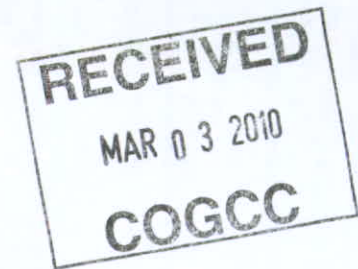




OTHER

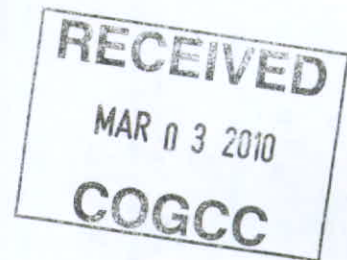
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COHORT FEDERAL #14-6 RECLAMATION PLAN

Prepared by: W. G. Morton
True Oil LLC

EXHIBIT "D"



INTRODUCTION

TRUE OIL LLC is planning reclamation activities following the final abandonment of the Cohort Federal #14-6, COC-63769, SW/4SW/4 Section 6, Township 11 North, Range 96 West. These measures are designed to establish the feasibility of reclaiming disturbances associated with the drilling and production of said well and were developed based on:

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Colorado Reclamation Policy.
- United States Department of the Interior (USDI) "Surface Operating Standards and Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development," also known as the "Gold Book" (2006)
- Coordination with BLM staff
- Issues identified during onsite inspections

This reclamation plan is intended to be adaptive to changing conditions and technologies. The disturbed area to be reclaimed is the well pad for the Cohort Federal #14-6 areas disturbed by the drilling and/or production of the well, a precipitation diversion ditch and associated access roads. Reclamation measures covered in this plan will be considered interim reclamation. Final reclamation refers to measures that are applied concurrently with abandonment of facilities. True's objective of final reclamation will be to restore the character of the land to pre-disturbance conditions as is reasonably possible.

LONG TERM (FINAL) RECLAMATION OBJECTIVES

- Recontouring to approximate pre-disturbance grade where necessary
- Stabilize the disturbed soil surface by mulching (if needed and as directed by the BLM), controlling runoff and erosion and establishing new vegetation
- Ensuring adequate surface roughness to reduce runoff and to capture rainfall and snow
- Controlling and minimizing surface runoff, erosion and sedimentation

- Restore primary productivity of the site and establishing vegetation that will provide for natural plant community succession
- Establish a vigorous stand of desirable plant species that will limit or preclude the invasion of undesirable species
- Reseeding the disturbed areas with desirable plant species to meet the plant community composition requirements and forage needs of the landowner
- In the long-term, reclaimed site will have characteristics that unite the visual quality of adjacent areas including location, scale, shape, color and orientation of undisturbed major landscape features
- Conduct routine monitoring during and following reclamation activities. This is further outlined in subsequent sections of this plan

PRE-RECLAMATION ONSITE ASSESSMENT

- Project Area
 - ° Estimated at 4.12 acres
 - ° This includes the well pad, precipitation diversion ditch and associated access roads to the site
 - ° Please refer to the APD and the attached Surface Use Plan for maps of the well location
- Soils
 - ° Please refer to the APD and the attached Surface Use Plan for soils description
- Topsoil Salvage
 - ° Topsoil will be salvaged at an appropriate yet varying rate based upon the soil types found within the site. Topsoil will be placed into stockpiles within the confines of the well site

- Native Species

- ° The project area is located within the Greater Green River Basin in the Northwestern Colorado ecoregion. This area contains shrubby grasslands with scattered to fairly dense shrubs, mostly Big Sagebrush
- ° Characteristic vegetation of this ecoregion includes and is not limited to Western Wheatgrass, Big Sagebrush, Prairie Junegrass, Sandberg's Bluegrass and Needle and Thread. Other typical species are Threadleaf Sage, Winterfat, Thickspike Wheatgrass, Broom Snakeweed, Rubber Rabbitbrush, Pricklypear Cactus and Fourwing Saltbush
- ° The present plant community is heavily dominated by Crested Wheatgrass and Yellow Sweet Clover due to historic development and repeated site disturbance

SEEDING PREPARATION

The Operator will reseed all disturbed areas to landowner or BLM approval. The following procedures are recommended for consideration to ensure that all disturbed areas are stabilized and that revegetation efforts are enhanced so that impacts are minimized.

Scarification – Prior to reseeding, all compacted areas will be scarified by ripping or chiseling to loosen compacted soils. Scarification promotes water infiltration, better soil aeration and root penetration. Scarification will be performed when soils are dry to promote shattering of compacted soil layers. The sub soil will not be turned over or mixed. After determining the depth of soil compaction due to vehicle travel, the two access roads will be deep ripped 4 – 6 inches below the compacted depth. The access road and diversion ditch will be recontoured to the approximate original contours.

