE DIT APR 4 2023 PM 1:22

3. ANNULAR MATERIAL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL *(if using Centralizers for Artesian wells- indicate the spacing below)	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT
			None Pulled And Plugged		

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 09/22/2022)

FILE NO. C-4712-POD1	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 743189	
LOCATION Mon 23.32.31.141		WELL TAG ID NO. —	PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	TO	THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES (attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER-BEARING ZONES (gpm)
0	20	20	White Caliche	Y (N)	
20	45	25	Brown fine Sand	Y (N)	
45	55	10	Red sandy Caliche	Y (N)	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	

METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA:

☐ PUMP ☐ AIR LIFT ☐ BAILER ☐ OTHER – SPECIFY:

TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): Dry

5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION

WELL TEST — TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

OSE DII APR 4 2023 PM 1:23

PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE:

6. SIGNATURE

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HOLE AND THAT HE OR SHE WILL FILE THIS WELL RECORD WITH THE STATE ENGINEER AND THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING:

JMaley Jason Maley 3/24/23

SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNEE NAME DATE

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 09/22/2022)

FILE NO. C-4712-POD1	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 743189	
LOCATION Mon 23.32.31.141		WELL TAG ID NO. —	PAGE 2 OF 2

Mike A. Hamman, P.E.
State Engineer

Roswell Office
1900 WEST SECOND STREET
ROSWELL, NM 88201

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

Trn Nbr: 743189
File Nbr: C 04712
Well File Nbr: C 04712 POD1

Apr. 04, 2023

VERTEX RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 936
ROSWELL, NM 88202

Greetings:

The above numbered permit was issued in your name on 02/21/2023.

The Well Record was received in this office on 04/04/2023, stating that it had been completed on 03/09/2023, and was a dry well. The well is to be plugged according to 19.27.4.30 NMAC.

Please note that another well can be drilled under this permit if the well is completed and the well log filed on or before 02/21/2024.

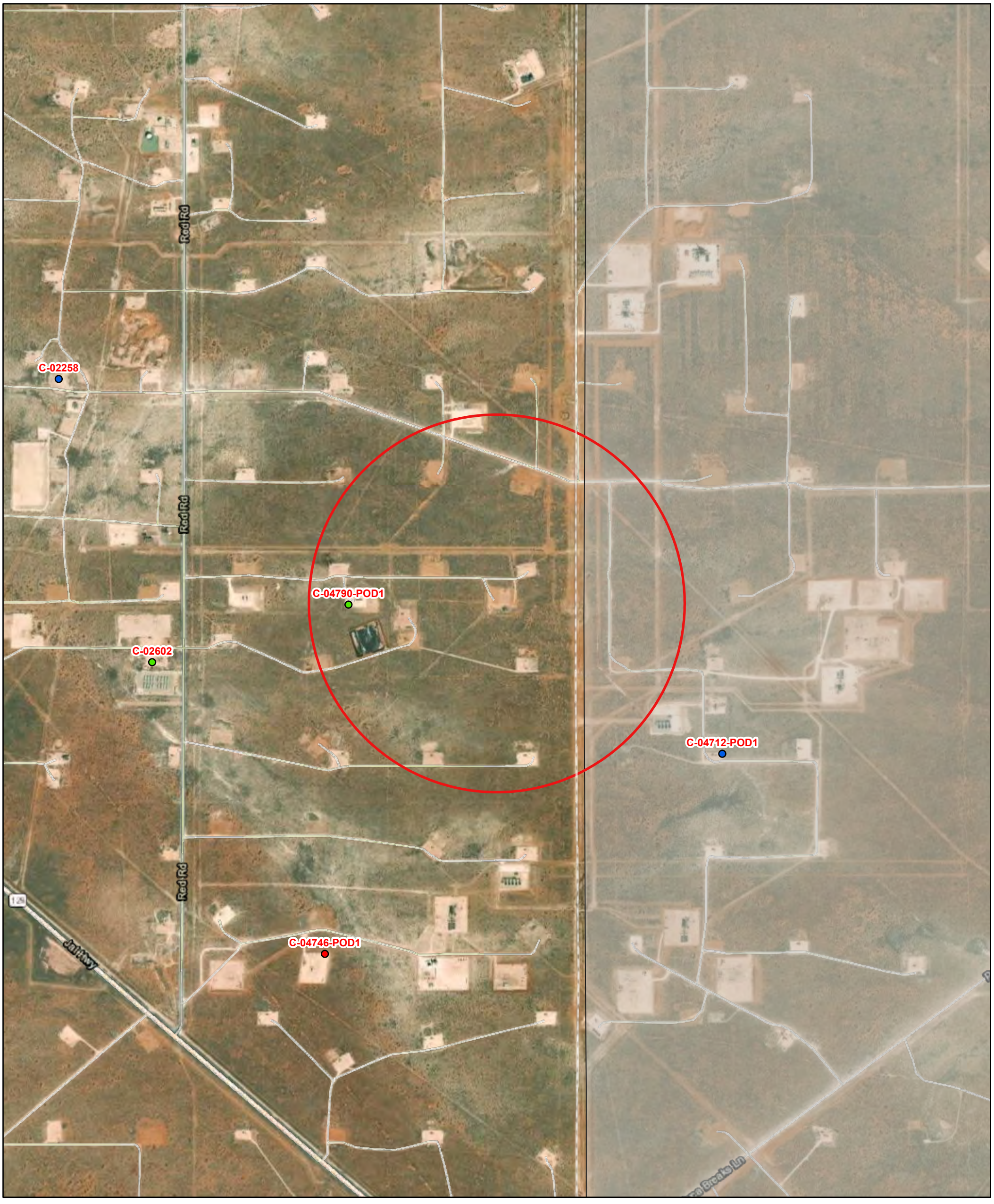
If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Maret Thompson
(575)622-6521

drywell

OSE POD Location Map



2/19/2024, 2:10:00 PM

Override 1

GIS WATERS PODs

Active

Pending

Plugged

OSE District Boundary

Water Right Regulations

Closure Area

Artesian Planning Area

1:18,056

0 0.17 0.35 0.7 mi

0 0.28 0.55 1.1 km

Esri, HERE, iPC, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC, Maxar

Online web user

This is an unofficial map from the OSE's online application.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Aldabra 25 Fed #006H - Watercourse - 24,506ft

December 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.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Lakebed - Aldabra 25 Fed 6H - 27,150 feet away

December 7, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

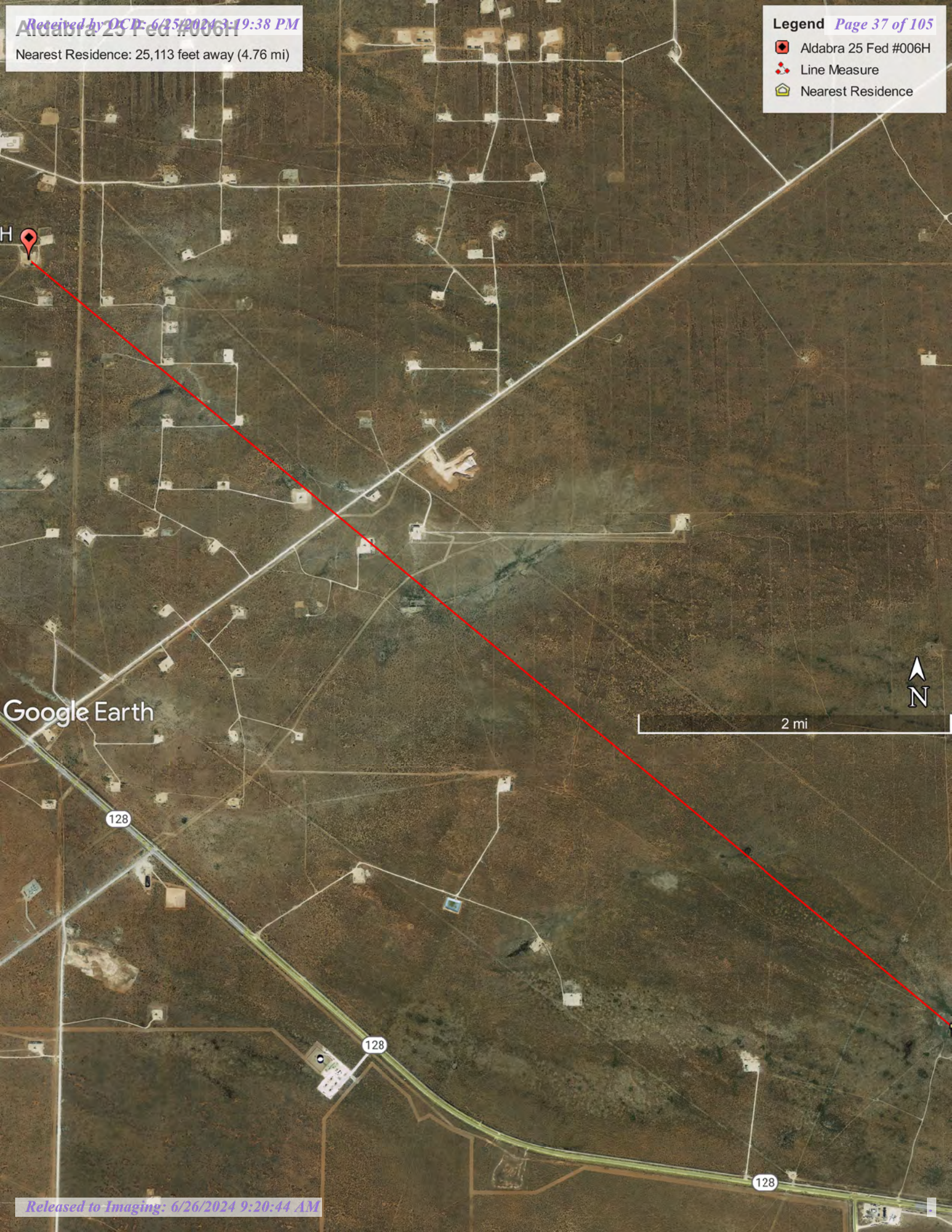
This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Aldabra 25 Fed #006H

