



Amended Release Assessment and Closure

Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Unit A, Section 35, Township 26 South, Range 30 East

Facility I.D: fAPP2534942182

Coordinates: 32.0037148, -103.8450235

County: Eddy

Vertex File Number: 26A-01648

Prepared for:

Devon Energy Production Company, LP

Prepared by:

Vertex Resource Services Inc.

Date:

June 2026

Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Amended Release Assessment and Closure
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Unit A, Section 35, Township 26 South, Range 30 East
Facility I.D: fAPP2534942182
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County: Eddy

Prepared for:
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June 29, 2026

Date

Kent Stallings

Kent Stallings, P G
PROJECT MANAGER, REPORT REVIEW

June 29, 2026

Date

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1.0 Introduction

Devon Energy Production Company, LP (Devon) retained Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) to conduct a Liner Inspection for two produced water releases that occurred on March 11 and April 4, 2026, at Ross Draw 35 CTB 3 fAPP2534942182 (hereafter referred to as the “site”). Devon submitted an initial C-141 Release Notification to New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) on March 16, 2026 and April 6, 2026. Incident ID numbers nAPP2609629344, nAPP2607529577 were assigned to these incidents.

This report provides a description of the release assessments and remediation activities associated with the site. The information presented demonstrates that closure criteria established in Table I of 19.15.29.12 of the New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC; New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, 2018) related to NMOCD has been met and all applicable regulations are being followed. This document is intended to serve as a final report to obtain final approval from NMOCD for closure of this release.

1.1 May 5, 2026 Denial and Corrective Actions

On May 5, 2026, OCD denied the closure report for Ross Draw 35 CTB 3. The closure report contained the liner inspection from April 22, 2026, and a closure criteria assessment. The denial is listed below.

“The Remediation Closure Report is Denied. If an OCD Environmental Specialist is unable to make it to location, a liner inspection should be conducted by company representative/environmental consultant. A liner inspection should include facility/well name, date, and incident number. All dried mud, gravel, trash, salt remnants, and brush should be removed so that the surface of the liner can be inspected. A short checklist should include: gravel/mud was removed, liner was power washed, responsible party inspected liner, liner was able to contain the leak in question (no rips, tears, or holes) and remained intact. Also, photographs of clean intact liner illustrating liner integrity should be included, as well as a picture of the well location sign (name, location, emergency contact, etc..).”

The initial liner report mistakenly contained photos of three separate lined areas on Ross Draw 35 CTB 3 (Figure 1). The release only impacted the southernmost liner (Figure 2). The southernmost liner associated with the release was rewashed before the additional liner inspections occurred. The northern two liners are considered out the scope of this incident and were not examined in the additional inspections.

On June 3, 2026, Vertex completed a liner inspection of the rewashed southernmost liner. The liner was free of any significant debris or aggregate material. The liner contained no holes, rips, or tears that would violate integrity; however, the containment had pools of rainwater from storms throughout the previous night. This liner inspection was considered unsuccessful; no photographs related to that event are included in this report.

On June 15, 2026, Vertex completed another liner inspection of the liner. The liner was dry, free of any significant debris or aggregate material. The liner contained no holes, rips, or tears that would violate integrity. This liner inspection is located in Appendix B. No additional work is required at this time.

2.0 Incident Description

Two releases occurred in this containment within consecutive months. The first release occurred on March 11, 2026, due to equipment failure on the dump line. The incident was reported on March 16, 2026, and involved the release of approximately 13 barrels (bbl.) of produced water into lined containment. Approximately 13 bbl. of free fluid was removed during initial clean-up.

The second release occurred on April 4, 2026, due to equipment failure on the dump line. The incident was reported on April 6, 2026, and involved the release of approximately 131 barrels (bbl.) of produced water into lined containment. Approximately 130 bbl. of free fluid was removed during initial clean-up.

Additional details relevant to these releases are presented in the C-141 Reports.

3.0 Site Characteristics

The site is located approximately 43.4 miles southeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico. The legal location for the site is Unit A, Section 35, Township 26 South and Range 30 East in Eddy County, New Mexico. The release area is located on Bureau of Land Management property. An aerial photograph and site schematic are presented on Figure 1.

The location is typical of oil and gas exploration and production sites in the Permian Basin and is currently used for oil and gas production and storage. The following sections specifically describe the release area (Figure 1).

The Geological Map of New Mexico (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 2026) indicates the site's surface geology primarily comprises Qep – eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene), and the soil at the site is characterized as sandy loam (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2026). Additional soil characteristics include a drainage class of well drained with a runoff class of very low. The karst geology potential for the site is medium (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2018).

The surrounding landscape is associated with uplands with elevations ranging between 2,700 to 5,500 feet. The climate is semiarid with average annual precipitation ranging between 5 to 15 inches. Using information from the United States Department of Agriculture, the dominant vegetation was determined to be black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems. Grasses with shrubs and half-shrubs dominate the historic plant community (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2026). Limited to no vegetation is allowed to grow on the compacted production pad, right-of-way and access road.

4.0 Closure Criteria Determination

The nearest active well (C-5008) to the site is a New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) monitoring well located approximately 0.54 miles southeast of the location (United States Geological Survey, 2026). Data from 2025 show the NMOSE borehole recorded dry hole at a depth of 105 feet below ground surface. Information pertaining to the depth to ground water determination is included in Appendix A.

Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Release Assessment and Closure
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There is no surface water present at the site. The nearest significant watercourse, as defined in Subsection P of 19.15.17.7 NMAC, is an intermittent stream located approximately 0.22 miles northwest of the site (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2026).

At the site, there are no continuously flowing watercourses or significant watercourses, lakebeds, sinkholes, playa lakes or other critical water or community features as outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC.

Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Release Assessment and Closure
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Table 1. Closure Criteria Determination			
Site Name: ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3			
Spill Coordinates: 32.0037148, -103.8450235		X: 609093	Y: 3541428
Site Specific Conditions		Value	Unit
1	Depth to Groundwater (nearest reference)	>105	feet
	Distance between release and nearest DTGW reference	2,851	feet
		0.54	miles
	Date of nearest DTGW reference measurement	November 4, 2025	
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	1,138	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	12,108	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	4.34	miles
5	i) Within 500 feet of a spring or a private, domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes, or	4.52	miles
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	-	feet
6	Within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water field covered under a municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 3-27-3 NMSA 1978 as amended, unless the municipality specifically approves	No	
7	Within 300 feet of a wetland	1,138	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	
	Distance between release and nearest registered mine	24	miles
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Medium	Critical High Medium Low
	Distance between release and nearest unstable area	0	feet
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	500	year
	Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)	2.36	miles
11	Soil Type	PA—Pajarito loamy fine sand	
12	Ecological Classification	Loamy Sand	
13	Geology	Qep - Eolian and piedmont deposits	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	<50'	≤ 50' 51-100' >100'

5.0 Liner Inspection

An initial liner inspection was scheduled and completed on April 22, 2026. Visual observation of the liner was completed on all sides and the base of the containment, around equipment, and of all seams in the liner. This initial liner inspection contained photographs of both the target liner and liners unrelated to the release. This liner inspection was denied by NMOCD as discussed in section 1.1. Photographs from the initial liner inspection are not included in this report.

An additional liner inspection was conducted on June 15, 2026, in alignment with the division's requests. As evidenced in the Daily Field Report (Appendix B), liner integrity was confirmed with no damage or breaches of material. Notification that the liner inspection was being performed was submitted on June 11, 2026, and can be found on the NMOCD Web Portal.

6.0 Closure Request

Vertex recommends no remediation action to address the release at the site. The release area was fully investigated on June 15, 2026, and the secondary containment was intact and contained the release. Based on these findings, Devon Energy Production Company, LP, requests that this release be closed as all closure requirements set forth in Subsection E of 19.15.29.12 NMAC have been met.

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

7.0 References

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- United States Geological Survey. (2026). *National Water Information System: Web Interface*. Retrieved from <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis>

Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

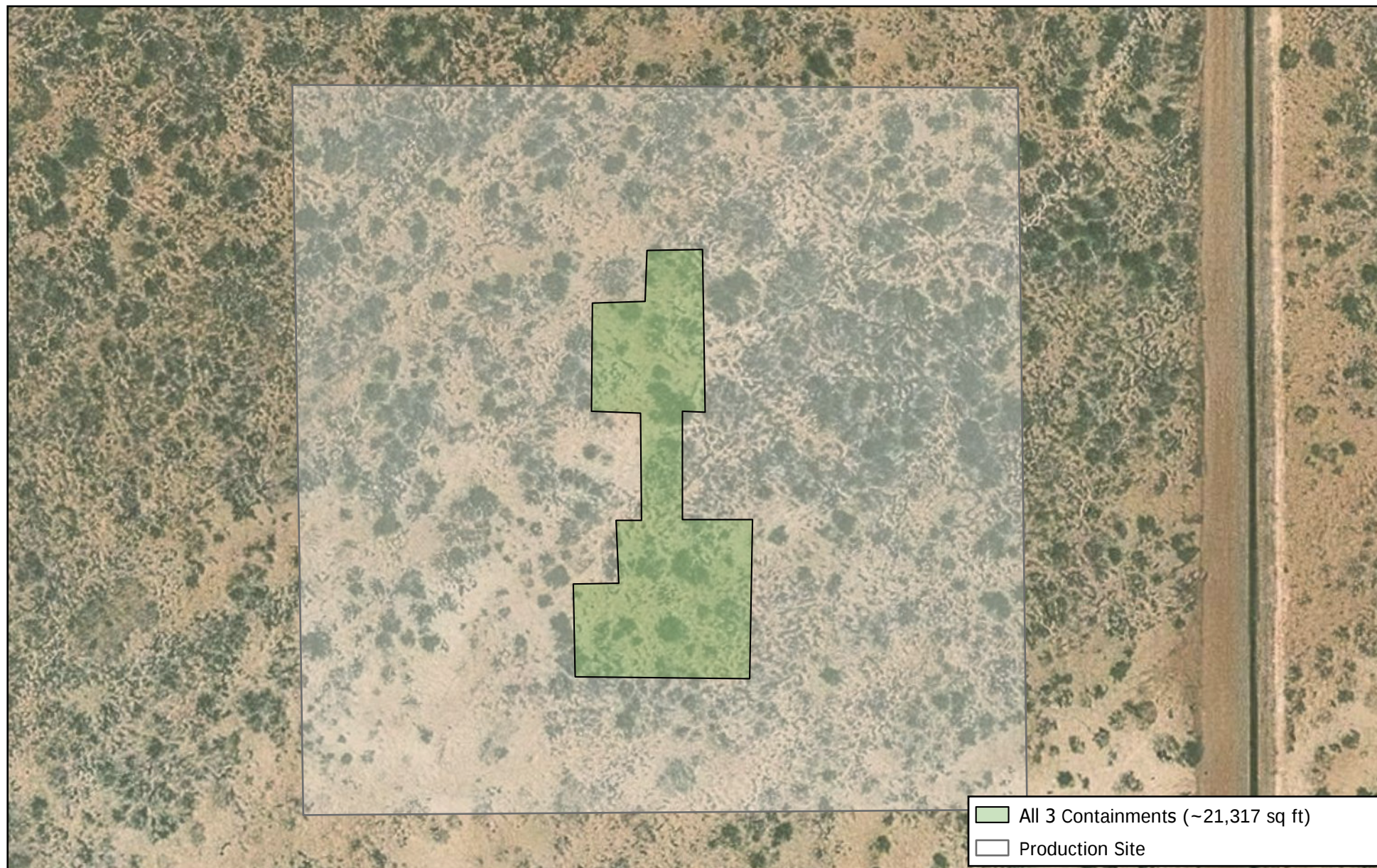
Release Assessment and Closure
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8.0 Limitations

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

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

FIGURES



0 50 100 f

NAD 1983 StatePlane New Mexico East FIPS 3001 Feet

Map Center:
Lat/Long: 32.00373°N, 103.84493°W

Date: Apr 13/26



All Liners Present at Site
Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

FIGURE:

