August 7, 2025

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

SUBJECT: Liner Inspection and Closure Report for Wind Fee 1-2 Tank Battery – July 10, 2025 Site Visit

Incident ID: nAPP2512370942
Facility ID (Name): fAPP2202135461 (WIND FEE TANK BATTERY)
Facility Location: Unit G of Section 4, Township 23 South, Range 27 East, New Mexico
Facility GPS Coordinates: 32.336495, -104.193981
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 inspection conducted at the Wind Fee 1-2 Tank Battery (Site) on July 10, 2025, following the release of produced water that occurred on May 3, 2025.

Site Information and Background

The Site is located approximately 1.92 miles southeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico, on private property. The Site lies within Unit G, Section 4, Township 23 South, Range 27 East, in Eddy County. KLJ conducted a liner inspection 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 Description and Immediate Response

On May 3, 2025, a Devon lease operator discovered a leak on a two-inch hammer union located on the water transfer pump inside the secondary containment, resulting in the release of approximately 507 barrels (bbls) of produced water. Initial response actions were conducted by the operator and included source elimination, photographic documentation of the affected area, volume estimation, and an attempt to recover released fluids. Photographic documentation of the secondary containment, liner, tanks, and equipment where the release occurred is included in the Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report (**Appendix A**).

On May 3, 2025, 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. The release, determined to be greater than 25 barrels, qualifies as a major release under 19.15.29.7(A)(1) NMAC, triggering more stringent notification requirements.

In compliance with 19.15.29.8(A)(1) NMAC, Devon provided verbal and email notification to the NMOCD Environmental Bureau Chief and the appropriate Division District Office within 24 hours of discovery. This initial notification was followed by the submission of Form C-141 on May 8, 2025, in accordance with 19.15.29.9(A)(1) and 19.15.29.10(A)(1)(2) NMAC. The Form C-141 included verification of the prior

verbal/email notification and any updates or corrections, fulfilling all regulatory requirements for major release reporting.

Site Characterization Summary

The Site lies within Qp – Holocene to late Pleistocene fluvial and overbank sediments in the Pecos River Valley. These unconsolidated deposits include silt, fine sand, clay, and localized gravel accumulations (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources). Terrain for the Site and immediate surrounding area includes plains, ridges, terraces, and fan remnants at elevations ranging from 2,842 to 5,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Parent material consists of petrocalcic, petrogypsic, or gypsum horizon deep soils, with 8 to 14 inches of average annual precipitation. Soil within the Site tends to be well-drained, with low runoff potential and moderately high to high water-holding capacity.

The USDA – Web Soil Survey (WSS) identifies the predominant soil type at the Site as the Reagan Loam land complex that is deep to moderately deep, with surface textures ranging from loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or clay loam. Substratum includes a loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, or silt loams. Subsoil consists of silt loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam, gravelly clay loam, or very gravelly clay loam, gravelly clay loam, or very gravelly.

Vegetation reflects a grassland community, consisting of Tobosa, black grama, and blue grama. There are a variety of perennial forbs such as globemallow, verbena, groundsels, croton, and filaree. The vegetation reflects a drought-tolerant, arid-adapted community, with grass cover varying based on grazing intensity and precipitation patterns. The site supports a mix of warm-season perennials adapted to sandy soils and shallow rooting depths, forming a stable plant community under proper grazing management.

No surface water features were identified within 300 feet of the Site. The nearest significant watercourse is 0.49 miles east; the closest playa lake is 1.33 miles northwest, and the nearest wetland is 1.1 miles north (USFWS NWI, 2025). 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 is C-03274, which is used to reference Depth to Groundwater (DTGW) and domestic purposes, is located 0.41 miles southeast of the Site. The recorded groundwater depth of 81 feet below ground surface (bgs).

Karst potential for the Site is identified as medium, with the nearest area of high karst potential located 1.47 miles to the south and located 15.4 miles from a non karst zone 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 1.97 miles to the southeast.

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, sampling depths, 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.

Because the Site is located within a medium karst potential zone, it is subject to closure criteria applicable to areas with a DTGW of less than 50 ft bgs.

Table 1: Release Information and Closure Criteria Limits			
Depth to Ground Water Determination: < 50 feet bgs			
Site Name	Wind Fee 1-2 Tank Battery	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID/API Number	fAPP2202135461	PLSS/GPS	G-04-23S-27E/32.336495, -104.193981
Lease ID	N/A	Land Status	Private Property
Incident ID	nAPP2512370942	Date Of Release	5/03/2025
Source of Release	2” hammer union on WTP inside containment	Volume Released/Recovered	507 bbls/507 bbls pw
Specific Features	Medium Karst Potential, DTGW 81 ft bgs, no surface water within proximity, and FEMA Zone X		

Liner Inspection Activities

KLJ Environmental Specialists conducted a site visit on July 10, 2025, to perform a liner inspection. During the visit, KLJ personnel completed a visual inspection of the secondary containment to verify liner integrity. The liner was observed to be intact, with no visible signs of compromise. The inspection included assessments for perforations, rips, tears, or signs of weathering that could impact containment integrity. No issues were noted that would warrant repair or replacement. Photographic documentation is provided in the Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report (**Appendix A**).

Prior to the inspection, notification was submitted to Devon via email on June 9, 2025. Official notification was submitted via the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal on the same date, in accordance with NMAC 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a)(iii). A second official notification was submitted on June 23, 2025. However, both scheduled inspections were canceled due to inclement weather conditions, causing the containment to withhold standing water and the inspections could not be conducted.

Notification of the cancellations was submitted to the NMOCD via email, and a copy is included in **Appendix C**.

A third official notification was submitted to the portal on July 7, 2025, for the successful inspection conducted on July 10, 2025. A copy of this notification is also provided in **Appendix C**.

On August 1, 2025, on behalf of Devon Energy, KLJ submitted an email notification to the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) requesting a 14-day extension to complete the liner inspection closure report. The extension was requested to allow additional time to finalize documentation and reporting requirements. The request was approved, establishing a new report submission deadline of August 15, 2025. A copy of the extension request email is included in **Appendix C** for reference.

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 incident nAPP2512370942.

Based on the site assessment and activities conducted, Devon respectfully requests closure of incident nAPP2512370942 with a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Submitted and prepared by:
KLJ Engineering

Written By
Name: Monica Peppin
Title: Environmental Specialist II
Signature: _____

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

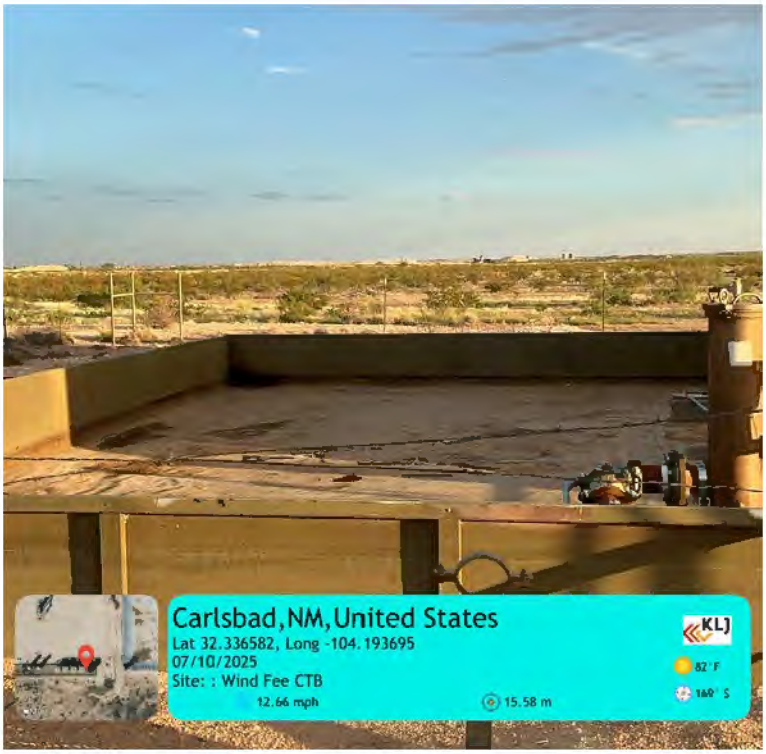
Client:	Devon Energy	**Date:**	7.10.2025
Site:	Wind Fee 1/2 TB	**Arrival Time:**	7:50 AM
Incident ID:	nAPP2512370942		
Client Contact:	Jim Raley		
Land Status:	Private		
County:	Eddy		
Lease ID:	N/A		
Facility ID:	fAPP2202135461		
32.336495, -104.193984			

Photo of Lease Sign

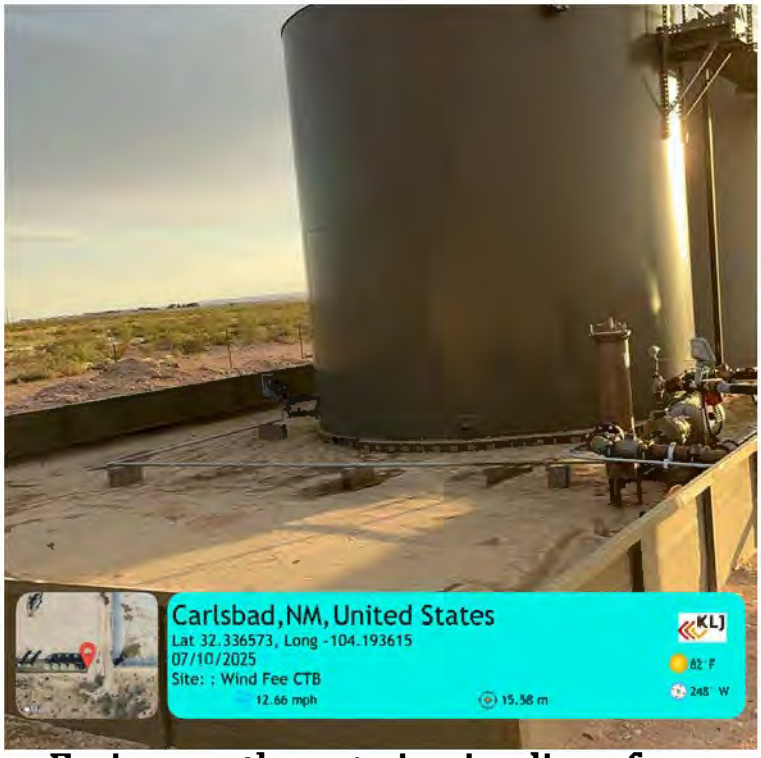
Observations and Field Notes

- 7:50 AM - Arrive on site. Observe overall conditions for potential hazards and complete required safety documentation.
- 7:55 AM - Reviewed correspondence from client. Verified the correct containment for inspection. Confirmed that liner had been pressure washed and was ready for inspection.
- 7:59 AM - Began inspection of liner from outside of containment with a 360-degree walkaround.
- 8:03 AM - Inspect liner walls and base for any signs of abrasions, visible wear or damage.
- 8:10 AM - Liner surface appears structurally sound; no visible perforations, tears, or other areas of concern.
- 8:18 AM - Inspection complete. Photos taken from all cardinal directions and various angles to document liner condition.

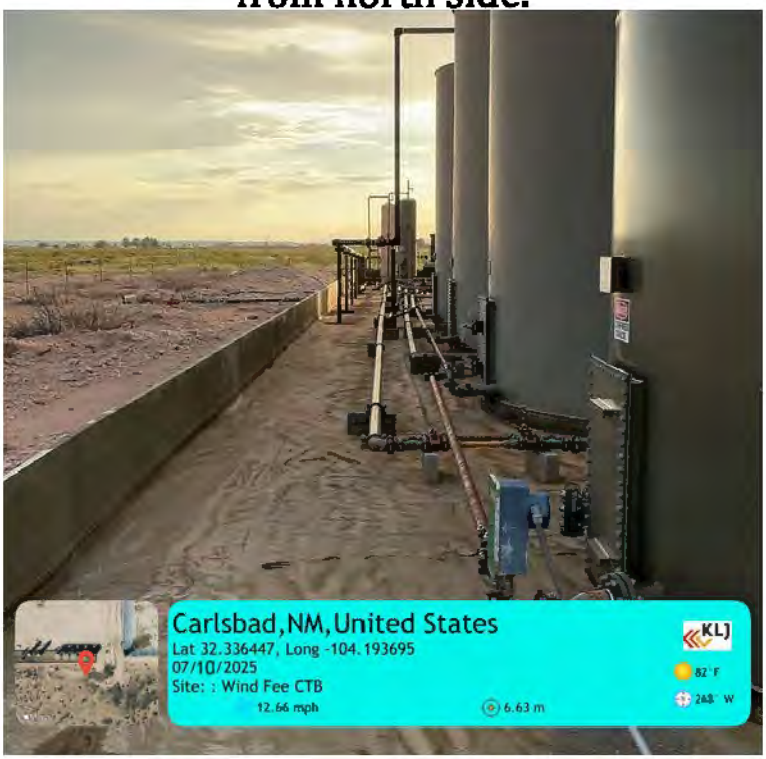
Photolog



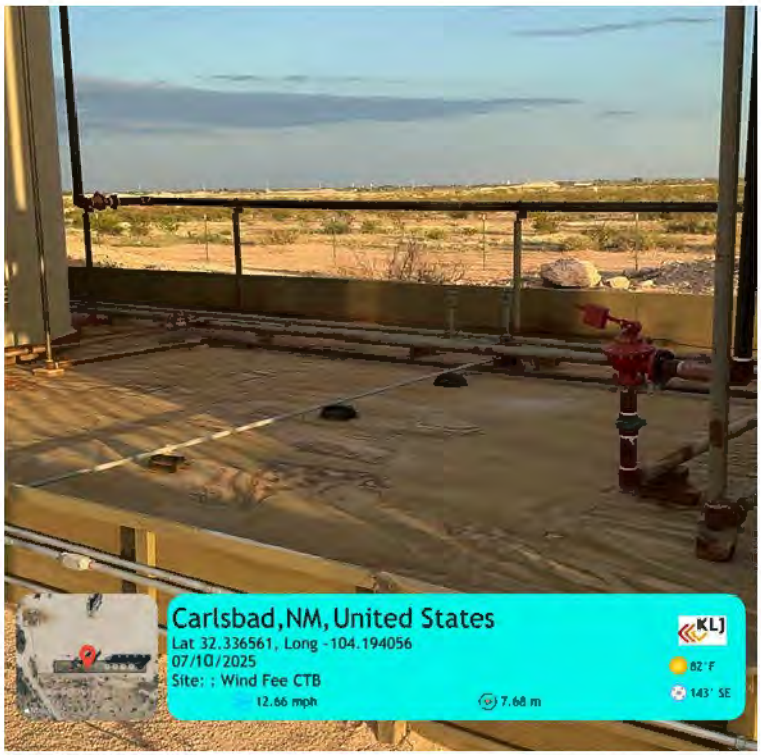
East end of containment facing south from north side.



