
June 4, 2026

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

SUBJECT: Liner Inspection and Closure Report for Tater Tot 2 CTB 2 – May 8, 2026 and May 12, 2026 Site Visits

Incident IDs: nAPP2606428628 and nAPP2612734857
Facility API (Name): fAPP2416935463 (TATER TOT 2 CTB 2)
Facility Location: Unit M of Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 29 East, New Mexico
Facility GPS Coordinates: 32.2422093, -103.9601062
Eddy County, New Mexico

Introduction

KLJ Engineering (KLJ) has prepared this report on behalf of Devon Energy Production Company, LP (Devon) to detail the recent liner inspections conducted at Tater Tot 2 CTB 2 (Site) on May 8, 2026, and May 12, 2026. The inspections followed the accidental releases of produced water that occurred on March 2, 2026 and May 5, 2026 (Incident IDs nAPP2606428628 and nAPP2612734857).

Site Information and Background

The Site is located approximately 7.88 miles southeast of Loving, New Mexico, on State Land Office (NMSLO) property. The Site lies within Unit M, Section 2, Township 24 South, Range 29 East, in Eddy County. KLJ conducted liner inspections and associated site characterization in accordance with 19.15.29.11 and 19.15.29.12 of the New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) to assess the integrity of the containment system and evaluate any potential environmental impacts resulting from a release.

Release Descriptions and Immediate Response

nAPP2606428628

On March 2, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered fluids within secondary containment after the site glass on the side of the 3-phase separator failed, resulting in the release of approximately 78 barrels (bbls) of crude oil. On March 5, 2026, Devon Energy submitted the initial Notice of Release (NOR) to the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department – Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) via the Operator’s Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal. Subsequently, a Form C-141 was submitted on March 16, 2026.

The March 2, 2026, release exceeded the 25 bbls threshold, therefore classifying the incident as a *major release* under 19.15.29.7(A)(1) NMAC, requiring enhanced notification procedures.

nAPP2612734857

On May 5, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered produced water within the secondary containment, resulting from a leak on the dump line, resulting in the release of approximately 7 bbls of produced water. On May 7, 2026, Devon Energy submitted the initial NOR to the NMOCD via the Operator’s Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal. Subsequently, a Form C-141 was submitted on May 11, 2026.

Site Characterization Summary

The Site lies within Qep – Eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene), consisting of interlayered eolian sands and piedmont slope deposits. Terrain for the Site and immediate surrounding area includes uplands, plains, dunes, fan piedmonts, and interdunal areas at elevations ranging from 2,800 to 5,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Parent material consists of mixed alluvium and or eolian sands derived from sedimentary rock, with 8 to 13 inches of average annual precipitation. Soil within the Site tends to be well-drained to somewhat excessively drained, with very low runoff potential and moderately water-holding capacity.

The USDA – Web Soil Survey (WSS) identifies the predominant soil type at the Site as Pajarito loamy fine sand that is moderately deep or very deep, with surface textures ranging from loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand, or gravelly sandy loam. Subsurface textures consist of loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam that averages less than 18 percent clay and less than 15 percent carbonates. Substratum textures are fine sandy loam or gravelly fine sandy loam with less than 15 percent gravel and with less than 40 percent calcium carbonate. Some layers high in lime or with caliche fragments may occur at depths of 20 to 30 inches.

Vegetation reflects a grassland aspect dominated by grasses with perennial and annual forbs in abundance and distribution dependent on precipitation. Black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems are the dominant grass species with scattered shinnery oak and sand sage. Indications of a decrease in black grama transition to a grass/shrub or shrub-dominated state composing of grasses/honey mesquite, grasses/broom snakeweed, or grasses/sand sage. Grass distribution becomes patchier with the absence or severe decrease in black grama and bluestems when an increase in mesquite occurs.

Surface water features were identified within 300 feet of the Site. The nearest significant watercourse and wetland, a riverine, is mapped as running through the middle of the engineered pad; the closest playa, a freshwater emergent wetland, is 0.88 miles southwest. These distances comply with the requirements of 19.15.29.12(C)(4) NMAC.

Per the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) Points of Diversion (POD) Map, the nearest POD used to reference Depth to Groundwater (DTGW) is C-04526-POD1, located 2.45 miles to the east. The POD is identified as a temporary borehole/monitor well used to determine depth to groundwater. The well record indicates that the temporary borehole was drilled to a depth of 105 ft below ground surface (bgs), and no groundwater was encountered. The nearest water source, a domestic well used for irrigation purposes, is an NMOSE POD, SP-01712-C, located 3.47 miles southwest of the Site.

Karst potential for the Site is identified as medium, with the nearest area of low karst potential located 0.66 miles to the southeast. The Site is in a FEMA flood hazard area identified as FEMA Zone X (undetermined hazard); the nearest identified FEMA flood hazard area, classified as Zone A, is 1.8 miles to the southwest.

Additional information detailing the results of the Site characterization findings can be found in **Appendix B**.

Closure Criteria

Table 1 summarizes key Site and incident information relevant to closure evaluation, as required under 19.15.29.12 NMAC. This includes details such as release source, location, containment status, and site-

specific features that may influence closure requirements. While contamination thresholds and applicable concentration limits are not listed in this table, the information provided supports regulatory assessment of whether the release meets criteria for closure. In accordance with NMAC 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(b), if the release occurred within lined, impermeable secondary containment with no evidence of escape, it may qualify for reduced remediation requirements or a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Table 1: Release Information and Closure Criteria Limits			
Depth to Ground Water Determination: < 50 feet bgs			
Site Name	Tater Tot 2 CTB 2	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID	fAPP2416935463	PLSS GPS	M-2-24S-29E 32.2422093, -103.9601062
Lease ID	NMNM103604	Land Status	SLO
Incident ID(s)	nAPP2606428628 nAPP2612734857	Date Of Release(s)	3/2/2026 5/5/2026
Source of Release	Site glass failure Leak on dumpline	Volume Released/Recovered	78 bbls/ 78 bbls oil 7 bbls/ 7 bbls pw
Specific Features	DTGW POD outside of 0.5-mile radius; Medium karst potential; Surface water within proximity; FEMA Zone X		

Liner Inspection Activities

Incident No. nAPP2606428628 occurred on March 2, 2026. Following cleanup activities, notification of a liner inspection was submitted to Devon via email and through the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal in accordance with 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a)(iii) NMAC. A copy of the notification is included in **Appendix C**.

Prior to the scheduled liner inspection, Incident No. nAPP2612734857 occurred on May 5, 2026, resulting in an additional release within the secondary containment area. Cleanup activities were completed prior to the scheduled liner inspection.

On May 8, 2026, KLJ personnel conducted a visual inspection of the secondary containment liner to verify liner integrity. The inspection included evaluation for perforations, tears, cuts, weathering, and other conditions that could compromise containment performance. The liner was observed to be intact, with no integrity concerns or conditions requiring repair or replacement. Photographic documentation is included in the Liner Inspection Field Notes and Photolog Report (**Appendix A**).

Although the May 8, 2026, inspection verified liner integrity following both incidents, the inspection notification had been submitted prior to the occurrence of Incident No. nAPP2612734857. Therefore, the May 8, 2026, inspection could not be used to satisfy the liner inspection notification requirements associated with Incident No. nAPP2612734857.

To satisfy the notification requirements for Incident No. nAPP2612734857, a second liner inspection notification was submitted to Devon via email and through the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal on May 8, 2026. A copy of the notification is included in **Appendix C**.

On May 12, 2026, KLJ personnel conducted a follow-up visual inspection of the secondary containment liner. The liner was again observed to be intact, with no perforations, tears, cuts, weathering, or other

conditions requiring repair or replacement. Photographic documentation is included in the Liner Inspection Field Notes and Photolog Report (**Appendix A**).

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the liner inspection, KLJ concludes that liner integrity is adequate to contain fluids and there are no further actions required in relation to incidents nAPP2606428628 and nAPP2612734857.

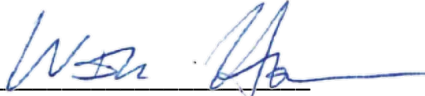
Based on the site assessment and activities conducted, Devon respectfully requests closure of incidents nAPP2606428628 and nAPP2612734857 with a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Submitted and prepared by:
KLJ Engineering

Written By
Name: Monica Peppin
Title: Environmental Specialist II

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

Signature: 

Signature: 

Included Appendices

- Appendix A – LINER INSPECTION FIELD NOTES & PHOTOLOG REPORT
- Appendix B – CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH
- Appendix C – CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX A

LINER INSPECTION FIELD NOTES & PHOTOLOG REPORT


Environmental Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report



Site & Incident Information

Client:	Devon Energy	Date:	May 8, 2026
Site:	Tater Tot 2 CTB 2	Arrival Time:	2:00 PM
Incident ID:	nAPP2606428628	County:	Eddy
GPS:	32.2422093, -103.9601062	Lease ID:	NMNM103604 V004400003
Land Status:	SLO	Facility ID:	fAPP2416935463

Observations and Field Notes

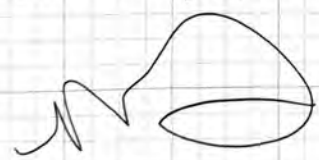


PROJECT Tater Tot 2 CTB 2
 SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
 CALCULATED BY _____ DATE _____
 CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____

9:00 AM 5/8/2026

- * Travel to site, complete JHA, ramp test monitor.
- * Begin inspection, check liner for any areas showing signs of rips, tears, cuts or weathering where a potential breach could occur.
- * Take photos of liner in all cardinal directions
- * Inspect liner under equipment, congested areas and any place where the potential for stress cracks or degradation
- * ~~Signs~~ No signs that liner integrity has been breached.

