



Incident Number: nAPP2310061125

Release Assessment and Closure

Julie #2 Battery

Section 17, Township 19 South, Range 25 East

County: Eddy

Vertex File Number: 23E-02582

Prepared for:

Silverback Exploration

Prepared by:

Vertex Resource Services Inc.

Date:

December 2023

Silverback Exploration
Julie #2 Battery

Release Assessment and Closure
December 2023

Release Assessment and Closure
Julie #2 Battery
Section 17, Township 19 South, Range 25 East
County: Eddy

Prepared for:
Silverback Exploration
108 South 4th Street
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division – District 2 – Artesia
811 S. 1st Street
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

Prepared by:
Vertex Resource Services Inc.
3101 Boyd Drive
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220



Fernando Rodriguez, B.Sc.
INTERMEDIATE BIOLOGIST, REPORTING

December 20, 2023

Date



Chance Dixon, B.Sc.
PROJECT MANAGER, REPORT REVIEW

December 20, 2023

Date

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1.0 Introduction

Silverback Exploration (Silverback) retained Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) to conduct a Release Assessment and Closure for a produced water spill that occurred on April 10, 2023, at Julie #2 Battery (hereafter referred to as the "site"). Silverback submitted an initial C-141 Release Notification (Appendix A) to New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) District 2 on September 13, 2023. Incident ID number nAPP2310061125 was 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 restoration of the release site will be deferred until such time as all oil and gas activities are terminated and the site is reclaimed as per NMAC 19.15.29.13.

2.0 Incident Description

The release occurred on April 10, 2023, due to lightning striking the fiberglass water tank, which caused the water tank to rupture and release fluids into the secondary containment. The incident was reported on April 10, 2023, and involved the release of approximately 120 barrels (bbl.) of produced water into the lined containment. Approximately 120 bbl. of free fluid was removed during initial clean-up. Additional details relevant to the release are presented in the C-141 Report.

3.0 Site Characteristics

The site is located approximately 13.3 miles southwest of Artesia, New Mexico (Google Inc., 2023). The legal location for the site is Section 17, Township 19 South and Range 25 East in Eddy County, New Mexico. The spill area is located on private property.

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 surrounding the tank battery on the constructed pad.

The Geological Map of New Mexico (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 2023) indicates the site's surface geology primarily comprises Qp – Piedmont alluvial deposits (Holocene to lower Pleistocene) which include uplands landforms, mainly on hill slopes, ridges, plains, terraces and some fan remnants. The predominant soil texture on the site is loam. Soil can be classified as well-drained with a low runoff class. There is medium potential for karst geology at the site (United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2018).

The surrounding landscape is associated with fan remnants and alluvial fans with elevations ranging between 2,842 and 5,000 feet. The climate is semiarid with average annual precipitation ranging between 6 and 14 inches. Using information from the United States Department of Agriculture, the dominant vegetation was determined to be black grama, tobosa, blue grama, and other mixed shrubs. 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 and access road.

4.0 Closure Criteria Determination

The depth to groundwater was determined using information from the Office of the State Engineer's Water Rights Database. A 0.5 mile search radius was used to determine groundwater depth. The closest recorded depth to groundwater was determined to be 72 feet below ground surface, located 0.72 miles from the site, and used for stock watering purposes (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, 2023b). 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 the Pecos River located approximately 8.36 miles southeast of the site (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 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.

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Table 1. Closure Criteria Determination			
Site Specific Conditions		Value	Unit
1	Depth to Groundwater	72	feet
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	44,145	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	44,145	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	3,877	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	3,776	feet
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	3,776	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	1,966	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	(Y/N)
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Medium	Critical High Medium Low
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	Undetermined	year
11	Soil Type	Reagan loam	
12	Ecological Classification	Loamy	
13	Geology	Qp	
NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria		<50'	<50' 51-100' >100'

Using site characterization information, a closure criteria determination worksheet was completed to determine if the release would be subject to any of the special case scenarios outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC, if the release had escaped secondary containment.

Based on data included in the closure criteria determination worksheet, the release at the site was not subject to the requirements of Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC and the closure criteria for the site were determined to be associated with the following constituent concentration limits based on depth to groundwater. The closure criteria determined for the site are associated with the following constituent concentration limits as presented in Table 2.

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 Remedial Actions Taken

An initial site inspection of the spill area was completed on June 8, 2023, which identified the area of the spill specified in the initial C-141 Report. The liner integrity was not able to be verified due to evidence of contaminants still in place. As a result, a work crew was sent to power wash all dried mud, hydrocarbons, salt remnants, etc. On November 30, 2023, Vertex provided 48-hour notification of the liner inspection to NMOCD District 2, as required by Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A 19.15.29.11 NMAC (Appendix D). On December 4, 2023, Vertex was on-site to conduct inspection of the lined containment and verify that the liner was intact and had the ability to contain the release. The inspection confirmed the liner remained intact and had the ability to contain the release. 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. The liner integrity was confirmed and documented in the Daily Field Report (Appendix C).

6.0 Closure Request

Vertex recommends no additional remediation action to address the release. The secondary containment liner 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 (nAPP2310061125) be closed as all closure requirements set forth in Subsection E of 19.15.29.12 NMAC have been met. Silverback certifies that all information in this report and the attachments are correct and that they have complied with all applicable closure requirements and conditions specified in Division rules and

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directives to meet NMOCD requirements to obtain closure on the release at Julie #2 Battery.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Chance Dixon at 575.988.1472 or cdixon@vertex.ca.

7.0 References

- Google Inc. (2023). *Google Earth Pro (Version 7.3.3)* [Software]. Retrieved from <https://earth.google.com>
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- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. (2023). *National Wetland Inventory - Surface Waters and Wetlands*. Retrieved from <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/>
- United States Geological Survey. (2023). *National Water Information System: Web Interface*. Retrieved from <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis>

8.0 Limitations

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of Silverback Exploration (Silverback). This document may not be used by any other person or entity, with the exception of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division without the express written consent of Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) and Silverback. 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
811 S. First St., 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 Department

Oil Conservation Division
1220 South St. Francis Dr.
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Form C-141
Revised August 24, 2018
Submit to appropriate OCD District office

Incident ID	
District RP	
Facility ID	
Application ID	

Release Notification

Responsible Party

Responsible Party	OGRID
Contact Name	Contact Telephone
Contact email	Incident # (assigned by OCD)
Contact mailing address	

Location of Release Source

Latitude _____ Longitude _____
(NAD 83 in decimal degrees to 5 decimal places)

Site Name	Site Type
Date Release Discovered	API# (if applicable)

Unit Letter	Section	Township	Range	County

Surface Owner: State Federal Tribal Private (Name: _____)

Nature and Volume of Release

Material(s) Released (Select all that apply and attach calculations or specific justification for the volumes provided below)

<input type="checkbox"/> Crude Oil	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
<input type="checkbox"/> Produced Water	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
	Is the concentration of dissolved chloride in the produced water >10,000 mg/l?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Condensate	Volume Released (bbls)	Volume Recovered (bbls)
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Gas	Volume Released (Mcf)	Volume Recovered (Mcf)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)	Volume/Weight Released (provide units)	Volume/Weight Recovered (provide units)

Cause of Release

State of New Mexico
Oil Conservation Division

Incident ID	
District RP	
Facility ID	
Application ID	

Was this a major release as defined by 19.15.29.7(A) NMAC? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If YES, for what reason(s) does the responsible party consider this a major release?
If YES, was immediate notice given to the OCD? By whom? To whom? When and by what means (phone, email, etc)?	

Initial Response

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

<input type="checkbox"/> The source of the release has been stopped. <input type="checkbox"/> The impacted area has been secured to protect human health and the environment. <input type="checkbox"/> Released materials have been contained via the use of berms or dikes, absorbent pads, or other containment devices. <input type="checkbox"/> All free liquids and recoverable materials have been removed and managed appropriately.
If all the actions described above have <u>not</u> been undertaken, explain why:
Per 19.15.29.8 B. (4) NMAC the responsible party may commence remediation immediately after discovery of a release. If remediation has begun, please attach a narrative of actions to date. If remedial efforts have been successfully completed or if the release occurred within a lined containment area (see 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a) NMAC), please attach all information needed for closure evaluation.
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.
Printed Name: _____ Title: _____ Signature: <u>Mark Ritchie</u> Date: _____ email: _____ Telephone: _____
<u>OCD Only</u> Received by: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX B – Closure Criteria Research Documentation

Julie #2 Battery



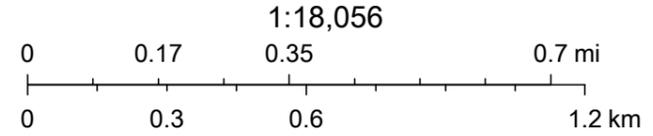
6/15/2023, 8:27:56 AM

Current Incidents

- 300,000 or more
- 10,000-49,999
- 50,000-299,999
- 1,000-9,999
- 0-999
- New (Past 24-hour)
- Incident Complex

- Prescribed Fire
- Override 1
- Active
- Pending
- Plugged
- OSE District Boundary
- Water Right Regulations
- Closure Area

- New Mexico State Trust Lands
- Both Estates
- NHD Flowlines
- Stream River
- SiteBoundaries



Esri, HERE, iPC, U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, iPC, Maxar



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 06418	1	2	3	17	19S	25E	545925	3613710*

Driller License: 406 **Driller Company:** TIDWELL, CLYDE J.

