

Company and Well Information for Joint Form 27 Submittal

Operator Name	Operator Number and Address
Williams Production RMT Company	WILLIAMS PRODUCTION RMT COMPANY - #96850 1515 ARAPAHOE ST STE 1000 DENVER , CO 80202 USA PHONE (303) 572-3900 FAX (303) 629-8265
Marathon Oil Company	MARATHON OIL COMPANY - #53650 743 HORIZON COURT #220 GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81506 PHONE (970) 245-5233 FAX (970) 245-6287
Petroleum Development Corporation	PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CORP - #69175 PO BOX 26 BRIDGEPORT , WV 26330 USA PHONE (304) 842-3597 FAX (304) 808-0913 EMERGENCY (800) 624-3821
Nonsuch Natural Gas Inc.	NONSUCH NATURAL GAS INC - #10163 P O BOX 110066 NAPLES , FL 34108 USA PHONE (239) 289-9046 FAX (239) 594-1422

Summary of Comments on Facility ID/API

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Facility ID/API	Facility Name/Number	Operator Name/Number	Status	Field Name/Number	Lat/Long	Location
05-045-14155	PUCKETT WGV 22-23-697	WILLIAMS PRODUCTION RMT COMPANY 96850	PR	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.51245/- 108.189714	GARFIELD 045/23 NENW 23 6S 97W
05-045-14154	PUCKETT WGV 21-23-697	WILLIAMS PRODUCTION RMT COMPANY 96850	PR	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.512489/- 108.189652	GARFIELD 045/23 NENW 23 6S 97W
05-045-06476	CRYSTAL CREEK A-2 MV 1-23	WILLIAMS PRODUCTION RMT COMPANY 96850	SI	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.514047/- 108.195719	GARFIELD 045/23 NWNW 23 6S 97W
05-045-14861	697-23A 21	MARATHON OIL COMPANY 53650	XX	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.51503/- 108.18455	GARFIELD 045/23 NWSW 1 6S 97W
05-045-14858	697-23A 27	MARATHON OIL COMPANY 53650	XX	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.51488/- 108.18455	GARFIELD 045/23 NWSW 1 6S 97W
05-045-14859	697-23S 25	MARATHON OIL COMPANY 53650	XX	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.51492/- 108.18455	GARFIELD 045/23 NWSW 1 6S 97W
05-045-14860	697-23A 23	MARATHON OIL COMPANY 53650	XX	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.51501/- 108.18455	GARFIELD 045/23 NWSW 1 6S 97W
05-045-07948	CSOC 697-14 1	NONSUCH NATURAL GAS INC 10163	PR	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.516897/- 108.193369	GARFIELD 045/23 SWSW 14 6S 97W
05-045-07928	CSOC 697-22 1	NONSUCH NATURAL GAS INC 10163	PR	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.514027/- 108.200029	GARFIELD 045/23 NENE 22 6S 97W
05-045-14441	CHEVRON-MARATHON 41A-22D	PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CORP 69175	XX	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.51516/- 108.195231	GARFIELD 045/23 NWNW 23 6S 97W
05-045-14440	CHEVRON-MARATHON 14D-14D	PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CORP 69175	XX	GRAND VALLEY 31290	39.515147/- 108.195181	GARFIELD 045/23 NWNW 23 6S 97W

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**Table 1
Summary of Water Quality
Analytical Results To Date
Prather Spring Area**

Sample ID	Date	Company	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	m,p- Xylene	o-xylene	TVH-Gasoline	Methane	TDS	Nitrate	Nitrite	Total Coliform Bacteria	Iron related Bacteria
Cabin #1 Tap	5/31/2008	Williams	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	349 mg/L	2.5H mg/L	U		
Spring	5/31/2008	Williams	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	444 mg/L	1.8H mg/L	U		
Cabin #1 Tap	6/1/2008	Williams	22 µg/L	14 µg/L	U	U	45 µg/L	0.23 mg/L	U	357 mg/L	2.7H mg/L	U		
Spring	6/1/2008	Williams	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	347 mg/L	2.4H mg/L	U		
Cabin #1 Tap	6/2/2008	Williams	1.4 µg/L	U	U	U	67 µg/L	0.31 mg/L	U	364 mg/L	2.5 mg/L	U	0 colonies	~25 cfu/ml
Spring	6/2/2008	Williams	100 µg/L	310 µg/L	U	800 µg/L	210 µg/L	2.6 mg/L	U	382 mg/L	2.6 mg/L	U	0 colonies	~25 cfu/ml
Cabin #1 Tap	6/3/2008	Williams	55 µg/L	170 µg/L	U	220 µg/L	110 µg/L	1.5 mg/L	U	360 mg/L	0.56 mg/L	U	1 colony/100ml	~500 cfu/ml
Spring Inlet Pipe	6/3/2008	Williams	110 µg/L	410 µg/L	U	830 µg/L	170 µg/L	3.7 mg/L	U	356 mg/L	0.47 mg/L	U	0 colonies	~25 cfu/ml
Cabin #1 Discharge Pipe	6/18/2008	Williams	2.6 µg/L	5.3 µg/L	U	2.0 µg/L	13 µg/L							
Cabin #1 Spring Inlet Pipe	6/18/2008	Williams	180 µg/L	700 µg/L	U	1100 µg/L	220 µg/L							
Cabin #2 Piping	6/18/2008	Williams	U	U	U	U	U							
Mid Pt. Inlet & Cabin #1	6/23/2008	Williams	U	2.3 µg/L	U	2.8 µg/L	U				2.6 mg/L	U		
Cabin #1 Discharge Pipe	6/23/2008	Williams	U	U	U	U	U				3.11 mg/L	U		
Cabin #1 Pond Outlet	6/23/2007	Williams	U	U	U	U	U				U	U		
Cabin #1 Spring Inlet Pipe	6/23/2008	Williams	190 µg/L	750 µg/L	U	1100 µg/L	230 µg/L				2.2 mg/L	U		
Mid Pt. Cabin #2 & Pond Outlet	6/23/2008	Williams	U	U	U	U	U				0.39 mg/L	U		
Cabin #2 Piping	6/23/2008	Williams	U	U	U	U	U				3.63 mg/L	U		
Ned's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC	160 µg/L	580 µg/L		970 µg/L	200 µg/L			380 mg/L				
Ned's Cabin	6/4/2008	COGCC	65 µg/L	180 µg/L		150 µg/L	10 µg/L			360 mg/L	0.53 mg/L			
Second Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC								600 mg/L	0.71 mg/L			
Dick's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC								370 mg/L	0.97 mg/L			
Donna's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC								500 mg/L	1.4 mg/L			
Ned's Stock Pond	6/4/2008	COGCC		1.0 µg/L						410 mg/L				
CSOC 697-14 NO. 1 PROD. WTR.	6/4/2008	COGCC	540 µg/L	1200 µg/L		1100 µg/L	210 µg/L			4300 mg/L				
Drinking Water Standard			5 µg/L	0.001 µg/L	0.0007 µg/L	0.01 µg/L*		N/A	N/A	500 mg/L	10 mg/L	1 mg/L	0.05	N/A

