

Location:	BEU 29 FED SWD 1 Battery		
Spill Date:	6/6/2025		
Incident #:	nAPP2516742886		
Area 1			
Approximate Area =	19,616	sq. ft.	
Average Saturation (or depth) of spill =	0.25	inches	
VOLUME OF LEAK			
Total Crude Oil =	0.00	bbls	
Total Produced Water =	8.00	bbls	
TOTAL VOLUME OF LEAK			
Total Crude Oil =	0.00	bbls	
Total Produced Water =	8.0	bbls	
TOTAL VOLUME RECOVERED			
Total Crude Oil =	0.00	bbls	
Total Produced Water =	8	bbls	



Incident Number: nAPP2516742886

Incident Closure

BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY

Unit M, Section 29, Township 21 South, Range 29 East

County: Eddy

Vertex File Number: 25A-03367

Prepared for:

ExxonMobil Upstream Company

Prepared by:

Vertex Resource Services Inc.

Date:

October 2025

ExxonMobil Upstream Company
BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY

Incident Closure
October 2025

BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY
Unit M, Section 29, Township 21 South, Range 29 East
Incident ID: nAPP2516742886
County: Eddy

Prepared for:
ExxonMobil Upstream Company
3104 East Greene Street
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

New Mexico Oil Conservation Division
506 West Texas Avenue
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

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

Katrina Taylor

Katrina Taylor, B.Sc.
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICIAN, REPORTING

October 8, 2025

Date

Chad Hensley

Chad Hensley, B.Sc. GCNR
SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER, REPORT REVIEW

October 10, 2025

Date

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ExxonMobil Upstream Company
BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY

Incident Closure
October 2025

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1.0 Introduction

ExxonMobil Upstream Company (ExxonMobil) retained Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) to conduct a liner inspection and an Incident Closure for a produced water release that occurred on June 6, 2025, at BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY (hereafter referred to as the "site"). ExxonMobil submitted an initial C-141 Release Notification to New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD) on June 16, 2025. Incident ID number nAPP2516742886 was assigned to this incident.

This report provides a description of the release assessment and liner inspection activities associated with the site. The information presented demonstrates that closure criteria established in 19.15.29.11(A)(5)(a) 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 as per NMAC 19.15.29.11, with the understanding that restoration is currently not required due to the release being contained in the lined tank battery.

2.0 Incident Description

The release occurred on June 6, 2025, due to equipment failure, and was reported on June 16, 2025. The incident involved the release of approximately 8 barrels (bbl.) of produced water into lined containment. Approximately 8 bbl. of free fluid was removed during the initial clean-up. The volume calculation and additional details relevant to the release are presented in the C-141 Report included in Appendix A. The Daily Field Report and site photographs are included in Appendix B.

3.0 Site Characteristics

The site is located approximately 12.75 miles northeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico. The legal location for the site is Unit M, Section 29, Township 21 South, Range 29 East in Eddy County, New Mexico. The release area is located on Bureau of Land Management property. An aerial photograph and site schematic are presented on Figure 1.

The location is typical of oil and gas exploration and production sites in the Permian Basin and is currently used for oil and gas storage.

4.0 Closure Criteria Determination

The nearest well to the site is a New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) well located approximately 2.7 miles west of the site (United States Geological Survey, 2025). Data from 2025 shows the NMOSE borehole dry hole at 110 ft below ground surface. Information pertaining to the depth to groundwater determination is included in Appendix C.

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 watercourse located approximately 1.4 miles northwest of the site (National Wetlands Inventory). At the site, there are no continuously flowing watercourses or significant watercourses, lakebeds, sinkholes, playa lakes or other critical water/community features as outlined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection C of 19.15.29.12 NMAC.

ExxonMobil Upstream Company
BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY

Incident Closure
October 2025

Closure Criteria Determination			
Site Name: BEU 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery			
Spill Coordinates: 32.44566, -104.01328		X: 592749.31	Y: 3590263.98
Site Specific Conditions		Value	Unit
1	Depth to Groundwater (nearest reference)	>110	feet
	Distance between release and nearest DTGW reference	13,551	feet
		2.57	miles
	Date of nearest DTGW reference measurement	May 31, 2013	
2	Within 300 feet of any continuously flowing watercourse or any other significant watercourse	7,310	feet
3	Within 200 feet of any lakebed, sinkhole or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	30,986	feet
4	Within 300 feet from an occupied residence, school, hospital, institution or church	43,653	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	78,642	feet
	ii) Within 1000 feet of any fresh water well or spring	78,642	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	10,714	feet
8	Within the area overlying a subsurface mine	No	(Y/N)
	Distance between release and nearest registered mine	26,340	feet
9	Within an unstable area (Karst Map)	Medium	Critical High Medium Low
	Distance between release and nearest unstable area	0	feet
10	Within a 100-year Floodplain	500	year
	Distance between release and nearest FEMA Zone A (100-year Floodplain)	8,160	feet
11	Soil Type	Berino complex	
12	Ecological Classification	Loamy Sand	
13	Geology	Qe, Eolian Deposits	
	NMAC 19.15.29.12 E (Table 1) Closure Criteria	<50'	<50' 51-100' >100'

ExxonMobil Upstream Company
BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY

Incident Closure
October 2025

5.0 Liner Inspection

Notification that a liner inspection was scheduled to be completed was provided to the NMOCD on October 3, 2025. 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 on October 7, 2025. As evidenced in the Daily Field Report (Appendix B), it was verified that the liner was intact and had the ability to contain the release.

6.0 Closure Request

The release area was fully contained in the lined containment and meets the closure criteria of NMAC 19.15.29.11. Based on these findings, ExxonMobil requests that this release be closed.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Chad Hensley at 575.200.6167 or chensley@vertexresource.com

7.0 References

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ExxonMobil Upstream Company
BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY

Incident Closure
October 2025

8.0 Limitations

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of ExxonMobil Upstream Company (ExxonMobil). This document may not be used by any other person or entity, with the exception of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division and Bureau of Land Management without the express written consent of Vertex Resource Services Inc. (Vertex) and ExxonMobil. 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.

FIGURE



0 50 100 ft
NAD 1983 StatePlane New Mexico East FIPS 3001 Feet

Map Center:
Lat/Long: 32.44576°N, 104.013876°W
Date: Oct 04/25



Site Schematic
BEU 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery

FIGURE:

1

ExxonMobil

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: Georeferenced image from Esri, 2025. Site features from GPS, Vertex, 2025.

VERSATILITY. EXPERTISE.

APPENDIX A – C-141 and Volume Calculation

Location:	BEU 29 FED SWD 1 Battery		
Spill Date:	6/6/2025		
Incident #:	nAPP2516742886		
Area 1			
Approximate Area =	19,616	sq. ft.	
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VOLUME OF LEAK			
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Total Produced Water =	8.00	bbls	
TOTAL VOLUME OF LEAK			
Total Crude Oil =	0.00	bbls	
Total Produced Water =	8.0	bbls	
TOTAL VOLUME RECOVERED			
Total Crude Oil =	0.00	bbls	
Total Produced Water =	8	bbls	

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

QUESTIONS

Action 475388

QUESTIONS

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 475388
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2516742886
Incident Name	NAPP2516742886 BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY @ 0
Incident Type	Produced Water Release
Incident Status	Initial C-141 Received

Location of Release Source	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group.</i>	
Site Name	BEU 29 FED SWD 1 Battery
Date Release Discovered	06/06/2025
Surface Owner	Federal

Incident Details	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group.</i>	
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	
<i>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.</i>	
Crude Oil Released (bbls) Details	Not answered.
Produced Water Released (bbls) Details	Cause: Equipment Failure Valve Produced Water Released: 8 BBL Recovered: 8 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)	All liquids were in containment, no release outside of lined containment,

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 475388

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 475388
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

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: Ashley McAfee Email: ashley.a.mcafee@exxonmobil.com Date: 06/16/2025
--	--

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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 475388

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 475388
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Not answered.
What method was used to determine the depth to ground water	Not answered.
Did this release impact groundwater or surface water	Not answered.
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	Not answered.
Any lakebed, sinkhole, or playa lake (measured from the ordinary high-water mark)	Not answered.
An occupied permanent residence, school, hospital, institution, or church	Not answered.
A spring or a private domestic fresh water well used by less than five households for domestic or stock watering purposes	Not answered.
Any other fresh water well or spring	Not answered.
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Not answered.
A wetland	Not answered.
A subsurface mine	Not answered.
An (non-karst) unstable area	Not answered.
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Not answered.
A 100-year floodplain	Not answered.
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	Not answered.

