Trinity Oilfield Services & Rentals, LLC

December 18th, 2024

Oil Conservation Division, District I
1625 N. French Drive
Hobbs, NM 88240

Re: **Remediation Plan Request**
Central Vacuum Unit 63
Tracking #: NAPP2330548120 & NAPP2410158196

Trinity Oilfield Services (Trinity), on behalf of MorningStar Operating LLC, hereby submits the following Remediation Plan Request in response to releases that occurred at the above-referenced location, and further described below.

Site Information	
Incident ID	NAPP2330548120 & NAPP2410158196
Well API	30-025-08533
Lease ID	B023540008
Site Name	Central Vacuum Unit 63
Company	MorningStar Operating LLC
Contact Name	Samanntha Avarello
Contact Email	SAVARELLO@TXOPARTNERS.COM
Contact Telephone	817-334-7747
County	Lea
ULSTR	G-31-17S-35E
GPS Coordinates (NAD 83)	32.793358, -103.494944
Landowner	State

RELEASE BACKGROUND

On 11/01/2023 and 04/10/2024, MorningStar Operating LLC reported a release at the Central Vacuum Unit 63. The releases were caused by over pressure on tubing and equipment failure. The releases commingled, affecting on-site and off-site road areas.

Release Information	NAPP2330548120	NAPP2410158196
Date of Release	11/01/2023	04/10/2024
Type of Release	Crude Oil & Produced Water	Crude Oil & Produced Water
Source of Release	Human Error	Equipment Failure
Volume Released - Produced Water	16 bbls	20 bbls
Volume Recovered – Produced Water	16 bbls	15 bbls
Volume Released - Crude Oil	3 bbls	40 bbls
Volume Recovered - Crude Oil	3 bbls	35 bbls
Affected Area - Damp Soil	On-Site: 1,477 sqft.	On-Site and Off-Site: 12,006 sqft.
Affected Area - Lab Determined	20,831 sqft.	
Site Location Map	Attached	

CULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL COMPLIANCE

A comprehensive analysis was conducted to ensure both cultural and biological parameters are fully addressed and appropriate for proposed activities at the site location.

Cultural Properties Protection:

An ARMS inspection and survey was not conducted as the area was previously disturbed. However, if an area appears to be off-site, even if disturbed, an ARMS survey will always be requested in the future.

Biological Compliance:

A desktop review of the site location was conducted using two key environmental assessment tools: the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Environmental Review Tool (ERT) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC).

The review analyzed environmental factors within the area of interest. The evaluation results indicate that no critical habitats, important plant areas, or important bird areas are located within the site boundaries. This suggests that the site does not contain significant ecological features or sensitive species requiring special consideration or protection under current environmental regulations.

Critical habitats refer to the areas essential for the conservation of species defined in the Endangered Species Act. Important plant areas in New Mexico are designated sites that either harbor a significant variety of vulnerable plant species or represent the last known habitats of the state's most endangered plants. Important bird areas are habitats that provide essential resources or support significant populations of bird species, particularly those of conservation concern. The absence of these critical ecological features in the site location implies that the proposed activities or developments can proceed with a lower risk of negatively impacting important natural resources.

Environmental Assessment	
NM Riparian Habitat Map	Negative
NMDGF Fish Management Plan Waters	Negative
Riparian Corridors	Negative
NM SWAP Conservation Opportunity Areas	Negative
NM Audubon Important Bird Areas	Negative
NM Important Plant Areas	Negative
USFWS Critical Habitat	Negative
USFWS Refuges	Negative
NM State Forestry Priority Landscapes	Negative

The IPaC report identifies the Lesser Prairie-Chicken, Northern Aplomado Falcon, and Monarch Butterfly as species potentially susceptible to impacts from activities proposed at this location. Furthermore, the report indicates that no critical habitats for these species are present within the site.

Additional analysis utilizing mapping services from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) reinforces that the habitats of the Lesser Prairie-Chicken and the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard are not affected by the release area. This cross-referenced data from BLM serves to validate the initial findings and ensures that significant habitats for these species remain undisturbed by the planned activities.

The IPaC report also highlights the Chestnut-Collared Longspur as a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in the United States. According to the Probability of Presence Summary within the report, this migratory species could potentially be present during late March, with its breeding season extending from May through mid-August.

Supplementary data from the E-bird mapping tool, which provides records of bird sightings, indicates that there have been no observed sightings of the Chestnut-Collared Longspur at the release area over the past ten years. This absence of recent sightings suggests that, although the species has the potential to be in the vicinity, there

is no recent evidence of its presence in the specific area of interest.

SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND CLOSURE CRITERIA

Depth to Groundwater/Wellhead Protection:

Data Source	Well Number	Data Date	Depth (ft.)
NM OSE	L-04247 POD8	02/20/2019	60'
USGS	NA	NA	NA
Soil Bore	DTW 6	02/8/2023	105'

A search of the groundwater well databases maintained by the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) was conducted to determine if any registered groundwater wells are located within a $^{1}/_{2}$ mile of the release site. The search revealed that mulitiple wells occurred in the databases that meet the NMOCD criteria for the age of data, the distance of the data point well from the release point, and a data point well having a diagram of construction.

On 02/08/2023, Kane Environmental Engineering along with Scarborough Drilling was onsite to drill a groundwater determination borehole (DTW 6) to 105' below ground surface within a ½ mile radius of the incident location. The borehole was left open for 96 hours and checked for the presence of groundwater. As a result, no water was detected at 105' below surface at the borehole location (32.792942, -103.500728). The driller log is attached for reference.

General Site Characterization:

Site Assessment	NAPP2330548120	NAPP2410158196
Karst Potential	Low	Low
Lateral Distance to Watercourse	> 300 ft. to Wetland	< 300 ft. to Wetland
Within 100 yr Floodplain	No	No
Off-Site Impact	No	Yes

A risk-based site assessment/characterization was performed following the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) Rule (Title 19 Chapter 15 Part 29) for releases on oil and gas development and production in New Mexico (effective August 14, 2018). To summarize the site assessment/characterization evaluation, the affected area has Low potential for cave and karst, and no other receptors (residence, school, hospital, institution, church, mining, municipal, or other ordinance boundaries) were located within the regulatorily promulgated distances from the site.

Soil Assessment	
Soil Series	Kimbrough-Lea
Fragile Soil Interpretive Class	Fragile
Erodibility Value	0.32
Wind Erodibility Group	5
Badland Soils	No
Gypsum Soils	No
Representative Slope	1%
Depth to Restrictive Feature	25 cm
Depth to Bedrock	> 200 cm
Severe Wildland Burn	No

A soil assessment/characterization was performed following the New Mexico State Land Office Environmental Compliance Office (ECO) Spill and Release Reporting Guidelines (Part 2 Letter D). To summarize, the affected area is classified as a sensitive soil.

Closure Criteria:

Recommended Remedial Action Levels (RRALs)	Off-Site	On-Site
Chlorides	600 mg/kg	10,000 mg/kg
TPH (GRO and DRO and MRO)	100 mg/kg	2,500 mg/kg
TPH (GRO and DRO)	NA	1,000 mg/kg
BTEX	50 mg/kg	50 mg/kg
Benzene	10 mg/kg	10 mg/kg

Trinity, on behalf of MorningStar Operating LLC, requests the implementation of the abovementioned remediation standards for On-Site and Off-Site areas impacted by the comingled releases. The On-Site area will be remediated in accordance with NMOCD Table I Closure Criteria for groundwater depths between 51 feet-100 feet.

With commitment to environmental stewardship and safeguarding of sensitive areas, a reclamation standard of 600 mg/kg chloride and 100 mg/kg TPH will be applied to the entire Off-Site area that extends within the 300-foot buffer zone of the identified wetland. Recognizing the critical importance of this wetland, the remediation plan will prioritize its preservation by incorporating best management practices specifically designed to minimize any disturbance to this ecologically sensitive area.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES

Initial Sample Activities:

Delineation Summary	
Delineation Dates	04/29/2024 - 05/27/2024
Depths Sampled	0' - 11'
Delineation Map	Attached
Laboratory Results	Table 1 & Table 2

All soil samples were placed into laboratory-supplied glassware, labeled, and maintained on ice until delivery to an NMOCD-approved laboratory (Cardinal Laboratories of Hobbs, NM) for the analysis of chloride using Method SM4500 Cl-B, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes (BTEX) by EPA Method 8021 B and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) constituents the by EPA 8015M.

Confirmation Activities:

Remediation Summary		
Remediation Dates	Within 90 Days of NMOCD Approval	
Liner Variance Request	None	
Deferral Request	None	
Proposed Area of 5-point Confirmation Samples – Floors and Walls	400 sqft.	
Proposed Depths Excavated	On-Site: 0.3' - 4'	Off-Site: 1' - 9'
Estimated Total Volume of Excavated Soil	On-Site: 929 yards	Off-Site: 902 yards

Impacted soil within the release margins will be excavated and temporarily stockpiled on-site on a 6-mil plastic sheeting, pending final disposition. Unless a Variance Request has been approved, all Floor and On-Site Walls of the excavated area will be advanced until laboratory analytical results from confirmation soil samples indicate Chloride, Benzene, BTEX, and TPH concentrations are below the RRAL NMOCD Closure Criteria listed in the Table above, and all Off-Site Walls will be advanced to meet reclamation standards. Confirmation soil samples (five-point composites representing no more than 400 of the excavated area) will be collected from the floor and sidewalls.

Upon receiving laboratory analytical data showing that confirmation soil samples from the excavated areas yield

results below the selected NMOCD Table 1 Closure Criteria; the impacted soil will be transported under manifest to an NMOCD-approved disposal facility. Upon approval, the excavated area will be backfilled with locally sourced, non-impacted "like" material.

SITE RECLAMATION AND RESTORATION

Areas affected by the release and the associated remediation activities will be restored to a condition that existed before the release to the extent practicable. The affected area will be contoured and/or compacted to provide erosion control, stability, and preservation of surface water flow. The area will be fenced off to mitigate grazing and soil compaction by cattle.

Affected areas disturbed by remediation on native land, not on production pads and/or lease roads, will be reseeded with a prescribed NMSLO seed mixture, as defined in SLO Seed Mix Version 1-200808 for Coarse (CS) Sites, during the first favorable growing season following the closure of the site. Reclamation on State Trust Land will also be documented and monitored for successful vegetation growth and invasive/noxious weed populations. Final reclamation of the well pad shall take place in accordance with 19.15.29.13 NMAC once the site is no longer being used for oil and gas operations.

REQUEST FOR REMEDIATION PLAN APPROVAL

Supporting Documentation	
Delineation Map	Attached
Depth to Groundwater Maps and Source	Attached
US NWI Map	Attached
FEMA Flood Hazard Map	Attached
USDA Soil Survey	Attached
SLO Seed Mix	Attached
Site Photography	Attached
Laboratory Analytics with COCs	Attached

The corrective actions will be completed within 90 days of receipt of approval of this remediation plan proposal by the NMOCD. Upon completion of the proposed tasks, a Remediation Closure Request will be submitted, documenting remediation activities and results of confirmation soil samples.

Trinity Oilfield Services respectfully requests that the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division grant approval for the detailed Remediation Plan.

Sincerely,

Dan Dunkelberg

Dan Dunkelberg
Project Manager

Cynthia Jordan

Cynthia Jordan
Project Scientist

TABLE 1
CONCENTRATIONS OF BENZENE, BTEX, TPH & CHLORIDE IN SOIL

MORNINGSTAR OPERATING LLC
CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
NMOCD REFERENCE #: NAPP2330548120

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES

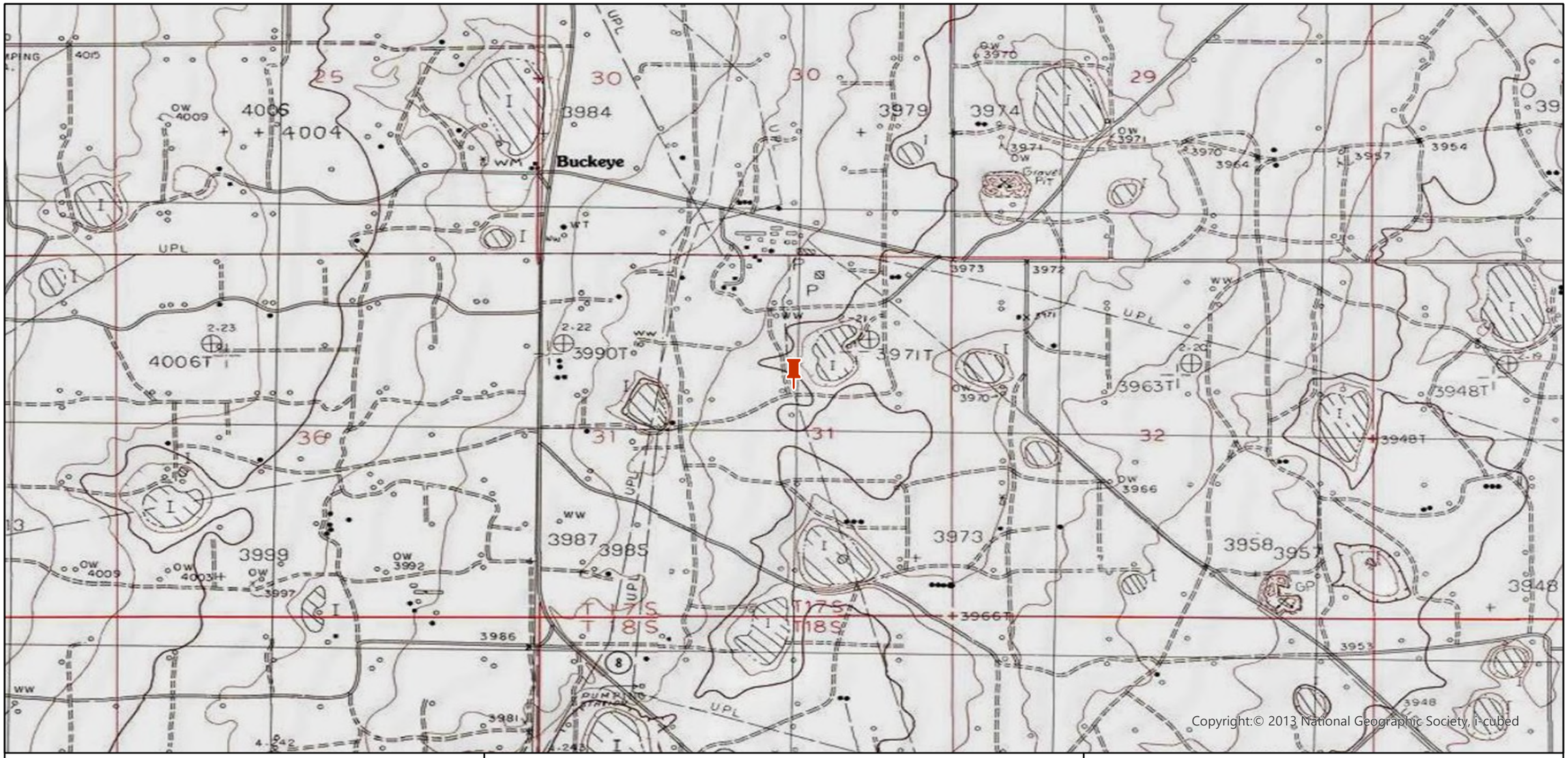
SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DEPTH (BGS)	SAMPLE DATE	VERTICAL/ HORIZONTAL	OFF-SITE/ ON-SITE	SAMPLE TYPE	SOIL STATUS	CHLORIDE (mg/Kg)	TPH C6-C36 (mg/Kg)	GRO+ DRO (mg/kg)	GRO C6-C10 (mg/Kg)	DRO C10-C28 (mg/Kg)	MRO C28-C36 (mg/Kg)	TOTAL BTEX (mg/Kg)	BENZENE (mg/Kg)
On-Site, & Deeper than 4' Pasture							**10000**	**2500**	**1000**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**50**	**10**
Delineation Special Circumstance, NMOCD Delineation Limits Pasture to 4'							**600**	**100**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**50**	**10**
Vertical Delineation														
DV-001.0-00.0-S	0	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	3,360.00	54,098.00	46,698.00	898.00	45,800.00	7,400.00	26.80	<10.0
DV-001.0-02.0-S	2	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	528.00	794.90	695.70	16.70	679.00	99.20	0.42	<10.0
DV-001.0-04.0-S	4	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	96.00	19.70	19.70	<10.0	19.70	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-00.0-S	0	5/23/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	432.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	864.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-04.0-S	4	5/23/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	896.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-00.0-S	0	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	4,040.00	11.30	11.30	<10.0	11.30	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	992.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-04.0-S	4	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	480.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-004.0-00.0-S	0	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	80.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-004.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	496.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-004.0-04.0-S	4	5/23/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	912.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
Horizontal Delineation														
DH-001.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	2,640.00	1,692.10	1,475.10	15.10	1,460.00	217.00	<10.0	<10.0
DH-001.1-01.0-P	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	224.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-002.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	4,880.00	2,191.90	1,590.90	30.90	1,560.00	601.00	<10.0	<10.0
DH-002.1-01.0-P	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	160.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-003.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	400.00	412.70	292.70	11.70	281.00	120.00	0.31	<10.0
DH-003.1-01.0-P	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	304.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-004.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	864.00	7,301.40	6,171.40	41.40	6,130.00	1,130.00	<10.0	<10.0
DH-004.1-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	384.00	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0

TABLE 2
CONCENTRATIONS OF BENZENE, BTEX, TPH & CHLORIDE IN SOIL

MORNINGSTAR OPERATING LLC
CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
NMOCD REFERENCE #: NAPP2410158196

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES

SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DEPTH (BGS)	SAMPLE DATE	VERTICAL/ HORIZONTAL	OFF-SITE/ ON-SITE	SAMPLE TYPE	SOIL STATUS	CHLORIDE (mg/Kg)	TPH C6-C36 (mg/Kg)	GRO+ DRO (mg/kg)	GRO C6-C10 (mg/Kg)	DRO C10-C28 (mg/Kg)	MRO C28-C36 (mg/Kg)	TOTAL BTEX (mg/Kg)	BENZENE (mg/Kg)
On-Site, & Deeper than 4' Pasture							**600**	**100**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**50**	**10**
Delineation Special Circumstance, NMOCD Delineation Limits Pasture to 4'							**600**	**100**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**NE**	**50**	**10**
Vertical Delineation														
DV-001.0-00.0-S	0	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	2,080.0	75.2	58.3	<10.0	58.3	16.9	<10.0	<10.0
DV-001.0-04.0-S	4	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	1,260.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-001.0-08.0-S	8	5/27/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	640.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-001.0-11.0-S	11	5/27/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	752.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-00.0-S	0	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	384.0	294.3	153.3	23.3	130.0	141.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-04.0-S	4	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	560.0	275.8	138.8	12.8	126.0	137.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-08.0-S	8	5/27/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	752.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-09.0-S	9	5/27/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	752.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-00.0-P	0	4/29/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	3,600.0	26,077.0	21,917.0	117.0	21,800.0	4,160.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-04.0-P	4	4/29/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	1,090.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-09.0-P	9	5/27/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	416.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-004.0-00.0-P	0	4/29/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	6,000.0	18,650.0	15,700.0	<10.0	15,700.0	2,950.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-004.0-04.0-P	4	4/29/2024	Vertical	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	592.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-005.0-00.0-S	0	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	20,600.0	85,450.0	74,650.0	4,350.0	70,300.0	10,800.0	166.0	<10.0
DV-005.0-04.0-S	4	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	80.0	207.9	187.0	<10.0	187.0	20.9	<10.0	<10.0
DV-005.0-05.0-S	5	5/27/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	112.0	189.2	162.0	<10.0	162.0	27.2	<10.0	<10.0
DV-006.0-00.0-S	0	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	9,460.0	10,766.4	9,166.4	16.4	9,150.0	1,600.0	0.6	<10.0
DV-006.0-04.0-S	4	4/29/2024	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	112.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
Horizontal Delineation														
DH-001.1-01.0-S	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	400.0	90.9	77.9	<10.0	77.9	13.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-002.3-01.0-S	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	416.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-003.7-01.0-S	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	64.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-004.1-01.0-S	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	352.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-005.1-01.0-S	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	720.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-005.4-01.0-P	1	5/27/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	400.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-006.0-01.0-P	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	272.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-007.0-01.0-P	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	608.0	214.5	117.0	<10.0	117.0	97.5	<10.0	<10.0
DH-007.1-01.0-P	1	5/27/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	160.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-008.1-01.0-P	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	208.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-009.0-01.0-P	1	4/29/2024	Horizontal	Off-Site	Grab	In-Situ	208.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0



Legend:

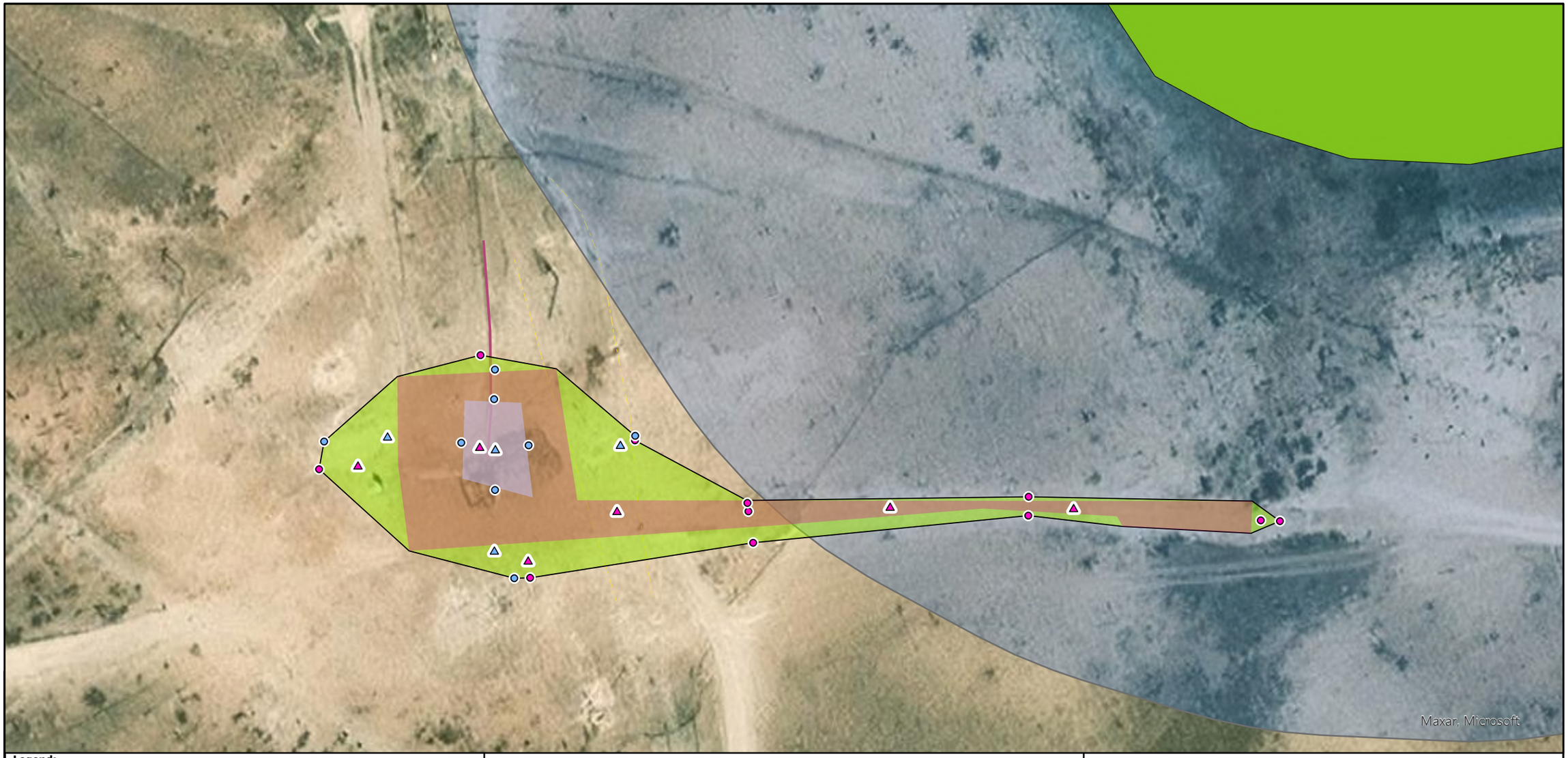
Site Location

Site Location Map
MorningStar Operating LLC
Central Vacuum Unit 63
32.793358, -103.494944
Lea County, New Mexico
NMOCD Reference # NAPP2330548120 & NAPP2410158196

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

N

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES



Legend:

- NAPP2330548120 Horizontal Delineation
- NAPP2330548120 Vertical Delineation
- NAPP2410158196 Horizontal Delineation
- NAPP2410158196 Vertical Delineation
- NAPP2330548120 Release Area
- NAPP2410158196 Release Area
- Lab-Determined Remediation Area
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- 300 ft. Buffer
- Above-Ground Lines
- Steel
- Below-Ground Lines
- Oil

Delineation Map
MorningStar Operating LLC
Central Vacuum Unit 63
32.793358, -103.494944
Lea County, New Mexico
NMOCD Reference # NAPP2330548120 & NAPP2410158196

0 55 110 220 Feet

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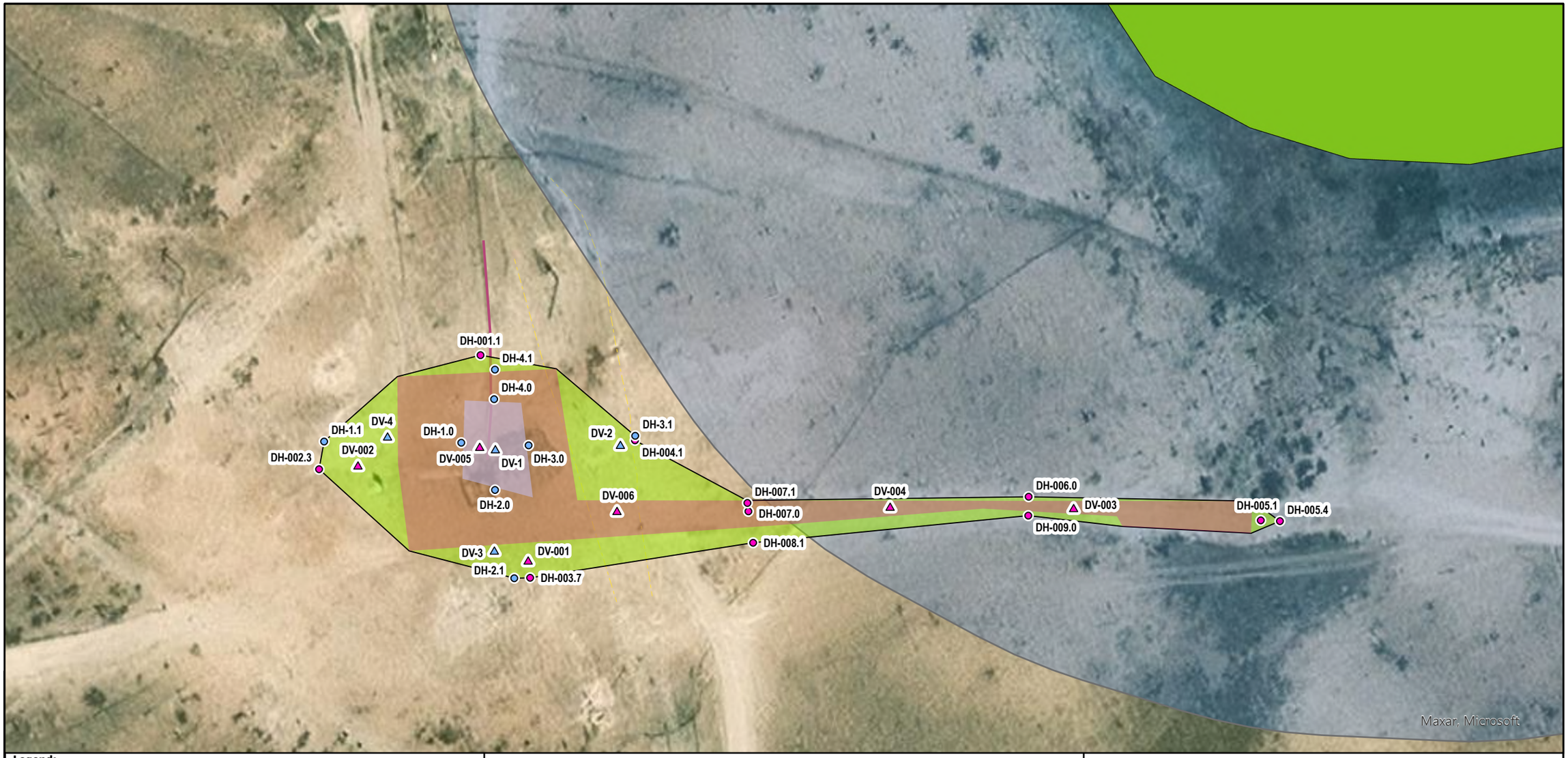
TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES



Legend:

- NAPP2330548120 Horizontal Delineation
- NAPP2330548120 Vertical Delineation
- NAPP2410158196 Horizontal Delineation
- NAPP2410158196 Vertical Delineation
- NAPP2330548120 Release Area
- NAPP2410158196 Release Area
- Lab-Determined Remediation Area
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- 300 ft. Buffer
- Above-Ground Lines
- Steel
- Below-Ground Lines
- Oil

Delineation Map
MorningStar Operating LLC
Central Vacuum Unit 63
32.793358, -103.494944
Lea County, New Mexico
NMOCD Reference # NAPP2330548120 & NAPP2410158196

0 55 110 220 Feet

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TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES

TRINITY
OILFIELD SERVICES

Initial Release

Off-Site:

Off-Site:

TRINITY
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Initial Release

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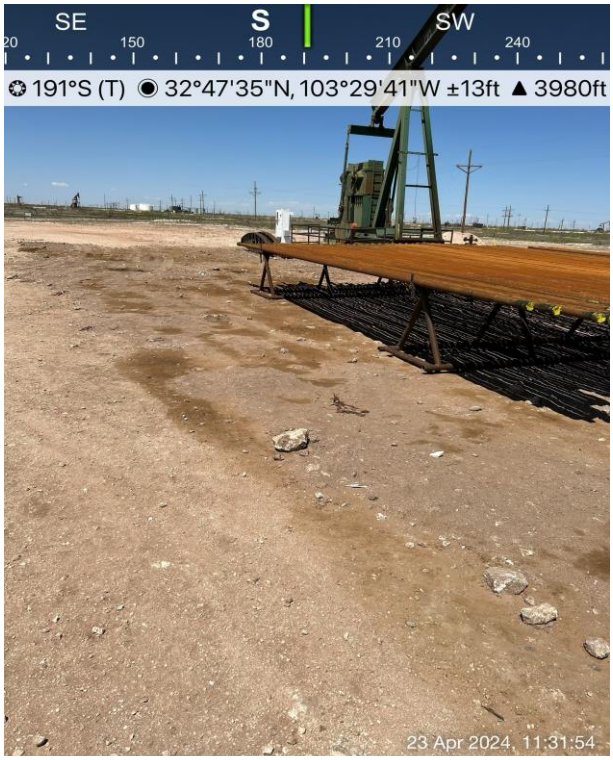

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Initial Release

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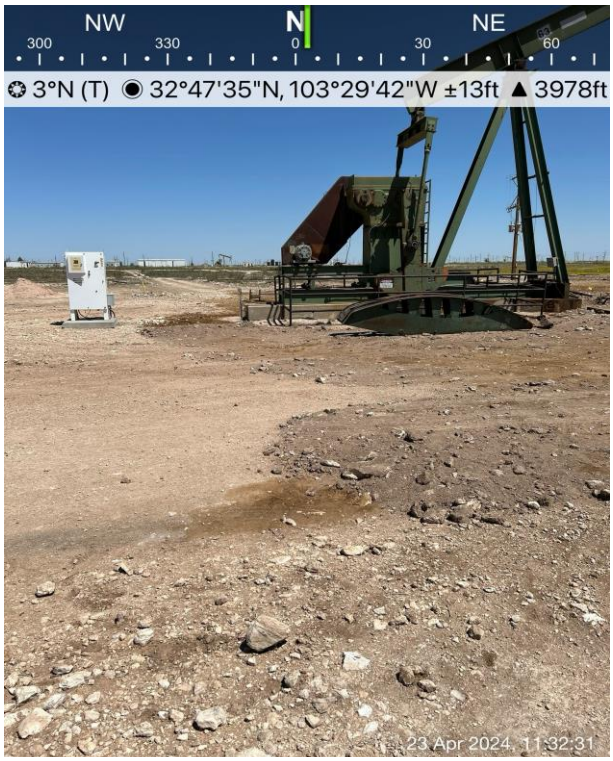

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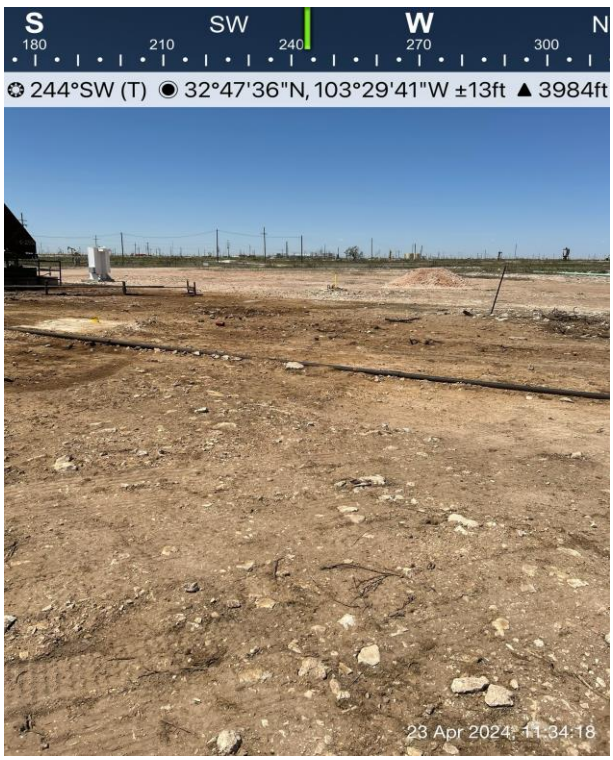

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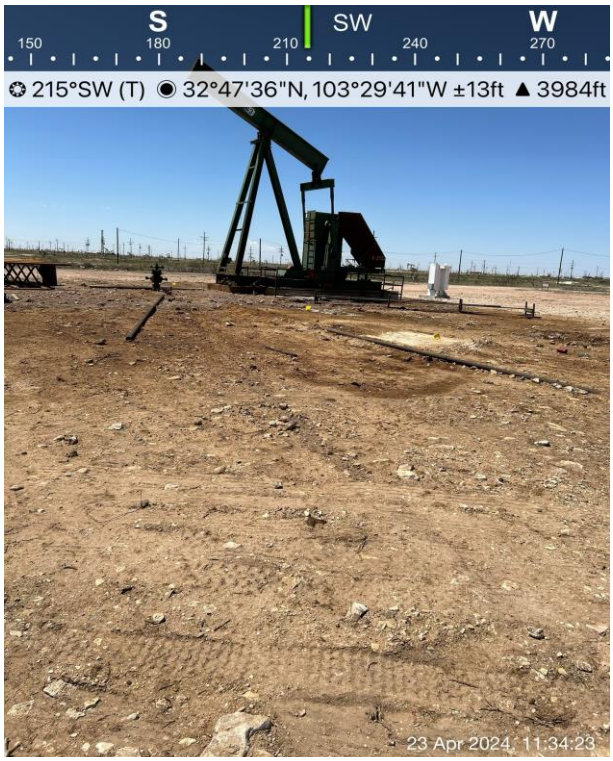

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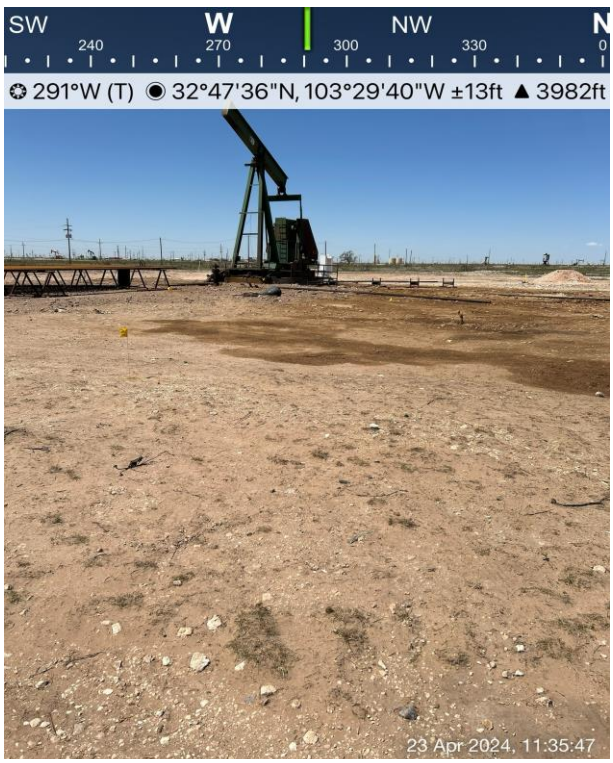

TRINITY
OILFIELD SERVICES

Initial Release

On-Site:

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TRINITY
OILFIELD SERVICES

Initial Release

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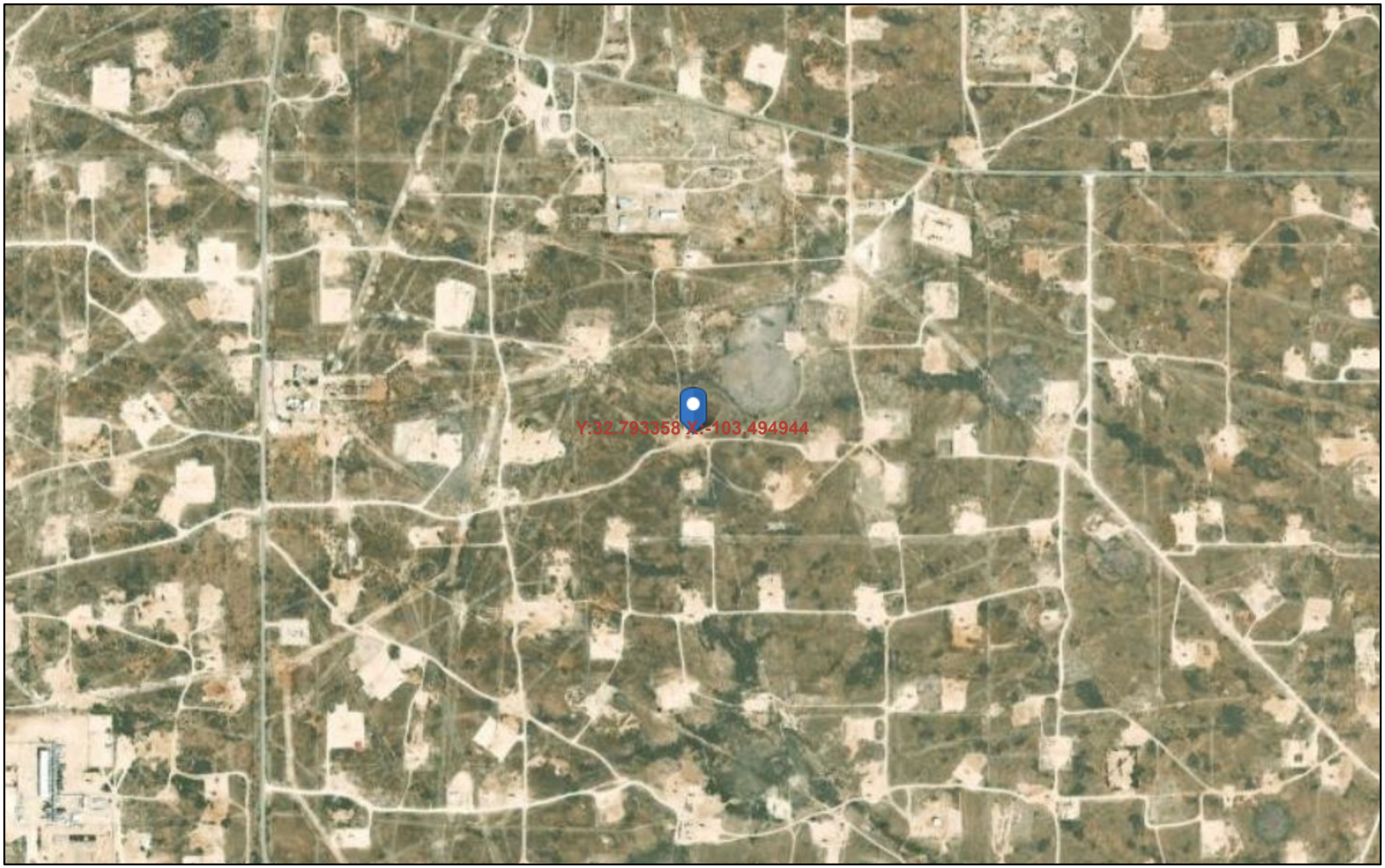
NAPP2330548120 & NAPP2410158196 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



November 6, 2024

1:14,576

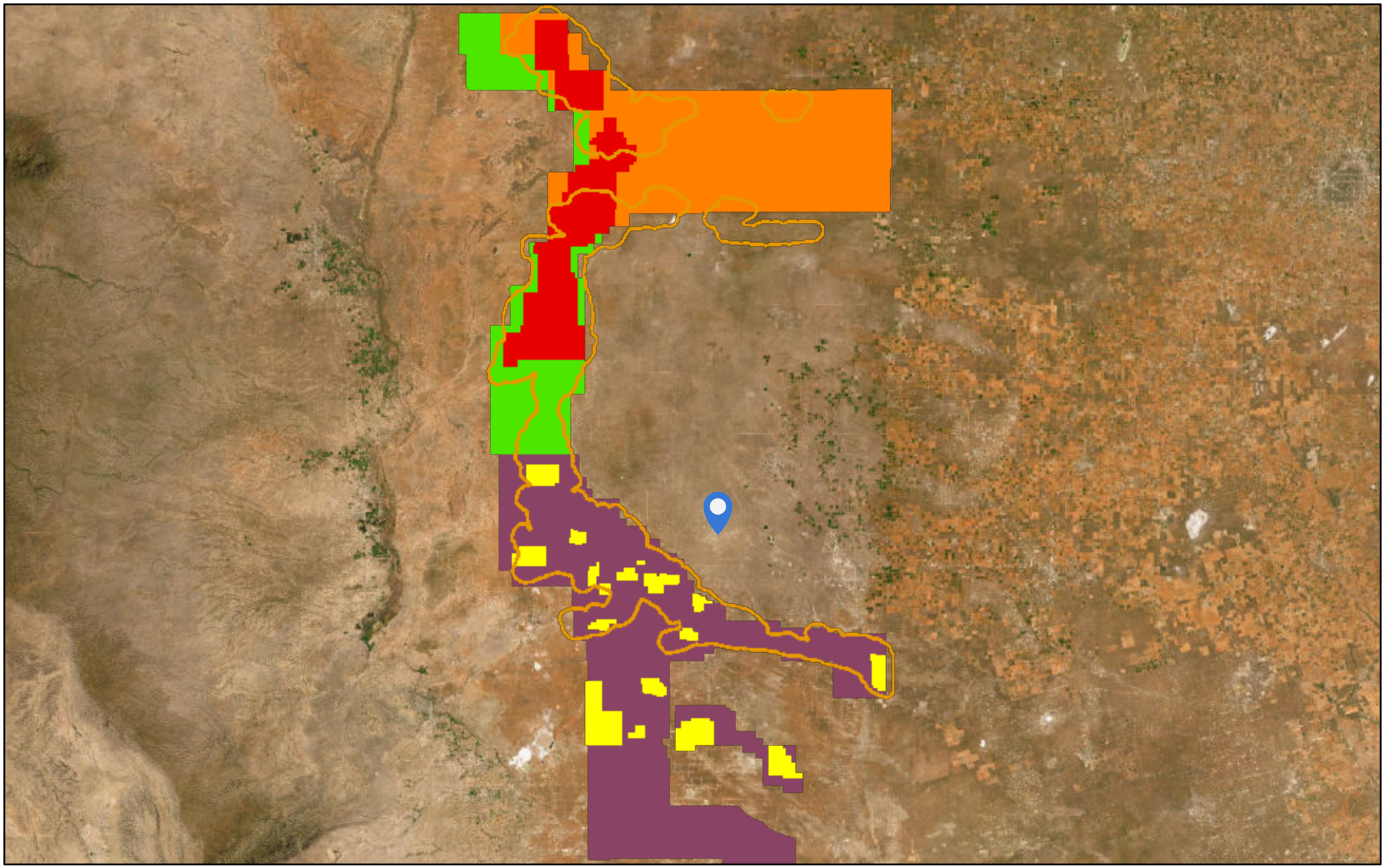
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 mi

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 km

Audubon.org, Maxar

EMNRD -State Forestry Priority Landscapes
East Mountains
Enchanted Circle
NW Gila Priority Landscape
Pecos Riparian
Rio Chama CFLRP
Riparian - Middle Rio Grande
Sacramento Priority Landscape
San Juan Riparian
Santa Fe Fireshed
Southwest Jemez
Upper Mimbres PA
Zuni Top 500 Watersheds
bnd_fws_NM_wildlife_refuges
IPA_20171012
B1 - Outstanding
B2 - Very High
B3 - High
B4 - Moderate
NMAudubonIBA
New Mexico Riparian Corridor
NMDGF_Fish_Management_Plan_Data

NAPP2330548120 & NAPP2410158196 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



10/21/2024

- Dunes Sage Brush Lizard Habitat
- Lesser Prairie Chicken Habitat
- Core Management Area
- Habitat Evaluation Area
- Isolated Population Area
- Primary Population Area
- Sparse and Scattered Population Area
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations
- 150m Resolution Metadata

1:1,540,970

0 10 20 40 mi

0 15 30 60 km

Earthstar Geographics, Bureau of Land Management - New Mexico State Office

Species: Lesser Prairie-Chicken (Tympanuchus pallidicinctus)

DATE: Year-round, Past 10 years

LOCATION: Enter place name or address..

Zoom Tool

Full species range

- Terrain
- Street
- Satellite
- Hybrid

- Explore rich media
  Only show locations with photos, audio, or video
- Show Points Sooner
  Display points at broader scales when possible (2000 points max)
- Exclude Escapees

FREQUENCY

Exotic range shown in orange

- 40% - 100%
- 25% - 40%
- 10% - 25%
- 2% - 10%
- 0% - 2%
- Not reported

Species: Aplomado Falcon (Falco femoralis)

DATE: Year-round, Past 10 years

LOCATION: Enter place name or address..

Zoom Tool

Full species range

- Terrain
- Street
- Satellite
- Hybrid

- Explore rich media
  Only show locations with photos, audio, or video
- Show Points Sooner
  Display points at broader scales when possible (2000 points max)
- Exclude Escapees
- Exclude all exotics

RECENT

- Birding Hotspot
- Personal Location

OLDER (30+ days)

- Birding Hotspot
- Personal Location

Species: Chestnut-collared Longspur (Calcarius ornatus)

DATE: Year-round, Past 10 years

LOCATION: Enter place name or address..

Zoom Tool

Full species range

- Terrain
- Street
- Satellite
- Hybrid

- Explore rich media
  Only show locations with photos, audio, or video
- Show Points Sooner
  Display points at broader scales when possible (2000 points max)
- Exclude Escapees
- Exclude all exotics

RECENT

- Birding Hotspot
- Personal Location

OLDER (30+ days)

- Birding Hotspot
- Personal Location

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Lea County, New Mexico

Local office

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office

(505) 346-2525
(505) 346-2542

2105 Osuna Road Ne
Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Lesser Prairie-chicken Tympanuchus pallidicinctus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1924	Endangered
Northern Aplomado Falcon Falco femoralis septentrionalis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1923	EXPN

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

There are no documented cases of eagles being present at this location. However, if you believe eagles may be using your site, please reach out to the local Fish and Wildlife Service office.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON

Chestnut-collared Longspur Calcarius ornatus
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
Breeds May 1 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

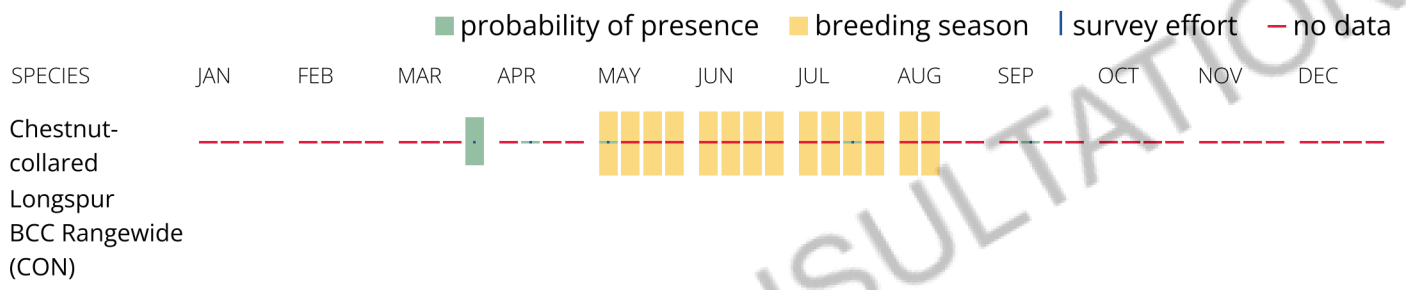
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also

been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer
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 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE)
(quarters are smallest to largest) (NAD83 UTM in meters) (In feet)

POD Number	Code	POD Sub-basin	County	Q 64	Q 16	Q 4	Sec	Twn	Rng	X	Y	Distance	Depth Well	Depth Water	Water Column
L 03875 S2	R	L	LE			2	31	17S	35E	641131	3629576*	279	120	95	25
L 03875 S4		L	LE			2	31	17S	35E	641131	3629576*	279	120		
L 03874		L	LE	3	1	2	31	17S	35E	640823	3629678*	314	229	90	139
L 14183 POD1		L	LE	3	2	2	31	17S	35E	641266	3629667	441	229	106	123
L 14183 POD3		L	LE	3	2	2	31	17S	35E	641213	3629731	449	227	104	123
L 14183 POD2		L	LE	3	2	2	31	17S	35E	641304	3629691	485	227	105	122
L 13804 POD1		L	LE	2	2	1	31	17S	35E	640572	3629790	542	157	115	42
L 03873		L	LE	3	2	1	31	17S	35E	640421	3629674*	586	230	88	142
L 13804 POD2		L	LE	2	2	1	31	17S	35E	640532	3629826	596	130	115	15
L 04247 POD8		L	LE	2	1	3	31	17S	35E	640299	3629077	699	270	60	210
L 04247 POD6	R	L	LE	2	1	3	31	17S	35E	640299	3629074	701	232	117	115
L 03875		L	LE	3	3	4	30	17S	35E	640818	3630082*	709	147		
L 03876		L	LE	3	3	4	30	17S	35E	640818	3630082*	709	141		
L 03875 POD6		L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	140	104	36
L 03875 POD7		L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	140	104	36
L 03875 POD8		L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	140	104	36
L 03875 S	R	L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	120	96	24
L 03875 S3	R	L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	120	95	25

Average Depth to Water: **99 feet**
Minimum Depth: **60 feet**
Maximum Depth: **117 feet**

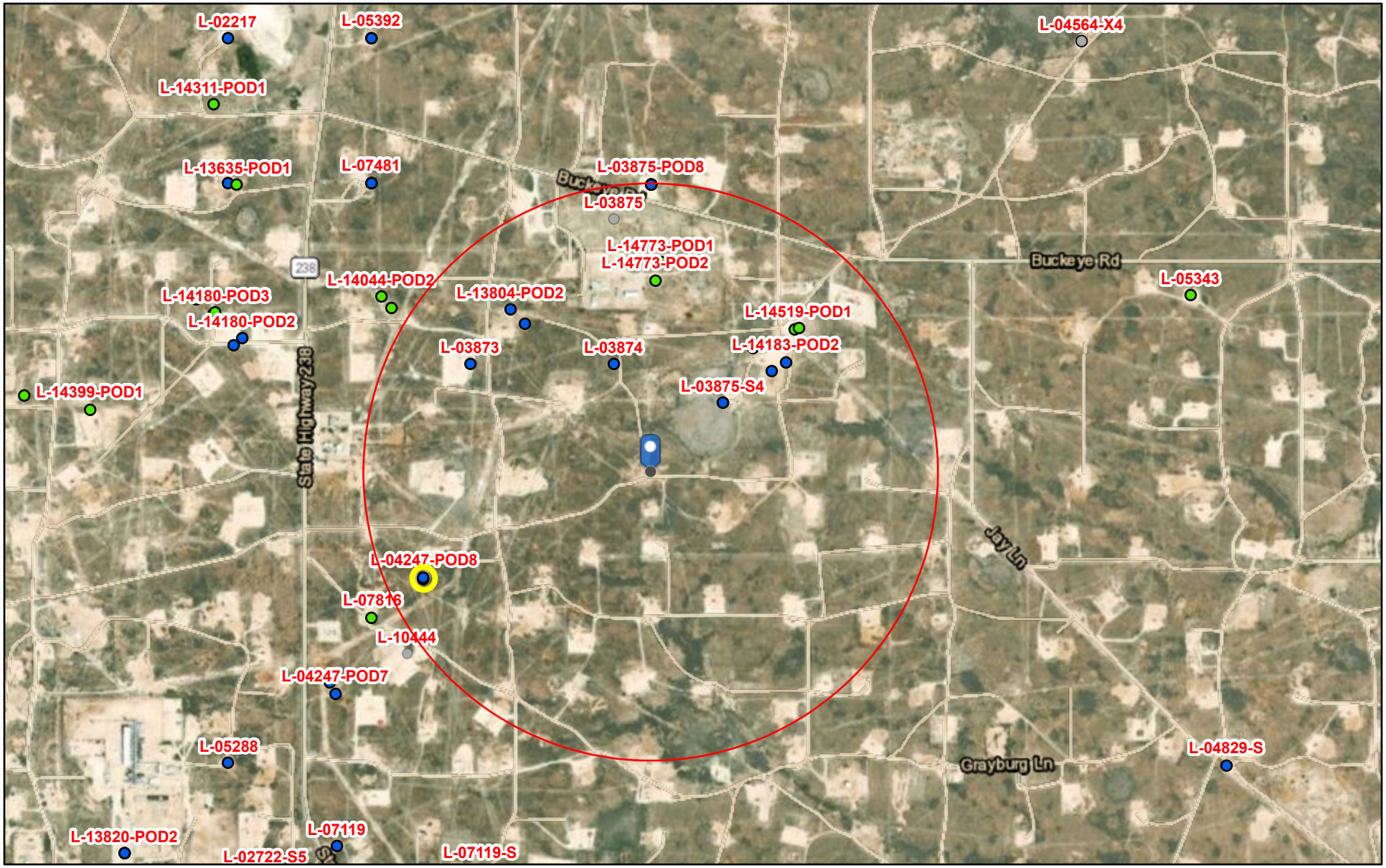
Record Count: 18

UTMNAD83 Radius Search (in meters):

Easting (X): 640929.64 **Northing (Y):** 3629381.61 **Radius:** 804.67

***UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help**

NAPP2330548120 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



4/22/2024, 11:35:12 AM

GIS WATERS PODs

Active

Pending

Inactive

Capped

1:18,056

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 mi

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

Esri, HERE, iPC, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC, Maxar

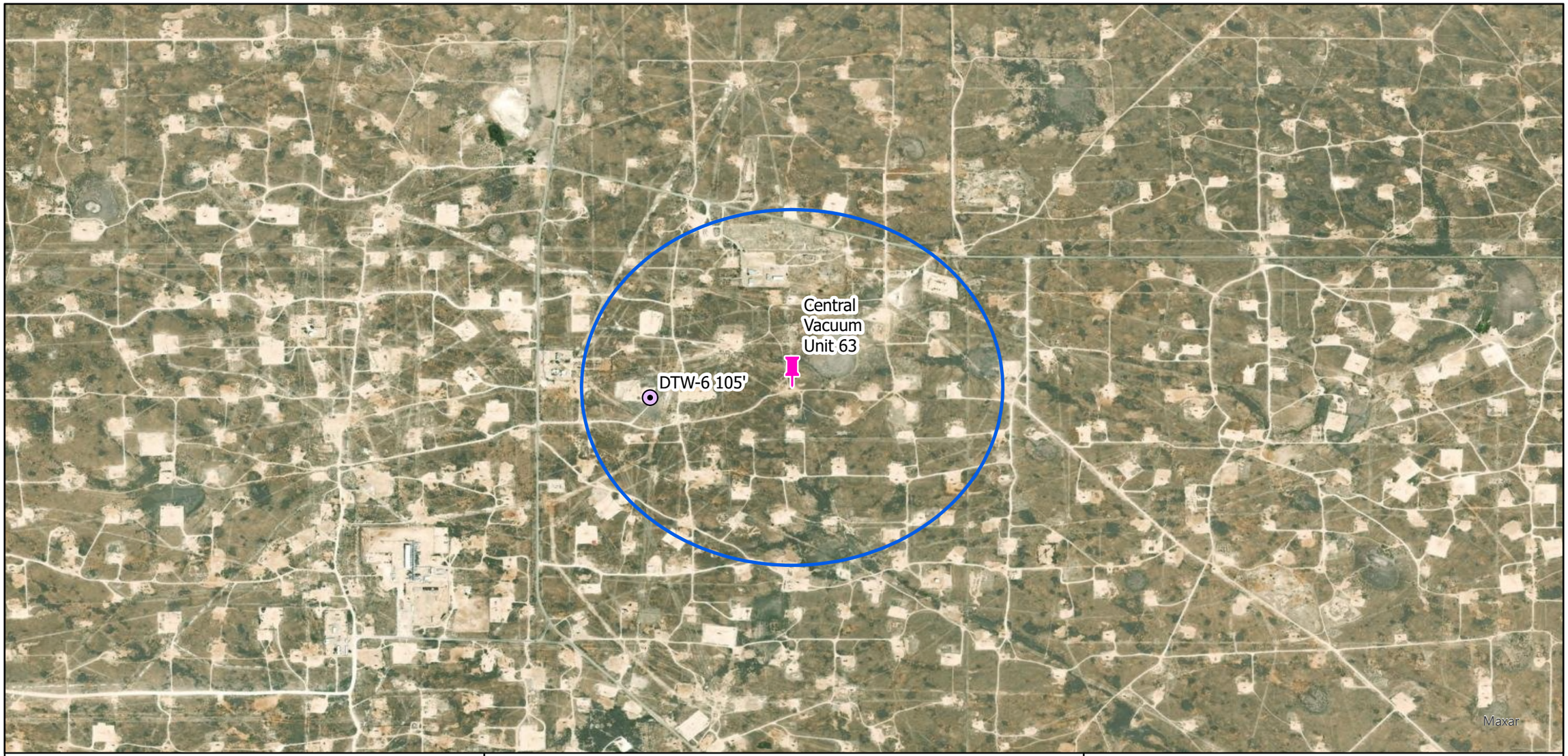
Online web user

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

Kane Environmental Engineering Boring/Completion Log	Kane Environmental Engineering 2351 E. State Highway 21 Lincoln, TX 78948 Phone: 281-379-6580	1 OF 1

