

APR 07 2016

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**Alternative Development Rationale for the Fidelity's West Fertilizer 16-Pad Oil and Gas Project EA**

Bureau of Land Management  
Moab Field Office  
82 East Dogwood  
Moab, UT 84532

Reference the "Preliminary Alternative" map dated 1/11/2016 for the locations of the alternative well sites, access roads, and offsite facilities.  
Alternative Well Site: Proposed by BLM based on issues and conflicts raised by the public and BLM Resource Specialists.  
Proposed Well Site: Proposed by Fidelity in an Application for Permit to Drill (APD).

Alternative Well Site	Location				Production Facilities for Alternative	Reason for Alternative	Development of Alternative
	Approx. Footage	Sec.	Township	In respect to Proposed Well(s)			
CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.  <i>(This would include an irregular-shaped well pad to avoid drainages and avoid terrain features to minimize the well pad footprint.)</i>	1960 FSL & 1560 FEL	25	T25S R19E	This well site alternative is located approximately 0.25 miles northeast of the proposed CCU 25-1-25-19 well site.	The existing CCU 26-2 well site would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for the three wells from the alternative well site as well as production from the three CCU 26-2 location wells (See Offsite Facility D). BLM expects that the production facilities at the CCU 26-2 would need to be rearranged to accommodate the new facilities. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility through a buried pipeline with the assistance of heated tracer pipelines to combat paraffin, which is a process similar to that accomplished by operators in the Vernal Field Office that have similar, if not worst, paraffin issues. (The BLM Vernal Field Office has not condemned this tracer pipeline method for combatting paraffin issues in the pipelines for environmental risk reasons or other reasons.) A line heater for the tracer lines, a propane tank, and a possible pump would be installed every ¼ mile (distance used by Vernal Field Office operators). Gas production could be separated at the existing CCU 26-2 well site with a gas pipeline existing at the pad. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the wells would travel the same route as the proposed gas pipeline and an existing gas pipeline.	The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II area (2008 RMP designation). <i>(Class II objectives: Retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.)</i> The proposed well site (including the proposed 13.1' of fill slope and 17.9' of cut slope, 14 (20-24' tall) tanks, 3 (24' tall) heater-treaters, 5 (24' tall) combustors, 3 (41-44' tall) pumping units, etc.) would clearly attract attention from a casual observer on Gemini Bridges Road approximately 0.5 miles away and mountain bike trails traversing the terrain near the proposed well site. Gemini Bridges Road, which is a county-maintained road within the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), is a major access route for recreationists such as mountain bikers, hikers, sight-seers, off-highway vehicle (OHV) riders, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups.  The proposed well pad would be located approximately 250 feet from the ~100-foot tall canyon wall of South Fork Sevenmile Canyon. In the event of an undesirable event such as an oil spill, the spill could potentially travel downhill from the well pad 250 feet and spill off of the canyon wall into the bottom of the canyon where no road exists in the immediate vicinity.  Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed CCU 25-1-25-19 well site and impacts to recreation, visual resources, and floodplains. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.	The alternative well site would place the proposed well site and facilities out of view from Gemini Bridges Road and a majority of the bike trails in the area. The top half of the facilities on the alternative well site would be visible from State Highway 313 approximately 2.5 miles away (not attracting attention) and would be visible from a less extent of bike trails in the area than the proposed well site. The alternative well site was also chosen to accommodate Fidelity's horizontal well target and trajectory.  The alternative well pad would be located approximate 2,000 feet from the South Fork Sevenmile Canyon.

