
May 20, 2026

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

SUBJECT: Liner Inspection and Closure Report for Longview Federal 1 #021H –April 30, 2026 Site Visit

Incident ID: nAPP2605365422

Facility API (Name): 30-015-40651 (LONGVIEW FEDERAL 1 #021H)

Facility Location: Unit D of Section 1, Township 23 South, Range 28 East, Eddy County, New Mexico

Facility GPS Coordinates: 32.338406, -104.045071

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 Longview Federal 1 #021H (Site) on April 30, 2026. The inspection followed the accidental release of produced water that occurred on February 21, 2026 (Incident ID: nAPP2605365422).

Site Information and Background

The Site is located approximately 3.93 miles northeast of Loving, New Mexico, on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property. The Site lies within Unit D, Section 1, Township 23 South, Range 28 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 Descriptions and Immediate Response

On February 21, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered a pinhole leak on the firetube located within the secondary containment, resulting in the release of approximately 84 barrels (bbls) of produced water. On February 22, 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 February 24, 2025.

The incident resulted in a release exceeding 25 bbls and is therefore classified as a *major release* under 19.15.29.7(A)(1) NMAC, requiring enhanced notification procedures. In compliance with 19.15.29.10(A) NMAC, Devon provided email notification to the NMOCD Environmental Bureau Chief and the appropriate Division District Office within 24 hours of discovery. Pursuant to 19.15.29.9(A)(1) and 19.15.29.10(A)(1)(2) NMAC, Form C-141 submissions for each incident confirmed initial notifications and included updated release details, thereby fulfilling the reporting obligations for major release reporting.

Site Characterization Summary

The Site lies within eolian sand deposits. Terrain for the Site and immediate surrounding area includes plains, alluvial fans, and fan piedmonts at elevations ranging from 2,842 to 4,500 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Parent material consists of mixed loamy alluvium or eolian material derived from igneous and sedimentary bedrock. A deeper petrocalcic layer occurs from depths of 10 to 25 inches. The site averages

8 to 13 inches of annual precipitation. Soil within the Site tends to be well-drained to moderately well drained, with very high runoff potential and moderately low to moderate water-holding capacity.

The USDA – Web Soil Survey (WSS) identifies the predominant soil type at the Site as Simona-Bippus complex that is very shallow to shallow, with surface and subsurface textures ranging from gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam, and fine sandy loam. An indurated caliche layer occurs at depths of 6 to 25 inches and is at an average of 15 inches from the surface. Underlying material textures are very gravelly fine sandy loam, very gravelly sandy loam, or gravelly fine sandy loam. Gravels are calcium carbonate concretions, calcium carbonate content ranges from 30 to 65 percent. The indurated caliche layer typically holds water up in the profile for short periods within the root zone of plants. These soils will blow if left unprotected by vegetation.

Vegetation reflects a grassland background including black grama, blue grama, bush muhly, and dropseeds with scattered occurrences of threeawns, mesquite, creosotebush, and broom snakeweed. Grass cover varies in response to the amount of shrub increase, ranging from uniform to patchy. Shrubs are found at increased densities relative to the grassland state, especially mesquite, creosotebush, or broom snakeweed. Dropseeds and or threeawns may increase and become sub-dominant to black grama when a continued loss of grass cover in conjunction with dispersal of shrub seeds. Evidence of accelerated wind erosion in the form of pedestalling of plants, and soil deposition around shrub bases may be more common.

One surface water feature is identified within 300 feet of the Site. A freshwater emergent wetland is located approximately 149 feet to the southwest of the well, immediately adjacent to the developed wellpad. The nearest significant watercourse is located 0.15 miles to the south of the Site (USFWS NWI, 2025). This distance complies 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-04609-POD1, located 0.15 miles northwest of the Site. The POD is identified as a temporary borehole used to determine DTGW. The well record indicates that the temporary borehole was drilled to a depth of 51 ft below ground surface (bgs), and no groundwater was encountered. The nearest water source, a domestic well used for irrigation purposes, is C-00512, located 1.43 miles southwest of the Site.

Karst potential for the Site is identified as medium, with the nearest area of high karst potential located 3.22 miles to the east. The Site is in a FEMA flood hazard area identified as FEMA Zone X (minimal flood hazard); the nearest identified FEMA flood hazard area, classified as Zone A, is 0.97 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 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.

A depth-to-groundwater (DTGW) well was identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the site. In accordance with NMAC 19.15.29.11 and 19.15.29.12, due to a wetland feature occurring within 300 feet of the Site, the Site is evaluated under the most stringent closure criteria—assuming groundwater is less than 50 feet bgs.

Table 1: Release Information and Closure Criteria Limits			
Depth to Ground Water Determination: < 50 feet bgs			
Site Name	Longview Federal 1 #021H	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID	30-015-40651	PLSS GPS	D-1-23S-28E 32.338406, -104.045071
Lease ID	NMNM91078	Land Status	BLM (Federal)
Incident ID(s)	nAPP2605365422	Date Of Release(s)	2/21/2026
Source of Release	Pinhole on firetube	Volume Released/Recovered	84 bbls/84 bbls PW
Specific Features	DTGW POD within 0.5-mile radius; Medium karst potential; Surface water within proximity (Emergent Wetland); FEMA Zone X		

Liner Inspection Activities

A notification of inspection scheduled for April 30, 2026, was provided to Devon via email on April 27, 2026, with official notification submitted through the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal on April 28, 2026, in accordance with 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a)(iii) NMAC. A copy of the notification is included in **Appendix C**.

During the visit, KLJ personnel conducted a visual inspection of the secondary containment to verify liner integrity. Observations included checks for perforations, tears, cuts, or weathering that could compromise containment performance. The liner was confirmed to be intact, with no observed integrity issues or conditions requiring repair or replacement. Photographic documentation is included in the Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report (**Appendix A**).

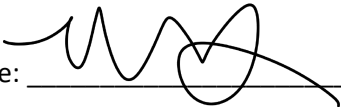
Conclusion

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 Incident: nAPP2605365422.

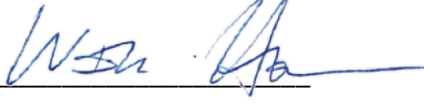
Based on the site assessment and activities conducted, Devon Energy respectfully requests closure of Incident: nAPP2605365422 with a NFA determination.

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:	April 30, 2026
Site:	Longview Federal 1 #021H	Arrival Time:	9:54 AM
Incident ID:	nAPP2605365422	County:	Eddy
GPS:	32.338406, -104.045071	Lease ID:	NMNM91078
Land Status:	BLM	API #:	30-015-40651

Observations and Field Notes

KLJ

PROJECT Longview Federal 1 #02

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

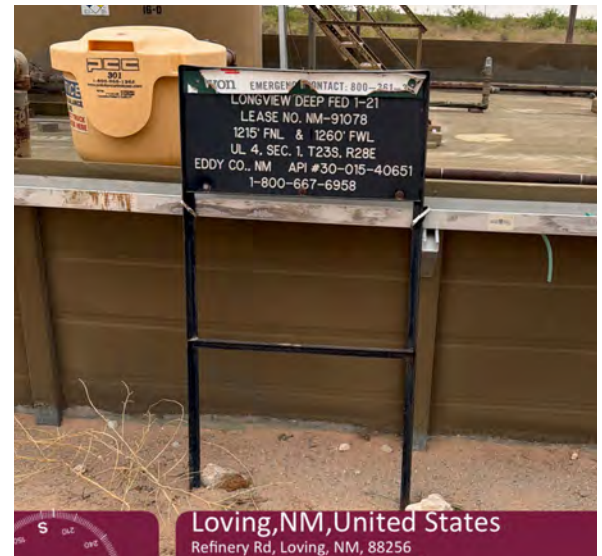
CALCULATED BY _____ DATE _____

CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____

4/30/2026

- Travel to site, complete JHA, bump test 4 gas monitor, and review incident details.
- Pulling unit on site actively working directly northwest of the pad.
- Containment is out of vicinity of work going on
- Liner has been pressure washed and ready for inspection
- Photos taken from each cardinal direction, between equipment, and in areas where piping & equipment are congested
- No visual signs of any rips, cuts, tears or areas showing concern of a potential breach.
- Liner integrity is confirmed and passes inspection.

