



Incident Numbers: nJMW1232052348

Incident Closure

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Section 29, Township 16 South, Range 28 East

API: 30-015-37220

County: Eddy

Vertex File Number: 23E-04710

Prepared for:

Mack Energy Corporation

Prepared by:

Vertex Resource Services Inc.

Date:

June 2024

Mack Energy Corporation
Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Incident Closure
June 2024

Incident Closure

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Section 29, Township 16 South, Range 28 East

API: 30-015-37220

County: Eddy

Prepared for:

Mack Energy Corporation

11344 Lovington Highway

Artesia, NM 88210

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division – District 2

508 W. Texas Ave.

Artesia, New Mexico 88210

Prepared by:

Vertex Resource Services Inc.

3101 Boyd Drive

Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

Sally Carttar

Sally Carttar, BA

PROJECT MANAGER, REPORTING

June 13, 2024

Date

Mack Energy Corporation
Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Incident Closure
June 2024

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1.0 Introduction

Mack Energy Corporation (Mack) retained Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) to conduct an Incident Closure for a produced water release that occurred on November 6, 2012, at Dickens 29 Federal #003H API 30-015-37220 (hereafter referred to as the “Dickens”). Mack submitted an initial C-141 Release Notification (Appendix A) to New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) District 2 on November 14, 2012. Incident ID number nJMW1232052348 and 2RP-1406 were assigned to this incident.

This report provides a description of the release assessment and remediation activities associated with the site. The information presented demonstrates that closure criteria established in Table I of 19.15.29.12 of the *New Mexico Administrative Code* (NMAC; New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, 2018) related to NMOCD has been met and all applicable regulations are being followed. This document is intended to serve as a final report to obtain approval from NMOCD for closure of this release with the understanding that all reclamation requirements set forth have been met, as per NMAC 19.15.29.13.

2.0 Incident Description

The release occurred when a vacuum truck hit a load line on a produced water tank, causing the release of approximately 285 barrels (bbl.) of produced water into the lined containment. Approximately 285 bbl. of free fluid was removed during initial clean-up. It was determined that all fluids remained in the containment and were recovered. Additional details relevant to the release are presented in the C-141 Report. Daily Field Report (DFRs), Daily Soil Sampling Reports (DSSs), and site photographs are included in Appendix C.

3.0 Site Characteristics

The site is located approximately 7 miles northeast of Riverside, New Mexico. The legal location for the site is Section 29, Township 16 South and Range 28 East in Eddy County, New Mexico. The release area is located on Bureau of Land Management property. An aerial photograph and site schematic are presented on Figure 1.

The location is typical of oil and gas exploration and production sites in the Permian Basin and is currently used for oil and gas production and storage. The following sections specifically describe the release area within the battery containment (Figure 1).

The surrounding landscape is associated with uplands with elevations ranging between 2,842 and 5,000 feet. The climate is semiarid with average annual precipitation ranging between 8 and 13 inches. Using information from the United States Department of Agriculture, the dominant vegetation was determined to be black grama. Grasses with shrubs and half-shrubs dominate the historic plant community (United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2023). Limited to no vegetation is allowed to grow on the compacted production pad, right-of-way, and access road.

The surface geology at the site primarily comprises Qoa – Older alluvial deposits of upland plains and piedmont areas, with calcic soils and eolian covering sediments of High Plains region (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 2023) and the soil at the site is characterized as loamy to shallow sandy (United States Department of

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Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2023). Soils are well drained with low runoff. The karst geology potential for the site is low (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2018).

4.0 Closure Criteria Determination

The nearest active well to the site is a New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) registered well located approximately 2.4 miles west of the location (United States Geological Survey, 2023). As there is no data from within a 0.5 mile radius of the site, strictest criteria will be used. Information pertaining to the depth to ground water determination is included in Appendix B.

There is no surface water present at the site. The nearest significant watercourse, as defined in Subsection P of 19.15.17.7 NMAC, is an intermittent stream located approximately 0.7 miles southeast of the site (National Wetlands Inventory, 2023).

At the site, there are no continuously flowing watercourses or significant watercourses, lakebeds, sinkholes, playa lakes or other critical water or community features as outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC. No lakebeds, sinkholes, playa lakes or other critical water or community features exist near the site as outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC.

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Table 1. Closure Criteria Determination			
Site Name: Dickens 29 Federal #003H			
Spill Coordinates: 32.8940582,-104.1905899		X: 575702.99	Y: 3639832.72
Site Specific Conditions		Value	Unit
1	Depth to Groundwater (nearest reference)	55	feet
	Distance between release and nearest DTGW reference	2.40	miles
	Date of nearest DTGW reference measurement	September 13, 2016	
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	3,622	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	9,578	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	24,266	feet
5	i) Within 500 feet of a spring or a private, domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes, or	12,488	feet
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	4,363	feet
6	Within incorporated municipal boundaries or within a defined municipal fresh water field covered under a municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 3-27-3 NMSA 1978 as amended, unless the municipality specifically approves	No	(Y/N)
7	Within 300 feet of a wetland	1,267	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	(Y/N)
	Distance between release and nearest registered mine	104,762	feet
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Low	Critical High Medium Low
	Distance between release and nearest high- or critical-karst zone	659	feet
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	>100	year
	Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)	6,373	feet
11	Soil Type	Simona gravelly fine sandy loam	
12	Ecological Classification	Shallow sandy, loamy	
13	Geology	Qoa	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	<50'	<50' 51-100' >100'

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The closure criteria determined for the site are associated with the following constituent concentration limits as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Closure Criteria for Soils Impacted by a Release		
Minimum depth below any point within the horizontal boundary of the release to groundwater less than 10,000 mg/l TDS	Constituent	Limit
< 50 feet	Chloride	600 mg/kg
	TPH (GRO+DRO+MRO)	100 mg/kg
	BTEX	50 mg/kg
	Benzene	10 mg/kg

TDS – total dissolved solids

TPH – total petroleum hydrocarbons, GRO – gas range organics, DRO – diesel range organics, MRO – motor oil range organics

BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes

5.0 Liner Inspection

An initial site inspection of the release area was completed on October 26, 2023, which identified the area of the release specified in the initial C-141 Report, estimated the approximate volume of the release and white lined the area required for the One Call request. The DFR associated with the site inspection is included in Appendix C.

Notification that a liner inspection was scheduled to be completed was provided to the NMOCD on November 18, 2023. Visual observation of the liner was completed on all sides and the base of the containment, around equipment, and of all seams in the liner. As evidenced in the DFR (Appendix C), liner integrity was confirmed, and the Liner Inspection Notification email is presented in Appendix D.

6.0 Closure Request

Vertex recommends no remediation action to address the release at the site. The secondary containment was intact and contained the release. There are no anticipated risks to human, ecological, or hydrological receptors associated with the release site.

Vertex requests that this incident (nJMW1232052348) be closed as all closure requirements set forth in Subsection E of 19.15.29.12 NMAC have been met. Mack certifies that all information in this report and the appendices are correct and that they have complied with all applicable closure requirements and conditions specified in Division rules and directives to meet NMOCD requirements to obtain closure on the release at the site.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Sally Carttar at 575.361.3561 or scarttar@vertexresource.com.

7.0 References

- Google Inc. (2022). *Google Earth Pro (Version 7.3.3)* [Software]. Retrieved from <https://earth.google.com>
- New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. (2023). *Interactive Geologic Map*. Retrieved from <https://maps.nmt.edu/>
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- New Mexico Oil Conservation Division. (2018). *New Mexico Administrative Code – Natural Resources and Wildlife Oil and Gas Releases*. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2023). *Web Soil Survey*. Retrieved from <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>
- United States Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2023). *FEMA Flood Map Service: Search by Address*. Retrieved from <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=malaga%20new%20mexico#searchresultsanchor>
- United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (2018). *New Mexico Cave/Karst*. Retrieved from https://www.nm.blm.gov/shapeFiles/cfo/carlsbad_spatial_data.html
- United States Geological Survey. (2023). *National Water Information System: Web Interface*. Retrieved from <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis>

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8.0 Limitations

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of Mack Energy Corporation. This document may not be used by any other person or entity, with the exception of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division and the Bureau of Land Management, without the express written consent of Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) and Mack Energy Corporation. Any use of this report by a third party, or any reliance on decisions made based on it, or damages suffered as a result of the use of this report are the sole responsibility of the user.

The information and conclusions contained in this report are based upon work undertaken by trained professional and technical staff in accordance with generally accepted scientific practices current at the time the work was performed. The conclusions and recommendations presented represent the best judgement of Vertex based on the data collected during the assessment. Due to the nature of the assessment and the data available, Vertex cannot warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities. Conclusions and recommendations presented in this report should not be considered legal advice.

APPENDIX A - NMOCD C-141 Report

District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
District II
1301 W. Grand Avenue, Artesia, NM 88210
District III
1000 Rio Brazos Road, Aztec, NM 87410
District IV
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505

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

Form C-141
Revised October 10, 2003

Submit 2 Copies to appropriate
District Office in accordance
with Rule 116 on back
side of form

Release Notification and Corrective Action

Operator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Initial Report <input type="checkbox"/> Final Report	
Name of Company: Devon Energy 6137 Address: 6488 Seven Rivers Highway, Artesia, N.M. 88210 Facility Name: Dickens 29 Fed 3H	Contact: Roy White Telephone No. 575-513-1741 Facility Type: Oil Well/API # 30-015-37220
Surface Owner	Mineral Owner
Lease No. NMNM-54856	

LOCATION OF RELEASE

Unit Letter	Section	Township	Range	Feet from the	North/South Line	Feet from the	East/West Line	County
H	29	16S	28E	2310'	North	330'	East	Eddy

NATURE OF RELEASE

Type of Release: produced water spill	Volume of Release: 285 bbls	Volume Recovered: 285 bbls
Source of Release: flow line separated from tank	Date and Hour of Occurrence: 11/6/2012, 6PM	Date and Hour of Discovery: 11/6/2012, 6PM
Was Immediate Notice Given? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Required	If YES, To Whom? Brooke Owens, Lease Operator	
By Whom? Basic Energy Services	Date and Hour: 11/6/2012, 6:15PM	
Was a Watercourse Reached? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If YES, Volume Impacting the Watercourse.	

RECEIVED
NOV 14 2012
NMOCD ARTESIA

If a Watercourse was Impacted, Describe Fully.*

Describe Cause of Problem and Remedial Action Taken.*
A vacuum truck driver from Basic Energy Services was backing up to a load line when he hit it and caused it to separate from the tank. 285 bbls of produced water spilled rapidly into containment with 285 bbls recovered.

Describe Area Affected and Cleanup Action Taken.*
The 285 bbl spill occurred at the Dickens 29 Fed 3H location. Vacuum trucks were called to clean it up and the line was repaired to resume service.

I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to NMOCD 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 NMOCD marked as "Final Report" does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to ground water, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, NMOCD 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.

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION Signature: <u>Rebecca Raga</u> Printed Name: Rebecca Raga Title: Field Admin Tech E-mail Address: Rebecca.raga@dvnm.com Date: 11/8/2012 Phone: 575-746-5564		Approved by District Supervisor: <u>Mike Deacon</u> Signed By: <u>Mike Deacon</u> Approval Date: NOV 15 2012 Expiration Date: Conditions of Approval: Attached <input type="checkbox"/>
---	--	---

* Attach Additional Sheets If Necessary

Remediation per OCD Rules &
Guidelines. **SUBMIT REMEDIATION
PROPOSAL NOT LATER THAN:
Dec. 15th 2012**

2RP-1406



Incident Report Form

Location: Devon Energy | US Land | MID-CONTINENT | Permian Basin | PB New Mexico |
Diamond Mound

Incident Number: 26180

Devon Supervisor: White, Roy

Devon Supervisor Phone:

Incident Category: Environment

Involvement: Contractor

Incident Type: Property Damage, Spill

Regulated By:

1. Reporting Information

Person-In-Charge (PIC) / Devon Immediate Supervisor (DIS): Brooke Owens

PIC / DIS Phone: (575) 513-9582

Report Date: 11/7/2012

Report Time: 2 HH 41 MM PM

Name / Title Reporting: Brooke Owens Lease Operator **Phone:** (575) 513-9582

Name / Title of person that discovered the incident:

Kevin, Truck Driver for Basic Energy

Incident Date: 11/6/2012

Incident Time: 6 HH 0 MM PM

2. Incident Summary

Incident Statement:

(Property Damage) At the Dickens 29 Federal 3H location, a contractor backed into a load line, causing it to separate from the front of a produced water tank resulting in a 285bbl produced water spill.

Summary of What Happened?

(Property Damage) At the Dickens 29 Federal 3H location a contractor arrived on location with a vacuum truck to haul produced water. Upon arrival, the driver placed his safety cone in front of the load line accordingly and used it as a reference point to back his trailer. While backing he didn't realize his trailer was at an angle because it was on his blind side. The drivers trailer struck the load line, separating it from the front of the tank. It caused 285bbls of produced water to spill into the lined containment. The driver immediately contacted dispatch at 6 PM to report the incident who then contacted the Lease Operator for that area. The Lease Operator responded immediately. He then contacted his Foreman and Assistant Foreman to report the spill, before making arrangements for additional trucks to clean up the spill. All 285bbls of produced water was recovered. The Lease Operator then contacted a crew to repair the line and return it to service.

