



February 28, 2025
 Rev. March 11, 2025

5E33088 BG#18/5E35059 BG#2

EMNRD – Oil Conservation Division
 506 W. Texas Ave
 Artesia, NM 88210

SUBJECT: Closure Request Report for the Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 Incident ID #'s nAPP2434422521, nAPP2434725455, and nAPP2500621276, Facility ID fAPP2405030461, Lea County, New Mexico.

1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Devon Energy Production Company, LP (Devon), Souder, Miller & Associates (SMA) has prepared this Closure Request Report that describes the corrective actions for three produced water incidents related to oil and gas production activities at the Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 (Ragin Cajun), Incident ID nAPP2434422521 that occurred on December 8, 2024, nAPP2434725455 on December 11, 2024, and nAPP2500621276 on January 5, 2025. The spill area is located at N 32.061394, W -103.429993.

Devon Energy completed release notification to the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department– Oil Conservation Division (OCD) on December 6, 2024, for Notice of Release (NOR) submission on the Operators Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal along with the submission of the Form C-141, Release Notification on December 19, 2024. This letter provides a description of the spill assessment and includes a request for spill closure.

Table 1: Release Information and Closure Criteria			
Name	Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID	fAPP2405030461	PLSS	H-12-26S-34E
Lease ID	NMNM100567	GPS	32.061394, -103.429993
Incident Numbers	nAPP2434422521 nAPP2434725455 nAPP2500621276	Land Status	Bureau of Land Management
Date of Releases	December 8, 2024, December 11, 2024, and January 5, 2025	County	Lea
Source of Release	Water transfer pump failure		
Released Volume	30 bbls	Recovered Volume	30 bbls
NMOCD Closure Criteria Summary	Depth to groundwater <50 bgs, no wells with groundwater data within ½ mile		

2.0 Background

Incident nAPP2434422521: On December 8, 2024, a seal on the water transfer pump was discovered leaking. The total volume of released fluids was 30 barrels (bbls) of produced water. The release occurred within the secondary lined containment at Ragin Cajun. Initial response activities were conducted by the operator, including source elimination, photographs of standing fluids, recovery of approximately 30 bbls of produced water, and verification that the affected area was properly exposed and cleaned for visual observation.

Incident nAPP2434725455: On December 11, 2024, a seal on the water transfer pump was discovered leaking. The total volume of released fluids was 7 bbls of produced water. The release occurred within the secondary lined containment at Ragin Cajun. Initial response activities were conducted by the operator, including source elimination, photographs of standing fluids, recovery of approximately 7 bbls of produced water, and verification that the affected area was properly exposed and cleaned for visual observation.

Incident nAPP2500621276: On January 5, 2025, a release of produced water resulted from corrosion to a flow line. The total volume of released fluids was 155 bbls of produced water. The release occurred within the secondary lined containment at Ragin Cajun. Initial response activities were conducted by the operator, including source elimination, photographs of standing fluids, recovery of approximately 155 bbls of produced water, and verification that the affected area was properly exposed and cleaned for visual observation.

Photos of the facility layout including tanks, liner, and secondary containment are shown in the Site Assessment Photolog (Attachment 1).

3.0 Site Geology and Vegetation

The Geologic Map of New Mexico by New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources indicates the surface geology at the incident location area is comprised of primarily Qep – Eolian and piedmont deposits (Holocene to middle Pleistocene) – interlayered eolian sands to piedmont slope deposits.

The surrounding geography and terrain is associated uplands, plains, dunes, fan piedmonts, and interdunal areas at elevations between 2,800 and 5,000 feet above sea level. The annual average rainfall and precipitation ranges between 8 to 13 inches. The soil in the release area tends to be well drained with negligible to very low runoff and very low to moderately low available water supply.

The soil texture is characterized as Pyote and Maljamar fine sands and tends to be moderately deep to very deep. Surface textures are loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand, or gravelly sandy loam. Subsurface is loamy fine sand, coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or loam that averages less than 18 percent clay and less than 15 percent carbonates while substratum is fine sandy loam or gravelly fine sandy loam with less than 15 percent gravel and with less than 40 percent calcium carbonate. Layers high in lime or with caliche fragments may occur at depth of 20 to 30 inches.

The ecological setting is vegetation of a grassland aspect dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems with scattered shinnery oak and sand sage. Sand sage and shinnery oak tend to be evenly dispersed due to the coarse soil surface. Perennial and annual forbs are reflective of rainfall. The grass/shrub state is composed of grasses/honey mesquite, grasses/broom snakeweed, or grasses/sand sage.

4.0 Site Information and Closure Criteria

The Ragin Cajun is located approximately 13.5 miles southwest of Jal, New Mexico, on BLM at an elevation of approximately 3,261 feet above mean sea level (amsl). SMA completed site assessment/characterization pursuant to 19.5.29.11-12 NMAC to determine potential environmental impacts and closure criteria. Site assessment and characterization results are included in Attachments 1 and 2.

There is no surface water located on site or within 300 feet of the site. The nearest significant watercourse, as defined in 19.15.17.7.P NMAC, is a riverine located approximately 2.22 miles to the southeast, the nearest playa lake is approximately 7.37 miles to the southeast, and the nearest wetland is a freshwater emergent wetland located 1.04 miles northeast of the site (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, National Wetlands Inventory, 2025). There are no continuous flowing watercourses or significant watercourses, lakebeds, sinkholes, playa lakes, or other critical water or community features within the defined distance, as outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC.

Depth to groundwater was determined using New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) Water Rights Pod Location: ArcGIS Interactive Online Map. The nearest active pod is a monitor well drilled by Devon, Pod C-04820-Pod1, located 0.77 miles south of the site. The well record indicates a depth to groundwater to be greater than 55 feet below ground surface (bgs). A freshwater well used for stock watering purposes, Pod C-02295, located 5.2 miles west of Ragin Cajun is described as the nearest freshwater well.

Karst potential for the area Ragin Cajun is low and located 5.07 miles east of a medium karst feature, based on the New Mexico State Land Status Interactive Map (NMSLO).

The National Flood Hazard Layer from FEMA demonstrates the site is located in Zone D, an area of unstudied areas with undetermined flood hazards. The nearest 100-year floodplain (Zone A) is located approximately 13.6 miles northeast of the site, and is designated Zone AE: a high-risk flood zone.

Because there are no groundwater wells with depth to groundwater data within ½ mile of the site, the closure criteria for the site are the constituent concentration limits associated with the less than 50-foot depth to groundwater, as stated in Table I of 19.15.29.12. Documentation in reference to site characterization, including depth to groundwater, surface water features, karst potential, and flood potential are included in Attachment 2.

5.0 Remediation Activities

Notification of the liner inspection, scheduled for January 30, 2025, was provided to Devon through email by SMA personnel on January 27, 2025. Devon provided notification to NMOCD through the ENMRD Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal for Operators on January 27, 2025. Notification documentation is included in Attachment 3.

On January 30, 2025, SMA personnel performed a visual inspection of the secondary containment to verify liner integrity as outlined in Paragraph (5)(a) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC.

Visual observation of the liner included a complete inspection of all sidewalls and the base of the containment, around equipment, and all seams of the liner. The inspection included looking for any potential perforations in the liner that could lead to a breach of the secondary containment. Observation

concluded no signs of any cuts, rips, tears, or weathering of the liner condition which need repairs or replacement; liner integrity was confirmed. Photo documentation is demonstrated in the Site Assessment Photolog (Attachment 1).

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the liner inspection and assessment, SMA concludes the liner integrity is adequate to contain the releases related to incidents nAPP2434422521, nAPP2434725455, and nAPP2500621276. There is no evidence of release to the environment. Based on the professional activities and site assessment, Devon Energy Production Company respectfully requests closure on the incident nAPP2434143036 that occurred at Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 3.

7.0 Scope and Limitations

The scope of our services included: visual inspection for liner integrity; regulatory liaison; and preparing this report. All work has been performed in accordance with generally accepted professional environmental consulting practices for oil and gas releases in the Permian Basin in New Mexico.


If there are any questions regarding this report, please contact Monica Peppin at (575) 909-3418 or Stephanie Hinds at (505) 302-1127.

Prepared by:
SOUDER, MILLER & ASSOCIATES

Reviewed and Submitted by:



Monica Peppin
Project Manager



Stephanie Hinds, P.E.
Senior Engineer

REFERENCES:

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) online water well database

Http://gis.ose.state.nm.us/gisapps/ose_pod_locations/

USGS National Water Information System: Web interface online water well database

https://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/gwlevels?site_no=321205103544701&agency_cd=USGS&format=html

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: National Wetlands Inventory

[Wetlands Mapper | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service](#)

New Mexico State Land Office: Land Status

[NMSLO Land Status](#)

United States Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service: Web Soil Survey

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

USDA, USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery: FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer

[https://hazardsfema.](https://hazardsfema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd)

[maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd](https://hazardsfema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd)

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 (nAPP2434422521, nAPP2434725455, nAPP2500621276)

Devon Energy

Liner Inspection Closure Report

February 28, 2025; rev. March 11, 2025

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1: Site Assessment Photolog

Attachment 2: Closure Criteria Determination Research

Attachment 3: Correspondence

ATTACHMENT 1: SITE ASSESSMENT PHOTOLOG

Site Assessment Photolog



Client: Devon Energy Corporation Incident ID: nAPP2434422521,
 Facility ID: fAPP2405030461 nAPP2434725455, &
 Site: Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 nAPP2500621276
 Project Owner: Jim Raley Project Manager: Monica Peppin

