
July 17, 2026

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

SUBJECT: Liner Inspection and Closure Report for Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 – July 8, 2026 Site Visit

Incident ID: nAPP2607145140, nAPP2608230038, nAPP2616126546
Facility ID (Name): fAPP2527329875 (HOGNOSE VIPER 23 CTB 1)
Facility Location: Unit D of Section 23, Township 23 South, Range 33 East, New Mexico
Facility GPS Coordinates: 32.2945532, -103.5476102
Lea County, New Mexico

Introduction

KLJ Engineering (KLJ) has prepared this report on behalf of Devon Energy Production Company, LP (Devon) to detail the recent liner inspection conducted at the Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 (Site) on July 8, 2026, following three accidental releases of produced water that occurred on March 10, 2026, March 22, 2026, and June 9, 2026.

Site Information and Background

The Site is located approximately 20.85 miles southwest of Eunice, New Mexico, on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property. The Site lies within Unit D, Section 23, Township 23 South, Range 33 East, in Lea County. KLJ conducted a liner inspection and associated site characterization in accordance with 19.15.29.11 and 19.15.29.12 of the New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) to assess the integrity of the containment system and evaluate any potential environmental impacts resulting from a release.

Release Description and Immediate Response

INCIDENT ID NAPP2607145140

On March 10, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered a pinhole leak on the water transfer pump located inside secondary containment, resulting in the release of approximately 10 barrels (bbls) of produced water. Initial response actions were conducted by the operator and included source elimination, photographic documentation of the affected area, volume estimation, and an attempt to recover released fluids.

On March 12, 2026, Devon Energy submitted the initial Notice of Release (NOR) to the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department – Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) via the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal. Subsequently, a Form C-141 was submitted through the portal on March 18, 2026.

INCIDENT ID NAPP2608230038

On March 22, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered a leak on the water transfer pump inside the secondary containment where the storage tanks are located, resulting in the release of approximately 15 bbls of produced water. Initial response actions were conducted by the operator and included source

elimination, photographic documentation of the affected area, volume estimation, and an attempt to recover released fluids.

On March 23, 2026, Devon submitted an initial NOR to the NMOCD via the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal. A Form C-141 was subsequently submitted through the portal on March 27, 2026.

INCIDENT ID NAPP2616126546

On June 9, 2026, a Devon lease operator discovered a leak on a dump line inside the secondary containment, resulting in the release of approximately 833 bbls of produced water. Initial response actions were conducted by the operator and included source elimination, photographic documentation of the affected area, volume estimation, and an attempt to recover released fluids.

Devon submitted the initial NOR via the NMOCD portal on June 10, 2026. A Form C-141 was subsequently submitted on June 17, 2026.

The June 9, 2026, release exceeded 25 bbls and was classified as a *major release* under 19.15.29.7(A)(1) NMAC, requiring enhanced notification procedures. In compliance with 19.15.29.8(A)(1) NMAC, Devon provided verbal and email notification to the NMOCD Environmental Bureau Chief and the appropriate Division District Office within 24 hours of discovery. A Form C-141 for the incident was submitted on June 17, 2026, in accordance with 19.15.29.9(A)(1) and 19.15.29.10(A)(1)(2) NMAC. The Form C-141 confirmed prior notifications and provided updated release details, fulfilling major release reporting requirements.

Site Characterization Summary

The Site lies within Qp – Piedmont alluvial deposits (Holocene to lower Pleistocene) derived from sedimentary rock over calcareous sandy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Terrain for the Site and immediate surrounding areas include uplands, plains, dunes, fan piedmonts, and interdunal areas ranging from 2,800 to 5,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Site soil profile consists of loamy fine sand to sandy clay loam, with 8 to 13 inches of average annual precipitation. Soil within the Site tends to be well-drained, with low runoff potential and moderate water-holding capacity.

The USDA – Web Soil Survey (WSS) identifies the predominant soil type at the Site as Berino-Cacique loamy fine sands that is moderately deep to very deep, with surface textures ranging from loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand, or gravelly sandy loam. Subsurface consists of loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam that averages less than 18 percent clay and less than 15 percent carbonates. Substratum includes 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.

Vegetation reflects a grassland community, consisting of black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems, with scattered occurrences of shinnery oak and sand sage. Vegetative cover varies with precipitation, with grasses and bare ground comprising most of the surface. A decline in black grama often signals a shift to a grass/shrub or shrub-dominated state, commonly featuring mesquite, broom snakeweed, and sand

sage. These transitions are typically driven by factors such as overgrazing, drought, and fire suppression, leading to increased shrub cover, erosion, and bare ground.

No surface water features were identified within 300 feet of the Site. The nearest significant watercourse and wetland, a riverine feature, is 0.23 miles southeast. The closest playa lake is 1.67 miles to the east of the Site. These distances comply with the requirements of 19.15.29.12(C)(4) NMAC.

Per the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) Points of Diversion (POD) Map, the nearest POD is C-04929-POD1, located 0.78 miles south of the Site. The POD is identified as a temporary borehole used to determine depth to groundwater (DTGW). The well record indicates that the temporary borehole was drilled to a depth of 55 ft below ground surface (bgs), and no groundwater was encountered. The nearest groundwater well used for stock water, C-03582-POD1, is located approximately 1.06 miles to the north of the Site.

The Site is located within an area identified as low karst potential, with the nearest area of medium karst potential located 15.4 miles to the northwest. The Site is in a FEMA flood hazard area identified as FEMA Zone D (undetermined hazard); the nearest identified FEMA flood hazard area, classified as Zone A, is 17 miles to the southwest.

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

Closure Criteria

Table 1 summarizes key Site and Incident information relevant to closure evaluation, as required under 19.15.29.12 NMAC. This includes details such as release source, location, containment status, and site-specific features that may influence closure requirements. While contamination thresholds and applicable concentration limits are not listed in this table, the information provided supports regulatory assessment of whether the release meets criteria for closure. In accordance with NMAC 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(b), if the release occurred within lined, impermeable secondary containment with no evidence of escape, it may qualify for reduced remediation requirements or a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Table 1: Release Information and Closure Criteria Limits			
Depth to Ground Water Determination: < 50 feet bgs			
Site Name	Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID/API Number	fAPP2527329875	PLSS/GPS	D-23-23S-33E 32.2945532, -103.5476102
Lease ID	NMNM121489	Land Status	Federal Property
Incident ID	nAPP2607145140 nAPP2608230038 nAPP2616126546	Date Of Release	3/10/2026 3/22/2026 6/9/2026
Source of Release	Pinhole leaks on dump line inside containment	Volume Released/Recovered	10 bbls/ 10 bbls pw 15 bbls/ 15 bbls pw 833 bbls/ 833 bbls pw
Specific Features	No DTGW POD within 0.5-mile radius; Low Karst Potential Area; no surface water within proximity; FEMA Zone D		

Liner Inspection Activities

Prior to the inspection on July 8, 2026, an extension request was submitted for incident nAPP2608230038 via email on June 22, 2026. A 45-day extension was granted by NMOCD on the same day to allow for the containment to be cleaned and prepared for a final inspection. A copy of the correspondence is included in **Appendix C**.

For the three incidents associated with the Site, a notification of inspection scheduled for July 8, 2026, was provided to Devon via email on July 6, 2026, with official notification submitted through the Operator's Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal on the same date, in accordance with 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a)(iii) NMAC. A copy of the notification is included in **Appendix C**.

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

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the liner inspection, KLJ concludes that liner integrity is adequate to contain fluids and there are no further actions required in relation to incidents nAPP2607145140, nAPP23608230038, and nAPP2616126546.

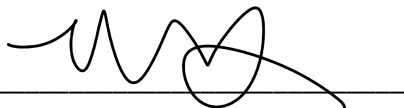
Based on the site assessment and activities conducted, Devon respectfully requests closure of incidents nAPP2607145140, nAPP23608230038, and nAPP2616126546 with a No Further Action (NFA) determination.

Submitted and prepared by:
KLJ Engineering

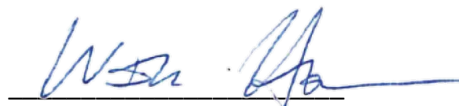
Written By
Name: Monica Peppin
Title: Environmental Specialist II

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

Signature: _____



Signature: _____



Included Appendices

Appendix A – LINER INSPECTION FIELD NOTES & PHOTOLOG REPORT

Appendix B – CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Appendix C – CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX A

LINER INSPECTION FIELD NOTES & PHOTOLOG REPORT

Environmental Liner Inspection Field Notes & Photolog Report



Site & Incident Information

Client:	Devon Energy	Date:	July 8, 2026
Site:	Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1	Arrival Time:	1:30 PM
Incident ID:	nAPP260020327/nAPP2607145140/nAPP2608230038 /nAPP2616126546	County:	Eddy
GPS:	32.2945532, -103.5476102	Lease ID:	NMNM121489
Land Status:	BLM	Facility ID:	fAPP2527329875