Remediation Plan	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	No
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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

CONDITIONS

Action 475388

CONDITIONS

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 475388
	Action Type: [C-141] Initial C-141 (C-141-v-Initial)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
michael.buchanan	Initial C-141 and spill calculations are approved for the incident.	6/17/2025

APPENDIX B – Daily Field Report – Liner Inspection

Daily Site Visit Report



Client:	XTO Energy Inc. (US)	Incident ID #:	
Site Location Name:	BEU 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery	API #:	
Inspection Date:	10/7/2025		

Summary of Times

Arrived at Site	10/7/2025 9:10 AM
Departed Site	10/7/2025 10:47 AM

Daily Site Visit Report



Field Notes

- 9:48** Safety paperwork was completed and work authorization received
- 9:48** Liner inspection was conducted. Photographs are located in this DFR
- 9:49** Photographs of the outside metal containment included to demonstrate integrity
- 10:07** Photographs of the liner inside the contaminant were taken starting in the southeast corner and moving counter clockwise around the tanks, then photographs were taken north to south between the tanks.
- 10:07** While some slight staining still present no holes or damage was found in the liner, establishing liner integrity

Next Steps & Recommendations

1

Daily Site Visit Report



Site Photos

Viewing Direction: East



Northern half of the western side of the containment

Viewing Direction: East



Northern side of the containment outside has no damage

Viewing Direction: North



Northern half of the eastern contaminant wall free of damage

Viewing Direction: South



Southern half of the eastern contaminant wall free of damage



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: West



Descriptive Photo - 5
Viewing Direction: West
Area: Southern wall shows no damage
Created: 10/7/2025 10:01:41 AM
Lat:32.445413, Long:-104.013298

Southern wall shows no damage

Viewing Direction: Northeast



Descriptive Photo - 6
Viewing Direction: Northeast
Area: Southeast area of the liner
Created: 10/7/2025 10:02:03 AM
Lat:32.445406, Long:-104.013432

Southeast area of the liner

Viewing Direction: North



Descriptive Photo - 7
Viewing Direction: North
Area: Southeast area of the liner
Created: 10/7/2025 10:08:15 AM
Lat:32.445507, Long:-104.013328

Southeast area of the liner

Viewing Direction: North



Descriptive Photo - 8
Viewing Direction: North
Area: Central area of the liner
Created: 10/7/2025 10:08:35 AM
Lat:32.445506, Long:-104.013334

Central area of the liner



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: North



Northeast area of the liner

Viewing Direction: West



Northeast area of the liner

Viewing Direction: West



Northeast area of the liner

Viewing Direction: South



Northwest area of the liner



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: East



North central area of the liner

Viewing Direction: South



West central area of the liner

Viewing Direction: South



Inside western side additional containment

Viewing Direction: West



Inside western side additional containment



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: East



Southwestern area of containment

Viewing Direction: South



In between the tanks in the north

Viewing Direction: South



In between the tanks in the north

Viewing Direction: South



Central area inside the tanks



Daily Site Visit Report

Viewing Direction: South



Southern area in between tanks

Daily Site Visit Report



Daily Site Visit Signature

Inspector: Katrina Taylor

Signature:

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

APPENDIX C – Closure Criteria Research Documentation



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 smallest to largest)

(meters)

(In feet)

POD Number	Code	Sub basin	County	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Range	X	Y	Map	Distance	Well Depth	Depth Water	Water Column
CP 01171 POD2		CP	ED		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588865.8	3588862.9		4128	110		
CP 01118 POD1		CP	ED		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588799.9	3588926.3		4169	25		
CP 01118 POD2		CP	ED		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588799.9	3588926.3		4169	56		
CP 02044 POD1		CP	ED	SW	NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588783.0	3588954.8		4176	34		
CP 01171 POD1		CP	ED		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588813.6	3588862.1		4177	70		
CP 01171 POD3		CP	ED		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588813.6	3588862.1		4177	115		

Average Depth to Water: 0 feet

Minimum Depth: 0 feet

Maximum Depth: 0 feet

Record Count: 6

UTM Filters (in meters):

Easting: 592749.31
Northing: 3590263.98
Radius: 5000

* 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.

Water Right Summary



[get image](#)
[list](#)

WR File Number:	CP 01171	Subbasin:	CP	Cross Reference:
Primary Purpose:	EXP EXPLORATION			
Primary Status:	PMT Permit			
Total Acres:		Subfile:		Header:
Total Diversion:	0.000	Cause/Case:		
Owner:	BOPCO LP	Owner Class:	Agent	
Contact:	BEN J ARGUIJO			

Documents on File

(acre-fee

Transaction Images	Trn #	Doc	File/Act	Status 1	Status 2	Transaction Desc.	From/To	Acres	Diversion
 _get images	603422	EXPL	2013-05-22	PMT	LOG	CP 01171	T	0.000	0.000

Current Points of Diversion

POD Number	Well Tag	Source	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y	Map	Other Location Desc
CP 01171 POD1		Shallow		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588813.6	3588862.1		SB-6 UNIT LETTER "J"
CP 01171 POD2		Shallow		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588865.8	3588862.9		SB-7 UNIT LETTER "J"
CP 01171 POD3		Shallow		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588813.6	3588862.1		SB-8 UNIT LETTER "J"
CP 01171 POD4				NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588799.9	3588926.3		SB-9 UNIT LETTER "J"
CP 01171 POD5				NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588799.9	3588926.3		SB-10 UNIT LETTER "J"

* UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

Source

Acres	Diversion	CU	Use	Priority	Source	Description
0.000	0.000		EXP		GW	

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.

7/20/25 9:06 AM MST

Water Rights Summary

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Point of Diversion Summary

quarters are 1=NW 2=NE 3=SW 4=SE quarters are smallest to largest								NAD83 UTM in meters		
Well Tag	POD Nbr	Q64	Q16	Q4	Sec	Tws	Rng	X	Y	Map
	CP 01171 POD2		NW	SE	35	21S	28E	588865.8	3588862.9	

* UTM location was derived from PLSS - see Help

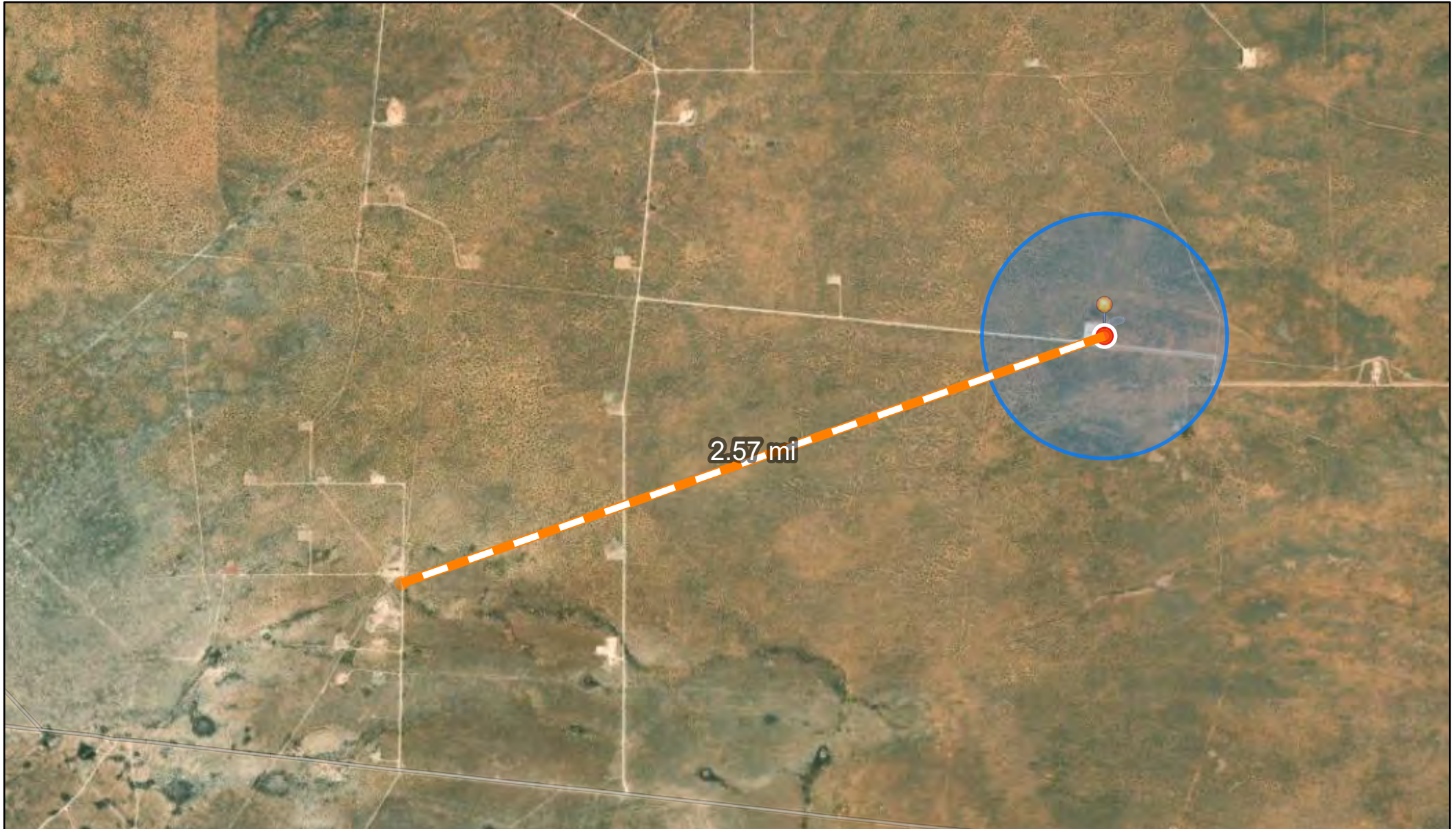
Driller License:	1478	Driller Company:	STRAUB CORPORATION
Driller Name:	STRAUB, MARTIN		
Drill Start Date:	2013-05-31	Drill Finish Date:	2013-05-31
Log File Date:	2013-06-10	PCW Rcv Date:	
Pump Type:		Pipe Discharge Size:	
Casing Size:		Depth Well:	110
		Depth Water:	