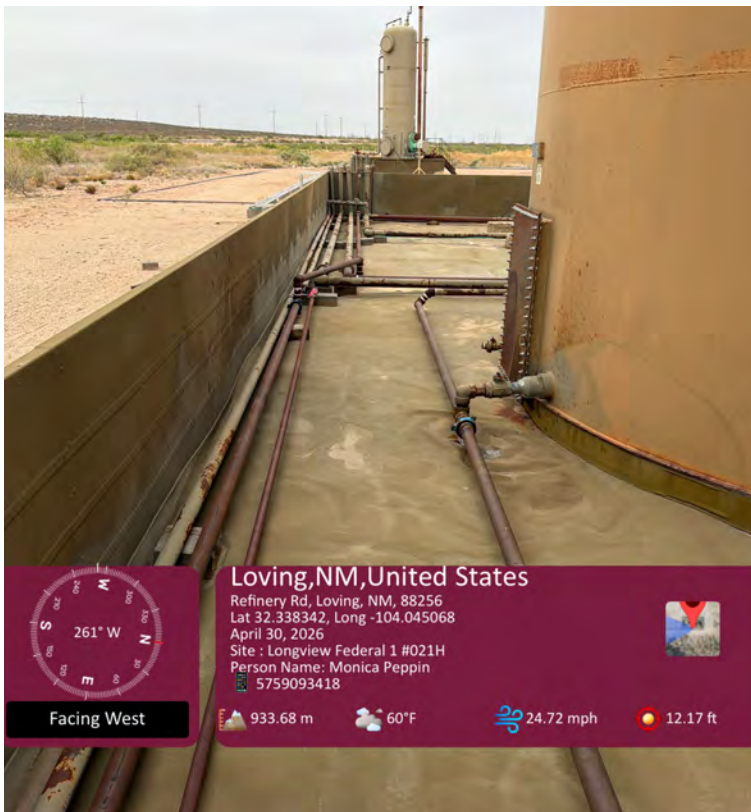
18 miles
mileage
start 168223
finish 168241



Loving, NM, United States
Refinery Rd, Loving, NM, 88256

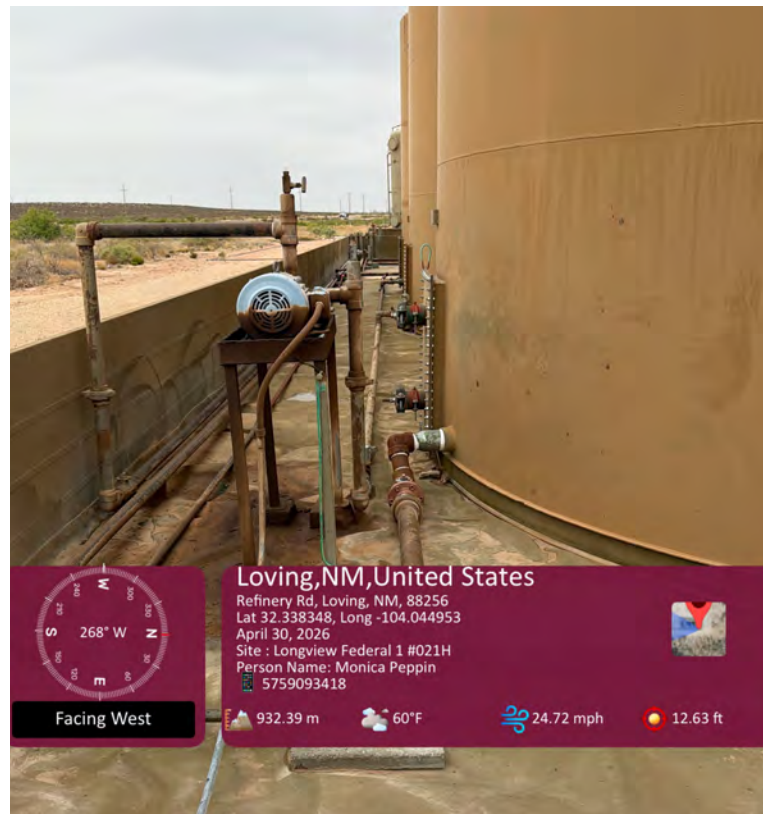
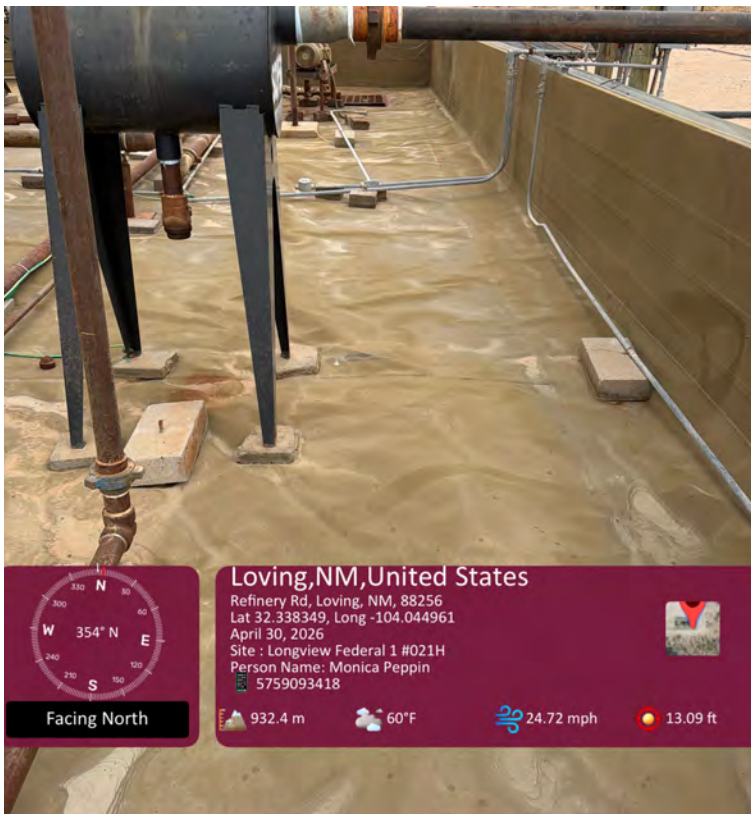
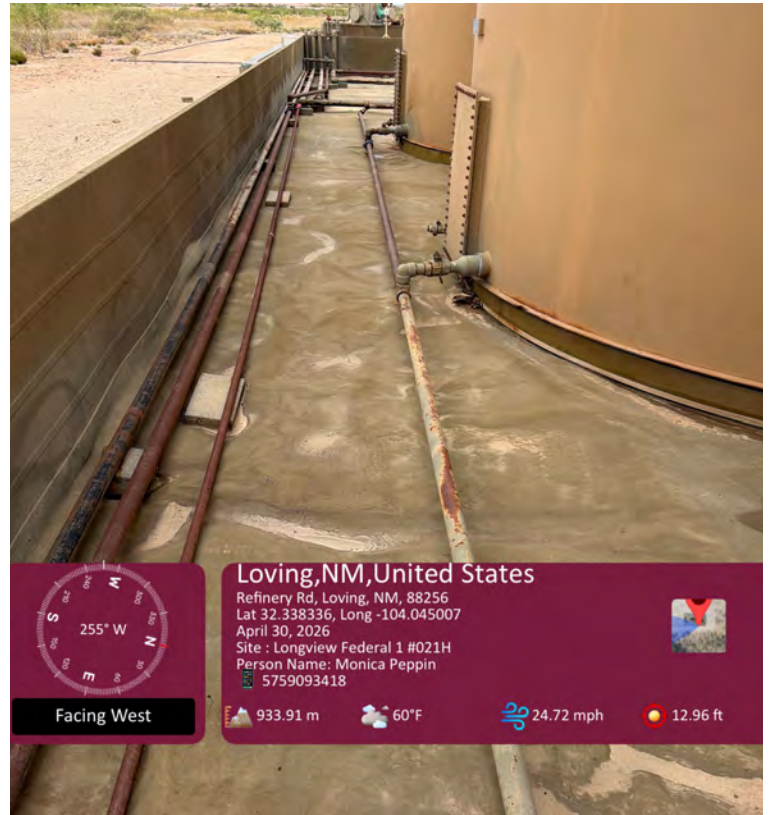