Field Notes

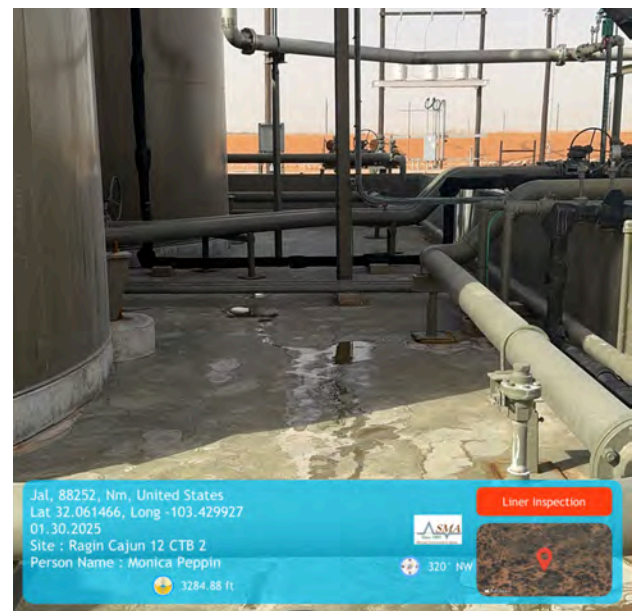
January 30, 2025

- Arrive on site, complete safety paperwork.
- Conduct visual inspection of secondary containment by taking pictures from different positions around the containment and between tanks.
- Inspected for any visible perforations, cuts, rips, tears, or substantial weathering that could lead to the potential breach through the liner.
- Pictures taken at each cardinal direction.
- Inspection concluded that there are no signs of permeation through the liner and the barrier between the secondary containment and ground surface is isolated to withhold fluids.
- Case serial number is NMNM106239756 and Legacy serial number is NMNM145730

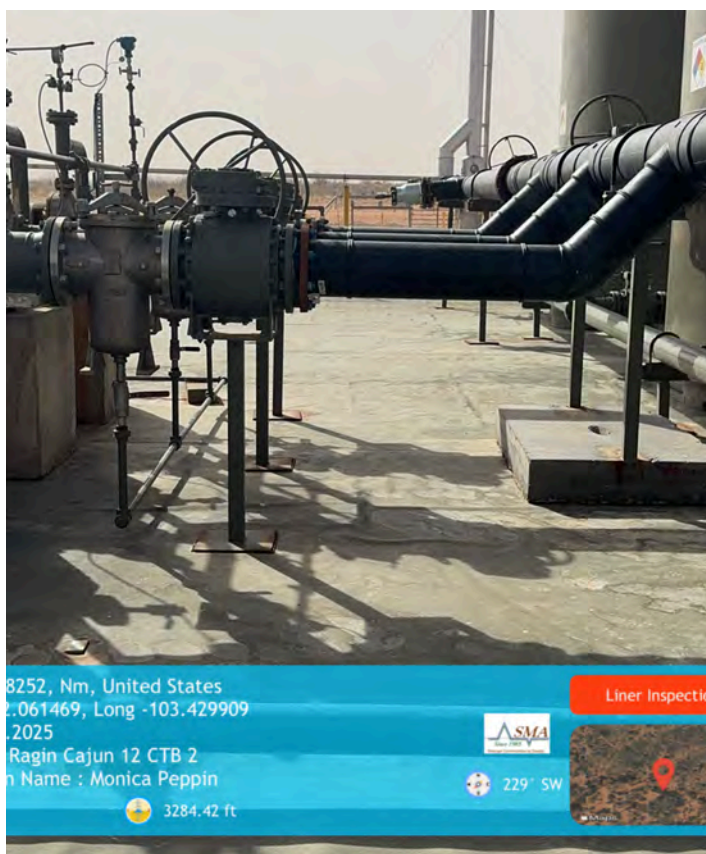
Photographs



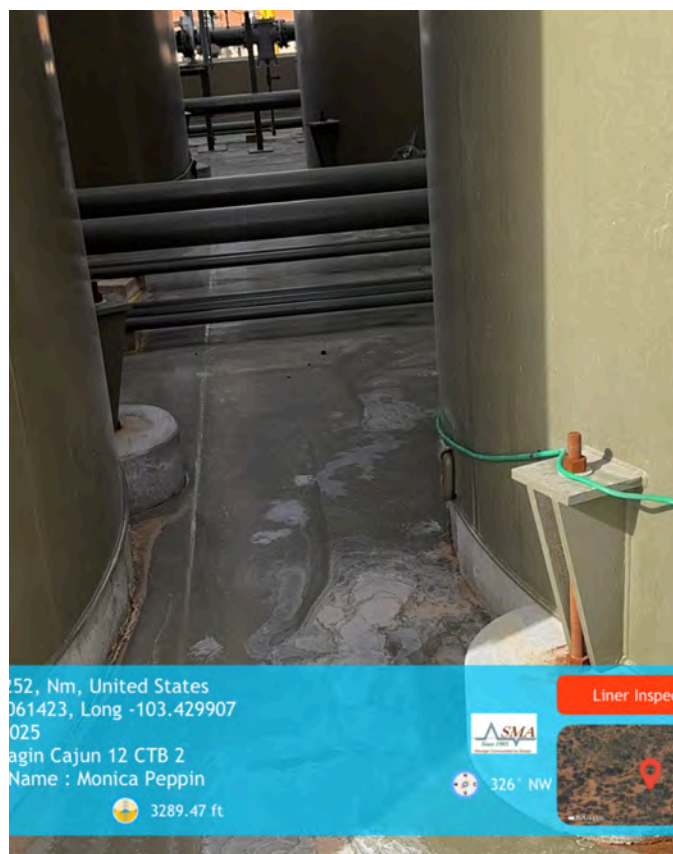
Photograph #1: Lease sign with site information and geographic data.



Photograph #2: East side of containment looking west.



Photograph #3: North wall area of containment.



Photograph #4: Between tanks from east side of containment.



Photograph #5: Facing south showing southwest corner of containment.



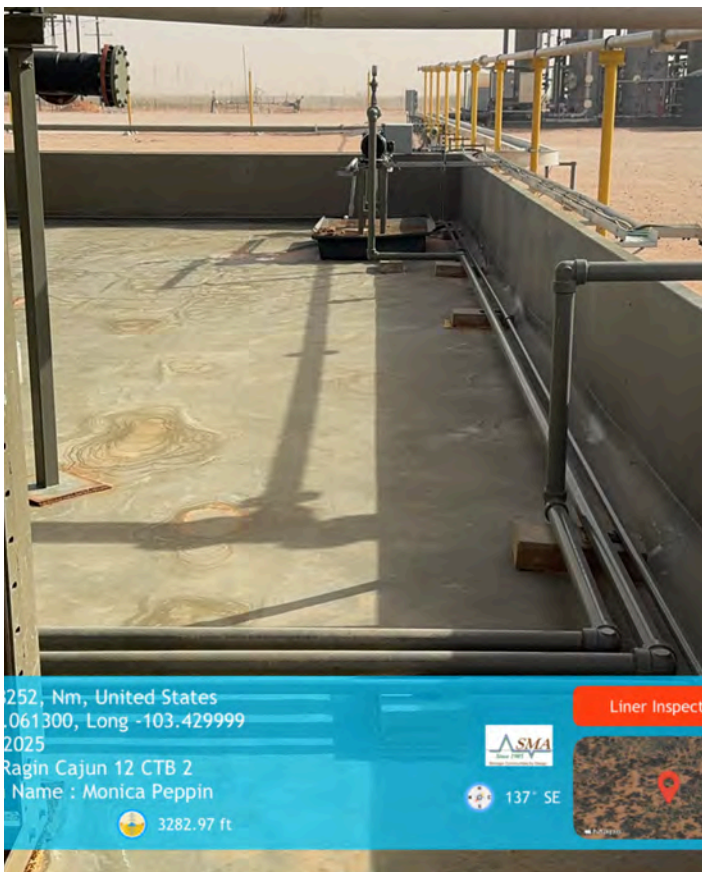
Photograph #6: Viewing liner under pumps and equipment facing east from west side.



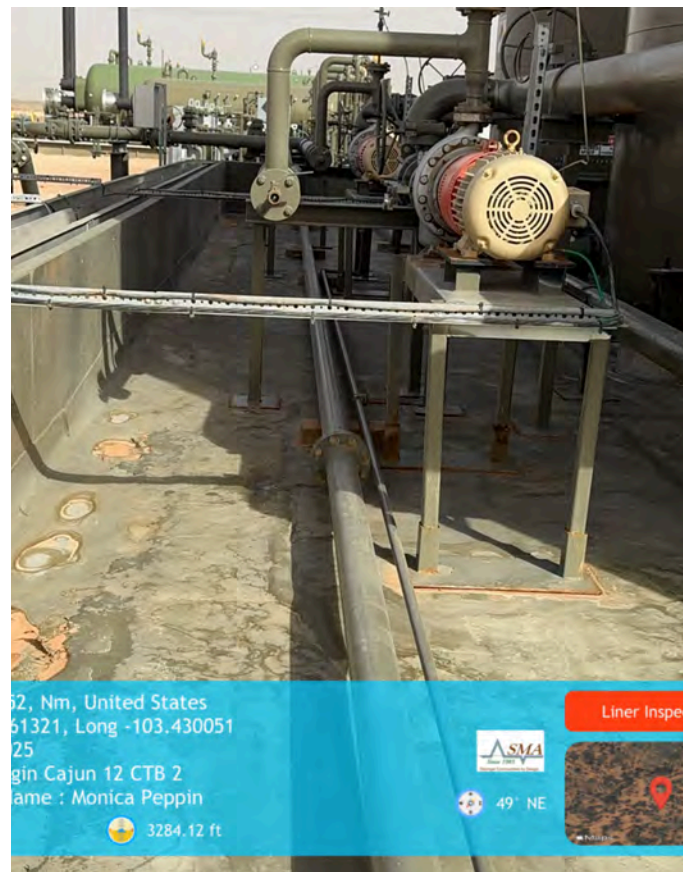
Photograph #7: Facing west from northeast corner.



Photograph #8: Facing north viewing liner between tanks facing south.



Photograph #9: South side of containment from west end looking east.



Photograph #10: Facing east showing north side of containment.



Photograph #11: Northwest area of containment.