Working Activity: Operations - Field Production

Incident Related To: Driving Behavior

Additional Information Attached:

Diagram of Scene ☐ Photographs ☒ Police/Regulatory Report ☐ Other ☒

3. Contractor Information

Contractor Co. Name: Basic Energy Services

Address: Loco Hills NM

Contact: Garry Green

Phone: (575) 677-3113

Title: Pusher

4. Location

Location (name/description): Dickens 29 Fed 3H

OSCG#:

State: New Mexico

Area/Blk:

Country: Eddy

County/Parish: Eddy

LSD/Legal Desc:

Rig#:

Pipeline:

Well #: 3

Longitude:

Latitude:

Nearest Town, (Name, distance and direction from incident):

6. Spills and Air Releases

Spills Cause: Human Error

Materials Released: Oil ☐ Produced Water ☒ Fresh Water ☐ Chemical ☐ Other ☐

Specify Other:

Released in Bbls (m3)**Recovered in Bbls (m3)**

Oil: 0 (0)

0 (0)

Produced Water: 285 (45.31138)

285 (45.31138)

Fresh Water: 0 (0)

0 (0)

Chemical: 0 (0)

0 (0)

Other: 0 (0)

0 (0)

Size of Affected Area: 25x100

Chemicals Spilled:

Equipment:

Describe Area, Property, and Wildlife impacted:

Dickens 29 3H location with no wildlife impacted

Immediate Concern:

Describe Immediate Actions taken: vacuum trucks were called to clean up the spill

Reportable to Regulator: Yes

Reserve Pits: ☐

9. Property Damage

Plant/Facility:

Unit:

Equipment Type:

Incident Related To:

14. Immediate Incident Investigation**Unsafe Acts and Procedures:****Unsafe Conditions:****15. Preventive/Corrective Actions**

Item #	Related To	General Control / Defense	Action Required	Person Responsible	Due Date	Completion Date	Corrective Action Taken
40145	Incident	Engineering / Design / Equipment	We will install additional guard rails to prevent further incident.	White, Roy	1/15/2013		
40146	Incident	Communication	Submit incident report within 48 hrs.	White, Roy	11/8/2012	11/9/2012	
40147	Incident	Communication	Discuss incident at next safety meeting	White, Roy	12/6/2012		
40148	Incident	Training	Basic is going to do more training with their drivers.	Pearson, Jeremy	11/8/2012	11/8/2012	Discussed with drivers about slowing down, placing the cones further away from load lines. They are also going to put longer hoses on trucks so they don't need to be so close to load water.

16. Weather/Site Conditions**Describe Conditions of Ground:** Dry**Describe Sea conditions****Wave Height:****Direction:****Speed:****Current Direction:****Temperature:** 65**Did the weather affect this incident?** ☐**Wind Speed:****Wind Direction:****Describe Weather:** Dry**18. Notifications**

Date	Person/Agency	Time	Phone Number	Fax Number
11/6/2012	Basic Energy Services		575-746-2072	
11/6/2012	Brooke Owens		575-513-9582	
11/6/2012	Tommy Polly		575-748-5290	
11/6/2012	Roy White		575-513-1741	
11/6/2012	Don Mayberry		575-748-0164	

Incident Advisor: Johnson, Linda

19. Summary of Classes

Incident Type

Property Damage

Spill

Class

Class 1

Class 3

APPENDIX B – Closure Criteria Research Documentation

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

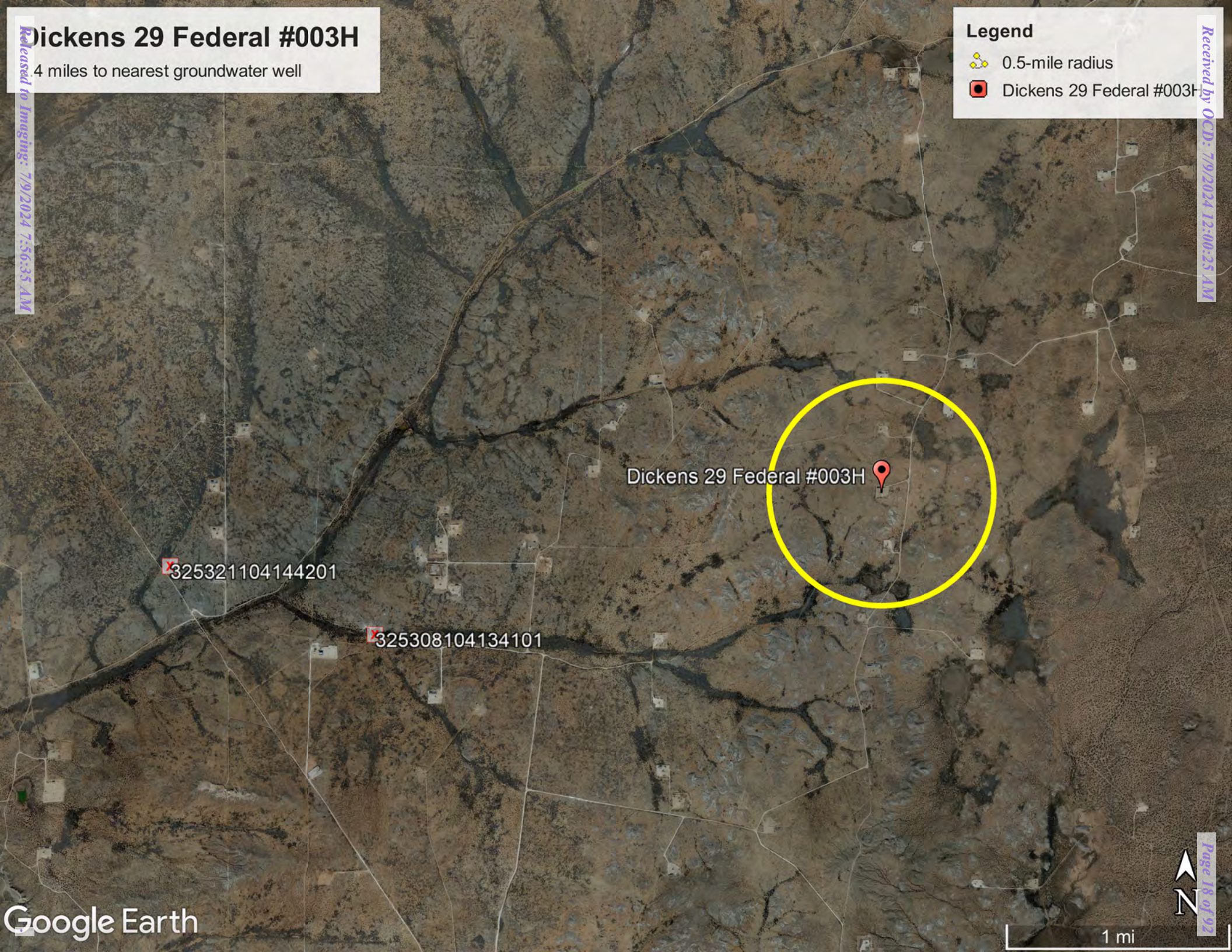
4 miles to nearest groundwater well

Legend

- 0.5-mile radius
- Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Released to Imaging: 7/9/2024 7:56:35 AM

Received by OCD: 7/9/2024 12:00:25 AM



Dickens 29 Federal #003H

325321104144201

325308104134101



New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Water Column/Average Depth to Water

(A CLW##### in the POD suffix indicates the POD has been replaced & no longer serves a water right file.)

(R=POD has been replaced,
O=orphaned,
C=the file is closed)

(quarters are 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE)

(quarters are smallest to largest) (NAD83 UTM in meters)

(In feet)

POD Number	Code	Sub-basin	County	Q	Q	Q	Sec	Tw	Rng	X	Y	Distance	DepthWell	DepthWater	Water Column
RA 12455 POD1		RA	ED	2	1	2	36	16S	27E	571998	3638766	3855	200	55	145

Average Depth to Water: 55 feet

Minimum Depth: 55 feet

Maximum Depth: 55 feet

Record Count: 1

UTMNAD83 Radius Search (in meters):

Easting (X): 575703

Northing (Y): 3639833

Radius: 5000

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.


10/24/23 7:38 AM

WATER COLUMN/ AVERAGE DEPTH TO
WATER



New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

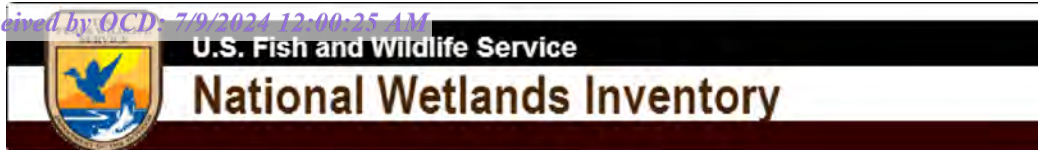
Point of Diversion Summary

		(quarters are 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE) (quarters are smallest to largest)				(NAD83 UTM in meters)			
Well Tag	POD Number	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y
	RA 12455 POD1	2	1	2	36	16S	27E	571998	3638766 
Driller License:	1058	Driller Company:			KEY'S DRILLING & PUMP SERVICE				
Driller Name:	KUEHN III, DONALD								
Drill Start Date:	09/12/2016	Drill Finish Date:			09/13/2016		Plug Date:		
Log File Date:	09/29/2016	PCW Rcv Date:						Source:	Shallow
Pump Type:		Pipe Discharge Size:						Estimated Yield:	17 GPM
Casing Size:	4.50	Depth Well:			200 feet		Depth Water:		55 feet
Water Bearing Stratifications:				Top	Bottom	Description			
				55	65	Sandstone/Gravel/Conglomerate			
				80	90	Other/Unknown			
				160	200	Other/Unknown			
Casing Perforations:				Top	Bottom				
				160	200				

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.

12/5/23 6:15 AM

POINT OF DIVERSION SUMMARY



Dickens Watercourse 3,622 ft



October 24, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

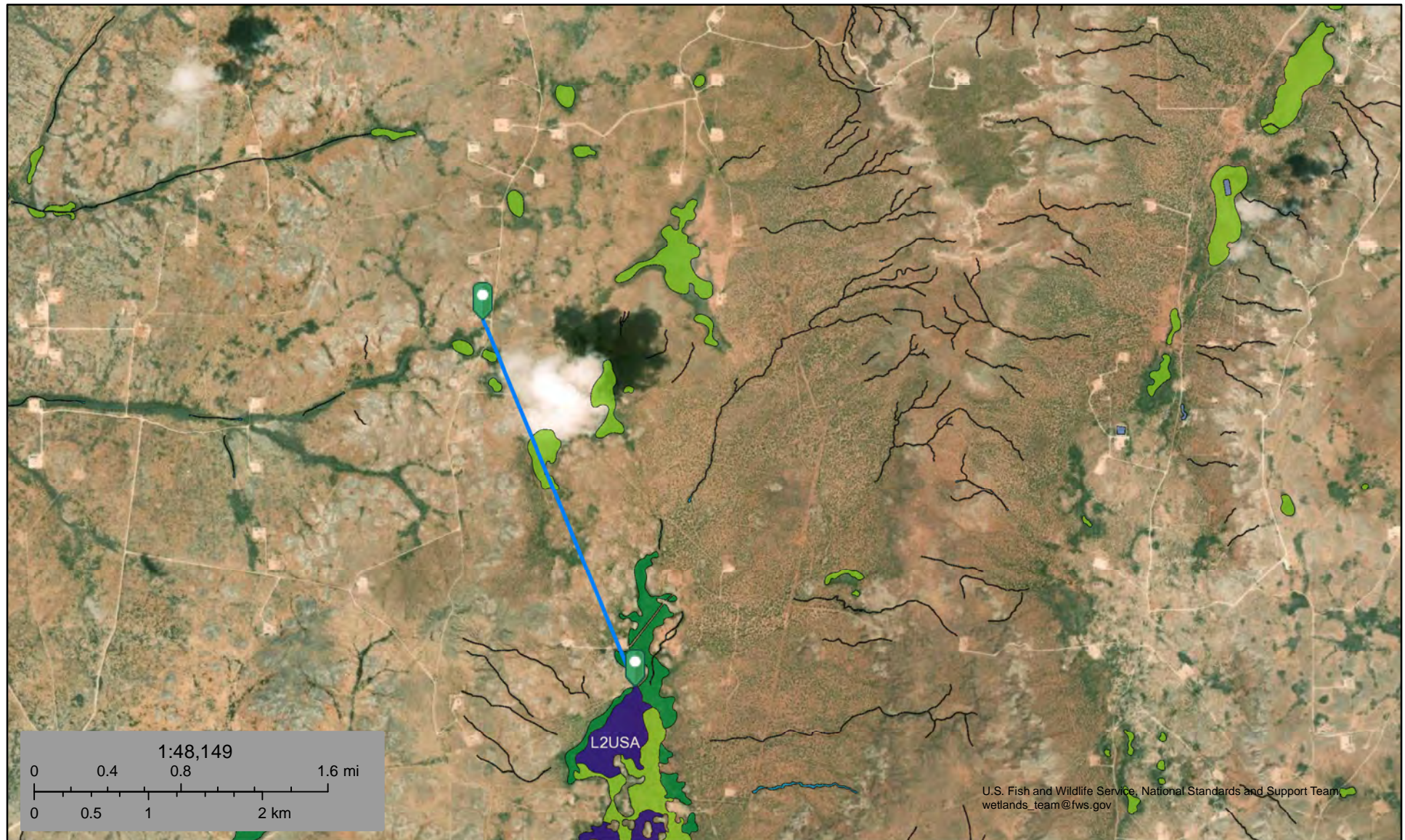
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- 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.



