



SLAWSON EXPLORATION COMPANY, INC.

SPILL PREVENTION PLAN

TORPEDO FEDERAL 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

REBEL FEDERAL 2-32-5H

SECTION 30, T152N, R91W, 5<sup>TH</sup> P.M.

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

November 2011

## **Slawson Exploration Co., Inc. Oil Spill Contingency Plan (40 CFR 112.7(a)(5) & 40 CFR 112.7(d))**

This Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Plan) was prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(a) to address discharges of oil from the facilities covered by the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. It also addresses oil discharges from field operations where secondary containment is impracticable, per 40 CFR 112.7(d). This Plan complements the prevention and control measures presented in the SPCC Plan by defining procedures and tactics for reporting and responding to discharges of oil.

The Plan is intended to protect the public and minimize damage to the environment by providing a timely, efficient, coordinated and effective action plan to respond to oil discharges. The plan is consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan and follows the guidelines provided in 40 CFR 109.

### **Definition of the authorities, responsibilities and duties of all persons 40 CFR 109.5 (a)**

Slawson Management is responsible for:

- Ensuring the necessary resources for control and cleanup are available;
- Ensuring that personnel are adequately trained to notice, report and respond to oil discharges.

Slawson Response Coordinator, currently the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst, is responsible for:

- Overall coordination of the control and cleanup of the oil discharge;
- Committing the necessary resources (including monetary);
- Requesting additional assistance from outside contractors and/or the Federal authorities if necessary;
- Ensuring repairs are made prior to putting equipment back in service;
- Ensuring that proper notifications are made to Federal, State and Local agencies, including any follow up documentation;
- Providing site safety plan if necessary;
- Coordinating disposal of contaminated material;
- Being familiar with the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plans;
- Being alert for oil discharges and responding to them as appropriate;
- Assisting, as required, in the control and cleanup of the oil discharge;

### **Establishment of notification procedures 40 CFR 109.5(b)**

Slawson owns and operates oil production facilities located in Dunn, Divide, McKenzie and Williams Counties North Dakota. Personnel are trained to look for and report any oil discharge. The Emergency Contact List is available upon request.

As described in this Oil Spill Contingency Plan, the Response Coordinator will be notified in the event of a release. Notification forms are also available if requested. These forms are designed to assist in providing information in the event of a discharge/release/spill. The forms will help document the event, identify information that needs to be obtained, and list site specific

information. Depending on the size and site conditions of the spill, the Response Coordinator may have to report the release to various state and federal regulatory agencies. The following paragraphs summarize the notification requirements for various regulatory programs.

The reporting requirements for spills under the Clean Water Act, North Dakota and the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) are as follows:

The reporting requirements for spills under the Clean Water Act, North Dakota Administrative Code, North Dakota Oil and Gas Division Regulations, and the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) are as follows:

If a spill threatens waters of the State of North Dakota (causes a sheen or film on surface water or staining of adjoining shorelines), the spill must be reported to the National Response Center, North Dakota Department of Health/Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance and Spill Reporting and the appropriate Local Emergency Response Committee (LEPC) immediately.

1. If the spill does not threaten *North Dakota* state waters and is oilfield related and RCRA-exempt releases than the *North Dakota* Oil and Gas Division should be notified.
2. If the spill does not threaten *North Dakota* state waters and are not RCRA-exempt releases than the North Dakota Department of Health should be notified.

In addition to the spill reporting requirements listed above, if a spill that threatens waters of the State occurs on land owned by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it is reportable to BLM. Similarly, if a spill threatens fish or wildlife, it must be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- 1 Direct clean-up of the oil and oil contaminated material.
2. Arrange to have soil and/or water samples analyzed. If contaminants are below the North Dakota Department of Health, Guidelines for Cleanup Action Levels for Gasoline and other Petroleum Hydrocarbons, concentrations clean up is complete.
3. Containerize contaminated material (soil, water, absorbent material, etc.).
4. Disposal of Recovered Product and Contaminated Response Material

Recovered product can either be added to another tank or disposed of at an appropriate disposal site. Properly characterize, label and store all contaminated material. Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with all applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations using a licensed waste hauler and disposal facility.

#### **Termination**

1. Arrange for necessary repairs to equipment or flowlines.

2. Review circumstances that led to the discharge and take necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence.
3. Submit any required follow-up reports to the authorities.
4. Update the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plan as necessary.

### **Specific and Well Defined Procedures to Facilitate Recovery of Damages 40 CFR 109.5(e)**

In addition to the spill reporting requirements listed above, if a spill that threatens waters of the State occurs on land owned by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it is reportable to BLM. Similarly, if a spill threatens fish or wildlife, it must be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### ***Spill Response Training***

#### ***Annual Training***

Slawson provides the following minimum training to oil-handling personnel:

- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent oil discharges;
- Oil discharge procedure protocols;
- Applicable oil spill prevention (State & Federal) laws, rules, and regulations;
- General facility operations; and
- The contents of the facility SPCC Plan and applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.

Training is conducted prior to assignment of job responsibilities and then again annually. Training includes oil spill prevention, SPCC Plan requirements, and federal and state pollution prevention and spill reporting/response requirements.

All field operation personnel are familiar with the location of spill response equipment and response strategies, and with the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plans. They receive annual training in the deployment of response material.

Sufficient equipment to respond to the majority of oil discharges is available through Slawson contractors and consultants and is accessible 24-hours a day to field operation personnel. Available spill equipment and materials includes straw, hay, sawdust, sand, emulsifiers, detergents, chemicals, foam, shovels, barrels, trucks, and spill kits. This equipment is verified on a quarterly basis by designated personnel to ensure it is readily accessible.

41 CFR 109.5(d) Provisions for well defined and specific action to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge.

Slawson has the primary responsibility to provide the initial response to oil discharge incidents originating from its operations. To accomplish this, Slawson has designated Ray Gorke, as the qualified Response Coordinator (RC). In addition, Slawson maintains an Emergency Response Team, some or all of which may be mobilized depending on the size and nature of the oil discharge.

Upon the discovery of an oil discharge the RC will be notified so that appropriate action can be taken. The RC has the authority to direct and coordinate response operations and may request assistance from Federal authorities as necessary.

Tank batteries are inspected daily during the work week and flowlines are inspected by visual drivebys. In the event of a discharge, the first priority is to stop the product flow and to shut off all ignition sources, followed by the containment, control, and mitigation of the discharge. Specifically, the following response procedures will be implemented:

#### Response Procedures

##### **Detection:**

1. Notify the Response Coordinator that an oil spill has occurred (provide location, source, amount, nearby areas of concern, etc.).
2. Shut off ignition sources (motors, electrical circuits, open flames).
3. Turn off pumping unit that charges or provides flow to the flowlines.
4. Locate the source of flowline leak.
5. Attempt to stop the source of the leak, if it can be done safely.
6. Initiate containment.

##### **Assessment and Notifications:**

1. Investigate the discharge to assess the actual or potential threat to human health or the environment.
2. Mobilize the Emergency Response Team if necessary.
3. Make appropriate notifications to Federal, State, and Local agencies.
4. Request outside assistance from local emergency responders, as needed.
5. Communicate with property owners regarding the discharge and actions taken to mitigate the damage.

##### **Control and Recovery**

An Environmental Incident Report will be filled out by the RC/Environmental Regulatory Analyst and maintained on file in the Denver Office. Any other documentation regarding the oil discharge will also be kept on file.



**Spill Prevention, Control, and  
Countermeasure  
(SPCC) Plan**

**General Williston Basin Field Plan**

**Covering Oil Production Facilities  
Located in  
Montana and North Dakota**

# **SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN**

## **GENERAL FIELD PLAN 2011**

***Prepared by:***

Slawson Exploration Company, Inc.  
1675 Broadway, Suite 1600  
Denver, CO 80202

**PROPERTY OWNER:**

**SLAWSON EXPLORATION COMPANY, Inc.**

1675 Broadway, Suite 1600  
Denver, CO 80202

**PROPERTY ADDRESSES:**

Richland, and Roosevelt Counties, Montana  
and

Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota

**In the event of an oil release, follow the  
*SLAWSON Internal Notification and Initial Response Procedures*  
Outlined / listed on page C-1 of Appendix C**

**In the event of a fire or life threatening release, contact 911 and  
the Operations Manager Immediately**

## MANAGEMENT APPROVAL AND REVIEW

Owner/Operator Responsible for Facilities:  
**SLAWSON EXPLORATION COMPANY, Inc.**  
1675 Broadway, Suite 1600  
Denver, CO 80202  
303-592-8880

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan will be implemented as herein described. In addition, necessary manpower, equipment and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged is hereby committed.

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name:     R. Todd Slawson    

Title:     President    

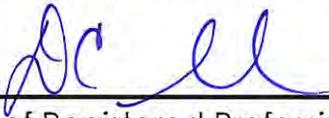
Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at the facilities:

Name: **Raymond M. Gorka**  
Title: Environmental/Regulatory Analyst  
Date: November 4, 2011

# PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

By means of this certification the Professional Engineer attests:

- (i) That they are familiar with the requirements of this part, 40 CFR Part 112.;
- (ii) That they or their agent has visited and examined the facility(ies);
- (iii) That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- (iv) That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and
- (v) That the Plan is adequate for the facilities.
- (vi) That, if applicable, for a produced water container subject to § 112.9(c)(6), any procedure to minimize the amount of free-phase oil is designed to reduce the accumulation of free-phase oil and the procedures and frequency for required inspections, maintenance and testing have been established and are described in the Plan.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

DONALD C. SMITH

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Registered Professional Engineer

Date November 30, 2011 Registration No. 32641

State: CO



(iv)

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- Emergency Contact List and Phone Numbers
- Federal and State Agency Contacts
- Local Agencies and Emergency Responders
- Contractors/Immediate Work Force

#### Appendix B Forms and Checklists

- North Dakota Burn Permit
- BLM Incident Report

#### Appendix C Spill Response Guidelines, Oil Spill Contingency Plan

- Montana Oilfield Related Spill Report
- North Dakota Oilfield Related Environmental Incident Report
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan

#### Appendix D Flowline Maintenance Program

- Annual SPCC Field Inspection Form
- Personnel Training Log
- Discharge Prevention Log

#### Appendix E Site Specific Facility Diagrams and Information

## CROSS REFERENCE MATRIX FOR OIL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Regulation	Description	Page or Section
§ 112.3(b)(2)	SPCC Plan prepared within six months after becoming operational (effective 11/10/2010)	xii, 1
§ 112.3(d)(1)	Professional Engineer (PE) certification with five, or six (if applicable for produced water containers) elements	iv
§ 112.5(a)	Amendment of SPCC Plan	xi
§ 112.5(b)	Review of Plan at least every 5 years with documentation (i.e. a log)	x, xi
<b>§ 112.7</b>	<b>General requirements for SPCC Plans for all facilities &amp; all oil types</b>	1, 2, 3, 5
§ 112.7	Management approval of Plan	i, ii
§ 112.7	Discussion of facilities, procedures, methods or equipment not yet fully operational with details of installation and operational start-up	1, 3
§ 112.7(a)(1)	General requirements; discussion of facility's conformance with rule requirements	1, 3
§ 112.7(a)(2)	Deviations from Plan requirements	8
§ 112.7(a)(3)	Facility description and diagram, type of oil and capacity of each container, transfer stations and piping, buried containers on diagram	14, E
§ 112.7(a)(3)(ii)	Discharge prevention measures & drainage controls	1, 5
§ 112.7(a)(3)(iv)	Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response and cleanup	5.4
§ 112.7(a)(3)(v)	Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with legal requirements	5.5, B
§ 112.7(a)(3)(vi)	Contact list and phone numbers for facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors, all Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in case of a discharge	Appendix A
§ 112.7(a)(4)	Spill reporting information	B, 5, 6
§ 112.7(a)(5)	Discharge procedures	5.3, C
§ 112.7(b)	Failure prediction (sources, quantities, rates, and directions)	5.1, 6, E
§ 112.7(c)	Secondary containment for all areas from which a discharge of oil could occur (i.e. mobile refuelers, loading/unloading areas, transformers, oil filled operational equipment, etc.) other than bulk containers	7
§ 112.7(d)	Explanation of impracticability of secondary containment	8
§ 112.7(d)(1)	Oil spill contingency plan per part 109	C
§ 112.7(d)(2)	Commitment of manpower, equipment & materials to remove a discharge	iii, 1
§ 112.7(e)	Written procedures for inspections and tests and kept 3 years	9, B
§ 112.7(f)(1)	Employee training	10, D
§ 112.7(f)(2)	Designated individual accountable for discharge prevention	iii, D
§ 112.7(f)(3)	Discharge prevention briefings scheduled and conducted annually	iii
§ 112.7(h)	Loading/unloading rack (excluding offshore facilities)	11, D
§ 112.7(h)(1)	Containment for contents of largest compartment	11, E
§ 112.7(h)(2)	Warning light/sign, barrier system, wheel chocks, or break interlock system to prevent departure with connected lines	5, 9.3, 12
§ 112.7(h)(3)	Inspect drains and outlets of vehicles	9.2
§ 112.7(i)	Brittle fracture or catastrophic failure evaluation requirements	12
§ 112.7(j)	Conformance with State requirements	13
§ 112.3(k)(1)	Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment: meets criteria	14
§ 112.7(k)(2)(i)	Inspection procedures or monitoring program	10, 14, D
§ 112.7(k)(2)(ii)(A)	Oil spill contingency plan per part 109	14, C
§ 112.7(k)(2)(ii)(B)	Written commitment of resources	iii