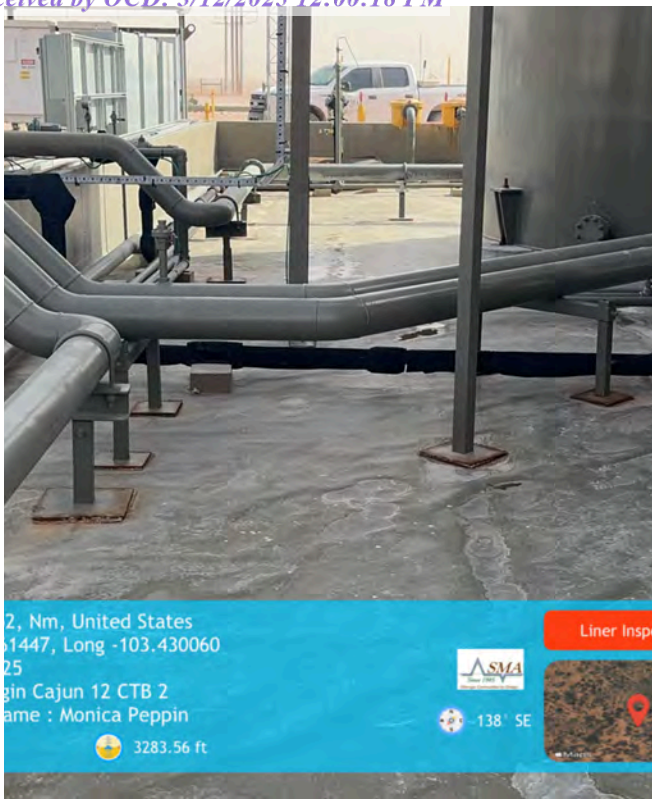
Photograph #12: Looking north from middle west side of containment.



Photograph #13: Facing east viewing between tanks toward southern end.

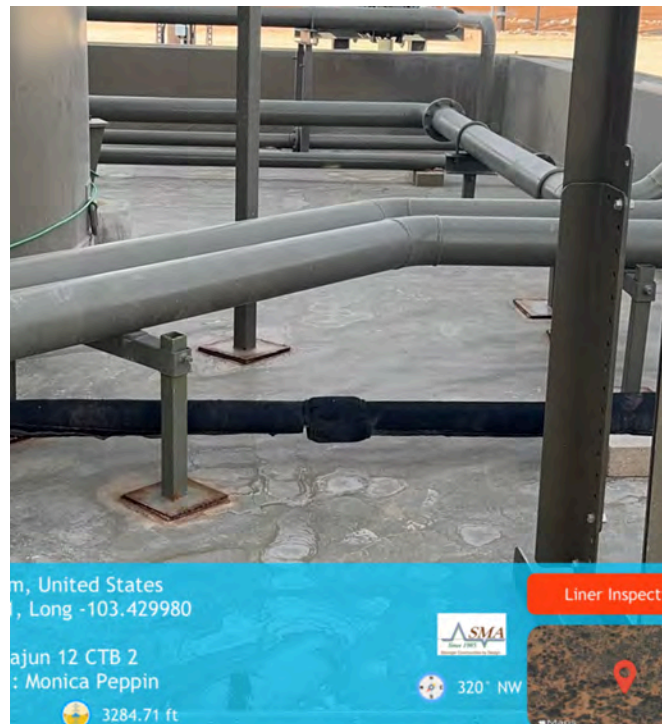
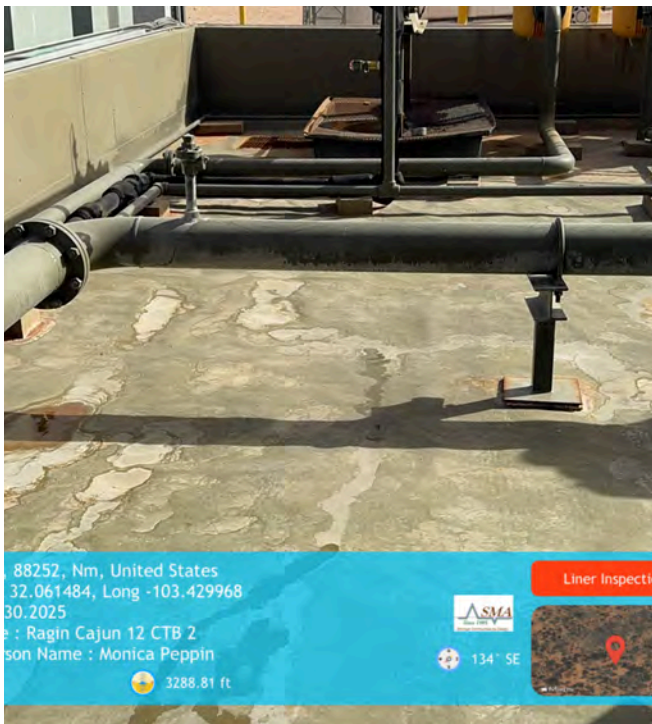


Photograph #14: Facing south viewing southwest corner.



Photograph #15: Looking east viewing liner under piping between north wall and tanks.

Photograph #16: Facing south viewing west side of containment from north wall.



Photograph #17: Viewing southeast corner from east side.

Photograph #17: Viewing north area near middle of containment facing west.

Technician: Monica Peppin



Date: 1/30/2025

ATTACHMENT 2: CLOSURE CRITERIA DETERMINATION RESEARCH

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2

Coordinates: 32.061394, -103.429993
Approx. Containment Area: 6,184 Square Feet

Legend

-  Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2
-  Tank Battery Containment Area



Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 - Nearest Well for DTGW & Distance



2/19/2025, 1:00:01 AM

Override 1
GIS WATERS PODs

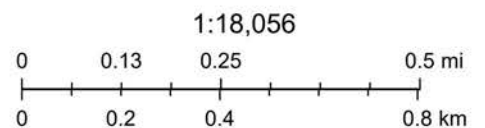
Plugged
OSE District Boundary

Water Right Regulations

Closure Area

New Mexico State Trust Lands

Both Estates



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








Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2
Nearest Significant Watercourse: Riverine
Distance: 2.22miles/11,714 feet




February 19, 2025

Wetlands

-  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
-  Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

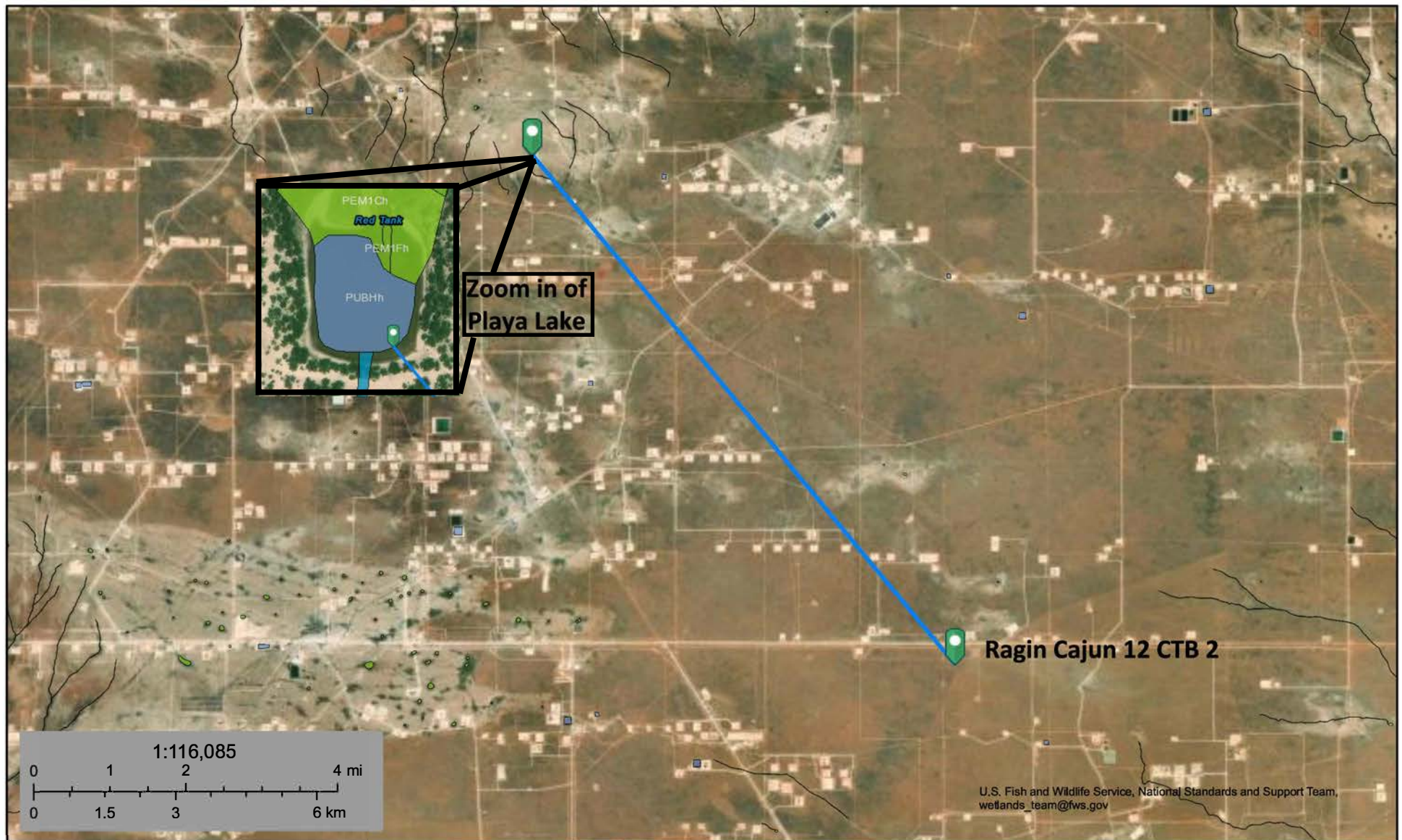
-  Lake
-  Other
-  Riverine

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.



Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2

Nearest Playa Lake: 7.37 miles/38,896 feet



February 19, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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




- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

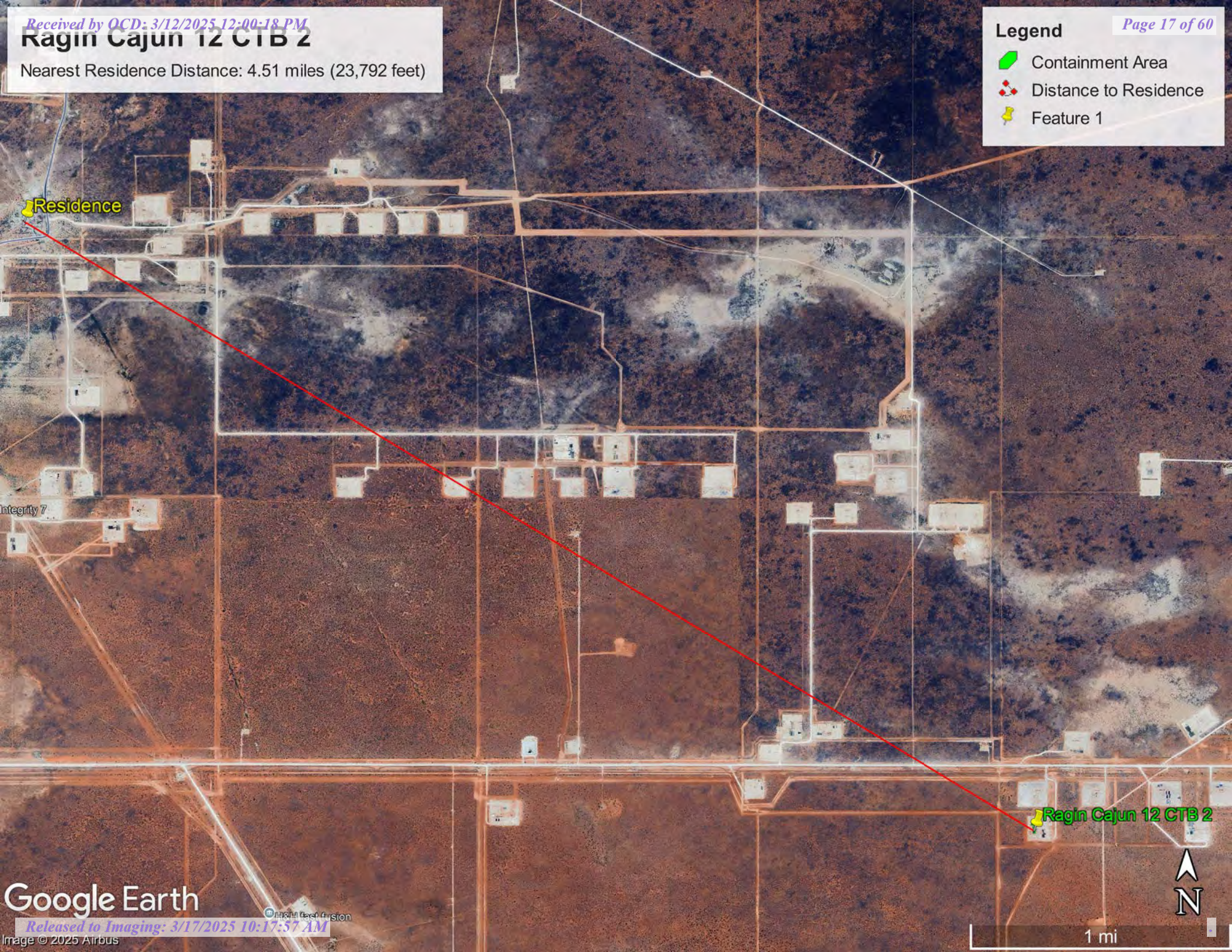
This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2

Nearest Residence Distance: 4.51 miles (23,792 feet)

Legend

-  Containment Area
-  Distance to Residence
-  Feature 1



Google Earth

Released to Imaging: 3/17/2025 10:17:57 AM

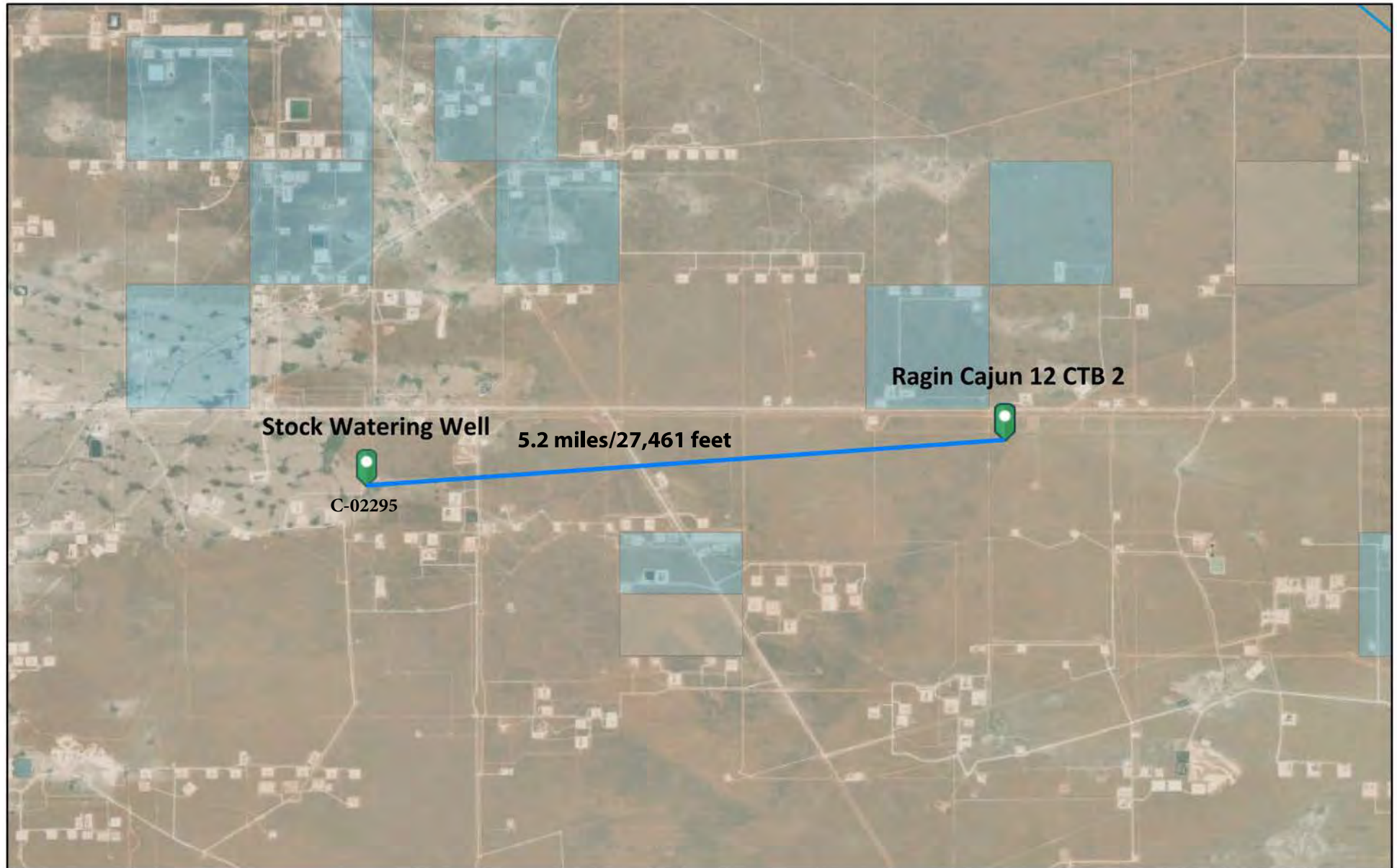
Image © 2025 Airbus

© 2025 Airbus

1 mi

N

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 - Nearest Freshwater Well - Livestock Watering