Dickens Lakebed 9,578 ft



October 24, 2023

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.

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Nearest residence 24,226ft

Legend

-  24,226 ft
-  Dickens 29 Federal #003H
-  Resident

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Resident Resident

Google Earth

2 mi

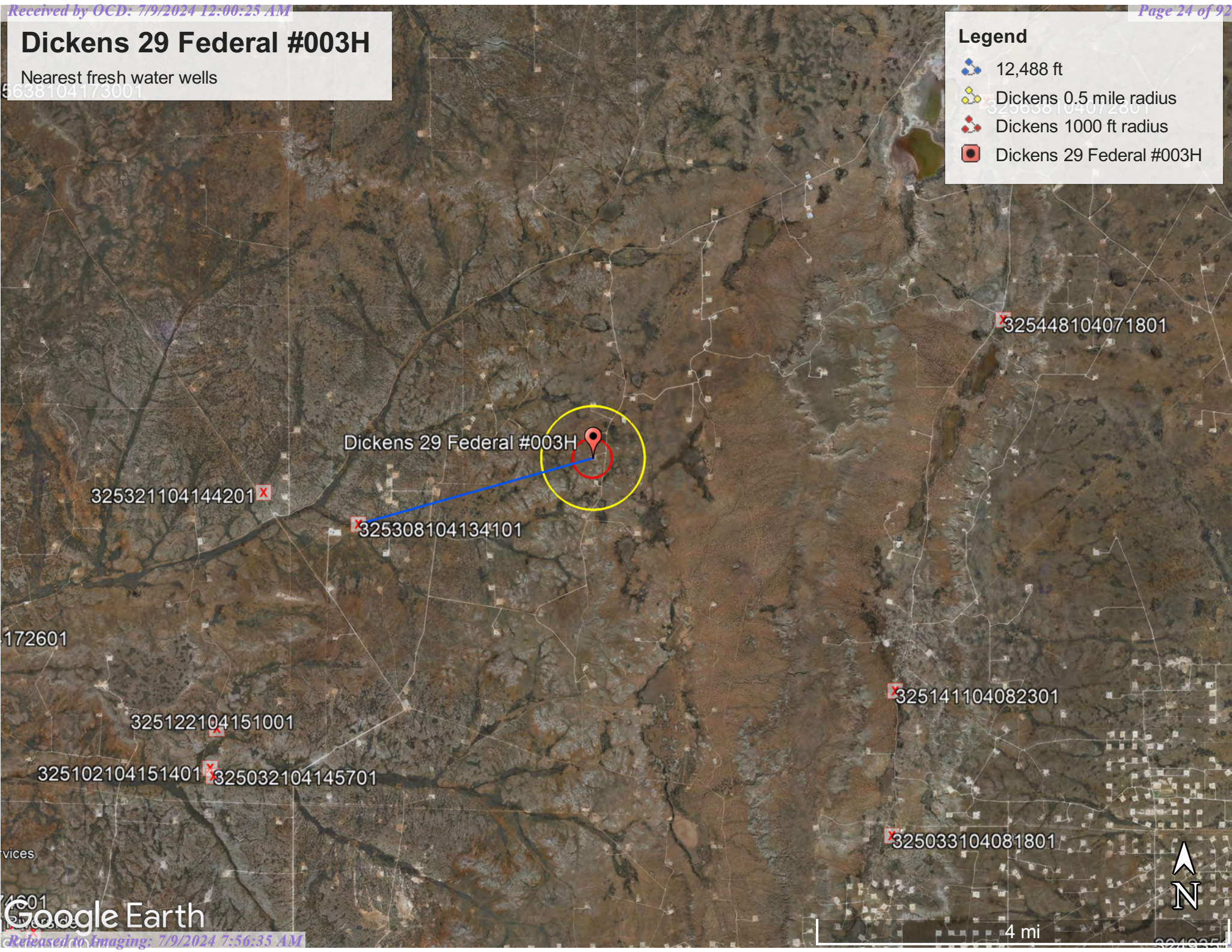


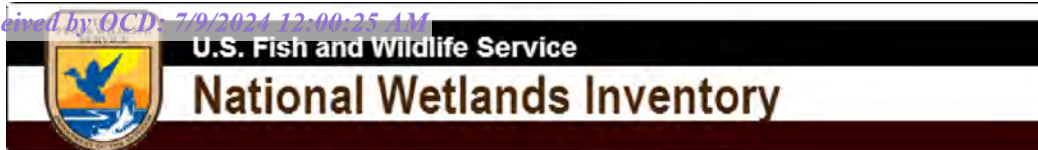
Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Nearest fresh water wells

Legend

- 12,488 ft
- Dickens 0.5 mile radius
- Dickens 1000 ft radius
- Dickens 29 Federal #003H





Dickens Wetland 1,267 ft



October 24, 2023

Wetlands

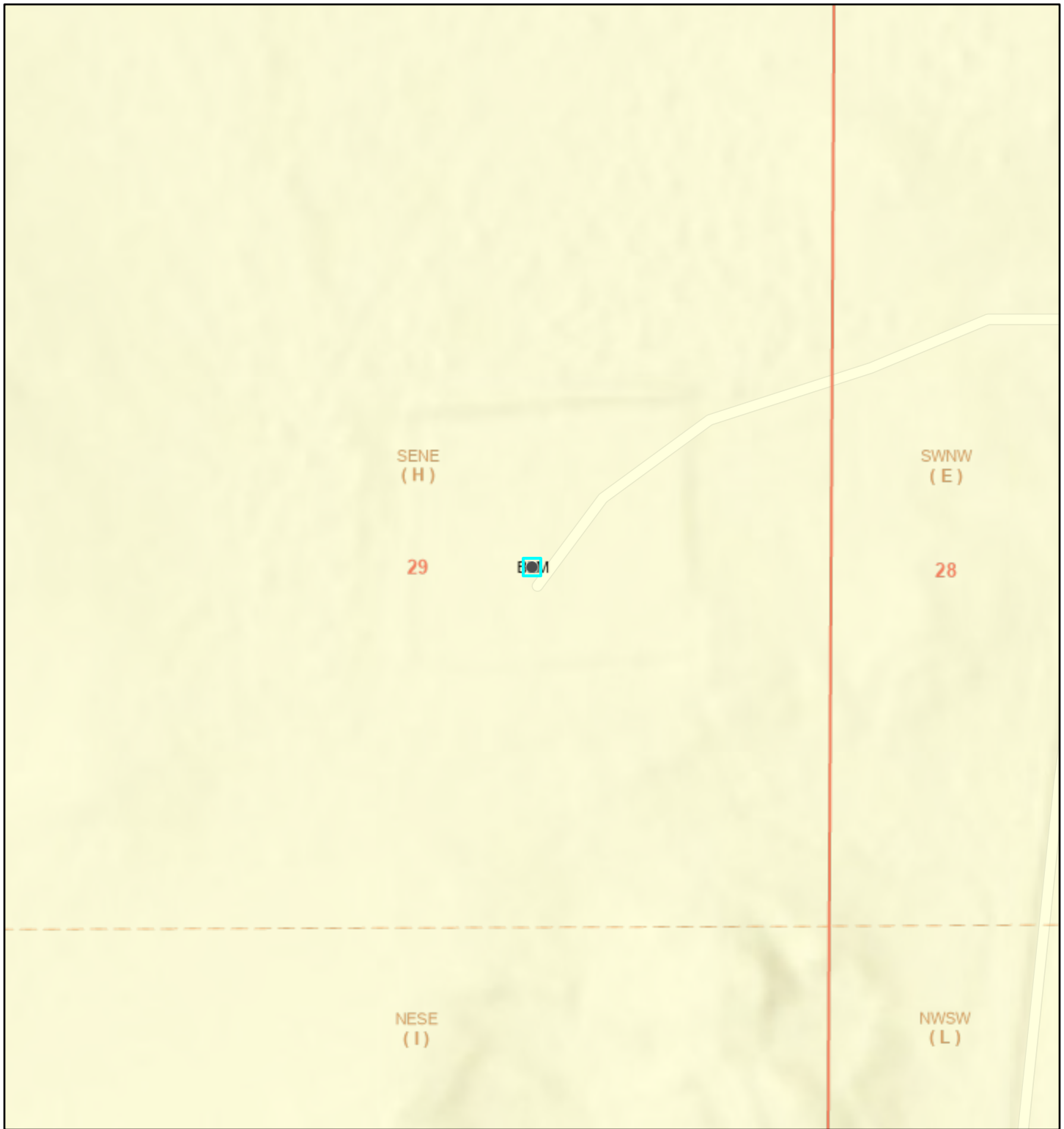
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- 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.