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<p>CCU 14-1-25-19 Alt. (1)</p> <p><i>(This would include an irregular-shaped well pad to avoid drainages and avoid terrain features to minimize the well pad footprint.)</i></p>	<p>60 FNL &amp; 2440 FWL</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is located approximately 0.48 miles southwest of the proposed CCU 14-1-25-19 well site.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The gas pipeline would follow the same route as proposed.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative well site would utilize the existing/designated road as much as possible.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II area (2008 RMP designation). <i>(Class II objectives: Retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.)</i> The proposed well site including the proposed facilities would clearly attract attention from a casual observer riding a mountain bike on the 7-Up, Navajo Rocks, and Coney Island bike trails. The well site is also visible from State Highway 313 (state-designated scenic corridor to Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park), but is not expected to attract attention due to the aspect and amount of time in view. The 7-Up bike trail would travel within 100 feet of the proposed well site, impacting the recreation experience. The BLM wanted to explore other alternatives that would be less impactful to mountain bike riders.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed CCU 14-1-25-19 well site and impacts to recreation and visual resources. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would place the proposed well site and facilities in a location that would be less obtrusive from Key Observation Points (KOPs) on the 7-Up, Coney Islands, and Navajo Rocks bike trails. The alternative well site would be entirely out of view from the scenic corridor (SH 313).</p>
<p>CCU 14-1-25-19 Alt. (2)</p> <p><i>(This would include an irregular-shaped well pad to avoid drainages and avoid terrain features to minimize the well pad footprint.)</i></p>	<p>1600 FSL &amp; 1550 FWL</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is located approximately 1.5 miles west of the proposed CCU 14-1-25-19 well site.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The gas pipeline would follow existing roads south, then west to the existing Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline.</p> <p>Access Road: The access road to the alternative well site would travel south across undisturbed land, then west and south on existing/designated roads to the CCU 21-1-25-19 access road.</p>	<p>The reasons mentioned above for the CCU 14-1-25-19 Alt. (1) are the same for this alternative well site.</p> <p>In addition, approximately 1.8 miles of the proposed well's gas pipeline would be buried along the 7-Up bike trail, which traverses sandstone bedrock. The pipeline (surface or buried) would impact the character of approximately 1.8 miles of rocky 7-Up bike trail.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed CCU 14-1-25-19 well site and impacts to recreation, bike trails, and visual resources. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would place the proposed wells and facilities out of view from SH 313, as well as the 7-Up, Navajo Rocks, and Coney Island bike trails. The alternative well site would be in view of the Big Lonely bike trail, but the alternative well site would be in view for a less amount of time from a bike trail than the proposed well site. The alternative well site is more in line with the proposed well's horizontal leg orientation than the CCU 14-1-25-19 Alt. (1).</p> <p>The alternative well site's gas pipeline would travel approximately 0.75 miles south, then west along an existing (designated) road before reaching the existing Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline. Approximately 2.55 miles of gas pipeline is proposed for the proposed well site, so approximately 1.8 miles of pipeline would not be constructed within the SRMA or on bedrock or on a bike trail for the alternative well site.</p>

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<p>CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt. <i>(Well site alternative would contain 3 wells from the CCU 30-1-25-19 &amp; 3 wells from the CCU 29-1-25-19. The pad size would expect to increase to a 500'x500' pad.)</i></p>	<p>330 FSL &amp; 530 FWL</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is located approximately 0.5 miles east of the proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 well site and approximately 0.5 miles west of the proposed CCU 29-1-25-19 well site.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The alternative gas pipeline route would follow a designated Class D (unmaintained) road to a connection point with an approved gas pipeline route.</p> <p>Approximately 0.2 miles of gas pipeline would not be constructed within the SRMA, because the alternative well site would combine the gas production and routes from the two separate well sites (CCU 30-1-25-19 and CCU 29-1-25-19) to one alternative well site and one gas pipeline route.</p>	<p>The proposed CCU 29-1-25-19 and CCU 30-1-25-19 well sites are located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). <i>(Class III objectives: Partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention, but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.)</i> The proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 well pad and facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on Mineral Point Road, because there is an unobstructed view of the entire proposed well site from Mineral Point Road approximately 0.25 miles away. Mineral Point Road, which is within the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), is a county-maintained access route for recreationists such as mountain bikers, hikers, sight-seers, off-highway vehicle riders, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups. It is expected that some recreationists that camp at BLM's Horsetheif Campground, which is located along Mineral Point Road about 2.5 miles east, travel west along the county-maintained road near the proposed well. The proposed CCU 29-1-25-19 well site and facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on the Hell Roaring Rim Jeep Safari route, which is a designated OHV route.