Nearest Residence: 25,113 feet away (4.76 mi)

Legend

- Aldabra 25 Fed #006H
- Line Measure
- Nearest Residence



Aldabra 25 Fed #006H
Nearest Spring

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Aldabra 25 Fed #006H Wetland 10,950 ft

February 2, 2024

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.

Aldabra 25 Fed #006H Nearest Subsurface Mine10.8 Mi (56,847 ft)

2/19/2024, 3:58:49 PM

1:144,448

Registered Mines

Aggregate, Stone etc.

Aggregate, Stone etc.

Salt

Potash

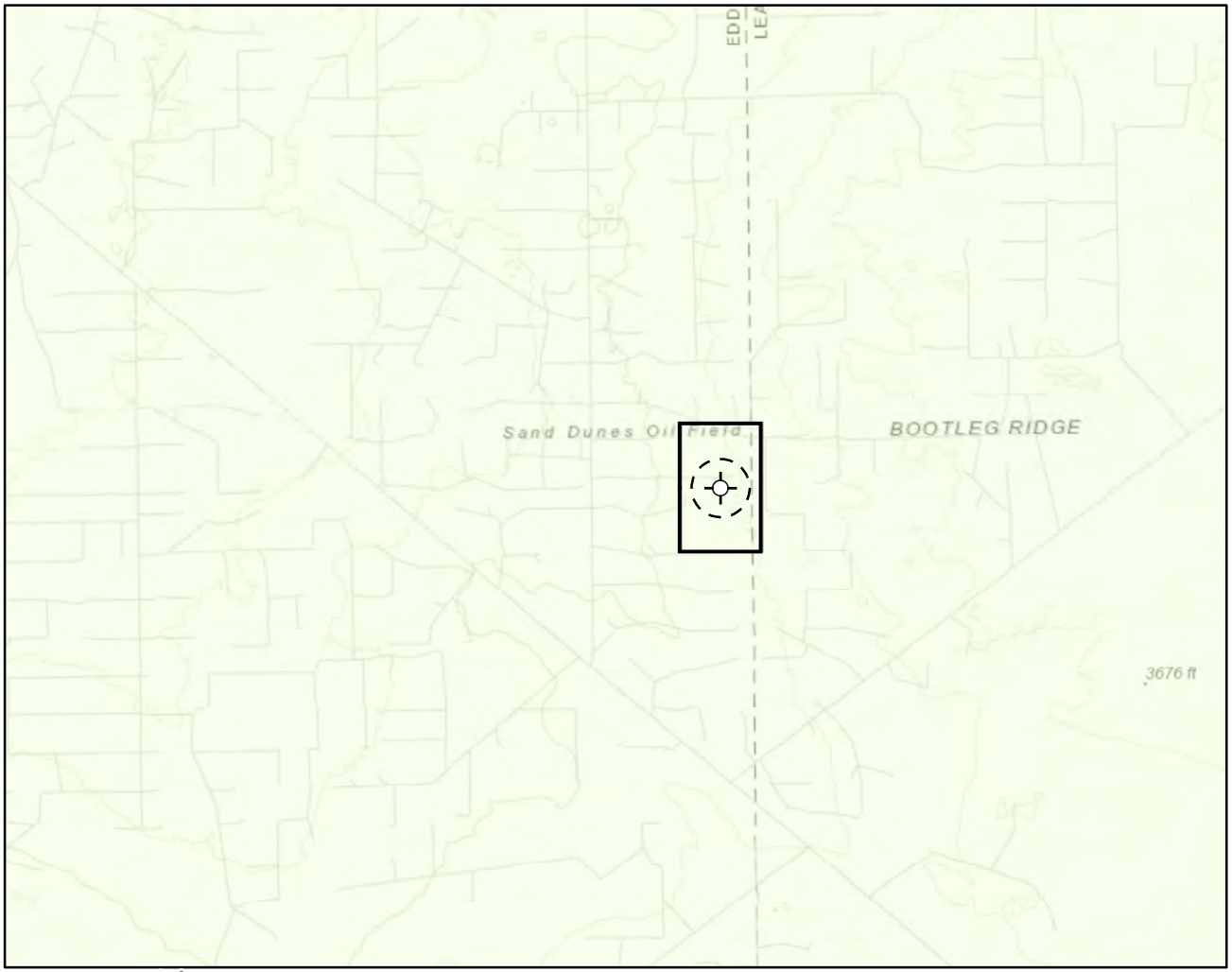
0 1 2 4 mi

0 1.5 3 6 km

Earthstar Geographics

EMNRD MMD GIS Coordinator

NM Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (http://nm-emnrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1b5e577974664d689b47790897ca2795)



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

VERTEX

Map Center:
Lat/Long: 32.268681, -103.726349

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

N

Karst Potential Map
Aldabra 25 Federal #006H

FIGURE:
X

devon

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 Roswell Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, 2020 or United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (2018). Karst Potential.

VERSATILITY. EXPERTISE.

Document Path: C:\Users\kmorash\OneDrive - Vertex Resource Group Ltd\Documents\Local Projects\US\Devon\Aldabra 25 Fed #006H\Figure X Karst Potential Map (23E-04614).mxd