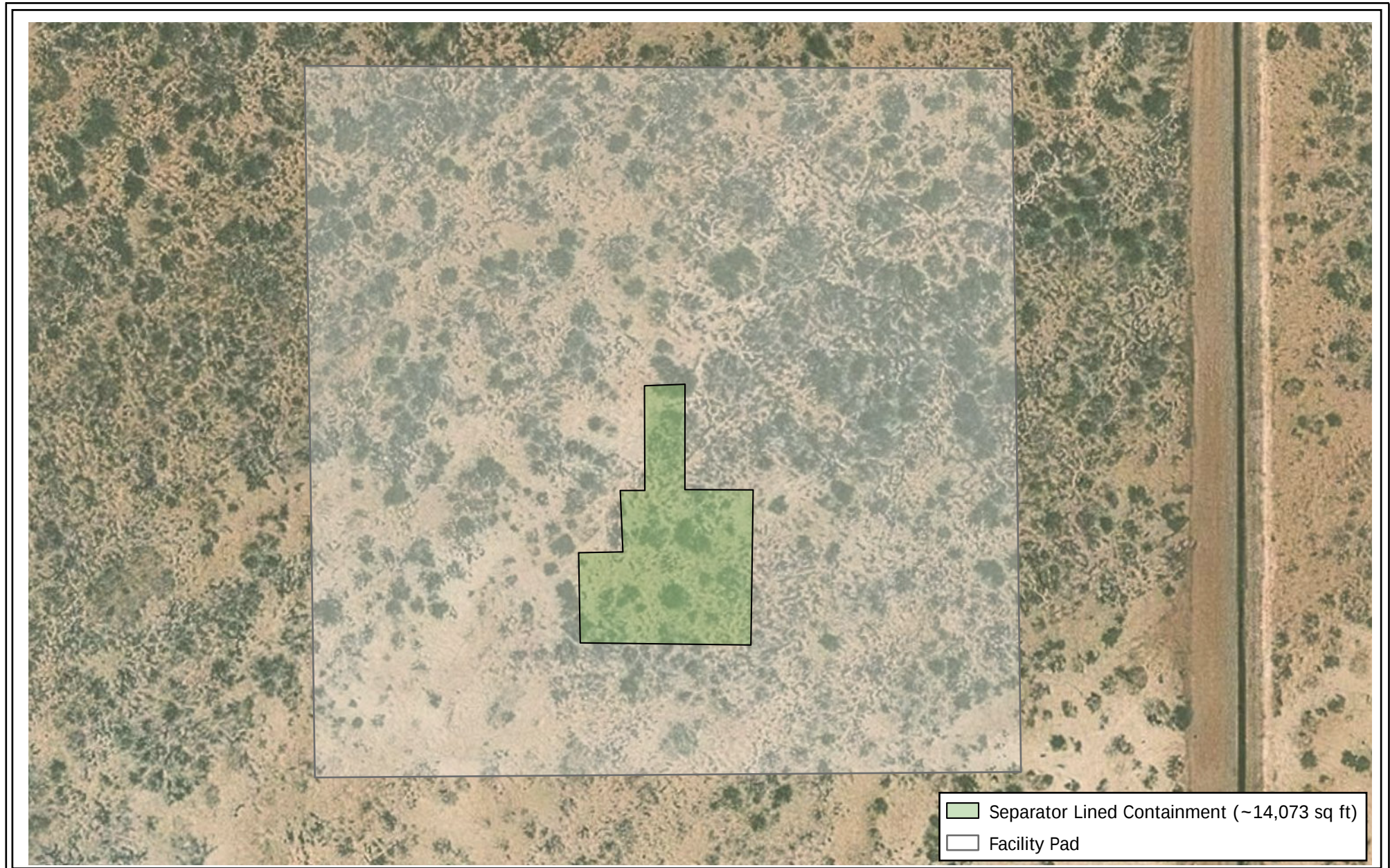
1



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

Note: Georeferenced image from Esri, 2025. Site features from GPS, Vertex, 2025.

VERSATILITY. EXPERTISE.



0 50 100 f
NAD 1983 StatePlane New Mexico East FIPS 3001 Feet

Map Center:
Lat/Long: 32.003665°N, 103.844926°W

Date: Jun 25/26



Liner Inspection Site Schematic
Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

FIGURE:

2



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

Note: Georeferenced image from Esri, 2025. Site features from GPS, Vertex, 2025.

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APPENDIX A – Closure Criteria Research Documentation

Table 1. Closure Criteria Determination			
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4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	4.34	miles
5	i) Within 500 feet of a spring or a private, domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes, or	4.52	miles
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	-	feet
6	Within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water field covered under a municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 3-27-3 NMSA 1978 as amended, unless the municipality specifically approves	No	
7	Within 300 feet of a wetland	1,138	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	
	Distance between release and nearest registered mine	24	miles
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Medium	Critical High Medium Low
	Distance between release and nearest unstable area	0	feet
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	500	year
	Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)	2.36	miles
11	Soil Type	PA—Pajarito loamy fine sand	
12	Ecological Classification	Loamy Sand	
13	Geology	Qep - Eolian and piedmont deposits	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	<50'	≤ 50' 51-100' >100'



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.) Pod 1		WELL TAG ID NO.		OSE FILE NO(S). C-5008			
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Civitas Resources, Inc.				PHONE (OPTIONAL)			
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 6301 Holiday Hill Rd Unit 201				CITY Midland	STATE TX	ZIP 79707	
	WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES 32	MINUTES 0	SECONDS 4.8	N	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND		
		LONGITUDE 103	50	10.5	W	* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84		
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE S36 T26s R30e								
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NO. WD-1862		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER James Hawley			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY H&R Enterprises, LLC		
	DRILLING STARTED 11-4-25	DRILLING ENDED 11-4-25	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) 105'		BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 105'	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) N/A		
	COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN *add Centralizer info below ☒ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)				STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) N/A	DATE STATIC MEASURED 11-10-25		
	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)
	0' 105'		6'	No casing left in hole				
3. ANNULAR MATERIAL	DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM TO		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL *(if using Centralizers for Artesian wells- indicate the spacing below)		AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT	
				N/A				

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

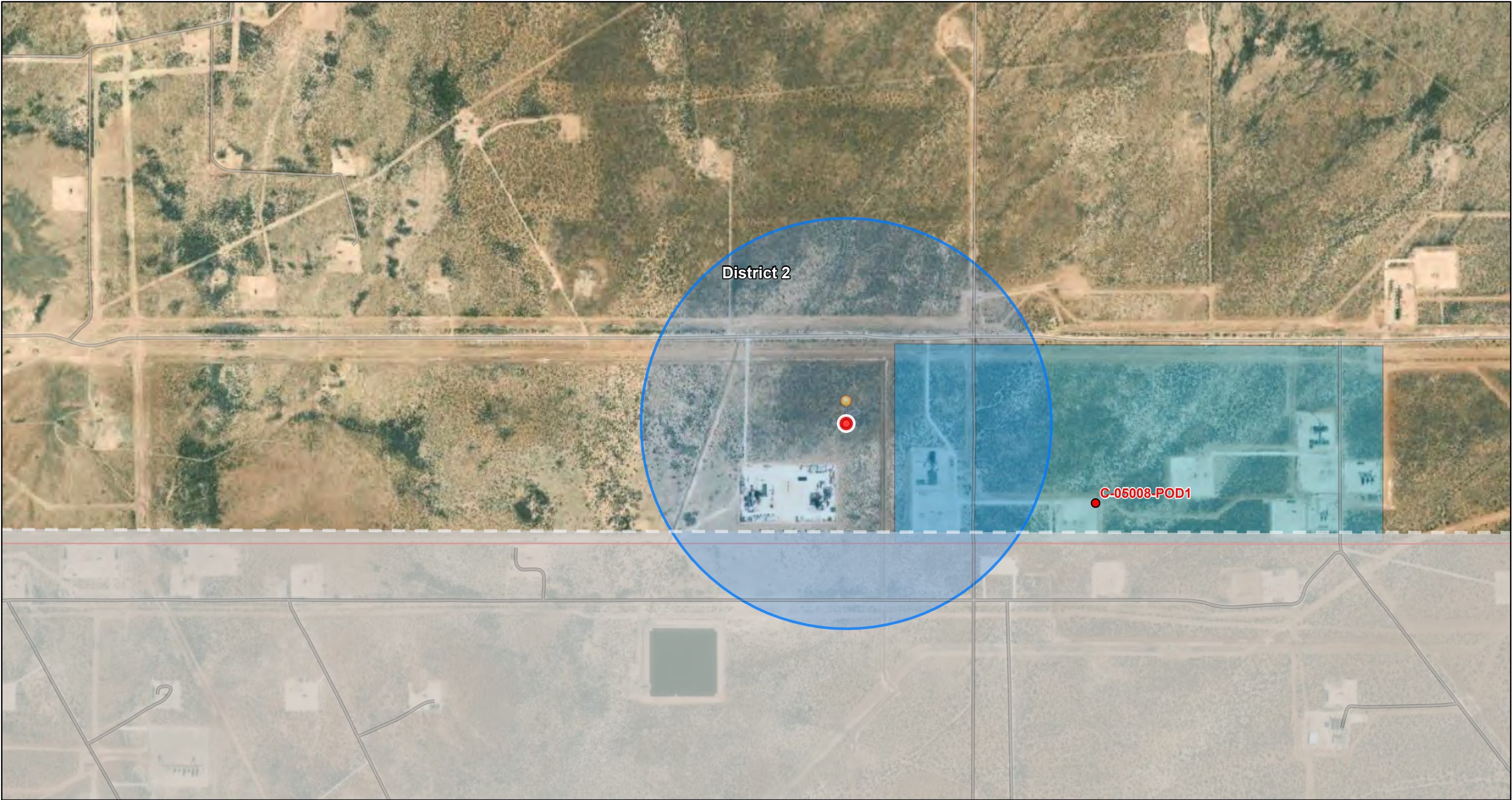
WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 09/22/2022)

FILE NO. C-5008	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 791548
LOCATION 26s. 30E. 34	243	WELL TAG ID NO. NA
		PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

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

OSE POD Locations Map



3/25/2026, 2:47:46 PM

GIS WATERS PODs

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| ● Pending | ● Capped | ● Inactive |
| ● Active | ● Plugged | ● Changed Location of Well |
| ● Inactive | ● Unknown | ● Capped |
| ● Changed Location of Well | ● Pending | ● Plugged |
| | ● Active | ● Unknown |

- | |
|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid red; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> OSE District Boundary |
| <div style="background-color: lightblue; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> New Mexico State Trust Lands |
| <div style="background-color: lightblue; width: 20px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></div> Both Estates |

World Imagery
Low Resolution 15m Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery
High Resolution 30cm Imagery
Citations

