



February 12, 2025

5E33088 BG#13

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

SUBJECT: Closure Request Report for the Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 Incident ID # nAPP2433026758, Facility ID fAPP2130629627, Eddy 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 a produced water incident related to oil and gas production activities at the Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 (Spud Muffin), Incident ID nAPP2433026758, that occurred on November 27, 2024. The spill area is located at N 32.255874, W - 104.026461.

Devon Energy completed release notification to the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department– Oil Conservation Division (OCD) on November 25, 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 November 25, 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	Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1	Company	Devon Energy Production Company, LP
Facility ID	fAPP2130629627	PLSS	N-31-23S-29E
Lease ID	NMNM082886	GPS	32.255874, -104.026461
Incident Number	nAPP2433026758	Land Status	Private Property
Date of Release	November 24, 2024		
Source of Release	Water transfer pump swedge developed pinhole leak		
Released Volume	29 bbls	Recovered Volume	29 bbls
NMOCD Closure Criteria Summary	Depth to groundwater <50 ft bgs, Medium karst area		

2.0 Background

On November 24, 2024, a pinhole leak was discovered on the water transfer pump swedge. The total volume of released fluids was 29 barrels (bbls) of produced water. The release occurred within the secondary lined containment at Spud Muffin. Initial response activities were conducted by the operator, including source elimination, photographs of standing fluids, recovery of approximately 29 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 Qa – Alluvium (Holocene to Upper Pleistocene). The parent material consists of mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands or calcareous alluvium derived from sedimentary rock.

The surrounding geography and terrain is associated uplands, plains, dunes, fan piedmonts, terraces, and inter-dunal 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 location area tends to be well drained with low to very low runoff and moderate to high available water supply.

The soil texture is characterized as Anthony Sany loam and Harkey very fine sandy loam and tends to be moderately deep to very deep. Surface textures tend to be loamy fine sand, fine sandy loam, loamy very fine sand, or gravelly loam. Subsurface features consist of sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam. Substratum is a sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, coarse sandy loam, or coarse sand and calcium carbonate equivalent of 15 to 40 percent. Layers consisting high in lime or with caliche fragments may occur at depths of 20 to 30 inches.

The ecological settings of the Sandy site often integrates with the Loamy Sand and Deep Sand sites. The plant community includes vegetation dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and threeawns with blue grama as a subdominant species. Shrubs such as sand sage and mesquite are sparsely dispersed while forb populations are present and fluctuate. Other grasses that may appear on this site include fall witchgrass, slim tridens, Alamejita signalgrass, Indian ricegrass, and fluffgrass. Other shrubs include pale wolfberry, lotebush, tarbush, Apacheplume, and mesquite.

4.0 Site Information and Closure Criteria

The Spud Muffin is located approximately 3.91 miles southeast of Loving, New Mexico, on private land at an elevation of approximately 2,959 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 the Pecos River (riverine) located approximately 0.4 miles to the west, the nearest lakebed is also the Pecos River, featured as a playa lake, approximately 0.45 miles to the northwest, and the nearest wetland is a freshwater emergent wetland located 0.39 miles southwest 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, Pod C-03615-Pod2, located 0.46 miles southeast of the site. The well record indicates a depth to groundwater of approximately 26 feet below ground surface (bgs). A domestic freshwater well, Pod C-00136-A, located

1.05 miles northwest of Spud Muffin is described as the nearest freshwater well for one domestic household.

Karst potential for the area Spud Muffin is medium and located 4.12 miles northwest of a low karst feature and 4.14 miles east of a high karst area, 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 X, an area of minimal flood hazard. The nearest 100-year floodplain (Zone A) is located 0.32 miles west of the site.

Based on depth to groundwater and karst potential, 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 December 20, 2024, was provided to Devon through email by SMA personnel on December 17, 2024. Devon provided notification to NMOCD through the ENMRD Electronic Permitting and Payment Portal for Operators on December 17, 2024. Notification documentation is included in Attachment 3.

On December 20, 2024, 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 release related to incident nAPP2433026758. 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 nAPP2433026758 that occurred at Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1.

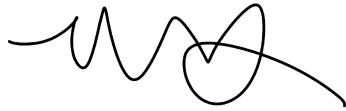
7.0 Scope and Limitations

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.

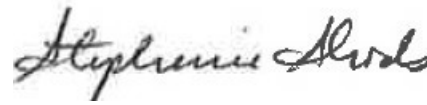
If there are any questions regarding this report, please contact Monica Peppin at (575) 909-3418 or Stephanie Hinds at (505) 302-1127.

Submitted by:
SOUDER, MILLER & ASSOCIATES

Reviewed 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: Orthoimagry: FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer

<https://hazardsfema>.

<https://hazardsfema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd>

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: nAPP2433026758
Facility ID: fAPP2130629627 Project Manager: Monica Peppin
Site: Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 Project Owner: Jim Raley

Field Notes

December 20, 2024

- Arrive on site, complete safety paperwork.
- Conduct visual inspection of secondary containment.
- Take pictures at 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.
- Inspection complete and there are no signs of permeation through the liner.
- The secondary containment liner remained intact and served purpose to isolate fluids from reaching the ground surface.

Photographs



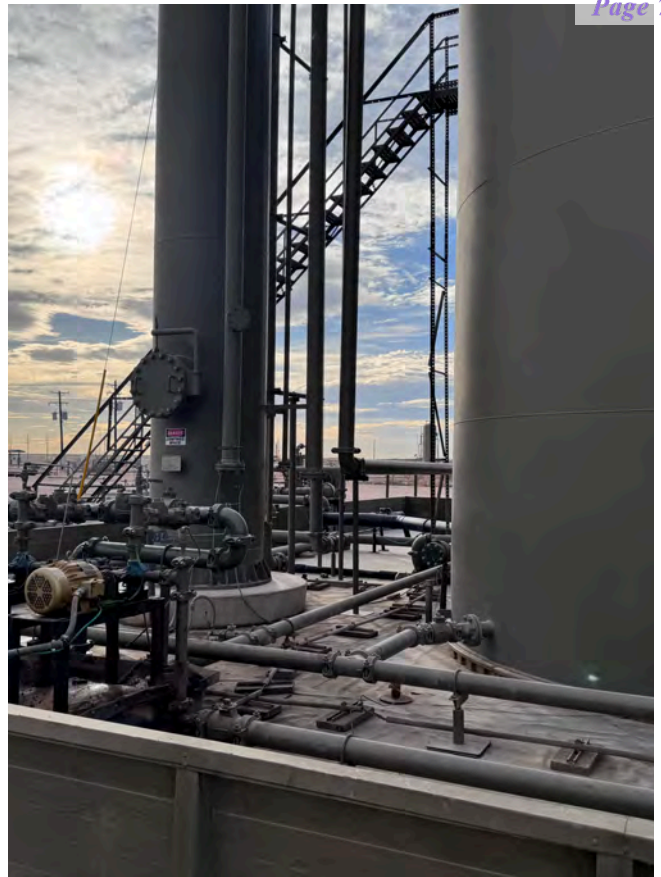
Photograph #1: Lease sign with site information and geographic data.



Photograph #2: View of liner between tanks.



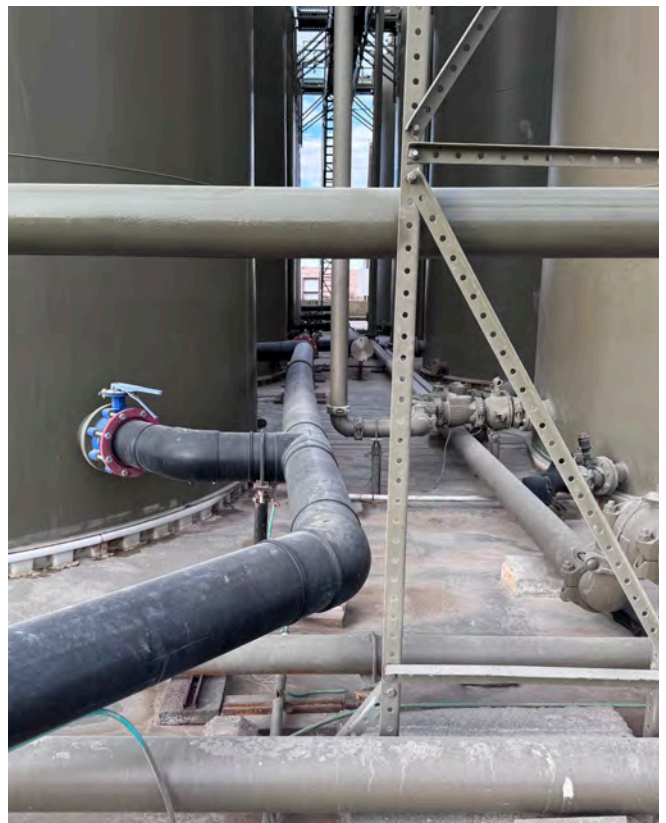
Photograph #3: Facing northwest looking down north wall between pumps.



