

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641

SECTION 390 CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION FOR OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

WPX's 18 New Wells on the Existing RGU 12-1-298 Well Pad

DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0094-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0095-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0096-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0097-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0098-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0099-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0100-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0101-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0102-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0103-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0104-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0105-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0106-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0107-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0108-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0109-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0110-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0111-CX

Identifying Information

Project Title: WPX's 18 New Wells on the Existing RGU 12-1-298 Well Pad

Legal Description: T2S R98W Section 1 and T1S R98W, Section 35 and 36

Applicant: WPX Energy

Casefile/Project Number: COC-60735 and COC-60736
COC-73845 (WPX water line ROW)

Conformance with the Land Use Plan

The Proposed Action is subject to and is in conformance (43 CFR 1610.5) with the following land use plan:

Land Use Plan: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP), as amended by the White River Field Office Oil and Gas Development Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment (ROD/RMPA)

Date Approved: July 1997, amended August 2015

Decision Language: “Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values.” (ROD/RMPA, page 2-34)

“Manage BLM public lands, including the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that balances the needs of oil and gas development with the management for other resources values. (ROD/RMPA, page 2-39)

Respond to internal and external requests for land use authorizations (e.g., pipelines, access routes, utility lines, communication sites, leases, and permits). (ROD/RMPA, page 2-39)

Emphasize efficient use of and colocation with existing ROWs to protect resources and resource uses. Consider the establishment of new ROW corridors to meet demand for oil and gas activities.” (ROD/RMPA, page 2-39)

Proposed Action

Project Components and General Schedule

WPX Energy (WPX), the operator of the Ryan Gulch Unit (RGU), is proposing to add an additional eighteen wells to the existing RGU 12-1-298 location on federal surface lands (Figure 1). This location currently has two producing gas wells on the location: RGU 12-1-298 and RGU 22-1-298. The proposed new wells are the RGU 514-36-198, RGU 11-1-298, RGU 311-1-298, RGU 411-1-298, RGU 312-1-98, RGU 342-2-298, RGU 442-2-298, RGU 43-2-298, RGU 13-1-298, RGU 512-1-298, RGU 412-1-298, RGU 322-1-298, RGU 521-1-298, RGU 421-1-298, RGU 321-1-298, RGU 21-1-298, RGU 524-36-198, and RGU 424-36-198. The well pad is located on lease COC-60736, while downhole production would occur from leases COC-60735 and COC-60736.

The majority of drilling and pipeline construction would take place within the original pad and pipeline right-of-way (ROW) disturbance (which is approximately 7.0 acres). However, the location would be expanded into 1.3 acres of undisturbed area to make room for an enlarged pad and spoils pile. WPX proposes to re-route a water line (ROW COC73845) to the west edge of the pad, within an existing disturbed ROW. Additional separators would be placed on the production pad, a 4-inch gas line would be upgraded to an 8-inch line, and the tank battery would be moved north along the entrance road, also within the existing disturbed ROW. During completions operations, temporary frac lines would be placed along the existing pipeline ROW to equipment at the RGU 23-35-198 pad (Figure 2). Road and other pipeline infrastructure already exist for the location. A closed loop system would be used for drilling with a dry cuttings trench. During production, approximately 1.5 acres would be used as the working pad surface, containing the 20 wells, separators, and tank battery. The other approximately 6.8 acres would be brought into interim reclamation. Construction is anticipated to start in the fall of 2017, drilling is anticipated

to start in the spring of 2018 and last approximately 8 months, with fracking and completion operations to follow potentially in the spring of 2019.

The lease COC-60736 is stipulated with protection for oil shale, a timing limitation from December 1 through April 30 for protection of big game severe winter range, and a no surface occupancy stipulation for protection of sensitive plants. WPX proposes an exception to the timing limitation so the project can proceed at the above schedule, and to the no surface occupancy stipulation based on a recent survey showing no sensitive plants in the disturbance area.

Design Features

1. All non-County Roads used to access the well will be maintained in their current condition or better than before operations began. WPX Energy works in cooperation with the county and any other operators regarding maintenance along County Roads with due diligence on dust control and any other maintenance required to access drilling pads. Water application may be implemented if necessary to minimize the amount of fugitive dust.
2. Typical estimated fresh water volumes needed for drilling operations would be approximately 8,000 bbls. Estimated water volumes needed for dust control as needed during time of drilling and all other operational phases, construction in this case, would be approximately 5,000 bbls. Estimated recycled water required for completion operations (including fracing) would be up to approximately 70,000 bbls per well.
3. WPX will inform all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate or other scientifically-important fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands.
4. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, WPX and any of its agents will stop work immediately at that site, and the BLM Paleontology Coordinator will be notified immediately. WPX will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 days, WPX will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
5. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. WPX will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human damage until BLM determines a treatment

approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. WPX, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

6. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), WPX will notify the AO, by telephone and written confirmation, immediately upon discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to CFR 10.4(c) and (d), WPX will stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
7. RGU 12-1-298 will be frac'd remotely from the RGU 23-25-198 frac pad. Three 4.5-inch surface frac lines will run along the existing pipeline ROW and/or road from the RGU 23-25-198 pad to the RGU 12-1-298 pad. Surface lines that need to be installed along an existing pipeline ROW need less than 15 feet of ROW width. The goal is to stay within one set of tire tracks created when equipment is used to install the line.
8. WPX uses a closed-loop drilling system. Drill cuttings will be stored and buried in the cuttings trench. All cuttings will be tested prior to burial. Testing results or the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) pit closure approval will be submitted to BLM prior to burial. If cuttings do not pass COGCC testing requirements then subsequent remediation will have to take place before burial. Frac sand will be managed in accordance with COGCC regulations.
9. The sites are anticipated to be active for up to 35 years. Reclamation/seeding will comply with Federal (BLM) and state (COGCC) regulations.

BLM Required Conditions of Approval to Mitigate Impacts to Cultural and Paleontological Resources

1. The applicant is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts.

Categorical Exclusion Review

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) prescribed five categorical exclusions (CX) for activities whose purpose is for the exploration of oil or gas.