Observations and Field Notes

KLJ 170248
170302

PROJECT Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

CALCULATED BY _____ DATE _____

CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____

Liner Inspection 7/8/2026

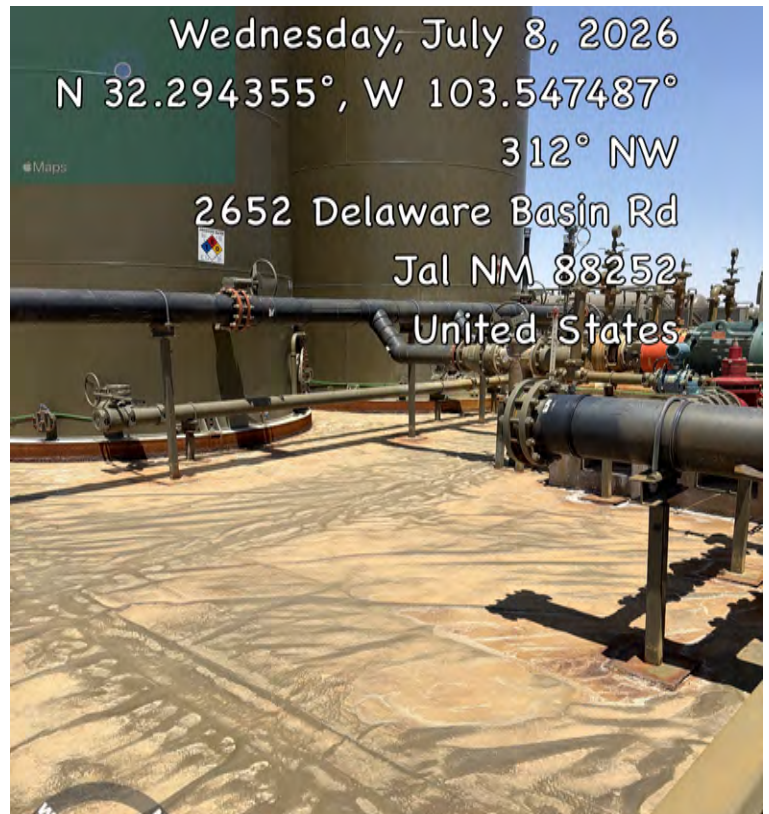
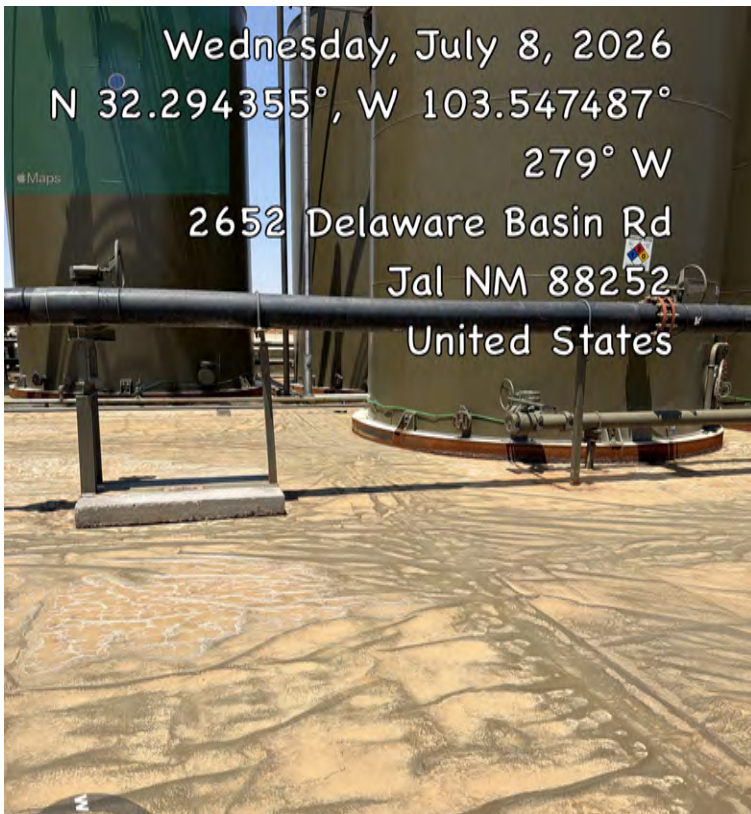
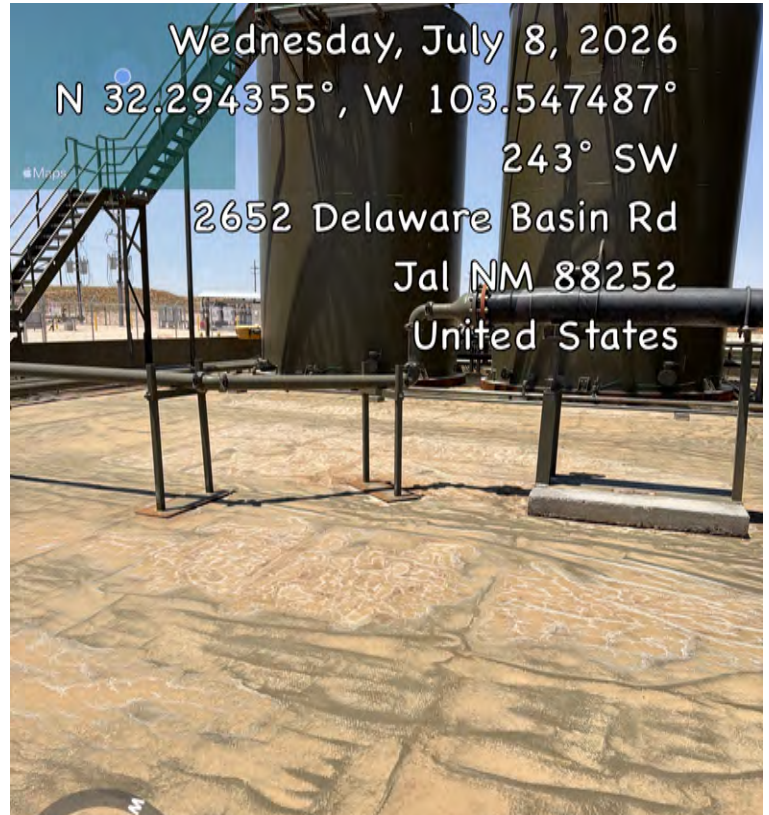
- Arrive on site, check for hazards
- Walk containment, visual observations of liner to check for any rips, tears, cuts, or abrasions potential to lead to a breach of containment
- Take photos around containment at every cardinal direction, between tanks, under equipment, and congested areas.
- No signs of liner being compromised.
- Liner is clean and ready to be inspected.
- Liner integrity confirmed and passes inspection

[Signature] 7/8/2026



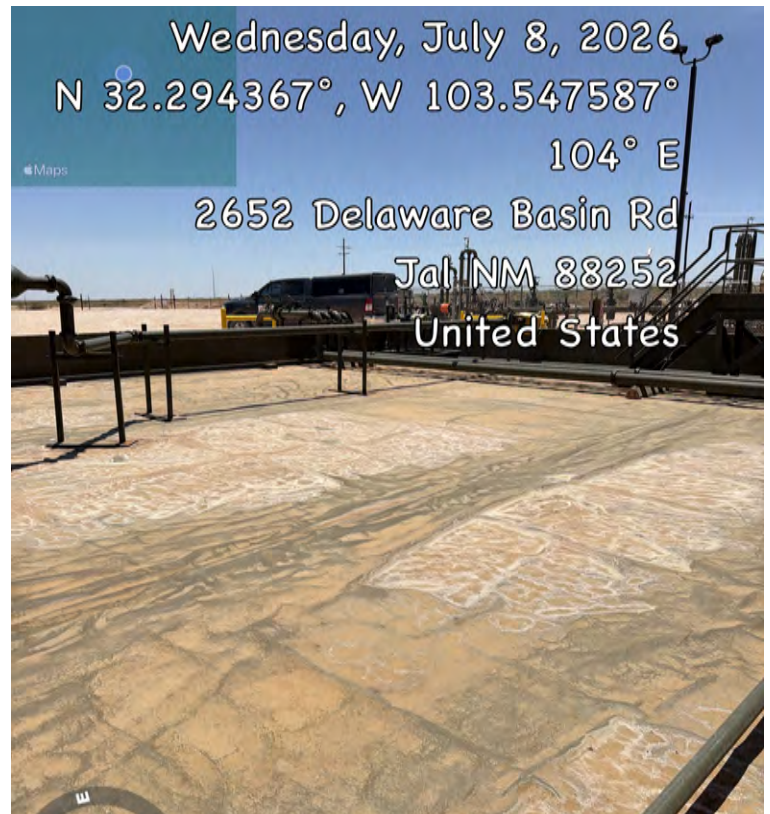
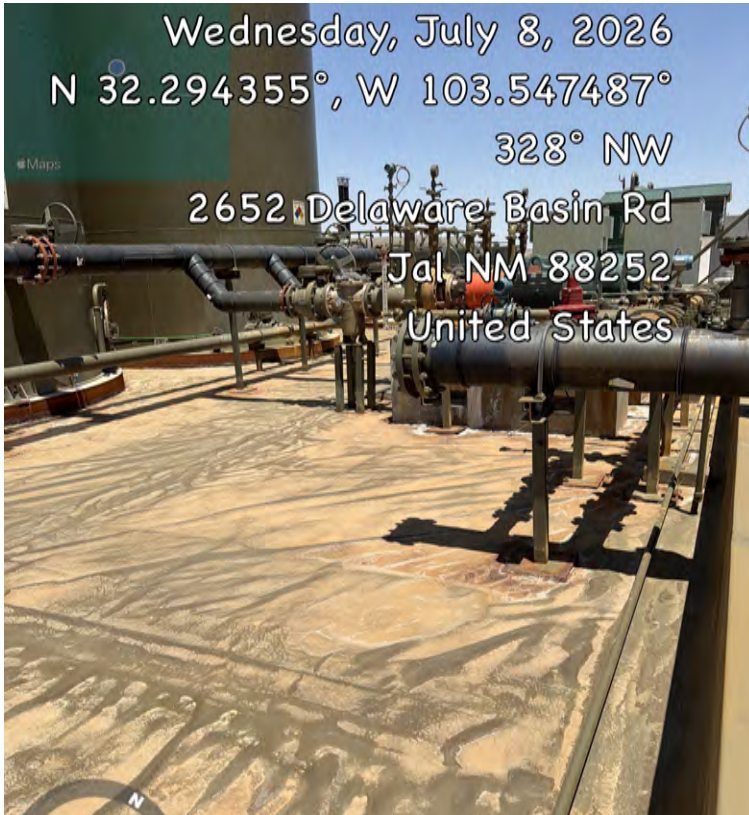


