Soil sampling at old pits

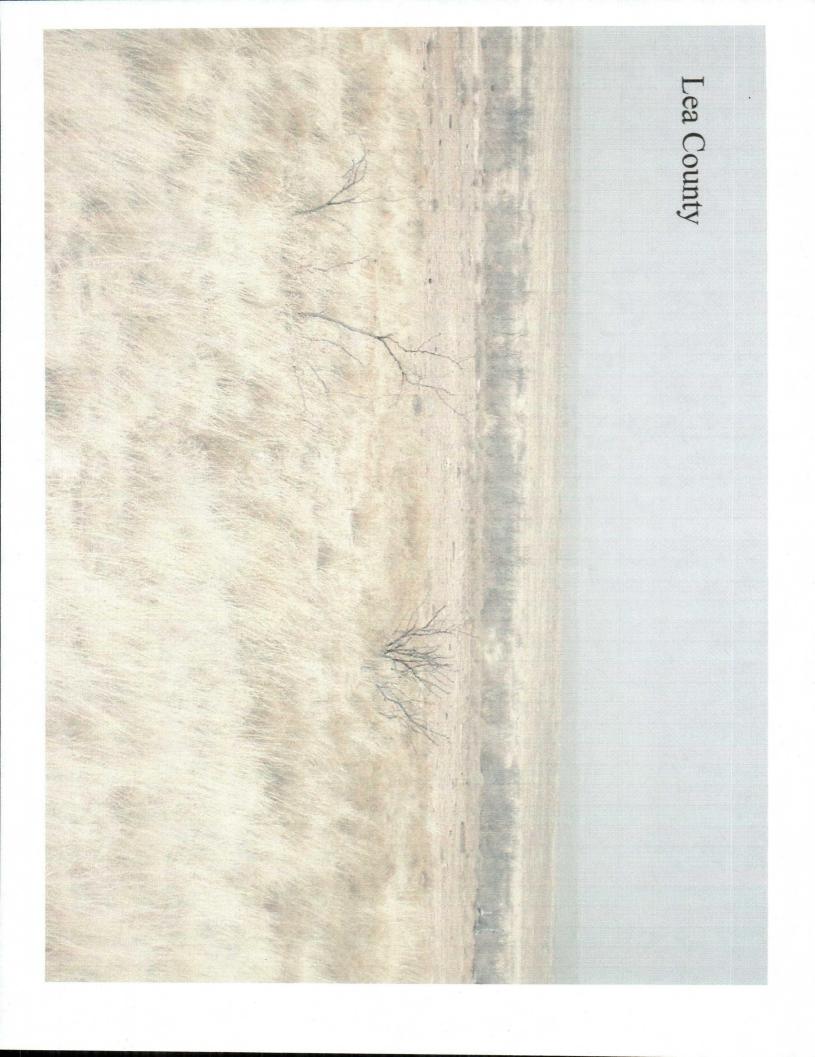
NMCCA&W Exhibit 11

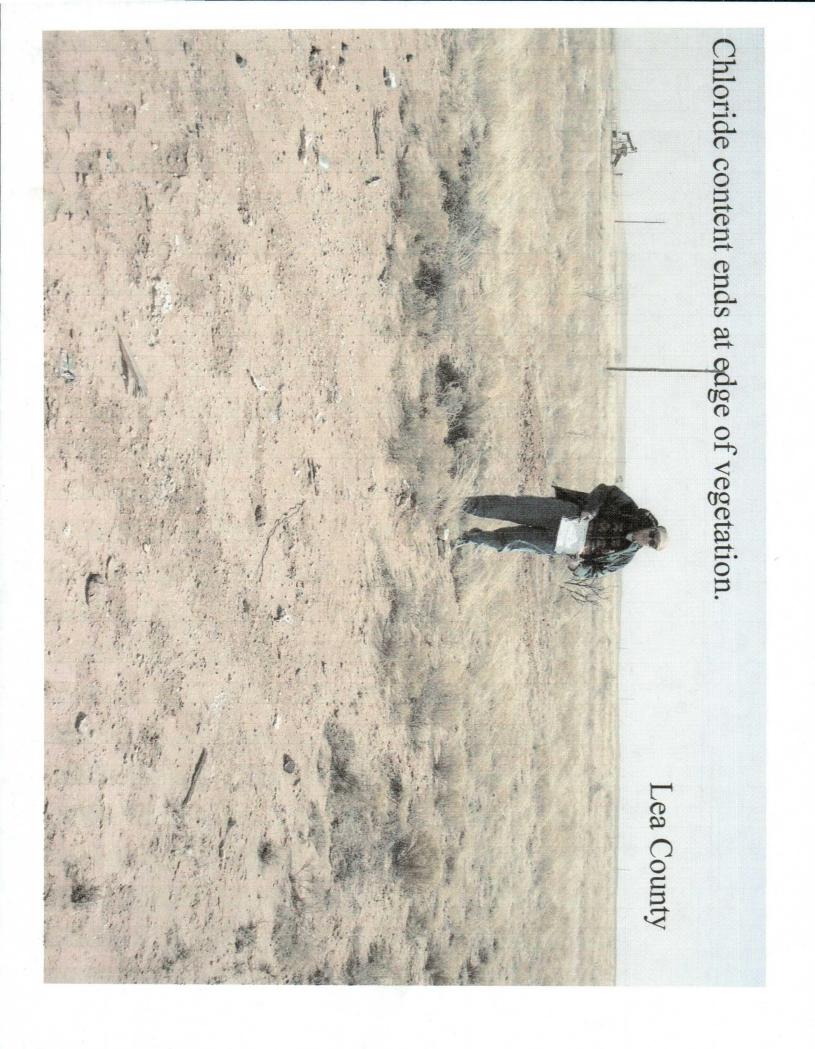
CHLORIDE (mg/kg)

| CHLORIDE (IIIg/kg) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 0 to | 250 to 100 | 400 to 250 | 1000 to 400 | 2000 to 1000 | 4000 to 2000 |
| dead area | | | - | | | 3 |
| edge of snake | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| sparse snake weed | | 2 | 2 | | kwama | |
| dense snake weed | | | | | | |
| sparse grass | O | | | | | |
| dense | | | | | | · |
| undis- turbed grass | | | , | | | |

VEGETATION

Lea Co. Mar-Apr '06







Chloride and sodium

as on the threat to ground water. chloride on plants and soil organisms, as well be based on the effects of sodium and The standards for near-surface soils should

Salt issues, concluded.

From the literature:

EC < 4, SAR < 5.

From other literature and sampling: Soil Chloride < 500.

were usually done with well-watered soils! Remember, the reported investigations

SCIENCE

Petroleum hydrocarbons in soil Salt, sodium, and chloride in soil Statistics and sampling Modeling: absolute vs relative answers

PROPOSED RULES AND CLOSURE

Bonding

Design of facilities

Monitoring and sampling

Bioremediation endpoint

Petroleum hydrocarbons in soil

Salanitro, et al. studies of bioremediation and toxicity