Seedbed Preparation – Appropriate seed-bed preparation is critical for seed establishment. Seedbed preparation will be conducted immediately prior to seeding to prepare a firm seedbed conducive to proper seed placement and moisture retention. Seedbed preparation will also be performed to break up surface crusts and to eliminate weeds that may have developed between final grading and seeding. In most cases, chiseling is sufficient because it leaves a surface smooth enough to accommodate a tractor-drawn drill seeder and rough enough to catch broadcast seed and trap moisture and runoff. If existing vegetation and weeds are chemically eradicated, the remaining desiccated roots and stems improve moisture infiltration and percolation, reduce evaporation from the soil surface and protect emerging seedlings.

Seed Mix – The seed mix for this site was recommended by True Oil LLC. The seed mix was specifically designed for this site and was done so before the site was again disturbed in order to plug and abandon the well. The species selection was justified in terms of local vegetation and soil conditions. Livestock palatability and wildlife habitat needs was considered when determining seed mix formulation. Seed would be used within 12 months of viability testing. Therefore, the following is the company's recommendations for the seed mix that should be utilized on this site. The seed mix in the table below will be utilized only upon approval by the surface management agency in charge.

SEED MIX

Species	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western Wheatgrass	3.60
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	1.20
Green Needlegrass	3.00
Slender Wheatgrass	2.40
Prairie Coneflower	.60
White or Purple Prairie Clover	.60
Rocky Mountain Bee Plant	.60
Total	12.00

SEED CERTIFICATION

The seed certification will be provided in a separate document after the seed mix has been approved and ordered from the seed dealer.

SEEDING

Seeding should be conducted in the season which allows for greatest success depending on site and weather conditions. Seeding while there is ground frost, snow pack or during wet/muddy conditions prevents critical seed soil coverage and thus decreasing seedling viability. A proper seed bed will be prepared by the contractor to create an environment that provides varying conditions favorable for seed germination and seedling growth. Seeding will take place between August 15, 2010 and October 1, 2010.

Drill seeding or other appropriate planting methods could be used where the terrain is accessible by equipment. The planting depth for most forage species is ¼ inch to ½ inch (5-10 mm). The drill would be properly calibrated so that seed is distributed according to the rates specified for the seed mix.

Broadcast seeding may be used where appropriate. Much of the area on this well site will not have been disturbed by the plug and abandonment process and, therefore, broadcast seeding may be utilized as the primary method of seeding on this site. Broadcast seed would occur on rough seedbed and then would be lightly harrowed, chained or raked to cover the seed. The seeding rate would be doubled for the recommended mixtures because the mixtures would be developed for drill seeding. The method selected to cover the seed would ensure that the seed is lightly covered but maintains the surface in rough condition. The broadcast seeder would be properly calibrated or the seeding would occur over a calculated known area so that the proper seeding rate is applied.

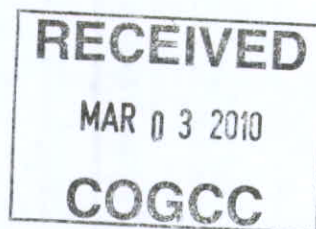
SURFACE RUNOFF AND EROSION CONTROL

Following the completion of site preparation, certified weed free straw will be crimped into the upper soil layers where the soil surface has been disturbed. Following the application of the straw mulch, the site will then be seeded.

- The straw mulch will be applied at a rate of 1.5 tons/acre and the mulch will be crimped to aid in the prevention of wind and water erosion
- The straw mulch will provide protection from both wind and water erosion while also adding important organic content into the soil

Erosion control measures following the completion of site preparation and seeding will follow the companies "Best Management Practices".

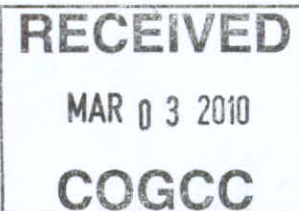
- Water bars may be installed horizontally across the reclaimed access road
- The water bars will aid in controlling surface runoff and preventing erosion
- Potential traffic would be restricted by the installation of water bars



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CRAIG, COLORADO 8162
2009 NOV 27 PM 3:17

**INTEGRATED WEED AND PEST
MANAGEMENT PLAN
COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
MOFFAT COUNTY, COLORADO**

**Prepared by: W. G. Morton
October 13, 2009**



INTEGRATED WEED & PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

For TRUE OIL LLC, Cohort Federal #14-6

I. NOXIOUS WEED PLAN

INTRODUCTION

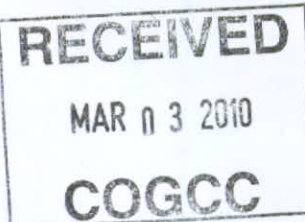
The purpose of this plan is to identify and control noxious weeds and weeds of concern during construction, production and reclamation of the Cohort Federal #14-6 project. Methods of control regarding the introduction and spread of noxious weeds will be addressed in this document as well as treatment of weeds on site specific basis.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

True Oil LLC proposes to develop oil resources from one well located on the captioned lands in Moffat County, Colorado

TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH, RANGE 96 WEST
Section 6: SW/4SW/4

The topography consists of moderately flat terrain with shallow draws. The major vegetation / habitat type encompassing well site area is a mixed-grass prairie. The dominate species include big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) mixed with various types of grasses. The elevation within the project area ranges from approximately 6,649' to 6,728' above sea level. Livestock grazing has been the primary historic land use within the project area.