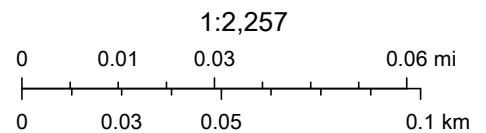
Dickens 29 Federal #003H Mines



10/23/2023, 7:08:05 PM

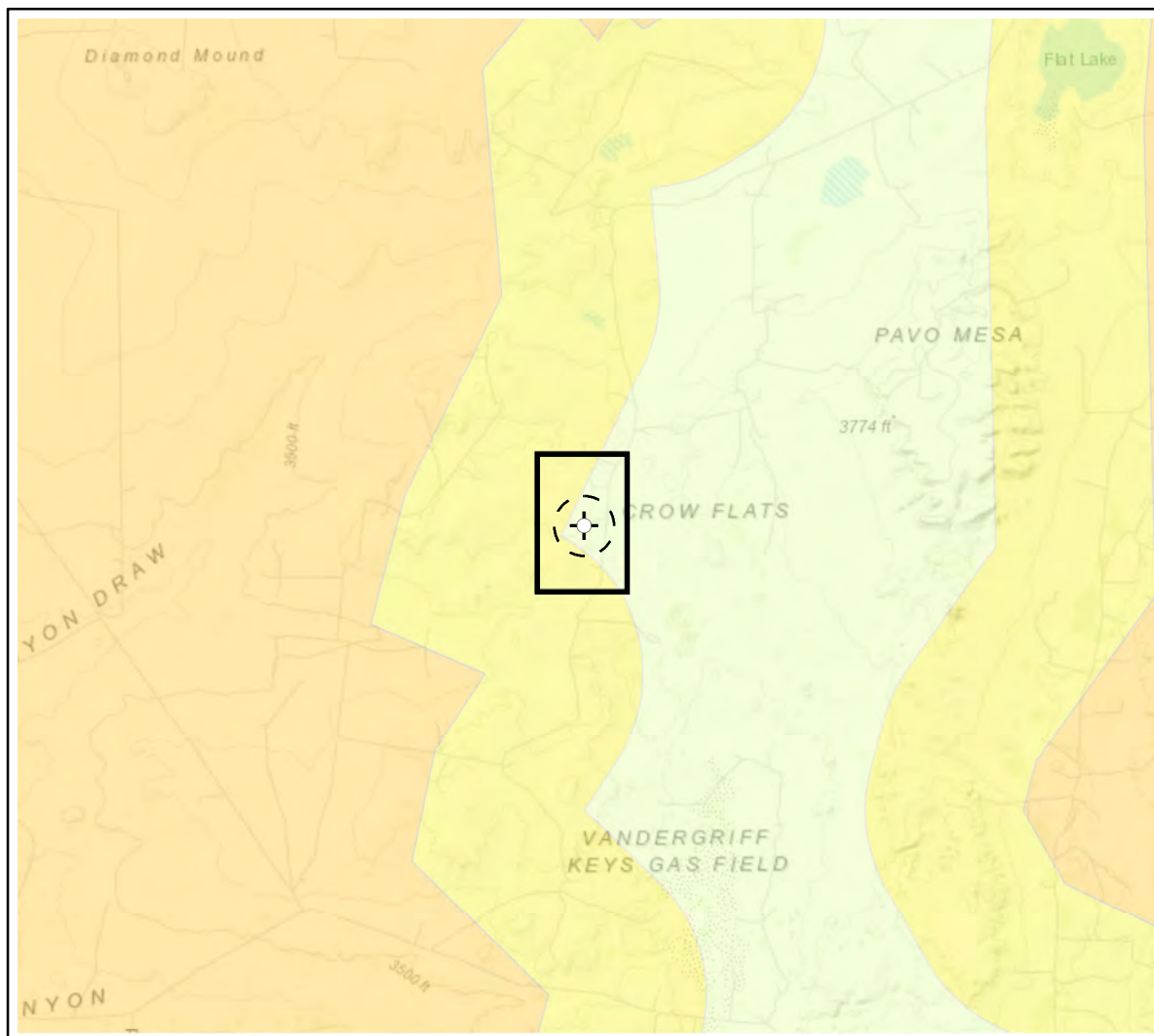
Land Ownership

-  BLM
-  PLSS Second Division
-  PLSS First Division



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EMNRD MMD GIS Coordinator

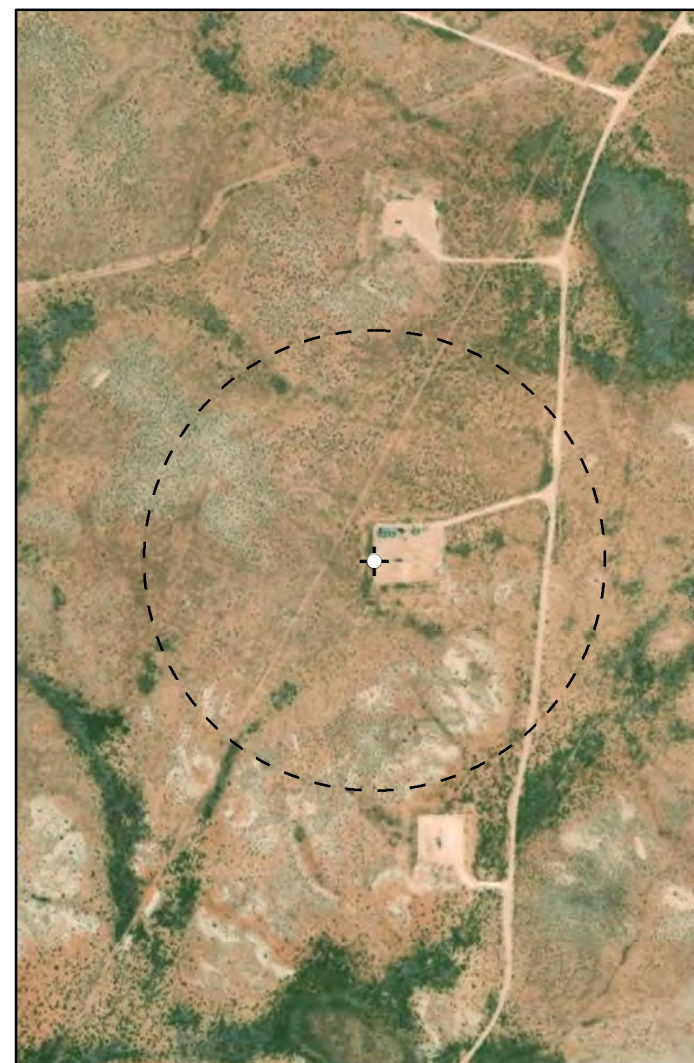
**Karst Potential**

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low

- Site Location
- Buffer Location (1,000 ft.)

Overview Map

0 0.25 0.5 1 mi

**Detail Map**

0 150 300 600 ft



Map Center:
32.8941, -104.1906

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Date: Nov 21/23.



Karst Potential Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Figure:
X



Geospatial data presented in this figure may be derived from external sources and Vertex does not assume any liability for inaccuracies. This figure is intended for reference use only and is not certified for legal, survey, or engineering purposes.

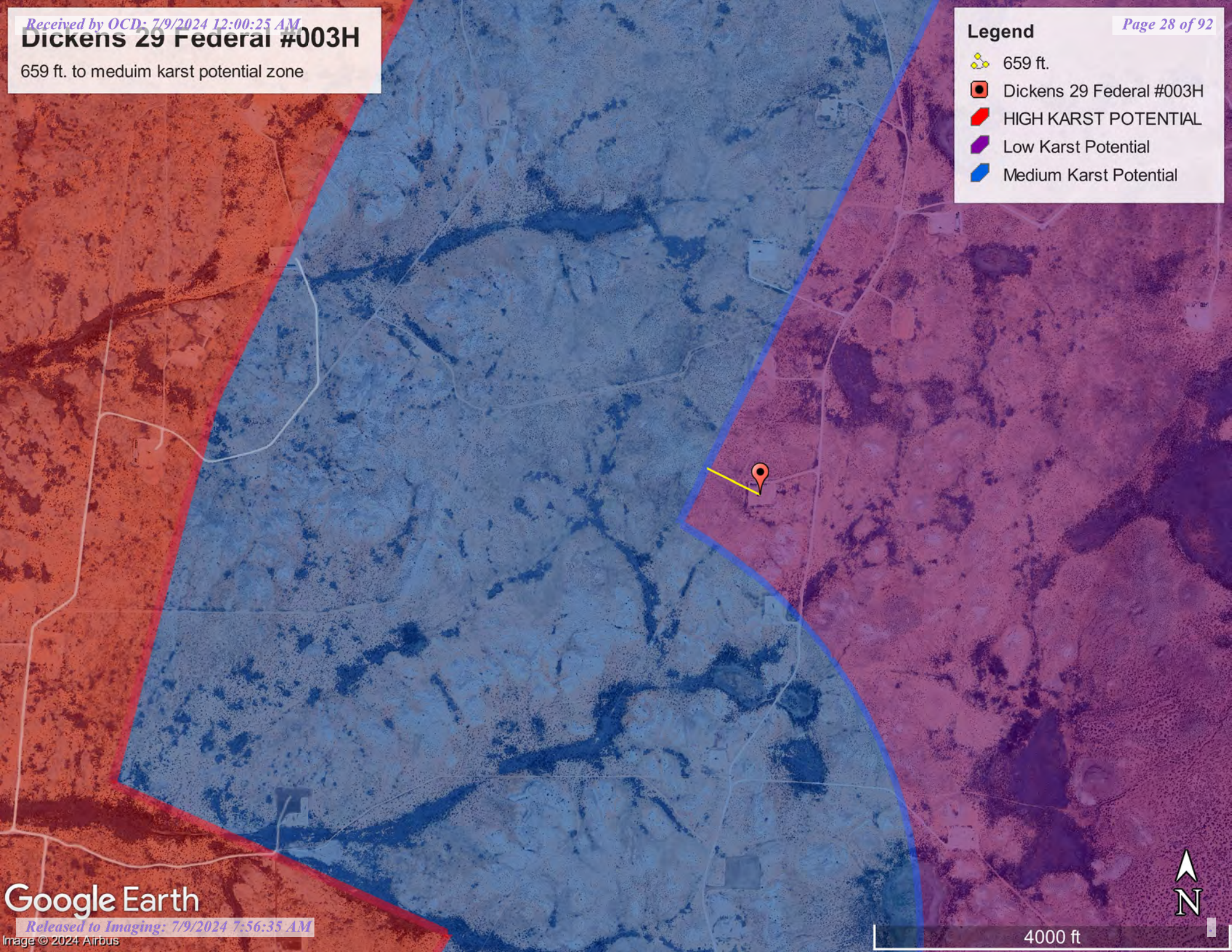
Note: Inset Map, Esri 2022; Overview Map: Esri World Topographic. Karst potential data sources from Roswell Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, 2020 or United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, (2018). Karst Potential.

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

659 ft. to meduim karst potential zone

Legend

- 659 ft.
- Dickens 29 Federal #003H
- HIGH KARST POTENTIAL
- Low Karst Potential
- Medium Karst Potential



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



104°11'45"W 32°53'54"N



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

1:6,000

104°11'7"W 32°53'24"N

Released to Imaging: 7/9/2024 7:30:35 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 Water Surface Elevation
		17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect 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 **10/23/2023 at 9:09 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.

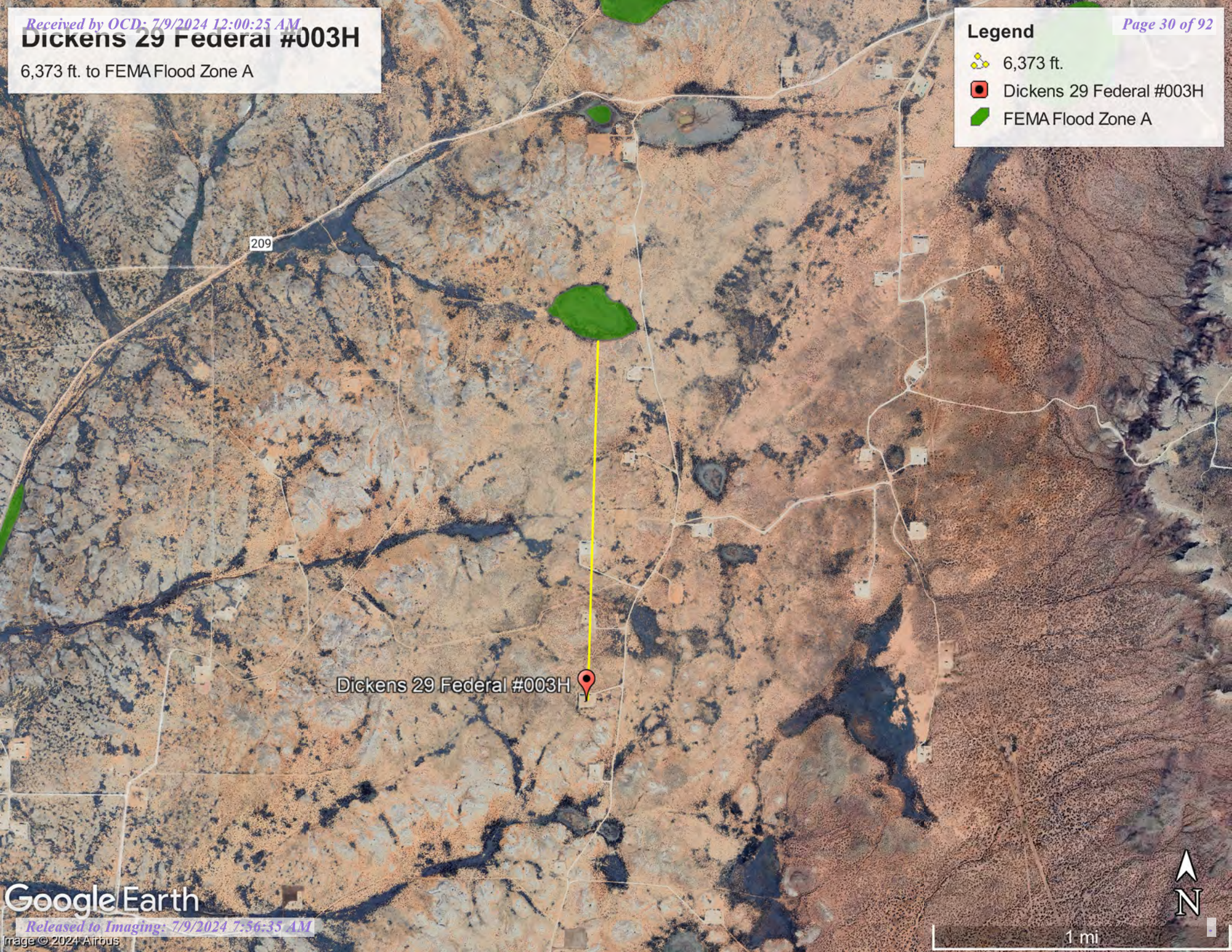
This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

6,373 ft. to FEMA Flood Zone A

Legend

-  6,373 ft.
-  Dickens 29 Federal #003H
-  FEMA Flood Zone A





United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Eddy Area, New Mexico



October 23, 2023

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

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scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

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

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

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

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Soil Map (Dickens 29 Federal #003H)



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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 7, 2023

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.

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Map Unit Legend (Dickens 29 Federal #003H)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
LN	Largo-Stony land complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes	0.6	24.9%
SG	Simona gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.9	75.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Dickens 29 Federal #003H)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate

Custom Soil Resource Report

pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Eddy Area, New Mexico**LN—Largo-Stony land complex, 0 to 25 percent slopes****Map Unit Setting***National map unit symbol:* 1w50*Elevation:* 2,000 to 5,700 feet*Mean annual precipitation:* 6 to 14 inches*Mean annual air temperature:* 57 to 70 degrees F*Frost-free period:* 180 to 260 days*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland**Map Unit Composition***Largo and similar soils:* 41 percent*Stony land:* 40 percent*Minor components:* 19 percent*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.***Description of Largo****Setting***Landform:* Plains, alluvial fans*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf, rise*Down-slope shape:* Convex, linear*Across-slope shape:* Linear*Parent material:* Calcareous alluvium**Typical profile***H1 - 0 to 4 inches:* loam*H2 - 4 to 47 inches:* silt loam*H3 - 47 to 65 inches:* loam**Properties and qualities***Slope:* 1 to 5 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 (0.20 to 0.60 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 very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* High (about 10.0 inches)**Interpretive groups***Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 7e*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B*Ecological site:* R070BC007NM - Loamy*Hydric soil rating:* No

Custom Soil Resource Report

Minor Components**Simona**

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Largo

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Ecological site: R070BC017NM - Bottomland

Hydric soil rating: No

Pajarito

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

SG—Simona gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes**Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 1w5w

Elevation: 2,750 to 5,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 230 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Simona and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

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

Description of Simona**Setting**

Landform: Plains, alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 19 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

H2 - 19 to 23 inches: indurated

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to petrocalcic

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Custom Soil Resource Report

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: 15 percent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components**Simona**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Playa

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Playas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: R070BC017NM - Bottomland

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Ecological site R070BC007NM Loamy

Accessed: 10/24/2023

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 occurs on uplands landforms, mainly on hill slopes, ridges, plains, terraces and some fan remnants. Slopes range from 1 to 5 percent and average about 3 percent. Average annual precipitation is about 8 to 14 inches. Elevations range from 2,842 to 5,000 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Plain (2) Terrace (3) Fan piedmont
Flooding frequency	None
Ponding frequency	None
Elevation	2,842–5,000 ft
Slope	0–5%
Aspect	E, S, W

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 rapidly drying out the soil during a critical time 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 by wetland or streams.

