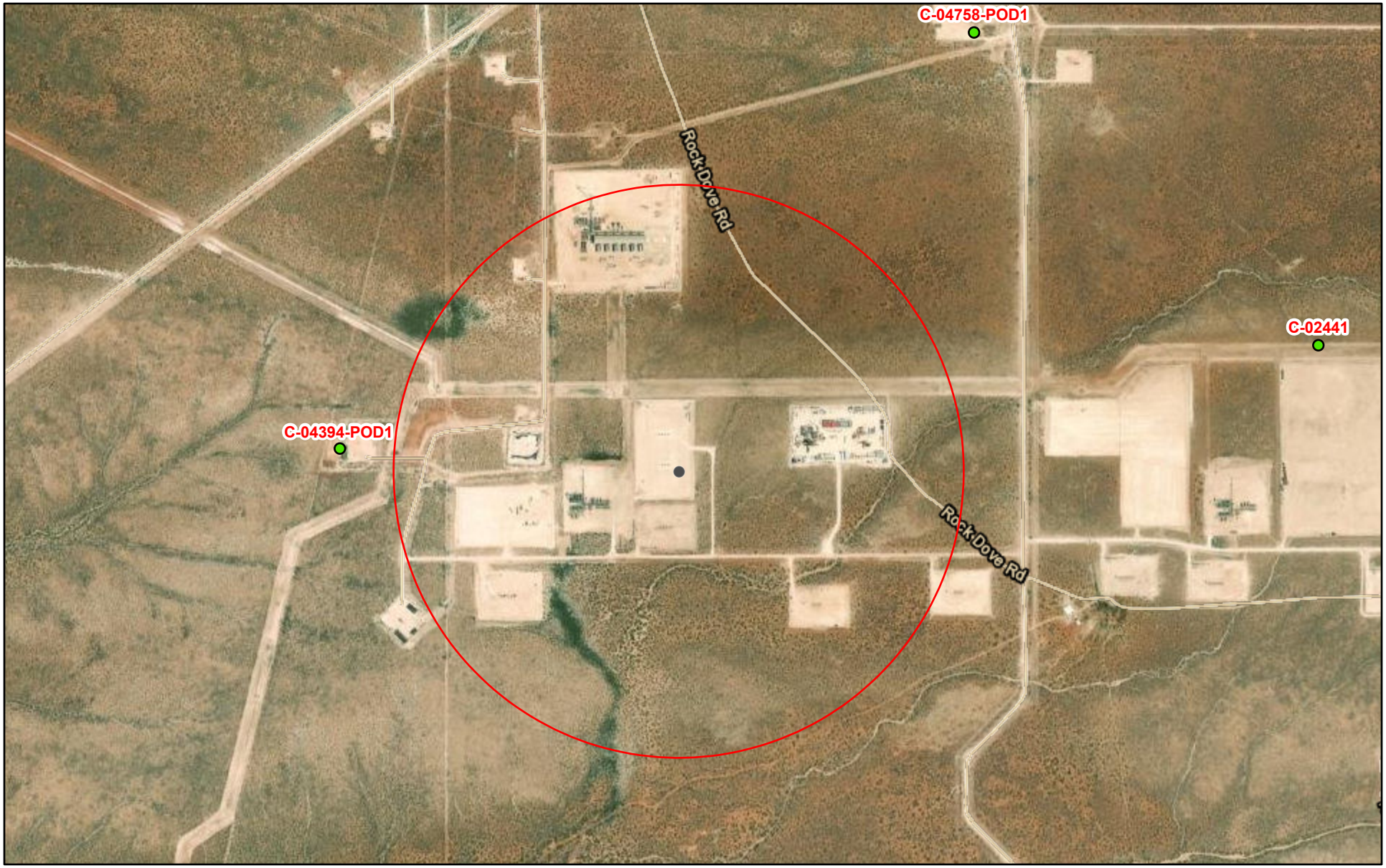
Closure Criteria Determination			
Site Name: XTO PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104H and 105H			
Spill Coordinates: 32.11231, -103.90532		X: 603275	Y: 3553409
Site Specific Conditions		Value	Unit
1	Depth to Groundwater (nearest reference)	**>110**	feet
	Distance between release and nearest DTGW reference	**3,155**	feet
		0.60	miles
	Date of nearest DTGW reference measurement	**January 28, 2020**	
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	365	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	19,951	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	4,052	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**	6,066	feet
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring		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	10,871	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	(Y/N)
	Distance between release and nearest registered mine	**87,570**	feet
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Low	Critical High Medium Low
	Distance between release and nearest unstable area	**22,969**	feet
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain		year
	Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)	**752**	feet
11	Soil Type	TN, Tonuco loamy fine sand	
12	Ecological Classification	R070BD004NM	
13	Geology	Qoa - older alluvial deposits	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	>100'	<50' 51-100' >100'

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw OSE POD Location Map



7/30/2024, 1:21:35 PM

GIS WATERS PODs

- Pending

1:18,056

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 mi

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

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

Online web user

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

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer
Water Column/Average Depth to Water

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

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

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

POD Number	Code	POD Sub-basin	County	Q 64	Q 16	Q 4	Sec	Twn	Rng	X	Y	Distance	Depth Well	Depth Water	Water Column
C 03782 POD1		CUB	ED	4	3	3	28	25S	30E	604526	3551444	2329	805	277	528
C 04529 POD1		CUB	ED	1	3	1	18	25S	30E	601077	3555733	3199			
C 01379		C	ED	4	4	3	10	25S	30E	606571	3556355*	4420	400		
C 04705 POD1		CUB	ED	2	1	2	35	25S	29E	598866	3551191	4934			
C 04558 POD1		CUB	ED	3	4	3	23	25S	29E	598354	3553039	4935			

Average Depth to Water: **277 feet**
Minimum Depth: **277 feet**
Maximum Depth: **277 feet**

Record Count: 5

UTMNAD83 Radius Search (in meters):

Easting (X): 603275 **Northing (Y):** 3553409 **Radius:** 5000

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

OSE POD Location: C-04394-POD1; 0.6 mi (3,155 feet)

3/13/2024, 3:50:18 PM

1:9,028

Override 1
GIS WATERS PODs
Pending
OSE District Boundary
Water Right Regulations
Artesian Planning Area
NHD Flowlines
Stream River

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 mi
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 km

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

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

WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION

OSE POD NUMBER (WELL NUMBER): POD-1 (Renumbered C-3832-POD1)	OSE FILE NUMBER(S): C 3781 (exploratory) (Renumbered C-3832)
WELL OWNER NAME(S): BOPCO, L.P.	PHONE (OPTIONAL): (817) 390-8662
WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS: 201 N Main St Suite 2900	CITY: Fort Worth STATE: TX ZIP: 76102

WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	
LATITUDE	32	07	26.2	N
LONGITUDE	103	50	28.5	W

* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND
* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84

DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS - PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE

SE1/4SW1/4SW1/4SW1/4 of Section 13, Township 25 South, Range 30 East, in the NW corner of a well pad.

