

FORM
2A

Rev
04/01

State of Colorado
Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80205 Phone: (303) 894-2100 Fax: (303) 894-2109



DE ET OE ES

Document Number:
400188083

Oil and Gas Location Assessment

New Location Amend Existing Location Location#: _____

Submit original plus one copy. This form is to be submitted to the COGCC prior to any ground disturbance activity associated with oil and gas development operations. This Assessment may be approved as a standalone application or submitted as an informational report accompanying an Application for Permit-To-Drill, Form 2. Approval of this Assessment will allow for the construction of the below specified location; however, it does not supersede any land use rules applied by the local land use authority. This form may serve as notice to land owners and other interested parties, please see the COGCC web site at <http://colorado.gov/cogcc/> for all accompanying information pertinent to this Oil and Gas Location Assessment.

Location ID:
424970
Expiration Date:
08/24/2014

This location assessment is included as part of a permit application.

1. CONSULTATION

- This location is included in a Comprehensive Drilling Plan. CDP # _____
- This location is in a sensitive wildlife habitat area.
- This location is in a wildlife restricted surface occupancy area.
- This location includes a Rule 306.d.(1)A.ii. variance request.

2. Operator

Operator Number: 66571
Name: OXY USA WTP LP
Address: P O BOX 27757
City: HOUSTON State: TX Zip: 77227

3. Contact Information

Name: Joan Proulx
Phone: (970) 263.3641
Fax: (970) 263.3694
email: joan_proulx@oxy.com

4. Location Identification:

Name: Cascade Creek Number: 604-12-13 Annex
County: GARFIELD
Quarter: LOT 16 Section: 4 Township: 6S Range: 97W Meridian: 6 Ground Elevation: 8543

Define a single point as a location reference for the facility location. This point should be used as the point of measurement in the drawings to be submitted with this application. When the location is to be used as a well site then the point shall be a well location.

Footage at surface: 3449 feet FNL, from North or South section line, and 237 feet FWL, from East or West section line.
Latitude: 39.553320 Longitude: -108.233320 PDOP Reading: 1.5 Date of Measurement: 07/06/2011
Instrument Operator's Name: R Seal

5. Facilities (Indicate the number of each type of oil and gas facility planned on location):

Special Purpose Pits: <input type="text"/>	Drilling Pits: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Wells: <input type="text" value="15"/>	Production Pits: <input type="text"/>	Dehydrator Units: <input type="text"/>
Condensate Tanks: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Water Tanks: <input type="text" value="3"/>	Separators: <input type="text" value="4"/>	Electric Motors: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Multi-Well Pits: <input type="text"/>
Gas or Diesel Motors: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Cavity Pumps: <input type="text" value="1"/>	LACT Unit: <input type="text" value="15"/>	Pump Jacks: <input type="text"/>	Pigging Station: <input type="text" value="1"/>
Electric Generators: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Gas Pipeline: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Oil Pipeline: <input type="text"/>	Water Pipeline: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Flare: <input type="text"/>
Gas Compressors: <input type="text" value="1"/>	VOC Combustor: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Oil Tanks: <input type="text"/>	Fuel Tanks: <input type="text" value="1"/>	

Other: LACT units: 15 well meters

6. Construction:

Date planned to commence construction: 09/15/2011 Size of disturbed area during construction in acres: 9.30
 Estimated date that interim reclamation will begin: 04/01/2013 Size of location after interim reclamation in acres: 5.50
 Estimated post-construction ground elevation: 8528 Will a closed loop system be used for drilling fluids: Yes
 Will salt sections be encountered during drilling: Yes No Is H2S anticipated? Yes No
 Will salt (>15,000 ppm TDS Cl) or oil based muds be used: Yes No
 Mud disposal: Offsite Onsite Method: Land Farming Land Spreading Disposal Facility
 Other: _____