</p> <p>The proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 well site is located within an area recently (2015) determined to contain wilderness characteristics, but no decision has been made by the BLM within a planning document regarding how this area would be managed. In one scoping comment, the commenter requested an alternative well site outside of areas determined to have wilderness characteristics. Since the BLM has not decided how these areas (recently determined to have wilderness characteristics) would be managed, an alternative with the well site and road outside of the area may be feasible.</p> <p><i>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well site and impacts to visual resources, lands with wilderness characteristics, and recreation. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</i></p>	<p><i>The alternative well site would place the proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 wells and facilities in a location likely to be less dominating to a casual observer on Mineral Point Road. The alternative well site would also place the proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 wells in a location outside of the area recently determined to contain wilderness characteristics (post 2008 Resource Management Plan). Since the alternative well site for the CCU 30-1-25-19 wells would be located within 0.5 mile from the CCU 29-1-25-19, the BLM decided to add the CCU 29-1-25-19 wells to this alternative well site to reduce surface disturbance. OHV riders on the Hell Roaring Rim Jeep Safari route would observe one well pad instead of two separate well pads.</i></p>
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<p>CCU 19-1 &amp; 30-1 Alt.</p> <p><i>(Well site alternative would contain the 3 wells from the CCU 19-1-25-19 &amp; 3 wells from the CCU 30-1-25-19. The pad size would expect to increase to a 500'x500' pad.)</i></p>	<p>(CCU 19-1) 60 FSL &amp; 295 FWL</p> <p>(CCU 30-1) 15 FNL &amp; 315 FWL</p>	<p>19</p> <p>30</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is basically a shift ~150 feet south of the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 well.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The alternative gas pipeline route would follow the access road to an approved gas pipeline route.</p> <p>Access Road: The access road for this alternative well site would travel generally east across undisturbed land until it would reach a designated, unmaintained road. The access road would then travel south upon the designated, unmaintained road until it would reach Mineral Point Road.</p>	<p>The reasons mentioned above for the proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 well site relocation regarding visual resources are the same for this alternative. The alternative CCU 19-1-25-19 well site would move 150' south to align with the CCU 30-1-25-19 well pad and reduce surface disturbance.</p> <p>Access Road: The BLM Moab Field Office wildlife biologist believes there is a conflict between the access road for the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 well site and bighorn sheep. The construction and increased vehicle traffic of the access road would likely fragment the good bighorn sheep habitat. The wildlife biologist requested the access road alternative route.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well site and impacts to visual resources, wildlife, lands with wilderness characteristics, and recreation. Some specific comments state, "The BLM should fully analyze the maximum use of directional/horizontal drilling to reduce surface disturbances, particularly in LWC and...limit the number of well pads, roads, traffic, night sky disturbances, air pollution, disturbances to wildlife." You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>Relocating the proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 well site closer to the CCU 19-1-25-19 would provide for an opportunity to have a dual well pad, thereby reducing surface disturbance and visual impact. The alternative CCU 30-1-25-19 well site would no longer be seen from Mineral Point Road. The proposed horizontal well leg orientation was a consideration in developing this alternative.</p> <p>The proposed CCU 30-1-25-19 well site was not moved to the exact location of the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 well site, because that would put the CCU 30-1-25-19 well off of the lease. To remain in their respective leases, the alternative CCU 30-1-25-19 well would need to be drilled in Section 30 and the alternative CCU 19-1-25-19 well would need to be drilled in Section 19. It was easiest to move the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 south 150' so the two pads could align and create the least amount of disturbance.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative access road route was chosen to avoid good bighorn sheep habitat. After many field visits, the alternative access road seemed to be the only place that would create the least amount of disturbance across undisturbed, rugged terrain. Once the undisturbed terrain is crossed, the alternative road route would travel upon an existing/designated road.</p>
<p>CCU 19-1-25-19 Alt.</p>	<p>1070 FSL &amp; 590 FEL</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is located approximately 0.8 miles east of the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 well.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The alternative gas pipeline route would follow the access road to an approved gas pipeline route.</p> <p>Access Road: The access road for this alternative well site would travel generally south upon the designated, unmaintained road until it would reach Mineral Point Road.</p>	<p>The reasons mentioned above for the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 well site access road regarding bighorn sheep habitat are the same for this alternative.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well site and impacts to visual resources, wildlife, and lands with wilderness characteristics. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site is essentially placing the SHL of the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 well where the proposed BHL is located. The alternative well site would be located within the same lease as the proposed BHL. Relocating the proposed CCU 19-1-25-19 to the opposite end of the horizontal lateral reduces the adverse impacts to bighorn sheep habitat by relocating the access road. The new surface disturbance caused by the CCU 30-1-25-19 &amp; CCU 19-1-25-19 Alt. access road would not be created as well.</p>