Photolog



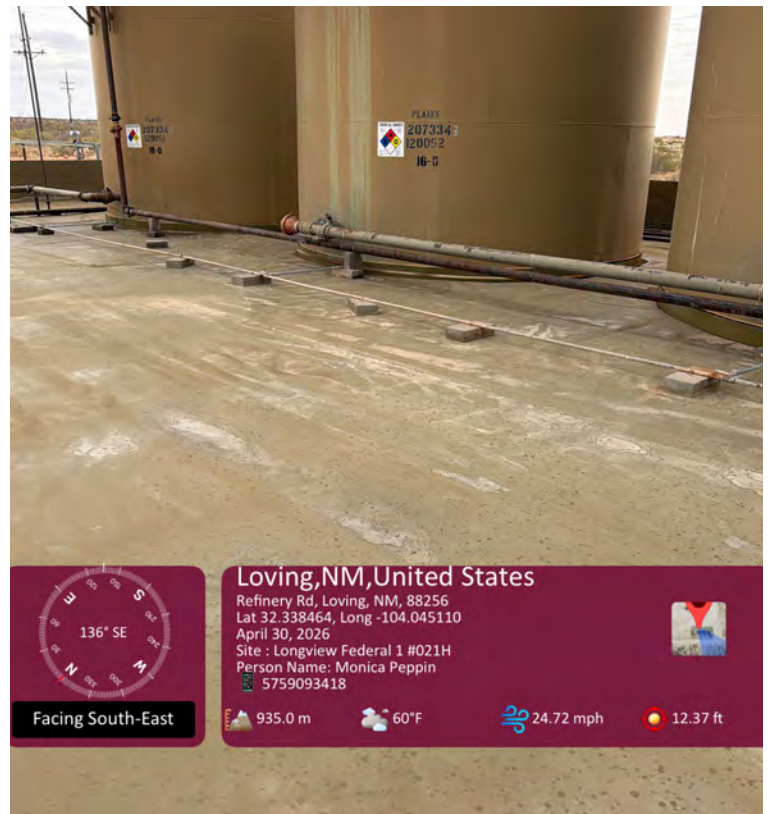


Photolog



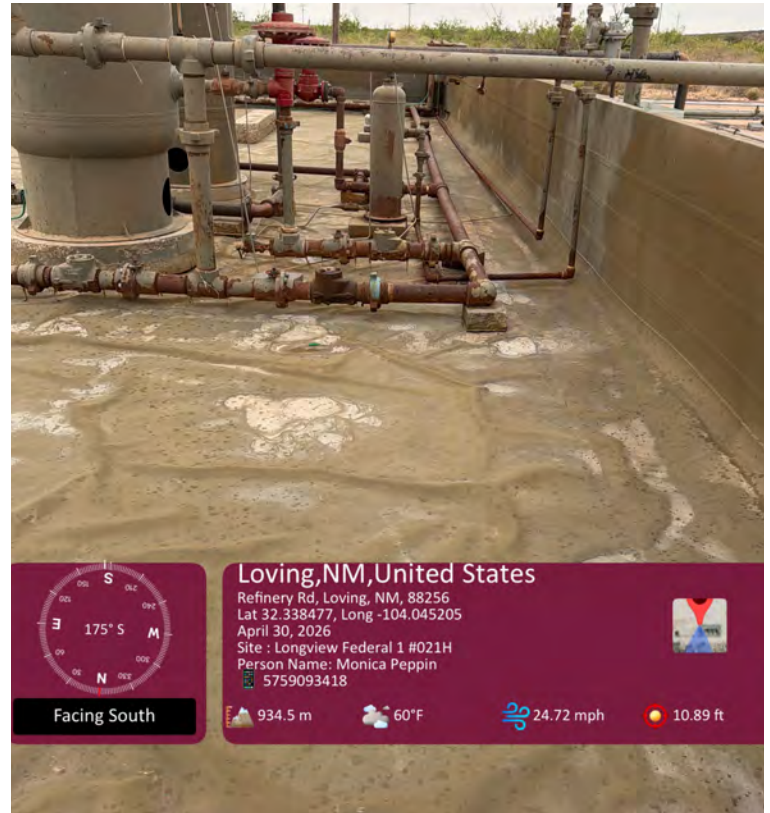
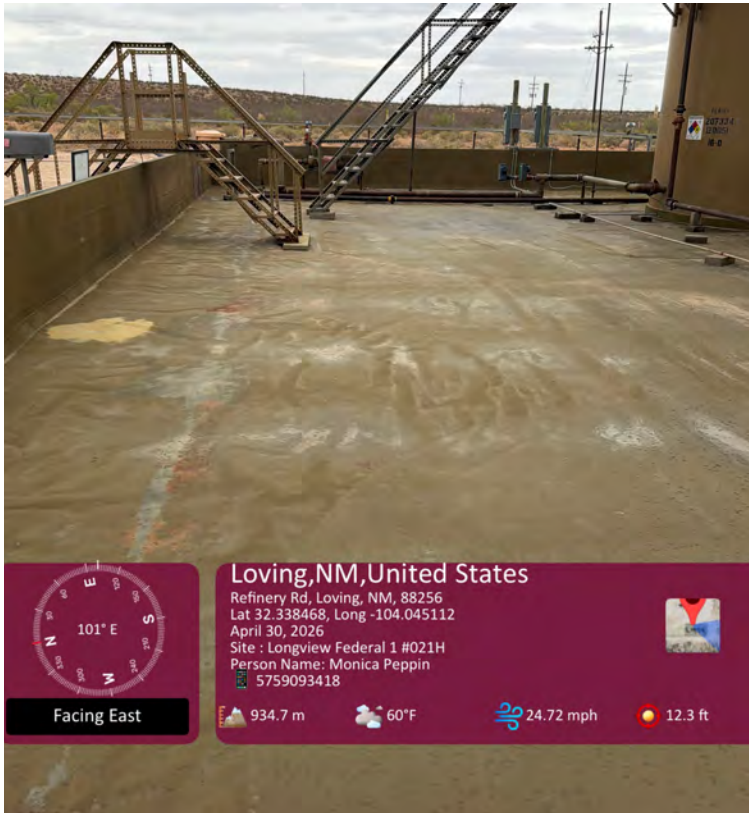


Photolog



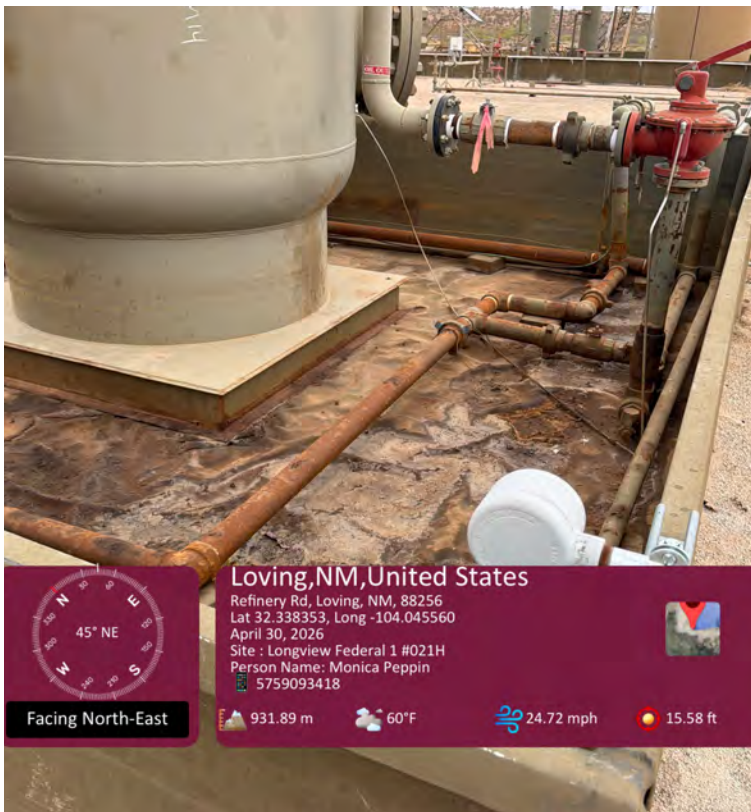
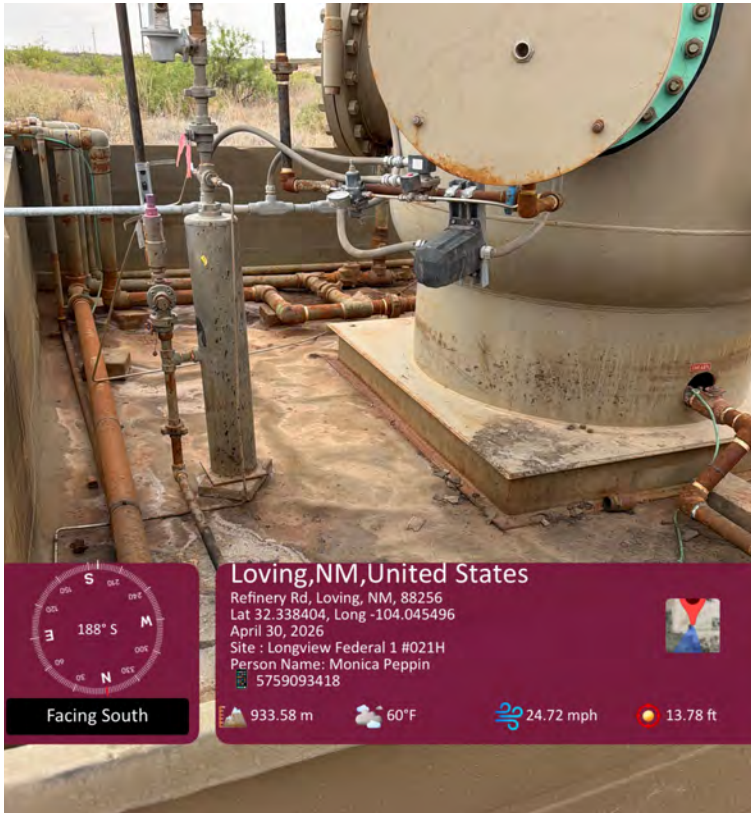


Photolog





Photolog





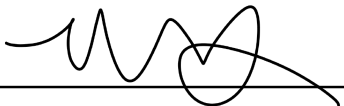
Additional Notes & Recommendations

- Inspection complete. Liner meets standards and is in compliance.
- Finish uploading field notes and photolog report for supporting documentation to request closure.
- No additional recommendations.
- Liner integrity confirmed.