1:14,788

00.150.30.6 mi

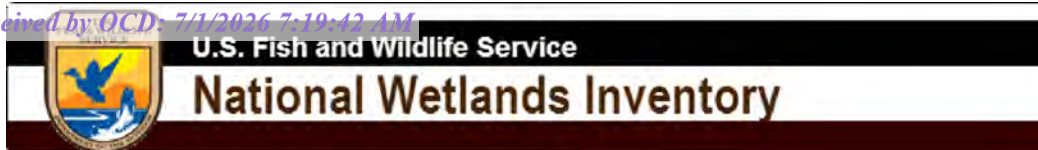
00.250.51 km

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

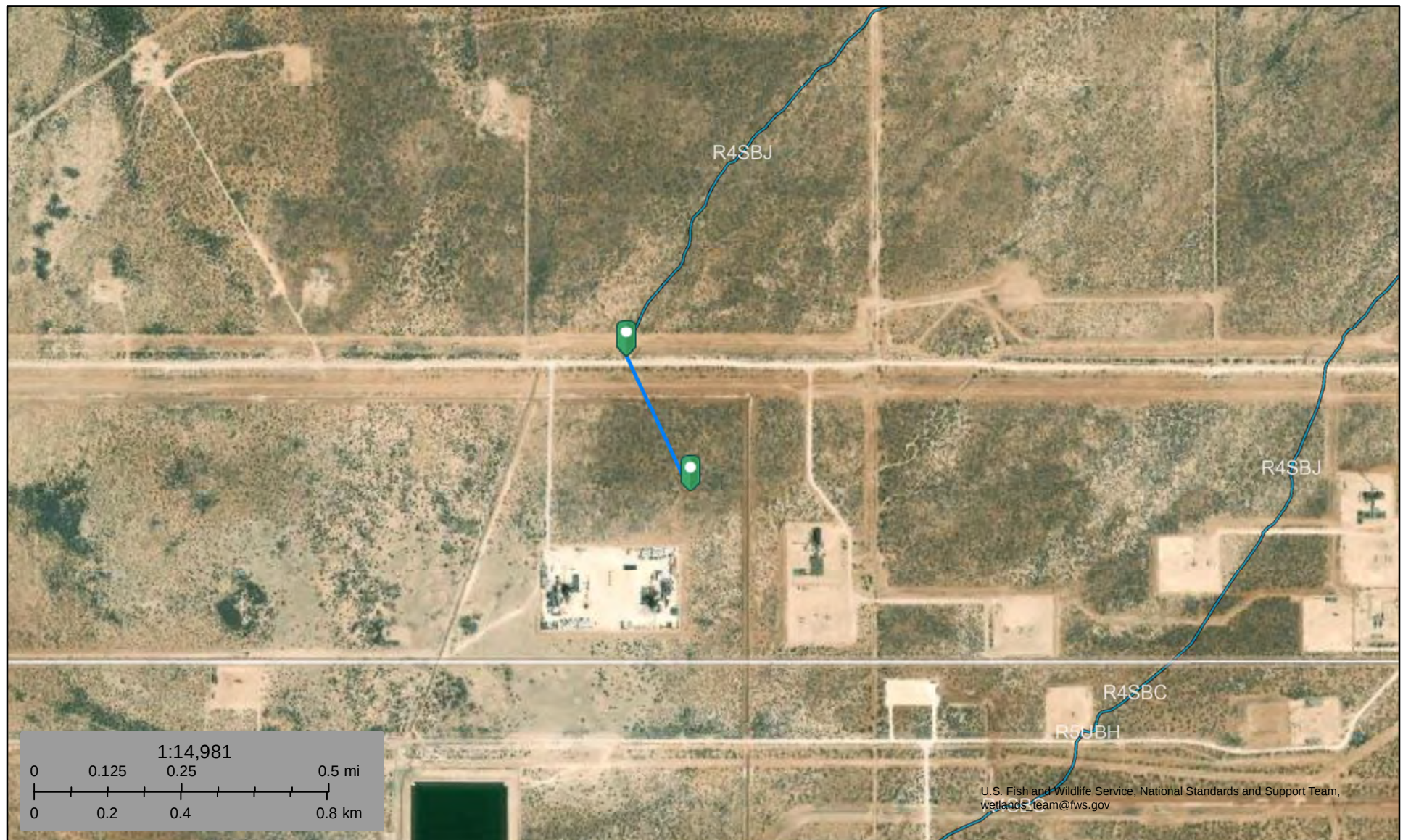
Water Column/Average Depth to Water

(A CLW##### in the POD suffix indicates the POD has been replaced & no longer serves a water right file.)	(R=POD has been replaced, O=orphaned, C=the file is closed)															
	(quarters are smallest to largest)															
(NAD83 UTM in meters)																
(In feet)																
(In feet)																
(In feet)																
POD Number	Code	Sub basin	County	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Range	X	Y	Map	Distance	Well Depth	Depth Water	Water Column
C 05008 POD1		CUB	ED	NE	SE	SW	36	26S	30E	609924.2	3541175.1		868	105		
C 02165		C	ED				24	26S	30E	610036.0	3544121.0 *		2853	440	180	260
C 04625 POD1		CUB	ED	NW	SW	NE	28	26S	30E	605340.4	3542781.5		3989	55		
C 04802 POD1		CUB	ED	SE	SE	SW	33	26S	30E	605057.9	3541059.5		4051	105		
C 04955 POD1		CUB	ED	NW	SE	SE	15	26S	30E	607257.2	3545213.4		4207	110		
C 04629 POD1		CUB	ED	SE	SW	SE	21	26S	30E	605381.1	3543462.2		4232			
C 04693 POD1		CUB	ED	SW	SE	NE	13	26S	30E	610616.8	3545930.8		4753			
C 04448 POD15		CUB	ED	SW	NE	SE	32	26S	30E	604135.9	3541204.1		4962	55	43	12
														Average Depth to Water: 111 feet		
														Minimum Depth: 43 feet		
														Maximum Depth: 180 feet		
Record Count: 8																
UTM Filters (in meters):																
Easting: 609093																
Northing: 3541428																
Radius: 5000																
* UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help																

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.



Intermittent Riverine 1,138 ft NW



March 25, 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.



Palustrine Wetland Playa 2.29 mi NE



March 25, 2026

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

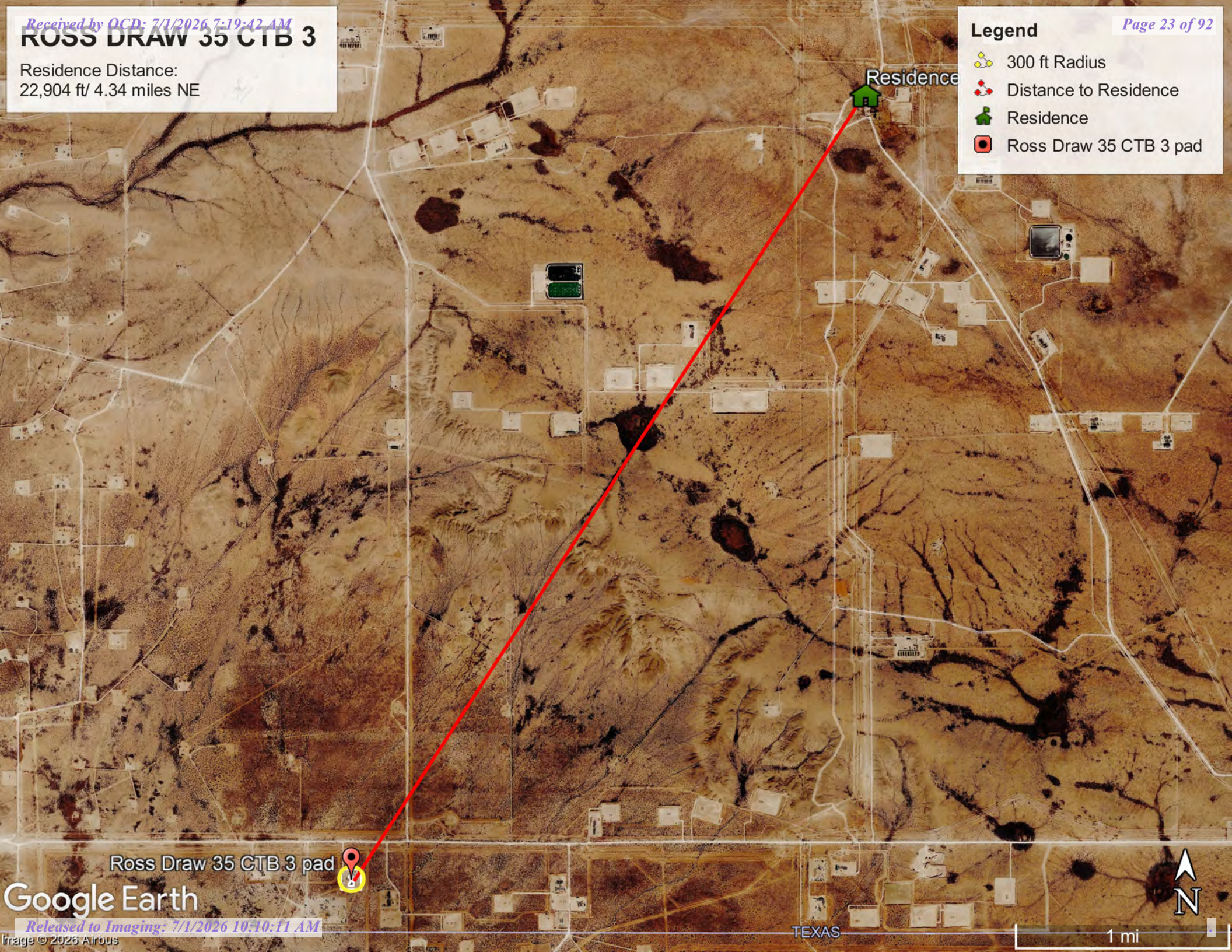
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ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3

Residence Distance:
22,904 ft/ 4.34 miles NE

Legend

-  300 ft Radius
-  Distance to Residence
-  Residence
-  Ross Draw 35 CTB 3 pad



Ross Draw 35 CTB 3 pad

Google Earth



STATE ENGINEER OFFICE

WELL RECORD

77 DEC 8 AM 11 54

SANTA FE

Section 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(A) Owner of well Buck Jackson

Street or Post Office Address Box 671

City and State Pecos, Texas 79772

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE

SANTA FE, N.M. 87501

Well was drilled under Permit No. C-1777 and is located in the:

a. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 of Section 8 Township 26-5 Range 31-E N.M.P.M.

b. Tract No. _____ of Map No. _____ of the _____

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

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

(B) Drilling Contractor W. L. Van Noy License No. WD-208

R. O. Box 74 Oil Center, N. M. 88266

Address _____

Drilling Began Sept. 9, 1977 Completed Sept. 16, 1977 Type tools Spudde r Size of hole 10 in.

Elevation of land surface or _____ at well is _____ ft. Total depth of well 325 ft.

Completed well is ☐ shallow ☐ artesian. Depth to water upon completion of well 300 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			
300	325	25	course grey water sand.	

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
6 5/8	weldea		0	325	325	non e	295	325

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			
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4			

FOR USE OF STATE ENGINEER ONLY

Date Received _____

Quad _____ FWL _____ FSL _____

File No. C-1777 Use D-5 Location No. 26.31.8.321434

[illegible]

22 OFFICE Section 7. REMARKS A
gravel packed 6 yds .

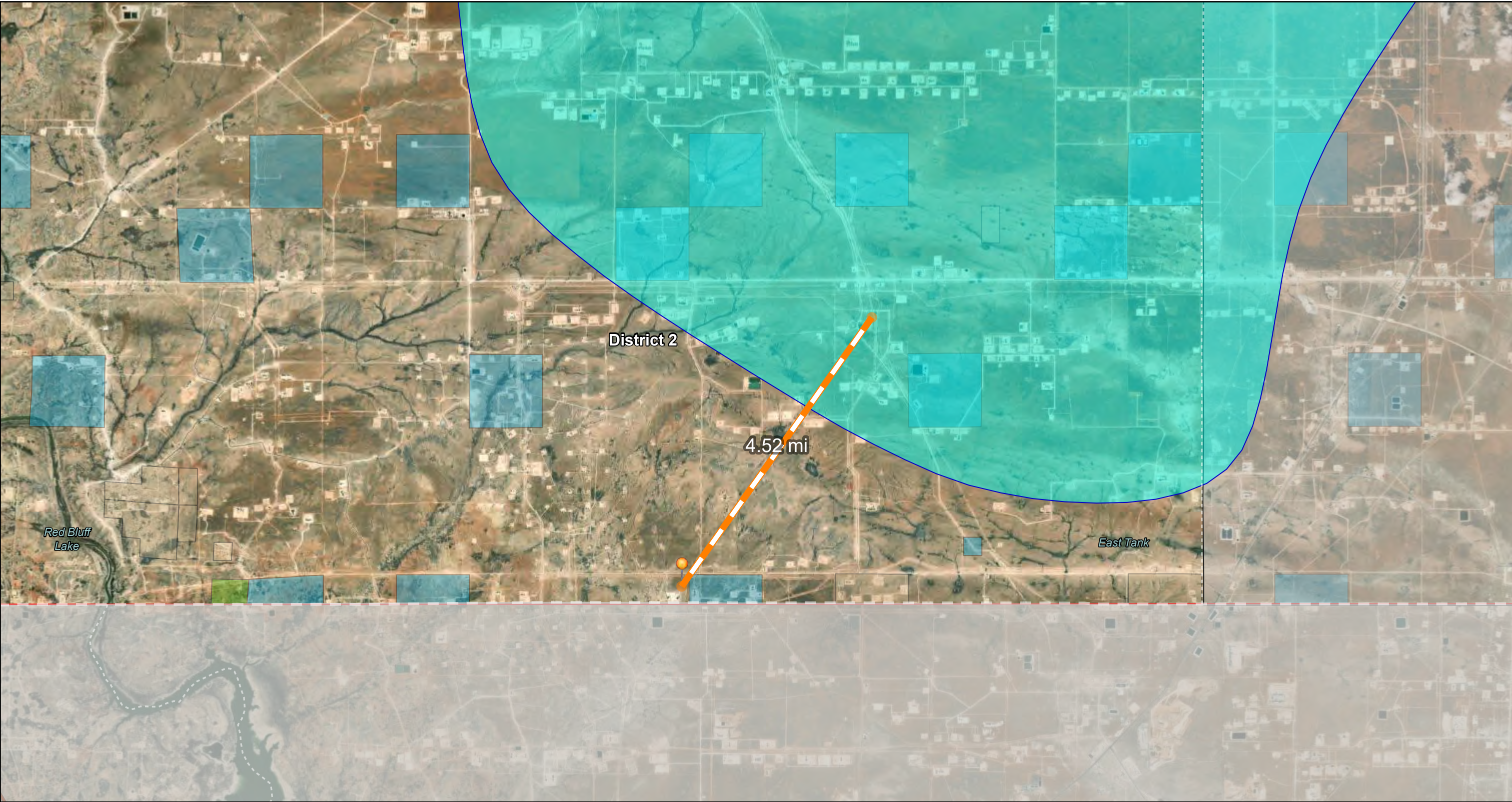
77 SEP 28 AM 22
gr 22

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
ROSWELL, N. M.