NOXIOUS WEED SPECIES LIST

The following is a list of noxious weed species which were identified within the surveyed areas.

Weeds of Concern

- Canada Thistle
- Halogeton
- Leafy Spurge

METHOD OF CONTROL

Cultural, Physical / Mechanical, Chemical and Biological

During construction, production and reclamation phases of the location, disturbed areas will create new locations and numerous opportunities for the spread of noxious weeds. These disturbed areas will include pipelines, access roads and other infrastructure related to well site construction. The following mitigation will be utilized to control the spread of weeds and noxious weeds:

Cultural

- Prompt reseeding and revegetation of areas of disturbed soils with certified weed free seed mix.
- Minimize soil disturbance where possible
- Use certified weed free mulch for erosion control
- Grasses and alfalfa can compete effectively with Canada Thistle if their growth is favored by good management

Physical

- Hand pulling, digging or root cutting is encouraged if areas are small or infestations are new.
- Prescribed burning, in conjunctions with herbicides, may also be effective for Canada Thistle and Leafy Spurge

Chemical

- Consider weed species, application seasons, the site on which herbicide will be applied and desired result when selecting appropriate herbicide for noxious weed control.

- Ensure selected herbicide is approved for weed(s) to be controlled, for type of application and that herbicide label is otherwise consistent with intended use.
- All herbicides must be applied by certified commercial applicator(s) or by landowners.

Biological

- Large numbers of natural enemies such as a stem and root-boring beetle (*Oberea erythrocephala*), four root-mining flea beetles (*Aphthion spp.*) and a shoot-tip gall midge (*Spurgia esulae*) have shown impressive results within a few years of application on Leafy Spurge.

Selecting a method for control will depend on variety of factors. Budget, size of infestation to be controlled, other desirable species that may be present within the area and herbicide and prescribed fire rules and regulations can dictate the method of control to be used. The best method to treat weeds will be determined as they pertain to site situations; proximity to water source, topography, soils and land use. Also, the type of herbicide application will be consistent with labeling for intended use as described on the herbicide label and herbicide used will be approved for designated weed(s) to be controlled.

PLAN OF CONTROL

Control of weeds will need to be initiated immediately after construction. Spring application of herbicides is most beneficial because new weed growth can be controlled in its early stages before plant maturity and seed development. In addition, spring moisture in the soil will allow herbicides to be more efficient in controlling weeds. This is not the case if the herbicide is water soluble. If it is a post-spring application, herbicides can still be used into mid fall as long as the weeds still have green leaves, the flowers have not fully opened and there is adequate soil moisture.

All employees and contractors will look for and avoid Canada Thistle, Musk Thistle and Leafy Spurge during surface disturbing activities. In addition, the proper herbicide should be applied to ensure no further spread will occur due to project activities.

In addition to educating field employees and contractors about weed species of concern, preventative mitigation will be used to avoid the spread and transport of the weeds of concern to new areas. The practices will follow those outlines in the Method of Control section of this report.

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PROJECT MAINTENANCE

The Cohort Federal #14-6 will be continuously surveyed to locate potential problem areas. If problem areas are found, additional mitigation will be utilized to prevent the spread of weeds. Mitigation will use measures or combination of measures outlined in Methods of Control section of this report. In addition, field surveys will be conducted in areas of disturbance to identify weeds of concern within the project area.



LEGEND:

● PROPOSED LOCATION

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TRUE OIL LLC

COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6th P.M.
852' FSL 602' FWL



Uintah Engineering & Land Surveying
85 South 200 East Vernal, Utah 84078
(435) 789-1017 * FAX (435) 789-1813



TOPOGRAPHIC
MAP

05 26 09
MONTH DAY YEAR

SCALE: 1:100,000 DRAWN BY: J.H. REVISED: 06-29-09



EXHIBIT "A" p.1

COGCC

T11N

**PROPOSED LOCATION:
COHORT FEDERAL #14-6**

PROPOSED ACCESS 0.5 MI. +/-

R
97
WR
96
W

LEGEND:  LEASE BOUNDARY

EXISTING ROAD
PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD (NEW)
WATER HAUL ROUTE

I 18" CMP REQUIRED

TRUE OIL LLC

COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6th P.M.
852' FSL 602' FWL