µg/L = microgram per liter = ppb
mg/L = milligram per liter = ppm
U = analyte tested for but not detected
* = Total Xylene

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**Table 1
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Analytical Results To Date
Prather Spring Area**

Sample ID	Date	Company	1,2,4-Trimethyl- benzene	1,3,5-Trimethyl- benzene	DRO	Calcium	Iron	Potassium	Magnesium	Manganese	Sodium	Bicarbonate Alkalinity	Total Alkalinity	Chloride (DF)
Cabin #1 Tap	5/31/2008	Williams												
Spring	5/31/2008	Williams												
Cabin #1 Tap	6/1/2008	Williams												
Spring	6/1/2008	Williams												
Cabin #1 Tap	6/2/2008	Williams												
Spring	6/2/2008	Williams												
Cabin #1 Tap	6/3/2008	Williams												
Spring Inlet Pipe	6/3/2008	Williams												
Cabin #1 Discharge Pipe	6/18/2008	Williams												
Cabin #1 Spring Inlet Pipe	6/18/2008	Williams												
Cabin #2 Piping	6/18/2008	Williams												
Mid Pt. Inlet & Cabin #1	6/23/2008	Williams												49.3 mg/L
Cabin #1 Discharge Pipe	6/23/2008	Williams												38.4 mg/L
Cabin #1 Pond Outlet	6/23/2007	Williams												199 mg/L
Cabin #1 Spring Inlet Pipe	6/23/2008	Williams												54.5 mg/L
Mid Pt. Cabin #2 & Pond Outlet	6/23/2008	Williams												120 mg/L
Cabin #2 Piping	6/23/2008	Williams												33.3 mg/L
Ned's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC	76 µg/L	100 µg/L		58 mg/L			22 mg/L	0.027 mg/L	42 mg/L	230 mg/L	230 mg/L	41 mg/L
Ned's Cabin	6/4/2008	COGCC		58 µg/L		57 mg/L			21 mg/L	0.032 mg/L	40 mg/L	230 mg/L	230 mg/L	35 mg/L
Second Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC				88 mg/L			29 mg/L		52 mg/L	210 mg/L	210 mg/L	160 mg/L
Dick's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC				55 mg/L			19 mg/L		30 mg/L	230 mg/L	230 mg/L	24 mg/L
Donna's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC				64 mg/L			24 mg/L		77 mg/L	240 mg/L	240 mg/L	110 mg/L
Ned's Stock Pond	6/4/2008	COGCC				64 mg/L			24 mg/L		44 mg/L	200 mg/L	200 mg/L	91 mg/L
CSOC 697-14 NO. 1 PROD. WTR.	6/4/2008	COGCC	250 µg/L	290 µg/L		110 mg/L	18 mg/L	420 mg/L	7.7 mg/L	0.86 mg/L	1100 mg/L	140 mg/L	140 mg/L	2200 mg/L
Drinking Water Standard														

µg/L = microgram per liter = ppb
mg/L = milligram per liter = ppm
U = analyte tested for but not detected
* = Total Xylene

This page contains no comments

**Table 1
Summary of Water Quality
Analytical Results To Date
Prather Spring Area**

Sample ID	Date	Company	Sulfate	Fluoride	Bromide	TDS	Ortho Phosphate as P	pH	Specific Conductance
Cabin #1 Tap	5/31/2008	Williams							
Spring	5/31/2008	Williams							
Cabin #1 Tap	6/1/2008	Williams							
Spring	6/1/2008	Williams							
Cabin #1 Tap	6/2/2008	Williams							
Spring	6/2/2008	Williams							
Cabin #1 Tap	6/3/2008	Williams							
Spring Inlet Pipe	6/3/2008	Williams							
Cabin #1 Discharge Pipe	6/18/2008	Williams							
Cabin #1 Spring Inlet Pipe	6/18/2008	Williams							
Cabin #2 Piping	6/18/2008	Williams							
Mid Pt. Inlet & Cabin #1	6/23/2008	Williams							
Cabin #1 Discharge Pipe	6/23/2008	Williams							
Cabin #1 Pond Outlet	6/23/2007	Williams							
Cabin #1 Spring Inlet Pipe	6/23/2008	Williams							
Mid Pt. Cabin #2 & Pond Outlet	6/23/2008	Williams							
Cabin #2 Piping	6/23/2008	Williams							
Ned's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC	48 mg/L			380 mg/L		7.6	660 umhos/cm
Ned's Cabin	6/4/2008	COGCC	45 mg/L			360 mg/L		7.7	630 umhos/cm
Second Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC	43 mg/L		0.78 mg/L	600 mg/L		7.8	950 umhos/cm
Dick's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC	35 mg/L			370 mg/L		7.7	570 umhos/cm
Donna's Spring	6/4/2008	COGCC	49 mg/L		0.47 mg/L	500 mg/L		7.8	870 umhos/cm
Ned's Stock Pond	6/4/2008	COGCC	41 mg/L		0.43 mg/L	410 mg/L		8.2	760 umhos/cm
CSOC 697-14 NO. 1 PROD. WTR.	6/4/2008	COGCC		25 mg/L	8.4 mg/L	430 mg/L	11 mg/L	6.7	7300 umhos/cm
Drinking Water Standard									

µg/L = microgram per liter = ppb
mg/L = milligram per liter = ppm
U = analyte tested for but not detected
* = Total Xylene

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Chronology of Interim Response Activities

Date	Company	Activity
5/31/2008	Williams	Spring and Tap samples collected
6/1/2008	Williams	Spring and Tap samples collected
6/2/2008	Williams	Spring and Tap samples collected
6/3/2008	Williams	Spring and Tap samples collected
6/4/2008	COGCC	Water sample collection at multiple locations
6/18/2008	Williams	Spring and Tap samples collected
6/19/2008	COGCC	Issuance of NOAV (via email) by Debbie Baldwin/COGCC for Prather Cabin incident, 6:05 pm
6/20/2008	Williams	5-gallon water dispenser installed in cabin, resupply water as necessary
6/20/2008	Williams	Stock pond and spring overflow area fenced
6/23/2008	Williams	Spring and Tap samples collected
6/26/2008		Potable water tank installed at Nonsuch pad and pipeline placed in trench to cabin
6/26/2008	Williams	Preliminary piezometer installation locations established
6/27/2008 - 7/1//2008	Williams	9,300 gal (3-3,100 gal loads) of potable water hauled to bulk tank, water used for toilet and shower, cabin system flushed
6/28/2008	Williams	Hasp and lock installed on potable tank to prevent tampering or accidental contamination
6/28/2008	Marathon	Entire length between spring overflow area and stock pond fenced
6/30/2008	Williams	Spring and Tap samples collected