2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION

LICENSE NUMBER	NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER	NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY
331	Joel H. Stewart	SBQ Drilling, LLC

DRILLING STARTED	DRILLING ENDED	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT)	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT)	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT)
01-08-15	01-10-15	720	±720	

COMPLETED WELL IS: (•) ARTESIAN ( ) DRY HOLE ( ) SHALLOW (UNCONFINED) — STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT): 325

DRILLING FLUID: ( ) AIR (•) MUD ADDITIVES – SPECIFY:

DRILLING METHOD: (•) ROTARY ( ) HAMMER ( ) CABLE TOOL ( ) OTHER – SPECIFY:

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
0	340	14.75	ASTM A53B	Welded	8.625	0.322	---
340	720	14.75	304 Stainless Steel	Welded	8.625	0.25	1/16
0	19	19	ASTM A53B	---	16	0.25	---

2015 FEB 17 PM 2:34 STATE ENGINEER OFFICE

3. ANNULAR MATERIAL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT
0	95	14.75	Sand Mix Ready Mix	68.21	grav. tremie meas.
95	190	14.75	Hydrated Bentonite Chips	68.21	grav. tremie meas.
190	210	14.75	Neat Cement Grout	14.36	tremie pipe
210	235	14.75	Hydrated Bentonite Chips	17.95	grav. tremie meas.
235	720	14.75	6/9 Silica Sand	348.24	tremie pipe

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE Renumbered from C-3781-POD1 WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/08/2012)

FILE NUMBER C-3832	POD NUMBER POD1	TRN NUMBER 555114
LOCATION 25.30.13.3334		PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	TO	THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES (attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER-BEARING ZONES (gpm)
0	50	50	Cemented Sand, light tan, sub-angular	○ Y ○ N	
50	120	70	Fine Sand, light tan, sub-angular to rounded	○ Y ○ N	
120	200	80	Fine sand, tan to orange, sub-angular to rounded	○ Y ○ N	
200	370	170	Fine sand, brownish orange, sub-angular to rounded	◉ Y ○ N	
370	390	20	Medium sand, light tan, sub-angular to rounded	◉ Y ○ N	
390	410	20	Medium sand, reddish brown, sub-angular to rounded	◉ Y ○ N	
410	440	30	Sandstone with shale, brownish orange, med-coarse sand	◉ Y ○ N	
440	460	20	Silty Clay with some sand and shale, brownish red	◉ Y ○ N	
460	470	10	Coarse Sand with some silty clay and shale, brownish red	◉ Y ○ N	
470	490	20	Silty Clay with some sand and shale, brownish red	◉ Y ○ N	
490	500	10	50% Silty Clay, 50% Fine Sand, reddish brown	◉ Y ○ N	
500	510	10	Fine Sand, tannish orange, sub-angular to rounded	◉ Y ○ N	
510	530	20	Clayey Sand, reddish brown, sub-angular	◉ Y ○ N	
530	660	130	Sandy Clay with some shale, reddish brown	◉ Y ○ N	
660	690	30	Clayey Fine Sand with shale, reddish brown	◉ Y ○ N	
690	700	10	Sandy Clay, dark red, 5% shale	◉ Y ○ N	
700	720	20	Clayey Fine Sand, reddish brown, 5% shale	◉ Y ○ N	
				○ Y ○ N	
				○ Y ○ N	
				○ Y ○ N	
				○ Y ○ N	

METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA: ○ PUMP ○ AIR LIFT ○ BAILER ◉ OTHER – SPECIFY: TBD by pump test

TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): TBD

5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION

WELL TEST — TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

Pump test will be performed at a later time.
Hydrated Bentonite Chips and Sand Mix Ready Mix were placed by gravity and tagged with tremie pipe.

STATE ENGINEER OFFICE NEW MEXICO 2015 FEB 19 PM 2:3

PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE:

Silverio Galindo, Gabriel Armijo, Pedro Pizano

6. SIGNATURE

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HOLE AND THAT HE OR SHE WILL FILE THIS WELL RECORD WITH THE STATE ENGINEER AND THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 20 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING:

Joel H. Stewart — SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNEE NAME

2-13-15 — DATE

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 06/08/2012)

FILE NUMBER	C-3832	POD NUMBER	POD1	TRN NUMBER	555114
LOCATION	25.30.13.3334				PAGE 2 OF 2

Locator Tool Report

General Information:

Application ID:27 Date: 05-28-2015 Time: 11:49:41

WR File Number: C-03781-POD1
Purpose: POINT OF DIVERSION

Applicant First Name: BOPCO EXPLORATORY WELL DRILLERS RECORD
Applicant Last Name: RENUMBERED C-3832-POD1

GW Basin: CARLSBAD
County: EDDY

Critical Management Area Name(s): NONE
Special Condition Area Name(s): NONE
Land Grant Name: NON GRANT

PLSS Description (New Mexico Principal Meridian):

SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 13, Township 25S, Range 30E.

Coordinate System Details:

Geographic Coordinates:

Latitude:	32 Degrees	7 Minutes	26.2 Seconds	N
Longitude:	103 Degrees	50 Minutes	28.5 Seconds	W

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone: 13N

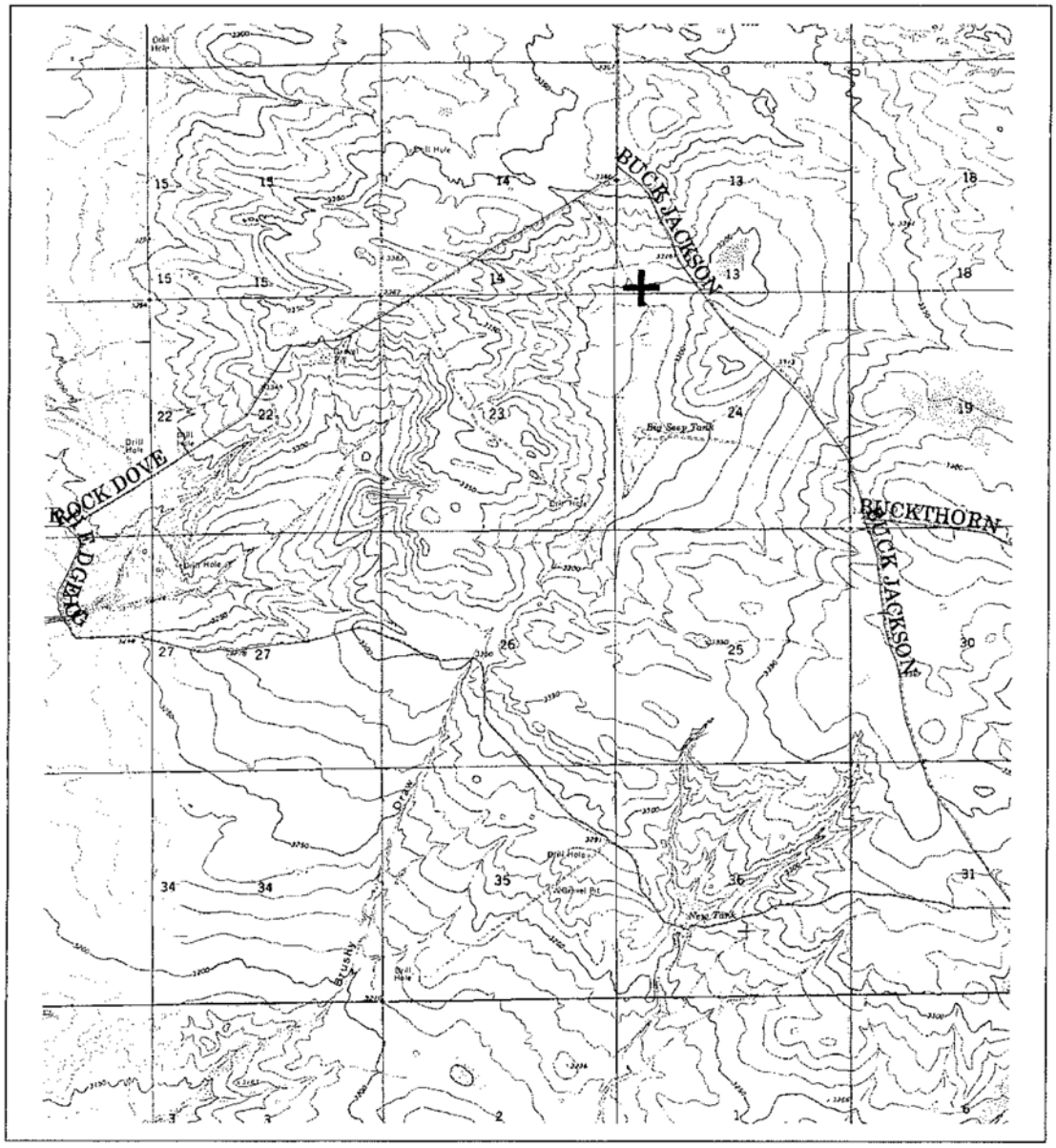
NAD 1983(92) (Meters)	N: 3,554,762	E: 609,306
NAD 1983(92) (Survey Feet)	N: 11,662,581	E: 1,999,031
NAD 1927 (Meters)	N: 3,554,561	E: 609,354
NAD 1927 (Survey Feet)	N: 11,661,921	E: 1,999,188

