

Caballo 9 state # 1

10/28/2023

OCD incident # nAPP2330354066

Spills In Lined Containment	
Measurements Of Standing Fluid	
Length(Ft)	89
Width(Ft)	26
Depth(in.)	2.25
Total Capacity without tank displacements (bbls)	75.79
No. of 500 bbl Tanks In Standing Fluid	4
No. of Other Tanks In Standing Fluid	0
OD Of Other Tanks In Standing Fluid(feet)	
Total Volume of standing fluid accounting for tank displacement.	50.60

Trinity Oilfield Services & Rentals, LLC



June 25th, 2024

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

Re: **Remediation Closure Request**
Caballo 9 State 1 Battery
Tracking #: NAPP2330354066

Trinity Oilfield Services (Trinity), on behalf of Devon Energy Production Company, LP, hereby submits the following Remediation Closure Request in response to a release that occurred at the above-referenced location, and further described below.

Site Information	
Incident ID	NAPP2330354066
Site Name	Caballo 9 State 1 Battery
Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
County	Lea
ULSTR	E-09-23S-34E
GPS Coordinates (NAD 83)	32.32172977, -103.48145
Landowner	State

RELEASE BACKGROUND

On 10/28/2023, Devon Energy Production Company, LP reported a release at the Caballo 9 State 1 Battery. The release was caused when a fiberglass patch on a tank failed. The entire release was in a lined and contained facility, and no liquid escaped the container.

Release Information	
Date of Release	10/28/2023
Type of Release	Produced Water
Source of Release	Equipment Failure
Volume Released – Produced Water	50 bbls
Volume Recovered – Produced Water	50 bbls
Volume Released – Crude Oil	0 bbls
Volume Recovered – Crude Oil	0 bbls
Site Location Map	Attached

SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND CLOSURE CRITERIA**Depth to Groundwater/Wellhead Protection:**

Data Source	Well Number	Data Date	Depth (ft.)
NM OSE	CP-01622 POD1	10/17/2019	285'
USGS	NA	NA	NA

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 One (1) well 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.

General Site Characterization:

Site Assessment	
Karst Potential	Low
Distance to Watercourse	> 1,000 ft.
Within 100 yr Floodplain	No
Pasture Impact	No

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	Pyote and Maljamar
Fragile Soil Interpretive Class	Fragile
Erodibility Value	0.05
Wind Erodibility Group	1
Badland Soils	No
Gypsum Soils	No
Representative Slope	1%
Depth to Restrictive Feature	> 200 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:

On-Site & Off-Site 4ft bgs Recommended Remedial Action Levels (RRALs)	
Chlorides	20,000 mg/kg
TPH (GRO and DRO and MRO)	2,500 mg/kg
TPH (GRO and DRO)	1,000 mg/kg
BTEX	50 mg/kg
Benzene	10 mg/kg

INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES**Initial Sample Activities:**

Initial Assessment	
Delineation Dates	12/18/2023 - 05/24/2024
Depths Sampled	0' - 1'
Delineation Map	Attached
Laboratory Results	Table 1

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	
Liner Inspection	05/21/2024
Deferral Request	None

Upon initial inspection, the liner was found to be compromised with several holes. Trinity collected vertical delineation samples from beneath the liner where the holes were found (DV-001, DV-002, and DV-003). Additionally, horizontal delineation samples were collected to ensure the release did not leave the contained area.

The liner was repaired and cleaned with a pressure washer. Upon inspection after repair, the liner was found to be in satisfactory condition.

The current condition of the release area does not cause an imminent risk to human health, the environment, or groundwater. Final remediation and reclamation of the site will be in accordance with 19.15.29.12 and 19.15.29.13 NMAC once deconstruction of infrastructure occurs.

REQUEST FOR REMEDIATION CLOSURE

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
Site Photography	Attached
Laboratory Analytics with COCs	Attached

The site has been found to meet the standards of Table I of 19.15.29.12 NMAC; therefore, Trinity Oilfield Services respectfully requests that the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division grant remediation closure approval for the referenced release.

Sincerely,

Dan Dunkelberg

Dan Dunkelberg
Project Manager

Cynthia Jordan

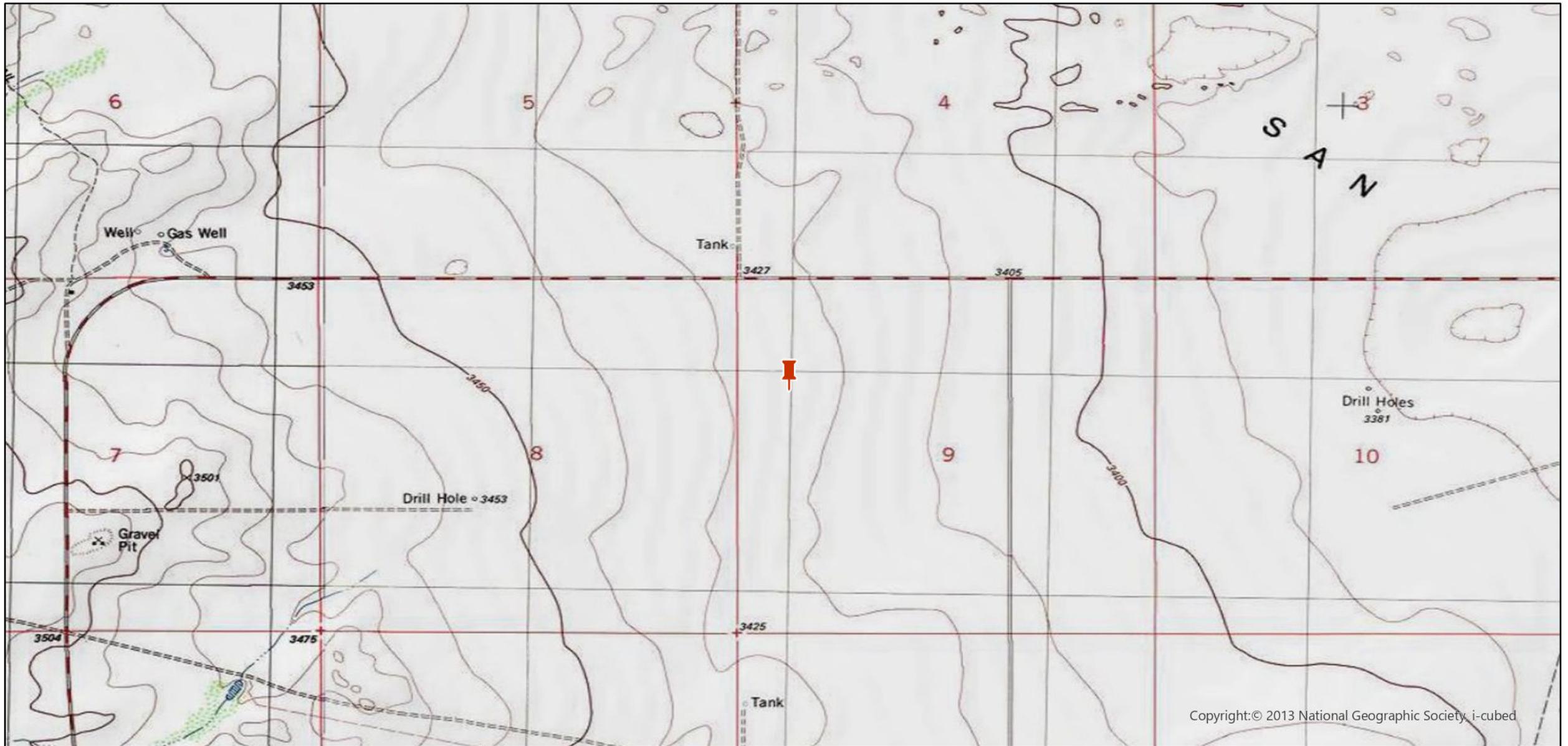
Cynthia Jordan
Project Scientist

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

**DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP
CABALLO 9 STATE 1 BATTERY
COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
NMOCD REFERENCE #: NAPP2330354066**



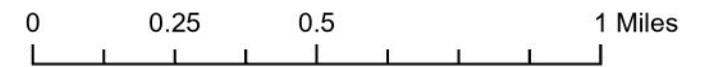
SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE DEPTH (BGS)	SAMPLE DATE	VERTICAL/ HORIZONTAL	OFF-SITE/ ON-SITE	SAMPLE TYPE	SOIL STATUS	CHLORIDE (mg/Kg)	TPH C6-C36 (mg/Kg)	GRO+ DRO (mg/kg)	GRO C6-C10 (mg/Kg)	DRO C10-C28 (mg/Kg)	MRO C28-C36 (mg/Kg)	TOTAL BTEX (mg/Kg)	BENZENE (mg/Kg)
On-Site, & Deeper than 4' Pasture							20000	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	12/18/2023	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	8,320.0	13.5	13.5	<10.0	13.5	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-001.0-01.0-S	1	12/18/2023	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	5,280.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-00.0-S	0	12/18/2023	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	3,160.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-002.0-01.0-S	1	12/18/2023	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	3,840.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-00.0-S	0	12/18/2023	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	2,160.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DV-003.0-01.0-S	1	12/18/2023	Vertical	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	2,080.0	19.6	19.6	<10.0	19.6	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
Horizontal Delineation														
DH-001.0-01.0-S	1	5/21/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	32.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-002.0-01.0-S	1	5/22/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	160.0	83.1	83.1	<10.0	83.1	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-003.0-01.0-S	1	5/23/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	32.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0
DH-004.0-01.0-S	1	5/24/2024	Horizontal	On-Site	Grab	In-Situ	80.0	16.2	16.2	<10.0	16.2	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0



Legend:

 Site Location

Site Location Map
Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Caballo 9 State 1 Battery
Lea County, New Mexico
32.32172977,-103.48145
NMOCD Reference # NAPP2330354066





Maxar, Microsoft

Legend:

- Vertical Delineation
- Horizontal Delineation
- Release Area

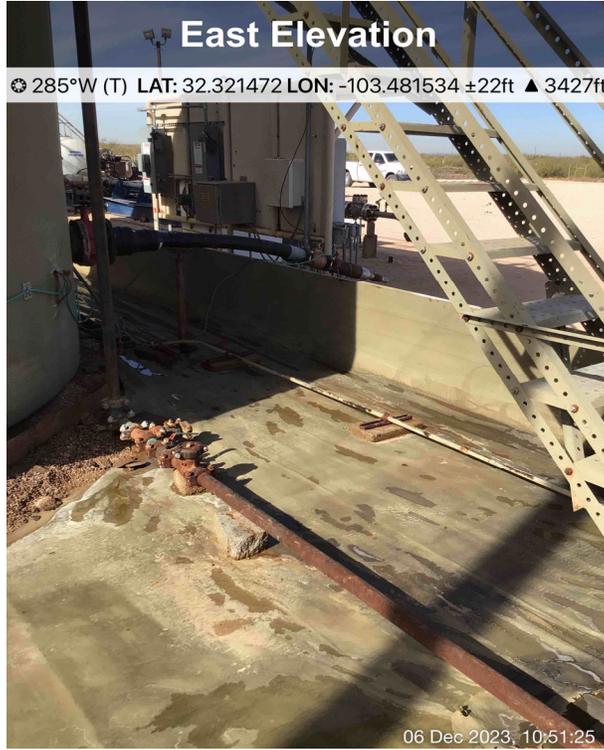
Delineation Map
Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Caballo 9 State 1 Battery
32.32172977, -103.48145
Lea County, New Mexico
NMOCD Reference # NAPP2330354066





Lined Containment

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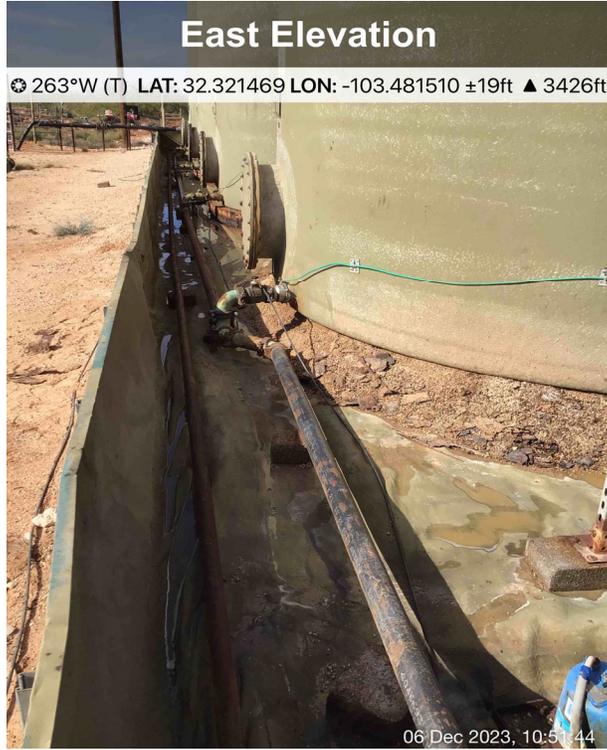
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Lined Containment