CLIENT: Morning Star Partners	**Piezometer DTW 6**
PROJECT: Depth to Water Program	
PROJECT NUMBER:	
LOCATION: Buckeye, N.M.	
BORING/WELL NAME: DTW 6	
KANE REP: J. Rosen	
DRILLING METHOD: Coventional Rotary	
SAMPLING METHODS: Air Rotary Cuttings	
TOP CSG ELEV: GRND. ELEV:	
START/END: February 8, 2023	DRILLER: Scarborough Drilling: License 2969AKP 3068AKP
5" borehole with tricone bit	LATITUDE: 32* 47' 34.59" N LONGITUDE: 103* 30' 02.62" W

	CASING	DEPTH IN FEET	SOIL AND DRILLING DESCRIPTION
		20	0 - 2.0' Crushed caliche (well pad) 2 - 18' Clay (CL), dark brown, very moist to wet, soft, low to medium plasticity 18 - 105' Sand (SP), light gray to creme to tan, very fine grained, soft, moisture content increases with depth
		40	Sand contains random thin interbeds of hard caliche
		60	Switch to drag bit at 60', and add minimal water/foam to enhance cuttings removal
		80	
		100	Total depth (from ground surface) 105 feet No groundwater encountered upon completion of drilling
		120	Machine slotted, threaded, Schedule 40 PVC screen from 85 - 105 feet bgs, blank casing surface to 85 ft



Legend:

- Site Location
- DTW Well
- 1/2 Mile Buffer

Site Location Map
MorningStar Operating LLC
Central Vacuum Unit 63
32.793358, -103.494944
Lea County, New Mexico
NMOCD Reference # NAPP2330548120

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

N

TRINITY
OILFIELD SERVICES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

NAPP2330548120 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63

July 17, 2024

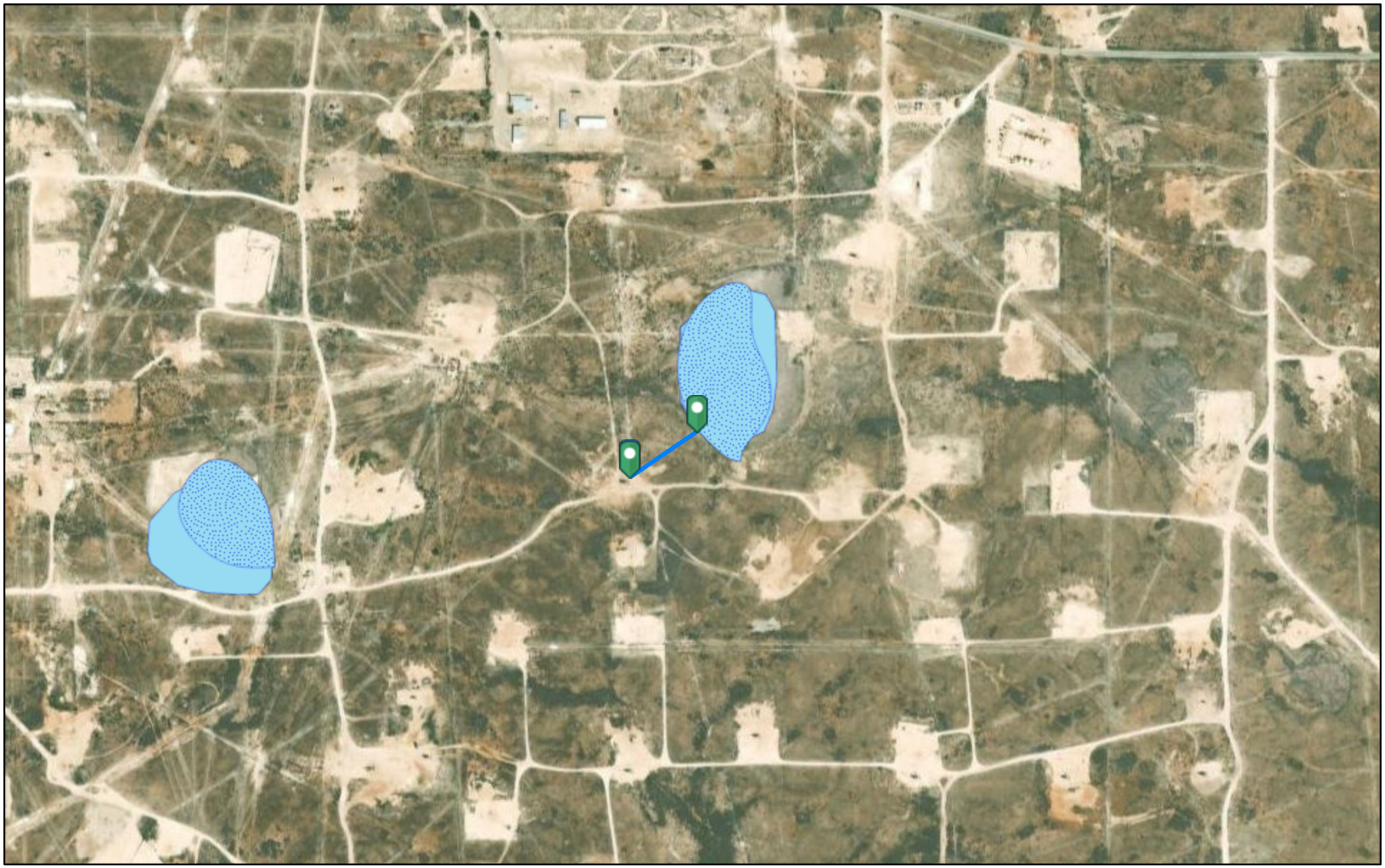
Wetlands

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

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

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

NAPP2330548120 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



7/17/2024, 9:28:39 AM

OSW Water Bodys

OSE Probable Playas

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Maxar, NM OSE

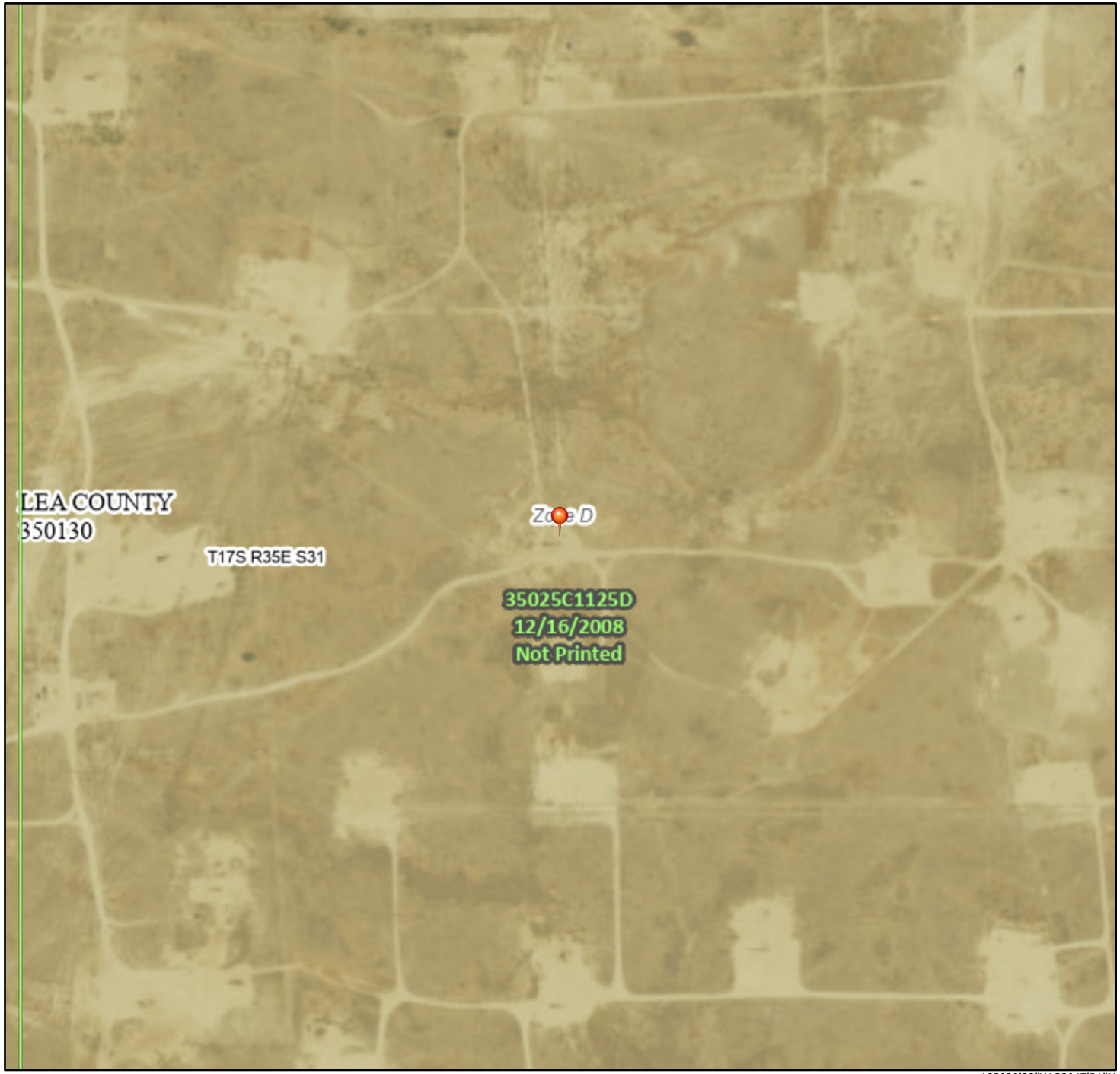
New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

NM OCD Oil and Gas Map. http://nm-emnrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4d017f2306164de29fd2fb9f8f35ca75: New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

103°30'1"W 32°47'51"N



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

1:6,000

103°29'23"W 32°47'21"N

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
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

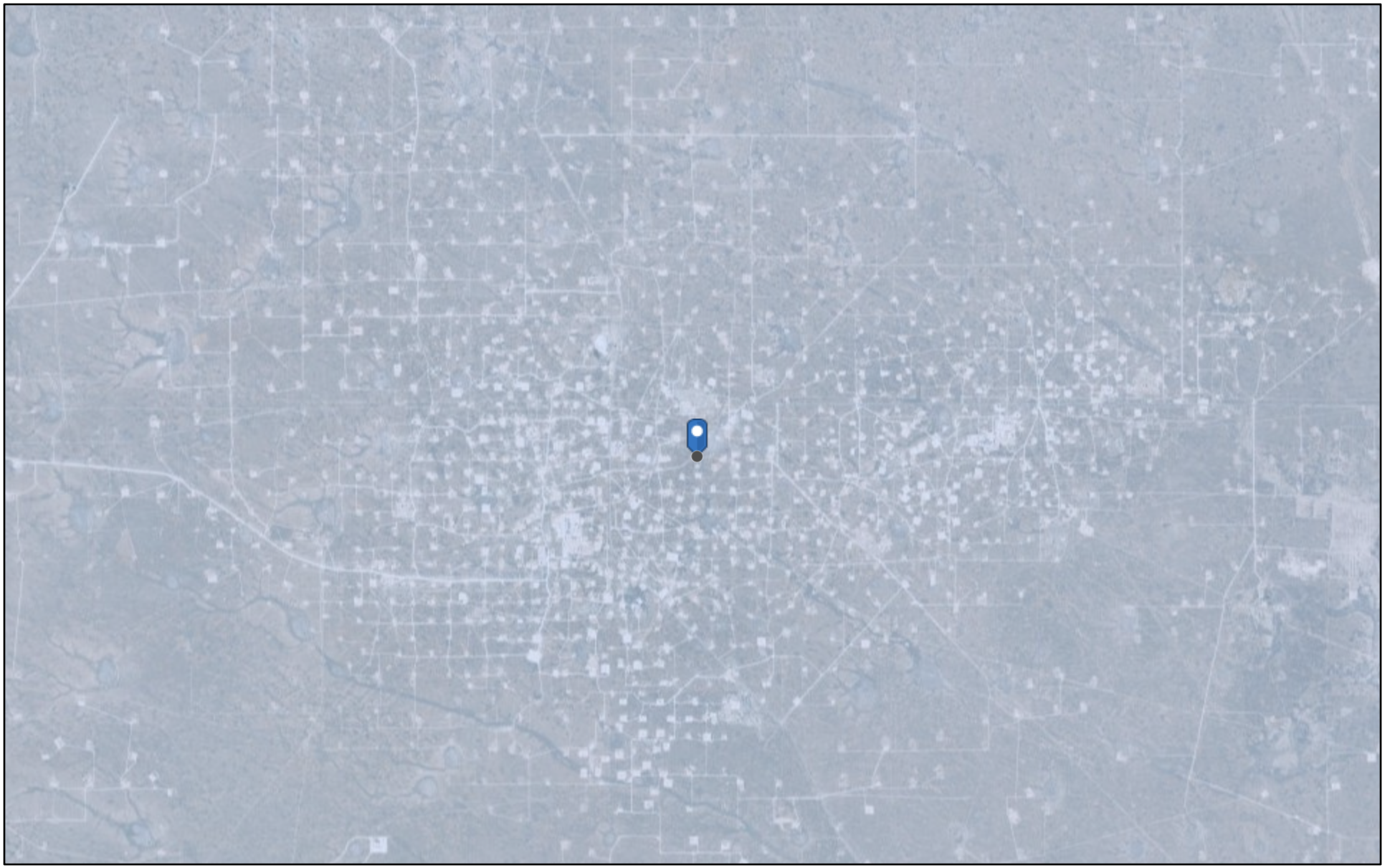
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

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

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 4/22/2024 at 2:04 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.

NAPP2330548120 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



4/22/2024, 12:06:52 PM

Karst Occurrence Potential

Low

1:72,224

0 0.5 1 2 mi

0 0.75 1.5 3 km

BLM, OCD, New Mexico Tech, Earthstar Geographics

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

NM OCD Oil and Gas Map. http://nm-emnrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4d017f2306164de29fd2fb9f8f35ca75: New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

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

NAPP2330548120 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63

July 16, 2024

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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Contents

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

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

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

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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1.5**	**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.

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.

Lea County, New Mexico

KU—Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tw46
Elevation: 2,500 to 4,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kimbrough and similar soils: 45 percent
Lea and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kimbrough

Setting

Landform: Playa rims, plains
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
Bw - 3 to 10 inches: loam
Bkkm1 - 10 to 16 inches: cemented material
Bkkm2 - 16 to 80 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 18 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 95 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R077DY049TX - Very Shallow 12-17" PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lea

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous, loamy eolian deposits from the blackwater draw formation of pleistocene age over indurated caliche of pliocene age

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loam
Bk - 10 to 18 inches: loam
Bkk - 18 to 26 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
Bkkm - 26 to 80 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 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: 90 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 3.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R077DY047TX - Sandy Loam 12-17" PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kenhill

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R077DY038TX - Clay Loam 12-17" PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Douro

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R077DY047TX - Sandy Loam 12-17" PZ
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G077DH000TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Spraberry

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Playa rims, plains
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R077DY049TX - Very Shallow 12-17" PZ
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G077DH000TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Soil Health

Soil health interpretations are designed to be used as tools for evaluating and managing a soil's capacity to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. Example interpretations include compaction, surface sealing, carbon sequestration, resistance and resilience, management systems and practices, and cover crops.

Fragile Soil Index

SOH - Soil Health

Soils can be rated based on their susceptibility to degradation in the "Fragile Soil Index" interpretation. Fragile soils are those that are most vulnerable to degradation. In other words, they can be easily degradedthey have a low resistance to degradation processes. They tend to be highly susceptible to erosion and can have a low capacity to recover after degradation has occurred (low resilience). Fragile soils are generally characterized by a low content of organic matter, low aggregate stability, and weak soil structure. They are generally located on sloping ground, have sparse plant cover, and tend to be in arid or semiarid regions. The index can be used for conservation and watershed planning to assist in identifying soils and areas highly vulnerable to degradation.

Depending on inherent soil characteristics and the climate, soils can vary from highly resistant, or stable, to vulnerable and extremely sensitive to degradation. Under stress, fragile soils can degrade to a new altered state, which may be less favorable or unfavorable for plant growth and less capable of performing soil functions. To assess the fragility of the soil, indicators of vulnerability to degradation

processes are used. They include organic matter, soil structure, rooting depth, vegetative cover, slope, and aridity.

The organic matter content indicates the capacity of the soil to resist and/or recover from degradation processes. Organic matter improves the soil pore structure, increases water infiltration, and reduces soil compaction and soil erosion. Soil structure indicates the capacity of the soil to resist degradation from accelerated water erosion (by increasing the amount of infiltration). Pore structure is the most important aspect of soil structure as pores provide habitat for organism. Shallow soils are more vulnerable to degradation processes because they have limited rooting depth and have a reduced amount of material from which to form new soil. As erosion removes the upper soil profile, productivity will decline if the subsoil is limiting for crop growth. Vegetative cover is very important as uncovered soil is most vulnerable to the processes of soil erosion, both by wind and water. Slope (a measure of the steepness or the degree of inclination) indicates the degree of vulnerability to erosion and mass movement. Aridity is defined by the shortage of moisture. Lack of water is a main factor limiting biological processes and the ability of the soil to resist and/or recover from degradation.

Soils are placed into interpretive classes based on their index rating, which ranges from 0 to 1. An index rating of 1 is the most fragile, while a rating of zero is the least fragile. Interpretative classes are as follows:

Not Fragile (index rating less than or equal to 0.009) These soils have a very high potential to resist degradation and be highly resilient. They are highly structured with an organic matter content greater than 5.7%, are nearly level, are deep or very deep, have greater than 85% vegetative cover, and are in a climate that is wet or very wet.

Slightly Fragile (index rating less than 0.009 and less than or equal to 0.209) These soils have a high potential to resist degradation and be resilient. They are:

— Poorly structured to weakly structured soils that have an extremely low to moderate content of organic matter, are very deep, have high vegetative cover, occur on nearly level ground, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very shallow to moderately deep, have high vegetative cover, occur on nearly level ground, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very deep, have low to moderately high vegetative cover, occur on nearly level ground, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very deep, have high vegetative cover; are on slopes greater than 3%, and are in wet or very wet climates; or

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very deep, have high vegetative cover; occur on nearly level ground, and in semi-dry to mildly wet climates;

Moderately Fragile (index rating greater than 0.209 and less than or equal to 0.409) These soils have a moderate potential to resist degradation and be moderately resilient. They are:

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very shallow, have high vegetative cover, occur in nearly level to moderately sloping areas, and are in semi-dry climates;

— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are deep, have low vegetative cover, occur in nearly level areas, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, occur on gentle to very steep slopes, have high vegetative cover, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Weakly structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are deep, occur in nearly level to gently sloping areas, have high vegetative cover, and are in semi-dry climates; or

— Weakly structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are very shallow to very deep, occur in nearly level to strongly sloping areas, have high vegetative cover, and are in mildly wet climates.

Fragile (index rating greater than 0.409 and less than or equal to 0.609) These soils have a low potential to resist degradation and low resilience. They are:

— Well structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, are shallow to very deep, have moderate to moderately high vegetative cover, occur on steep slopes, and are in dry climates;

— Well structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, are shallow to very deep, have a low vegetative cover, occur in nearly level to gently sloping areas, and are in dry climates;

— Well structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, are deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on nearly level to very steep slopes, and are in a semi-dry climate;

— Moderately structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are deep, have moderately high vegetative cover, occur on moderately steep to very steep slopes, and are in semi-dry climates; or

— Weakly structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, occur on moderately steep to very steep slopes, have low vegetative cover, and are in wet or very wet climates.

Very Fragile (index rating greater than 0.609 and less than or equal to 0.809) These soils have a very low potential to resist degradation and very low resilience. They are:

— Weakly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on nearly level to very steep slopes, and are in dry climates;

— Weakly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are shallow to very deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on nearly level to very steep slopes, and are in very dry climates; or

— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are very shallow, have no vegetative cover, occur on steep slopes, and are in mildly wet to wet climates.

Extremely Fragile (index rating greater than 0.809 and less than or equal to 1.0) These soils can have no potential to resist degradation and no resilience. They are:

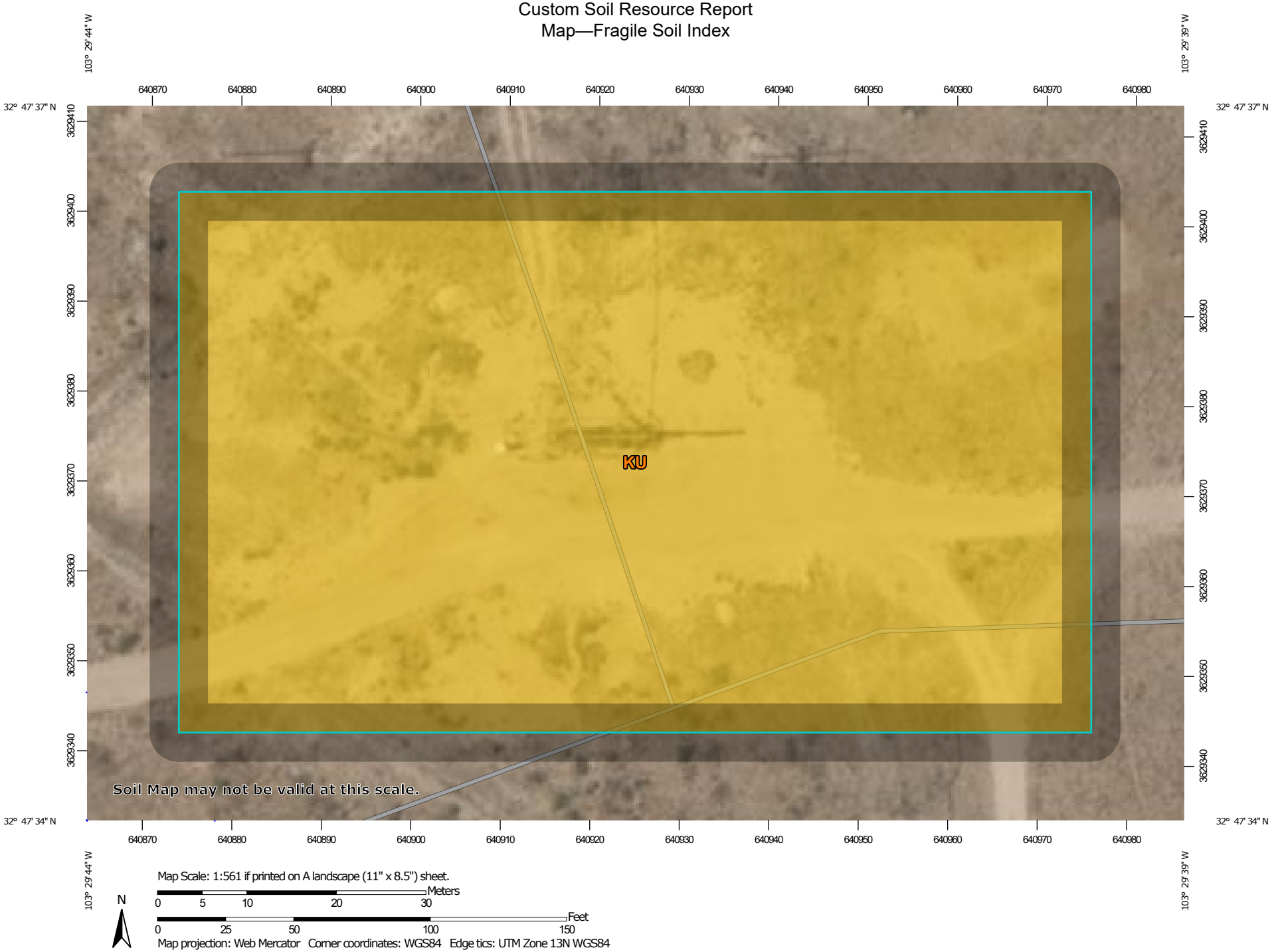
— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are very shallow, have low vegetative cover, occur on very steep slopes, and are in dry or very dry climates;

— Weakly structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are nearly level to very deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on very steep slopes, and are in dry climates; or

— Very shallow soils on steep slopes.

The interpretive rating is based on soils that occur in the dominant land use for the map unit component and may not represent soils that occur in site-specific land uses.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Fragile Soil Index



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Extremely fragile
- Highly fragile
- Fragile
- Moderately fragile
- Slightly fragile
- Not fragile
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Extremely fragile
- Highly fragile
- Fragile
- Moderately fragile
- Slightly fragile
- Not fragile
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Extremely fragile
- Highly fragile
- Fragile
- Moderately fragile
- Slightly fragile
- Not fragile
- Not rated or not available

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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Tables—Fragile Soil Index

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Fragile	Kimbrough (45%)	Poor structure (1.00)	1.5	100.0%
				Dry (0.70)		
				Low organic matter (0.69)		
				Shallow (0.65)		
				High vegetative cover (0.07)		
			Kenhill (12%)	Poor structure (1.00)		
				Very low organic matter (0.91)		
				Dry (0.70)		
				Moderately deep (0.27)		
				Moderately-high vegetative cover (0.14)		
			Douro (12%)	Extremely low organic matter (0.95)		
				Weakly structured (0.75)		
				Dry (0.70)		
				Moderately deep (0.25)		
				Nearly level (0.02)		
			Spraberry (6%)	Extremely low organic matter (0.97)		
				Weakly structured (0.75)		
				Dry (0.70)		
				Moderately deep (0.45)		
				High vegetative cover (0.07)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fragile	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Fragile Soil Index

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Chemical Properties

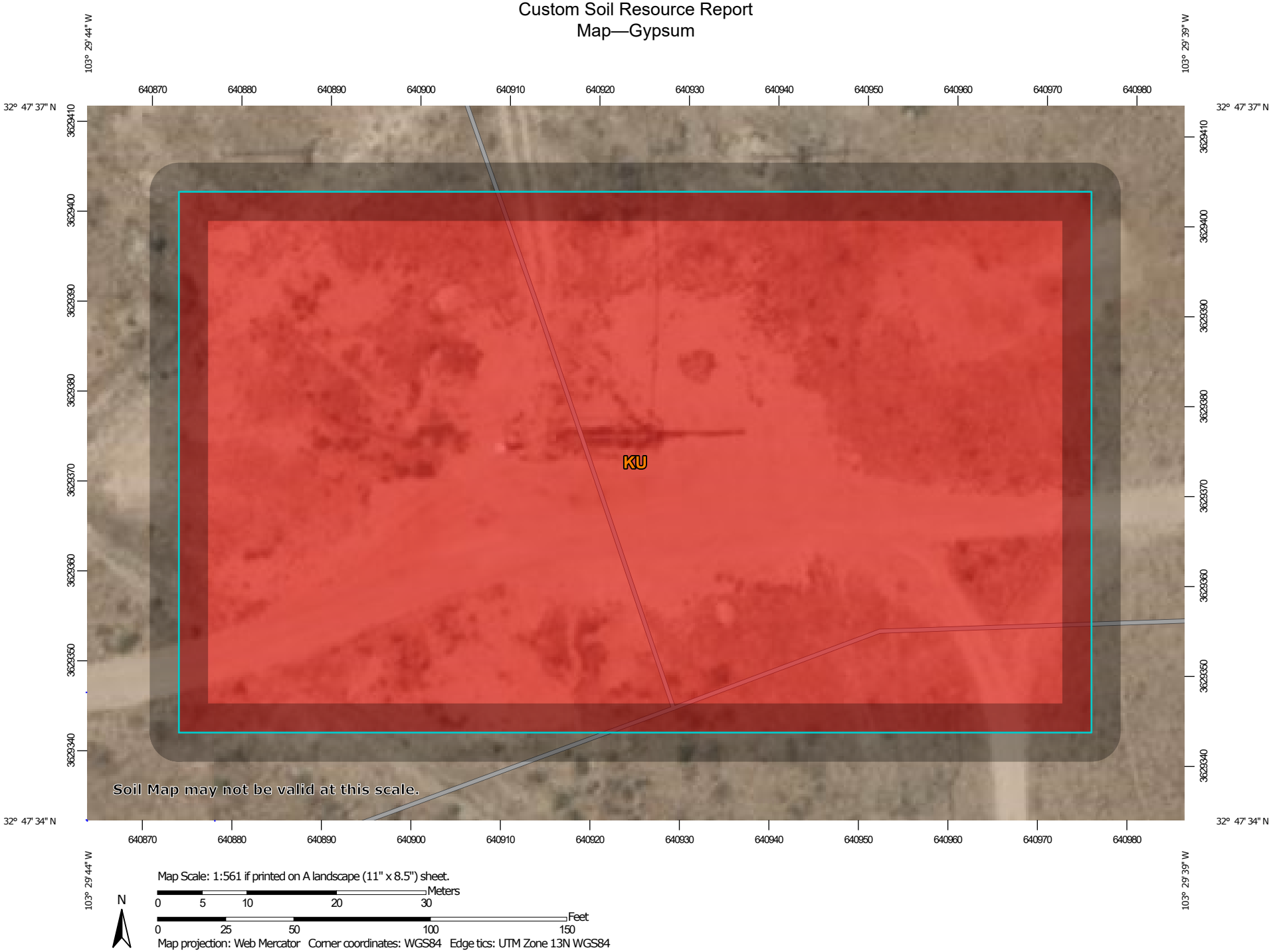
Soil Chemical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil chemical properties include pH, cation exchange capacity, calcium carbonate, gypsum, and electrical conductivity.