7. Surface Owner:

Name: _____ Phone: _____
 Address: _____ Fax: _____
 Address: _____ Email: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Date of Rule 306 surface owner consultation: _____
 Surface Owner: Fee State Federal Indian
 Mineral Owner: Fee State Federal Indian
 The surface owner is: the mineral owner committed to an oil and gas lease
 is the executer of the oil and gas lease the applicant
 The right to construct the location is granted by: oil and gas lease Surface Use Agreement Right of Way
 applicant is owner
 Surface damage assurance if no agreement is in place: \$2000 \$5000 Blanket Surety ID _____

8. Reclamation Financial Assurance:

Well Surety ID: 20060137 Gas Facility Surety ID: _____ Waste Mgnt. Surety ID: _____

9. Cultural:

Is the location in a high density area (Rule 603.b.): Yes No
 Distance, in feet, to nearest building: 8436, public road: 25344, above ground utilit: 57024
 , railroad: 63888, property line: 2167

10. Current Land Use (Check all that apply):

Crop Land: Irrigated Dry land Improved Pasture Hay Meadow CRP
 Non-Crop Land: Rangeland Timber Recreational Other (describe): _____
 Subdivided: Industrial Commercial Residential

11. Future Land Use (Check all that apply):

Crop Land: Irrigated Dry land Improved Pasture Hay Meadow CRP
 Non-Crop Land: Rangeland Timber Recreational Other (describe): _____
 Subdivided: Industrial Commercial Residential

12. Soils:

List all soil map units that occur within the proposed location. Attach the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) report showing the "Map Unit Description" report listing the soil typical vertical profile. This data is to used when segregating topsoil.

The required information can be obtained from the NRCS web site at <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/> or from the COGCC web site GIS Online map page found at <http://colorado.gov/cogcc>. Instructions are provided within the COGCC web site help section.

NRCS Map Unit Name: Map Unit Symbol 55. Parachute-Irigul complex, 5 to 50 percent slopes

NRCS Map Unit Name: Map Unit Symbol 56. Parachute-Irigul-Rhone association, 25 to 50 percent slopes
NRCS Map Unit Name: _____

13. Plant Community:

Complete this section only if any portion of the disturbed area of the location's current land use is on non-crop land.

Are noxious weeds present: Yes No
Plant species from: NRCS or, field observation Date of observation: _____
List individual species: Map Unit Symbol 55: Letterman's needlegrass, Slender wheatgrass, Arizona fescue, Columbia needlegrass, Mountain big sagebrush, Big bluegrass, Mountain snowberry, Saskatoon serviceberry, Yellow rabbitbrush. **

Check all plant communities that exist in the disturbed area.

- Disturbed Grassland (Cactus, Yucca, Cheatgrass, Rye)
- Native Grassland (Bluestem, Grama, Wheatgrass, Buffalograss, Fescue, Oatgrass, Brome)
- Shrub Land (Mahogany, Oak, Sage, Serviceberry, Chokecherry)
- Plains Riparian (Cottonwood, Willow, Aspen, Maple, Poplar, Russian Olive, Tamarisk)
- Mountain Riparian (Cottonwood, Willow, Blue Spruce)
- Forest Land (Spruce, Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Juniper, Pinyon, Aspen)
- Wetlands Aquatic (Bullrush, Sedge, Cattail, Arrowhead)
- Alpine (above timberline)
- Other (describe): _____

14. Water Resources:

Rule 901.e. may require a sensitive area determination be performed. If this determination is performed the data is to be submitted with the Form 2A.