<p>CCU 21-1-25-19 Alt.</p> <p><i>(This would include an irregular-shaped well pad to avoid drainages and avoid terrain features to minimize the well pad footprint.)</i></p>	<p>2580 FNL &amp; 2160 FEL</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is basically a shift approximately 600' southwest of the proposed CCU 21-1-25-19 well site.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The alternative gas pipeline route would follow the same route as the proposed gas pipeline.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). <i>(See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.)</i> The proposed well pad and facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on the state-designated State Highway 313. State Highway 313 (SH 313) is a major access route for visitors to Canyonlands National Park and Dead Horse Point State Park.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources from SH 313. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would place the proposed well site and facilities further out of view from casual observers on SH 313. It would not eliminate the visual impact, but likely reduce the adverse visual impact.</p>

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<p>CCU 17-1-25-19 Alt.</p> <p><i>(This would include an irregular-shaped well pad to avoid terrain features to minimize the well pad footprint.)</i></p>	<p>590 FNL &amp; 190 FEL</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is basically a shift approximately 100' northeast from the proposed CCU 17-1-25-19 well.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The alternative gas pipeline route would follow the access road and Spring Canyon Bottom Road to the existing Dead Horse Lateral Pipeline.</p> <p>Access Road: The access road for this alternative well site would travel generally west and north upon the designated, unmaintained road until it would reach Spring Canyon Bottom Road.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). <i>(See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.)</i> The proposed well pad and facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom Road. Spring Canyon Bottom Road, which is an arterial road in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), provides access to OHV designated routes, dispersed camping sites, the bottom of Spring Canyon, Hey Joe Canyon, and the Green River. Observers on this road are expected to be campers, hikers, bike riders, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups. Based on preliminary visual consideration field visits, the BLM staff believes the facilities would be skylined on the horizon in view from Spring Canyon Bottom Road. Man-made structures that are skylined typically attract the attention of the observer and likely dominate the view. The BLM staff also noticed that several large trees would be removed along the west side of the proposed well pad. If these trees are removed, the proposed well pad and facilities would be more exposed to casual observers on Spring Canyon Bottom Road, because these trees are the only natural screening between observers on Spring Canyon Bottom Road and the proposed well pad and facilities.</p> <p>Access Road: Since the proposed access road traverses undisturbed land and leads the eye of the casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom Road up the hill toward the proposed well site, the BLM wanted to look for an alternative access road that utilized existing unmaintained/designated roads that wouldn't necessarily lead the casual observer's eye toward the proposed well site.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources and the scenic quality of the area. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>Shifting the proposed well site approximately 100' northeast would protect the large trees on the west side of the proposed well site from being removed and would provide natural screening from casual observers on Spring Canyon Bottom Road to the northwest. This would be a shift for the proposed well pad, but it is up to Fidelity if the proposed well bores need to shift with the proposed well pad or not.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative access road would utilize an existing/designated unmaintained road, which is located approximately 100' west of the proposed well site. A new access road would be constructed to connect the alternative well site to this existing road. The existing road would be upgraded back to Spring Canyon Bottom Road to the north.</p>
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<p>CCU 13-1-25-18 Access Road Alt.</p> <p><i>(This alternative only includes an adjustment to the access road and gas pipeline and not the well site. This alternative also includes offsite facilities)</i></p>	NA	NA	NA	NA	<p>The Offsite Facility (C) on the Preliminary Alternatives map (dated 1/11/2016) would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for these three wells (<i>as well as production from the three CCU 6-1-25-19 wells and the three CCU 7-1-25-19 wells</i>). Offsite Facility (C) could potentially be approximately 1.9 acres with 42 tanks, 9 heater-treaters, 9 combustors, and a flare pit. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility with the assistance of heated tracer lines to combat paraffin (See "Production Facilities for Alternative" description in CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.). Gas production could be separated at the offsite facility and the alternative gas pipeline would follow the facility access road and other existing roads to the existing Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the well would travel along the same route as the proposed gas pipeline and existing roads.</p> <p>Access Road: The access road for this alternative well site would travel generally west across undisturbed land for about 600' and north upon the designated, unmaintained road for about 2,400' until it would reach Spring Canyon Bottom Road.</p>	<p>The proposed access road and well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). (<i>See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.