Aldabra 25 Federal #006

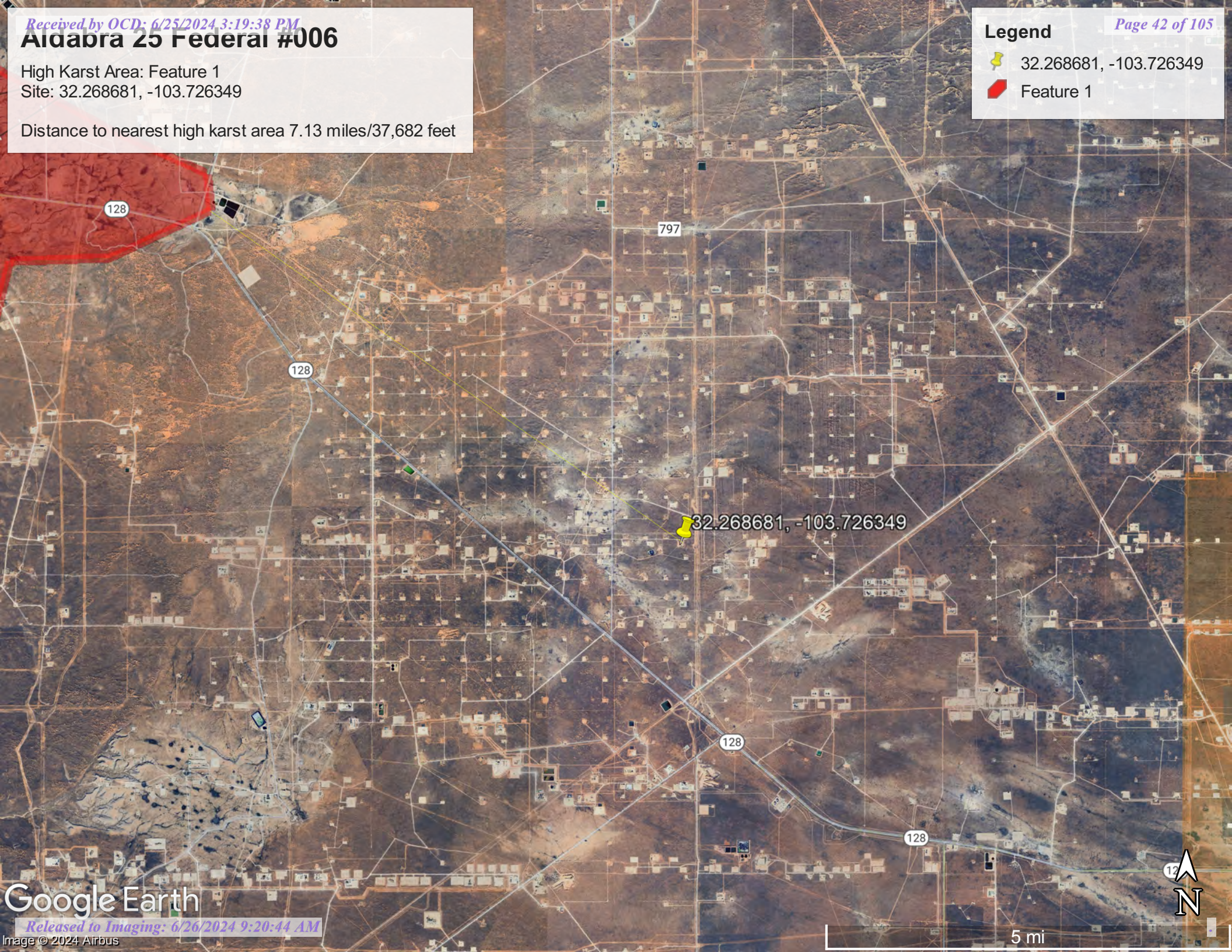
High Karst Area: Feature 1
Site: 32.268681, -103.726349

Distance to nearest high karst area 7.13 miles/37,682 feet

Legend

32.268681, -103.726349

Feature 1



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

103°43'55"W 32°16'21"N

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

1:6,000

103°43'17"W 32°15'51"N

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
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

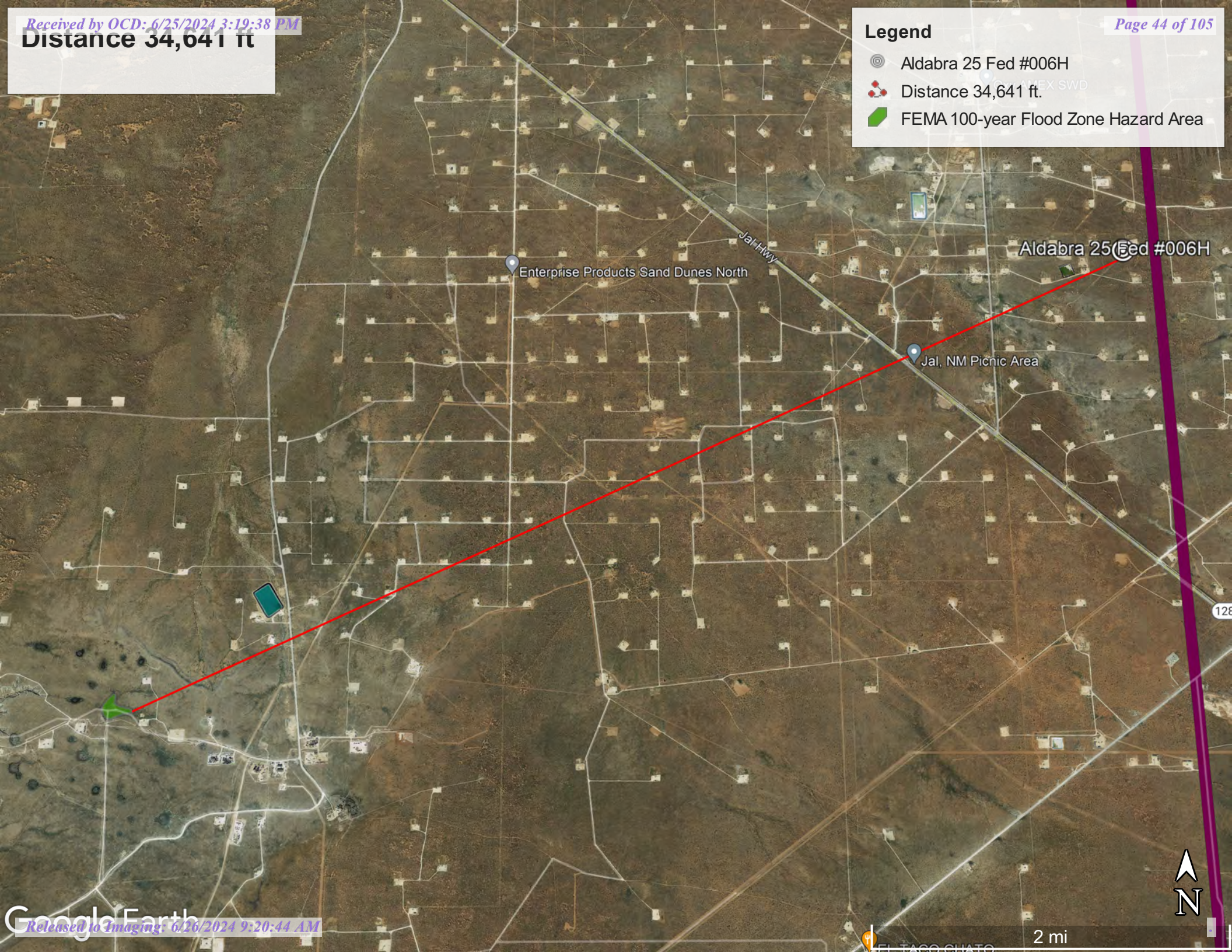
N

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 1/30/2024 at 10:53 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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



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, and Lea County, New Mexico

December 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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Contents

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

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.