Facing southwest viewing liner from northeast corner.

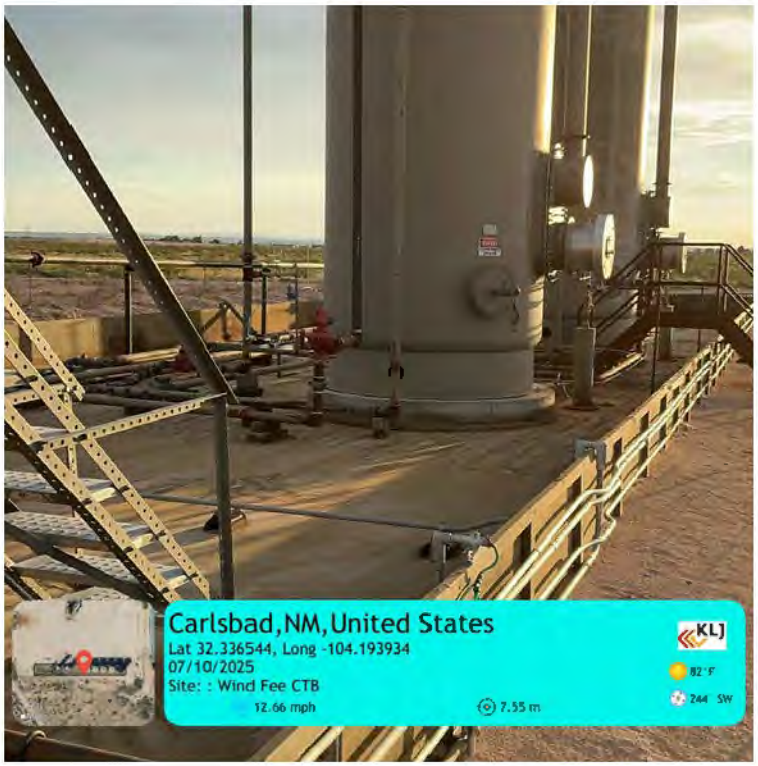


Liner on south side of containment behind tanks facing west from east end.

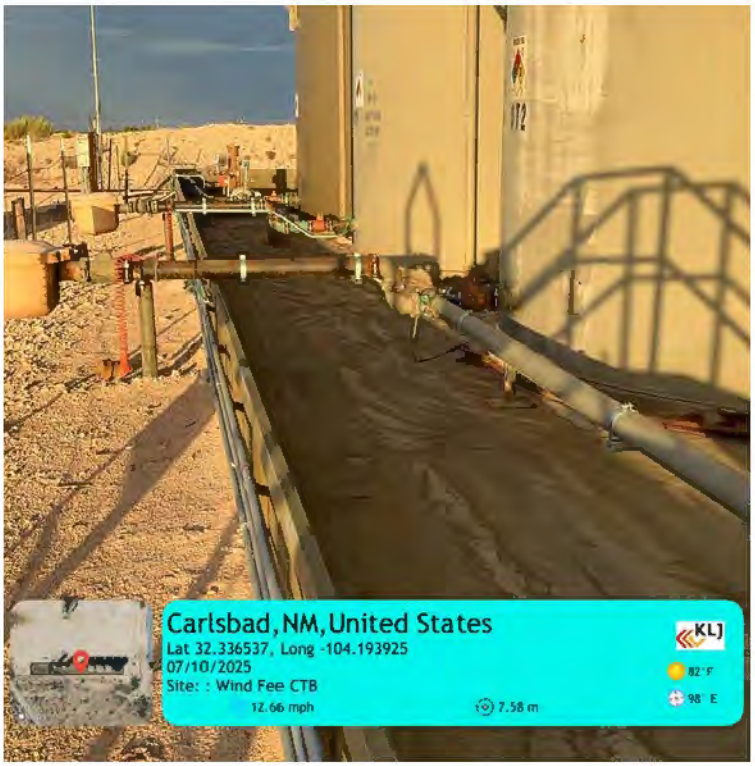


Facing southeast from mid-north view of liner between tanks and separators.

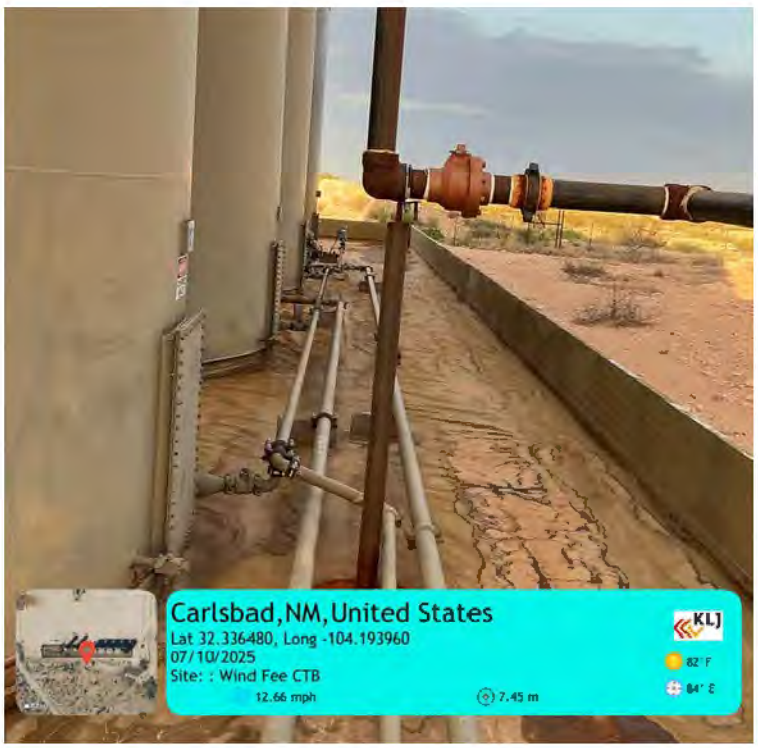
Photolog



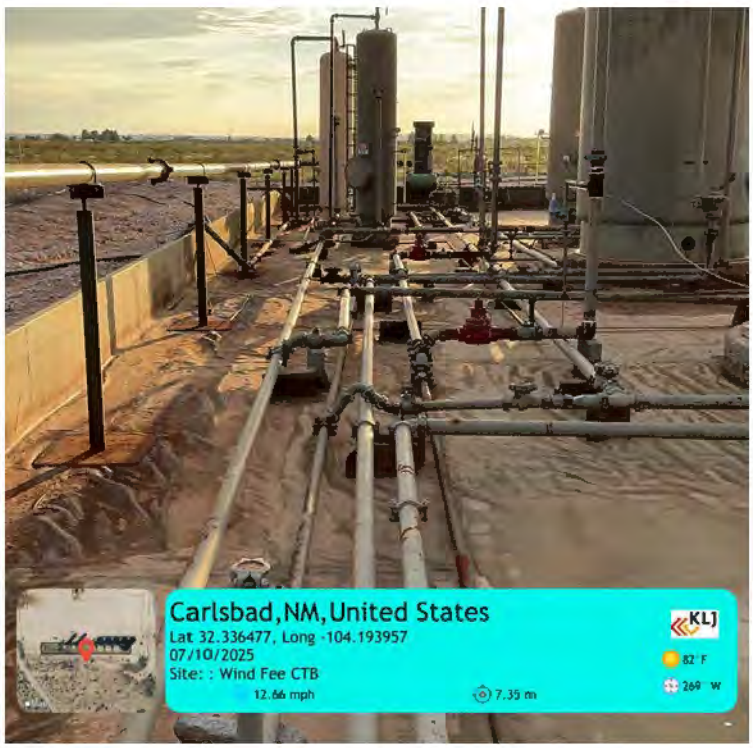
View from mid north side of west end.



Liner on north side facing east.

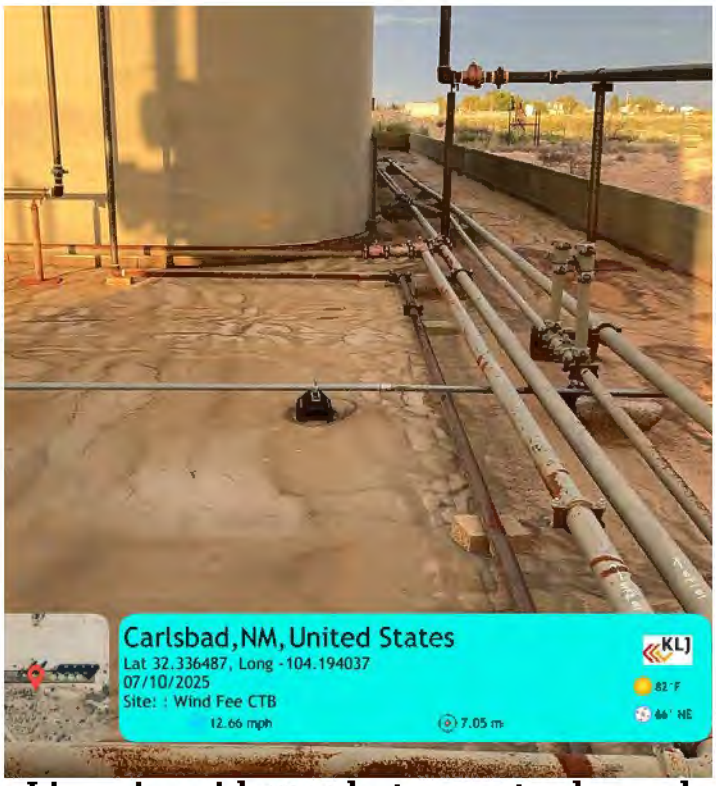


Liner behind tanks on south side facing east .

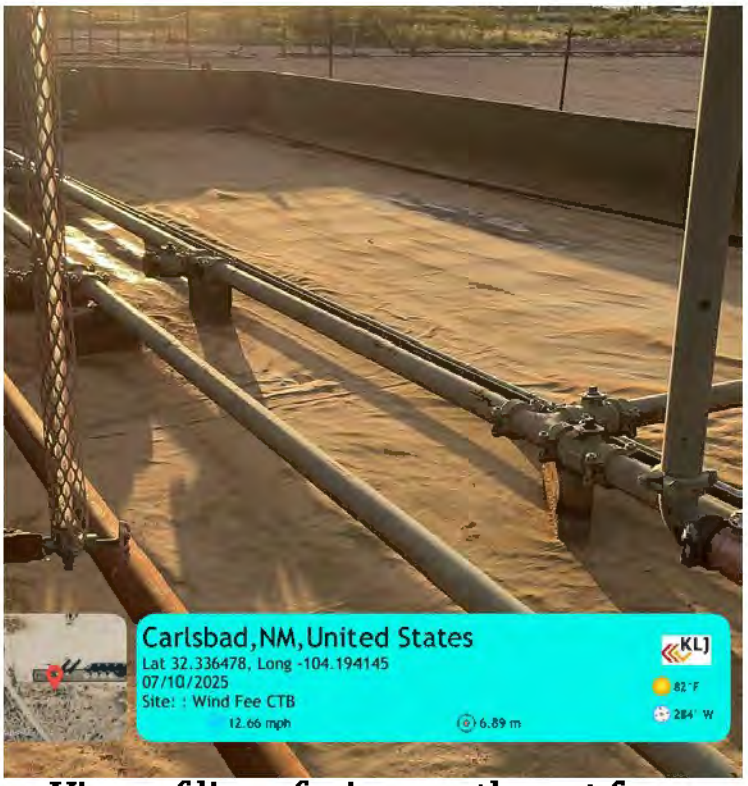


Liner view on mid south side facing west.