Photolog



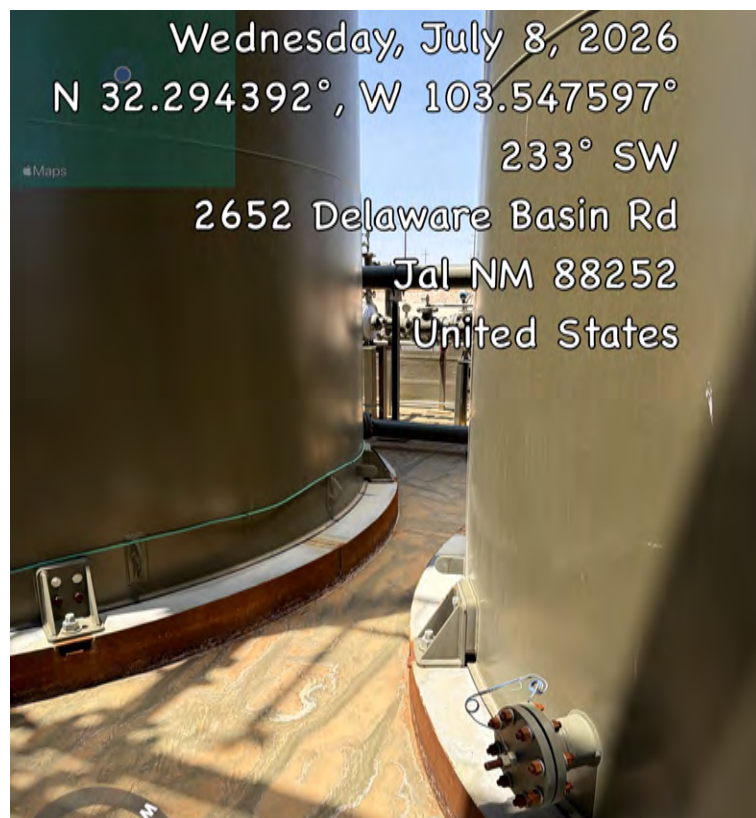
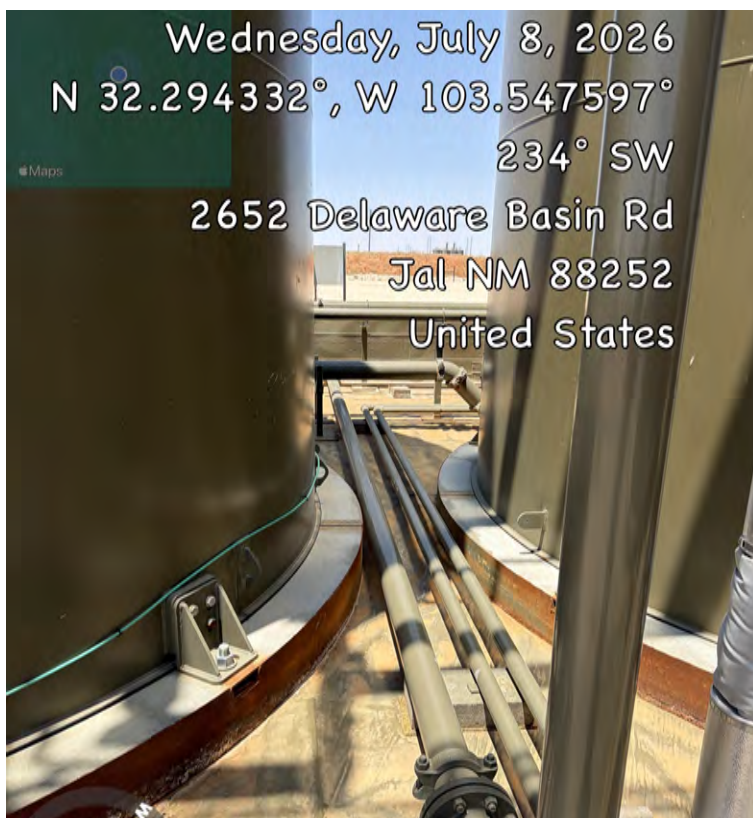
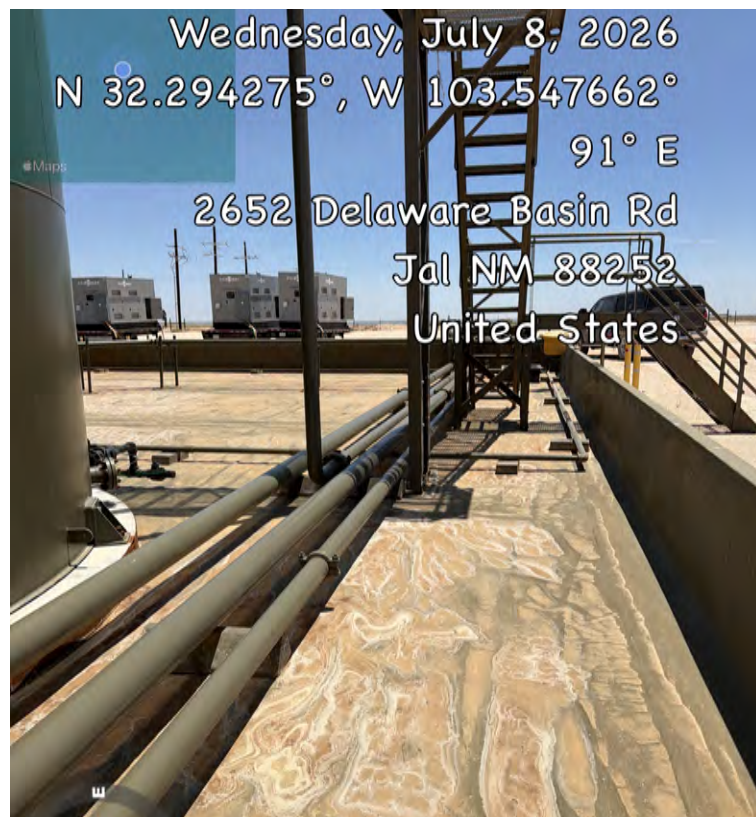


Photolog



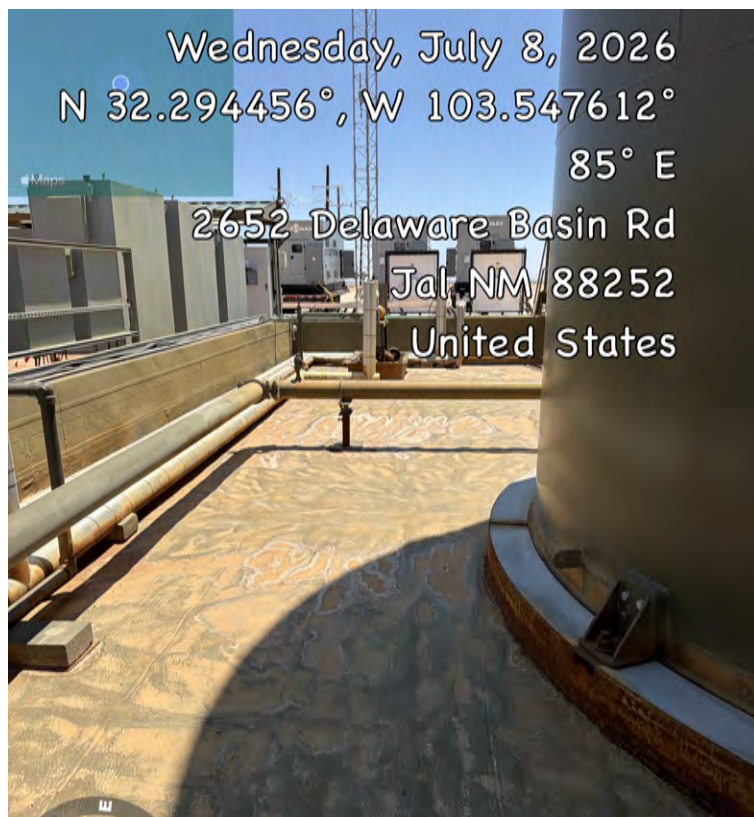


Photolog





Photolog



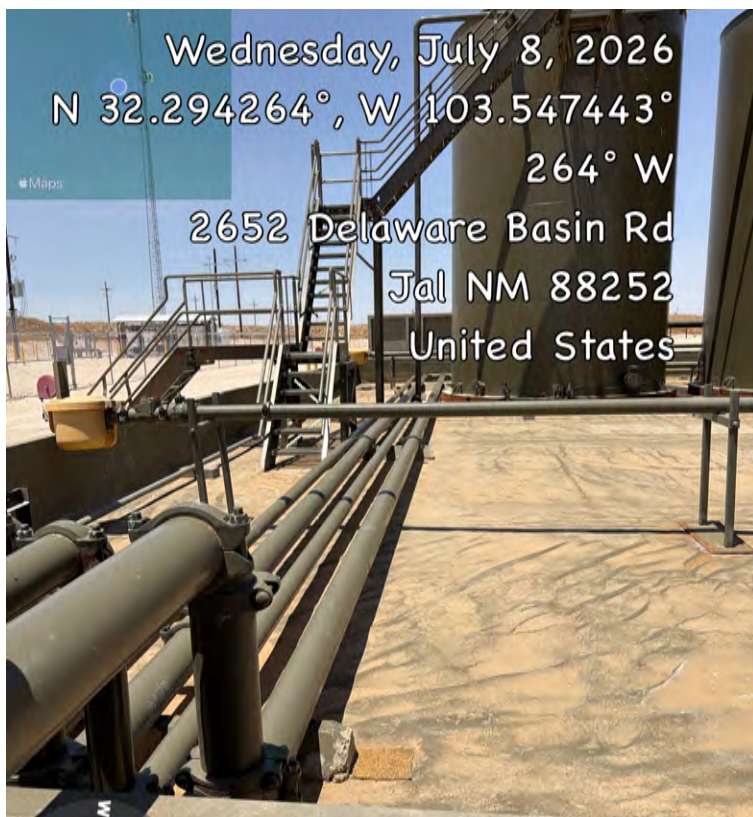


Photolog





Photolog





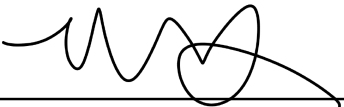
Additional Notes & Recommendations

- Visual observation of liner is complete.
- Liner integrity confirmed and passes inspection.
- Upload field notes and photos for field report for supporting documentation.
- No additional recommendations or further actions required.