Gypsum

The content of gypsum is the percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water. Soils high in content of gypsum, such as those with more than 10 percent gypsum, may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water. Gypsum is corrosive to concrete.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Gypsum



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- = 0
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- = 0
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- = 0
- Not rated or not available

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)

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Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Table—Gypsum

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Gypsum

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: Yes

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Soil Erosion Factors

Soil Erosion Factors are soil properties and interpretations used in evaluating the soil for potential erosion. Example soil erosion factors can include K factor for the whole soil or on a rock free basis, T factor, wind erodibility group and wind erodibility index.

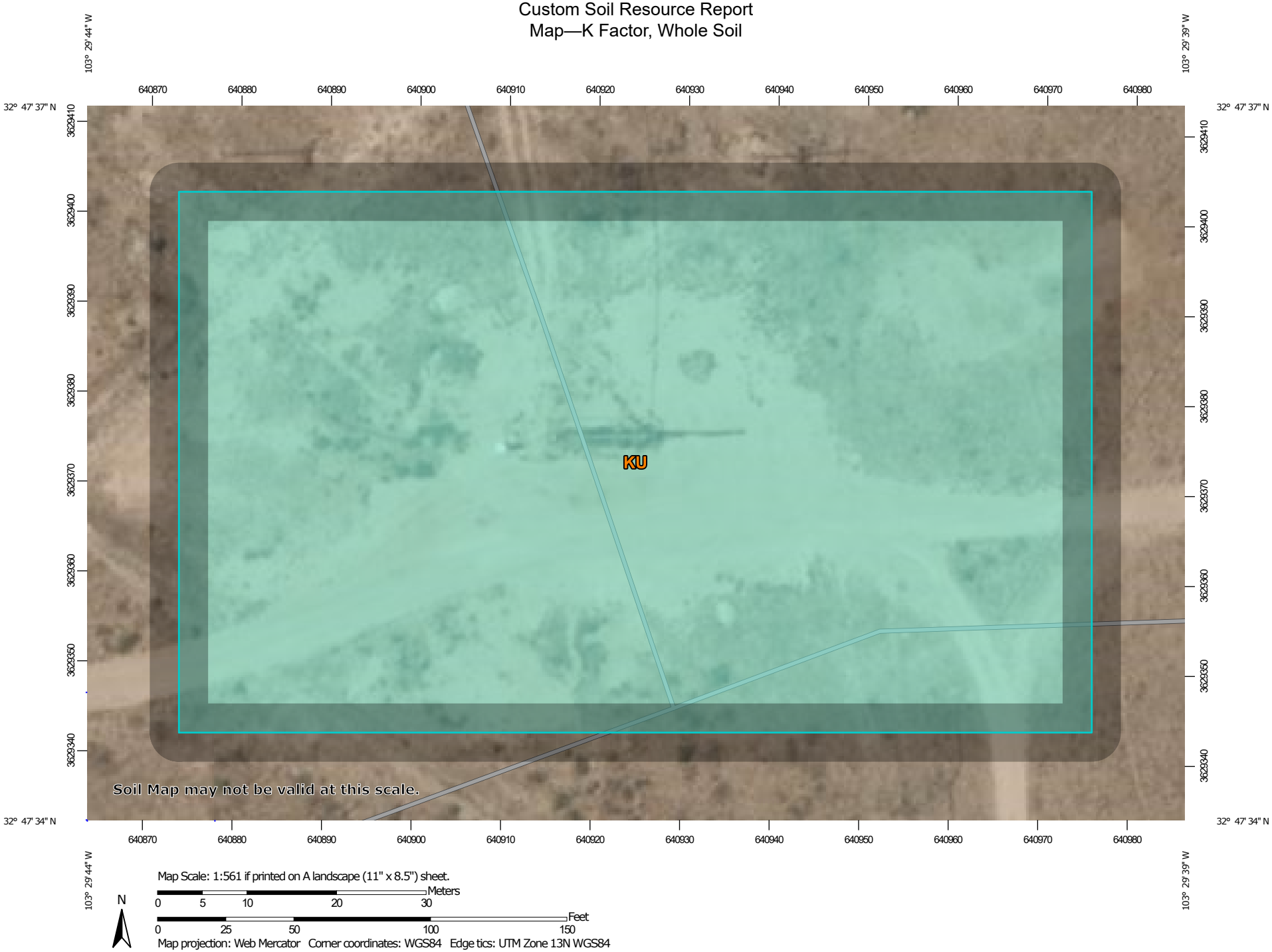
K Factor, Whole Soil

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Factor K does not apply to organic horizons and is not reported for those layers.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—K Factor, Whole Soil



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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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)

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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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Table—K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	.32	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—K Factor, Whole Soil

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

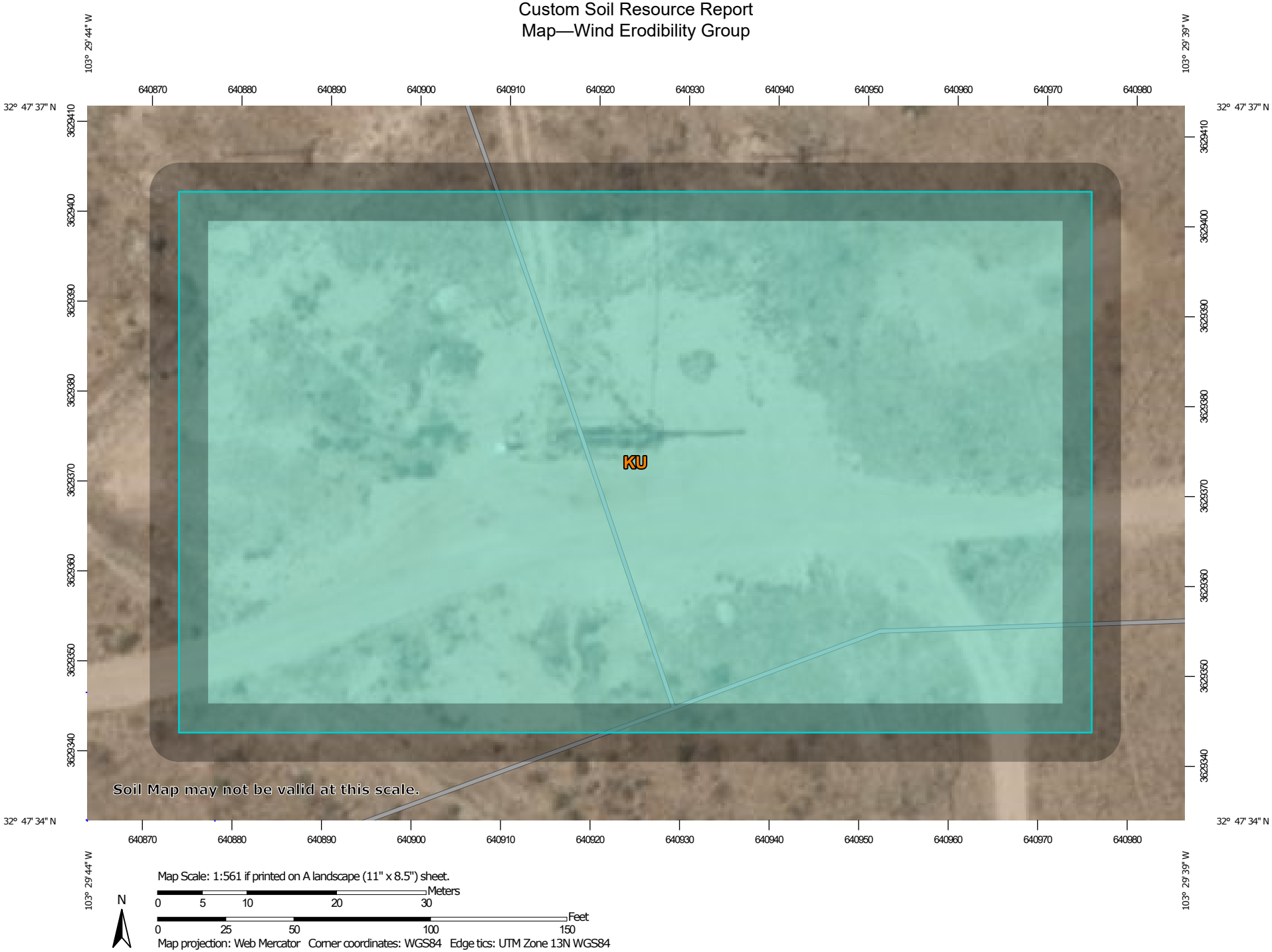
When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Wind Erodibility Group

A wind erodibility group (WEG) consists of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Wind Erodibility Group



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 4L
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 4L
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 4L
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- Not rated or not available

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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Table—Wind Erodibility Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Wind Erodibility Group

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

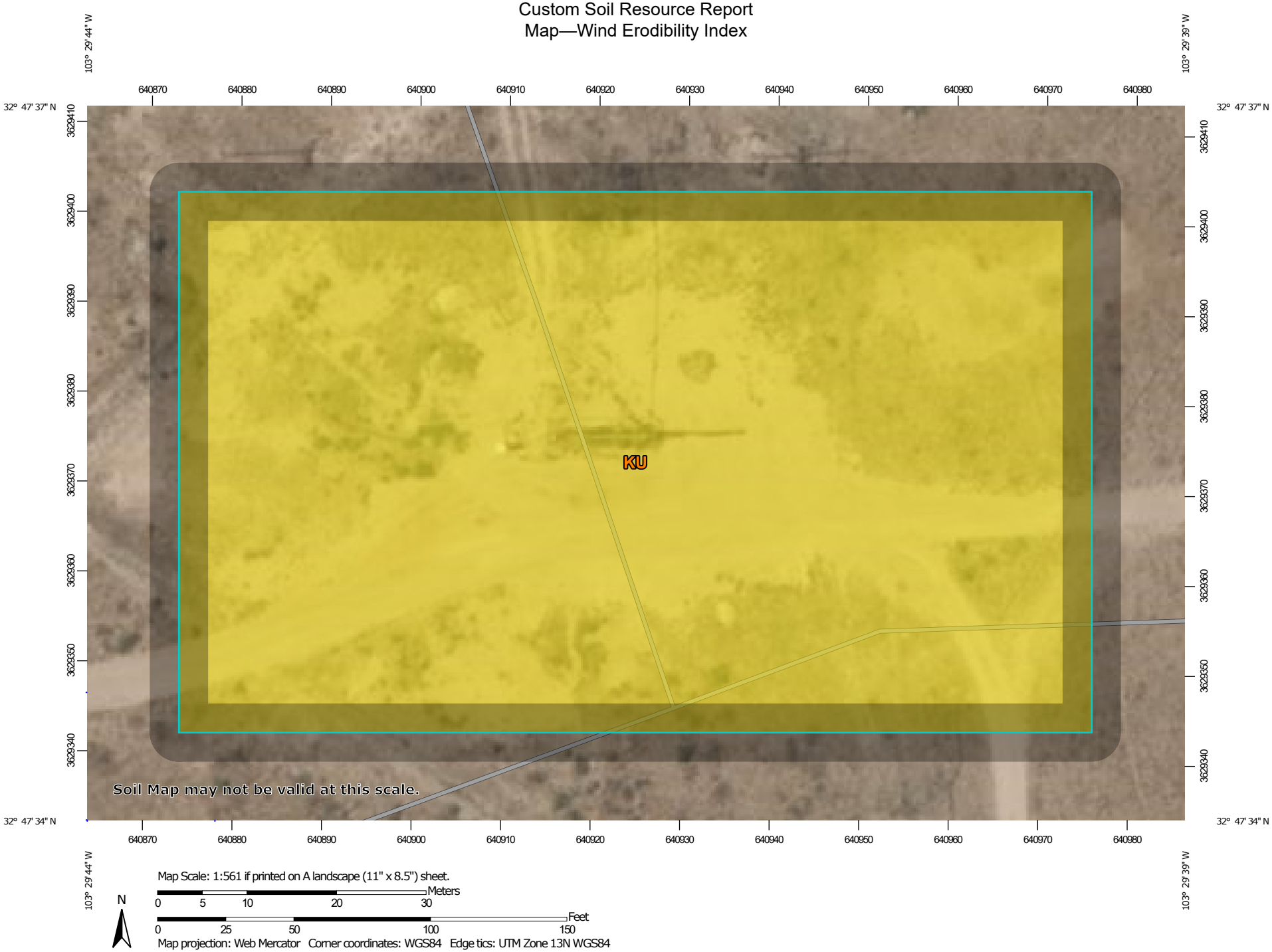
Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Wind Erodibility Index

The wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Wind Erodibility Index



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

0
38
48
56
86
134
160
180
220
250
310
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

0
38
48
56
86
134
160
180
220
250
310
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

0
38
48
56
86
134
160
180
220
250
310
Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails
Interstate Highways
US Routes
Major Roads
Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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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)

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Soil Survey Area: Lea County, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 6, 2023

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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.

Table—Wind Erodibility Index

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (tons per acre per year)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	56	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Wind Erodibility Index

Units of Measure: tons per acre per year

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Depth to Bedrock

The term bedrock in soil survey refers to a continuous root and water restrictive layer of rock that occurs within the soil profile.

There are many types of restrictions that can occur within the soil profile but this theme only includes the three restrictions that use the term bedrock. These are:

1) Lithic Bedrock

2) Paralithic Bedrock

3) Densic Bedrock

Lithic bedrock and paralithic bedrock are comprised of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks, which are coherent and consolidated into rock through pressure, heat, cementation, or fusion. Lithic bedrock represents the hardest type of bedrock, with a hardness of strongly coherent to indurated. Paralithic bedrock has a hardness of extremely weakly coherent to moderately coherent. It can occur as a thin layer of weathered bedrock above harder lithic bedrock. Paralithic bedrock can also be much thicker, extending well below the soil profile.

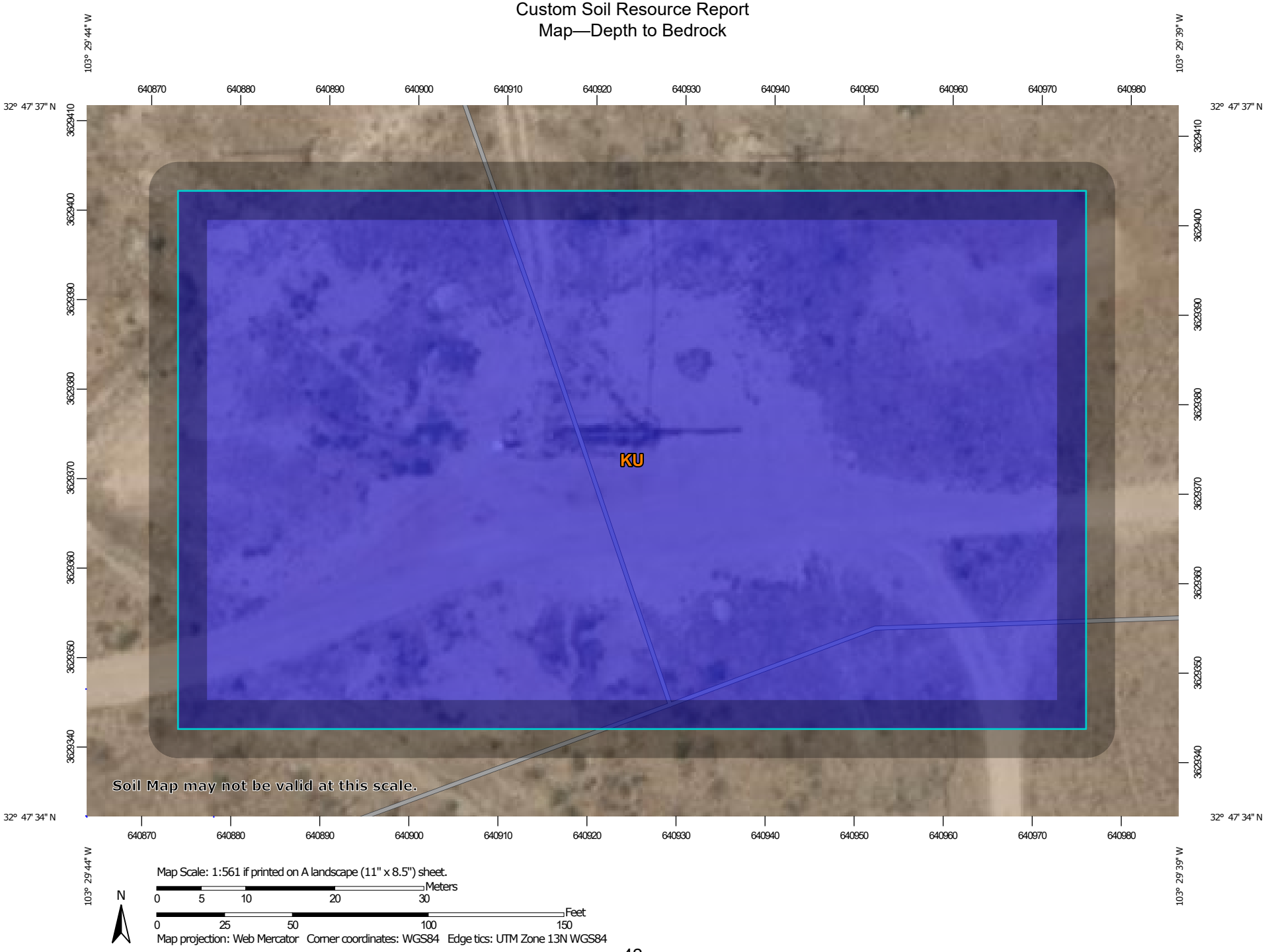
Densic bedrock represents a unique kind of bedrock recognized within the soil survey. It is non-coherent and consolidated, dense root restrictive material, formed by pressure, heat, and dewatering of earth materials or sediments. Densic bedrock differs from densic materials, which formed under the compaction of glaciers, mudflows, and or human-caused compaction.

If more than one type of bedrock is described for an individual soil type, the depth to the shallowest one is given. If no bedrock is described in a map unit, it is represented by the "greater than 200" depth class.

Depth to bedrock is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil

component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Depth to Bedrock



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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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)

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Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 6, 2023

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

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Table—Depth to Bedrock

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	>200	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Depth to Bedrock

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

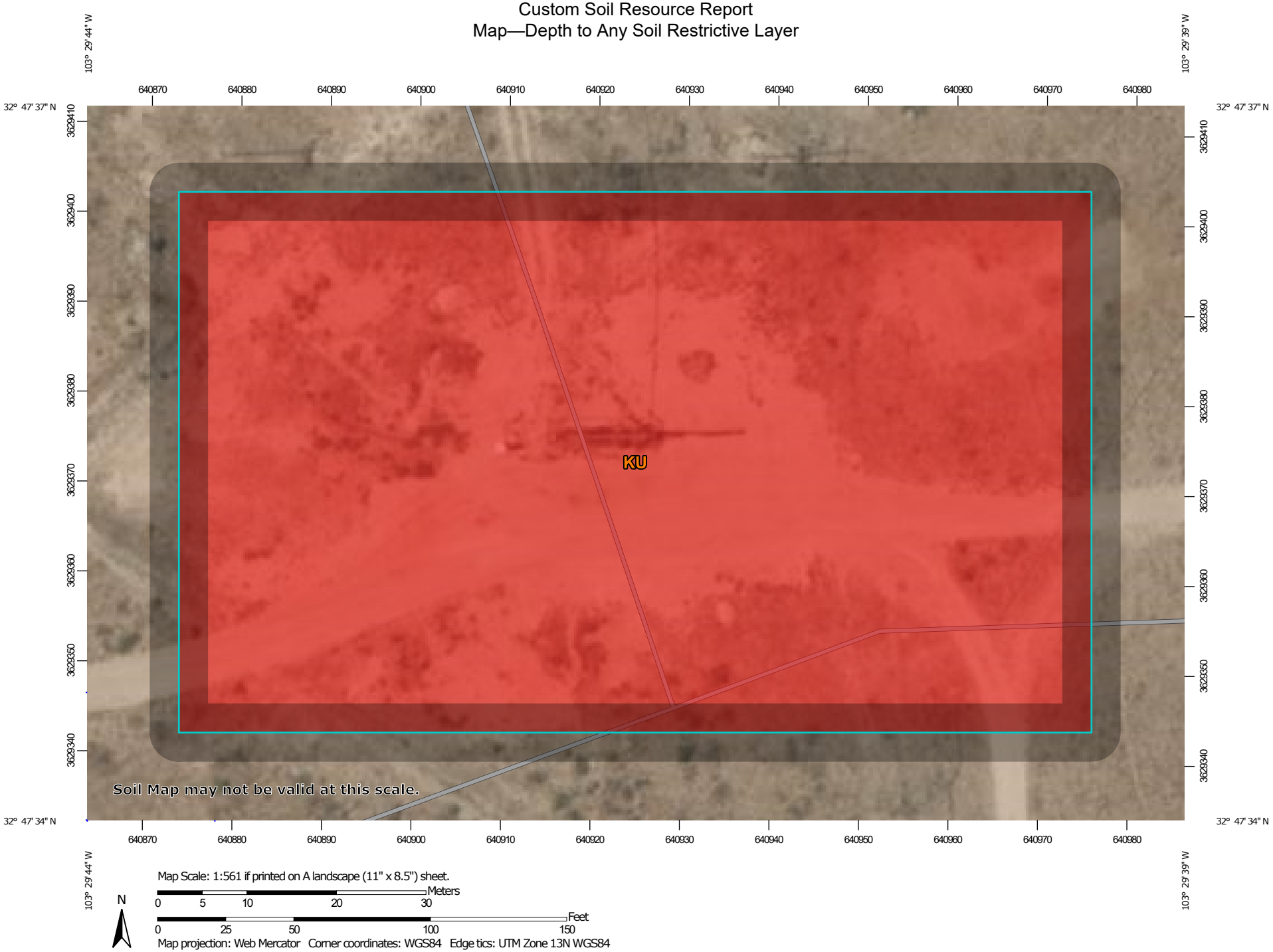
Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

A "restrictive layer" is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers.

This theme presents the depth to any type of restrictive layer that is described for each map unit. If more than one type of restrictive layer is described for an individual soil type, the depth to the shallowest one is presented. If no restrictive layer is described in a map unit, it is represented by the "greater than 200" depth class.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

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.

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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)

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

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Table—Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	25	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

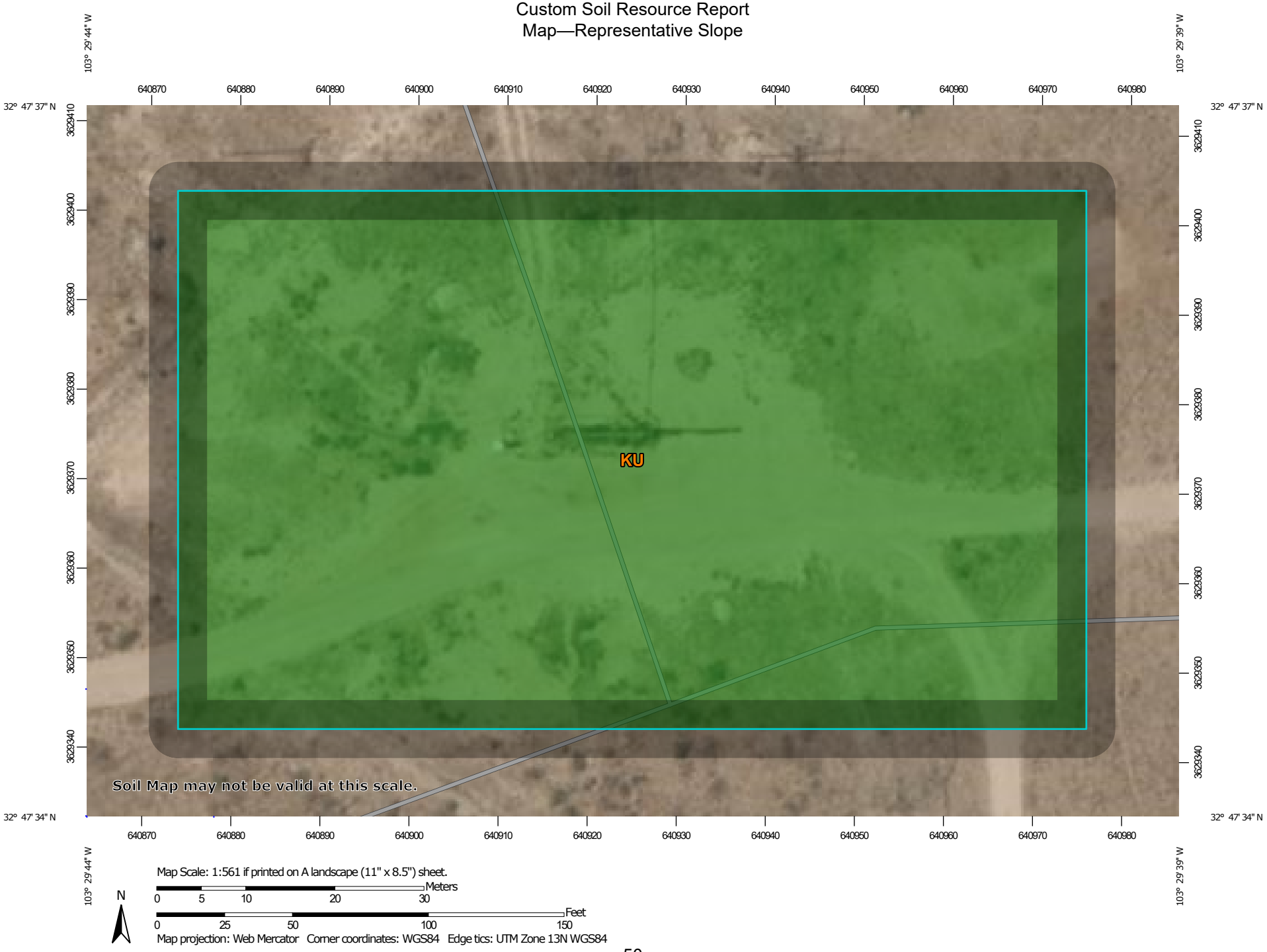
This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Representative Slope

Slope gradient is the difference in elevation between two points, expressed as a percentage of the distance between those points.