</i>) The proposed well pad and facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom Road. Spring Canyon Bottom Road, which is an arterial road in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), provides access to OHV designated routes, dispersed camping sites, the bottom of Spring Canyon, Hey Joe Canyon, and the Green River. Observers on this road are expected to be campers, hikers, bike riders, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups. Based on preliminary visual consideration field visits, the BLM staff believes the proposed access road may lead the eye of the casual observer toward the proposed well site and cause the well site to be more noticeable.</p> <p>Access Road: Since the proposed access road traverses undisturbed land for about 2,300' and leads the eye of the casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom Road toward the proposed well site, the BLM wanted to look for an alternative access road that utilized existing unmaintained/designated roads that wouldn't necessarily lead the casual observer's eye toward the proposed well site.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources and the scenic quality of the area. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>Access Road: The alternative access road route was chosen to utilize existing disturbance created by a designated/unmaintained road. This existing road does not lead the eye of the observer toward the well site like the proposed access road does.</p>
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CCU 13-1-25-18 Alt.	335 FSL & 970 FWL	12	T25S R18E	<p>This well site alternative is located about 0.58 miles north of the proposed CCU 13-1-25-18 well site.</p>	<p>The Offsite Facility (B) on the Preliminary Alternatives map (dated 1/11/2016) would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for these three wells (<i>as well as production from the three CCU 6-1-25-19 wells and the three CCU 7-1-25-19 wells</i>). Offsite Facility (B) could potentially be approximately 1.9 acres with 42 tanks, 9 heater-treaters, 9 combustors, and a flare pit. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility with the assistance of heated tracer lines to combat paraffin (See "Production Facilities for Alternative" description in CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.). Gas production could be separated at the offsite facility and the alternative gas pipeline would follow the facility access road and other existing roads to the existing Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the well would travel along the same route as the proposed gas pipeline and existing roads.</p> <p>Access Road: The access road for this alternative well site would travel generally southeast until it would reach Spring Canyon Bottom Road.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). (<i>See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.</i>) The proposed well pad and facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom (SCB) Road. SCB Road, which is an arterial road in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), provides access to OHV designated routes, dispersed camping sites, the bottom of Spring Canyon, Hey Joe Canyon, and the Green River. Observers on this road are expected to be campers, hikers, bike riders, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups. Due to the proximity to SCB Road and limited about of natural screening, BLM wanted to explore alternatives with less obtrusive locations.</p> <p>The proposed well site is located within an area recently (2015) determined to contain wilderness characteristics, but no decision has been made by the BLM within a planning document regarding how this area would be managed. In one scoping comment, the commenter requested an alternative well site outside of areas determined to have wilderness characteristics. Since the BLM has not decided how these areas (recently determined to have wilderness characteristics) would be managed, an alternative with the well site and road outside of the area may be feasible.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources and lands with wilderness characteristics. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would place the proposed well site in a location likely to be less dominating to a casual observer on SCB Road. The alternative well site would also place the proposed well site and road in a location outside of the area recently determined to contain wilderness characteristics (post 2008 Resource Management Plan).</p> <p><i>(Note: The BLM did not want to simply look at an alternative well site immediately north of SCB Road, which would place the proposed well site just outside of the area recently determined to contain wilderness characteristics, because this would be obviously detrimental to the visual resources. The BLM wanted to take a hard look at an alternative that would be outside of the area recently determined to contain wilderness characteristics and be closer in line with the VRM Class III objectives.)</i></p> <p>Having a centralized production facility would create less truck traffic on the road system (less dust), reduce adverse impacts to visual resources, and increase interim reclamation at the well sites.</p>
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CCU 7-1-25-19 Alt.	1570 FNL & 2040 FWL	7	T25S R19E	<p>This well site alternative is located about 0.25 miles northwest of the proposed CCU 7-1-25-19 well site and upon an abandoned well location.</p>	<p>The Offsite Facility (C) on the Preliminary Alternatives map (dated 1/11/2016) would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for these three wells (<i>as well as production from the three CCU 6-1-25-19 wells and the three CCU 13-1-25-18 wells</i>). Offsite Facility (C) could potentially be approximately 1.9 acres with 42 tanks, 9 heater-treaters, 9 combustors, and a flare pit. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility with the assistance of heated tracer lines to combat paraffin (See "Production Facilities for Alternative" description in CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.). Gas production could be separated at the offsite facility and the alternative gas pipeline would follow the facility access road and other existing roads to the existing Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the alternative well site would travel along the same route as the proposed gas pipeline and existing roads.