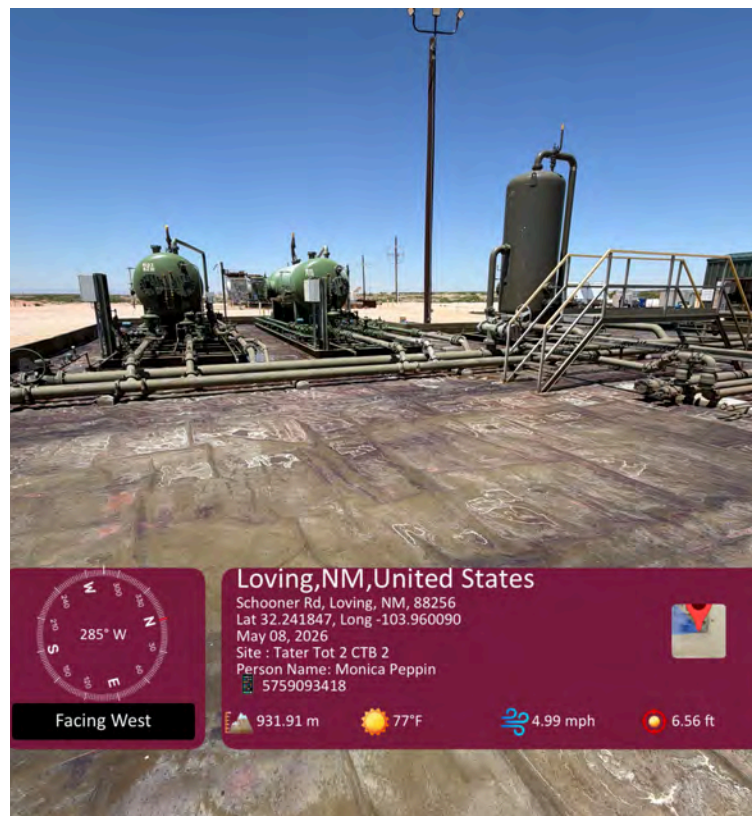
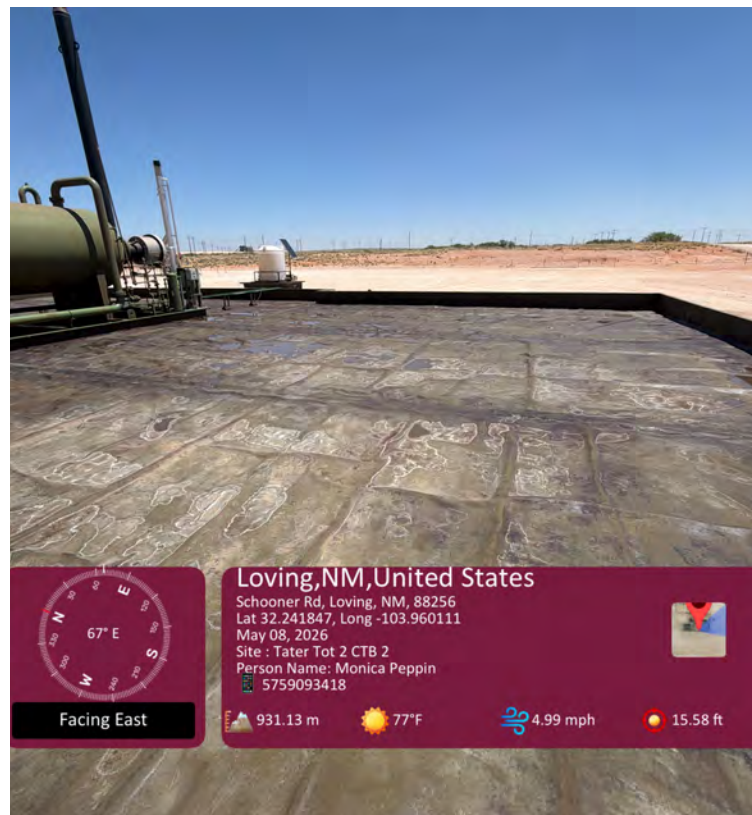
Liner integrity confirmed and passes inspection.

 5/8/26



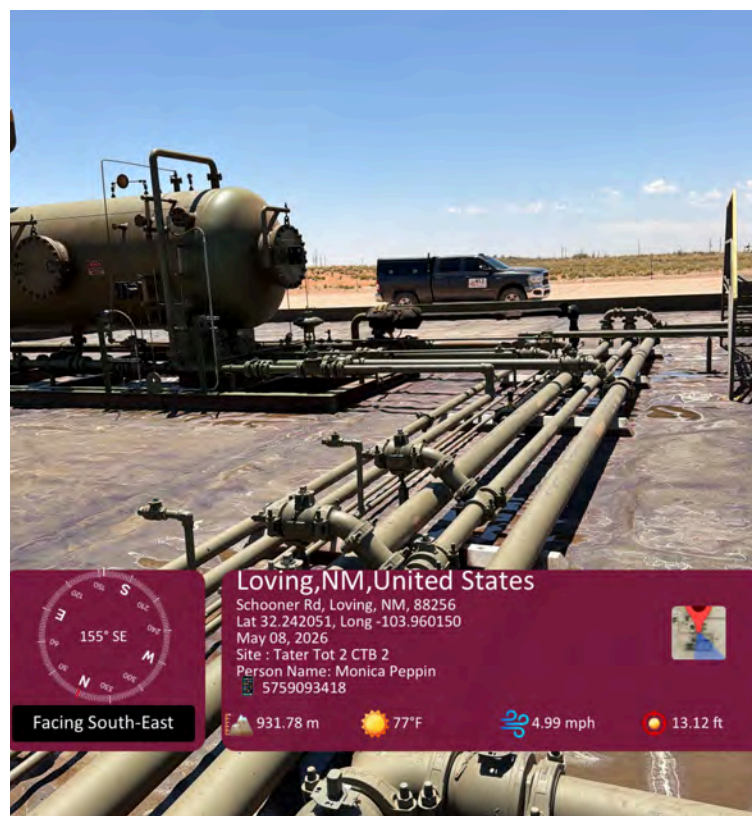
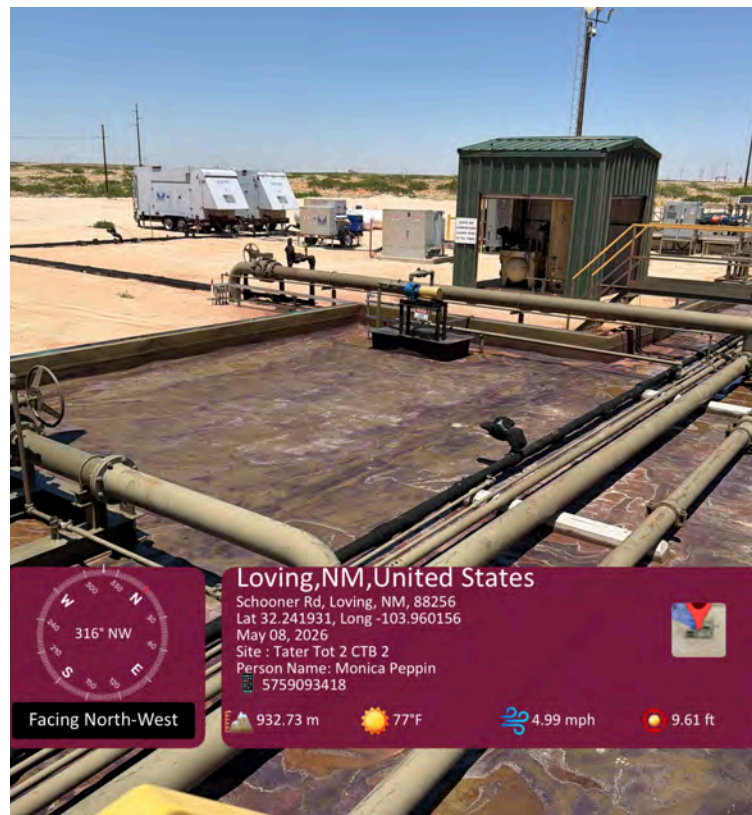


Photolog



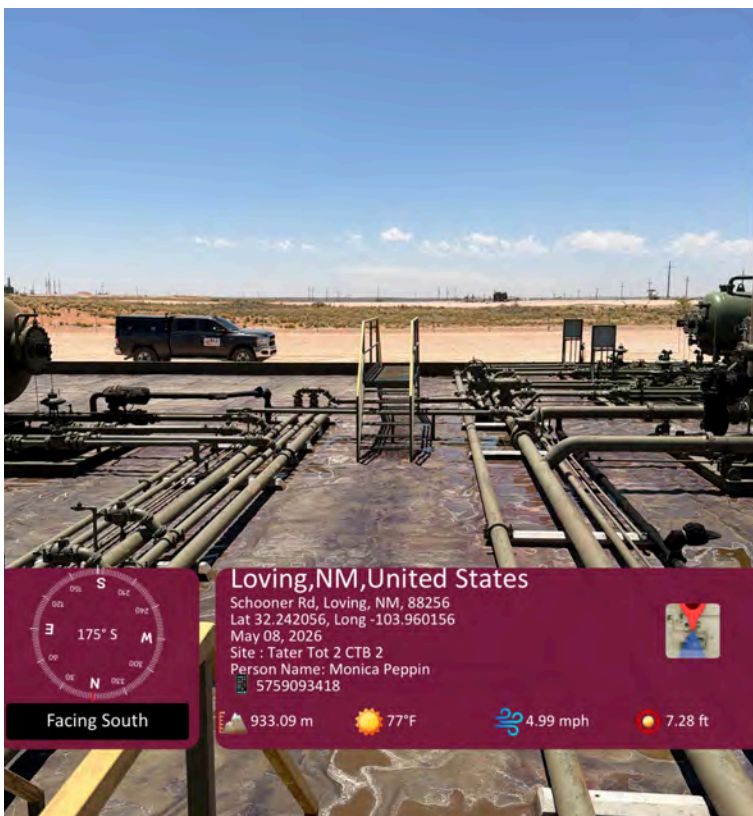
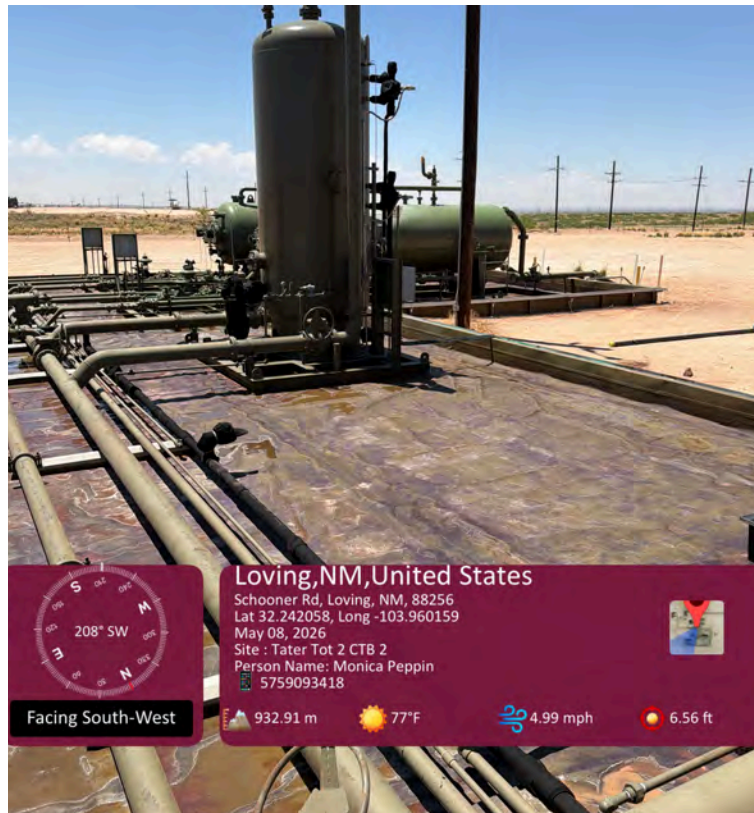