W. Z. Khan Khay
Driller

Released to Imaging: 7/1/2026 10:10:11 AM

OSE POD Locations Map OSE C 01777 (Livestock, Domestic)



3/25/2026, 3:56:00 PM

Water Right Regulations

Closure Area

Artesian Plan Area

OSE District Boundary

New Mexico State Trust Lands

Subsurface Estate

Surface Estate

Both Estates

World Imagery

Low Resolution 15m Imagery

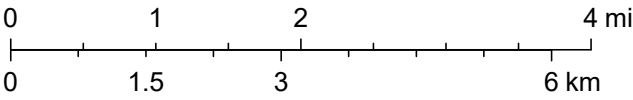
High Resolution 60cm Imagery

High Resolution 30cm Imagery

Citations

19m Resolution Metadata

1:98,836



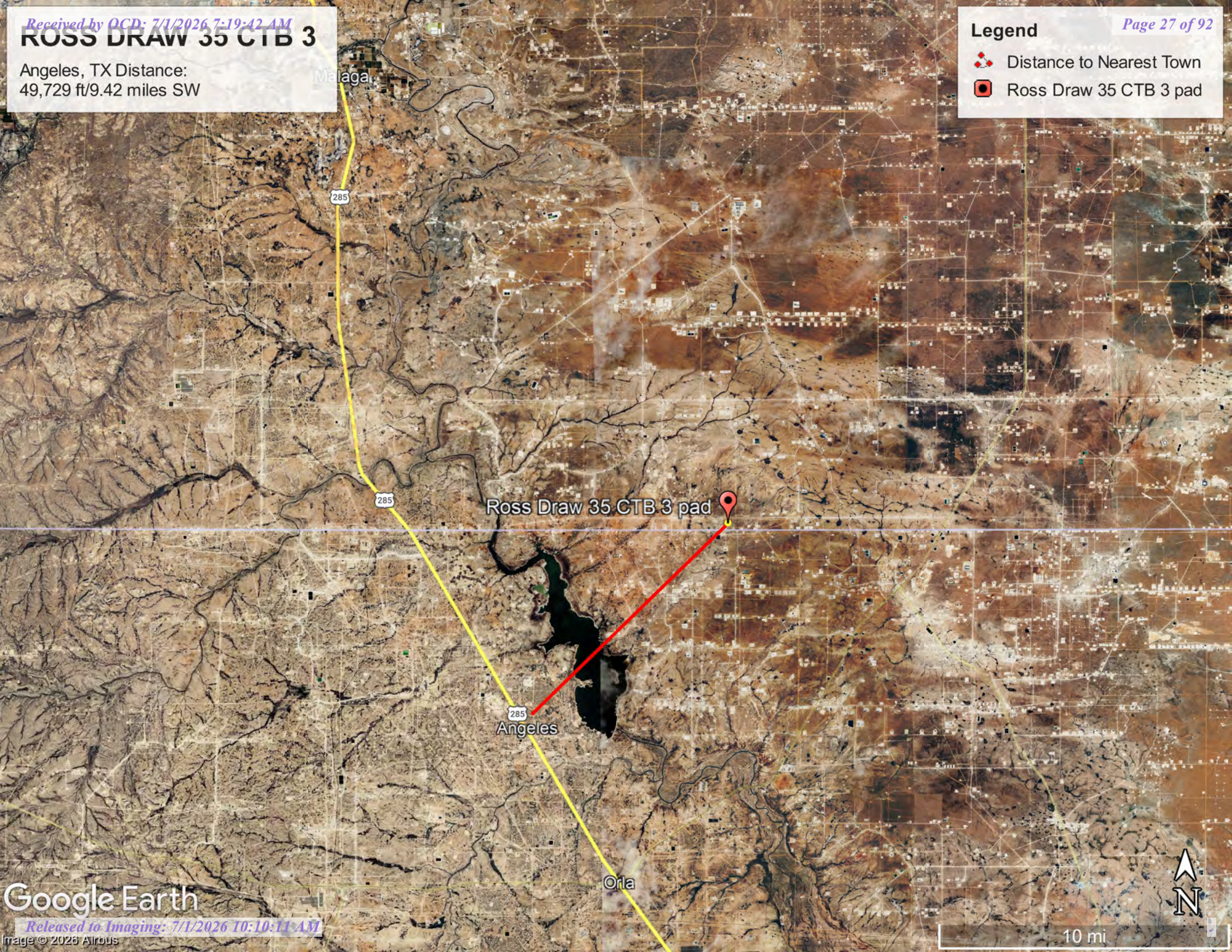
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Earthstar Geographics

ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3

Angeles, TX Distance:
49,729 ft/9.42 miles SW

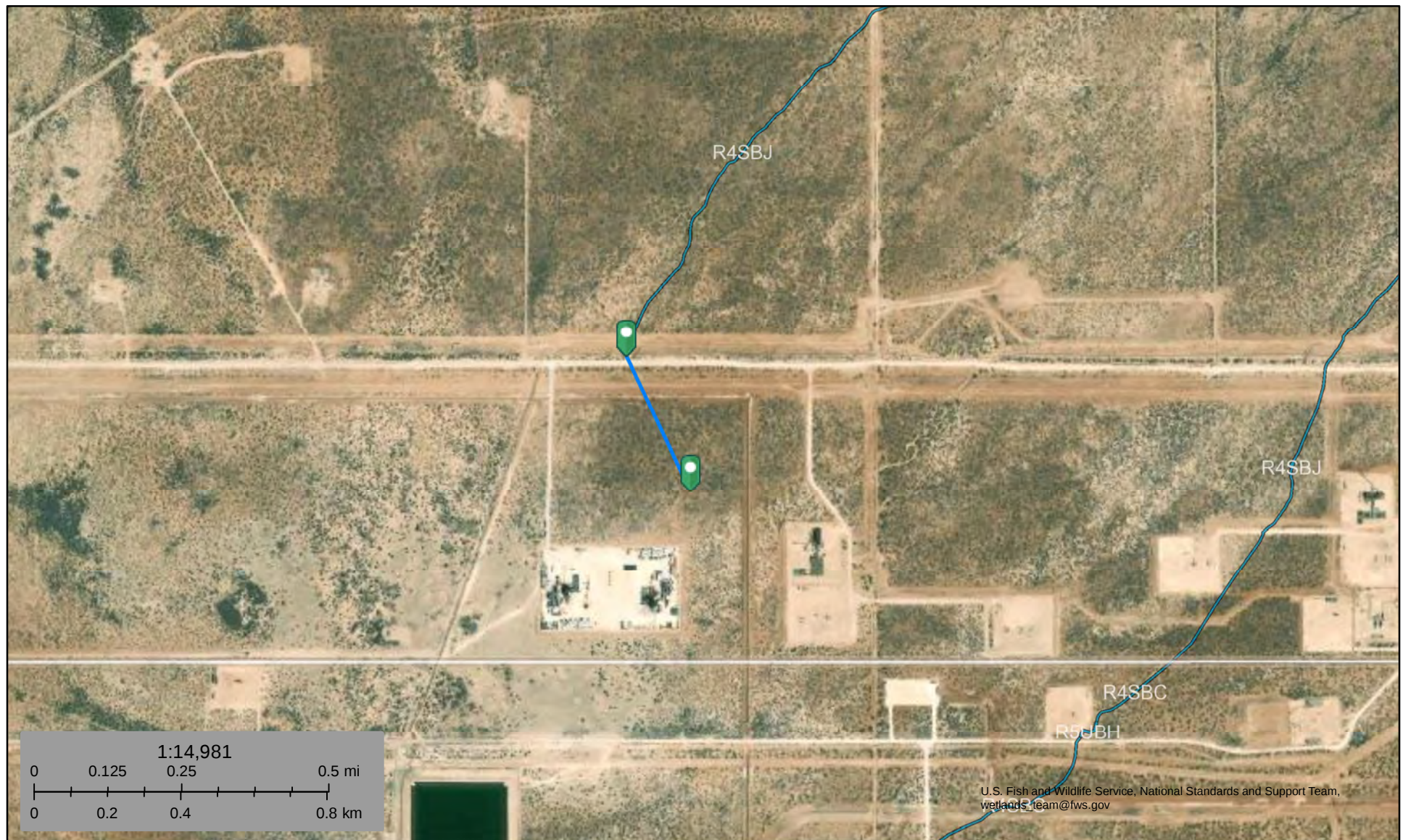
Legend

-  Distance to Nearest Town
-  Ross Draw 35 CTB 3 pad





Intermittent Riverine Wetland 1,138 ft NW



March 25, 2026

Wetlands

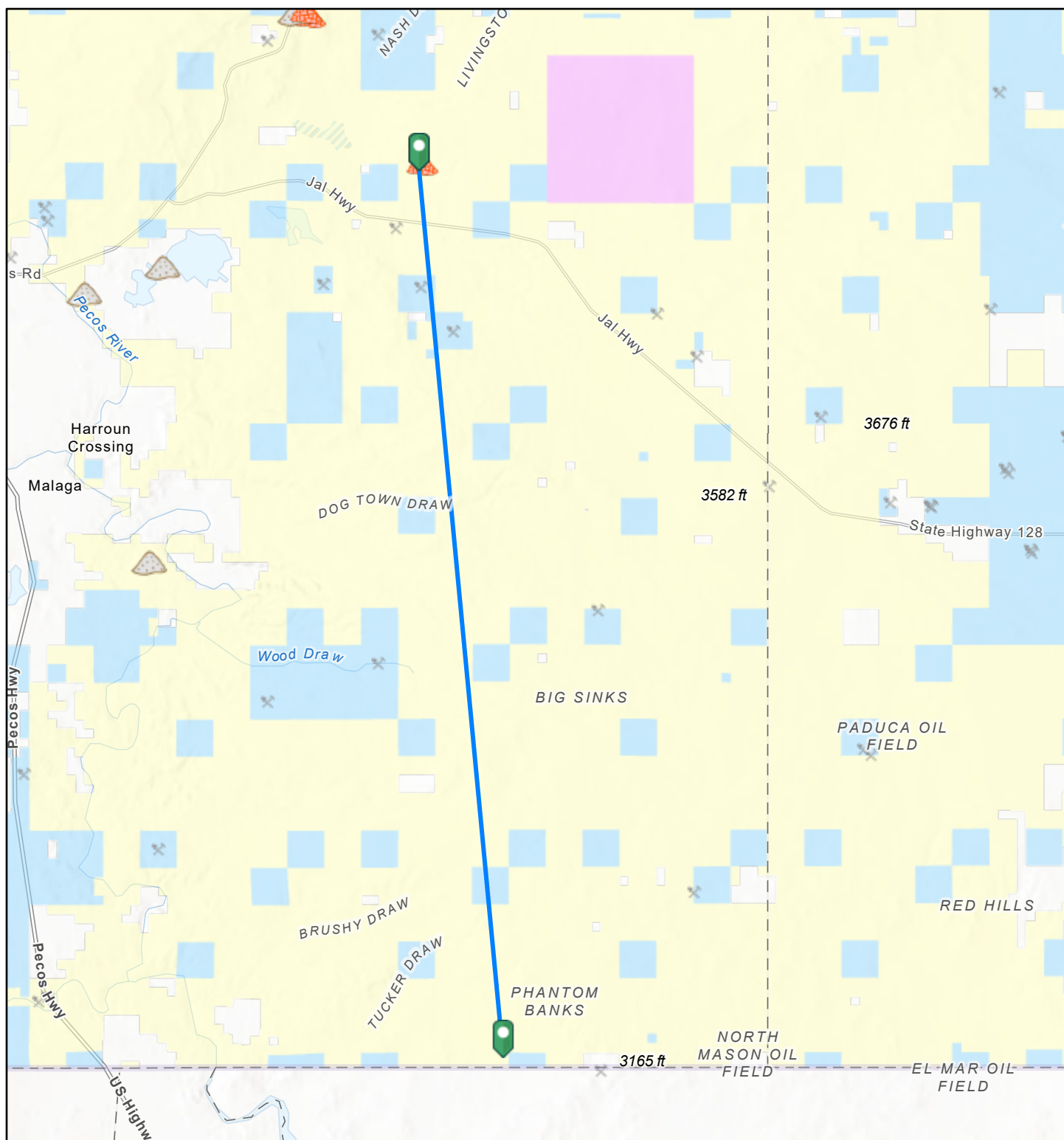
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- 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.