Acknowledgement & Signature

Technician: Monica Peppin

Date: July 8, 2026

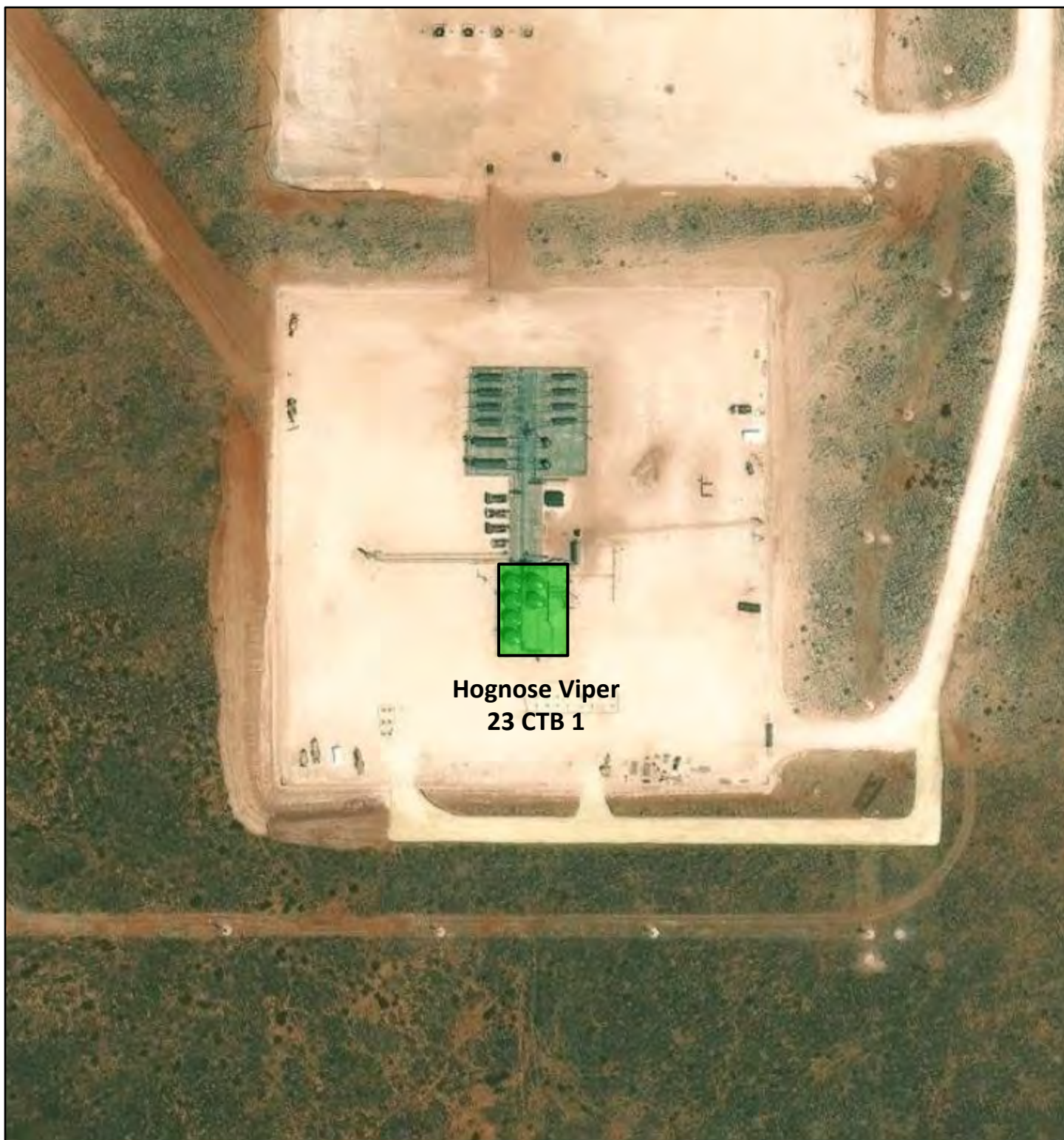
Signature: 

Departure Time: 2:18 PM

APPENDIX B

CLOSURE CRITERIA RESEARCH

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 Site Diagram



4/2/2026, 9:40:07 AM

World Imagery

Low Resolution 15m Imagery

High Resolution 60cm Imagery

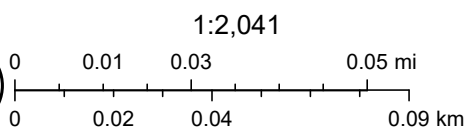
High Resolution 30cm Imagery

Citations

60cm Resolution Metadata

Released to Imaging: 7/28/2026 10:51:27 AM

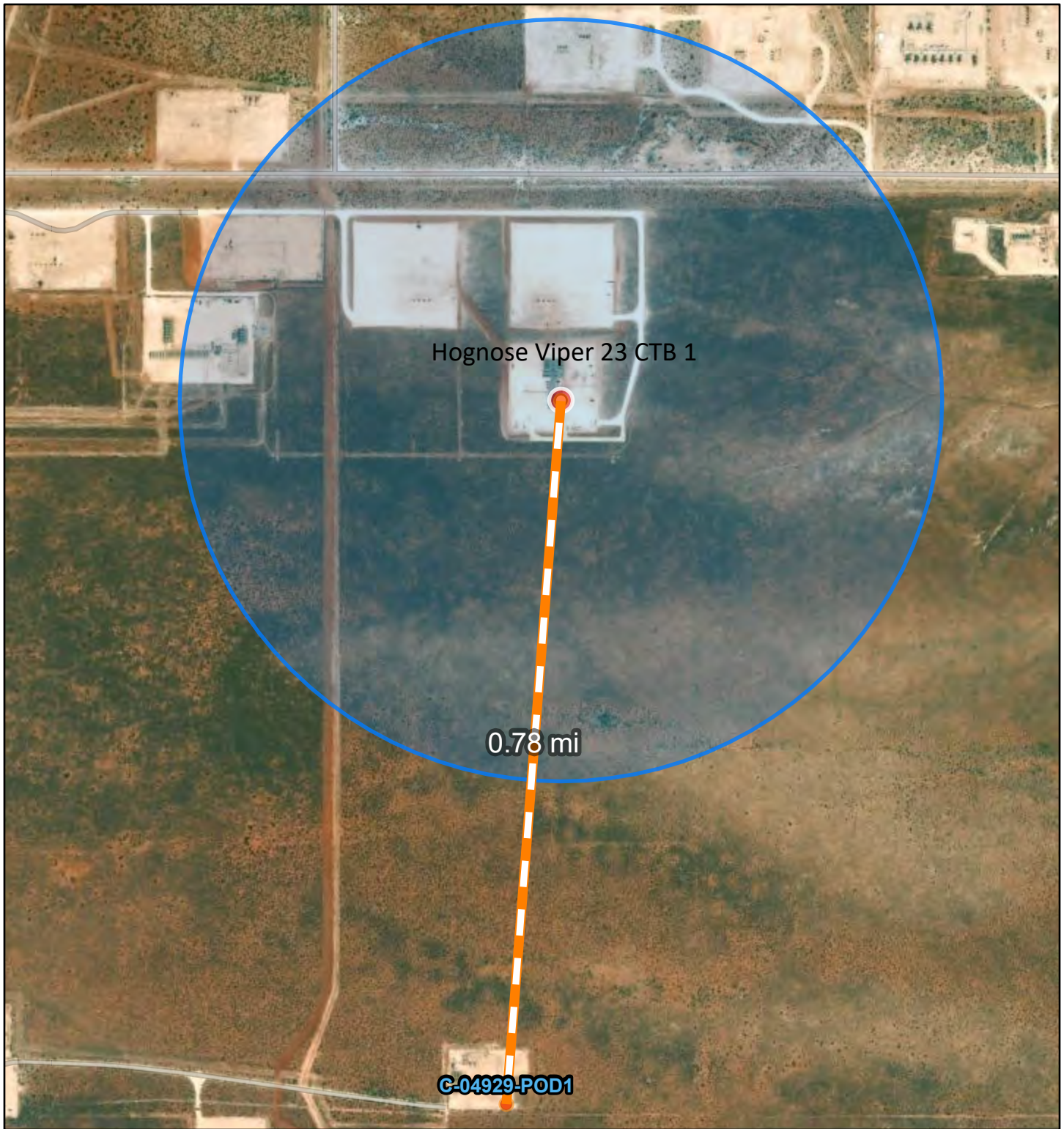
**Approximate
Containment Area**
6,403 sq ft



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

Monica Peppin

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 - Depth to Groundwater Proximity Map



5/22/2026, 8:49:05 AM

GIS WATERS PODs

• Plugged

World Imagery

Low Resolution 15m Imagery

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1

Nearest POD
C-04929-POD1

Distance

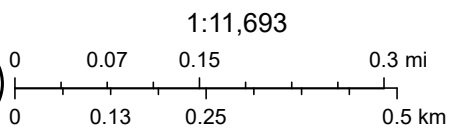
0.78 miles

Well Type

Temporary Borehole

Well Depth

55 ft bgs



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

Monica Peppin



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 (TW-1)		WELL TAG ID NO. N/A		OSE FILE NO(S). C-4929			
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Devon Energy Production Company LP				PHONE (OPTIONAL)			
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 5315 Buena Vista				CITY Carlsbad	STATE NM	ZIP 88220	
	WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES LATITUDE 32	MINUTES 16	SECONDS 59.1 N	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND			
		LONGITUDE 103	32	54.6 W	* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84			
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE Hognose Viper 23 Federal, SE SW SW Sec. 23 T23SR33E, NMPM								
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NO. 1249		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER Jackie D. Atkins			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY Atkins Engineering Associates, Inc.		
	DRILLING STARTED 2/11/25	DRILLING ENDED 2/11/25	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) Temporary Well Material	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) ±55	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 03/04/2025		
	DRILLING FLUID: ☐ AIR ☐ MUD ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:							
	DRILLING METHOD: ☐ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☒ OTHER - SPECIFY: Hollow Stem Auger				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 55		±6.25	Soil Boring	--	--	--	--
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