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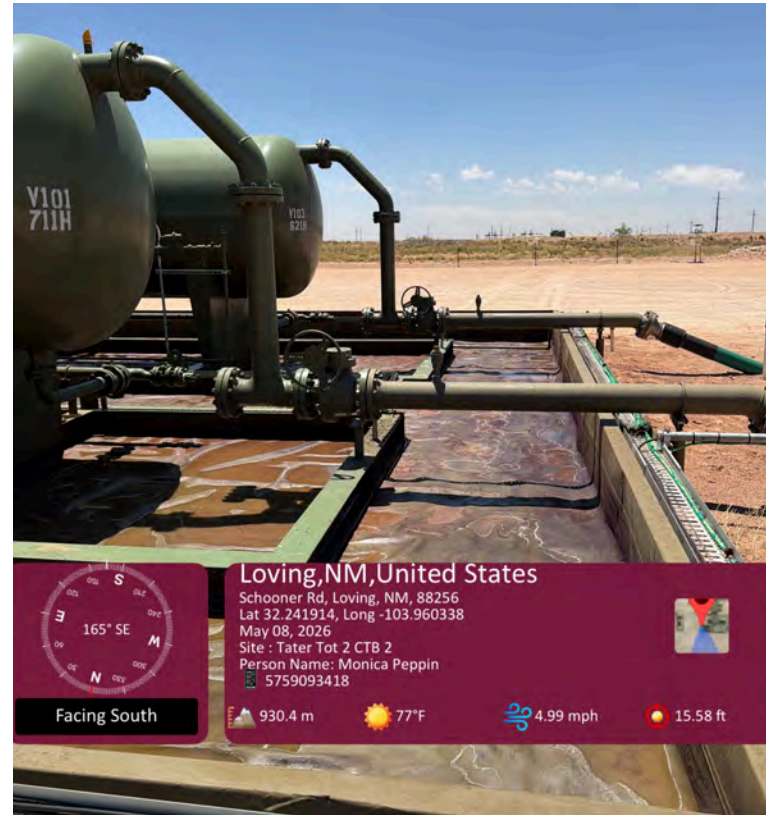


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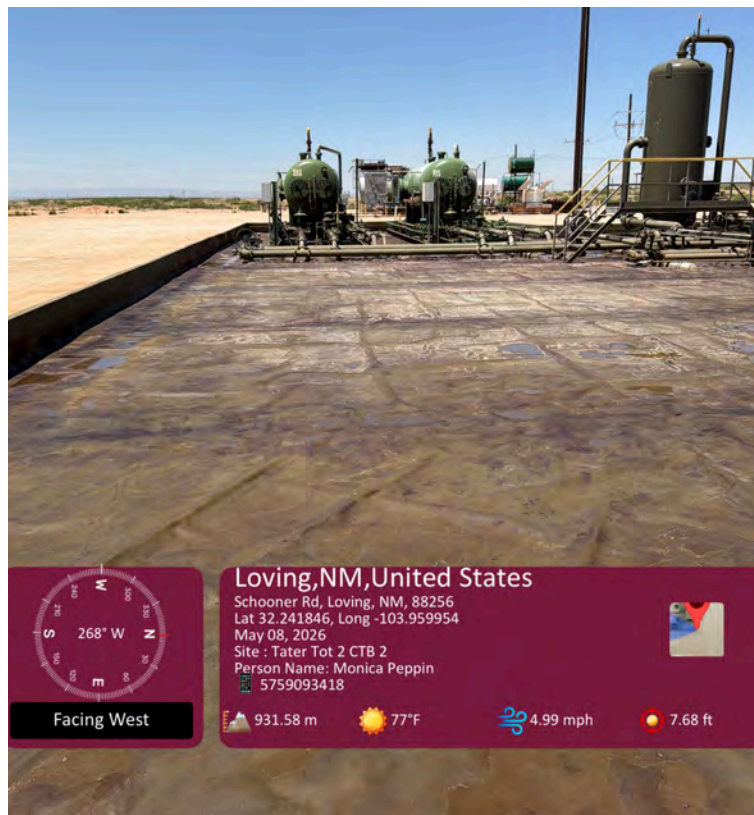


Photolog





Photolog





Additional Notes & Recommendations

- Observations consisted of the base, walls, and areas where equipment is congested.
- No signs of visible damage including cuts, holes, and UV wear.
- Liner integrity confirmed and passes inspection.
- No further assessment needed.

Acknowledgement & Signature

Technician: Monica Peppin

Date: May 8, 2026

Signature: 

Departure Time: 2:30 PM

Environmental Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report



Site & Incident Information

Client:	Devon Energy	Date:	May 12, 2026
Site:	Tater Tot 2 CTB 2	Arrival Time:	2:00 PM
Incident ID:	nAPP2612734857	County:	Eddy
GPS:	32.2422093, -103.9601062	Lease ID:	NMNM103604 V004400003
Land Status:	SLO	Facility ID:	fAPP2416935463

Observations and Field Notes



PROJECT Tater Tot 2 CTB 2
 SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
 CALCULATED BY _____ DATE _____
 CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____

5/12/26 Liner Inspection

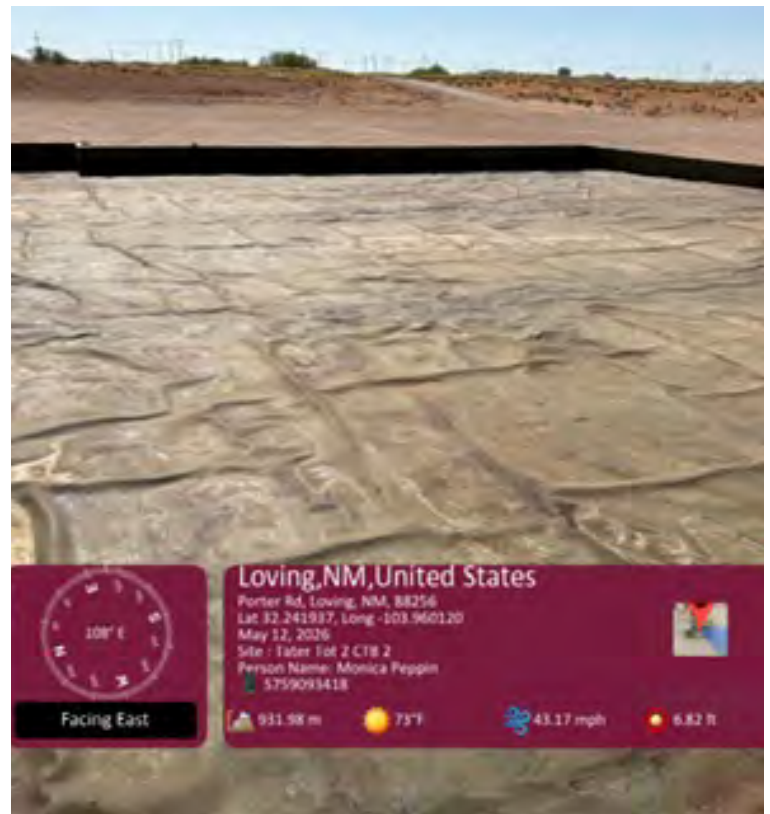
- Arrive on site, check in with supervisor.
- Begin Inspection
- Walk containment area and observe for any areas that may have led to a potential breach
- Check liner for any cuts, rips, tears, weathered spots or pinch points.
- Take photos in all cardinal directions
- Check and observe liner under piping, equipment and congested areas where concern of liner integrity is potentially compromised.
- No signs of stress cracking or seam failures.
- Liner integrity is confirmed.
- Liner passes inspection and ready to request approval for closure.

 5/12/26





Photolog





Photolog





Photolog





Photolog





Photolog





Photolog





Additional Notes & Recommendations

- Observations consisted of the base, walls, and areas where equipment is congested.
- No signs of visible damage including cuts, holes, and UV wear.
- Liner integrity confirmed and passes inspection.
- No further assessment needed.

Acknowledgement & Signature

Technician: Monica Peppin

Date: May 12, 2026

Signature: 



Departure

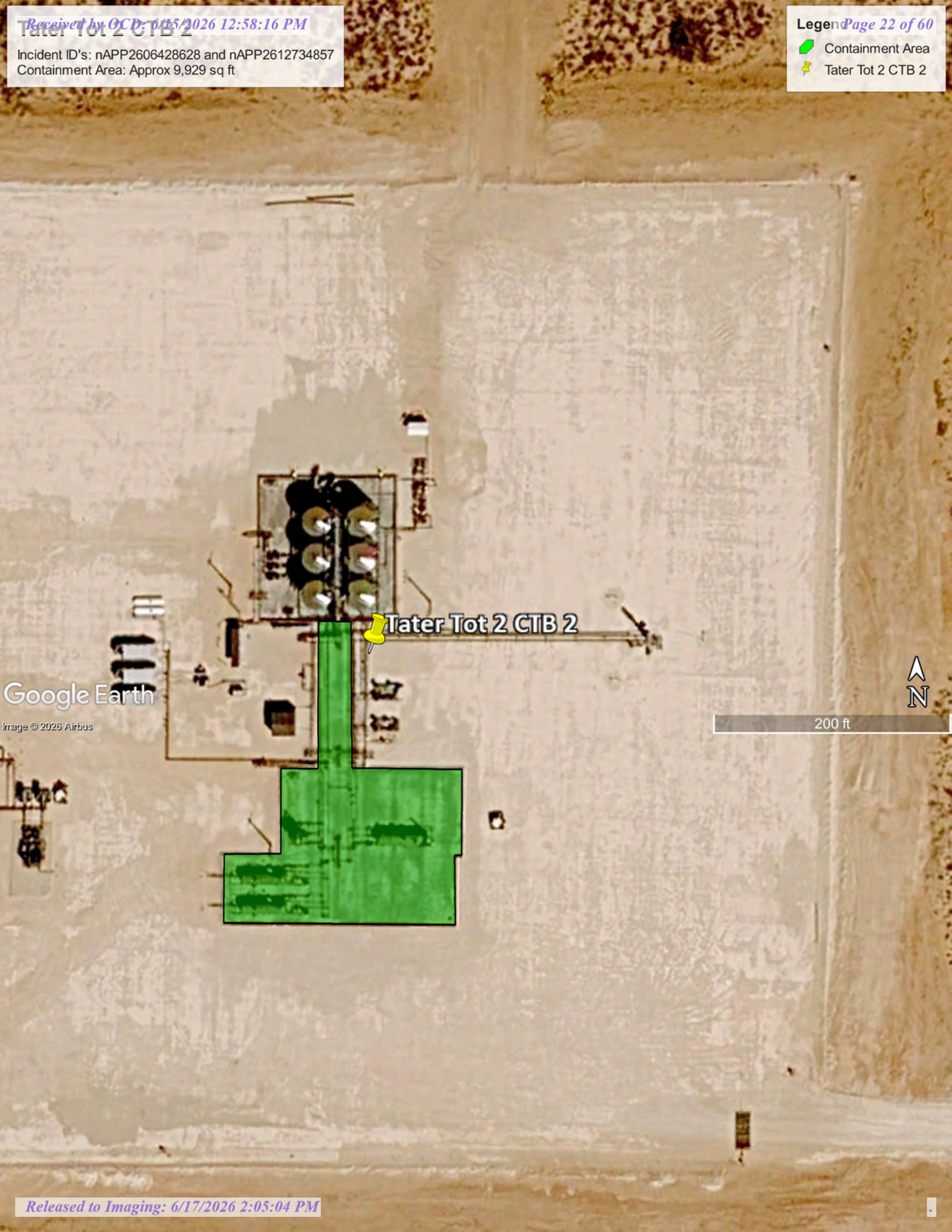
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APPENDIX B

CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Incident ID's: nAPP2606428628 and nAPP2612734857
Containment Area: Approx 9,929 sq ft

-  Containment Area
-  Tater Tot 2 CTB 2



Google Earth

Image © 2026 Airbus

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2



200 ft

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2 DTGW POD Proximity Map



5/28/2026, 1:03:29 PM

GIS WATERS PODs

- Plugged
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery

High Resolution 30cm Imagery

Citations

Nearest DTGW POD

C-04526-POD1

Well Type

Temporary Borehole

Depth of Well

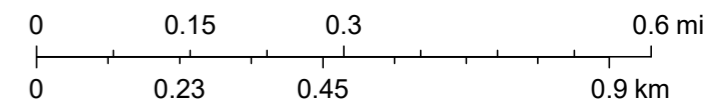
105 ft

Distance

2.45 miles

No groundwater encountered

1:14,031



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



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER


www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.) POD1 (MW-1)		WELL TAG ID NO. n/a		OSE FILE NO(S). C-4526			
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) XTO Energy (Kyle Littrell)				PHONE (OPTIONAL)			
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 6401 Holiday Hill Dr.				CITY Midland	STATE TX	ZIP 79707	
	WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	LATITUDE	DEGREES 32°	MINUTES 14'	SECONDS 42.15"	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND		
		LONGITUDE	103°	55'	6.20"	* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84		
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE NW NE Sec. 06 T24S R30E								
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NO. 1249		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER Jackie D. Atkins			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY Atkins Engineering Associates, Inc.		
	DRILLING STARTED 05/14/2021		DRILLING ENDED 05/14/2021	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) temporary well material		BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 105	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) n/a	
	COMPLETED WELL IS: <input type="checkbox"/> ARTESIAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DRY HOLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)					STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) n/a		
	DRILLING FLUID: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR <input type="checkbox"/> MUD ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:							
	DRILLING METHOD: <input type="checkbox"/> ROTARY <input type="checkbox"/> HAMMER <input type="checkbox"/> CABLE TOOL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER - SPECIFY: Hollow Stem Auger							
	DEPTH (feet bgl)		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)
	FROM	TO						
	0	105	±6.5	Boring- HSA	--	--	--	--
3. ANNULAR MATERIAL	DEPTH (feet bgl)		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT		
	FROM	TO						

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE				WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/30/17)			
FILE NO.	C-4526	POD NO.	1	TRN NO.	692109		
LOCATION	Expl	24S.30E.6.414	WELL TAG ID NO.	0210010201	PAGE 1 OF 2		

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL	DEPTH (feet bgl)		THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES (attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER-BEARING ZONES (gpm)
	FROM	TO				
	0	4	4	SAND, poorly graded, fine-very grained, Reddish-brown, dry	Y ✓ N	
	4	12	8	CALICHE, poorly-mod. consolidated, tan-off white, dry	Y ✓ N	
	12	19	7	SAND, poorly graded, fine-very grained, some caliche gravel, Tan, dry	Y ✓ N	
	19	24	5	SAND, poorly graded, fine-very grained, some caliche gravel, Light- Brown, dry	Y ✓ N	
	24	72	48	SAND, poorly graded, fine-very grained, Reddish Brown, moist	Y ✓ N	
	72	92	20	SAND, poorly graded, fine-very grained, some silt, Reddish Brown, moist	Y ✓ N	
	92	102	10	SILTY SAND, poorly graded, fine-very grained, Reddish Brown, moist	Y ✓ N	
	102	105	3	SILTY SAND, poorly graded, fine-very grained, Reddish Brown, dry	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:					TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm):	
<input type="checkbox"/> PUMP <input type="checkbox"/> AIR LIFT <input type="checkbox"/> BAILER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER - SPECIFY:					0.00	

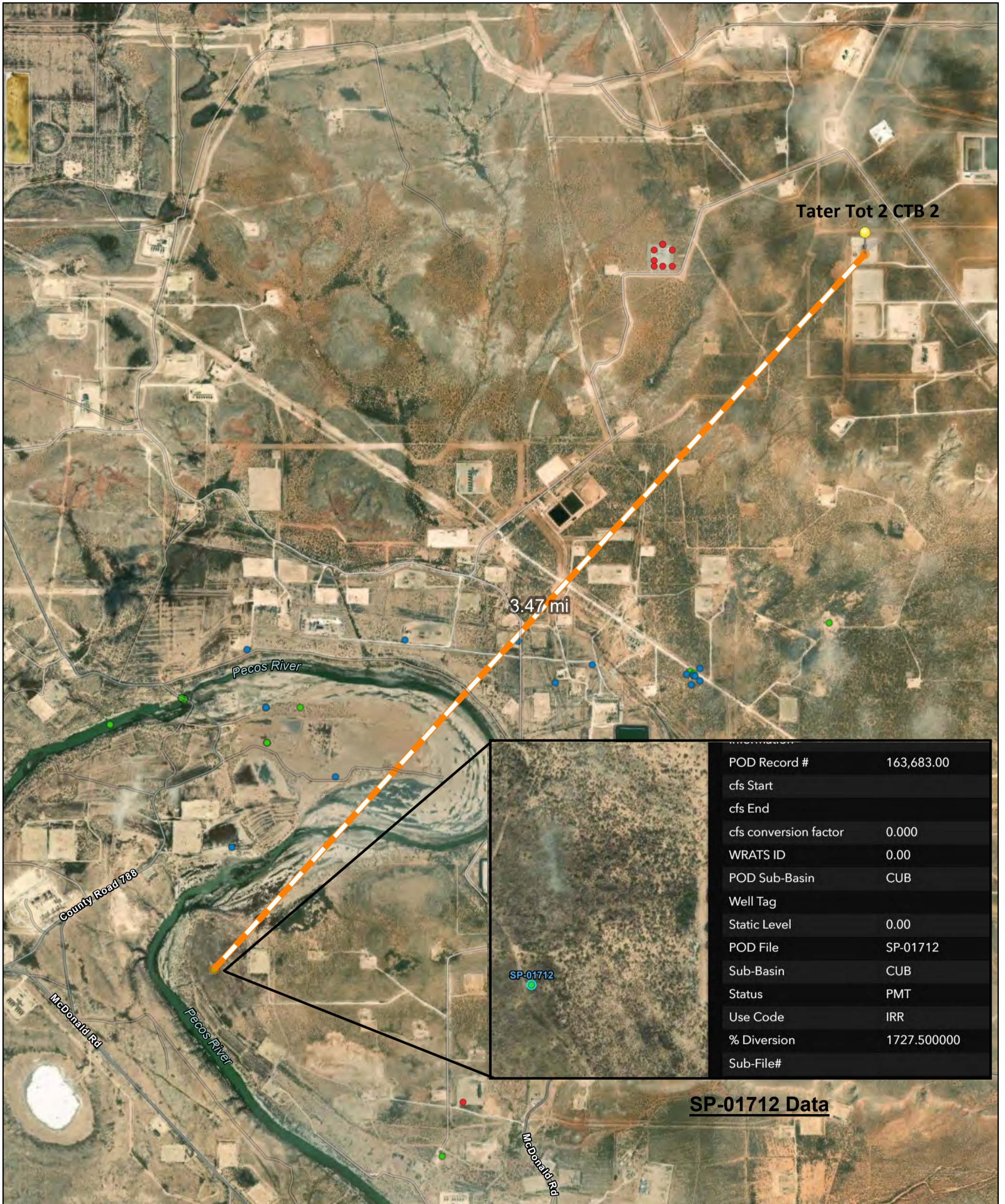
5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION	WELL TEST	TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.
	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:	Temporary well materials removed and the soil boring backfilled using drill cuttings from total depth to ten feet below ground surface, then hydrated bentonite chips from ten feet below ground surface to surface. Logs adapted from WSP on-site geologist.
	PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE: Shane Eldridge, Carmelo Trevino, Cameron Pruitt	

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:	
	 Jackie D. Atkins	06/09/2021
	SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNED NAME	DATE

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE		WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/30/2017)	
FILE NO.	C-4526	POD NO.	1
LOCATION		TRN NO.	U92109
		WELL TAG ID NO.	PAGE 2 OF 2

OSE DT JUN 10 2021 4:47

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2 Domestic Well Map



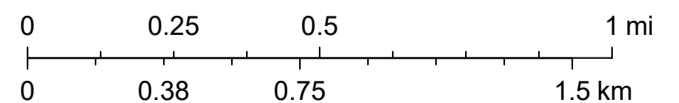
5/28/2026, 3:03:19 PM

GIS WATERS PODs

- Active
 - Pending
 - Plugged
- World Imagery

- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations
- 4.8m Resolution Metadata

1:24,595



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

Water Right Summary



[get image list](#)

WR File Number:	SP 01712 C	Subbasin:	CUB	Cross Reference:	
Primary Purpose:	IRR IRRIGATION				
Primary Status:	PMT Permit				
Total Acres:	460.670	Subfile:		Header:	
Total Diversion:	1727.500	Cause/Case:			
Owner:	NEW MEXICO INTERSTATE STREAMS COMMISSION	Owner Class:	Owner		