Active Mines in New Mexico, ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3, 24 miles



3/25/2026, 2:26:23 PM

1:288,895

Registered Mines

Land Ownership

x Aggregate, Stone etc.

BLM

x Aggregate, Stone etc.

DOE

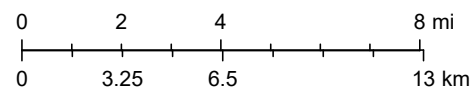
x Aggregate, Stone etc.

P

Potash

S

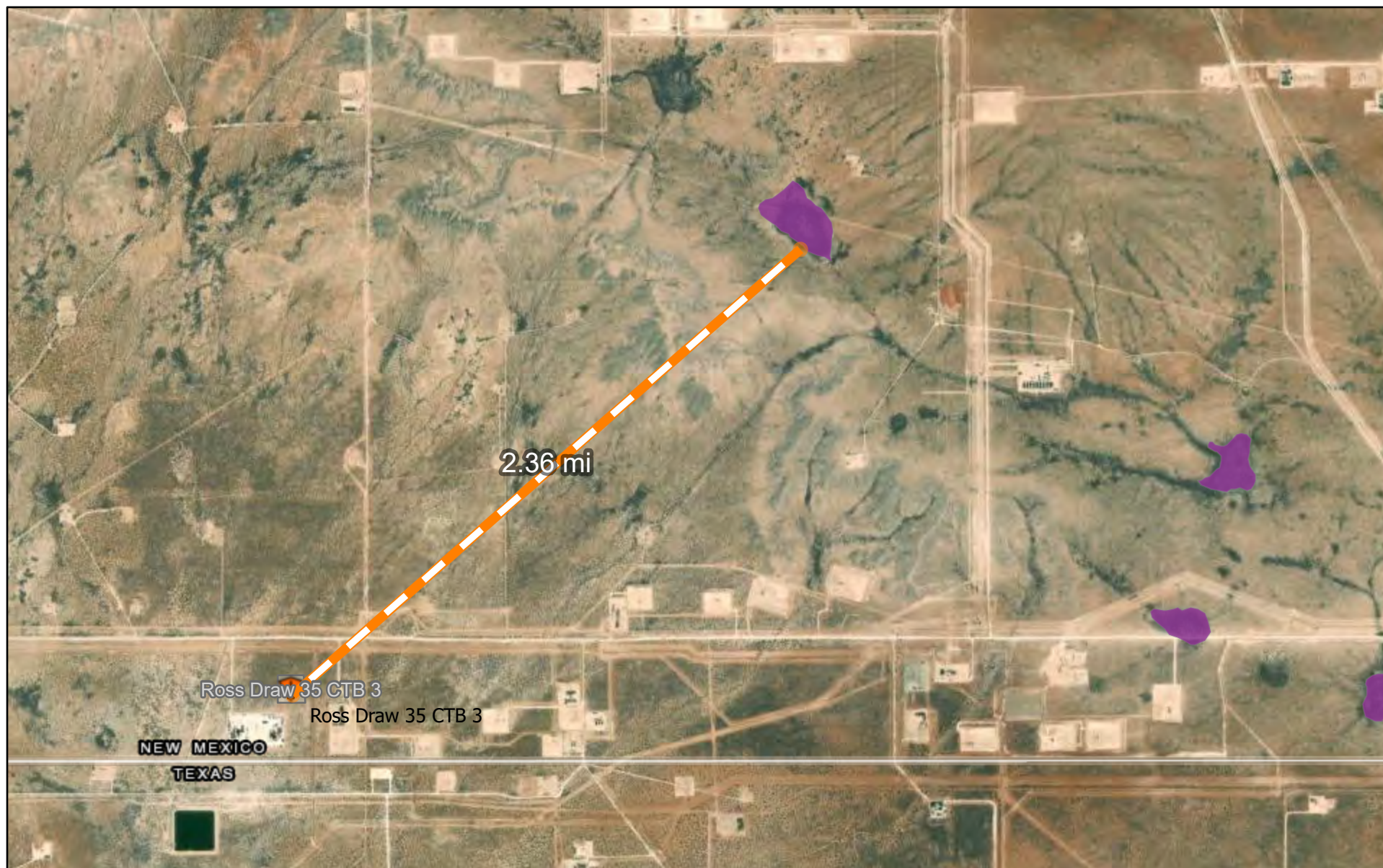
Salt



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, U.S. BLM, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

EMNRD MMD GIS Coordinator

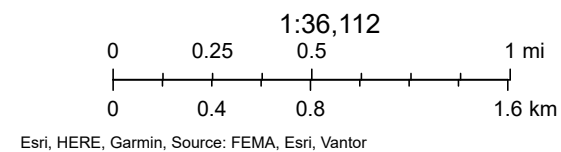
Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)



3/25/2026

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| World_Boundaries_and_Places | Points | Production Site |
| Override 1 | Source | Low Resolution 15m Imagery |
| Override 1 | Polygons | High Resolution 60cm Imagery |
| USA Flood Hazard Areas | Tank Battery | High Resolution 30cm Imagery |
| 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard | | |

Citations
9.6m Resolution Metadata



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



103°51'1"W 32°0'29"N



Legend

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
OTHER FEATURES		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
		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 3/25/2026 at 9:09 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for Eddy Area, New Mexico



March 25, 2026

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

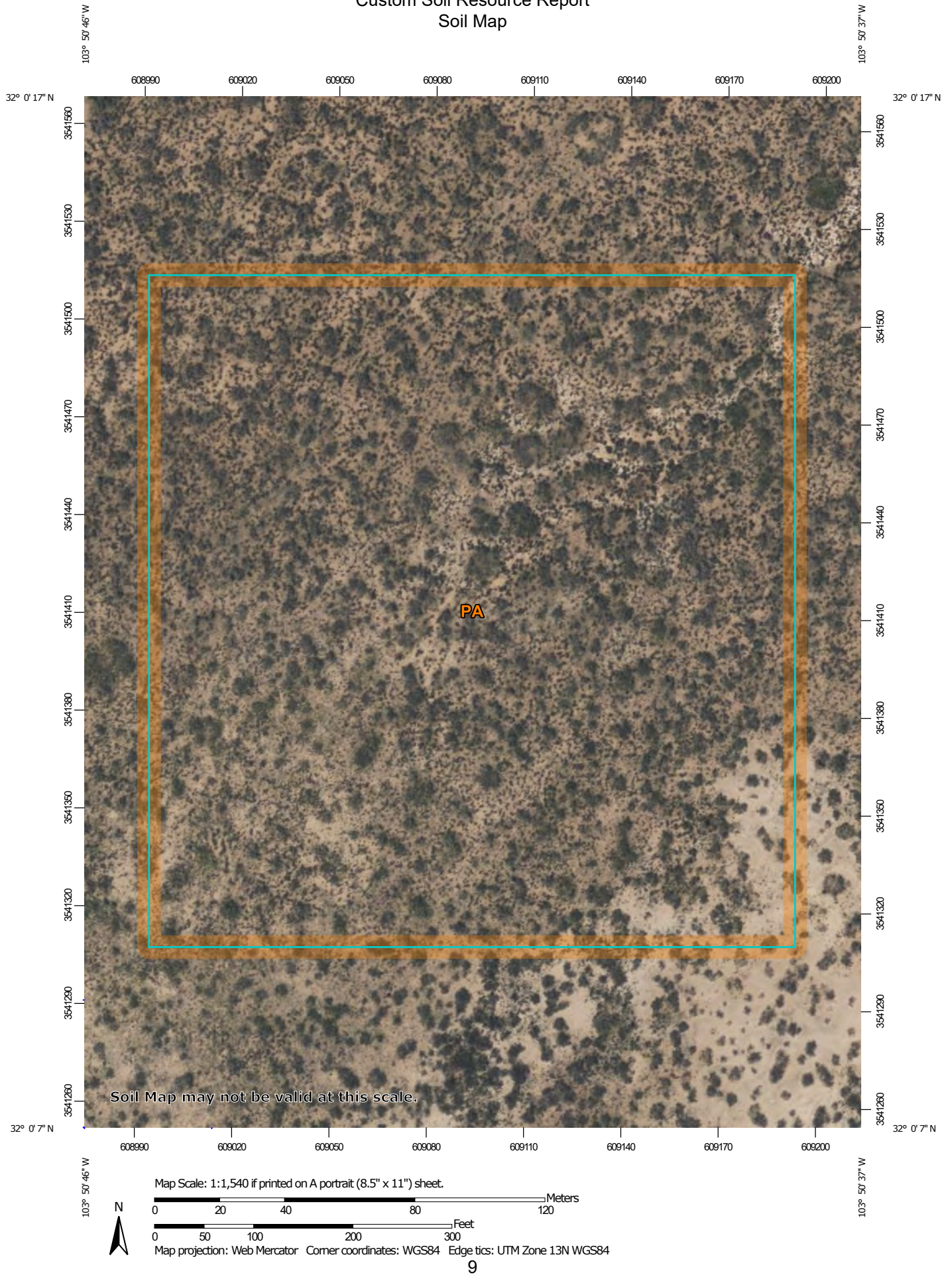
Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 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 20, 2020—Mar 22, 2020

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PA	Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	10.2	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		10.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Eddy Area, New Mexico**PA—Pajarito loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded****Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 1w54
Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 2,700 to 5,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 5 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pajarito and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pajarito**Setting**

Landscape: Uplands
Landform: Sand dunes, Interdunes, Sandy plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 13 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 36 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Custom Soil Resource Report

Minor Components

Wink

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Berino

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

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Ecological site R070BD003NM

Loamy Sand

Accessed: 03/25/2026

General information

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

Figure 1. Mapped extent

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

Associated sites

R070BD004NM	Sandy Sandy
R070BD005NM	Deep Sand Deep Sand

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

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

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

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Fan piedmont (2) Alluvial fan (3) Dune
Elevation	2,800–5,000 ft
Slope	0–9%
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3. Representative climatic features

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

Influencing water features

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

Soil features

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic soils are:

Maljamar

Berino

Parjarito

Palomas

Wink

Pyote

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sand (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Soil depth	40–72 in
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	0–10%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–7 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	3–40%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	2–4 mmhos/cm

Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–2
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (Depth not specified)	4–12%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

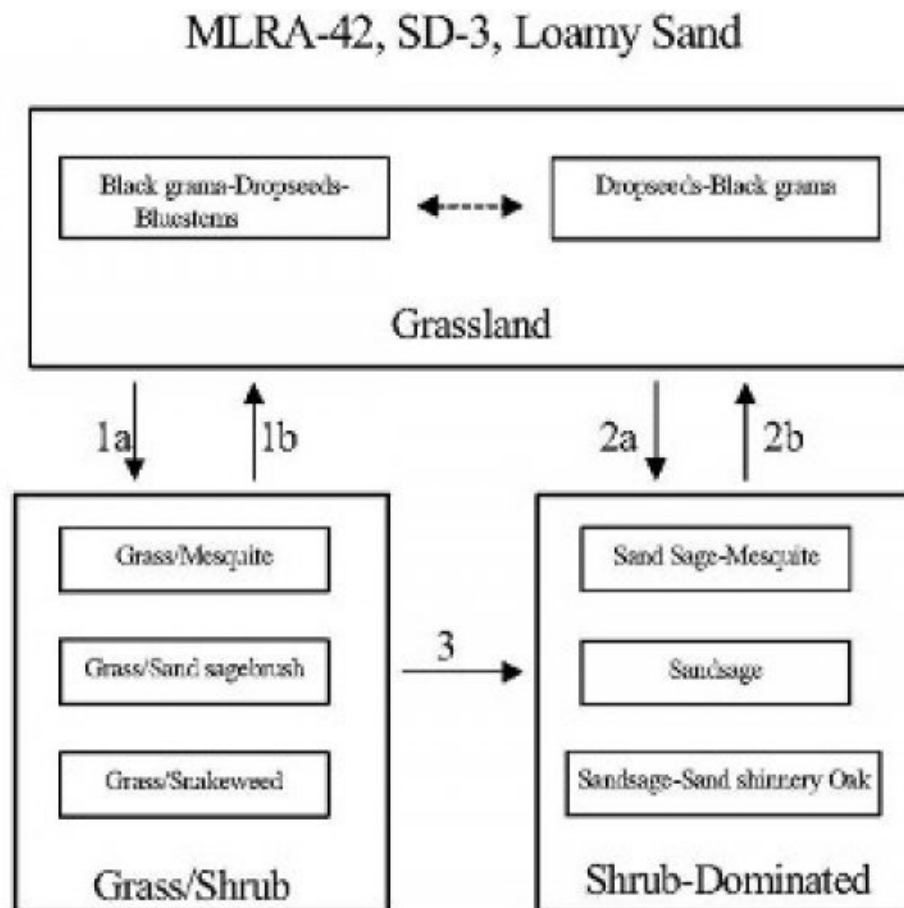
Ecological dynamics

Overview

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

The historic plant community of Loamy Sand sites is dominated by black grama (*Bouteloua eriopoda*), dropseeds (*Sporobolus flexuosus*, *S. contractus*, *S. cryptandrus*), and bluestems (*Schizachyrium scoparium* and *Andropogon hallii*), with scattered shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*) and sand sage (*Artemisia filifolia*). Perennial and annual forb abundance and distribution are dependent on precipitation. Litter and to a lesser extent, bare ground, are a significant proportion of ground cover while grasses compose the remainder. Decreases in black grama indicate a transition to either a grass/shrub or shrub-dominated state. The grass/shrub state is composed of grasses/honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), grasses/broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), or grasses/sand sage. The shrub-dominated state occurs after a severe loss of grass cover and a prevalence of sand sage with secondary shinnery oak and mesquite. Heavy grazing intensity and/or drought are influential drivers in decreasing black grama and bluestems and subsequently increasing shrub cover, erosion, and bare patches. Historical fire suppression also encourages shrub pervasiveness and a competitive advantage over grass species (McPherson 1995). Brush and grazing management, however, may reverse grass/shrub and shrub-dominated states toward the grassland-dominated historic plant community.