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.

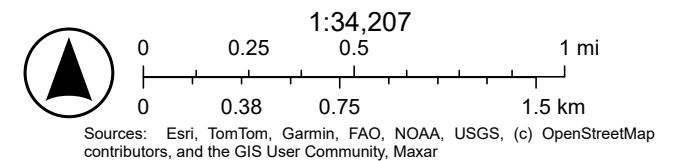
7/20/25 9:15 AM MST

Point of Diversion Summary

OSE POD Locations Map



7/20/2025, 9:24:05 AM





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National Water Information System: Web Interface

USGS Water Resources

Data Category:

Groundwater

Geographic Area:

United States

GO

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- Explore the *NEW* [USGS National Water Dashboard](#) interactive map to access real-time water data from over 13,500 stations nationwide.

Groundwater levels for the Nation

 Important: [Next Generation Monitoring Location Page](#)

Search Results -- 1 sites found

site_no list =

- 322419104053601

Minimum number of levels = 1

[Save file of selected sites](#) to local disk for future upload

USGS 322419104053601 22S.28E.09.32313

Available data for this site

Groundwater: Field measurements

GO

Eddy County, New Mexico

Hydrologic Unit Code 13060011

Latitude 32°24'19", Longitude 104°05'36" NAD27

Land-surface elevation 3,108 feet above NAVD88

This well is completed in the Other aquifers (N9999OTHER) national aquifer.

This well is completed in the Alluvium, Bolson Deposits and Other Surface Deposits (110AVMB) local aquifer.

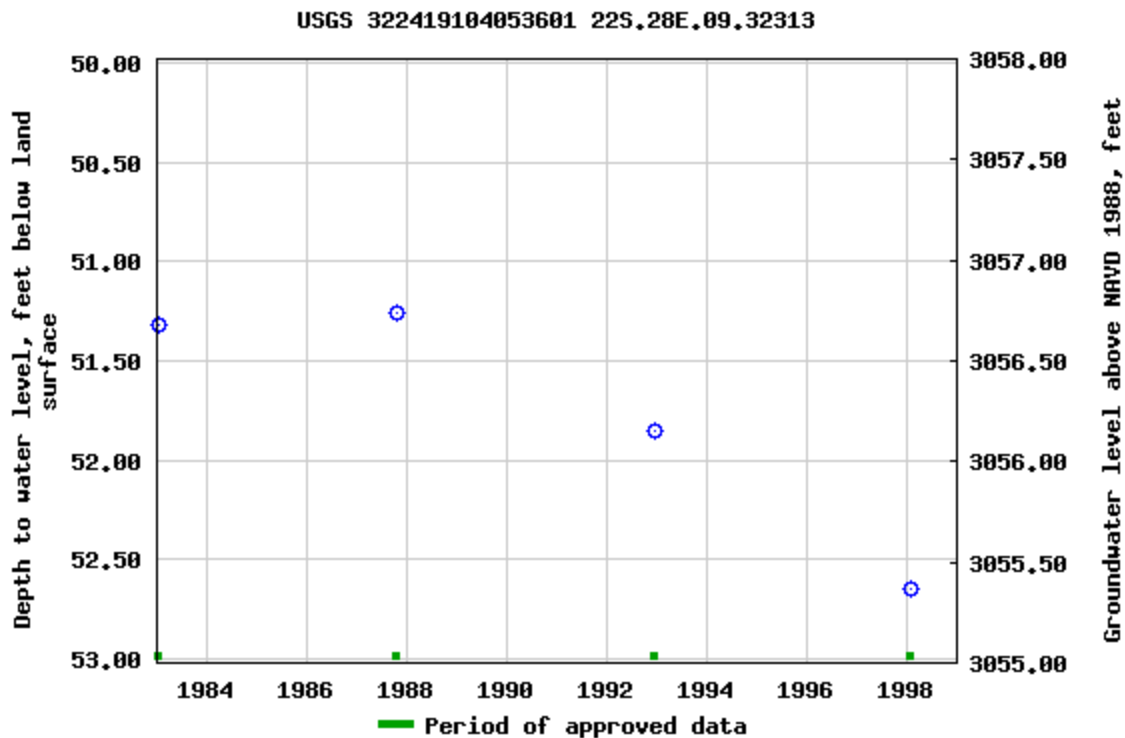
Output formats

[Table of data](#)

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Breaks in the plot represent a gap of at least one year between field measurements.

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Title: Groundwater for USA: Water Levels

URL: <https://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/gwlevels?>



Page Contact Information: [USGS Water Data Support Team](#)

Page Last Modified: 2025-07-20 12:00:13 EDT

0.76 0.59 nadww02



02_Watercourse_7,310 feet



July 19, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

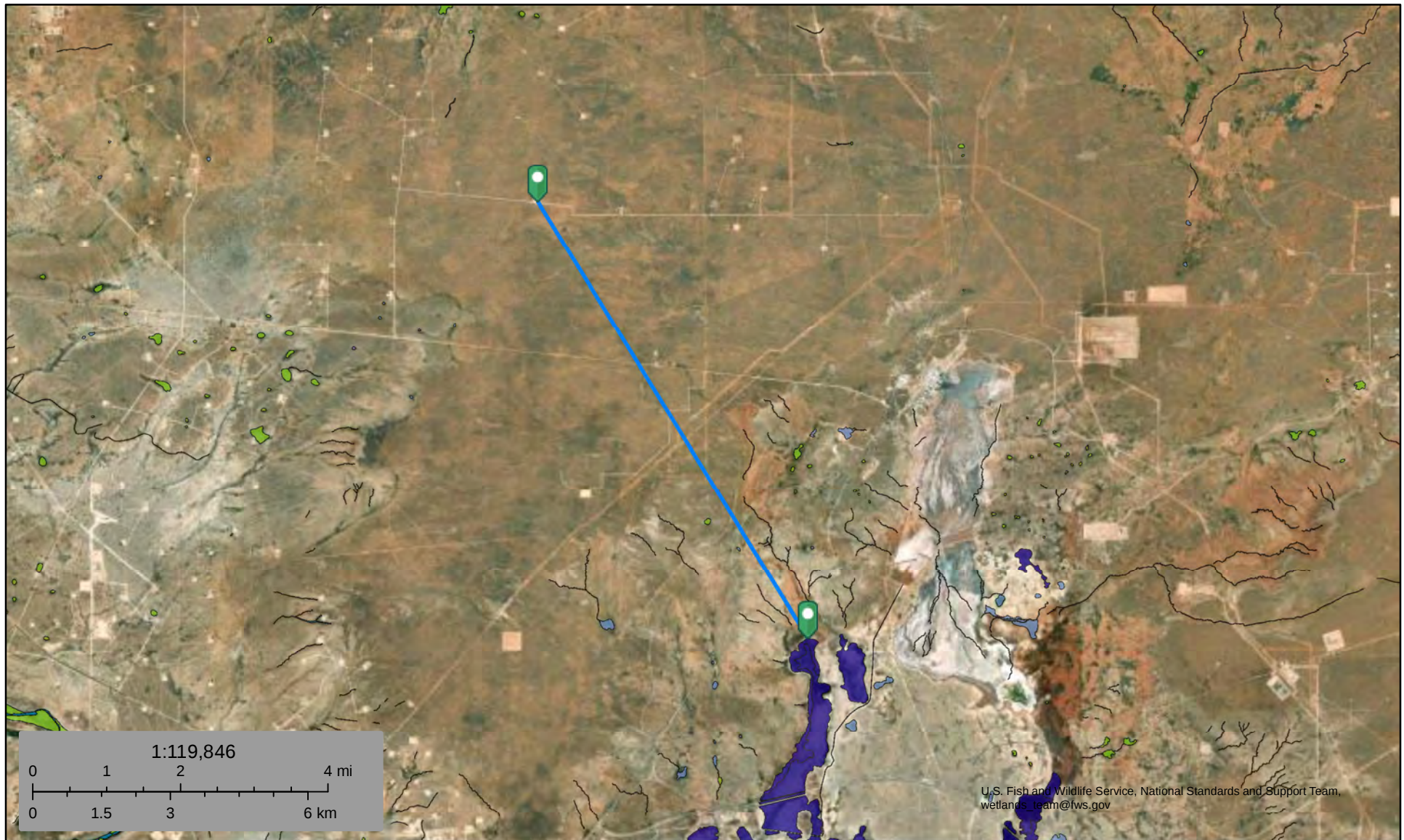
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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