Soil features

The soils of this site are deep to moderately deep. The moderately deep soils have either a petrocalcic, petrogypsic or gypsum horizon between 30 and 40 inches.

Surface textures are loam, silt loam, very fine sandy loam, or clay loam. Substratum textures are loam, silty clay loam, clay loam, or silt loams. Subsoil textures are silt loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam, gravelly clay loam or very gravelly loam. Permeability is moderate to slow and the available water holding capacity is high to moderate. The Atoka, Reeves, Russler, Milner soils may have high amounts of CaCO₃, ranging as high as 40 percent in the subsoil. Rock fragments range from 5 to 50 percent in the subsoil. Reeves, Russler, Milner, Holloman soils will have 40 to 80 percent gypsum in the underlying material.

Maximum and minimum values listed below represent the characteristic soils for this site.

Characteristic Soils:

Atoka (petrocalcic)
Bigetty
Reagan
Reakor
Reeves (gypsum)
Russler (gypsum)
Largo
Russler (gypsum)
Largo
Berino
Tinney
Midessa
Ratliff
Holloman (gypsum)
Milner (gypsum)

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Loam (2) Very fine sandy loam (3) Silt loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to slow
Soil depth	30–72 in

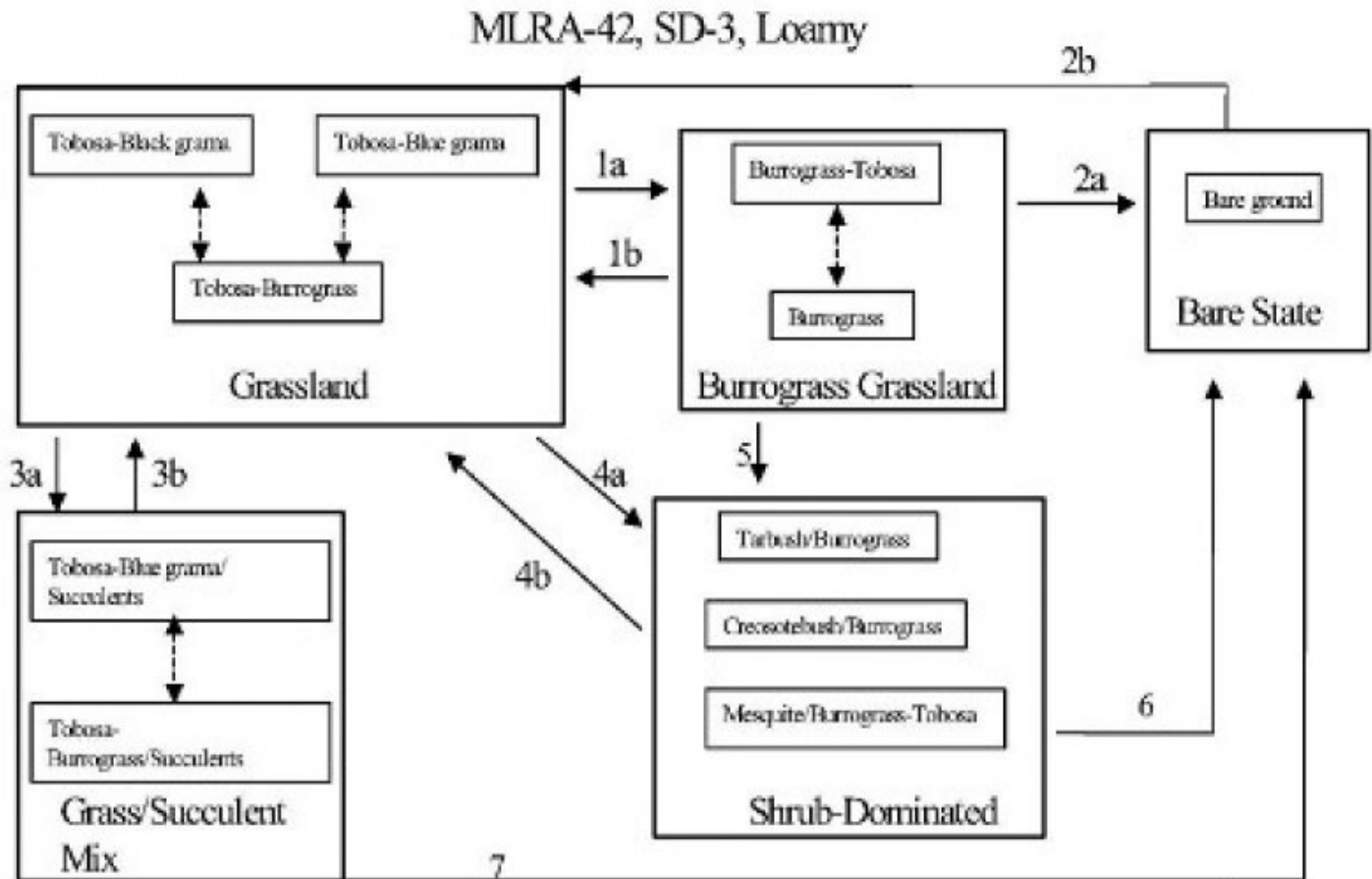
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–5%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–12 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0–10%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–8 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–6
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	0–5%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

Ecological dynamics

Overview: The Loamy site is associated with the Gyp Upland ecological site with which it intergrades. There is a pronounced increase in alkali sacaton along this interface. The loamy site is also associated with the Gravelly and Shallow ecological sites from which it receives run-on water. The Draw site often dissects Loamy sites and is distinguished from the Loamy site by increased production or greater densities of woody species. The historic plant community has a grassland aspect, dominated by grasses with shrubs and half-shrubs sparse and evenly distributed. Tobosa, black grama and blue grama are the dominant species. Retrogression within this state is characterized by a decrease in black and blue grama and an increase in burrograss. Continuous overgrazing and drought can initiate a transition to a Burrograss- Grassland state. Continued reduction in grass cover and resulting infiltration problems may eventually effect a change to a Bare State, with very little or no remaining grass cover. Alternatively, creosotebush, tarbush or mesquite may expand or invade. Transitions back to a Grassland State from a Bare or Shrub-Dominated state are costly and may not be economically feasible. Decreased fire frequency may play a part in the transition to the Grass/Succulent Mix state with increased amounts of cholla and prickly pear.

State and transition model

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways (diagram)



1a. Soil drying, overgrazing, drought, soil surface sealing. 1b. Restore natural overland flow, increase infiltration, prescribed grazing.

2a. Severe reduction in cover, soil surface sealing, decreased infiltration, erosion. 2b. Restore hydrology, break up physical crust, range seeding, prescribed grazing.

3a. Lack of fire, overgrazing, hail storms or other physical disturbance, drought. 3b. Prescribed fire, brush control, prescribed grazing.

4a. Seed dispersal of shrubs, persistent loss of grass cover, competition by shrubs, lack of fire. 4b. Brush control, range seeding -dependent on amount of grass (seed bank) remaining.

5. Loss of grass cover, seed dispersal of shrubs, competition by shrubs.

6. & 7. Brush control with continued loss of grass cover, soil sealing, erosion.

State 1 Historic Climax Plant Community

Community 1.1 Historic Climax Plant Community

State Containing Historic Climax Plant Community Grassland: The historic plant community has a grassland aspect, dominated by grasses with shrubs and half-shrubs sparse and evenly distributed. Black grama, blue grama, and tobosa are the dominant grass species. There are a variety of perennial forbs and their production varies widely by season and year. Globemallow, verbena, groundsels, croton and filaree are forbs commonly found on this site. Fourwing saltbush and winterfat are two of the more palatable shrubs. The Loamy ecological site encompasses a

wide variety of soils, with surface textures ranging from sandy loams to clay loams. Soil depths range from shallow to very deep and can include sub surface features such as calcic, petrocalcic, and gypsic horizons. These variations cause differences in plant community composition and dynamics. Black grama is found at highest densities on coarser textured sandy loams, with blue grama preferring finer textured loam and silt loam, and tobosa favoring lower landscape positions and loam to clay loam surface textures. Burrograss may often be the dominant grass species on silty soils, perhaps in part due to the seedlings ability to auger into and establish on physically crusted soils. Gypsum influenced soils typically have greater amounts of tobosa, burrograss, and ephedra. There is greater representation of sideoats and vine mesquite within the tobosa-blue grama community. Retrogression under continuous heavy grazing results in a decrease of black grama, blue grama, sideoats grama, plains bristlegrass, bush muhly, cane bluestem, vine mesquite, winterfat, and fourwing saltbush. Species such as burrograss, threeawns, sand dropseed, sand muhly, and broom snakeweed increase under continuous heavy grazing or prolonged periods of drought. Under continued retrogression burrograss can completely dominate the site. Creosotebush, tarbush, and mesquite, can also dominate. Cholla and prickly pear can increase on areas that are disturbed or overgrazed. Diagnosis: Tobosa, black grama, and blue grama are the dominant species. Grass cover is uniformly distributed with few large bare areas. Shrubs are sparse and evenly distributed. Slopes range from level to gently sloping and usually display limited evidence of active rills and gully formation if plant cover remains intact. Litter movement associated with overland flow is limited to smaller size class litter and short distances. Other shrubs include: yucca, mesquite, tarbush, cholla and creosote bush. Other forbs include: desert holly, scorpionweed, bladderpod, flax, nama, fleabane, Indianwheat, Indian blanket flower, groundcherry, deerstongue, and rayless goldenrod.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	585	833	1080
Forb	39	55	72
Shrub/Vine	26	37	48
Total	650	925	1200

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	15-30%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	25-30%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	40-50%

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month).
NM2807, R042XC007NM Loamy HCPC. R042XC007NM Loamy HCPC Warm
Season Plant Community..

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	0	5	10	10	25	30	15	5	0	0

State 2

Burrograss-Grassland

Community 2.1

Burrograss-Grassland

Burrograss-Grassland: Changes in hydrology resulting in decreased available soil moisture, reduces grass cover and increases bare ground. Burrograss is the dominant grass. Tobosa cover is variable and can range from sizeable areas to small patches occupying only depressions or the lowest and wettest positions within the site. Threeawns, ear muhly, sand muhly, and fluffgrass occur at increased densities compared to the grassland state. Shrub densities may increase especially mesquite, creosotebush or tarbush. Retrogression within this state is characterized by a further decrease in grass cover and increased bare ground. Further deterioration of this site can result in the transition to a bare state or becoming shrub dominated. Diagnosis: Burrograss is the dominant species. Grass cover is no longer uniformly distributed, instead tending to be patchy with large areas of bare ground present. Physical crusts are present in bare areas reducing infiltration and suppressing seedling establishment by any grass species other than burrograss. Transition to Burrograss-Grassland (1a): Transitions from grassland to a burrograss-grassland state may occur due to changes in hydrology. Gullies, roads or obstructions that alter natural water flow patterns may cause this transition. Changes in surface hydrology may also occur due to overgrazing or drought. The reduction in grass cover promotes increased soil physical crusts and reduces infiltration. 5 Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Diversion of overland flow resulting in decreased soil moisture. ? Increase in amount of burrograss cover ? Reduction in grass cover and increase in size and frequency of bare patches. ? Formation of physical crusts—indicating reduced infiltration. ? Evidence of litter movement—indicating loss or redistribution of organic matter. Transition back to Grassland (1b) The natural hydrology of the site must be returned. Culverts, turnouts, or rerouting roads may help re-establish natural overland flow, if roads or trails have altered the hydrology. Erosion control structures or shaping and filling gullies may help regain natural flow patterns and establish vegetation if the flow has been channeled. Breaking up physical crusts by soil disturbance may promote infiltration and seedling emergence. Allow natural revegetation to take place. Prescribed grazing will help ensure proper forage utilization and reduce grass loss due to grazing.