The slope gradient is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Representative Slope



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 0 - 5
- 5 - 15
- 15 - 45
- 45 - 60
- 60 - 100
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 0 - 5
- 5 - 15
- 15 - 45
- 45 - 60
- 60 - 100
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 0 - 5
- 5 - 15
- 15 - 45
- 45 - 60
- 60 - 100
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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Table—Representative Slope

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.0	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Representative Slope

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

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New Mexico Office of the State Engineer
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 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE)
(quarters are smallest to largest) (NAD83 UTM in meters) (In feet)

POD Number	Code	POD Sub-basin	County	Q 64	Q 16	Q 4	Sec	Twn	Rng	X	Y	Distance	Depth Well	Depth Water	Water Column
L 03875 S2	R	L	LE			2	31	17S	35E	641131	3629576*	279	120	95	25
L 03875 S4		L	LE			2	31	17S	35E	641131	3629576*	279	120		
L 03874		L	LE	3	1	2	31	17S	35E	640823	3629678*	314	229	90	139
L 14183 POD1		L	LE	3	2	2	31	17S	35E	641266	3629667	441	229	106	123
L 14183 POD3		L	LE	3	2	2	31	17S	35E	641213	3629731	449	227	104	123
L 14183 POD2		L	LE	3	2	2	31	17S	35E	641304	3629691	485	227	105	122
L 13804 POD1		L	LE	2	2	1	31	17S	35E	640572	3629790	542	157	115	42
L 03873		L	LE	3	2	1	31	17S	35E	640421	3629674*	586	230	88	142
L 13804 POD2		L	LE	2	2	1	31	17S	35E	640532	3629826	596	130	115	15
L 04247 POD8		L	LE	2	1	3	31	17S	35E	640299	3629077	699	270	60	210
L 04247 POD6	R	L	LE	2	1	3	31	17S	35E	640299	3629074	701	232	117	115
L 03875		L	LE	3	3	4	30	17S	35E	640818	3630082*	709	147		
L 03876		L	LE	3	3	4	30	17S	35E	640818	3630082*	709	141		
L 03875 POD6		L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	140	104	36
L 03875 POD7		L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	140	104	36
L 03875 POD8		L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	140	104	36
L 03875 S	R	L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	120	96	24
L 03875 S3	R	L	LE		3	4	30	17S	35E	640919	3630183*	801	120	95	25

Average Depth to Water: **99 feet**
Minimum Depth: **60 feet**
Maximum Depth: **117 feet**

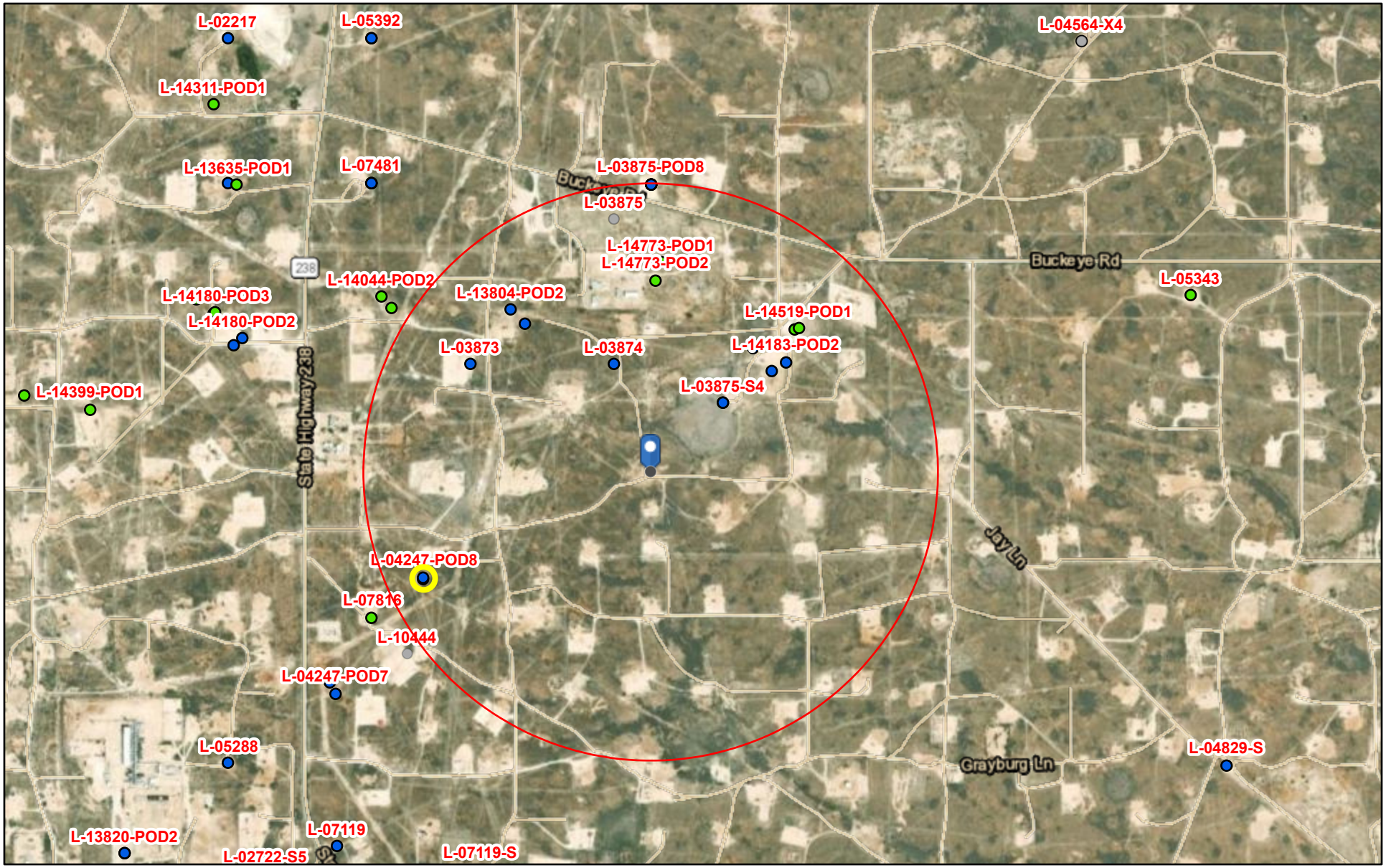
Record Count: 18

UTMNAD83 Radius Search (in meters):

Easting (X): 640929.64 **Northing (Y):** 3629381.61 **Radius:** 804.67

***UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help**

NAPP2410158196 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



4/22/2024, 11:35:12 AM

GIS WATERS PODs

- Active
- Pending
- Inactive
- Capped

1:18,056

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 mi

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

Esri, HERE, iPC, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC, Maxar

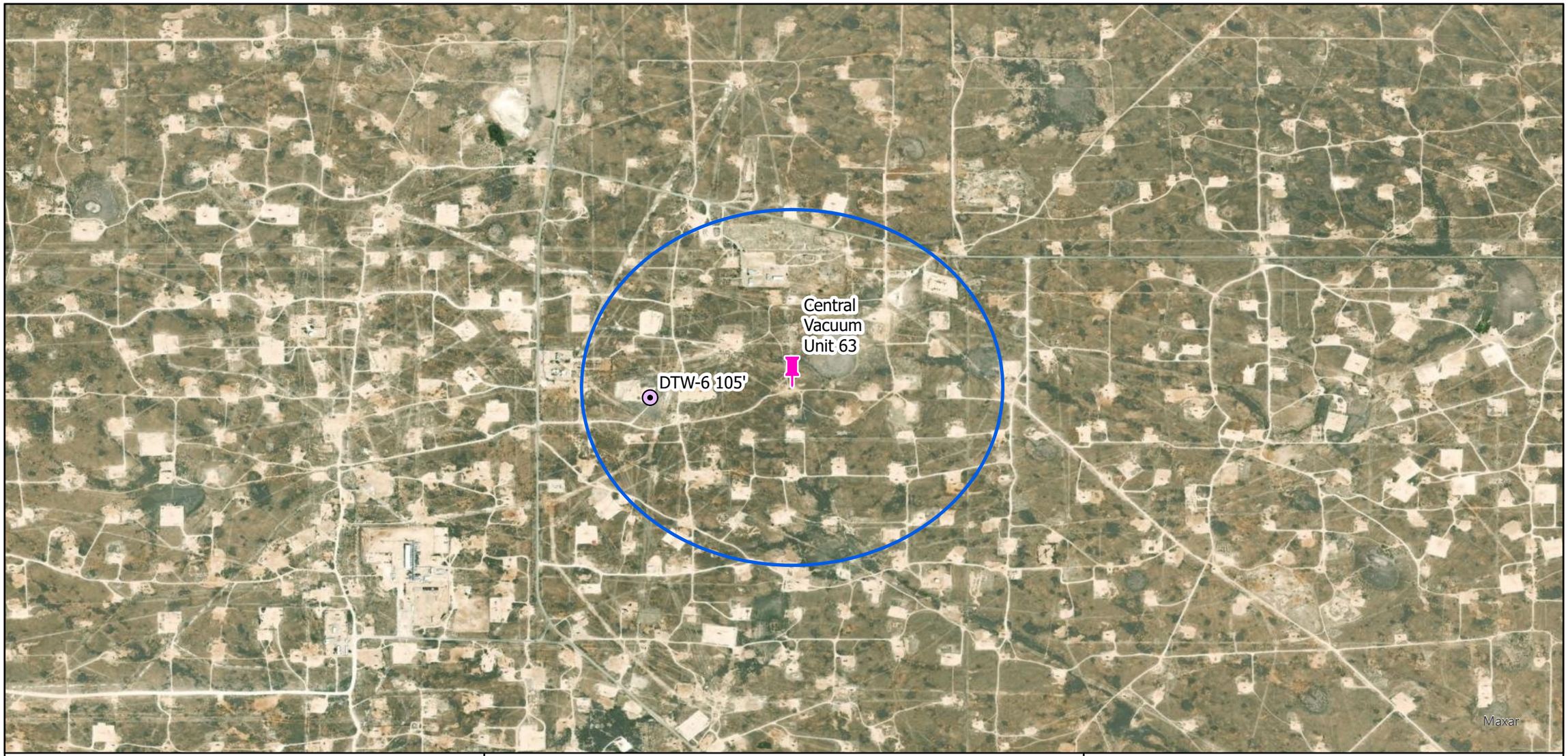
Online web user

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

Kane Environmental Engineering Boring/Completion Log	Kane Environmental Engineering 2351 E. State Highway 21 Lincoln, TX 78948 Phone: 281-379-6580	1 OF 1

CLIENT: Morning Star Partners	**Piezometer DTW 6**
PROJECT: Depth to Water Program	
PROJECT NUMBER:	
LOCATION: Buckeye, N.M.	
BORING/WELL NAME: DTW 6	
KANE REP: J. Rosen	
DRILLING METHOD: Coventional Rotary	
SAMPLING METHODS: Air Rotary Cuttings	
TOP CSG ELEV: GRND. ELEV:	
START/END: February 8, 2023	DRILLER: Scarborough Drilling: License 2969AKP 3068AKP
5" borehole with tricone bit	LATITUDE: 32* 47' 34.59" N LONGITUDE: 103* 30' 02.62" W

	CASING	DEPTH IN FEET	SOIL AND DRILLING DESCRIPTION
			0 - 2.0' Crushed caliche (well pad)
			2 - 18' Clay (CL), dark brown, very moist to wet, soft, low to medium plasticity
		20	18 - 105' Sand (SP), light gray to creme to tan, very fine grained, soft, moisture content increases with depth
			Sand contains random thin interbeds of hard caliche
		40	
		60	Switch to drag bit at 60', and add minimal water/foam to enhance cuttings removal
		80	
		100	Total depth (from ground surface) 105 feet No groundwater encountered upon completion of drilling
		120	Machine slotted, threaded, Schedule 40 PVC screen from 85 - 105 feet bgs, blank casing surface to 85 ft



Legend:

- Site Location
- DTW Well
- 1/2 Mile Buffer

Site Location Map
MorningStar Operating LLC
Central Vacuum Unit 63
32.793358, -103.494944
Lea County, New Mexico
NMOCD Reference # NAPP2410158196

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

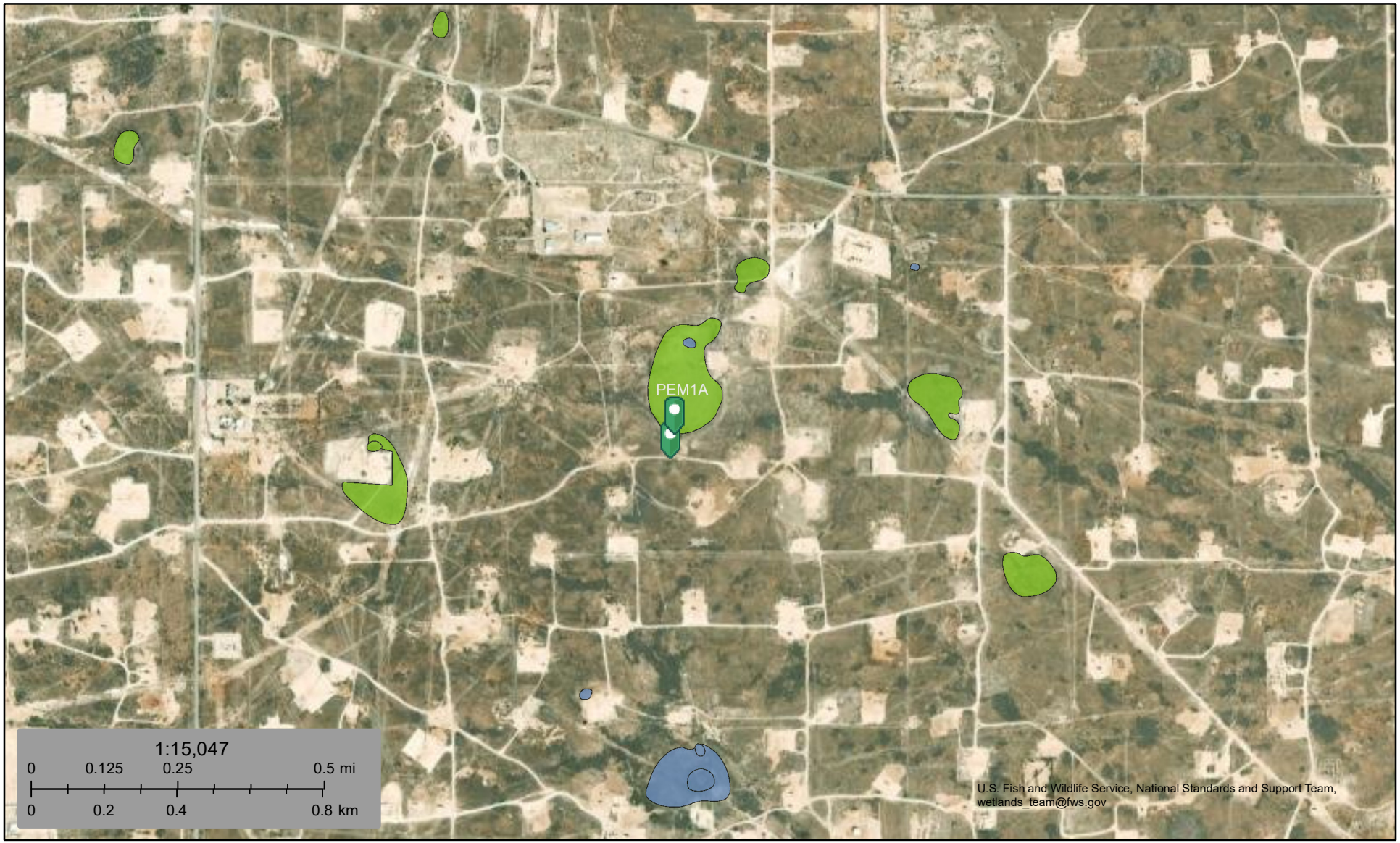
N

TRINITY
OILFIELD SERVICES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

NAPP2410158196 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



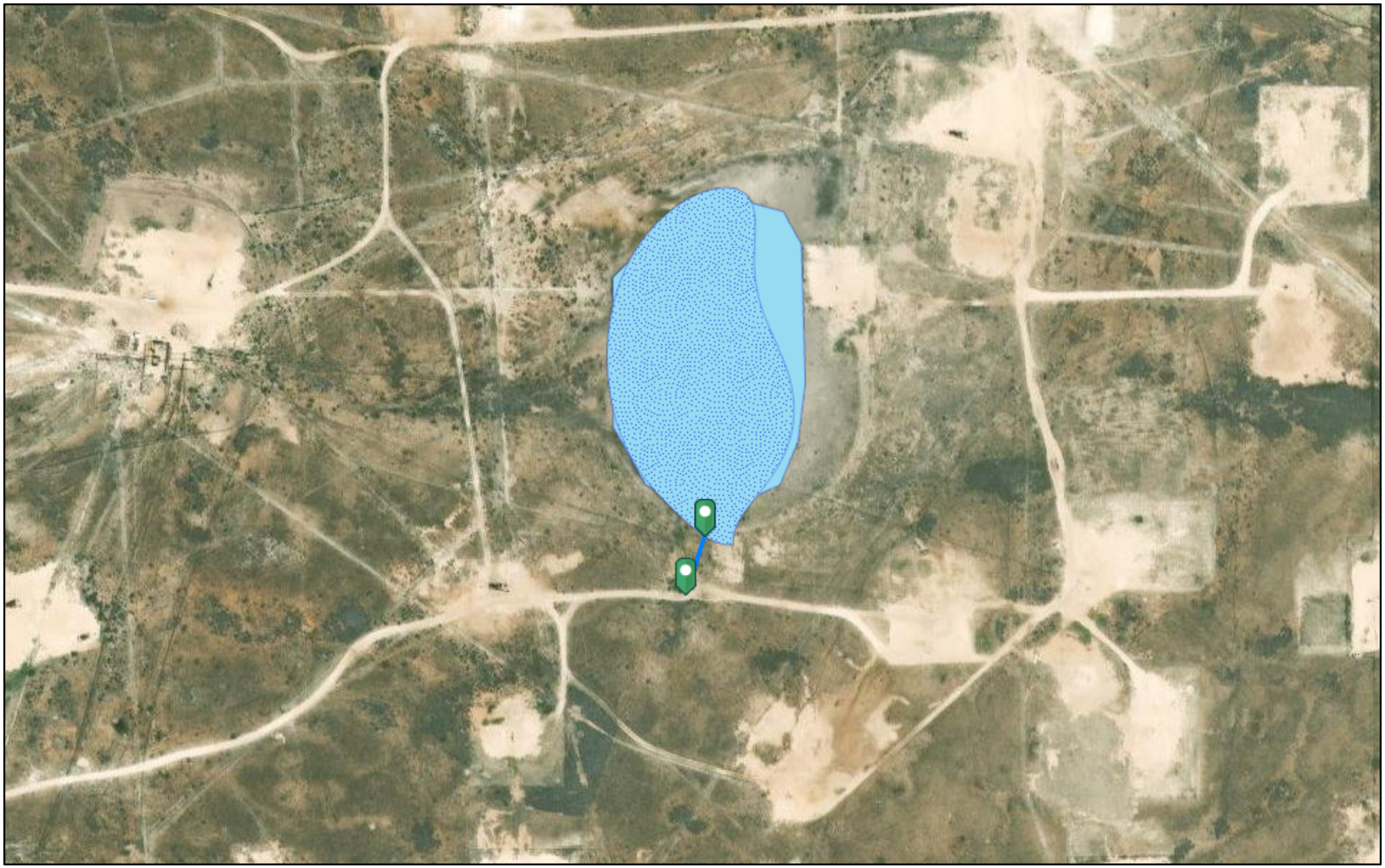
August 21, 2024

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.

NAPP2410158196 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



8/21/2024, 4:35:19 PM

OSW Water Bodys

OSE Probable Playas

1:4,514

0 0.03 0.07 0.13 mi

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 km

Maxar, NM OSE

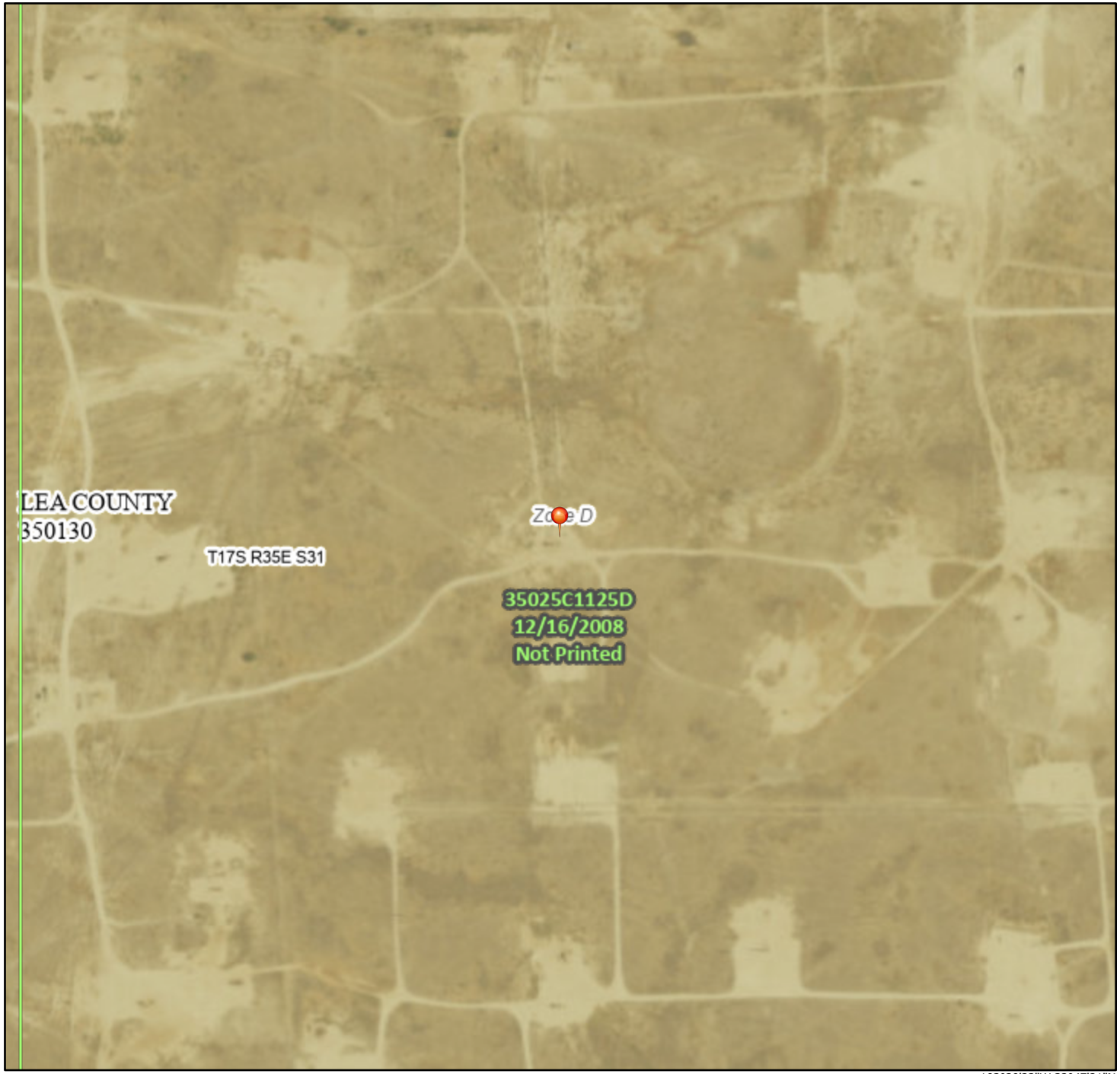
New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

NM OCD Oil and Gas Map. http://nm-emnrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4d017f2306164de29fd2fb9f8f35ca75: New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

103°30'1"W 32°47'51"N



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

1:6,000

103°29'23"W 32°47'21"N

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
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

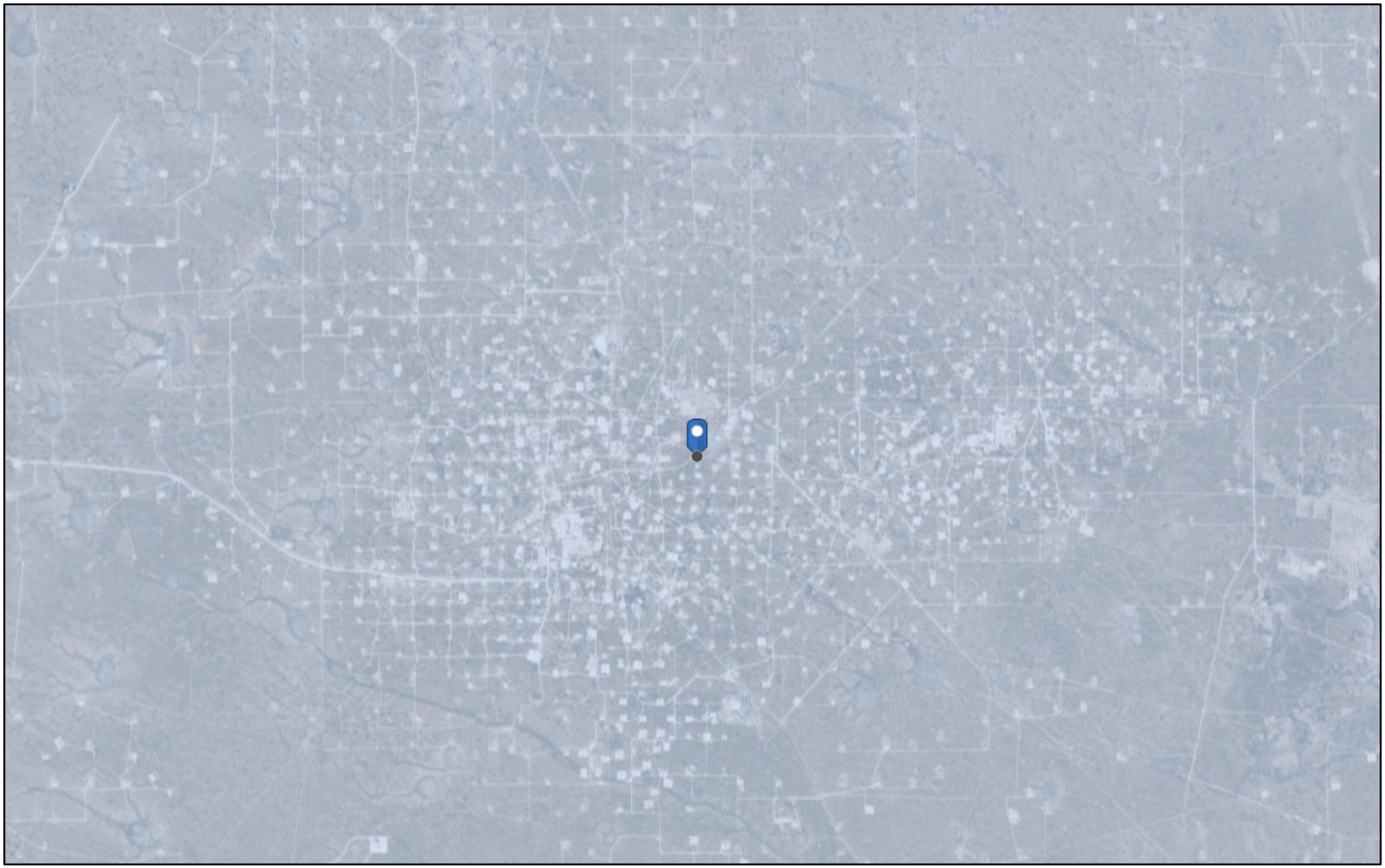
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

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

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 4/22/2024 at 2:04 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.

NAPP2410158196 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63



4/22/2024, 12:06:52 PM

Karst Occurrence Potential

Low

1:72,224

0 0.5 1 2 mi

0 0.75 1.5 3 km

BLM, OCD, New Mexico Tech, Earthstar Geographics

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

NM OCD Oil and Gas Map. http://nm-emnrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4d017f2306164de29fd2fb9f8f35ca75: New Mexico Oil Conservation Division

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

NAPP2410158196 | CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63

August 21, 2024

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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Contents

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

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.