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Attachment A – Safe Work Plan

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This work plan was prepared at the request of Williams Production RMT Company (Williams), Petroleum Development Corporation (PDC), Marathon Oil Company (Marathon), and Nonsuch Natural Gas (Nonsuch) (collectively, “the Companies”), to outline the approach for delineating the contamination source or sources that have impacted a private drinking water supply in the form of a spring located in the vicinity of active natural gas development. ¹The contaminated water is present at the Prather spring, which is, in fact, a manmade, permitted well identified as SEO Permit 233234, located in Section 14 (SE quarter of the SW quarter) of Township 6 south, Range 97 west and is referred to herein as the “Prather Spring.” From its origin, water from Prather Spring is piped approximately 0.25-miles down-slope to a hunting cabin (the Prather Cabin), where it is used seasonally as the main potable water supply. The overflow from this water delivery system flows down-gradient through additional piping and is eventually discharged into a perennial stream known as McKay Gulch. Figure 1 shows the locations of pertinent surface features, natural gas wells and well pads, sample locations, and proposed Phase 1 soil boring locations.

Contaminated water was discovered in Prather Spring on or around May 31, 2008, when one of the cabin owners (Mr. Ned Prather) turned on the cabin tap while opening up the hunting cabin for the summer season. Since that time, Williams and its consultant (HRL Resources) have collected at least four samples of the cabin tap and the spring. Marathon, PDC, and COGCC have also collected samples of this springs and other nearby springs and surface water samples from a stock pond and from McKay Gulch for analysis. Available water quality data from these recent sampling events have been considered in the development of this work plan. Benzene, toluene, and xylenes have been reported in samples from the spring and cabin tap, with benzene concentrations above the drinking water standard at both the spring and cabin tap. Subsequent water samples from springs in adjacent drainages are nondetect for these constituents, suggesting a localized source or sources of contaminants.

In addition to Williams, three other companies have drilling and production operations near the Prather cabin: Petroleum Development Corporation (PDC), Marathon Oil Company (Marathon), and Nonsuch Natural Gas (Nonsuch). It is our understanding that PDC drilled two nearby wells, which have now been transferred to Marathon for operation. These three companies and Williams are collectively referred to as “the Companies” throughout the remainder of this work plan. In response to the contaminant release, the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) issued each of the Companies a Notice of Alleged Violation (NOAV), and directed the Companies to provide an alternate

 Number: 1 Author: spray Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:25:58 PM

Please confirm if this is a spring or a well. SEO Permit 233234 does not have a well log associated with it and was only submitted in 2001. It is expected that the Prathers have used the spring since the early 1920's and probably only submitted a form much later.

Phase I Site Investigation Work Plan - Prather Spring Investigation

drinking water supply for the cabin. The NOAV also included a requirement to provide a suitable alternate water supply for livestock consumption. The Companies have since complied with these directives, and have initiated a hydrogeologic investigation to delineate the contamination source(s). Williams retained URS Corporation (URS) to lead, conduct and oversee the joint investigation in the vicinity of the spring on behalf of the Companies. In addition to this proposed study, other operators are also responding to the NOAV, performing internal investigations, and collecting water samples for analysis.

URS personnel, accompanied by a Williams representative, made an initial visit to the site on June 26, 2008. The purpose of this visit was to observe the geologic and hydrogeologic conditions in order to formulate a strategy for the investigation. During the site visit, six borehole locations were staked in the field along three drainages that may contribute groundwater to the contaminated spring and associated drainage feature (Figure 1).

1.2 Project Scope and Objectives

The project scope will involve a phased investigation approach. The objective of this initial scope, Phase 1, is to identify the probable contamination source(s). Potential contaminant sources could include spills or leaks from reserve/production pits; condensate or produced water tanks or flow lines; or completed natural gas wellbores. More than the one round of drilling, monitoring well installation, and sampling described in this work plan may be required in Phase 1. Additionally, the number and locations of boreholes and temporary monitoring well installations may be increased¹ ~~or decreased~~ from what is described in this work plan based on field observations during drilling and well installation activities.

Phase 2 activities would be designed to delineate the extent of any source(s) found during Phase 1 activities, including verification of the source(s)² ~~located on the well pads~~. Phase 3 activities would be designed to remediate the source(s) of the groundwater contamination identified from Phase 2 results.

The Companies are working under the assumption,³ **that based on field evidence**, if any operator can be ruled out as contributing to the source of contamination, that operator is no longer required to participate in the subsequent phases of investigation. Ideally, only the operator responsible for the contamination will actually be required to follow through with source area delineation and remediation activities, as necessary.

 Number: 1 Author: sprayk Subject: Cross-Out Date: 07/08/2008 4:27:38 PM

Decreasing is not a viable option since the proposed well locations may not yield usable gw data. If anything, the locations may need to be increased.

 Number: 2 Author: sprayk Subject: Cross-Out Date: 07/08/2008 4:30:06 PM

Verification of source location = it may not be a well pad.

 Number: 3 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:31:23 PM

Likely will also need backup support from analytical evidence and the positive identification of the actual source. There is always a chance of multiple sources.

2.0 Phase 1 Site Investigation Activities

The first phase of the site investigation will include the installation of ¹six to twelve temporary borings at locations staked by URS. The initial locations for the proposed soil boring and monitoring well are shown on Figure 1. Completion of the initial phase is designed to be flexible while in the field. The location of the source of contamination is unknown at this time and therefore the locations of boreholes must be flexible. Drilling and sampling activities will start at location ²PC-5 and proceed in an upstream direction. However, subsequent locations may be modified by conditions encountered at each borehole location. ³For example, an additional boring will likely be located further south up the drainage past PC-1.

Escorted access to the sampling sites will be provided by a Company representative. The Companies will arrange for site access for the site investigation activities with the two landowners in the area (Prather and Puckett).

2.1 Drilling Methods and Monitoring Well Completions

Williams has contracted Geotechnical Engineering Group (GEG), in Grand Junction, Colorado, to provide drilling services. URS personnel will direct the drilling and sampling activities while in the field. A Notice of Intent to construct the monitoring wells was completed and submitted by URS to the State Engineers Office (SEO) on July 1, 2008.