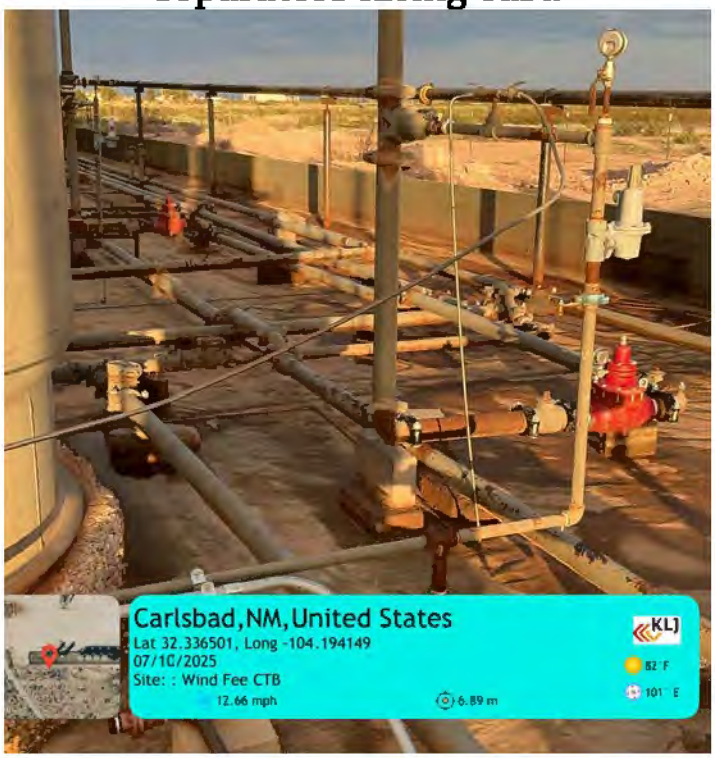
Photolog



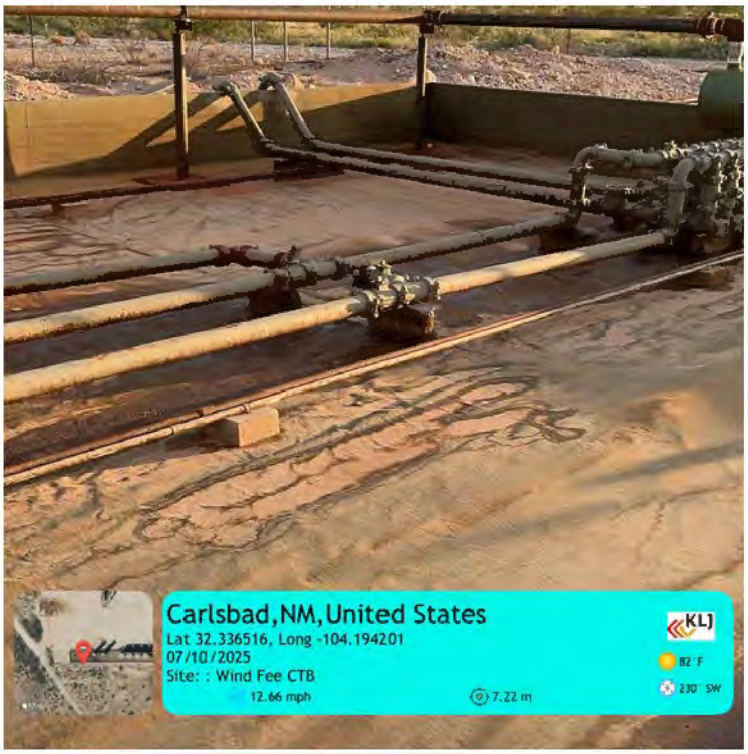
Liner in mid area between tanks and separators facing east.



View of liner facing northwest from south side on west end.



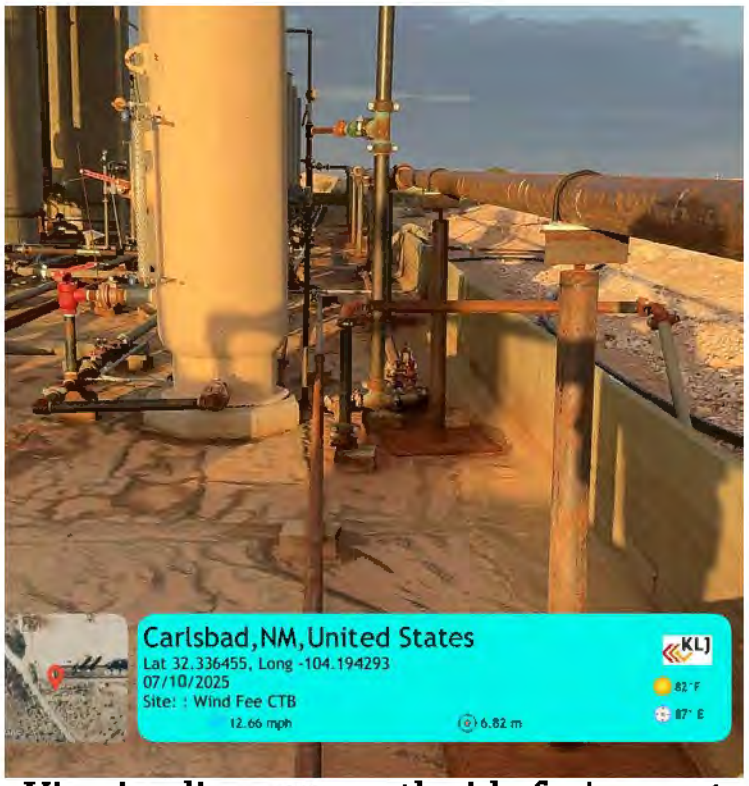
Liner behind equipment and piping facing east on south side.



Liner on west end facing southwest from north side.

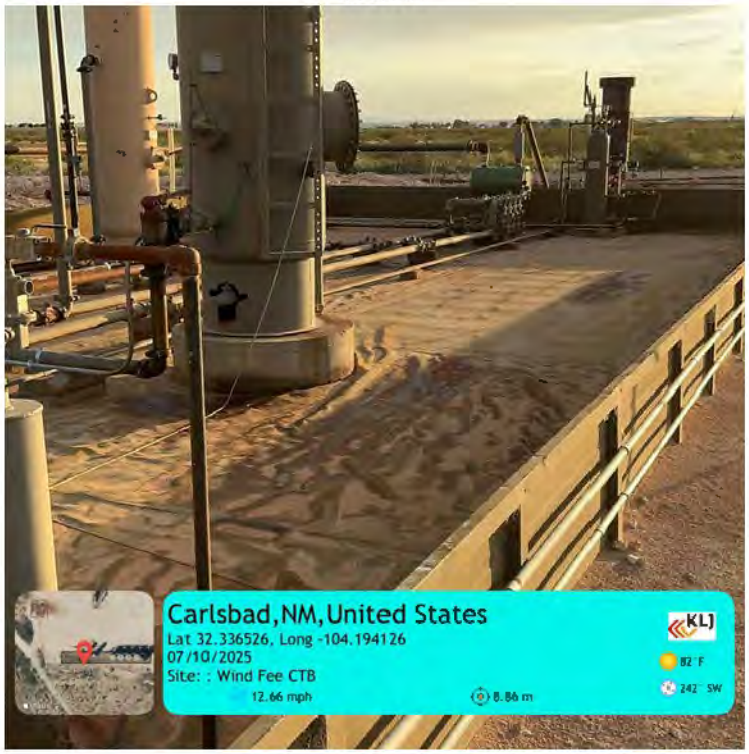
Photolog

Facing east viewing liner under piping and equipment on west end.



Viewing liner on south side facing east from west end.

Liner on west end facing northeast.



Liner view from north side facing southwest on west end.

Additional Notes & Recommendations

- Visual observations were conducted and supported with photo documentation.
- No issues were identified during inspection. The liner integrity was confirmed to be intact and meets applicable closure criteria.
- All documents to be uploaded and liner inspection closure report to be completed.
- Finalize and submit the report to applicable regulatory agencies for review.

Acknowledgement & Signature

Technician:	Monica Peppin	**Date:**	July 10, 2025
Signature:		**Departure Time:**	8:50 PM

APPENDIX B

CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Wind Fee Tank Battery

Coordinates: 32.336495, -104.193981
Approximate Area: 6,257 sq ft

Legend

- Containment
- Wind Fee Tank Battery

Wind Fee Tank Battery DTGW and Domestic Well Distance

7/1/2025, 1:14:51 PM

Override 1

GIS WATERS PODs Conveyances

Active — Canal

Pending — Ditch

OSE District Boundary

Nearest DTGW/Domestic Well

Pod C-03274

Distance

0.41 miles

DTGW

81 ft bgs

1:6,301

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 km

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

Online web user

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

Revised June 1972

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE

WELL RECORD

468329

Section 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(A) Owner of well Fr a nsc o Fea rezd Owner's Well No. ______
Street or Post Office Address Box 1426
City and State Loving, NM 88256

Well was drilled under Permit No. C-3274 and is located in the:

a. SE ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ ___ ¼ of Section 33 Township 22S Range 27E N.M.P.M.

b. Tract No. ______ of Map No. ______ of the ______

c. Lot No. ______ of Block No. ______ of the ______
Subdivision, recorded in ______ County.

d. X= ______ feet, Y= ______ feet, N.M. Coordinate System ______ Zone in the ______ Grant.

(B) Drilling Contractor Taylor Water Well Service License No. WD-1348

Address 7317 Etcheverry Rd., Carlsbad, NM 88220

Drilling Began 7/27/06 Completed 7/31/06 Type tools Rotary Size of hole 7 7/8 in.

Elevation of land surface or ______ at well is UK ft. Total depth of well 130 ft.

Completed well is ☒ shallow ☐ artesian. Depth to water upon completion of well 81 ft.

Section 2. PRINCIPAL WATER-BEARING STRATA

Depth in Feet		Thickness in Feet	Description of Water-Bearing Formation	Estimated Yield (gallons per minute)
From	To			
109	123	14	Conglomerate+Gravel	Est 75

Section 3. RECORD OF CASING

Diameter (inches)	Pounds per foot	Threads per in.	Depth in Feet		Length (feet)	Type of Shoe	Perforations	
			Top	Bottom			From	To
5	Sch 40	Pvc	+1.5	130	131.5	Cap	110	130

Section 4. RECORD OF MUDDING AND CEMENTING

Depth in Feet		Hole Diameter	Sacks of Mud	Cubic Feet of Cement	Method of Placement
From	To				

Section 5. PLUGGING RECORD

Plugging Contractor ______
Address ______
Plugging Method ______
Date Well Plugged ______
Plugging approved by:

______
State Engineer Representative

No.	Depth in Feet		Cubic Feet of Cement
	Top	Bottom	
1			
2			
3			
4			

FOR USE OF STATE ENGINEER ONLY ~~364144~~

Date Received 9.7.06

Quad ______ FWL ______ FSL ______

File No. C-3274 Use Dom Location No. 22S.27E.33.3

Section 6. LOG OF HOLE

Depth in Feet From	To	Thickness in Feet	Color and Type of Material Encountered
0	5	5	Soil+Caliche
5	12	7	Clay:off wht,sndy,sme grvl,sme pnk
12	33	21	Conglomerate:yel brn,gry,tn,pnk,mott,lmy-dolo
33	66	33	Clay:pnk,sndy,sme fn grvl
66	80	24	Sand+Gravel:rd-ambr sand,vfn-fn grn Gravelyel brn brn,gry,dk brn,1/8"-1/2"
80	109	29	Caly:rd,sndy
109	114	5	Gravel:yel brn,brn,gry,1/8"-1/2",loose,sandy
114	123	9	Conglomerate:yel brn,gry,tn,mott,lmy
123	134	11	Clay:rd,smth-slty

Section 7. REMARKS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cased to 130'. Gravel packed to 20'. Grouted with bentonite chips to surface.

The undersigned hereby certifies that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the foregoing is a true and correct record of the above described hole.