Driller Name:

Drill Start Date: 12/11/1978 **Drill Finish Date:** 12/18/1978 **Plug Date:**

Log File Date: 12/26/1978 **PCW Rev Date:** **Source:** Shallow

Pump Type: **Pipe Discharge Size:** **Estimated Yield:**

Casing Size: 7.00 **Depth Well:** 120 feet **Depth Water:** 72 feet

Water Bearing Stratifications:	Top	Bottom	Description
	72	75	Shallow Alluvium/Basin Fill
	106	112	Shallow Alluvium/Basin Fill

Casing Perforations:	Top	Bottom
	51	109

*UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

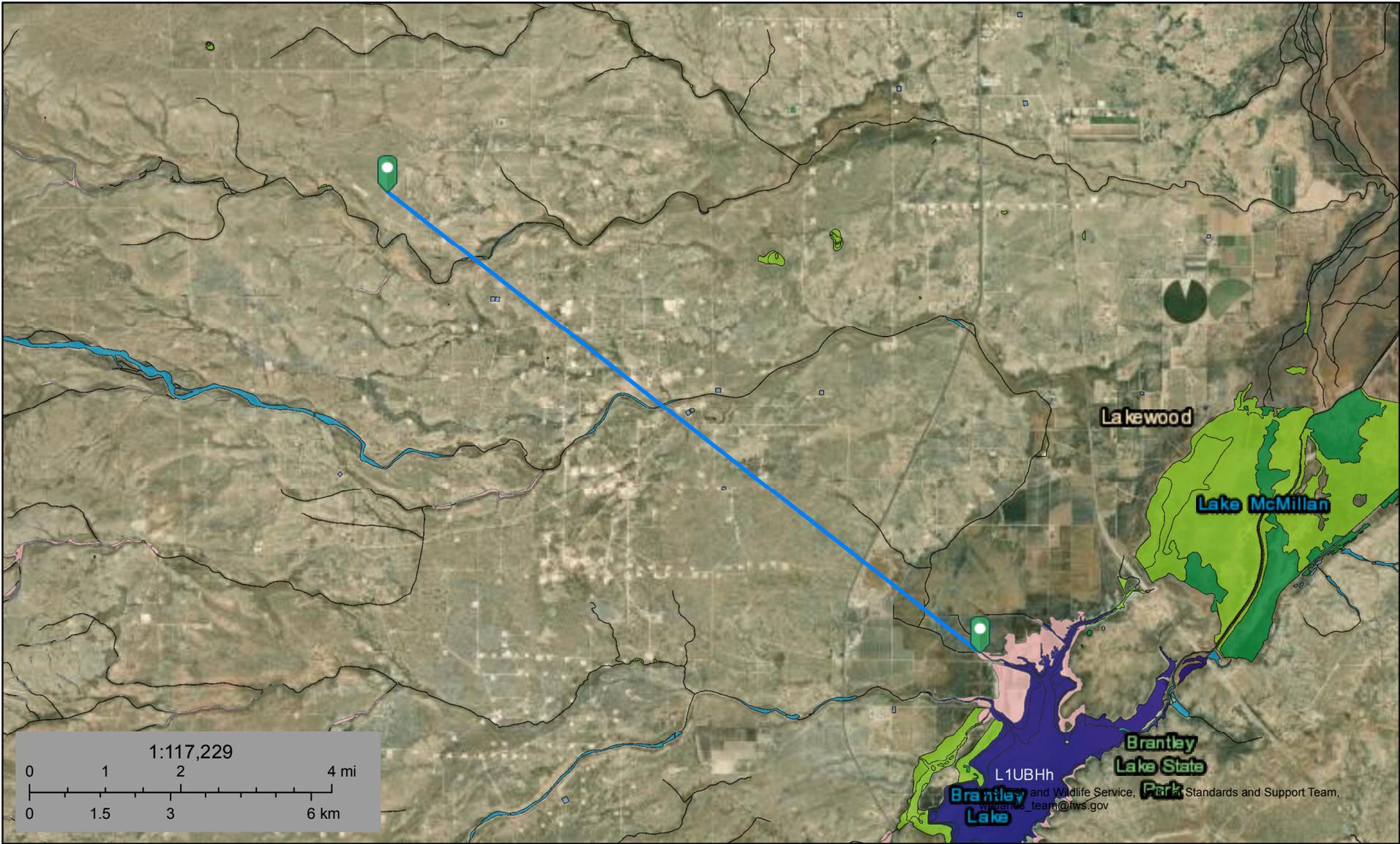
The data is furnished by the NMOSE/ISC and is accepted by the recipient with the expressed understanding that the OSE/ISC make no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the data.

6/15/23 8:30 AM

POINT OF DIVERSION SUMMARY

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Julie #2 Battery



June 15, 2023

Wetlands_Alaska

- 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.

Julie #2 Battery

Nearest Residence: 0.73 miles (3,877 feet)

Feature 1

Julie #2 Battery

Residence



2000 ft



New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Water Right Summary

WR File Number: RA 06418 **Subbasin:** RA **Cross Reference:** -
Primary Purpose: STK 72-12-1 LIVESTOCK WATERING
Primary Status: PMT PERMIT
Total Acres: **Subfile:** - **Header:** -
Total Diversion: 3 **Cause/Case:** -
Owner: JAMES H. & BETTY R. HOWELL REVOCABLE TRUST
Contact: ALAN HOWELL

Documents on File

Trn #	Doc	File/Act	Status		Transaction Desc.	From/	Acres	Diversion	Consumptive
			1	2		To			
527424	COWNF	2013-05-06	CHG	PRC	RA 06418	T		3	
252200	COWNF	1996-05-23	CHG	PRC	RA 06418	T		3	
252195	72121	1978-12-07	PMT	LOG	RA 06418	T		3	

Current Points of Diversion

(NAD83 UTM in meters)

POD Number	Well Tag	Source	Q					X	Y	Other Location Desc	
			64Q16Q4Sec	Tws	Rng						
RA 06418		Shallow	1	2	3	17	19S	25E	545925	3613710*	

An () after northing value indicates UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