**CROSS REFERENCE MATRIX FOR OIL PRODUCTION FACILITIES, Cont.**

<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page or Section</b>
<b>§ 112.9</b>	<b>Requirements for onshore production facilities</b>	1
§ 112.9(a)	Meet general and specific requirements	1
§ 112.9(b)(1)	Oil production facility drainage: Restrain drainage from diked areas; remove accumulated oil	9
§ 112.9(b)(2)	Oil production facility drainage: Inspect field drainages, oil traps, sumps or skimmers for accumulations of oil, remove oil	9
§ 112.9(c)	Oil production facility bulk storage containers:	4, 7, 9
§ 112.9(c)(1)	Containers compatible with material and conditions of storage	4, 7, 9, E
§ 112.9(c)(2)	Secondary containment for tank battery, separation and treating units with capacity of largest container & freeboard for precipitation	7, 9
§ 112.9(c)(2)	Drainage from undiked areas with potential to discharge oil directed to catchment basin or holding pond	NA
§ 112.9(c)(3)	Visually inspect containers, foundations and supports	10, D
§ 112.9(c)(4)	Engineered to prevent discharges	4
§ 112.9(c)(5)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative in lieu of compliance with 112.9(c)(2) and (3)	NA
§ 112.9(c)(5)(i)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: On a regular schedule visually inspect and/or test flow-through process vessels and associated components (such as dump valves) for leaks, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge	10
§ 112.9(c)(5)(ii)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: Take corrective action or make repairs to flow-through process vessels and any associated components as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of an oil discharge	9
§ 112.9(c)(5)(iii)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: Promptly remove or initiate actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flow-through process vessels	9, 10
§ 112.9(c)(5)(iv)	Flow-through Process Vessel Alternative: Within six months of facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge, or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in § 112.1 (b) within any twelve month period, from flow-through process vessels (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism), facility complied with § 112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3)	5.5
§ 112.9(c)(6)	Produced Water Containers comply with § 112.9(c)(1) and (c)(4); and § 112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3).	9.1
§ 112.9(c)(6)	Produced Water Containers Alternative in lieu of compliance with § 112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3)	9.1
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Implement, on a regular schedule, a procedure for each produced water container that is designed to separate the free-phase oil that accumulates on the surface of the produced water.	5.2
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: A description of the procedures, frequency, amount of free-phase oil expected to be maintained inside the produced water container is included	NA
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: PE certification	NA
§ 112.9(c)(6)(i)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Procedures to maintain records for three years	NA

**CROSS REFERENCE MATRIX FOR OIL PRODUCTION FACILITIES, Cont.**

<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page or Section</b>
§ 112.9(c)(6)(ii)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: On a regular schedule, visually inspect and/or test produced water containers and associated piping for leaks, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in accordance with good engineering practice.	5.2
§ 112.9(c)(6)(iii)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Take corrective action or make repairs to the produced water container and any associated piping as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of an oil discharge	5.3
§ 112.9(c)(6)(iv)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Promptly remove or initiate actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with the produced water container	5.3
§ 112.9(c)(6)(v)	Produced Water Containers Alternative: Within six months of facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge, or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from produced water containers (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism) facility complied with §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3)	5
§ 112.9(d)	Facility transfer operations, oil production facilities	5, 7, 9
§ 112.9(d)(1)	Inspect aboveground valves, piping, drip pans, supports, pumping, and etc.	9
§ 112.9(d)(2)	Inspect salt water disposal facilities	7, 9
§ 112.9(d)(3)	Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines are provided with secondary containment per 112.7(c)	9
§ 112.9(d)(3)(i)	For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment, a Contingency Plan following the provisions of Part 109 is included	9
§ 112.9(d)(3)	For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment, a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that might be harmful is provided	9
§ 112.9(d)(4)	A written program of flowline/intra-facility gathering line maintenance has been prepared and implemented	5.4
§ 112.9(d)(4)(i)	Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated valves and equipment are compatible with the type of production fluids, their potential corrosivity, volume, and pressure, and other conditions expected in the operational environment	5.4
§ 112.9(d)(4)(ii)	Procedures to visually inspect and/or test flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances on a periodic and regular schedule for leaks, oil discharges, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge are included . For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment in accordance with §112.7(c), the frequency and type of testing must allow for the implementation of a contingency plan as described under Part 109	5.4
§ 112.9(d)(4)(iii)	Take corrective action or make repairs to any flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of a discharge.	5.5
§ 112.9(d)(4)(iii)	Procedures to promptly remove or initiate actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flowlines, intra-facility gathering lines, and associated appurtenances	5.5
§ 112.20(e)	Completed and signed certification of substantial harm form (Appendix C)	Appendix E

## PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

### LOG OF PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

#### NON TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

- Non-technical amendments are not certified by a Professional Engineer.
- Examples of changes include, but are not limited to phone numbers, name changes, or any non-technical text change(s).

#### TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

- Technical amendments are certified by a Professional Engineer.
- Examples of changes include, but are not limited to, commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or addition/deletion of standard operation or maintenance procedures related to discharge prevention measures. It is the responsibility of the facility to determine, and confirm with the regulatory authority as necessary, what constitutes a technical amendment. The preamble of the rule states that an amendment is required only "when there is a change that materially affects the facility's potential to discharge oil" (657 FR 47091).
- An amendment made under this section will be prepared within six (6) months of the change and implemented as soon as possible but not later than six (6) months following preparation of the amendment.
- Technical Amendments affecting various pages within the plan can be P.E. certified on those pages, certifying those amendments only, and will be documented on the log form below.

#### MANAGEMENT REVIEW

1. Management will review and amend this SPCC Plan at least each five (5) years or when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge. The review will be documented on the form below.
2. Management will review and amend this SPCC Plan whenever there is a discharge of more than 1000 gallons (23.8 BBLs) of oil into or upon navigable waters in a single discharge or a discharge of more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges occurring within any twelve month period. The Plan will be submitted to the Regional Administrator within 60 days.

**REVIEW AND AMENDMENT LOG**

Review/ Amend Date	Signature (Specify)	Amend Plan (will/will not)	Description of Review Amendment	Affected Page(s)	PE Certification (Y/N)
1/2008	Yes  Mr. Steve Slawson	Will not	Review & accept	All Accepted	Yes
10/2011	Mr. Todd Slawson	Will	Review, update, and accept changes	Whole plan has been updated, and changed from a site specific plan for each site to a general plan for all sites in Montana and North Dakota, and to reflect the new interpretation of the regulations by EPA Region 8.	Yes

## **1.0 GENERAL APPLICABILITY [40 CFR 112.7(a) and 40 CFR 112.9(a)]**

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan has been prepared by Slawson Exploration Company, Inc., (Slawson) located in Denver, Colorado, for tank batteries in Richland, and Roosevelt Counties, Montana; and in Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota. Site-specific information is included in Appendix E of this SPCC Plan.

This SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 40 Sections 112.7 and 112.9 (40 CFR 112.7 and 40 CFR 112.9) as applicable for onshore production facilities. All onshore production facilities that store 1,320 gallons (31.4 BBLs) of petroleum, oils, or lubricants (POL), on site in containers 55 gallons or greater are subject to these regulations.

This SPCC Plan fulfills both the requirements of the State of Montana and North Dakota SPCC-related requirements as set forth by the Montana Board of Oil and Gas Conservation, Department of Environmental Quality, and also the North Dakota Industrial Commission, Department of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas Division and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oil pollution prevention regulations (40 CFR 112). In addition, this plan satisfies the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure requirements where applicable. Specifically, this SPCC Plan was developed to:

- Communicate pollution prevention requirements to Slawson employees.
- Document Slawson SPCC procedures and measures.
- Enable Slawson employees to report a spill and provide all the necessary information in the event of a release.
- Assist Slawson in contacting the appropriate agencies.
- Provide site-specific information quickly and easily.

This plan conforms to the SPCC Regulations and was developed in accordance with sound engineering practices. Complete copies of the SPCC Plan are maintained at the Slawson Office located in Denver, Colorado. A copy of each individual site specific plan is on site at all times in the heater treater shed. A copy of the general plan is also available in the Pumper's truck.

The SPCC Plan is organized as a General Field Plan with site-specific attachments. Sections 1.0 through 14.0 and Appendices A, B, C, and D (General Field Plan) apply to all Slawson tank batteries located in Montana and North Dakota. Site-specific information for each location is included in the Appendix E attachments associated with the General Field Plan. The following site-specific information for each tank battery is presented in Appendix E.

Professional Engineer (P.E.) Certification  
Management Approval  
Substantial Harm Criteria Checklist  
Secondary Containment Calculation  
Facility Diagram

In general, Slawson tank production facilities are built on a level platform, constructed of compactable fill material, (rock, imported soil, scoria) and are from five to eight acres in size, depending on the number of wells planned for the site.

Facilities built near bodies of water, lakes, streams, are bermed along the top to make sure no products leave the site.

When drilling is completed and the site is in production, several 400 or 500 barrel (bbl.) steel tanks are installed to store crude oil. Generally one 400 bbl. tank made of fiberglass is installed to store brine/produced water. The well effluent flows from the well to the heater treater where the oil and water are separated and sent to the proper storage tanks. Gas is sent to a gathering line and sold on site. In the event the gathering line has not yet been built, the gas is flared on site in a buried pit.

The tanks are plumbed with a recirculating pump allowing the tanks to further refine the product for sale (removing excess oil). The production lines are buried about six to eight feet deep to ensure they will not freeze during the winter.

The tanks are set up near each other and surrounded by a berm made of compressible soil, rock, and clays to better contain any spill which may occur. The facility is occupied several times a day by transporters, the assigned pumper, and other roustabout crews and personnel. Any leaks, drips, abnormalities associated with the site are noted by the pumper and taken care of as soon as practical. There is a berm around the heater treater and any other vessel which store liquids and has the potential to spill.

## **2.0 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi)]**

Pumpers are responsible for discharge prevention at their respective tank batteries. Internal contact information for Slawson and emergency response contractors are provided in Appendix A, along with contact numbers for regulatory agencies. A spill response notification flow chart customized for Montana and North Dakota is provided at the back of Appendix A.

In the event of an emergency, the following are to be contacted:

Kyle Waliezer      Cell: (701) 421-0762

Ray Gorka          Office: (720) 259-6402  
Cell: (303) 748-6438

Matt Houston      Office: (720) 897-8759  
Cell: (512) 944-5528

**Details are in Appendix A**

### 3.0 FACILITY LAYOUT 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)

The physical layout of each facility consists of above ground storage tanks, oil treatment equipment such as heater-treaters, flow lines, pump, flare pits, and other ancillary equipment associated with each tank battery. All tank batteries are located in Richland, and Roosevelt Counties Montana, and Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties North Dakota.

Tanks may contain natural gas, crude oil, produced water, or associated exploration and production wastes. Facility diagrams and legal descriptions are provided on the facility layout diagrams included in Appendix E, Site Specific Facility Diagrams and Information. Site-specific information for each facility, regarding onsite containers, containment volumes, and content are provided in Appendix E.

A description of the oil-related storage equipment in use at tank batteries is provided in the following sections.

#### 3.1 FACILITY INFORMATION: *Tanks and Containers*

**Aboveground storage tanks** (including drums) with capacities of 55 gallons or greater are addressed in this SPCC Plan in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112. All hydrocarbon tanks are cylindrical with stationary roofs built in accordance with API Specification 12 design. All oil tanks are steel (Conform to API Specification 12). Produced water tanks are made of fiberglass. In the unlikely event that a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service, the tank/container will be evaluated for the risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe.

All enclosed tanks are equipped with gas vents to relieve any pressure that might build up inside the tank, and are also equipped with vacuum protection device that prevent over or under pressuring of the tanks. The tanks have been sized to provide sufficient capacity to prevent overfilling and when multiple tanks are present they are equipped with equalizing lines to prevent overfilling. Tanks are gauged daily to monitor level to ensure that sufficient tank capacity is available. The tanks are visually inspected on a regular basis for leaks, corrosion, and any other malfunctions or deterioration.

**Partially buried or bunkered storage tanks** (including open top tanks buried to the ground surface) are considered aboveground storage tanks for the purpose of these regulations and are addressed in this SPCC Plan. None of the facilities operated by Slawson have partially buried closed-top fiberglass or concrete tanks.