The Proposed Action qualifies as a categorical exclusion under the Section 390 of the Energy Policy Act, #1: *“Individual surface disturbances of less than five acres so long as the total surface disturbance on the lease is not greater than 150 acres and site-specific analysis in a document prepared pursuant to the NEPA has been previously completed.”*

The BLM NEPA Handbook (H-1790-1) provides specific instructions for using this CX.

1. Is surface disturbance associated with the Proposed Action less than five acres?

Yes, most disturbances would be within the original footprint of the pad and pipeline ROW (approximately 7.0 acres). New surface disturbance would take place on approximately 1.5 acres around the pad. Averaged over the 18 proposed wells, this totals 0.4 acres of re-disturbance, and 0.1 acres of new disturbance, per well.

2. Is there less than 150 acres of surface disturbance, including the Proposed Action, on the entire leasehold?

Yes, acreage for COC-60736 disturbance was calculated using GIS and 2013 NAIP imagery on July 20, 2015. The total disturbance was approximately 72 acres, below the 150-acre limitation.

3. Is the Proposed Action within the boundaries of an area included in a site-specific NEPA document? (The NEPA document must have analyzed the exploration and/or development of oil and gas (not just leasing) and the action/activity being considered must be within the boundaries of the area analyzed in the environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). The NEPA document need not have addressed the specific permit or application being considered.)

Yes, the original site-specific NEPA (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2006-0252-EA) was signed on January 5, 2007 for the 12-1-298 well. The original well pad and access road, plus surrounding 308 meters, was analyzed for impacts from oil and gas development. The proposed frac lines follow existing pipeline routes that were analyzed in two additional site-specific NEPA documents (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2005-0172-EA and DOI-BLM-CO-110-2009-105-EA). This Proposed Action does not extend beyond the boundaries of the previous NEPA analyses.

Interdisciplinary Review

The Proposed Action was presented to, and reviewed by, the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on July 21, 2015. A complete list of resource specialists who participated in this review is available upon request from the White River Field Office. The table below lists resource specialists who provided additional review or remarks concerning cultural resources and special status species.

Name	Title	Resource	Date
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	7/21/2015 8/27/2015
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	8/10/2015
Heather Woodruff	Ecologist	Special Status Plant Species	8/3/2015
Tracy Perfors	Natural Resource Specialist	Project Lead	9/8/2015
Heather Sauls	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	NEPA Compliance	9/9/2015

Cultural Resources: The proposed additional wells on the well pad and the proposed temporary surface frac water lines are covered by all or portions of nine Class III (100 percent pedestrian) inventories (Conner *et al.* 2005 compliance date 9/13/2005; Conner and Davenport 2005 compliance date 8/17/2005, 2006 compliance date 9/18/2006, 2012 compliance date 3/22/2012; Davenport 2010 compliance date 10/12/2010; Greenberg and Kester-Tallman 2006 compliance date 10/200; Hadden 1999 compliance date 4/5/1999; Hauck 2001 compliance date 6/22/2001; O'Neil 1995 compliance date 5/9/1995). Two cultural resources (5RB.5022 and 5RB.8381.1) were recorded as a result of the inventories. Site 5RB.5022 was a small, eleven artifact lithic scatter that was determine to be ineligible for nomination to or listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site was likely impacted or destroyed by pipeline construction. Site 5RB.8381 is the Yellow Creek Jeep Trail also known as Rio Blanco County Road 83. This road receives regular maintenance and is currently heavily trafficked. The proposed surface frac water pipelines will not have any impacts on the site. It is unlikely that there will be any adverse impacts to any known cultural resources in the proposed project area.

Native American Religious Concerns: No Native American Religious Concerns are known in the area, and none have been noted by Tribal authorities. Should recommended inventories or future consultations with Tribal authorities reveal the existence of such sensitive properties, appropriate mitigation and/or protection measures may be undertaken.

Paleontological Resource Concerns: The proposed wells and surface flow line are located in an area generally mapped as the Uinta Formation (Tweto 1979) which the BLM has categorized as a Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) 5 formation indicating that it is known to produce scientifically noteworthy fossil resources (*c.* Armstrong and Wolny 1989). If it becomes necessary to excavate into the underlying sedimentary rock for well cellars, or cuttings/reserve/blooiie pits there is a high potential to impact scientifically important fossil resources. Monitoring of excavation for fossil resources might help to identify and recover the larger, more readily visible fossils however; the smallest fossil might go unnoticed during the construction phase. Even with monitoring there is likely to be some loss of paleontological data from the regional database as smaller fossils are crushed and/or displaced from their context and lost plus removal of larger fossils from their context. Recovery of fossils for curation and study could potentially limit or mitigate some of the loss of paleontological data from the regional database.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: The proposed project would be encompassed by big game severe winter range, which is subject to imposition of a RMP-approved timing limitation. In November 2009, an agreement was reached by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW), WPX, and the BLM that supports CPW research that is designed to better define deer response to applied best management practices (BMPs) and intense, but spatially confined, natural gas development. To provide the necessary contrast in experimental design, gas development projects within a pre-defined area of William's RGU were excepted from big game winter timing limitations through year 2014. The exception area encompasses about 11 percent of the deer severe winter range encompassed by WPX leaseholdings in Piceance Basin, or about one percent of the total severe winter range available within Game Management Unit 22. This project would be within that 7,680-acre exception area. Work had been initiated to extend the agreement for another three year interval, but coordination stalled with the downturn in development activity in 2015. Exceptions to severe winter range timing limitations would be

considered by BLM in concert with CPW under circumstances at the time development activity resumes.

Given that development of each of the proposed wells would result in the depletion of approximately 9.2 acre-feet of water from the Colorado River basin, this project falls under BLM Colorado's 2008 Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA) for water depleting activities associated with the BLM's fluid minerals program in the Colorado River basin in Colorado.

In response to the BLM's PBA, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued a Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO)(ES/GJ-6-CO-08-F-0006) on December 19, 2008, which concurred with the BLM's determination that water depletions are "Likely to Adversely Affect" the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, bonytail, and razorback sucker. Likewise, the project is also likely to adversely affect designated critical habitats for these endangered fish along the Green, Yampa, White, Colorado, and Gunnison rivers. However, the FWS also determined that BLM water depletions from the Colorado River Basin are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, bonytail, or razorback sucker, and that BLM water depletions are not likely to destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat.

A Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Fish Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin was initiated in January 1988. The Recovery Program serves as the reasonable and prudent alternative to avoid jeopardy and aid in recovery efforts for these endangered fishes resulting from water depletions from the Colorado River Basin. The PBO addresses water depletions associated with fluid minerals development on BLM lands, including water used for well drilling, hydrostatic testing of pipelines, and dust abatement on roads. The PBO includes reasonable and prudent alternatives developed by the FWS, which allow BLM to authorize oil and gas wells that result in water depletion while avoiding the likelihood of jeopardy to the endangered fishes and avoiding destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat. As a reasonable and prudent alternative in the PBO, FWS authorized BLM to solicit a one-time monetary contribution to the Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Fish Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin (Recovery Program) in the amount equal to the average annual acre-feet depleted by fluid minerals activities on BLM lands. As a means of accurately monitoring and reporting water use attributable to ongoing fluid mineral development, it is important that BLM be apprised of water volumes and their source (e.g., imported fresh, production, or recycled) for individual wells. These values will be entered into the WRFO fluid minerals water depletion log, which will be submitted to the Colorado State Office at the end of the Fiscal Year.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: The proposed project area was surveyed by Westwater Engineering (WestWater 2015) in 2015 for special status plants and weeds; no special status plant species were identified during the survey. Since no special status plant species were identified in the project area, the WRFO manager may grant an exception to the NSO stipulation placed on the lease. There are no special status plant species issues or concerns associated with the Proposed Action.

References cited:

Armstrong, Harley J. and David G. Wolny

1989 Paleontological Resources of Northwest Colorado: A Regional Analysis. Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Conner, Carl E., Barbara Davenport, Dana Archuleta, and Jim Conner

2005 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Seven Proposed Pipeline ROWs in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for Bargath Inc. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (05-11-27: OAH # RB.LM.R919).

Conner, Carl E., and Barbara J. Davenport

2005 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Six Proposed Reroutes of the EnCana Meeker, Pipeline in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for Trigon EPC. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (05 -11-10: OAH # RB.LM.R830)

Conner, Carl E., and Barbara J. Davenport

2006 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Seven Proposed Ryan Gulch Well Locations and Related Access Routes in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for Williams Production RMT. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (06-11-39: OAH # RB.LM.R1029)

Conner, Carl E. and Barbara Davenport

2012 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed McBryde to Black Sulphur Power Line (~8.9 miles) in Rio Blanco County, Colorado, for White River Electric Association. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (12-11-31: OAH # RB.LM.R1301)

Davenport, Barbara

2010 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Bargath, 25kV Powerline (2.25 miles) in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for White River Electric Association. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (10-11-22: OAH # RB.LM.R1203)

Hadden, Glade V.

1999 Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Yellow Creek Pipeline Reconstruction Project in Rio Blanco County, Colorado. Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado. (99-10-03: OAH # RB.LM.NR1052)

Hauck, F. Richard

2001 Cultural Resource Evaluation of 11 Proposed Mallard Well Locations &(sic) Associated Pipeline/Access Corridors in the Piceance Creek Locality of Rio Blanco County, Colorado. Archeological-Environmental Research Corporations, Bountiful, Utah. (01-38-08: OAH # RB.LM.R441)

O'Neil, Brian

- 1995 Cultural Resources Inventory Report on Proposed RGN-1, RGN-2 and RGN-3 Drill Locations in Rio Blanco County, Colorado, for Daub and Associates. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (95-11-17: OAHP # RB.LM.NR852)

Tweto, Ogden

- 1979 Geologic Map of Colorado. United States Geologic Survey, Department of the Interior, Reston, Virginia.

WestWater Engineering (WestWater).

- 2015 Biological Survey Report WPX Energy RGU 21-1-298 Well Pad. Report Prepared for WPX Energy Rocky Mountain, LLC and White River BLM Field Office. June 2015. Grand Junction, Colorado.

Mitigation

1. A paleontological monitor shall be present to monitor excavation of the cuttings and pipeline trenches from before the excavation of the cuttings and pipeline trenches can begin and shall be present until excavation is completed.
2. WPX will comply with all Federal, State and/or local laws, rules, regulations, statutes, standards and implementation plans. This includes, but is not limited to, Onshore Orders, Surface Use Plans, State and Rio Blanco County permits.
3. WPX must effectively coordinate with existing facility ROW holders.
4. WPX will re-shape the spoils pile on the west side of the well pad to keep the pile entirely on already-disturbed areas. Also, all disturbance for the re-route of the water pipeline on the west side of the well pad will be entirely on already-disturbed areas. No new disturbance is authorized on the west side of the well pad.
5. Interim reclamation will be shaped to keep vehicular access open through BLM road 1019 (Hog Lot Ridge) during production. After all wells on the pad are plugged and abandoned, the portion of the access road on BLM road 1019 will be reclaimed to its original condition (as a two-track).
6. Prior to disturbance, Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) individuals, that were mapped in 2015 must be promptly controlled using methods and materials approved by the BLM Authorized Officer.
7. Application of herbicides must comply with the *Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS), and the WRFO Integrated Weed Management Plan (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA).
8. Pesticide Use Proposals (PUPs) must be submitted to and approved by the BLM before applying herbicides on BLM lands. The PUP will include target weed species, the herbicides to be used, application rates and timeframes, estimated acres to be treated, as

well as maps depicting the areas to be treated and known locations of weeds. The WRFO recommends that all PUPs be submitted no later than March 1st of the year anticipating herbicide application.

9. All equipment that may act as a vector for weeds will be cleaned before entering the project area.
10. All seed, straw, mulch, or other vegetative material to be used on BLM lands will comply with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) state noxious weed seed requirements and must be certified by a qualified Federal, State, or county office as free of noxious weeds. Any seed lot with test results showing presence of State of Colorado A or B list species will be rejected in its entirety and a new tested lot will be used instead. All areas identified to be disturbed under this proposal will be monitored and treated for noxious weeds on an annual basis for the life of the project until Final Abandonment has been approved by the Authorized Officer.
11. For reclamation the BLM recommends Seed Mix #3 outlined below. It is recommended that seeding occur between September 1 and March 31. If an alternate date of seeding is requested, contact the designated Natural Resource Specialist prior to seeding for approval. Drill seeding is the preferred method of application and drill seeding depth must be no greater than ½ inch. If drill seeding cannot be accomplished, seed should be broadcast at double the rate used for drill seeding, and harrowed into the soil. Final reclamation will be completed using the reclamation practices and seed mixes recommended at that time.