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

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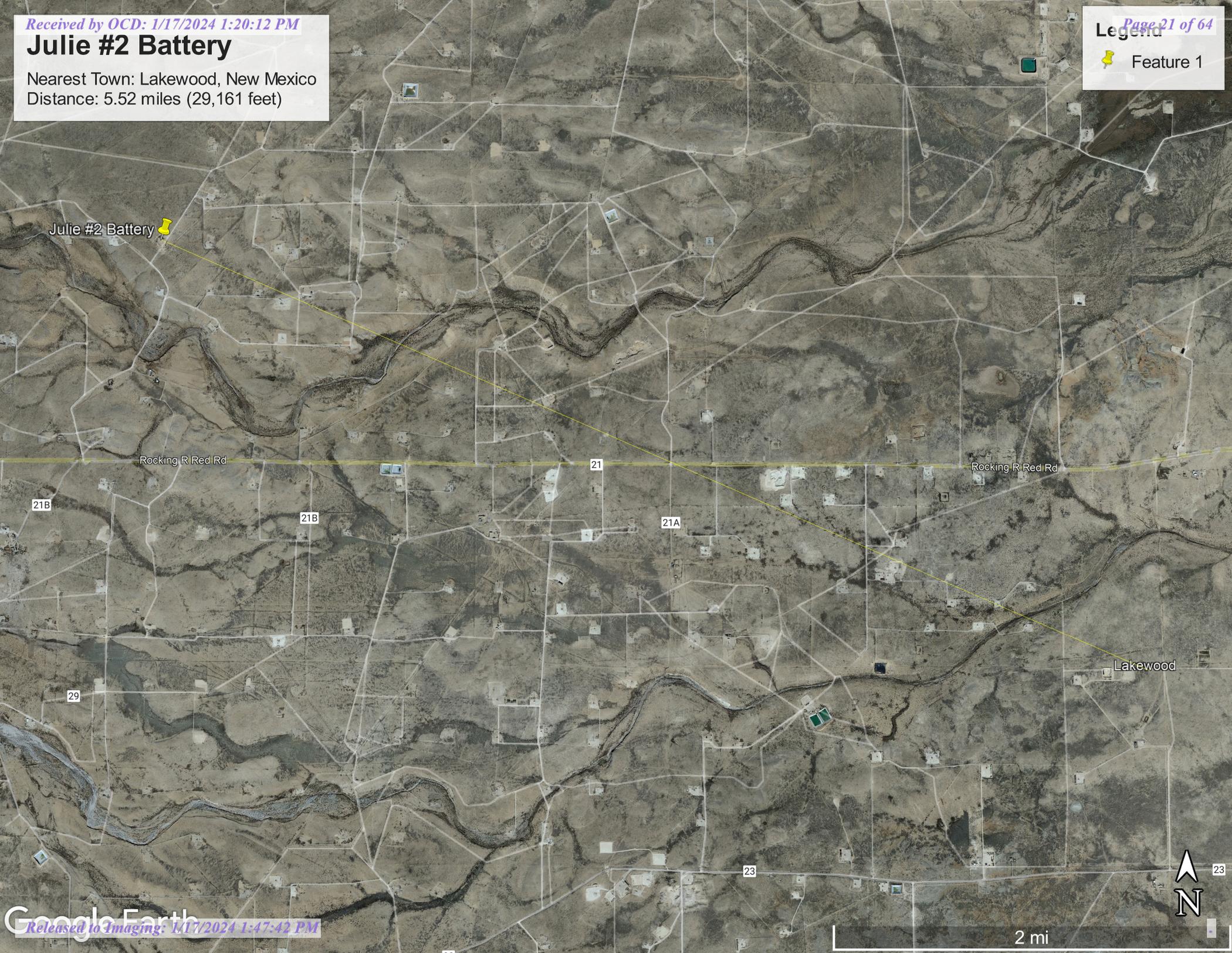
WATER RIGHT SUMMARY

Julie #2 Battery

Nearest Town: Lakewood, New Mexico
Distance: 5.52 miles (29,161 feet)