**Production tanks and water tanks** are used for the temporary storage of produced oil and water. Production tanks generally contain separated oil, or a mix of a little water and oil. Water tanks contain separated water and maybe a small amount of oil.

**Heater - Treaters**, use heat to separate oil, water, and natural gas. The requirements of 40 CFR 112 apply to this process tank. Although this equipment is rarely full, containment is designed in accordance with the shell capacity of these tanks.

**Methanol and treatment chemical tanks/drums** are not required to be in containment by this SPCC Plan. Methanol and treatment chemicals are not considered POL. However, as a best management practice, containment is recommended.

**Temporary tanks** are often installed during the initial production stages of a well. During initial production, volumes can vary and be greater than normal. In order to manage this additional produced water, frac tanks or additional steel tanks may be temporarily installed at a facility. During the period when these tanks are installed on site, adequate secondary containment must be provided. The tanks, if present, have not been included on the drawings because they are removed within 6 months of the startup of a new well. If the tanks remain on site for more than 6 months, they will be included in the SPCC Plan and the site-specific portion of the SPCC Plan recertified.

## 3.2 CONTAINMENT

Earthen berms are placed around the heater-treaters. The storage volume of each bermed area is large enough to contain the entire capacity of the largest single container plus an amount to allow for precipitation. In addition to satisfying the standard federal secondary containment guidelines, where applicable, Slawson's secondary containment structures also meet Montanas' and North Dakotas' requirements that require the structures to include adequate freeboard based on the average daily production.

The worst case scenario for release of oil is the loss of containment of the largest vessel at a particular facility due to rupture. This would result in the release of the entire capacity of the vessel into the secondary containment over a very short time frame (under an hour). In this scenario, oil would be contained within the berm, and the spill response and notification procedures provided in the Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Appendix C) would be implemented. In the unlikely event a berm was breached, oil would flow from the facility in the direction shown on the relevant facility diagram included in Appendix E.

**Earthen berms** are built around bulk storage tanks and operational equipment at each facility. Constructed of road base material consisting of fines and clays up to rocks approximately 2" in length. This material is compressible and has properties that make it excellent at holding back liquids, especially oils as it provides containment of the oil and produced water tanks. Spilled material may absorb into the soil; however, it will be contained within the berm. All contaminated soil must be removed and treated or disposed of in accordance with appropriate regulatory requirements.

**Portable containment** is generally used for drums or elevated storage tanks of methanol, diesel, motor oil, or treatment chemical. The drum or tank is generally set within the containment.

**General containment** is present at all facilities. The ground surrounding all sites is leveled at the time of tank battery installation to provide a stable base for equipment. The level surface also prevents immediate surface runoff from the site. Given that the sites are leveled at the time of construction, and spills during loadout are expected to be 50 gallons or less, it is unlikely a spill or leak would migrate from the area. Loading operations are directly observed by tank truck service personnel and it is anticipated that tank truck/transporter personnel will be able to shutdown loading operations and close all valves in a relatively short period of time. To prevent livestock from rubbing against valves and opening lines at tank batteries constructed in livestock grazing areas, storage areas are fenced or valve handles are removed from transfer lines. Slawson facility locations are built with a berm around the edge of the facility to prevent leakage off the pad when sited near a stream or lake.

### 3.3 PIPING

Piping has been installed at each facility running from the well head(s) to the heater-treater unit for the well(s). From the heater-treater, piping is connected to the oil and water tanks. Piping is used to transport any natural gas associated with production from the treatment units to the meter house at locations prior to the gas sales line. Piping at facilities is most often buried from six to eight feet deep where possible to protect against damage from livestock, vehicle traffic, or freezing temperatures.

Above ground piping is included on the facility diagrams. The location of underground piping shown on the facility diagrams is approximate, as it would be difficult to represent the exact location of buried piping without a full utility locate. The below ground piping illustrated on the facility diagrams is provided to show that underground piping is present at the facility and to demonstrate general process flow at each site. Underground piping from the wellheads is shown in Appendix E in the site specific diagrams. Because each of these lines are pressurized, there is a potential for release to the surface.

As-builts are not generated for these facilities. If a wellhead is not located at the tank battery or the facility is a consolidation tank battery where multiple wells or lines are consolidated to a single location, a table listing all wells contributing to the tank battery is included on the facility diagram in Appendix E.

All heater-treaters and associated piping in use and the equipment/piping will be shut down if a spill is discovered.

#### **4.0 TANK AND FLOW LINE CONSTRUCTION [40 CFR 112.9(c)(1) and (4)]**

All containers used for the storage of POL are constructed of materials compatible with the materials stored in each container and the conditions for storage. Oil storage tanks are cylindrical in shape, and constructed of steel to American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications. Tanks are painted to inhibit corrosion. The tanks have been sized to provide sufficient capacity to prevent overfilling and when multiple tanks are present they are equipped with equalizing lines to prevent overfilling. Tanks are gauged daily to monitor levels to ensure that sufficient tank capacity is available. The total volume of the tanks is sufficient for normal inflow rates considering time between operator visits, which rarely will be more than 24 hours between visits. Tanks are equipped with equalizer lines of adequate size for normal inflow rates. Each oil tank is equipped with an over-pressure or relief valve (vent) to protect against excessive internal pressure.

The oil tanks, produced water tanks, and heater treaters are considered bulk storage tanks/containers under the SPCC regulations. All hydrocarbon tanks are cylindrical with stationary roofs built in accordance with API Specification 12 design.

Flowlines are designed for material compatibility; are able to withstand anticipated operating pressures; are protected from corrosion; and have sufficient cover (minimum 6 feet on croplands) to prevent external damage.

Collection rates are measured upon installation to ensure that production and water tanks are of adequate size to prevent overflow in the event that the pumper is not able to perform regularly scheduled site visits. At facilities where several tanks are installed with oil/water level equalizing lines as shown on the site-specific facility diagrams included in Appendix E, oil/water is allowed to overflow from the first tank into the second tank, and so on if fluid levels reach the top of the first tank. Each tank is equipped with vacuum protection (vent) to prevent container collapse during a pipeline run or oil transfer from the tank.

The tanks are visually inspected on a regular basis for leaks, corrosion, and any other malfunctions or deterioration. The materials and construction of this equipment and associated piping are compatible with the fluids stored and storage conditions such as pressure and temperature.

## **5.0 SPILL PREVENTION, RESPONSE, AND CLEANUP [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3) and 40 CFR 112.7(b)]**

Slawson's internal notification and initial response procedures are included on page C-1 of Appendix C.

### **5.1 SPILL PREVENTION [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii) and (iii) and 40 CFR 112.7(b)]**

The following sections describe potential spill hazards associated with each element of tank battery equipment. In the event of an overflow or rupture, releases must be contained and cleaned up upon discovery. The cause of any spills, leaks, or overflows must be identified and repaired as soon as practicable and processes modified if the release is process related.

Specific information on direction of surface water runoff can be found in Appendix E (Site- Specific Information). Spill rates are highly variable and dependent upon the type of equipment failure, operating pressures, and current production rates (which change over time and may be programmed on an intermittent basis). Spill rates are assumed to vary, up to the total quantity of the largest container over one minute for a catastrophic tank rupture. The maximum release rate at each facility is included in each site-specific table provided in Appendix E.

The table on the next page summarizes the types of failures expected at these facilities, the potential volume released, and the potential spill rate for each type of equipment failure. Refer to site- specific table and facility diagram included in Appendix E to determine which type of equipment is present at each tank battery.

Produced Water Containers Alternative: Within six months of a facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge (23.8 bbls), or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from produced water containers (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism) facility complied with §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3) which is to [2] Inspect saltwater (oil field brine) disposal facilities often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature, to detect possible system upsets capable of causing a discharge. (3) For flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines that are not provided with secondary containment in accordance with §112.7(c), unless you have submitted a response plan under §112.20, provide in your Plan the following:

(i) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter.

(ii) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that might be harmful.

POTENTIAL FAILURE	POTENTIAL VOLUME RELEASED	POTENTIAL SPILL RATE
Complete failure of tank (500 bbls)	Up to 21,000 gallons	Instantaneous
Complete failure of tank (400 bbls)	Up to 16,800 gallons	Instantaneous
Complete failure of tank (300 bbls)	Up to 12,600 gallons	Instantaneous
Partial failure of tank	Up to 16,800 gallons	Gradual to instantaneous
Tank overfill	Up to 3,000 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Pipe/hose/fitting failure	Up to 16,800 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Leaking pipe or valve failure	Up to 16,800 gallons	Gradual (less than 5 gallons per minute)
Tanker truck leak or failure	Up to 3,000 gallons	Gradual (less than 25 gallons per minute) to instantaneous
Hose leak during transfer	Up to 3,000 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Pump rupture or failure	Up to 3,000 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute
Reasonable (expected) release during loading	Up to 30 gallons	Up to 5 gallons per minute
Heater-treater pressure relief (pop-off valve)	Up to 4,200 gallons	Up to 50 gallons per minute

### 5.1.1 Valves

Valves are occasionally moved into the open position by cattle. This occurrence can be prevented by removing valve handles at tank batteries located in livestock grazing areas or by fencing storage areas to prevent these occurrences. As a general rule, handles are purposely left off the valves but left nearby for use when needed. Fencing, if present, is shown on the site-specific facility diagrams included in Appendix E.

### 5.1.2 Loading Procedures

Small drips at the terminus of the load line are common. These drips are prevented with the implementation of valve maintenance and careful loading procedures by crude oil haulers (pumpers should report sloppy hauling procedures to their supervisors). Drip pans can be installed to collect such drips from the load line; however, drip pans are not required under 40 CFR 112. When drip pans are installed at a facility, they will be regularly checked and emptied.

Aboveground storage tanks are currently surrounded by metal or earthen berms. Load line valves and drain line valves are located at the base of the aboveground steel tanks. In the event of a failure of the load line valve or drain line valve, the entire content of the tank would drain. Above ground storage tank drain lines are located entirely within the berm and are connected directly to the water tank (the primary purpose of these lines is to drain excess water that has separated from the oil in the tank). In the event of a drain line failure or a load line failure where the terminus of the load line is located within the berm, the release would be contained within the berm. Therefore, although it is not required, it is recommended that load line connections for all tanks be located within the secondary containment.

If the terminus of the load line is located outside of the berm, the release is expected to remain within the boundaries of the site. The ground surrounding all facilities is leveled at the time of installation to provide a stable base for the equipment. The level surface also prevents runoff from the site. Given that the sites are leveled and a reasonable release during loading operations would be approximately 50 gallons or less, it is unlikely a spill or leak could migrate from the area. [Note: If a site is not level or general containment is determined to be inadequate, additional general containment must be provided and corrective actions are presented on the Professional Engineer Certification page associated with these facilities and included in Appendix E.] The location of tank loadouts at each facility is illustrated on each facility layout included in Appendix E.

Any spill generated from transfer of liquids, regardless of the spill location, must be cleaned up upon discovery and the cause of the spill determined. In the event of a leaking valve, the valve must be repaired as soon as practicable.

To minimize spills and leaks at the system, vacuum truck operators are present at all times during the loading process. In the event of a release during loading, absorbent materials carried on the transport trucks and by the pumpers would be used to mitigate the release. In the event of a larger release or a release during a precipitation event, earthen diversion berms and dikes will be constructed by the pumper to contain the release within the property boundary while awaiting assistance from outside response contractors or company support operations personnel.

### **5.1.3 Removing Excess Water from Production Tanks**

Releases cannot occur from production tanks (oil tanks) because the tanks are plumbed in such a way that the drain line is plumbed to a recirculating line. Water is diverted to the designated water tank from the heater treater.

There are no valves which could be opened to the atmosphere from the tanks. A leak of oil or excessive water can not occur if the tanks are set up in the usual Slawson company way. Oil entering the water tank would never exceed the capacity of the water tank causing the water tank to overflow into the berm. Pumpers may not leave a production facility when draining water from production tanks.

#### **5.1.4 Tank Overflow**

Overflows may occur if tank capacity is not sufficient and product levels are not regularly checked. At Slawson tank batteries, where multiple production tanks are installed, they are interconnected so that the second tank receives production when the first tank is full (site-specific facility diagrams indicating aboveground piping connections are included in Appendix E). This practice reduces overflows in the event a pumper is delayed from his regularly scheduled site visits. Tank overflows from a well are more likely during the initial stages of production. Special care must be exercised during this time as the production rate is higher and may be more variable. Any overflow will be contained within the sized secondary containment.

#### **5.1.5 Tank Leaks or Ruptures**

Tank leaks or ruptures are an uncommon cause of spill events. Leaks are minimized by regular inspections for corrosion, seam failure, and gasket integrity at the clean-out access plate. Ruptures may be associated with lightning strikes (tanks are grounded to minimize lightning damage) or explosions (smoking and other ignition sources must be kept away from tank batteries).