State Plane Coordinate System Zone: New Mexico East

NAD 1983(92) (Meters)	N: 124,717	E: 211,432
NAD 1983(92) (Survey Feet)	N: 409,175	E: 693,673
NAD 1927 (Meters)	N: 124,699	E: 198,879
NAD 1927 (Survey Feet)	N: 409,117	E: 652,487

NEW MEXICO OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER

Locator Tool Report



WR File Number: C-03781-POD1 Scale: 1:49,965

Northing/Easting: UTM83(92) (Meter): N: 3,554,762 E: 609,306

Northing/Easting: SPCS83(92) (Feet): N: 409,175 E: 693,673

GW Basin: Carlsbad

Print Date: 05/28/2015

WELL RECORD & LOG

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

www.ose.state.nm.us

1. GENERAL AND WELL LOCATION

OSE POD NO. (WELL NO.)	WELL TAG ID NO.	OSE FILE NO(S).
POD 1 (TW-1)	n/a	C-4705

WELL OWNER NAME(S)	PHONE (OPTIONAL)
Devon Energy	575-748-1838

WELL OWNER MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
6488 7 Rivers Hwy	Artesia	NM	88210

WELL LOCATION (FROM GPS)		DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	
	LATITUDE	32	5	33.74	N
	LONGITUDE	103	57	8.17	W

* ACCURACY REQUIRED: ONE TENTH OF A SECOND

* DATUM REQUIRED: WGS 84

DESCRIPTION RELATING WELL LOCATION TO STREET ADDRESS AND COMMON LANDMARKS – PLSS (SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE) WHERE AVAILABLE

NE NW NE Sec.35 T25S R29E NMPM

2. DRILLING & CASING INFORMATION

LICENSE NO.	NAME OF LICENSED DRILLER	NAME OF WELL DRILLING COMPANY
1249	Jackie D. Atkins	Atkins Engineering Associates, Inc.

DRILLING STARTED	DRILLING ENDED	DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL (FT)	BORE HOLE DEPTH (FT)	DEPTH WATER FIRST ENCOUNTERED (FT)
2/22/23	2/22/23	Soil boring	±101	n/a

COMPLETED WELL IS: ☐ ARTESIAN ☑ DRY HOLE ☐ SHALLOW (UNCONFINED)

STATIC WATER LEVEL IN COMPLETED WELL (FT): n/a

DATE STATIC MEASURED: 3/2/23

DRILLING FLUID: ☐ AIR ☐ MUD ADDITIVES – SPECIFY:

DRILLING METHOD: ☐ ROTARY ☐ HAMMER ☐ CABLE TOOL ☑ OTHER – SPECIFY: Hollow Stem Auger

CHECK HERE IF PITLESS ADAPTER IS INSTALLED ☐

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM (inches)	CASING MATERIAL AND/OR GRADE (include each casing string, and note sections of screen)	CASING CONNECTION TYPE (add coupling diameter)	CASING INSIDE DIAM. (inches)	CASING WALL THICKNESS (inches)	SLOT SIZE (inches)
0	101	±6.25	Boring	--	--	--	--

3. ANNULAR MATERIAL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	BORE HOLE DIAM. (inches)	LIST ANNULAR SEAL MATERIAL AND GRAVEL PACK SIZE-RANGE BY INTERVAL	AMOUNT (cubic feet)	METHOD OF PLACEMENT

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE

WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 01/28/2022)

FILE NO. C-4705-POD1	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 7424671	
LOCATION Mon 25.29.35.212		WELL TAG ID NO. ———	PAGE 1 OF 2

4. HYDROGEOLOGIC LOG OF WELL

DEPTH (feet bgl) FROM	DEPTH (feet bgl) TO	THICKNESS (feet)	COLOR AND TYPE OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED - INCLUDE WATER-BEARING CAVITIES OR FRACTURE ZONES **(attach supplemental sheets to fully describe all units)**	WATER BEARING? (YES / NO)	ESTIMATED YIELD FOR WATER-BEARING ZONES (gpm)
0	4	4	Sand, fine-grained, poorly graded, unconsolidated, Brownish Tan	Y ✓ N	
4	14	10	Sand, fine-grained, poorly graded, semi consolidated, with caliche, Tan/White	Y ✓ N	
14	101	87	Sand, very fine-grained, poorly graded, unconsolidated, with clay, Tan Brown	Y ✓ N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	
				Y N	

METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE YIELD OF WATER-BEARING STRATA:

☐ PUMP ☐ AIR LIFT ☐ BAILER ☐ OTHER – SPECIFY:

TOTAL ESTIMATED WELL YIELD (gpm): 0.00

5. TEST; RIG SUPERVISION

WELL TEST: TEST RESULTS - ATTACH A COPY OF DATA COLLECTED DURING WELL TESTING, INCLUDING DISCHARGE METHOD, START TIME, END TIME, AND A TABLE SHOWING DISCHARGE AND DRAWDOWN OVER THE TESTING PERIOD.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: Temporary well material removed and soil boring backfilled using drill cuttings from total depth to ten feet below ground surface(bgs), then hydrated bentonite chips ten feet bgs to surface.

PRINT NAME(S) OF DRILL RIG SUPERVISOR(S) THAT PROVIDED ONSITE SUPERVISION OF WELL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN LICENSEE:

Shane Eldridge, Cameron Pruitt

6. SIGNATURE

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT, TO THE BEST OF HIS OR HER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HOLE AND THAT HE OR SHE WILL FILE THIS WELL RECORD WITH THE STATE ENGINEER AND THE PERMIT HOLDER WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF WELL DRILLING:

Jack Atkins — Jackie D. Atkins — 3/9/23

SIGNATURE OF DRILLER / PRINT SIGNEE NAME — DATE

FOR OSE INTERNAL USE — WR-20 WELL RECORD & LOG (Version 01/28/2022)

FILE NO. C-4705-POD 1	POD NO. 1	TRN NO. 7424671	
LOCATION T20N 25.29.35.212		WELL TAG ID NO. —	PAGE 2 OF 2

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104; Riverine: 0.07 (365 feet away)