Legend

- Feature 1



Julie #2 Battery

Rocking R Red Rd

21

Rocking R Red Rd

21B

21B

21A

Lakewood

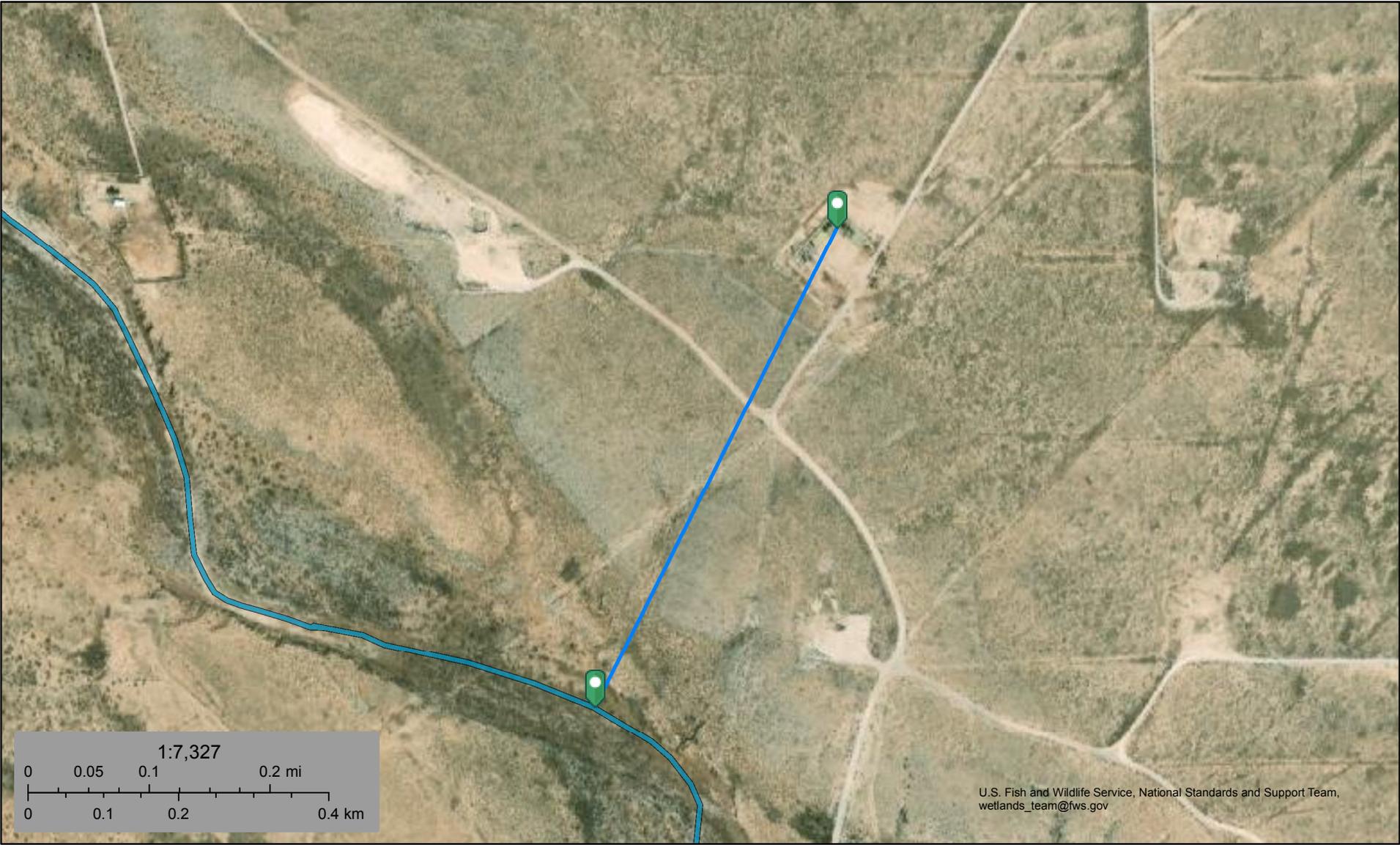
29

23

23



Julie #2 Battery



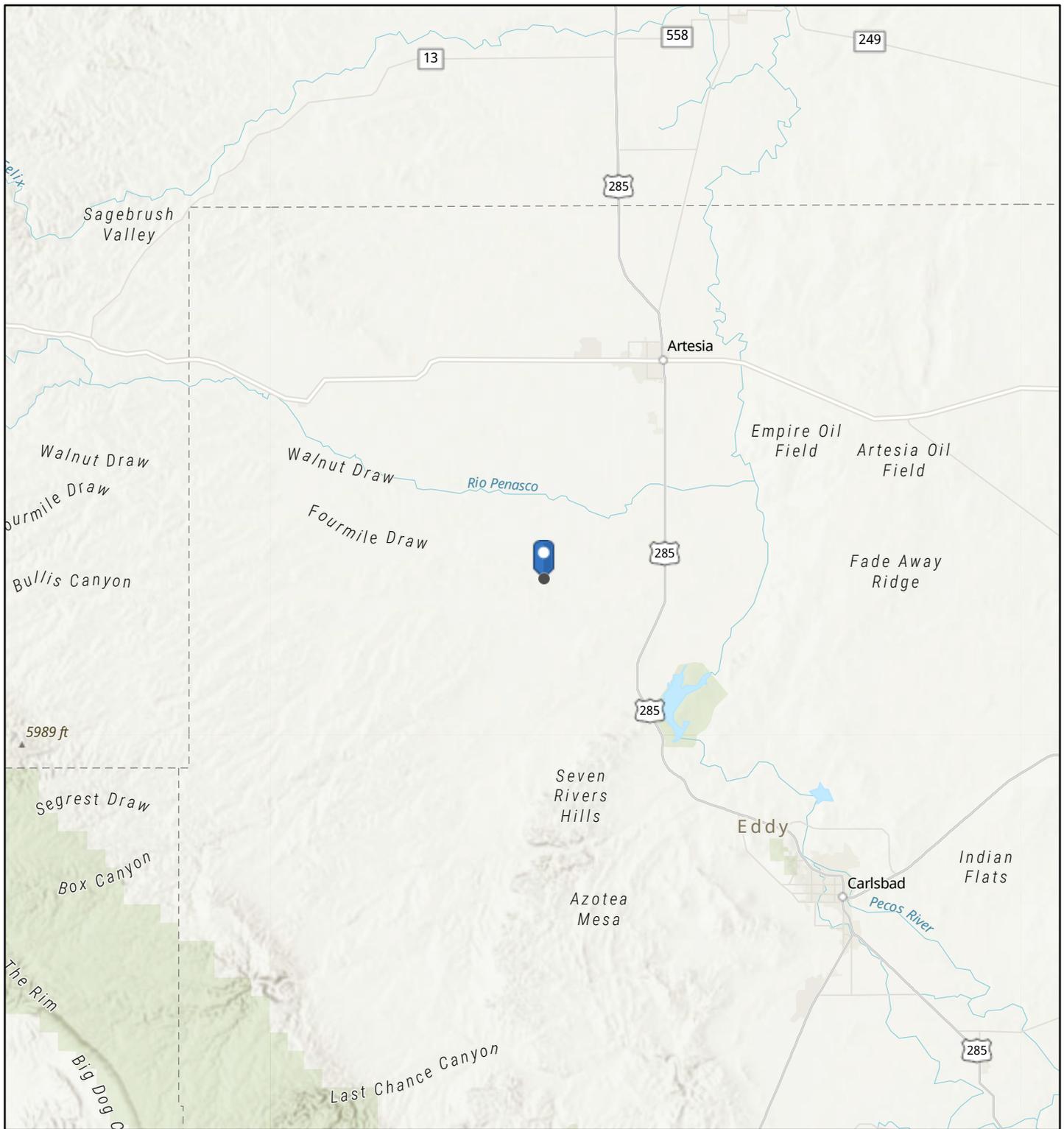
June 15, 2023

Wetlands_Alaska

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

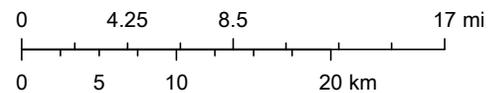
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Julie #2 Battery



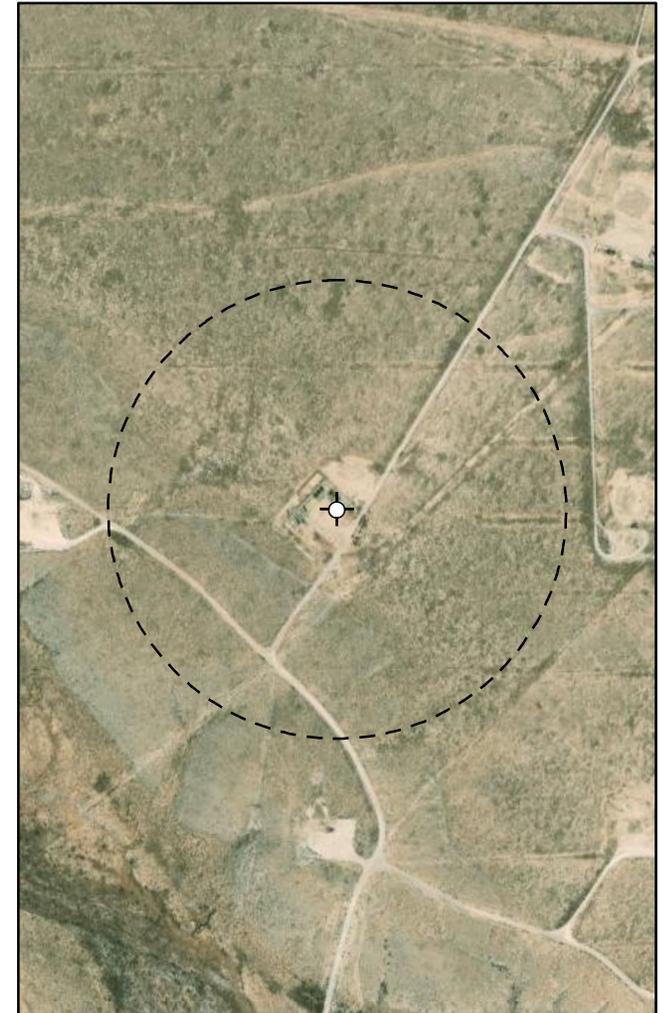
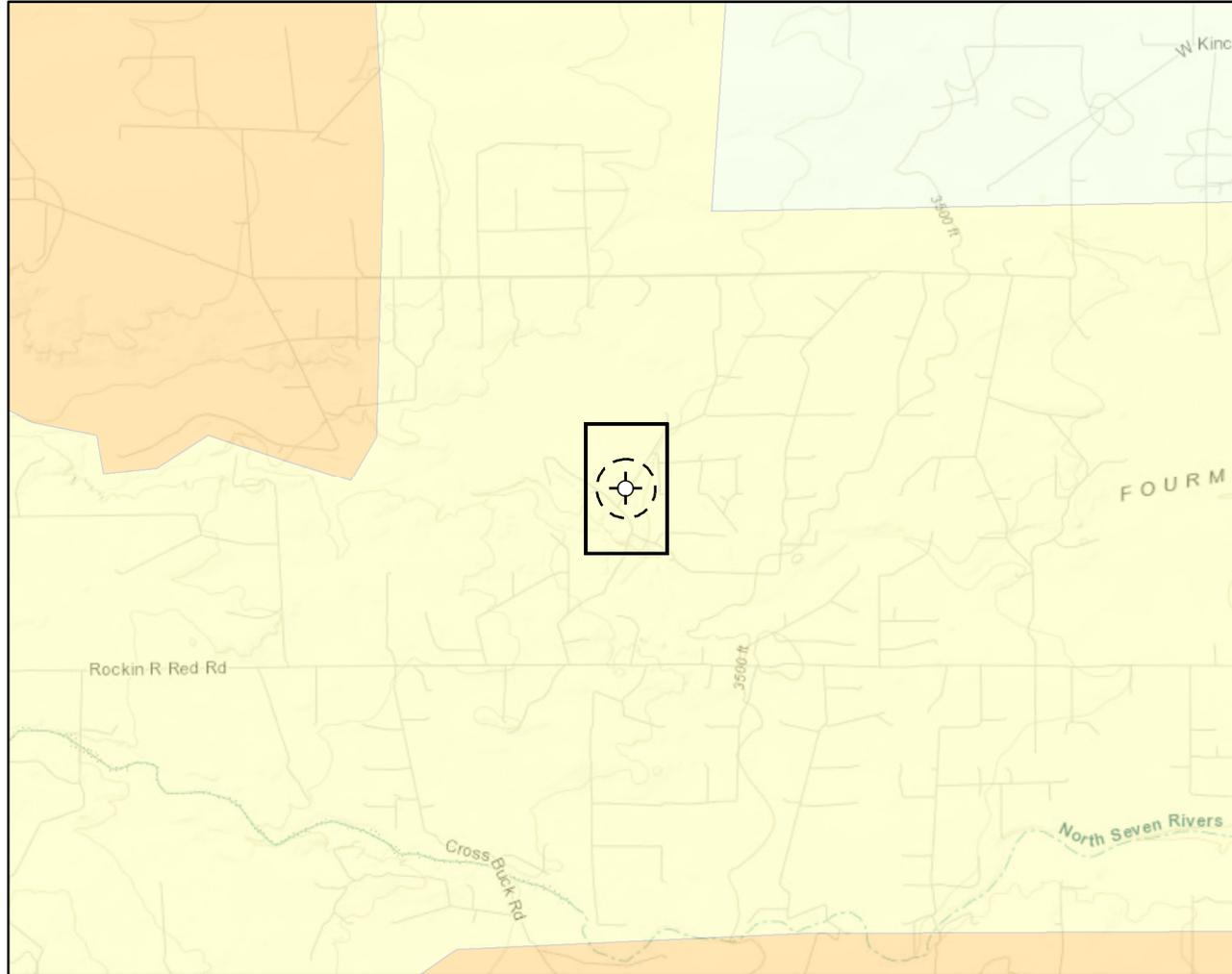
6/15/2023, 8:21:49 AM

1:577,791



New Mexico State University, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, NM Coal Mine Reclamation Program, NM EMNRD, Esri, CGIAR, USGS

EMNRD MMD GIS Coordinator



Karst Potential

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low

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

Overview Map

0 0.25 0.5 1 mi

Detail Map

0 150 300 600 ft.



Map Center:
Lat/Long: 32.670419, -104.509000

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Date: Jun 16/23



**Karst Potential Schematic
Julie #2 Battery**

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.