The soil borings will be advanced through the colluvium using hollow stem augers, and continuous core sampling will be performed at the first borehole location. ⁴Depending upon the geologic and hydrologic conditions, and contaminant observations, observed at the first location, subsequent boreholes may not need to be continuously cored. Solid flight augers will be available on the drill rig and may be required if ⁵large boulders are encountered in the colluvium, or the bedrock is sufficiently resistant.

Groundwater is anticipated to be encountered at shallow depths (5 to 15 feet below ground surface) at the contact between the colluvium and underlying Uinta Formation or Green River Formation bedrock. Based on the rate of discharge from the Prather Spring discharge pipe, it is anticipated that there will be sufficient groundwater present beneath the gulch/valley, which can be identified while drilling a borehole, and subsequently supply the necessary groundwater to obtain a sample from a monitoring well. This may not be the case at potential drilling sites located up-valley or along the margins of the valley.

At each boring location, URS personnel will screen the soil cores with a ⁶photo-ionization detector (PID) to identify potentially impacted soils, and identify appropriate intervals for soil sample collection. If

-
- 1** Number: 1 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:34:35 PM
Only 6 proposed well locations are shown on Figure 1 and at least 3 of those (PC-5, PC-6, PC-2) look to be outside of the alluvium/colluvium. I doubt that potential impacts from the Marathon/PDC pad and Williams pads can be discerned w/ the well spacing.
-
- 1** Number: 2 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:35:07 PM
Probable bedrock.
-
- 1** Number: 3 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:35:32 PM
An additional MW is needed upstream of PC-1.
-
- 1** Number: 4 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:37:12 PM
Wrong - conditions at the first location will likely be different from other locations. Coring should be done on all MWs or split spoon sampling at 5' intervals. Otherwise you could miss the contaminants if they are not on the colluvium/bedrock interface.
-
- 1** Number: 5 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:38:09 PM
Solid-stem augers will not penetrate boulders.
-
- 1** Number: 6 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:42:21 PM
Also recommend a multi-gas meter to ID methane if this is a possible well leakage problem. Also for H&S.

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impacted soils³ are encountered during drilling, a soil sample will be collected for possible¹ laboratory analysis.

Assuming that groundwater is encountered at the bedrock interface, the borings will be drilled to a depth of 2 to 5 feet into the underlying bedrock, or until auger refusal. Temporary monitoring wells will be installed at each borehole for groundwater sample collection. Monitoring wells will consist of 2-inch diameter schedule 40 PVC material. A 5-foot long slotted screen section will be placed at the bottom of the borehole. A sandpack filter will be placed around the well screen, and extend approximately one foot above the top of the screen interval. A one to two feet thick bentonite seal will be placed above the sandpack. The remainder of the borehole will remain open until the laboratory analytical results are reviewed and the next phase of the investigation is initiated. The well casing will be cut-off above the ground surface to a height of approximately one foot, to minimize disturbance by wildlife and/or cattle. A locking cap will be placed and labeled with the designated identification on each well, and brightly-colored flagging will be attached to the casing.

Drilling equipment will be decontaminated following completion of each soil boring. Due to the remote location of the drill site, we anticipate decontaminating only the lead auger flight and drill-head. Decontamination procedures will consist of pressure-washing the equipment at a temporary decontamination pad. The temporary decontamination pad will be constructed on a Williams well pad. For soil coring/sampling equipment, decontamination procedures will consist of manually scrubbing the sample core barrel and rinsing with potable water between each use.

2.2 Well Sampling

Prior to collection of groundwater samples, the depth to water inside the well casing will be measured from the top of the PVC well casing and recorded for each well. Assuming that sufficient groundwater will flow into the monitoring wells, each monitoring well will be bailed using a disposable polyethylene bailer. Groundwater samples will be collected following removal of 3⁴ well casing volumes. Field water quality parameters will be measured as each well is bailed. If there is insufficient water for 3 well casing volumes to be removed, the well will be bailed dry, and a sample collected when there is sufficient water in the well.

The samples collected during the initial investigation phase will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds using USEPA SW846 Method 8260. In addition, the VOC samples will be analyzed with a 24-hour turnaround time and dissolved methane samples will be analyzed with a 48-hour turnaround time. The data can be used to modify the investigation program while in the field. This will allow for a more

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Please collect at least one soil sample from the colluvium/bedrock interface to demonstrate no impact regardless of the PID results. Also, if PID indicates impacts, the laboratory analysis of the sample will be performed = not just possible analysis.

 Number: 3 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:45:14 PM

If potentially impacted soils are found during PID screening, samples will be collected for analysis of TVPH/TEPH (Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons/Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons). Positive results from those tests will trigger subsequent VOC (>5mg/kg TVPH) and SVOC (>100mg/kg TVPH) analyses.

 Number: 4 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:43:17 PM

either borehole casing volumes or until field parameters stabilize

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flexible program that will assist in identifying the contaminant source(s) while reducing the number of mobilizations.

¹The Companies recognize that split/duplicate samples may be requested by Ned Prather (land owner), other participating operators, and COGCC. This is encouraged, provided there is sufficient water volume for collection of the necessary samples.

2.3 Field QA/QC Samples

The field quality control (QC) samples that will be collected include a field duplicate, a matrix spike (MS)/matrix spike duplicate (MSD), and a trip blank. Each type and quantity of field QC samples to be used are presented and described below. The frequency of collection is one of each QC sample per twenty primary samples. Since there are fewer than twenty primary samples anticipated for collection during the initial investigation phase, one sample for each of the three field QC categories will be collected for laboratory ²analysis.

2.4 Field Documentation

Field activities conducted will be thoroughly documented so that the samples collected are credible and defensible. Field documentation will consist of written, geographic (i.e., GPS), and photographic evidence of the sampling event at each site.

2.5 Sample Location Description

The coordinates of each sample site will be measured using a hand-held GPS unit so that the sample locations can be mapped using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system. Date-stamped digital photographs will be taken at each sample site to document its location and site conditions during sampling. An overall view of the sampling area or property ³should also be taken so that the sample locations are documented.

2.6 Equipment Decontamination

Pre-cleaned, disposable sampling equipment will be used to perform most of the sampling activities described in this work plan. Pre-cleaned, disposable sampling equipment does not need to be decontaminated prior to use. However, to prevent cross contamination, the equipment should remain in its sealed plastic bag until it is used.

To avoid cross contamination, non-dedicated drilling and sampling equipment will be thoroughly cleaned prior to initiation of sampling activities and between each use at the site. Decontamination of

 Number: 1 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:46:26 PM
This will be required.