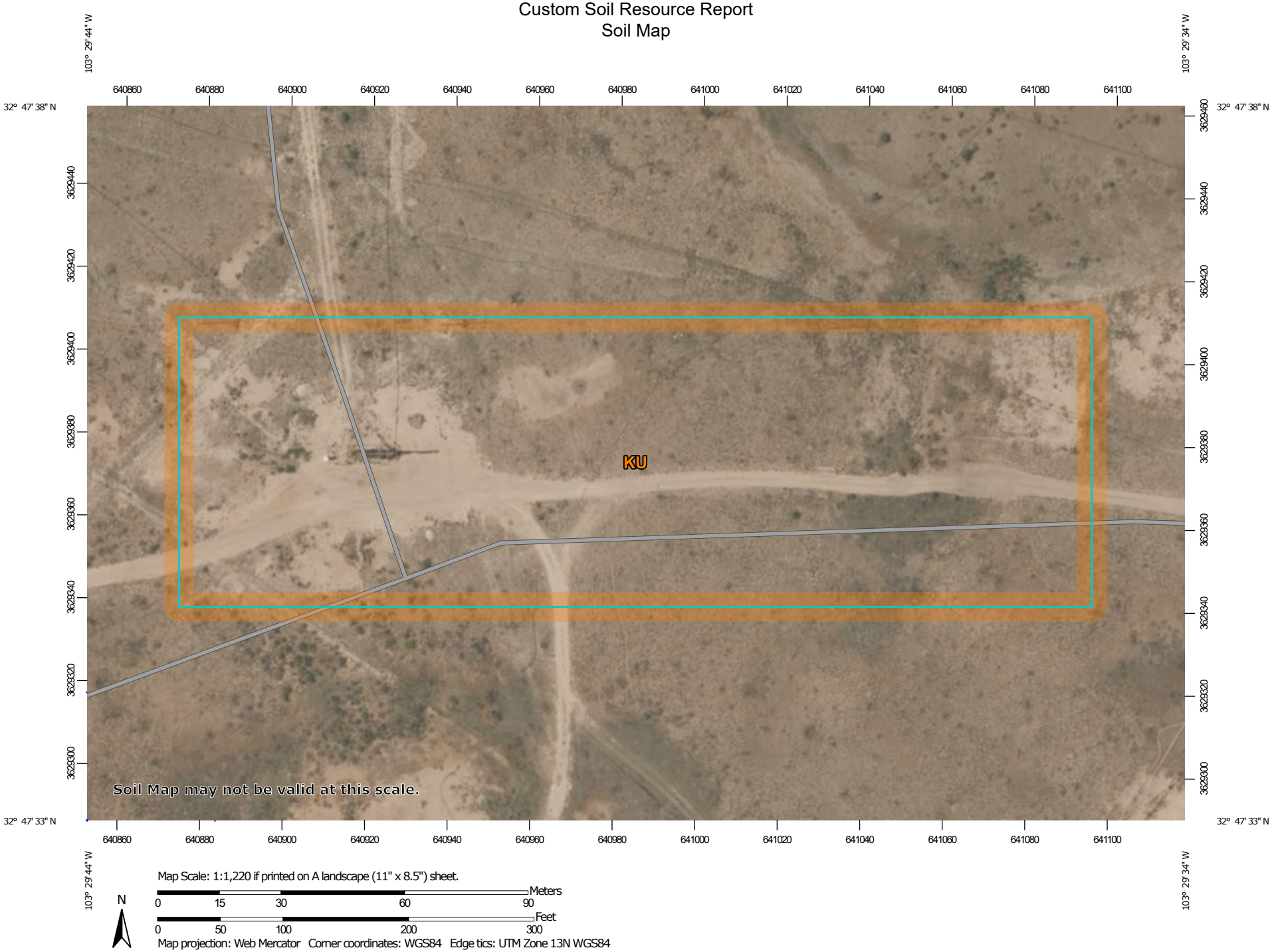
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3.8**	**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.

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.

Lea County, New Mexico

KU—Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tw46
Elevation: 2,500 to 4,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 220 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kimbrough and similar soils: 45 percent
Lea and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kimbrough

Setting

Landform: Playa rims, plains
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Loamy eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: gravelly loam
Bw - 3 to 10 inches: loam
Bkkm1 - 10 to 16 inches: cemented material
Bkkm2 - 16 to 80 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 18 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 95 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R077DY049TX - Very Shallow 12-17" PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lea

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Calcareous, loamy eolian deposits from the blackwater draw formation of pleistocene age over indurated caliche of pliocene age

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loam
Bk - 10 to 18 inches: loam
Bkk - 18 to 26 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
Bkkm - 26 to 80 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 30 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: 90 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 3.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R077DY047TX - Sandy Loam 12-17" PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kenhill

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R077DY038TX - Clay Loam 12-17" PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Douro

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R077DY047TX - Sandy Loam 12-17" PZ
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G077DH000TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Spraberry

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Playa rims, plains
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R077DY049TX - Very Shallow 12-17" PZ
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G077DH000TX)
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Soil Health

Soil health interpretations are designed to be used as tools for evaluating and managing a soil's capacity to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. Example interpretations include compaction, surface sealing, carbon sequestration, resistance and resilience, management systems and practices, and cover crops.

Fragile Soil Index

SOH - Soil Health

Soils can be rated based on their susceptibility to degradation in the "Fragile Soil Index" interpretation. Fragile soils are those that are most vulnerable to degradation. In other words, they can be easily degradedthey have a low resistance to degradation processes. They tend to be highly susceptible to erosion and can have a low capacity to recover after degradation has occurred (low resilience). Fragile soils are generally characterized by a low content of organic matter, low aggregate stability, and weak soil structure. They are generally located on sloping ground, have sparse plant cover, and tend to be in arid or semiarid regions. The index can be used for conservation and watershed planning to assist in identifying soils and areas highly vulnerable to degradation.

Depending on inherent soil characteristics and the climate, soils can vary from highly resistant, or stable, to vulnerable and extremely sensitive to degradation. Under stress, fragile soils can degrade to a new altered state, which may be less favorable or unfavorable for plant growth and less capable of performing soil functions. To assess the fragility of the soil, indicators of vulnerability to degradation

processes are used. They include organic matter, soil structure, rooting depth, vegetative cover, slope, and aridity.

The organic matter content indicates the capacity of the soil to resist and/or recover from degradation processes. Organic matter improves the soil pore structure, increases water infiltration, and reduces soil compaction and soil erosion. Soil structure indicates the capacity of the soil to resist degradation from accelerated water erosion (by increasing the amount of infiltration). Pore structure is the most important aspect of soil structure as pores provide habitat for organism. Shallow soils are more vulnerable to degradation processes because they have limited rooting depth and have a reduced amount of material from which to form new soil. As erosion removes the upper soil profile, productivity will decline if the subsoil is limiting for crop growth. Vegetative cover is very important as uncovered soil is most vulnerable to the processes of soil erosion, both by wind and water. Slope (a measure of the steepness or the degree of inclination) indicates the degree of vulnerability to erosion and mass movement. Aridity is defined by the shortage of moisture. Lack of water is a main factor limiting biological processes and the ability of the soil to resist and/or recover from degradation.

Soils are placed into interpretive classes based on their index rating, which ranges from 0 to 1. An index rating of 1 is the most fragile, while a rating of zero is the least fragile. Interpretative classes are as follows:

Not Fragile (index rating less than or equal to 0.009) These soils have a very high potential to resist degradation and be highly resilient. They are highly structured with an organic matter content greater than 5.7%, are nearly level, are deep or very deep, have greater than 85% vegetative cover, and are in a climate that is wet or very wet.

Slightly Fragile (index rating less than 0.009 and less than or equal to 0.209) These soils have a high potential to resist degradation and be resilient. They are:

— Poorly structured to weakly structured soils that have an extremely low to moderate content of organic matter, are very deep, have high vegetative cover, occur on nearly level ground, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very shallow to moderately deep, have high vegetative cover, occur on nearly level ground, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very deep, have low to moderately high vegetative cover, occur on nearly level ground, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very deep, have high vegetative cover; are on slopes greater than 3%, and are in wet or very wet climates; or

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very deep, have high vegetative cover; occur on nearly level ground, and in semi-dry to mildly wet climates;

Moderately Fragile (index rating greater than 0.209 and less than or equal to 0.409) These soils have a moderate potential to resist degradation and be moderately resilient. They are:

— Highly structured soils that have a very high content of organic matter, are very shallow, have high vegetative cover, occur in nearly level to moderately sloping areas, and are in semi-dry climates;

— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are deep, have low vegetative cover, occur in nearly level areas, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, occur on gentle to very steep slopes, have high vegetative cover, and are in wet or very wet climates;

— Weakly structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are deep, occur in nearly level to gently sloping areas, have high vegetative cover, and are in semi-dry climates; or

— Weakly structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are very shallow to very deep, occur in nearly level to strongly sloping areas, have high vegetative cover, and are in mildly wet climates.

Fragile (index rating greater than 0.409 and less than or equal to 0.609) These soils have a low potential to resist degradation and low resilience. They are:

— Well structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, are shallow to very deep, have moderate to moderately high vegetative cover, occur on steep slopes, and are in dry climates;

— Well structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, are shallow to very deep, have a low vegetative cover, occur in nearly level to gently sloping areas, and are in dry climates;

— Well structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, are deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on nearly level to very steep slopes, and are in a semi-dry climate;

— Moderately structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are deep, have moderately high vegetative cover, occur on moderately steep to very steep slopes, and are in semi-dry climates; or

— Weakly structured soils that have a low content of organic matter, occur on moderately steep to very steep slopes, have low vegetative cover, and are in wet or very wet climates.

Very Fragile (index rating greater than 0.609 and less than or equal to 0.809) These soils have a very low potential to resist degradation and very low resilience. They are:

— Weakly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on nearly level to very steep slopes, and are in dry climates;

— Weakly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are shallow to very deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on nearly level to very steep slopes, and are in very dry climates; or

— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are very shallow, have no vegetative cover, occur on steep slopes, and are in mildly wet to wet climates.

Extremely Fragile (index rating greater than 0.809 and less than or equal to 1.0) These soils can have no potential to resist degradation and no resilience. They are:

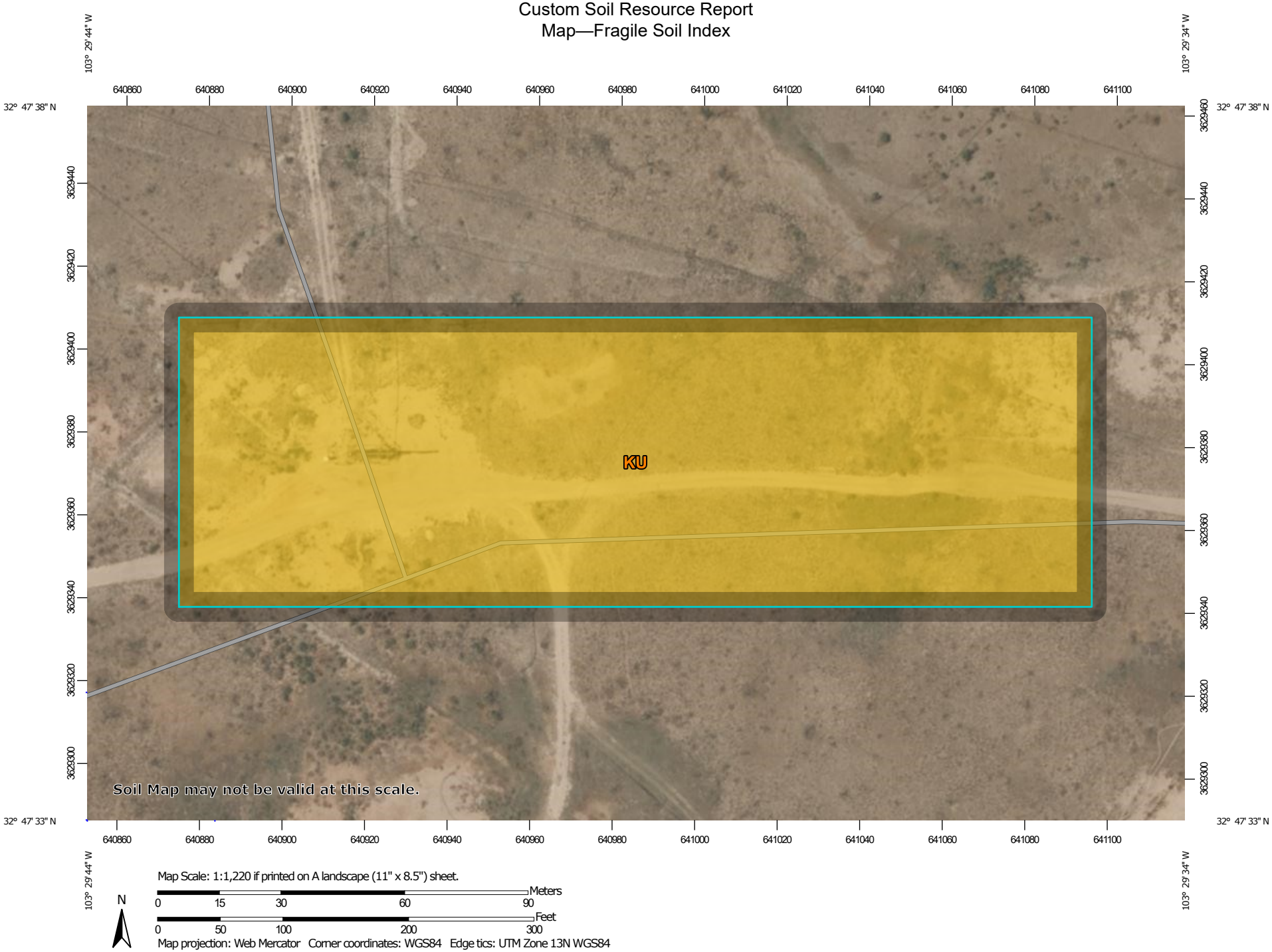
— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are very shallow, have low vegetative cover, occur on very steep slopes, and are in dry or very dry climates;

— Weakly structured soils that have a very low content of organic matter, are nearly level to very deep, have low vegetative cover, occur on very steep slopes, and are in dry climates; or

— Very shallow soils on steep slopes.

The interpretive rating is based on soils that occur in the dominant land use for the map unit component and may not represent soils that occur in site-specific land uses.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Fragile Soil Index



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Extremely fragile
- Highly fragile
- Fragile
- Moderately fragile
- Slightly fragile
- Not fragile
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Extremely fragile
- Highly fragile
- Fragile
- Moderately fragile
- Slightly fragile
- Not fragile
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Extremely fragile
- Highly fragile
- Fragile
- Moderately fragile
- Slightly fragile
- Not fragile
- Not rated or not available

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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Tables—Fragile Soil Index

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Fragile	Kimbrough (45%)	Poor structure (1.00)	3.8	100.0%
				Dry (0.70)		
				Low organic matter (0.69)		
				Shallow (0.65)		
				High vegetative cover (0.07)		
			Kenhill (12%)	Poor structure (1.00)		
				Very low organic matter (0.91)		
				Dry (0.70)		
				Moderately deep (0.27)		
				Moderately-high vegetative cover (0.14)		
			Douro (12%)	Extremely low organic matter (0.95)		
				Weakly structured (0.75)		
				Dry (0.70)		
				Moderately deep (0.25)		
				Nearly level (0.02)		
			Spraberry (6%)	Extremely low organic matter (0.97)		
				Weakly structured (0.75)		
				Dry (0.70)		
				Moderately deep (0.45)		
				High vegetative cover (0.07)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fragile	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Fragile Soil Index

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Chemical Properties

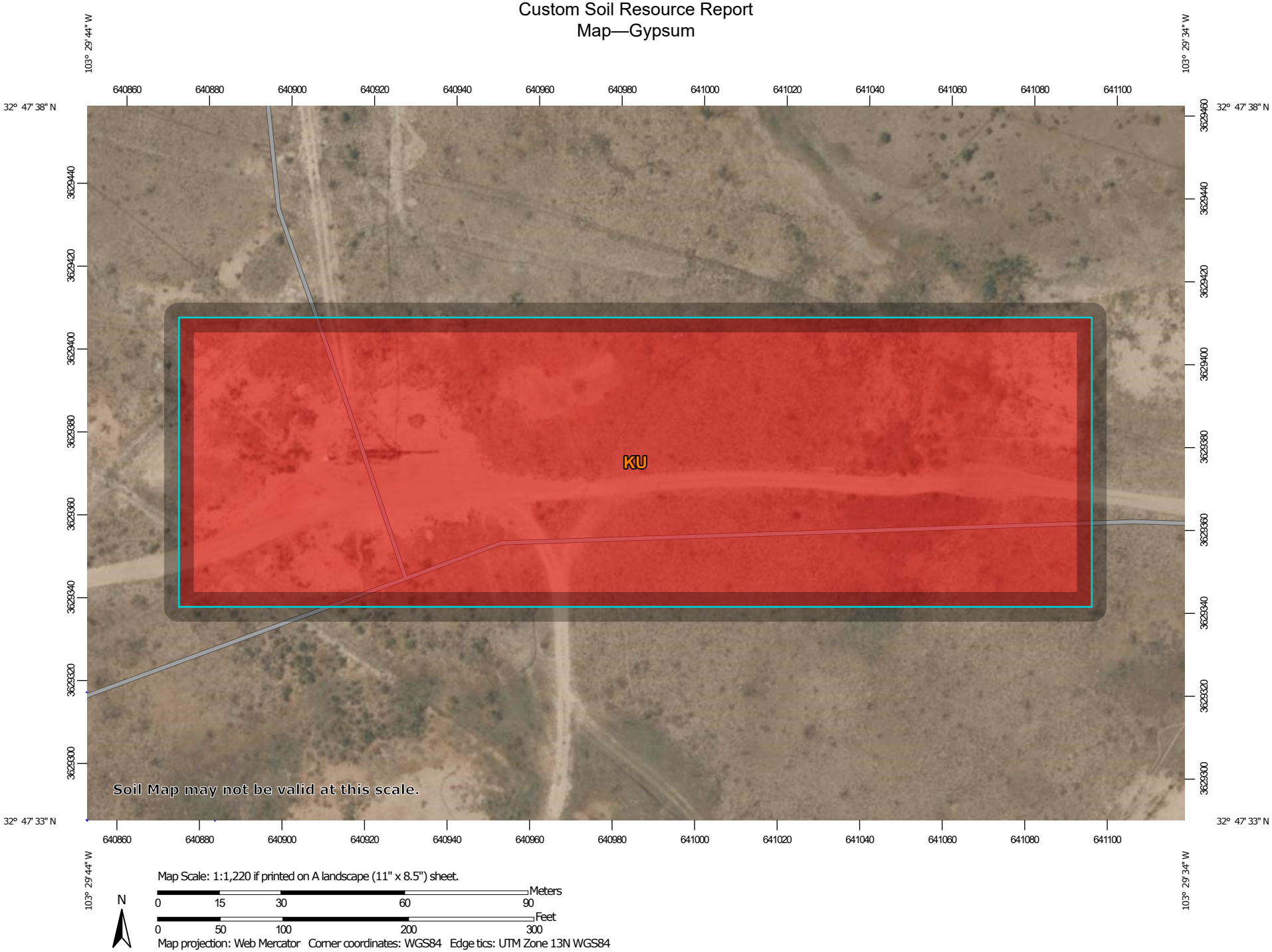
Soil Chemical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil chemical properties include pH, cation exchange capacity, calcium carbonate, gypsum, and electrical conductivity.

Gypsum

The content of gypsum is the percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water. Soils high in content of gypsum, such as those with more than 10 percent gypsum, may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating water. Gypsum is corrosive to concrete.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Gypsum



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

= 0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

= 0

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

= 0

Not rated or not available

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.

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Soil Survey Area: Lea County, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Table—Gypsum

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Gypsum

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: Yes

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Soil Erosion Factors

Soil Erosion Factors are soil properties and interpretations used in evaluating the soil for potential erosion. Example soil erosion factors can include K factor for the whole soil or on a rock free basis, T factor, wind erodibility group and wind erodibility index.

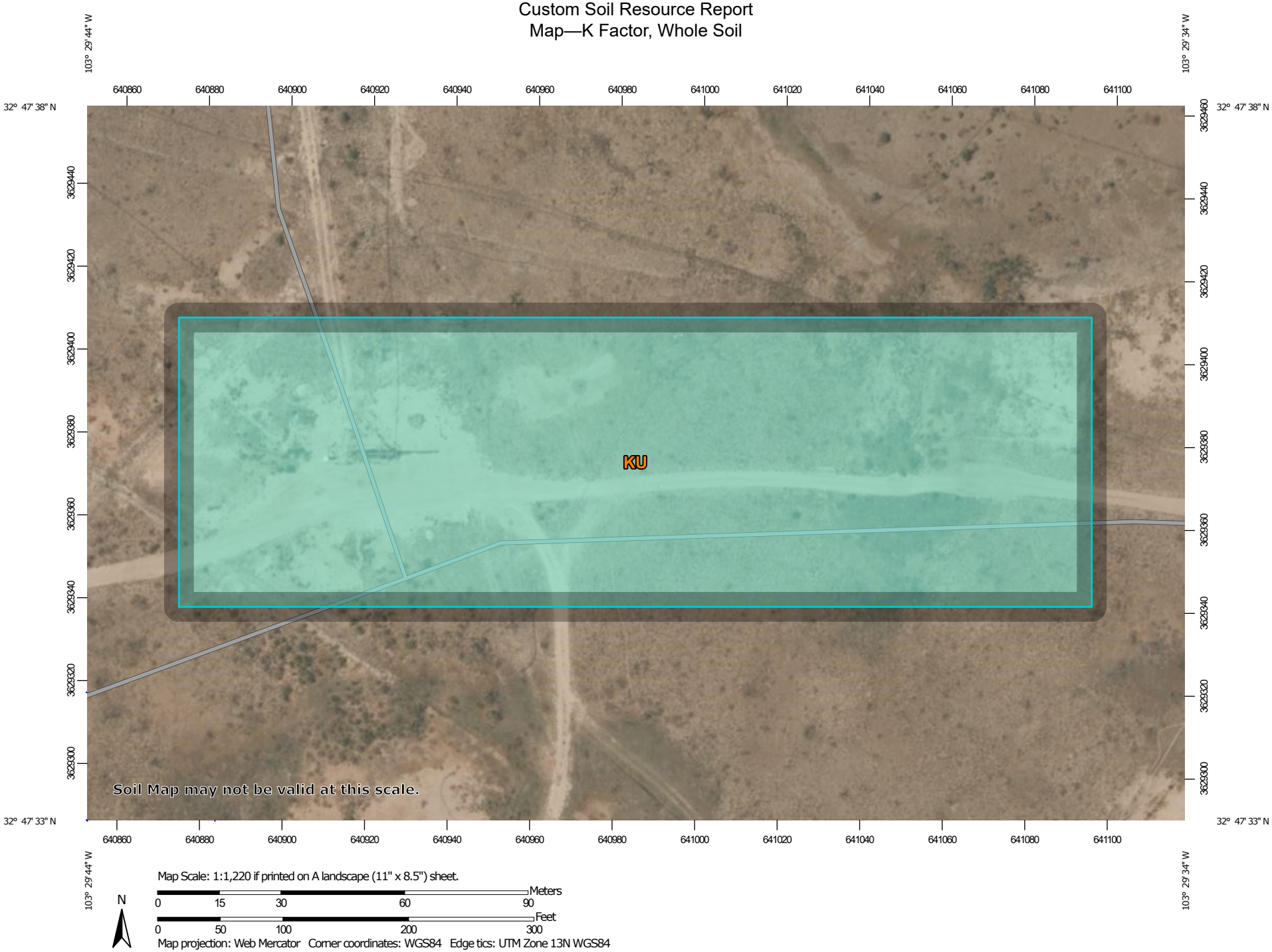
K Factor, Whole Soil

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Factor K does not apply to organic horizons and is not reported for those layers.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—K Factor, Whole Soil



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- .02
- .05
- .10
- .15
- .17
- .20
- .24
- .28
- .32
- .37
- .43
- .49
- .55
- .64
- Not rated or not available

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.

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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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Table—K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	.32	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—K Factor, Whole Soil

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

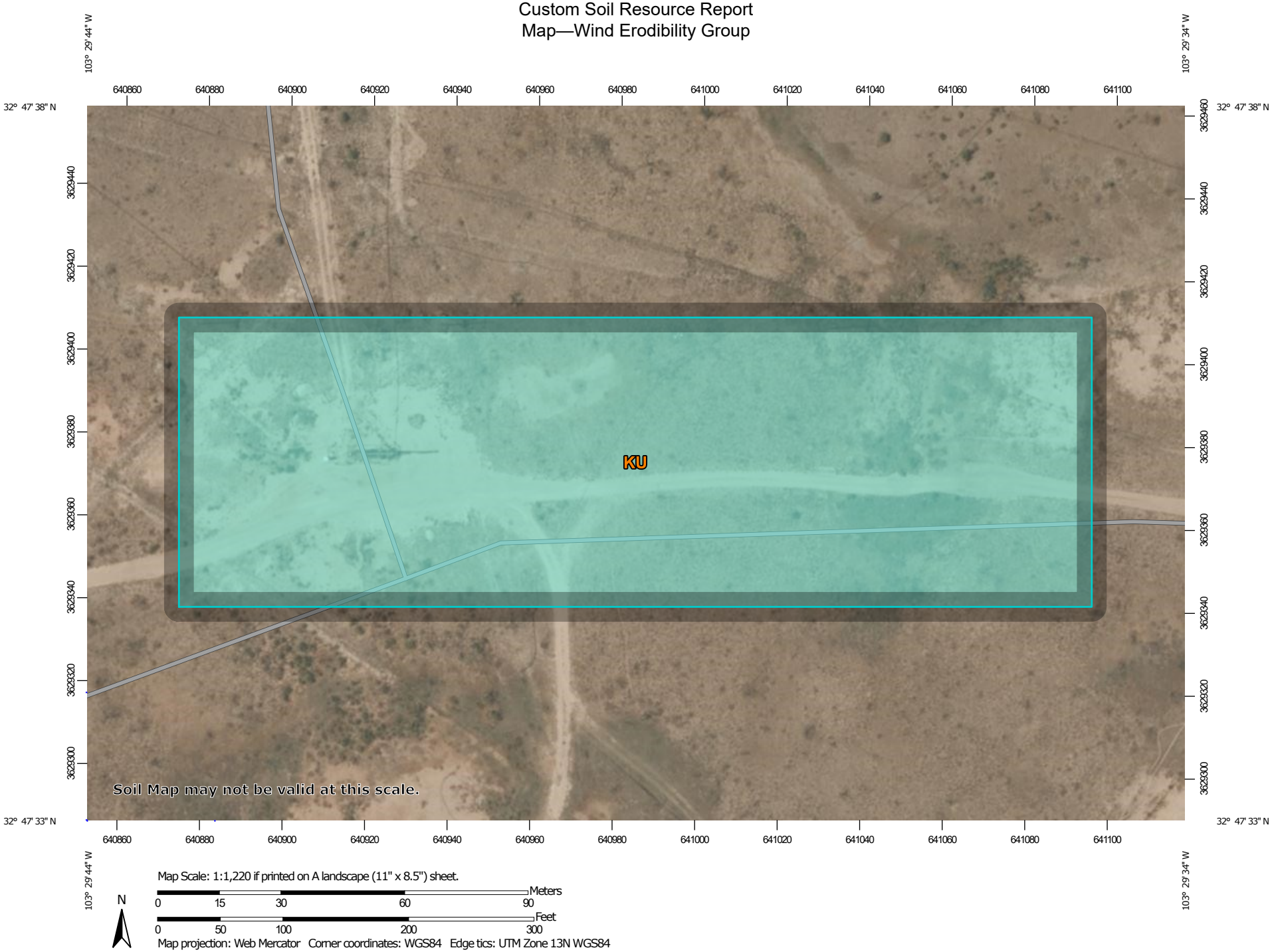
When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Wind Erodibility Group

A wind erodibility group (WEG) consists of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Wind Erodibility Group



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 4L
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 4L
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 4L
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- Not rated or not available

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 20, Sep 6, 2023

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.

