OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Prepared on:
11/20/2015

Van Hook Arm Facilities

Prepared by:

www.h2eincorporated.com

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

Oil Spill Contingency Plan Contents

1.0 Introduction 1
1.1 Purpose and Scope 1
1.2 Resources at Risk 1
1.3 Risk Assessment 2
1.4 Response Strategy 4
2.0 Spill Discovery and Response 5
2.1 Distribution of Responsibilities 5
2.2 Response Activities 7
2.3 Discharge Discovery and Source Control 7
2.4 Assessment and Notifications 8
2.5 Control and Recovery 8
2.6 Disposal of Recovered Product and Contaminated Response Material 9
2.7 Termination 10
2.8 Discharge Notification 10
3.0 Response Resources and Preparedness Activities 11
3.1 Equipment, Supplies, Services, and Manpower 11
3.2 Access to Receiving Water Body 12
3.3 Communications and Control 12
3.4 Training Exercises and Updating Procedures 13

Appendices

Appendix A: Supporting Tables
Table 1.1: Drainage Route and Distance
Table 2.1: Emergency Notification Phone List
Table 3.1: Slawson SASR Field Oil Spill Response Equipment Lists
Appendix B: Supporting Figures
Figure 1: Slawson OSCP General Reference Map
Figure 2: Slawson OSCP Drainage Route and Distance Maps
Figure 3: SASR Callout and Company Contacts 8-15
Appendix C: Response Team, Equipment Inspection and Training Logs
Facility Response Team

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Oil Spill Contingency Plan ("Contingency Plan") is prepared in accordance with 40 CFR Part 109. It is utilized in conjunction with Slawson Exploration Company Inc. (Slawson) General Williston Basin SPCC plan and pertains to facilities in (or in close proximity to) the Van Hook Arm area due to the proximity of these facilities to Lake Sakakawea.

The purpose of this Contingency Plan is to define procedures and tactics for responding to discharges of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the United States, originating from discharges at Slawson oil and gas production facilities. The Contingency Plan will be implemented whenever a discharge of oil has reached, or threatens, navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

The objective of procedures described in this Contingency Plan is to protect the public, Slawson personnel, and other responders during oil discharges. In addition, the Contingency Plan is intended to minimize damage to the environment, natural resources, and facility installations from a discharge of oil. This Contingency Plan complements the prevention and control measures presented in Slawson's General Williston Basin SPCC Plan by addressing the possibility of a discharge outside of secondary containment and demonstrating Slawson's preparedness for such a scenario.

This Contingency Plan follows the content and organization of 40 CFR Part 109 and describes the distribution of responsibilities and basic procedures for responding to an oil discharge and performing cleanup operations.

1.2 Resources at Risk

Slawson's Van Hook Arm facilities are located near the Van Hook Arm of Lake Sakakawea The Van Hook Arm is a unique bend in the lake shoreline near New Town, ND which wraps the lake nearly back on itself and creates a peninsula. The peninsula is 12 miles wide at its widest point while being narrower at its neck and tail. Well sites located on the peninsula are surrounded on three sides by Lake Sakakawea. This results in well pads located on or near the peninsula being relatively close geographically to Lake Sakakawea, potentially increasing the risk of an offsite spill reaching the lake. The peninsula itself consists of relatively flat farmland with numerous intermittent drainages that terminate in Lake Sakakawea. Bluffs are common on the peninsula's southern and western shorelines. Generally speaking, the peninsula is utilized for farming operations. The facilities may be located next to intermittent streams and/or slightly larger perennial streams or creeks that eventually drain into Lake Sakakawea. Several of the Van Hook Arm facilities are located within one mile of Lake Sakakawea and the entire field ranges from approximately 0.20 to 5.5 miles east, west, or north of the lake. In general, the facilities are located in unnamed intermittent drainages. There are two facilities in the drainage of the named perennial stream East Fork Shell Creek. All of these drainages eventually flow into Lake Sakakawea.

From Slawson facilities, East Fork Shell Creek flows approximately 1.5 miles southwest into Lake Sakakawea. Table 1.1, Drainage Route and Distance, in Appendix A of this Contingency Plan, describes the exact drainages of each facility within the Van Hook Arm area and the potential flow path of a discharge at the facility until entry into Lake Sakakawea. These drainages are also shown on individual maps (Figure 2 of Appendix B) and on the OSCP Reference Map (Figure 1 Appendix B).