 Number: 2 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:46:52 PM
One aqueous sample (of six proposed) shall be collected in duplicate and submitted to a second lab for any and all analytical procedures performed by the primary lab. If more than six aqueous samples are collected in Phase 1 the frequency of samples submitted to a secondary lab shall be 10% or greater of those collected and submitted for analysis at the primary lab. A minimum of 1 soil duplicate will be collected and submitted to a secondary lab if any soil samples are collected and submitted for analyses to the primary lab. If multiple soil samples are collected the frequency of samples submitted to a secondary lab shall be at a frequency of 10% or greater of those collected and submitted for analysis at the primary lab

 Number: 3 Author: sprayk Subject: Cross-Out Date: 07/08/2008 4:47:18 PM
Will be taken.

field instruments and sample containers used for groundwater sampling will include an Alconox[®], or equivalent, wash and scrubbing with a brush or sponge, as appropriate, to remove potential contaminants, followed by **three** deionized water rinses. Once cleaned, the decontaminated equipment will be stored in a manner to avoid subsequent contamination prior to its use at the next site. ¹One equipment rinsate sample will be collected and analyzed. Rinsate samples will be collected and analyzed for the same analytical parameters as the associated field sample that was collected with the decontaminated equipment.

Decontaminated augers will be used at each drill location. The drill bits will be decontaminated between each drill location. Decontamination of drill bits will also include an Alconox[®] or equivalent, wash and scrubbing with a brush or sponge, as appropriate, to remove potential contaminants, followed by **three** deionized water rinses. Once cleaned, the decontaminated drill bits will be stored in a manner to avoid subsequent contamination prior to use at the next drill location.

2.7 Project-Derived Wastes

Project-derived wastes, largely soil cuttings and groundwater from well development and sampling, will be containerized and moved to a Williams well pad. Other wastes generated during the project will be decontaminated and contained in plastic bags and properly disposed by Williams.

2.8 Surveying

Temporary monitoring well locations will be surveyed by HRL Compliance personnel using a Trimble handheld GPS unit. This GPS meets the current GPS accuracy specifications required by the COGCC.

2.9 Safe Work Plan

A Safe Work Plan addressing job specific hazards is provided as Attachment A.

Note: COGCC has requested that during the field activities, the water supply cistern at the Prather Cabin be investigated and sampled to determine whether it is now useable or whether it needs to be closed.

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Please collect an equipment blank from each set of augers that do not get decontaminated between the sites. The upper augers do contact the subsurface and can provide a source of cross-contamination that could muddle the results.

3.0 Analytical Laboratory, Methods, and Data Management

The samples will be shipped to ACZ Laboratory, Inc. in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. Expedited turnaround times of 24 hours for VOCs analysis and 48 hours for dissolved methane analysis has been negotiated with the laboratory. The laboratory Project Manager contact and shipping address are listed below. The laboratory will be notified in advance of all shipments and told of any incoming samples with special holding (i.e., short holding times, freezing) or analytical (i.e., short analysis time) requirements.

Laboratory contact information is as follows:

ACZ Laboratories, Inc.
 2773 Downhill Drive
 Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80487
 1-800-334-5493 x110
 (970) 879-6590 Phone
 815-301-3857 Fax

Attn: Sue Webber
 email: suew@acz.com

3.1 Analytical Methods

Groundwater samples collected from the temporary monitoring wells will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using USEPA SW846 Method 8260 (Table 1).

Table 1 – Analytical Methods and QC Samples

Analysis	Bottle Requirements	Preservation Requirements	Holding Time	Field Quality Control Requirements		
				FD	MS/MSD	Trip Blank
VOCs (Method 8260B)	3 - 40 ml VOA Vials	HCl	14 days	1 per 20	2 per 20	1 per cooler

3.2 Laboratory Coordination

Given project schedule constraints, daily contact with the laboratory will be performed by a URS project chemist. Specifically, the laboratory will be contacted daily to confirm that samples are received and correctly logged in using the sample identification numbers; the correct project number, analytical methods, reporting limits, and quality assurance; and are scheduled for the appropriate analytes, and

 Number: 1 Author: spray Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:49:24 PM
1 per 10.

 Number: 2 Author: spray Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:49:17 PM
1 per 10 is the standard.

turnaround time. URS will request preliminary analytical results and will review these results for conformance to the specified analyte list, analytical methods, reporting limits, and quality assurance (QA). URS will submit an example of the required electronic data deliverable (EDD) format to the laboratory and establish laboratory compliance with the required format prior to the laboratory receiving the first samples.

3.3 Data Deliverables

Analytical data generated from the project will be received by URS in electronic format as well as a Level IV fully validateable hard copy from the laboratory. The laboratory will also provide a compact disc copy of the hard copy data to URS and will provide the Companies with the analytical data in **electronic format**. URS will load the electronic formatted data into a database. The electronic data will be verified against the hard copy reports with a frequency of 10 percent. Field data such as sample data, water levels, and field parameters will be entered using the templates included in the DBMS.

3.4 Data Management

Analytical results generated during this project will be directly imported from the electronic data deliverable (EDD) supplied by the laboratory into a Microsoft Access-based data management system (DMS). Field measurements and GPS coordinates for sample locations will also be included in the DMS. The DMS will be used for creating data tables and graphics for the site investigation report. Following the completion of data validation, if performed, data qualifiers, if necessary, will be entered into the DMS.

 Number: 1 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 4:50:23 PM
Please provide the data to the COGCC in electronic format as well, and provide validation packages.

4.0 Reporting and Schedule

4.1 Reporting

COGCC has requested URS provide a brief daily activity report during field activities.

A brief initial investigation report will be completed immediately following completion of the field activities described above. The laboratory analytical results will be incorporated in the report as a summary table. The report will summarize field activities, and will include boring logs for each borehole, a well completion table, a list of samples collected at each location, and other pertinent field observations. The report will also describe geologic and hydrologic conditions encountered (i.e. colluvium lithology and thickness, depth to bedrock and bedrock lithologic descriptions, depth to first groundwater, a qualitative note of the groundwater flow at each borehole, and to the extent determinable, a description of the relationship between groundwater and the spring discharge).

A draft report will be submitted to the Companies electronically within 48 hours following receipt of the analytical data. Following receipt of comments, the report will be finalized and submitted to the Companies and ¹COGCC.

4.2 Schedule

The drilling and the temporary monitoring well construction activities have been scheduled for July 10 and 11, 2008. However, the drilling will not commence until approval of this work plan is obtained from COGCC. We anticipate that all scheduled groundwater and potential soil samples can be submitted via overnight delivery to ACZ Laboratory located in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, on July 10th for delivery on July 11th. Ground water sampling will occur on the day following drilling and well construction or tentatively on July 14. Assuming that ACZ can perform either a 24- or 48-hour rush turnaround the reported laboratory results can be available by July 17. This schedule is based upon an assumption that the drilling activities and monitoring well construction can be performed in two days.