Photograph #4: Looking southwest viewing liner near equipment and under piping.



Photograph #5: View of liner between equipment facing east.



Photograph #6: Liner between tanks facing north.



Photograph #7: Facing west viewing south area of containment.



Photograph #8: Facing east viewing area near VRU equipment.



Photograph #9: Between tanks view of
liner



Photograph #10: Facing west viewing south end of containment.



Photograph #11: Middle area of liner on west side.



Photograph #12: Viewing liner near tanks and under equipment.



Photograph #13: Liner on north side of containment near pumps.



Photograph #14: Viewing west side of containment from north corner.



Photograph #15: Looking south from northeast corner.



Photograph #16: Looking west viewing north side of containment.

Date: 12/20/2024

Technician: Monica Peppin



Signature: 

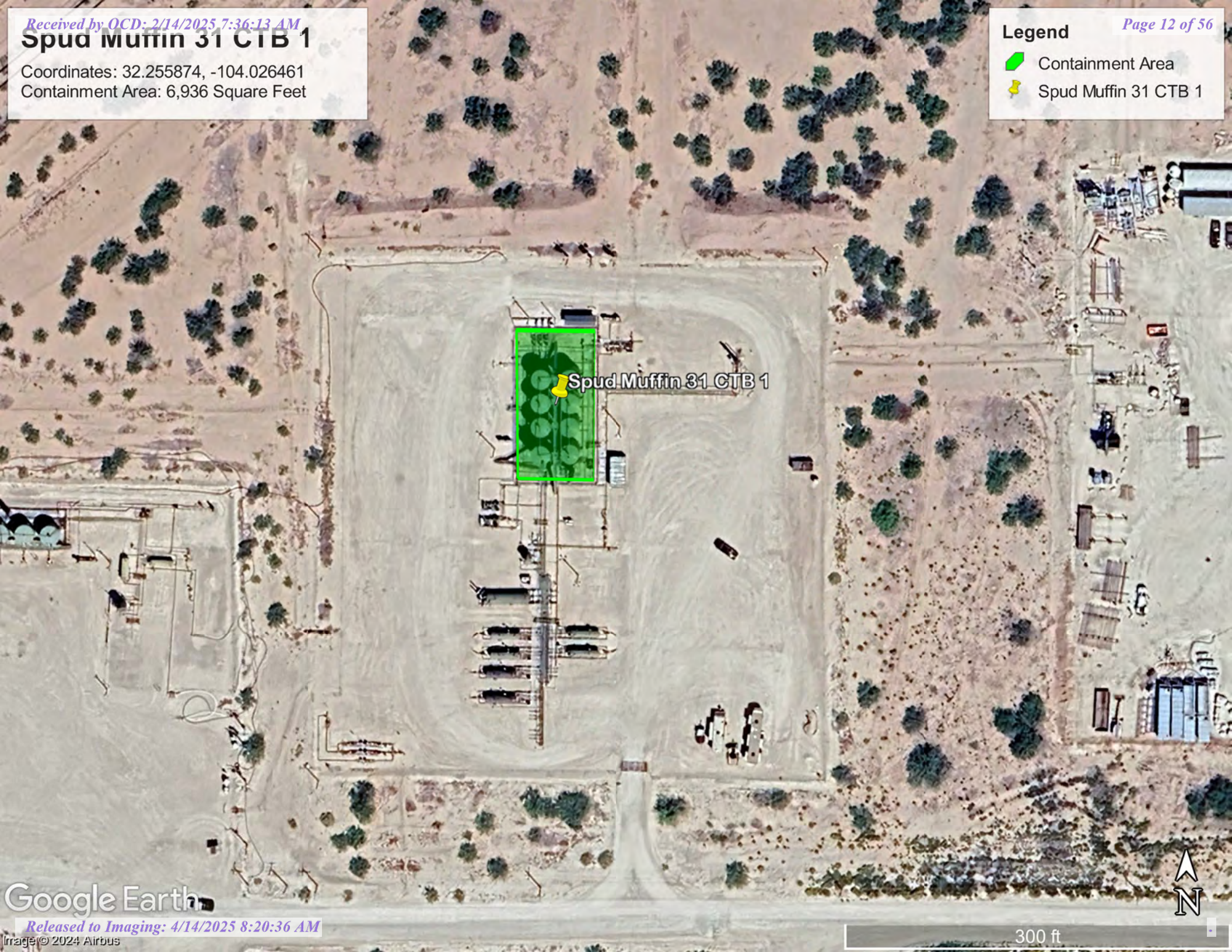
ATTACHMENT 2: CLOSURE CRITERIA DETERMINATION RESEARCH

Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1

Coordinates: 32.255874, -104.026461
Containment Area: 6,936 Square Feet

Legend

-  Containment Area
-  Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1

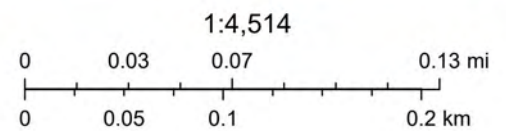


Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 - Nearest Active Well/DTGW



2/5/2025, 4:31:22 PM

- Override 1
- Override 1
- GIS WATERS PODs
- Active
- OSE District Boundary
- NHD Flowlines
- Canal Ditch