03_Lake_30,986 feet



July 19, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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

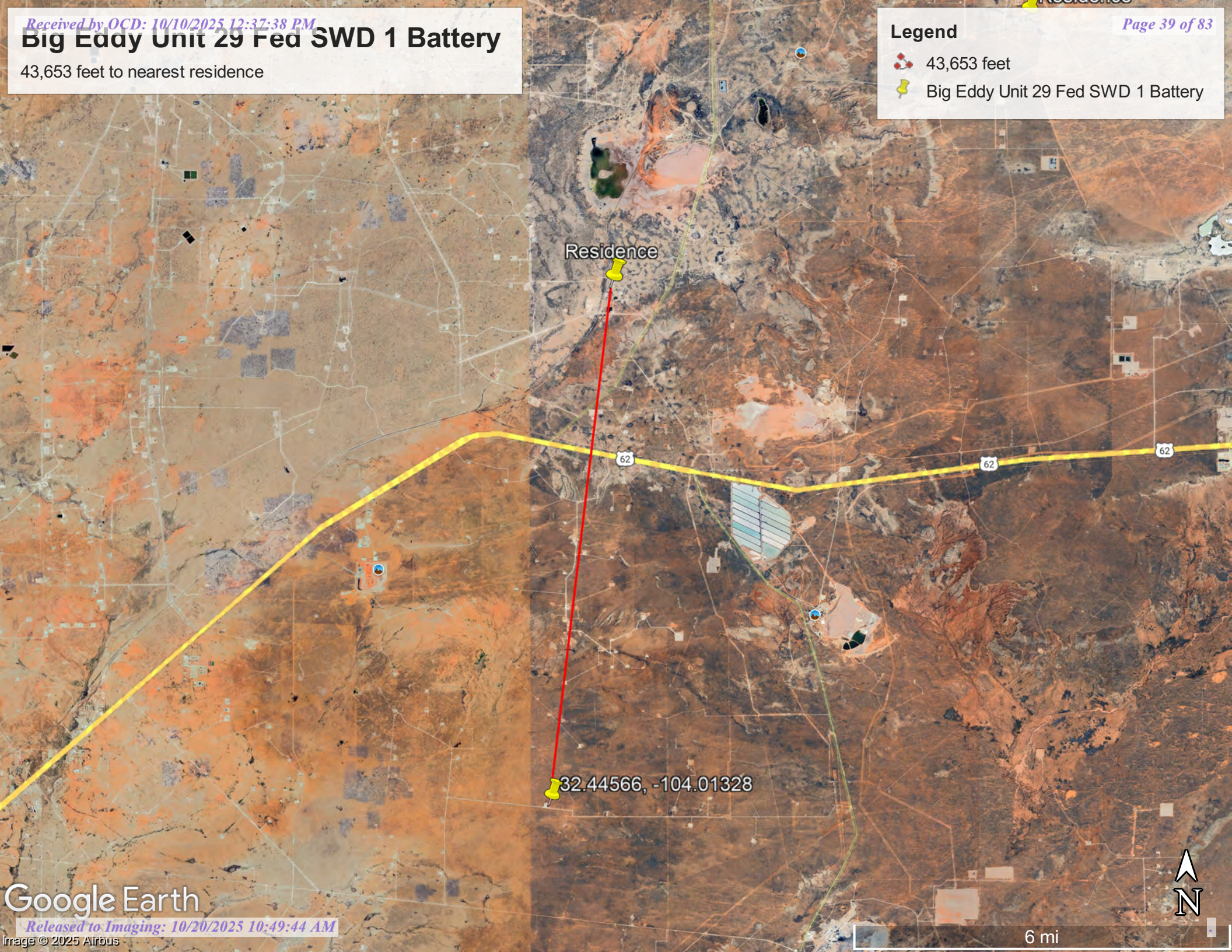
Big Eddy Unit 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery

43,653 feet to nearest residence

Legend

 43,653 feet

 Big Eddy Unit 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery



Big Eddy Unit 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery

78,642 feet to nearest spring

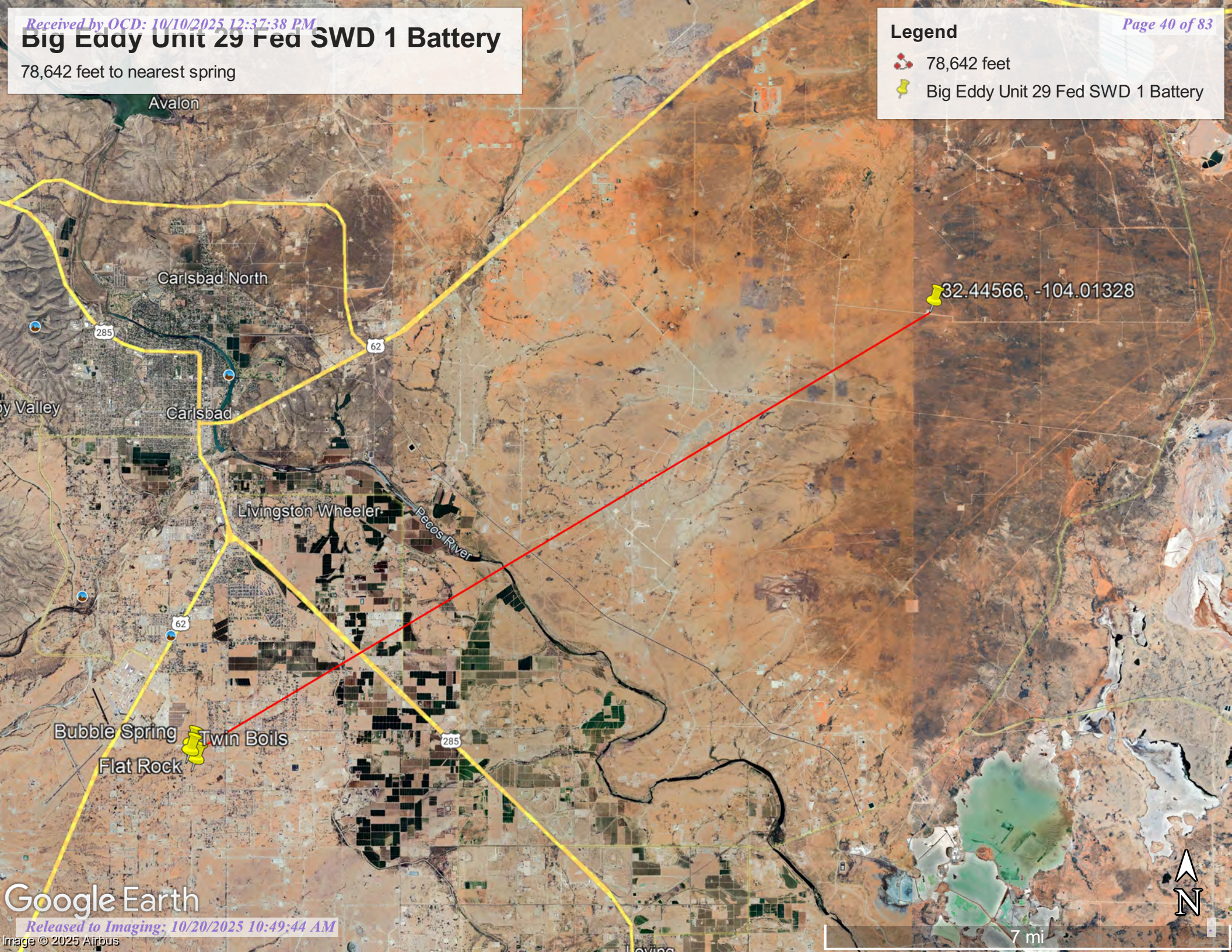
Legend



78,642 feet



Big Eddy Unit 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery

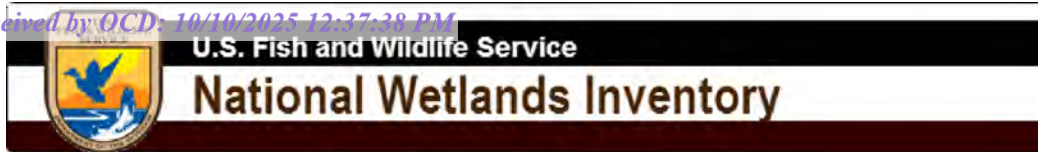


32.44566, -104.01328

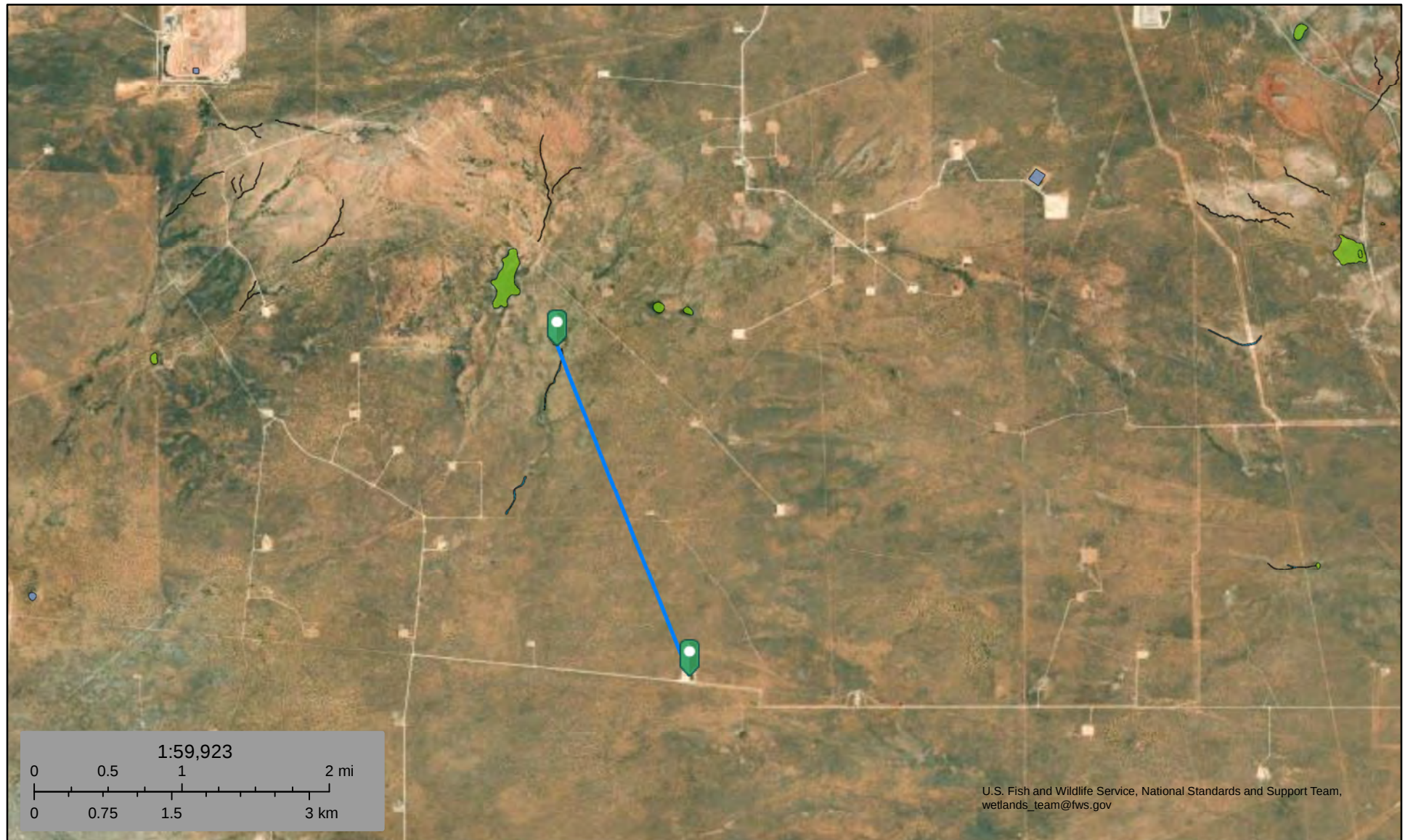
Google Earth



7 mi



07_Wetland_10,714 feet



July 19, 2025

Wetlands

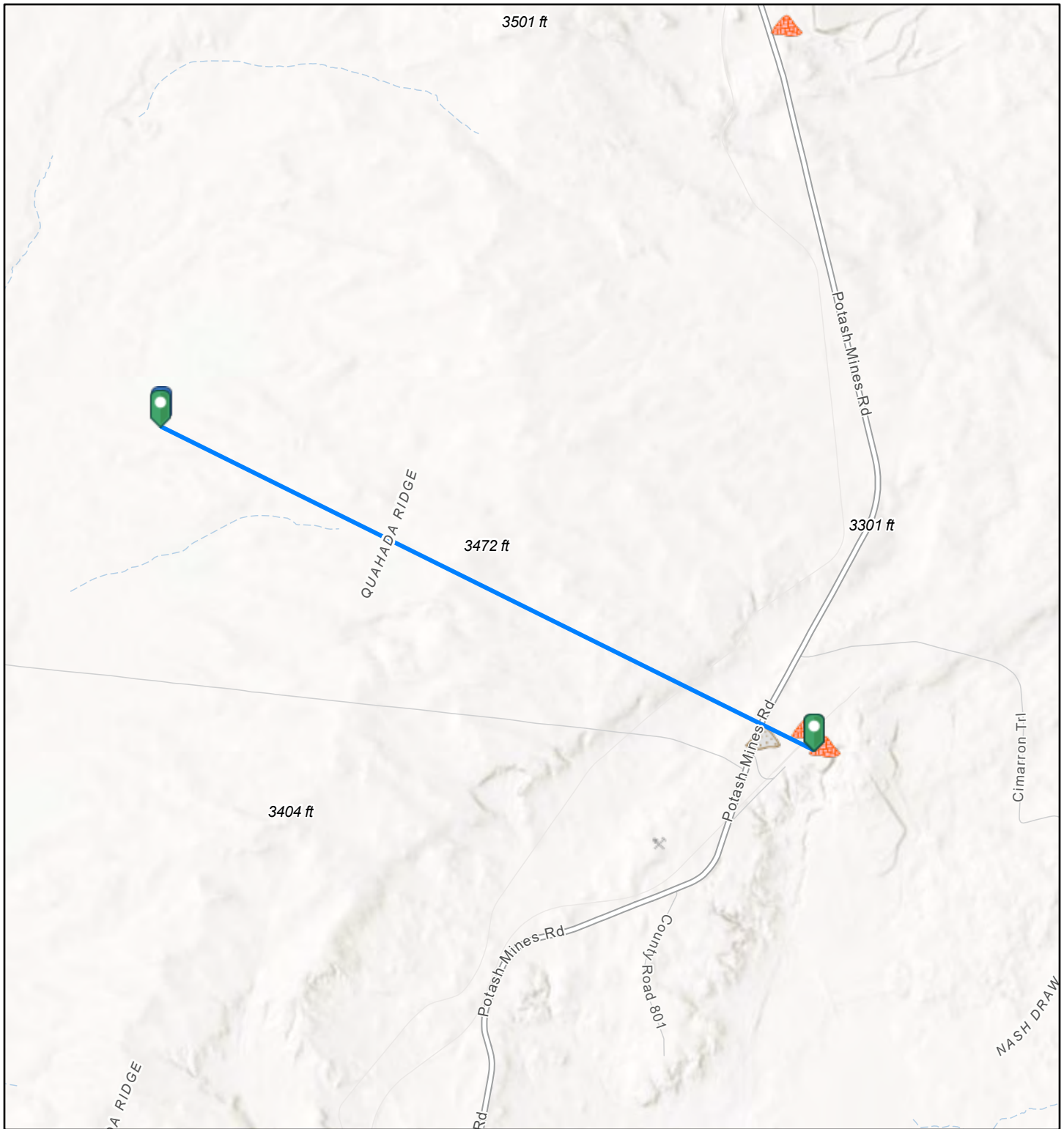
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