Documents on File

(a)

Transaction Images	Trn #	Doc	File/Act	Status 1	Status 2	Transaction Desc.	From/To	Acres	Dive
	224775	COWNP	1994-08-07	PMT	APR	SP 01712 C	T	460.670	1727

Current Points of Diversion

POD Number	Well Tag	Source	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y	Map	Other Location Desc
SP 01712			SE	NE	20	24S	29E	594236.0	3563574.0	*		

* UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

Priority Summary

Priority	Status	Acres	Diversion	POD Number	Source
1926-06-10	LIC	460.670	1727.500	SP 01712	

Place of Use

Q256	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	Acres	Diversion	CU	Use	Priority	Status	Other Location De
				22	24S	29E	134.000	502.500		IRR	1926-06-10	LIC	
			NE	27	24S	29E	165.500	620.625		IRR	1926-06-10	LIC	
			NE	28	24S	29E	55.000	206.250		IRR	1926-06-10	LIC	

Q256	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	Acres	Diversion	CU	Use	Priority	Status	Other Location De
			SW	21	24S	29E	80.500	301.875		IRR	1926-06-10	LIC	
		NW	NW	26	24S	29E	15.000	56.250		IRR	1926-06-10	LIC	
		SW	SW	23	24S	29E	10.670	40.013		IRR	1926-06-10	LIC	

Source

Acres	Diversion	CU	Use	Priority	Source	Description
460.670	1727.500		IRR	1926-06-10	SW	

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

5/28/26 2:57 PM MST

Water Rights Summary

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Tater Tot 2 CTB 2




Significant Watercourse and Wetlands






May 29, 2026

Wetlands

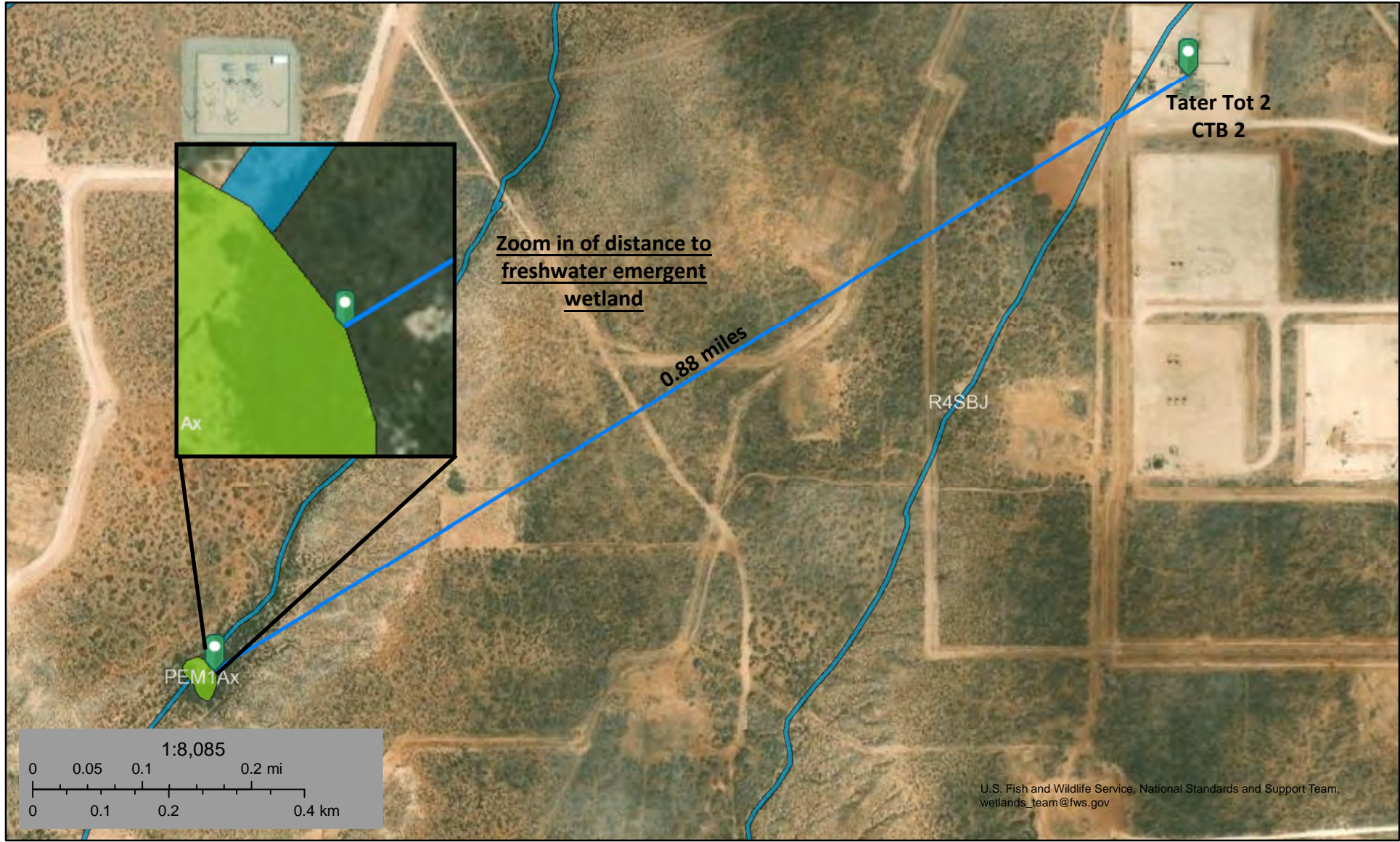
-  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
-  Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

-  Lake
-  Other
-  Riverine

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









Tater Tot 2 CTB 2
 Nearest Playa: Freshwater Emergent Wetland
 Distance: 0.88 miles



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team,
 wetlands_team@fws.gov

May 29, 2026

Wetlands




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

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

Distance to Nearest Residence: 4.49 miles

Legend

-  Distance to Residence
-  Residence
-  Tater Tot 2 CTB 2



Zoom in of
distance to
residence

4.49 miles

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

Residence

Residence




Pecos River

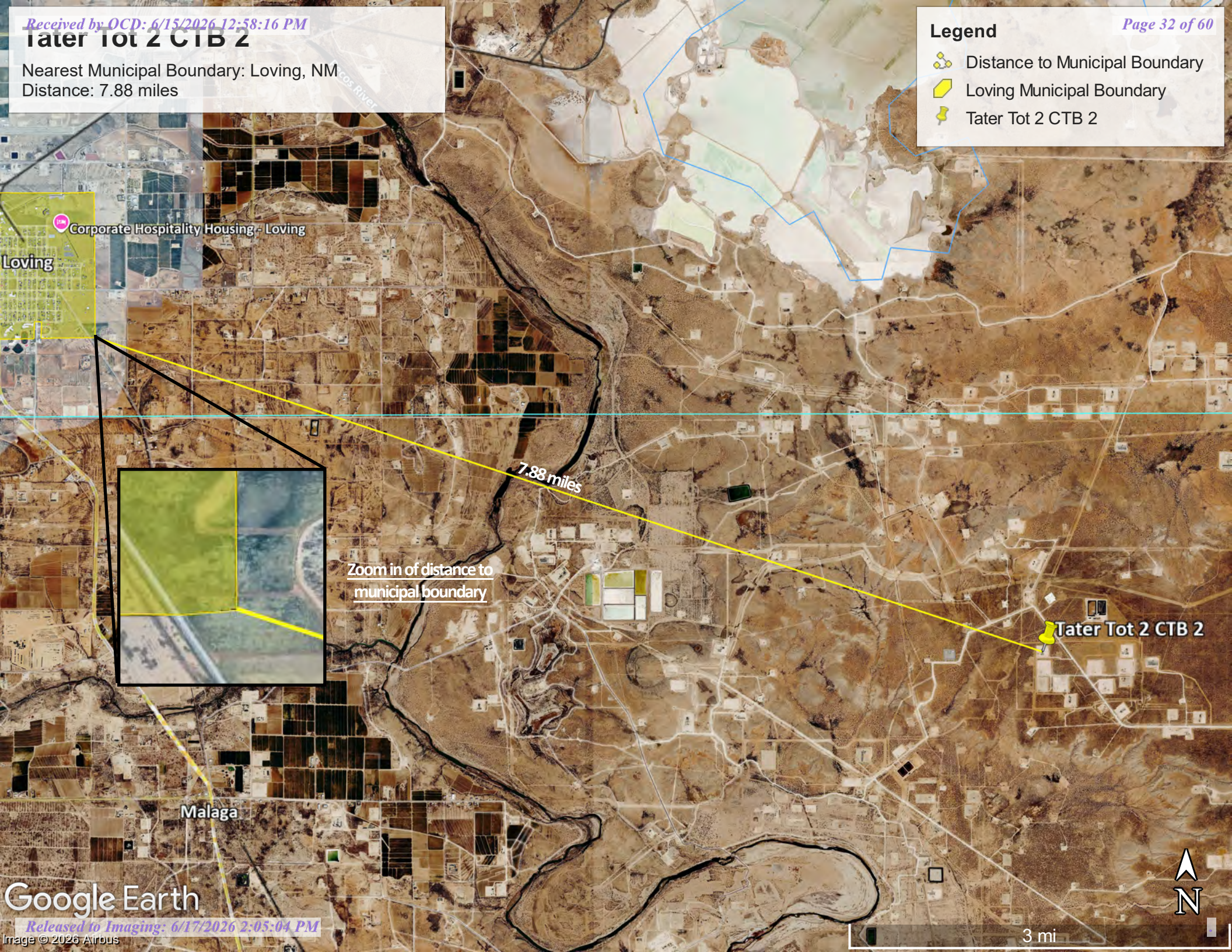


Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

Nearest Municipal Boundary: Loving, NM
Distance: 7.88 miles

Legend

-  Distance to Municipal Boundary
-  Loving Municipal Boundary
-  Tater Tot 2 CTB 2