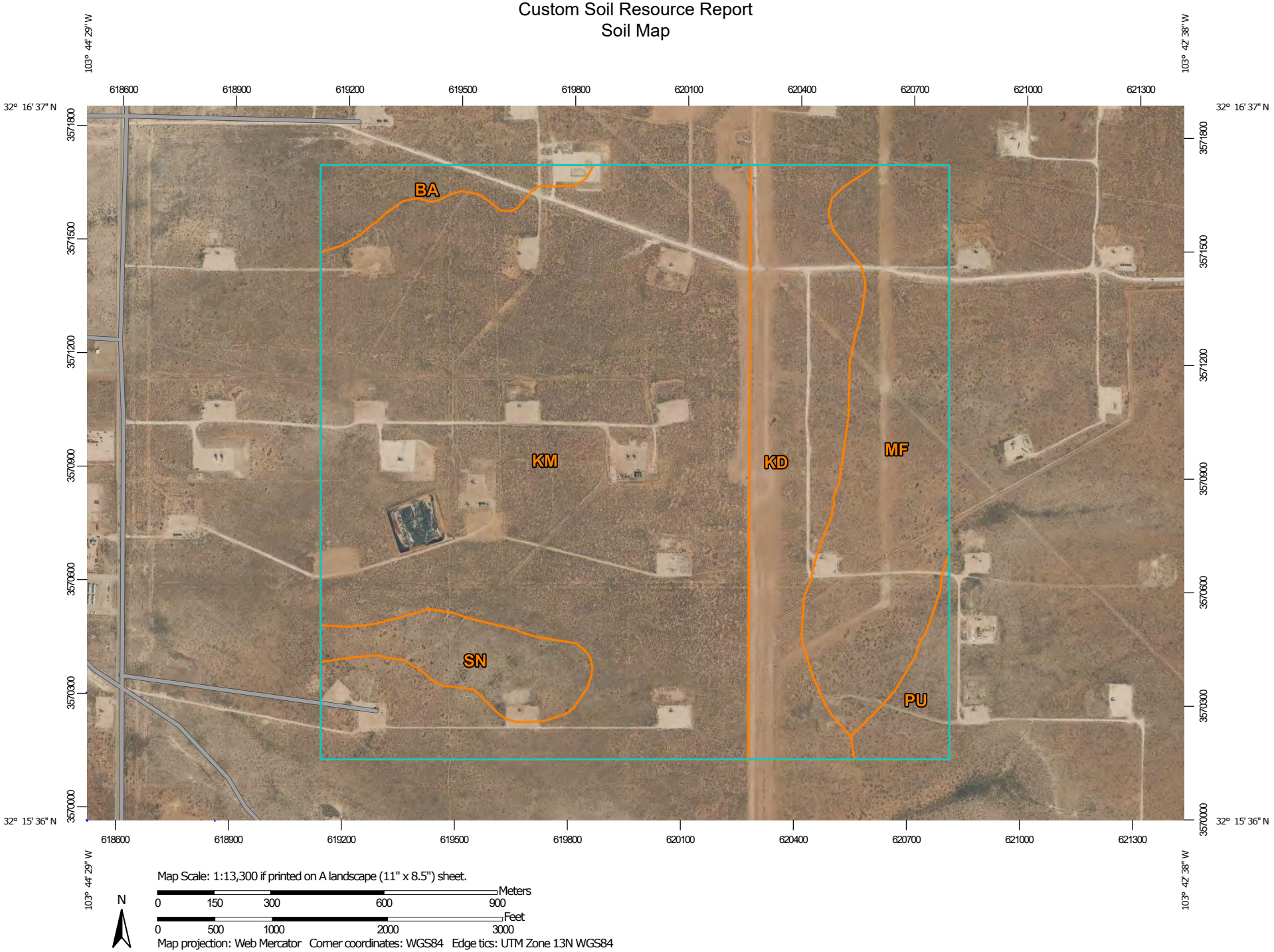
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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



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.

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 19, Sep 7, 2023

Soil Survey Area: Lea County, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 6, 2023

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

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

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BA	Berino loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	19.2	3.0%
KM	Kermit-Berino fine sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	395.3	60.8%
SN	Simona and Wink fine sandy loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	28.7	4.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**443.2**	**68.2%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**649.9**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KD	Kermit-Palomas fine sands, 0 to 12 percent slopes	89.8	13.8%
MF	Maljamar and Palomas fine sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	101.6	15.6%
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	15.3	2.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**206.7**	**31.8%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**649.9**	**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.

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.

Eddy Area, New Mexico

BA—Berino loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w42
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

Berino and similar soils: 99 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Berino

Setting

Landform: Plains, fan piedmonts
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 12 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 58 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BC007NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pajarito

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

KM—Kermit-Berino fine sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w4q
Elevation: 3,100 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 230 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kermit and similar soils: 50 percent
Berino and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kermit

Setting

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

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
H2 - 7 to 60 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD005NM - Deep Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Berino

Setting

Landform: Plains, fan piedmonts
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: fine sand
H2 - 17 to 50 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 50 to 58 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Active dune land

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

SN—Simona and Wink fine sandy loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w5y
Elevation: 3,000 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Simona and similar soils: 45 percent
Wink and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 19 to 23 inches: indurated

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Wink

Setting

Landform: Swales, depressions
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 38 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 38 to 60 inches: stratified gravelly variable

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 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: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dune land

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Lea County, New Mexico

KD—Kermit-Palomas fine sands, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dmpv
Elevation: 3,000 to 4,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 205 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kermit and similar soils: 70 percent
Palomas and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kermit

Setting

Landform: Dunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Calcareous sandy eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
C - 8 to 60 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD005NM - Deep Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Palomas

Setting

Landform: Dunes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 16 inches: fine sand
Bt - 16 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
Bk - 60 to 66 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 50 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pyote

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Maljamar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Palomas

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

Dune land

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

MF—Maljamar and Palomas fine sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dmqb
Elevation: 3,000 to 3,900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 205 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Maljamar and similar soils: 46 percent
Palomas and similar soils: 44 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Maljamar

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Palomas

Setting

Landform: Plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sandstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 16 inches: fine sand
Bt - 16 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
Bk - 60 to 66 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 45 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kermit

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Ecological site: R070BC022NM - Sandhills
Hydric soil rating: No

Wink

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

PU—Pyote and Maljamar fine sands

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dmqq
Elevation: 3,000 to 3,900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 205 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pyote and similar soils: 46 percent
Maljamar and similar soils: 44 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pyote

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 30 inches: fine sand
Bt - 30 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Maljamar

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Kermit

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Ecological site: R070BC022NM - Sandhills
Hydric soil rating: No

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.

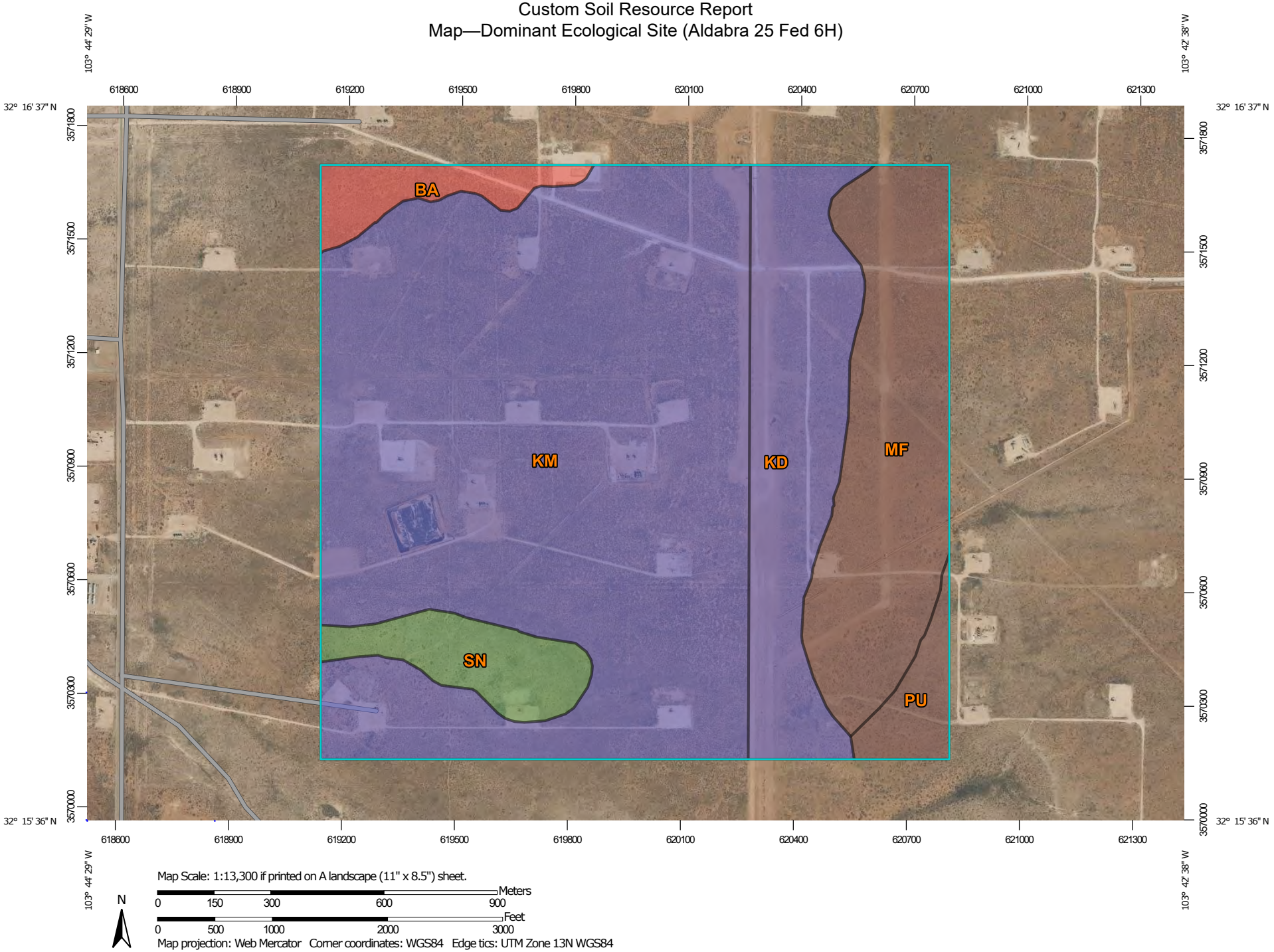
All Ecological Sites — (Aldabra 25 Fed 6H)

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 (Aldabra 25 Fed 6H)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- R070BC007NM
- R070BD002NM
- R070BD003NM
- R070BD005NM
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- R070BC007NM
- R070BD002NM
- R070BD003NM
- R070BD005NM
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- R070BC007NM
- R070BD002NM
- R070BD003NM
- R070BD005NM
- 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.