Acknowledgement & Signature

Technician: Monica Peppin

Date: April 30, 2026

Signature: 

Departure Time: 10:38 AM

APPENDIX B

CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Longview Federal 1 #021H

Incident ID: nAPP2605365422

Coordinates: 32.338406, -104.045071

Containment Area: Approx. 4,795 sq ft

Legend

-  Containment Area
-  Longview Federal 1 #021H



 Longview Federal 1 #021H

Google Earth

Released to Imaging: 6/29/2026 11:36:20 AM

Image © 2026 Airbus



200 ft

Longview Federal 1 #021H DTGW Proximity Map



5/8/2026, 2:45:04 PM

GIS WATERS PODs

• Plugged

World Imagery

Low Resolution 15m Imagery

Longview Federal 1 #021H

Nearest Pod

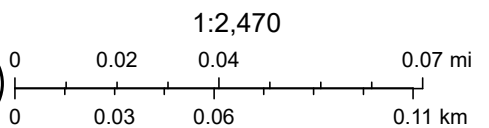
C-04609-POD1

Distance to Nearest Pod

0.15 miles

DTGW

51 ft bgs



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



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.) C-4609 POD1 SB-11		WELL TAG ID NO. SB-11		OSE FILE NO(S). C-4609			
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Novo Oil & Gas Northern Delaware, LLC				PHONE (OPTIONAL) 405-286-3916			
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 1001 W. Wilshire Blvd., Suite 206				CITY Oklahoma City	STATE OK		
					ZIP 73116			
	WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES LATITUDE 32	MINUTES 20	SECONDS 26.14	N	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND		
	LONGITUDE 104	02	44.11	W	* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84			
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE Twp: T23S, Rng: R28E, Sec 1 (area north of CR 605 - Refinery Road)								
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NO. NM-1757		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER David Drayback			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY Envirotech Drilling Services		
	DRILLING STARTED 4/26/2022	DRILLING ENDED 4/26/2022	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) Well not installed, only bore hole		BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 51	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) DRY		
	COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN ☒ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)				STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) DRY		DATE STATIC MEASURED DRY	
	DRILLING FLUID: ☒ AIR ☐ MUD ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:							
	DRILLING METHOD: ☒ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:						CHECK HERE IF PITLESS ADAPTER IS INSTALLED ☐	
	DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM TO		BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE (add coupling diameter)	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
3. ANNULAR MATERIAL	DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM TO		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL		AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT	
	0	51	~5 inches	Portland Type 1 with 5% bentonite grout		~6.8	pump mix and tremie	

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 01/28/2022)

FILE NO. C-4609-POD1 SB11	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 723858
LOCATION Mont 23.28.01.211	WELL TAG ID NO. SB-11	PAGE 1 OF 2

	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	6.5	6.5	reddish brown sand and silt, dry	Y ✓ N	
	6.5	12	5.5	tan fine grained sand and silt, dry	Y ✓ N	
	12	35	23	tan fine grained sand with rock, dry	Y ✓ N	
	35	48	13	tan-brown fine grained sand and silt with rock, dry	Y ✓ N	
	48	51	3	greenish-brown clay, dry	Y ✓ N	
					Y N	
					Y N	
					Y N	
					Y N	
					Y N	
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					Y N	
					Y N	
METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA: ☐ PUMP ☐ AIR LIFT ☐ BAILER ☐ OTHER – SPECIFY: NA DRY					TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): 0	
5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION	WELL TEST		TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.			
	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: Soil boring was installed to determine if groundwater was present at 51 feet bgs. A well was not installed. The borehole was dry					
	PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE: David Draybuck					
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:					
	SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNED NAME				DATE	

FOR USE INTERNAL USE		WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 01/28/2022)	
FILE NO.	C-4609-POD1 SB-11	POD NO.	1
LOCATION	mont. 23.28.01.211	TRN NO.	723858
		WELL TAG ID NO.	—
		PAGE 2 OF 2	

Mike A. Hamman, P.E.
State Engineer



Well Office
1900 WEST SECOND STREET
ROSWELL, NM 88201

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER**

Trn Nbr: 723858
File Nbr: C 04609
Well File Nbr: C 04609 POD1

May. 26, 2022

BRYAN HANEY
ALTAMIRA-US LLC
14229 PUNTA BONAIRE
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX 78418

Greetings:

The above numbered permit was issued in your name on 04/15/2022.

The Well Record was received in this office on 05/26/2022, stating that it had been completed on 04/26/2022, and was a dry well. The well is to be plugged according to 19.27.4.30 NMAC.

Please note that another well can be drilled under this permit if the well is completed and the well log filed on or before 04/15/2023.

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

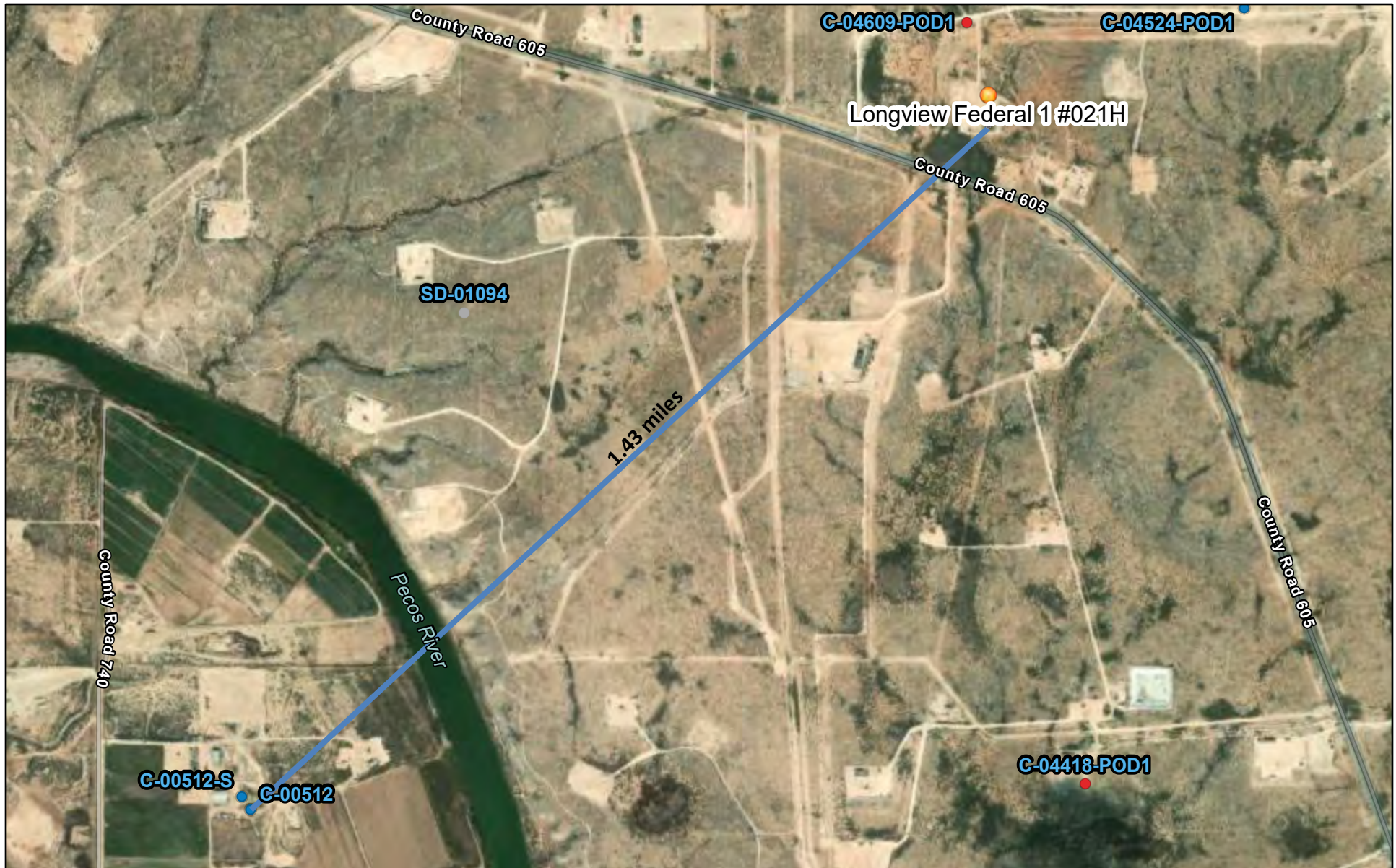
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Maret Amaral".