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

Distance to C-03615-POD2: 0.46 mi/2428 ft

Depth to groundwater: 26 ft

Released to Imaging: 4/14/2025 8:20:36 AM

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

**Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1**

Nearest Significant Watercourse: Riverine/Pecos River

Distance: 0.4 miles/2,135 feet



February 6, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

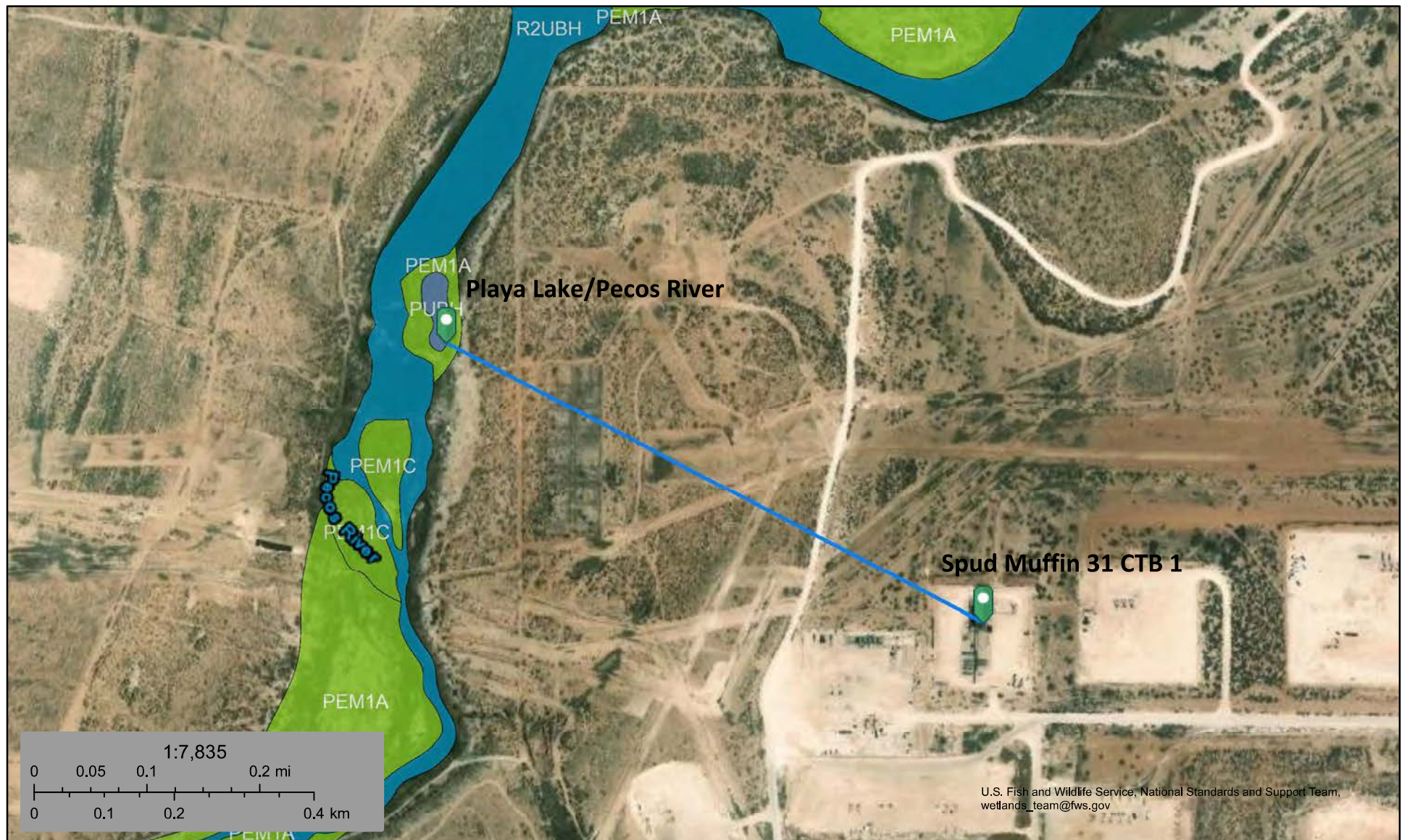
This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.



Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1

Nearest Playa Lake: Pecos River/Freshwater Pond

Distance: 0.45 miles/2,398 feet



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team,
wetlands_team@fws.gov

February 6, 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.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Nearest Wetland: Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Distance: 0.39 miles/2,071 feet



February 6, 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.