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 19, Sep 7, 2023

Soil Survey Area: Lea County, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 6, 2023

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

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

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Ecological Sites by Map Unit Component (Aldabra 25 Fed 6H)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BA	Berino loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Berino (99%)	R070BC007NM — Loamy	19.2	3.0%
		Pajarito (1%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
KM	Kermit-Berino fine sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Kermit (50%)	R070BD005NM — Deep Sand	395.3	60.8%
		Berino (35%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Active dune land (15%)			
SN	Simona and Wink fine sandy loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	Simona (45%)	R070BD002NM — Shallow Sandy	28.7	4.4%
		Wink (40%)	R070BD004NM — Sandy		
		Dune land (15%)			
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area				**443.2**	**68.2%**
Totals for Area of Interest				**649.9**	**100.0%**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KD	Kermit-Palomas fine sands, 0 to 12 percent slopes	Kermit (70%)	R070BD005NM — Deep Sand	89.8	13.8%
		Palomas (20%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Maljamar (4%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Pyote (4%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Dune land (1%)			
		Palomas (1%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
MF	Maljamar and Palomas fine sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Maljamar (46%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand	101.6	15.6%
		Palomas (44%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Kermit (5%)	R070BC022NM — Sandhills		
		Wink (5%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	Pyote (46%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand	15.3	2.4%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
		Maljamar (44%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Kermit (10%)	R070BC022NM — Sandhills		
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area				**206.7**	**31.8%**
Totals for Area of Interest				**649.9**	**100.0%**

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USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site R070BD005NM
Deep Sand

Accessed: 02/23/2024

General information

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

Figure 1. Mapped extent

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

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site occurs on terraces, Piedmonts, dunes fields, or upland plains. Parent material consists of eolian deposits and alluvium derived from sandstone. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent, usually less than 5 percent. Low, stabilized hummocks or dunes frequently occur. Elevations range from 2,842 to 4,500 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Dune (2) Parna dune (3) Terrace
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	2,842–4,500 ft
Slope	0–15%
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

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

Temperatures are characterized by distinct seasonal changes and large annual and diurnal temperature changes. The average annual temperature is 61 degrees with extremes of 25 degrees below zero in the winter to 112 degrees in the summer.

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

Both temperature and moisture favor warm season perennial plant growth. During years of abundant winter and early spring moisture, cool season growth and annual forbs, make up an important component of this site. Strong winds blow from the west from January through June, which accelerates soil drying during a critical period for cool

season plant growth.

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

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	221 days
Freeze-free period (average)	240 days
Precipitation total (average)	13 in

Influencing water features

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

Soil features

Soils are deep or very deep. Surface textures are sand loam, fine sand or loamy fine sand, Underlying material textures are loamy fine sand, fine sand, sand or fine sandy loam. Because of the coarse textures and rapid drying of the surface, the soil, if unprotected by plant cover and organic residue, becomes windblown and low hummocks or dunes are formed around shrubs.

Characteristic soils are:
Anthony
Aguena
Kermit
Likes
Pintura
Bluepoint

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Sand (2) Fine sand (3) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to very rapid
Soil depth	60–72 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–5%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	3–5 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	5–15%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–2
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–7.8

Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	5–10%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

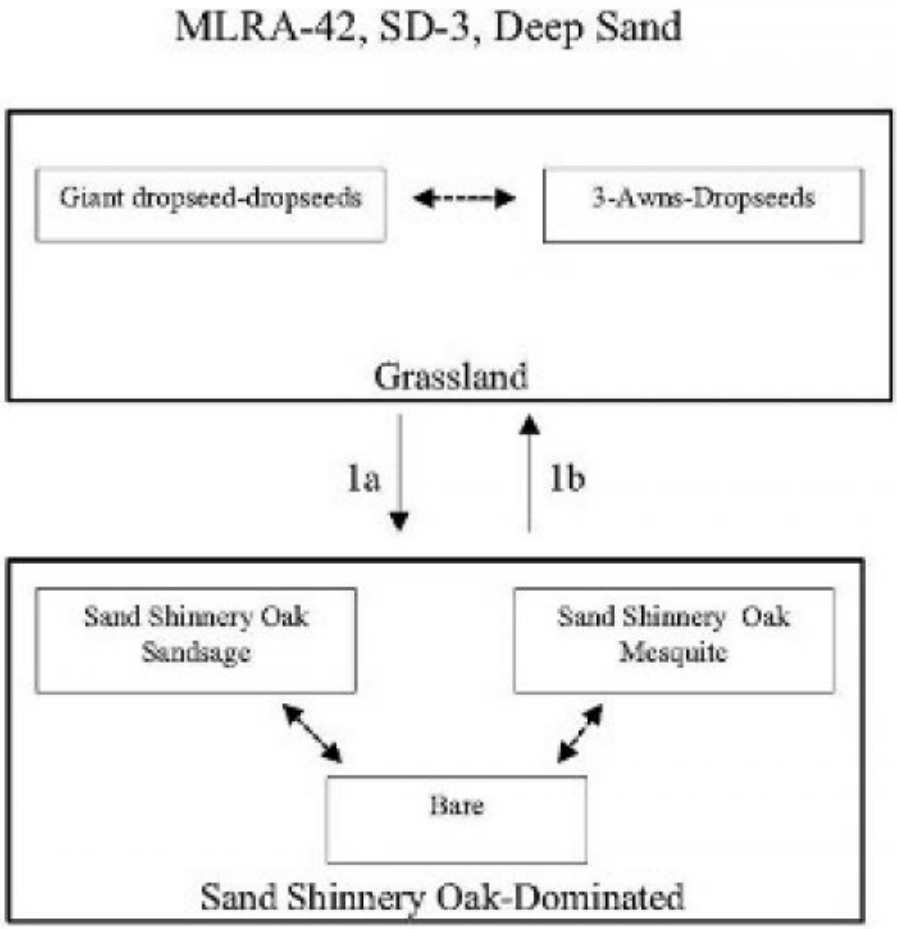
Ecological dynamics

Overview

The Deep Sand site occurs adjacent to and/or intergraded with the Sandhills and Sandy sites (SD-3). The Deep Sand site can be distinguished by slopes less than eight percent (approximately five percent) and textural changes at depths greater than 40 inches. The Deep Sand site has well drained soils with a surface texture of sand or loamy fine sand. The Sandhills site has slopes greater than eight percent and textural depths greater than 60 inches. Conversely, the Sandy site has slopes less than five percent and depths to textural change commonly around 20 inches. The historic plant community of the Deep Sand site is dominated primarily by giant dropseed (*Sporobolus giganteus*) and other dropseeds (*S. flexuosus*, *S. contractus*, *S. cryptandrus*), with scattered shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*) and soapweed yucca (*Yucca glauca*). Other herbaceous species include threeawns (Aristida spp.), bluestems (*Schizachyrium scoparium* and *Andropogon hallii*), and annual and perennial forbs distributed relative to precipitation occurrences. Bare ground and litter compose a significant proportion of ground cover while grasses are the remainder. Shinnery oak will increase with an associated decrease in dropseed and bluestem abundance possibly due to climatic change, fire suppression, interspecific competition, and excessive grazing. Continued grass cover loss may result in a transition to a shinnery oak dominated state with increases in sand sage (*Artemisia filifolia*) and honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*). However, brush management may restore the grassland component and reverse the shinnery oak state back toward the historic plant community.