Corporate Hospitality Housing - Loving

Loving

7.88 miles

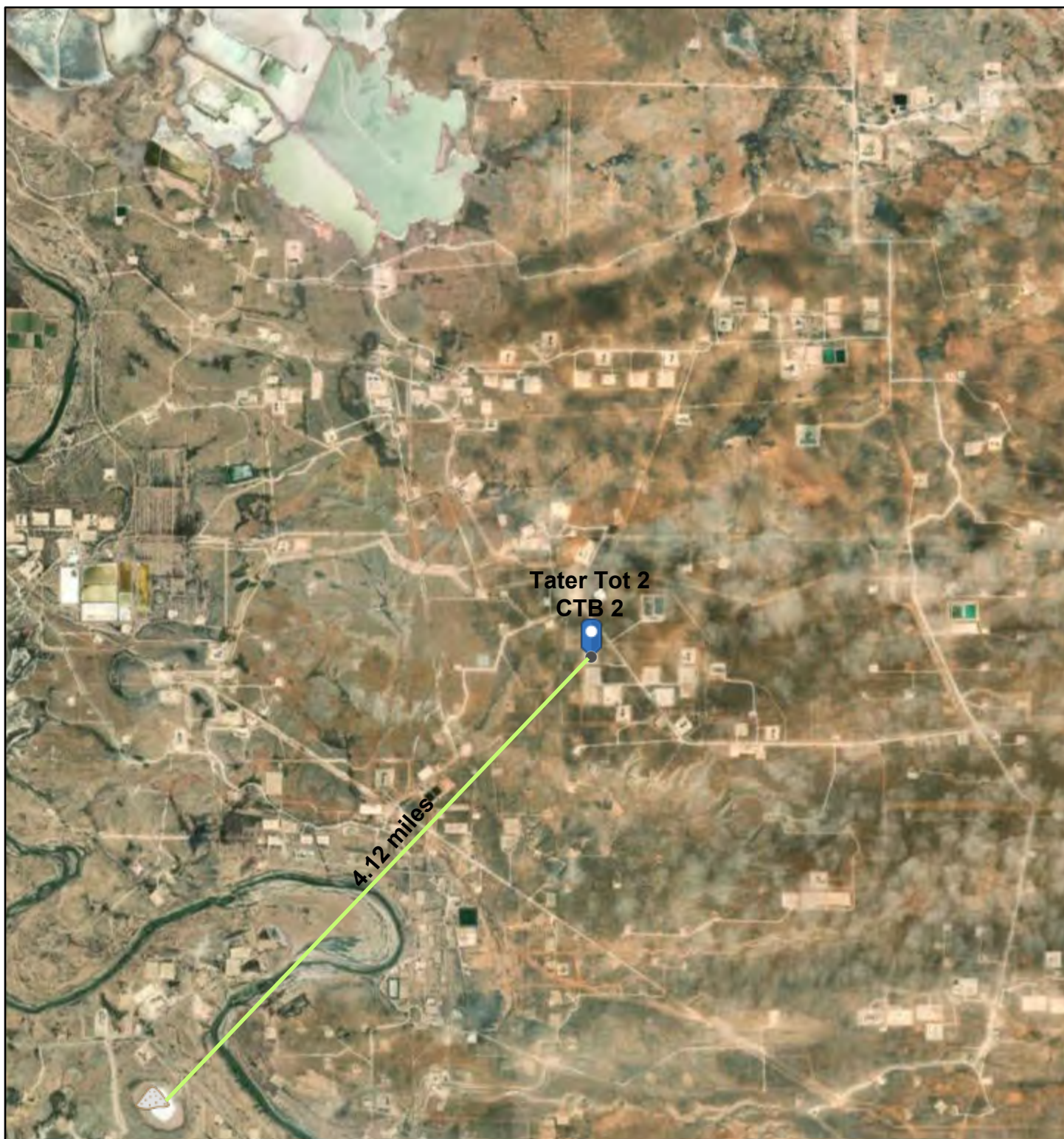
Zoom in of distance to municipal boundary

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

Malaga



Tater Tot 2 CTB 2 Mines Proximity Map

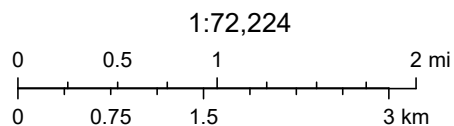


5/28/2026, 9:21:50 PM

Registered Mines

 Salt

Nearest Registered
Mine Salt Mine
Distance
4.12 miles



Esri, HERE, Garmin, Earthstar Geographics

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2 Karst Potential

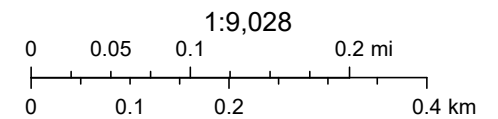


5/28/2026, 10:59:07 AM

Karst Occurrence Potential

Low

Medium



Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC, BLM, OCD, New Mexico Tech, Vantor



Legend

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D

OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		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
MAP PANELS		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature

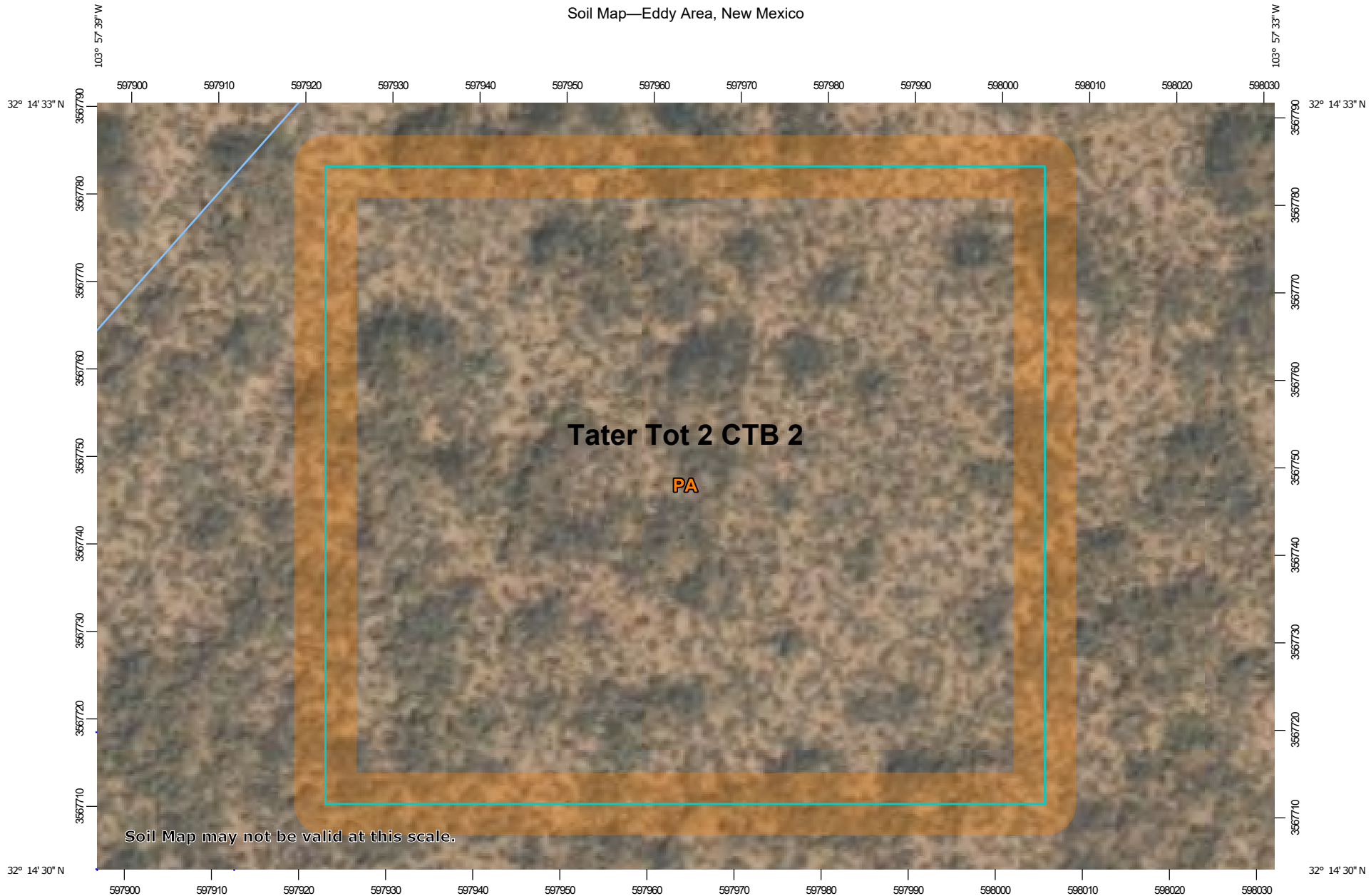
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped
		The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

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

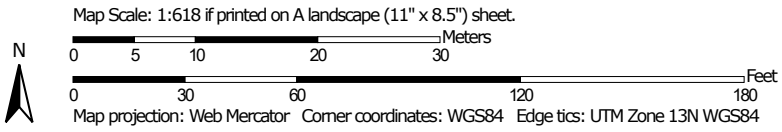
The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/28/2026 at 6:22 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico


MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















Soils







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 9, 2025

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

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

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

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PA	Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		1.5	100.0%

Map Unit Description: Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded---Eddy Area,
New Mexico

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

Eddy Area, New Mexico

PA—Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w54

Landscape: Uplands

Elevation: 2,700 to 5,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 5 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pajarito and similar soils: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

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

Description of Pajarito

Setting

Landscape: Uplands

Landform: Sand dunes, Interdunes, Sandy plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand

H2 - 13 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 36 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: 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: 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: Moderate (about 7.9
inches)

Map Unit Description: Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded---Eddy Area,
New Mexico

Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wink

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Berino

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 9, 2025

Ecological site R070BD003NM Loamy Sand

Accessed: 05/28/2026

General information

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

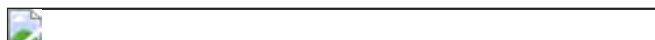


Figure 1. Mapped extent

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

Associated sites

R070BD004NM	Sandy Sandy
R070BD005NM	Deep Sand Deep Sand

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site is on uplands, plains, dunes, fan piedmonts and in inter dunal areas. The parent material consists of mixed alluvium and or eolian sands derived from sedimentary rock. Slope range on this site range from 0 to 9 percent with the average of 5 percent.

Low stabilized dunes may occur occasionally on this site. Elevations range from 2,800 to 5,000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Fan piedmont (2) Alluvial fan (3) Dune
Elevation	2800–5000 ft
Slope	0–9 %
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

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

Temperatures are characterized by distinct seasonal changes and large annual and diurnal temperature changes. The average annual temperature is 61 degrees with

extremes of 25 degrees below zero in the winter to 112 degrees in the summer.

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

Temperature and rainfall both favor warm season perennial plant growth. In years of abundant spring moisture, annual forbs and cool season grasses can make up an important component of this site. Strong winds blow from the southwest from January through June, which accelerates soil drying during a critical period for cool season plant growth.