Is this a sensitive area: No Yes Was a Rule 901.e. Sensitive Areas Determination performed: No Yes
Distance (in feet) to nearest surface water: 804, water well: 17671, depth to ground water: 200
Is the location in a riparian area: No Yes Was an Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit filed No Yes
Is the location within a Rule 317B Surface Water Suppl Area buffer zone:
 No 0-300 ft. zone 301-500 ft. zone 501-2640 ft. zone

If the location is within a Rule 317B Surface Water Supply Area buffer have all public water supply systems within 15 miles been notified: No Yes

15. Comments:

**Map Unit Symbol 56: Saskatoon serviceberry, Elk sedge, Mountain brome, Western wheatgrass, Columbia needlegrass, Letterman's needlegrass, Mountain big sagebrush, Mountain snowberry. Oxy is both the surface and mineral owner; Rules 305 and 306 are waived. The well pad has not been constructed. Per GarCo Vacation Ordinance dated 10-5-1987, CR 213 is now OXY's private property north of Sec 8, 7S, 97W, 6 PM. Oxy will provide appropriate housing for essential personnel in order to conduct safe, efficient drilling operations at this well site. The CDOW pre-consultation meeting occurred on July 16, 2010. The 604-12-13 Annex pad lies in both NRCS Map Unit Symbol 55 and Map Unit Symbol 56. The plats reference a "blooie pit;" this is not a pit, but a flare box.

I hereby certify that the statements made in this form are, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct and complete.

Signed: _____ Date: 07/22/2011 Email: joan_proulx@oxy.com
Print Name: Joan Proulx Title: Regulatory Analyst

Based on the information provided herein, this Application for Permit-to-Drill complies with COGCC Rules and applicable orders and is hereby approved.

COGCC Approved: David S. Nashin Director of COGCC Date: 8/25/2011

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY:

All representations, stipulations and conditions of approval stated in this Form 2A for this location shall constitute representations, stipulations and conditions of approval for any and all subsequent operations on the location unless this Form 2A is modified by Sundry Notice, Form 4 or an Amended Form 2A.

GENERAL SITE COAs:

Reserve pit (or any other pit used to contain/hold fluids) must be lined or a closed loop system must be implemented during drilling.

The nearby hillside must be monitored for any day-lighting of drilling fluids throughout the drilling of the surface casing interval.

Operator must ensure 110 percent secondary containment for any volume of fluids contained at well site during drilling and completion operations; including, but not limited to, construction of a berm or diversion dike, diversion/collection trenches within and/or outside of berms/dikes, site grading, or other comparable measures (i.e., best management practices (BMPs) associated with stormwater management) sufficiently protective of nearby surface water. Any berm constructed at the well pad location will be stabilized, inspected at regular intervals (at least every 14 days), and maintained in good condition.

Operator must implement best management practices to contain any unintentional release of fluids, including any fluids conveyed via temporary surface pipelines.

Flowback and stimulation fluids must be sent to tanks, separators, or other containment/filtering equipment before the fluids can be placed into any pipeline or pit located on the well pad. The flowback and stimulation fluid tanks, separators, or other containment/filtering equipment must be placed on the well pad in an area with additional downgradient perimeter berming. The area where flowback fluids will be stored/reused must be constructed to be sufficiently impervious to contain any spilled or released material.

The moisture content of any drill cuttings in a cuttings pit, trench, or pile shall be as low as practicable to prevent accumulation of liquids greater than de minimis amounts. At the time of closure, the drill cuttings must also meet the applicable standards of table 910-1.

No portion of any pit that will be used to hold liquids shall be constructed on fill material, unless the pit and fill slope are designed and certified by a professional engineer, subject to review and approval by the director prior to construction of the pit. The construction and lining of the pit shall be supervised by a professional engineer or their agent. The entire base of the pit must be in cut.