Table—Wind Erodibility Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Wind Erodibility Group

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

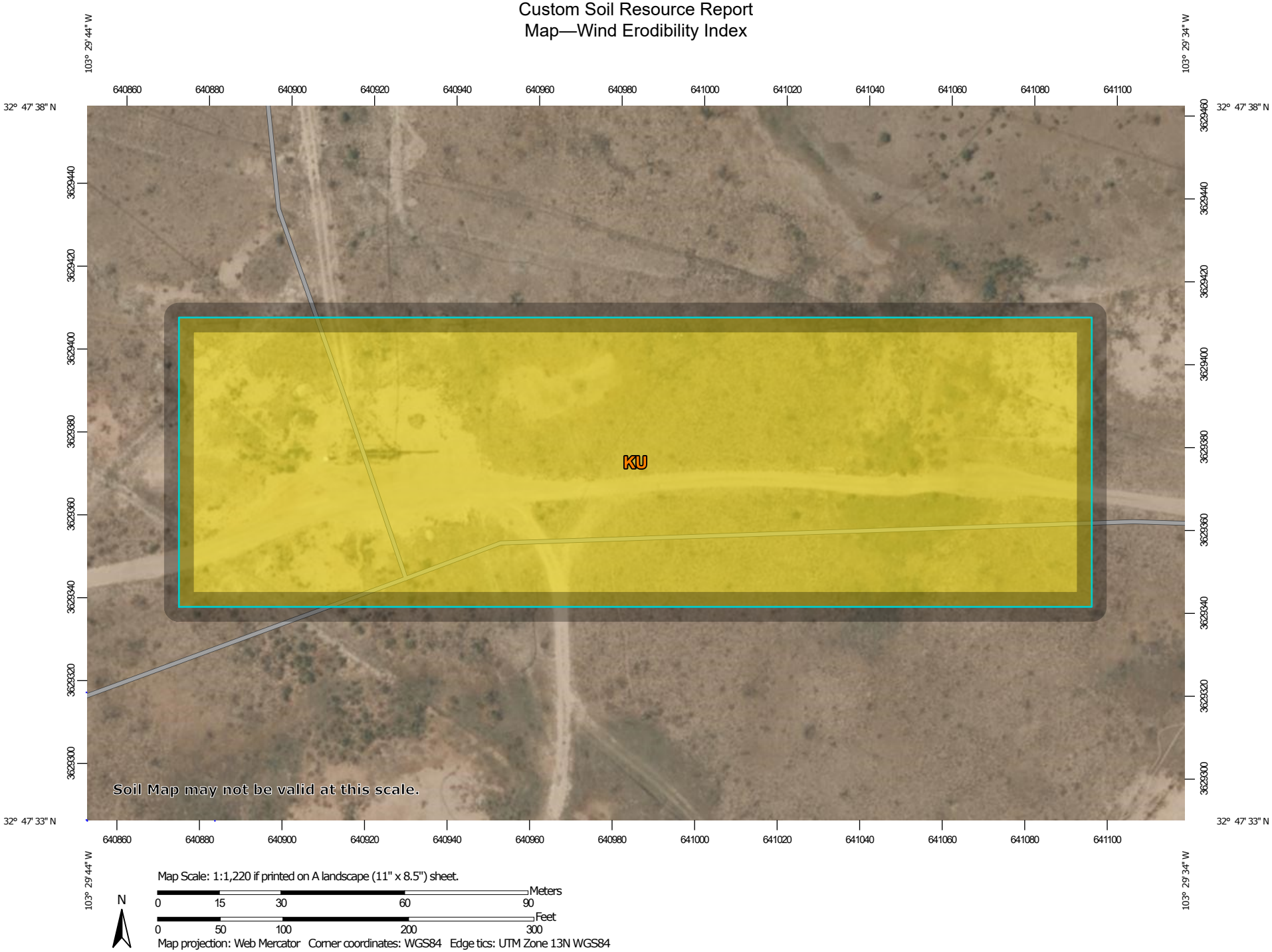
Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Wind Erodibility Index

The wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Wind Erodibility Index



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

0
38
48
56
86
134
160
180
220
250
310
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

0
38
48
56
86
134
160
180
220
250
310
Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

0
38
48
56
86
134
160
180
220
250
310
Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails
Interstate Highways
US Routes
Major Roads
Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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Table—Wind Erodibility Index

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (tons per acre per year)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	56	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Wind Erodibility Index

Units of Measure: tons per acre per year

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Depth to Bedrock

The term bedrock in soil survey refers to a continuous root and water restrictive layer of rock that occurs within the soil profile.

There are many types of restrictions that can occur within the soil profile but this theme only includes the three restrictions that use the term bedrock. These are:

1) Lithic Bedrock

2) Paralithic Bedrock

3) Densic Bedrock

Lithic bedrock and paralithic bedrock are comprised of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks, which are coherent and consolidated into rock through pressure, heat, cementation, or fusion. Lithic bedrock represents the hardest type of bedrock, with a hardness of strongly coherent to indurated. Paralithic bedrock has a hardness of extremely weakly coherent to moderately coherent. It can occur as a thin layer of weathered bedrock above harder lithic bedrock. Paralithic bedrock can also be much thicker, extending well below the soil profile.

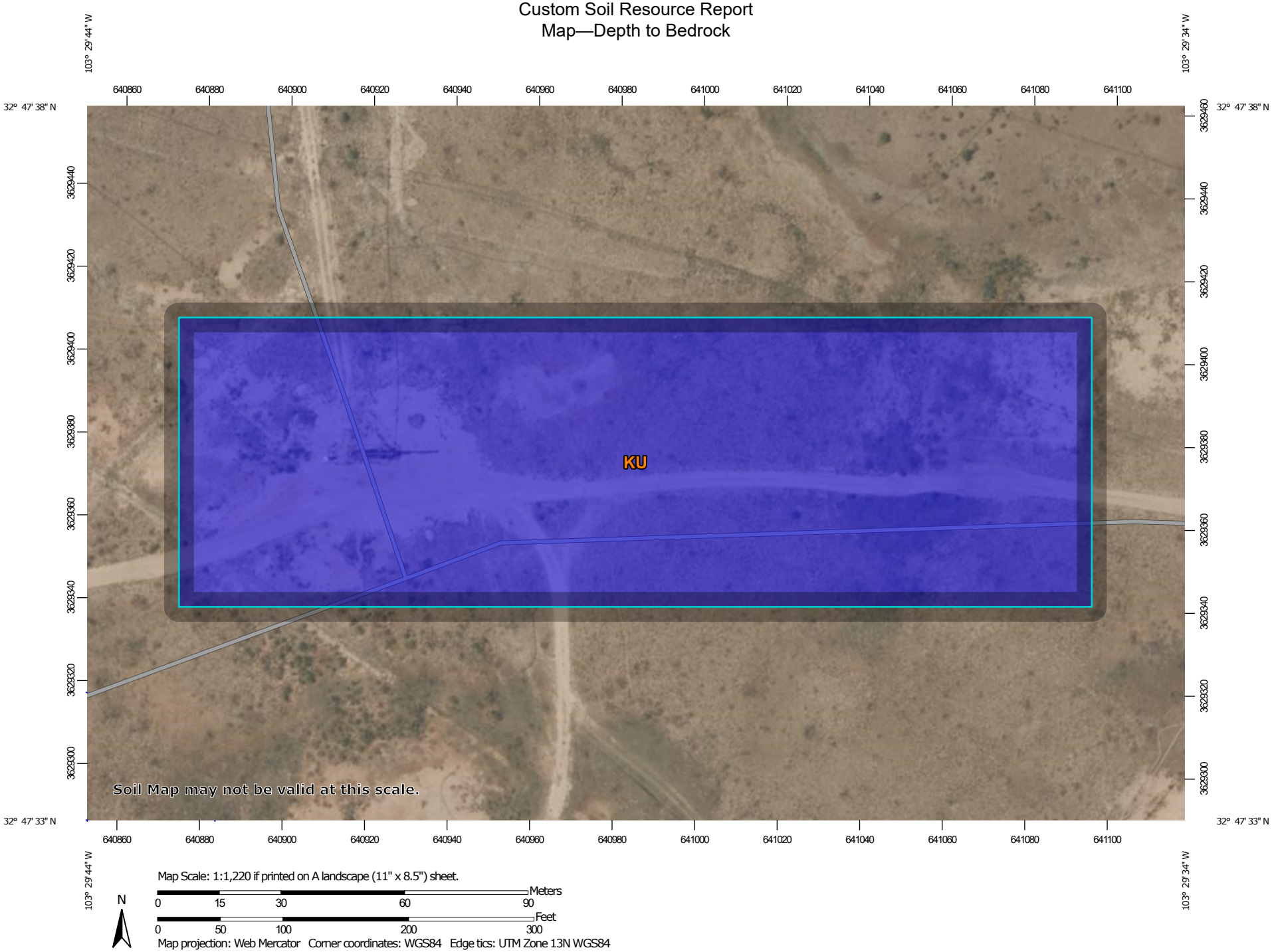
Densic bedrock represents a unique kind of bedrock recognized within the soil survey. It is non-coherent and consolidated, dense root restrictive material, formed by pressure, heat, and dewatering of earth materials or sediments. Densic bedrock differs from densic materials, which formed under the compaction of glaciers, mudflows, and or human-caused compaction.

If more than one type of bedrock is described for an individual soil type, the depth to the shallowest one is given. If no bedrock is described in a map unit, it is represented by the "greater than 200" depth class.

Depth to bedrock is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil

component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Depth to Bedrock



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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Table—Depth to Bedrock

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	>200	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Depth to Bedrock

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

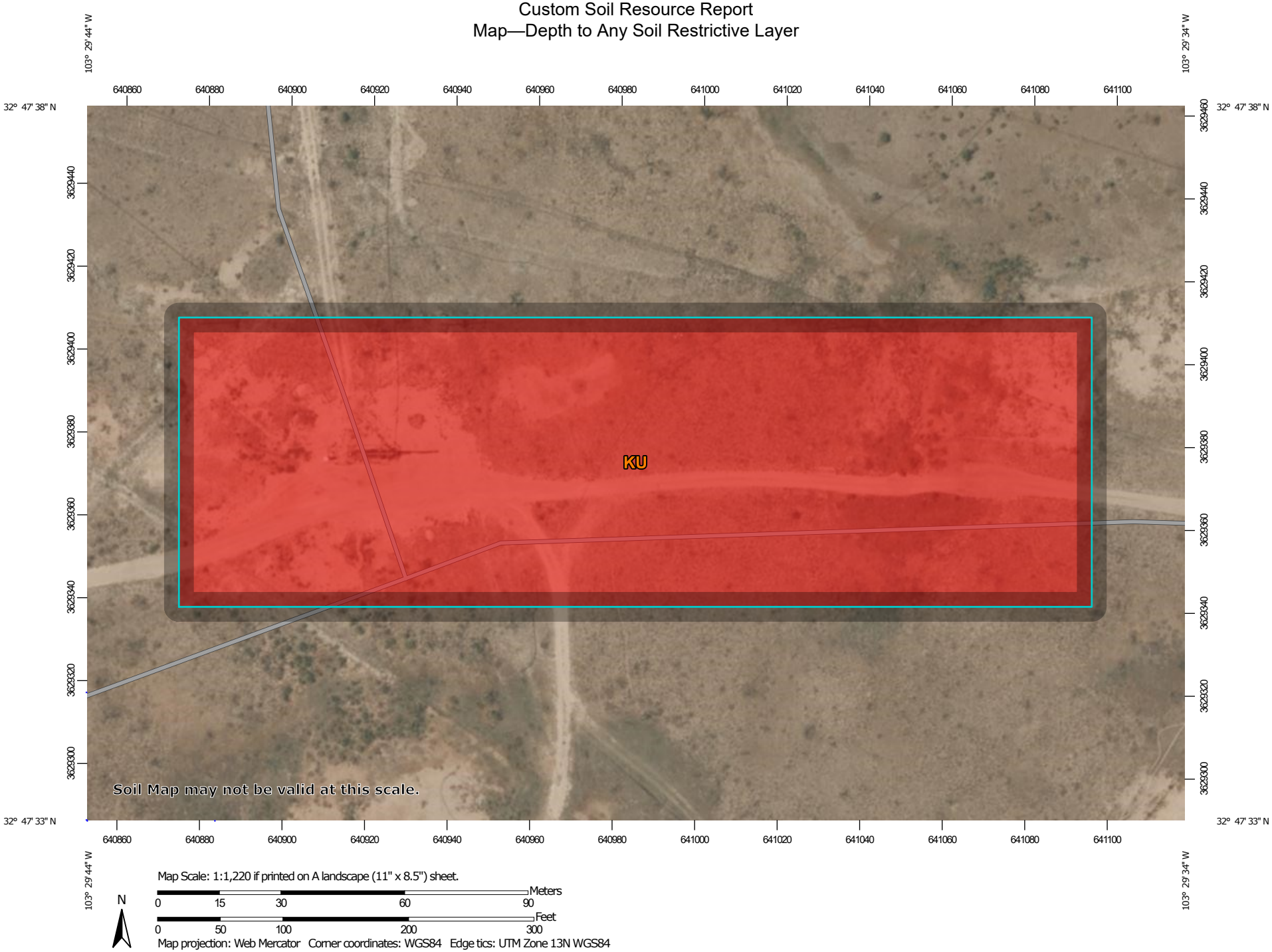
Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

A "restrictive layer" is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers.

This theme presents the depth to any type of restrictive layer that is described for each map unit. If more than one type of restrictive layer is described for an individual soil type, the depth to the shallowest one is presented. If no restrictive layer is described in a map unit, it is represented by the "greater than 200" depth class.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- > 200
- Not rated or not available

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.

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Table—Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	25	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

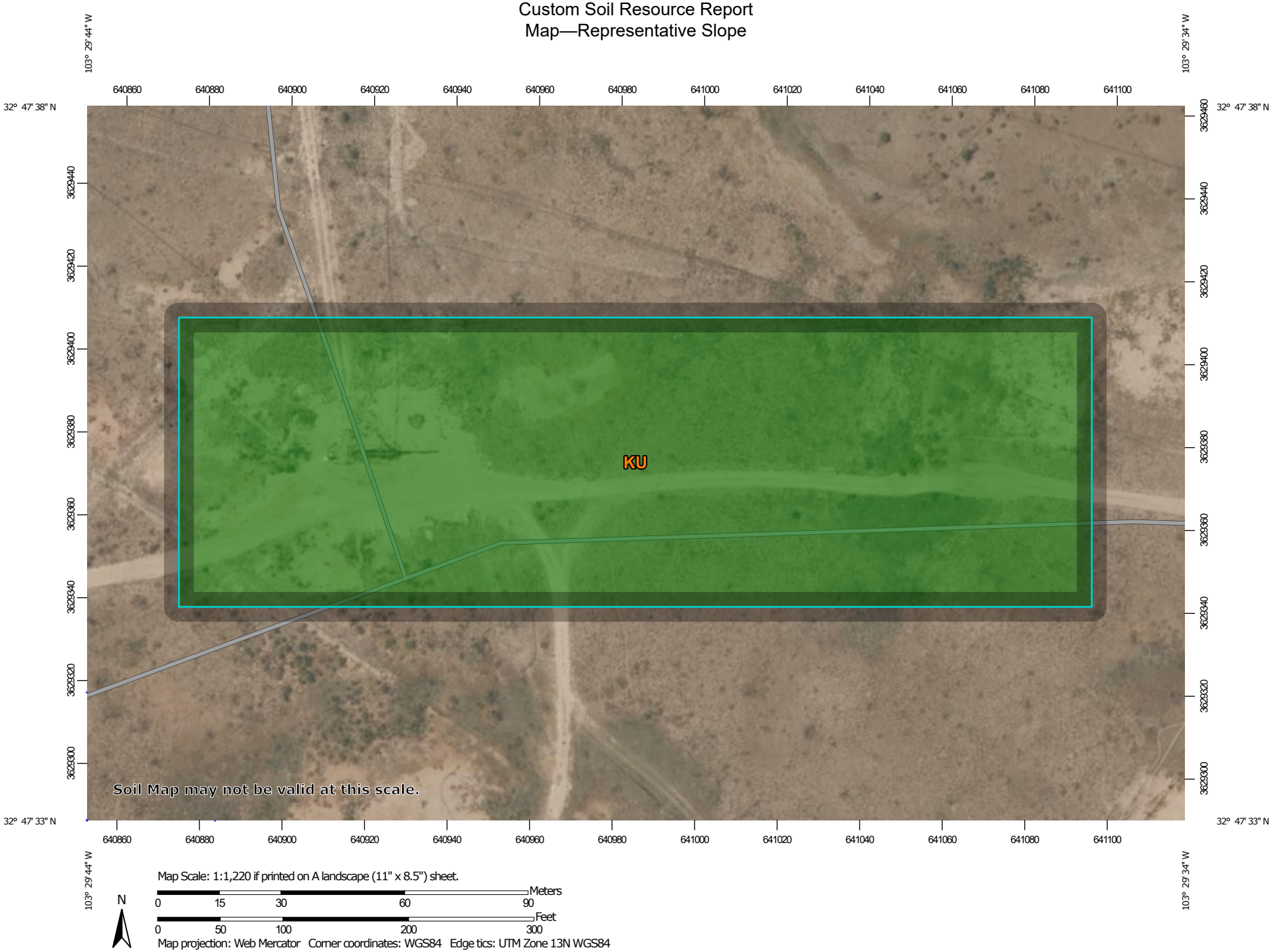
This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Representative Slope

Slope gradient is the difference in elevation between two points, expressed as a percentage of the distance between those points.

The slope gradient is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Representative Slope



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- 0 - 5
- 5 - 15
- 15 - 45
- 45 - 60
- 60 - 100
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- 0 - 5
- 5 - 15
- 15 - 45
- 45 - 60
- 60 - 100
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- 0 - 5
- 5 - 15
- 15 - 45
- 45 - 60
- 60 - 100
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

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Table—Representative Slope

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
KU	Kimbrough-Lea complex, dry, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.0	3.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.8**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Representative Slope

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

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For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Component" returns the attribute value associated with the component with the highest percent composition in the map unit. If more than one component shares the highest percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher attribute value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method may or may not represent the dominant condition throughout the map unit.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

References

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NMSLO Seed Mix Coarse (CS)

COARSE (CS) SITES SEED MIXTURE:

COMMON NAME	VARIETY	APPLICATION RATE (PLS/Acre)	DRILL BOX
Grasses:			
Sand bluestem	VNS, Southern	2.0	F
Sideoats grama	Vaughn, El Reno	2.0	F
Blue grama	Hachita, Lovington	1.5	D
Little bluestem	Cimmaron, Pastura	1.5	F
Sand dropseed	VNS, Southern	1.0	S
Plains bristlegrass	VNS, Southern	0.75	D
Forbs:			
Parry penstemon	VNS, Southern	1.0	D
Desert globemallow	VNS, Southern	1.0	D
White prairieclover	Kaneb, VNS	0.5	D
Sulfur buckwheat	VNS, Southern	0.5	D
Shrubs:			
Fourwing saltbush	VNS, Southern	1.0	D
Skunkbush sumac	VNS, Southern	1.0	D
Common winterfat	VNS, Southern	1.0	F
Fringed sagewort	VNS, Southern	0.5	F
	Total PLS/acre	**18.25**	

S = Small seed drill box, D = Standard seed drill box, F = Fluffy seed drill box

- VNS, Southern – No Variety Stated, seed should be from a southern latitude collection of this species.
- Double above seed rates for broadcast or hydroseeding.
- If Parry is not available, substitute firecracker penstemon.
- If desert globemallow is not available, substitute scarlet globemallow.
- If one species is not available, provide a suggested substitute to the New Mexico Land Office for approval. Increasing all other species proportionately may be acceptable.

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

May 06, 2024

DAN DUNKELBERG

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC

P. O. BOX 2587

HOBBS, NM 88241

RE: CVU 63 - 04.10.24

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 04/30/24 13:45.

Cardinal Laboratories is accredited through Texas NELAP under certificate number T104704398-23-16. Accreditation applies to drinking water, non-potable water and solid and chemical materials. All accredited analytes are denoted by an asterisk (*). For a complete list of accredited analytes and matrices visit the TCEQ website at www.tceq.texas.gov/field/qa/lab_accred_certif.html.

Cardinal Laboratories is accreditated through the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for:

Method EPA 552.2	Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)
Method EPA 524.2	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Method EPA 524.4	Regulated VOCs (V1, V2, V3)

Accreditation applies to public drinking water matrices.

This report meets NELAP requirements and is made up of a cover page, analytical results, and a copy of the original chain-of-custody. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Celey D. Keene

Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-001.1-01.0-S (H242301-01)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *108 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: AC

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**400**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	448	112	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	**77.9**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**13.0**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *90.7 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *109 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-002.3-01.0-S (H242301-02)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg **Analyzed By: JH**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *107 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: AC**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**416**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	448	112	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *99.9 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *121 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-003.7-01.0-S (H242301-03)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *108 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: AC

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**64.0**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	448	112	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *88.4 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *105 %* *49.1-148*

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-004.1-01.0-S (H242301-04)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *106 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: AC

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**352**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	448	112	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *91.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *109 %* *49.1-148*

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-005.1-01.0-S (H242301-05)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *105 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**720**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *70.9 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *83.7 %* *49.1-148*

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-006.0-01.0-P (H242301-06)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *103 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**272**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *94.5 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *113 %* *49.1-148*

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Celey D. Keene

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-007.0-01.0-P (H242301-07)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *104 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**608**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	**117**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**97.5**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *86.1 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *105 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-008.1-01.0-P (H242301-08)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *102 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**208**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *88.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *105 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-009.0-01.0-P (H242301-09)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.12	106	2.00	7.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.16	108	2.00	9.37	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.22	111	2.00	9.82	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.79	113	6.00	10.7	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *103 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**208**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *89.4 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *110 %* *49.1-148*

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-00.0-S (H242301-10)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *105 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**2080**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	**58.3**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**16.9**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *90.2 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *109 %* *49.1-148*

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PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-04.0-S (H242301-11)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *105 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**1260**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *94.1 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *112 %* *49.1-148*

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-00.0-S (H242301-12)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *111 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**384**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**23.3**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	**130**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**141**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *99.5 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *122 %* *49.1-148*

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-04.0-S (H242301-13)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *109 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**560**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**12.8**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	**126**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**137**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *108 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *138 %* *49.1-148*

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-00.0-P (H242301-14)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/03/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/03/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/03/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	**0.184**	0.150	05/03/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *133 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**3600**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS S-06

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**117**	100	05/02/2024	ND	205	102	200	3.38	
DRO >C10-C28*	**21800**	100	05/02/2024	ND	202	101	200	3.25	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**4160**	100	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *202 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *769 %* *49.1-148*

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PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-04.0-P (H242301-15)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *107 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**1090**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	199	99.6	200	17.4	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	206	103	200	17.8	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *117 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *112 %* *49.1-148*

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-004.0-00.0-P (H242301-16)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/03/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/03/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/03/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/03/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *103 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**6000**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS S-06

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<100	100	05/03/2024	ND	199	99.6	200	17.4	
DRO >C10-C28*	**15700**	100	05/03/2024	ND	206	103	200	17.8	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**2950**	100	05/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *137 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *499 %* *49.1-148*

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CARDINAL Laboratories

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-004.0-04.0-P (H242301-17)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *105 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**592**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	199	99.6	200	17.4	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	206	103	200	17.8	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *110 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *104 %* *49.1-148*

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-005.0-00.0-S (H242301-18)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH S-04

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.500	0.500	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	**13.9**	0.500	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	**56.5**	0.500	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	**95.5**	1.50	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	**166**	3.00	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *153 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**20600**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS S-06

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**4350**	100	05/03/2024	ND	199	99.6	200	17.4	
DRO >C10-C28*	**70300**	100	05/03/2024	ND	206	103	200	17.8	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**10800**	100	05/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *370 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *1570 %* *49.1-148*

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-005.0-04.0-S (H242301-19)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *107 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**80.0**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	199	99.6	200	17.4	
DRO >C10-C28*	**187**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	206	103	200	17.8	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**20.9**	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *122 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *120 %* *49.1-148*

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Celey D. Keene

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-006.0-00.0-S (H242301-20)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	**0.065**	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	**0.177**	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	**0.400**	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	**0.642**	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *106 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**9460**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS S-04

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**16.4**	10.0	05/03/2024	ND	199	99.6	200	17.4	
DRO >C10-C28*	**9150**	10.0	05/03/2024	ND	206	103	200	17.8	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**1600**	10.0	05/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *118 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *267 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	04/30/2024	Sampling Date:	04/29/2024
Reported:	05/06/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-006.0-04.0-S (H242301-21)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.13	107	2.00	1.55	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.18	109	2.00	0.891	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/02/2024	ND	2.15	108	2.00	0.124	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/02/2024	ND	6.50	108	6.00	0.0680	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *105 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**112**	16.0	05/02/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	199	99.6	200	17.4	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND	206	103	200	17.8	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/02/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *117 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *112 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

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Notes and Definitions

S-06	The recovery of this surrogate is outside control limits due to sample dilution required from high analyte concentration and/or matrix interference's.
S-04	The surrogate recovery for this sample is outside of established control limits due to a sample matrix effect.
QM-07	The spike recovery was outside acceptance limits for the MS and/or MSD. The batch was accepted based on acceptable LCS recovery.
BS-3	Blank spike recovery outside of lab established statistical limits, but still within method limits. Data is not adversely affected.
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
**	Samples not received at proper temperature of 6°C or below.
***	Insufficient time to reach temperature.
-	Chloride by SM4500Cl-B does not require samples be received at or below 6°C
	Samples reported on an as received basis (wet) unless otherwise noted on report

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

101 East Marland, Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 393-2326 FAX (575) 393-2476

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services		**BILL TO**		
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg		**P.O. #:**		
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso		**Company:**	Cross Timbers Energy	
City:	Hobbs	**State:** NM **Zip:** 88241	**Attn:**	Kevin Bennett	
Phone #:		**Fax #:**	**Address:**		
Project #:		**Project Owner:** (see below)	**City:**		
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	**State:**	**Zip:**	
Project Location:			**Phone #:**		
Sampler Name:	TT		**Fax #:**		

FOR LAB USE ONLY Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	MATRIX: GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	PRESERV.: ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	SAMPLING: DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX
H242301-1	DH-001.1-01.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
2	DH-002.3-01.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
3	DH-003.7-01.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
4	DH-004.1-01.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
5	DH-005.1-01.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
6	DH-006.0-01.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
7	DH-007.0-01.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
8	DH-008.1-01.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
9	DH-009.0-01.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
10	DV-001.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X

Relinquished By:	**Date:** 4.30.24 **Time:** 1345	**Received By:**	**Verbal Result:** ☐ Yes ☐ No **Add'l Phone #:**
			All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:
Relinquished By:	**Date:** **Time:**	**Received By:**	**REMARKS:**

Delivered By: (Circle One) Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	**Observed Temp. °C** -4.8 **Corrected Temp. °C**	**Sample Condition** Cool: ☑ Yes ☐ No Intact: ☑ Yes ☐ No	**CHECKED BY: (Initials)** AD	**Turnaround Time:** Standard ☒ Rush ☐ **Thermometer ID #140** **Correction Factor 0 °C**

Bacteria (only) Sample Condition Cool: ☐ Yes ☐ No Intact: ☐ Yes ☐ No Observed Temp. °C Corrected Temp. °C

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

CARDINAL Laboratories

101 East Marland, Hobbs, NM 88240
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CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services	**BILL TO**	
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg	**P.O. #:**	
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso	**Company:**	Cross Timbers Energy
City:	Hobbs **State:** NM **Zip:** 88241	**Attn:**	Kevin Bennett
Phone #:	**Fax #:**	**Address:**	
Project #:	**Project Owner:** (see below)	**City:**	
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04,10,24 dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	**State:** **Zip:**	
Project Location:		**Phone #:**	
Sampler Name:	TT	**Fax #:**	

FOR LAB USE ONLY

H24230 1

Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	MATRIX: GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	PRESERV.: ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	SAMPLING: DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX
11	DV-001.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
12	DV-002.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
13	DV-002.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
14	DV-003.0-00.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
15	DV-003.0-04.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
16	DV-004.0-00.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
17	DV-004.0-04.0-P	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
18	DV-005.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
19	DV-005.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X
20	DV-006.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X

ANALYSIS REQUEST

PLEASE NOTE: Liability and Damages. Cardinal's liability and client's exclusive remedy for any claim arising whether based in contract or tort, shall be limited to the amount paid by the client for the analyses. All claims including those for negligence and any other cause whatsoever shall be deemed waived unless made in writing and received by Cardinal within 30 days after completion of the applicable service. In no event shall Cardinal be liable for incidental or consequental damages, including without limitation, business interruptions, loss of use, or loss of profits incurred by client, its subsidiaries, affiliates or successors arising out of or related to the performance of services hereunder by Cardinal, regardless of whether such claim is based upon any of the above stated reasons or otherwise.

Relinquished By:	**Date:** 4.30.24 **Time:** 1345	**Received By:**	**Verbal Result:** Yes No **Add'l Phone #:**
			All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:
Relinquished By:	**Date:** **Time:**	**Received By:**	**REMARKS:**

Delivered By: (Circle One) Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	**Observed Temp. °C** 4.8 **Corrected Temp. °C**	**Sample Condition** Cool: Yes / No Intact: Yes / No	**CHECKED BY:** (Initials) AD	**Turnaround Time:** Standard X Rush **Thermometer ID #140** **Correction Factor 0 °C**

Bacteria (only) Sample Condition
Cool: Yes / No Intact: Yes / No Observed Temp. °C Corrected Temp. °C

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

CARDINAL Laboratories

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(575) 393-2326 FAX (575) 393-2476

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services		**BILL TO**		
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg		**P.O. #:**		
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso		**Company:**	Cross Timbers Energy	
City:	Hobbs	**State:** NM **Zip:** 88241	**Attn:**	Kevin Bennett	
Phone #:		**Fax #:**	**Address:**		
Project #:		**Project Owner:** (see below)	**City:**		
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	**State:**	**Zip:**	
Project Location:			**Phone #:**		
Sampler Name:	TT		**Fax #:**		

FOR LAB USE ONLY				MATRIX						PRESERV.			SAMPLING		ANALYSIS REQUEST												
Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX										
H212301-21	DV-006.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							4/29/2024		X	X	X										

Relinquished By:	**Date:** 4.30.24	**Received By:**	**Verbal Result:** ☐ Yes ☐ No **Add'l Phone #:**	
	Time: 1345		**All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:**	
Relinquished By:	**Date:**	**Received By:**	**REMARKS:**	
	Time:			

Delivered By: (Circle One)	**Observed Temp. °C** 4.8	**Sample Condition**	**CHECKED BY:**	**Turnaround Time:** Standard [X] Rush [ ]
Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	**Corrected Temp. °C**	Cool: [✓] Yes [ ] No	(Initials)	**Bacteria (only) Sample Condition**
		Intact: [✓] Yes [ ] No		Cool: [ ] Yes [ ] No Intact: [ ] Yes [ ] No
				Observed Temp. °C
			Thermometer ID #140	Corrected Temp. °C
			Correction Factor 0 °C	

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

June 05, 2024

DAN DUNKELBERG

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC

P. O. BOX 2587

HOBBS, NM 88241

RE: CVU 63 - 04.10.24

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 05/31/24 13:25.