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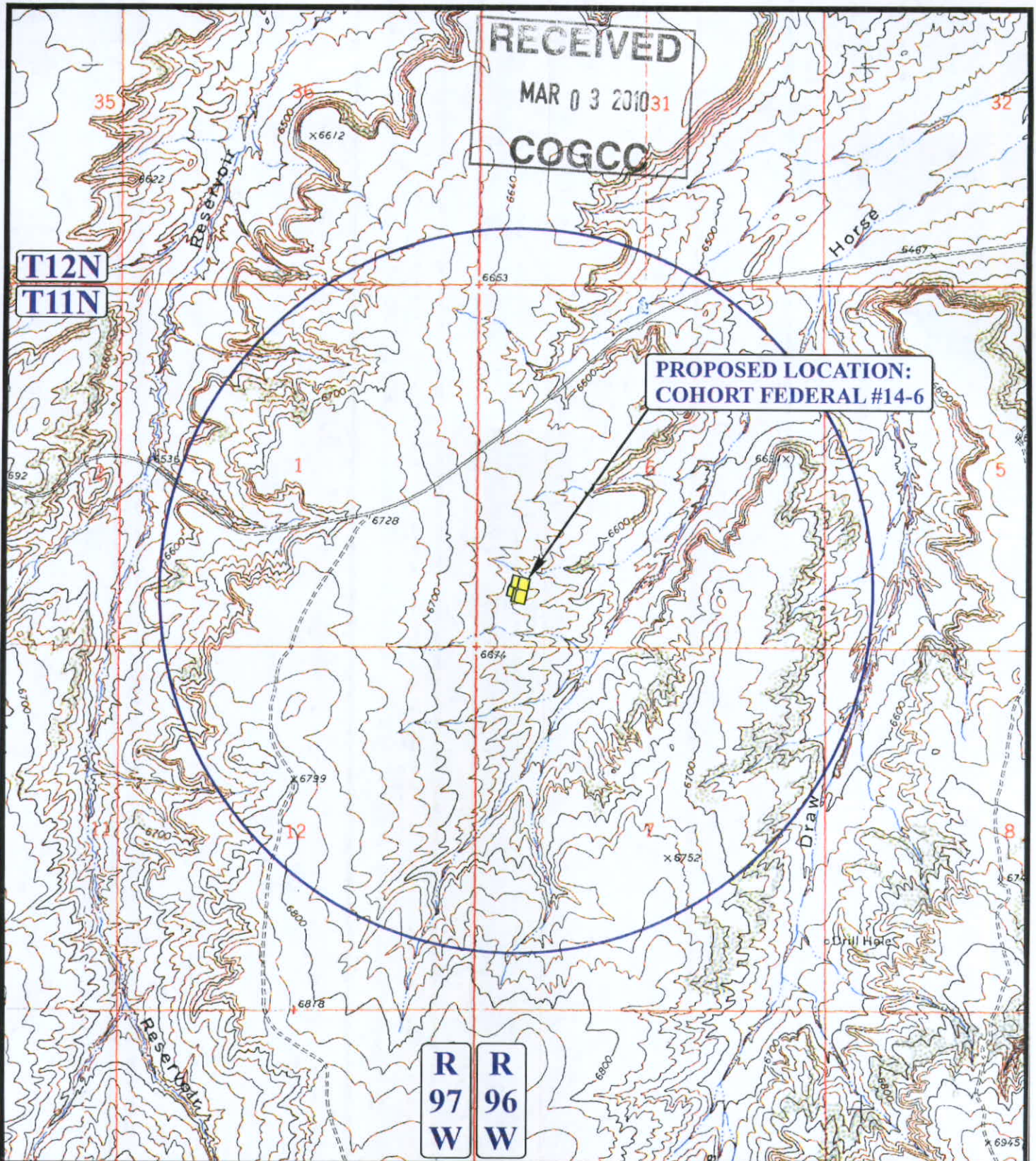
TOPOGRAPHIC
MAP

05	26	09
MONTH	DAY	YEAR

B
TOPC

SCALE: 1" = 2000' DRAWN BY: J.H. REVISED: 06-29-09

"A" p. 2



LEGEND:

- DISPOSAL WELLS
- PRODUCING WELLS
- SHUT IN WELLS
- WATER WELLS
- ABANDONED WELLS
- TEMPORARILY ABANDONED



TRUE OIL LLC

COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6th P.M.
852' FSL 602' FWL



