TABLE 4.5.1.2–2.—*Salt Present Beneath Pantex Plant in the Permian Formation*

FORMATION	NET SALT PRESENT
Dewey Lake	No salt.
Alibates	No salt.
Salado-Tansill	No salt, possibly experienced dissolution in the past.
Yates	No salt.
Seven Rivers	No salt, possibly experienced dissolution in the past, major salt unit elsewhere in Palo Duro Basin.
Queen-Grayburg	No salt.
Upper San Andres	Near the distal end (no salt) of zone of active dissolution. Adjacent formation salt is about 60 meters (200 feet) thick.
Lower San Andres	Near the proximal end (110 meters [350 feet] of salt) of zone of active dissolution. Adjacent formation salt is about 110 meters (350 feet) thick.
Glorieta	About 30 meters (100 feet) of salt.
Upper Clear Fork	About 73 meters (240 feet) of salt.
Tubb	Only a few evaporite layers.
Lower Clear Fork	About 91 meters (300 feet) of salt.
Red Cave	Some evaporite strata.
Wichita	No salt.
Wolfcamp	Limestone, shale, and dolomite with sands.

Source: Pantex 1996:3.3

soil association. The Pullman-Randall soil association consists of nearly level to gently sloping deep noncalcareous loamy soils. The Pullman soils occupy the interplaya areas at Pantex Plant and make up about four-fifths of the Pullman-Randall soil association. These soils consist of silty clay loam and are deep and well drained. The slopes range from 0 to 1 percent in the interplaya areas and 1 to 3 percent near the playas. Pullman soil has a high natural fertility, is slightly permeable, and has the ability to retain a moderate amount of water (Pantex 1996:7.1). This soil is classified as a Mollisol, which is noted by wide, deep cracks throughout the year (USDA 1981:ii). These cracks aid in groundwater recharge. The major land uses are grazing and dryland farming (Foth 1984:268).

The Randall clay soils are generally found in the bottom of the playas. They are somewhat poorly drained but have high natural fertility, very slight permeability, and high available water capacity except during droughts (Pantex 1996:7.1). This soil is classified as a Vertisol, which contains a large amount of clay and has cracks at some times of the year (USDA 1981:ii). Agriculturally, these soils have great potential (Foth 1984:280, 282).

Within the Pantex Plant region of influence (ROI), land use is predominantly agricultural. In the High Plans areas of both Carson and