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative access road would utilize the existing designated/unmaintained road that travels south to Spring Canyon Bottom Road.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). (<i>See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.</i>) The proposed well site facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom (SCB) Road. SCB Road, which is an arterial road in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), provides access to OHV designated routes, dispersed camping sites, the bottom of Spring Canyon, Hey Joe Canyon, and the Green River. Observers on this road are expected to be campers, hikers, bike riders, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups. Due to the length of time a casual observer would see the proposed well site facilities from SCB Road and limited about of natural screening, BLM wanted to explore alternatives with less obtrusive locations. (<i>Note: The proposed well site is also visible from Dubinky Well Road and State Highway 313, but to a lesser extent.</i>)</p> <p>Since the proposed well site is located approximately 1,300 feet from an abandoned well site, the BLM wanted to explore utilizing existing surface disturbance to drill this well.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources as well as requests to reduce surface disturbance. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would place the proposed well site further out of view from SCB Road. The alternative well site was chosen, because it would utilize existing surface disturbance from an abandoned well site.</p> <p>With the alternative access road traveling south to SCB Road in conjunction with the proposed or alternative CCU 6-1-25-19, produced water haul trucks would travel a lesser distance to the saltwater disposal well (Kane Springs #16-1), thereby creating less fugitive dust.</p> <p>Having a centralized production facility would create less truck traffic on the road system (less dust), reduce adverse impacts to visual resources, and increase interim reclamation at the well sites.</p>
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CCU 6-1-25-19 Alt.	390 FSL & 560 FEL	1	T25S R18E	<p>This well site alternative is located about 5,400 feet southwest of the proposed CCU 6-1-25-19 well site.</p>	<p>The Offsite Facility (C) on the Preliminary Alternatives map (dated 1/11/2016) would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for these three wells (<i>as well as production from the three CCU 7-1-25-19 wells and the three CCU 13-1-25-18 wells</i>). Offsite Facility (C) could potentially be approximately 1.9 acres with 42 tanks, 9 heater-treaters, 9 combustors, and a flare pit. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility with the assistance of heated tracer lines to combat paraffin (See "Production Facilities for Alternative" description in CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.). Gas production could be separated at the offsite facility and the alternative gas pipeline would follow the facility access road and other existing roads to the existing Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the alternative well site would travel along the same route as the proposed gas pipeline and existing roads.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative access road would utilize the existing designated/unmaintained road that travels south to Spring Canyon Bottom Road.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). (<i>See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.</i>) The proposed well site facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom (SCB) Road. SCB Road, which is an arterial road in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), provides access to OHV designated routes, dispersed camping sites, the bottom of Spring Canyon, Hey Joe Canyon, and the Green River. Observers on this road are expected to be campers, hikers, bike riders, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups. Based on preliminary visual consideration field visits, the BLM staff believes the facilities would be skylined on the horizon in view from SCB Road for an extended amount of time. Man-made structures that are skylined typically attract the attention of the observer and likely dominate the view. (<i>Note: The proposed well site can be seen from Dubinky Well Road as well.</i>)</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources and the scenic quality of the area. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would remove the proposed well site from the skyline and be less obtrusive to the casual observer traveling on SCB Road. The alternative well site was chosen with considerations of the proposed bottom hole location (BHL).</p> <p>With the alternative access road traveling south to SCB Road in conjunction with the proposed or alternative CCU 6-1-25-19, produced water haul trucks would travel a lesser distance to the saltwater disposal well (Kane Springs #16-1), thereby creating less fugitive dust.</p> <p>Having a centralized production facility would create less truck traffic on the road system (less dust), reduce adverse impacts to visual resources, and increase interim reclamation at the well sites.</p>
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<p>CCU 6-1 &amp; 7-1 Alt.</p> <p><i>(Well site alternative would contain the 3 wells from the CCU 6-1-25-19 &amp; 3 wells from the CCU 7-1-25-19. The pad size would not be expected to increase due to offsite production facilities.)</i></p>	<p>(CCU 6-1) 15 FSL &amp; 2095 FWL</p> <p>(CCU 7-1) 15 FNL &amp; 2100 FWL</p>	<p>6</p> <p>7</p>	<p>T25S R19E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is located about 0.5 miles north of the proposed CCU 7-1-25-19 well site.</p>	<p>The Offsite Facility (B) on the Preliminary Alternatives map (dated 1/11/2016) would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for these six wells (<i>as well as production from the three CCU 13-1-25-18 wells</i>). Offsite Facility (B) could potentially be approximately 1.9 acres with 42 tanks, 9 heater-treaters, 9 combustors, and a flare pit. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility with the assistance of heated tracer lines to combat paraffin (See "Production Facilities for Alternative" description in CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.). Gas production could be separated at the offsite facility and the alternative gas pipeline would follow the facility access road and other existing roads to the existing Dead Horse Lateral gas pipeline. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the alternative well site would travel along the same route as the proposed gas pipeline and existing roads.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative access road would utilize the existing designated/unmaintained road that travels south to Spring Canyon Bottom Road.</p>	<p>The reasons mentioned above for the CCU 6-1-25-19 Alt. and CCU 7-1-25-19 Alt. would be the same for this alternative.</p> <p>Since the CCU 6-1-25-19 alternative well site would be located about 0.61 miles from the CCU 7-1-25-19 alternative well site and about 0.86 miles from the CCU 7-1-25-19 proposed well site, the BLM wanted to explore an alternative that combined the two well sites together to reduce surface disturbance and adverse visual impacts.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources and the scenic quality of the area. Some specific comments state, "The BLM should fully analyze the maximum use of directional/horizontal drilling to reduce surface disturbances,... limit the number of well pads, roads, traffic, night sky disturbances, air pollution, disturbances to wildlife." You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>This alternative well site was centrally positioned to allow access to all leases proposed to be drilled. The proposed CCU 6-1-25-19 well site was not moved into Section 7 of T25S, R19E, because that would put the CCU 6-1-25-19 well off of a lease the proposed well is drilling into. The CCU 6-1-25-19 alternative well site would be located within one of the three leases the proposed well is drilling into.</p> <p>With the alternative access road traveling south to SCB Road in conjunction with the proposed or alternative CCU 6-1-25-19, produced water haul trucks would travel a lesser distance to the saltwater disposal well (Kane Springs #16-1), thereby creating less fugitive dust.</p> <p>Having a centralized production facility would create less truck traffic on the road system (less dust), reduce adverse impacts to visual resources, and increase interim reclamation at the well sites.</p>
<p>CCU 21-1-25-18 Alt. (1)</p> <p><i>(This would include an irregular-shaped well pad to avoid drainages and avoid terrain features to minimize the well pad footprint.)</i></p>	<p>630 FNL &amp; 315 FEL</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>T25S R18E</p>	<p>This well site alternative is basically a shift approximately 275' north of the proposed CCU 21-1-25-18 well site.</p>	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The gas pipeline route would follow the proposed access road.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). (<i>See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.</i>) The proposed well pad and facilities would likely attract attention and may dominate the view from a casual observer on Spring Canyon Bottom (SCB) Road. SCB Road, which is an arterial road in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), provides access to OHV designated routes, dispersed camping sites, the bottom of Spring Canyon, Hey Joe Canyon, and the Green River. Observers on this road are expected to be campers, hikers, bike riders, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups. Based on preliminary visual consideration field visits, the BLM staff believes the facilities would be skylined on the horizon in view from SCB Road, which is in close proximity. Man-made structures that are skylined typically attract the attention of the observer and likely dominate the view.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources and the scenic quality of the area. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would locate the proposed well site and facilities further out of view (behind natural screening) from SCB Road.</p>

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CCU 21-1-25-18 Alt. (2)	300 FNL & 1525 FWL	21	T25S R18E	This well site alternative is west of the proposed CCU 21-1-25-18 well site.	<p>The production facilities would be located on the well pad. The gas pipeline route would follow the proposed access road.</p> <p>Access Road: The access road would be upgrading an existing/designated unmaintained road in a northerly direction to Spring Canyon Bottom Road.</p>	<p>The proposed well site is located within an area recently (2015) determined to contain wilderness characteristics, but no decision has been made by the BLM within a planning document regarding how this area would be managed. In one scoping comment, the commenter requested an alternative well site outside of areas determined to have wilderness characteristics. Since the BLM has not decided how these areas (recently determined to have wilderness characteristics) would be managed, an alternative with the well site and road outside of the area may be feasible.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources and lands with wilderness characteristics. You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site was chosen, because it was located on the lease and outside of the area recently determined to have wilderness characteristics.</p> <p><i>(Note: The BLM did not want to simply look at an alternative well site immediately west of the designated, unmaintained road, which would place the proposed well site just outside of the area recently determined to contain wilderness characteristics, because this would be obviously detrimental to the visual resources. The BLM wanted to take a hard look at an alternative that would be outside of the area recently determined to contain wilderness characteristics, avoid steep terrain, avoid drainages, avoid a water impoundment, and be closer in line with the VRM Class III objectives.)</i></p>