Should the temporary monitoring wells not produce sufficient water for sampling during the same day as well installation, a field crew will return to the site the following day to check the water levels in the monitoring wells. ²Subsequent groundwater sampling will be performed by a two-man team from HRL Compliance Solutions, Inc.

 Number: 1 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 5:17:21 PM
Both electronic and hard copies.

 Number: 2 Author: sprayk Subject: Highlight Date: 07/08/2008 5:18:29 PM
What is the proposed monitoring plan/schedule for the wells. In addition, the existing sample locations (springs, ponds, etc.) need to be included in an ongoing monitoring program.

Attachment A - Safe Work Plan

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**Williams Production RMT Company
Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities
Safe Work Plan**

Project: Phase 1 Site Investigation, Prather Spring **Project Number:** 22239335
Work Location: Parachute, Colorado **Date:** 7/7/2008
Scope of Work/ Task Descriptions: URS personnel will supervise drilling of soil borings and temporary monitoring wells, and collect groundwater samples.

Emergency Response Information

Contact	Phone Numbers
Principal - Mark Levorsen	(303) 796-4767 or (303) 913-0711
Project Manager – Craig Heydenberk	(970) 384-4739 or (970) 456-2515
Client Contact – Mike Gardner	970-285-9377 or 970-640-1855 (cell)
Health and Safety Manager – Sally Miller	(303) 740-2721 or (720) 320-1814
Regional H&S Manager – Tim Joseph	(303) 740-2767 or (303) 884-2548
URS Nurse – Jeanette Schrimsher (Incident Reporting)	(866) 326-7321 (24-hour)
Emergency	911
Nearest Hospital (map with directions attached)	
Richard Henry	(303) 740-3978 or (303) 994-1747
David Cox	(303) 796-4659 or (720) 289-0095
Mike Mestas	(970) 384-4731 or (970) 618-1872

- URS Safety Management Standards are attached. Note: Safety Management Standards are available from The SoURSe and at www.urshse.com (username = urshse, password = hardhat).
- X Job-specific activity hazard analyses are attached.
- X Employees have completed required field safety training.

Completed by: Tim Joseph Date: 8/2/07
 PM review: Mark Levorsen Date: 7/3/08
 H&S concurrence: Tim Joseph Date: 8/2/07

Site-Specific Hazards and Controls	
Potential Hazards	Controls
Working near drilling operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil field rigs are very dangerous work environments with multiple hazards • Specific significant hazards include pressurized lines, cranes and pulleys, falls, cable spools, drill rod piles, engulfment by sand/soil and large moving mechanical parts • Hard hat, safety glasses and steel toe boots are always required. Hearing protection and Nomex coveralls may be required • Stay clear of all work activities whenever possible • Notify the drill crews when you will be entering their work areas • Stay with a client HSE escort at all times when on the drilling pad • Refer to applicable Drilling and Production Health and Safety and Emergency Response Plans.

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**Williams Production RMT Company
Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities
Safe Work Plan**

Well field activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch out for large – fast moving vehicles • When possible, keep a safe distance from drilling platforms and other activities • Make eye contact with equipment operators before approaching • Stay away from stacked drill rod, cable spools and pinch points • Hard hats, steel toe shoes and safety glasses are required near any intrusive well field activities
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General Physical Hazards and Controls	
Potential Hazards	Controls
All hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage projects so that adequate time is allowed to complete tasks • Manage projects so that proper adequate equipment and supplies are available • Promote a positive safety attitude/culture • Employees must read this Safe Work Plan prior to work, and a copy must be available at the work site • Reevaluate the Task Hazard Analysis daily; consider changes in weather conditions, work activities, and other site conditions • Conduct a daily safety briefing or tailgate meeting • Document that each employee has completed the appropriate safety training and medical surveillance prior to working in the field; at a minimum, 4-hour Field Safety training is required • Attend any safety briefings required by site operators • Look out for each other and provide safety feedback to co-workers to increase safe behavior
Chemical hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water samples may require the use of acid as a sample preservative • When handling bottles containing acid, wear safety glasses and nitrile gloves • Make sure lids are attached tightly so acid does not leak • Refer to SMS 2 <i>Chemical Hazard Communication</i>
Aggressive individuals or potentially dangerous locations (e.g., high crime areas, deserted buildings, rough terrain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get approval from property owners prior to access and see if the owner will accompany you • Work in teams of two or more • If you are alone maintain contact with someone at the office • Leave and/or contact help if you are threatened
Driving/vehicle safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect vehicles prior to use, especially rental vehicles; know how to operate wipers, lights, etc. • Verify that equipment and supplies are secured (inside the cab as well as the truck bed) prior to vehicle movement • Understand and obey all local traffic rules • Wear seat belts and require passengers to wear seat belts • Don't speed, keep work site speeds below 15 mph unless posted otherwise • Don't drive for more than 8 hours in one day and do not work and drive for more than a total of 12 hours • Leave enough time to get to your destination without hurrying • When possible, avoid backing up, especially in parking lots • Park clear of traffic on right-of-ways; park vehicle between you and on-coming

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**Williams Production RMT Company
Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities
Safe Work Plan**

General Physical Hazards and Controls	
Potential Hazards	Controls
	<p>traffic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear high-visibility vests with reflective strips when working near vehicles • Refer to SMS 57 <i>Vehicle Safety Program</i> and SMS 32 <i>Work Zone Traffic Control</i>
Heat Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the signs and symptoms of thermal stress • Use the buddy system in extreme conditions • Have plenty of water available and stay hydrated • Take breaks in a cool area as appropriate • Wear sun screen • Refer to SMS 59 <i>Cold Stress</i>
Remote locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the best means of communication prior to leaving for the site • Cell phone coverage is spotty up on the ridge tops above McKay Gulch • Ensure that your cell phone or radio is charged and working and that you understand how to use it • Take plenty of water and some energy food • Take a map, know how to describe your location • Work in teams of at least two when working away from vehicles or when communication with the office is not available • Refer to SMS 36 <i>Remote Travel Health and Safety</i>
Working alone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In situations where one sampler will be present at the site (not advised), the sampler will make frequent cell phone contact with the client or a URS contact in the office. • In the morning, the sampler should review their days schedule with the client or the office contact, and the order in which the wells will be visited. • The sampler should check in with the client or the office upon leaving each water well location, and tell their contact where the next well location is to be sampled. • For sample collection at spring locations, a two-person sampling crew is always advised. One exception to this is if client employees will be riding along with the URS sampler to the spring. • Refer to SMS 84 <i>Lone Worker</i>
Lifting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the movement of heavy objects, and use dollys or carts whenever possible • Stretch before lifting • Store heavy objects just below waist height • Get help to lift heavy objects and plan the lift • Bend at the knees; do not use your back • Do not twist during lifts • Refer to SMS 45 <i>Back Injury Prevention</i>