#### **5.1.6 Heater-treaters, and other equipment**

Heater-treaters are pressure vessels and releases are most commonly associated with a "pop-off" valve. This may result in a mist sprayed over a wide area rather than a fluid flow into the general vicinity of the vessel.

Currently Slawson facilities utilize a wellhead, temporary flare stack, water tank(s), and oil tanks on each site. Because of pending regulations, more equipment may be in place on some sites. When the regulations become effective the specific site diagram will reflect the actual equipment on site within 6 months of installation.

There is a manual choke valve, which is used to stop any liquid from entering the heater-treater in the event of a release, or repair.

### **5.1.7 Flowlines and Piping [40 CFR 112.9(d)(4)]**

Flowlines and piping at production facilities can be sources for releases. The quantity and rates of such events will vary according to failure mode, operating pressures, well deliverability, and duration of the release. Production lines are buried 6 to 8 feet below ground surface to prevent the lines from freezing. Above ground piping and fittings at production facilities are regularly inspected for signs of corrosion and leakage.

The majority of the piping in the field is constructed of steel and installed in the last few years to very recently, as Slawson is currently adding new facilities every month. The lines have about 35 pounds of pressure lines (35 pounds per square inch) and are inspected by the pumper during regularly scheduled site visits. In the event a leak is discovered, the connections are tightened, or the line will be replaced.

A flowline maintenance program is included in Appendix D of this SPCC Plan.

### **5.2 DISCOVERY [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)]**

Discharges are typically discovered during the routine inspections conducted at the facility including weekly informal inspections by pumpers and annual formal SPCC inspections. Slawson internal reporting and initial spill response procedures are included on the first page of the Spill Response Guidelines included in Appendix C. [Note: The included Spill Response Guidelines are intended to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 109.] Contact lists and phone numbers of key personnel and organizations to notify if a discharge is discovered are included in Appendix A. A form has been included in Appendix B of this SPCC Plan summarizing the information that must be provided when reporting a discharge.

### **5.3 RESPONSE [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)]**

In the event of a leak or overflow, all valves will be closed and the system shutdown to prevent additional releases while response procedures are initiated. When a spill occurs outside of the containment, or in the event of a large or catastrophic release, personnel must take the necessary precautions to contain the spill to the site.

Immediate notification to designated Slawson personnel is mandated and is the key to effective spill and release containment and control. Such notification also allows the company to promptly report a spill event to appropriate government agencies, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Upon discovery, all spills and releases of crude oil, produced water, drilling fluids, methanol, well treatment chemicals, or associated wastes must be immediately reported to the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst. In the event that the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst cannot be contacted, notification will be made to any of the supervisory

personnel shown on the Internal Emergency Notifications table in Appendix A.

The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst is responsible for mobilizing appropriate spill response, containment, and control manpower and equipment in accordance with the Spill Response Guidelines presented in Appendix C of this SPCC Plan. The provided Spill Response Guidelines are prepared as a best management practice and are intended to comply with 40 CFR 109.

In the event a spill impacts surface water, the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst is responsible for the initial spill report, by telephone, to the National Response Center (immediately after discovery of the spill), Appendix A. The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst must also complete the Spill Response Notification Form provided in Appendix B and report to state and local agencies as appropriate. Spills can also be reported online to the National Response Center at the following web address: <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>.

Any crude oil release of 1 barrel or greater must be reported in writing to the North Dakota Industrial Commission, Department of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas Division (NDIC), using the spill reporting form included in Appendix B within 24 hours of discovery of the spill.

Any release of oil that causes a sheen on nearby surface waters must be reported immediately to the North Dakota Department of Health, Environmental Health Section, (701)328-5210 or 5166 and must be reported to the NDIC as soon as practicable.

Within six months of a facility discharging more than 1,000 U.S. gallons (23.8 bbls) of oil in a single discharge, or discharging more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from flow-through process vessels (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism), facility will comply with §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3) by writing reports to appropriate agencies as required.

#### **5.4 CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)]**

The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst will handle the clean-up and disposal of spilled materials in accordance with regulatory requirements. Exploration and production waste is not considered a hazardous waste; therefore, oil-contaminated soil may be disposed of at a permitted landfill.

If assistance is needed, a response contractor (Appendix A) will be called. In the event the material can be salvaged, a vacuum truck contractor will be contacted for removal and the liquid will be properly recycled.

## **6.0 FLOW DIRECTIONS [40 CFR 112.7(b)]**

Site-specific surface water runoff directions shown on the facility layouts in Appendix E are based on the topography surrounding each site. The facilities are located in Richland, and Roosevelt Counties, Montana; and in Divide, Dunn, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota.

The sites are typically located on privately owned farms and open rangeland for livestock grazing. The general topography is rolling hills, isolated wetlands, ephemeral ponds, and dry gullies. Lake Sakakawea, which runs virtually through the middle of the Williston Basin, is predominate water feature in the area. The Lake is fed by springs and The Missouri River.

All sites are located in the Missouri River Basin. Watercourses and approximate distances to each watercourse are displayed on each site-specific drawing in Appendix E, where applicable.

## 7.0 CONTAINMENT [40 CFR 112.7(c), 40 CFR 112.9(c)(2), and 40 CFR 112.9(d)(2)]

Each facility must have general containment sufficient to prevent spills from leaving the site [40 CFR 112.7(c)]. Sized secondary containment (earthen or metal) is required around all tanks and heater-treaters sufficient to contain the shell capacity of the largest container located within the containment plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation [40 CFR 112.9(c)].

General containment is present at all facilities. The ground surrounding all sites is leveled at the time of installation to provide a stable base for the equipment. The level surface also prevents runoff from the site. In most locations, water pools at the site from surrounding areas. [Note: If a site is not level or general secondary containment is determined to be inadequate, additional general containment must be provided and corrective actions presented on the Professional Engineer Certification page associated with those facilities and included in Appendix E.]

Secondary containment in the form of general containment is available at the loading area. Given that the sites are leveled and spills from loadout lines are generally small (< 50 gallons), it is unlikely a spill or leak would migrate from the area. Spills from loadout lines are generally small because all loading/unloading operations are directly observed by purchasers. Vacuum truck operators are equipped with secondary containment materials (including absorbent materials) to clean up small leaks, spills, or drips that might occur during unloading of the tanks.

Sized secondary containment calculations are presented in Appendix E, Site-Specific Information. The table refers to length, width, and height of each berm. These values are multiplied to calculate the volume of berms as follows:

$$(L \times W \times H) - (Z \{ \text{Tanks in the berm} \} + \text{Volume of an average days production}) = \text{Size of berm}$$

L = Length at the base of the inside of the berm    W = Width at the base of the inside of the berm    H = Height of the berm    Z = volume of other tanks inside berm  
(Tanks in the berm = vol. of tanks which subtracts from berm volume)

Volume of a precipitation event is expected largest precipitation event which would fall inside the berm) [This is for region 8]

North Dakota adds that the volume of a day's production must also be contained within the berm.

For non-rectangular berms, the formula is adjusted to account for berm geometry.

Berm construction and corrected volume are included in the site-specific table included for each facility in Appendix E.

## **8.0 DEVIATIONS [40 CFR 112.7(d)]**

This SPCC Plan does not deviate from the SPCC Plan requirements of 40 CFR 112.

Spill Response Guidelines have been prepared and are included in Appendix C as a best management practice and are intended to comply with 40 CFR 112.7(d)(1). The inclusion of these Spill Response Guidelines does not imply that there are deviations to 40 CFR 112 in this SPCC Plan.

## **9.0 INSPECTIONS AND TANK TESTING [40 CFR 112.7(e) and 40 CFR 112.9(d)]**

Annual inspections will be completed by the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst, or designee, using the SPCC Inspection Form included in Appendix B of this plan. Annual inspection records will be kept on file for three years at the Slawson office located in Denver, Colorado. Additionally, pumpers, as part of their regular routine, are responsible for inspecting production facilities weekly for deficiencies that could result in a release. In the event a deficiency (including evidence of a release) is discovered, the deficiency is noted on the annual inspection form or in the pumper's field log and reported to the field supervisor or Environmental/Regulatory Analyst and repair or cleanup is completed as soon as practicable. In the event of a repair, the line or tank that was repaired will be tested after repairs have been made.

Pressure tests are conducted in response to rapid production drop-offs as indicated by gas meter readings or production tank measurements. Pumpers check pressure gauges during their weekly inspections and should make note of significant pressure drops; pressure drops out of the ordinary; or pressure drops inconsistent with production rate changes. Flow line routes will be walked during the annual SPCC inspection process.

When necessary, tank testing techniques should be performed in accordance with the Steel Tank Institute *Standard for Inspection of Aboveground Tanks* (SP001).

Facility personnel must inspect the following items and equipment on a regular basis:

- Facility containment and drainage;
- Facility bulk storage containers;
- Facility transfer operations; and
- Pumping equipment.

## **9.1 FACILITY CONTAINMENT AND DRAINAGE INSPECTIONS [40 CFR 112.9(b)]**

### **9.1.1 Berms/Rainwater**

Earthen berms are inspected for adequate capacity, erosion, and oil or water accumulation during weekly routine inspections and during formal annual inspections. Metal berms will be inspected for damage including corrosion of supports and structural damage. Concrete berms and portable containment will be inspected for leaks, cracks, or other signs of failure.

Rainwater that collects in portable or lined containment will generally evaporate. If a substantial amount of precipitation collects within a containment area, the precipitation will be inspected for oil and any oil removed using absorbent booms or by vacuum truck services. If oil accumulation is discovered and the liquid is from one of the tanks, the source will be found and repaired. Oil removed by vacuum truck services will be properly recycled. Berms are not equipped with drain valves for draining precipitation or oil.

Inspection records, including the presence of oil, the amount of oil removed, and precipitation removed will be recorded in the pumpers field logs and will kept on file for three years.

### **9.1.2 Ditches and Waterways**

Drainage ditches and around the facilities, roadside ditches, watercourses, ponds, etc. near company well pads will be inspected by pumpers for oil accumulations on a regular basis. If evidence of a spill is detected, the source will be found and stopped. Oil to water spill response will initiate and earthen dams or other suitable containment will be constructed, and the oil will be removed by vacuum truck or skimming. The material will be transported to a permitted disposal facility.

## **9.2 FACILITY BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS [40 CFR 112.9(c)]**

### **9.2.1 Tanks**

All liquid storage tanks (including crude oil, produced water, saltwater, methanol, fuel, treatment chemicals, lube oil, etc.) and associated piping are visually inspected for leaks, overflows, and signs of potential problems weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits. Special emphasis is placed on the inspection of bottom seams, patches, flanges, piping connections, sight-glasses, and other openings. The foundation for each tank will also be inspected. Washout and animal holes can cause the foundation to shift and lead to the unstable installation of a tank.

### **9.2.2 Line Heaters and Heater-treaters**

Heater-treaters are visually inspected weekly during the pumper's regular site visits. Valves, fittings, inspection plates, and sight glasses are carefully inspected for leaks.

### **9.2.3 Pressure Relief Valves**

Pressure relief valves on equipment are checked for leaks, evidence of leaks, and any signs of failure weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits.

## **9.3 FACILITY TRANSFER OPERATIONS [40 CFR 112.9(d)]**

### **9.3.1 Valves**

All flange joints, valveglands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, and bleeder and gauge valves are inspected for leaks weekly during routine pumper inspections. Valves should be in their proper position and locked or sealed, if appropriate.

### **9.3.2 Flowlines and Piping**

Flowlines, injection lines, gathering lines, gas lift lines, and other piping in and around tank batteries, separation facilities, saltwater handling equipment, etc. are inspected for leaks and evidence of spills weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits. Lines not visible from the road are walked annually during the formal inspection. Slawson's flowline maintenance program is outlined in Appendix D of this SPCC Plan.

### **9.3.3 Drip Pans**

The liquid level in drip or drain pans will be checked and emptied as necessary. Sufficient freeboard must be allowed for precipitation if there is no lid. Closed-top drip pans are preferred.

### **9.3.4 Saltwater Disposal Facilities**

Saltwater disposal facilities are their own separate entity. They are inspected as an oil production facility is and details are located in Appendix E. These facilities are inspected daily during routine pumper inspections and work. Saltwater disposal facilities are inspected following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature as such changes increase the potential for a discharge.

## **9.4 PUMPING EQUIPMENT**

Lube oil storage tanks and the piping systems associated with pumping equipment will be inspected during routine pumper inspections. This includes visually inspecting for leaks around tanks, pumps, and fittings on the piping or tubing.

## 10.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING [40 CFR 112.7(f)]

Oil handling personnel are trained in the following SPCC related topics:

- Spill control equipment;
- Equipment operation and maintenance;
- Containment, vessel, tank, and piping inspection and maintenance;
- Spill response, containment, and clean-up;
- Company policies on reporting and responding to spills; and
- The contents of this SPCC Plan including site-specific information.