<p>CCU 5-1, 5-2, &amp; 9-1 Alt. (1)</p> <p><i>(Well site alternative would contain the 3 wells from the CCU 5-1-25-18, 3 wells from the CCU 5-2-25-18, &amp; 3 wells from the CCU 9-1-25-18. The pad size would be expected to increase to a 600' x 400' pad with offsite production facilities.)</i></p>	3580 FSL & 375 FWL	4	T25S R18E	This well site is located approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the proposed CCU 5-2-25-18 well site.	<p>The Offsite Facility (A) on the Preliminary Alternatives map (dated 1/11/2016) would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for these 9 wells. Offsite Facility (A) could potentially be approximately 1.9 acres with 42 tanks, 9 heater-treaters, 9 combustors, and a flare pit. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility with the assistance of heated tracer lines to combat paraffin (See "Production Facilities for Alternative" description in CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.). Gas production could be separated at the offsite facility and the alternative gas pipeline would follow the access road to a connection point with an approved/existing gas pipeline. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the alternative well site would travel along the same route as the proposed gas pipeline.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative access road would be the same as the proposed CCU 5-2-25-18 access road.</p>	<p>The three proposed well sites and/or access roads are located within designated sensitive soils, which are difficult to reclaim due to either erodibility or shallow nature. The CCU 5-1-25-18 and CCU 9-1-25-18 proposed access roads traverse rugged terrain across major drainages through these sensitive soils. The CCU 5-1-25-18 proposed access road travels in the bottom of a major wash (floodplain) for several hundred feet. Since Fidelity states this is an exploratory plan and not a full-field development plan, other future well sites are possible to further develop the Cane Creek Unit. Since there is a moderate possibility of non-productive wells, because these are exploratory wells, the BLM wanted to develop other alternatives that accessed the lease, but created less surface disturbance in this area. There are other areas in the lease that can be accessed with less surface disturbing roads. Once Fidelity drills the wells from this exploratory alternative well site, Fidelity would gain greater knowledge of the geology in this area and potentially propose other well sites on the same lease with a better idea of where to drill.</p> <p>The proposed well site is located within a Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III area (2008 RMP designation). <i>(See VRM Class III objectives above in CCU 30-1 &amp; 29-1 Alt.)</i> The CCU 5-2-25-18 proposed well site could be seen from a stationary key observation point, Secret Spire, as well as Spring Canyon Bottom Road. SCB Road, which is an arterial road in the Labyrinth Rims/Gemini Bridges Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), provides access to OHV designated routes, dispersed camping sites, the bottom of Spring Canyon, Hey Joe Canyon, and the Green River. Observers on this road are expected to be campers, hikers, bike riders, OHV users, sight-seers, and other recreationists from the general public and permitted motorized users from organized or commercial groups.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources, reclamation success, and requested reducing surface disturbance. Some specific comments state, "The BLM should fully analyze the maximum use of directional/horizontal drilling to reduce surface disturbances,...limit the number of well pads, roads, traffic, night sky disturbances, air pollution, disturbances to wildlife." You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would remove about 16,500 feet (3.1 miles) of access road and buried pipeline that would be constructed in sensitive soils through rugged terrain for the three proposed well sites.</p> <p>Having a centralized production facility would create less truck traffic on the road system (less dust), reduce adverse impacts to visual resources, and increase interim reclamation at the well sites.</p>

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<p>CCU 5-1, 5-2, &amp; 9-1 Alt. (2)</p> <p><i>(Well site alternative would contain the 3 wells from the CCU 5-1-25-18, 3 wells from the CCU 5-2-25-18, &amp; 3 wells from the CCU 9-1-25-18. The pad size would be expect to increase to a 600' x 400' pad with offsite production facilities. )</i></p>	<p>1250 FSL &amp; 1390 FWL</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>T25S R18E</p>	<p>This well site is located approximately 0.75 miles southeast of the proposed CCU 5-2-25-18 well site.</p>	<p>The Offsite Facility (A) on the Preliminary Alternatives map (dated 1/11/2016) would contain at least the oil and produced water storage tanks for these 9 wells. Offsite Facility (A) could potentially be approximately 1.9 acres with 42 tanks, 9 heater-treaters, 9 combustors, and a flare pit. The production fluid would be transported from the well site to the offsite facility with the assistance of heated tracer lines to combat paraffin (See "Production Facilities for Alternative" description in CCU 25-1-25-19 Alt.). Gas production could be separated at the offsite facility and the alternative gas pipeline would follow the access road to a connection point with an approved/existing gas pipeline. The pipeline carrying the production fluid from the alternative well site would travel along the same route as the proposed gas pipeline.</p> <p>Access Road: The alternative access road would be the same as the proposed CCU 5-2-25-18 access road.</p>	<p>The reasons mentioned above in the CCU 5-1, 5-2, &amp; 9-1 Alt. (1) are the same for this alternative.</p> <p>Additionally, many public scoping comments raised issues regarding the proposed well sites and impacts to visual resources, reclamation success, and requested reducing surface disturbance. Some specific comments state, "The BLM should fully analyze the maximum use of directional/horizontal drilling to reduce surface disturbances,...limit the number of well pads, roads, traffic, night sky disturbances, air pollution, disturbances to wildlife." You can read these comments and all the comments submitted during the scoping period for this West Fertilizer 16-Pad Project in the ePlanning BLM Website.</p>	<p>The alternative well site would remove about 16,500 feet (3.1 miles) of access road and buried pipeline that would be constructed in sensitive soils through rugged terrain for the three proposed well sites.</p> <p>Having a centralized production facility would create less truck traffic on the road system (less dust), reduce adverse impacts to visual resources, and increase interim reclamation at the well sites.</p>
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