State 3

Bare State

Community 3.1

Bare State

Bare State: Extremely low ground cover, soil degradation and erosion characterize this state. Very little vegetation remains. Burrograss is the dominant grass and cover is extremely patchy. Physical soil crusts are extensive. Erosion and resource depletion increase as site degrades. Diagnosis: Very little cover remains. Erosion is evident by soil sealing, water flow patterns, pedestals or terracettes. Rills and gullies may be present and active. Transition to Bare State (2a): Extended drought, continuous heavy grazing, or other disturbance that severely depletes grass cover can effect this transition. As grass cover decreases, sheet flow and erosion increase, and physical soil crusts form, thereby further reducing infiltration. Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Continued reduction in grass cover. ? Increased soil surface sealing. ? Increased erosion. ? Reduced aggregate stability in bare areas. Transition back to Grassland (2b) Restore the hydrology, see (1a). With the extent of grass loss range seeding may be necessary. Utilizing livestock or mechanical means to break up the physical crusts may increase infiltration and aid seedling establishment. Prescribed grazing will help ensure adequate deferment period following seeding, and proper forage utilization once the grass stand is well established. The degree to which this site is capable of recovery depends on the restoration of hydrology, extent of degradation to soil resources, and adequate rainfall necessary to establish grasses.

State 4

Grass/Succulent Mix

Community 4.1

Grass/Succulent Mix

Grass / Succulent Mix: Increased representations of succulents characterize this site. Increased densities of cholla or pricklypear is recognized as a management concern, but their impact on grass production is unclear. Light to

medium cholla or prickly pear infestation doesn't seem to greatly reduce grass production, however it limits access to palatable grasses and interferes with livestock movement and handling. Tobosa and blue grama are the dominant species on this site. Retrogression within this site is characterized by a decrease in blue grama and an increase in succulents, tobosa and burrograss. Diagnosis: Cholla or prickly pear is found at increased densities. Grass cover is variable ranging from uniformly distributed to patchy with frequent areas of bare ground present. Tobosa or blue grama is the dominant grass species. Transition to Grass/Succulent Mix (3a): If fire was historically a part of desert grassland ecosystem and played a role in suppressing seedlings of shrubs and succulents, then fire suppression may favor the increase of succulents.¹ Heavy grazing by livestock or other physical disturbances may help disseminate seed and increase the establishment of succulents. Areas historically overgrazed by sheep are sometimes associated with higher densities of Succulents. Intense hailstorms can spread pricklypear by breaking off joints causing new plants to take root.³ During severe drought perennial grass cover can decline significantly, leaving resources available for use by more drought tolerant succulents. Cholla and pricklypear are both adapted to and favored by drought due to the ability of their shallow, wide spreading root systems to absorb and store water.⁴ Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Decrease or change in distribution of grass cover. ? Increase in amount of succulent seedlings. ? Increased cover of succulents. Transition back to Grassland (3b) Fire is an effective means of controlling cholla and prickly pear if adequate grass cover remains to carry fire.² Cholla greater than two feet tall or pricklypear with a large amount of pads (>15-20) are harder to kill. Chemical control is effective in controlling prickly pear and cholla; apply when growth starts in May. Hand grubbing is also effective if cholla or pricklypear is severed 2-4 inches below ground and care is taken not to let broken joints or pads take root. Stacking and burning piles and grubbing during winter or drought help keeps broken joints and pads from rooting. Prescribed grazing will help ensure proper forage utilization and sustain grass cover.

State 5 Shrub Dominated

Community 5.1 Shrub Dominated

Shrub Dominated: Increased shrub cover characterizes this state. Mesquite, creosotebush, and/or tarbush are the dominant shrub species. Burrograss or tobosa is the dominant grass species. Grass cover is decreased, typically patchy with large bare areas present; however, sometimes grass cover can remain relatively high for extended periods when associated with light to moderate infestations of mesquite. Variations in soil characteristics play a part in determining which shrub species increase. Mesquite is well adapted to a wide range of soil types, but increases more often on deep soils low in carbonates, that have a sandy surface overlying finer textured soils. Tarbush prefers finer textured, calcareous soils, usually in lower positions that receive some extra water. Creosotebush is less tolerant of fine textured soils, preferring sandy, calcareous soils that have some gravel. Creosotebush also does well on soils that are shallow over caliche. Retrogression within this state is characterized by a decrease in tobosa, and an increase in burrograss. As the site continues to degrade shrub cover continues to increase and grass cover is severely reduced. Diagnosis: Mesquite, Creosotebush, and/or tarbush are the dominant shrubs. Blue grama and black grama cover is low or absent. Burrograss or tobosa are the dominant grasses. Typically grass cover is patchy with large interconnected bare areas present. Physical soil crusts are present, especially on silt loam surface soils. Transition to Shrub Dominated (4a): Wildlife and livestock consume and disperse mesquite seeds. Flood events may wash creosote or tarbush seeds off adjacent gravelly sites onto the loamy site and supply adequate moisture for germination. Persistent loss of grass cover due to overgrazing or drought can cause large bare patches, providing competition free areas for shrub seedling establishment. As shrub cover increases, competition for soil resources, especially water, becomes a major factor in further reducing grass cover. Reduction of fire, due to either fire suppression policy or loss of adequate fine fuels may increase the probability of shrub encroachment. Increased soil surface physical crusts and associated decreased infiltration, may prevent the establishment of grass seedlings. Transition to Shrub Dominated (5): The dispersal of creosotebush, tarbush or mesquite seed, combined with loss of grass cover and resource competition by shrubs may cause this transition. Key indicators of approach to transition: ? Decreased grass and litter cover. ? Increased bare patch size. ? Increased physical soil crusts. ? Increased amount of mesquite, creosotebush, or tarbush seedlings. ? Increased shrub cover. Transition back to Grassland (4b) Brush control will be necessary to remove shrubs and eliminate competition for resources necessary for grass establishment or reproduction. Seeding may be necessary on those sites where desired grass species are absent or very limited. Pitting and seeding may increase the chances of successful grass establishment. Prescribed grazing will help ensure adequate time is elapsed before grazing seeded area is allowed and proper forage utilization following seeding establishment. Transition to Bare State (6): If grass cover on the shrub-dominated state is

severely limited and shrubs are removed a bare state may result. This transition will depend on amount of grasses or seed remaining, whether site is seeded, or if seeding is successful. Transition to Bare State (7): Removal of succulents and continued overgrazing or drought may cause loss of remaining grasses and erosion. Soil surface physical crusting may also be an important factor in inhibiting grass seedling establishment

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			278–324	
	tobosagrass	PLMU3	<i>Pleuraphis mutica</i>	278–324	–
2	Warm Season			9–46	
	burrograss	SCBR2	<i>Scleropogon brevifolius</i>	9–46	–
3	Warm Season			231–278	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	231–278	–
	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	231–278	–
4	Warm Season			28–46	
	sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	28–46	–
5	Warm Season			46–93	
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	46–93	–
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	<i>Setaria vulpiseta</i>	46–93	–
6	Warm Season			9–28	
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	9–28	–
7	Warm Season			46–93	
	threeawn	ARIST	<i>Aristida</i>	46–93	–
	muhly	MUHLE	<i>Muhlenbergia</i>	46–93	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	46–93	–
8	Warm Season			28–46	
	Graminoid (grass or grass-like)	2GRAM	<i>Graminoid (grass or grass-like)</i>	28–46	–
Shrub/Vine					
9	Shrub			9–28	
	fourwing saltbush	ATCA2	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	9–28	–
	jointfir	EPHED	<i>Ephedra</i>	9–28	–
	winterfat	KRLA2	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	9–28	–
	cane bluestem	BOBA3	<i>Bothriochloa barbinodis</i>	5–24	–
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	5–24	–
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	<i>Setaria vulpiseta</i>	5–24	–
10	Shrub			9–28	
	javelina bush	COER5	<i>Condalia ericoides</i>	9–28	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	9–28	–
	Grass, annual	2GA	<i>Grass, annual</i>	5–15	–
11	Shrubs			9–28	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	9–28	–
Forb					

12	Forb			9–46	
	threadleaf ragwort	SEFLF	<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>flaccidus</i>	9–46	–
	globemallow	SPHAE	<i>Sphaeralcea</i>	9–46	–
	verbena	VEPO4	<i>Verbena polystachya</i>	9–46	–
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	5–15	–
	pricklypear	OPUNT	<i>Opuntia</i>	5–15	–
13	Forb			9–28	
	croton	CROTO	<i>Croton</i>	9–28	–
	woolly groundsel	PACA15	<i>Packera cana</i>	9–28	–
14	Forb			9–28	
	Goodding's tansyaster	MAPIG2	<i>Machaeranthera pinnatifida</i> ssp. <i>gooddingii</i> var. <i>gooddingii</i>	9–28	–
	woolly paperflower	PSTA	<i>Psilostrophe tagetina</i>	9–28	–
15	Forb			9–28	
	redstem stork's bill	ERCI6	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	9–28	–
	Texas stork's bill	ERTE13	<i>Erodium texanum</i>	9–28	–
16	Forb			9–28	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	9–28	–

Animal community

This site provides habitats which support a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, black-tailed jackrabbit, black tailed prairie dog, yellow-faced pocket gopher, banner-tailed kangaroo rat, hispid cotton rat, swift fox, burrowing owl, horned lark, mockingbird, meadowlark, mourning dove, scaled quail, Great Plains toad, plains spadefoot toad, prairie rattlesnake and western coachwhip snake.

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
 Atoka C
 Bigetty B
 Ratliff B
 Reyab B
 Holloman B
 Largo B
 Holloman B
 Bigetty B
 Berino B
 Reagan B
 Reakor B
 Reeves B
 Russler C

Recreational uses

This site offers limited potential for hiking, horseback riding, nature observation and photography. Game bird, antelope and predator hunting are also limited.

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, during all seasons of the year. Under retrogression, such plants as black grama, blue grama, sideoats grama, bush muhly, plains bristlegrass, Arizona cottontop, fourwing saltbush and winterfat decrease and there is an increase in burrograss, threeawns, sand dropseed, muhlys, broom snakeweed and javilinabush. Under continued retrogression, burrograss can completely dominate the site. Creosotebush, mesquite, and tarbush can also dominate. Grazing management alone will not improve the site in the above situation. This site is well 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 3.0 – 4.2

75 – 51 4.1 – 5.5

50 – 26 5.3 – 7.0

25 – 0 7.1 +

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 Chavez County.

Other references

Literature References:

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Contributors

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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:**
-



Ecological site R070BD002NM

Shallow Sandy

Accessed: 10/24/2023

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 sites often occur in association or in a complex with Shallow Sandy Sites.
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Similar sites

R070BD004NM	Sandy Sandy ecological sites are similar to Shallow Sandy sites in species composition and Transition pathways.
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site occurs on plains, alluvial fans, uplands, or fan piedmonts. The parent material consists of mixed loamy alluvium or eolian material derived from igneous and sedimentary bedrock. The petrocalcic layer is at a depth of 10 to 25 inches and undulating.

Slopes are nearly level to undulating, usually less than 9 percent. Elevations range from 2,842 to 4,500 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Plain (2) Fan piedmont (3) Alluvial fan
Elevation	2,842–4,500 ft
Slope	1–9%
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 from 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 the site. The vegetation of this site can take advantage of the moisture and the time it falls. Because of the soil profile, little moisture can be stored in the soil for any length of time. Moisture is readily available to the plants from the time it falls. Strong winds from the southwest blow from January through June which rapidly dries out the soil profile during a critical period for 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 very shallow to shallow, less than 20 inches in depth. Surface and subsurface textures are gravelly loamy sand, gravelly fine sandy loam or fine sandy loam.

An indurated calache layer occurs at depths of 6 to 25 inches and is at an average of 15 inches from the surface. Underlying material textures are very gravelly fine sandy loam, very gravelly sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam. Gravels are calcium carbonate concretions, calcium carbonate content ranges from 30 to 65 percent.

The indurated caliche layer typically holds water up in the profile for short periods within the root zone of plants. These soils will blow if left unprotected by vegetation.