Maret Amaral
(575) 622-6521

drywell

Longview Federal 1 #021H Domestic Well Proximity Map



5/13/2026, 10:13:01 AM

GIS WATERS PODs

- Active
- Plugged

● Unknown

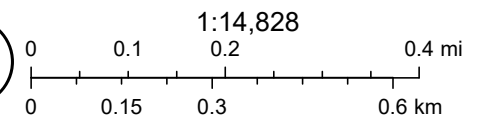
World Imagery

Low Resolution 15m Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery

High Resolution 30cm Imagery

Citations



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

Transaction Summary

CPPU Change Place & Purpose of Use (Ground)

Transaction Number:	198374	Transaction Desc:	C 00512 (T)	File Date:	1982-10-19
Primary Status:	PMT Permit				
Secondary Status:	APR Approved				
Person Assigned:	*****				
Applicant:	ANTONIO C. ONSUREZ				

Events

Event Images	Date	Type	Description	Comment	Processed By
	1982-10-19	APP	Application Received	*	*****
	1983-02-15	NUC	No PBU or PCW Approval		*****
	1983-02-15	FIN	Final Action on application		*****
	2002-02-27	QAT	Quality Assurance Completed		*****

Change From:

WR File Nbr	Acres	Diversion	Consumptive	Purpose of Use
C 00512	7.000	21.000		IRR IRRIGATION

Place of Use

Q256	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	TwS	Rng	Acres	Diversion	Consumptive	Use	Priority	Status	Other Loc Desc
NW	NE	NW	11	23S	28E	5.270	15.810			IRR		PMT	
NE	NE	NW	11	23S	28E	1.050	3.150			IRR		PMT	

Change to

WR File Nbr	Acres	Diversion	Consumptive	Purpose of Use
C 00512	0.000	14.700		HWY HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Place of Use

Q256	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	TwS	Rng	Acres	Diversion	Consumptive	Use	Priority	Status	Other Loc Desc
							0.000	14.700		HWY		PMT	NO PLACE OF USE GIVEN. CONSTRUCTION OF NMSHD PROJECT SR-1206 (10)

Remarks:

TRANSFER IS TEMPORARY, WATER RIGHTS WILL REVERT BACK TO ORIGINAL PLACE AND PURPOSE OF USE AFTER 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING APPROVAL. THE ABOVE DESCRIBED 7 ACRES HAVE PRIMARY RIGHTS FROM THE CARLSBAD IRRIGATION DISTRICT WITH SUPPLEMENTAL SHALLOW GROUND WATER. THERE WILL BE NO IRRIGATION ON THE 7 ACRES FROM ANY SOURCE DURING THE LIFE OF THIS PERMIT.

Conditions:

5B A totalizing meter shall be installed before the first branch of the discharge line from the well and the installation shall be acceptable to the State Engineer; the Engineer shall be advised of the make, model, serial number, date of installation, and initial reading of the meter prior to appropriation of water; pumping records shall be submitted to the District Supervisor on or before the 10th of Jan., April, July, and Oct. of each year for the 3 preceeding calendar months.

Action of the State Engineer

**** See Image For Any Additional Conditions of Approval ****

Approval Code: A

Action Date: 1983-02-15

Short Condition: ALL RIGHTS SHALL REVERT TO THE MOVE FROM PLACE AND PURPOSE OF USE ON 2/29/84.

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.

5/5/26 4:47 PM MST

Transaction Summary

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Nearest Significant Watercourse

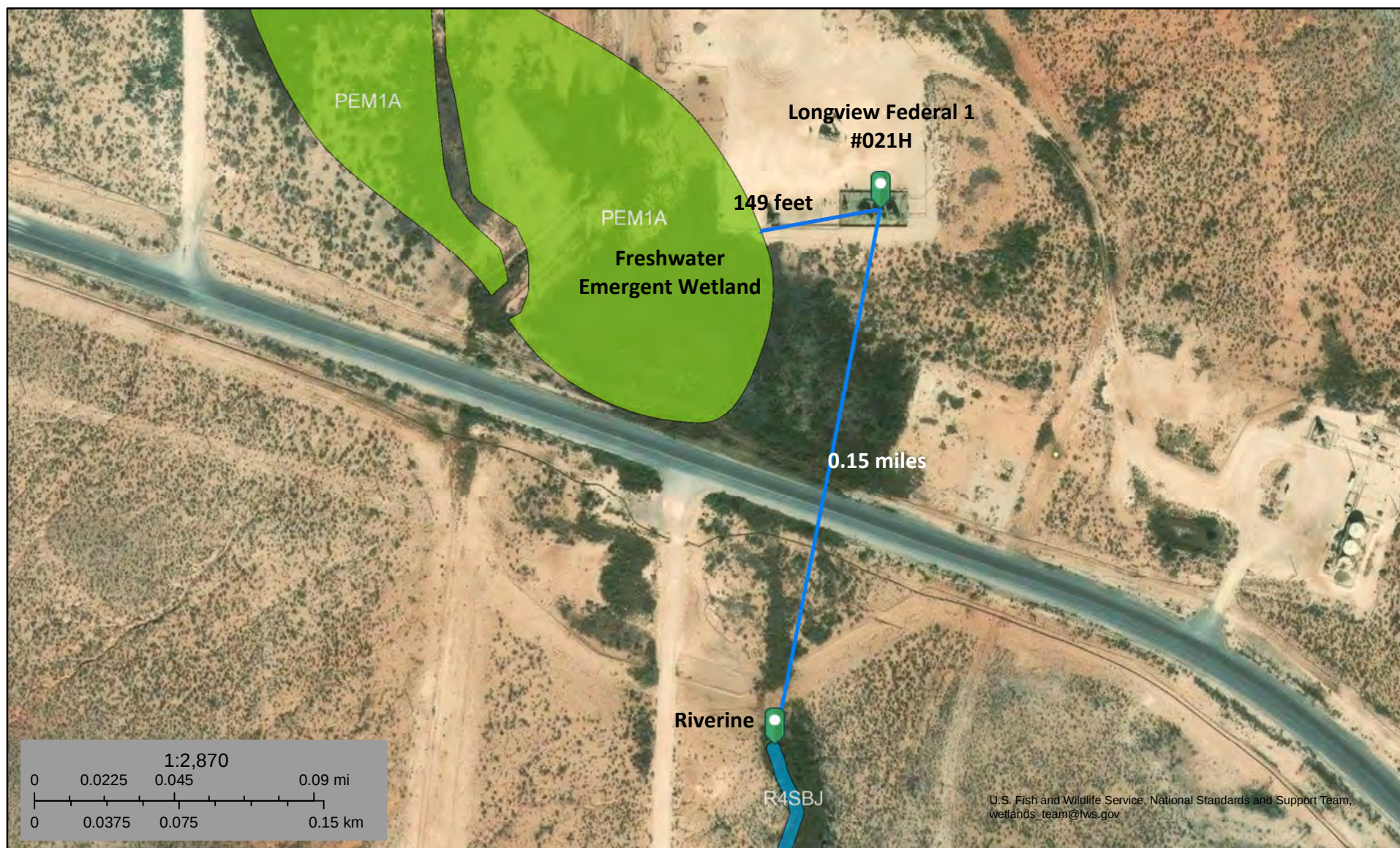
Riverine

Distance: 0.15 miles

Nearest Playa/Wetlands

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Distance: 149 feet



April 30, 2026

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

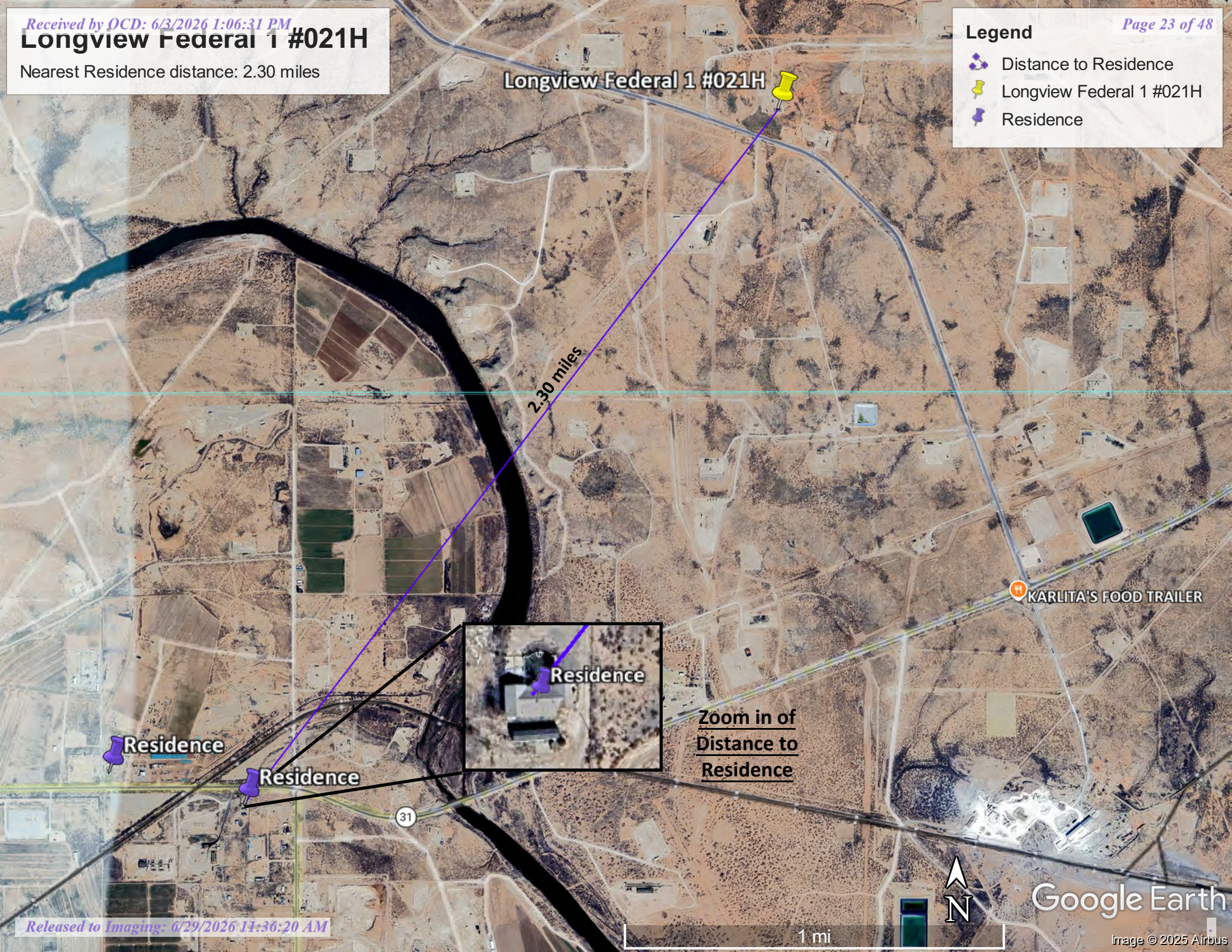
This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Longview Federal 1 #021H