March 13, 2024

Wetlands

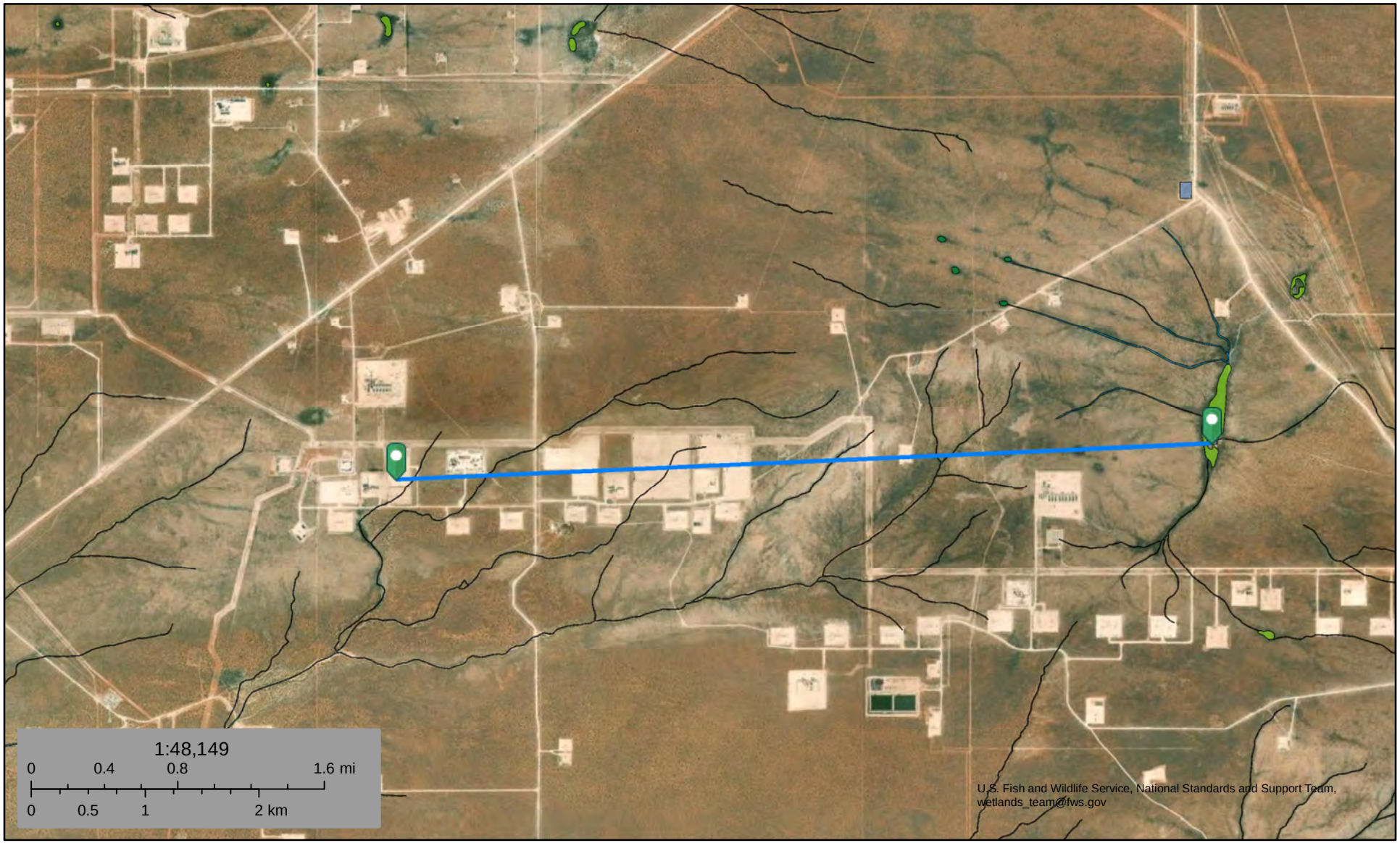
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104; Lakebed 3.78 mi (19,951 ft) away



March 13, 2024

Wetlands

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

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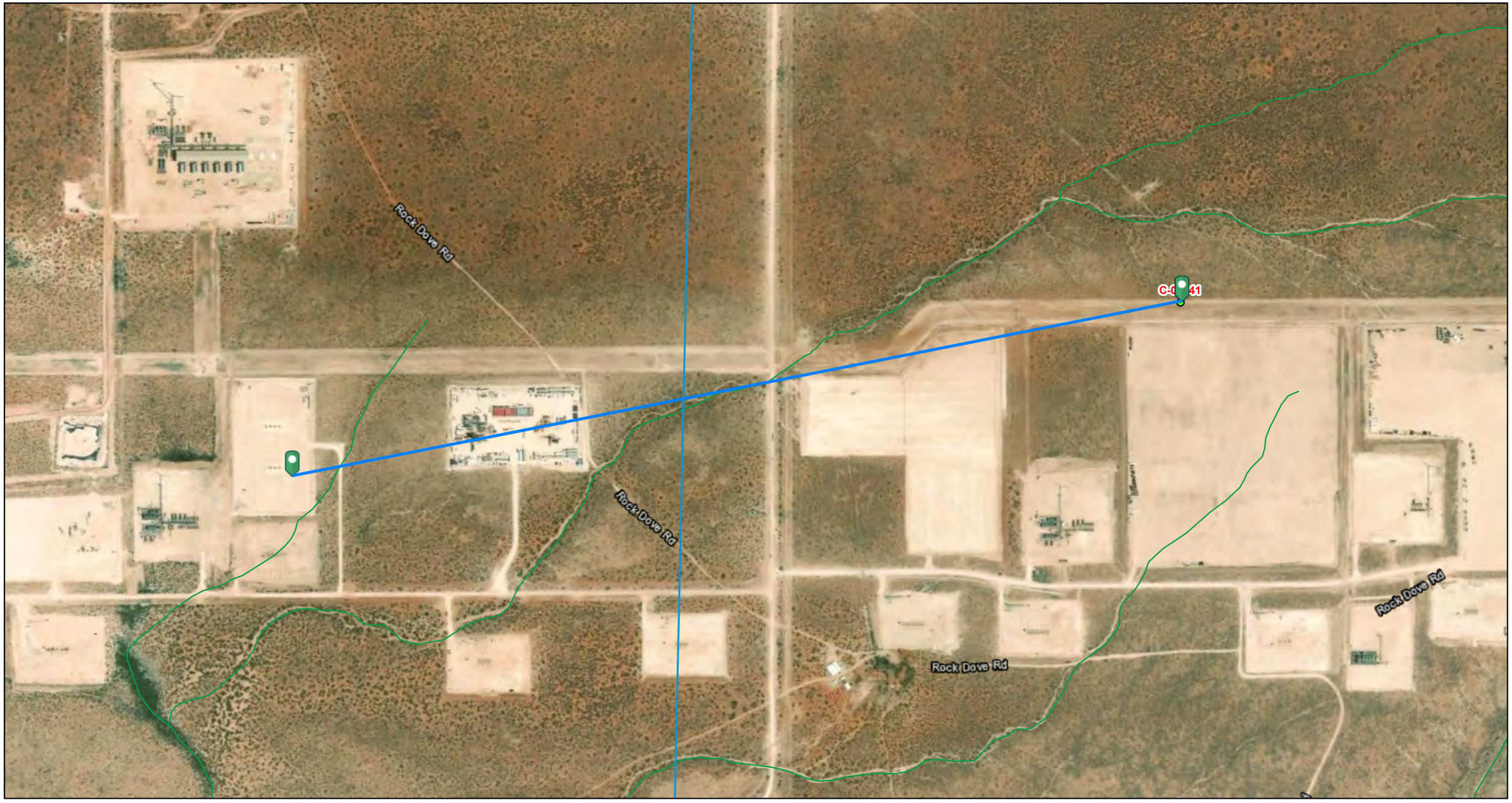
PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104
Nearest residence:
0.77 miles (4,052 feet) away
Legend
Caliche
Containment
Distance to Nearest Residence
Google Earth
Image © 2024 Airbus
2000 ft
N

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104 - C-02441: 1.15 mi (6,066 feet) away