The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst provides SPCC compliance training to all oil handling personnel on an annual basis. Additional tailgate sessions are held as needed before and during certain jobs to review spill potential, necessary precautions, and appropriate responses. A sample SPCC training record form is provided in Appendix B. Training records are maintained by the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst at the Slawson Co office located in Denver, Colorado.

Pumpers are responsible for discharge prevention at their respective facilities and are responsible for reporting operational, maintenance, and spill prevention issues to facility management.

## **11.0 LOADING RACK/AREA CONTAINMENT [40 CFR 112.7(h)]**

Loading racks are not present at any of the facilities covered by this SPCC Plan.

Transport truck service operators remain on site during loading of the product. Transport truck service operators remain in visual contact of the equipment at all times. The operator is responsible for inspecting all connecting lines for leaks and drips prior to departure. See Sections 3.2 and 7.0 of this SPCC Plan regarding general containment at the facilities and Section 5.1.2 regarding loading procedures for loading area containment description.

## **12.0 BRITTLE FRACTURE REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 112.7(i)]**

If a field-constructed container undergoes repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk for discharge or failure, the container must be evaluated for the risk of failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe. This evaluation may be performed using hydrostatic or pressure testing. If necessary, the owner must take the appropriate action to repair or replace the container. There are no field-constructed containers at any of the tank batteries covered by this SPCC Plan.

### **13.0 CONFORMANCE TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 112.7(j)]**

Tank construction and operation must conform to state and local requirements, including all applicable Uniform Fire Code (UFC) regulations and local fire codes.

Tank battery construction and containment must be constructed and operated in accordance with the Montana and North Dakota rules and regulations.

All spills will be reported to the specific State, the National Response Center (NRC), as detailed in the State Spill Reporting flowchart included in Appendix A.

Releases to surface or subsurface soils or groundwater will be remediated to meet the Montana and North Dakota standards for soil and groundwater.

#### **14.0 QUALIFIED OIL-FILLED OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT [40 CFR 112.7(k)]**

There is currently no qualified oil-filled operational equipment in use at facilities covered by this SPCC Plan.

**TABLE 1  
Montana Facilities**

Well Name	API #	Well Type	County	Section	Location (T-R)
Avalanche 1H-34	25-083-22752-00-00	Oil	Richland	34	23N-55E
Avenger 1-12H	25-083-22176-00-00	Oil	Richland	12	25N-52E
Barracuda 1-32H	25-083-22566-00-00	Oil	Richland	32	24N-53E
Battalion 1-3H	25-085-21780-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	3	26N-59E
Baue 1-21	25-083-21731-00-00	Oil	Richland	21	25N-57E
Baue 2-21	25-083-21806-00-00	Oil	Richland	21	25N-57E
Baue 3-21	25-083-21879-00-00	Oil	Richland	21	25N-57E
Bayonet 1-34H	25-083-22488-00-00	Oil	Richland	34	24N-53E
Bearcat State 1-16H	25-083-22290-00-00	Oil	Richland	16	24N-53E
Berry 34-23X	25-085-21206-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	34	27N-59E
Canucks 1H-13	25-083-22751-00-00	Oil	Richland	24	21N-59E
Citadel 2-11-2H	25-085-21806-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	11	26N-59E
Cobra 1-7H	25-083-22029-00-00	Oil	Richland	7	25N-54E
Cobra 1-7H	25-083-22184-00-00	Oil	Richland	7	25N-54E
Comet 1-32H	25-083-22442-00-00	Oil	Richland	32	26N-55E
DAHL 2-32	25-083-21790-00-00	Oil	Richland	32	26N-59E
Elvin Reed 1	25-083-21582-00-00	Oil	Richland	6	23N-60E
Flames 1H-4	25-083-22750-00-00	Oil	Richland	4	21N-59E
Granley 1-13R	25-085-21444-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	13	28N-58E
Hercules 1-2H	25-083-22494-00-00	Oil	Richland	2	23N-53E
Hound Dog State 1-36H	25-083-22368-00-00	Oil	Richland	36	24N-53E
Interceptor 1-17H	25-085-21724-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	17	29N-59E
Matador 1-13H	25-083-22129-00-00	Oil	Richland	13	24N-53E
Matador 2-13H	25-083-22224-00-00	Oil	Richland	13	24N-53E
Mayhem 1-19H	25-085-21748-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	19	30N-59E
Mosquito 1-14H	25-083-22164-00-00	Oil	Richland	14	24N-53E
Mosquito 1-14H	25-083-22200-00-00	Oil	Richland	14	24N-53E
Mosquito 2-14H	25-083-22269-00-00	Oil	Richland	14	24N-53E
Oilers 1H-10	25-083-22754-00-00	Oil	Richland	10	21N-59E
Pershing 1-24H	25-083-22484-00-00	Oil	Richland	24	24N-52E
Predator 1-15H	25-083-22219-00-00	Oil	Richland	15	24N-53E
Predator 2-22H	25-083-22286-00-00	Oil	Richland	22	24N-53E
Python 1-4H	25-083-22554-00-00	Oil	Richland	4	23N-53E
Rascal 1-18H	25-083-22857-00-00	Oil	Richland	18	23N-53E
Renegade 1-10H	25-085-21750-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	10	26N-59E
Saber 1-4H	25-083-22574-00-00	Oil	Richland	4	25N-52E
Scoundrel 1-8H	25-083-22856-00-00	Oil	Richland	8	23N-53E
Sparrow 1-10H	25-083-22548-00-00	Oil	Richland	10	23N-53E
Squadron 1-15-14H	25-085-21802-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	15	26N-59E

Stinger 1-28H	25-083-22438-00-00	Oil	Richland	28	24N-53E
Tornado 1-24H	25-083-22277-00-00	Oil	Richland	24	25N-54E
Typhoon Federal 1-22H	25-083-22270-00-00	Oil	Richland	22	25N-52E
Wilson 2-33	25-085-21107-00-00	Injection - Disposal	Roosevelt	33	27N-59E
Wilson 33-33	25-085-21250-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	33	27N-59E
Wilson 34-22	25-085-21266-00-00	Oil	Roosevelt	34	27N-59E

**TABLE 2**  
**North Dakota Facilities**

Well Name	API No	Well Status	Location	Field
ALAMO 1-19-18H	3306101227	A	SWSE 19-151-92	BIG BEND
ALAMO 2-19-18H	3306101594	A	SWSW 19-151-92	BIG BEND
AMBUSH 1-31-30H	3310501997	DRL	SWSE 31-156-101	WILDCAT
ANN NELSON FEDERAL #1-31-30H	3306101904	Confidential	SESW 31-156-90	ROSS
ARMADA FEDERAL 1-14-13H	3306101359	A	SWSW 14-151-92	VAN HOOK
ATHENA 1-36H	3306101268	A	SESW 36-155-92	ALGER
ATHENA 2-36H	3306101862	Confidential	SESE 36-155-92	ALGER
ATHENA 3-36H	3306101984	Confidential	SWSE 36-155-92	ALGER
ATHENA 4-36TFH	3306101987	Confidential	SWSW 36-155-92	ALGER
ATHENA 5-36TFH	3306101986	Confidential	SESE 36-155-92	ALGER
ATHENA 6-36TFH	3306101985	Confidential	SWSE 36-155-92	ALGER
ATLANTIS FEDERAL 1-34-35H	3306101229	A	NWSW 34-152-92	VAN HOOK
BADGER 1-9H	3306101240	A	NWNE 9-151-92	VAN HOOK
BANDIT 1-29H	3306100800	A	NENE 29-152-91	VAN HOOK
BANDIT 2-29H	3306101519	A	NWNW 29-152-91	VAN HOOK
BANSHEE 1-1H	3306100926	A	NENW 1-153-91	SANISH
BANSHEE 2-1H	3306101117	A	NENE 1-153-91	SANISH
BARNSTORMER FEDERAL #1-3-10H	3305303694	Confidential	NENW 3-148-100	WILDCAT
BAZOOKA 1-20H	3306101090	A	NENW 29-152-92	BIG BEND
BIA HALE 1-7	3302500348	A	NESE 7-148-94	EAGLE NEST
BONANZA 1-21-16H	3305303269	A	SWSE 21-152-102	ELK
CANNONBALL FEDERAL 1-27-34H	3306101058	A	NENW 27-152-91	VAN HOOK
CANNONBALL FEDERAL 2-27-34H	3306101618	A	SWSE 22-152-91	VAN HOOK
CANNONBALL FEDERAL 3-27-34H	3306101787	Confidential	SWSE 22-152-91	VAN HOOK
CATAPULT 1-30H	3305302828	A	NWNW 30-147-104	MONDAK
COLT 1-16H	3306101016	A	SESW 16-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
CONDOR 1-36-25H	3305303312	Confidential	SWSE 36-149-103	WILDCAT
COUGAR FEDERAL 1-30H	3306101071	A	NENW 30-152-92	BIG BEND
COYOTE 1-32H	3306101082	A	NWNE 5-151-92	BIG BEND

COYOTE 2-32H	3306101893	Confidential	LOT3 5-151-92	BIG BEND
CROSSBOW 1-7-6H	3305303342	A	SWSW 7-149-102	WILDCAT
CRUISER 2-16-9H	3306101703	A	NENW 21-151-92	VAN HOOK
CRUSADER 1-16H	3306101241	A	NWNE 21-151-92	VAN HOOK
CYCLONE 1-21-16H	3305303249	A	SWSW 21-150-100	ARNEGARD
DAGGER 1-10H	3302501251	A	NENW 10-144-97	CABERNET
DIAMONDBACK 1-21H	3306101242	A	NWNE 21-151-92	VAN HOOK
DIAMONDBACK 2-21H	3306101666	A	NWNW 21-151-92	VAN HOOK
DRONE 1-34-27H	3302501252	A	SWSE 34-145-93	SAXON
FEDERAL 1-1	3300700952	A	SENE 1-140-101	WHISKEY JOE
FEDERAL 1-7	3300700943	A	NWNW 7-140-100	WHISKEY JOE
FEDERAL 2-1R	3300701324	A	NWSE 1-140-101	WHISKEY JOE
FEDERAL 2-7	3300701545	Confidential	SWNE 7-140-100	WHISKEY JOE
FEDERAL 3-6	3300701002	A	SWNW 6-140-100	WHISKEY JOE
FEDERAL 5-1	3300701003	A	SWNW 1-140-101	WHISKEY JOE
FORTHUN 5-34	3305302085	A	SWSE 5-151-101	RAGGED BUTTE
FOX 1-28H	3306100905	A	N/2NW 28-152-92	VAN HOOK
FOX 2-28H	3306101750	Confidential	SWSE 21-152-92	VAN HOOK
GABRIEL 3-36-25H	3305303697	Confidential	SWSE 36-151-99	NORTH TOBACCO GARDEN
GENESIS 1-13H	3306101067	A	SWSW 13-152-92	VAN HOOK
GENESIS 2-13H	3306101470	A	NWNE 24-152-92	VAN HOOK
GOBLIN 1-26H	3306101355	A	SESW 26-151-92	VAN HOOK
GOLDEN EYE 1-2H	3306100713	A	LOT 3 2-153-91	SANISH
GOLDEN EYE 2-2H	3306101096	A	LOT1 2-153-91	SANISH
HATCHET {FEDERAL} 1-23-14H	3305303906	Confidential	SWSE 23-149-102	BOXCAR BUTTE
HOLST 1-33H	3306100822	A	NENW 33-152-92	VAN HOOK
HOWITZER 1-25H	3306101136	A	SESW 24-152-93	BIG BEND
HOWITZER 2-25H	3306101679	Confidential	SESE 24-152-93	BIG BEND
HUNTER 1-8-17H	3306101223	A	NENW 8-151-92	BIG BEND
HUNTER 2-8-17H	3306101592	A	SWSE 5-151-92	BIG BEND
JACKAL 1-17H	3306100670	A	SESE 17-156-90	ROSS
JAGUAR 1-32H	3306101421	A	NWNE 32-151-92	BIG BEND
JAGUAR 2-32H	3306101676	A	NWNW 32-151-92	BIG BEND