Nearest Residence distance: 2.30 miles

Legend

-  Distance to Residence
-  Longview Federal 1 #021H
-  Residence

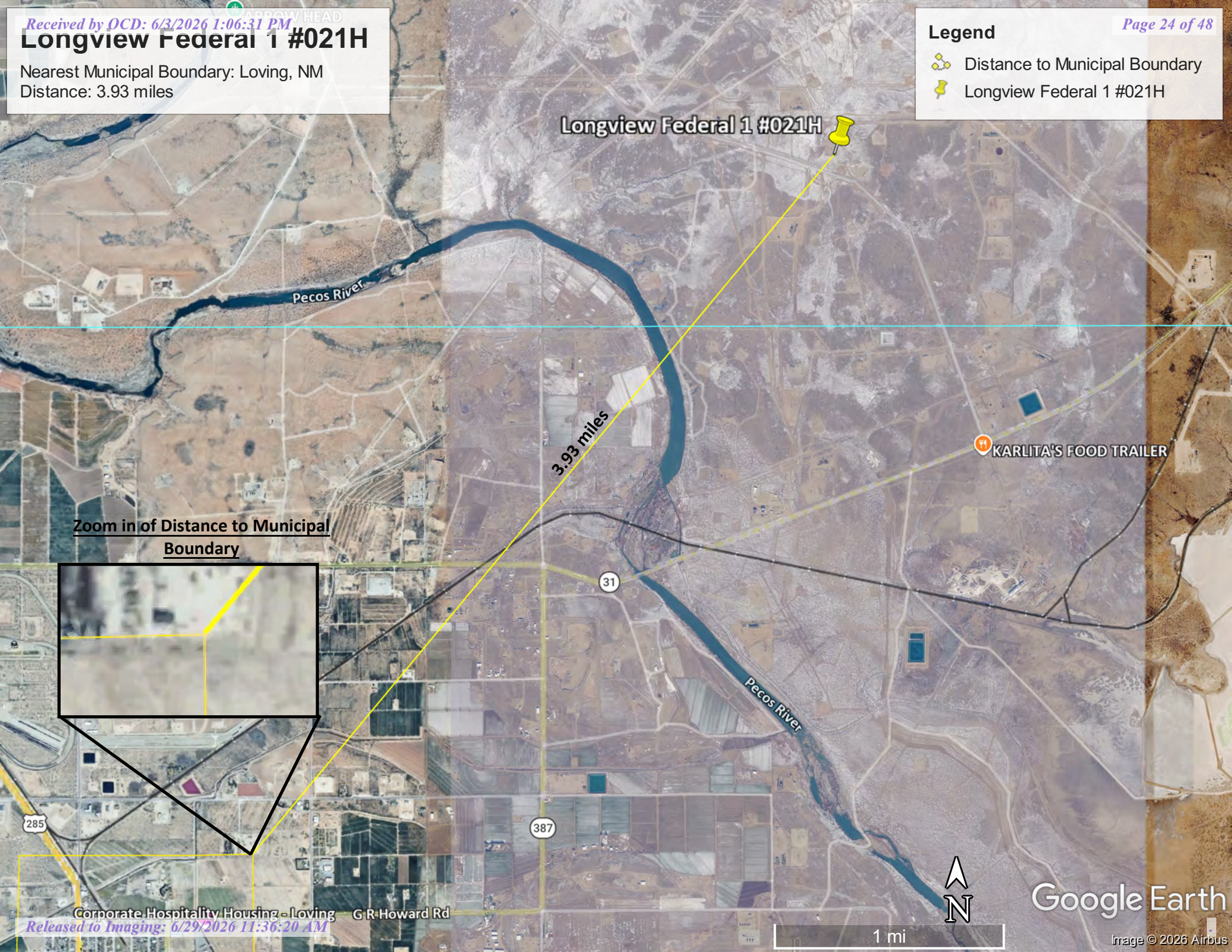


Longview Federal 1 #021H

Nearest Municipal Boundary: Loving, NM
Distance: 3.93 miles

Legend

-  Distance to Municipal Boundary
-  Longview Federal 1 #021H



Longview Federal 1 #021H Mines Proximity Map



5/5/2026, 4:41:18 PM

Registered Mines

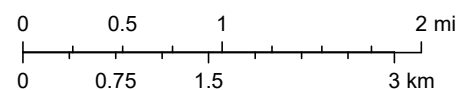
- ✕ Aggregate, Stone etc.
- ✕ Aggregate, Stone etc.
- 🍷 Salt

Longview Federal 1 #021H

Salt Mines

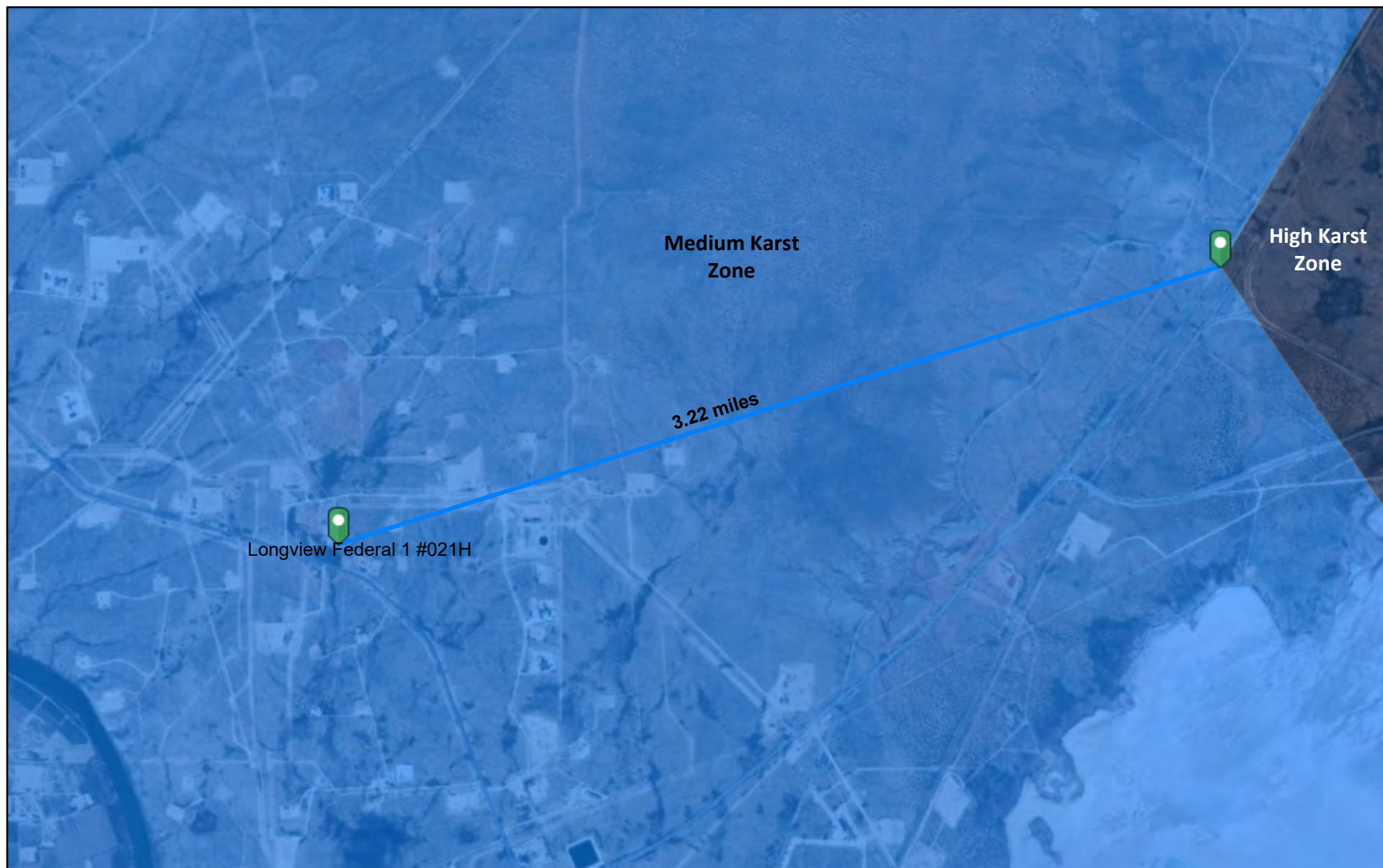
Distance
3.22 miles

1:72,224



Esri, HERE, Garmin, Earthstar Geographics

Longview Federal 1 #021H Karst Potential Map



5/5/2026, 4:00:25 PM

Karst Occurrence Potential

Medium

High

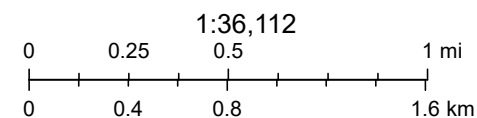
Longview Federal 1 #021H

Karst Potential

Medium

High Karst Zone Distance

3.22 miles



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

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

Longview Federal 1 #021H - FEMA Zone X
Distance to Zone A - 0.97 miles

104°3'1"W 32°20'33"N



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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

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

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

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

OTHER AREAS

- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D

GENERAL STRUCTURES

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

OTHER FEATURES

- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
- 17.5 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



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 4/30/2026 at 8:57 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.