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

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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

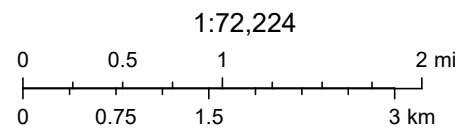
BEU 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery_Mine_26,340 ft



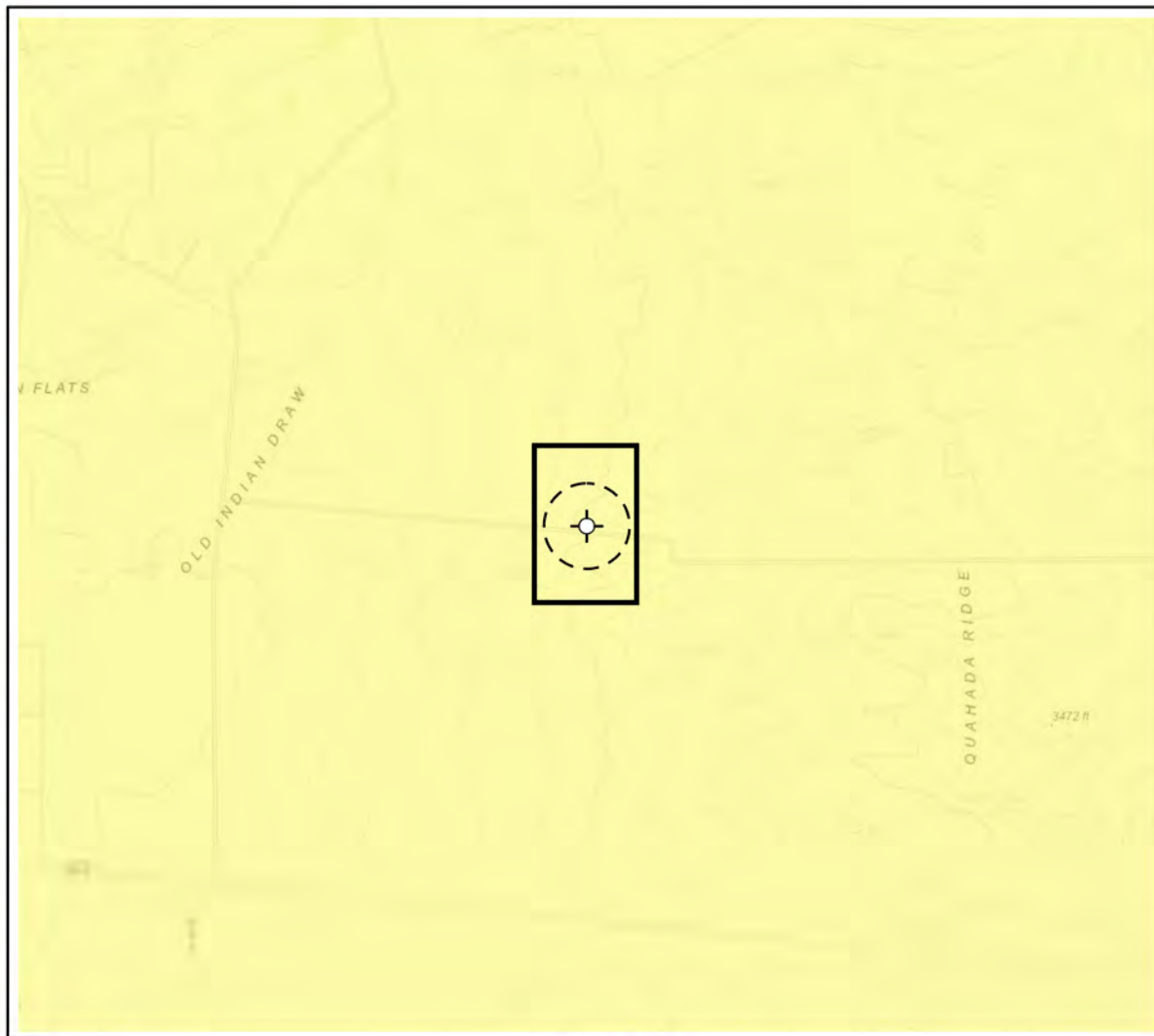
7/19/2025, 2:51:39 PM

Registered Mines

-  Aggregate, Stone etc.
-  Potash
-  Salt



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Karst Potential

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low

- + Site Location
- Site Buffer (~1,000 ft)

Overview Map

0 0.5 1 mi

Detail Map

0 250 500 ft



Map Center:
Lat/Long
32.44579°,-104.013375°

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
Date: Jul 30/25



Karst Potential Map Big Eddy Unit 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery

Figure:
9



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

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

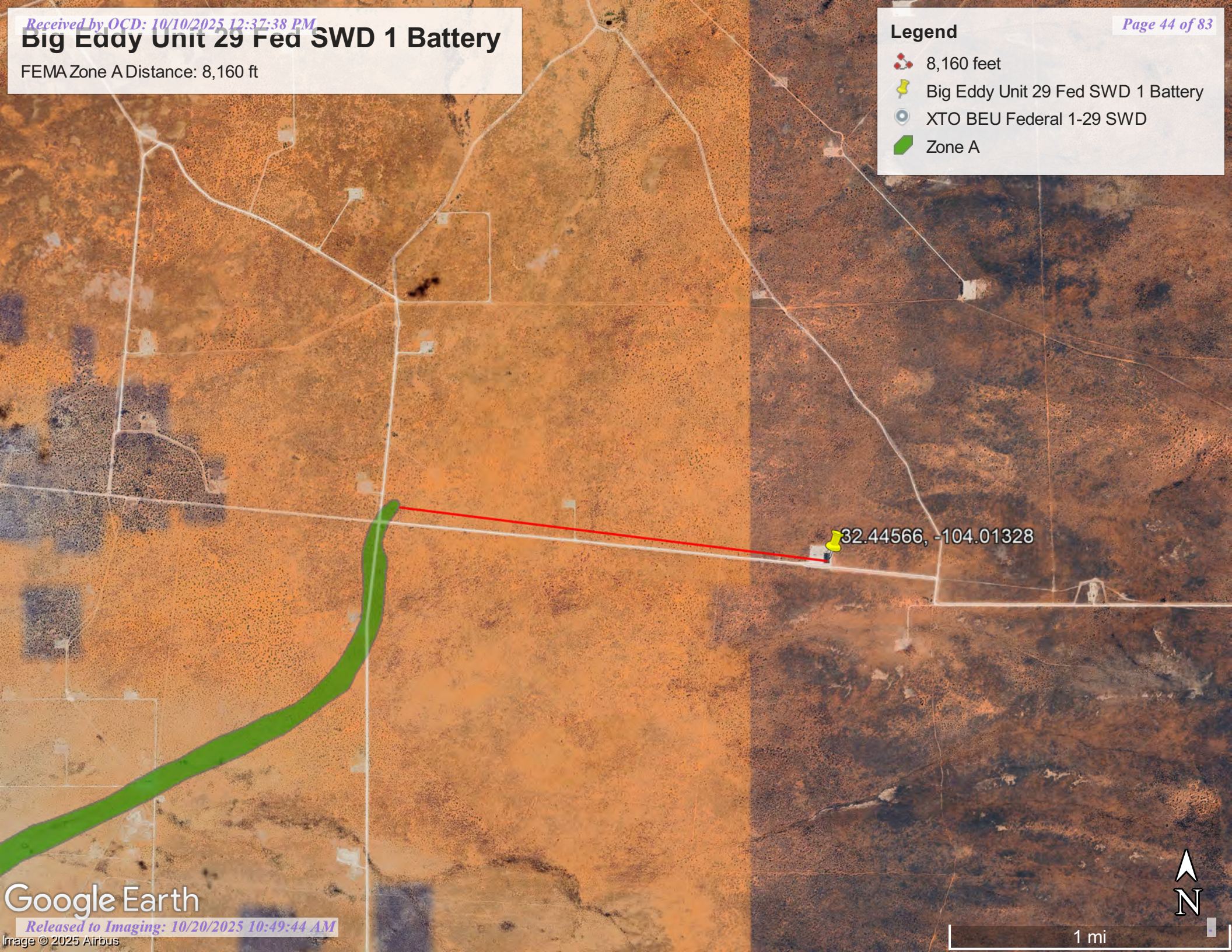
VERSATILITY. EXPERTISE.