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

Characteristic soils are:
Simona
Jerag

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sandy loam (2) Loamy fine sand (3) Gravelly fine sandy loam
Family particle size	(1) Loamy
Drainage class	Well drained to moderately well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderate

Soil depth	7–24 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	5–25%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	1–2 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	5–15%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–4 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	7.4–8
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	5–25%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

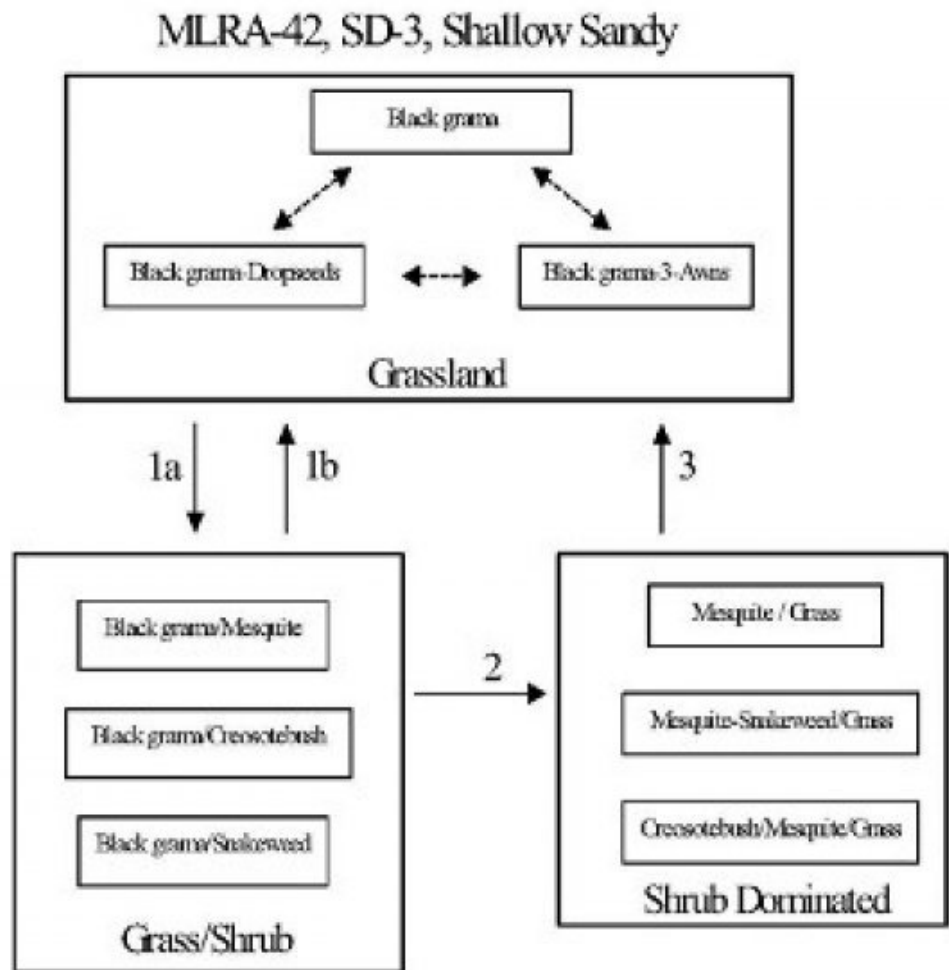
Ecological dynamics

Overview

The Shallow Sandy site occurs on upland plains, and tops of low ridges and mesas, associated with Sandy, Loamy Sand, and Shallow sites. Coarse to moderately coarse soil surface textures, shallow depth (<20 inches) to an indurated caliche layer (petrocalcic horizon), and an overwhelming dominance by black grama help to distinguish this site. The historic plant community of the Shallow Sandy site is a black grama dominated grassland sparsely dotted with shrubs. Shrubs, especially mesquite and creosotebush can increase or colonize due to the dispersal of shrub seeds by livestock or wildlife. This increase in mesquite and colonization of creosotebush may be enhanced by proximity to areas with existing high shrub densities. Fire suppression, and the loss of grass cover due to overgrazing or drought may facilitate the increase and encroachment of shrubs. Persistent loss of grass cover, competition for resources by shrubs, and periods of climate with increased winter precipitation and dry summers, may initiate the transition to a shrub-dominated state.

State and transition model

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways (diagram)



1a. Seed dispersal, drought, overgrazing, fire suppression.

1b. Prescribed fire, brush control, prescribed grazing.

2. Persistent loss of grass cover, resource competition, increased winter precipitation.

3. Brush control, range seeding, prescribed grazing.

State 1

Historic Climax Plant Community

Community 1.1

Historic Climax Plant Community

Grassland: This site responds well to management and is resistant to state change, due to the shallow depth to petrocalcic horizon and sandy surface textures. The sandy surface textures allow rapid water infiltration and the petrocalcic horizon helps to keep water perched and available to shallow rooted grasses. Black grama is the dominant species in the historic plant community, averaging 50 to 60 percent of the total production for this site. Bush muhly, blue grama, and dropseeds are present as sub-dominants. Typically, yucca, javalinabush, range ratany, prickly pear, and mesquite are sparsely dotted across the landscape. Leatherweed croton, cutleaf

happlopappus, wooly groundsel, and threadleaf groundsel are common forbs. Continuous heavy grazing or extended periods of drought will cause a loss of grass cover characterized by a decrease in black grama, bush muhly, blue and sideoats grama, plains bristlegrass, and Arizona cottontop. Dropseeds and or threeawns may increase and become sub-dominant to black grama. Continued loss of grass cover in conjunction with dispersal of shrub seeds and fire suppression is believed to cause the transition to a state with increased amounts of shrubs (Grass/Shrub state). Diagnosis: Black grama is the dominant grass species. Grass cover uniformly distributed. Shrubs are a minor component averaging only two to five percent canopy cover. Litter cover is high (40-50 percent of area), and litter movement is limited to smaller size class litter and short distances (<. 5m). Other grasses that could appear on this site would include: six-weeks grama, fluffgrass, false-buffalograss, hairy grama, little bluestem, bristle panicum, cane bluestem, Indian ricegrass, tridens spp., and red lovegrass. Other woody plants include: pricklypear, cholla, fourwing saltbush, catclaw mimosa, winterfat, American tarbush and mesquite. Other forbs include: globemallow, verbena, desert holly, senna, plains blackfoot, trailing fleabane, fiddleneck, deerstongue, wooly Indianwheat, and locoweed.

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

Plant Type	Low (Lb/Acre)	Representative Value (Lb/Acre)	High (Lb/Acre)
Grass/Grasslike	474	652	830
Forb	78	107	136
Shrub/Vine	48	66	84
Total	600	825	1050

Table 6. Ground cover

Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	30-35%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	40-50%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	15-25%

Figure 5. Plant community growth curve (percent production by month). NM2802, R042XC002NM-Shallow Sandy-HCPC. SD-3 Shallow Sandy - 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: This state is characterized by the notable presence of shrubs, especially mesquite, broom snakeweed, and/or creosotebush, however grasses remain as the dominant species. Black grama is the dominant

grass species. Threeawns and or dropseeds are sub-dominant. The susceptibility of the Shallow Sandy site to shrub encroachment may be higher when located adjacent to other sites with high densities of mesquite or creosotebush. Retrogression within this site is characterized by decreases in grass cover and increasing densities of shrubs. Diagnosis: Black grama remains as the dominant grass species. Grass cover varies in response to the amount of shrub increase, ranging from uniform to patchy. Shrubs are found at increased densities relative to the grassland state, especially mesquite, creosotebush, or broom snakeweed. Transition to Grass/Shrub (1a) Historically fire may have kept mesquite and other shrubs in check by completely killing some species and disrupting seed production cycles and suppressing the establishment of shrub seedlings in others. Fire suppression combined with seed dispersal by livestock and wildlife is believed to be the factors responsible for the establishment and increase in shrubs.1, 3 Loss of grass cover due to overgrazing, prolonged periods of drought, or their combination, reduces fire fuel loads and increases the susceptibility of the site to shrub establishment. Key indicators of approach to transition: Increase in the relative abundance of dropseeds and threeawns Presence of shrub seedlings Loss of organic matter—evidenced by an increase in physical soil crusts 8 Transition back to Grassland (1b) Brush control is necessary to initiate the transition back to the grassland state. If adequate fuel loads remain, possibly the reintroduction of fire as a management tool will assist in the transition back, however, mixed results have been observed concerning the effects of fire on black grama grasslands.6 Prescribed grazing will help ensure adequate rest following brush control and will assist in the establishment and maintenance of grass cover capable of sustaining fire.

State 3
Shrub Dominated

Community 3.1
Shrub Dominated

Shrub-Dominated: Across the range of soil types included in the Shallow Sandy site, mesquite is typically the dominant shrub, but it does occur as a co-dominant or sub-dominant species with creosotebush or broom snakeweed. Mesquite tends to dominate when the Shallow Sandy site occurs as part of a complex or in association with Sandy or Loamy Sand sites. Creosotebush tends to dominate on Shallow Sandy sites that occur as part of, or adjacent to Shallow Sites. Broom snakeweed increases in response to heavy grazing, but tends to cycle in and out depending on timing of rainfall. However, once the site is dominated by shrubs and snakeweed becomes well established, it tends to remain as a major component in the shrub dominated state. Diagnosis: Mesquite, creosotebush, or snakeweed cover is high, exceeding that of grasses. Grass cover is patchy with large connected bare areas present. Black grama, threeawns, or dropseeds may be the dominant grass. Evidence of accelerated wind erosion in the form of pedestalling of plants, and soil deposition around shrub bases may be common. Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2) Persistent loss of grass cover and the resulting increased competition between shrubs and remaining grasses for dwindling resources (especially soil moisture) may drive this transition.5 Additionally periods of increased winter precipitation may facilitate periodic episodes of shrub expansion and establishment. 4 Key indicators of approach to transition: Increase in size and frequency of bare patches. Loss of grass cover in shrub interspaces. Increased signs of erosion, evidenced by pedestalling of plants, and soil and litter deposition on leeward side of plants. 7 Transition back to Grassland (3) Brush control is necessary to reduce competition from shrubs and reestablish grasses. Range seeding may be necessary if insufficient grasses remain, The benefits, and costs, will vary depending upon the degree of site degradation, and adequate precipitation following seeding.

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			413–495	
	black grama	BOER4	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	413–495	–
2	Warm Season			41–83	
	bush muhly	MUPO2	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	41–83	–
3	Warm Season			41–83	

	blue grama	BOGR2	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	41–83	–
4	Warm Season			25–41	
	sideoats grama	BOCU	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	25–41	–
5	Warm Season			41–83	
	spike dropseed	SPCO4	<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	41–83	–
	sand dropseed	SPCR	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	41–83	–
	mesa dropseed	SPFL2	<i>Sporobolus flexuosus</i>	41–83	–
6	Warm Season			17–41	
	threeawn	ARIST	<i>Aristida</i>	17–41	–
7	Warm Season			41–83	
	Arizona cottontop	DICA8	<i>Digitaria californica</i>	41–83	–
	plains bristlegrass	SEVU2	<i>Setaria vulpiseta</i>	41–83	–
8	Warm Season			41–83	
	mat sandbur	CELO3	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	41–83	–
	hooded windmill grass	CHCU2	<i>Chloris cucullata</i>	41–83	–
9	Other Perennial Grasses			25–41	
	Grass, perennial	2GP	<i>Grass, perennial</i>	25–41	–
Shrub/Vine					
10	Shrub			8–25	
	javelina bush	COER5	<i>Condalia ericoides</i>	8–25	–
11	Shrub			8–25	
	yucca	YUCCA	<i>Yucca</i>	8–25	–
12	Shrub			8–25	
	jointfir	EPHED	<i>Ephedra</i>	8–25	–
	littleleaf ratany	KRER	<i>Krameria erecta</i>	8–25	–
13	Shrub			8–25	
	featherplume	DAFO	<i>Dalea formosa</i>	8–25	–
14	Shrub			8–25	
	broom snakeweed	GUSA2	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	8–25	–
15	Other Shrubs			25–41	
	Shrub (>.5m)	2SHRUB	<i>Shrub (>.5m)</i>	25–41	–
Forb					
16	Forb			17–41	
	leatherweed	CRPOP	<i>Croton pottsii</i> var. <i>pottsii</i>	17–41	–
	Goodding's tansyaster	MAPIG2	<i>Machaeranthera pinnatifida</i> ssp. <i>gooddingii</i> var. <i>gooddingii</i>	17–41	–
17	Forb			17–41	
	woolly groundsel	PACA15	<i>Packera cana</i>	17–41	–
	threadleaf ragwort	SEFLF	<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> var. <i>flaccidus</i>	17–41	–
18	Forb			8–25	
	whitest evening primrose	OEAL	<i>Oenothera albicaulis</i>	8–25	–
19	Other Forbs			8–25	
	Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)	2FORB	<i>Forb (herbaceous, not grass nor grass-like)</i>	8–25	–

Animal community

This site provides habitats which support a resident animal community that is characterized by pronghorn antelope, swift fox, black-tailed jackrabbit, spotted ground squirrel, Ord's kangaroo rat, northern grasshopper mouse, coyote, horned lark, meadowlark, lark bunting, scaled quail, morning dove, side-blotched lizard, round-tailed horned lizard, marbled whiptail, prairie rattlesnake 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
Jarag D
Simona D

Recreational uses

This site offers recreation for hiking, horseback riding, nature observation and photography, and quail and dove hunting. During years of abundant spring moisture, this site displays a riot of color from wildflowers during May and June. A few summer and fall flowers also occur.

Wood products

The natural potential plant community of this site affords little or no wood products. Where the site has been invaded by mesquite or cholla cactus the roots and stems of these plants provide attractive material for a variety of curiosities, such as lamps and small furniture.