2/19/2025, 1:09:38 AM

— Override 1

— OSE District Boundary

Water Right Regulations

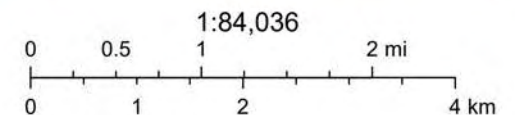
— Closure Area

— Artesian Planning Area

New Mexico State Trust Lands

— Subsurface Estate

— Both Estates



Esri, HERE, Garmin, Esri, HERE, Earthstar Geographics

Online web user




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

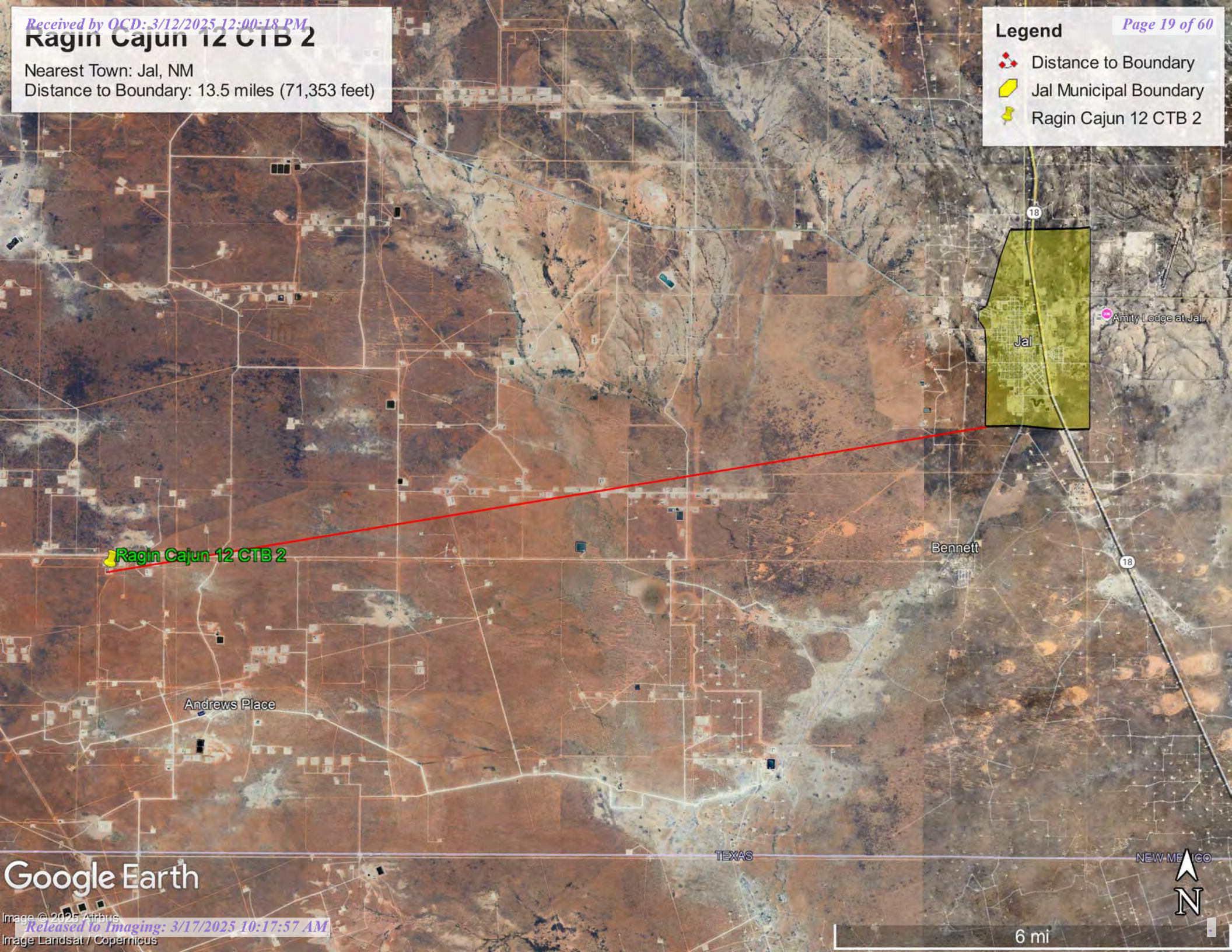
Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2

Nearest Town: Jal, NM

Distance to Boundary: 13.5 miles (71,353 feet)

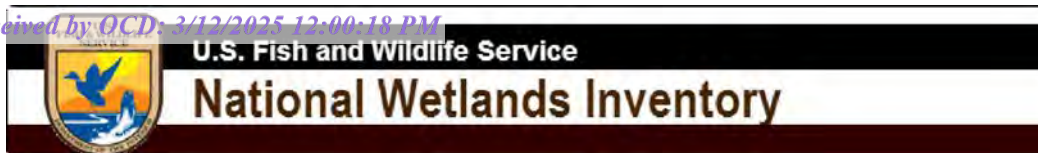
Legend

-  Distance to Boundary
-  Jal Municipal Boundary
-  Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2



Google Earth

6 mi



Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2

Nearest Wetland: Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Distance: 1.04 miles/5,479 feet



February 19, 2025

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.

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 - Subsurface Mines Map (None in Area)



1/20/2025, 7:28:22 AM

STATEMAP (1993 to Present) [Publications]

Mapping is Complete

Mapping in Progress

Mining_Ghost_Towns

Counties

REE_Districts

Fe skarn, carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn

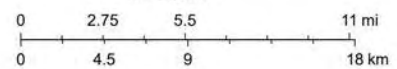
REE-Th-U veins, fluorite veins

Vein and replacement deposits in Proterozoic rocks, tin veins, volcanic-epithermal vein

carbonatite

beach-placer sandstone

1:288,895



New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, Earthstar
Geographics, NMBGMR

ArcGIS Web AppBuilder

New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources, Bureau of Land Management | New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources | New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources | NMBGMR |

**Medium Karst
Feature Border**

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 - Karst Potential/Distance to Karst Feature

0 0.42 0.85 1.7
mi



New Mexico State Land Office

Disclaimer:
The New Mexico State Land Office assumes no responsibility or liability for, or in connection with the accuracy, reliability or use of the information provided herein with respect to State Land Office data or data from other sources.

Data pertaining to New Mexico State Trust Lands are provisional and subject to revision, and do not constitute an official record of title. Official records may be reviewed at the New Mexico State Land Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Released to Imaging: 3/17/2025 10:17:57 AM
Map Created: 1/20/2025



Karst Potential: Low

Distance to Karst Feature: 5.08 miles (26,827 feet)



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



103°26'7"W 32°3'56"N



Legend

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
		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 <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 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
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.

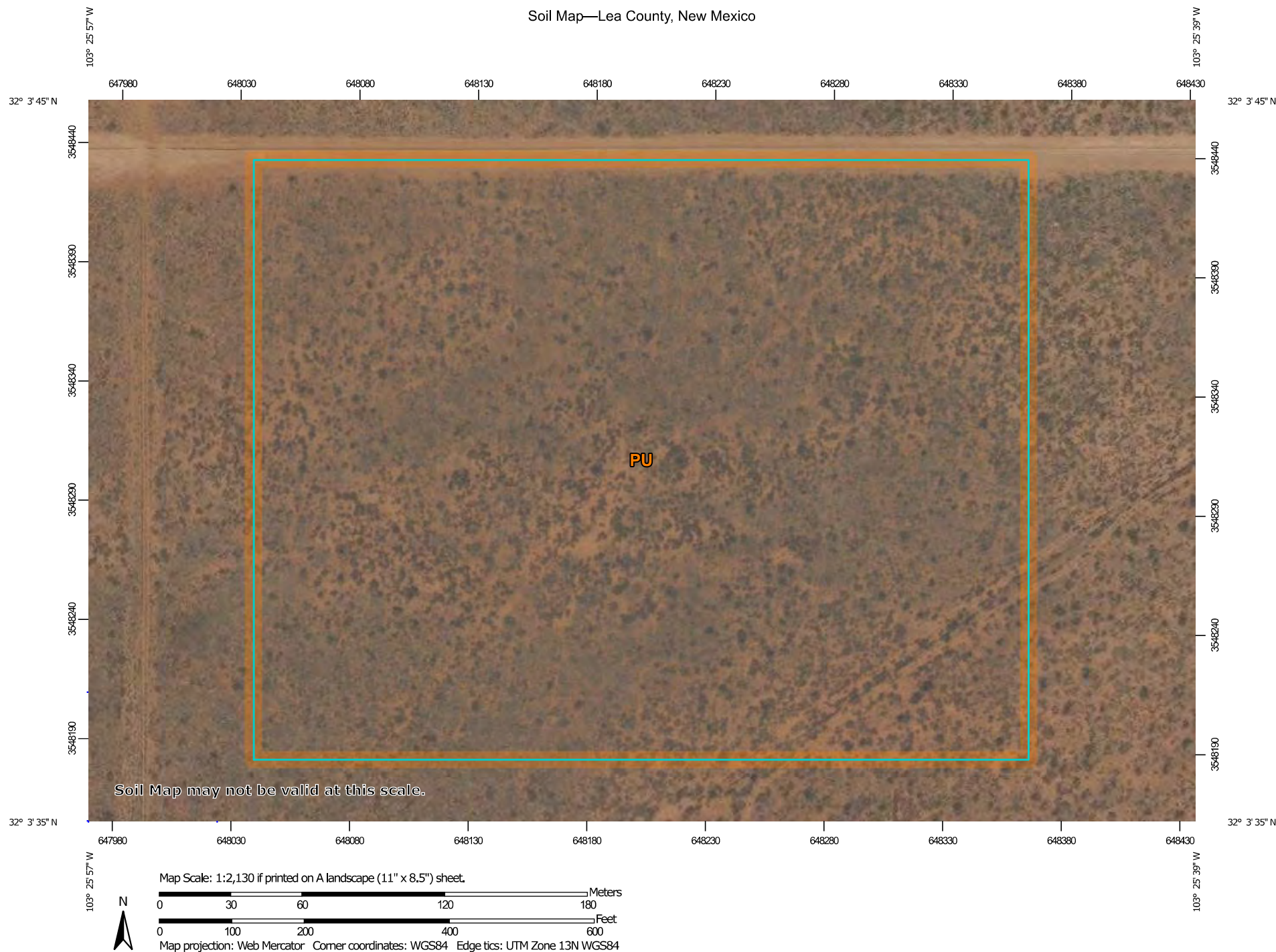
This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 1/20/2025 at 1:20 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.