Cardinal Laboratories is accredited through Texas NELAP under certificate number T104704398-23-16. Accreditation applies to drinking water, non-potable water and solid and chemical materials. All accredited analytes are denoted by an asterisk (*). For a complete list of accredited analytes and matrices visit the TCEQ website at www.tceq.texas.gov/field/qa/lab_accred_certif.html.

Cardinal Laboratories is accreditated through the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for:

Method EPA 552.2	Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)
Method EPA 524.2	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Method EPA 524.4	Regulated VOCs (V1, V2, V3)

Accreditation applies to public drinking water matrices.

This report meets NELAP requirements and is made up of a cover page, analytical results, and a copy of the original chain-of-custody. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene

Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/31/2024	Sampling Date:	05/27/2024
Reported:	06/05/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Shalyn Rodriguez
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-08.0-S (H243062-01)

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: HM**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**640**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	432	108	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane	*59.9 %*	*48.2-134*
Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*61.0 %*	*49.1-148*

Sample ID: DV-001.0-11.0-S (H243062-02)

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: HM**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**752**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	432	108	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane	*116 %*	*48.2-134*
Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*119 %*	*49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/31/2024	Sampling Date:	05/27/2024
Reported:	06/05/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Shalyn Rodriguez
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-08.0-S (H243062-03)

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: HM**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**752**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	432	108	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane	*109 %*	*48.2-134*
Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*110 %*	*49.1-148*

Sample ID: DV-002.0-09.0-S (H243062-04)

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: HM**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**752**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	432	108	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane	*67.6 %*	*48.2-134*
Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*67.5 %*	*49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/31/2024	Sampling Date:	05/27/2024
Reported:	06/05/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Shalyn Rodriguez
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-09.0-P (H243062-05)

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: HM**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**416**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	432	108	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane	*105 %*	*48.2-134*
Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*107 %*	*49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

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Analytical Results For:

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DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/31/2024	Sampling Date:	05/27/2024
Reported:	06/05/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Shalyn Rodriguez
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DV-005.0-05.0-S (H243062-06)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg **Analyzed By: JH**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.65	82.5	2.00	4.25	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.75	87.7	2.00	3.85	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.86	93.2	2.00	4.02	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	06/03/2024	ND	5.68	94.7	6.00	4.47	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *123 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: HM**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**112**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	448	112	400	3.64	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	**162**	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**27.2**	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *97.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *99.2 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Notes and Definitions

QM-07	The spike recovery was outside acceptance limits for the MS and/or MSD. The batch was accepted based on acceptable LCS recovery.
BS-3	Blank spike recovery outside of lab established statistical limits, but still within method limits. Data is not adversely affected.
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
**	Samples not received at proper temperature of 6°C or below.
***	Insufficient time to reach temperature.
-	Chloride by SM4500Cl-B does not require samples be received at or below 6°C
	Samples reported on an as received basis (wet) unless otherwise noted on report

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

101 East Marland, Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 393-2326 FAX (575) 393-2476

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services		**BILL TO**		
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg		**P.O. #:**		
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso		**Company:**	MorningStar Operating	
City:	Hobbs	**State:** NM **Zip:** 88241	**Attn:**	Kevin Bennett	
Phone #:		**Fax #:**	**Address:**		
Project #:		**Project Owner:** (see below)	**City:**		
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	**State:**	**Zip:**	
Project Location:	Lea Co., NM		**Phone #:**		
Sampler Name:	TT		**Fax #:**		

ANALYSIS REQUEST

FOR LAB USE ONLY				MATRIX							PRESERV.			SAMPLING															
H21360-2																													
Lab I.D.	**Sample I.D.**	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	**DATE**	**TIME**	Chloride	TPH	BTEX													
1	DV-001.0-08.0-S	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X													
2	DV-001.0-11.0-S	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X													
3	DV-002.0-08.0-S	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X													
4	DV-002.0-09.0-S	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X													
5	DV-003.0-09.0-P	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X													
6	DV-005.0-05.0-S	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X	X												

Relinquished By:	**Date:** 5.31.24 **Time:** 1335	**Received By:**	**Verbal Result:** ☐ Yes ☐ No **Add'l Phone #:**
			All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:
Relinquished By:	**Date:** **Time:**	**Received By:**	**REMARKS:**

Delivered By: (Circle One)	**Observed Temp. °C** -0.5	**Sample Condition**	**CHECKED BY:**	**Turnaround Time:** Standard ☒ Rush ☐
Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	**Corrected Temp. °C**	**Cool** Yes ☑ No ☐ **Intact** Yes ☑ No ☐	**(Initials)** SR	**Thermometer ID #140** **Correction Factor 0 °C**

Bacteria (only) Sample Condition
Cool: Yes ☐ No ☐ Intact: Yes ☐ No ☐ Observed Temp. °C Corrected Temp. °C

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

June 05, 2024

DAN DUNKELBERG

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC

P. O. BOX 2587

HOBBS, NM 88241

RE: CVU 63 - 04.10.24

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 05/31/24 13:25.

Cardinal Laboratories is accredited through Texas NELAP under certificate number T104704398-23-16. Accreditation applies to drinking water, non-potable water and solid and chemical materials. All accredited analytes are denoted by an asterisk (*). For a complete list of accredited analytes and matrices visit the TCEQ website at www.tceq.texas.gov/field/qa/lab_accred_certif.html.

Cardinal Laboratories is accreditated through the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for:

Method EPA 552.2	Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)
Method EPA 524.2	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Method EPA 524.4	Regulated VOCs (V1, V2, V3)

Accreditation applies to public drinking water matrices.

This report meets NELAP requirements and is made up of a cover page, analytical results, and a copy of the original chain-of-custody. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene

Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/31/2024	Sampling Date:	05/27/2024
Reported:	06/05/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Shalyn Rodriguez
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-005.4-01.0-P (H243061-01)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.65	82.5	2.00	4.25	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.75	87.7	2.00	3.85	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.86	93.2	2.00	4.02	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	06/03/2024	ND	5.68	94.7	6.00	4.47	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *118 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**400**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	432	108	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *107 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *110 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/31/2024	Sampling Date:	05/27/2024
Reported:	06/05/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Shalyn Rodriguez
Project Location:	CROSS TIMBERS ENERGY		

Sample ID: DH-007.1-01.0-P (H243061-02)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg **Analyzed By: JH**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.65	82.5	2.00	4.25	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.75	87.7	2.00	3.85	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	06/03/2024	ND	1.86	93.2	2.00	4.02	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	06/03/2024	ND	5.68	94.7	6.00	4.47	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *122 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg **Analyzed By: HM**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**160**	16.0	06/04/2024	ND	432	108	400	0.00	

TPH 8015M mg/kg **Analyzed By: MS**

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	195	97.6	200	3.97	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND	222	111	200	7.01	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	06/03/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *111 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *113 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Notes and Definitions

QM-07	The spike recovery was outside acceptance limits for the MS and/or MSD. The batch was accepted based on acceptable LCS recovery.
BS-3	Blank spike recovery outside of lab established statistical limits, but still within method limits. Data is not adversely affected.
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
**	Samples not received at proper temperature of 6°C or below.
***	Insufficient time to reach temperature.
-	Chloride by SM4500Cl-B does not require samples be received at or below 6°C
	Samples reported on an as received basis (wet) unless otherwise noted on report

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

101 East Marland, Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 393-2326 FAX (575) 393-2476

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services	BILL TO	
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg	P.O. #:	
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso	Company:	MorningStar Operating
City:	Hobbs State: NM Zip: 88241	Attn:	Kevin Bennett
Phone #:	Fax #:	Address:	
Project #:	Project Owner: (see below)	City:	
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 04.10.24 dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	State: Zip:	
Project Location:	Lea Co., NM	Phone #:	
Sampler Name:	TT	Fax #:	

FOR LAB USE ONLY Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	MATRIX: GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	PRESERV.: ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	SAMPLING: DATE	TIME	ANALYSIS REQUEST: Chloride	TPH	BTEX
H243061-1	DH-005.4-01.0-P	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X	X
-2	DH-007.1-01.0-P	G	1			X							5/27/2024		X	X	X

PLEASE NOTE: Liability and Damages. Cardinal's liability and client's exclusive remedy for any claim arising whether based in contract or tort, shall be limited to the amount paid by the client for the analyses. All claims including those for negligence and any other cause whatsoever shall be deemed waived unless made in writing and received by Cardinal within 30 days after completion of the applicable service. In no event shall Cardinal be liable for incidental or consequental damages, including without limitation, business interruptions, loss of use, or loss of profits incurred by client, its subsidiaries, affiliates or successors arising out of or related to the performance of services hereunder by Cardinal, regardless of whether such claim is based upon any of the above stated reasons or otherwise.

Relinquished By:	Date: 5.31.24 Time: 1305	Received By:	Verbal Result: ☐ Yes ☐ No Add'l Phone #:
			All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:
Relinquished By:	Date: Time:	Received By:	REMARKS:

Delivered By: (Circle One)	Observed Temp. °C -0.5	Sample Condition: Cool Yes / No; Intact Yes / No	CHECKED BY: (Initials)	Turnaround Time: Standard X / Rush	Bacteria (only) Sample Condition: Cool Yes / No; Intact Yes / No; Observed Temp. °C; Corrected Temp. °C
Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	Corrected Temp. °C			Thermometer ID #140 Correction Factor 0 °C	

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

June 03, 2024

DAN DUNKELBERG

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC

P. O. BOX 2587

HOBBS, NM 88241

RE: CVU 63 - 11.01.23

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 05/29/24 9:30.

Cardinal Laboratories is accredited through Texas NELAP under certificate number T104704398-23-16. Accreditation applies to drinking water, non-potable water and solid and chemical materials. All accredited analytes are denoted by an asterisk (*). For a complete list of accredited analytes and matrices visit the TCEQ website at www.tceq.texas.gov/field/qa/lab_accred_certif.html.

Cardinal Laboratories is accreditated through the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for:

Method EPA 552.2	Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)
Method EPA 524.2	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Method EPA 524.4	Regulated VOCs (V1, V2, V3)

Accreditation applies to public drinking water matrices.

This report meets NELAP requirements and is made up of a cover page, analytical results, and a copy of the original chain-of-custody. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene

Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-00.0-S (H242979-01)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH S-04

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	**0.829**	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	**7.63**	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	**18.4**	0.150	05/31/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	**26.8**	0.300	05/31/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *175 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**3360**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS S-06

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**898**	100	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**45800**	100	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**7400**	100	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *475 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *1180 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-02.0-S (H242979-02)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	**0.064**	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	**0.340**	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	**0.416**	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *105 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**528**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**16.7**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**679**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**99.2**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *96.1 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *83.7 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-04.0-S (H242979-03)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**96.0**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**19.7**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *96.0 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *91.4 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-00.0-S (H242979-04)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *100 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**432**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *87.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *81.0 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-01.0-S (H242979-05)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *100 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**864**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *91.1 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *85.7 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-04.0-S (H242979-06)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**896**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *96.5 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *96.2 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-00.0-S (H242979-07)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *100 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**4040**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**11.3**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *90.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *84.3 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-01.0-S (H242979-08)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**992**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	192	95.8	200	0.324	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	207	103	200	0.518	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *88.7 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *97.0 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-04.0-S (H242979-09)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**480**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	192	95.8	200	0.324	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	207	103	200	0.518	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *89.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *95.1 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-004.0-00.0-S (H242979-10)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**80.0**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	192	95.8	200	0.324	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	207	103	200	0.518	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *96.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *103 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-004.0-01.0-S (H242979-11)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**496**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	192	95.8	200	0.324	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	207	103	200	0.518	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *92.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *100 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DV-004.0-04.0-S (H242979-12)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**912**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	192	95.8	200	0.324	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	207	103	200	0.518	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *92.1 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *104 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

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Notes and Definitions

S-06	The recovery of this surrogate is outside control limits due to sample dilution required from high analyte concentration and/or matrix interference's.
S-04	The surrogate recovery for this sample is outside of established control limits due to a sample matrix effect.
QM-07	The spike recovery was outside acceptance limits for the MS and/or MSD. The batch was accepted based on acceptable LCS recovery.
BS-3	Blank spike recovery outside of lab established statistical limits, but still within method limits. Data is not adversely affected.
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
**	Samples not received at proper temperature of 6°C or below.
***	Insufficient time to reach temperature.
-	Chloride by SM4500Cl-B does not require samples be received at or below 6°C
	Samples reported on an as received basis (wet) unless otherwise noted on report

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

101 East Marland, Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 393-2326 FAX (575) 393-2476

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services	**BILL TO**	
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg	**P.O. #:**	
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso	**Company:**	MorningStar Operating
City:	Hobbs **State:** NM **Zip:** 88241	**Attn:**	Kevin Bennett
Phone #:	**Fax #:**	**Address:**	
Project #:	**Project Owner:** (see below)	**City:**	
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23 dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	**State:** **Zip:**	
Project Location:	Lea Co., NM	**Phone #:**	
Sampler Name:	TT	**Fax #:**	

FOR LAB USE ONLY: H542979

Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	MATRIX: GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	PRESERV.: ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	SAMPLING: DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX
1	DV-001.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
2	DV-001.0-02.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
3	DV-001.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
4	DV-002.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
5	DV-002.0-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
6	DV-002.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
7	DV-003.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
8	DV-003.0-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
9	DV-003.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
10	DV-004.0-00.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X

ANALYSIS REQUEST

PLEASE NOTE: Liability and Damages. Cardinal's liability and client's exclusive remedy for any claim arising whether based in contract or tort, shall be limited to the amount paid by the client for the analyses. All claims including those for negligence and any other cause whatsoever shall be deemed waived unless made in writing and received by Cardinal within 30 days after completion of the applicable service. In no event shall Cardinal be liable for incidental or consequential damages, including without limitation, business interruptions, loss of use, or loss of profits incurred by client, its subsidiaries, affiliates or successors arising out of or related to the performance of services hereunder by Cardinal, regardless of whether such claim is based upon any of the above stated reasons or otherwise.

Relinquished By:	**Date:** 5/24/24	**Received By:**	**Verbal Result:** Yes No **Add'l Phone #:**
	Time: 930		**All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:**
Relinquished By:	**Date:**	**Received By:**	**REMARKS:**
	Time:		

Delivered By: (Circle One)	**Observed Temp. °C** 2.7	**Sample Condition**	**CHECKED BY:**	**Turnaround Time:** Standard X	**Bacteria (only) Sample Condition**
Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	**Corrected Temp. °C**	Cool: Yes / No — Intact: Yes / No	(Initials)	Rush	Cool: Yes / No — Intact: Yes / No — Observed Temp. °C — Corrected Temp. °C
				Thermometer ID #140	
				Correction Factor 0 °C	

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

CARDINAL Laboratories

101 East Marland, Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 393-2326 FAX (575) 393-2476

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services		**BILL TO**		
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg		**P.O. #:**		
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso		**Company:**	MorningStar Operating	
City:	Hobbs	**State:** NM **Zip:** 88241	**Attn:**	Kevin Bennett	
Phone #:		**Fax #:**	**Address:**		
Project #:		**Project Owner:** (see below)	**City:**		
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	**State:**	**Zip:**	
Project Location:	Lea Co., NM		**Phone #:**		
Sampler Name:	TT		**Fax #:**		

FOR LAB USE ONLY				MATRIX						PRESERV.			SAMPLING		ANALYSIS REQUEST											
Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX									
H242979																										
11	DV-004.0-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X									
12	DV-004.0-04.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X									

Relinquished By:	**Date:** 5.24.24	**Received By:**	**Verbal Result:**	Yes / No **Add'l Phone #:**
	Time: 930		**All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:**	
Relinquished By:	**Date:**	**Received By:**	**REMARKS:**	
	Time:			

Delivered By: (Circle One)	**Observed Temp. °C** 2.7°C	**Sample Condition**	**CHECKED BY:**	**Turnaround Time:**	**Bacteria (only) Sample Condition**
Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	**Corrected Temp. °C**	Cool: Yes / No — Intact: Yes / No	(Initials)	Standard X / Rush	Cool: Yes / No — Intact: Yes / No — Observed Temp. °C — Corrected Temp. °C
				Thermometer ID #140 / Correction Factor 0 °C	

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

June 03, 2024

DAN DUNKELBERG

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC

P. O. BOX 2587

HOBBS, NM 88241

RE: CVU 63 - 11.01.23

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 05/29/24 9:30.

Cardinal Laboratories is accredited through Texas NELAP under certificate number T104704398-23-16. Accreditation applies to drinking water, non-potable water and solid and chemical materials. All accredited analytes are denoted by an asterisk (*). For a complete list of accredited analytes and matrices visit the TCEQ website at www.tceq.texas.gov/field/qa/lab_accred_certif.html.

Cardinal Laboratories is accreditated through the State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for:

Method EPA 552.2	Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5)
Method EPA 524.2	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Method EPA 524.4	Regulated VOCs (V1, V2, V3)

Accreditation applies to public drinking water matrices.

This report meets NELAP requirements and is made up of a cover page, analytical results, and a copy of the original chain-of-custody. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene

Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-001.0-01.0-S (H242978-01)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.77	88.5	2.00	0.256	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.78	89.0	2.00	1.74	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.82	91.0	2.00	2.63	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/31/2024	ND	5.23	87.1	6.00	2.56	GC-NC1
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/31/2024	ND					GC-NC1

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *108 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**2640**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	432	108	400	3.64	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**15.1**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**1460**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**217**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *96.9 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *86.8 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-001.1-01.0-P (H242978-02)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.77	88.5	2.00	0.256	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.78	89.0	2.00	1.74	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.82	91.0	2.00	2.63	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.23	87.1	6.00	2.56	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *86.6 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: HM

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**224**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	432	108	400	3.64	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *95.9 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *89.4 %* *49.1-148*

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-002.0-01.0-S (H242978-03)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.77	88.5	2.00	0.256	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.78	89.0	2.00	1.74	
Ethylbenzene*	**0.074**	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.82	91.0	2.00	2.63	
Total Xylenes*	**0.150**	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.23	87.1	6.00	2.56	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *108 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**4880**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	QM-07

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**30.9**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**1560**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**601**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *99.3 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *89.9 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

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Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-002.1-01.0-P (H242978-04)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**160**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *91.7 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *85.8 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-003.0-01.0-S (H242978-05)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	**0.051**	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	**0.251**	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	**0.313**	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *104 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**400**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**11.7**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**281**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**120**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *94.1 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *80.0 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-003.1-01.0-P (H242978-06)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *101 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**304**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *100 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *96.0 %* *49.1-148*

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-004.0-01.0-S (H242978-07)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	**0.077**	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *115 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**864**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS S-04

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	**41.4**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	**6130**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	**1130**	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *108 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *186 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Analytical Results For:

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC
DAN DUNKELBERG
P. O. BOX 2587
HOBBS NM, 88241
Fax To: NONE

Received:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	NONE GIVEN	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO., NM		

Sample ID: DH-004.1-01.0-S (H242978-08)

BTEX 8021B mg/kg Analyzed By: JH

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Benzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	85.9	2.00	3.88	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.74	87.2	2.00	4.31	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/30/2024	ND	1.72	86.0	2.00	4.19	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/30/2024	ND	5.39	89.9	6.00	4.43	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID *103 %* *71.5-134*

Chloride, SM4500Cl-B mg/kg Analyzed By: CT

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	**384**	16.0	05/31/2024	ND	416	104	400	3.77	

TPH 8015M mg/kg Analyzed By: MS

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
GRO C6-C10*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	200	99.9	200	1.07	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	195	97.4	200	0.113	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane *97.5 %* *48.2-134*

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane *93.1 %* *49.1-148*

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

PHONE (575) 393-2326 ° 101 E. MARLAND ° HOBBS, NM 88240

Notes and Definitions

S-04	The surrogate recovery for this sample is outside of established control limits due to a sample matrix effect.
QM-07	The spike recovery was outside acceptance limits for the MS and/or MSD. The batch was accepted based on acceptable LCS recovery.
GC-NC1	8260 confirmation analysis was performed; initial GC results were not supported by GC/MS analysis and are biased high with interfering compounds.
BS-3	Blank spike recovery outside of lab established statistical limits, but still within method limits. Data is not adversely affected.
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
**	Samples not received at proper temperature of 6°C or below.
***	Insufficient time to reach temperature.
-	Chloride by SM4500Cl-B does not require samples be received at or below 6°C
	Samples reported on an as received basis (wet) unless otherwise noted on report

Cardinal Laboratories *=Accredited Analyte

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager

CARDINAL Laboratories

101 East Marland, Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 393-2326 FAX (575) 393-2476

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name:	Trinity Oilfield Services	**BILL TO**	
Project Manager:	Dan Dunkelberg	**P.O. #:**	
Address:	8426 N Dal Paso	**Company:**	MorningStar Operating
City:	Hobbs **State:** NM **Zip:** 88241	**Attn:**	Kevin Bennett
Phone #:	**Fax #:**	**Address:**	
Project #:	**Project Owner:** (see below)	**City:**	
Project Name:	CVU 63 - 11.01.23 dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com	**State:** **Zip:**	
Project Location:	Lea Co., NM	**Phone #:**	
Sampler Name:	TT	**Fax #:**	

FOR LAB USE ONLY: H242978

Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	MATRIX: GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :	PRESERV.: ACID/BASE:	ICE / COOL	OTHER :	SAMPLING: DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX
1	DH-001.0-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
2	DH-001.1-01.0-P	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
3	DH-002.0-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
4	DH-002.1-01.0-P	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
5	DH-003.0-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
6	DH-003.1-01.0-P	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
7	DH-004.0-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X
8	DH-004.1-01.0-S	G	1			X							5/23/2024		X	X	X

ANALYSIS REQUEST

PLEASE NOTE: Liability and Damages. Cardinal's liability and client's exclusive remedy for any claim arising whether based in contract or tort, shall be limited to the amount paid by the client for the analyses. All claims including those for negligence and any other cause whatsoever shall be deemed waived unless made in writing and received by Cardinal within 30 days after completion of the applicable service. In no event shall Cardinal be liable for incidental or consequential damages, including without limitation, business interruptions, loss of use, or loss of profits incurred by client, its subsidiaries, affiliates or successors arising out of or related to the performance of services hereunder by Cardinal, regardless of whether such claim is based upon any of the above stated reasons or otherwise.

Relinquished By:	**Date:** 5.24.24 **Time:** 930	**Received By:**	**Verbal Result:** Yes No **Add'l Phone #:**
			All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:
Relinquished By:	**Date:** **Time:**	**Received By:**	**REMARKS:**

Delivered By: (Circle One) Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	**Observed Temp. °C** 2.7 **Corrected Temp. °C**	**Sample Condition** Cool: Yes / No Intact: Yes / No	**CHECKED BY:** (Initials)	**Turnaround Time:** Standard X Rush **Thermometer ID #140** **Correction Factor 0 °C**

Bacteria (only) Sample Condition
Cool: Yes / No Intact: Yes / No Observed Temp. °C Corrected Temp. °C

† Cardinal cannot accept verbal changes. Please email changes to celey.keene@cardinallabsnm.com

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 367663

QUESTIONS

Operator: MorningStar Operating LLC 400 W 7th St Fort Worth, TX 76102	OGRID: 330132
	Action Number: 367663
	Action Type: [C-141] Site Char./Remediation Plan C-141 (C-141-v-Plan)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	**nAPP2330548120**
Incident Name	**NAPP2330548120 CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63 @ 30-025-08533**
Incident Type	**Produced Water Release**
Incident Status	**Remediation Plan Received**
Incident Well	**[30-025-08533] CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT #063**

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	CENTRAL VACUUM UNIT 63
Date Release Discovered	11/01/2023
Surface Owner	State

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	Cause: Human Error | Producing Well | Crude Oil | Released: 3 BBL | Recovered: 3 BBL | Lost: 0 BBL.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Human Error | Producing Well | Produced Water | Released: 16 BBL | Recovered: 16 BBL | Lost: 0 BBL.
Is the concentration of chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l	No
Condensate Released (bbls) Details	*Not answered.*
Natural Gas Vented (Mcf) Details	*Not answered.*
Natural Gas Flared (Mcf) Details	*Not answered.*
Other Released Details	*Not answered.*
Are there additional details for the questions above (i.e. any answer containing Other, Specify, Unknown, and/or Fire, or any negative lost amounts)	*Not answered.*

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QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS

Nature and Volume of Release (continued)	
Is this a gas only submission (i.e. only significant Mcf values reported)	**No, according to supplied volumes this does not appear to be a "gas only" report.**
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	**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: Dan Dunkelberg Title: Consultant Email: dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com Date: 12/19/2024

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QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 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 1 and 5 (mi.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Between 300 and 500 (ft.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between ½ and 1 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
A wetland	Between 300 and 500 (ft.)
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	
Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	Yes
Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	No
Soil Contamination Sampling: (Provide the highest observable value for each, in milligrams per kilograms.)	
Chloride (EPA 300.0 or SM4500 Cl B)	4880
TPH (GRO+DRO+MRO) (EPA SW-846 Method 8015M)	54098
GRO+DRO (EPA SW-846 Method 8015M)	46698
BTEX (EPA SW-846 Method 8021B or 8260B)	26.8
Benzene (EPA SW-846 Method 8021B or 8260B)	0
Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	01/20/2025
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	01/20/2025
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	04/21/2025
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be reclaimed	20831
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be reclaimed	3083
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	20831
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	1831
These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed.	
The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.	

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QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)	
Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:	
(Select all answers below that apply.)	
(Ex Situ) Excavation and **off-site** disposal (i.e. dig and haul, hydrovac, etc.)	Yes
Which OCD approved facility will be used for **off-site** disposal	SUNDANCE SERVICES, INC [fKJ1600527371]
OR which OCD approved well (API) will be used for **off-site** disposal	*Not answered.*
OR is the **off-site** disposal site, to be used, out-of-state	*Not answered.*
OR is the **off-site** disposal site, to be used, an NMED facility	*Not answered.*
(Ex Situ) Excavation and **on-site** remediation (i.e. On-Site Land Farms)	*Not answered.*
(In Situ) Soil Vapor Extraction	*Not answered.*
(In Situ) Chemical processing (i.e. Soil Shredding, Potassium Permanganate, etc.)	*Not answered.*
(In Situ) Biological processing (i.e. Microbes / Fertilizer, etc.)	*Not answered.*
(In Situ) Physical processing (i.e. Soil Washing, Gypsum, Disking, etc.)	*Not answered.*
Ground Water Abatement pursuant to 19.15.30 NMAC	*Not answered.*
OTHER (Non-listed remedial process)	*Not answered.*
Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Dan Dunkelberg Title: Consultant Email: dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com Date: 12/19/2024
The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.	

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QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS

Deferral Requests Only	
Only answer the questions in this group if seeking a deferral upon approval this submission. Each of the following items must be confirmed as part of any request for deferral of remediation.	
Requesting a deferral of the remediation closure due date with the approval of this submission	No

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QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS

Sampling Event Information	
Last sampling notification (C-141N) recorded	*{Unavailable.}*

Remediation Closure Request	
Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.	
Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	No

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CONDITIONS

Operator: MorningStar Operating LLC 400 W 7th St Fort Worth, TX 76102	OGRID: 330132
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CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
nvelez	Remediation plan is approved with the following conditions; 1. An alternative sampling plan not to exceed 400 square feet (ft.2) for each five (5) point composite (5pc) from the excavation floor per 19.15.29.12D (1b) NMAC is approved. Sidewall confirmation sample(s) will abide at 200 ft.2 for each 5pc per 19.15.29.12D (1c) NMAC. All other provisions addressed in 19.15.29.12D NMAC remain in effect. 2. Prior to backfilling the open excavation per 19.15.29.12D (2) NMAC, MorningStar must collect a minimum of one 5pc sample from the media being used to verify that it meets non-waste containing, uncontaminated, earthen material with chloride concentrations less than 600 mg/kg as analyzed by EPA Method 300.0, or other test methods approved by the division. This is especially important for the material being used within the top 4 feet from the ground surface. 3. MorningStar has 90-days (April 15, 2025) to submit to OCD its appropriate or final remediation closure report.	1/15/2025