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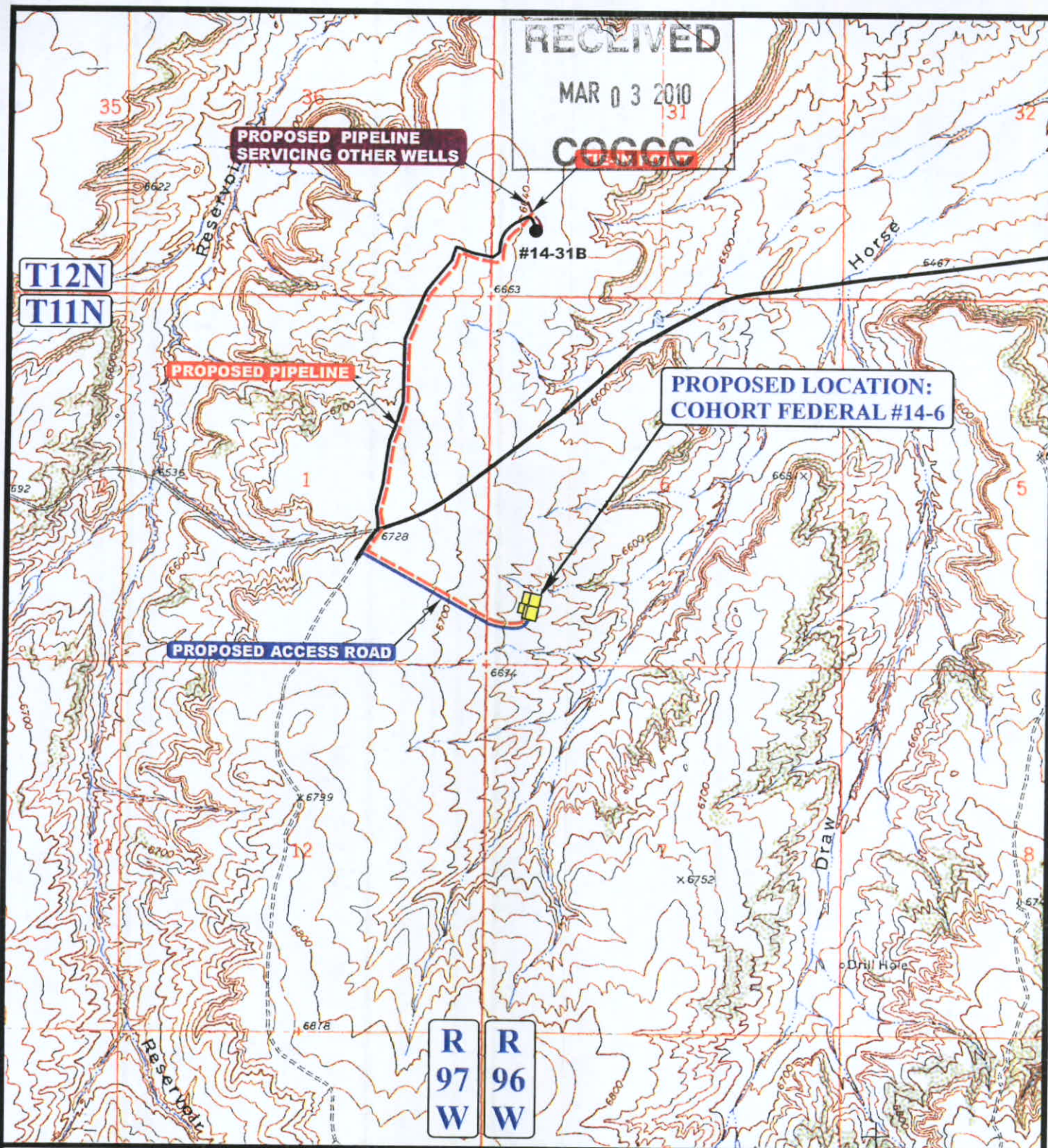
TOPOGRAPHIC
MAP

05 26 09
 MONTH DAY YEAR

SCALE: 1" = 2000' DRAWN BY: J.H. REVISED: 00-00-00



A" p.3



APPROXIMATE TOTAL PIPELINE DISTANCE = 8,763' +/-

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- EXISTING PIPELINE
- - - PROPOSED PIPELINE
- - - PROPOSED PIPELINE (SERVICING OTHER WELLS)



TRUE OIL LLC

COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6th P.M.
852' FSL 602' FWL



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TOPOGRAPHIC
MAP

05 26 09
MONTH DAY YEAR

SCALE: 1" = 2000' DRAWN BY: J.H. REVISED: 06-29-09

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TOPO

"A" p.4

TRUE OIL LLC

LOCATION LAYOUT FOR

COHORT FEDERAL #14-6

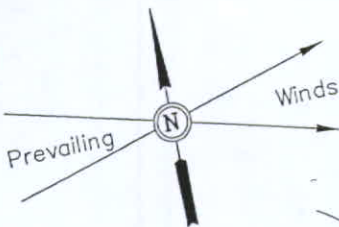
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6TH P.M.

852' FSL 602' FWL

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SCALE: 1" = 60'
DATE: 05-27-09
DRAWN BY: C.H.

NOTE:
Flare Pit is to be located a min. of 100' from the Well Head.

Approx. Top of Cut Slope

C-21.4'
El. 56.8'
(btm. pit)

RESERVE PIT (12' Deep)
Total Pit Capacity W/2' of Freeboard = 5,280 Bbls.±
Total Pit Volume = 1,480 Cu. Yds

RESERVE PIT (10' Deep)
Total Pit Capacity W/2' of Freeboard = 4,660 Bbls.±
Total Pit Volume = 1,350 Cu. Yds

C-15.4'
El. 52.8'
(btm. pit)

Reserve Pit Backfill & Spoils Stockpile

C-2.5'
El. 49.9'

C-8.2'
El. 55.6'

C-5.0'
El. 52.4'

C-2.2'
El. 49.6'

C-5.0'
El. 52.4'

F-0.1'
El. 47.3'