3/14/2024, 8:43:51 AM

1:9,028

Override 1

GIS WATERS PODs

Pending

OSE District Boundary

Water Right Regulations

Artesian Planning Area

NHD Flowlines

Stream River

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 mi

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 km

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

Online web user

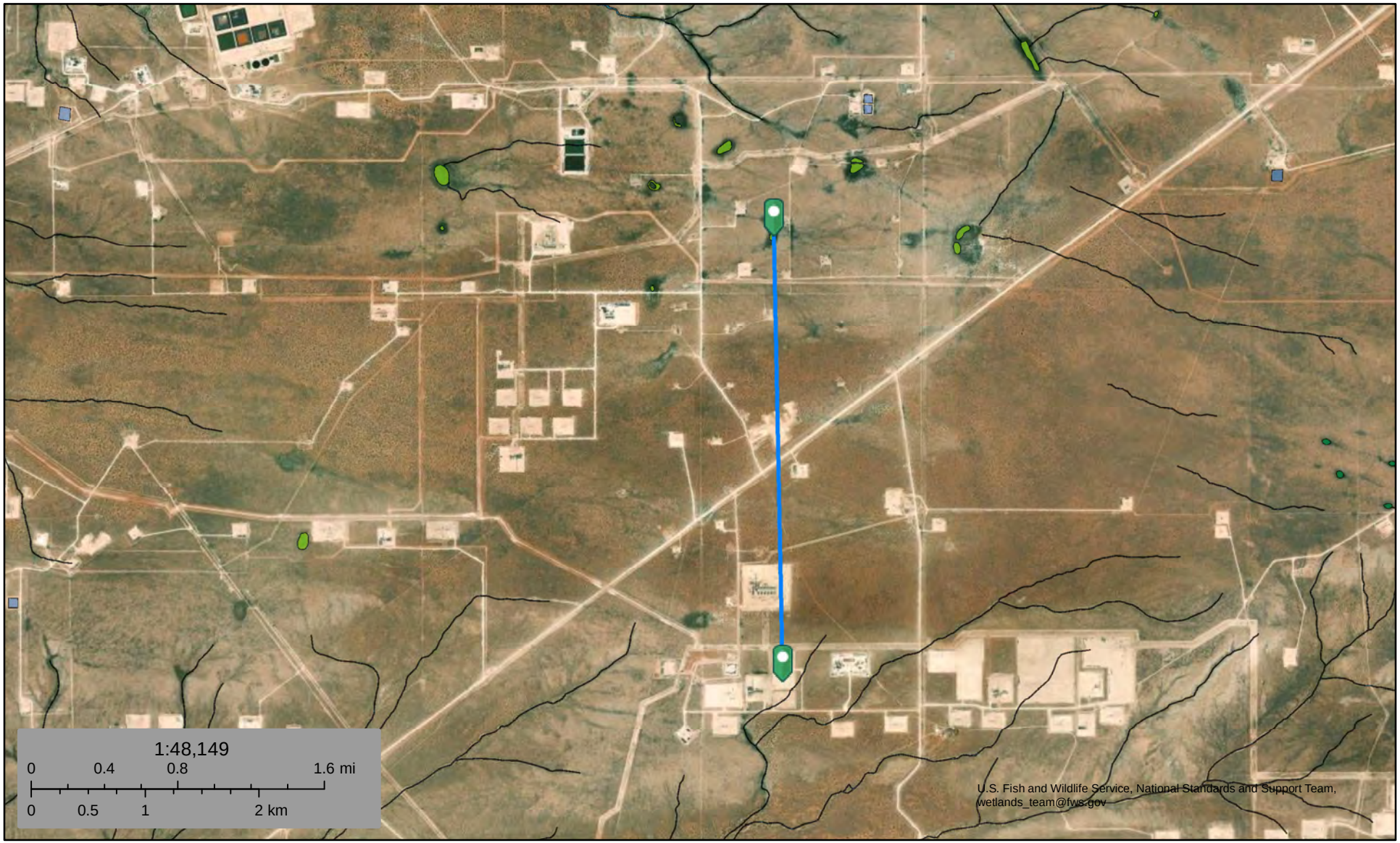
This is an unofficial map from the OSE's online application.

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104

Nearest municipality: Malaga
12.33 miles (65,103 feet) away

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104; Wetland: 2.06 mi (10,871 feet) away



March 13, 2024

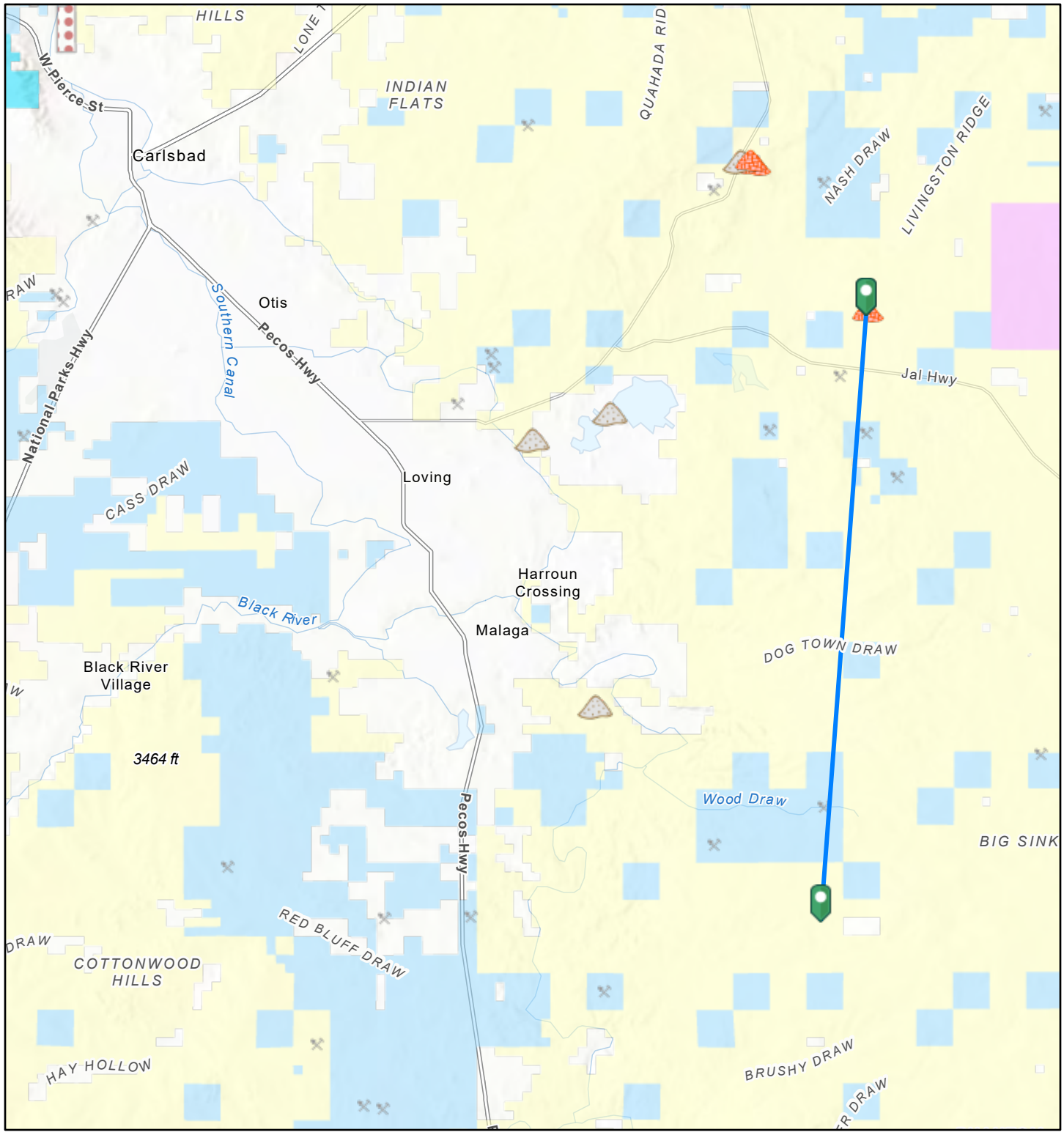
Wetlands

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

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

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

Nearest Subsurface Mine 16.6 miles (87,570 feet) Away



3/14/2024, 9:20:34 AM

1:288,895

0 2 4 8 mi

0 3.25 6.5 13 km

Registered Mines

- Aggregate, Stone etc.
- Aggregate, Stone etc.
- Aggregate, Stone etc.
- Potash
- Salt