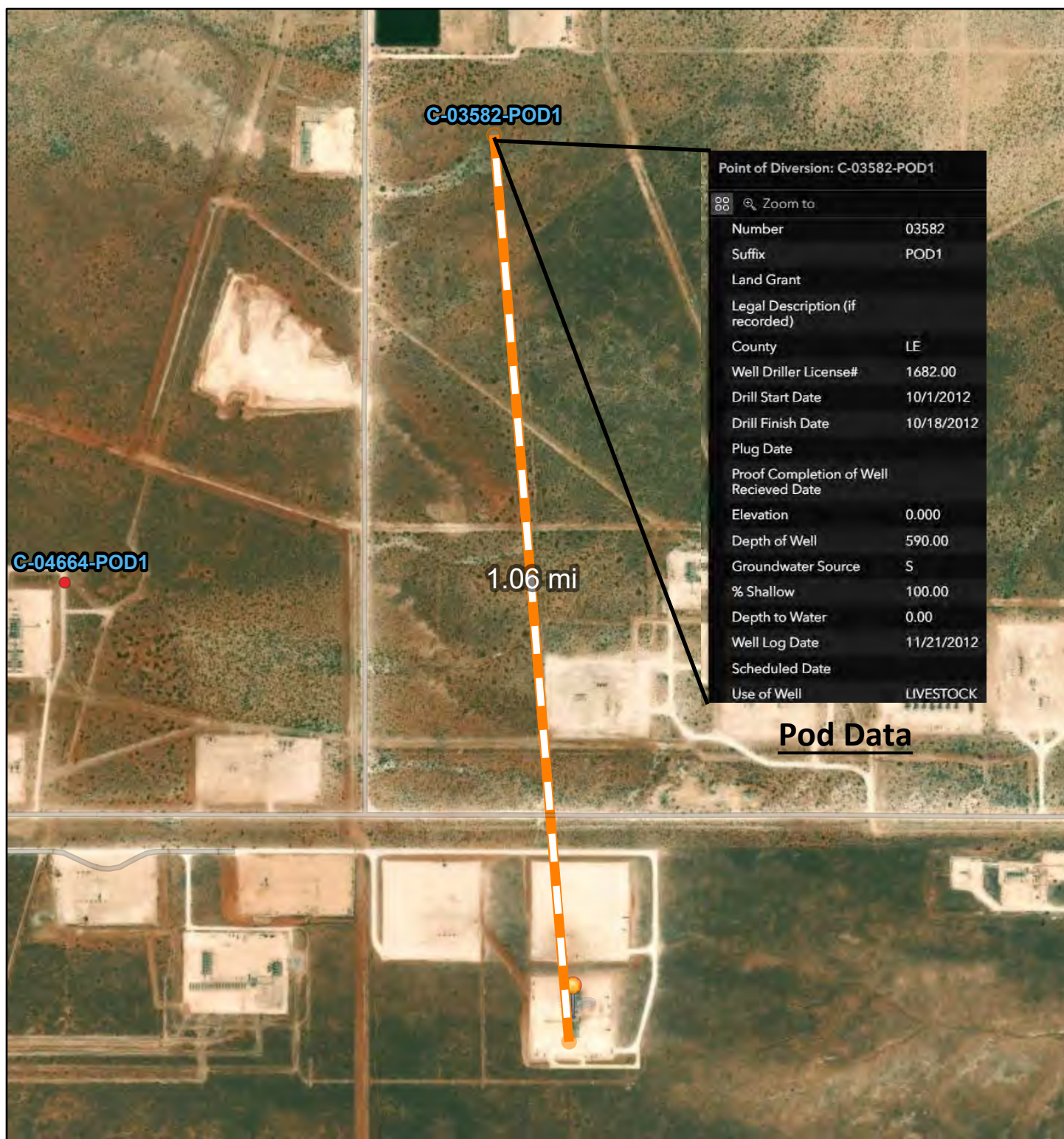
WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 09/22/2022)

FILE NO. C-4929	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 776877
LOCATION 23S-33E-23 433	WELL TAG ID NO.	PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

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

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 Livestock Watering POD Proximity Map



6/8/2026, 2:37:10 PM

GIS WATERS PODs

- Active
- Plugged

World Imagery

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 Nearest Domestic Well

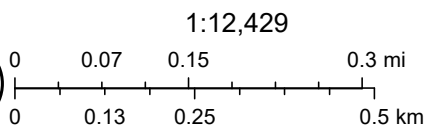
C-03582-POD1

Distance

1.06 miles

Well Type

Livestock Watering



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



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

2012 NOV 21 A 10:14

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	POD NUMBER (WELL NUMBER) C-03582				OSE FILE NUMBER(S) C03582																	
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Bill Angel				PHONE (OPTIONAL) 575-369-6303																	
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS PO Box 190				CITY STATE ZIP Rosington nm 88260																	
	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)</th> <th style="width:15%;">DEGREES</th> <th style="width:15%;">MINUTES</th> <th style="width:15%;">SECONDS</th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> </tr> <tr> <td>LATITUDE</td> <td>32</td> <td>18</td> <td>34.2</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LONGITUDE</td> <td>103</td> <td>32</td> <td>57.0</td> <td>W</td> </tr> </table>				WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS		LATITUDE	32	18	34.2	N	LONGITUDE	103	32	57.0	W	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND * DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84		
WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS																			
LATITUDE	32	18	34.2	N																		
LONGITUDE	103	32	57.0	W																		
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS																						
2. OPTIONAL	(2.5 ACRE) 1/4		(10 ACRE) 1/4		(40 ACRE) 1/4		(160 ACRE) 1/4															
	SUBDIVISION NAME				LOT NUMBER		BLOCK NUMBER															
	HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY				MAP NUMBER		TRACT NUMBER															
	TOWNSHIP ☐ NORTH ☐ SOUTH				RANGE ☐ EAST ☐ WEST																	
3. DRILLING INFORMATION	LICENSE NUMBER WD1682		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER John Norris				NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY Hunary Horse LLC															
	DRILLING STARTED 10-1-12		DRILLING ENDED 10-18-12		DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) 590		BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 590															
	COMPLETED WELL IS:		☐ ARTESIAN ☐ DRY HOLE ☒ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)				DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT)															
	DRILLING FLUID:		☐ AIR ☒ MUD ☐ ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:				STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT)															
	DRILLING METHOD:		☒ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY:																			
	DEPTH (FT)		BORE HOLE DIA. (IN)		CASING MATERIAL		CONNECTION TYPE (CASING)															
	FROM	TO																				
	0	590	12"		PVC		glued															
4. WATER-BEARING STRATA	DEPTH (FT)		THICKNESS (FT)		FORMATION DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL WATER-BEARING STRATA (INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES)			YIELD (GPM)														
	FROM	TO																				
	18	65	47		Sand			4K														
	95	110	15		Sand			4K														
	230	236	6		Sand			4K														
	383	391	8		Sand			4K														
	410	416	6		Sand			4K														
METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA N/A							TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (GPM)															

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 6/9/08)

FILE NUMBER C-3582	POD NUMBER 235.33E.14.114	TRN NUMBER 515767	PAGE 1 OF 2
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5. SEAL AND PUMP	TYPE OF PUMP: ☐ SUBMERSIBLE ☐ JET ☐ NO PUMP - WELL NOT EQUIPPED ☐ TURBINE ☐ CYLINDER ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY: <u>unknown</u>						
	ANNULAR SEAL AND GRAVEL PACK	DEPTH (FT)		BORE HOLE DIA. (IN)	MATERIAL TYPE AND SIZE	AMOUNT (CUBIC FT)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT
		FROM	TO				
		0	20				

6. GEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL	DEPTH (FT)		THICKNESS (FT)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED (INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES)	WATER BEARING?	
	FROM	TO			☐ YES	☐ NO
	0	7	7	topsoil	☐ YES	☒ NO
	7	18	11	caliche	☐ YES	☒ NO
	18	65	47	sand	☒ YES	☐ NO
	65	80	15	rock	☐ YES	☒ NO
	80	95	15	red clay	☒ YES	☐ NO
	95	110	15	sand	☒ YES	☐ NO
	110	230	120	red clay	☒ YES	☐ NO
	230	236	6	sand	☒ YES	☐ NO
	236	310	74	red clay	☒ YES	☐ NO
	310	362	52	sand clay	☒ YES	☐ NO
	362	383	21	red clay	☒ YES	☐ NO
	383	391	8	sand	☒ YES	☐ NO
	391	410	19	red clay	☒ YES	☐ NO
	410	416	6	sand	☒ YES	☐ NO
	416	513	97	red clay	☒ YES	☐ NO
	513	520	104	sand	☒ YES	☐ NO
	520	590	70	red clay	☒ YES	☐ NO

ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES AS NEEDED TO FULLY DESCRIBE THE GEOLOGIC LOG OF THE WELL

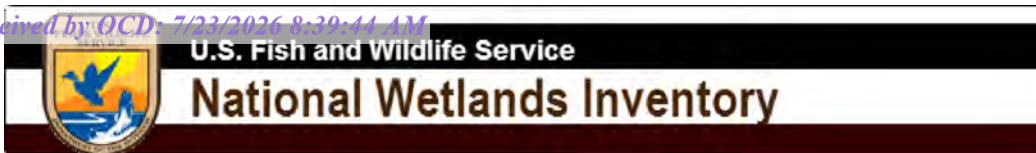
7. TEST & ADDITIONAL INFO	WELL TEST		METHOD: ☐ BAILER ☐ PUMP ☐ AIR LIFT ☐ OTHER - SPECIFY: <u>N/A</u>	
	TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.			
	ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS OR EXPLANATIONS:			

8. SIGNATURE	THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HOLE AND THAT HE OR SHE WILL FILE THIS WELL RECORD WITH THE STATE ENGINEER AND THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING:	
	 SIGNATURE OF DRILLER	<u>11-19-12</u> DATE

FOR USE INTERNAL USE

WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 6/9/08)

FILE NUMBER	C-3562	POD NUMBER	1	TRN NUMBER	56007
LOCATION	235.33E. 14.114				PAGE 2 OF 2



Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1

Nearest Significant Watercourse: Riverine

Distance: 0.23 miles



April 1, 2026

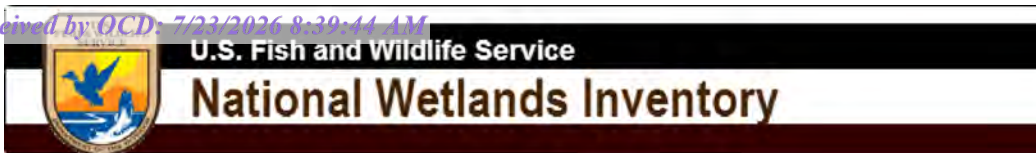
Wetlands

- 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.



Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1

Nearest Playa: Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Distance: 1.67 miles



April 1, 2026

Wetlands

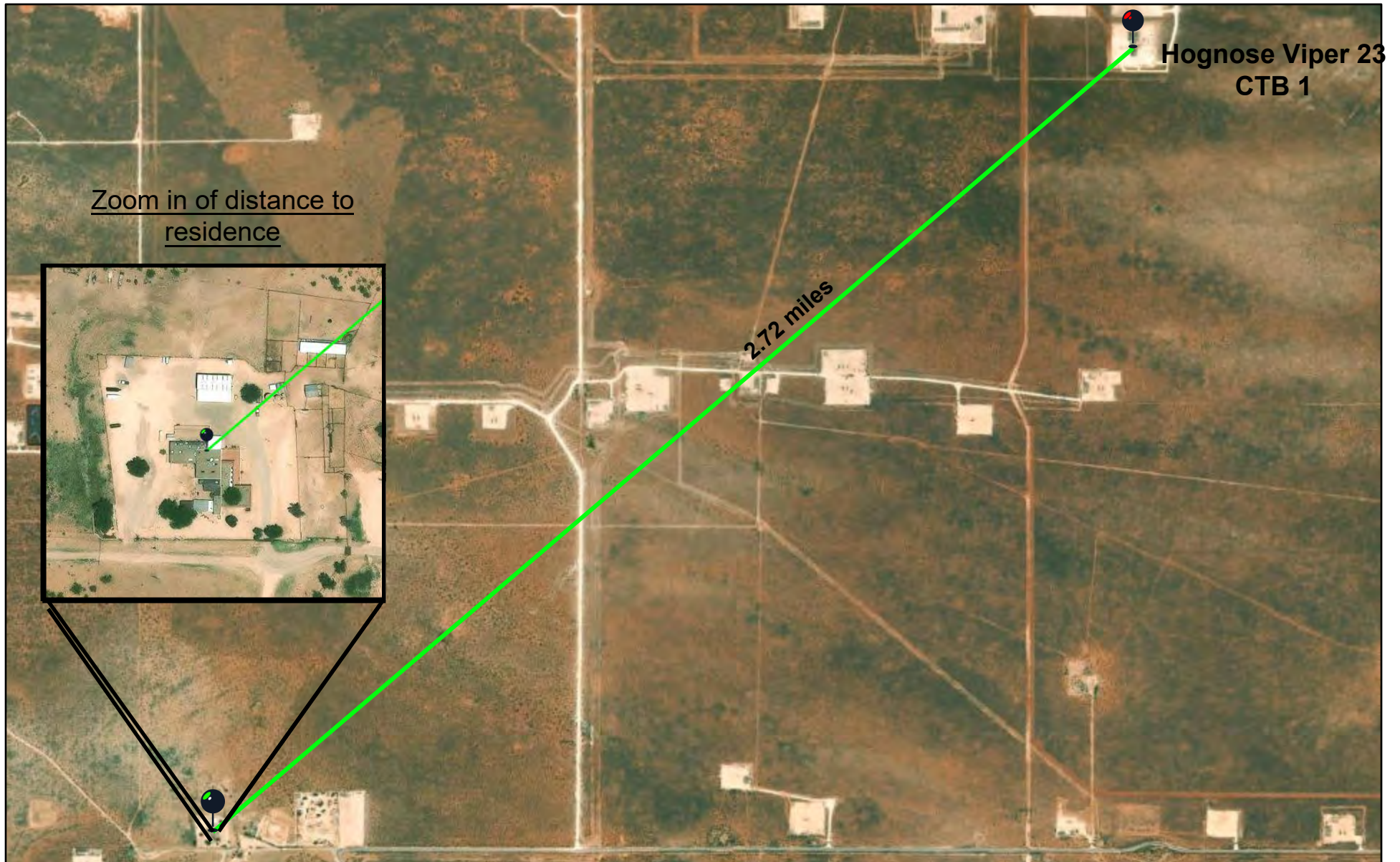
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

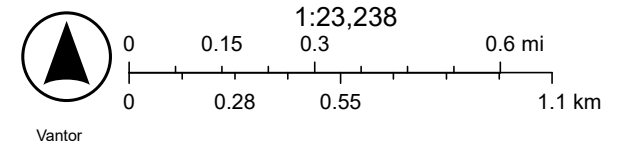
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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.

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 - Nearest Residence Map



4/2/2026



Monica Peppin

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1

Nearest Municipal Boundary: Eunice, NM
Distance: 20.85 miles

Legend

- Boundary
- Distance to
- Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1

Eunice Municipal Schools

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1

Zoom in of Distance to Eunice Municipal Boundary

Google Earth

7 mi



Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 Mines Proximity Map

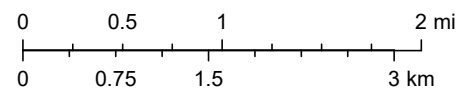


6/8/2026, 2:46:21 PM

Registered Mines

✕ Aggregate, Stone etc.

1:72,224



Esri, HERE, Garmin, Earthstar Geographics

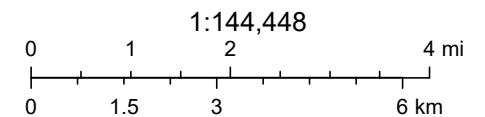
Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 Karst Potential Map



6/8/2026, 2:49:28 PM

Karst Occurrence Potential

	High		Medium
			Low

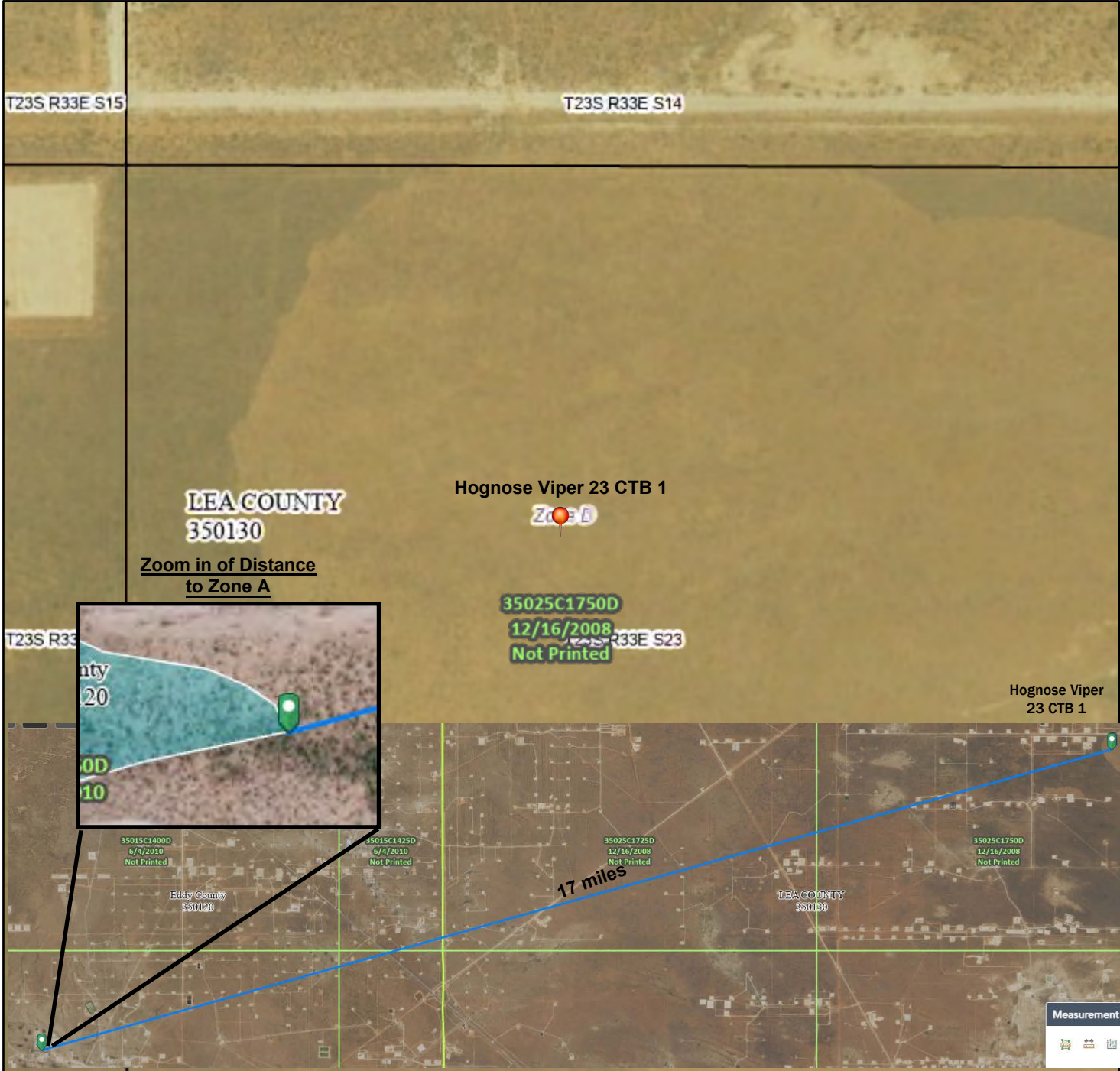


Esri, HERE, Garmin, BLM, OCD, New Mexico Tech, Earthstar Geographics

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



103°33'10"W 32°17'56"N



Released to Imaging: 7/28/2026 10:51:27 AM

1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 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
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