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 - Soil Map and Report

Soil Map—Lea County, New Mexico




**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

1/20/2025
Page 1 of 3

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 21, Sep 3, 2024

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

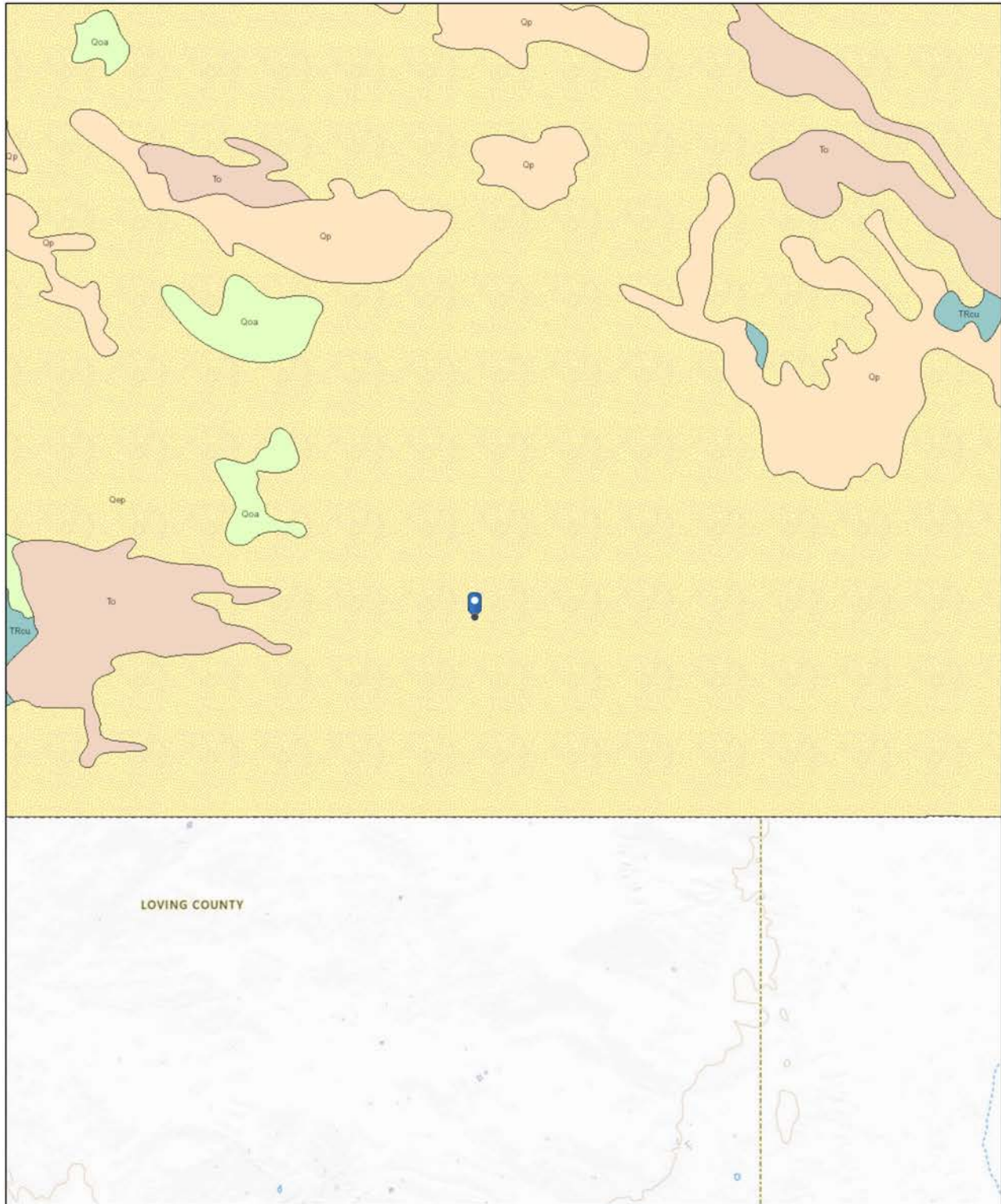
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 7, 2020—May 12, 2020

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PU	Pyote and Maljamar fine sands	20.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		20.4	100.0%

Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 - Geological Map

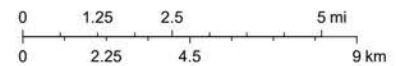


1/20/2025, 6:59:23 AM

Lithologic Units

- Playa—Alluvium and evaporite deposits (Holocene)
- Water—Perennial standing water
- Qa—Alluvium (Holocene to upper Pleistocene)

1:144,448



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, NMBGMR, USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census

ArcGIS Web AppBuilder

USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset,



PLUGGING RECORD



NOTE: A Well Plugging Plan of Operations shall be approved by the State Engineer prior to plugging - 19.27.4 NMAC

I. GENERAL / WELL OWNERSHIP:

State Engineer Well Number: C-04820
 Well owner: Devon Energy Resources Phone No.: _____
 Mailing address: 205 E Bender Road#150
 City: Hobbs State: NM Zip code: 88240

II. WELL PLUGGING INFORMATION:

- 1) Name of well drilling company that plugged well: Vision Resources
- 2) New Mexico Well Driller License No.: 1833 Expiration Date: 10-7-25
- 3) Well plugging activities were supervised by the following well driller(s)/rig supervisor(s):
Jason Maley
- 4) Date well plugging began: 4-22-24 Date well plugging concluded: 4-22-24
- 5) GPS Well Location: Latitude: 32 deg, 03 min, 01.0 sec
 Longitude: -103 deg, 25 min, 41.6 sec, WGS 84
- 6) Depth of well confirmed at initiation of plugging as: 55 ft below ground level (bgl),
 by the following manner: Tape
- 7) Static water level measured at initiation of plugging: Dry ft bgl
- 8) Date well plugging plan of operations was approved by the State Engineer: 3-14-23
- 9) Were all plugging activities consistent with an approved plugging plan? Yes If not, please describe differences between the approved plugging plan and the well as it was plugged (attach additional pages as needed):

- For each interval plugged, describe within the following columns:**

[illegible]

MULTIPLY		BY	AND OBTAIN
cubic feet	x	7.4805	= gallons
cubic yards	x	201.97	= gallons

I, Jason Maley, say that I am familiar with the rules of the Office of the State Engineer pertaining to the plugging of wells and that each and all of the statements in this Plugging Record and attachments are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Well Driller

4/24/24
Date

IMPORTANT — READ INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM.

Declaration of Owner of Underground Water Right

LEA COUNTY

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Declaration No. 13-130 Renumbered Date received February 2, 1993
C-2295

STATEMENT

1. Name of Declarant Dinwiddie Cattle Co.
Mailing Address P.O. Box 195 Jal, New Mexico 82852
County of Lea, State of NM
2. Source of water supply Shallow Water
(artesian or shallow water aquifer)
3. Describe well location under one of the following subheadings:
a. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 12 Twp. 26S Rge. 33E N.M.P.M., in
Lea County.
b. Tract No. _____ of Map No. _____ of the _____
c. X = _____ feet, Y = _____ feet, N. M. Coordinate System _____ Zone _____
in the _____ Grant.
On land owned by Dinwiddie Cattle Co.
4. Description of well: date drilled Prior to 1950 driller _____ depth 250 feet.
outside diameter of casing 8 inches; original capacity 12 gal. per min.; present capacity 8
gal. per min.; pumping lift _____ feet; static water level 200 feet (above) (below) land surface;
make and type of pump None at present time
make, type, horsepower, etc., of power plant _____
Fractional or percentage interest claimed in well 100%
5. Quantity of water appropriated and beneficially used 3.0
for Livestock Water (acre feet per acre) (acre feet per annum) purposes.
6. Acreage actually irrigated _____ acres, located and described as follows (describe only lands actually irrigated):

Subdivision	Sec.	Twp.	Range	Acres Irrigated	Owner

(Note: location of well and acreage actually irrigated must be shown on plat on reverse side.)

7. Water was first applied to beneficial use _____ month _____ day _____ year and since that time
has been used fully and continuously on all of the above described lands or for the above described purposes except
as follows: _____

8. Additional statements or explanations _____

I, Tommy Dinwiddie being first duly sworn upon my oath,
depose and say that the above is a full and complete statement prepared in accordance with the instructions on the re-
verse side of this form and submitted in evidence of ownership of a valid underground water right, that I have carefully
read each and all of the items contained therein and that the same are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dinwiddie Cattle Co, declarant.
by: Tommy Dinwiddie

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, A.D. 1992
My commission expires 3-19-96 Linda Allen Notary Public

FILED

UNDER NEW MEXICO LAW A DECLARATION IS ONLY A STATEMENT OF DECLARANT'S CLAIM.
ACCEPTANCE FOR FILING DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL OR REJECTION OF THE CLAIM.

T-196381

Locate well and areas actually irrigated as accurately as possible on following plat:

Section (s) 12, Township 26S, Range 33E N. M. P. M.

						X	

INSTRUCTIONS

Declaration shall be executed (preferably typewritten) in triplicate and must be accompanied by a \$1.00 filing fee. Each of triplicate copies must be properly signed and attested.

A separate declaration must be filed for each well in use.

All blanks shall be filled out fully. Required information which cannot be sworn to by declarant shall be supplied by affidavit of person or persons familiar with the facts and shall be submitted herewith.

Secs. 1-3. Complete all blanks.

Sec. 4. Fill out all blanks applicable as fully as possible.

Sec. 5. Irrigation use shall be stated in acre feet of water per acre per year applied on the land. If used for domestic, municipal, or other purposes, state total quantity in acre feet used annually.

Sec. 6. Describe only the acreage actually irrigated. When necessary to clearly define irrigated acreages, describe to nearest 2½ acre subdivision. If located on unsurveyed lands, describe by legal subdivision "as projected" from the nearest government survey corners, or describe by metes and bounds and tie survey to some permanent, easily-located natural object.

Sec. 7. Explain and give dates as nearly as possible of any years when all or part of acreage claimed was not irrigated.

Sec. 8. If well irrigates or supplies supplemental water to any other land than that described above, or if land is also irrigated from any other source, explain under this section. Give any other data necessary to fully describe water right.

If additional space is necessary, use a separate sheet or sheets and attach securely hereto.

'93 MAR 17 AM 9 57

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
SANTA FE NEW MEXICOMEMORANDUM

DATE: March 12, 1993

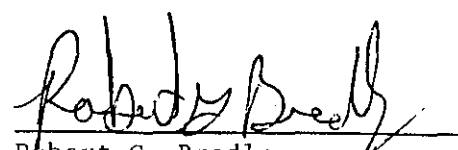
TO: Files 13-120/C-2285, 13-121/C-2286, 13-122/C-2287,
13-123/C-2288, 13-124/C-2289, 13-125/C-2290, 13-126/C-2291,
13-127/C-2292, 13-128/C-2293, 13-129/C-2294, 13-130/C-2295,
13-131/C-2296, 13-132/C-2297, 13-133/C-2298, 13-134/C-2299

FROM: Robert G. Bradley, Water Resource Specialist

SUBJECT: Change of Water Right File Numbers

The following files have been renumbered.