Lake Sakakawea is a large warm water reservoir and world class fishery that is a part of the Missouri River watershed. The reservoir was created with the completion of the Garrison Dam in 1956 and contains several highly sought after game species of fish including walleye, northern pike, and smallmouth bass. There are drinking surface water intakes permitted with the North Dakota State Water Commission located on Lake Sakakawea. The nearest intake is located approximately 2 miles downstream from the East Fork Shell Creek inlet and is permitted as the City of Parshall's municipal surface water intake. In the event of an oil spill reaching Lake Sakakawea, appropriate notification to the City of Parshall will be conducted in order to prevent intake of contaminated water. A map showing the Van Hook Arm in relation to this drinking water intake is shown in Figure 1, Slawson OSCP Reference Map, in Appendix B of this Contingency Plan.

The ponds and creeks in the area are not sources of drinking water. They are used for irrigation and/or livestock watering. The ponds, sloughs, perennial creeks and Lake Sakakawea also provide habitat for aquatic species and mammals as well as some wetlands for migratory bird species. In addition, the bigger creeks may be utilized by local residents for some recreational purposes although most of the creeks are on private land which precludes most of the public from accessing them.

East Fork Shell Creek and Lake Sakakawea would be the resources most at risk from an unlikely discharge outside secondary containment at Slawson's operations. Discharges at most facilities are still located some distance from the lake and it is likely response efforts would contain and/or recover a discharge in the unnamed intermittent tributaries or East Fork Shell Creek prior to the discharge entering Lake Sakakawea.

1.3 Risk Assessment

Slawson's oil and gas production facilities are comprised of oil and gas production tank batteries with above ground tanks and process equipment which are utilized to produce and temporarily store crude oil and produced water. Tank size on these facilities varies from 400 bbl to 500 bbl with the vast majority of tanks being 400 bbls. Pad size will also vary with pads containing one to fifteen wells. The total daily production rate at any one of the facilities varies, but can reach as much as 1,500 bbls of crude oil and 1,500 bbls per day of produced water per well. The total number of storage tanks and their capacities for each facility are shown on the Facility Diagrams located in the appendices of Slawson's General Williston Basin SPCC plan. Secondary containment at the well pads is required by 40 CFR Part 112 and is detailed in Slawson's General Williston Basin SPCC plan.

The Slawson facilities include underground flow lines that run between the extraction wells and the process areas and therefore, have secondary containment. Short sections of above ground pipes may exist where the underground lines must surface for valves, pumps and/or near the wellhead(s). Some of these may lack secondary containment depending on where they surface within a tank battery. A program of flowline maintenance is discussed for these areas in the SPCC plan.

For planning purposes, the worst-case discharge is assumed to be the volume of the daily production (up to 1,500 barrels) of a single well or complete failure of the largest tank onsite (up to 500 barrels), whichever is larger. It is considered very unlikely that more than one well would have a worst case discharge in one day since a worst case discharge would entail complete equipment and secondary containment failure. In addition, since pumpers visit the facilities daily, the likelihood that more than one days' production would be discharged prior to discovery and countermeasures is considered extremely low.

A discharge of this quantity of oil, accompanied by a large precipitation event causing significant storm water flow, could potentially facilitate a discharge reaching East Fork Shell Creek. The chances of a worst case discharge reaching Lake Sakakawea is considered low, but may be possible, depending on distance from the lake and the magnitude of the accompanying precipitation event.

A medium discharge from one of the facilities is assumed to be only a partial failure of a tank and/or a partial secondary containment failure. Therefore, a medium discharge would be expected to be a fraction of the daily production or the size of the largest tank onsite.

A small discharge from one of the facilities is deemed the most probable and would likely be a few gallons or less and result from a leaking valve near a wellhead that did not have secondary containment.

Water bodies in the state of ND can be classified with the following six beneficial use areas; aquatic life, recreation, drinking water supplies, fish consumption, as well as agriculture and industrial uses. All classified lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and streams in the state of ND are protected for aquatic life and recreation uses. Surface waters must be suitable for the propagation and support of fish and other aquatic biota and should not adversely affect wildlife in the area. All surface waters, except wetlands, should be suitable for direct body contact activities such as bathing and swimming and also for secondary contact activities such as boating, fishing, and wading. Class I, IA, and II rivers and streams and all classified lakes and reservoirs are designated for use as municipal and drinking water supplies and should be suitable for use as a source of water supply for drinking and culinary purposes after treatment to a level approved by the NDDH. Fish consumption is protected and water quality in surface waters should be free of materials that will render any undesirable taste to fish and make them inedible. All classified rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs also have designated uses for agriculture (stock watering and irrigation) as well as industrial (washing and cooling) uses. Of these uses, aquatic life, recreation, drinking water, and fish consumption are typically the beneficial uses that are assessed by the NDDH most often.