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

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 4/1/2026 at 6:38 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

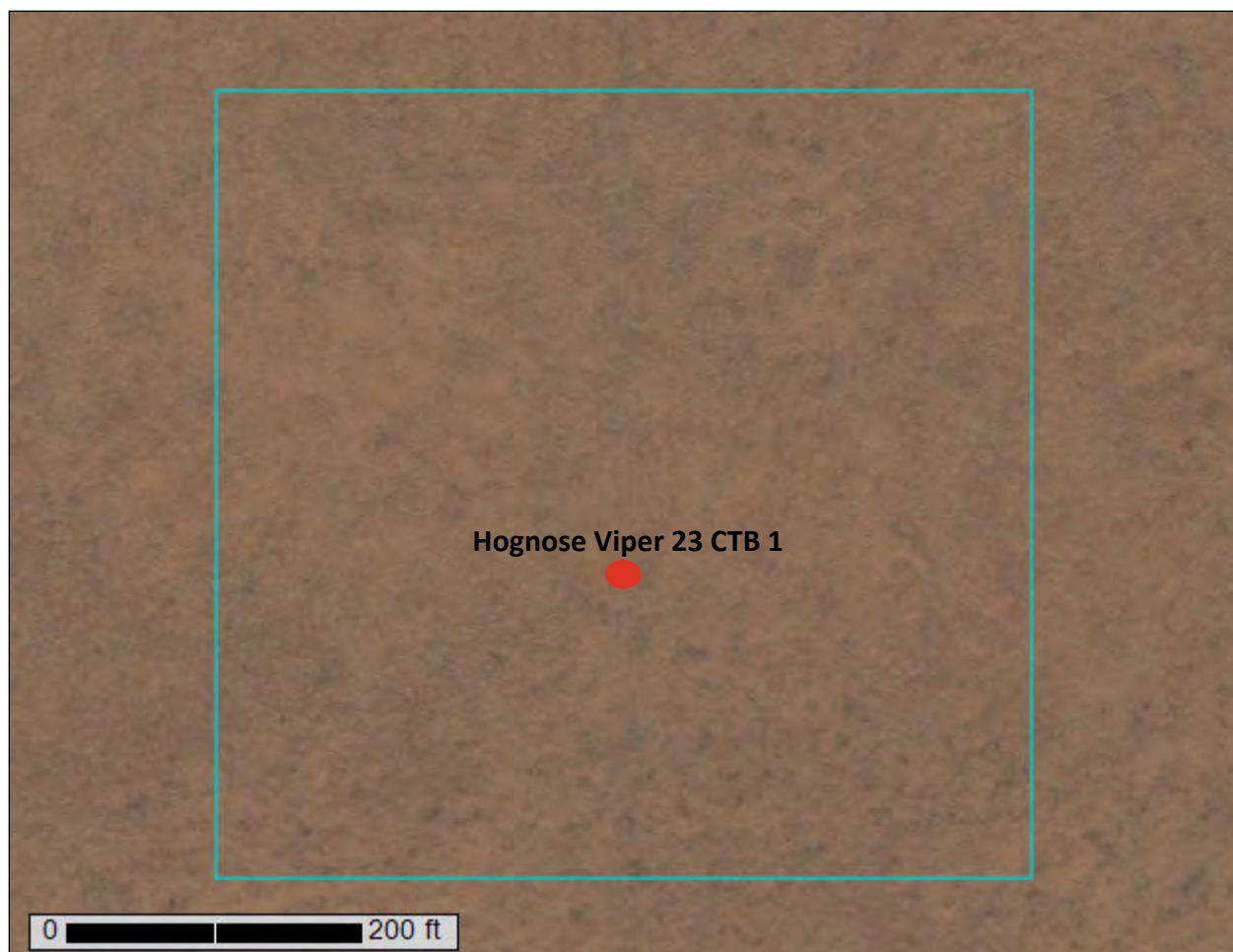
NRCS

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 **Lea County, New Mexico**

Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1



January 26, 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

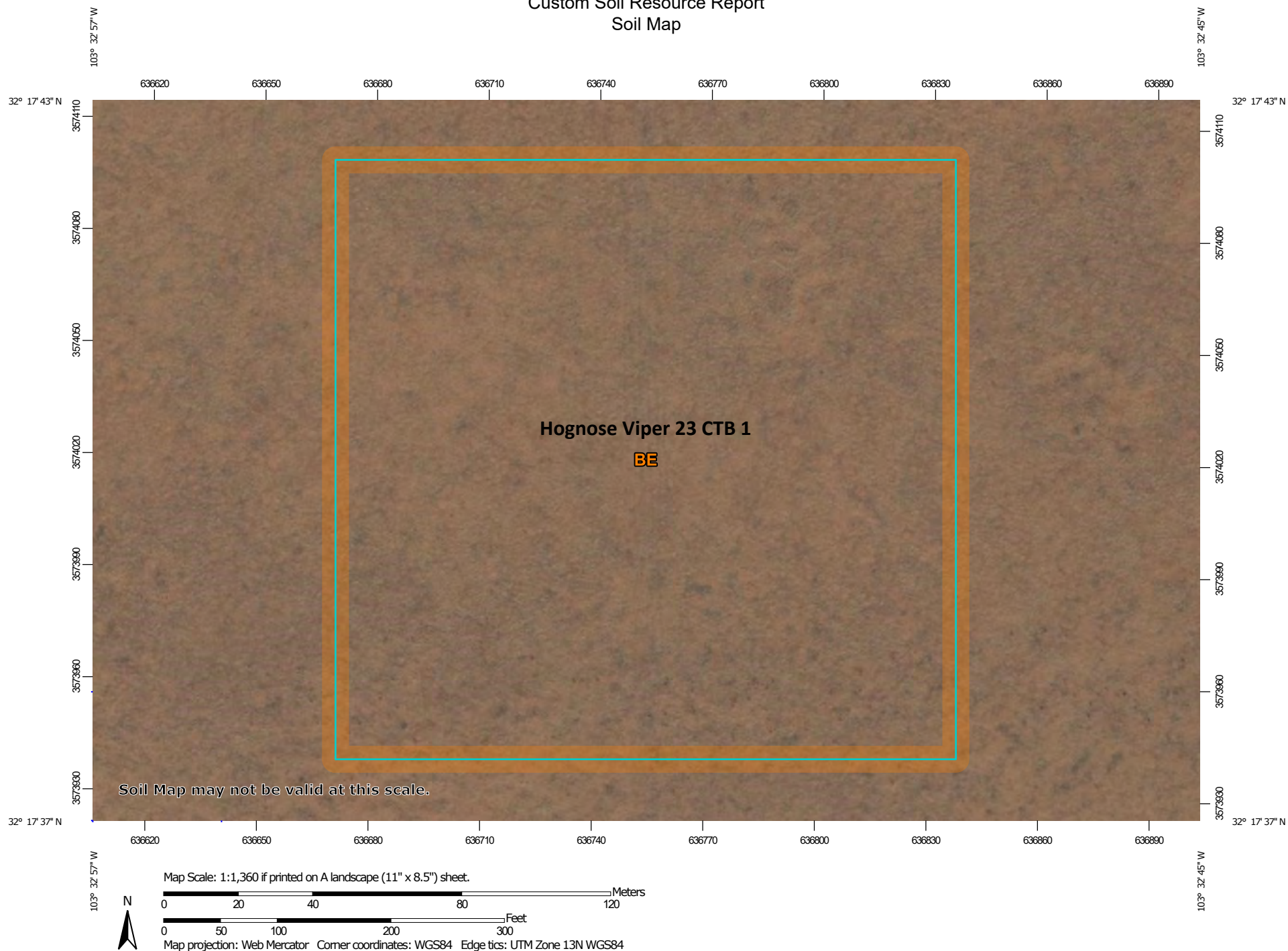
Custom Soil Resource Report

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: Lea County, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 9, 2025

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BE	Berino-Cacique loamy fine sands association	6.6	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		6.6	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

Lea County, New Mexico**BE—Berino-Cacique loamy fine sands association****Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: dmpd
Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 3,000 to 3,900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 13 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 205 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Berino and similar soils: 50 percent
Cacique and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Berino**Setting**

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: loamy fine sand
Btk - 6 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Cacique**Setting**

Landscape: Uplands

Landform: Plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Calcareous eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: loamy fine sand

Bt - 12 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam

Bkm - 28 to 38 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to petrocalcic

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components**Maljamar**

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Ecological site: R077CY028TX - Limy Upland 16-21" PZ

Hydric soil rating: No

Palomas

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

Ecological site R070BD003NM Loamy Sand

Accessed: 04/01/2026

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	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

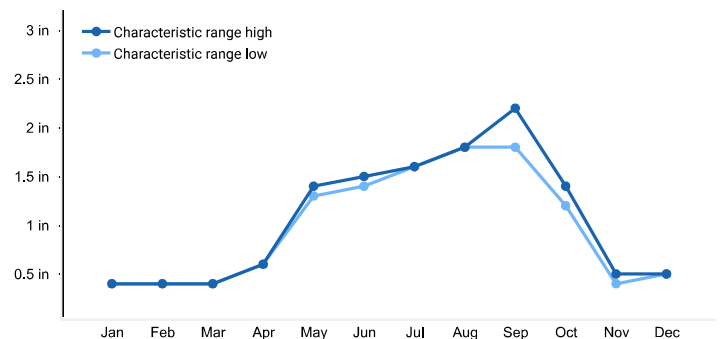


Figure 2. Monthly precipitation range

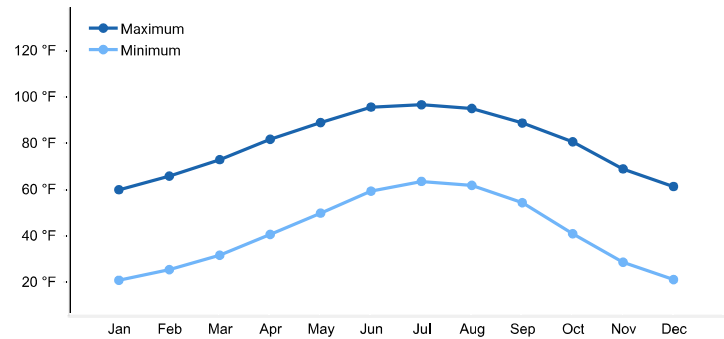


Figure 3. Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature

Influencing water features

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

Soil features

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic soils are:

- Maljamar
- Berino
- Parjarito
- Palomas
- Wink
- Pyote

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"	10%
Surface fragment cover >3"	Not specified
Available water capacity (0–40in)	5–7 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0–40in)	3–40%
Electrical conductivity (0–40in)	2–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0–40in)	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)	Not specified

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

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.