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

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	220 days
Freeze-free period (average)	240 days
Precipitation total (average)	10 in

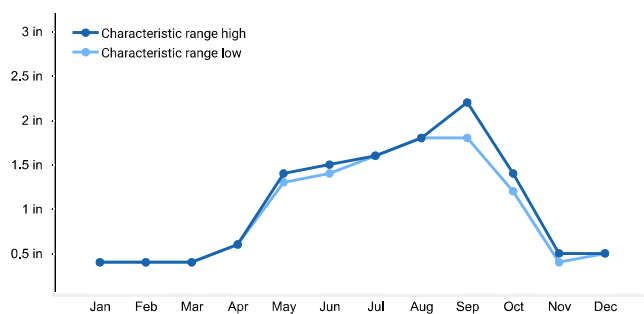


Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range

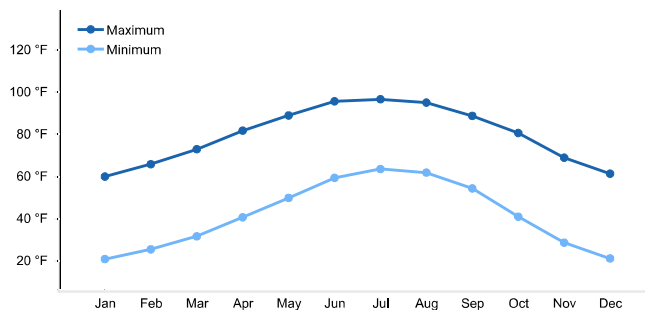


Figure 3. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

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

Soil features

Soils are moderately deep or very deep. Surface textures are loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand or gravelly sandy loam.

Subsurface is a loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam or loam that averages less than 18 percent clay and less than 15 percent carbonates.

Substratum is a fine sandy loam or gravelly fine sandy loam with less than 15 percent gravel and with less than 40 percent calcium carbonate. Some layers high in lime or with caliche fragments may occur at depths of 20 to 30 inches.

These soils, if unprotected by plant cover and organic residue, become wind blown and low hummocks are formed.

Minimum and maximum values listed below represent the characteristic soils for this site.

Characteristic soils are:

- Maljamar
- Berino
- Parjarito

Palomas
Wink
Pyote

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

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sand (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Soil depth	40–72 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–10 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–7 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	3–40 %
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	2–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–2
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	4–12 %

Ecological dynamics

Overview

The Loamy Sand site intergrades with the Deep Sand and Sandy sites (SD-3). These sites can be differentiated by surface soil texture and depth to a textural change. Loamy Sand and Deep Sand sites have coarse textured (sands and loamy sand) surface soils while Sandy sites have moderately coarse textured (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) surfaces. Although Loamy Sand and Deep Sand sites have similar surface textures, the depth to a textural change is different—Loamy Sand sub-surface textures typically increase in clay at approximately 20 to 30 inches, and Deep Sand sites not until around 40 inches.

The historic plant community of Loamy

Sand sites is dominated by black grama (*Bouteloua eriopoda*), dropseeds (*Sporobolus flexuosus*, *S. contractus*, *S. cryptandrus*), and bluestems (*Schizachyrium scoparium* and *Andropogon hallii*), with scattered shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*) and sand sage (*Artemisia filifolia*). Perennial and annual forb abundance and distribution are dependent on precipitation. Litter and to a lesser extent, bare ground, are a significant proportion of ground cover while grasses compose the remainder. Decreases in black grama indicate a transition to either a grass/shrub or shrub-dominated state. The grass/shrub state is composed of grasses/honey mesquite (*Prosopis*

glandulosa), grasses/broom snakeweed (Gutierrezia sarothrae), or grasses/sand sage. The shrub-dominated state occurs after a severe loss of grass cover and a prevalence of sand sage with secondary shinnery oak and mesquite. Heavy grazing intensity and/or drought are influential drivers in decreasing black grama and bluestems and subsequently increasing shrub cover, erosion, and bare patches. Historical fire suppression also encourages shrub pervasiveness and a competitive advantage over grass species (McPherson 1995). Brush and grazing management, however, may reverse grass/shrub and shrub-dominated states toward the grassland-dominated historic plant community.



**State 1
Historic Climax
Plant Community**

**Community 1.1
Historic Climax
Plant Community**

Grassland: The historic plant community is a uniformly distributed grassland dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems. Sand sage and shinnery oak are evenly dispersed throughout the grassland due to the coarse soil surface texture. Perennial and annual forbs are common but their abundance and distribution are reflective of precipitation. Bluestems initially, followed by black grama, decrease with drought and heavy grazing intensity. Historical fire frequency is unknown but likely occurred enough to remove small shrubs to the competitive advantage of grass species. Fire suppression, drought conditions, and

excessive grazing drive most grass species out of competition with shrub species.

Diagnosis: Grassland dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems. Shrubs, such as sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite are dispersed throughout the grassland. Forbs are present and populations fluctuate with precipitation variability.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	(Lb)
Grass/Grasslike	
Forb	
Shrub/Vine	
Total	

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	30%
Forb foliar cover	0%

Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	50%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	20%

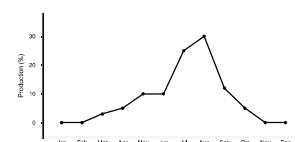


Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2803 , R042XC003NM-Loamy Sand-HCPC, SD-3 Loamy Sand - Warm season plant community .

**State 2
Grass/Shrub**

**Community 2.1
Grass/Shrub**



Grass/Shrub State: The grass/shrub state is dominated by communities of grasses/mesquite, grasses/snakeweed, or grasses/sand sage. Decreases in

black grama and bluestem species lead to an increase in bare patches and mesquite which further competes with grass species. An increase of dropseeds and threeawns occurs. Grass distribution becomes more patchy with an absence or severe decrease in black grama and bluestems. Mesquite provides nitrogen and soil organic matter to co-dominant grasses (Ansley and Jacoby 1998, Ansley et al. 1998). Mesquite mortality when exposed to fire is low due to aggressive resprouting abilities. Herbicide application combined with subsequent prescribed fire may be more effective in mesquite reduction (Britton and Wright 1971).

Diagnosis: This state is dominated by an increased abundance of communities including grass/mesquite, grass/snakeweed, or grass/sand sage. Dropseeds and

threeawns have a patchy distribution.

Transition to Grass/Shrub State (1a): The historic plant community begins to shift toward the grass/shrub state as drivers such as drought, fire suppression, interspecific competition, and excessive grazing contribute to alterations in soil properties and herbaceous cover. Cover loss and surface soil erosion are initial indicators of transition followed by a decrease in black grama with a subsequent increase of dropseeds, threeawns, mesquite, and snakeweed. Snakeweed has been documented to outcompete black grama especially under conditions of fire suppression and drought (McDaniel et al. 1984).

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Loss of black grama cover
- Surface soil erosion
- Bare patch

expansion

- Increased dropseed/threeawn and mesquite, snakeweed, or sand sage abundances

Transition to Historic Plant Community (1b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community.

**State 3
Shrub Dominated**

**Community 3.1
Shrub Dominated**

Shrub-Dominated State: The shrub-dominated state results from a severe loss of grass cover. This state's primary species is sand sage. Shinnery oak and mesquite also occur; however, grass cover is limited to intershrub distribution. Sand sage stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion, which enhances protected grass/forb cover (Davis and Bonham 1979). However, shinnery oak also

responds to the sandy soils with dense stands due to an aggressive rhizome system. Shinnery oak's extensive root system promotes competitive exclusion of grasses and forbs. Sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite can be controlled with herbicide (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986).

Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2a): Severe loss of grass species with increased erosion and fire suppression will result in a transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, Shin oak, and honey mesquite directly from the grassland-dominated state.

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Severe loss of grass species cover
- Surface soil erosion
- Bare patch expansion
- Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite abundance

Transition to Historic Plant Community (2b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community. In addition, seeding with native grass species will augment the transition to a grassland-dominated state.

Transition to Shrub-Dominated (3): If the grass/shrub site continues to lose grass cover with soil erosion, the site will transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, shinnery oak, and honey mesquite.

Key indicators of approach to transition:

- Continual loss of dropseeds/threawn s cover
- Surface soil erosion
- Bare patch expansion
- Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and

mesquite/dropseed/threawn and mesquite/snakeweed abundance

Additional community tables

Table 7. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name
Grass/Grasslike	
1	Warm Season little bluestem
2	Warm Season sand bluestem
3	Warm Season cane bluestem silver bluestem
4	Warm Season black grama bush muhly
5	Warm Season thin paspalum plains bristlegrass fringed signalgrass
6	Warm Season spike dropseed

	sand dropseed
	mesa dropseed
7	Warm Season hooded windmill grass
	Arizona cottontop
9	Other Perennial Grass, perennial
Shrub/Vine	
8	Warm Season New Mexico feathergrass giant dropseed
10	Shrub sand sagebrush Havard oak
11	Shrub fourwing saltbush featherplume
12	Shrub jointfir littleleaf ratany
13	Other Shrub Shrub (>.5m)
Forb	

Animal community

This Ecological Site provides habitat which supports a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel, black-

14	Forb leatherweed
	Indian blanket
	globemallow
15	Forb woolly groundsel
16	Forb touristplant woolly plantain
17	Other Forbs Forb (herbaceous not grass no grass-like)

Table 8. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	S
◀ —▶		

Table 9. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	S
◀ —▶		

tailed prairie dog, yellow faced pocket gopher, Ord's kangaroo rat, northern grasshopper mouse, southern plains woodrat, badger, roadrunner, meadowlark, burrowing owl, white necked raven, lesser prairie chicken, morning dove, scaled quail, Harris hawk, side blotched lizard, marbled whiptail, Texas horned lizard, western diamondback rattlesnake, dusty hognose snake and ornate box turtle.

Where mesquite has invaded, most resident birds and scissor-tailed flycatcher, morning dove and Swainson's hawk, nest. Vesper and grasshopper sparrows utilize the site during migration.

Hydrological functions

The runoff curve numbers are determined by field investigations using hydraulic cover conditions and hydrologic soil groups.

Hydrologic Interpretations

Soil Series Hydrologic Group

Berino B

Kinco A

Maljamar B

Pajarito B

Palomas B

Wink B

Pyote A

Recreational uses

This site offers recreation potential for hiking, horseback riding, nature observation, photography and hunting. During years of abundant spring moisture, this site displays a colorful array of wildflowers during May and June.

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

This site is suitable for grazing by all kinds and classes of livestock at any time of year. In

cases where this site has been invaded by brush species it is especially suited for goats. Mismanagement of this site will cause a decrease in species such as the bluestems, black grama, bush muhly, plains bristlegrass, New Mexico feathergrass, Arizona cottontop and fourwing saltbush. A corresponding increase in the dropseeds, windmill grass, fall witchgrass, silver bluestem, sand sagebrush, shiner oak and ephedra will occur. This will also cause an increase in bare ground which will increase soil erodibility. This site will respond well to a system of management that rotates the season of use.