Land Ownership

- BLM
- BOR
- DOE
- P
- S
- SP

Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, U.S. BLM, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

EMNRD MMD GIS Coordinator

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (http://nm-emnrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1b5e577974664d689b47790897ca2795)

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104

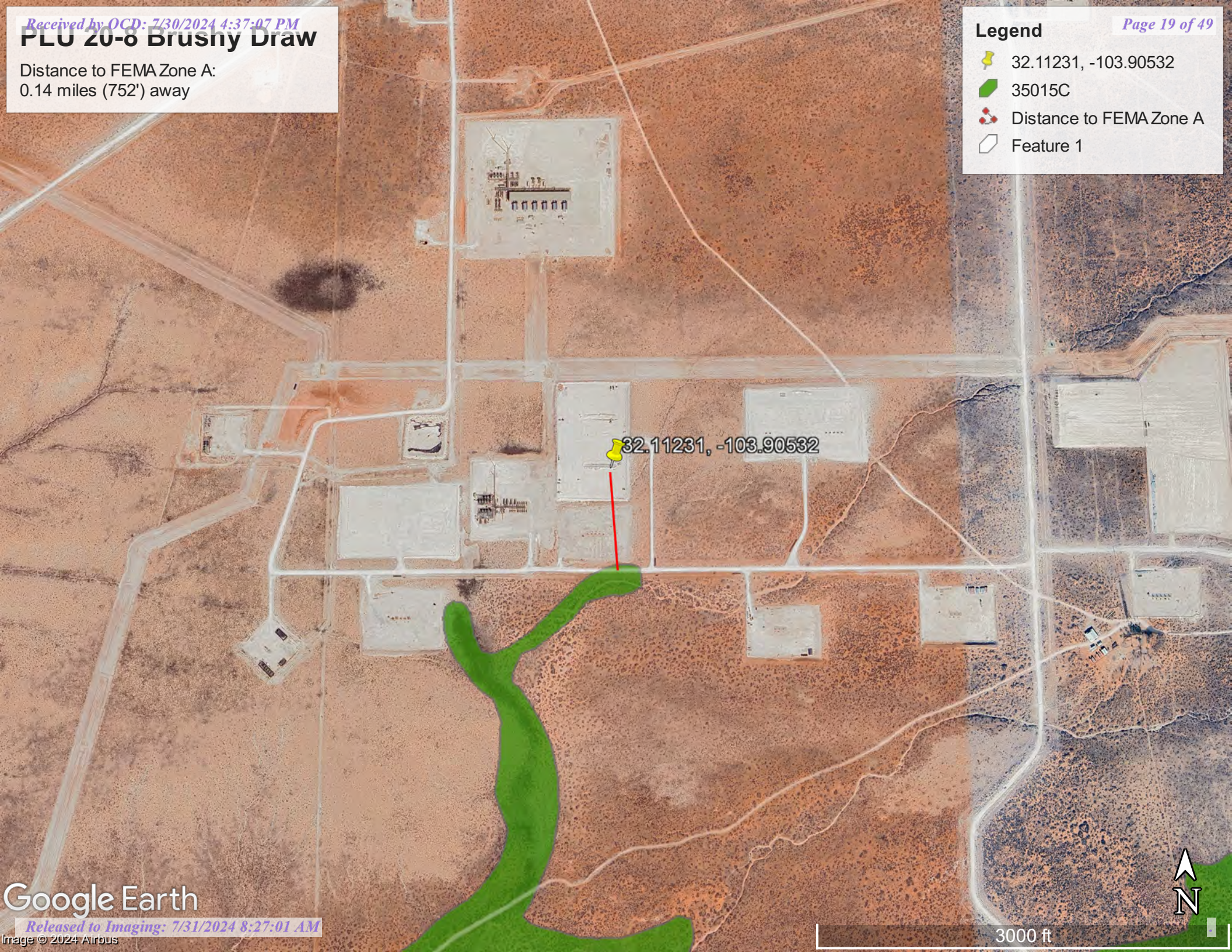
Distance to high karst potential
4.35 miles (22,969 feet) away

Legend

- Containment
- Distance to High Karst Potential
- HIGH
- Low
- Medium

PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw

Distance to FEMA Zone A:
0.14 miles (752') away



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

XTO: PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104

March 14, 2024

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

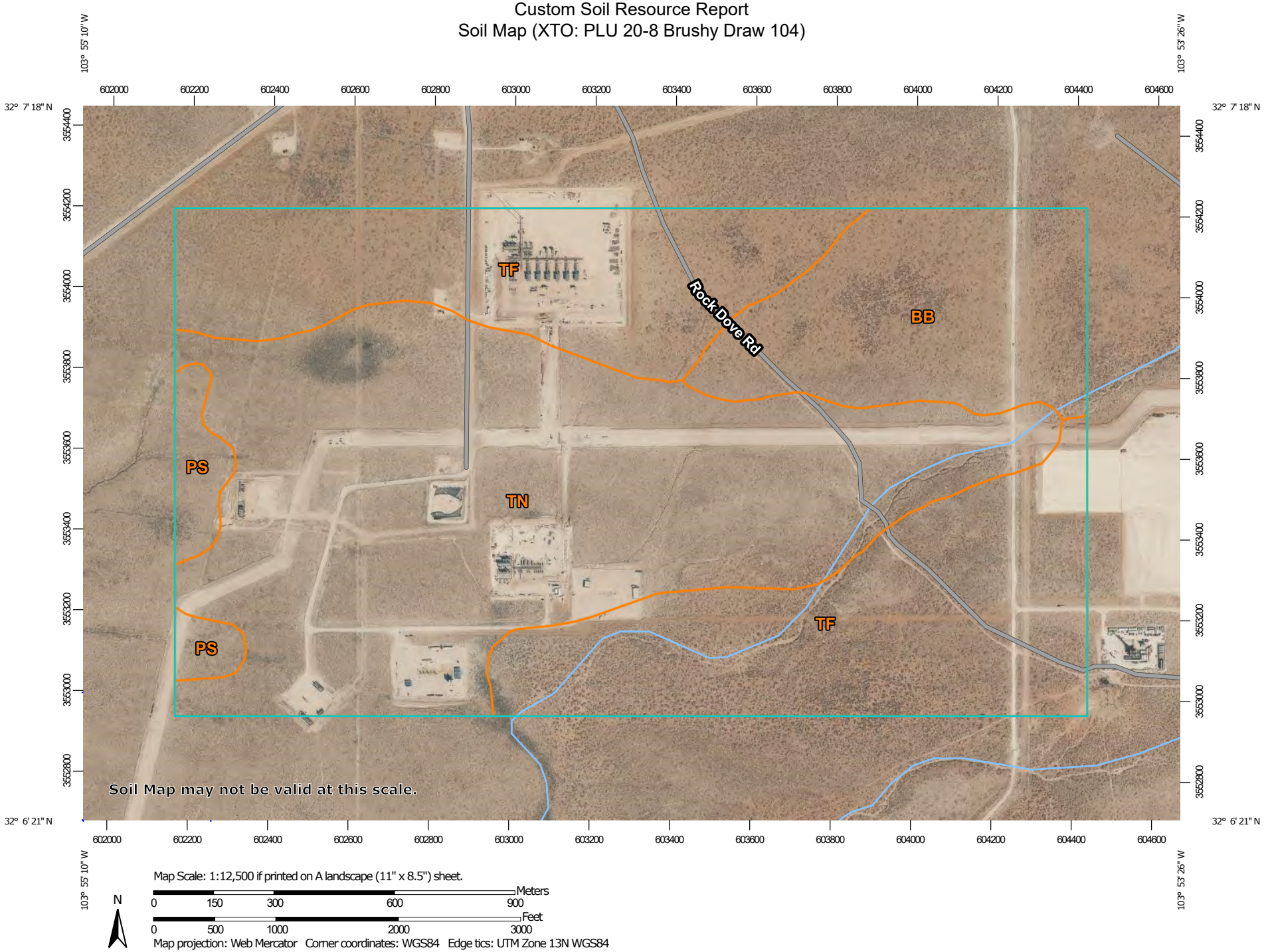
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map (XTO: PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104)