F-2.7'
El. 44.7'

F-0.9'
El. 46.5'

F-11.2'
El. 36.2'

Sta. 3+80

Round Corners as Needed

Cut/Fill Transition Line

F-3.0'
El. 44.4'

Sta. 1+00

Sta. 0+00

F-9.7'
El. 37.7'

Install CMP as Needed

Proposed Access Road



Elev. Ungraded Ground At Loc. Stake = 6649.6'
FINISHED GRADE ELEV. AT LOC. STAKE = 6647.4'

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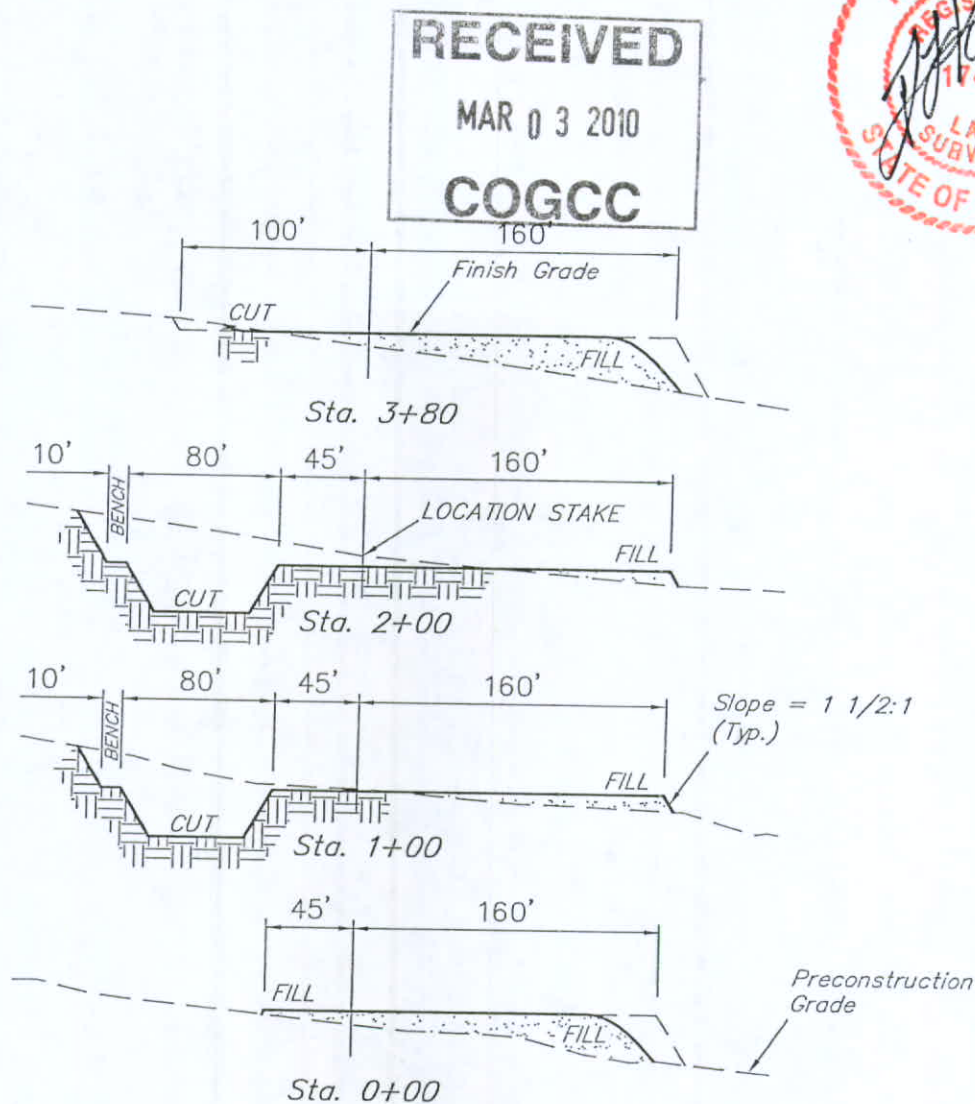
EXHIBIT "B" p.1

1" = 40'
X-Section
Scale
1" = 100'

DATE: 05-27-09
DRAWN BY: C.H.

TRUE OIL LLC
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION FOR
COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6TH P.M.
852' FSL 602' FWL

FIGURE #2



NOTE:

Topsoil should not be Stripped Below Finished Grade on Substructure Area.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGES
WELL SITE DISTURBANCE = ± 2.568 ACRES
ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE = ± 1.877 ACRES
PIPELINE DISTURBANCE = ± 4.645 ACRES
TOTAL = ± 9.090 ACRES

* NOTE:
FILL QUANTITY INCLUDES 5% FOR COMPACTION

APPROXIMATE YARDAGES

(6") Topsoil Stripping = 2,150 Cu. Yds.
Remaining Location = 9,290 Cu. Yds.
TOTAL CUT = 11,440 CU.YDS.
FILL = 7,870 CU.YDS.