Other products

This site is suitable for grazing by all kinds and classes of livestock during all seasons of the year. Because of the sandy textures and shallow profile, this site will respond rapidly to management. As this site deteriorates, plants such as black grama, bush muhly, blue and sideoats grama, plains bristlegrass and Arizona cottontop, will decrease and be replaced by plants such as threeawns, mesquite, creosote bush, and broom snakeweed. This also causes a decrease in ground cover, leaving the soil to blow. This site responds best 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 2.5 – 3.5
75 – 51 3.2 – 4.6
50 – 26 4.5 – 7.5
25 – 0 7.6 +

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 References:

1. Brooks, M.L. and D.A. Pyke. 2001. Invasive plants and fire in the deserts of North America. Pages 1–14 in K.E.M. Galley and T.P. Wilson (eds.). Proceedings of the Invasive Species Workshop: the Role of Fire in the Control and Spread of Invasive Species.
2. Hennessy, J.T., R.P. Gibbens, J.M. Tromble, and M. Cardenas. 1983. Water properties of caliche. J. Range Manage. 36: 723-726.
3. Humphrey, R.R. 1974. Fire in the deserts and desert grassland of North America. In: Kozlowski, T. T.; Ahlgren, C. E., eds. Fire and ecosystems. New York: Academic Press: 365-400.
4. Moir, W.H., and J. A. Ludwig. 1991. Plant succession and changing land features in desert grasslands. P. 15-18. In P.F. Ffolliott and W.T. Swank (eds.) People and the temperate region: a summary of research from the United States Man and the Biosphere Program 1991. U.S. Dept. State, Publ No. 9839, Nat. Tech. Info. Serv., U.S. Dept. Commerce, Springfield, Illinois. 63 p.
5. Tiedemann, A. R. and J. O. Klemmedson. 1977. Effect of mesquite trees on vegetation and soils in the desert grassland. J. Range Manage. 30: 361-367.
6. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (2002, September). Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. Available: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/> [accessed 2/10/03].
7. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2001. Soil Quality Information Sheets. Rangeland Soil Quality—Wind Erosion. Rangeland Sheet 10 [Online]. Available: <http://www.statlab.iastate.edu/survey/SQL/range.html>
8. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2001. Soil Quality Information Sheets. Rangeland Soil Quality—Physical and Biological Soil Crusts. Rangeland Sheet 7 [Online]. Available: <http://www.statlab.iastate.edu/survey/SQL/range.html>

Contributors

David Trujillo
Don Sylvester

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):**

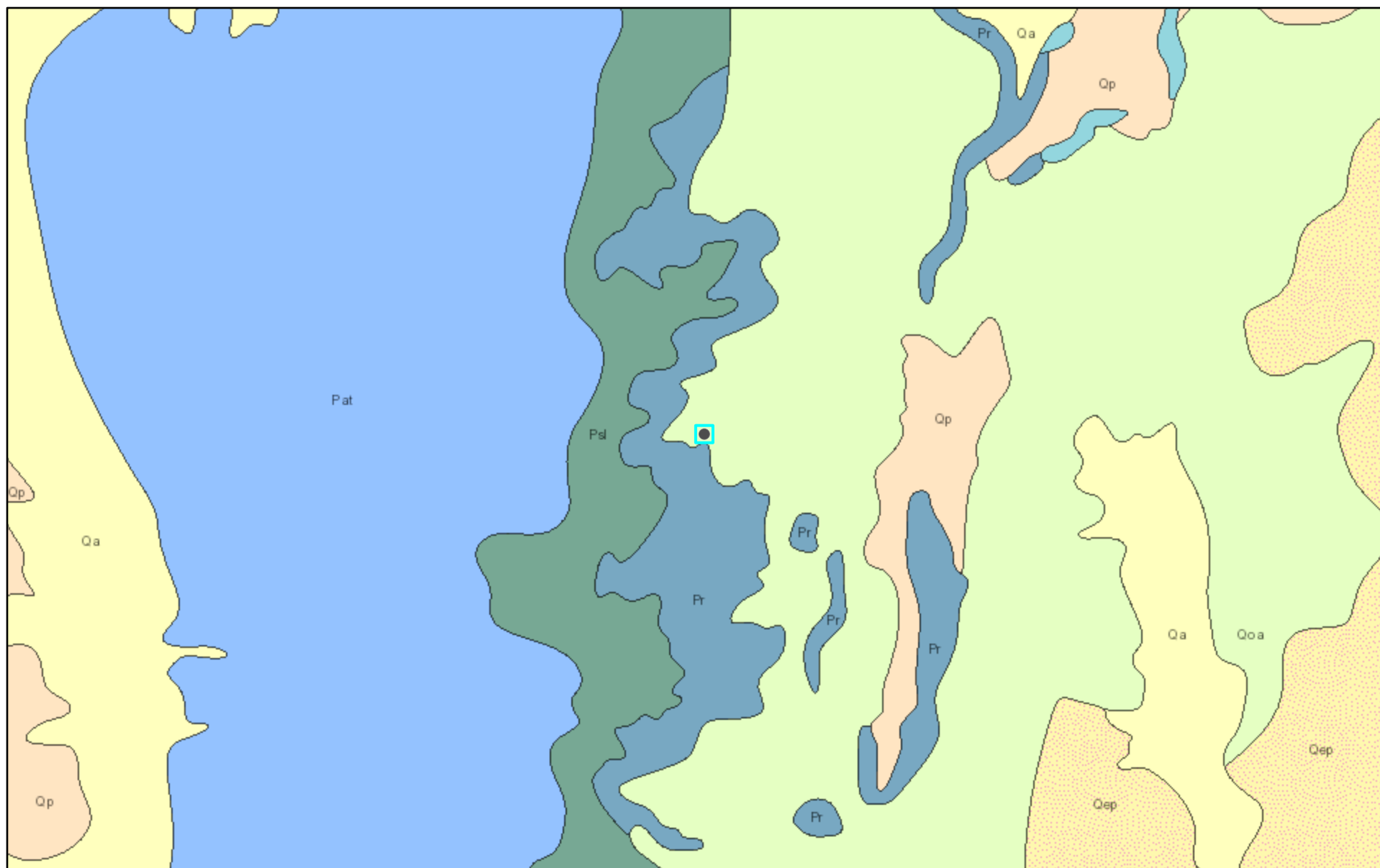
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**

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:**

Dickens 29 Federal #003H

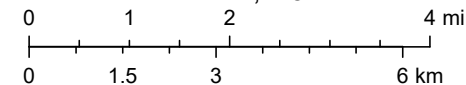


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Lithologic Units

- 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

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, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global

APPENDIX C – Daily Field Report



Daily Site Visit Report

Client:	<u>Mack Energy Corporation</u>	Inspection Date:	<u>11/22/2023</u>
Site Location Name:	<u>Dickens 29 Federal #003H</u>	Report Run Date:	<u>11/27/2023 10:18 AM</u>
Client Contact Name:	<u>Matt Buckles</u>	API #:	<u>30-015-37220</u>
Client Contact Phone #:	<u>575-748-1288</u>		
Unique Project ID	<u></u>	Project Owner:	<u></u>
Project Reference #	<u></u>	Project Manager:	<u></u>

Summary of Times

Arrived at Site	<u>11/22/2023 2:47 PM</u>
Departed Site	<u>11/22/2023 4:19 PM</u>

Daily Site Visit Report



Site Sketch

Site Sketch

Daily Site Visit Report



Field Notes

- 15:36** On site to complete liner inspection for tank battery. Completed safety paperwork upon arrival
- 15:36** Outside of containment looks to be clean and there is no sign of a breach.
- 15:36** There does not appear to be anything significant damage inside or outside the containment wall.
- 15:37** The floor of the liner does not appear to have any significant damage. No damage on the wall for any side.

Next Steps & Recommendations

1

Daily Site Visit Report



Site Photos

Viewing Direction: North



Site placard

Viewing Direction: Southeast



NW edge CTB

Viewing Direction: Southwest



NE edge CTB

Viewing Direction: Northwest



SE edge CTB



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: Northeast



SW edge CTB

Viewing Direction: South



Outside wall NW side

Viewing Direction: South



Inside wall NW side

Viewing Direction: East



Outside wall NW side



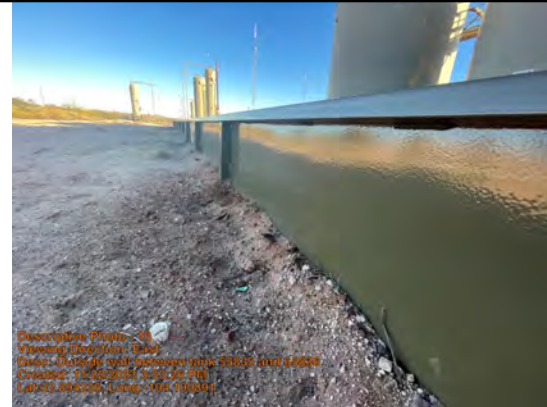
Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: East



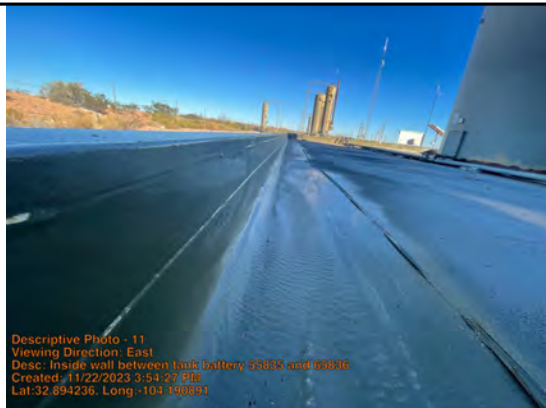
Inside wall NW side

Viewing Direction: East



Outside wall between tank battery 55835 and 65836

Viewing Direction: East



Inside wall between tank battery 55835 and 65836. North side

Viewing Direction: West



Outside wall NE side



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: West



Inside wall NE side

Viewing Direction: South



Outside wall NE side

Viewing Direction: South



Inside wall NE side

Viewing Direction: North



Outside wall SE side



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: North



Inside wall SE side

Viewing Direction: West



Outside wall SE side

Viewing Direction: West



Inside wall SE side

Viewing Direction: West



Outside wall between tank battery 55835 and 65836. South side



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: West



Inside wall between tank battery 55835 and 65836. South side

Viewing Direction: North



Outside wall SW side

Viewing Direction: North



Inside wall SW side

Viewing Direction: East



Liner floor NE side between tank battery 55835 and 65836.



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: East



Liner floor NW side between tank battery 55835 and 65836.

Viewing Direction: West



Liner floor NE side between tank battery 55835 and 65836.

Viewing Direction: West



Liner floor NW side between tank battery 55835 and 65836.

Viewing Direction: East



Liner floor SE side after the tank batteries.



Daily Site Visit Report



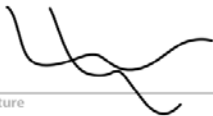
Daily Site Visit Report



Daily Site Visit Signature

Inspector: Deusavan Costa Filho

Signature:


Signature

APPENDIX D – Liner Inspection Notification



Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

48-Hour Notification - Dickens 29 Federal #003H

Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>
To: "Enviro, OCD, EMNRD" <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>
Cc: mmoffitt@vertex.ca

Sat, Nov 18, 2023 at 7:29 AM

Hello,

Please accept this email as 48-hour notification that Vertex Resource Services has scheduled a liner inspection to be conducted for the following release.

NJMW1232052348 DICKENS 29 FEDERAL #003H @ 30-015-37220

This work will be done on behalf of Mack Energy Corporation.

On Wednesday, November 22, 2023, at approximately 12:00 pm., Deusavan CostaFilho will be on site to conduct a liner inspection. He can be reached at 575-703-0588. If you need directions to the site, please do not hesitate to contact him. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this notification, please call me at 575-361-3561.

Thank you,

Sally Carttar BA
Int. Environmental Technologist

Vertex Resource Services Inc.
3101 Boyd Drive,
Carlsbad, NM 88220

C 575.361.3561

www.vertex.ca
[webpage]Connect with LinkedIn

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District I
1625 N. French Dr., Hobbs, NM 88240
Phone:(575) 393-6161 Fax:(575) 393-0720
District II
811 S. First St., Artesia, NM 88210
Phone:(575) 748-1283 Fax:(575) 748-9720
District III
1000 Rio Brazos Rd., Aztec, NM 87410
Phone:(505) 334-6178 Fax:(505) 334-6170
District IV
1220 S. St Francis Dr., Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone:(505) 476-3470 Fax:(505) 476-3462

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

QUESTIONS

Action 354001

QUESTIONS

Operator: MACK ENERGY CORP P.O. Box 960 Artesia, NM 882110960	OGRID:	13837
	Action Number:	354001
	Action Type:	[C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nJMW1232052348
Incident Name	NJMW1232052348 DICKENS 29 FEDERAL #003H @ 30-015-37220
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received
Incident Well	[30-015-37220] DICKENS 29 FEDERAL #003H

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	DICKENS 29 FEDERAL #003H
Date Release Discovered	11/06/2012
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: Human Error Flow Line - Production Produced Water Released: 285 BBL Recovered: 285 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)	Not answered.

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Action 354001

QUESTIONS (continued)

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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: Sally Carttar Title: Consultant Email: scarttar@vertex.ca Date: 06/13/2024
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QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS**Site Characterization**

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

What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 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 ½ and 1 (mi.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between ½ and 1 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Between 500 and 1000 (ft.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Low
A 100-year floodplain	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan

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

Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	Yes
Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	11/27/2023
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	11/27/2023
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	11/27/2023
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	0
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed.	
The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.	

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Action 354001

QUESTIONS (continued)

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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: Sally Carttar Title: Consultant Email: scarttar@vertex.ca Date: 06/13/2024
<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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Action 354001

QUESTIONS (continued)

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	[C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	361868
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	11/22/2023
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	10000

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	0
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	No remediation required

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: Sally Carttar Title: Consultant Email: scarttar@vertex.ca Date: 07/08/2024
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CONDITIONS

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CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
amaxwell	None	7/9/2024