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Lined Containment

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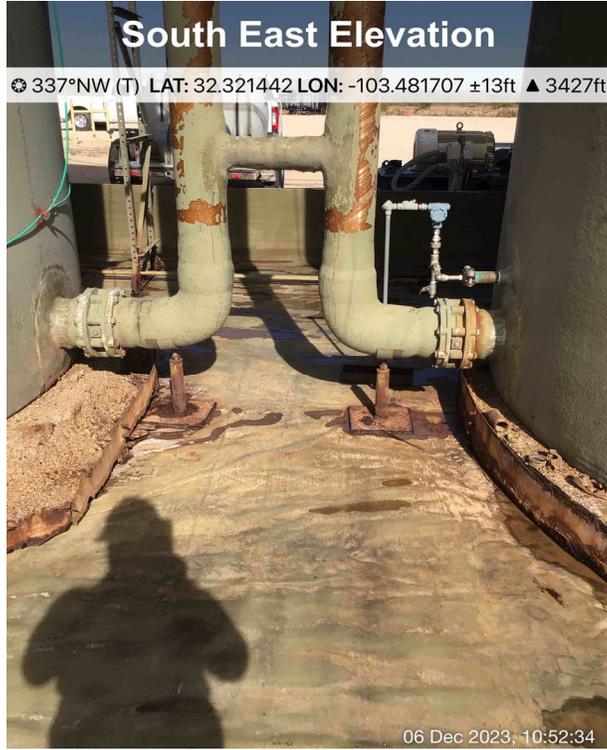
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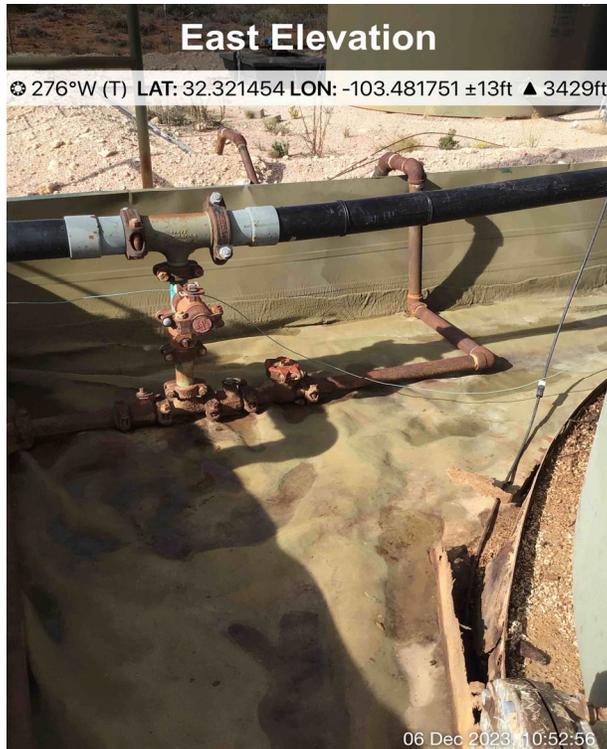


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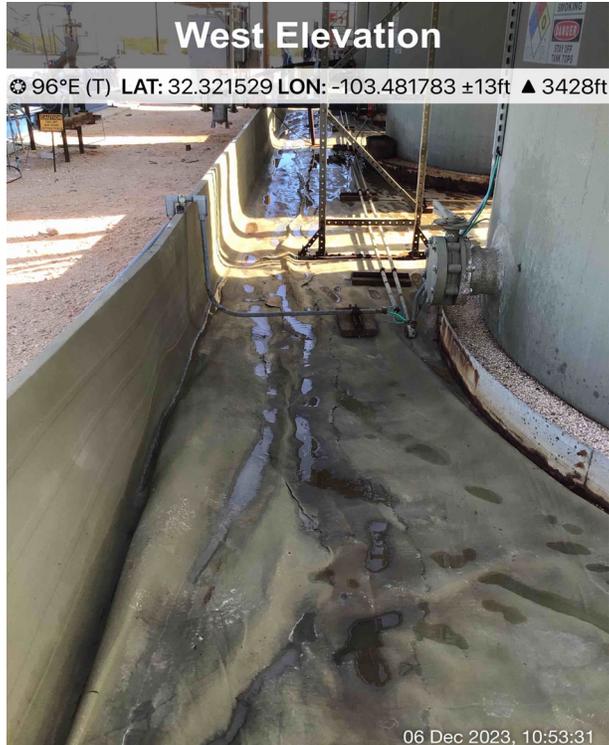


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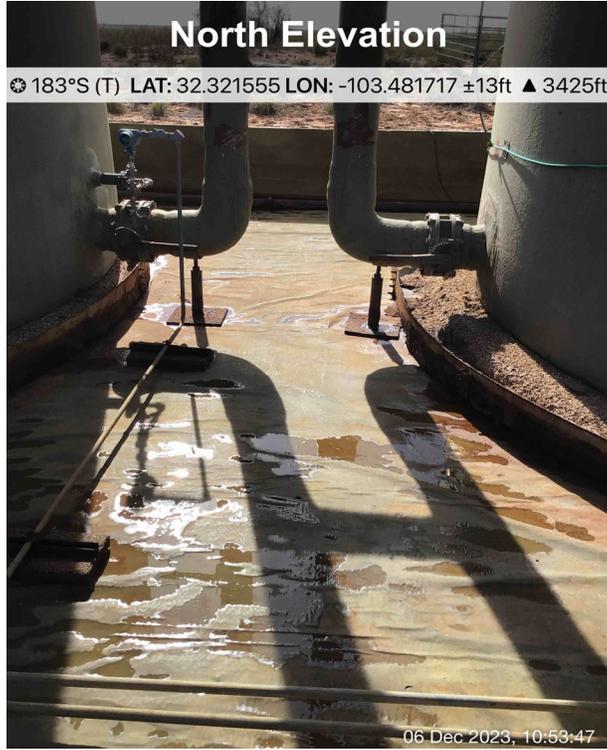
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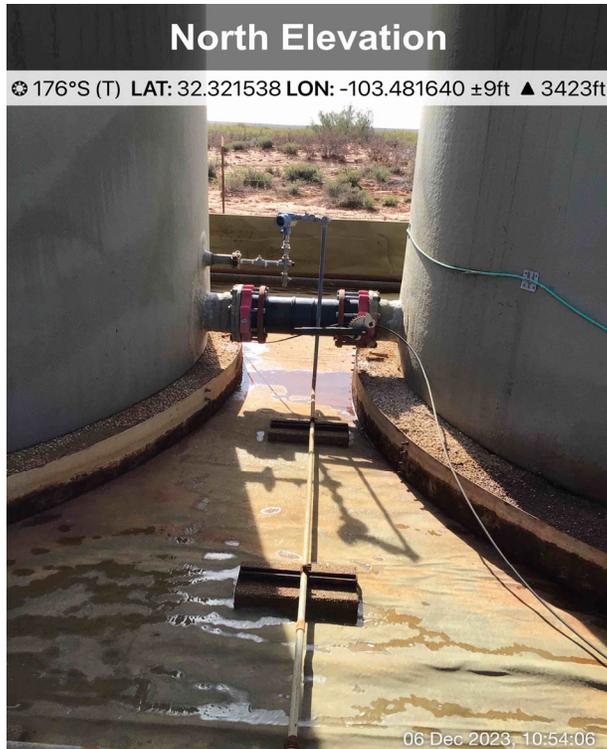


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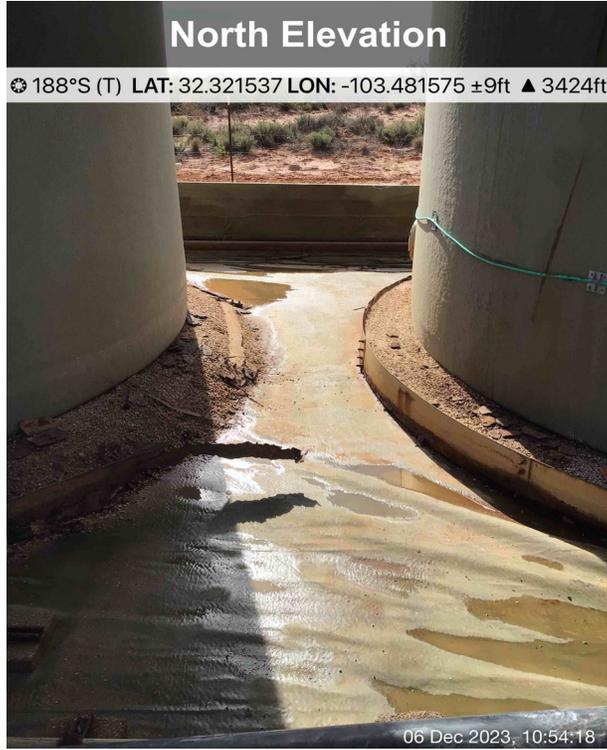
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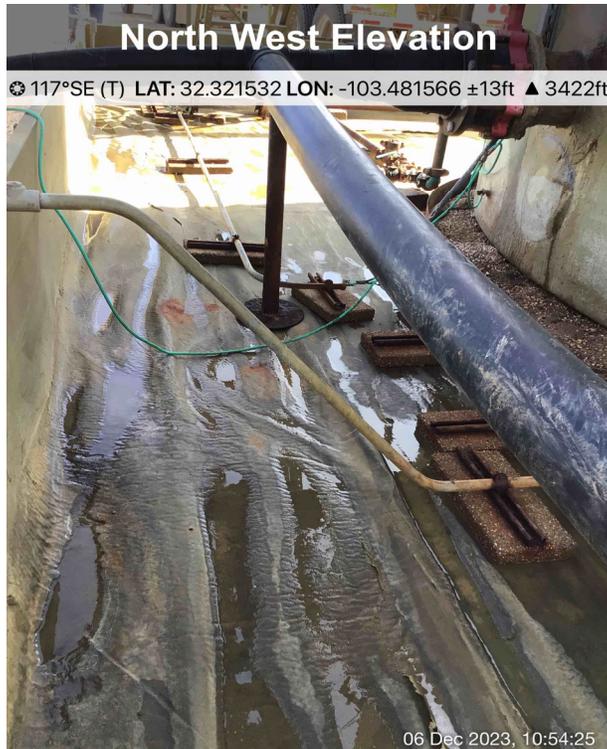


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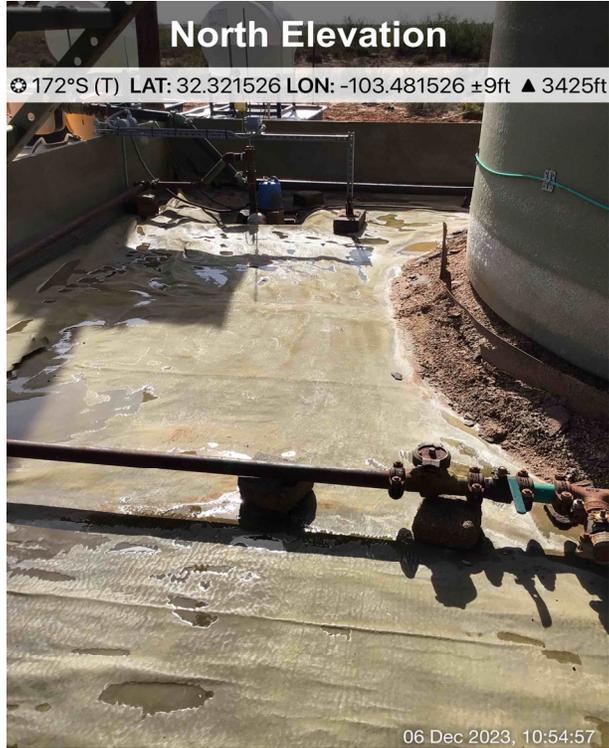
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Lined Containment