The most likely beneficial uses of East Fork Shell Creek would be aquatic life, recreation, and agriculture uses. Of these uses, agriculture and aquatic life would be the number one priority to be protected unless a potential discharge reached within a mile of where this creek flows into Lake Sakakawea. In this case, the priorities would be reassigned and aquatic life and recreation would be the number one priority to be protected. The most likely beneficial uses of Lake Sakakawea would be aquatic life, recreation, drinking water supplies, fish consumption, agriculture, and industrial use since this is such a large body of water. In the event a discharge reaches Lake Sakakawea, aquatic life, drinking water supplies, and fish consumption would be the number one priorities to be protected since recreational areas would likely be shut down relatively quickly once a discharge reached the lake.

The nearest water body to each Slawson facility is shown on the Slawson OSCP Reference Map (Figure 1) in Appendix A. The drainage route, direction, and distance to the nearest water body is included in Table 1.1 (Appendix A) and the Slawson OSCP Drainage Route and Distance Maps (Figure 2) of Appendix B.

1.4 Response Strategy

Slawson personnel and contractors are equipped and trained to respond to certain “minor discharges” confined within the facility. Minor discharges can generally be described as those where the quantity of product discharged is small, the discharged material can be easily stopped and controlled, the discharge is localized, and the product is not likely to seep into groundwater or reach surface water or adjoining shorelines. Procedures for responding to these minor discharges are typically covered in the SPCC Plan for upstream oil and gas operators.

This Contingency Plan addresses all discharge incidents, including worst-case and medium-case discharges and those that affect or threaten to affect navigable waters or during which the oil cannot be safely controlled by facility personnel and confined within the boundaries of the facility.

Slawson personnel and its contractors are equipped, trained and authorized to respond to such medium or worst-case discharges. Slawson has staged spill response equipment available and has personnel trained on its use. In addition, Slawson is a member of Sakakawea Area Spill Response, LLC (SASR). SASR is an Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO). SASR was formed by several oil and gas operators in the area of the Van Hook Arm Peninsula as an OSRO and the first line of response to a release impacting Lake Sakakawea. SASR has prepositioned spill response equipment. The main equipment is located at the Marathon Oil yard in New Town, ND within a few miles of the Van Hook Arm Peninsula. In addition individual SASR member companies also have spill response equipment located around the area. All SASR members have access to this equipment. The location of the Marathon Oil yard equipment and the other equipment trailers is included on Figure 2, the Van Hook Arm Oil Spill Contingency Plan General Reference Map in Appendix B of this plan.

SASR also trains individual employees of the member companies in the deployment of the spill response equipment. Slawson employees who have received this training are members of Slawson’s Facility Response Team.

A medium to worst case discharge may also necessitate the assistance of an OSRO or other outside contractors or other responders to prevent imminent impact to navigable waters or to employ countermeasures if navigable waters are impacted. The outside contractors are listed on the Emergency Notification Phone List in Appendix A of this plan. Slawson has established relationships with these contractors.

A release reaching or threatening to reach Lake Sakakawea requires immediate notification to the City of Parshall regarding the risk to their permitted surface water intake shown on the OSCP Reference Map (Figure 1 Appendix B).

2.0 Spill Discovery and Response

2.1 Distribution of Responsibilities

Slawson has the primary responsibility for providing the initial response to oil discharge incidents originating from its facilities. To accomplish this, Slawson has established a Facility Response Team in the event of a discharge. This team will be comprised of a Person Responsible for Spill Prevention (PRSP), an alternate PRSP, as well as other qualified Slawson personnel and pumpers/gaugers. A list of the Facility Response Team members, equipment inspections and training logs can be found in Appendix C of the Contingency Plan. Slawson is a member of an SASR and also has established relationships with other OSRO's to provide Qualified Individual (QI) and Incident Command System (ICS) services for the Facility Response Team as well as additional manpower if needed for spill response or cleanup. The PRSP will serve as the Response Coordinator (RC) until the QI arrives.

The Facility Response Team will initiate, support, and completely implement the response activities as needed. The degree of involvement from Slawson personnel and outside spill response contractors will depend on the magnitude of the discharge. The PRSP will act as the Response Coordinator (RC) and will direct activities, Slawson personnel, and outside contractors as needed. If the PRSP is not available, the alternate PRSP will serve as the Response Coordinator. The name and contact information for the PRSP, alternate PRSP, and other qualified personnel can be found in Table 2.1, Emergency Notification Phone List, in Appendix A of this Contingency Plan.