State and transition model

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways (diagram)



1.a Climate, fire suppression, competition, over grazing

1.b Brush control, Prescribed grazing

State 1
Historic Climax Plant Community

Community 1.1
Historic Climax Plant Community

State Containing Historic Plant Community Grassland: The historic plant community is dominated by giant dropseed, other dropseeds, threeawns, and bluestems. Dominant woody plants include shinnery oak and soapweed yucca. Forb abundance and distribution varies and is dependent on annual rainfall. The Deep Sand site typically exists in sandy plains and dunes (Sosebee 1983). Grass dominance stabilizes the potentially erosive sandy soils. Historical fire suppression, however, may have contributed to increased woody plant abundance, which has reduced grass species. Further, drought conditions compounded with excessive grazing likely has driven most grass species out of competition with shrubs which has resulted in a shinnery oak dominated state with sand sage and mesquite (Young et al. 1948). Diagnosis: Grassland dominated by dropseeds, threeawns, and bluestems. Small shrubs, such as shinnery oak and soapweed yucca, and subshrubs are dispersed throughout the grassland. Other grasses that could appear on this site would include: flatsedge, almejita signalgrass, big bluestem, Indiangrass, fall witchgrass, hairy grama and red lovegrass Other shrubs include: fourwing saltbush, mesquite, ephedra and broom snakeweed. Other forbs include: wooly and scarlet gaura, wooly dalea, phlox heliotrope, scorpionweed, deerstongue, fleabane, nama, hoffmanseggia, lemon beebalm and stickleaf.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	396	858	1320
Shrub/Vine	108	234	360
Forb	96	208	320
Total	**600**	**1300**	**2000**

Table 6. Ground cover

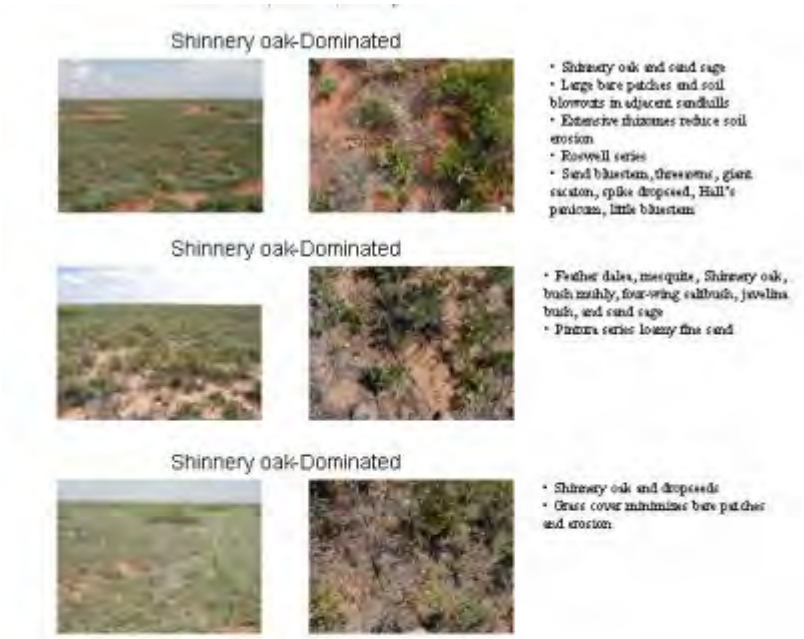
Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	15-20%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	35-40%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	35-40%

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2805, HCPC. SD-3 Deep Sand - Warm season plant community .

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	3	5	10	10	25	30	12	5	0	0

State 2
Shinnery Oak Dominated

Community 2.1
Shinnery Oak Dominated



Shinnery Oak Dominated: This state is dominated by shinnery oak with subdominants of sand sage or mesquite. Bare ground is a significant component in this state as well. shinnery oak is characterized by dense stands in sandy soils; however, as clay percentage increases, shinnery oak decreases. Shinnery oak abundance and distribution increase with disturbances, such as excessive grazing and fire, due to an aggressive rhizome system. As shinnery oak abundance increases, an associated increase of mesquite, sand sage, and soapweed yucca also occurs. Shinnery oak's extensive root system allows the oak to competitively exclude grasses and forbs. Sand sage, however, stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion and can co-exist with herbaceous species by protecting them in heavily grazed conditions (Davis and Bonham 1979). Shinnery oak has been found primarily in very deep, excessively drained, and rapidly permeable soils. Shinnery oak is associated with landforms which are gently undulating to rolling uplands, very gently sloping to moderately steep slopes, and upland plains, alluvial fans and valley sideslopes. Shinnery oak and sand sage can be controlled with herbicide if applied in the spring with a subsequent rest from grazing (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986). In addition, repetitive seasons of goat browsing can also reduce shinnery oak abundance. Patches should be maintained during brush control, however, to prevent erosion and to provide wildlife cover and forage. Further, as shinnery oak and other shrubs increase, bare patches and erosion will increase due to a lack of herbaceous ground cover. Diagnosis: Shinnery oak dominated with subdominant sand sage, honey mesquite, and soapweed yucca with increasing frequency and size of bare patches. Transition to Shinnery oak dominated state (1a): The historic plant community begins to shift toward the shinnery oak dominated state as drivers such as climate change, fire suppression, interspecific competition, and excessive grazing contribute to alterations in soil properties and herbaceous cover. Cover loss and surface soil erosion are initial indicators of transition followed by an increase of shrub species abundance and bare patch expansion. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Loss of grass and forb cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased shrub species abundance and composition Transition to Historic Plant Community (1b): The shinnery oak dominated state may transition back toward the historic plant community as new drivers are introduced such as prescribed grazing, brush control, and discontinued drought conditions.

Additional community tables

Table 7. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production (Lb/Acre)	Foliar Cover (%)

Grass/Grasslike					
1	**Warm Season**			450–585	
	spike dropseed	SPCO4	*Sporobolus contractus*	450–585	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*	450–585	–
	mesa dropseed	SPFL2	*Sporobolus flexuosus*	450–585	–
	giant dropseed	SPGI	*Sporobolus giganteus*	450–585	–
2	**Warm Season**			65–104	
	sand bluestem	ANHA	*Andropogon hallii*	65–104	–
	little bluestem	SCSC	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	65–104	–
3	**Warm Season**			39–91	
	threeawn	ARIST	*Aristida*	39–91	–
4	**Warm Season**			13–39	
	thin paspalum	PASE5	*Paspalum setaceum*	13–39	–
5	**Warm Season**			13–39	
	black grama	BOER4	*Bouteloua eriopoda*	13–39	–
6	**Warm Season**			13–39	
	mat sandbur	CELO3	*Cenchrus longispinus*	13–39	–
7	**Warm Season**			13–39	
	Havard's panicgrass	PAHA2	*Panicum havardii*	13–39	–
8	**Warm Season**			13–65	
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	*Setaria vulpiseta*	13–65	–
9	**Other Annual Grasses**			13–65	
	Grass, annual	2GA	*Grass, annual*	13–65	–
Shrub/Vine					
10	**Shrub**			65–130	
	Havard oak	QUHA3	*Quercus havardii*	65–130	–
11	**Shrub**			13–39	
	sand sagebrush	ARFI2	*Artemisia filifolia*	13–39	–
12	**Shrub**			65–130	
	yucca	YUCCA	*Yucca*	65–130	–
13	**Shrub**			13–39	
	rabbitbrush	CHRYS9	*Chrysothamnus*	13–39	–
14	**Other Shrubs**			13–39	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	*Shrub (>.5m)*	13–39	–
Forb					
15	**Forb**			39–91	
	croton	CROTO	*Croton*	39–91	–
	Indian blanket	GAPU	*Gaillardia pulchella*	39–91	–
16	**Forb**			39–91	
	aster	ASTER	*Aster*	39–91	–
	whitest evening primrose	OEAL	*Oenothera albicaulis*	39–91	–
	beardtongue	PENST	*Penstemon*	39–91	–
17	**Forb**			39–91	
	touristplant	DIWI2	*Dimorphocarpa wislizeni*	39–91	–

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	buckwheat	ERIOG	*Eriogonum*	39–91	–
	sunflower	HELIA3	*Helianthus*	39–91	–
	spiny false fiddleleaf	HYSP	*Hydrolea spinosa*	39–91	–
	threadleaf ragwort	SEFLF	*Senecio flaccidus var. flaccidus*	39–91	–
18	**Other Forbs**			13–65	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	*Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)*	13–65	–

Animal community

This site provides habitat which supports a resident animal population characterized by pronghorn, antelope, black-tailed jackrabbit, spotted ground squirrel, Ord's kangaroo rat, northern grasshopper mouse, southern plains woodrat, badger, meadowlark, roadrunner, white-necked raven, cactus wren, lesser prairie chicken, morning dove, scaled quail, Harris hawk, side blotched lizard, marbled whiptail, Texas horned lizard, western diamondback rattlesnake and ornate box turtle. In the area called Mescalero Sands, there are white-tailed and mule deer.