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Lined Containment

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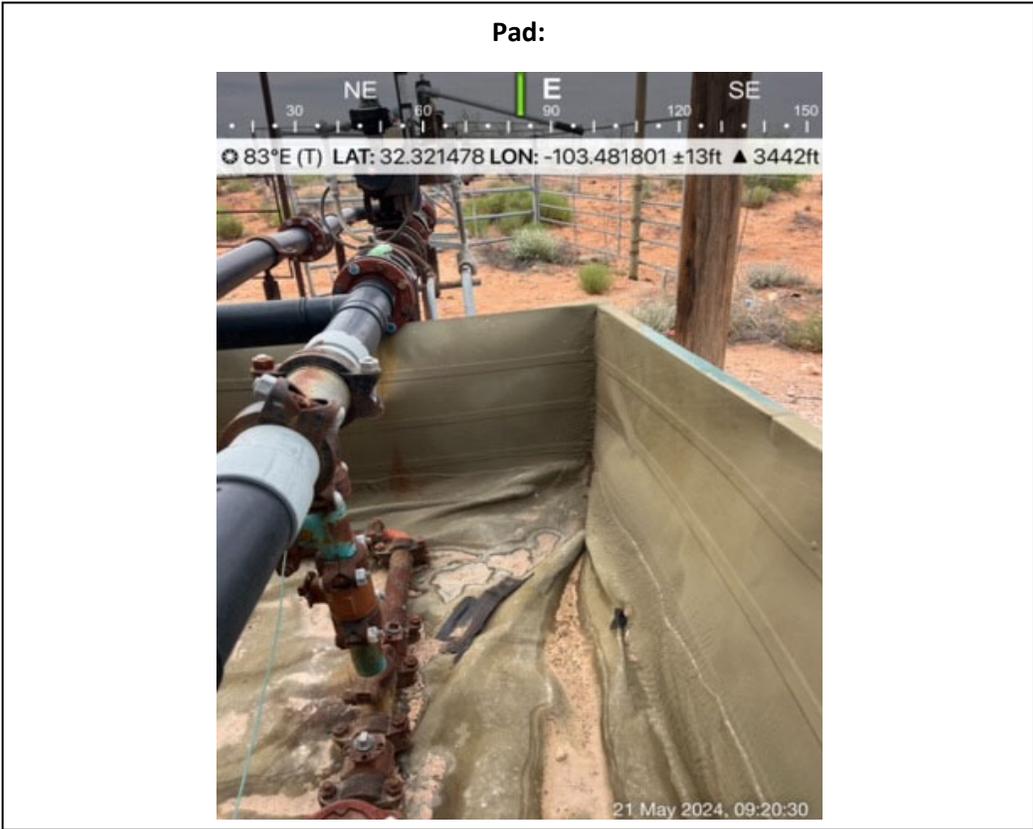
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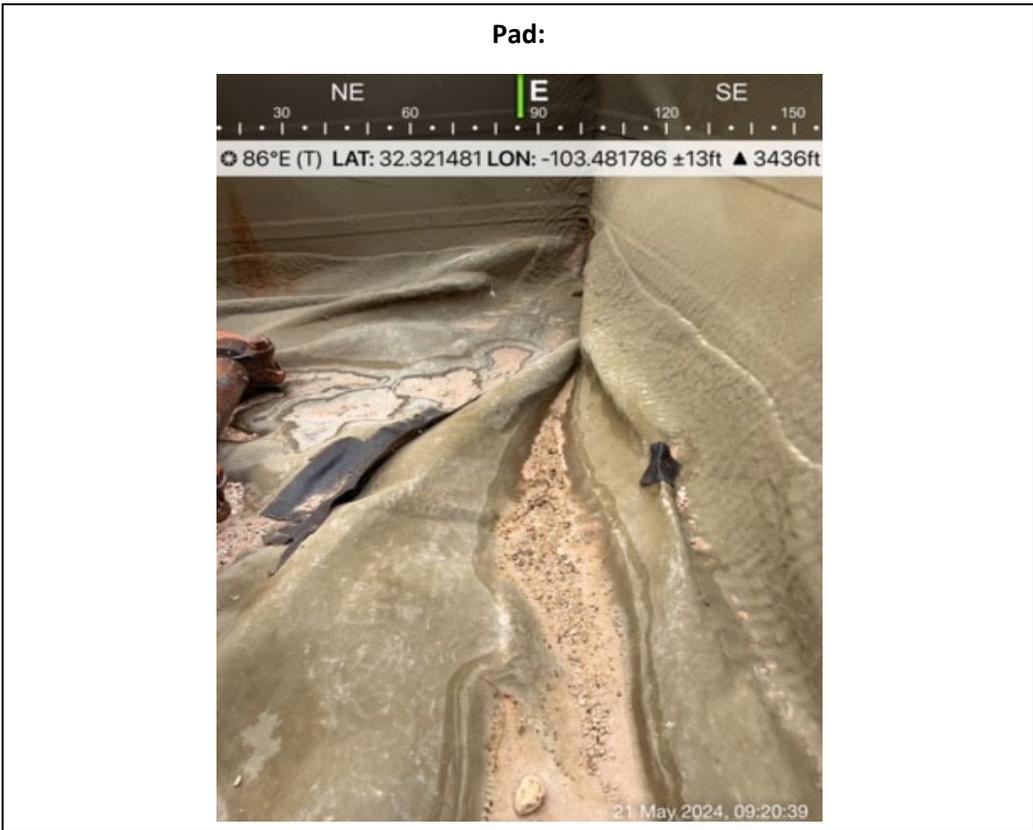


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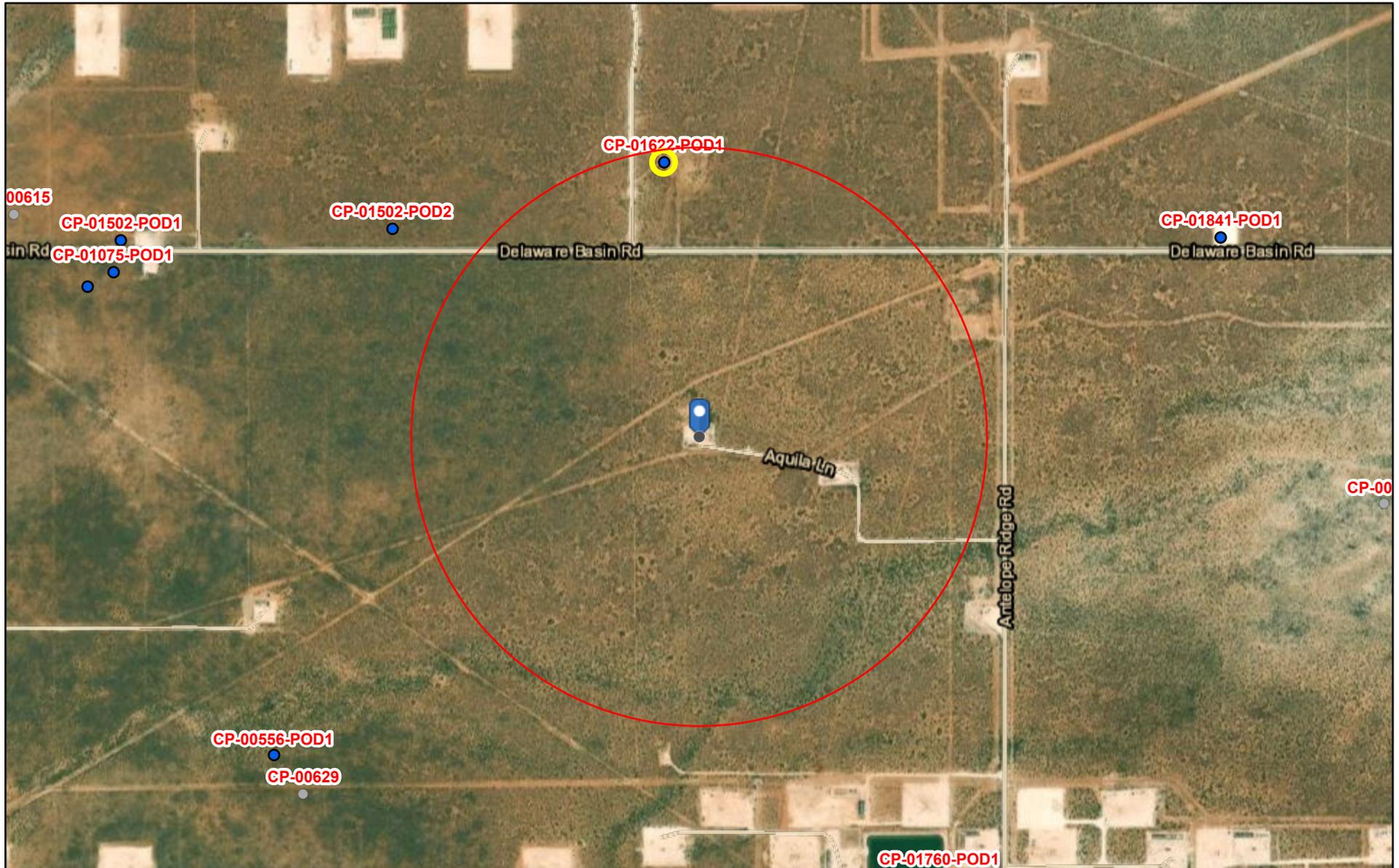
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NAPP2330354066 | CABALLO 9 STATE 1 BATTERY

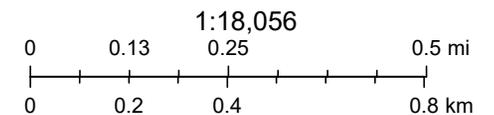


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GIS WATERS PODs

- Active

-



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

Online web user

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



New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Point of Diversion Summary

(quarters are 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE)
(quarters are smallest to largest) (NAD83 UTM in meters)

Well Tag	POD Number	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y
NA	CP 01622 POD1	1	3	3	04	23S	34E	642830	3577872

Driller License: 1706	Driller Company: ELITE DRILLERS CORPORATION	
Driller Name: BRYCE WALLACE		
Drill Start Date: 09/20/2019	Drill Finish Date: 10/02/2019	Plug Date:
Log File Date: 10/17/2019	PCW Rcv Date:	Source: Shallow
Pump Type:	Pipe Discharge Size:	Estimated Yield: 280 GPM
Casing Size: 9.70	Depth Well: 575 feet	Depth Water: 285 feet

Water Bearing Stratifications:	Top	Bottom	Description
	150	470	Sandstone/Gravel/Conglomerate
	470	575	Shale/Mudstone/Siltstone

Casing Perforations:	Top	Bottom
	275	575

Meter Number: 20210	Meter Make: TURBINES INC
Meter Serial Number: 2016131	Meter Multiplier: 1.0000
Number of Dials: 7	Meter Type: Diversion
Unit of Measure: Barrels 42 gal.	Return Flow Percent:
Usage Multiplier:	Reading Frequency: Monthly

Meter Readings (in Acre-Feet)

Read Date	Year	Mtr Reading	Flag	Rdr	Comment	Mtr Amount Online
08/02/2021	2021	773913	A	ad		0
09/01/2021	2021	773913	A	ad		0
10/05/2021	2021	773913	A	ad		0
11/04/2021	2021	773913	A	ad		0
12/13/2021	2021	773913	A	ad		0
01/01/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
02/08/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
03/02/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
04/01/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
05/06/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
06/07/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
07/10/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
09/05/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
10/10/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
11/10/2022	2022	773913	A	ad		0
06/07/2023	2023	800260	A	ad		3.396
07/03/2023	2023	800260	A	ad		0
08/09/2023	2023	800260	A	ad		0
09/09/2023	2023	800260	A	ad		0

**YTD Meter Amounts:	Year	Amount
	2021	0
	2022	0
	2023	3.396

The data is furnished by the NMOSE/ISC and is accepted by the recipient with the expressed understanding that the OSE/ISC make no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the data.

6/24/24 10:33 AM

POINT OF DIVERSION SUMMARY



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER
www.ose.state.nm.us

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

2019 OCT 17 PM 1:20

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.) CP-1622-POD1		WELL TAG ID NO.		OSE FILE NO(S).			
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Limestone Basin Properties Ranch, LLC				PHONE (OPTIONAL) 210-835-8057			
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 3300 N. A Street, Bldg. 1, Ste. 220				CITY Midland	STATE TX	ZIP 79705	
	WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES LATITUDE 32	MINUTES 19	SECONDS 43.0	N	* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND		
	LONGITUDE 103	28	57.0	W	* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84			
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE								
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NO. WD1706		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER Bryce Wallace			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY Elite Drillers Corporation		
	DRILLING STARTED 09/20/19	DRILLING ENDED 10/02/19	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) 575	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 740	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) 285			
	COMPLETED WELL IS: <input type="checkbox"/> ARTESIAN <input type="checkbox"/> DRY HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)					STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) 285		
	DRILLING FLUID: <input type="checkbox"/> AIR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUD ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:							
	DRILLING METHOD: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ROTARY <input type="checkbox"/> HAMMER <input type="checkbox"/> CABLE TOOL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER - SPECIFY:							
	DEPTH (feet bgl)		BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE (add coupling diameter)	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
	FROM	TO						
	0	20	24	ASTM53 GRADE B	N/A	17.5	.25	
	0	275	17	SDR17 PVC	SPLINE	9.7	SDR17	
	275	575	17	SDR17 PVC SCREEN	SPLINE	9.7	SDR17	0.032
DEPTH (feet bgl)		BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT			
FROM	TO							
0	20	24	PORTLAND I/II CEMENT	23	POUR			
0	575	17	8/16 SILICA SAND	560	POUR			

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE		WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/30/17)			
FILE NO.	CP-1622	POD NO.	1	TRN NO.	658451
LOCATION	313 T23S R34E Sect 4	WELL TAG ID NO.	N/A	PAGE 1 OF 2	

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



103°29'12"W 32°19'33"N



Legend

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

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



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 6/24/2024 at 4:17 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.