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**Williams Production RMT Company
Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities
Safe Work Plan**

General Physical Hazards and Controls	
Potential Hazards	Controls
Severe weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify shelters prior to start of work • Listen to radio for warnings • Discontinue work and seek shelter if severe weather is approaching • Secure equipment and watch for flying debris, doors slamming shut, etc. • Passenger vehicles with the windows rolled up provide good shelter during lightning • If stuck outside during a tornado go to a low lying area away from debris and watch for flooding • Trailers are not safe during tornadoes
Sharp objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear appropriate work boots and work gloves • Avoid handling site debris or placing hands where you can not see • Use caution when working with any tool • Watch out for barbed wire and electrical fences; cover with a car mat to cross, or walk around • Refer to SMS 64 <i>Hand Safety</i> and SMS 16 <i>Hand Tools and Portable Equipment</i>
Slips, trips, and falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain good housekeeping; keep the work area free from debris • Survey the work area and mark dips, holes and other hazards • Avoid steep and uneven terrain; watch where you step • Wear sturdy boots with good tread • Be especially cautious if wet or icy conditions are present; remember that snow can hide icy surfaces • Take the time to find a safe route to the desired location • Do not perform any activity with a fall exposure of 6 feet or more without using fall protection. Consult the Health and Safety Manager. • Refer to SMS 21 <i>Housekeeping</i> and SMS 40 <i>Fall Protection</i>
Excavations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation work is not expected during this project. Consult the Health and Safety Manager
Confined space entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confined space entry is not authorized for this project. Consult the Health and Safety Manager

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**Williams Production RMT Company
Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities
Safe Work Plan**

General Physical Hazards and Controls	
Potential Hazards	Controls
Emergencies and Incident Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a first aid kit, fire extinguisher and a roll of “Caution” tape in each vehicle and/or at the site • Consider keeping a disposable camera available at the job site to document near-misses or incidents • Report all incidents and near misses to the PM and the HSM or RHSM • Know the location of the nearest working phones and know how to direct emergency responders to your location prior to starting work • Know appropriate emergency contact numbers (911 or others as appropriate) • Know the location and route to the nearest hospital or clinic; check with locals to confirm • Report work-related injuries <u>immediately</u> to Jeanette Schrimsher, URS Occupational Health Manager (866) 326-7321 (24-hour number) • Refer to SMS 65 <i>Injury Management</i> • Refer to SMS 49 Incident Reporting

Biological Hazards and Controls	
Potential Hazards	Controls
Bloodborne Pathogens (hepatitis, HIV, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use “universal precautions” and assume any blood or body fluids are contaminated • Wear latex gloves to prevent exposure • Refer to SMS 51 <i>Blood-Borne Pathogens</i>
Ticks, spiders, mosquitoes, and other insects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover skin with light colored clothing • Wear insect repellent; follow directions for use • Tape the interface between boots and pants • Check for ticks or insect bites after walking in habitat areas • Avoid heavily vegetated areas and wet areas, especially during dusk/night • Be familiar with symptoms of exposure to vectorborne disease (e.g., Lyme disease, West Nile virus) and seek treatment immediately if symptoms develop; refer to SMS 47 <i>Biological Hazards</i>
Poisonous Plants (poison ivy, poison oak, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tape long sleeves to work gloves, and tape both legs to boots to avoid contact with poisonous plants • If contact occurs, wash immediately with soap and water and wash clothing after contact • Refer to SMS 47 <i>Biological Hazards</i>
Snakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear high boots or snake chaps if there is a significant snake hazard • Make noise when approaching snake habitat and, to the extent possible, avoid such areas • Leave the immediate area if a snake is sighted; do not disturb or attempt to move snake
Small biting animals, including domestic animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not reach into potential habitats, e.g., logs, crevices, tall grass • Keep a distance from small animals to avoid potential disease (e.g., plague) • Check with owner prior to entering private property • Stay away from all animals including domestic dogs and cats • Never tease dogs

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**Williams Production RMT Company
Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities
Safe Work Plan**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If approached by a dog and the owner is not there, do not reach your hand out. Stand still and let the dog sniff your shoe or leg • Do not stare at the dog's eyes • Raised hackles, growling, tail held stiffly, and staring are all signs that the dog may bite
<p>Animal droppings (hantavirus, histoplasmosis, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid animal droppings, nesting materials, and dead birds or animals • If you must work in areas near droppings/nesting materials, do not disturb and do not create dust. If dust is anticipated, respiratory protection may be needed. Consult the Health and Safety Manager.
<p>Large mammals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact local Ranger Stations to identify hazards • Bears have been sighted in the McKay Gulch area • Make noise when walking in remote areas • If you encounter a bear, do not run; walk away slowly • Moose and bison can also attack if threatened • If signs of large mammals are indicated in the work area, contact a safety representative for additional control measures. • Also keep a safe distance from livestock