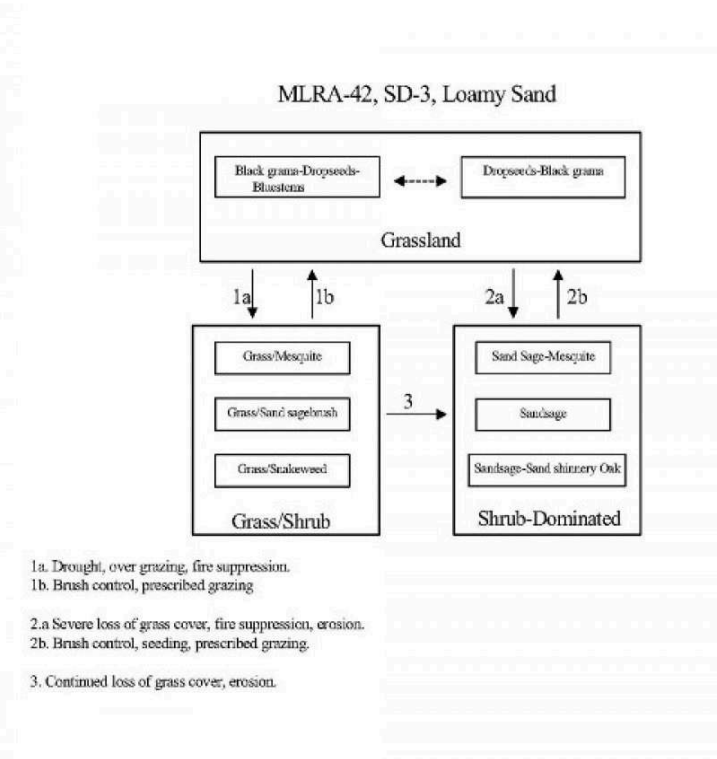
Table 5. Annual production by plant type

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%

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways (diagram):



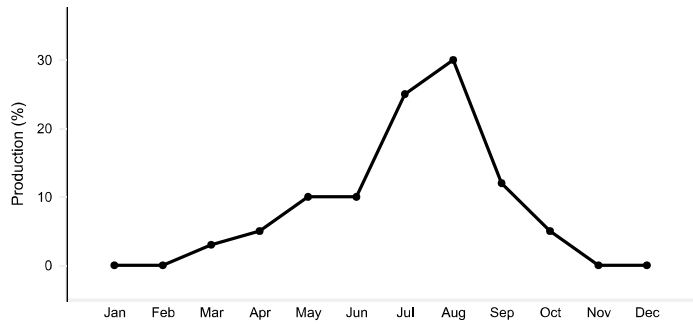


Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2803, R042XC003NM-Loamy Sand-HCPC. SD-3 Loamy Sand - Warm season plant community .

State 2 Grass/Shrub

Community 2.1 Grass/Shrub

Grass/Shrub State: The grass/shrub state is dominated by communities of grasses/mesquite, grasses/snakeweed, or grasses/sand sage. Decreases in black grama and bluestem species lead to an increase in bare patches and mesquite which further competes with grass species. An increase of dropseeds and threeawns occurs. Grass distribution becomes more patchy with an absence or severe decrease in black grama and bluestems. Mesquite provides nitrogen and soil organic matter to co-dominant grasses (Ansley and Jacoby 1998, Ansley et al. 1998). Mesquite mortality when exposed to fire is low due to aggressive resprouting abilities. Herbicide application combined with subsequent prescribed fire may be more effective in mesquite reduction (Britton and Wright 1971). Diagnosis: This state is dominated by an increased abundance of communities including grass/mesquite, grass/snakeweed, or grass/sand sage. Dropseeds and threeawns have a patchy distribution. Transition to Grass/Shrub State (1a): The historic plant community begins to shift toward the grass/shrub state as drivers such as drought, fire suppression, interspecific competition, and excessive grazing contribute to alterations in soil properties and herbaceous cover. Cover loss and surface soil erosion are initial indicators of transition followed by a decrease in black grama with a subsequent increase of dropseeds, threeawns, mesquite, and snakeweed. Snakeweed has been documented to outcompete black grama especially under conditions of fire suppression and drought (McDaniel et al. 1984). Key indicators of approach to transition: • Loss of black grama cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased dropseed/threeawn and mesquite, snakeweed, or sand sage abundances Transition to Historic Plant Community (1b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community.

State 3 Shrub Dominated

Community 3.1 Shrub Dominated

Shrub-Dominated State: The shrub-dominated state results from a severe loss of grass cover. This state's primary species is sand sage. Shinnery oak and mesquite also occur; however, grass cover is limited to intershrub distribution. Sand sage stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion, which enhances protected grass/forb cover (Davis and Bonham 1979). However, shinnery oak also responds to the sandy soils with dense stands due to an aggressive rhizome system. Shinnery oak's extensive root system promotes competitive exclusion of grasses and forbs. Sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite can be controlled with herbicide (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986). Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2a): Severe loss of grass species with increased erosion and fire suppression will result in a transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, Shin oak, and honey mesquite directly from the grassland-dominated state. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Severe loss of grass species cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite abundance Transition to Historic Plant Community (2b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community. In addition, seeding with native grass species will augment the transition to a grassland-dominated state. Transition to Shrub-Dominated (3): If the grass/shrub site continues to lose grass cover with soil erosion, the site will transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, shinnery oak, and honey mesquite. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Continual loss of dropseeds/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 neomexicana</i>	37–61	—
	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	–



Lithologic Units: Piedmont alluvial deposits

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Label	Qp
Name	Piedmont alluvial deposits
LithClass	sedimentary
PrimLith	alluvium
UnitDesc	Piedmont alluvial deposits (Holocene to lower Pleistocene)

APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE



RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP260020327/nAPP2607145140/nAPP2608230038/nAPP2616126546 Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 Liner Inspection Notification

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Date Mon 2026-07-06 12:16 PM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Cc Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>

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

Submitted 7/6

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



From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@kljeng.com>
Sent: Monday, July 6, 2026 12:05 PM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Will Harmon <will.harmon@kljeng.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP260020327/nAPP2607145140/nAPP2608230038/nAPP2616126546 Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 Liner Inspection Notification

Jim,

Please see the below liner inspection notification for the Hognose Viper 23 CTB 1 for four incidents scheduled for Wednesday July 8, 2026.

Liner Inspection	
What is the liner inspection surface area in square feet	5,990
Have all the impacted materials been removed from the liner	Yes
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	7/8/2026
Time liner inspection will commence	1300PM
Please provide any information necessary for observers to liner inspection	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418
Please provide any information necessary for navigation to liner inspection site	32.2945532, -103.5476102
Incident	nAPP260020327

nAPP2607145140

nAPP2608230038

nAPP2616126546

Let me know if you need me to change anything on the time or date of the inspection or have any questions.

Thank you,
Monica

Monica Peppin, A.S.
Environmental Specialist II



575-213-9010 Direct

575-909-3418 Cell

Carlsbad, NM 88220

kljeng.com



[Book time to meet with me](#)

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

Online Phone Directory
<https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd/contact-us>

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

QUESTIONS

Action 607293

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 607293
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2608230038
Incident Name	NAPP2608230038 HOGNOSE VIPER 23 CTB 1 @ FAPP2527329875
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Facility	[fAPP2527329875] HOGNOSE VIPER 23 CTB 1

Location of Release Source*Please answer all the questions in this group.*

Site Name	HOGNOSE VIPER 23 CTB 1
Date Release Discovered	03/22/2026
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 Pump Produced Water Released: 15 BBL Recovered: 15 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 allowed fluids to lined secondary containment.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 607293

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 607293
	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	Unavailable.
With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.	

Initial Response

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

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

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

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvni.com Date: 07/23/2026
--	---

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

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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 607293

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 607293
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 51 and 75 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Between 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	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Low
A 100-year floodplain	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan	
<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	07/08/2026
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	07/08/2026
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	07/08/2026
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	6403
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>	

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

Online Phone Directory
<https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd/contact-us>

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

QUESTIONS, Page 4

Action 607293

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 607293
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:	
<i>(Select all answers below that apply.)</i>	
Is (or was) there affected material present needing to be removed	Yes
Is (or was) there a power wash of the lined containment area (to be) performed	Yes
OTHER (Non-listed remedial process)	Not answered.
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dv.com Date: 07/23/2026
<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 607293

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 607293
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	602132
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	07/08/2026
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	5990

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	6403
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@dv.com Date: 07/23/2026

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CONDITIONS

Action 607293

CONDITIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 607293
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
scwells	None	7/28/2026