State and transition model

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways (diagram):

1a. Drought, over grazing, fire suppression.

1b. Brush control, prescribed grazing

2.a Severe loss of grass cover, fire suppression, erosion.

2b. Brush control, seeding, prescribed grazing.

3. Continued loss of grass cover, erosion.

State 1**Historic Climax Plant Community****Community 1.1****Historic Climax Plant Community**

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

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	442	833	1224
Forb	110	208	306
Shrub/Vine	98	184	270
Total	650	1225	1800

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	28%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	50%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	22%

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

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

State 2

Grass/Shrub

Community 2.1

Grass/Shrub

Grass/Shrub



*Black grama/Mesquite community,
with some dropseeds, threeawns, and
scattered sand shinnery oak
*Grass cover low to moderate

Grass/Shrub State: The grass/shrub state is dominated by communities of grasses/mesquite, grasses/snakeweed, or grasses/sand sage. Decreases in black grama and bluestem species lead to an increase in bare patches and mesquite which further competes with grass species. An increase of dropseeds and threeawns occurs. Grass distribution becomes more patchy with an absence or severe decrease in black grama and bluestems. Mesquite provides nitrogen and soil organic matter to co-dominant grasses (Ansley and Jacoby 1998, Ansley et al. 1998). Mesquite mortality when exposed

to fire is low due to aggressive resprouting abilities. Herbicide application combined with subsequent prescribed fire may be more effective in mesquite reduction (Britton and Wright 1971). Diagnosis: This state is dominated by an increased abundance of communities including grass/mesquite, grass/snakeweed, or grass/sand sage. Dropseeds and threeawns have a patchy distribution. Transition to Grass/Shrub State (1a): The historic plant community begins to shift toward the grass/shrub state as drivers such as drought, fire suppression, interspecific competition, and excessive grazing contribute to alterations in soil properties and herbaceous cover. Cover loss and surface soil erosion are initial indicators of transition followed by a decrease in black grama with a subsequent increase of dropseeds, threeawns, mesquite, and snakeweed. Snakeweed has been documented to outcompete black grama especially under conditions of fire suppression and drought (McDaniel et al. 1984). Key indicators of approach to transition: • Loss of black grama cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased dropseed/threeawn and mesquite, snakeweed, or sand sage abundances Transition to Historic Plant Community (1b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community.

State 3

Shrub Dominated

Community 3.1

Shrub Dominated

Shrub-Dominated State: The shrub-dominated state results from a severe loss of grass cover. This state's primary species is sand sage. Shinnery oak and mesquite also occur; however, grass cover is limited to intershrub distribution. Sand sage stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion, which enhances protected grass/forb cover (Davis and Bonham 1979). However, shinnery oak also responds to the sandy soils with dense stands due to an aggressive rhizome system. Shinnery oak's extensive root system promotes competitive exclusion of grasses and forbs. Sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite can be controlled with herbicide (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986). Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2a): Severe loss of grass species with increased erosion and fire suppression will result in a transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, Shin oak, and honey mesquite directly from the grassland-dominated state. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Severe loss of grass species cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite abundance Transition to Historic Plant Community (2b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community. In addition, seeding with native grass species will augment the transition to a grassland-dominated state. Transition to Shrub-Dominated (3): If the grass/shrub site continues to lose grass cover with soil erosion, the site will transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, shinnery oak, and honey mesquite. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Continual loss of dropseeds/threeawns cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite/dropseed/threeawn

and mesquite/snakeweed abundance

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			61–123	
	little bluestem	SCSC	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	61–123	–
2	Warm Season			37–61	
	sand bluestem	ANHA	<i>Andropogon hallii</i>	37–61	–
3	Warm Season			37–61	
	cane bluestem	BOBA3	<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	37–61	–
	silver bluestem	BOSA	<i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i>	37–61	–
4	Warm Season			123–184	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	123–184	–
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	123–184	–
5	Warm Season			123–184	
	thin paspalum	PASE5	<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>	123–184	–
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	<i>Setaria vulpiseta</i>	123–184	–
	fringed signalgrass	URCI	<i>Urochloa ciliatissima</i>	123–184	–
6	Warm Season			123–184	
	spike dropseed	SPCO4	<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	123–184	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	123–184	–
	mesa dropseed	SPFL2	<i>Sporobolus flexuosus</i>	123–184	–
7	Warm Season			61–123	
	hooded windmill grass	CHCU2	<i>Chloris cucullata</i>	61–123	–
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	61–123	–
9	Other Perennial Grasses			37–61	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	37–61	–
Shrub/Vine					
8	Warm Season			37–61	
	New Mexico feathergrass	HENE5	<i>Hesperostipa</i>	37–61	–

			<i>neomexicana</i>		
	giant dropseed	SPGI	<i>Sporobolus giganteus</i>	37–61	–
10	Shrub			61–123	
	sand sagebrush	ARFI2	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>	61–123	–
	Havard oak	QUHA3	<i>Quercus havardii</i>	61–123	–
11	Shrub			34–61	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	37–61	–
	featherplume	DAFO	<i>Dalea formosa</i>	37–61	–
12	Shrub			37–61	
	jointfir	EPHED	<i>Ephedra</i>	37–61	–
	littleleaf ratany	KRER	<i>Krameria erecta</i>	37–61	–
13	Other Shrubs			37–61	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	37–61	–
Forb					
14	Forb			61–123	
	leatherweed	CRPOP	<i>Croton pottsii</i> var. <i>pottsii</i>	61–123	–
	Indian blanket	GAPU	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	61–123	–
	globemallow	SPHAE	<i>Sphaeralcea</i>	61–123	–
15	Forb			12–37	
	woolly groundsel	PACA15	<i>Packera cana</i>	12–37	–
16	Forb			61–123	
	touristplant	DIWI2	<i>Dimorphocarpa wislizeni</i>	61–123	–
	woolly plantain	PLPA2	<i>Plantago patagonica</i>	61–123	–
17	Other Forbs			37–61	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	37–61	–

Animal community

This Ecological Site provides habitat which supports a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel, black-tailed prairie dog, yellow faced pocket gopher, Ord's kangaroo rat, northern grasshopper mouse, southern plains woodrat, badger, roadrunner, meadowlark, burrowing owl, white necked raven, lesser prairie chicken, morning dove, scaled quail, Harris hawk, side blotched lizard, marbled whiptail, Texas horned lizard, western diamondback rattlesnake, dusty hognose snake and ornate box turtle.

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

Hydrological functions

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

Hydrologic Interpretations

Soil Series Hydrologic Group

Berino B

Kinco A

Maljamar B

Pajarito B

Palomas B

Wink B

Pyote A

Recreational uses

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

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

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

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate Acres per Animal Unit Month

Similarity Index Ac/AUM

100 - 76 2.3 – 3.5

75 – 51 3.0 – 4.5

50 – 26 4.6 – 9.0
25 – 0 9.1 +

Inventory data references

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

Other references

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

Contributors

Don Sylvester
Quinn Hodgson

Rangeland health reference sheet

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

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

Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

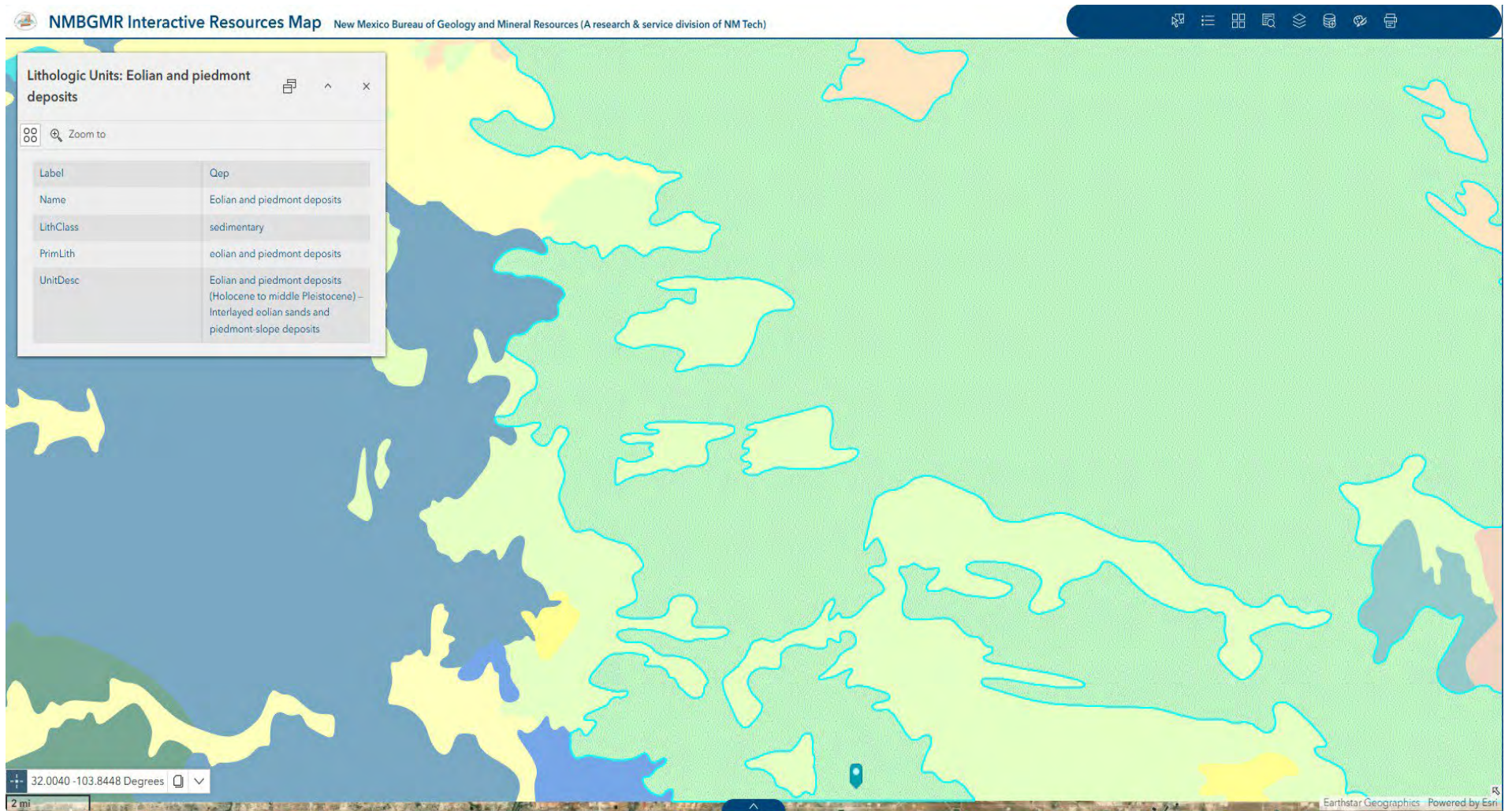
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

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

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

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

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**



APPENDIX B – Daily Field Report



Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

06/15/2026

Location: Default Site Location

By: Steph McCarty

Weather	Cloudy Cool	Contractor	
Staff On-site	Steph McCarty	Contractor Crew	N/A
Staff From Time		Equipment On Site	Work Truck
Tailgate meeting conducted	Yes	Incident ID Number	nAPP2609629344, nAPP2607529577

Work Summary:

Liner Inspection

Time	Observations
------	--------------

09:03:41	Arrived on site and completed safety evaluation and paperwork. Began conducting inspection of liner for Notification Of Liner Inspection (C-141L) Submission IDs: 594547 and 594545.
09:19:37	Began conducting inspection of liner at Facility number: fAPP2534942182 for incidents: nAPP2609629344, nAPP2607529577 at 32.0037148, -103.8450235. Photographs include Well Location Sign and liner integrity to date.
10:29:31	Point of release was reported to have originated in the 1.5 foot containment to the south. The 1.5 foot tall containment liner appears clean with no rips, tears, punctures, or other breachable areas. There is no amount of gravel, mud, trash, brush or debris that inhibited the inspection of liner's integrity. All sump areas were clear, visible and free of debris.