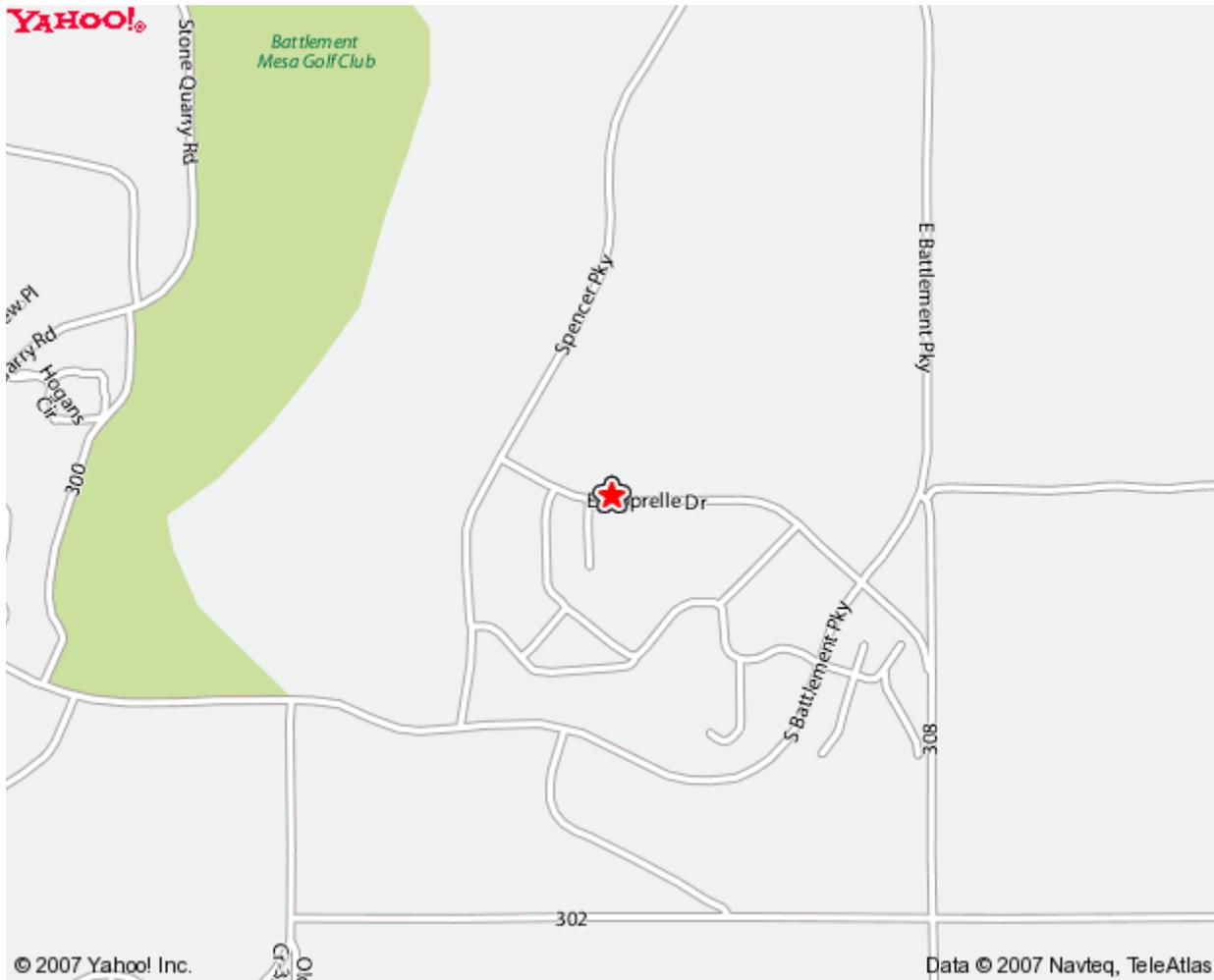
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Williams Production RMT Company Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities Safe Work Plan

Battlement Mesa Medical Center (**Monday – Friday 8:30-5:00**)

73 Sippelle Drive
Parachute, Colorado 81635

Telephone
970-285-7046

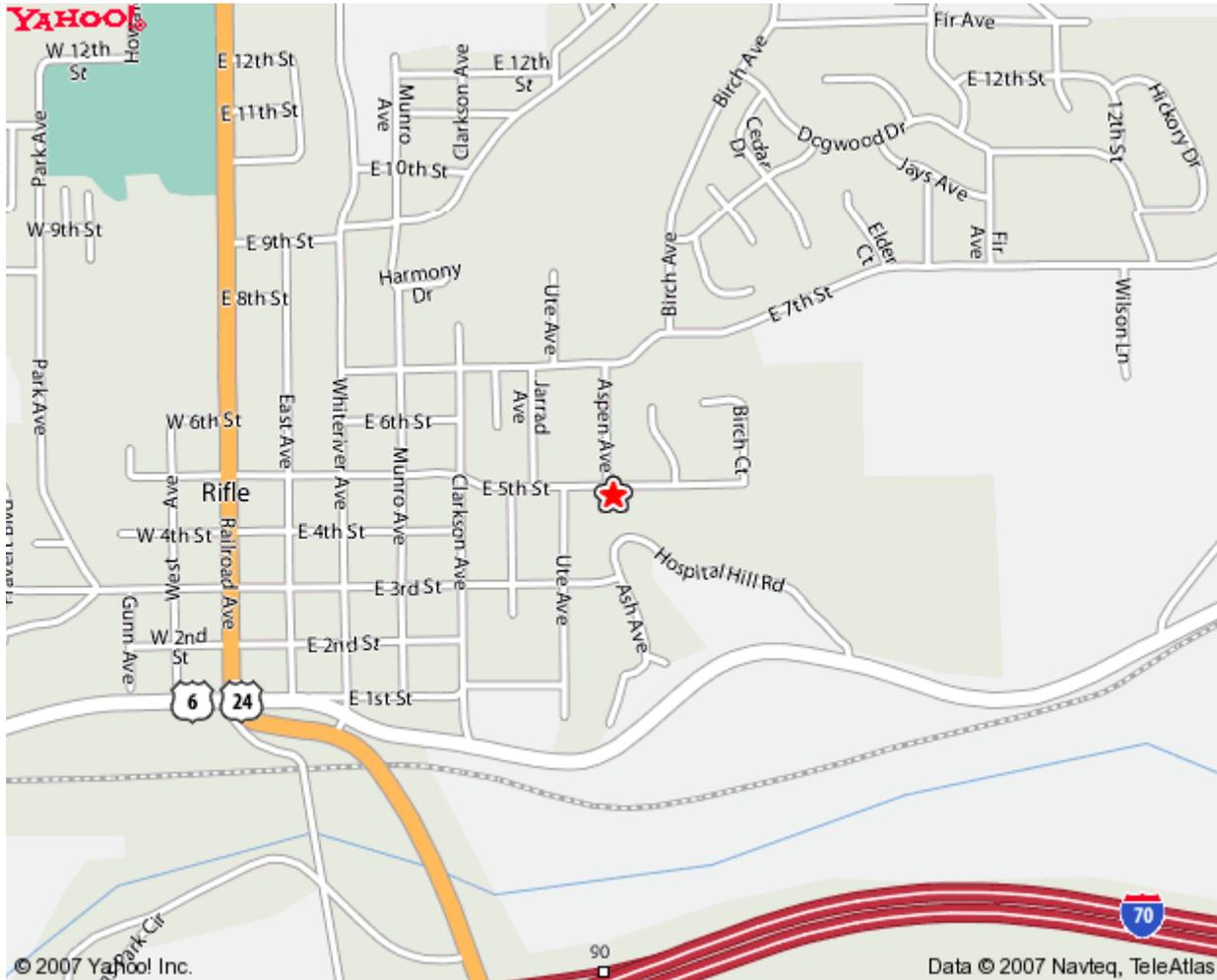


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Williams Production RMT Company Prather Spring Site Investigation Activities Safe Work Plan

Clagett Memorial Hospital
701 East 5th Street
Rifle, Colorado 81650

Telephone
970-625-1510



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Prather Spring Investigation Map T-6-S R-97-W

Legend

- Marathon Sample Location
- Surface Water Sample Location
- Ground Water Sample Location
- Existing Well (based on COGCC data)



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