JERICHO 1-5H	3306100923	A	LOT 2 5-151-92	BIG BEND
JERICHO 2-5H-TF	3306101294	A	LOT 2 5-151-92	BIG BEND
JERICHO 3-5H	3306101892	Confidential	LOT3 5-151-92	BIG BEND
JOHNSON 4-34	3305301619	A	SWSE 4-151-102	ELK
JUGHEAD 1-26H	3306100946	A	NENW 35-152-93	BIG BEND
JUGHEAD FEDERAL 2-26H	3306101647	A	NENE 35-152-93	BIG BEND
KAHUNA 1-7-6H	3305303504	Confidential	SWSE 7-149-99	WILDCAT
LINDBO RANCH 1-6 1	3300700930	A	LT4 6-140-100	WHISKEY JOE
LOON FEDERAL 1-24-25H	3306101469	A	NWNE 24-152-92	VAN HOOK
LUNKER FEDERAL 1-33-4H	3306101188	A	NENE 33-152-91	VAN HOOK
MACHETE 1-19H	3306101076	A	NENW 30-152-92	BIG BEND
MAMBA 1-20H	3306100848	A	SWSE 20-152-91	VAN HOOK
MAMBA 2-20H	3306101518	A	NWNW 29-152-91	VAN HOOK
MAVERICK FEDERAL 1-14	3305302775	A	SESE 14-147-105	MONDAK
MEERKAT 1-12H	3306101037	A	SESE 12-152-92	SANISH
MEERKAT 1-7H	3306101038	A	SESE 12-152-92	SANISH
MENACE 1-17-20H	3306101767	Confidential	NWNE 17-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
MINX 1-29H	3306101079	A	NWNW 29-152-92	BIG BEND
MOEN 1-35 SWD	3305301495	LOC	NWNW 35-150-100	TIMBER CREEK
MOLE 1-20H	3306101222	A	SWSE 20-151-92	BIG BEND
MONGOOSE 1-8-5H	3305303339	Confidential	SESW 8-149-102	WILDCAT
MOOKA 2-29-20H	3306101743	Confidential	SWSE 29-152-92	BIG BEND
MORAY FEDERAL 1-10H	3306101316	A	NENW 15-151-92	VAN HOOK
MUSKRAT FEDERAL 1-28-33H	3306101424	A	NENW 28-151-92	VAN HOOK
MUSKRAT FEDERAL 2-28-33H	3306101653	A	NENE 28-151-92	VAN HOOK
MUSTANG 1-22H	3306101318	A	SWSE 22-151-92	VAN HOOK
MUSTANG 2-22H	3306101733	Confidential	NWNW 22-151-92	VAN HOOK
NEPTUNE 1-15H	3306101317	A	NENW 15-151-92	VAN HOOK
NEPTUNE 2-15H	3306101626	A	NENE 15-151-92	VAN HOOK
NIGHTCRAWLER 1-17H	3306100589	A	SWSE 17-152-91	VAN HOOK
NIGHTCRAWLER 2-17H	3306101344	A	SESW 17-152-91	VAN HOOK
ORCA FEDERAL 1-23-26H	3306101572	A	SWSE 14-152-92	VAN HOOK
OSPREY FEDERAL 1-26-25-30H	3306101279	A	SWSE 26-151-92	VAN HOOK

PANTHER 1-29-20H	3306101954	Confidential	SWSE 29-158-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
PANZER 1-20H	3305303729	Confidential	NENW 20-151-94	ANTELOPE
PANZER 2-20H	3305303730	Confidential	NWNW 20-151-94	ANTELOPE
PANZER 4-20TFH	3305303731	Confidential	NWNW 20-151-94	ANTELOPE
PATHFINDER 1-9H	3306100582	A	NWNW 9-152-91	SANISH
PAYARA 1-21H	3306100759	A	NENW 21-152-91	VAN HOOK
PAYARA 2-21H	3306101140	A	NENE 21-152-91	VAN HOOK
PEACEMAKER 1-8H	3306100853	A	NWNE 8-152-91	SANISH
PERISCOPE FEDERAL 1-10-11-12H	3306101399	Confidential	SWSE 10-151-92	VAN HOOK
PESEK 10-12	3305301624	A	SWNW 10-151-102	ELK
PHOENIX 1-18H	3306101332	A	NENE 19-152-91	VAN HOOK
PIKE FEDERAL 1-3-2H	3306101348	A	NWSW 3-151-92	VAN HOOK
PIRANHA 1-4H	3305302839	A	SWSW 4-146-104	SQUAW GAP
POLARIS 1-21H	3306100778	A	SESW 16-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
PROBE 1-19-30HMB	3306101755	Confidential	NWNE 19-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
PROSPECTOR 1-36H	3306100708	A	SWSE 36-152-90	PARSHALL
PROWLER 1-16H	3306100586	A	NENW 16-152-91	VAN HOOK
PROWLER 2-16H	3306101161	A	NENE 21-152-91	VAN HOOK
RAVEN 1-13H	3306100809	Confidential	SWSW 13-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
REVOLVER 1-35H	3306101370	A	SESW 26-151-92	VAN HOOK
RIPPER 1-22H	3306101155	A	SWSW 22-152-92	VAN HOOK
RJL DUDLEY KIMBERLY 14-18 HZ	3302300427	A	SESW 18-163-95	KIMBERLY
RJL DUDLEY KIMBERLY 14-18 SWD	3302300425	A	SESW 18-163-95	KIMBERLY
RJL GCRL KIMBERLY 4-8 HZ	3302300432	A	NWNW 8-163-95	KIMBERLY
SANISH 1-5 SWD	3306190158	DRL	NWNE 5-152-91	SANISH
SAUGER FEDERAL #3-22H	3306101788	Confidential	SWSE 22-152-91	VAN HOOK
SAUGER FEDERAL 1-22H	3306101270	A	NENW 27-152-91	VAN HOOK
SAUGER FEDERAL 2-22H	3306101619	Confidential	NENE 22-152-91	VAN HOOK
SCOUT 1-18-7H	3306101756	Confidential	NWNE 19-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
SERGEANT 1-20H	3306100859	Confidential	SWSE 20-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
SERPENT FEDERAL 1-36-31H	3306101886	Confidential	SENE 35-151-92	VAN HOOK
SHAD RAP FEDERAL 1-2-3H	3306101280	A	NENE 2-151-91	VAN HOOK

SILENCER 1-29H	3306101314	A	SWSE 20-151-92	BIG BEND
SIMPSON 9-32	3305301561	IA	SWNE 9-151-102	ELK
SKYBOLT 1-24H	3306101107	A	SWSW 24-152-93	BIG BEND
SKYBOLT 2-24H	3306101680	Confidential	SESE 24-152-93	BIG BEND
SNIPER (FEDERAL) 2-6-7H	3306101867	Confidential	NENW 6-151-92	BIG BEND
SNIPER FEDERAL 1-6-7H	3306101226	A	LOT 2 6-151-92	BIG BEND
SORCERER 1-14-15H	3306101793	Confidential	NESE 14-157-91	KITTLESON SLOUGH
SPYDER 1-17H	3306101803	Confidential	NENE 17-152-92	BIG BEND
SPYDER 2-17H	3306101868	Confidential	SESW 8-152-92	BIG BEND
SPYDER 3-17H	3306101869	Confidential	SESW 8-152-92	BIG BEND
SQUARE BUTTE FEDERAL 17-1H	3303300161	Confidential	SWSE 17-139-103	SQUARE BUTTE
STALLION 1-1-12H	3306101063	A	LOT 1 1-151-93	BIG BEND
STALLION 2-1-12H	3306101639	Confidential	LOT 4 1-151-93	BIG BEND
STAMPEDE 1-36-25H	3310501840	A	SWSE 36-154-104	PAINTED WOODS
STAMPEDE 2-36-25H	3310502267	A	SESW 36-154-104	PAINTED WOODS
STAPP 1-12	3300700968	A	NENE 12-140-101	WHISKEY JOE
STILETTO FEDERAL 1-29H	3305302679	A	SENE 29-148-104	MONDAK
STINGRAY FEDERAL 1-32H	3305302764	A	NENE 32-147-104	SQUAW GAP
SUBMARINER FEDERAL 1-23-24H	3306101443	A	NWNW 23-151-92	VAN HOOK
TABOO 1-25-36H	3305303645	Confidential	NENW 25-147-100	WILDCAT
TARANTULA 1-16H	3306101125	A	SESE 16-152-92	VAN HOOK
TEMPEST 1-14H	3306101035	A	SWSE 14-152-92	VAN HOOK
THOR 1-31-30H	3305303874	Confidential	SWSE 31-151-99	TOBACCO GARDEN
TURBO 1-21-16H	3302501199	A	SESW 21-143-95	MURPHY CREEK
TURBO 2-21-16H	3302501457	Confidential	SESE 21-143-95	MURPHY CREEK
USA 33-11-106	3305390023	A	NWSE 11-146-104	SQUAW GAP
USA 33-23-154	3305301391	A	NWSE 23-146-104	SQUAW GAP
USA 42-24A	3305301058	A	SENE 24-145-104	BICENTENNIAL
VAGABOND 1-27H	3306101410	A	SWSE 27-151-92	VAN HOOK
VAN HOOK 1-4 SWD	3306190176	LOC	NESW 4-152-91	SANISH
VAN HOOK 1-9 SWD	3306190143	IA	NENW 9-152-91	SANISH
VAN HOOK 2-9 SWD	3306190175	LOC	SENW 9-152-91	SANISH
VIXEN FEDERAL 1-19-30H	3306101331	A	NENE 19-152-91	VAN HOOK

VOYAGER 1-28H	3306100764	A	NENW 28-152-91	VAN HOOK
VOYAGER 2-28H	3306101187	A	NENE 33-152-91	VAN HOOK
WATER MOCCASIN 4-34-TFH	3306101411	A	SESE 27-151-92	VAN HOOK
WATERBOND 2-27-34H	3306101873	Confidential	NENW 27-151-92	VAN HOOK
WHIRLWIND 1-31H	3306101119	A	NWNE 6-151-92	BIG BEND
WHIRLWIND 2-31H	3306101866	Confidential	NENW 6-151-92	BIG BEND
WHITMORE 1-6H	3306100755	A	SESE 6-154-90	PARSHALL
WHITMORE 1-7H	3306100768	A	LOT 1 7-154-90	PARSHALL
WIZARD 1-35H	3306101159	A	NENW 35-152-93	BIG BEND
WIZARD 2-35H	3306101646	A	NENE 35-152-93	BIG BEND
WOLF 1-4H	3306100823	A	SESE 4-151-92	VAN HOOK
WOLVERINE FEDERAL #1-31-30H	3305303738	Confidential	LOT4 31-153-93	ELM TREE
WOLVERINE FEDERAL 4-31-30TFH	3305303739	Confidential	SESE 31-153-93	ELM TREE
WOMBAT 1-25H	3306100858	A	NENW 25-152-90	PARSHALL
ZEPHYR 1-36H	3306101137	A	NWNE 1-151-93	BIG BEND
ZEPHYR 2-36H	3306101640	Confidential	LOT 4 1-151-93	BIG BEND
ZULU 1-21H	3306101073	A	NWNW 28-152-92	VAN HOOK
ZULU 2-21H	3306101749	Confidential	SWSE 21-152-92	VAN HOOK

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Lists**

- Emergency Contact List and Phone Numbers
- Federal and State Agency Contacts
- Local Agencies and Emergency Responders
- Contractors/Immediate Work Force

## EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST AND PHONE NUMBERS

National Response Center (800) 424-8802

### Company Emergency Contacts

Owner:

**Slawson Exploration Company Inc.**  
1675 Broadway, Suite 1600  
Denver, CO 80202

24 Hr. Phone: (303) 592-8880  
Office: (303) 592-8882

#### ***Designated Person Accountable for Oil Spill Prevention and Response Coordinator (RC):***

Raymond Gorka  
Environmental/Regulatory Analyst

Office: (720) 259-6402  
24 Hr Cell: (303) 748-6438  
Home: (303) 797-0959

#### ***Designated Backup Person Accountable for Oil Spill Prevention and Backup RC:***

Matt Houston  
Operations Manager

Direct: (720) 897-8759  
Cell: (512) 944-5528

#### ***Company Field Contact***

Kyle Waliezer

(701) 421-0762

## Federal and State Agency Contacts

**National Response Center** (800) 424-8802

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**Montana** Department of Environmental Quality  
Enforcement Division P.O. Box 200901  
Helena, MT 59620-0901 (406) 431-0014

**Montana** Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) (406) 841-3911

**Montana** Department of Natural Resources and Conservation  
1625 Eleventh Ave., Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-2074

**Montana** Department of Health – Occupational Health Bureau (406) 444-3671

**North Dakota Department of Health** (701) 328-5210 or 5166

**North Dakota Hazardous Materials Emergency Asst.** (800) 472-2121  
(Spill Reporting)

**North Dakota Oil and Gas Division** (701) 328-8020

**North Dakota Emergency Management** (800) 472-2121  
(24 Hour Hotline)

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8 (MT)**  
Denver, Colorado (800) 227-8917 or (303) 293-1788

**Bureau of Land Management Montana State Office**  
222 North 32nd Street, P.O. Box 36800  
Billings, Montana 59107-6800 (406) 255-2849 or (406) 255-2872

**Bureau of Land Management North Dakota Field Office**  
99 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue West, Suite, **Dickinson, ND** 58601 (701) 227-7700

**U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service** North Dakota Field Office  
3425 Miriam Avenue, Bismarck, **North Dakota** 58501-7926 (701) 250-4481