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate
Acres per Animal Unit Month

Similarity Index Ac/AUM

100 - 76 2.3 - 3.5

75 - 51 3.0 - 4.5

50 - 26 4.6 - 9.0

25 - 0 9.1 +

Inventory data 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:

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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.

Contributors

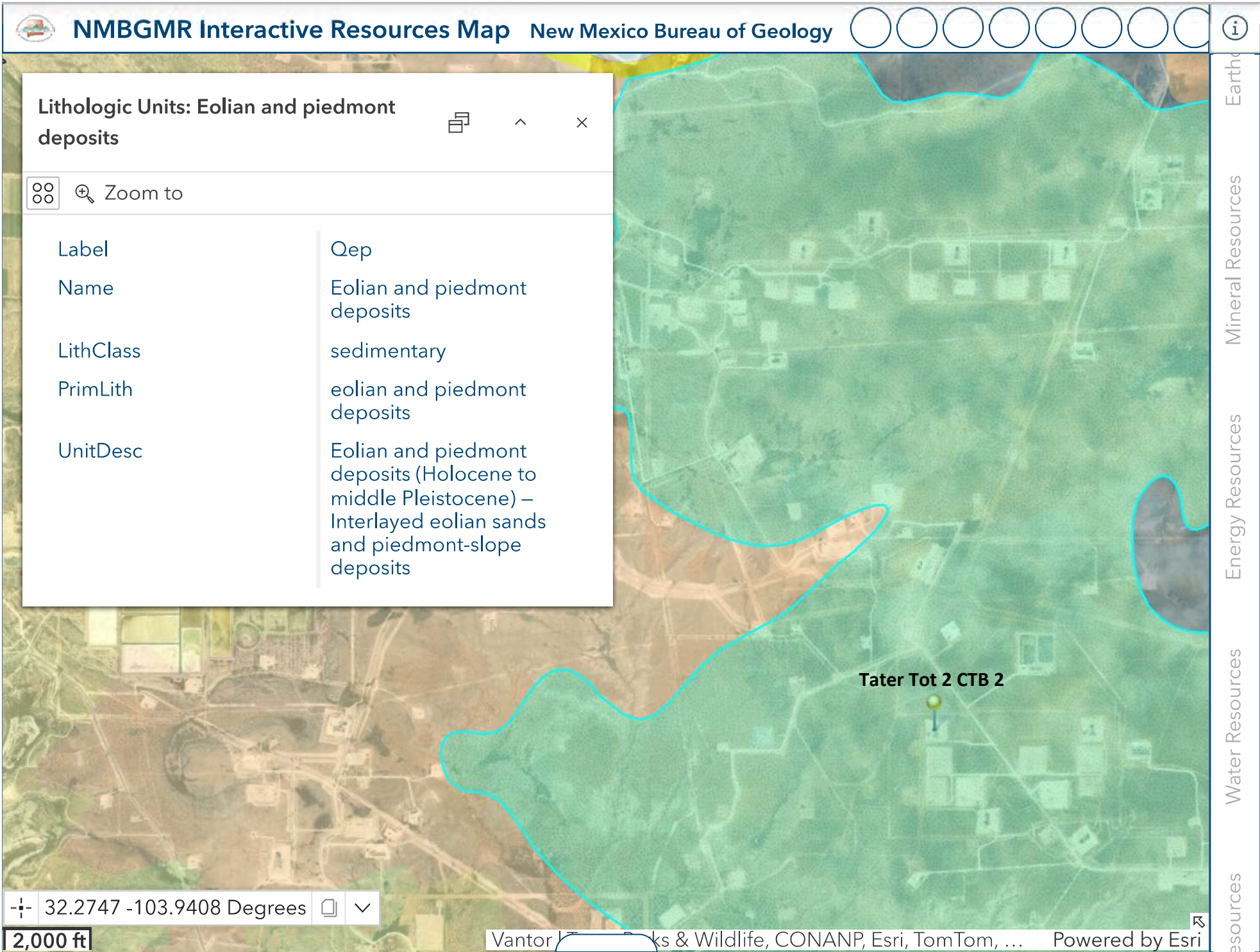
Don Sylvester
Quinn Hodgson

Lithologic Units: Eolian and piedmont deposits








 Zoom to

Label	Qep
Name	Eolian and piedmont deposits
LithClass	sedimentary
PrimLith	eolian and piedmont deposits
UnitDesc	Eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene) – Interlayered eolian sands and piedmont-slope deposits



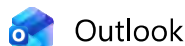
- Earth Resources
- Mineral Resources
- Energy Resources
- Water Resources
- Resources


 32.2747 -103.9408 Degrees
 


2,000 ft

APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE



RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2606428628 Liner Inspection Notification Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Date Wed 2026-05-06 2:24 PM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

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Submitted 5/6

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



From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 6, 2026 2:19 PM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2606428628 Liner Inspection Notification Tater Tot 2 CTB 2

Jim,

Please see the liner inspection notification below for the Tater Tot 2 CTB 2. It is scheduled for May 9, 2026 at 2:00 PM. Let me know if I need to make any adjustments to the time or date, or if you have any questions.

Liner Inspection

What is the liner inspection surface area in square feet	9,329
Have all the impacted materials been removed from the liner	Yes
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	5/9/2026
Time liner inspection will commence	1400PM
Please provide any information necessary for observers to liner inspection	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418
Please provide any information necessary for navigation to liner inspection site	32.2422093, -103.9601062
Incident	nAPP2606428628

Thank you,
Monica

Monica Peppin, A.S.
Environmental Specialist II



575-213-9010 Direct

575-909-3418 Cell

Carlsbad, NM 88220

kljeng.com



[Book time to meet with me](#)

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OCD Permitting



Home / Operator Data / Action Status / Action Search Results / Action Status Item Details

[NOTIFY] Notification Of Liner Inspection (C-141L) Application

Submission Information

Submission ID:	583205	Districts:	Artesia
Operator:	[6137] DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP	Counties:	Eddy
Description:	DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP [6137] , TATER TOT 2 CTB 2 , nAPP2612734857		
Status:	Approved		
Status Date:	05/08/2026		
References (0):			

Forms

This application type does not have attachments.

Questions

Prerequisites

Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2612734857
Incident Name	NAPP2612734857 TATER TOT 2 CTB 2 @ FAPP2416935463
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Notification Accepted
Incident Facility	[fAPP2416935463] TATER TOT 2 CTB 2

Location of Release Source

Site Name	TATER TOT 2 CTB 2
Date Release Discovered	05/05/2026
Surface Owner	State

Liner Inspection Event Information

Please answer all the questions in this group.

OCD Permitting

Warning: Notification can not be less than two business days prior to conducting liner inspection.

Please provide any information necessary for observers to liner inspection **Monica Peppin 575.909.3418**

Please provide any information necessary for navigation to liner inspection site **32.2422093, -103.9601062**

Acknowledgments

This submission type does not have acknowledgments, at this time.

Comments

No comments found for this submission.

Conditions

Summary: *jralej (5/8/2026)*, Failure to notify the OCD of liner inspections including any changes in date/time per the requirements of 19.15.29.11.A(5)(a)(ii) NMAC, may result in the inspection not being accepted.

Reasons

No reasons found for this submission.

[Go Back](#)

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

QUESTIONS

Action 594924

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 594924
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2606428628
Incident Name	NAPP2606428628 TATER TOT 2 CTB 2 @ FAPP2416935463
Incident Type	Oil Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Facility	[fAPP2416935463] TATER TOT 2 CTB 2

Location of Release Source	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group.</i>	
Site Name	TATER TOT 2 CTB 2
Date Release Discovered	03/02/2026
Surface Owner	State

Incident Details	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group.</i>	
Incident Type	Oil 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	
<i>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.</i>	
Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure Separator Crude Oil Released: 78 BBL Recovered: 78 BBL Lost: 0 BBL.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Not answered.
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)	Sight glass on separator failed, allowing fluids to lined secondary containment, fully contained.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 594924

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 594924
	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)	No, according to supplied volumes this does not appear to be a "gas only" report.
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	Yes
Reasons why this would be considered a submission for a notification of a major release	From paragraph A. "Major release" determine using: (1) an unauthorized release of a volume, excluding gases, of 25 barrels or more.
<i>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.</i>	

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	<i>Not answered.</i>

Per Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 19.15.29.8 NMAC the responsible party may commence remediation immediately after discovery of a release. If remediation has begun, please prepare and attach a narrative of actions to date in the follow-up C-141 submission. If remedial efforts have been successfully completed or if the release occurred within a lined containment area (see Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC), please prepare and attach all information needed for closure evaluation in the follow-up C-141 submission.

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvn.com Date: 06/15/2026
--	--

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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 594924

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 594924
	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 100 and 500 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Zero feet, overlying, or within area
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Between 1/2 and 1 (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between 1 and 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	Zero feet, overlying, or within area
A subsurface mine	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Medium
A 100-year floodplain	Between 1 and 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
<i>Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.</i>	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	05/08/2026
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	05/12/2026
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	05/12/2026
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	9929
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, Page 4

Action 594924

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 594924
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:	
<i>(Select all answers below that apply.)</i>	
Is (or was) there affected material present needing to be removed	Yes
Is (or was) there a power wash of the lined containment area (to be) performed	Yes
OTHER (Non-listed remedial process)	Not answered.
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvsn.com Date: 06/15/2026
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 594924

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 594924
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	582611
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	05/09/2026
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	9329

Remediation Closure Request	
<i>Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.</i>	
Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	Yes
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
What was the total surface area (in square feet) remediated	9929
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	Liner Inspected

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: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dv.com Date: 06/15/2026
--	---

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CONDITIONS

Action 594924

CONDITIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 594924
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
scwells	Liner report approved with the following condition: Operator failed to provide proper Liner Inspection Notification pursuant to 19.15.29.11.A.(5).(a).(ii) NMAC. Failure to provide proper sampling notice is a compliance issue and the OCD may pursue compliance actions pursuant to 19.15.5 NMAC. Operator shall ensure future compliance with 19.15.29.11.A.(5).(a).(ii) NMAC. According to the C-141L submitted for incident nAPP2606428628, the liner inspection was scheduled for May 9, 2026 however it was conducted on May 8, 2026. All changes to C-141L liner inspections must be submitted to OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov prior to conducting the inspection so that our inspector is aware and that notes may be made under the incident prior to the changes.	6/17/2026