Attachment Check List

Att Doc Num	Name
2033956	CORRESPONDENCE
400188083	FORM 2A SUBMITTED
400188102	ACCESS ROAD MAP
400188103	ACCESS ROAD MAP
400188104	CONST. LAYOUT DRAWINGS
400188105	CONST. LAYOUT DRAWINGS
400188106	HYDROLOGY MAP
400188107	LOCATION DRAWING
400188108	MULTI-WELL PLAN
400188109	NRCS MAP UNIT DESC
400188110	NRCS MAP UNIT DESC
400188111	REFERENCE AREA MAP
400188112	REFERENCE AREA PICTURES
400188114	LOCATION PICTURES

Total Attach: 14 Files

General Comments

User Group	Comment	Comment Date
OGLA	Initiated/Completed OGLA Form 2A review on 08-02-11 by Dave Kubeczko; Placed fluid containment, spill/release BMPs, lined pits/closed loop, flowback to tanks only, tank berming, monitoring hillside, no pit in fill, cuttings low moisture content COAs; received concurrence from operator on 08-04-11; passed by CDOW on 07-25-11 with operator submitted BMPs (with permit application) and additional BMPs acceptable; passed OGLA Form 2A review on 08-19-11 by Dave Kubeczko; fluid containment, spill/release BMPs, lined pits/closed loop, flowback to tanks only, tank berming, monitoring hillside, no pit in fill, cuttings low moisture content COAs.	8/2/2011 11:38:43 AM
DOW	The BMPs as submitted by the operator are applicable to the site. The BMPs submitted are the same as those discussed at the preconsultation meeting on July 16, 2010. Michael Warren on Monday, July 25, 2011 at 3:25 P.M.	7/25/2011 3:21:09 PM

Total: 2 comment(s)

BMP

Type	Comment
Wildlife	<p>Wildlife and Domestic Animals Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All firearms and hunting paraphernalia are strictly prohibited. • Employees, contractors, subcontractors, or visitors will not hunt, fish, trap, trade, feed, or harass animals or keep wildlife in captivity. • Employees, contractors, subcontractors or visitors shall not bring domestic animals to Oxy property. • All employees, contractors, subcontractors, or visitors shall comply with Colorado Division of Wildlife, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife rules and regulations pertaining to wildlife. • All employees and visitors shall attend Oxy's Visitor Orientation presentation which includes training for Oxy's Wildlife and Domestic Animals policy. • Contractors and subcontractors shall read Oxy's Contractor, Health, Environment, and Safety Expectations Handbook, which contains Oxy's wildlife policies. After reading the handbook, all contractors and subcontractors shall sign, date, and return the last sheet of the handbook prior to coming on location. • All employees, contractors, subcontractors, or visitors shall comply with the following bear specific guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Initiate a food and waste/refuse management program that uses bear-proof food storage containers and trash receptacles, including but not limited to all permanent facilities, drilling locations, temp housing facilities, completions and workover locations. o Food and food waste located at temporary job sites shall be kept in the vehicle and only disposed of in bear-proof containers. o Report bear conflicts immediately to Oxy HES and/or Regulatory Departments so that it may be reported to CDOW.