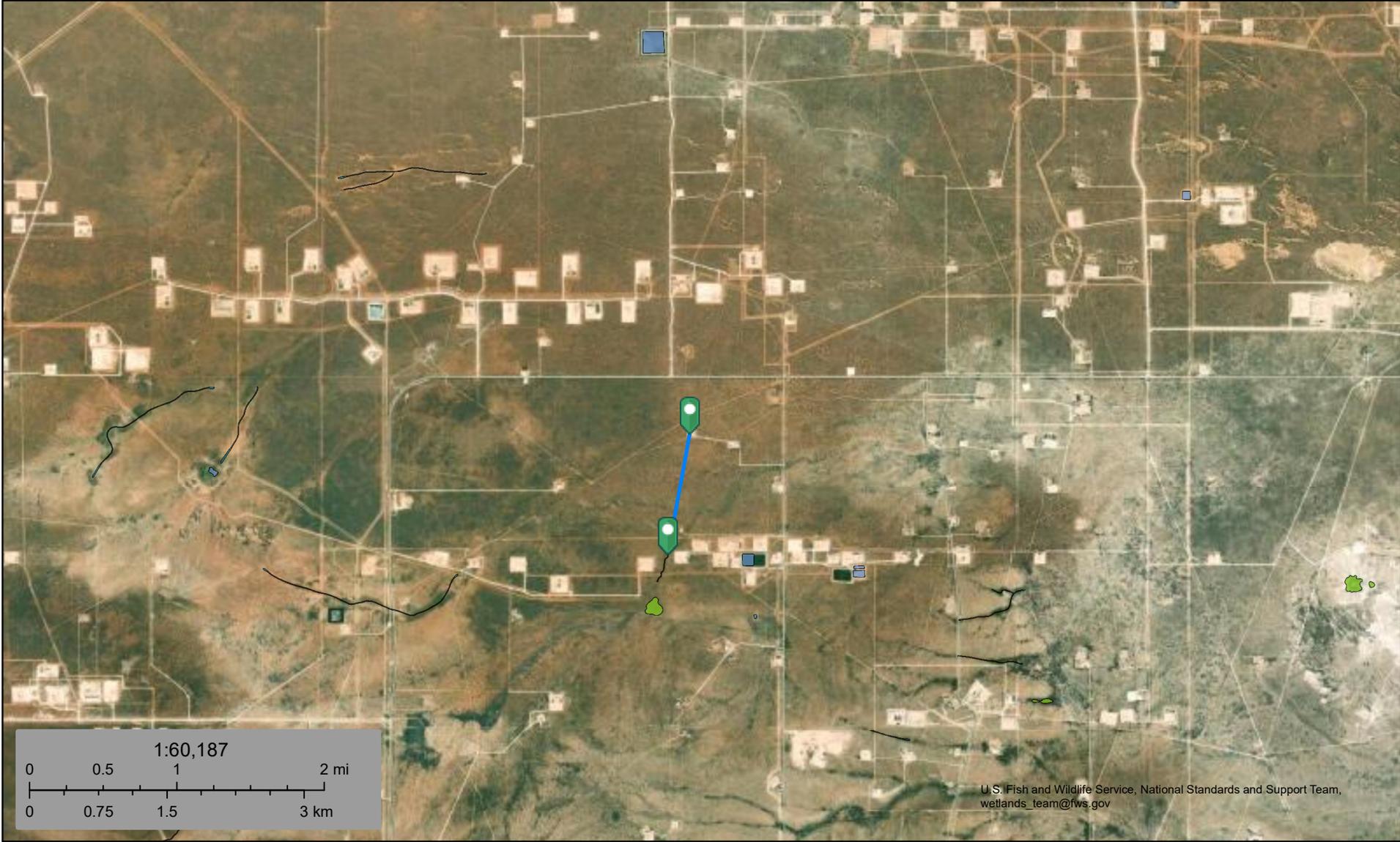
1:6,000

103°28'34"W 32°19'3"N



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

NAPP2330354066 | CABALLO 9 STATE 1 BATTERY



June 24, 2024

Wetlands

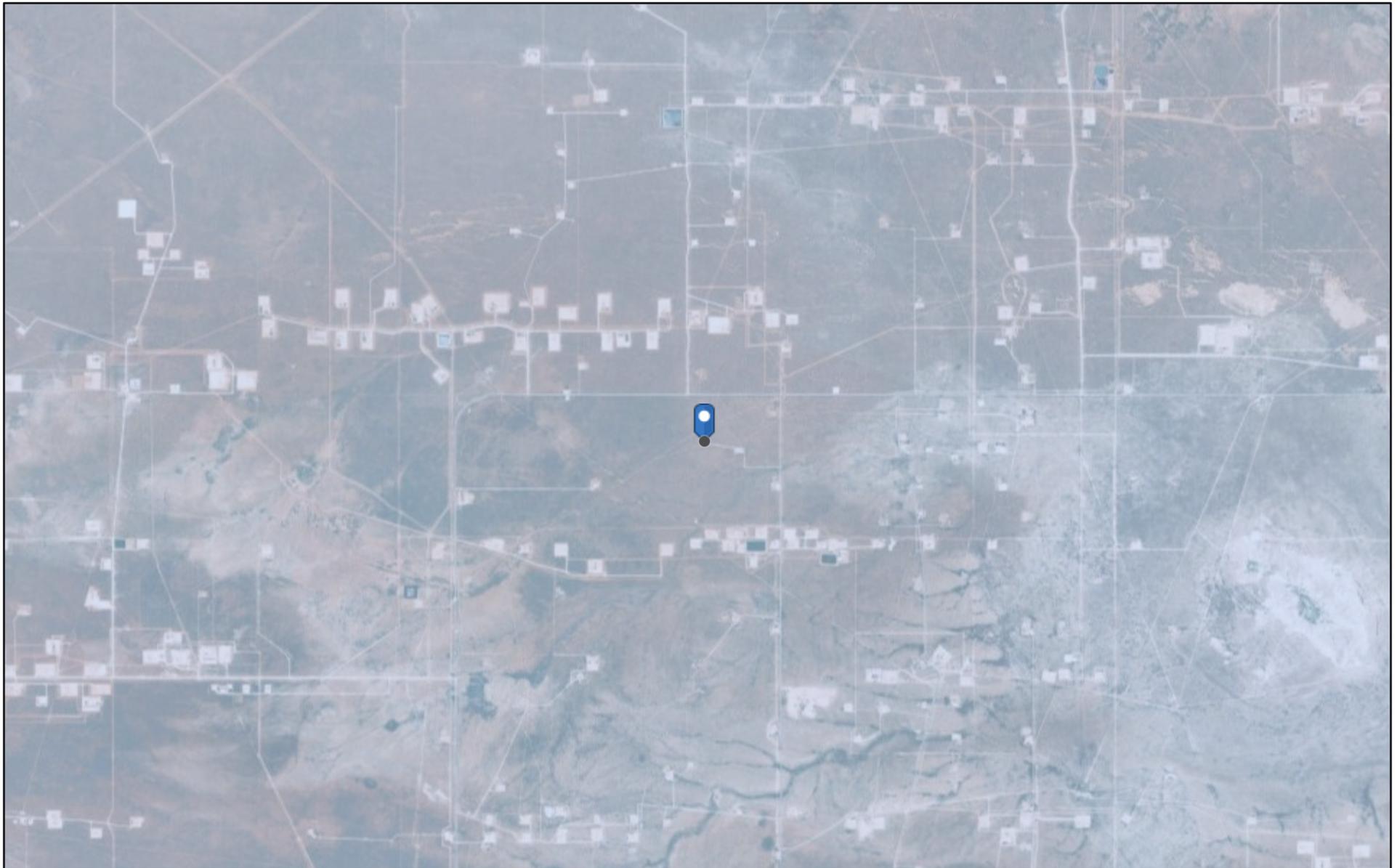
-  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
-  Estuarine and Marine Wetland

-  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.

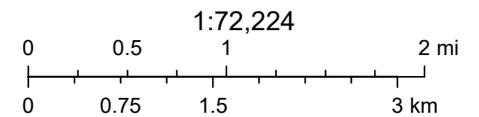
NAPP2330354066 | CABALLO 9 STATE 1 BATTERY



6/24/2024, 10:28:18 AM

Karst Occurrence Potential

 Low



BLM, OCD, New Mexico Tech, Earthstar Geographics



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

**NAPP2330354066 | CABALLO 9
STATE 1 BATTERY**



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

Preface..... 2

How Soil Surveys Are Made..... 5

Soil Map..... 8

 Soil Map..... 9

 Legend..... 10

 Map Unit Legend..... 11

 Map Unit Descriptions..... 11

 Lea County, New Mexico..... 13

 PU—Pyote and Maljamar fine sands..... 13

Soil Information for All Uses..... 15

 Suitabilities and Limitations for Use..... 15

 Soil Health..... 15

 Fragile Soil Index..... 15

 Soil Properties and Qualities..... 23

 Soil Chemical Properties..... 23

 Gypsum..... 23

 Soil Erosion Factors..... 27

 K Factor, Whole Soil..... 27

 Wind Erodibility Group..... 31

 Wind Erodibility Index..... 35

 Soil Qualities and Features..... 39

 Depth to Bedrock..... 39

 Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer..... 44

 Representative Slope..... 48

References..... 53

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

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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

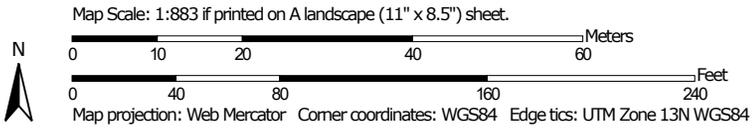
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

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.

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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.

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Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.7	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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Lea County, New Mexico

PU—Pyote and Maljamar fine sands

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: dmqq
Elevation: 3,000 to 3,900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 205 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pyote and similar soils: 46 percent
Maljamar and similar soils: 44 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pyote**Setting**

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 30 inches: fine sand
Bt - 30 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Custom Soil Resource Report

Description of Maljamar

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 24 inches: fine sand
Bt - 24 to 50 inches: sandy clay loam
Bkm - 50 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Kermit

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Ecological site: R070BC022NM - Sandhills
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 degraded they 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

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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;

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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:

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— 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:

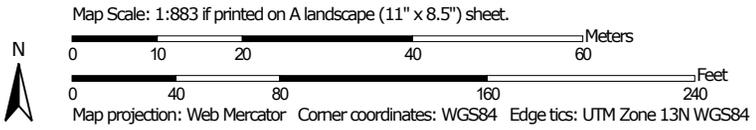
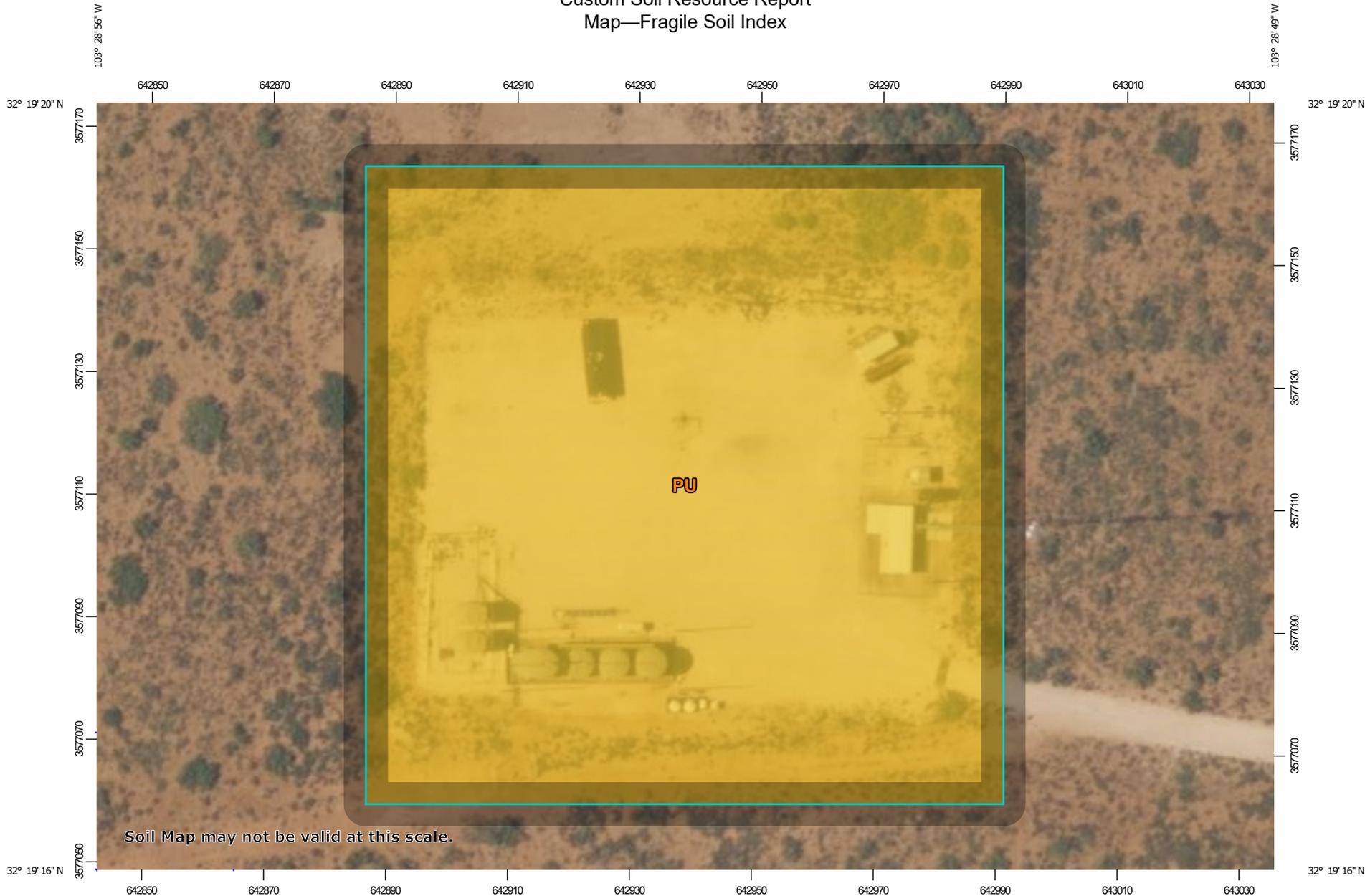
— Poorly structured soils that have an extremely low content of organic matter, are very shallow, have low vegetative cover, occur on very steep slopes, and are in dry or very dry climates;

— 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



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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
- Water Features**
 -  Streams and Canals
- Transportation**
 -  Rails
 -  Interstate Highways
 -  US Routes
 -  Major Roads
 -  Local Roads
- Background**
 -  Aerial Photography
-  Not rated or not available

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Tables—Fragile Soil Index

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	Fragile	Pyote (46%)	Poor structure (1.00)	2.7	100.0%
				Extremely low organic matter (0.99)		
				Dry (0.89)		
				Moderate vegetative cover (0.50)		
				Nearly level (0.02)		
			Maljamar (44%)	Poor structure (1.00)		
				Extremely low organic matter (0.96)		
				Dry (0.89)		
				Moderate vegetative cover (0.50)		
				Deep (0.05)		
Totals for Area of Interest					2.7	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fragile	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	2.7	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.

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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 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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

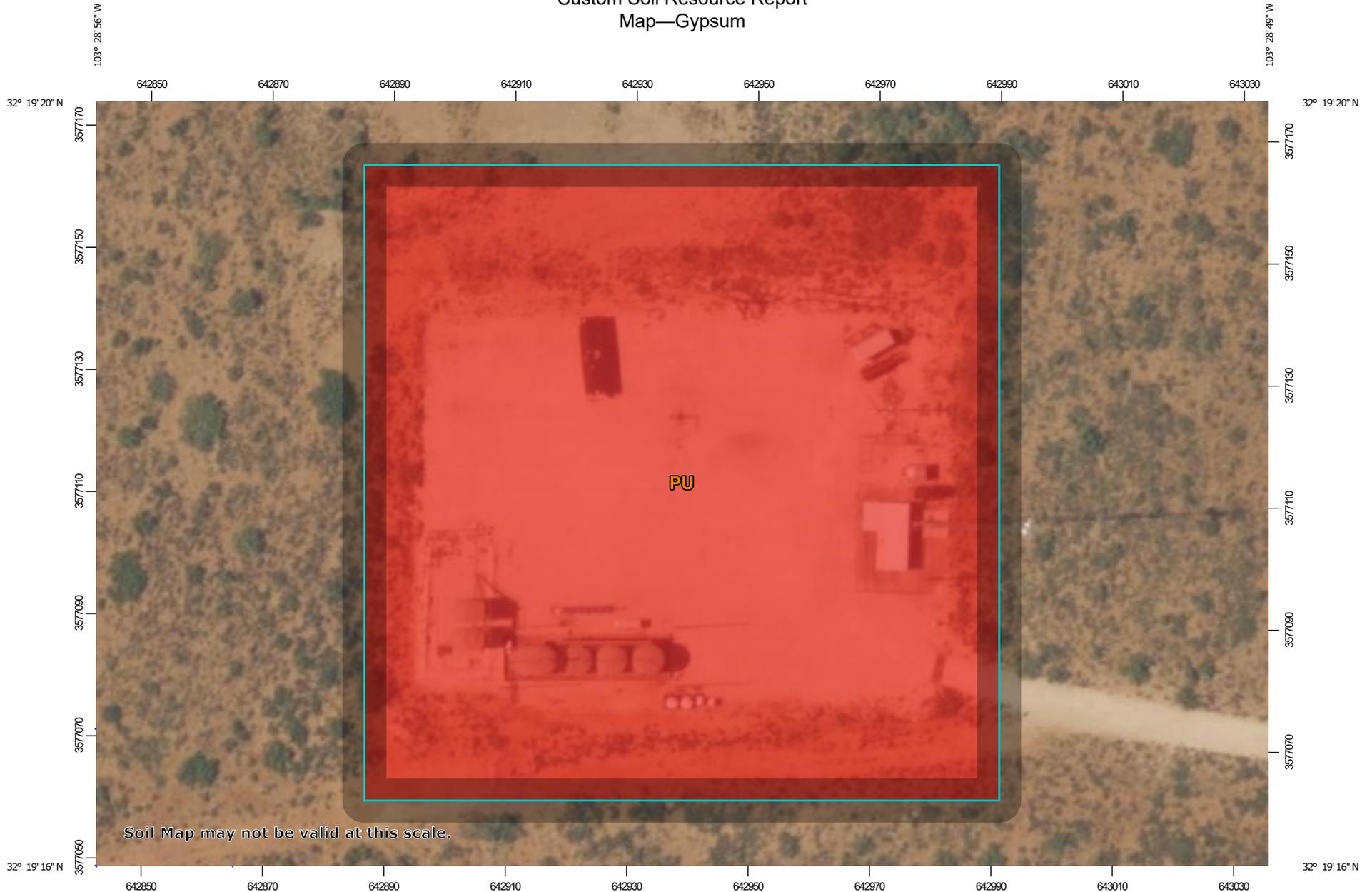
Soil Chemical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil chemical properties include pH, cation exchange capacity, calcium carbonate, gypsum, and electrical conductivity.

Gypsum

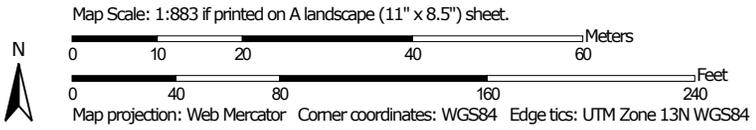
The content of gypsum is the percent, by weight, of hydrated calcium sulfates in the fraction of the soil less than 20 millimeters in size. Gypsum is partially soluble in water. Soils high in content of gypsum, such as those with more than 10 percent gypsum, may collapse if the gypsum is removed by percolating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



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

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

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Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Gypsum

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	0	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.7	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

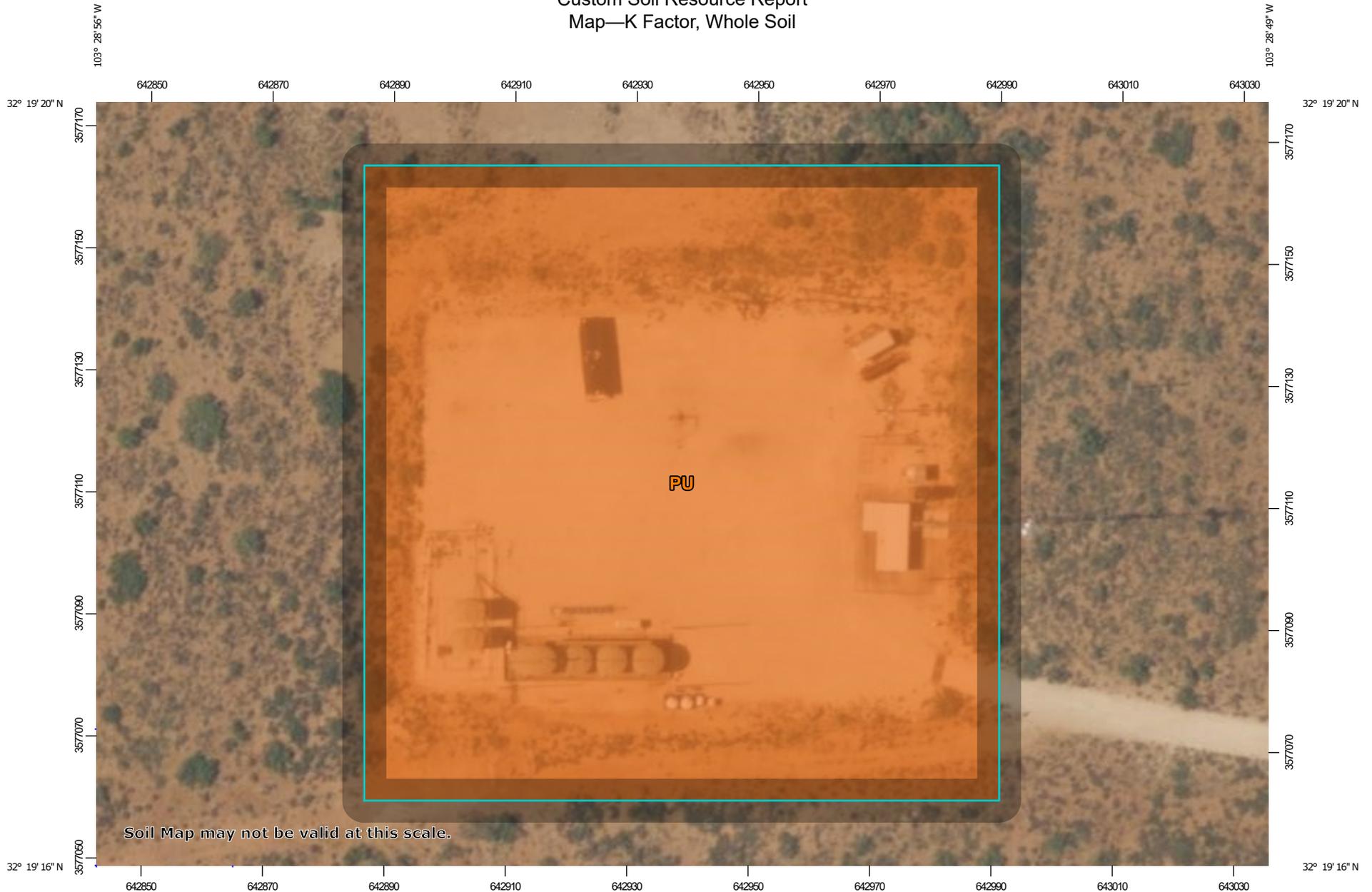
K Factor, Whole Soil

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.

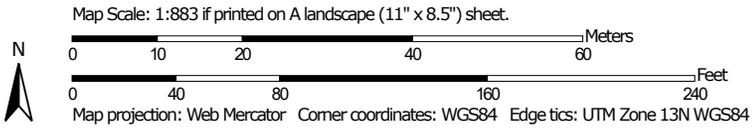
"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Map—K Factor, Whole Soil



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



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

Soil Rating Points

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

Water Features

	.24
	.28
	.32
	.37
	.43
	.49
	.55
	.64
	Not rated or not available

Streams and Canals

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.