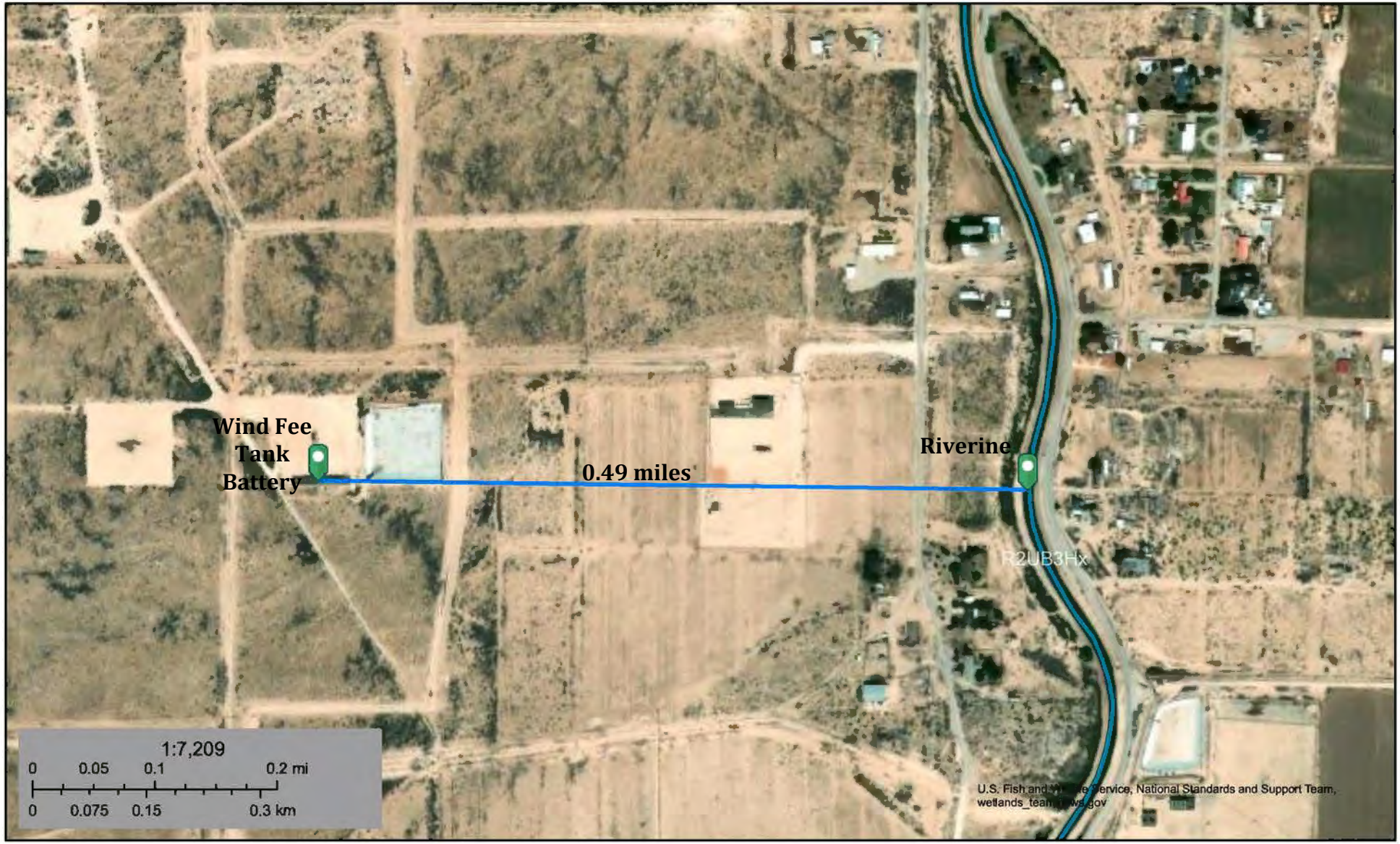
Driller

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be executed in triplicate, preferably typewritten, and submitted to the appropriate district office of the State Engineer. All sections, exc[redacted]ection 5, shall be answered as completely [redacted] accurately as possible when any well is drilled, repaired or deepened. When this form is used as a plugging record, only Section 1(a) [redacted] Section 5 need be completed.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Wind Fee Tank Battery

Nearest Significant Watercourse: Riverine **(Irrigation Canal)**
Distance: 0.49 miles



May 22, 2025

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

Wind Fee Tank Battery

Distance to Playa Lake

1.33 miles

May 22, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
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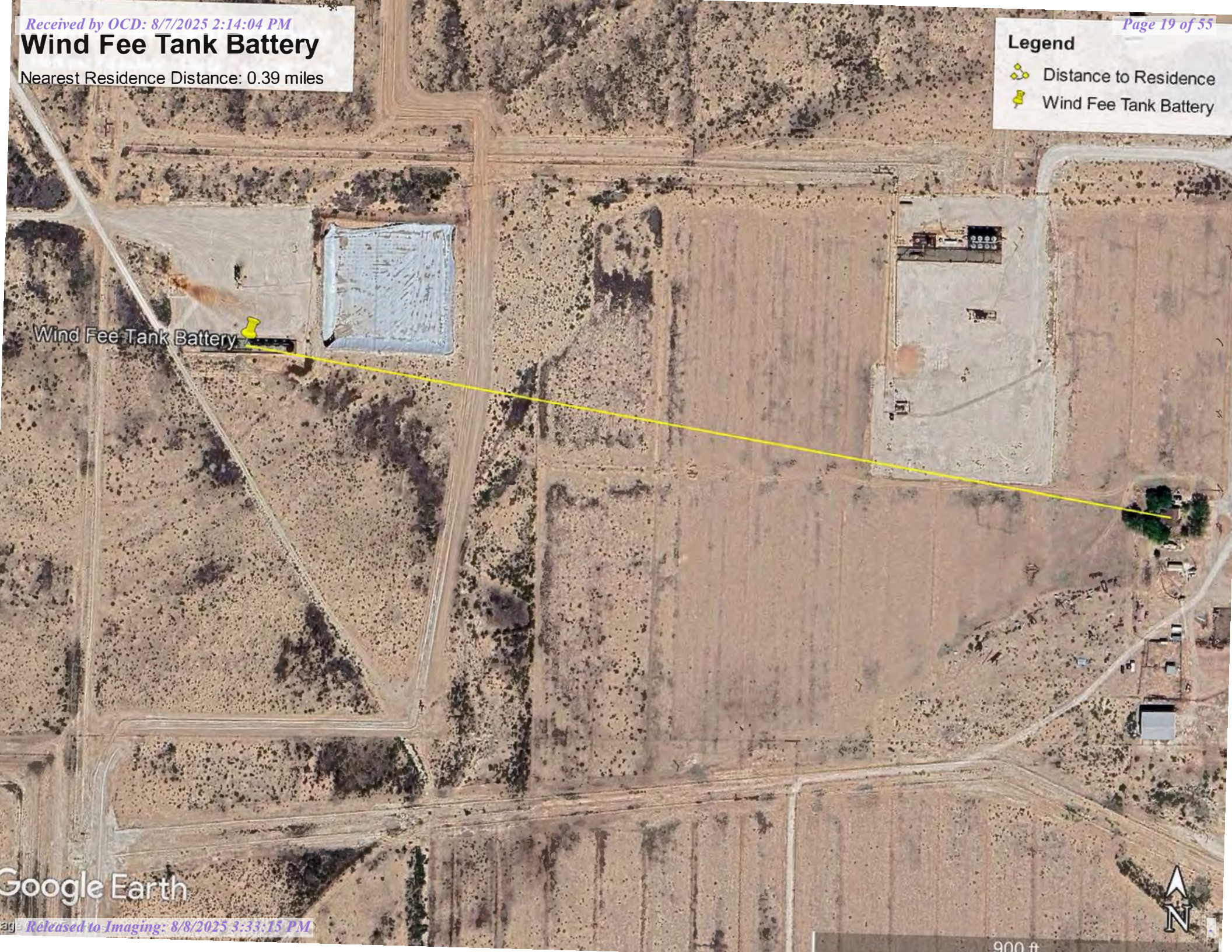
National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

Wind Fee Tank Battery

Nearest Residence Distance: 0.39 miles

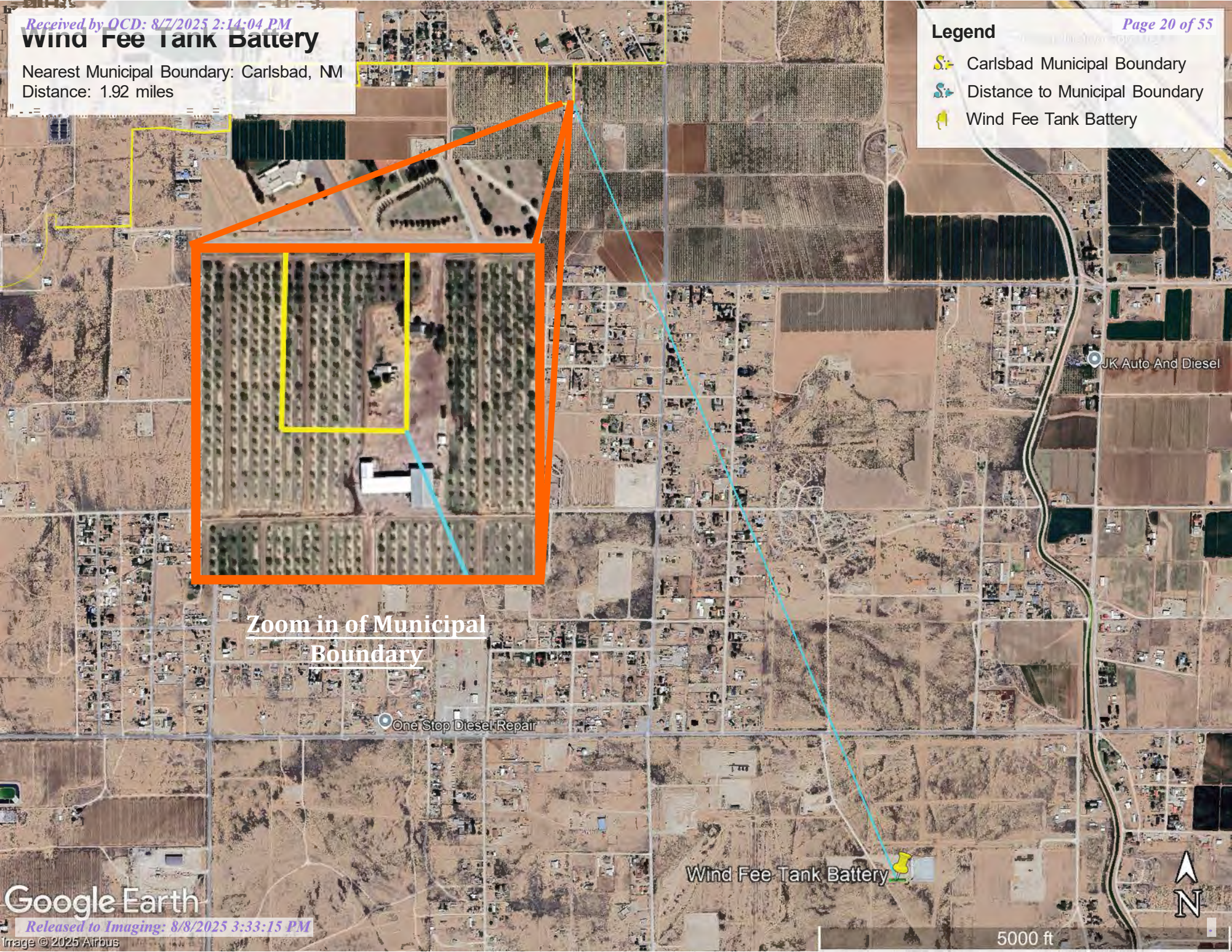


Wind Fee Tank Battery

Nearest Municipal Boundary: Carlsbad, NM
Distance: 1.92 miles

Legend

- Carlsbad Municipal Boundary
- Distance to Municipal Boundary
- Wind Fee Tank Battery

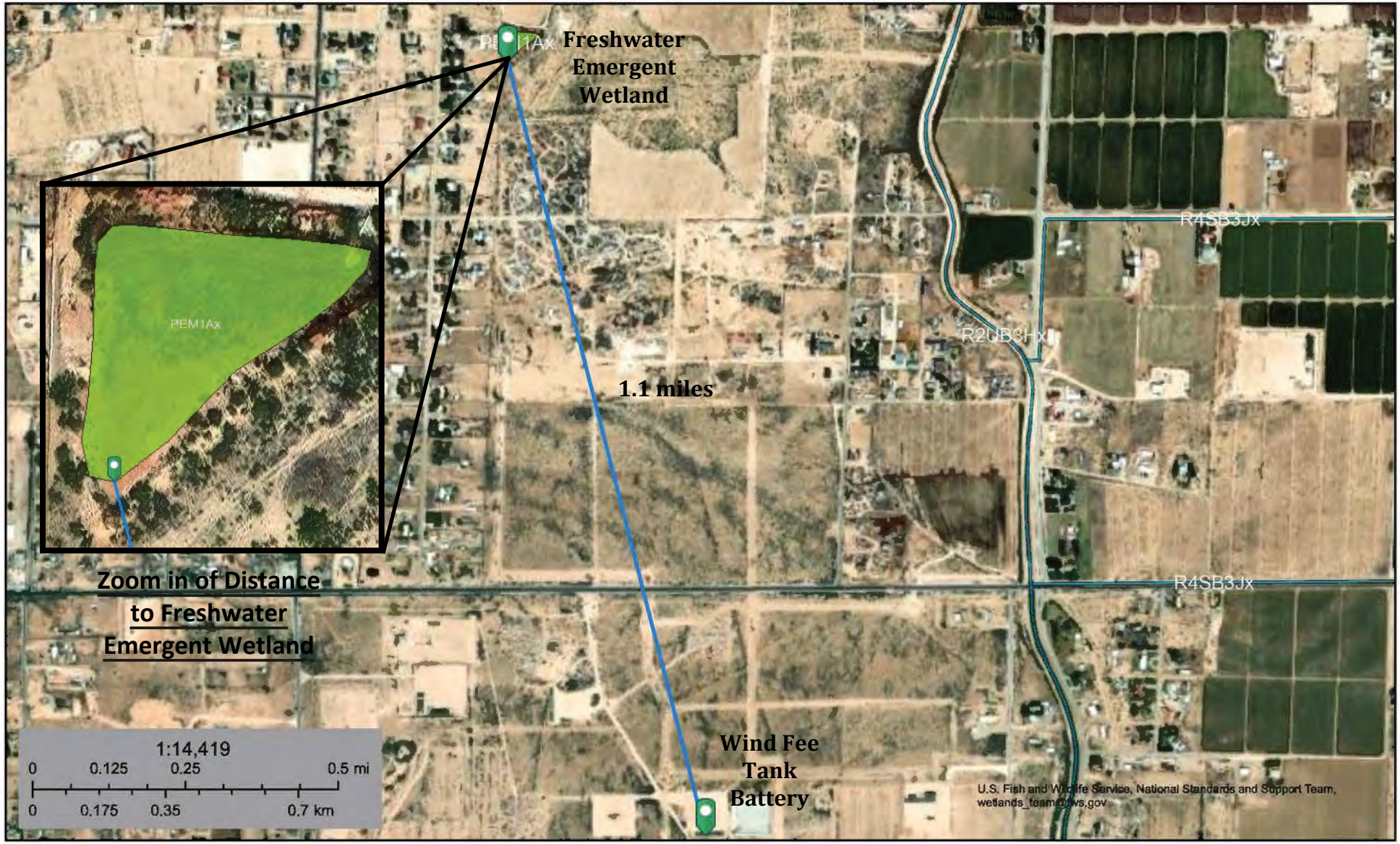


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Wind Fee Tank Battery Wetlands