Released to Imaging: 6/29/2026 11:36:20 AM

1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Longview Federal 1 #021H - Simona-Bippus complex



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

4/30/2026
Page 1 of 3

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: Mar 22, 2025—Apr 12, 2025

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.



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
SM	Simona-Bippus complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		4.7	100.0%

Map Unit Description: Simona-Bippus complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Eddy Area, New Mexico

SM—Simona-Bippus complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w5x

Landscape: Uplands

Elevation: 1,800 to 5,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 24 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 230 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Simona and similar soils: 55 percent

Bippus and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Simona

Setting

Landscape: Uplands

Landform: Alluvial fans, Plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 19 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

H2 - 19 to 23 inches: indurated

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to petrocalcic

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Map Unit Description: Simona-Bippus complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Bippus

Setting

Landscape: Alluvial plains
Landform: Alluvial fans, Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 37 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 37 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 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):
Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 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 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BC017NM - Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Simona

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Bippus

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Ecological site: R070BC017NM - Bottomland

Map Unit Description: Simona-Bippus complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 9, 2025

Ecological site R070BD002NM

Shallow Sandy

Accessed: 04/30/2026

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.

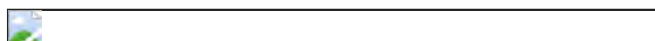


Figure 1. Mapped extent

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 sites often occur in association or in a complex with Shallow Sandy Sites.
-------------	--

Similar sites

R070BD004NM	Sandy Sandy ecological sites are similar to Shallow Sandy sites in species composition and Transition pathways.
-------------	---

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site occurs on plains, alluvial fans, uplands, or fan piedmonts. The parent material consists of mixed loamy alluvium or eolian material derived from igneous and sedimentary bedrock. The petrocalcic layer is at a depth of 10 to 25 inches and undulating.

Slopes are nearly level to undulating, usually less than 9 percent. Elevations range from 2,842 to 4,500 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Plain (2) Fan piedmont (3) Alluvial fan
Elevation	2842–4500 ft
Slope	1–9 %
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 from 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 the site. The vegetation of this site can take advantage of the moisture and the time it falls. Because of the soil profile, little moisture can be stored in the soil for any length of time. Moisture is readily available to the plants from the time it falls. Strong winds from the southwest blow from January through June which rapidly dries out the soil profile during a critical period for 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)	220 days
Freeze-free period (average)	240 days
Precipitation total (average)	10 in

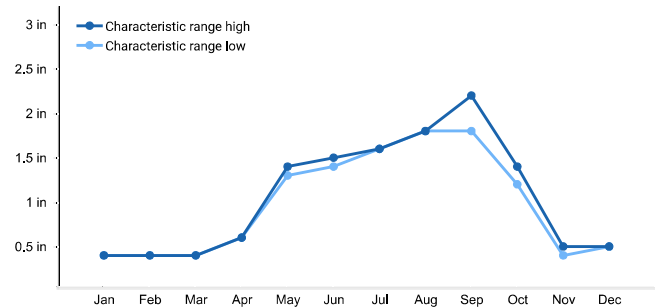


Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range

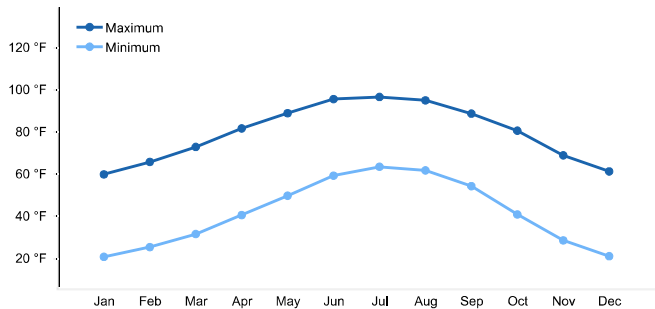


Figure 3. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

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

Soil features

Soils are very shallow to shallow, less than 20 inches in depth. Surface and subsurface textures are gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam.

An indurated calache layer occurs at depths of 6 to 25 inches and is at an average of 15 inches from the surface. Underlying material textures are very gravelly fine sandy loam, very gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam. Gravels are calcium carbonate concretions, calcium carbonate content ranges from 30 to 65 percent.

The indurated caliche layer typically holds water up in the profile for short periods within the root zone of plants. These soils will blow if left unprotected by vegetation.

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

Characteristic soils are:

Simona
Jerag

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sandy loam (2) Loamy fine sand (3) Gravelly fine sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to moderately well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderate
Soil depth	7–24 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	5–25 %
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0–40in)	1–2 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0–40in)	5–15 %
Electrical conductivity (0–40in)	0–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0–40in)	Not specified
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0–40in)	7.4–8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	5–25 %
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	Not specified

Ecological dynamics

Overview
The Shallow Sandy site occurs on upland plains, and tops of low ridges and mesas, associated with Sandy, Loamy Sand, and Shallow sites. Coarse to moderately coarse soil surface textures, shallow depth (

State and transition model



State 1
Historic Climax Plant

Community

Community 1.1
Historic Climax Plant
Community

Grassland: This site responds well to management and is resistant to state change, due to the shallow depth to petrocalcic horizon and sandy surface textures. The sandy surface textures allow rapid water infiltration and the petrocalcic horizon helps to keep water perched and available to shallow rooted grasses. Black grama is the dominant species in the historic plant community, averaging 50 to 60 percent of the total production for

this site. Bush muhly, blue grama, and dropseeds are present as sub-dominants. Typically, yucca, javalinabush, range ratany, prickly pear, and mesquite are sparsely dotted across the landscape. Leatherweed croton, cutleaf happlopappus, wooly groundsel, and threadleaf groundsel are common forbs. Continuous heavy grazing or extended periods of drought will cause a loss of grass cover characterized by a decrease in black grama, bush muhly, blue and sideoats grama, plains bristlegrass, and Arizona cottontop. Dropseeds and or threeawns may increase and become sub-dominant to black grama. Continued loss of grass cover in conjunction with dispersal of shrub seeds and fire suppression is believed to cause the transition to a state with increased amounts of shrubs (Grass/Shrub state).

Diagnosis: Black grama is the dominant grass species. Grass cover uniformly distributed. Shrubs are a minor component averaging only two to five percent canopy cover. Litter cover is high (40-50 percent of area), and litter movement is limited to smaller size class litter and short distances (

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Re
Grass/Grasslike	474	
Forb	78	
Shrub/Vine	48	
Total	600	



Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
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Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	30-40%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	40-50%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	20-30%

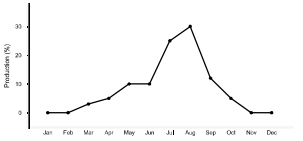


Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2802, R042XC002NM- Shallow Sandy-HCPC. SD-3 Shallow Sandy - Warm season plant community.

State 2
Grass/Shrub

Community 2.1
Grass/Shrub

Grass/Shrub: This state is characterized by the notable presence of shrubs, especially mesquite, broom snakeweed, and/or creosotebush, however grasses remain as the dominant species. Black grama is the dominant grass species. Threeawns and or dropseeds are sub-dominant. The susceptibility of the Shallow Sandy site to shrub encroachment may be higher when located adjacent to other sites with high densities of mesquite or creosotebush. Retrogression within this site is characterized by decreases in grass cover and increasing densities of shrubs.

Diagnosis: Black grama remains as the dominant grass species. Grass cover varies in response to the amount of shrub increase, ranging from uniform to patchy. Shrubs are found at increased densities relative to the grassland state, especially mesquite, creosotebush, or broom snakeweed.

Transition to Grass/Shrub (1a) Historically fire may have kept mesquite and other shrubs in check by completely killing some species and disrupting seed production cycles and suppressing the establishment of shrub seedlings in others. Fire suppression combined with seed dispersal by livestock and wildlife is believed to be the factors responsible for the establishment and increase in shrubs.1, 3 Loss of grass cover due to overgrazing, prolonged periods of drought, or their combination, reduces fire fuel loads and increases the susceptibility of the site to shrub establishment.