Recommended Seed Mix 3 for Reclamation of the 12-1-298 well pad.

Cultivar	Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate (lbs PLS/acre)
Rosana	Western Wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	4
Whitmar	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. inermis</i>	3.5
Rimrock	Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	3
	Needle and Thread Grass	<i>Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata</i>	2.5
Maple Grove	Lewis Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	1
	Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	0.5

12. To reduce erosion and reduce the risk of weed establishment, interim reclamation will be initiated when either there are no drilling activities expected on the pad for the next six months or there has been no activity on the pad within the last six months, regardless of whether or not there are outstanding approved Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs).
13. All seed tags will be submitted via Sundry Notice (SN; Form 3160-5) to the designated Natural Resource Specialist within 14 calendar days from the time the seeding activities have ended. The SN will include the purpose of the seeding activity (i.e., seeding well pad, cut and fill slopes, seeding pipeline corridor, etc.). In addition, the SN will include the well or well pad number associated with the seeding activity, if applicable, the name

of the contractor that performed the work, his/her phone number, the method used to apply the seed (e.g., broadcast, hydro-seeded, drilled), whether the seeding activity represents interim or final reclamation, the total acres seeded, an attached map that clearly identifies all disturbed areas that were seeded, and the date the seed was applied.

14. Each year by January 1st, WPX will submit a Reclamation Status Report to the WRFO that includes the well number, API number, legal description, UTM coordinates, project description (e.g., well pad, pipeline, etc.), reclamation status (e.g., interim or final), whether the well pad and/or pipeline has been re-vegetated and/or re-contoured, date seeded, photos of the reclaimed site, acres seeded, seeding method (e.g., broadcast, drilled, hydro-seeded, etc.), and contact information for the person responsible for developing the report. The report will include maps showing each point (i.e., well pad), polygon, and/or polyline (i.e., pipeline) feature that was included in the report. The data must be submitted in UTM Zone 13N, NAD 83, in units of meters. In addition, scanned copies of seed tags that accompanied the seed bags will be included with the report. Internal and external review of the WRFO Reclamation Status Report and the process used to acquire the necessary information will be conducted annually, and new information or changes in the reporting process will be incorporated into the report.
15. The operator will meet the following reclamation success criteria, for both interim and final reclamation:
 - a) Self-sustaining desirable vegetative groundcover consistent with the site Desired Plant Community (DPC) (as defined by the range site, WRFO Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) protocol site data (BLM TN 440), ecological site or an associated approved reference site) is adequately established as described below on disturbed surfaces to stabilize soils through the life of the project.
 - b) Vegetation with 80 percent similarity of desired foliar cover, bare ground, and shrub and/or forb density in relation to the identified DPC. Vegetative cover values for woodland or shrubland sites are based on the capability of those sites in an herbaceous state.
 - c) The resulting plant community must have composition of at least five desirable plant species, and no one species may exceed 70 percent relative cover to ensure that site species diversity is achieved. Desirable species may include native species from the surrounding site, species listed in the range/ecological site description, AIM data, reference site, or species from the BLM approved seed mix. If non-prescribed or unauthorized plant species (e.g., yellow sweetclover, *Melilotus officinalis*) appear in the reclamation site the BLM may require their removal.
 - d) Bare ground does not exceed the AIM data, range site description or if not described, bare ground will not exceed that of a representative undisturbed DPC meeting the Colorado Public Land Health Standards.
16. All trees removed in the process of construction shall be purchased from the BLM. Trees should first be used in reclamation efforts and then any excess material made available for firewood or other uses.
 - a) Woody materials required for reclamation shall be removed in whole with limbs intact and shall be stockpiled along the margins of the authorized use area separate from the topsoil piles. Once the disturbance has been recontoured and reseeded, stockpiled woody material shall be scattered across the reclaimed area where the

material originated. Redistribution of woody debris will not exceed 20 percent ground cover. Limbed material shall be scattered across reclaimed areas in a manner that avoids the development of a mulch layer that suppresses growth or reproduction of desirable vegetation. Woody material will be distributed in such a way to avoid large concentrations of heavy fuels and to effectively deter vehicle use. Woody materials that are to be stockpiled along margins and not used in the topsoil should not exceed pile dimensions of 8 x 8 x 8 feet. Materials used in the stockpiles should be a variety of diameters, but should be no smaller than 6 inches in diameter. Additionally the piles should be no less than 30 feet apart.

b) Trees that must be removed for construction and are not required for reclamation shall be cut down to a stump height of 6 inches or less prior to other heavy equipment operation. These trees shall be cut in four foot lengths (down to 4 inches diameter) and placed in manageable stacks immediately adjacent to a public road to facilitate removal for company use or removal by the public.

17. If the operators damage any range improvement project(s) (e.g., fences, gates, water developments, cattleguards) the operator will notify the Authorized Officer through Sundry Notice and identify the actions taken to repair the feature(s) promptly. Repairs must be prior to the livestock grazing permittee's need to utilize the range improvement.
18. The operator must coordinate with the livestock grazing permittee, Mantle Ranch and LOV Ranch, authorized to graze livestock within the project area a minimum of 72 hours prior to construction activities associated with this permit. Livestock grazing permittee contact information may be found at www.blm.gov/ras/ or by contacting the WRFO Range staff (970-878-3800). The operator will provide the grazing permittee the location, nature, and extent of the anticipated activity being completed.
19. The Proposed Action is encompassed by big game severe winter range. No development activity associated with the Proposed Action is authorized from December 1 through April 30. The Proposed Action must not extend into the timing limitation without prior written approval from the BLM for an exception. Exceptions to the timing limitation may be granted consistent with exception criteria detailed in Timing Limitation WR-TL-12 in the 2015 White River Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Oil and Gas Development (Appendix 1, page 33). Those criteria include clustered development within established thresholds or negotiated mitigation among the operator, CPW, and BLM.
20. Within 30 days of completing individual wells, the operator will provide to the designated NRS the actual volume and type of water used in pad and access construction (e.g., dust abatement, compaction, first well only) and drilling and completion operations. This information will include the water's source and disposition (e.g., imported fresh, production water, recycled, reinjected, or truck disposal). The same information will be provided to the designated NRS with regard to the construction and hydrostatic testing of any associated pipeline(s) within 30 days of its (their) installation.
21. The Operator will submit a sundry notice via Well Information System (WIS) a minimum of 48-hours prior to commencing construction and/or reclamation work.