Nearest Wetlands: Freshwater Emergent Wetlands

Distance: 1.1 miles



May 22, 2025

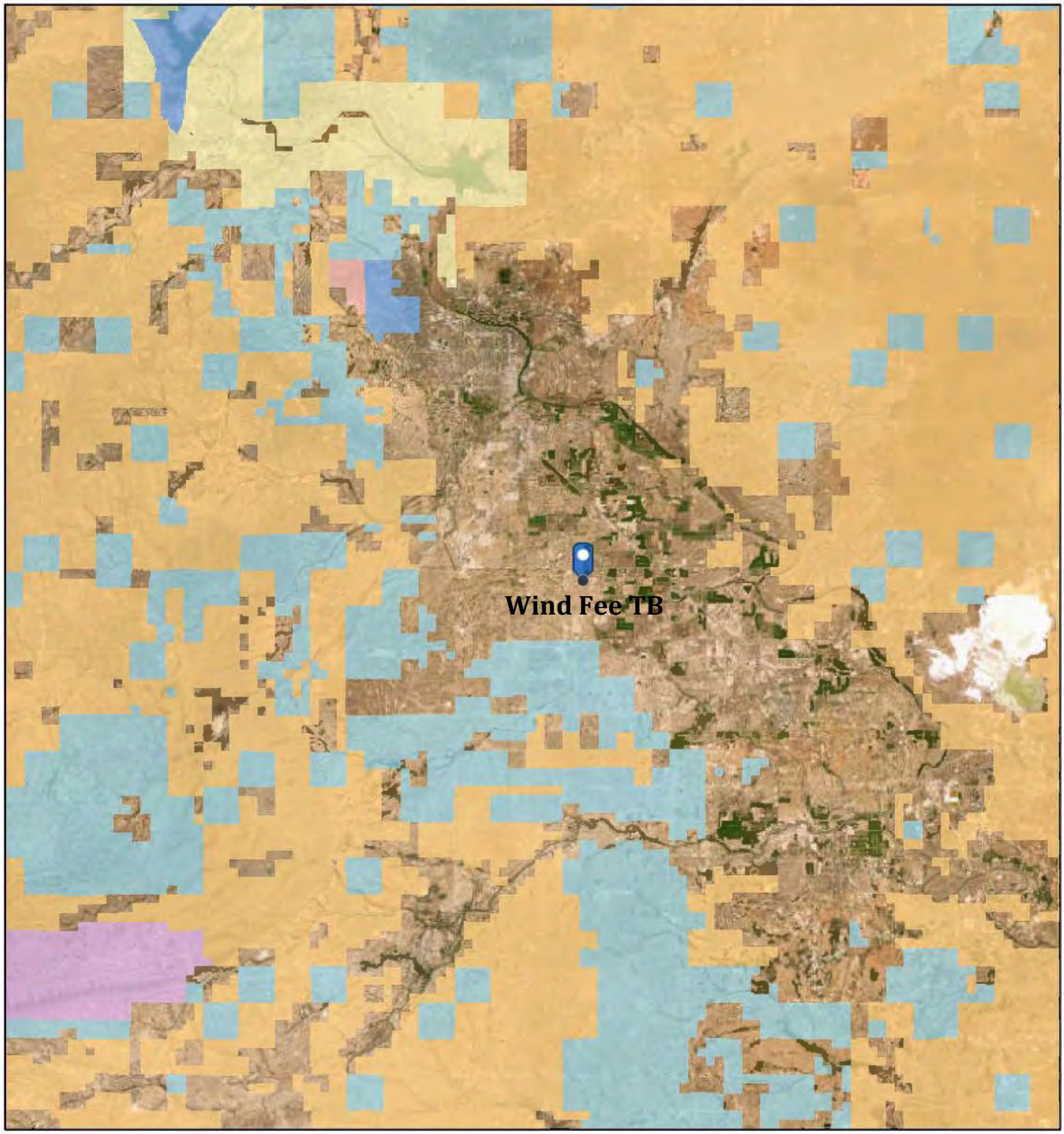
Wetlands

- 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

Wind Fee Tank Battery Subsurface Mines Map



5/22/2025, 9:21:35 AM

1:293,911

0 2 4 8 mi

0 3.25 6.5 13 km

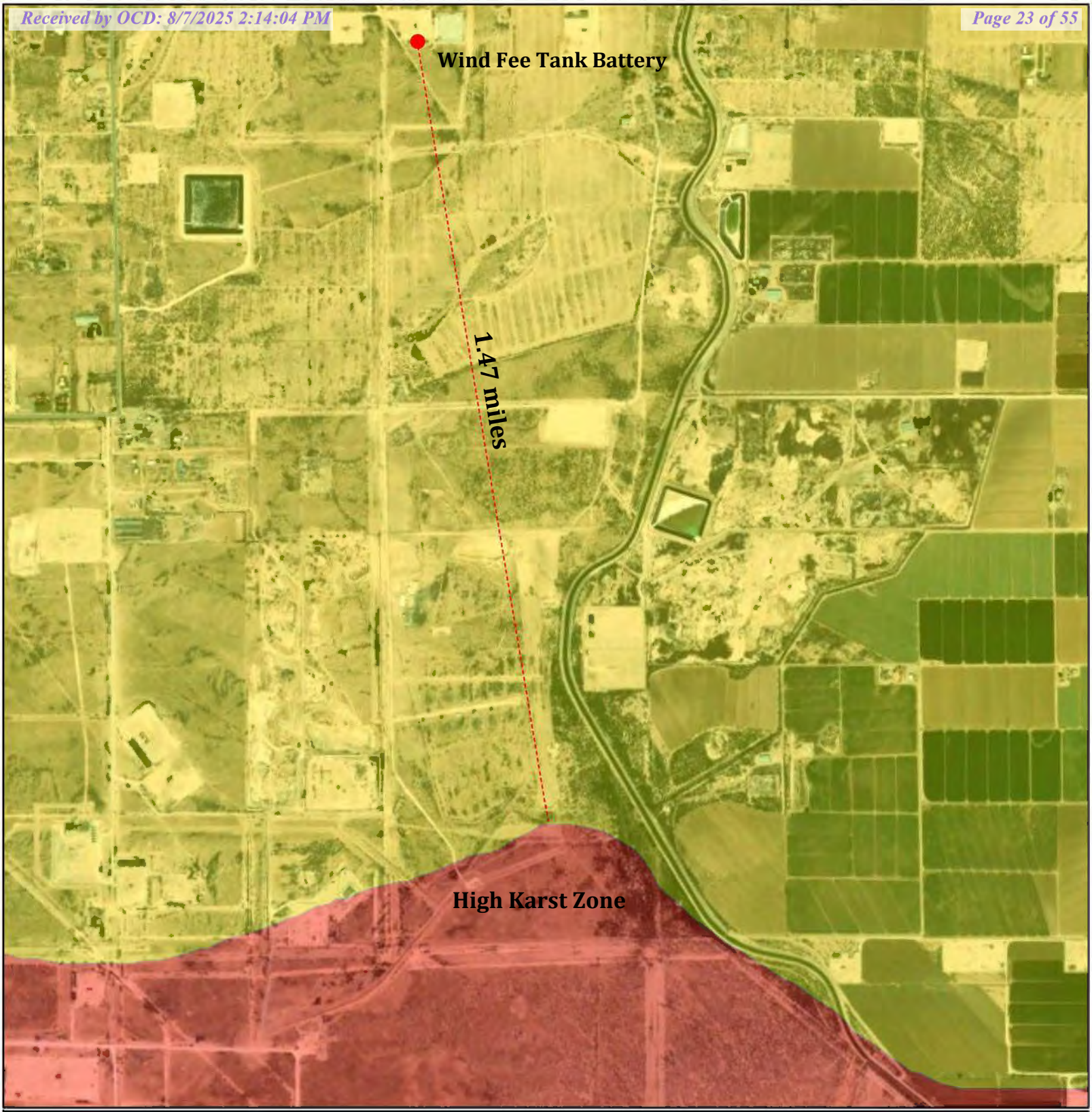
Surface Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- US Forest Service
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Tribal
- National Park Service
- Office of Federal Acknowledgment
- Private
- State
- State Game and Fish

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources, NMBGMR, BLM, Earthstar Geographics, NMBGMR

Monica Peppin

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources | Bureau of Land Management | New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources | New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources |



Wind Fee Tank Battery Karst Potential

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 mi

N

New Mexico State Land Office

Disclaimer:
The New Mexico State Land Office assumes no responsibility or liability for, or in connection with the accuracy, reliability or use of the information provided herein with respect to State Land Office data or data from other sources.

Data pertaining to New Mexico State Trust Lands are provisional and subject to revision, and do not constitute an official record of title. Official records may be reviewed at the New Mexico State Land Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Map Created: 7/1/2025

User drawn lines

User drawn points

Karst_Potential_NM

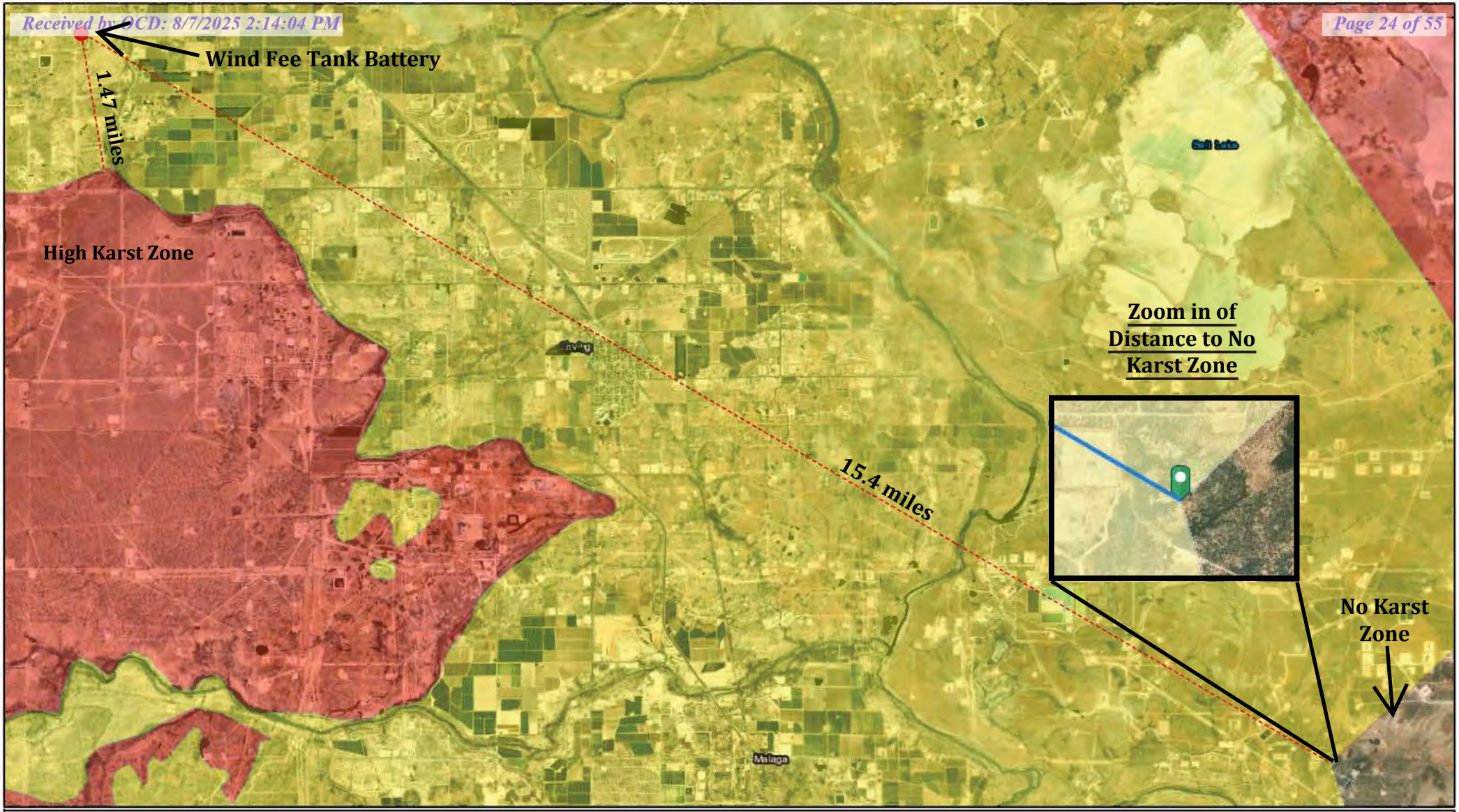
Potential

Critical

High

Medium

Karst Potential
Medium
Distance to High Karst
1.47 miles



Wind Fee Tank Battery Karst Potential

0 0.5 1 2 mi

N

New Mexico State Land Office

Disclaimer:
The New Mexico State Land Office assumes no responsibility or liability for, or in connection with the accuracy, reliability or use of the information provided herein with respect to State Land Office data or data from other sources.

