

The following is a list of BMPs that will be implemented on the Robert Waltrip No. H1-3 Well.

As you know, this site is in an area mapped for restricted surface occupancy for Colombian Sharp-tail Grouse species, and elk and mule deer, therefore the CDOW requests that the following measures be implemented to assure protection of this wildlife resources. (This will also address the Greater Sage Grouse production areas).

Mule deer and Elk Winter Concentration Area BMP's

- Restrict post-development well site visitations to between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and reduce well site visitations between December 1 and April 15 in mule deer and elk winter range.
- Establish company guidelines to minimize wildlife mortality from vehicle collisions on roads.
- Gate single-purpose roads and restrict general public access to reduce traffic disruptions to wildlife.
- Close and immediately reclaim all roads that are redundant, not used regularly, or have been abandoned to the maximum extent possible to minimize disturbance and habitat fragmentation.
- Avoid aggressive non-native grasses and shrubs in mule deer and elk habitat restoration.
- Reclaim mule deer and elk habitats with native shrubs, grasses, and forbs appropriate to the ecological site disturbed.
- Restore appropriate sagebrush species or subspecies on disturbed sagebrush sites. Use locally collected seed for reseeding where possible.

Columbian Sharp-tail Grouse BMP's

- Where oil and gas activities must occur within 1.25 miles of Columbian sharp-tailed grouse leks or within other mapped Columbian sharp-tailed grouse breeding or summer habitat, conduct these activities outside the period between March 15 and July 30.
- Restrict well site visitations to portions of the day between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. during the lekking season (March 1 to June 1).
- Establish company guidelines to minimize wildlife mortality from vehicle collisions on roads.
- Use noise reduction equipment on compressors and other development and production equipment.
- Use topographical features to provide visual concealment of facilities from known lek locations and as a noise suppressant.

-Muffle or otherwise control exhaust noise from pump jacks and compressors so that operational noise will not exceed 49 dB measured at 30 feet from the source.

-Design tanks and other facilities with structures such that they do not provide perches or nest substrates for raptors, crows and ravens.

-Install raptor perch deterrents on equipment, fences, cross arms and pole tops in Colombian sharp-tailed grouse habitat.

- Treat waste water pits and any associated pit containing water that provides a medium for breeding mosquitos with Bti (*Bacillus thuringiensis v. israelensis*) or take other effective action to control mosquito larvae that may spread West Nile Virus to wildlife, especially grouse.

- Use high diversity (10 species or more) reclamation seed mixes in Colombian sharp-tailed grouse habitat.

-Use approved CP-4D (Colombian sharp-tailed grouse) seed mixes, based on soil type, available from Farm Service Agency or Natural Resources Conservation Service, or other seed mixes approved by CDOW.

-Avoid aggressive non-native grasses in Colombian Sharp-tailed Grouse habitat reclamation.

- A small percentage of the appropriate species of big sagebrush should be re-seeded on disturbed sites.

- Reclamation of breeding habitat should include a substantially higher percentage of forbs than other areas.

- Native and select non-native forbs and legumes should be considered a vital component of reclamation seed mixes.