29

Released to Imaging: 8/2/2024 3:06:52 PM

Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	.05	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.7	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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

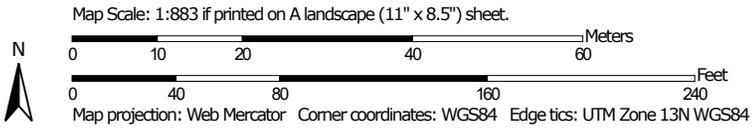
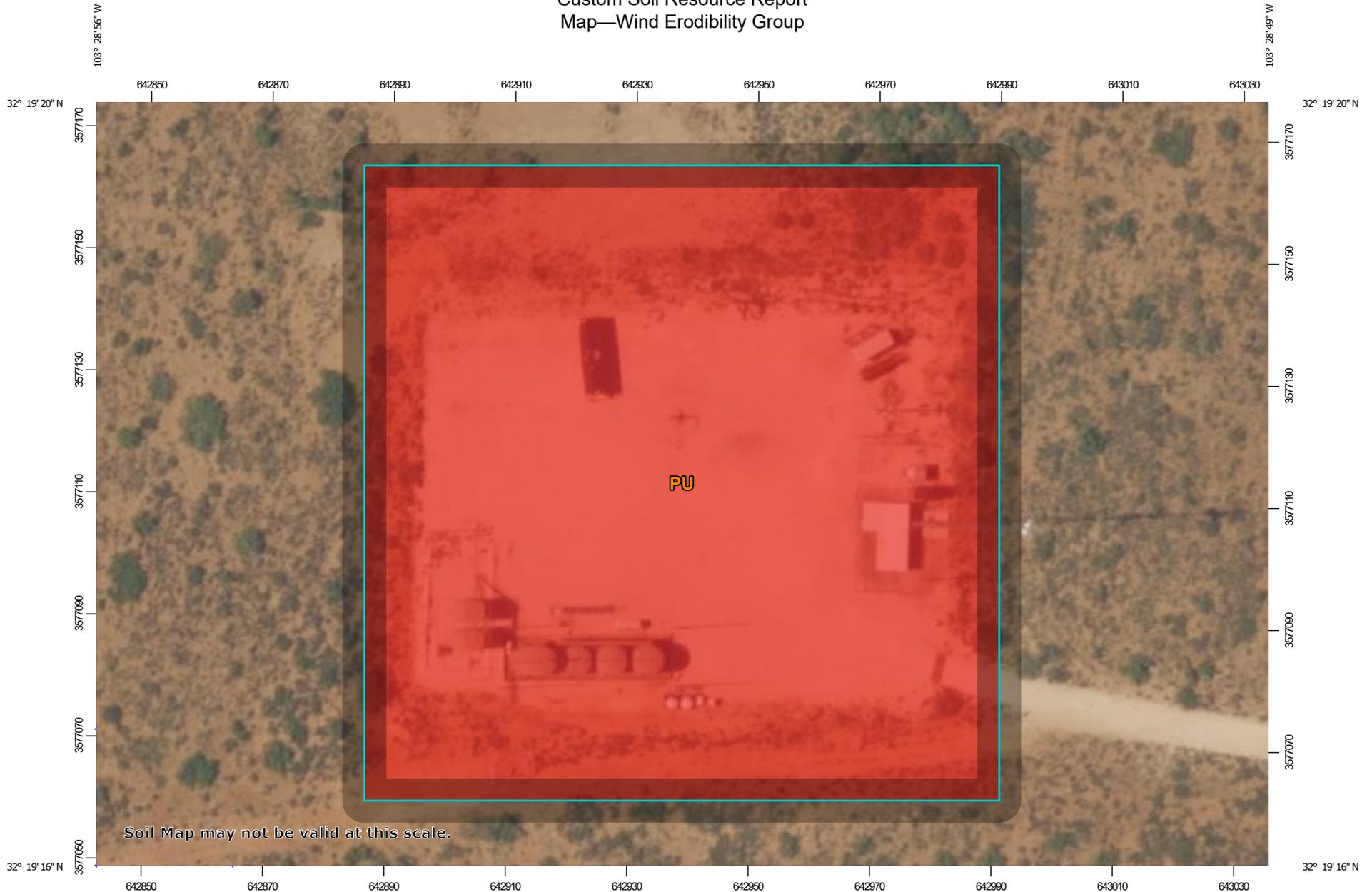
When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

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
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Transportation

	Rails
	Interstate Highways
	US Routes
	Major Roads
	Local Roads

Background

	Aerial Photography
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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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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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Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Wind Erodibility Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	1	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.7	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

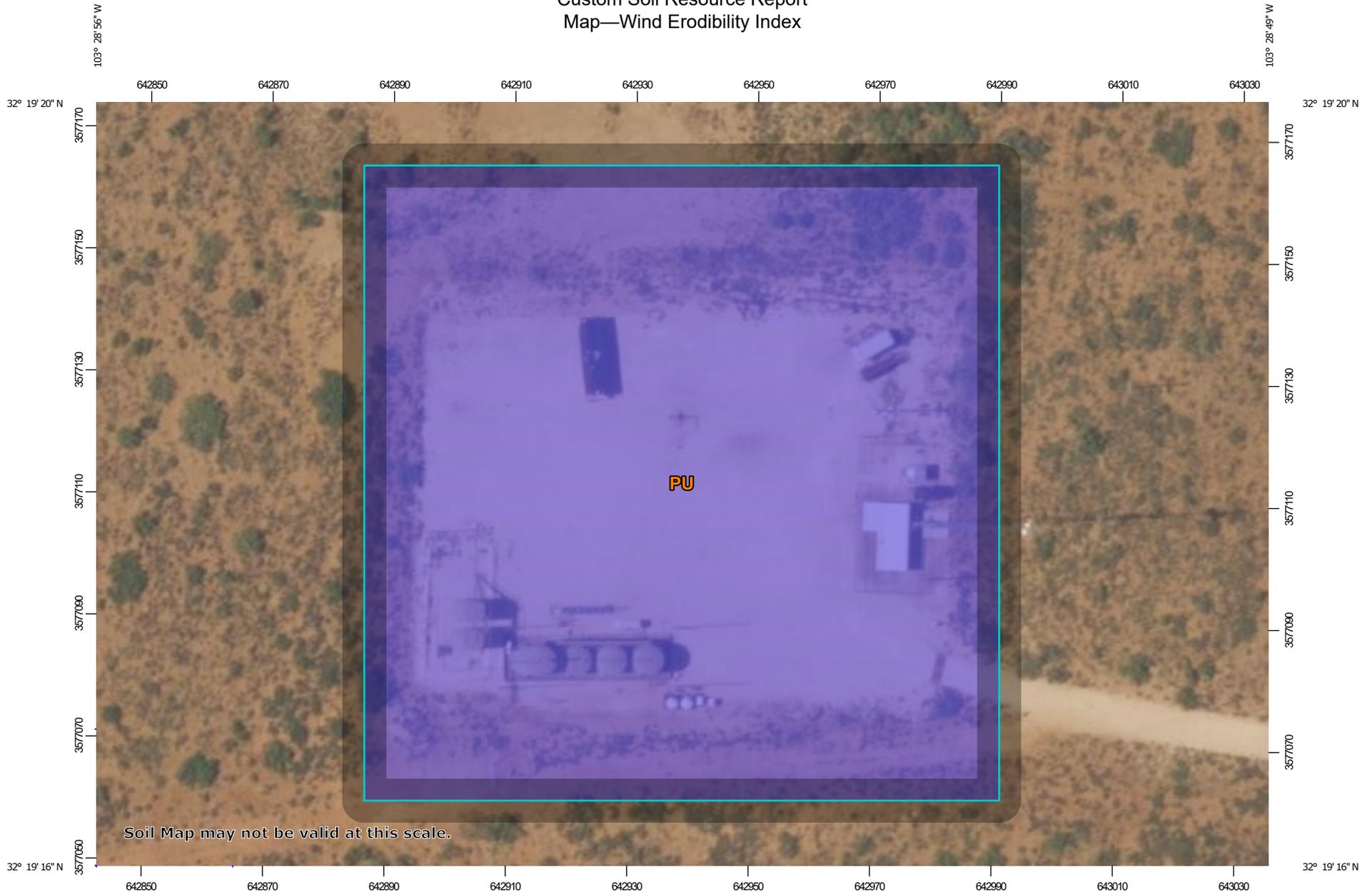
The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Custom Soil Resource Report

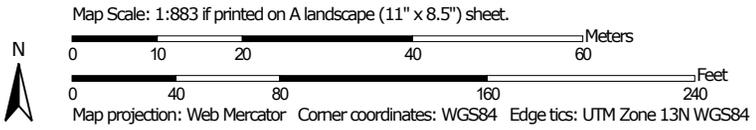
Wind Erodibility Index

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



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



Custom Soil Resource Report

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
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Wind Erodibility Index

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (tons per acre per year)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	250	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.7	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

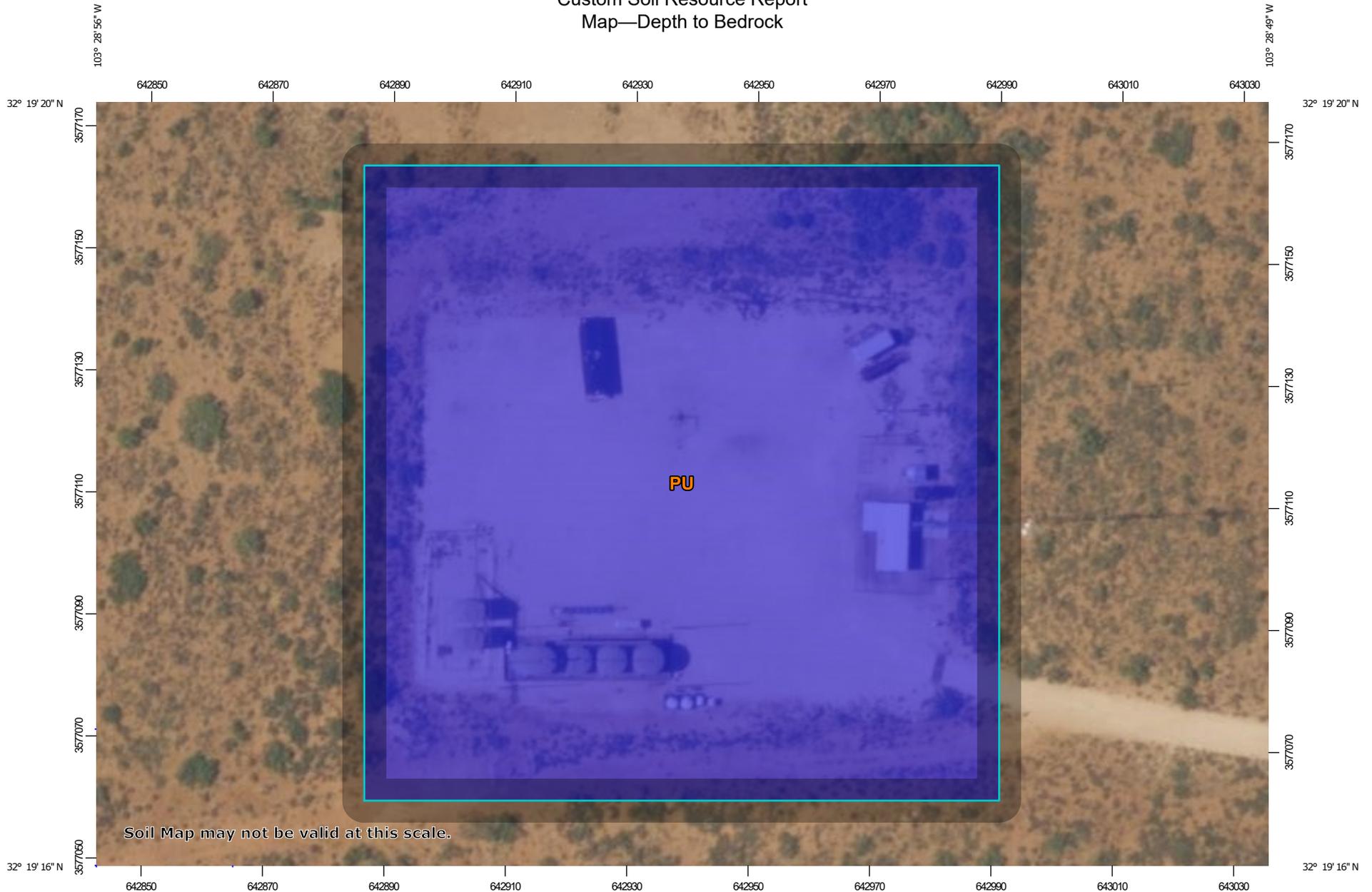
If more than one type of bedrock is described for an individual soil type, the depth to the shallowest one is given. If no bedrock is described in a map unit, it is represented by the "greater than 200" depth class.