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27. As a reasonable and prudent lessees/operator and/or right-of-way holder in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the lessee/operator or right-of-way holder fails, refuses or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the BLM WRFO may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils at the lessee/operator's expense. Such action will not relieve the lessee/operator of any liability or responsibility.
28. If off-site materials (including gravel) are used during construction, WPX will submit to BLM a Sundry stating the quarter-quarter, Section, Township, and Range location information of the source materials, as well as the type of materials used.
29. When working on lands administered by the WRFO, notify Craig Interagency Dispatch

(970-826-5037) in the event of any fire.

- a) The reporting party will inform the dispatch center of fire location, size, status, smoke color, aspect, fuel type, and provide their contact information.
- b) The reporting party, or a representative of, will remain nearby, in a safe location, in order to make contact with incoming fire resources, to expedite actions taken towards an appropriate management response.
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- d) Natural ignitions caused by lightning will be managed by federal fire personnel. If a natural ignition occurs within the approved project area, the fire may be initially contained by the applicant, only if employee safety is not endangered. The use of heavy equipment for fire suppression is prohibited, unless authorized by the Field Office Manager.

30. Surface disturbance and vehicular travel will be limited to the approved location and approved access route. Any additional area needed must be approved in advance via Sundry Notice.

31. In the event a producing well is established, all new production equipment which has open-vent exhaust systems, such as heater treaters, separators, dehydration units, and flare stacks, will be designed and constructed to prevent birds and bats from entering or nesting in or on such units, and to the extent practical, to discourage birds from perching on the exhaust stacks.

Tribes, Individuals, Organizations, or Agencies Consulted

Colorado State Historic Preservation Office

Compliance with NEPA

The Proposed Action is categorically excluded from further documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in accordance with Section 390 of the Energy Policy of 2005.



Field Manager



Date

Appendix A. Figures

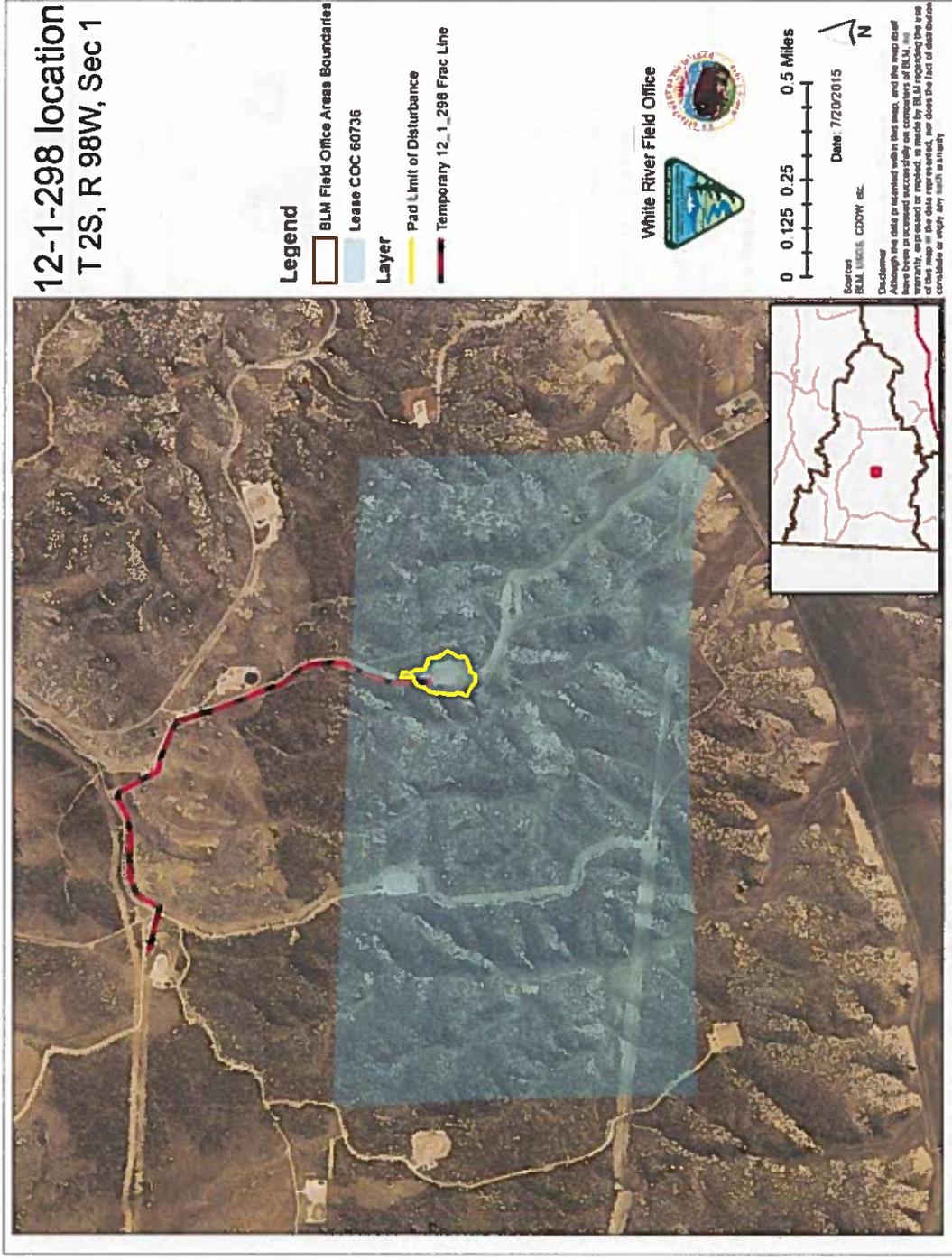


Figure 1. Map depicting location and Lease COC 60736.