Data pertaining to New Mexico State Trust Lands are provisional and subject to revision, and do not constitute an official record of title. Official records may be reviewed at the New Mexico State Land Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Map Created: 7/1/2025

User drawn lines

User drawn points

Karst_Potential_NM

Potential

Critical

High

Medium

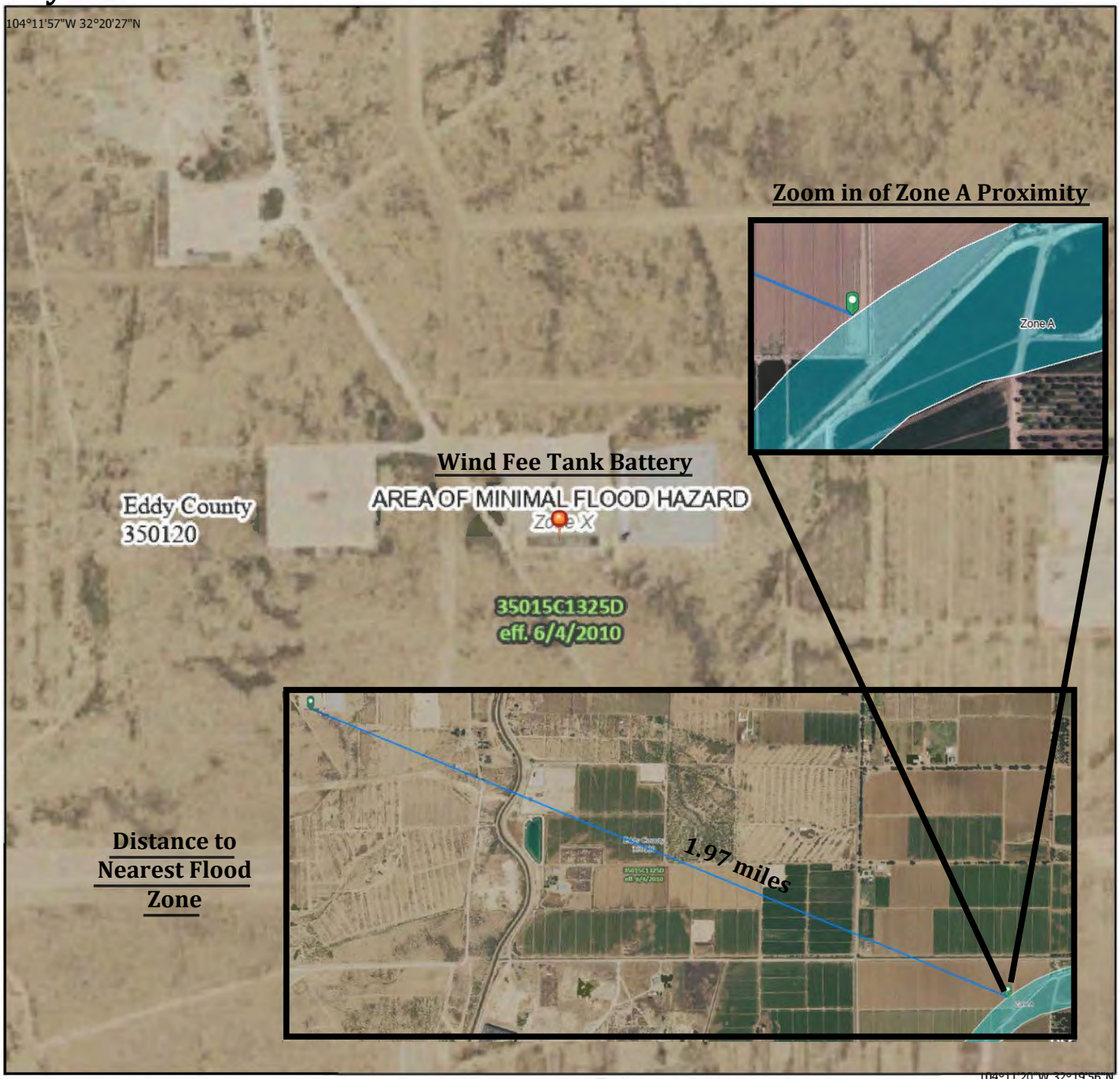
Distance to High Karst
1.47 miles
Distance to No Karst
15.4 miles

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

Wind Fee TB
Distance to Zone A
1.97 miles

FEMA

104°11'57"W 32°20'27"N



104°11'20"W 32°19'56"N

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

1:6,000

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 / 17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance / 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 5/22/2025 at 3:46 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

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 20, Sep 3, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 12, 2022—Dec 2, 2022

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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Rc	Reagan loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**2.7**	**100.0%**

Eddy Area, New Mexico

Rc—Reagan loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w5l
Elevation: 1,100 to 5,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 7 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Reagan and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Reagan

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam
H2 - 8 to 82 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 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 moderately saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R070BC007NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Reeves
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BC007NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Upton
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BC025NM - Shallow
Hydric soil rating: No

Reagan
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BC007NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 3, 2024

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Ecological site R070BC007NM
Loamy

Accessed: 05/22/2025

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 uplands landforms, mainly on hill slopes, ridges, plains, terraces and some fan remnants. Slopes range from 1 to 5 percent and average about 3 percent. Average annual precipitation is about 8 to 14 inches. Elevations range from 2,842 to 5,000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Plain (2) Terrace (3) Fan piedmont
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	2,842–5,000 ft
Slope	5%
Aspect	E, S, W

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.

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 in January through June rapidly drying out the soil during a critical time 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

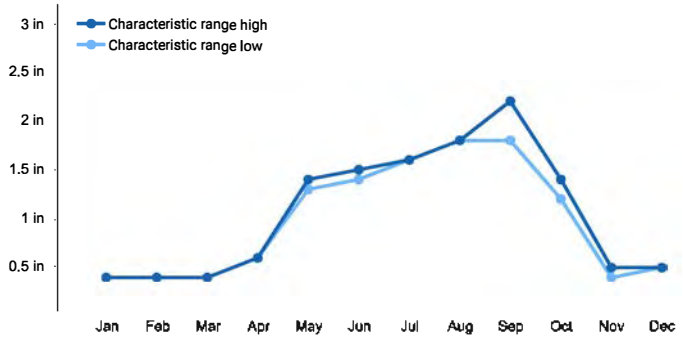


Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range

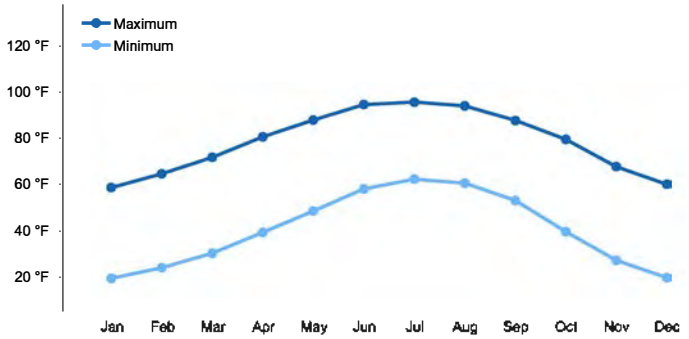


Figure 3. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

This site is not influenced by wetland or streams.

Soil features

The soils of this site are deep to moderately deep. The moderately deep soils have either a petrocalcic, petrogypsic or gypsum horizon between 30 and 40 inches.

Surface textures are loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or clay loam. Substratum textures are loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, or silt loams. Subsoil textures are silt loam , clay loam silty clay loam, gravelly loam, gravelly clay loam or very gravelly loam. Permeability is moderate to slow and the available water holding capacity is high to moderate. The Atoka, Reeves, Russler, Milner soils may have highr amounts of CaC03, ranging as high as 40 percent in the subsoil. Rock fragments range fro 5 to 50 percent in the subsoil. Reeves, Rusler, Milner, Holloman soils will have 40 to 80 percent gypsum in the underlying material.

Maximum and minimum values listed below represent the characteristic soils for this site.

Characteristic Soils:

Atoka (petrocalcic)
Bigetty
Reagan
Reakor
Reeves (gypsum)
Russler (gypsum)
Largo
Russler (gypsum)
Largo
Berino
Tinney
Midessa
Ratliff
Holloman (gypsum)
Milner (gypsum)

Table 4. Representative soil features

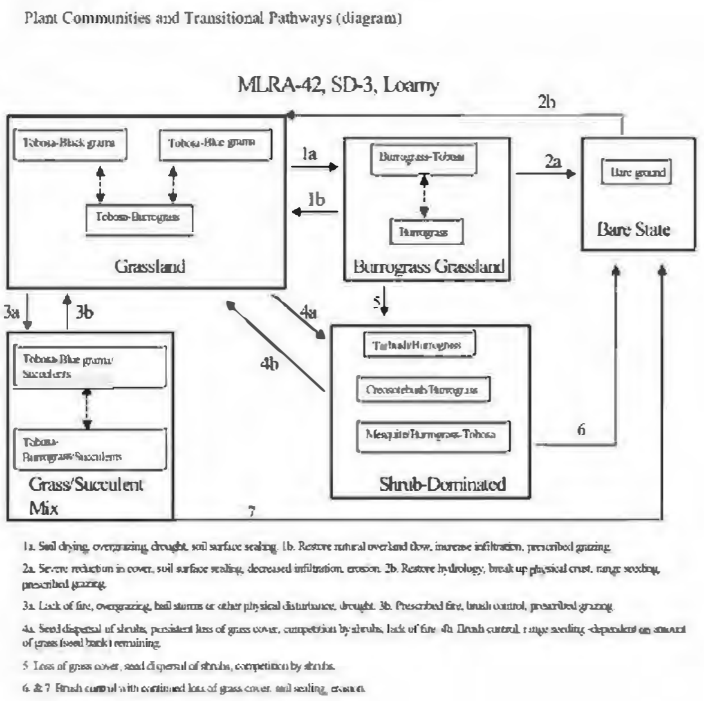
Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Very fine sandy loam (3) Silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to slow
Soil depth	30–72 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	5%
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–12 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	10%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	8 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	6
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	5%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

Overview: The Loamy site is associated with the Gyp Upland ecological site with which it intergrades. There is a pronounced increase in alkali sacaton along this interface. The loamy site is also associated with the Gravelly and Shallow ecological sites from which it receives run-on water. The Draw site often dissects Loamy sites and is distinguished from the Loamy site by increased production or greater densities of woody species. The historic plant community has a grassland aspect, dominated by grasses with

shrubs and half-shrubs sparse and evenly distributed. Tobosa, black grama and blue grama are the dominant species. Retrogression within this state is characterized by a decrease in black and blue grama and an increase in burrograss. Continuous overgrazing and drought can initiate a transition to a Burrograss-Grassland state. Continued reduction in grass cover and resulting infiltration problems may eventually effect a change to a Bare State, with very little or no remaining grass cover. Alternatively, creosotebush, tarbush or mesquite may expand or invade. Transitions back to a Grassland State from a Bare or Shrub-Dominated state are costly and may not be economically feasible. Decreased fire frequency may play a part in the transition to the Grass/Succulent Mix state with increased amounts of cholla and prickly pear.