Inspector: Steph McCarty



Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:17
Notes: Site information Placard
Latitude: 32.004416666666664
Longitude: -103.84578055555555
Direction: SW

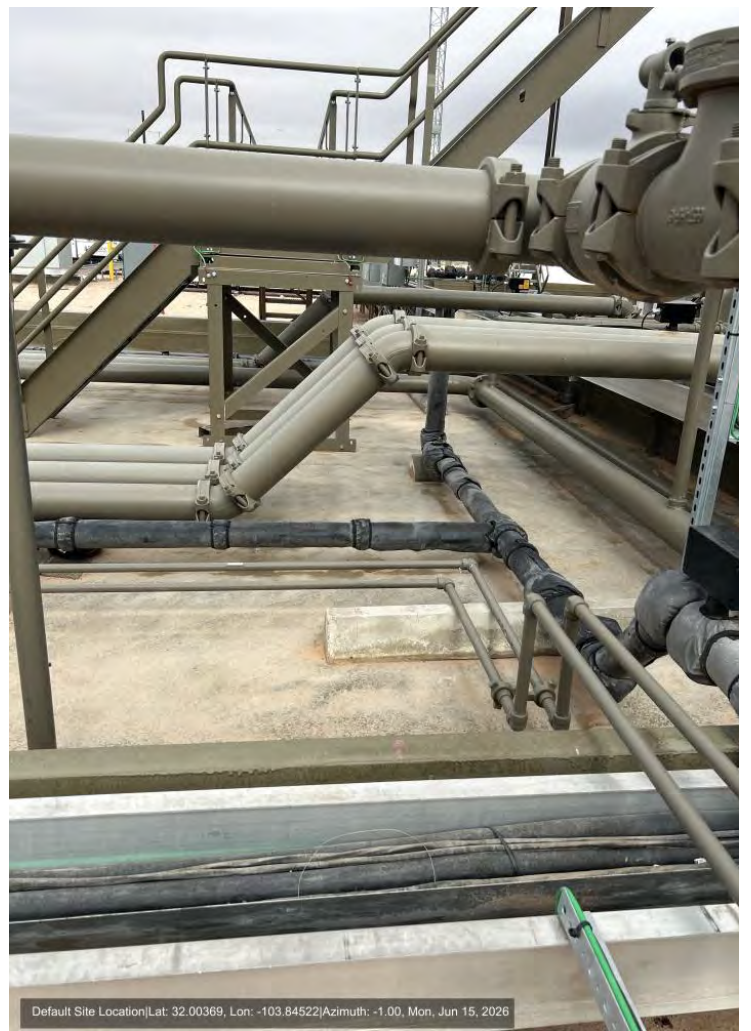




Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:30
Notes: Looking W. Northeast corner of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.0036888888889
Longitude: -103.8452222222222
Direction: N

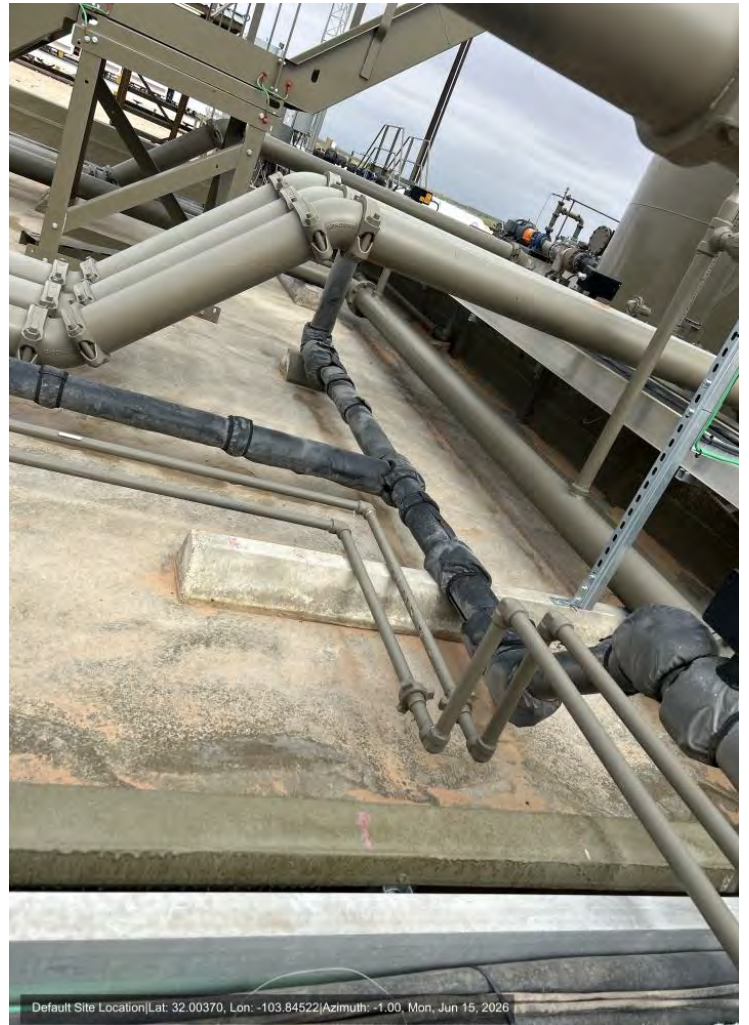




Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:30
Notes: Looking W. Northeast corner of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00370277777775
Longitude: -103.84522222222222
Direction: N

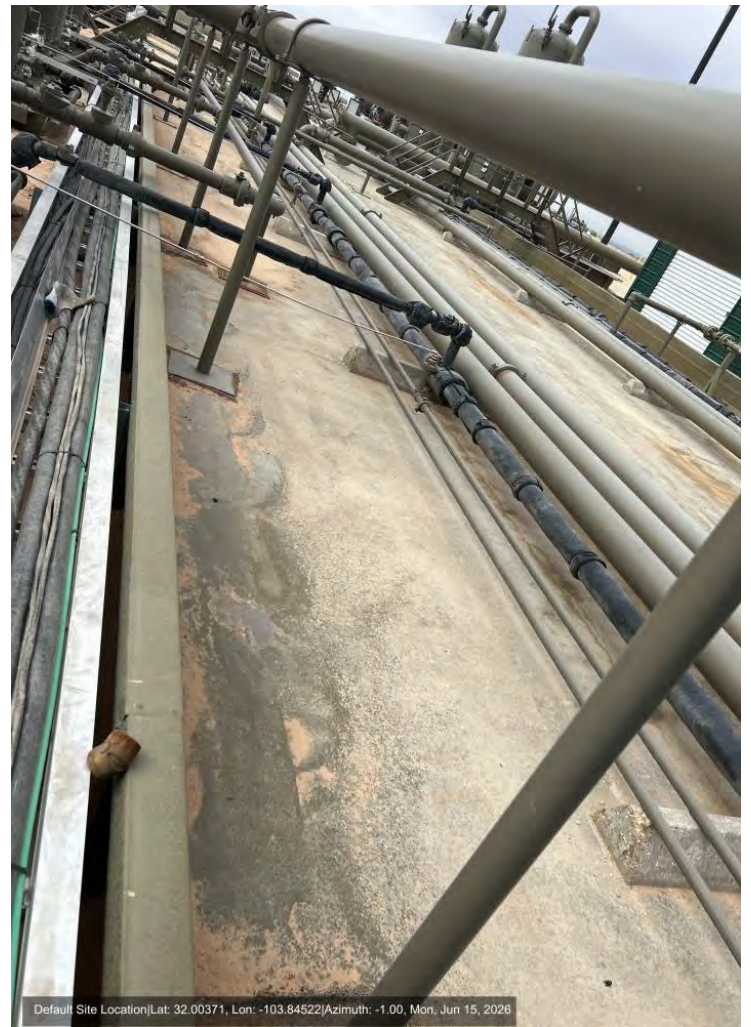




Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:30
Notes: Looking E. East side of 1.5 ft containment on outside from piperun. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00371111111111
Longitude: -103.84522222222222
Direction: N





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:30
Notes: Looking SW. Northeast corner of 1.5 ft containment on inside near piperun. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00371111111111
Longitude: -103.84522222222222
Direction: W





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:30
Notes: Looking E. East side of 1.5 ft containment on outside from piperun. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00371111111111
Longitude: -103.84522222222222
Direction: SW





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:30
Notes: Looking W. East side of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00373333333334
Longitude: -103.84517777777778
Direction: S



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:30
Notes: Looking NW. East side of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.003741666666667
Longitude: -103.84529166666667
Direction: SW





Daily Field Log

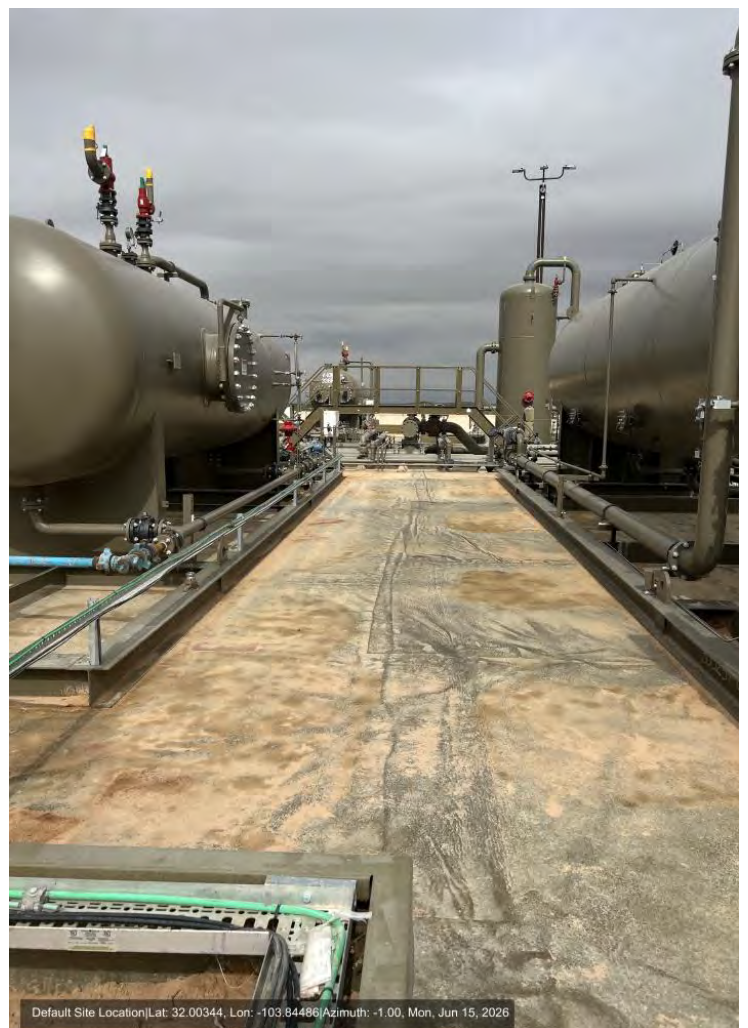
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
 Time: 09:30
 Notes: Looking SW. Southeast side of 1.5 ft containment on outside along separators. Thin layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
 Latitude: 32.00373333333334
 Longitude: -103.84531388888888
 Direction: SW