Big Eddy Unit 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery

FEMA Zone A Distance: 8,160 ft

Legend

-  8,160 feet
-  Big Eddy Unit 29 Fed SWD 1 Battery
-  XTO BEU Federal 1-29 SWD
-  Zone A



Google Earth



1 mi

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



104°1'7"W 32°27'N



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

1:6,000

104°0'29"W 32°26'29"N

Released to Imaging: 10/20/2025 10:49:44 AM

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

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

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



The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

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

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 7/19/2025 at 9:03 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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



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



July 19, 2025

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 12, 2022—Dec 2, 2022

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BB	Berino complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, eroded	48.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		48.4	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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**Pajarito**

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

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

Kermit

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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Ecological site R070BD003NM

Loamy Sand

Accessed: 07/19/2025

General information

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

Figure 1. Mapped extent

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

Associated sites

R070BD004NM	Sandy Sandy
R070BD005NM	Deep Sand Deep Sand

Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

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

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

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

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

Climatic features

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

Temperatures are characterized by distinct seasonal changes and large annual and diurnal temperature changes. The average annual temperature is 61 degrees with extremes of 25 degrees below zero in the winter to 112 degrees in the summer.

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

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

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

Table 3. Representative climatic features

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

Influencing water features

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

Soil features

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic soils are:

Maljamar

Berino

Parjarito

Palomas

Wink

Pyote

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Fine sand (2) Fine sandy loam (3) Loamy fine sand
Family particle size	(1) Sandy
Drainage class	Well drained to somewhat excessively drained
Permeability class	Moderate to moderately rapid
Soil depth	40–72 in
Surface fragment cover ≤3"	0–10%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0%
Available water capacity (0-40in)	5–7 in
Calcium carbonate equivalent (0-40in)	3–40%
Electrical conductivity (0-40in)	2–4 mmhos/cm

Sodium adsorption ratio (0-40in)	0–2
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-40in)	6.6–8.4
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (Depth not specified)	4–12%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (Depth not specified)	0%

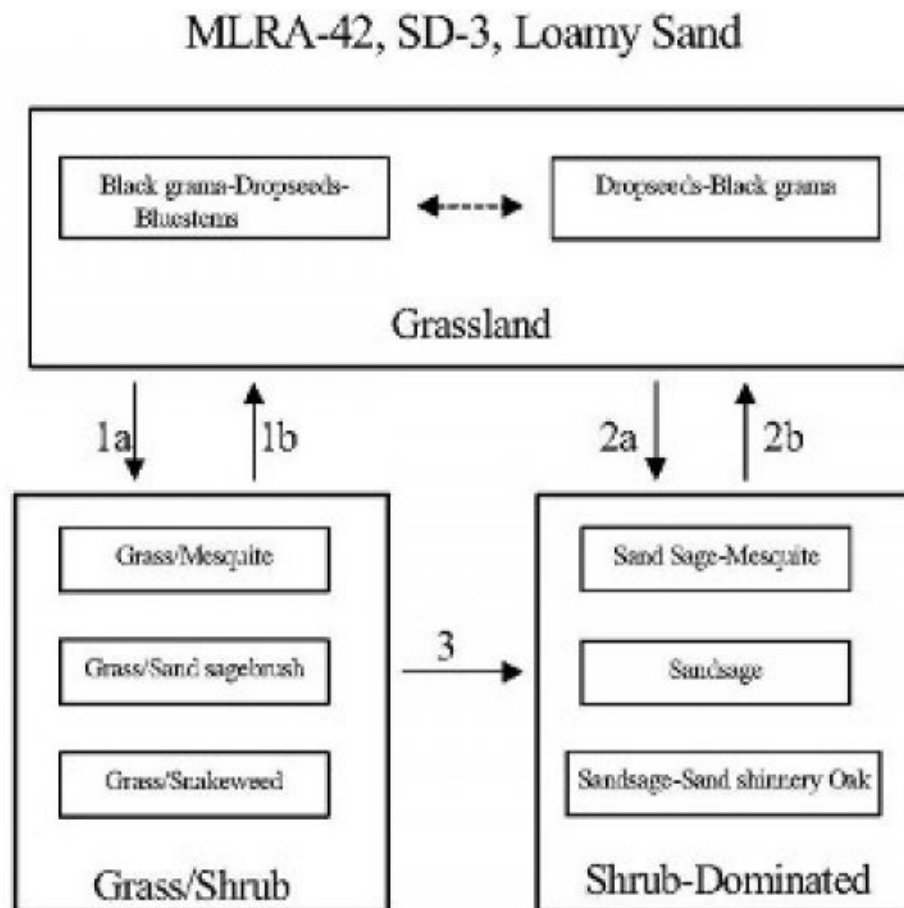
Ecological dynamics

Overview

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

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

State and transition model

Plant Communities and Transitional Pathways (diagram):

1a. Drought, over grazing, fire suppression.

1b. Brush control, prescribed grazing

2.a Severe loss of grass cover, fire suppression, erosion.

2b. Brush control, seeding, prescribed grazing.

3. Continued loss of grass cover, erosion.

State 1**Historic Climax Plant Community****Community 1.1****Historic Climax Plant Community**

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

Table 5. Annual production by plant type

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

Table 6. Ground cover

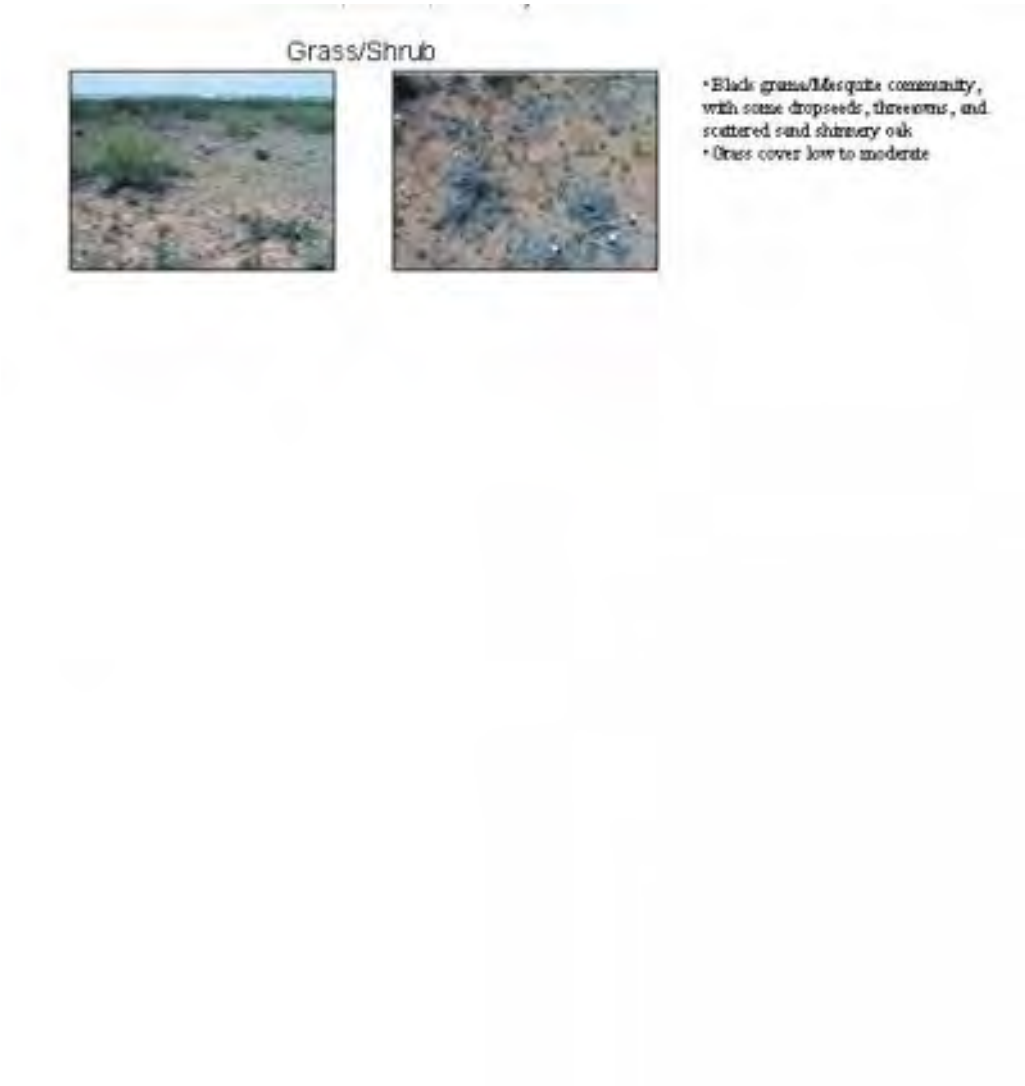
Tree foliar cover	0%
Shrub/vine/liana foliar cover	0%
Grass/grasslike foliar cover	28%
Forb foliar cover	0%
Non-vascular plants	0%
Biological crusts	0%
Litter	50%
Surface fragments >0.25" and <=3"	0%
Surface fragments >3"	0%
Bedrock	0%
Water	0%
Bare ground	22%