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: Feb 7, 2020—May 12, 2020

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

Map Unit Legend (XTO: PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BB	Berino complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	97.1	13.7%
PS	Potter-Simona complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes	18.5	2.6%
TF	Tonuco loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	267.9	37.8%
TN	Tonuco loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	324.8	45.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**708.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions (XTO: PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104)

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

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

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

was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eddy Area, New Mexico

BB—Berino complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w43
Elevation: 2,000 to 5,700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 5 to 15 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

Berino and similar soils: 60 percent
Pajarito and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Berino

Setting

Landform: Plains, fan piedmonts
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 17 inches: fine sand
H2 - 17 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 58 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Pajarito

Setting

Landform: Dunes, plains, interdunes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 9 to 72 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wink

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Cacique

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Pajarito

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Ecological site: R070BD003NM - Loamy Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Kermit

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Ecological site: R070BD005NM - Deep Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

PS—Potter-Simona complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w57
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

Potter and similar soils: 80 percent
Simona and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Potter

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope, nose slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 10 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 60 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R070BC025NM - Shallow
Hydric soil rating: No

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 11 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 11 to 19 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 60 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 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 2.2 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: 3 percent
Ecological site: R070BD002NM - Shallow Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

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

TF—Tonuco loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w61
Elevation: 3,000 to 4,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 217 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tonuco and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tonuco

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 5 inches: loamy fine sand
H2 - 5 to 15 inches: loamy fine sand
H3 - 15 to 19 inches: indurated

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 6 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dune land

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Tonuco

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

TN—Tonuco loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w62
Elevation: 3,000 to 4,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 217 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tonuco and similar soils: 98 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
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Description of Tonuco

Setting

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Runoff class: Very high
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Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tonuco

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BD004NM - Sandy
Hydric soil rating: No

Dune land

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Ecological Sites

Individual soil map unit components can be correlated to a particular ecological site. The Ecological Site Assessment section includes ecological site descriptions, plant growth curves, state and transition models, and selected National Plants database information.

All Ecological Sites — (XTO: PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104)

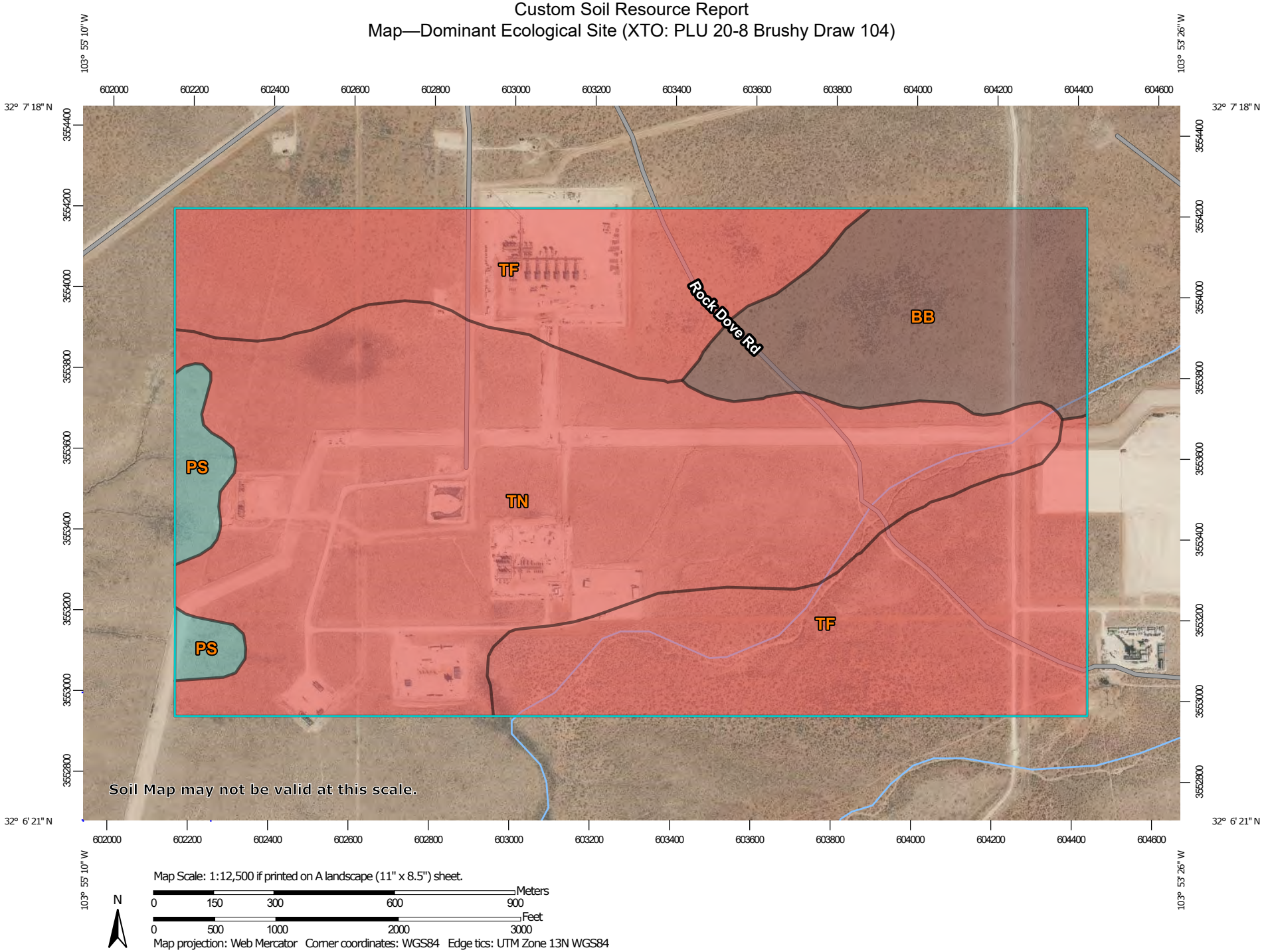
An "ecological site" is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. For example, the hydrology of the site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The plant community on an ecological site is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.

An ecological site name provides a general description of a particular ecological site. For example, "Loamy Upland" is the name of a rangeland ecological site. An "ecological site ID" is the symbol assigned to a particular ecological site.