Date: 6/15/2026
 Time: 09:39
 Notes: Looking W. East side of 1.5 ft containment on outside near separators. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
 Latitude: 32.00344166666667
 Longitude: -103.84486388888888
 Direction: S

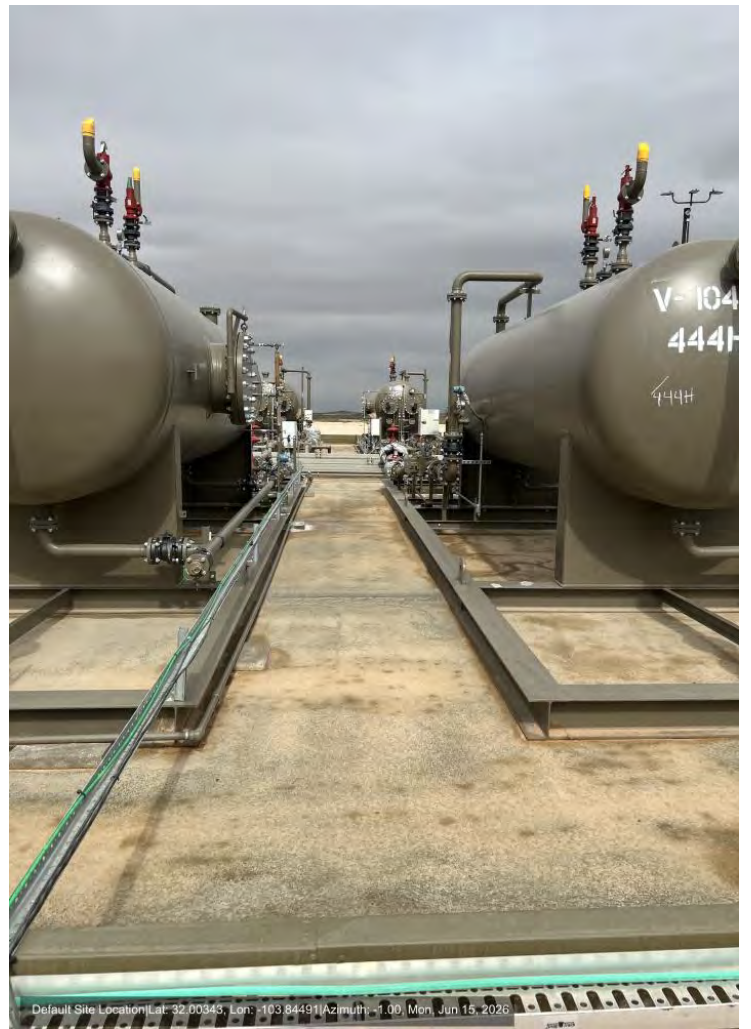




Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking W. Southeast side of 1.5 ft containment on outside along separators. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00343333333334
Longitude: -103.84491111111111
Direction: S





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking W. Southeast side of 1.5 ft containment on outside along separators. Trace layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00343333333334
Longitude: -103.84491111111111
Direction: S





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking W. Southeast corner of 1.5 ft containment on outside along separators and sump. Thin layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00343333333334
Longitude: -103.84491111111111
Direction: S



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking N. Southeast corner of 1.5 ft containment on outside along separators and sump. Thin layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00343333333334
Longitude: -103.84491111111111
Direction: E



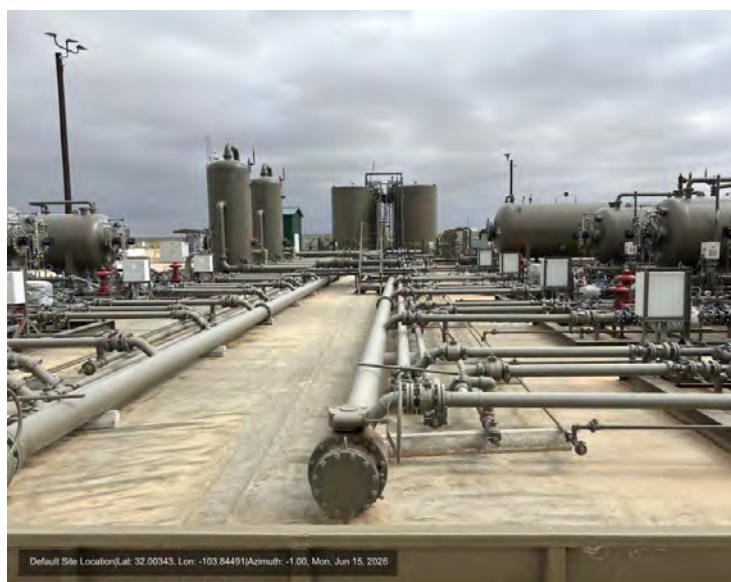


Daily Field Log

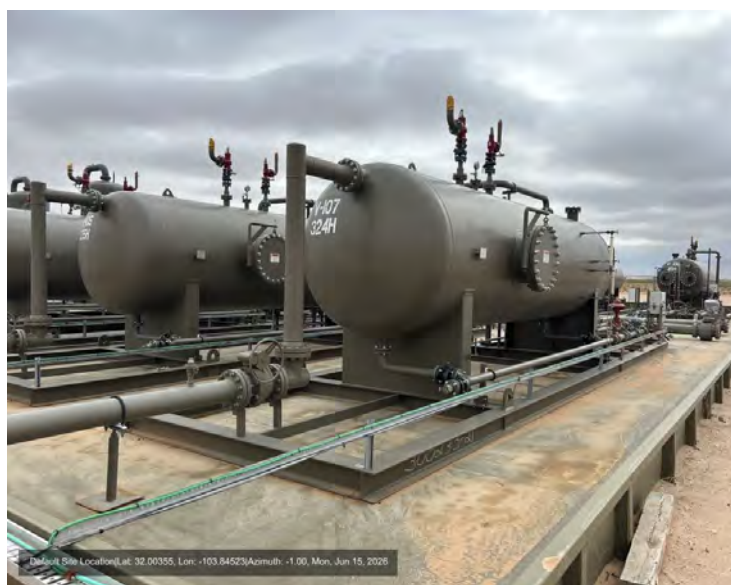
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking N. South side of 1.5 ft containment on outside along piperun. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00343333333334
Longitude: -103.84491111111111
Direction: SE



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking E. Southwest corner of 1.5 ft containment on outside along separators. Thin layer of sand in some areas was easily brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.003547222222224
Longitude: -103.84523055555555
Direction: SE





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking N. Southwest corner of 1.5 ft containment on outside along separators. Thin layer of sand in corner. Brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.0037472222222
Longitude: -103.8454055555554
Direction: SE





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking NE. Southwest corner of 1.5 ft containment on inside along separators. Thin layer of sand in corner. Brushed away and liner inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.0037472222222
Longitude: -103.8454055555554
Direction: SE





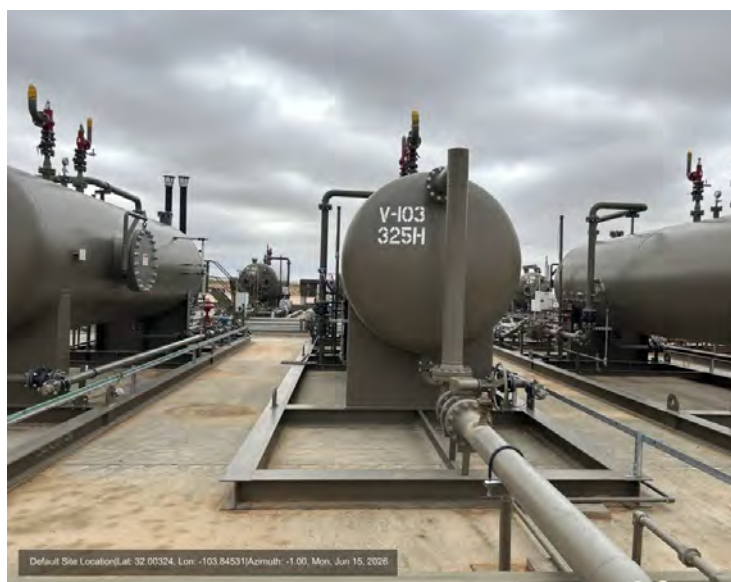
Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:39
Notes: Looking W. Middle/east side of 1.5 ft containment on inside along separators. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.0037472222222
Longitude: -103.84540555555554
Direction: SE



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:44
Notes: Looking W. Middle/east side of 1.5 ft containment on inside along separators. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.003236111111114
Longitude: -103.84531388888888
Direction: E





Daily Field Log

Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:44
Notes: Looking SE. Middle/west side of 1.5 ft containment on inside along separators. Thin layer of sand in corner. Brushed away and inspected. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.003236111111114
Longitude: -103.84531388888888
Direction: E



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:44
Notes: Looking N. Middle/west side of 1.5 ft containment on inside along separators. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.003758333333333
Longitude: -103.84532222222222
Direction: E





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:44
Notes: Looking S. Middle/west side of 1.5 ft containment on inside along piperun. Clear of inspection inhibiting debris, compromises and is in good condition.
Latitude: 32.00376111111111
Longitude: -103.84532222222222
Direction: NE





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:44
Notes: Looking N. Middle/west side of 1.5 ft containment on inside. Fully intact and good condition.
Latitude: 32.00376111111111
Longitude: -103.84532222222222
Direction: NE



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:44
Notes: Looking N. Middle/west side of 1.5 ft containment on inside at sump. Clear of debris and good condition.
Latitude: 32.00369722222222
Longitude: -103.84526944444444
Direction: NE





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:44
Notes: Looking N. Northwest side of 1.5 ft containment on inside. Clear of debris and good condition.
Latitude: 32.00368055555555
Longitude: -103.84526111111111
Direction: NE



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:51
Notes: Looking SE. West side of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Fully intact and good condition.
Latitude: 32.003711111111111
Longitude: -103.84531388888888
Direction: SE





Daily Field Log
Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:51
Notes: Looking E. Northwest side of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Fully intact and good condition.
Latitude: 32.00371111111111
Longitude: -103.84531388888888
Direction: SE



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:54
Notes: Looking ENE. South side of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Fully intact and good condition.
Latitude: 32.00372222222222
Longitude: -103.84536666666666
Direction: W





Daily Field Log

Site: Ross Draw 35 CTB 3

Pictures/Attachments

Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:54
Notes: Looking W. Southeast side of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Fully intact and good condition.
Latitude: 32.00366666666667
Longitude: -103.84529166666667
Direction: W



Date: 6/15/2026
Time: 09:54
Notes: Looking W. East side of 1.5 ft containment on outside. Fully intact and good condition.
Latitude: 32.00366666666667
Longitude: -103.84529166666667
Direction: W



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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 600725

QUESTIONS

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 600725
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2607529577
Incident Name	NAPP2607529577 ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3 @ FAPP2534942182
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Facility	[fAPP2534942182] ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3

Location of Release Source

Please answer all the questions in this group.

Site Name	ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3
Date Release Discovered	03/11/2026
Surface Owner	Federal

Incident Details

Please answer all the questions in this group.

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

Nature and Volume of Release

Material(s) released, please answer all that apply below. Any calculations or specific justifications for the volumes provided should be attached to the follow-up C-141 submission.

Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	Not answered.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure Dump Line Produced Water Released: 13 BBL Recovered: 13 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)	Pinhole leak on dumpline allowed fluids to be released to lined secondary containment.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 600725

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 600725
	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	No
Reasons why this would be considered a submission for a notification of a major release	<i>Unavailable.</i>
<i>With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.</i>	

Initial Response

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

The source of the release has been stopped	True
The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment	True
Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices	True
All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately	True
If all the actions described above have not been undertaken, explain why	<i>Not answered.</i>

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

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvn.com Date: 07/01/2026
--	--

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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 600725

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 600725
	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 100 and 500 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	Direct Measurement
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 1 and 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Zero feet, overlying, or within area
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	
<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	06/14/2026
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	06/15/2026
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	06/15/2026
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	0
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
<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 600725

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 600725
	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@dvni.com Date: 07/01/2026
<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 600725

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 600725
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	594545
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	06/15/2026
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	21317

Remediation Closure Request	
<i>Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.</i>	
Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	Yes
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
What was the total surface area (in square feet) remediated	0
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	Liner Inspected
<i>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>	
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@dvsn.com Date: 07/01/2026

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CONDITIONS

Action 600725

CONDITIONS

Operator: WPX Energy Permian, LLC Devon Energy - Regulatory Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 246289
	Action Number: 600725
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
rhamlet	We have received your Remediation Closure Report for Incident #nAPP2607529577 ROSS DRAW 35 CTB 3, thank you. This Remediation Closure Report is approved.	7/1/2026