Hydrological functions

The runoff curve numbers are determined by field investigations using hydraulic cover conditions and hydrologic soil groups.
Hydrologic Interpretations
Soil Series Hydrologic Group
Anthony B
Bluepoint A
Kermit A
Aguena A
Likes A
Pintura A

Recreational uses

This site offers limited recreation potential for hiking, horseback riding, nature observation and photography; game bird, predator, antelope, and deer hunting.

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

This site is suitable for grazing by all kinds and classes of livestock during all seasons of the year. Shinnery oak is toxic in the late bud or early leaf stage. Shinnery oak will increase, as will sand sagebrush following drought. Changes in the fire return interval have also favored an increase in shrub cover. The dropseeds and bluestem will decrease. This site responds very well to brush manangement and deferment. This site is well suited to a grazing system that rotates the season of use. Nesting habitat for lesser prairie chicken can be improved by providing residual cover that is at least 14 inches high.

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate Acres per Animal Unit Month

Similarity Index Ac/AUM
100 - 76 2.0 – 3.8
75 – 51 3.0 – 6.0

50 – 26 5.0 – 10.0
25 – 0 10.1 +

Inventory data references

Other References:
Data collection for this site was done in conjunction with the progressive soil surveys within the Southern Desertic Basins, Plains and Mountains, Major Land Resource Areas of New Mexico. This site has been mapped and correlated with soils in the following soil surveys. Eddy County, Lea County, and Chaves County.

Other references

Literature Cited

Davis, Joseph H., III and Bonham, Charles D. 1979. Interference of sand sagebrush canopy with needleandthread. Journal of Range Management 32(5):384-386.

Herbel, C. H, Steger, R, Gould, W. L. 1974. Managing semidesert ranges of the Southwest. Circular 456. Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University, Cooperative Extension Service. 48 p.

Pettit, Russell D. 1986. Sand shinnery oak: control and management. Management Note 8. Lubbock, TX: Texas Tech University, College of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Range and Wildlife Management. 5 p.

Sosebee, Ronald E. 1983. Physiological, phenological, and environmental considerations in brush and weed control. In: McDaniel, Kirk C., ed. Proceedings--brush management symposium; 1983 February 16; Albuquerque, NM. Denver, CO: Society for Range Management: 27-43.

Young, Vernon A., Anderwald, Frank R.,McCully, Wayne G. 1948. Brush problems on Texas ranges. Miscellaneous Publication 21. College Station, TX: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. 19 p.

Contributors

Don Sylvester
Quinn Hodgson

Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

4. **Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):**

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

6. **Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:**

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

    Dominant:

    Sub-dominant:

    Other:

    Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or**

decadence):

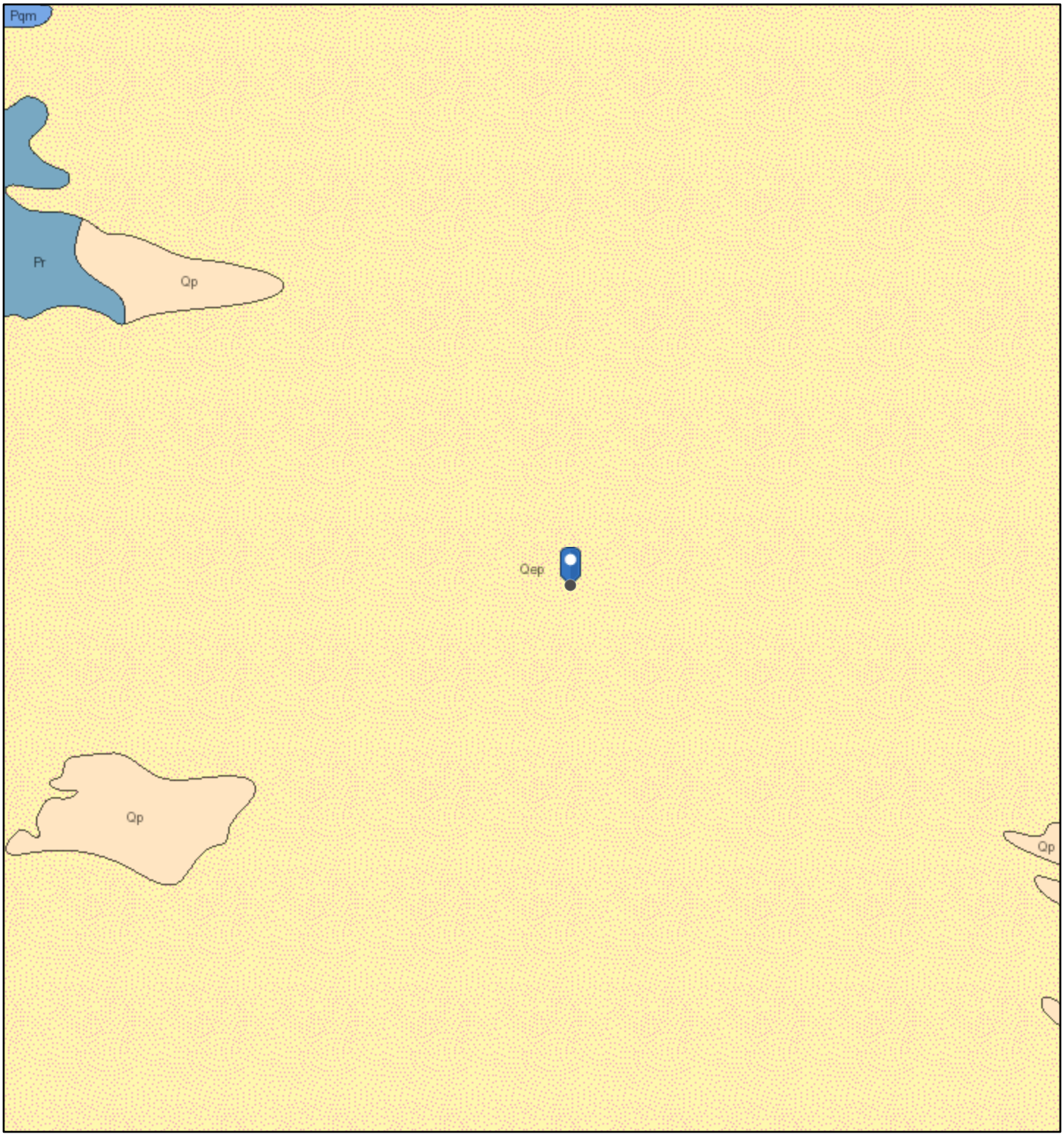
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**

Aldabra 25 Fed #006H Geology



1/30/2024, 8:46:22 AM

1:144,448

0 1 2 4 mi

0 1.5 3 6 km

Lithologic Units

- Playa—Alluvium and evaporite deposits (Holocene)
- Water—Perenial standing water
- Qa—Alluvium (Holocene to upper Pleistocene)

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, NMBGMR, USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS

ArcGIS Web AppBuilder

USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National

APPENDIX C – Daily Field and Sampling Reports

Daily Site Visit Report

Client:	Devon Energy Corporation	Inspection Date:	9/20/2023
Site Location Name:	Aldabra 25 Federal #006H	Report Run Date:	9/20/2023 6:54 PM
Client Contact Name:	Dale Woodall	API #:	30-015-38602
Client Contact Phone #:	405-318-4697		
Unique Project ID		Project Owner:	
Project Reference #		Project Manager:	

Summary of Times

Arrived at Site	9/20/2023 11:00 AM
Departed Site	9/20/2023 12:15 PM

Field Notes

11:43 Completed safety paperwork. Arrived for scheduled, on site Liner inspection.

12:00 Inspected both outside and inside walls and liner of containment and did not find any damage or breaches related to incident. There was no unexpected staining on soil outside the containment. Inspected liner around and between equipment and tanks inside containment. Did not find any damage, breaches, or areas of concern with liner within containment.