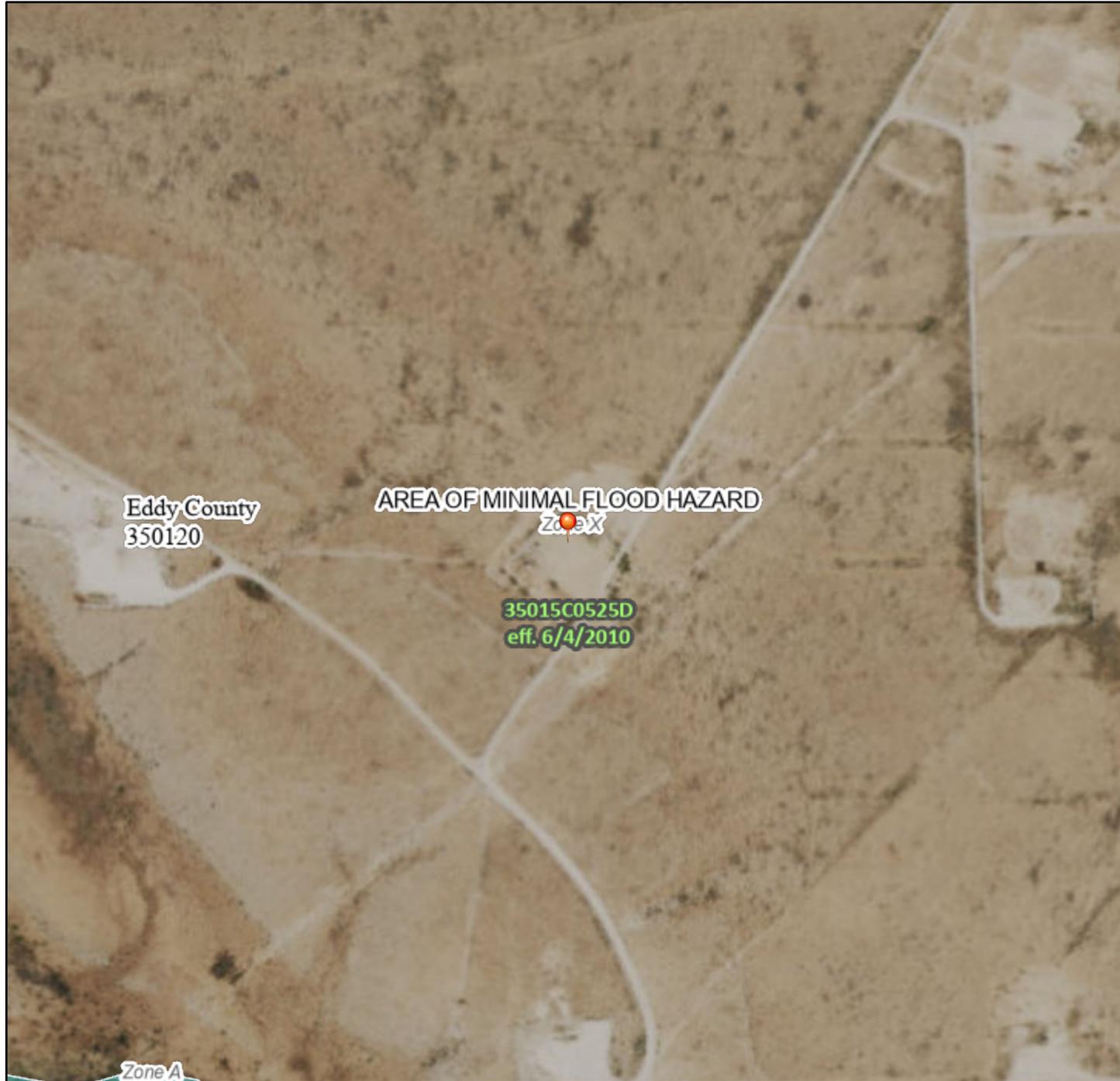
Note: Inset Map, ESRI 2023; Overview Map: ESRI World Topographic. Karst potential data sourced from Roswell Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, 2020 or United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. (2018). Karst Potential.

VERSATILITY. EXPERTISE.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



104°30'52"W 32°40'29"N



Legend

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS | | Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
<i>Zone A, V, A99</i> |
| | | With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i> |
| | | Regulatory Floodway |
| OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD | | 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i> |
| | | Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i> |
| | | Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i> |
| | | Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i> |
| OTHER AREAS | | NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i> |
| | | Effective LOMRs |
| GENERAL STRUCTURES | | Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i> |
| | | Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer |
| | | Levee, Dike, or Floodwall |
| OTHER FEATURES | | 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation |
| | | 17.5 Water Surface Elevation |
| | | Coastal Transect |
| | | Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE) |
| | | Limit of Study |
| | | Jurisdiction Boundary |
| MAP PANELS | | Coastal Transect Baseline |
| | | Profile Baseline |
| | | Hydrographic Feature |
| | | Digital Data Available |
| | | No Digital Data Available |
| | | Unmapped |
- The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

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

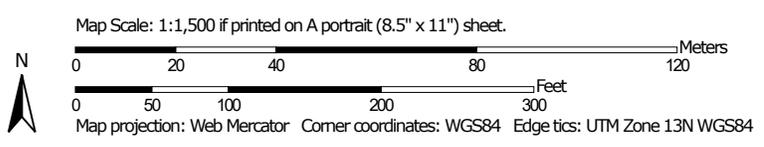
The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 6/15/2023 at 10:17 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
 Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2022

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.

Soil Map—Eddy Area, New Mexico

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
RA	Reagan loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		4.5	100.0%

Map Unit Description: Reagan loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Eddy Area, New Mexico

RA—Reagan loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1w5c

Elevation: 1,100 to 4,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 7 to 14 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 60 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 200 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Reagan and similar soils: 98 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

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

Description of Reagan

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, alluvial fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam

H2 - 8 to 60 inches: loam

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 moderately saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Map Unit Description: Reagan loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes---Eddy Area, New Mexico

Ecological site: R070BC007NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Atoka

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BC007NM - Loamy
Hydric soil rating: No

Upton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Ecological site: R070BC025NM - Shallow
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Eddy Area, New Mexico
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 8, 2022

Ecological site R070BC007NM Loamy

Accessed: 06/15/2023

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

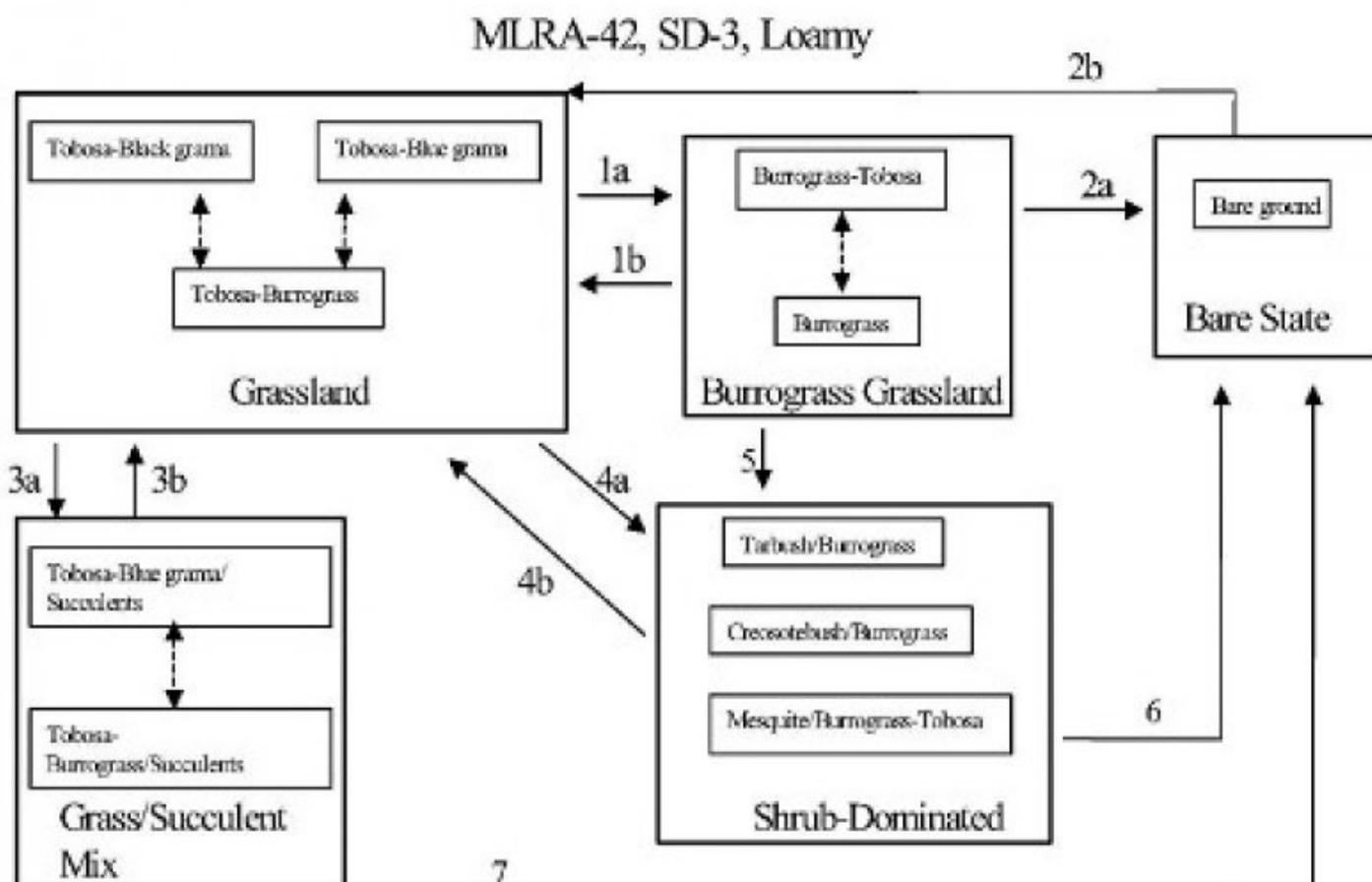
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–5%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–12 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	0–10%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	0–8 mmhos/cm
Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–6
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=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 var. 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 ssp. gooddingii var. 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:

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. Bunting, S.C., H.A. Wright, and L.F. Neuenschwander. 1980. Long-term effects of fire on cactus in the Southern Mixed Prairie of Texas. *J. Range. Manage.* 33: 85-88.
3. Laycock, W.A. 1982. Hail as an ecological factor in the increase of prickly pear cactus. p. 359-361. In: J.A. Smith and V.W. Hays (eds.) *Proc. XIV Int. Grassland Congr.* Westview Press, Boulder, Colo.
4. Vallentine, J.F. 1989. *Range Developments and Improvements.* 3rd Edition. Academic Press. San Diego, California.
5. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2001. Soil Quality Information Sheet. Rangeland Soil Quality—Physical and Biological Soil Crusts. Rangeland Sheet 6, [Online]. Available: <http://www.statlab.iastate.edu/survey/SQI/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):**

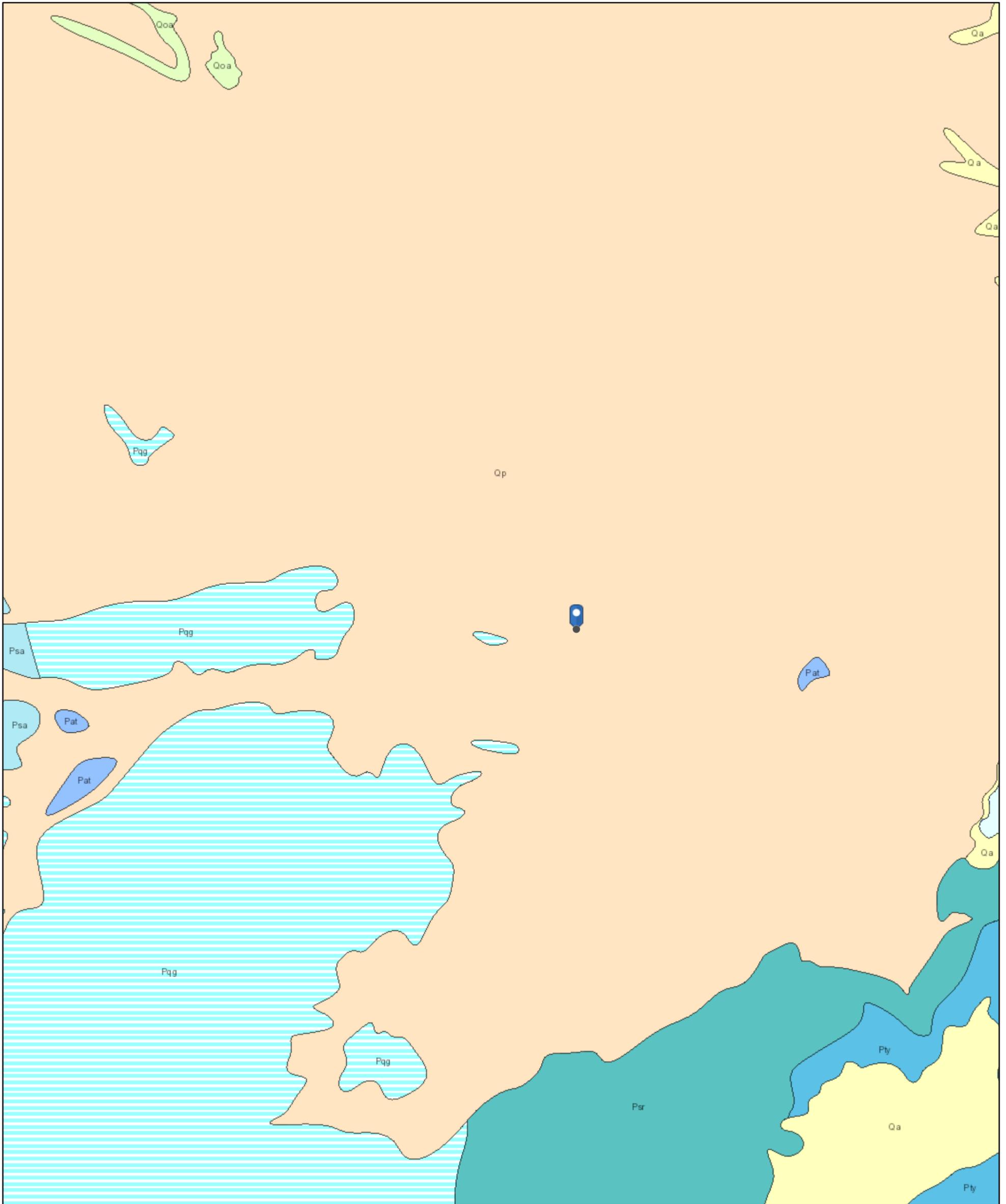
14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**

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:**

Julie #2 Battery

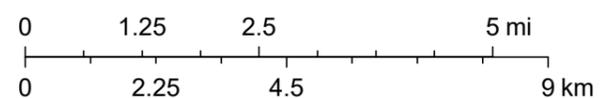


6/15/2023, 7:56:30 AM

Lithologic Units

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

1:144,448



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

APPENDIX C – Daily Field Report with Photographs



Daily Site Visit Report

Client:	<u>Silverback Exploration</u>	Inspection Date:	<u>12/4/2023</u>
Site Location Name:	<u>Julie #2</u>	Report Run Date:	<u>12/4/2023 11:17 PM</u>
Client Contact Name:	<u>Mark Ritchie</u>	API #:	<u></u>
Client Contact Phone #:	<u>713-553-8320</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>12/4/2023 12:25 PM</u>
Departed Site	<u>12/4/2023 1:30 PM</u>

Daily Site Visit Report



Site Sketch

Site Sketch

Daily Site Visit Report



Field Notes

12:37 Arrived at location and filled out safety paperwork. On site to conduct liner inspection of the containment.

13:24 Completed liner inspection on outside and inside walls of containment and found no damage or breaches. Liner was also inspected between tanks and equipment. No damage was observed in the liner or containment walls.