- b. Use locally adapted seed whenever available, especially for species which have wide geographic ranges and much genetic variation (e.g., big sagebrush (*Artemesia tridentata*), antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), etc.).
- c. Where more than one ecotype of a given species is available and potentially adapted to the site, include more than one ecotype per species in the seed mix.
- d. Use appropriately diverse reclamation seed mixes that mirror an appropriate reference area for the site being reclaimed (see also species-specific recommendations).
- e. Conduct seeding in a manner that ensures that seedbed preparation and planting techniques are targeted toward the varied needs of grasses, forbs and shrubs (e.g., seed forbs and shrubs separately from grasses, broadcast big sagebrush but drill grasses, etc.).
- f. Emphasize bunchgrass over sod-forming grasses in seed mixes in order to provide more effective wildlife cover and to facilitate forb and shrub establishment.
- g. Seed immediately after recontouring and spreading topsoil. Spread topsoil and conduct seeding during optimal periods for seed germination and establishment. Use of the same contractor for re-contouring land as used for seeding is often the most effective approach.
- h. Do not include aggressive, non-native grasses (e.g., intermediate wheatgrass, pubescent wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, smooth brome, etc.) in reclamation seed mixes. Site specific exceptions may be considered.
- i. Distribute quick germinating site adapted native seed or sterile non-native seed for interim reclamation on cut and fill slopes and topsoil piles.
- j. Plan for reclamation failure and be prepared to repeat seeding as necessary to meet vegetation cover, composition, and diversity standards.
2. Vegetative Cover Standard
- a. Choose reference areas as goals for reclamation that have high wildlife value, with attributes such a diverse and productive understory of vegetation, productive and palatable shrubs, and a high prevalence of native species.
- b. Establish vegetation with total perennial non-invasive plant cover of at least eighty (80) percent of pre-disturbance or reference area levels.
- c. Establish vegetation with plant diversity of non-invasive species which is at least half that of pre-disturbance or reference area levels. Quantify diversity of vegetation using a metric that considers only species with at least 3 percent relative plant cover.
- d. Observe and maintain a performance standard for reclamation success characterized by the establishment of a self-sustaining, vigorous, diverse, locally appropriate plant community on the site, with a density sufficient to control erosion and non-native plant invasion and diversity sufficient to allow for normal plant community development.
3. Timing
- a. Use early and effective reclamation techniques, including interim reclamation to accelerate return of disturbed areas for use by wildlife.
- b. Remove all unnecessary infrastructure.
- c. Close and reclaim roads not necessary for development immediately, including removing all bridges and culverts and recontouring/reclaiming all stream crossings.
- d. Reclaim reserve pits as quickly as possible after drilling and ensure that pit contents do not contaminate soil.
- e. Remediate hydrocarbon spills on disturbed areas prior to reclamation.
- f. Reclaim sites during optimum seasons (e.g. late fall/early winter or early spring).
- g. Complete final reclamation activities so that seeding occurs during the first optimal season following plugging and abandonment of oil and gas wells.
4. Interim reclamation
- a. Use a variety of native grasses and forbs to establish effective, interim reclamation on all disturbed areas (e.g., road shoulders and borrow areas), including disturbed areas where additional future ground disturbance is expected to occur.
- b. Oxy will make a good-faith effort to perform interim reclamation to final reclamation species composition and establishment standards.