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife**  
Bozeman, Montana (406) 994-5789

## Local Agencies and Emergency Responders

Richland County – Local Emergency Planning Committee  
Butch Renders 121 3rd Ave. NW Sidney, MT 59270 (406) 433-2220

Richland County – Local Emergency Planning Committee  
Dan Sietsema 416 ½ 2nd Ave So. Wolf Point, MT 59201 (406) 653-6224

**Ambulance** – Fairview Ambulance  
Fairview, MT 911

**Hospital** – Community Memorial  
Sidney, MT (406) 482-2120

**Doctor** – On Call  
Sidney, MT (406) 482-2120

**Fire Department** – Fairview Fire Dept.  
Fairview, MT 911

**Local Police** – Fairview Police Department  
Fairview, MT (406) 747-5531

**County Sheriff** – Richland County Sheriff  
Sidney, MT 911

**Highway Patrol** – Montana Highway Patrol  
Helena, MT (406) 444-3780

## Local Agencies and Emergency Responders

<b>Local Emergency Planning Committee</b> Mountrail County Don Longmir P.O. Box 69 Stanley, ND 58784-0069	(701) 628-2909
<b>Ambulance</b> – Ambulance Svc. Of Stanley Stanley, ND	(701) 628-2975
<b>Hospital</b> – Mountrail County Medical Ctr. Stanley, ND	(701) 628-2424
<b>Doctor</b> – On Call, Stanley, ND	(701) 628-2424
<b>Fire Department</b> – Stanley Fire Dept. Stanley, ND	911 (701) 628-2446
<b>Local Police</b> – Stanley Police Department New Town, ND	(701) 628-2225
<b>County Sheriff</b> – Mountrail County Sheriff 101 S. Main St. Stanley, ND 58784	(701) 628-2975
<b>Highway Patrol</b> – North Dakota Highway Patrol 600 East Blvd. Dept 504 Bismarck, ND 58505	(701) 328-2455

## Contractors/Immediate Work Force

<b>Dozer &amp; Backhoe</b> – Portal Service Co. Lignite, ND	(701) 933-2314
– W.L. Neu construction Fairview, MT	(406) 742-5549
– Franz Construction Sidney, MT	(406) 482-4760
<b>Vacuum and Tank</b> – Golden Eagle Trucking Inc. Sidney, MT	(406) 433-2247
– Koch Service Inc. Williston, ND	(701) 572-6075
Water/Vac. Trucks – Ferrell Transport Tioga, ND	(701) 664-2594
<b>Trucks &amp; Labor</b> – TNT Well Services Sidney, MT	(406) 482-7870
<b>Electrical</b> – H&H Electric Williston, ND	(701) 774-1001
<b>Roustabout</b> – Mitchell Roustabout Service Sidney, MT	(406) 482-4427
– Tiger Roustabout Service Sidney, MT	(406) 765-7176
<b>Hot Oil Trucks</b> – Venture Oilfield Tioga, ND	(701) 664-2506
– TNT Well Services Sidney, MT	(406) 482-7870
Welders – Clausen's Welding Inc. Williston, ND	(701) 572-6727
Welders – TLM Welding Williston, ND	(701) 572-8093
<b>Cleanup Materials</b>	
National Oilwell Williston, ND	(701) 572-3781
LTV Energy Products Co. Sidney, MT	(406) 482-4620

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Forms and Checklists**

- North Dakota Burn Permit
- BLM Incident Report



**APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL TO BURN LIQUID HYDROCARBONS**

North Dakota Department of Health  
 Division of Air Quality SFN8506 (12-07)  
**INSTRUCTIONS**

Complete both sides of this form. Send completed form to the address listed below.

Applicant's Name		Company Name			Telephone Number	
Mailing Address		City			State	Zip Code
Location of Burn Site		3 Section	Section	Township	Range	County
Description of Material To Be Burned					Amount (Bbls)	
How Did The Spill Occur and Approximate Amount of Spill						
All oil spills must be reported to the North Dakota Industrial Commission - Oil and Gas Division					Date Reported	
If material is not threatening water contamination and if amount is > 20 barrels, have alternate methods of disposal been investigated such as reclamation? Yes ... No						
Reason for Burning						
Approximate Date Burning Will Be Completed (Subject to Atmospheric Conditions)				Amount of Time Required to Complete Burn		

**TOWNS WITHIN FIVE MILES**

NAME OF TOWN	DIRECTION FROM BURN SITE	DISTANCE FROM BURN SITE

**OCCUPIED RESIDENCES WITHIN ONE MILE**

NAME OF OCCUPANT	DIRECTION FROM BURN SITE	DISTANCE FROM BURN SITE

**COMMENTS**

I, the undersigned, understand that approval to conduct open burning does not exempt or excuse any person from the consequences, damages, or injuries which may result therefrom. I also agree to comply with the conditions of Chapter 33-15-04 of the North Dakota Air Pollution Control Rules, and the conditions listed on the Approval to Open Burn Liquid Hydrocarbons when granted by the Department.

Applicant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Send completed application to: North Dakota Department of Health  
 Division of Air Quality 918 E. Divide Ave., 2nd Floor Bismarck, ND 58501-1947 (701)328-5188  
 Fax: (701)328-5185 SFN 8506 (1-01)

## INSTRUCTIONS

## SKETCH MAP

Locating the burn site at the center, identify all occupied residences that are located within one mile of the site.

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

### **AN APPROVAL TO OPEN BURN LIQUID HYDROCARBONS IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Only those liquid hydrocarbons that cannot be practicably recovered or otherwise lawfully disposed of in some other manner may be burned.
2. The burning shall comply with all applicable state and local rules, codes and ordinances.
3. When the burning is conducted near any highway or public road, it must be controlled so that a traffic hazard is not created as the result of the air contaminants being emitted.
4. The burning must not be conducted within a city or adjacent to an occupied residence or in such proximity that the ambient air of such city or occupied residence may be affected by the air contaminants being emitted.
5. Except in an emergency, the burning of liquid hydrocarbons may not be conducted in such proximity of any Class I area, as defined in Chapter 33-15-15 of the North Dakota Air Pollution Control Rules, that the ambient air of such area is adversely impacted by the air contaminants emitted, and that the visibility of such area is adversely impacted as defined in Chapter 33-15-19 of the North Dakota Air Pollution Control Rules.
6. The local/appropriate fire department or county sheriff's office must be notified at least two hours prior to burning.
7. Burning activities must be attended and supervised at all times burning is in progress.
8. Burning is prohibited if the fire index is in the "extreme" category as issued by the National Weather Service. Notification to the Department is required prior to starting the burn if the fire index is in the "very high" category.
9. If state or local officials determine conditions to be unsafe for open burning, such burning must cease until conditions are deemed to be safe by such officials.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED  
OMB No. 1004-0137  
Expires: July 31, 2010

**SUNDRY NOTICES AND REPORTS ON WELLS**  
*Do not use this form for proposals to drill or to re-enter an abandoned well. Use Form 3160-3 (APD) for such proposals.*

**SUBMIT IN TRIPPLICATE – Other instructions on page 2.**

1. Type of Well <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Well <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Well <input type="checkbox"/> Other		5. Lease Serial No.
2. Name of Operator		6. If Indian, Allottee or Tribe Name
3a. Address	3b. Phone No. (include area code)	7. If Unit of CA/Agreement, Name and/or No.
4. Location of Well (Footage, Sec., T., R., M., or Survey Description)		8. Well Name and No.
		9. API Well No.
		10. Field and Pool or Exploratory Area
		11. Country or Parish, State

**12. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX(ES) TO INDICATE NATURE OF NOTICE, REPORT OR OTHER DATA**

TYPE OF SUBMISSION	TYPE OF ACTION			
<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Intent	<input type="checkbox"/> Acidize	<input type="checkbox"/> Deepen	<input type="checkbox"/> Production (Start/Resume)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Shut-Off
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsequent Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Alter Casing	<input type="checkbox"/> Fracture Treat	<input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation	<input type="checkbox"/> Well Integrity
<input type="checkbox"/> Final Abandonment Notice	<input type="checkbox"/> Casing Repair	<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Recomplete	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Change Plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Plug and Abandon	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily Abandon	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convert to Injection	<input type="checkbox"/> Plug Back	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Disposal	

13. Describe Proposed or Completed Operation: Clearly state all pertinent details, including estimated starting date of any proposed work and approximate duration thereof. If the proposal is to deepen directionally or recomplete horizontally, give subsurface locations and measured and true vertical depths of all pertinent markers and zones. Attach the Bond under which the work will be performed or provide the Bond No. on file with BLM/BIA. Required subsequent reports must be filed within 30 days following completion of the involved operations. If the operation results in a multiple completion or recompletion in a new interval, a Form 3160-4 must be filed once testing has been completed. Final Abandonment Notices must be filed only after all requirements, including reclamation, have been completed and the operator has determined that the site is ready for final inspection.)

14. I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Name (Printed/Typed)		Title
Signature	Date	

**THIS SPACE FOR FEDERAL OR STATE OFFICE USE**

Approved by	Title	Date
Conditions of approval, if any, are attached. Approval of this notice does not warrant or certify that the applicant holds legal or equitable title to those rights in the subject lease which would entitle the applicant to conduct operations thereon.		
	Office	

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and Title 43 U.S.C. Section 1212, make it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This form is designed for submitting proposals to perform certain well operations and reports of such operations when completed as indicated on Federal and Indian lands pursuant to applicable Federal law and regulations. Any necessary special instructions concerning the use of this form and the number of copies to be submitted, particularly with regard to local area or regional procedures and practices, are either shown below, will be issued by or may be obtained from the local Federal office.

### SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

*Item 4* - Locations on Federal or Indian land should be described in accordance with Federal requirements. Consult the local Federal office for specific instructions.

*Item 13* - Proposals to abandon a well and subsequent reports of abandonment should include such special information as is required by the local Federal office. In addition, such proposals and reports should include reasons for the abandonment; data on any former or present productive zones or other zones with present significant fluid contents not sealed off by cement or otherwise; depths (top and bottom) and method of placement of cement plugs; mud or other material placed below, between and above plugs; amount, size, method of parting of any casing, liner or tubing pulled and the depth to the top of any tubing left in the hole; method of closing top of well and date well site conditioned for final inspection looking for approval of the abandonment.

### NOTICES

The Privacy Act of 1974 and the regulation in 43 CFR 2.48(d) provide that you be furnished the following information in connection with information required by this application.

**AUTHORITY:** 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., 351 et seq., 25 U.S.C. 396; 43 CFR 3160.

**PRINCIPAL PURPOSE:** The information is used to: (1) Evaluate, when appropriate, approve applications, and report completion of subsequent well operations, on a Federal or Indian lease; and (2) document for administrative use, information for the management, disposal and use of National Resource lands and resources, such as: (a) evaluating the equipment and procedures to be used during a proposed subsequent well operation and reviewing the completed well operations for compliance with the approved plan; (b) requesting and granting approval to perform those actions covered by 43 CFR 3162.3-2, 3162.3-3, and 3162.3-4; (c) reporting the beginning or resumption of production, as required by 43 CFR 3162.4-1(c) and (d) analyzing future applications to drill or modify operations in light of data obtained and methods used.

**ROUTINE USES:** Information from the record and/or the record will be transferred to appropriate Federal, State, local or foreign agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal or regulatory investigations or prosecutions in connection with congressional inquiries or to consumer reporting agencies to facilitate collection of debts owed the Government.

**EFFECT OF NOT PROVIDING THE INFORMATION:** Filing of this notice and report and disclosure of the information is mandatory for those subsequent well operations specified in 43 CFR 3162.3-2, 3162.3-3, 3162.3-4.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 requires us to inform you that:

The BLM collects this information to evaluate proposed and/or completed subsequent well operations on Federal or Indian oil and gas leases.

Response to this request is mandatory.

The BLM would like you to know that you do not have to respond to this or any other Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**BURDEN HOURS STATEMENT:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 8 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (1004-0137), Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), 1849 C St., N.W., Mail Stop 401 LS, Washington, D.C. 20240

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Spill Response Guidelines**

- Montana Oilfield Related Spill Report
- North Dakota Oilfield Related Environmental Incident Report
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan

## **Montana Submittal of Information to Regional Administrator for Reportable Discharges**

In the event of a reportable discharge or discharges, this page can be utilized to provide official notification to the Regional Administrator. If the Facility has had a discharge or discharges which meet one of the following two criteria, then this report must be submitted to the Regional Administrator within 60 days.

(Check as appropriate)

- This Facility has experienced a reportable spill as referenced in 40 CFR Part 112.1(b) of 1,000 gallons or more.
- This Facility has experienced two (2) reportable spills (as referenced in 40 CFR Part 112.1(b) of greater than 42 gallons each within a 12-month period.