Next Steps & Recommendations

1



Daily Site Visit Report

Site Photos

Viewing Direction: Northeast



Descriptive Photo - 1
Viewing Direction: Northeast
Desc: Southwest corner of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:40:32 PM
Lat:32.670572, Long:-104.509153

Southwest corner of the containment

Viewing Direction: East



Descriptive Photo - 2
Viewing Direction: East
Desc: Areas near southwest corner of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:40:57 PM
Lat:32.670572, Long:-104.509146

Areas near southwest corner of the containment

Viewing Direction: North



Descriptive Photo - 3
Viewing Direction: North
Desc: Areas near southwest corner of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:41:29 PM
Lat:32.670570, Long:-104.509151

Areas near southwest corner of the containment

Viewing Direction: Southeast



Descriptive Photo - 4
Viewing Direction: Southeast
Desc: Northwest corner of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:43:02 PM
Lat:32.670551, Long:-104.509088

Northwest corner of the containment



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: South

Descriptive Photo - 5
Viewing Direction: South
Desc: Areas near northwest corner of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:42:44 PM
Lat:32.670636, Long:-104.509009

Areas near northwest corner of the containment

Viewing Direction: East

Descriptive Photo - 6
Viewing Direction: East
Desc: Areas near northwest corner of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:44:23 PM
Lat:32.670043, Long:-104.509063

Areas near northwest corner of the containment

Viewing Direction: Northwest

Descriptive Photo - 7
Viewing Direction: Northwest
Desc: Southeast corner of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:46:34 PM
Lat:32.670100, Long:-104.508999

Southeast corner of the containment

Viewing Direction: North

Descriptive Photo - 8
Viewing Direction: North
Desc: Eastern areas of the containment
Created: 12/4/2023 12:47:26 PM
Lat:32.670412, Long:-104.508941