Nearest Domestic Well: C-00136-A Distance: 1.05 miles/5,569 feet

2/7/2025, 9:54:21 PM

Override 1
GIS WATERS PODs

- Active
- Pending

Water Right Regulations

Negative Easement Area

New Mexico State Trust Lands

Subsurface Estate

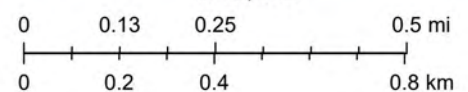
NHD Flowlines

Artificial Path

Canal Ditch

Stream River

1:18,808







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

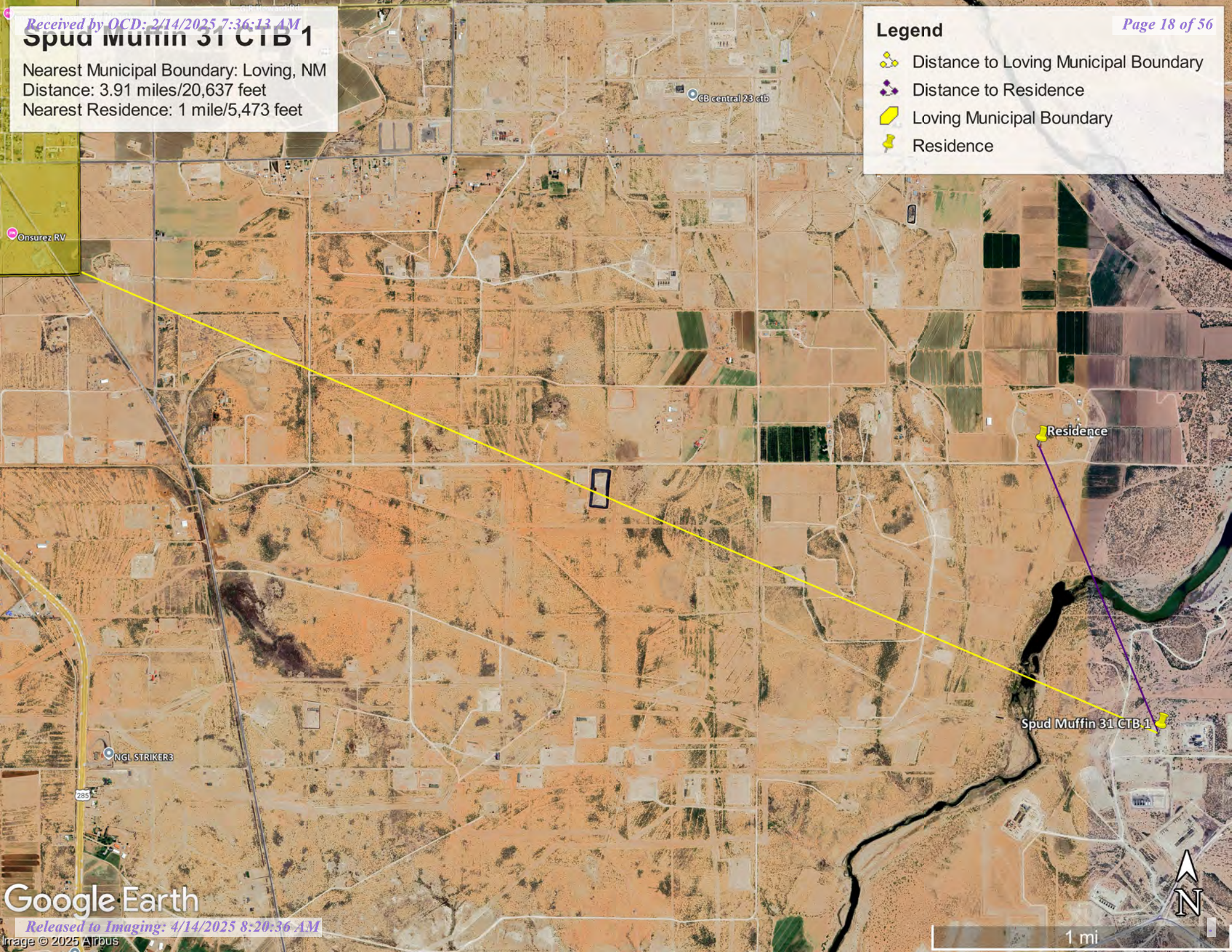
Online web user

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

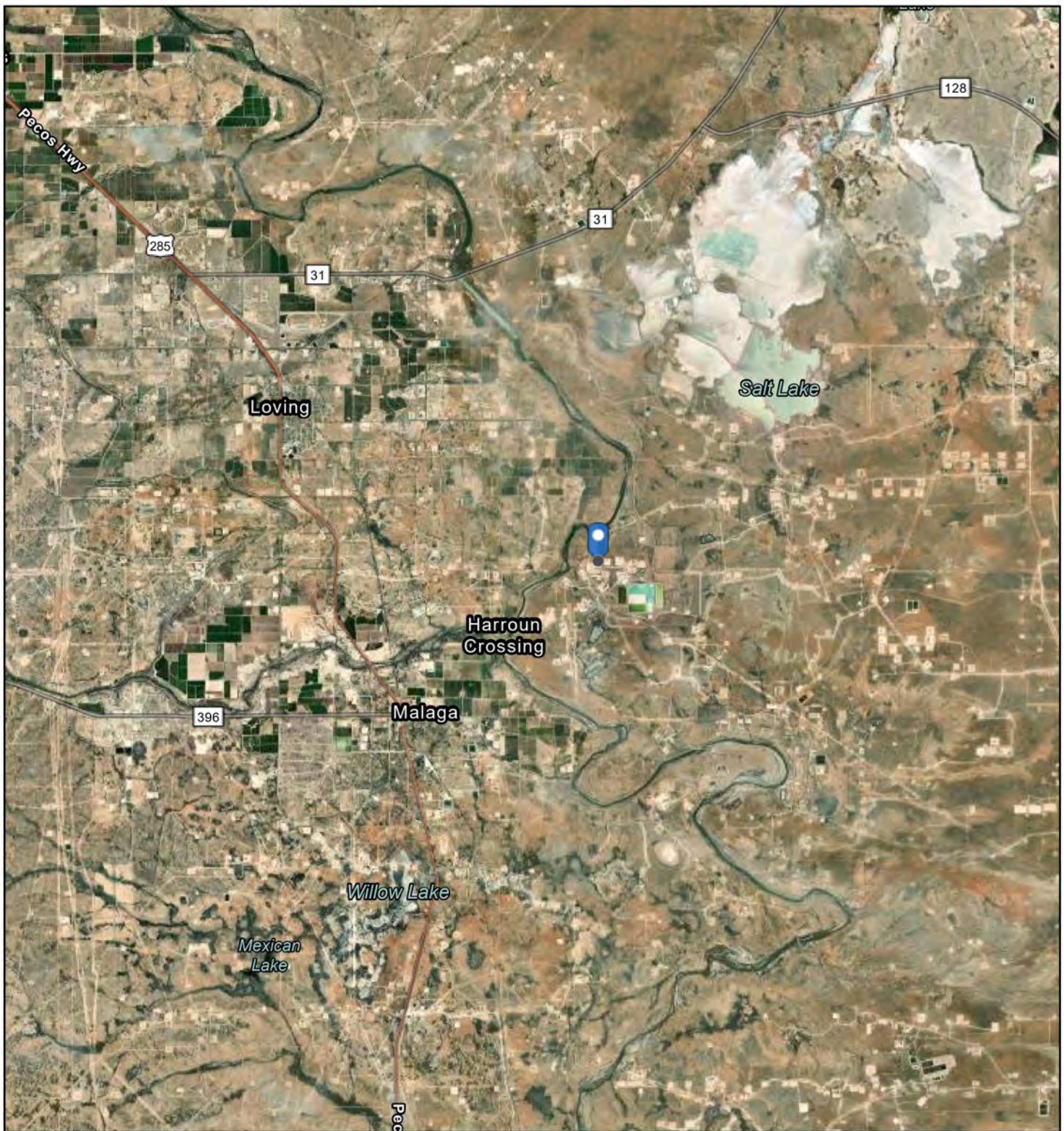
Nearest Municipal Boundary: Loving, NM
Distance: 3.91 miles/20,637 feet
Nearest Residence: 1 mile/5,473 feet

Legend

-  Distance to Loving Municipal Boundary
-  Distance to Residence
-  Loving Municipal Boundary
-  Residence



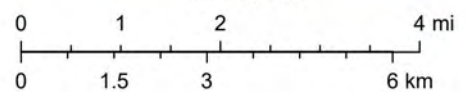
Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 - Subsurface Mines Map



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- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| • Uranium Occurrence – No Production | ■ Skarn or Carbonate Host Rock |
| ✦ Minor Uranium – Produced | ■ Mining_Ghost_Towns |
| ■ Major Uranium Deposits – Not Produced | ▭ Counties |
| ▲ Major Uranium Deposits | REE_Districts |
| ● Uranium Mills | ■ Fe skarn, carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn |
| Asbestos Mineral Occurrences | ■ REE-Th-U veins, fluorite veins |
| ■ Metamorphic Host Rock | |



New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Earthstar Geographics, NMBGMR

ArcGIS Web AppBuilder

High Karst Potential

Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1

Low Karst Potential

Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 Karst Potential and Distance

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: 4/14/2025 8:20:36 AM

Map Created: 2/6/2025

--- User drawn lines

● User drawn points

Karst_Potential_NM

Potential

High

Medium

Low

Critical_Karst_Zone_NM

Distance to High Karst

4.14 miles/21,884 feet

Distance to Low Karst

4.12 miles/21,776 feet



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



104°2'7"W 32°15'37"N



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

1:6,000

104°1'30"W 32°15'7"N

Released to Imaging: 4/14/2025 8:20:36 AM

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
		17.5 Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		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 2/7/2025 at 6:01 AM 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.

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico



Natural Resources
Conservation Service


Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

2/4/2025
Page 1 of 3

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, 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: Nov 12, 2022—Dec 2, 2022

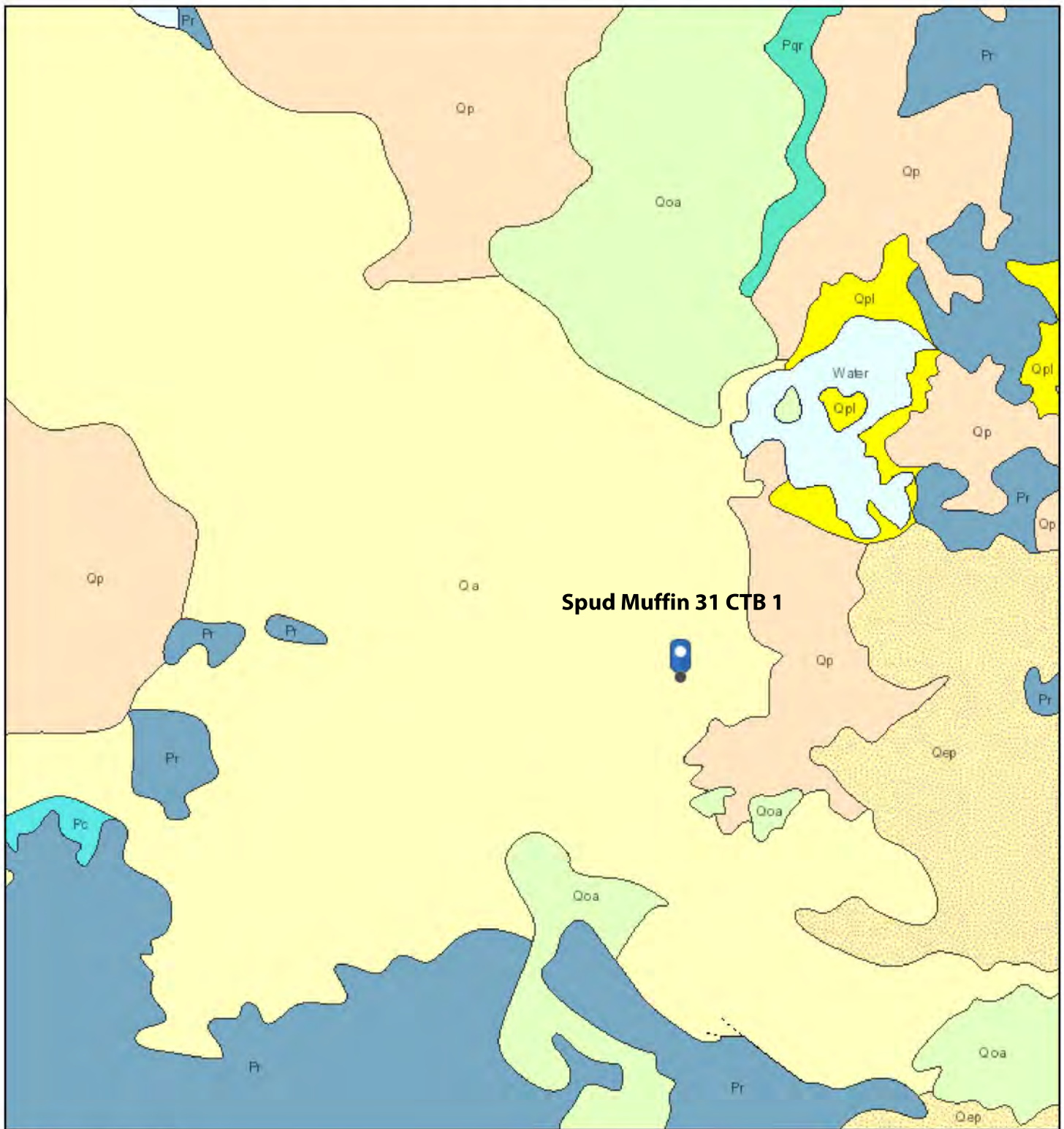
The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.



Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Aa	Anthony sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.6	16.2%
Hk	Harkey very fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3.2	83.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		3.9	100.0%

Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 - Geological Map

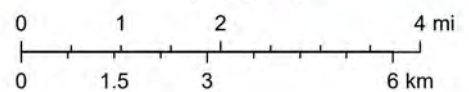


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Lithologic Units

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



Earthstar Geographics, NMBGMR



WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

I. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION	OSE POD NUMBER (WELL NUMBER) C-3615 POD 2				OSE FILE NUMBER(S) SUB MAY 10 P 2:27			
	WELL OWNER NAME(S) Southwest Salt Company LLC				PHONE (OPTIONAL) 575-885-8367			
	WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 701 Winged Foot Drive				CITY Carlsbad		STATE NM	
					ZIP 88220			
WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES		MINUTES		SECONDS			
	LATITUDE		32		14.4		41.9 N	
	LONGITUDE		104		00		59.0 W	
* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND								
* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84								
DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE Harroun Farm								
2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION	LICENSE NUMBER WD-1348		NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER Clinton E Taylor			NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY Taylor Water Well Service		
	DRILLING STARTED 5/1/13		DRILLING ENDED 5/1/13		DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT) 60		BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT) 60	
					DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT) 45			
	COMPLETED WELL IS: <input type="radio"/> ARTESIAN <input type="radio"/> DRY HOLE <input checked="" type="radio"/> SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)						STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT) 26	
	DRILLING FLUID: <input type="radio"/> AIR <input checked="" type="radio"/> MUD ADDITIVES - SPECIFY:							
	DRILLING METHOD: <input checked="" type="radio"/> ROTARY <input type="radio"/> HAMMER <input type="radio"/> CABLE TOOL <input type="radio"/> 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	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
	FROM	TO						
	+3	45	6	Flush Wall PVC	Threaded	2	SCH 40	
	45	60	6	Flush Wall PVC	Threaded	2	SCH 40	.010
3. ANNULAR MATERIAL	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	32	6	20% Bentonite Grout	2 Sacks	Tremie		
	32	40	6	Bentonite Chips	2 Sacks	Pour		
	40	60	6	Silica Sand Pack	8 Sacks	Pour		

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/08/2012)

FILE NUMBER	C-3615	POD NUMBER	2	TRN NUMBER	524242
LOCATION	Monitor	245.29E.6.424			PAGE 1 OF 2


4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

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 Nbr	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y	Map
	C 03615 POD2	SE	NE	SE	06	24S	29E	592661.4	3568013.9	

* UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

Driller License:	1348	Driller Company:	TAYLOR WATER WELL SERVICE
Driller Name:	TAYLOR, CLINTON E. (LD)		
Drill Start Date:	2013-05-01	Drill Finish Date:	2013-05-01
Log File Date:	2013-05-10	PCW Rcv Date:	
Pump Type:		Pipe Discharge Size:	
Casing Size:	2.00	Depth Well:	60
		Depth Water:	26

Water Bearing Stratifications:

Top	Bottom	Description
45	57	Sandstone/Gravel/Conglomerate


Casing Perforations:

Top	Bottom
45	60

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.

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 Nbr	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y	Map
	C 00136 A	SE	SE	SE	25	23S	28E	591037.0	3570753.0 *	

* UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

Driller License:		Driller Company:	
Driller Name:		EXISTING WELL	
Drill Start Date:	2003-09-25	Drill Finish Date:	2003-09-27
		Plug Date:	
Log File Date:	2003-10-27	PCW Rcv Date:	2004-03-15
		Source:	
Pump Type:	TURBIN	Pipe Discharge Size:	8
		Estimated Yield:	
Casing Size:	16.00	Depth Well:	100
		Depth Water:	
		60	

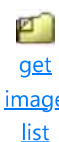
The data is furnished by the NMOSE/ISC and is accepted by the recipient with the expressed understanding that the OSE/ISC make no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the data.

2/11/25 10:02 AM MST

Point of Diversion Summary

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Water Right Summary



WR File Number:

C 03122

Subbasin:

C

Cross Reference:

Primary Purpose:

DOL 72-12-1 DOMESTIC AND LIVESTOCK WATERING

Primary Status:

PMT Permit

Total Acres:

Subfile:

Header:

Total Diversion:

3.000

Cause/Case:


Owner:

JOHNNIE GIOVENGO, JR.


Owner Class:

Owner

Documents on File

Transaction Images	Trn #	Doc	File/Act	Status 1	Status 2	Transaction Desc.	From/To	Acres	D
 .get images	493628	72121	2004-09-27	PMT	APR	C 03122	T		3.

Current Points of Diversion

POD Number	Well Tag	Source	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tw	Rng	X	Y	Map	Other Location D
C 00136 A		Shallow	SE	SE	SE	25	23S	28E	591037.0	3570753.0 *		

* UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

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

Map Unit Description: Anthony sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Eddy Area, New Mexico

Aa—Anthony sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w3w

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 64 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Anthony and similar soils: 99 percent

Minor components: 1 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Anthony

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam

H2 - 6 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High
(2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0
mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.2
inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Map Unit Description: Anthony sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Anthony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BC036NM - Salt Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 3, 2024

Map Unit Description: Harkey very fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Eddy Area, New Mexico

Hk—Harkey very fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w4l
Elevation: 3,000 to 4,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Harkey and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Harkey

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 87 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Map Unit Description: Harkey very fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Arno

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R070BC033NM - Salty Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Anthony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pima variant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flood plains, alluvial flats, alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Ecological site: R070BC017NM - Bottomland
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 3, 2024



Ecological site R070BD004NM Sandy

Accessed: 02/04/2025

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.

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, terraces and in inter dunal areas. The parent material consists of mixed alluvium and or eolian sands or calcareous alluvium 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) Plain (2) Fan piedmont (3) Terrace
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	2,842–4,500 ft
Slope	0–5%
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 is in late March or early April, and the first killing frost is in late 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 in January through June which rapidly dries out the soil 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)	200 days
Freeze-free period (average)	219 days
Precipitation total (average)	12 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 sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam (contains more than 45 percent sand and 18 to 35 percent clay) and less than 15 percent carbonates.

Substratum is a sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, coarse sandy loam, or coarse sand and Calcium carbonate equivalent of 15 to 40 percent. 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. They contains more than 45 percent sand and 18 to 35 percent clay.

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

Characteristic Soils Are:

Anthony
Berino
Cacique
Harkey
Pajaritio
Reakor
Mobeetie
Wink
Sotim
Vinton
Drake
Onite
Alma
Poquita
Dona Ana
Monahans

Note: *Cacique soils is a shallow soil.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sandy loam (2) Sandy loam (3) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to moderately well drained
Permeability class	Moderately rapid to moderately slow
Soil depth	30–72 in
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	0–20%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	3–11 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	5–30%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–2 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–1
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume ≤3" (Depth not specified)	0–15%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