Wildlife	<p>Page 1 of 3</p> <p>Sensitive Wildlife Habitat: Greater Sage Grouse Production Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify seasonal habitats and migratory patterns of sage-grouse. Map all seasonal habitats using CDOW habitat selection models as they become available. • No surface occupancy within 0.6 mile of any known greater sage-grouse lek. • After drilling and completions activities reduce visits to well-sites through remote monitoring (i.e. SCADA) and the use of multi-function contractors. • Schedule, as best as possible, 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 May 15). • Establish company guidelines to minimize wildlife mortality from vehicle collisions on roads. • Phase and concentrate all development activities, so that large areas of undisturbed habitat for wildlife remain and thorough reclamation occurs immediately after development and before moving to new sites. Development should progress at a pace commensurate with reclamation success. • Implement the species appropriate Infrastructure Layout and Drilling and Production Operations Wildlife Protection Measures found in Section II D. of the CDOW Wildlife BMP document as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section II D. DRILLING AND PRODUCTION OPERATIONS WILDLIFE PROTECTION MEASURES: The purpose of these measures is to reduce disturbance on the actual drill site and the surrounding area, to reduce direct conflict with wildlife and hunters, and to prevent wildlife access to equipment. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use centralized hydraulic fracturing operations. 2. Transport water through centralized pipeline systems rather than by trucking. 3. Where possible, locate pipeline systems under existing roadways, or roadways that are planned for development. 4. Maximize use of state-of-the-art drilling technology (e.g., high efficiency rigs, coiled-tubing unit rigs, closed-loop or pitless drilling, etc.) to minimize disturbance. 5. Conduct well completions with drilling operations to limit the number of rig moves and traffic. 6. Install exclusionary devices to prevent bird and other wildlife access to equipment stacks, vents and openings. 7. During pipeline installations install trench plugs, earthen ramps, or other means as necessary to ensure that open pipeline trenches do not trap wildlife, and that pipe strings to not impair wildlife movements. • Minimize surface disturbance and fragmentation of greater sage-grouse habitat through use of the smallest facility footprints possible, use of multiple well pads, clustering of roads and pipelines, and the widest possible spacing of surface facilities. • Where applicable design tanks and other facilities with structures such that they do not provide perches or nest substrates for raptors, crows and ravens. • Where needed, install raptor perch deterrents on equipment, fences, cross arms and pole tops in greater sage-grouse habitat. • Remove all unnecessary infrastructure. • Treat waste water pits and any associated pit containing water that provides a suitable medium for breeding mosquitoes with Bti (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis v. israelensis</i>) or take other effective action to control mosquito larvae that may spread West Nile Virus to wildlife, especially grouse. • Implement the species appropriate reclamation guidelines found in Section II G. of the CDOW Wildlife BMP document. • Section II G. RESTORATION, RECLAMATION AND ABANDONMENT: The purpose of these measures is to restore disturbed sites to their pre-development conditions, using native vegetation that can be used by the indigenous wildlife. Develop a reclamation plan in consultation with CDOW, NRCS, and the land owner or land management agency that incorporates wildlife species-specific goals and that defines reclamation performance standards, including the following components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use only certified weed-free native seed in seed mixes, unless use of non-native plant materials is recommended by CDOW.
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Wildlife	<p>Page 3 of 3</p> <p>c. Perform “interim” reclamation on all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations.</p> <p>5. Riparian areas (none associated with this pad or associated access roads and pipelines)</p> <p>a. Replace all riparian vegetation removed during development at a rate of at least 3:1.</p> <p>b. Restore both form and function of impacted wetlands and riparian areas and mitigate erosion.</p> <p>6. Disposal</p> <p>a. Remove well pad and road surface materials that are incompatible with post-production land use and re-vegetation requirements.</p> <p>b. Remove and properly dispose of degraded silt fencing and erosion control materials after their utility has expired.</p> <p>c. Remove and properly dispose of pit contents where contamination of surface water, groundwater, or soil by pit contents cannot be effectively prevented.</p> <p>7. Establishing reclaimed areas</p> <p>a. Apply certified weed free mulch and crimp or tacyfy to remain in place to reclaim areas for seed preservation and moisture retention.</p> <p>b. Utilize staked soil retention blankets for erosion control and reclamation of large surface areas with 3:1 or steeper slopes. Avoid use of plastic blanket materials, known to cause mortality of snakes.</p> <p>c. Control weeds in areas surrounding reclamation areas in order to reduce weed competition.</p> <p>d. Educate employees and contractors about weed issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use early and effective reclamation techniques, including an aggressive interim reclamation program, to return habitat to use by greater sage-grouse as quickly as possible. • Reclaim/restore greater sage-grouse habitats with native grasses, forbs, and shrubs conducive to optimal greater sage-grouse habitat and other wildlife appropriate to the ecological site. • Use high diversity (10 species or more) reclamation seed mixes in greater sage-grouse habitat. • Use approved CP-4D (greater sage-grouse) seed mixes, based on soil type, precipitation, and elevation, available from Farm Service Agency or Natural Resources Conservation Service, or other seed mixes approved by CDOW. • Avoid aggressive non-native grasses in greater sage-grouse habitat reclamation. • Restore disturbed sagebrush sites with the appropriate sagebrush species or subspecies on disturbed sagebrush sites. Use locally collected seed for reseeding where possible. • Reclaim mapped summer habitat with a substantially higher percentage of forbs (> 15 percent cover post establishment) than used in other areas. • Utilize native and select non-native forbs and legumes in seed mixes as they are a vital component of brood-rearing habitat.
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Total: 4 comment(s)