The map identifies the dominant ecological site for each map unit, aggregated by dominant condition. Other ecological sites may occur within each map unit. Each map unit typically consists of one or more components (soils and/or miscellaneous areas). Each soil component is associated with an ecological site. Miscellaneous areas, such as rock outcrop, sand dunes, and badlands, have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation and therefore are not linked to an ecological site. The table below the map lists all of the ecological sites for each map unit component in your area of interest.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map—Dominant Ecological Site (XTO: PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- R070BC025NM
- R070BD003NM
- R070BD004NM
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- R070BC025NM
- R070BD003NM
- R070BD004NM
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- R070BC025NM
- R070BD003NM
- R070BD004NM
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: 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: Feb 7, 2020—May 12, 2020

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

Table—Ecological Sites by Map Unit Component (XTO: PLU 20-8 Brushy Draw 104)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Component name (percent)	Ecological site	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BB	Berino complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	Berino (60%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand	97.1	13.7%
		Pajarito (25%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Cacique (4%)	R070BD004NM — Sandy		
		Pajarito (4%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Wink (4%)	R070BD003NM — Loamy Sand		
		Kermit (3%)	R070BD005NM — Deep Sand		
PS	Potter-Simona complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes	Potter (80%)	R070BC025NM — Shallow	18.5	2.6%
		Simona (15%)	R070BD002NM — Shallow Sandy		
		Simona (3%)	R070BD002NM — Shallow Sandy		
		Rock outcrop (2%)			
TF	Tonuco loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Tonuco (98%)	R070BD004NM — Sandy	267.9	37.8%
		Dune land (1%)			
		Tonuco (1%)	R070BD004NM — Sandy		
TN	Tonuco loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	Tonuco (98%)	R070BD004NM — Sandy	324.8	45.9%
		Dune land (1%)			
		Tonuco (1%)	R070BD004NM — Sandy		
Totals for Area of Interest				**708.3**	**100.0%**

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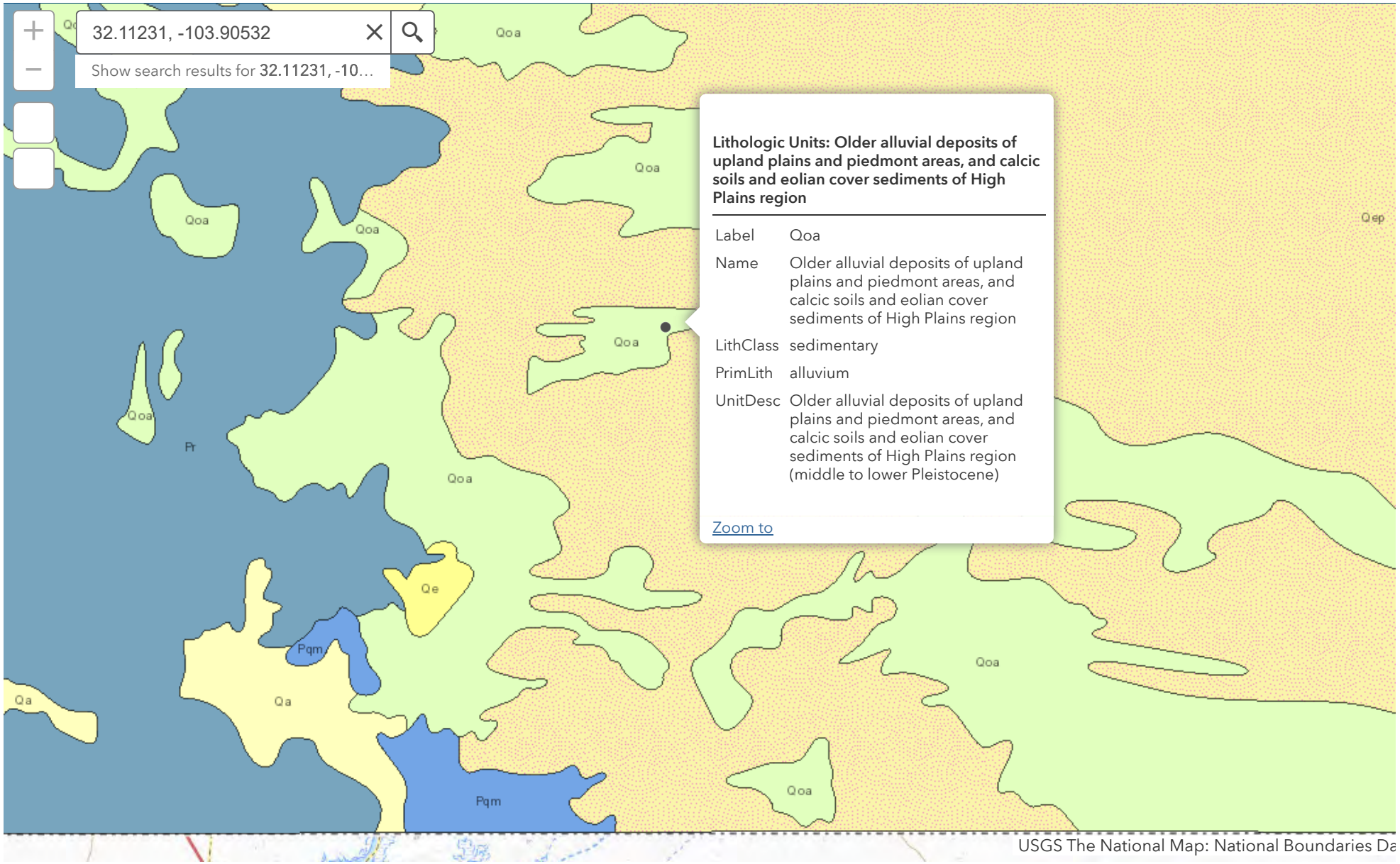
NMBGMR Interactive Resources Map



2mi

-103.731 32.134 Degrees

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State of New Mexico
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Oil Conservation Division
1220 S. St Francis Dr.
Santa Fe, NM 87505

QUESTIONS

Action 368635

QUESTIONS

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 368635
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	**nAPP2405057797**
Incident Name	**NAPP2405057797 POKER LAKE UNIT 20-8 BD 105H @ 30-015-53240**
Incident Type	**Produced Water Release**
Incident Status	**Initial C-141 Approved**
Incident Well	**[30-015-53240] POKER LAKE UNIT 20 8 BD #105H**

Location of Release Source	
Please answer all the questions in this group.	
Site Name	Poker Lake Unit 20-8 BD 105H
Date Release Discovered	02/05/2024
Surface Owner	Federal

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

Nature and Volume of Release	
Material(s) released, please answer all that apply below. Any calculations or specific justifications for the volumes provided should be attached to the follow-up C-141 submission.	
Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	*Not answered.*
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure | Other (Specify) | Produced Water | Released: 21 BBL | Recovered: 18 BBL | Lost: 3 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)	Blender

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QUESTIONS (continued)

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QUESTIONS

Nature and Volume of Release (continued)	
Is this a gas only submission (i.e. only significant Mcf values reported)	**No, according to supplied volumes this does not appear to be a "gas only" report.**
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	**No**
Reasons why this would be considered a submission for a notification of a major release	*Unavailable.*
With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.	

Initial Response	
The responsible party must undertake the following actions immediately unless they could create a safety hazard that would result in injury.	
The source of the release has been stopped	True
The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment	True
Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices	True
All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately	True
If all the actions described above have not been undertaken, explain why	*Not answered.*
Per Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 19.15.29.8 NMAC the responsible party may commence remediation immediately after discovery of a release. If remediation has begun, please prepare and attach a narrative of actions to date in the follow-up C-141 submission. If remedial efforts have been successfully completed or if the release occurred within a lined containment area (see Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC), please prepare and attach all information needed for closure evaluation in the follow-up C-141 submission.	

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Garrett Green Title: SHE Coordinator Email: garrett.green@exxonmobil.com Date: 02/19/2024

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QUESTIONS (continued)

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	Action Number: 368635
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 100 and 500 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Between 1 and 100 (ft.)
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	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Low
A 100-year floodplain	Between 500 and 1000 (ft.)
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	No
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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CONDITIONS

Action 368635

CONDITIONS

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	Action Number: 368635
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
rhamlet	None	7/31/2024