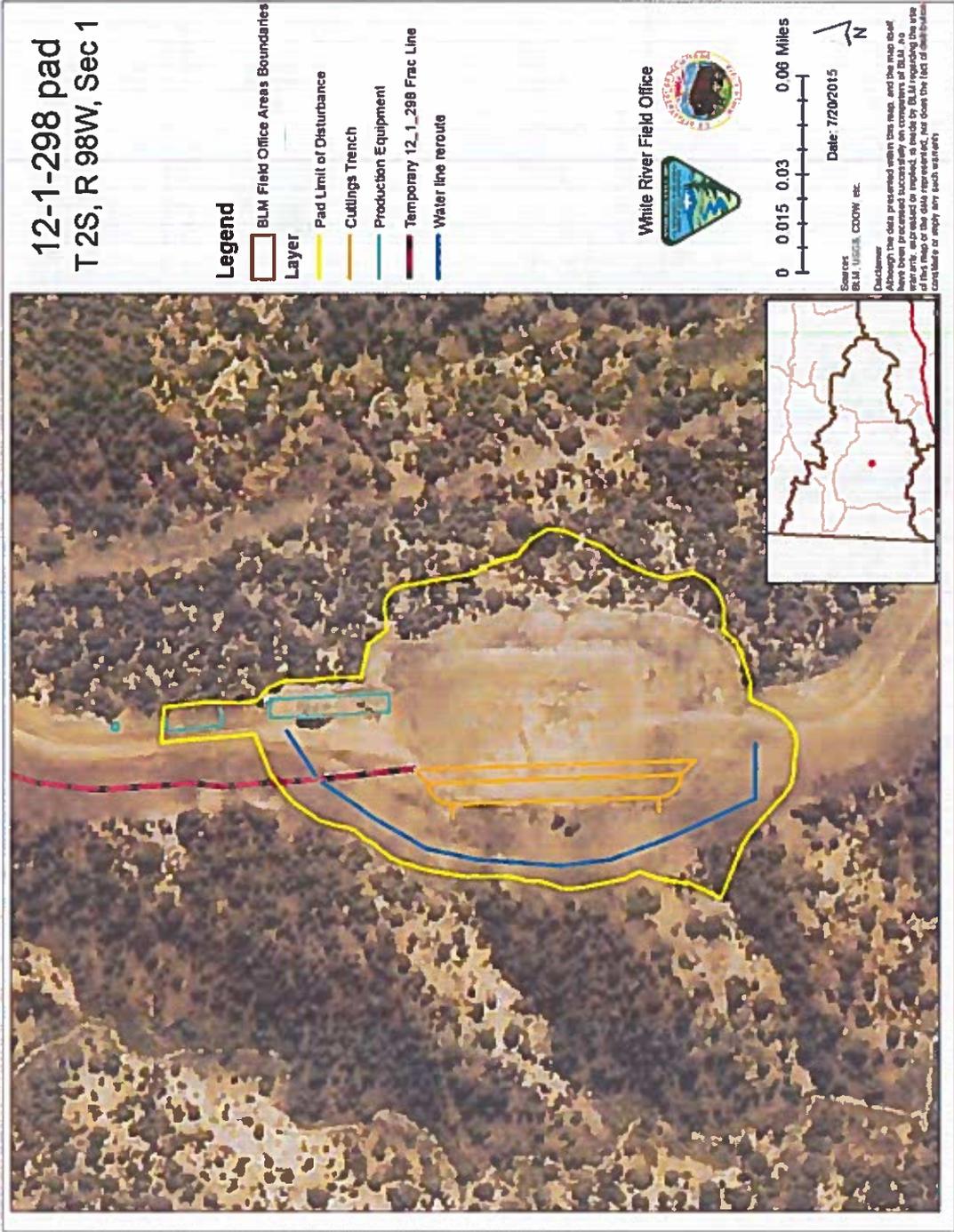


Figure 2. Map depicting 13-36-198 drilling and production areas.

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641

DECISION RECORD

WPX's 18 New Wells on the Existing RGU 12-1-298 Well Pad

DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0094-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0095-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0096-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0097-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0098-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0099-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0100-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0101-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0102-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0103-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0104-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0105-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0106-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0107-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0108-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0109-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0110-CX
DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0111-CX

Decision

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action as described in DOI-BLM-CO- N05-2015-0094-CX through the DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2015-0111-CX, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of the eighteen additional wells to be drilled on WPX's 12-1-298 location and re-routing a water line (COC 73845).

An exception to the no surface occupancy stipulation is granted since a 2015 survey indicates that there are no special status plants within the project area.

Applicant Committed Design Features

1. All non-County Roads used to access the well will be maintained in their current condition or better than before operations began. WPX Energy works in cooperation with the county and any other operators regarding maintenance along County Roads with due diligence on dust control and any other maintenance required to access drilling pads.

Water application may be implemented if necessary to minimize the amount of fugitive dust.

2. Typical estimated fresh water volumes needed for drilling operations would be approximately 8000 bbls. Estimated water volumes needed for dust control as needed during time of drilling and all other operational phases, construction in this case, would be approximately 5000 bbls. Estimated recycled water required for completion operations (including fracing) would be up to approximately 70,000 bbls per well.
3. WPX will inform all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate or other scientifically-important fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands.
4. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, WPX and any of its agents will stop work immediately at that site, and the BLM Paleontology Coordinator will be notified immediately. WPX will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 days, WPX will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
5. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. WPX will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. WPX, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.
6. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), WPX will notify the AO, by telephone and written confirmation, immediately upon discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to CFR 10.4(c) and (d), WPX will stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
7. RGU 12-1-298 will be frac'd remotely from the RGU 23-25-198 frac pad. Three 4.5-inch surface frac lines will run along the existing pipeline ROW and/or road from the RGU

23-25-198 pad to the RGU 12-1-298 pad. Surface lines that need to be installed along an existing pipeline ROW need less than 15 feet of ROW width. The goal is to stay within one set of tire tracks created when equipment is used to install the line.