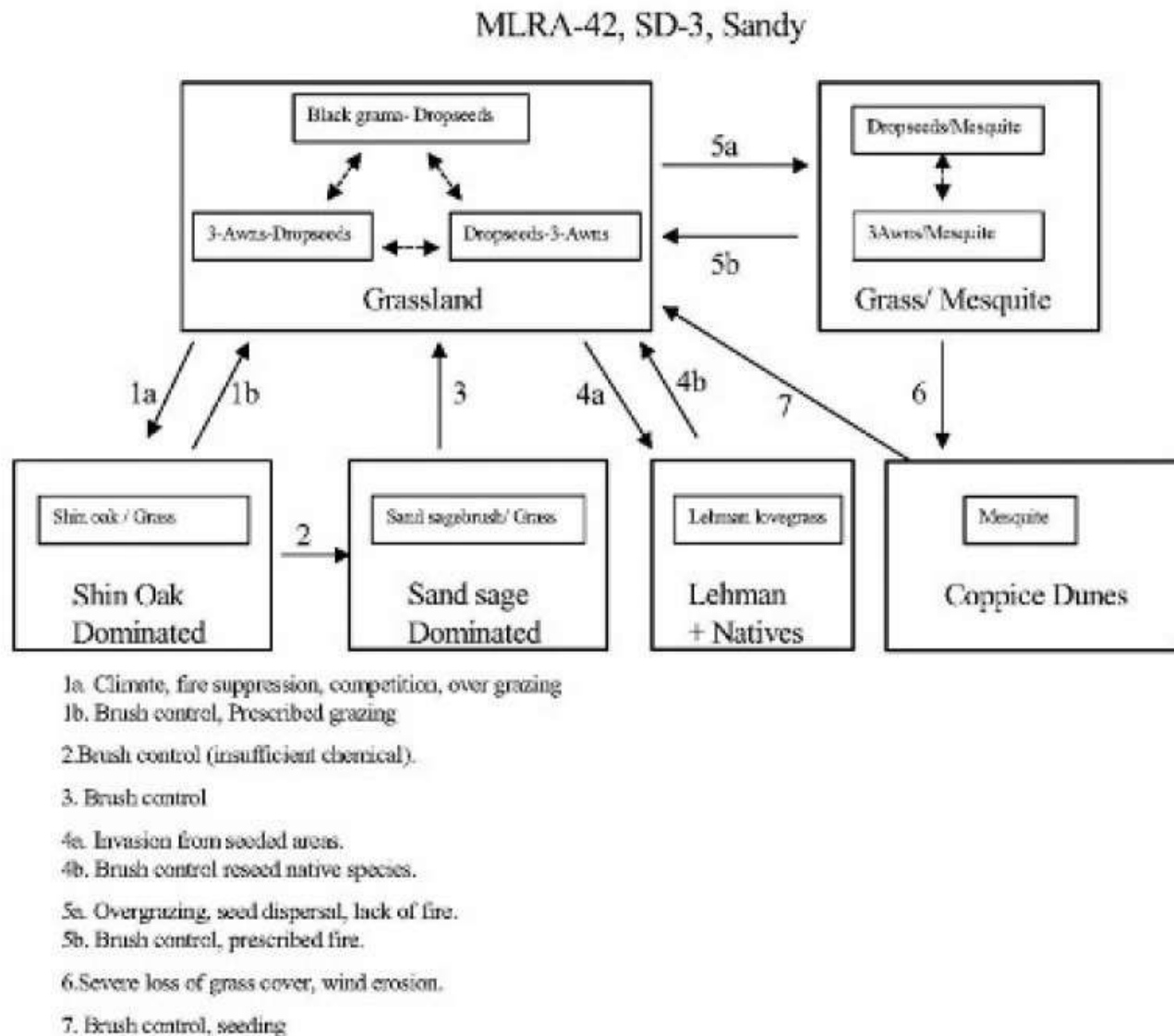
Ecological dynamics

Overview

The Sandy site often intergrades with the Loamy Sand and Deep Sand sites (SD-3). Sandy sites occur on plains, fans, or terraces between drainages. Slopes average less than five percent. Surface textures are usually sandy loams. The historic plant community of the Sandy site is dominated by black grama (*Bouteloua eriopoda*) and dropseeds (*Sporobolus flexuosus*, *S. contractus*, *S. cryptandrus*). Blue grama (*B. gracilis*) also occurs as a subdominant species. Perennial and annual forb abundance is distributed relative to precipitation occurrence. Litter and to a lesser extent, bare ground, compose a significant proportion of the ground cover while grasses compose the remainder. Decreases in black grama and other grass species' cover indicate a transition to states with an increased shrub component. Shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*), sand sage (*Artemisia filifolia*), and honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) can all increase in composition. Lehmann lovegrass (*Eragrostis lehmanniana*) also may occur as a result of invasion and competition among grass species. Heavy grazing intensity and/or drought are influential in decreasing grass cover and subsequently increasing shrub cover. Fire suppression further supports shrub cover increase and an advantage over grass species. However, brush and grazing management may restore grass species and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the 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 composed primarily of black grama, dropseeds, and a secondary component of blue grama. Black grama tends to dominate due to the predominance of sandy loam soils; however, dropseeds increase on more loamy soils. Perennial and annual forbs are common but their abundance and

distribution are dependent on seasonal precipitation. Historical fire frequency is unknown but probably contributed to shrub reduction to the competitive advantage of grass species. Excessive grazing and drought are likely the dominant drivers that decrease black grama and increase dropseed and threeawn abundance within the historic plant community. Black grama has low seed viability, and therefore, reproduces vegetatively during the summer growing season. However, black grama growth is delayed one season after normal precipitation. Black grama is dormant for the remainder of the year; however, black grama retains nutritive value yearlong for grazing. In contrast, dropseeds have relatively abundant, viable seed production and can benefit from early spring as well as summer precipitation. Threeawns also respond to spring and summer moisture and tend to be the year's first palatable species. Threeawns and dropseeds, however, are not palatable during dormant periods, which extends grazing pressure to black grama. Moderate to heavy grazing reduces vegetative cover of black grama which increases its susceptibility to wind erosion and drought (Canfield 1939). Black grama is especially vulnerable to grazing during the summer growing season when stoloniferous growth and rooting occur. Black grama sustains short droughts through reduction of plant tufts which will subsequently emerge with sufficient moisture. Prolonged drought or grazing concurrently under drought conditions can delay or impede recovery of black grama (Nelson 1934) and increase abundance of dropseeds, threeawns, and blue grama. Historical fire events may have benefited black grama, especially, frequent, light intensity/severity fires in conjunction with sufficient moisture to increase stolon production (McPherson 1995). Fires which were hot and severe, however, probably contributed to black grama mortality, more so in drought conditions. Diagnosis: This state is a grassland dominated by black grama, dropseeds, and threeawns, with subdominant blue grama. Shrubs, such as sand sage and mesquite, are sparsely dispersed throughout the grassland. Forb populations are present and fluctuate with precipitation variability. Other grasses that could appear on this site include: fall withchgrass, slim tridens, Alamejita signalgrass, Indian ricegrass and fluffgrass. Other shrubs include: pale wolfberry, lotebush, tarbush, Apacheplume, and mesquite. Other forbs include: plains tickseed, plains blackfoot, scorpionweed, nama, wooly guara, wooly dalea, spectaclepod mustard, bladderpod mustard, menodora, prickly lettuce, lambsquarter, wooly Indianwheat and wild buckwheat.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	480	720	960
Forb	90	135	180
Shrub/Vine	30	45	60
Total	600	900	1200

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	35-40%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	35-45%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	15-20%

Figure 7. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
 NM2804, R042XC004NM-Sandy-HCPC. SD-3 Sandy - Warm season plant community .

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	1	3	4	10	10	25	30	12	5	0	0

State 2

Shinnery Oak Dominated

Community 2.1

Shinnery Oak Dominated

Shinnery Oak Dominated: This state is dominated by Shinnery oak with subdominant grass species from the historic plant community. Bare ground is a significant component in this state. Shinnery oak tends to be clumped in distribution in finer soil textures. Shinnery oak density increases (as well as dropseeds, threeawns, and blue grama) in coarse textured (e.g., Loamy Sand sites) and deeper, coarse textured (e.g., Deep Sand and Sandhills sites) soils. Shinnery oak predominates during periods of above average (i.e., 16 in.) precipitation during the months of July and August. Abundance and distribution also increases with disturbance, such as excessive grazing and fire, due to an aggressive rhizome system. Shinnery oak's extensive root system allows competitive exclusion of grasses and forbs. Brush control with herbicide treatments applied in the spring can reduce Shinnery oak (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986). In addition, repetitive seasons of goat browsing can also decrease Shinnery oak abundance. However, brush management should maintain shrub patches to prevent erosion and to provide wildlife cover and forage. Diagnosis: This state represents a clumped distribution of Shinnery oak with patches of bare ground and subdominant grass species, such as black grama, dropseeds, threeawns, and blue grama. Shinnery oak density increases, as do dropseeds, threeawns, and blue grama, as Sandy site intergrades with Deep Sand and Sandhills sites. Transition to Shinnery Oak-Dominated State (1a): Decrease in black grama with subsequent decrease in dropseeds and threeawns. Increase in Shinnery oak as a result of drought, above average precipitation (>16 inches), grazing, fire suppression, interspecific competition, and coarse textured soils. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Loss of black grama and other grass species cover • Increase of dropseed/threeawn and shinnery oak • Surface soil erosion and bare patch expansion Transition to Historic Plant Community (1b): The Shinnery oak-dominated state begins to transition toward the historic plant community as drivers such as drought, but also above average precipitation (e.g., 16 inches) discontinue. Brush control can also drive the Shinnery oak state toward a grassland state.