EXCESS MATERIAL = 3,570 Cu. Yds.
Topsoil & Pit Backfill (1/2 Pit Vol.) = 3,570 Cu. Yds.
EXCESS UNBALANCE (After Interim Rehabilitation) = 0 Cu. Yds.

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"B" p. 2

TRUE OIL LLC

TYPICAL RIG LAYOUT FOR

COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6TH P.
852' FSL 602' FWL

FIGURE #3



SCALE: 1" = 60'
DATE: 05-27-09
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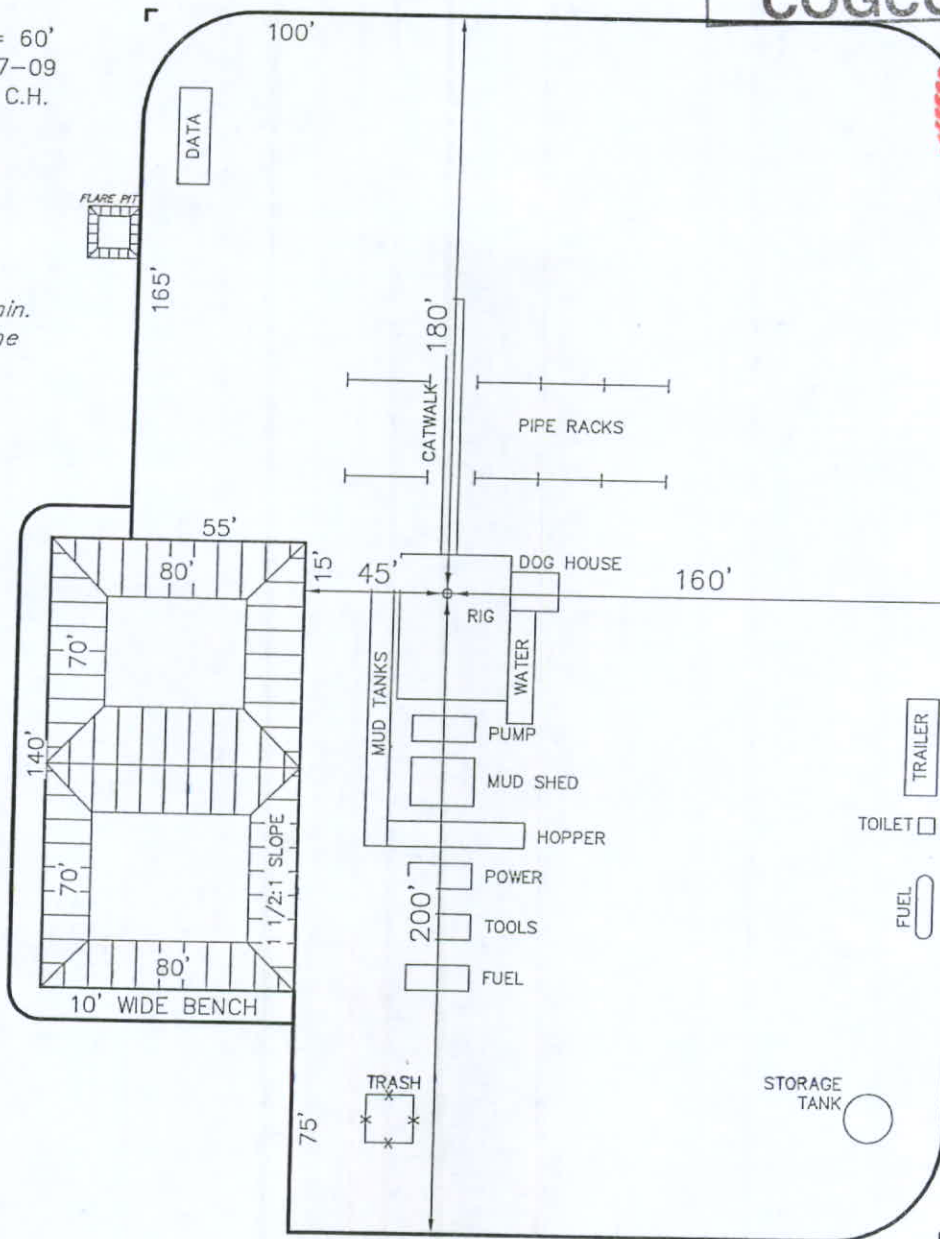


NOTE:

Flare Pit is to be located a min. of 100' from the Well Head.