<u>Old File Number</u>	<u>New File Number</u>
13-120	C-2285
13-121	C-2286
13-122	C-2287
13-123	C-2288
13-124	C-2289
13-125	C-2290
13-126	C-2291
13-127	C-2292
13-128	C-2293
13-129	C-2294
13-130	C-2295
13-131	C-2296
13-132	C-2297
13-133	C-2298
13-134	C-2299


Robert G. Bradley
Water Resource Specialist

RGB/rpa
cc: Santa Fe



STATE OF NEW MEXICO

'93 FEB 12 AM 9 59

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE

ELUID MARTINEZ
STATE ENGINEER
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

ROSWELL

February 8, 1993

DISTRICT II
1900 West Second St.
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
(505) 622-6521

Files: 13-120 thru 13-134

Dinwiddie Cattle Co.
P. O. Box 195
Jal, New Mexico 88252

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are your copies of Declarations of Owner of Underground Water Rights as numbered above, which have been filed for record in the office of the State Engineer.

Please refer to these numbers in all future correspondence concerning these declarations.

The filing of these declarations does not indicate affirmation or rejection of the statements contained therein.

Yours very truly,

Frank Bradley
Water Rights Supervisor

FB/lc
encls.
cc: Santa Fe

HWY 128
mm 46.2

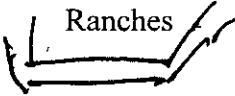
Dinwiddie
Tanks

25.36.17

Sw Side of ROAD

HIGHWAY PROJECT WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

NM HIGHWAY 128:

COOPERATOR	FILE NUMBER(s)	TYPE	WELL LOCATIONS: TWN/RNG/SEC	STATUS
Chris Brininstool	C-2275 C-2276 C-2277 C-2278 C-2279 C-2280 C-2281	Declared Commercial	23.33.19 23.33.19 23.33.20 23.33.28 23.33.28 23.33.28 23.33.28	Declared Right
 Dinwiddie Ranches	[C-2285 to C-2299] Declared Stock Wells Only!!	No Declared Commercial Rights or Commercial Permits	They should not currently be selling water	No Commercial Water Available
Tony Onsurez	C-512 (T)	Permit for Commercial Sales	23.28.11	Active See Watermaster
Brantley Farms	C-868 & C-869 et al (T) C-868 into C-2846	Commercial Permit Commercial Permit	23.28.22 thru 23.28.24 23.28.7 (US 285 @Hwy 31)	Expired 12-31-08 Permanent
Bert Madera	C-2397	Declared Commercial	24.34.04	Declared Right
Double M Ranch Mark McCloy	C-2310 C-2311 C-2430 C-2431 C-2432 C-2563 C-2564	Declared Commercial	24.33.33 24.33.32 24.33.16 24.33.17 24.33.17 24.33.33 24.33.33	Declared Right
James Hamilton Construction c/o Jared Sullivan Stacy Mills/BLM	C-3394 (T)	72-12-1.3 Construction Permit	23.31.17	Expired 9-30-2009
Mills Trusts (Stacy Mills)	C-2492	Declared Commercial	23.31.6	Declared Right

HIGHWAY PROJECT WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

NM HIGHWAY 62/180:

<u>COOPERATOR</u>	<u>FILE NUMBER(s)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>WELL LOCATIONS: TWN/RNG/SEC</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Jamco White City	C-906 C-906-X C-906-X-2	Declared Commercial	24.25.34 24.25.34 24.25.34	Declared Right
Mountain Vista Farms	C-425 et al (T)	Permit for Commercial Sales	25.24.27	Expires 12-31-09
T.A. Mayes	C-390(T)	Permit for Commercial Sales	26.24.10	Expires 12-31-10
Gregory Rockhouse Ranch Dorothy Anderson (BLM)	C-503-A into C-1886 (T)	Commercial Permit	24.26.08	Expires 05-31-13
David Maley	C-491 into C-3285 (T)	Commercial Permit	25.26.07	Expires 12-31-16
James Hamilton Construction c/o Gregory Rockhouse Ranch Forrest Tire Pension Fund Well	C-3417 (T)	72-12-1.3 Construction Permit	24.25.35	Expires 05-31-10 Use as of 9-23-09: 2.3687 a.f. out of 3.00 a.f. available as per meter #09-4-1100

Map Unit Description: Pyote and Maljamar fine sands---Lea County, New Mexico

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

Map Unit Description: Pyote and Maljamar fine sands---Lea County, New Mexico

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

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

Map Unit Description: Pyote and Maljamar fine sands---Lea County, New Mexico

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Lea County, New Mexico

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 3, 2024



Ecological site R070BD003NM Loamy Sand

Accessed: 11/14/2024

General information

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

Figure 1. Mapped extent

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

Associated sites

R070BD004NM	Sandy Sandy
R070BD005NM	Deep Sand Deep Sand

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

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

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

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

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

Climatic features

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

Temperatures are characterized by distinct seasonal changes and large annual and diurnal temperature changes.

The average annual temperature is 61 degrees with extremes of 25 degrees below zero in the winter to 112 degrees in the summer.

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

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

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

Table 3. Representative climatic features

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

Influencing water features

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

Soil features

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic soils are:

Maljamar

Berino

Parjarito

Palomas

Wink

Pyote

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sand (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid

Soil depth	40–72 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–10%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–7 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	3–40%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	2–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–2
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	4–12%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

Ecological dynamics

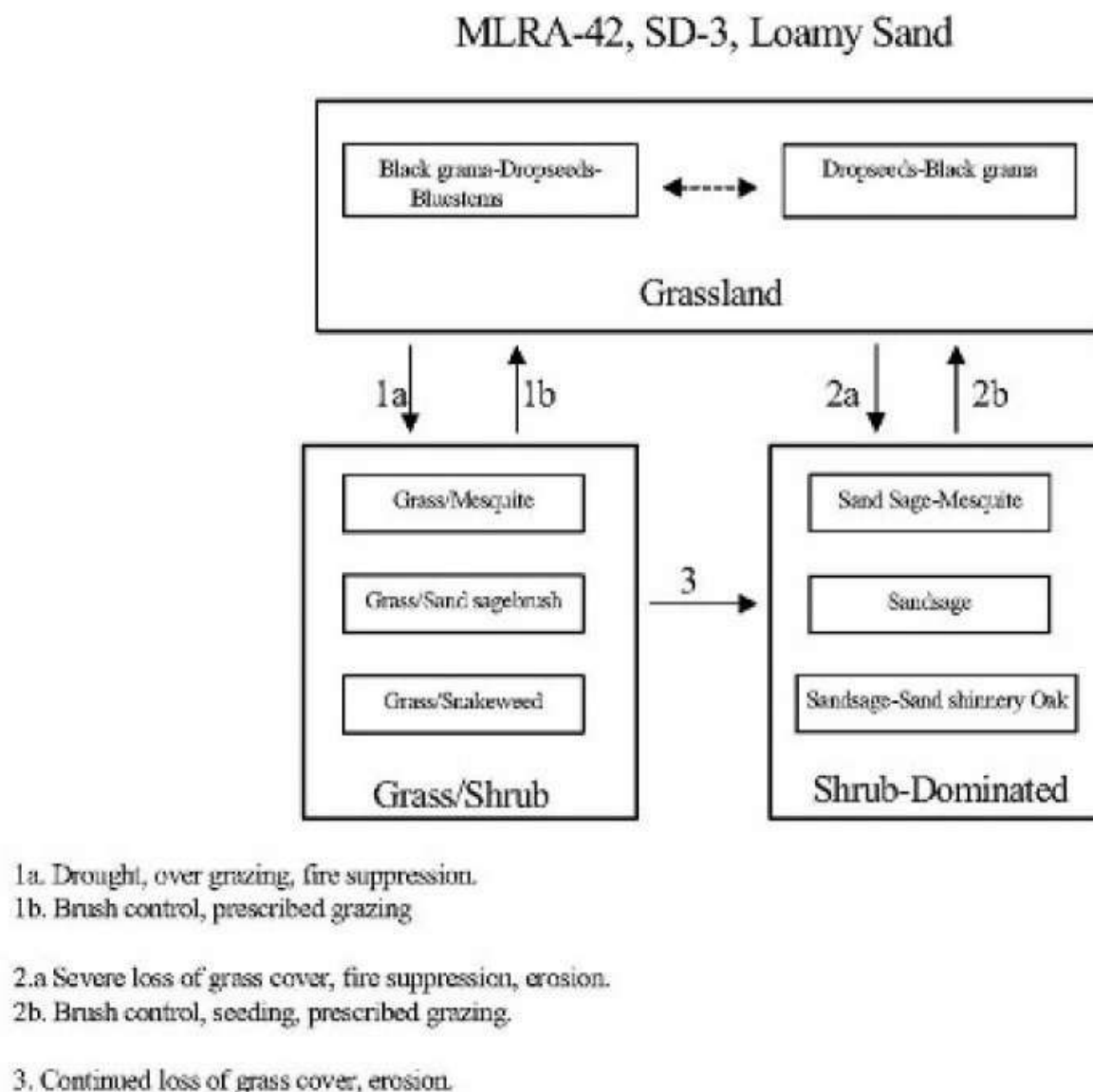
Overview

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

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

State and transition model

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways (diagram):



State 1

Historic Climax Plant Community

Community 1.1

Historic Climax Plant Community

Grassland: The historic plant community is a uniformly distributed grassland dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and bluestems. Sand sage and shinnery oak are evenly dispersed throughout the grassland due to the coarse soil

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

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

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

Table 6. Ground cover

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

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

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

State 2
Grass/Shrub

Community 2.1
Grass/Shrub



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

State 3 Shrub Dominated

Community 3.1 Shrub Dominated

Shrub-Dominated State: The shrub-dominated state results from a severe loss of grass cover. This state's primary species is sand sage. Shinnery oak and mesquite also occur; however, grass cover is limited to intershrub distribution. Sand sage stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion, which enhances protected grass/forb cover (Davis and Bonham 1979). However, shinnery oak also responds to the sandy soils with dense stands due to an

aggressive rhizome system. Shinnery oak's extensive root system promotes competitive exclusion of grasses and forbs. Sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite can be controlled with herbicide (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986). Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2a): Severe loss of grass species with increased erosion and fire suppression will result in a transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, Shin oak, and honey mesquite directly from the grassland-dominated state. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Severe loss of grass species cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite abundance Transition to Historic Plant Community (2b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community. In addition, seeding with native grass species will augment the transition to a grassland-dominated state. Transition to Shrub-Dominated (3): If the grass/shrub site continues to lose grass cover with soil erosion, the site will transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, shinnery oak, and honey mesquite. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Continual loss of dropseeds/threawns cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite/dropseed/threawn and mesquite/snakeweed abundance

Additional community tables

Table 7. Community 1.1 plant community composition

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

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

Animal community

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

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

Hydrological functions

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

Hydrologic Interpretations

Soil Series Hydrologic Group

Berino B

Kinco A

Maljamar B

Pajarito B

Palomas B

Wink B

Pyote A

Recreational uses

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

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

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

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate Acres per Animal Unit Month

Similarity Index Ac/AUM

100 - 76 2.3 – 3.5

75 – 51 3.0 – 4.5

50 – 26 4.6 – 9.0

25 – 0 9.1 +

Inventory data references

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

Other references

Literature Cited:

Ansley, R. J.; Jacoby, P. W. 1998. Manipulation of fire intensity to achieve mesquite management goals in north Texas. In: Pruden, Teresa L.; Brennan, Leonard A., eds. Fire in ecosystem management: shifting the paradigm from suppression to prescription: Proceedings, Tall Timbers fire ecology conference; 1996 May 7-10; Boise, ID. No. 20. Tallahassee, FL: Tall Timbers Research Station: 195-204.