State 3

Sand Sage Dominated

Community 3.1

Sand Sage Dominated

Sand Sage Dominated: This state is dominated by sand sage with subdominant grass species from the historic plant community. Sand sage occurs as a result of insufficient herbicide application in Shinnery oak dominated sites with subdominant sand sage. Sand sage either reestablishes dominance or colonizes from an off-site location and stabilizes soils. Sand sage stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion and provides a harbor for grass and forb species in heavily grazed conditions (Davis and Bonham 1979). Sand sage abundance increases with drought and/or heavy grazing, but decreases with light grazing due to herbaceous plant competition. Grass and forb species can reestablish as competition from sand sage is relatively light. Herbicide applied in the spring, especially when growth and photosynthesis rates are greatest, can reduce sand sage if there is subsequent rest from grazing (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986). Brush management should maintain patches of sand sage to prevent wind erosion and subsequent dune formation. Diagnosis: This state is dominated by sand sage with subdominant grass species, such as black grama, dropseeds, threeawns, and blue grama. Sand sage tends to occur in sites with coarser textured soils. Transition to Sand Sage Dominated (2): Sand sage appears from off-site locations and/or increases after insufficient herbicide applications aimed at removing Shinnery oak and sand sage. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Increase of sand sage seedlings and grasses • Reduced soil erosion Transition to Historic Plant Community (3): The sand sage dominated state transitions toward the historic plant community as sand sage decreases primarily through brush management but also with light intensity grazing management. Drought reduction will also support a transition to the historic plant community.

State 4**Lehmann Lovegrass + Natives****Community 4.1****Lehmann Lovegrass + Natives**

Lehmann Lovegrass + Natives: This state is dominated by Lehmann lovegrass with subdominant grass species from the historic plant community. Lehmann lovegrass is a warm-season, perennial bunchgrass that was introduced from South Africa in the 1930's for rangeland restoration purposes (Humphrey 1970). Lehmann lovegrass invades from off-site locations with projects utilizing lovegrass for reseeding, soil stabilization, or highway projects. Lehmann lovegrass provides a winter and early spring forage for grazing. Lehmann lovegrass is vigorous in sandy to sandy loam soils which receive approximately 6-8 inches of summer precipitation (Cox et al. 1988). Lehmann lovegrass's aggressive competitive exclusion of native grass species has been attributed to lovegrass's low summer palatability, which reduces vigor of native species and allows lovegrass to increase vigor before grazing. Also, Lehmann lovegrass abundant seed production and establishment, especially after disturbances, allows for increased competition (Cable 1971, Cox et al. 1981). Lehmann lovegrass generally is tolerant to fire because of an aggressive seed-bank; however, severe fires can cause mature lovegrass mortality (Sumrall et al. 1991). Herbicide and reseeding is recommended for control of Lehmann lovegrass (Winn 1991). Diagnosis: Lehmann lovegrass and grass species from the historic plant community, such as black grama, dropseeds, threeawns, and blue grama, dominate this state. Transition to Lehmann lovegrass and native grass species (4a): Decrease in black grama with subsequent decrease in dropseeds and threeawns. Increase in Lehmann lovegrass as a result of drought, grazing, fire and interspecific competition from nearby sources of Lehmann lovegrass. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Loss of black grama and other grass species cover • Disturbance and nearby source of Lehmann lovegrass • Increase of Lehmann lovegrass seedlings Transition to Historic Plant Community (4b): The Lehmann lovegrass/native grass state transitions toward the historic plant community after actions such as herbicide application and native reseeding have occurred. In addition, prevention of disturbances such as fire and livestock grazing also will encourage the transition to a native grass community

State 5**Grass/Mesquite****Community 5.1****Grass/Mesquite**

Grass/Mesquite: This state is dominated by honey mesquite with dropseeds and/or threeawns. Black grama generally is rare as a result of heavy grazing intensity. Honey mesquite invades through seed dispersal from grazing livestock and/or wildlife. Dropseeds and threeawns cohabitate with mesquite due to sufficient precipitation. Mesquite tends to be arborescent due to less soil erosion relative to the Coppice Dunes state which reflects large soil loss. Mesquite obtains approximately half of its nitrogen from symbiotic bacteria housed in root nodules (Lajtha and Schlesinger 1986). Mesquite also provides nitrogen and soil organic matter to co-dominant grasses (Ansley and Jacoby 1998, Ansley et al. 1998). Historical fire occurrences reduced mesquite abundance by disrupting seed production cycles and suppressing seedlings; thus, grass species remained dominant. However, fire suppression has allowed mesquite to increase in density and abundance, increasing mesquite resistance to fires through aggressive resprouting. Herbicide application combined with subsequent prescribed fire may be effective in mesquite reduction (Britton and Wright 1971). Diagnosis: This state is co-dominated by honey mesquite and dropseeds or threeawns. Transition to Grass/Mesquite State (5a): This state occurs due to a decrease in black grama primarily from heavy grazing intensity and from an introduction of mesquite seeds from grazers. Dropseeds and threeawns increase and co-exist in the absence of black grama. Fire suppression also is responsible for an increase in mesquite. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Loss of black grama • Increase of dropseeds and/or threeawns • Increase of mesquite seedlings Transition to Historic Plant Community (5b): Transition to the historic plant community requires brush management though herbicide application and possibly prescribed fire to reduce mesquite abundance. Once shrub species are removed, prescribed fire may be useful in maintaining a dominant grassland. Precipitation is also necessary in conjunction with management activities to support a dominant grassland.

State 6

Coppice Dunes

Community 6.1 Coppice Dunes

Coppice Dunes: This state is dominated by coppice mesquite dunes with minimal or no grass cover. Honey mesquite occurs in a multi-stemmed growth form which cultivates its dune formation by entrapping drifting sands. Mesquite utilizes its extensive tap and lateral roots to benefit from moisture deep in coarse textured soils. Grass species cannot compete for moisture, especially with compounding perturbations such as heavy grazing and drought. Soils succumb to wind erosion with the depletion of grass cover and eventually dunes form around mesquite plants (Gould 1982). Brush management is limited to herbicide application, biological control, or manual removal, as a lack of grass cover prevents prescribed burning. Seeding subsequent to brush control may transition this State toward the historic plant community. Diagnosis: This state is characterized by low growing, multi-stemmed mesquite plants which form Coppice dunes by drifting soils from wind erosion. As grass cover decreases, windblown soils are removed from unprotected, inter-dune areas. Soils are then re-deposited on dunes which increases dune size. Transition to Mesquite Coppice Dunes State (6): Decrease in black grama with subsequent decrease in dropseeds and threeawns due to competition with mesquite especially during drought, heavy grazing, and fire suppression. Competitive exclusion of grasses leads to wind erosion of sandy soils and dune formation of low growing mesquite plants. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Loss of black grama and other grass species cover • Wind erosion as evidenced by pedestalled plants • Bare patch expansion • Increase of Coppice dune mesquites Transition to Historic Plant Community (7): Transition toward the historic plant community requires mesquite removal though either herbicide application, biological control, or manual removal. In addition, seeding of native grass species with subsequent years of sufficient moisture is critical.