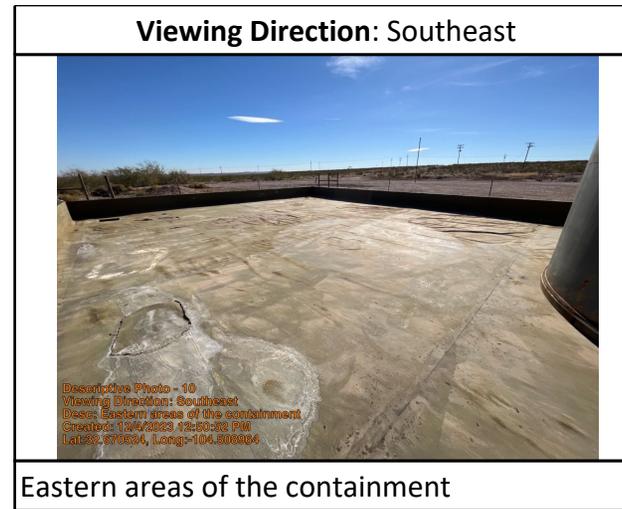
Eastern areas of the containment



Daily Site Visit Report



Eastern areas of the containment



Eastern areas of the containment



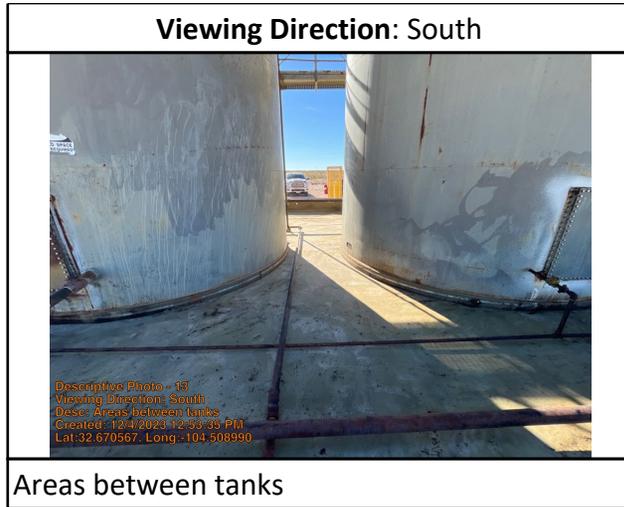
Areas north of tanks



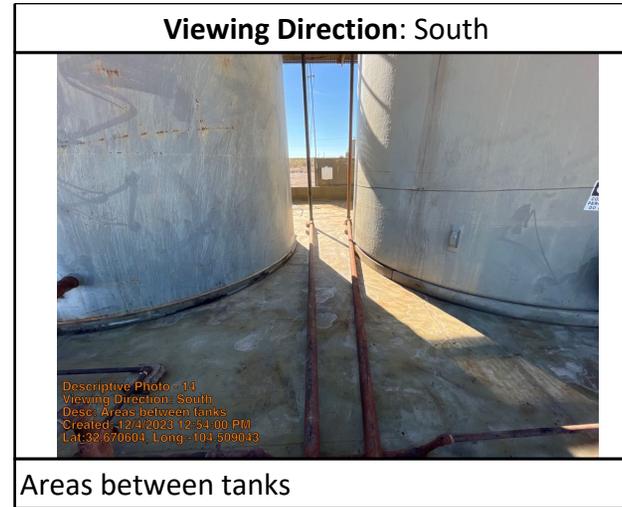
Areas south of tanks



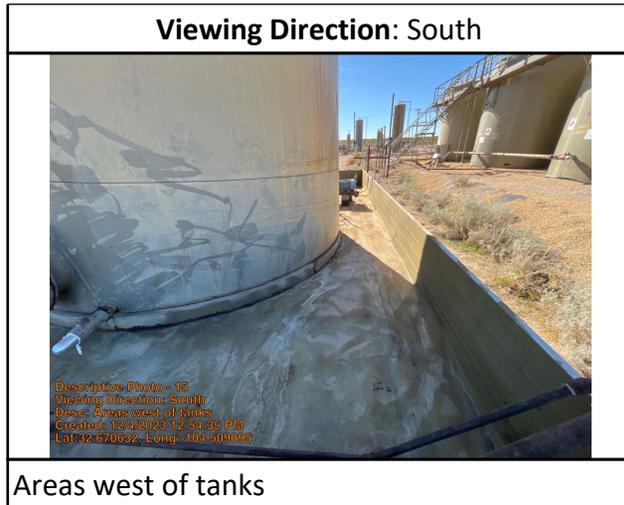
Daily Site Visit Report



Areas between tanks



Areas between tanks



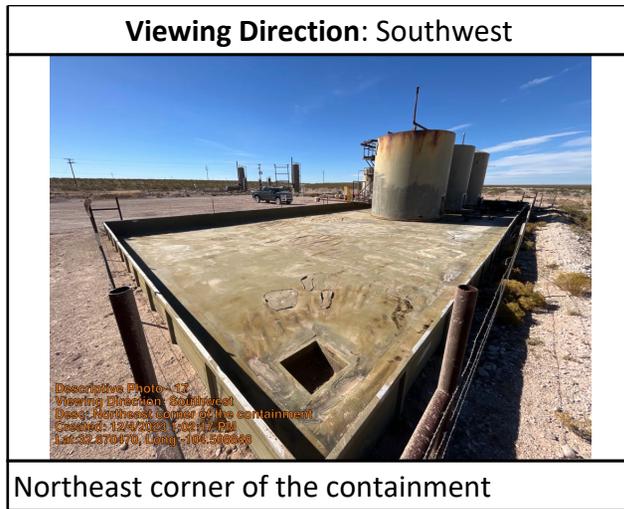
Areas west of tanks



Eastern areas of the containment



Daily Site Visit Report



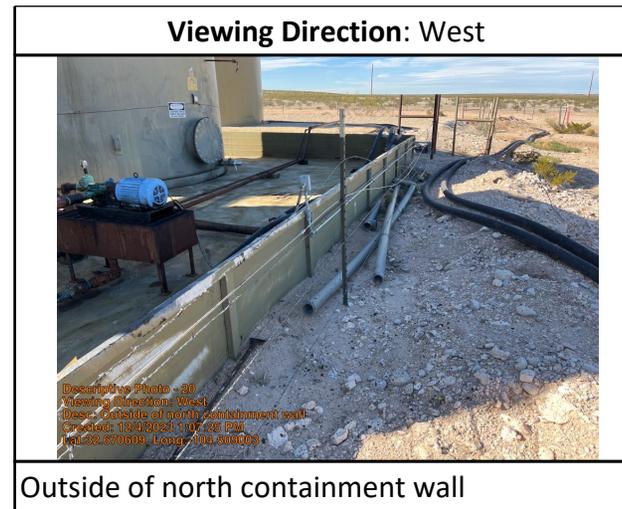
Northeast corner of the containment



Eastern areas of the containment



Outside of north containment wall



Outside of north containment wall



Daily Site Visit Report



Outside of east containment wall



Outside of east containment wall



Outside of south containment wall



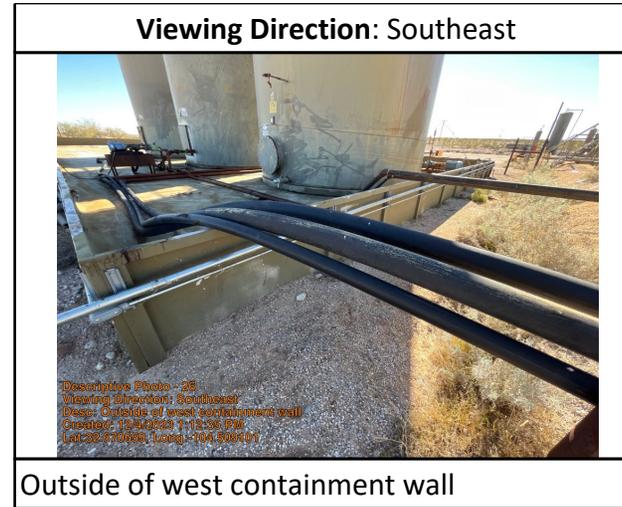
Outside of south containment wall



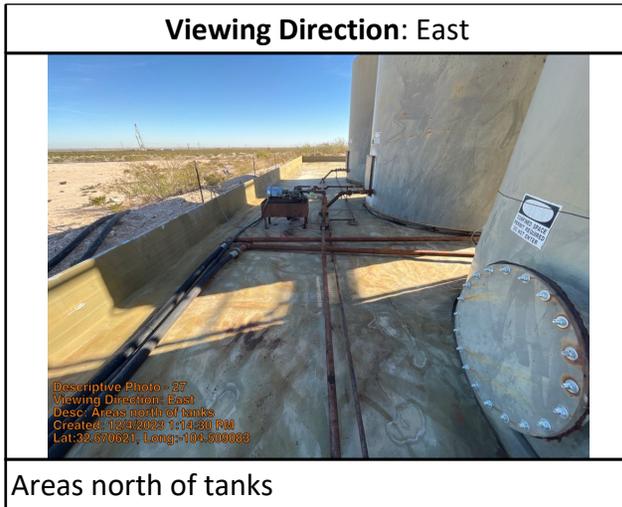
Daily Site Visit Report



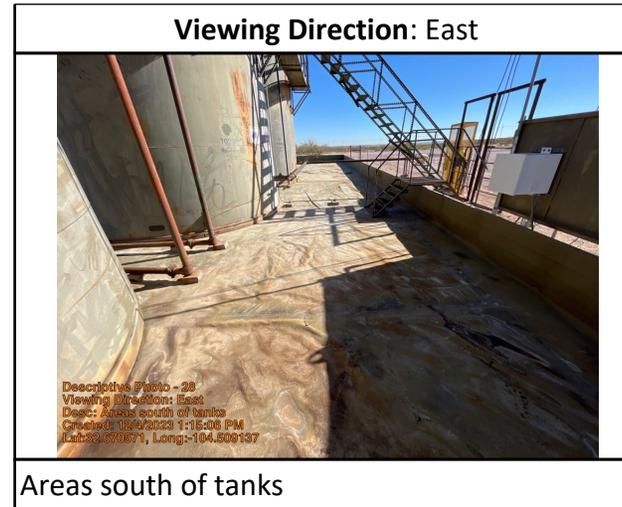
Outside of west containment wall



Outside of west containment wall



Areas north of tanks



Areas south of tanks

Daily Site Visit Report



Daily Site Visit Signature

Inspector: Fernando Rodriguez

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'FR', written over a horizontal line. Below the line, the word 'Signature' is printed in a small font.

APPENDIX D – Notification



Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

48-Hour Notification - Julie #2 Battery

2 messages

Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com> Thu, Nov 30, 2023 at 12:15 PM
 To: "Enviro, OCD, EMNRD" <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>, "Wells, Shelly, EMNRD" <shelly.wells@emnrd.nm.gov>
 Cc: mritchie@silverbackexp.com, htrefert@silverbackexp.com, cdixon@vertex.ca, mmoffitt@vertex.ca,
 FRodriguez@vertex.ca

All,

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

Julie #2 Battery, nAPP2310061125

The liner inspection is scheduled to begin Monday, December 4, 2023, at approximately 12:30 p.m. If you have any questions regarding this notification, please contact 575-361-4509.

Thanks,

Fernando Rodriguez B.Sc
Intermediate Biologist

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

C 575.361.4509

Rodgers, Scott, EMNRD <Scott.Rodgers@emnrd.nm.gov> Thu, Nov 30, 2023 at 2:25 PM
 To: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>, "Wells, Shelly, EMNRD" <Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov>, "Bratcher, Michael, EMNRD" <mike.bratcher@emnrd.nm.gov>
 Cc: "mritchie@silverbackexp.com" <mritchie@silverbackexp.com>, "htrefert@silverbackexp.com" <htrefert@silverbackexp.com>, "cdixon@vertex.ca" <cdixon@vertex.ca>, "mmoffitt@vertex.ca" <mmoffitt@vertex.ca>, "FRodriguez@vertex.ca" <FRodriguez@vertex.ca>

The OCD has received your notification. Include a copy of this and all notifications in the remedial and/or closure reports to ensure the notifications are documented in the project file.

Scott Rodgers • Environmental Specialist

Environmental Bureau

EMNRD - Oil Conservation Division

8801 Horizon Blvd. NE, Suite 260 | Albuquerque, NM 87113

505.469.1830 | scott.rodgers@emnrd.nm.gov

<http://www.emnrd.nm.gov/ocd>



From: Dhugal Hanton <vertexresourcegroupusa@gmail.com>

Sent: Thursday, November 30, 2023 12:16 PM

To: Enviro, OCD, EMNRD <OCD.Enviro@emnrd.nm.gov>; Wells, Shelly, EMNRD <Shelly.Wells@emnrd.nm.gov>

Cc: mritchie@silverbackexp.com; hreffert@silverbackexp.com; cdixon@vertex.ca; mmoffitt@vertex.ca;

FRodriguez@vertex.ca

Subject: [EXTERNAL] 48-Hour Notification - Julie #2 Battery

CAUTION: This email originated outside of our organization. Exercise caution prior to clicking on links or opening attachments.

[Quoted text hidden]

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 304504

QUESTIONS

Operator: Silverback Operating II, LLC 19707 IH10 West, Suite 201 San Antonio, TX 78256	OGRID: 330968
	Action Number: 304504
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2310061125
Incident Name	NAPP2310061125 JULIE #2 BATTERY @ 0
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Remediation Closure Report Received

Location of Release Source

Please answer all the questions in this group.

Site Name	JULIE #2 BATTERY
Date Release Discovered	04/10/2023
Surface Owner	Private

Incident Details

Please answer all the questions in this group.

Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Did this release result in a fire or is the result of a fire	Yes
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: Lightning Water Tank Produced Water Released: 120 BBL Recovered: 120 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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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 304504

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: Silverback Operating II, LLC 19707 IH10 West, Suite 201 San Antonio, TX 78256	OGRID: 330968
	Action Number: 304504
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Nature and Volume of Release (continued)	
Is this a gas only submission (i.e. only significant Mcf values reported)	No, according to supplied volumes this does not appear to be a "gas only" report.
Was this a major release as defined by Subsection A of 19.15.29.7 NMAC	Yes
Reasons why this would be considered a submission for a notification of a major release	From paragraph A. "Major release" determine using: (1) an unauthorized release of a volume, excluding gases, of 25 barrels or more; (2) an unauthorized release of a volume that: (a) results in a fire or is the result of a fire.
<i>With the implementation of the 19.15.27 NMAC (05/25/2021), venting and/or flaring of natural gas (i.e. gas only) are to be submitted on the C-129 form.</i>	

Initial Response

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

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

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

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Heather Treffert Title: Field Operations Analyst Email: htreffert@silverbackexp.com Date: 01/17/2024
--	---

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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 304504

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: Silverback Operating II, LLC 19707 IH10 West, Suite 201 San Antonio, TX 78256	OGRID: 330968
	Action Number: 304504
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

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

What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 51 and 75 (ft.)
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	NM OSE iWaters Database Search
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	No
What is the minimum distance, between the closest lateral extents of the release and the following surface areas:	
A continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Between ½ and 1 (mi.)
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Between ½ and 1 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Greater than 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between 1000 (ft.) and ½ (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Medium
A 100-year floodplain	Between ½ and 1 (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
<i>Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.</i>	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	06/08/2023
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	12/04/2023
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	12/04/2023
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	6174
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	6174

These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed. The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.

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QUESTIONS, Page 4

Action 304504

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: Silverback Operating II, LLC 19707 IH10 West, Suite 201 San Antonio, TX 78256	OGRID: 330968
	Action Number: 304504
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)

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

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

(Select all answers below that apply.)

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.

Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.

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

I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Heather Treffert Title: Field Operations Analyst Email: htreffert@silverbackexp.com Date: 01/17/2024
--	---

The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.

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QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 304504

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: Silverback Operating II, LLC 19707 IH10 West, Suite 201 San Antonio, TX 78256	OGRID:	330968
	Action Number:	304504
	Action Type:	[C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	304511
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	12/04/2023
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	4030

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	6174
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	6174
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	N/A

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: Heather Treffert Title: Field Operations Analyst Email: htreffert@silverbackexp.com Date: 01/17/2024
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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

CONDITIONS
 Action 304504

CONDITIONS

Operator: Silverback Operating II, LLC 19707 IH10 West, Suite 201 San Antonio, TX 78256	OGRID: 330968
	Action Number: 304504
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
scwells	None	1/17/2024