State and transition model



State 1
Historic Climax Plant Community

Community 1.1
Historic Climax Plant Community

State Containing Historic Climax Plant Community Grassland: The historic plant community has a grassland aspect, dominated by grasses with shrubs and half-shrubs sparse and evenly distributed. Black grama, blue grama, and tobosa are the dominant grass species. There are a variety of perennial forbs and their production varies widely by season and year. Globemallow, verbena, groundsels, croton and filaree are forbs commonly found on this site. Fourwing saltbush and winterfat are two of the more palatable shrubs. The Loamy ecological site encompasses a wide variety of soils, with surface textures ranging from sandy loams to clay loams. Soil depths range from shallow to very deep and can include sub surface features such as calcic, petrocalcic, and gypsic horizons. These variations cause differences in plant community composition and dynamics. Black grama is found at highest densities on coarser textured sandy loams, with blue grama preferring finer textured loam and silt loam, and tobosa favoring lower landscape positions and loam to clay loam surface textures. Burrograss may often be the dominant grass species on silty soils, perhaps in part due to the seedlings ability to auger into and establish on physically crusted soils. Gypsum influenced soils typically have greater amounts of tobosa, burrograss, and ephedra. There is greater representation of sideoats and vine mesquite within the tobosa-blue grama community. Retrogression under continuous heavy grazing results in a decrease of black grama, blue grama, sideoats grama, plains bristlegrass, bush muhly, cane bluestem, vine mesquite, winterfat, and fourwing saltbush. Species such as burrograss, threeawns, sand dropseed, sand muhly, and broom snakeweed increase under continuous heavy grazing or prolonged periods of drought. Under continued retrogression burrograss can completely dominate the site. Creosotebush, tarbush, and mesquite, can also dominate. Cholla and prickly pear can increase on areas that are disturbed or overgrazed. Diagnosis: Tobosa, black grama, and blue grama are the dominant species. Grass cover is uniformly distributed with few large bare areas. Shrubs are sparse and evenly distributed. Slopes range from level to gently sloping and usually display limited evidence of active rills and gully formation if plant cover remains intact. Litter movement associated with overland flow is limited to smaller size class litter and short distances. Other shrubs include: yucca, mesquite, tarbush, cholla and creosote bush. Other forbs include: desert holly, scorpionweed, bladderpod, flax, nama, fleabane, Indianwheat, Indian blanket flower, groundcherry, deerstongue, and rayless goldenrod.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	585	833	1080
Forb	39	55	72
Shrub/Vine	26	37	48
Total	**650**	**925**	**1200**

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	15-30%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	25-30%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%

Bare ground	40-50%

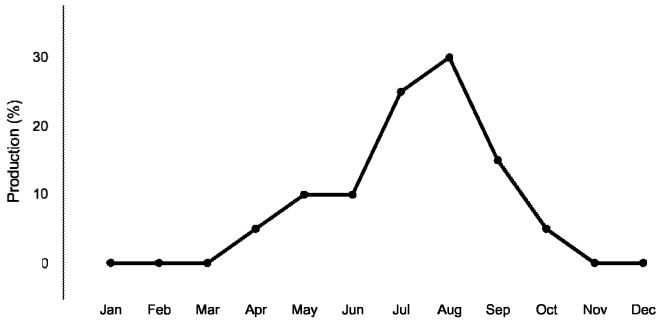


Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2807, R042XC007NM Loamy HCPC. R042XC007NM Loamy HCPC Warm Season Plant Community..

State 2
Burrograss-Grassland

Community 2.1
Burrograss-Grassland

Burrograss-Grassland: Changes in hydrology resulting in decreased available soil moisture, reduces grass cover and increases bare ground. Burrograss is the dominant grass. Tobosa cover is variable and can range from sizeable areas to small patches occupying only depressions or the lowest and wettest positions within the site. Threeawns, ear muhly, sand muhly, and fluffgrass occur at increased densities compared to the grassland state. Shrub densities may increase especially mesquite, creosotebush or tarbush. Retrogression within this state is characterized by a further decrease in grass cover and increased bare ground. Further deterioration of this site can result in the transition to a bare state or becoming shrub dominated. Diagnosis: Burrograss is the dominant species. Grass cover is no longer uniformly distributed, instead tending to be patchy with large areas of bare ground present. Physical crusts are present in bare areas reducing infiltration and suppressing seedling establishment by any grass species other than burrograss. Transition to Burrograss-Grassland (1a): Transitions from grassland to a burrograss-grassland state may occur due to changes in hydrology. Gullies, roads or obstructions that alter natural water flow patterns may cause this transition. Changes in surface hydrology may also occur due to overgrazing or drought. The reduction in grass cover promotes increased soil physical crusts and reduces infiltration. 5 Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Diversion of overland flow resulting in decreased soil moisture. ? Increase in amount of burrograss cover ? Reduction in grass cover and increase in size and frequency of bare patches. ? Formation of physical crusts—indicating reduced infiltration. ? Evidence of litter movement—indicating loss or redistribution of organic matter. Transition back to Grassland (1b) The natural hydrology of the site must be returned. Culverts, turnouts, or rerouting roads may help re-establish natural overland flow, if roads or trails have altered the hydrology. Erosion control structures or shaping and filling gullies may help regain natural flow patterns and establish vegetation if the flow has been channeled. Breaking up physical crusts by soil disturbance may promote infiltration and seedling emergence. Allow natural revegetation to take place. Prescribed grazing will help ensure proper forage utilization and reduce grass loss due to grazing.

State 3
Bare State

Community 3.1
Bare State

Bare State: Extremely low ground cover, soil degradation and erosion characterize this state. Very little vegetation remains. Burrograss is the dominant grass and cover is extremely patchy. Physical soil crusts are extensive. Erosion and resource depletion increase as site degrades. Diagnosis: Very little cover remains. Erosion is evident by soil sealing, water flow patterns, pedestals or terracettes. Rills and gullies may be present and active. Transition to Bare State (2a): Extended drought, continuous heavy grazing, or other disturbance that severely depletes grass cover can effect this transition. As grass cover decreases, sheet flow and erosion increase, and physical soil crusts form, thereby further reducing infiltration. Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Continued reduction in grass cover. ? Increased soil surface sealing. ? Increased erosion. ? Reduced aggregate stability in bare areas. Transition back to Grassland (2b) Restore the hydrology, see (1a). With the extent of grass loss range seeding may be necessary. Utilizing livestock or mechanical means to break up the physical crusts may increase infiltration and aid seedling establishment. Prescribed grazing will help ensure adequate deferment period following seeding, and proper forage utilization once the grass stand is well established. The degree to which this site is capable of recovery depends on the restoration of hydrology, extent of degradation to soil resources, and adequate rainfall necessary to establish grasses.

State 4
Grass/Succulent Mix

Community 4.1
Grass/Succulent Mix

Grass / Succulent Mix: Increased representations of succulents characterize this site. Increased densities of cholla or pricklypear is recognized as a management concern, but their impact on grass production is unclear. Light to medium cholla or prickly pear infestation doesn't seem to greatly reduce grass production, however it limits access to palatable grasses and interferes with livestock movement and handling. Tobosa and blue grama are the dominant species on this site. Retrogression within this site is characterized by a decrease in blue grama and an increase in succulents, tobosa and burrograss. Diagnosis: Cholla or prickly pear is found at increased densities. Grass cover is variable ranging from uniformly distributed to patchy with frequent areas of bare ground present. Tobosa or blue grama is the dominant grass species. Transition to Grass/Succulent Mix (3a): If fire was historically a part of desert grassland ecosystem and played a role in suppressing seedlings of shrubs and succulents, then fire suppression may favor the increase of succulents.1 Heavy grazing by livestock or other physical disturbances may help disseminate seed and increase the establishment of succulents. Areas historically overgrazed by sheep are sometimes associated with higher densities of Succulents. Intense hailstorms can spread

pricklypear by breaking off joints causing new plants to take root.3 During severe drought perennial grass cover can decline significantly, leaving resources available for use by more drought tolerant succulents. Cholla and pricklypear are both adapted to and favored by drought due to the ability of their shallow, wide spreading root systems to absorb and store water.4 Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Decrease or change in distribution of grass cover. ? Increase in amount of succulent seedlings. ? Increased cover of succulents. Transition back to Grassland (3b) Fire is an effective means of controlling cholla and prickly pear if adequate grass cover remains to carry fire.2 Cholla greater than two feet tall or pricklypear with a large amount of pads (>15-20) are harder to kill. Chemical control is effective in controlling prickly pear and cholla; apply when growth starts in May. Hand grubbing is also effective if cholla or pricklypear is severed 2-4 inches below ground and care is taken not to let broken joints or pads take root. Stacking and burning piles and grubbing during winter or drought help keeps broken joints and pads from rooting. Prescribed grazing will help ensure proper forage utilization and sustain grass cover.

State 5
Shrub Dominated

Community 5.1
Shrub Dominated

Shrub Dominated: Increased shrub cover characterizes this state. Mesquite, creosotebush, and/or tarbush are the dominant shrub species. Burrograss or tobosa is the dominant grass species. Grass cover is decreased, typically patchy with large bare areas present; however, sometimes grass cover can remain relatively high for extended periods when associated with light to moderate infestations of mesquite. Variations in soil characteristics play a part in determining which shrub species increase. Mesquite is well adapted to a wide range of soil types, but increases more often on deep soils low in carbonates, that have a sandy surface overlying finer textured soils. Tarbush prefers finer textured, calcareous soils, usually in lower positions that receive some extra water. Creosotebush is less tolerant of fine textured soils, preferring sandy, calcareous soils that have some gravel. Creosotebush also does well on soils that are shallow over caliche. Retrogression within this state is characterized by a decrease in tobosa, and an increase in burrograss. As the site continues to degrade shrub cover continues to increase and grass cover is severely reduced. Diagnosis: Mesquite, Creosotebush, and/or tarbush are the dominant shrubs. Blue grama and black grama cover is low or absent. Burrograss or tobosa are the dominant grasses. Typically grass cover is patchy with large interconnected bare areas present. Physical soil crusts are present, especially on silt loam surface soils. Transition to Shrub Dominated (4a): Wildlife and livestock consume and disperse mesquite seeds. Flood events may wash creosote or tarbush seeds off adjacent gravelly sites onto the loamy site and supply adequate moisture for germination. Persistent loss of grass cover due to overgrazing or drought can cause large bare patches, providing competition free areas for shrub seedling establishment. As shrub cover increases, competition for soil resources, especially water, becomes a major factor in further reducing grass cover. Reduction of fire, due to either fire suppression policy or loss of adequate fine fuels may increase the probability of shrub encroachment. Increased soil surface physical crusts and associated decreased infiltration, may prevent the establishment of grass seedlings. Transition to Shrub Dominated (5): The dispersal of creosotebush, tarbush or mesquite seed, combined with loss of grass cover and resource competition by shrubs may cause this transition. Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Decreased grass and litter cover. ? Increased bare patch size. ? Increased physical soil crusts. ? Increased amount of mesquite, creosotebush, or tarbush seedlings. ? Increased shrub cover. Transition back to Grassland (4b) Brush control will be necessary to remove shrubs and eliminate competition for resources necessary for grass establishment or reproduction. Seeding may be necessary on those sites where desired grass species are absent or very limited. Pitting and seeding may increase the chances of successful grass establishment. Prescribed grazing will help ensure adequate time is elapsed before grazing seeded area is allowed and proper forage utilization following seeding establishment. Transition to Bare State (6): If grass cover on the shrub-dominated state is severely limited and shrubs are removed a bare state may result. This transition will depend on amount of grasses or seed remaining, whether site is seeded, or if seeding is successful. Transition to Bare State (7): Removal of succulents and continued overgrazing or drought may cause loss of remaining grasses and erosion. Soil surface physical crusting may also be an important factor in inhibiting grass seedling establishment

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**			278–324	
	tobosagrass	PLMU3	*Pleuraphis mutica*	278–324	–
2	**Warm Season**			9–46	
	burrograss	SCBR2	*Scleropogon brevifolius*	9–46	–
3	**Warm Season**			231–278	
	black grama	BOER4	*Bouteloua eriopoda*	231–278	–
	blue grama	BOGR2	*Bouteloua gracilis*	231–278	–
4	**Warm Season**			28–46	
	sideoats grama	BOCU	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	28–46	–
5	**Warm Season**			46–93	
	bush muhly	MUPO2	*Muhlenbergia porteri*	46–93	–
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	*Setaria vulpiseta*	46–93	–
6	**Warm Season**			9–28	
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	*Digitaria californica*	9–28	–
7	**Warm Season**			46–93	
	threeawn	ARIST	*Aristida*	46–93	–
	muhly	MUHLE	*Muhlenbergia*	46–93	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*	46–93	–
8	**Warm Season**			28–46	
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	*Graminoid (grass or grass-like)*	28–46	–
Shrub/Vine					
9	**Shrub**			9–28	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	*Atriplex canescens*	9–28	–
	jointfir	EPHED	*Ephedra*	9–28	–
	winterfat	KRLA2	*Krascheninnikovia lanata*	9–28	–
	cane bluestem	BOBA3	*Bothriochloa barbinodis*	5–24	–
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	*Digitaria californica*	5–24	–
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	*Setaria vulpiseta*	5–24	–
10	**Shrub**			9–28	
	javelina bush	COER5	*Condalia ericoides*	9–28	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*	9–28	–
	Grass, annual	2GA	*Grass, annual*	5–15	–
11	**Shrubs**			9–28	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	*Shrub (>.5m)*	9–28	–
Forb					
12	**Forb**			9–46	
	threadleaf ragwort	SEFLF	*Senecio flaccidus var. flaccidus*	9–46	–
	globemallow	SPHAE	*Sphaeralcea*	9–46	–
	verbena	VEPO4	*Verbena polystachya*	9–46	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*	5–15	–
	pricklypear	OPUNT	*Opuntia*	5–15	–

13	**Forb**			9–28	
	croton	CROTO	*Croton*	9–28	–
	woolly groundsel	PACA15	*Packera cana*	9–28	–
14	**Forb**			9–28	
	Goodding's tansyaster	MAPIG2	*Machaeranthera pinnatifida ssp. gooddingii var. gooddingii*	9–28	–
	woolly paperflower	PSTA	*Psilostrophe tagetina*	9–28	–
15	**Forb**			9–28	
	redstem stork's bill	ERCI6	*Erodium cicutarium*	9–28	–
	Texas stork's bill	ERTE13	*Erodium texanum*	9–28	–
16	**Forb**			9–28	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	*Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)*	9–28	–

Animal community

This site provides habitats which support a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, black-tailed jackrabbit, black tailed prairie dog, yellow-faced pocket gopher, banner-tailed kangaroo rat, hispid cotton rat, swift fox, burrowing owl, horned lark, mockingbird, meadowlark, mourning dove, scaled quail, Great Plains toad, plains spadefoot toad, prairie rattlesnake and western coachwhip shake.