8. WPX uses a closed-loop drilling system. Drill cuttings will be stored and buried in the cuttings trench. All cuttings will be tested prior to burial. Testing results or the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) pit closure approval will be submitted to BLM prior to burial. If cuttings do not pass COGCC testing requirements then subsequent remediation will have to take place before burial. Frac sand will be managed in accordance with COGCC regulations.
9. The sites are anticipated to be active for up to 35 years. Reclamation/seeding will comply with Federal (BLM) and state (COGCC) regulations.

Mitigation Measures

1. The applicant is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts.
2. A paleontological monitor shall be present to monitor excavation of the cuttings and pipeline trenches from before the excavation of the cuttings and pipeline trenches can begin and shall be present until excavation is completed.
3. WPX will comply with all Federal, State and/or local laws, rules, regulations, statutes, standards and implementation plans. This includes, but is not limited to, Onshore Orders, Surface Use Plans, State and Rio Blanco County permits.
4. WPX must effectively coordinate with existing facility ROW holders.
5. WPX will re-shape the spoils pile on the west side of the well pad to keep the pile entirely on already-disturbed areas. Also, all disturbance for the re-route of the water pipeline on the west side of the well pad will be entirely on already-disturbed areas. No new disturbance is authorized on the west side of the well pad.
6. Interim reclamation will be shaped to keep vehicular access open through BLM road 1019 (Hog Lot Ridge) during production. After all wells on the pad are plugged and abandoned, the portion of the access road on BLM road 1019 will be reclaimed to its original condition (as a two-track).
7. Prior to disturbance, Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*) individuals, that were mapped in 2015 must be promptly controlled using methods and materials approved by the BLM Authorized Officer.
8. Application of herbicides must comply with the Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and the WRFO Integrated Weed Management Plan (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0005-EA).

9. Pesticide Use Proposals (PUPs) must be submitted to and approved by the BLM before applying herbicides on BLM lands. The PUP will include target weed species, the herbicides to be used, application rates and timeframes, estimated acres to be treated, as well as maps depicting the areas to be treated and known locations of weeds. The WRFO recommends that all PUPs be submitted no later than March 1st of the year anticipating herbicide application.
10. All equipment that may act as a vector for weeds will be cleaned before entering the project area.
11. All seed, straw, mulch, or other vegetative material to be used on BLM lands will comply with United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) state noxious weed seed requirements and must be certified by a qualified Federal, State, or county office as free of noxious weeds. Any seed lot with test results showing presence of State of Colorado A or B list species will be rejected in its entirety and a new tested lot will be used instead. All areas identified to be disturbed under this proposal will be monitored and treated for noxious weeds on an annual basis for the life of the project until Final Abandonment has been approved by the Authorized Officer.
12. For reclamation the BLM recommends Seed Mix #3 outlined below. It is recommended that seeding occur between September 1 and March 31. If an alternate date of seeding is requested, contact the designated Natural Resource Specialist prior to seeding for approval. Drill seeding is the preferred method of application and drill seeding depth must be no greater than ½ inch. If drill seeding cannot be accomplished, seed should be broadcast at double the rate used for drill seeding, and harrowed into the soil. Final reclamation will be completed using the reclamation practices and seed mixes recommended at that time.

Recommended Seed Mix 3 for Reclamation of the 12-1-298 well pad.

Cultivar	Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate (lbs PLS/acre)
Rosana	Western Wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	4
Whitmar	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. inermis</i>	3.5
Rimrock	Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	3
	Needle and Thread Grass	<i>Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata</i>	2.5
Maple Grove	Lewis Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	1
	Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	0.5

13. To reduce erosion and reduce the risk of weed establishment, interim reclamation will be initiated when either there are no drilling activities expected on the pad for the next six months or there has been no activity on the pad within the last six months, regardless of whether or not there are outstanding approved Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs).
14. All seed tags will be submitted via Sundry Notice (SN; Form 3160-5) to the designated Natural Resource Specialist within 14 calendar days from the time the seeding activities

have ended. The SN will include the purpose of the seeding activity (i.e., seeding well pad, cut and fill slopes, seeding pipeline corridor, etc.). In addition, the SN will include the well or well pad number associated with the seeding activity, if applicable, the name of the contractor that performed the work, his/her phone number, the method used to apply the seed (e.g., broadcast, hydro-seeded, drilled), whether the seeding activity represents interim or final reclamation, the total acres seeded, an attached map that clearly identifies all disturbed areas that were seeded, and the date the seed was applied.

15. Each year by January 1st, WPX will submit a Reclamation Status Report to the WRFO that includes the well number, API number, legal description, UTM coordinates, project description (e.g., well pad, pipeline, etc.), reclamation status (e.g., interim or final), whether the well pad and/or pipeline has been re-vegetated and/or re-contoured, date seeded, photos of the reclaimed site, acres seeded, seeding method (e.g., broadcast, drilled, hydro-seeded, etc.), and contact information for the person responsible for developing the report. The report will include maps showing each point (i.e., well pad), polygon, and/or polyline (i.e., pipeline) feature that was included in the report. The data must be submitted in UTM Zone 13N, NAD 83, in units of meters. In addition, scanned copies of seed tags that accompanied the seed bags will be included with the report. Internal and external review of the WRFO Reclamation Status Report and the process used to acquire the necessary information will be conducted annually, and new information or changes in the reporting process will be incorporated into the report.
16. The operator will meet the following reclamation success criteria, for both interim and final reclamation:
 - a) Self-sustaining desirable vegetative groundcover consistent with the site Desired Plant Community (DPC) (as defined by the range site, WRFO Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) protocol site data (BLM TN 440), ecological site or an associated approved reference site) is adequately established as described below on disturbed surfaces to stabilize soils through the life of the project.
 - b) Vegetation with 80 percent similarity of desired foliar cover, bare ground, and shrub and/or forb density in relation to the identified DPC. Vegetative cover values for woodland or shrubland sites are based on the capability of those sites in an herbaceous state.
 - c) The resulting plant community must have composition of at least five desirable plant species, and no one species may exceed 70 percent relative cover to ensure that site species diversity is achieved. Desirable species may include native species from the surrounding site, species listed in the range/ecological site description, AIM data, reference site, or species from the BLM approved seed mix. If non-prescribed or unauthorized plant species (e.g., yellow sweetclover, *Melilotus officinalis*) appear in the reclamation site the BLM may require their removal.
 - d) Bare ground does not exceed the AIM data, range site description or if not described, bare ground will not exceed that of a representative undisturbed DPC meeting the Colorado Public Land Health Standards.
17. All trees removed in the process of construction shall be purchased from the BLM. Trees should first be used in reclamation efforts and then any excess material made available for firewood or other uses.
 - a) Woody materials required for reclamation shall be removed in whole with limbs intact and shall be stockpiled along the margins of the authorized use area separate