Key indicators of approach to transition:
Increase in the relative abundance of dropseeds and threeawns
Presence of shrub seedlings
Loss of organic matter—evidenced by an increase in physical soil crusts 8

Transition back to Grassland (1b) Brush control is necessary to initiate the transition back to the grassland state. If adequate fuel loads remain, possibly the reintroduction of fire as a management tool will assist in the transition back, however, mixed results have been observed concerning the

effects of fire on black grama grasslands.6 Prescribed grazing will help ensure adequate rest following brush control and will assist in the establishment and maintenance of grass cover capable of sustaining fire.

State 3
Shrub Dominated

Community 3.1
Shrub Dominated

Shrub-Dominated: Across the range of soil types included in the Shallow Sandy site, mesquite is typically the dominant shrub, but it does occur as a co-dominant or sub-dominant species with creosotebush or broom snakeweed. Mesquite tends to dominate when the Shallow Sandy site occurs as part of a complex or in association with Sandy or Loamy Sand sites. Creosotebush tends to dominate on Shallow Sandy sites that occur as part of, or adjacent to Shallow Sites. Broom snakeweed increases in response to heavy grazing, but tends to cycle in and out depending on timing of rainfall. However, once the site is dominated by shrubs and snakeweed becomes well established, it tends to remain as a major component in the shrub dominated state.

Diagnosis: Mesquite, creosotebush, or snakeweed cover is high, exceeding that of grasses. Grass cover is patchy with large connected bare areas present. Black grama, threeawns, or dropseeds may be the dominant grass. Evidence of accelerated wind erosion in the form of pedestalling of plants, and soil deposition around shrub bases may be common.

Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2) Persistent loss of grass cover and the resulting increased competition between shrubs and remaining grasses for dwindling resources (especially soil moisture) may drive this transition.5 Additionally periods of increased winter precipitation may facilitate periodic episodes of shrub expansion and establishment. 4

Key indicators of approach to transition:
Increase in size and frequency of bare patches.
Loss of grass cover in shrub interspaces.
Increased signs of erosion, evidenced by pedestalling of plants, and soil and litter deposition on leeward side of plants. 7

Transition back to Grassland (3) Brush control is necessary to reduce competition from shrubs and reestablish grasses. Range seeding may be necessary if insufficient grasses remain, The benefits, and costs, will vary depending upon the degree of site degradation, and adequate precipitation following seeding.

Additional community tables

Table 7. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol
Grass/Grasslike		
1	Warm Season	
	black grama	BOER4
2	Warm Season	
	bush muhly	MUPO2
3	Warm Season	
	blue grama	BOGR2

4	Warm Season	
	sideoats grama	BOCU
5	Warm Season	
	spike dropseed	SPCO4
	sand dropseed	SPCR
	mesa dropseed	SPFL2
6	Warm Season	
	threeawn	ARIST
7	Warm Season	
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2
8	Warm Season	
	mat sandbur	CELO3
	hooded windmill grass	CHCU2
9	Other Perennial Gras	
	Grass, perennial	2GP
Shrub/Vine		
10	Shrub	
	javelina bush	COER5
11	Shrub	
	yucca	YUCCA
12	Shrub	
	jointfir	EPHED
	littleleaf ratany	KRER
13	Shrub	
	featherplume	DAFO
14	Shrub	
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2
15	Other Shrubs	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRU
Forb		
16	Forb	
	leatherweed	CRPOF
	Goodding's tansyaster	MAPIG
17	Forb	

	woolly groundsel	PACA1
	threadleaf ragwort	SEFLF
18	Forb	
	whitest evening primrose	OEAL
19	Other Forbs	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB

Table 8. Community 2.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scienc
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Table 9. Community 3.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scienc
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Animal community

This site provides habitats which support a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, swift fox, black-tailed jackrabbit, spotted ground squirrel, Ord's kangaroo rat, northern grasshopper mouse, coyote, horned lark, meadowlark, lark bunting, scaled quail, morning dove, side-blotched lizard, round-tailed horned lizard, marbled whiptail, prairie rattlesnake and ornate box turtle.

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
Jarag D
Simona D

Recreational uses

This site offers recreation for hiking, horseback riding, nature observation and photography, and quail and dove hunting. During years of abundant spring moisture, this site displays a riot of color from wildflowers during May and June. A few summer and fall flowers also occur.

Wood products

The natural potential plant community of this site affords little or no wood products. Where the site has been invaded by mesquite or cholla cactus the roots and stems of these plants provide attractive material for a variety of curiosities, such as lamps and small furniture.

Other products

This site is suitable for grazing by all kinds and classes of livestock during all seasons of the year. Because of the

sandy textures and shallow profile, this site will respond rapidly to management. As this site deteriorates, plants such as black grama, bush muhly, blue and sideoats grama, plains bristleglass and Arizona cottontop, will decrease and be replaced by plants such as threeawns, mesquite, creosote bush, and broom snakeweed. This also causes a decrease in ground cover, leaving the soil to blow. This site responds best 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 2.5 – 3.5
75 – 51 3.2 – 4.6
50 – 26 4.5 – 7.5
25 – 0 7.6 +

Longview Federal 1 #021H Geological Map - Qoa



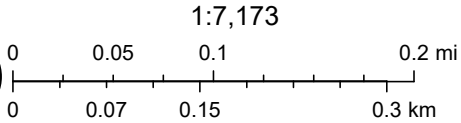
Lithologic Units: Older alluvial deposits of upland plains and piedmont areas, and calcic soils and eolian cover sediments of High Plains region

Label	Qoa
Name	Older alluvial deposits of upland plains and piedmont areas, and calcic soils and eolian cover sediments of High Plains region
LithClass	sedimentary
PrimLith	alluvium
UnitDesc	Older alluvial deposits of upland plains and piedmont areas, and calcic soils and eolian cover sediments of High Plains region (middle to lower Pleistocene)

Lithologic Unit Details

5/1/2026

- Lithologic Units
- Playa—Alluvium and evaporite deposits (Holocene)
 - Water—Perennial standing water
 - Qa—Alluvium (Holocene to upper Pleistocene)
 - Qi—Landslide deposits and colluvium (Holocene to Pleistocene) — Landslide deposits on western flanks of Socorro Mountains not shown for clarity
 - Qpl—Lacustrine and playa deposits (Holocene) — Includes associated alluvial and eolian deposits of major lake basins
 - Qp—Piedmont alluvial deposits (Holocene to lower Pleistocene)
 - Qe—Eolian deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene)
 - Qeg—Gypsiferous eolian deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene)
 - Qep—Eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene) — Interlayered eolian sands and piedmont-slope deposits
 - Qd—Glacial deposits; till and outwash (upper to middle Pleistocene)
 - Qoa—Older alluvial deposits of upland plains and piedmont areas, and calcic soils and eolian cover sediments of High Plains region (middle to lower Pleistocene)
 - Qb—Basaltic to andesitic lava flows (Holocene to middle Pleistocene)
 - Qv—Basaltic tephra and lavas near vents (upper to middle Pleistocene) — Tuff rings, maars, cinder cones, and minor proximal lavas. Includes maars at Kilbourne Hole and



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

APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE



Outlook

Re: [EXTERNAL] Longview Federal 1 #021H Liner Notification nAPP2605365422

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>**Date** Tue 2026-04-28 5:44 AM**To** Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>**Cc** Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

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.

Submitted 4/28

Jim Raley - Enviro Professional

Permian Basin - Devon Energy

575-689-7597

From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>**Date:** Monday, April 27, 2026 at 2:59 PM**To:** Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>**Cc:** Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Longview Federal 1 #021H Liner Notification nAPP2605365422

Jim,

Here is the liner notification for the Longview Fed 1 #021H. It is scheduled for the day after pressure washing has been scheduled, April 30, 2026 at 10:00 AM. Let me know if you have any questions or need ot adjust the time and date.

What is the liner inspection surface area in square feet	4,975
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	4/30/2026
Time liner inspection will commence	1000AM
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	32.338406, -104.045071
Incident	nAPP2605365422

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

QUESTIONS

Action 591425

QUESTIONS

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 591425
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2605365422
Incident Name	NAPP2605365422 LONGVIEW FEDERAL 1 #021H @ 30-015-40651
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Well	[30-015-40651] LONGVIEW FEDERAL 1 #021H

Location of Release Source	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group.</i>	
Site Name	LONGVIEW FEDERAL 1 #021H
Date Release Discovered	02/21/2026
Surface Owner	Federal

Incident Details	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group.</i>	
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	
<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	Not answered.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure Separator Produced Water Released: 84 BBL Recovered: 84 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)	Firetube developed pinhole leak. Allowing fluids to lined secondary containment.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 591425

QUESTIONS (continued)

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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	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@dvsn.com Date: 06/03/2026
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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 591425

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 591425
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
<i>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.</i>	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 51 and 75 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Between 500 and 1000 (ft.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Zero feet, overlying, or within area
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	Between 1 and 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 ½ and 1 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan	
<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>	
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	04/30/2026
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	04/30/2026
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	04/30/2026
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	4795
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
<i>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.</i>	
<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 4

Action 591425

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 591425
	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@dv.com Date: 06/03/2026
<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 591425

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 591425
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	579532
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	04/30/2026
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	4975

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	4795
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: 06/03/2026
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CONDITIONS

Action 591425

CONDITIONS

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 591425
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
scott.rodgers	The Liner Inspection Report is approved.	6/29/2026