**Facility Name and Location:**

---

**Facility Contact Person (Name, address/phone Number):**

---

**Facility maximum storage or handling capacity:**

---

**Facility normal daily throughput:**

---

**Describe the corrective action and countermeasures taken (include description of equipment repairs and replacements):**

---

---

**Describe the Facility (maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps attached as Necessary):**

---

**Describe the cause of discharge(as referenced in 40 CFR Part 112.1(b)) including failure analysis of the system is:**

---

**Describe the preventative measures taken or contemplated to be taken to minimize the possibility of recurrence:**

---

---

**Other pertinent information:**

---

---

North Dakota Spill Report						
Operator <b>SLAWSON Exploration Co., Inc.</b>					Telephone Number 303-592-8880	
Address <b>1675 Broadway, #1600</b>			City <b>Denver,</b>		State <b>CO</b>	Zip Code <b>80202</b>
Well Name and Number or Facility Name			Field			
Location of Well or Facility		Footages F L F L		L Qtr-Qtr	Township N	Range W
County						
Description of Spill Location if not on Well or Facility Site and/or Distance and Direction from Well or Facility						
Directions to Site						
Release Discovered By		Date Release Discovered	Time Release Discovered		Date Release Controlled	Time Release Controlled
Company Personnel Notified		How Notified			Date Notified	Time Notified
Type of Incident		Root Cause of Release			Date Clean up Activities Concluded	
Distance to Nearest Residence or Occupied Building			Distance to Nearest Fresh Water Well			
Piping Specifics (If Applicable)		Size (Decimal Format)		Type	Location of Piping	
Volume of Release		Oil	Saltwater		Other	
Volume of Release Recovered		Oil	Saltwater		Other	
Was Release Contained Within Dike If No, Was Release Contained on Well Site If No, Was Release Contained on Facility Site or Pipeline ROW						
Areal Extent of Release if not Within Dike			Affected Medium		General Land Use	
Describe Cause of Release or Fire and Other Type of Incidents, Root Causes of Release, Land Uses, and Released Substances						
Action Taken to Control Release and Clean Up Action Undertaken						
Potential Environmental Impacts						
Planned Future Action and/or Action Taken to Prevent						
Where Were Recovered Liquids Disposed				Where Were Recovered Solids Disposed		
Weather Conditions	Wind Speed MPH	Wind Direction	Temperature F		Skies	Estimated Cleanup Cost
Damage Value	Regulatory Agencies/Others Notified NDIC/NDDH		Person Notified	Date Notified		Time Notified
Notified By	Fee Surface Owner					
Federal Agency	Lease Number	BLM	USFS			
Report Originator			Title		Date	
Reviewed By			Title		Date	

## **OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN 40 CFR 112.7(a)(5) & 40 CFR 112.7(d)**

This Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Plan) was prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(a)(5) to address discharges of oil from the facilities covered by the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. It also addresses oil discharges from field operations where secondary containment is impracticable, per 40 CFR 112.7(d). This Plan complements the prevention and control measures presented in the SPCC Plan by defining procedures and tactics for reporting and responding to discharges of oil.

The Plan is intended to protect the public and minimize damage to the environment by providing a timely, efficient, coordinated and effective action plan to respond to oil discharges. The plan is consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan and follows the guidelines provided in 40 CFR 109.

### **40 CFR 109.5 (a) Definition of the authorities, responsibilities and duties of all persons.**

Slawson Management is responsible for:

- Ensuring the necessary resources for control and cleanup are available;
- Ensuring that personnel are adequately trained to notice, report and respond to oil discharges.

Slawson Response Coordinator, currently the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst, is responsible for:

- Overall coordination of the control and cleanup of the oil discharge;
- Committing the necessary resources (including monetary);
- Requesting additional assistance from outside contractors and/or the Federal authorities if necessary;
- Ensuring repairs are made prior to putting equipment back in service;
- Ensuring that proper notifications are made to Federal, State and Local agencies, including any follow up documentation;
- Providing site safety plan if necessary;
- Coordinating disposal of contaminated material;
- Being familiar with the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plans;
- Being alert for oil discharges and responding to them as appropriate;
- Assisting, as required, in the control and cleanup of the oil discharge;

### **Establishment of notification procedures 40 CFR 109.5(b)**

Slawson owns and operates oil production facilities located in the Richland and Roosevelt Counties, Montana; and in Dunn, Divide, McKenzie and Williams Counties

North Dakota. Personnel are trained to look for and report any oil discharge. The Emergency Contact List in Appendix A lists all contacts in the event of a spill. Depending on the size and nature of the oil discharge some or all of these contacts will be notified.

As described in this Oil Spill Contingency Plan, the Response Coordinator will be notified in the event of a release. Notification forms are provided in Appendix B. These forms are designed to assist in providing information in the event of a discharge/release/spill. The forms will help document the event, identify information that needs to be obtained, and list site specific information. Depending on the size and site conditions of the spill, the Response Coordinator may have to report the release to various state and federal regulatory agencies. The following paragraphs summarize the notification requirements for various regulatory programs.

The reporting requirements for spills under the Clean Water Act, Montana Rules and Regulations, North Dakota and the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) are as follows:

- A. If a spill threatens waters of the State of **Montana** (causes a sheen or film on surface water or staining of adjoining shorelines), the spill must be reported to the National Response Center, Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and the appropriate Local Emergency Response Committee (LEPC) immediately.
- B. If the spill is greater than 25 gallons, notify *Montana* Disaster and Emergency Services (MDES) or MDEQ within 24 hours and written reports should be submitted upon request.
- C. The reporting requirements for spills under the Clean Water Act, **North Dakota** Administrative Code, **North Dakota** Oil and Gas Division Regulations, and the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) are as follows:
  1. If a spill threatens waters of the State of **North Dakota** (causes a sheen or film on surface water or staining of adjoining shorelines), the spill must be reported to the National Response Center, North Dakota Department of Health/Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance and Spill Reporting and the appropriate Local Emergency Response Committee (LEPC) immediately.
  2. If the spill does not threaten *North Dakota* state waters and is oilfield related and RCRA-exempt releases than the *North Dakota* Oil and Gas Division should be notified.

3. If the spill does not threaten *North Dakota* state waters and are not RCRA-exempt releases than the North Dakota Department of Health should be notified.

In addition to the spill reporting requirements listed above, if a spill that threatens waters of the State occurs on land owned by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it is reportable to BLM. Similarly, if a spill threatens fish or wildlife, it must be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The reporting requirements for spills from **Montana** Department of Natural Resources and Conservation /Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (MDNRC) regulated facilities are:

1. If the spill is less than 50 bbl of oil or water containing more than 15,000 ppm total dissolved solids (TDS) and it does not threaten a residence, occupied structure, livestock or waters of the State of **Montana** and can be immediately contained and cleaned up, it is not reportable to MDNRC.
2. If a spill threatens a residence, occupied structure, livestock or waters of the State of Montana, the spill must be reported to MDNRC immediately and a written report to the board administrator must be submitted within five working days.
3. If the spill is greater than 50 bbl (2,100 gallons) or oil or water containing more than 15,000 ppm TDS, notify the MDNRC Board Administrator immediately and provided a written report within 5 working days.
4. Prevent the spread of oil by deploying absorbents (i.e. booms), by building diversion structures (i.e. berms), or digging temporary containment pits.
2. Direct clean-up of the oil and oil contaminated material.
3. Arrange to have soil and/or water samples analyzed. If contaminants are below the North Dakota Department of Health, Guidelines for Cleanup Action Levels for Gasoline and other Petroleum Hydrocarbons, concentrations clean up is complete.
4. Containerize contaminated material (soil, water, absorbent material, etc.).
5. Disposal of Recovered Product and Contaminated Response Material

Recovered product can either be added to another tank or disposed of at an appropriate disposal site. Properly characterize, label and store all contaminated material. Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with all applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations using a licensed waste hauler and disposal facility.

### **Termination**

1. Arrange for necessary repairs to equipment or flowlines.
2. Review circumstances that led to the discharge and take necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence.
3. Submit any required follow-up reports to the authorities.
4. Update the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plan as necessary.

### **Specific and Well Defined Procedures to Facilitate Recovery of Damages 40 CFR 109.5(e)**

In addition to the spill reporting requirements listed above, if a spill that threatens waters of the State occurs on land owned by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it is reportable to BLM. Similarly, if a spill threatens fish or wildlife, it must be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### ***Spill Response Training***

#### ***Annual Training***

Slawson provides the following minimum training to oil-handling personnel:

- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent oil discharges;
- Oil discharge procedure protocols;
- Applicable oil spill prevention (State & Federal) laws, rules, and regulations;
- General facility operations; and
- The contents of the facility SPCC Plan and applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.

Training is conducted prior to assignment of job responsibilities and then again annually. Training includes oil spill prevention, SPCC Plan requirements, and federal and state pollution prevention and spill reporting/response requirements.

All field operation personnel are familiar with the location of spill response equipment and response strategies, and with the SPCC and Oil Spill Contingency Plans. They receive annual training in the deployment of response material.

Sufficient equipment to respond to the majority of oil discharges is available through Slawson contractors and consultants and is accessible 24-hours a day to field operation personnel. Available spill equipment and materials includes straw, hay, sawdust, sand, emulsifiers, detergents, chemicals, foam, shovels, barrels, trucks, and spill kits. This equipment is verified on a quarterly basis by designated personnel to ensure it is readily accessible.

41 CFR 109.5(d) Provisions for well defined and specific action to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge.

Slawson has the primary responsibility to provide the initial response to oil discharge incidents originating from its operations. To accomplish this, Slawson has designated Ray Gorka, as the qualified Response Coordinator (RC). In addition, Slawson maintains an Emergency Response Team (Contact List), some or all of which may be mobilized depending on the size and nature of the oil discharge.

Upon the discovery of an oil discharge the RC will be notified so that appropriate action can be taken. The RC has the authority to direct and coordinate response operations and may request assistance from Federal authorities as necessary.

Tank batteries are inspected daily during the work week and flowlines are inspected by visual drivebys. In the event of a discharge, the first priority is to stop the product flow and to shut off all ignition sources, followed by the containment, control, and mitigation of the discharge. Specifically, the following response procedures will be implemented:

#### Response Procedures

##### **Detection:**

1. Notify the Response Coordinator that an oil spill has occurred (provide location, source, amount, nearby areas of concern, etc.).
2. Shut off ignition sources (motors, electrical circuits, open flames).
3. Turn off pumping unit that charges or provides flow to the flowlines.
4. Locate the source of flowline leak.
5. Attempt to stop the source of the leak, if it can be done safely.
6. Initiate containment.

##### **Assessment and Notifications:**

1. Investigate the discharge to assess the actual or potential threat to human health or the environment.
2. Mobilize the Emergency Response Team if necessary.
3. Make appropriate notifications to Federal, State, and Local agencies.
4. Request outside assistance from local emergency responders, as needed.
5. Communicate with property owners regarding the discharge and actions taken to mitigate the damage.

### **Control and Recovery**

An Environmental Incident Report will be filled out by the RC/Environmental Regulatory Analyst and maintained on file in the Denver Office. Any other documentation regarding the oil discharge will also be kept on file.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Flowline Maintenance Program**

- Flowline Maintenance Program
- Annual SPCC Field Inspection Form
- Personnel Training Log
- Discharge Prevention Log

## **FLOWLINE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM [40 CFR 112.9(d)(4)]**

Flowlines and piping at production facilities can be sources for releases. The quantity and rates of such events will vary according to failure mode, operating pressures, current production rates, and duration of the release.

Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated valves and equipment are compatible with the type of production fluids, their potential corrosivity, volume and pressure, and other conditions expected in the operational environment.

The majority of the piping in the field is constructed of wrapped steel pipe. The lines are considered low pressure lines (15 to 50 pounds per square inch maximum). Flowline construction materials are corrosion resistant to condensate, crude oil, and produced water. Flowlines are sized appropriately for the flow volumes expected at the facility.

Aboveground flowlines and associated appurtenances are visually inspected weekly during the pumper's regularly scheduled site visits for leaks, oil discharges, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge as described in 112.1(b). Buried flowlines are inspected whenever they are exposed.

Appropriate corrective actions or repairs are made to any flowline, intra-facility gathering line, or associated appurtenances if evidence of a discharge is present. Evidence of a discharge includes product that has surfaced above the flowline. Suspected releases, including significant loss of pressure in the line or significant reduction in product recovered in the production tanks will be investigated.

In the event a leak is discovered, the well is shut in, lines are secured against leaks, repairs are made, new pipe tested and put into service when the pressured pipe passes tests. All repaired or replaced flowlines are pressure tested prior to being put into operation.

Actions are initiated promptly to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flowlines, inter-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances. Intra-facility flow lines are rare but do exist. These lines are buried and maintained under the same standards as inter facility lines.

Releases are reported to the appropriate supervisor and clean-up personnel upon discovery. Oil and impacted media are removed or remediated as soon as practicable.

## **APPENDIX E**

### **Site Specific Facility Diagrams and Information**