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

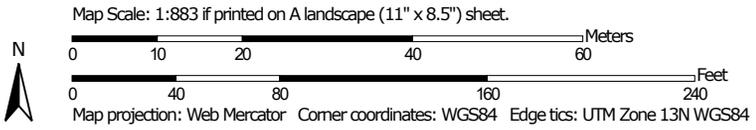
Custom Soil Resource Report

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



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



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

Water Features
 Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background
 Aerial Photography

 Not rated or not available

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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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Depth to Bedrock

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	>200	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.7	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

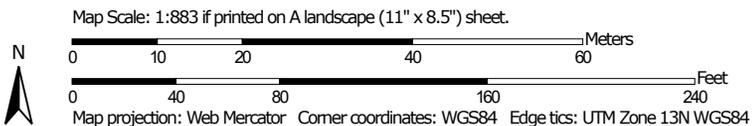
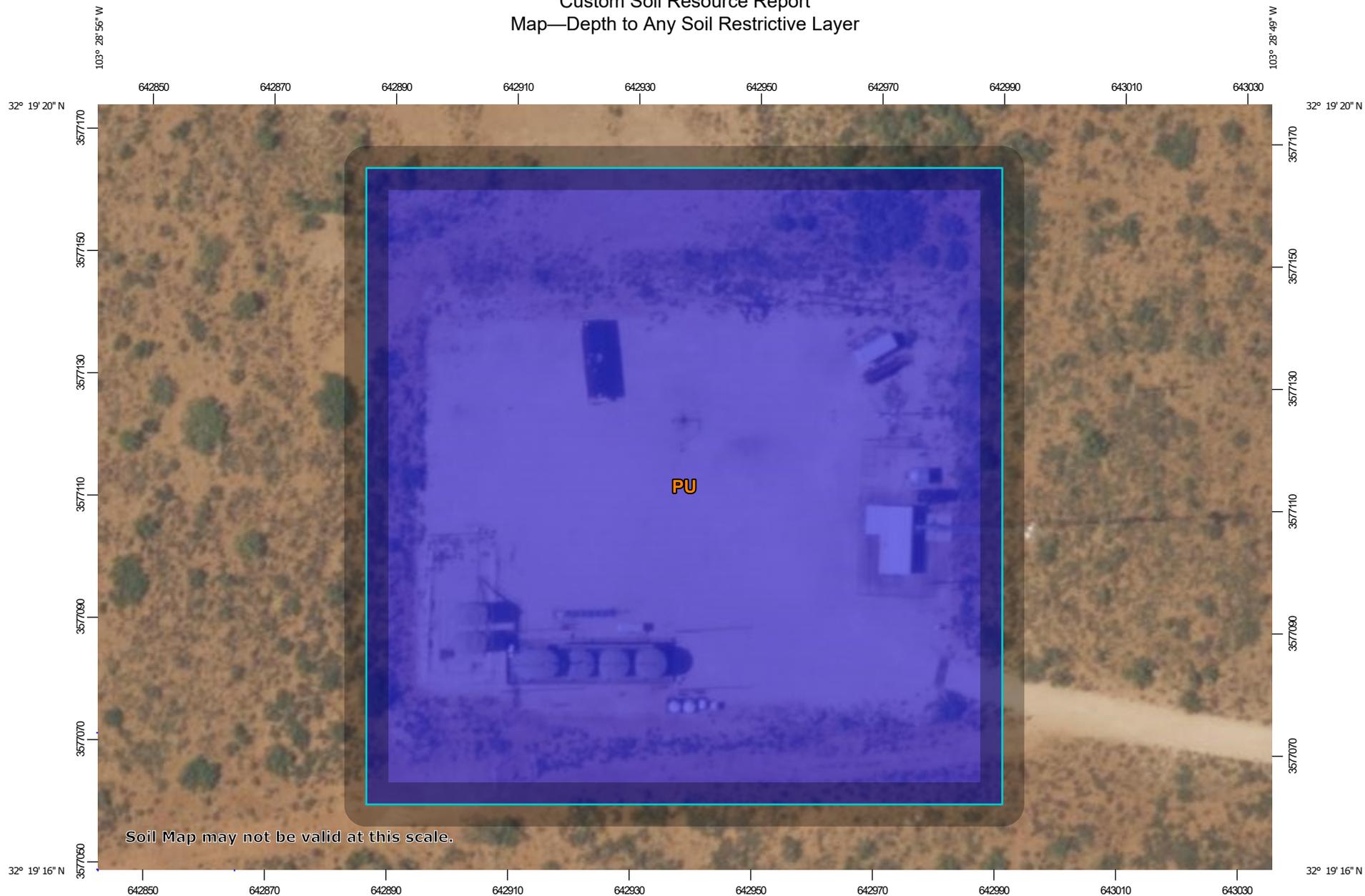
Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

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

Water Features
 Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background
 Aerial Photography

 Not rated or not available

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Depth to Any Soil Restrictive Layer

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	>200	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.7	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

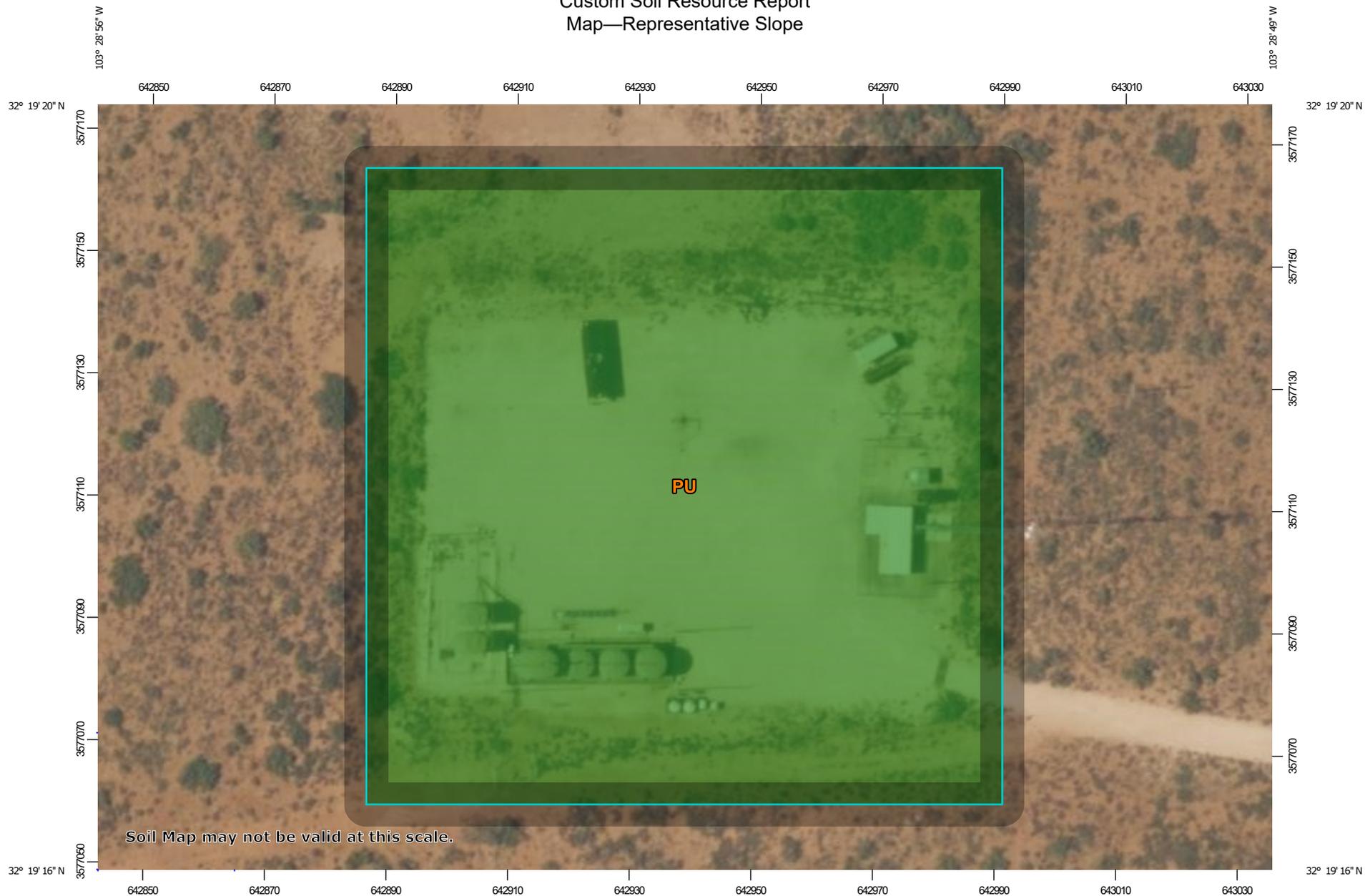
This option indicates if a null value for a component should be converted to zero before aggregation occurs. This will be done only if a map unit has at least one component where this value is not null.

Representative Slope

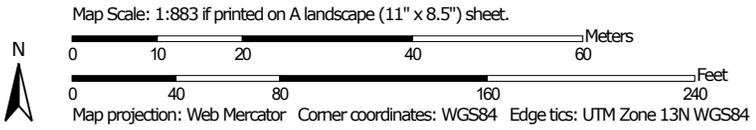
Slope gradient is the difference in elevation between two points, expressed as a percentage of the distance between those points.

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



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



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

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Representative Slope

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	1.0	2.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.7	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.
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Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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



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

December 28, 2023

DAN DUNKELBERG

TRINITY OILFIELD SERVICES & RENTALS, LLC

P. O. BOX 2587

HOBBS, NM 88241

RE: CABALLO 9 STATE #1

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 12/21/23 16:27.

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 accredited 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



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:	12/21/2023	Sampling Date:	12/18/2023
Reported:	12/28/2023	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-00.0-S (H236813-01)

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	12/27/2023	ND	1.93	96.6	2.00	2.07	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.05	103	2.00	1.87	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.03	102	2.00	2.07	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	12/27/2023	ND	6.12	102	6.00	2.16	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 113 % 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	8320	16.0	12/28/2023	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	12/27/2023	ND	204	102	200	5.73	
DRO >C10-C28*	13.5	10.0	12/27/2023	ND	200	99.9	200	7.49	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 72.5 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 82.5 % 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:	12/21/2023	Sampling Date:	12/18/2023
Reported:	12/28/2023	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DV-001.0-01.0-S (H236813-02)

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	12/27/2023	ND	1.93	96.6	2.00	2.07	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.05	103	2.00	1.87	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.03	102	2.00	2.07	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	12/27/2023	ND	6.12	102	6.00	2.16	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 113 % 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	5280	16.0	12/28/2023	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	12/27/2023	ND	204	102	200	5.73	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND	200	99.9	200	7.49	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 69.1 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 78.5 % 49.1-148

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*=Accredited Analyte

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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:	12/21/2023	Sampling Date:	12/18/2023
Reported:	12/28/2023	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-00.0-S (H236813-03)

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	12/27/2023	ND	1.93	96.6	2.00	2.07	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.05	103	2.00	1.87	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.03	102	2.00	2.07	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	12/27/2023	ND	6.12	102	6.00	2.16	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 116 % 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	3160	16.0	12/28/2023	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	12/27/2023	ND	204	102	200	5.73	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND	200	99.9	200	7.49	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 77.1 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 88.5 % 49.1-148

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager



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 P. O. BOX 2587
 HOBBS NM, 88241
 Fax To: NONE

Received:	12/21/2023	Sampling Date:	12/18/2023
Reported:	12/28/2023	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DV-002.0-01.0-S (H236813-04)

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	12/27/2023	ND	1.93	96.6	2.00	2.07	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.05	103	2.00	1.87	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.03	102	2.00	2.07	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	12/27/2023	ND	6.12	102	6.00	2.16	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 113 % 71.5-134

Chloride, SM4500CI-B		mg/kg		Analyzed By: HM					
Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	3840	16.0	12/28/2023	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	12/27/2023	ND	204	102	200	5.73	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND	200	99.9	200	7.49	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 72.9 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 81.9 % 49.1-148

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager



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:	12/21/2023	Sampling Date:	12/18/2023
Reported:	12/28/2023	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-00.0-S (H236813-05)

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	12/27/2023	ND	1.93	96.6	2.00	2.07	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.05	103	2.00	1.87	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.03	102	2.00	2.07	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	12/27/2023	ND	6.12	102	6.00	2.16	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 113 % 71.5-134

Chloride, SM4500CI-B		mg/kg		Analyzed By: HM					
Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	2160	16.0	12/28/2023	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	12/27/2023	ND	204	102	200	5.73	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND	200	99.9	200	7.49	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 79.4 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 94.8 % 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:	12/21/2023	Sampling Date:	12/18/2023
Reported:	12/28/2023	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Tamara Oldaker
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DV-003.0-01.0-S (H236813-06)

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	12/27/2023	ND	1.93	96.6	2.00	2.07	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.05	103	2.00	1.87	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	12/27/2023	ND	2.03	102	2.00	2.07	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	12/27/2023	ND	6.12	102	6.00	2.16	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	12/27/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 113 % 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	12/28/2023	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	12/28/2023	ND	204	102	200	5.73	
DRO >C10-C28*	19.6	10.0	12/28/2023	ND	200	99.9	200	7.49	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	12/28/2023	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 75.8 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 90.3 % 49.1-148