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

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

State 2
Grass/Shrub

Community 2.1
Grass/Shrub



Grass/Shrub State: The grass/shrub state is dominated by communities of grasses/mesquite, grasses/snakeweed, or grasses/sand sage. Decreases in black grama and bluestem species lead to an increase in bare patches and mesquite which further competes with grass species. An increase of dropseeds and threeawns occurs. Grass distribution becomes more patchy with an absence or severe decrease in black grama and bluestems. Mesquite provides nitrogen and soil organic matter to co-dominant grasses (Ansley and Jacoby 1998, Ansley et al. 1998). Mesquite mortality when exposed

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

State 3

Shrub Dominated

Community 3.1

Shrub Dominated

Shrub-Dominated State: The shrub-dominated state results from a severe loss of grass cover. This state's primary species is sand sage. Shinnery oak and mesquite also occur; however, grass cover is limited to intershrub distribution. Sand sage stabilizes light sandy soils from wind erosion, which enhances protected grass/forb cover (Davis and Bonham 1979). However, shinnery oak also responds to the sandy soils with dense stands due to an aggressive rhizome system. Shinnery oak's extensive root system promotes competitive exclusion of grasses and forbs. Sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite can be controlled with herbicide (Herbel et al. 1979, Pettit 1986). Transition to Shrub-Dominated (2a): Severe loss of grass species with increased erosion and fire suppression will result in a transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, Shin oak, and honey mesquite directly from the grassland-dominated state. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Severe loss of grass species cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite abundance Transition to Historic Plant Community (2b): Brush and grazing management may restore the grassland component and reverse shrub or grass/shrub dominated states back toward the historic plant community. In addition, seeding with native grass species will augment the transition to a grassland-dominated state. Transition to Shrub-Dominated (3): If the grass/shrub site continues to lose grass cover with soil erosion, the site will transition to a shrub-dominated state with sand sage, shinnery oak, and honey mesquite. Key indicators of approach to transition: • Continual loss of dropseeds/threeawns cover • Surface soil erosion • Bare patch expansion • Increased sand sage, shinnery oak, and mesquite/dropseed/threeawn

and mesquite/snakeweed abundance

Additional community tables

Table 7. Community 1.1 plant community composition

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

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

Animal community

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

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

Hydrological functions

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

Hydrologic Interpretations

Soil Series Hydrologic Group

Berino B

Kinco A

Maljamar B

Pajarito B

Palomas B

Wink B

Pyote A

Recreational uses

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

Wood products

This site has no potential for wood products.

Other products

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

Other information

Guide to Suggested Initial Stocking Rate Acres per Animal Unit Month

Similarity Index Ac/AUM

100 - 76 2.3 – 3.5

75 – 51 3.0 – 4.5

50 – 26 4.6 – 9.0

25 – 0 9.1 +

Inventory data references

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

Other references

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Contributors

Don Sylvester
Quinn Hodgson

Rangeland health reference sheet

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

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

Indicators

1. **Number and extent of rills:**

2. **Presence of water flow patterns:**

3. **Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:**

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

5. **Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:**

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

7. **Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):**

8. **Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):**

9. **Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):**

10. **Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:**

11. **Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):**

12. **Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):**

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):**

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

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:**

17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**

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

General Information
Phone: (505) 629-6116

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

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

QUESTIONS

Action 514159

QUESTIONS

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 514159
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Prerequisites	
Incident ID (n#)	nAPP2516742886
Incident Name	NAPP2516742886 BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY @ M-29-21S-29E
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	BEU 29 FED SWD 1 BATTERY
Date Release Discovered	06/06/2025
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 Valve Produced Water Released: 8 BBL Recovered: 8 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)	All liquids were in containment, no release outside of lined containment,

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QUESTIONS, Page 2

Action 514159

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 514159
	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	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: Richard Kotzur Title: Senior Project Manager Email: NMEnvNotifications@exxonmobil.com Date: 10/10/2025
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QUESTIONS, Page 3

Action 514159

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 514159
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Site Characterization	
<i>Please answer all the questions in this group (only required when seeking remediation plan approval and beyond). This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
What is the shallowest depth to groundwater beneath the area affected by the release in feet below ground surface (ft bgs)	Between 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 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	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	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Any other fresh water well or spring	Greater than 5 (mi.)
Incorporated municipal boundaries or a defined municipal fresh water well field	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A wetland	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
A subsurface mine	Greater than 5 (mi.)
An (non-karst) unstable area	Zero feet, overlying, or within area
Categorize the risk of this well / site being in a karst geology	Medium
A 100-year floodplain	Between 1 and 5 (mi.)
Did the release impact areas not on an exploration, development, production, or storage site	No

Remediation Plan	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
Requesting a remediation plan approval with this submission	Yes
<i>Attach a comprehensive report demonstrating the lateral and vertical extents of soil contamination associated with the release have been determined, pursuant to 19.15.29.11 NMAC and 19.15.29.13 NMAC.</i>	
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
On what estimated date will the remediation commence	10/07/2025
On what date will (or did) the final sampling or liner inspection occur	10/07/2025
On what date will (or was) the remediation complete(d)	10/07/2025
What is the estimated surface area (in square feet) that will be remediated	0
What is the estimated volume (in cubic yards) that will be remediated	0
<i>These estimated dates and measurements are recognized to be the best guess or calculation at the time of submission and may (be) change(d) over time as more remediation efforts are completed.</i>	
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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QUESTIONS, Page 4

Action 514159

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 514159
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Remediation Plan (continued)	
<i>Please answer all the questions that apply or are indicated. This information must be provided to the appropriate district office no later than 90 days after the release discovery date.</i>	
This remediation will (or is expected to) utilize the following processes to remediate / reduce contaminants:	
<i>(Select all answers below that apply.)</i>	
Is (or was) there affected material present needing to be removed	Yes
Is (or was) there a power wash of the lined containment area (to be) performed	Yes
OTHER (Non-listed remedial process)	No
<i>Per Subsection B of 19.15.29.11 NMAC unless the site characterization report includes completed efforts at remediation, the report must include a proposed remediation plan in accordance with 19.15.29.12 NMAC, which includes the anticipated timelines for beginning and completing the remediation.</i>	
I hereby certify that the information given above is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and understand that pursuant to OCD rules and regulations all operators are required to report and/or file certain release notifications and perform corrective actions for releases which may endanger public health or the environment. The acceptance of a C-141 report by the OCD does not relieve the operator of liability should their operations have failed to adequately investigate and remediate contamination that pose a threat to groundwater, surface water, human health or the environment. In addition, OCD acceptance of a C-141 report does not relieve the operator of responsibility for compliance with any other federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations.	
I hereby agree and sign off to the above statement	Name: Richard Kotzur Title: Senior Project Manager Email: NMEnvNotifications@exxonmobil.com Date: 10/10/2025
<i>The OCD recognizes that proposed remediation measures may have to be minimally adjusted in accordance with the physical realities encountered during remediation. If the responsible party has any need to significantly deviate from the remediation plan proposed, then it should consult with the division to determine if another remediation plan submission is required.</i>	

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QUESTIONS, Page 6

Action 514159

QUESTIONS (continued)

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 514159
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

QUESTIONS

Liner Inspection Information	
Last liner inspection notification (C-141L) recorded	511948
Liner inspection date pursuant to Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of 19.15.29.11 NMAC	10/07/2025
Was all the impacted materials removed from the liner	Yes
What was the liner inspection surface area in square feet	16900

Remediation Closure Request

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

Requesting a remediation closure approval with this submission	Yes
Have the lateral and vertical extents of contamination been fully delineated	Yes
Was this release entirely contained within a lined containment area	Yes
What was the total surface area (in square feet) remediated	0
What was the total volume (cubic yards) remediated	0
Summarize any additional remediation activities not included by answers (above)	see report

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: Richard Kotzur Title: Senior Project Manager Email: NMEnvNotifications@exxonmobil.com Date: 10/10/2025
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CONDITIONS

Action 514159

CONDITIONS

Operator: XTO ENERGY, INC 6401 Holiday Hill Road Midland, TX 79707	OGRID: 5380
	Action Number: 514159
	Action Type: [C-141] Remediation Closure Request C-141 (C-141-v-Closure)

CONDITIONS

Created By	Condition	Condition Date
michael.buchanan	Liner inspection and closure report approved.	10/20/2025