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			315–360	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	315–360	–
2	Warm Season			45–90	
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	45–90	–
3	Warm Season			27–45	
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	27–45	–
4	Warm Season			90–135	
	spike dropseed	SPCO4	<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	90–135	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	90–135	–
	mesa dropseed	SPFL2	<i>Sporobolus flexuosus</i>	90–135	–
5	Warm Season			27–45	
	threeawn	ARIST	<i>Aristida</i>	27–45	–
6	Warm Season			27–45	
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	<i>Setaria vulpiseta</i>	27–45	–
7	Warm Season			27–45	
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	27–45	–
8	Warm Season			45–72	
	silver bluestem	BOSA	<i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i>	45–72	–
	little bluestem	SCSC	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	45–72	–
9	Warm Season			9–27	
	vine mesquite	PAOB	<i>Panicum obtusum</i>	9–27	–

10	Warm Season			9–27	
	tobosagrass	PLMU3	<i>Pleuraphis mutica</i>	9–27	–
11	Other Perennial Grasses			9–27	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	9–27	–
Shrub/Vine					
12	Shrub			9–45	
	yucca	YUCCA	<i>Yucca</i>	9–45	–
13	Shrub			9–27	
	catclaw mimosa	MIACB	<i>Mimosa aculeaticarpa</i> var. <i>biuncifera</i>	9–27	–
14	Shrub			9–27	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	9–27	–
15	Shrub			9–27	
	jointfir	EPHED	<i>Ephedra</i>	9–27	–
16	Shrub			9–27	
	javelina bush	COER5	<i>Condalia ericoides</i>	9–27	–
17	Shrub			9–27	
	sand sagebrush	ARFI2	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>	9–27	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	9–27	–
18	Other Shrubs			9–27	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	9–27	–
Forb					
19	Forb			27–63	
	croton	CROTO	<i>Croton</i>	27–63	–
	globemallow	SPHAE	<i>Sphaeralcea</i>	27–63	–
20	Forb			27–45	
	curlycup gumweed	GRSQ	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	27–45	–
	woolly groundsel	PACA15	<i>Packera cana</i>	27–45	–
21	Forb			9–27	
	Adonis blazingstar	MEMU3	<i>Mentzelia multiflora</i>	9–27	–
22	Forb			27–45	
	redstem stork's bill	ERCI6	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	27–45	–
	Texas stork's bill	ERTE13	<i>Erodium texanum</i>	27–45	–
23	Other Forbs			9–27	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	9–27	–

Animal community

This site provides habitat which support a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, black-tailed jackrabbit, spotted ground squirrel, black-tailed prairie dog, yellow-faced pocket gopher, Ord's kangaroo rat, Northern grasshopper mouse, southern plains woodrat, badger, meadowlark, roadrunner, burrowing owl, white-necked raven, cactus wren, pyrrhuloxia, lesser prairie chicken, mourning dove, scaled quail, Harris' hawk, side-blotched lizard, marbled whiptail, Texas horned lizard, prairie rattlesnake, plains spadefoot toad, and ornate box turtle.

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

Anthony B

Berino B

Cacique C *shallow soil

Harkey B

Pajaritio B

Reakor B

Mobeetie B

Wink B

Sotim B

Vinton B

Drake B

Onite B

Alma B

Poquita B

Dona Ana B

Monahans B

Recreational uses

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

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

This site is suitable for grazing by all classes and kinds of livestock during all seasons of the year. Under retrogression, plants such as black grama, blue grama, bush muhly, plains brome, Arizona cottontop, vine mesquite, little bluestem and fourwing saltbush will decrease while the dropseeds, threeawns, tobosa, yucca, catclaw mimosa, javelinabush, mesquite and broom snakeweed will increase. This site responds well to brush management and deferment. It is best suited 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 2.7 – 3.8

75 – 51 3.5 – 5.0

50 – 26 5.0 – 8.0

25 – 0 8.1 +

Inventory data references

Other 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

Other 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.

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.

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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.

Cable, Dwight R. 1971. Lehmann lovegrass on the Santa Rita Experimental Range, 1937-1968. Journal of Range Management 24:17-21.

Canfield, R. H. 1939. The effect of intensity and frequency of clipping on density and yield of black grama and tobosa grass. Tech. Bull. 681. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 32 p.

Cox, Jerry R.; Ruyle, G.B.; Fourle, Jan H.; Donaldson, Charlie. 1988. Lehmann lovegrass—central South Africa and Arizona, USA. Rangelands 10(2):53-55

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):**

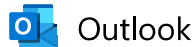
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**

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



Outlook

RE: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2433026758 Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 Liner Notification

From Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>

Date Tue 12/17/2024 7:10 AM

To Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@soudermiller.com>

Cc Stephanie Hinds <stephanie.hinds@soudermiller.com>

Submitted to portal 12/17/2024

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



From: Monica Peppin <Monica.Peppin@soudermiller.com>

Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2024 5:30 AM

To: Raley, Jim <Jim.Raley@dvn.com>

Cc: Stephanie Hinds <stephanie.hinds@soudermiller.com>; ocd.enviro@emnrd.nm.gov

Subject: [EXTERNAL] nAPP2433026758 Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 Liner Notification

ALL:

SMA anticipates conducting liner inspection activities at the following site on December 20, 2024:

Proposed Date: 12.20.24

Proposed Time Frame: 2:00 PM

Site Name: Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1

Incident Number: nAPP2433026758

API: fAPP2130629627

Site Name and Incident ID:	Spud Muffin 31 CTB 1 / nAPP2433026758
Containment surface area:	Approx. 6,936 square feet
Have all impacted materials been removed from the liner:	Yes
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	12.20.24
Time liner inspection will commence:	2:00 PM

Contact information:	Monica Peppin 575.909.3418 Monica.peppin@soudermiller.com
Navigation to site:	Intersection of 285 South and Onsurez Rd, turn left (east) onto Onsurez taking a hard left (north) around turn, travel 0.6 m, turn right/east onto Bramble road travel 1.1 miles continuing onto Harroun Rd travel 1.9 miles east, turn left onto lease road travelling north 0.3 miles, slight right for 0.3 miles facing north, turn right/east for 0.2 miles, turn left/north and end on site 32.255874, -104.026461



Stronger Communities by Design

*Monica
Peppin, A.S.*

*Project
Manager*

*Direct/Mobile:
575.909.3418*

*Office:
575.689.7040*

*201 S
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*Carlsbad, NM
88220*



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

QUESTIONS

Action 432109

QUESTIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 432109
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2433026758
Incident Name	NAPP2433026758 SPUD MUFFIN 31 CTB 1 @ 0
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Facility	[fAPP2130629627] SPUD MUFFIN 31 CTB 1

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	SPUD MUFFIN 31 CTB 1
Date Release Discovered	11/24/2024
Surface Owner	Private

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: Corrosion Pump Produced Water Released: 29 BBL Recovered: 29 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)	Water transfer pump swedge developed pinhole leak, allowing release of 29 bbls to lined containment.

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 432109

QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS

Nature and Volume of Release (continued)	
Is this a gas only submission (i.e. only significant Mcf values reported)	No, according to supplied volumes this does not appear to be a "gas only" report.
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	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: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dvsn.com Date: 02/14/2025
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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 432109

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 432109
	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 26 and 50 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Between 1 and 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	Medium
A 100-year floodplain	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (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	12/10/2024
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	12/20/2024
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	12/20/2024
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	6936
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
<i>These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed.</i>	
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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QUESTIONS, Page 4

Action 432109

QUESTIONS (continued)

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	Action Number: 432109
	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: 02/14/2025
<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>	

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QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 432109

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 432109
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	412702
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	12/20/2024
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	6936

Remediation Closure Request

Only answer the questions in this group if seeking remediation closure for this release because all remediation steps have been completed.

Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	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	6936
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

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 hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations. The responsible party acknowledges they must substantially restore, reclaim, and re-vegetate the impacted surface area to the conditions that existed prior to the release or their final land use in accordance with 19.15.29.13 NMAC including notification to the OCD when reclamation and re-vegetation are complete.

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: James Raley Title: EHS Professional Email: jim.raley@dv.com Date: 02/14/2025
--	---

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CONDITIONS

Action 432109

CONDITIONS

Operator: DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP 333 West Sheridan Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73102	OGRID: 6137
	Action Number: 432109
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
nvez	Liner inspection approved, release resolved.	4/14/2025