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
Atoka C
Bigetty B
Ratliff B
Reyab B
Holloman B
Largo B
Holloman B
Bigetty B
Berino B
Reagan B
Reakor B
Reeves B
Russler C

Recreational uses

This site offers limited potential for hiking, horseback riding, nature observation and photography. Game bird, antelope and predator hunting are also limited.

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products

Other products

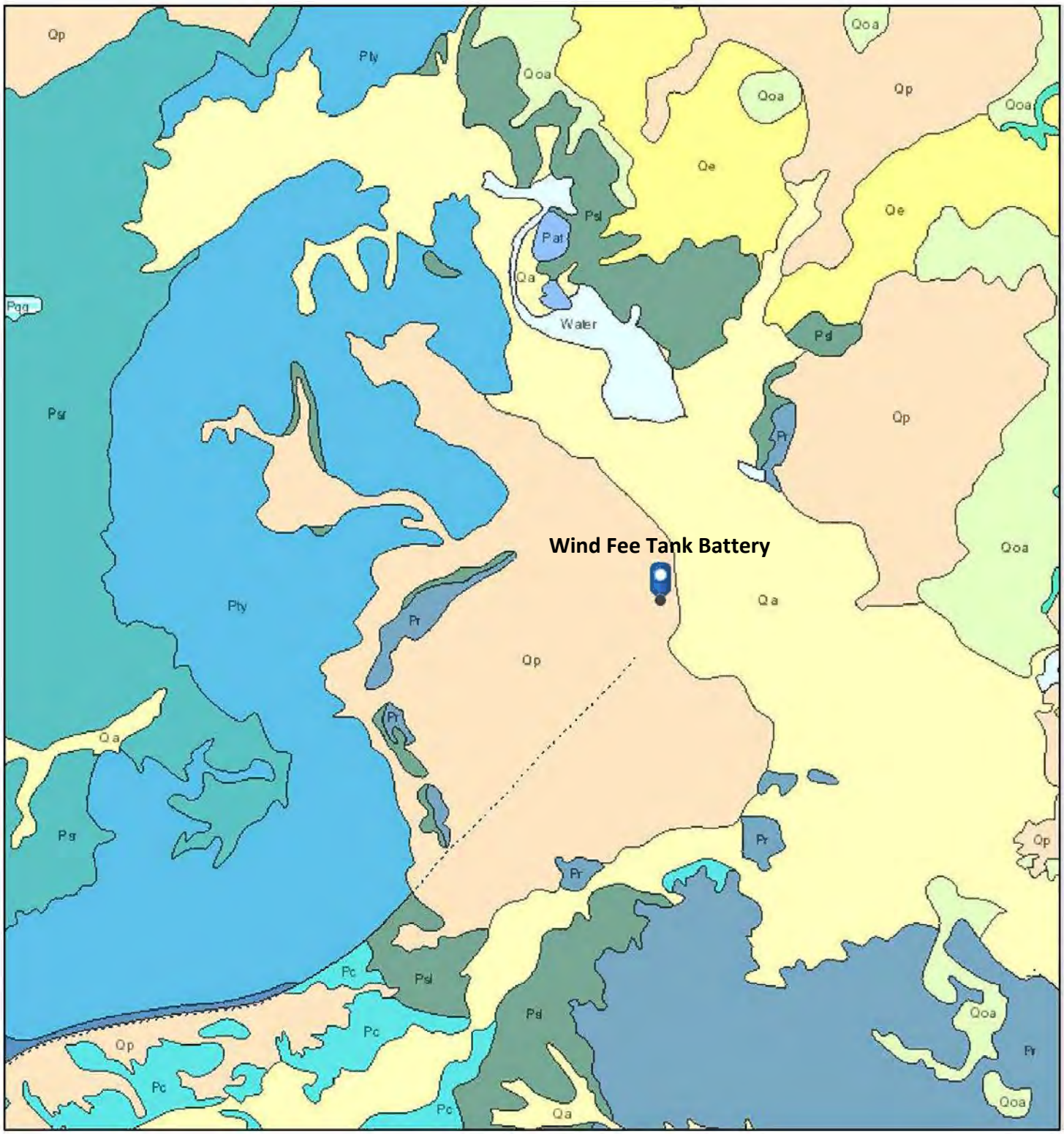
This site is suitable for grazing by all kinds and classes of livestock, during all seasons of the year. Under retrogression, such plants as black grama, blue grama, sideoats grama, bush muhly, plains bristlegrass, Arizona cottontop, fourwing saltbush and winterfat decrease and there is an increase in burrograss, threeawns, sand dropseed, muhlys, broom snakeweed and javilinabush. Under continued retrogression, burrograss can completely dominate the site. Creosotebush, mesquite, and tarbush can also dominate. Grazing management alone will not improve the site in the above situation. This site is well suited 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 3.0 – 4.2
75 – 51 4.1 – 5.5
50 – 26 5.3 – 7.0
25 – 0 7.1 +

Wind Fee Tank Battery Geological Map - Qp



5/22/2025, 9:19:44 AM

1:293,911

0 2 4 8 mi

0 3.25 6.5 13 km

Lithologic Units

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

Earthstar Geographics, NMBGMR

APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE

Outlook

RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee Tank Battery Liner Notification

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Date Mon 2025-06-09 1:20 PM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

Submitted 6/9

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

devon

From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Monday, June 9, 2025 12:37 PM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee Tank Battery Liner Notification

Jim,

Please see the liner notification below for the Wind Fee Tank Battery for this coming Friday. Let me know if there is anything that needs to be updated or change

KLJ Engineering anticipates conducting liner inspection activities at the following site on June 12, 2025 at approximately 8:00 - 9:00 AM. Details Below:

Proposed Date:	6/12/2025
Time Frame:	8-9 AM
Site Name:	Wind Fee Tank Battery
Incident ID:	nAPP2512370942
API/Facility ID:	fAPP2202135461

Liner Inspection Notification	
Incident ID and Site Name:	**nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee Tank Battery**
API # and Corresponding Agency:	**NMOCD fAPP2202135461**
Question	**Answer (Fill In)**
What is the liner inspection surface area in square feet (secondary containmet):	6,257

Have all the impacted materials been removed from the liner and cleaned?	Yes 5/29/2025
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC: 48 HOURS PRIOR TO INSPECTION	6/12/2025
Time liner inspection will commence:	8-9 AM
Please provide any information necessary for observers to contact inspector: (Name and Number)	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418
Please provide any information necessary for navigation to liner inspection site and coordinates (Lat/Long)	32.3366495, -104.193981

Thank you,
Monica

Monica Peppin, A.S.
Environmental Specialist II
KLJ
575-213-9010 Direct
575-909-3418 Cell
Carlsbad, NM 88220
kljeng.com

Book time to meet with me

Outlook

RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Liner Notification Wind Fee Tank Battery

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Date Mon 2025-06-23 8:33 AM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

Submitted 6/23

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

devon

From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Monday, June 23, 2025 8:18 AM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Liner Notification Wind Fee Tank Battery

Jim,

Here is the liner notification ready to submit for the liner inspection scheduled for Thursday, 6/26/2025.

If you have any questions or edits to the date and time, please let me know.

Liner Inspection Notification	
Site Name	Wind Fee Tank Battery
Incident ID	nAPP2512370942
Containment Surface Area (Square Feet)	6257
All impacted materials have been removed from liner?	Yes
Liner Inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	6/26/2025

Inspection Time	9:00 AM
Contact info of technician for observers	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418
Navigation to site (Lat/Long)	32.3366495, -104.193981

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

Outlook

RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee Tank Battery Liner Notification Reschedule

From Wells, Shelly, EMNRD <Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov>
Date Thu 2025-06-26 2:29 PM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Raley, Jim <jim.raley@dvn.com>; Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>; Hall, Brittany, EMNRD <Brittany.Hall@emnrd.nm.gov>

Good afternoon Monica,

Thank you for providing notice to the OCD regarding the cancelled liner inspection. Notes have been made under the incident events to reflect this. Please include a copy of this and all notifications in the closure report to ensure the notifications are documented in the project file.

Kind regards,

Shelly

Shelly Wells * Environmental Specialist-Advanced
Environmental Bureau
EMNRD-Oil Conservation Division
1220 S. St. Francis Drive|Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505)469-7520 Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov
http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/OCD/

From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2025 2:20 PM
To: Raley, Jim <jim.raley@dvn.com>; Enviro, OCD, EMNRD <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee Tank Battery Liner Notification Reschedule

To Whom it May Concern:
I am providing an update to the scheduling of the liner inspection originally planned for today at the Devon Energy - Wind Fee Tank Battery related to incident ID nAPP2512370942. Due to weather conditions and accumulation of rainfall inside the secondary containment, standing water is currently present and prevents proper inspection of the liner surface.

An updated notification will be submitted through OCD permitting on the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal.
If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me.
Thank you,
Monica

Monica Peppin, A.S.
Environmental Specialist II
KLJ
575-213-9010 Direct
575-909-3418 Cell
Carlsbad, NM 88220
kljeng.com

Book time to meet with me

Outlook

RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee TB Liner Inspection Notification

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Date Mon 2025-07-07 9:22 AM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Bob Raup <Bob.Raup@kljeng.com>; Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

Submitted 7/7

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

devon

From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Monday, July 7, 2025 8:58 AM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Bob Raup <Bob.Raup@kljeng.com>; Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee TB Liner Inspection Notification

Jim,

After clarification from the operator that the liner will be ready for inspection, here is the liner inspection notification.

Liner Inspection Notification	
Site Name	Wind Fee Tank Battery
Incident ID	nAPP2512370942
Containment Surface Area (Square Feet)	6257
All impacted materials have been removed from liner?	Yes
Liner Inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	7/10/2025
Inspection Time	8:00 AM
Contact info of technician for observers	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418
Navigation to site (Lat/Long)	32.3366495, -104.193981

Let me know if you need anything else or any edits to the time and date of inspection.

MP

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

Outlook

RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee 1/2 TB Extension Request

From Wells, Shelly, EMNRD <Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov>
Date Fri 2025-08-01 9:20 AM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>; Raley, Jim <jim.raley@dvn.com>; Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

You don't often get email from shelly.wells@emnrd.nm.gov. Learn why this is important

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good morning Monica,

The extension request for NAPP2512370942 WIND FEE TANK BATTERY is approved. The new due date to submit your closure report to the OCD is August 15, 2025. Please include a copy of this and all notifications in the closure report to ensure the notifications are documented in the project file.

Kind regards,

Shelly

Shelly Wells * Environmental Specialist-Advanced
Environmental Bureau
EMNRD-Oil Conservation Division
1220 S. St. Francis Drive|Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505)469-7520 Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov
http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/OCD/

From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Friday, August 1, 2025 8:36 AM
To: Enviro, OCD, EMNRD <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>
Cc: Raley, Jim <jim.raley@dvn.com>; Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2512370942 Wind Fee 1/2 TB Extension Request

You don't often get email from monica.peppin@kljeng.com. Learn why this is important
CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.

Good morning,

On behalf of Devon Energy, KLJ respectfully requests an additional 14-day extension for the incident associated with Incident ID nAPP2512370942.

Due to recent inclement weather, the scheduled liner inspection was delayed to allow time for standing water within the secondary containment to be removed and the liner to be properly cleaned and prepared for inspection. The inspection has since been completed, and preparation of the closure report is currently underway.

This short extension would be greatly appreciated and will provide sufficient time to finalize the remaining tasks and ensure the report is completed and submitted for approval in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Thank you for your consideration.

Thank you,
Monica

Monica Peppin, A.S.
Environmental Specialist II
KLJ
575-213-9010 Direct
575-909-3418 Cell
Carlsbad, NM 88220
kljeng.com

Book time to meet with me

Sante Fe Main Office
Phone: (505) 476-3441

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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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 493392

QUESTIONS

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 493392
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	**nAPP2512370942**
Incident Name	**NAPP2512370942 WIND FEE TANK BATTERY @ 0**
Incident Type	**Produced Water Release**
Incident Status	**Remediation Closure Report Received**
Incident Facility	**[fAPP2202135461] WIND FEE 1/2 TB**

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	WIND FEE TANK BATTERY
Date Release Discovered	05/03/2025
Surface Owner	Private

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	*Not answered.*
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure | Coupling | Produced Water | Released: 507 BBL | Recovered: 507 BBL | Lost: 0 BBL.
Is the concentration of chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l	Yes
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)	Hammer union developed leak on water line. Allowing release to lined secondary containment of tank battery, fluids fully recovered.

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QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 493392
	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.**

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: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvn.com Date: 08/07/2025

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QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 493392
	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 75 and 100 (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 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Between 1 and 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	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
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	07/01/2025
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	07/10/2025
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	07/10/2025
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	6257
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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Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources
Oil Conservation Division
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Santa Fe, NM 87505

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 493392
	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)	*Not answered.*
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: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvn.com Date: 08/07/2025
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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State of New Mexico
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Oil Conservation Division
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Santa Fe, NM 87505

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 493392
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	**482055**
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	**07/10/2025**
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	**Yes**
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	**6257**

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	6257
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@dvn.com Date: 08/07/2025

Sante Fe Main Office
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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

CONDITIONS

Action 493392

CONDITIONS

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 493392
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
scwells	None	8/8/2025