RESERVE PIT
(12' Deep)
Total Pit Capacity
W/2' of Freeboard
= 5,280 Bbls.±
Total Pit Volume
= 1,480 Cu. Yds

RESERVE PIT
(10' Deep)
Total Pit Capacity
W/2' of Freeboard
= 4,660 Bbls.±
Total Pit Volume
= 1,350 Cu. Yds

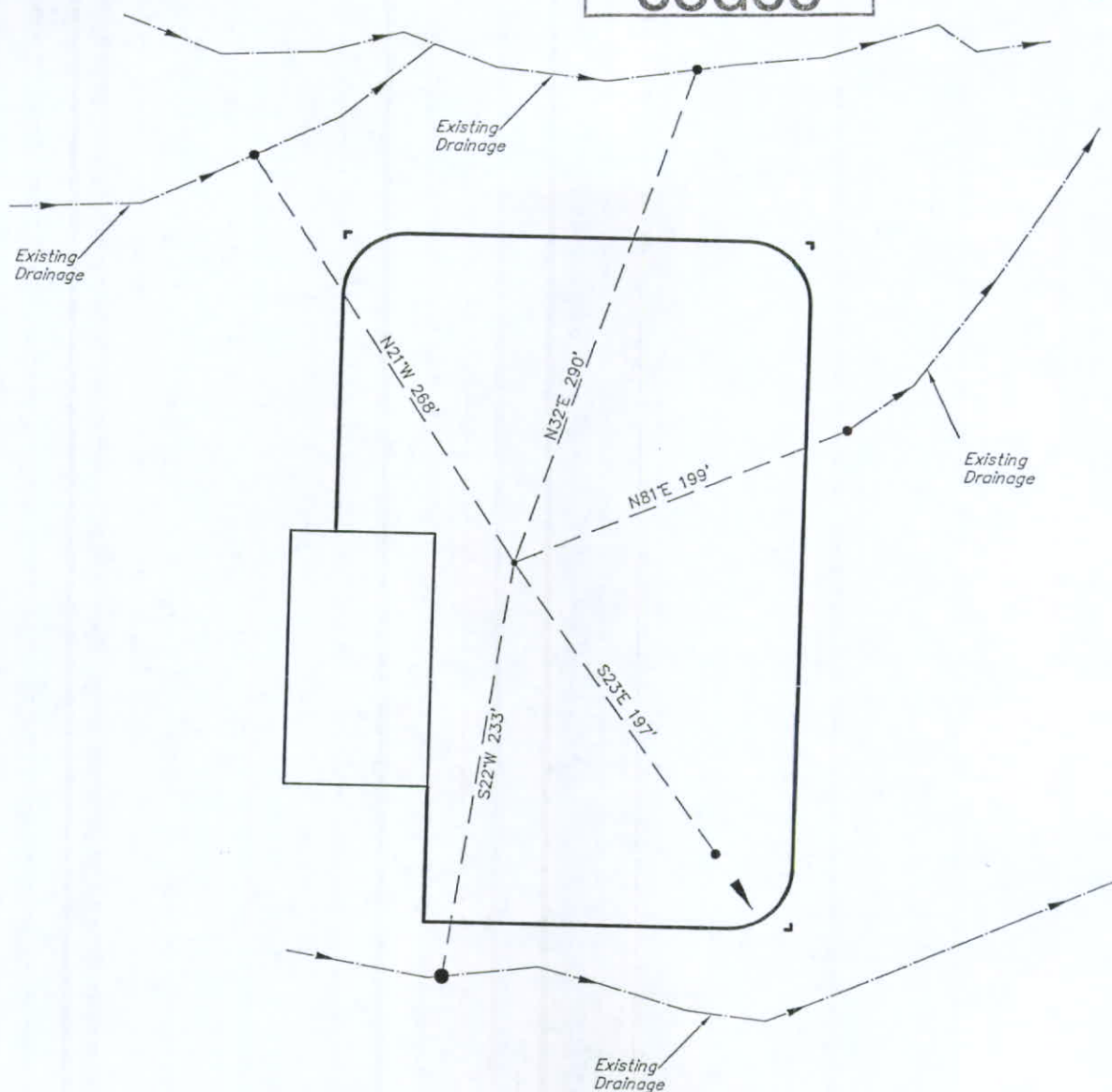
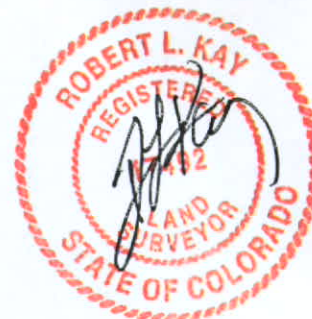
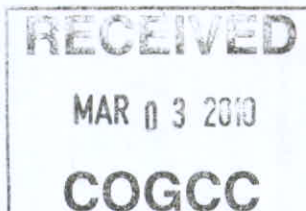


TRUE OIL LLC
ADDENDUM TO LEGAL PLAT FOR
COHORT FEDERAL #14-6
SECTION 6, T11N, R96W, 6TH P.M.
852' FSL 602' FWL

FIGURE #4



SCALE: 1" = 100'
DATE: 05-27-09
DRAWN BY: C.H.



SURFACE USE OF LOCATION IS
GRAZING, VEGETATION CONSISTS
MAINLY OF SAGEBRUSH AND NATIVE
GRASSES.

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B" p.4

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ACCESS ROAD



Truck Turnaround

Wellhead



120 ft

Meter run



DEHY/
Separator BTEX

120 ft



Water Condensate

350 ft

250 ft

"B" p. 5