Ansley, R. J.; Jones, D. L.; Tunnell, T. R.; [and others]. 1998. Honey mesquite canopy responses to single winter fires: relation to herbaceous fuel, weather and fire temperature. International Journal of Wildland Fire 8(4):241-252.

Britton, Carlton M.; Wright, Henry A. 1971. Correlation of weather and fuel variables to mesquite damage by fire. Journal of Range Management 24:136-141.

Davis, Joseph H., III and Bonham, Charles D. 1979. Interference of sand sagebrush canopy with needleandthread. Journal of Range Management 32(5):384-386.

Herbel, C. H, Steger, R, Gould, W. L. 1974. Managing semidesert ranges of the Southwest Circular 456. Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University, Cooperative Extension Service. 48 p.

McDaniel, Kirk C.; Pieper, Rex D.; Loomis, Lyn E.; Osman, Abdelgader A. 1984. Taxonomy and ecology of perennial snakeweeds in New Mexico. Bulletin 711. Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University, Agricultural Experiment Station. 34 p.

McPherson, Guy R. 1995. The role of fire in the desert grasslands. In: McClaran, Mitchel P.; Van Devender, Thomas R., eds. The desert grassland. Tucson, AZ: The University of Arizona Press: 130-151.

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

Contributors

Don Sylvester
Quinn Hodgson

Rangeland health reference sheet

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

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

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills:

2. Presence of water flow patterns:

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

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

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:

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

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**
-
8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**
-
9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**
-
10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**
-
11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**
-
12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**
- Dominant:
- Sub-dominant:
- Other:
- Additional:
-
13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**
-
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-
15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
-
16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**
-

17. Perennial plant reproductive capability:

ATTACHMENT 3: CORRESPONDENCE



RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2434422521, nAPP2434725455, nAPP2500621276 Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 Liner Inspection Notification for 3 Releases

From Raley, Jim <jim.ralej@dvn.com>
Date Mon 1/27/2025 5:59 AM
To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@soudermiller.com>
Cc Stephanie Hinds <stephanie.hinds@soudermiller.com>

Submitted for all 3 incidents.

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



From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@soudermiller.com>
Sent: Friday, January 24, 2025 6:57 PM
To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>
Cc: Stephanie Hinds <stephanie.hinds@soudermiller.com>; ocd.enviro@emnrd.nm.gov; BLM Spill Email <blm_nm_cfo_spill@blm.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2434422521, nAPP2434725455, nAPP2500621276 Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2 Liner Inspection Notification for 3 Releases

All:

SMA anticipates conducting liner inspection activities at the following site on Thursday, January 30, 2024, at approximately 11:30 AM - 12:30 PM. Details Below:

Proposed Date: 1.30.25

Time Frame: 11:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Site Name: Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2

Incident ID: nAPP2434422521, nAPP2434725455, nAPP2500621276

API/Facility ID: fAPP2405030461

Liner Inspection Notification	
Incident ID and Site Name:	nAPP2434422521, nAPP2434725455, nAPP2500621276/Ragin Cajun 12 CTB 2
API # and Corresponding Agency:	fAPP2405030461/NMOCD and BLM
Question	Answer (Fill In)
What is the liner inspection surface area in square feet	Approx. 6,184 sq ft

(secondary containmet):	
Have all the impacted materials been removed from the liner and cleaned?	Yes/1.15.24
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC: 48 HOURS PRIOR TO INSPECTION	Thursday, January 30, 2025
Time liner inspection will commence:	11:30 AM -12:30 PM
Please provide any information necessary for observers to contact inspector: (Name and Number)	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418
Please provide any information necessary for navigation to liner inspection site and coordinates (Lat/Long)	128/C2 (Battle Axe) follow paved road for 7.21 miles, turn left on lease rd travel southeast 2.95 miles, at Y turn right, travel south 0.78 miles, turn right, west for 0.10 miles, turn left, south for 0.07 miles, at T turn left onto Anthony Rd east 1.02 miles, turn right south for 0.08 miles follow turn and continue 0.23 miles south and dead end on location 32.061394, -103.429993

If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me via email or phone.

Thank you,
Monica



Stronger Communities by Design®



Monica Peppin, A.S.

Project Manager

Direct/Mobile: 575.909.3418

Office: 575.689.7040

201 S Halagueno St.

Carlsbad, NM 88220

www.soudermiller.com

Corporate Registrations: AZ Engineering/Geology/Surveying Firm (14070), FL Engineering Firm (34203), ID Engineering/Surveying Firm (C-3564), ND Engineering Firm (28545PE), NV Engineering/Surveying Firm (39303), OK Engineering Firm (8498), SD Surveying Firm (C-7436), TX Engineering Firm (8877), TX Geology Firm (50254), TX Surveying Firm (10162200), WA Engineering Firm (24003108), WY Engineering/Surveying Firm (S-1704)

Notice of Confidentiality and Privileged Status: This electronic mail message, including all attachments, is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and/or privileged information or otherwise may be protected from disclosure. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure, distribution or actions which rely on the contents of this information is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and delete the message and any attachment(s) from your system.

Statement on Viruses and Harmful Software: While the message and attachment(s) have been scanned with anti-virus software, SMA does not guarantee that this message or any attachment(s) is free of computer viruses or other harmful software. SMA does not accept liability for any damages caused by any computer virus or other harmful software transmitted herewith.

Confidentiality Warning: This message and any attachments are intended only for the use of the intended recipient(s), are confidential, and may be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, retransmission, conversion to hard copy, copying, circulation or other use of all or any portion of this message and any attachments is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately by return e-mail, and delete this message and any attachments from your system.

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

QUESTIONS

Action 441706

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 441706
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2434422521
Incident Name	NAPP2434422521 RAGIN CAJUN 12 CTB 2 @ 0
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Facility	[fAPP2405030461] RAGIN CAJUN 12 CTB 2

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	RAGIN CAJUN 12 CTB 2
Date Release Discovered	12/08/2024
Surface Owner	Federal

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

Nature and Volume of Release	
Material(s) released, please answer all that apply below. Any calculations or specific justifications for the volumes provided should be attached to the follow-up C-141 submission.	
Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	Not answered.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure Flow Line - Production Produced Water Released: 307 BBL Recovered: 307 BBL Lost: 0 BBL.
Is the concentration of chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l	Yes
Condensate Released (bbls) Details	Not answered.
Natural Gas Vented (Mcf) Details	Not answered.
Natural Gas Flared (Mcf) Details	Not answered.
Other Released Details	Not answered.
Are there additional details for the questions above (i.e. any answer containing Other, Specify, Unknown, and/or Fire, or any negative lost amounts)	Pinhole leak developed in water dump line, allowing fluids to be released to lined secondary containment. Fluids fully recovered by vac truck.

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 441706

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 441706
	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.
With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.	

Initial Response

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

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

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

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvsn.com Date: 03/12/2025
--	---

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 441706

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 441706
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 51 and 75 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Between 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	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Low
A 100-year floodplain	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	Yes
<i>Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.</i>	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	01/27/2025
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	01/30/2025
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	01/30/2025
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	6184
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
<i>These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed.</i>	
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

QUESTIONS, Page 4

Action 441706

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 441706
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:	
<i>(Select all answers below that apply.)</i>	
Is (or was) there affected material present needing to be removed	Yes
Is (or was) there a power wash of the lined containment area (to be) performed	Yes
OTHER (Non-listed remedial process)	Not answered.
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dv.com Date: 03/12/2025
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 441706

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 441706
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	424766
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	01/30/2025
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	6184

Remediation Closure Request	
<i>Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.</i>	
Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	Yes
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
What was the total surface area (in square feet) remediated	6184
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	Secondary Containment inspection completed. No breach through liner
<i>The responsible party must attach information demonstrating they have complied with all applicable closure requirements and any conditions or directives of the OCD. This demonstration should be in the form of a comprehensive report (in .pdf format) including a scaled site map, sampling diagrams, relevant field notes, photographs of any excavation prior to backfilling, laboratory data including chain of custody documents of final sampling, and a narrative of the remedial activities. Refer to 19.15.29.12 NMAC.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations. The responsible party acknowledges they must substantially restore, reclaim, and re-vegetate the impacted surface area to the conditions that existed prior to the release or their final land use in accordance with 19.15.29.13 NMAC including notification to the OCD when reclamation and re-vegetation are complete.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dmv.com Date: 03/12/2025

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

CONDITIONS

Action 441706

CONDITIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 441706
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
amaxwell	Liner inspection approved. Remediation closure complete.	3/17/2025