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Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager



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Notes and Definitions

- S-04 The surrogate recovery for this sample is outside of established control limits due to a sample matrix effect.
QR-03 The RPD value for the sample duplicate or MS/MSD was outside of QC acceptance limits due to matrix interference. QC batch accepted based on LCS and/or LCSD recovery and/or RPD values.
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

Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager



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		P.O. #:		ANALYSIS REQUEST	
Project Manager: Dan Dunkelberg		Company:		Devon Energy			
Address: 8426 N. Dal Paso		Attn:		Dale Woodall			
City: Hobbs		State: NM		Zip 88241			
Phone #: 575-397-4961		Fax #:					
Project #: 21162428		Project Owner: Dan					
Project Name: Caballo 9 State #1		City:					
Project Location: Lea Co., NM		State:					
Sampler Name: KA		Phone #:					
		Fax #:					

Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	MATRIX						DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX
				GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	SIL	SLUDGE	OTHER					
	DV-001.0-00.0-S	G	1	X						12/18/2023		X		
	DV-001.0-01.0-S	G	1	X						12/18/2023		X		
	DV-002.0-00.0-S	G	1	X						12/18/2023		X		
	DV-002.0-01.0-S	G	1	X						12/18/2023		X		
	DV-003.0-00.0-S	G	1	X						12/18/2023		X		
	DV-003.0-01.0-S	G	1	X						12/18/2023		X		

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Relinquished By: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: 12-21-23	Received By: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: 12-21-23
Time: 11:37		Time: 11:37	
Delivered By: (Circle One) Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other:	Observed Temp. °C: 2.9 Corrected Temp. °C:	Sample Condition Cool Intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Checked By: <i>[Signature]</i> (Initials)
Turnaround Time: Standard <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rush <input type="checkbox"/>		Bacteria (only) Sample Condition Cool Intact <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Thermometer ID: #119 Correction Factor: 0.00°C
REMARKS: All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address:		Add'l Phone #:	

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



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: CABALLO 9 STATE #1

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 05/29/24 15:51.

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 accredited 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Snyder". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Mike" being more prominent than the last name "Snyder".

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene

Lab Director/Quality Manager



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:	05/21/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DH-001.0-01.0-S (H243001-01)

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	05/31/2024	ND	1.62	81.2	2.00	1.68	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.73	86.5	2.00	1.59	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.79	89.3	2.00	2.08	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/31/2024	ND	5.40	90.0	6.00	2.15	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/31/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 134 % 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	32.0	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	197	98.5	200	1.90	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	201	100	200	2.16	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 96.7 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 93.4 % 49.1-148

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Mike Snyder For 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:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/22/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DH-002.0-01.0-S (H243001-02)

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	05/31/2024	ND	1.62	81.2	2.00	1.68	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.73	86.5	2.00	1.59	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.79	89.3	2.00	2.08	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/31/2024	ND	5.40	90.0	6.00	2.15	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/31/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 120 % 71.5-134

Chloride, SM4500CI-B		mg/kg		Analyzed By: HM					
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	197	98.5	200	1.90	
DRO >C10-C28*	83.1	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	201	100	200	2.16	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 96.3 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 96.3 % 49.1-148

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Mike Snyder For 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:	05/29/2024	Sampling Date:	05/23/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DH-003.0-01.0-S (H243001-03)

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	05/31/2024	ND	1.62	81.2	2.00	1.68	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.73	86.5	2.00	1.59	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.79	89.3	2.00	2.08	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/31/2024	ND	5.40	90.0	6.00	2.15	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/31/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 125 % 71.5-134

Chloride, SM4500CI-B		mg/kg		Analyzed By: HM					
Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Analyzed	Method Blank	BS	% Recovery	True Value QC	RPD	Qualifier
Chloride	32.0	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	197	98.5	200	1.90	
DRO >C10-C28*	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND	201	100	200	2.16	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/30/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 101 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 99.4 % 49.1-148

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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager



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:	05/24/2024
Reported:	06/03/2024	Sampling Type:	Soil
Project Name:	CABALLO 9 STATE #1	Sampling Condition:	Cool & Intact
Project Number:	21162428	Sample Received By:	Alyssa Parras
Project Location:	LEA CO NM		

Sample ID: DH-004.0-01.0-S (H243001-04)

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	05/31/2024	ND	1.62	81.2	2.00	1.68	
Toluene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.73	86.5	2.00	1.59	
Ethylbenzene*	<0.050	0.050	05/31/2024	ND	1.79	89.3	2.00	2.08	
Total Xylenes*	<0.150	0.150	05/31/2024	ND	5.40	90.0	6.00	2.15	
Total BTEX	<0.300	0.300	05/31/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene (PID) 129 % 71.5-134

Chloride, SM4500CI-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	05/31/2024	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	05/31/2024	ND	197	98.5	200	1.90	
DRO >C10-C28*	16.2	10.0	05/31/2024	ND	201	100	200	2.16	
EXT DRO >C28-C36	<10.0	10.0	05/31/2024	ND					

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctane 103 % 48.2-134

Surrogate: 1-Chlorooctadecane 99.8 % 49.1-148

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*=Accredited Analyte

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 client for 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 thirty (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 the services hereunder by Cardinal, regardless of whether such claim is based upon any of the above stated reasons or otherwise. Results relate only to the samples identified above. This report shall not be reproduced except in full with written approval of Cardinal Laboratories.

Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager



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

Notes and Definitions

- 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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Mike Snyder For Celey D. Keene, Lab Director/Quality Manager



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

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY AND ANALYSIS REQUEST

BILL TO

ANALYSIS REQUEST

Company Name: Trinity Oilfield Services
 Project Manager: Dan Dunkelberg
 Address: 8426 N Dal Paso
 City: Hobbs
 State: NM Zip: 88241
 Phone #: 21162428
 Project #: Caballo 9 State #1 SWD
 Project Name: dan@trinityoilfieldservices.com
 Project Location: Lea Co.
 Sampler Name: JHC

P.O. #: Devon Energy Production Co
 Company: Attn: Dale Woodal
 Address: City: Zip:
 State: Phone #:
 Fax #:

Lab I.D.	Sample I.D.	(G)RAB OR (C)OMP.	# CONTAINERS	MATRIX						DATE	TIME	Chloride	TPH	BTEX
				GROUNDWATER	WASTEWATER	SOIL	OIL	SLUDGE	OTHER :					
H2413001	DH-001.0-01.0-S	G	1	X						5/21/2024		X	X	
	DH-002.0-01.0-S	G	1	X						5/22/2024		X	X	
	DH-003.0-01.0-S	G	1	X						5/23/2024		X	X	
	DH-004.0-01.0-S	G	1	X						5/24/2024		X	X	

PLEASE NOTE: Liability and Damages: Cardinal's facility and client's facilities hereby for any claim arising whether caused in contract or tort. shall be limited to the amount paid by the client for the analysis. All claims including those for negligence and any other causes whatsoever shall be deemed waived unless made in writing and received by Cardinal within 90 days after completion of the applicable service. In no event shall Cardinal be liable for incidental or consequential damages, including without limitation, business interruption, 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: [Signature] Date: 5/24/24 Received By: [Signature] Date: 5/24/24
 Relinquished By: [Signature] Date: 5/24/24 Received By: [Signature] Date: 5/24/24

Delivered By: (Circle One) Observed Temp. °C: 1.9 Corrected Temp. °C: []
 Sampler - UPS - Bus - Other: []

Sample Condition: Cool Intact Yes No
 Checked By: [Signature] (Initials)

Turnaround Time: [] Standard X Rush
 Bacteria (only) Sample Condition: Cool Intact Yes No
 Observed Temp. °C: [] Corrected Temp. °C: []

Thermometer ID #140 Correction Factor 0 °C

Verbal Result: Yes No Add'l Phone #: []
 All Results are emailed. Please provide Email address: []

REMARKS:

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

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QUESTIONS

Action 363416

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2330354066
Incident Name	NAPP2330354066 CABALLO 9 STATE 1 BATTERY @ 30-025-34577
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Well	[30-025-34577] CABALLO 9 STATE #001
Incident Facility	[fAPP2130656426] CABALLO 9 STATE 1 BATTERY

Location of Release Source

Please answer all the questions in this group.

Site Name	CABALLO 9 STATE 1 BATTERY
Date Release Discovered	10/28/2023
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	Not answered.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure Production Tank Produced Water Released: 50 BBL Recovered: 50 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)	A fiberglass patch on a tank failed. 50 bbls PW recovered. Spill did not leave the lined containment.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 363416

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Nature and Volume of Release (continued)	
Is this a gas only submission (i.e. only significant Mcf values reported)	No, according to supplied volumes this does not appear to be a "gas only" report.
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	Yes
Reasons why this would be considered a submission for a notification of a major release	From paragraph A. "Major release" determine using: (1) an unauthorized release of a volume, excluding gases, of 25 barrels or more.
<i>With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.</i>	

Initial Response

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

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

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

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Dale Woodall Title: EHS Professional Email: Dale.Woodall@dmv.com Date: 07/11/2024
--	--

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QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization

Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.

What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 100 and 500 (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)	Greater than 5 (mi.)
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 1 and 5 (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	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between ½ and 1 (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Low
A 100-year floodplain	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan

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)	8320
TPH (GRO+DRO+MRO) (EPA SW-846 Method 8015M)	83.1
GRO+DRO (EPA SW-846 Method 8015M)	83.1
BTEX (EPA SW-846 Method 8021B or 8260B)	0
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	12/06/2023
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	05/21/2024
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	12/06/2023
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be reclaimed	0
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be reclaimed	0
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	0
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0

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, Page 4

Action 363416

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)

Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.

This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:

(Select all answers below that apply.)

(Ex Situ) Excavation and off-site disposal (i.e. dig and haul, hydrovac, etc.)	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)	Yes
Other Non-listed Remedial Process. Please specify	this was an in lined containment spill only. inspection of liner indicated holes. they were repaired and assessment results were below state action levels based on depth to groundwater.

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: Dale Woodall Title: EHS Professional Email: Dale.Woodall@dmn.com Date: 07/11/2024
--	--

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, Page 5

Action 363416

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Deferral Requests Only	
<i>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.</i>	
Requesting a deferral of the remediation closure due date with the approval of this submission	No

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QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 363416

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Sampling Event Information	
Last sampling notification (C-141N) recorded	{Unavailable.}

Remediation Closure Request	
<i>Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.</i>	
Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	Yes
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	No
All areas reasonably needed for production or subsequent drilling operations have been stabilized, returned to the sites existing grade, and have a soil cover that prevents ponding of water, minimizing dust and erosion	Yes
What was the total surface area (in square feet) remediated	0
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
All areas not reasonably needed for production or subsequent drilling operations have been reclaimed to contain a minimum of four feet of non-waste contain earthen material with concentrations less than 600 mg/kg chlorides, 100 mg/kg TPH, 50 mg/kg BTEX, and 10 mg/kg Benzene	Yes
What was the total surface area (in square feet) reclaimed	0
What was the total volume (in cubic yards) reclaimed	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	this was an in lined containment spill only. inspection of liner indicated holes. they were repaired and assessment results were below state action levels based on depth to groundwater.
<i>The responsible party must attach information demonstrating they have complied with all applicable closure requirements and any conditions or directives of the OCD. This demonstration should be in the form of a comprehensive report (in .pdf format) including a scaled site map, sampling diagrams, relevant field notes, photographs of any excavation prior to backfilling, laboratory data including chain of custody documents of final sampling, and a narrative of the remedial activities. Refer to 19.15.29.12 NMAC.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations. The responsible party acknowledges they must substantially restore, reclaim, and re-vegetate the impacted surface area to the conditions that existed prior to the release or their final land use in accordance with 19.15.29.13 NMAC including notification to the OCD when reclamation and re-vegetation are complete.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Dale Woodall Title: EHS Professional Email: Dale.Woodall@dvn.com Date: 07/11/2024

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QUESTIONS, Page 7

Action 363416

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Reclamation Report	
<i>Only answer the questions in this group if all reclamation steps have been completed.</i>	
Requesting a reclamation approval with this submission	No

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CONDITIONS

Action 363416

CONDITIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 363416
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
crystal.walker	Operator failed to provide proper Liner Inspection Notification pursuant to 19.15.29.11.A.(5).(a).(ii) NMAC. Failure to provide proper sampling notice is a compliance issue and OCD may pursue compliance actions pursuant to 19.15.5 NMAC. Operator shall ensure future compliance with 19.15.29.11.A.(5).(a).(ii) NMAC	8/2/2024