Next Steps & Recommendations

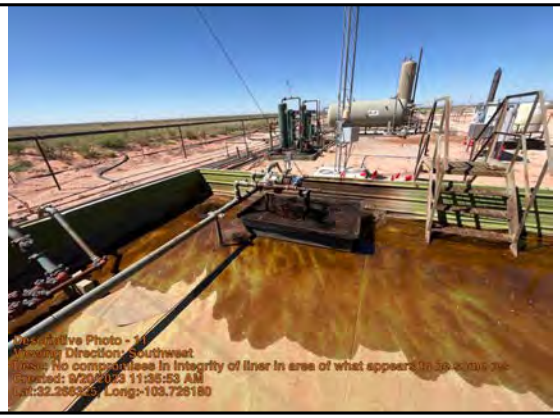
1 Prepare report

Daily Site Visit Report

Site Photos

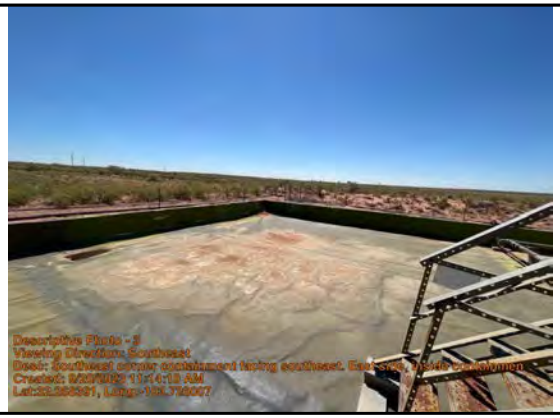
Viewing Direction: Southwest	**Viewing Direction**: West
	
Northeast corner containment facing southwest. East side, outside containment.	Southwest corner containment facing southwest. West side, inside containment. Appears to be some residual rainwater, with various larvae thriving, pooled in corner.

Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: Southwest	**Viewing Direction**: East
	
No compromises in integrity of liner in area of what appears to be some residual rainwater, with various larvae thriving, pooled in corner.	Center of containment facing east. West side, Inside containment.
Viewing Direction: East	**Viewing Direction**: East
	
South side of containment facing east. South side and center, inside containment.	North side of containment facing east. North side and center, inside containment.

Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: Southeast	**Viewing Direction**: South
	
North side of containment facing east. North side and center, outside containment.	Site information placard

Viewing Direction: Northeast	**Viewing Direction**: Southeast
	
Northeast corner containment facing northeast. East side, inside containment.	Southeast corner containment facing southeast. East side, inside containment.

Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: Northwest	**Viewing Direction**: West
	
Southeast corner containment facing northwest. East side, outside containment.	Center of containment facing west. Inside containment.
Viewing Direction: North	**Viewing Direction**: Northeast
	
South side of containment facing north. South side and center, outside containment.	Southwest corner containment facing northeast. West side, outside containment.

Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: Southeast	**Viewing Direction**: West
	
Northwest corner containment facing southeast. West side, outside containment.	Northwest corner containment facing northwest. West side, inside containment.

Daily Site Visit Report

Daily Site Visit Signature

Inspector: Stephanie McCartyM

Signature: 

APPENDIX D – Notification

Gmail

Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

Liner Inspection Aldabra 25 Fed 6

2 messages

Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com> Fri, Sep 15, 2023 at 5:40 PM
To: "Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD" <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>, Brittany.Hall@emnrd.nm.gov, "Enviro, OCD, EMNRD" <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>, KStallings@vertex.ca

Please accept this email as notification that Vertex Resource Services has scheduled a Liner Inspection to be conducted at the following release.

Aldabra 25 Fed 6, *nAB1515927960, nAB1616056900*

On Wednesday September 20, 2023, Vertex will be on-site to conduct a final liner inspection. If you have any questions regarding this notification, please call at 346-814-1413.

V/R,

Steph McCarty
Environmental Technician
Vertex Resource Services Inc.
3101 Boyd Drive,
Carlsbad, NM 88220

C 575.263.3295

www.vertex.ca

Rodgers, Scott, EMNRD <Scott.Rodgers@emnrd.nm.gov> Mon, Sep 18, 2023 at 9:34 AM
To: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>, "Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD" <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>, "Hall, Brittany, EMNRD" <Brittany.Hall@emnrd.nm.gov>, "KStallings@vertex.ca" <KStallings@vertex.ca>

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.

Scott Rodgers ● Environmental Specialist

Environmental Bureau

EMNRD - Oil Conservation Division

8801 Horizon Blvd. NE, Suite 260 | Albuquerque, NM 87113

505.469.1830 | scott.rodgers@emnrd.nm.gov

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

From: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, September 15, 2023 5:41 PM
To: Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>; Hall, Brittany, EMNRD <Brittany.Hall@emnrd.nm.gov>; Enviro, OCD, EMNRD <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>; KStallings@vertex.ca
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Liner Inspection Aldabra 25 Fed 6

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

[Quoted text hidden]

District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
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State of New Mexico
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources
Oil Conservation Division
1220 S. St Francis Dr.
Santa Fe, NM 87505

QUESTIONS

Action 357499

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 357499
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	**nAB1515927960**
Incident Name	**NAB1515927960 ALDABRA 25 FEDERAL #006H @ 30-015-38602**
Incident Type	**Produced Water Release**
Incident Status	**Remediation Closure Report Received**
Incident Well	**[30-015-38602] ALDABRA 25 FEDERAL #006H**

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	ALDABRA 25 FEDERAL #006H
Date Release Discovered	06/03/2015
Surface Owner	Federal

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

Nature and Volume of Release	
Material(s) released, please answer all that apply below. Any calculations or specific justifications for the volumes provided should be attached to the follow-up C-141 submission.	
Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure | Separator | Crude Oil | Released: 1 BBL | Recovered: 1 BBL | Lost: 0 BBL.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure | Separator | Produced Water | Released: 2 BBL | Recovered: 1 BBL | Lost: 1 BBL.
Is the concentration of chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l	No
Condensate Released (bbls) Details	*Not answered.*
Natural Gas Vented (Mcf) Details	*Not answered.*
Natural Gas Flared (Mcf) Details	*Not answered.*
Other Released Details	*Not answered.*
Are there additional details for the questions above (i.e. any answer containing Other, Specify, Unknown, and/or Fire, or any negative lost amounts)	*Not answered.*

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QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 357499
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Nature and Volume of Release (continued)	
Is this a gas only submission (i.e. only significant Mcf values reported)	**More info needed to determine if this will be treated as a "gas only" report.**
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	*Unavailable.*
Reasons why this would be considered a submission for a notification of a major release	*Unavailable.*
With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.	

Initial Response	
The responsible party must undertake the following actions immediately unless they could create a safety hazard that would result in injury.	
The source of the release has been stopped	True
The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment	True
Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices	True
All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately	True
If all the actions described above have not been undertaken, explain why	*Not answered.*
Per Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 19.15.29.8 NMAC the responsible party may commence remediation immediately after discovery of a release. If remediation has begun, please prepare and attach a narrative of actions to date in the follow-up C-141 submission. If remedial efforts have been successfully completed or if the release occurred within a lined containment area (see Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC), please prepare and attach all information needed for closure evaluation in the follow-up C-141 submission.	

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Dale Woodall Title: EHS Professional Email: Dale.Woodall@dvn.com Date: 06/25/2024

District I
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QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 357499
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

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

Remediation Plan	
Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	Yes
Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	09/20/2023
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	09/20/2023
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	09/20/2023
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	0
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed.	
The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.	

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QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 357499
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)	
Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:	
(Select all answers below that apply.)	
Is (or was) there affected material present needing to be removed	Yes
Is (or was) there a power wash of the lined containment area (to be) performed	Yes
OTHER (Non-listed remedial process)	No
Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Dale Woodall Title: EHS Professional Email: Dale.Woodall@dvn.com Date: 06/25/2024
The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.	

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

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 357499
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	**357510**
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	**09/20/2023**
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	**Yes**
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	**5400**

Remediation Closure Request	
Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.	
Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	Yes
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	**Yes**
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	**Yes**
What was the total surface area (in square feet) remediated	0
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	see report. no holes, rips, or tears in liner

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

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Dale Woodall Title: EHS Professional Email: Dale.Woodall@dvn.com Date: 06/25/2024

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CONDITIONS

Action 357499

CONDITIONS

Operator:	OGRID:
DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	6137
	Action Number: 357499
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
amaxwell	Remediation approved.	6/26/2024