from the topsoil piles. Once the disturbance has been recontoured and reseeded, stockpiled woody material shall be scattered across the reclaimed area where the material originated. Redistribution of woody debris will not exceed 20 percent ground cover. Limbed material shall be scattered across reclaimed areas in a manner that avoids the development of a mulch layer that suppresses growth or reproduction of desirable vegetation. Woody material will be distributed in such a way to avoid large concentrations of heavy fuels and to effectively deter vehicle use. Woody materials that are to be stockpiled along margins and not used in the topsoil should not exceed pile dimensions of 8 x 8 x 8 feet. Materials used in the stockpiles should be a variety of diameters, but should be no smaller than 6 inches in diameter. Additionally the piles should be no less than 30 feet apart.

b) Trees that must be removed for construction and are not required for reclamation shall be cut down to a stump height of 6 inches or less prior to other heavy equipment operation. These trees shall be cut in four foot lengths (down to 4 inches diameter) and placed in manageable stacks immediately adjacent to a public road to facilitate removal for company use or removal by the public.

18. If the operators damage any range improvement project(s) (e.g., fences, gates, water developments, cattleguards) the operator will notify the Authorized Officer through Sundry Notice and identify the actions taken to repair the feature(s) promptly. Repairs must be prior to the livestock grazing permittee's need to utilize the range improvement.
19. The operator must coordinate with the livestock grazing permittee, Mantle Ranch and LOV Ranch, authorized to graze livestock within the project area a minimum of 72 hours prior to construction activities associated with this permit. Livestock grazing permittee contact information may be found at www.blm.gov/ras/ or by contacting the WRFO Range staff (970-878-3800). The operator will provide the grazing permittee the location, nature, and extent of the anticipated activity being completed.
20. The Proposed Action is encompassed by big game severe winter range. No development activity associated with the Proposed Action is authorized from December 1 through April 30. The Proposed Action must not extend into the timing limitation without prior written approval from the BLM for an exception. Exceptions to the timing limitation may be granted consistent with exception criteria detailed in Timing Limitation WR-TL-12 in the 2015 White River Field Office Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for Oil and Gas Development (Appendix 1, page 33). Those criteria include clustered development within established thresholds or negotiated mitigation among the operator, CPW, and BLM.
21. Within 30 days of completing individual wells, the operator will provide to the designated NRS the actual volume and type of water used in pad and access construction (e.g., dust abatement, compaction, first well only) and drilling and completion operations. This information will include the water's source and disposition (e.g., imported fresh, production water, recycled, reinjected, or truck disposal). The same information will be provided to the designated NRS with regard to the construction and hydrostatic testing of any associated pipeline(s) within 30 days of its (their) installation.

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Compliance with Laws & Conformance with the Land Use Plan

This decision is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. It is also in conformance with the 1997 White River Record of Decision/Approved Resource Management Plan.

Public Involvement

This project was posted on the WRFO's on-line National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) register on July 21, 2015. As of September 8, 2015, no comments or inquiries have been received.

Rationale

The Proposed Action is categorically excluded from further documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in accordance with Section 390 of the Energy Policy of 2005.

Approval of 18 additional wells to be drilled from an existing pad (with currently two producing wells), would allow for the resources to be utilized without the disturbance of multiple other pads.

Monitoring and Compliance

On-going compliance inspections and monitoring of drilling, production, and post-production activities will be conducted by White River Field Office staff during construction of well pads, access roads, and pipelines. Specific mitigation developed in the associated Categorical Exclusion and the lease terms and conditions will be followed. The Operator will be notified of compliance related issues in writing, and depending on the nature of the issue(s), will be provided 30 days to resolve such issues.

Administrative Remedies

There are different administrative remedy processes for authorizations issued under the authority of 43 CFR 3100 (on-lease oil and gas development) or 43 CFR 2800 (rights-of-way).

On-Lease or On-Unit Activities

State Director Review

Under regulations addressed in 43 CFR 3165.3(b), any adversely affected party that contests a decision of the Authorized Officer may request an administrative review, before the State Director, either with or without oral presentation. Such request, including all supporting documentation, shall be filed in writing with the BLM Colorado State Office at 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215 within 20 business days of the date such decision was received or considered to have been received. Upon request and showing of good cause, an extension may be granted by the State Director. Such review shall include all factors or circumstances relevant to the particular case.

Appeal

Any party who is adversely affected by the decision of the State Director after State Director review, under 43 CFR 3165.3(b), of a decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals pursuant to the regulations set out in 43 CFR Part 4.

Right-of-Way COC-73845

This decision shall take effect immediately upon the date it is signed by the Authorized Officer and shall remain in effect while any appeal is pending unless the Interior Board of Land Appeals issues a stay (43 CFR 2801.10(b)). Any appeal of this decision must follow the procedures set forth in 43 CFR Part 4. Within 30 days of the decision, a Notice of Appeal must be filed in the office of the Authorized Officer at White River Field Office, 220 East Market St., Meeker, CO 81641 with copies sent to the Regional Solicitor, Rocky Mountain Region, 755 Parfet St., Suite 151, Lakewood, CO 80215, and to the Department of the Interior, Board of Land Appeals, 801 North Quincy St., MS300-QC, Arlington, VA, 22203. If a statement of reasons for the appeal is not included with the notice, it must be filed with the Interior Board of Land Appeals at the above address within 30 days after the Notice of Appeal is filed with the Authorized Officer.

Signature of Authorized Official


Field Manager

9/10/2015
Date