The Emergency Notification Phone List also contains the name and contact information for other local, state, and federal agencies as well as spill response contractors that have been or may need to be contacted in the event of a discharge. Local television and radio station information is also on the list and may be contacted if evacuation notices are needed.

Pumpers/gaugers visit the facilities daily and will likely be the first individuals aware of a discharge. The following procedures initiated by the pumpers/gaugers will reduce the quantity of oil discharged and facilitate cleanup initiation and disposal procedures.

- Become aware of the spill and confirm that a leak exists;
- Secure the facility, check for injuries, and arrange for treatment if needed;
- Notify the PRSP or RC;

- Determine the leaking substance, attempt to stop the discharge, and begin repairs if possible;
- Take measures to limit the extent of the discharge if it can be done safely (i.e. shut in well);
- Use materials on hand to contain the discharge (i.e. dam any nearby drainage ditches or channels) to prevent the discharge from reaching any waters of the state/U.S.; and
- Record all details as they become known and maintain a log of all calls and activities.

Upon notification of the discharge and arrival on the scene, the PRSP or RC will:

- Ensure all necessary evacuations are made and establish a command center;
- Activate internal alarms and hazard communication systems to notify all Slawson personnel;
- Notify all response personnel as needed;
- Identify the character, exact source, amount, and extent of the discharge if not already completed by the pumper/gauger;
- Notify and provide necessary information to the appropriate federal, state, and local authorities with designated roles, including the National Response Center and Local Emergency Planning Committee;
- Assess the interaction of the discharged substance with water and/or other substances stored at the facility and notify any response personnel at the scene of that assessment;
- Assess the hazards to human life, health, and the environment. This assessment must consider both the direct and indirect effects of the discharge (i.e., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that may be generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water runoffs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosion);
- Assess and coordinate prompt removal actions to contain and remove the substance discharged;
- Use authority to immediately access company funding to initiate cleanup activities;
- Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of this responsibility; and
- Keep a record of all events surrounding the discharge through completion of cleanup.

The PRSP plays a central coordinating role in any emergency situation and has the authority to commit the necessary services and equipment to respond to the discharge and to request assistance from local fire and/or police departments and the contractors listed in the OSCP.

The PRSP will direct notifications and initial response actions in accordance with training and capabilities. In the event of a fire or emergency situation that threatens the health and safety of those present at the site, the PRSP will direct evacuations and contact the fire and police departments.

In the event of an emergency involving outside response agencies, the PRSP's primary responsibility is to provide information regarding the characteristics of the materials and equipment involved and to provide access to company resources as requested. The PRSP shall also take necessary measures to control the flow of people, emergency equipment, and supplies

and obtain the support of the local emergency agencies needed to maintain control of the site. These controls may be necessary to minimize injuries and confusion.

Finally, the PRSP serves as the coordinator for communications by acquiring all essential information and ensuring clear communication of information to emergency response personnel. The PRSP has access to reference material at the field office either as printed material or on computer files that can further assist the response activities.

Whenever circumstances permit, the PRSP transmits assessments and recommendations to company management for direction. The Environmental/Regulatory Analyst listed in the Emergency Notification Phone List (Table 2.1 of Appendix A) will contact Slawson ownership as needed but has complete authority to commit company resources to the response. In the event that neither the PRSP nor the alternate PRSP is available, the responsibility and authority for initiating a response to a discharge rests with the pumper/gauger on site at the time the discharge is discovered and with the Environmental/Regulatory Analyst until the PRSP is becomes available. The pumper/gauger has all contact information available to him.

2.2 Response Activities

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. This Contingency Plan breaks actions to be performed in response to an oil discharge into different phases, described in greater detail in the checklists below.

2.3 Discharge Discovery and Source Control

Minor Discharge. A minor discharge (i.e., small volume leak from flowlines or other equipment) will be discovered by Slawson facility personnel or by contractor personnel during scheduled daily visits to the facility. Aboveground flowlines are visually inspected daily and again annually during the normal inspection rounds outlined in Slawson's General Williston Basin SPCC plan.

Medium & Worst-Case Discharge. A more severe and sudden discharge will be detected during the daily visit to the production area by Slawson or contractor field personnel or by other oil field personnel in the area. The maximum amount of time until a major discharge is detected would be a maximum of up to 24 hours.

Notifications to the National Response Center and ND authorities must occur immediately upon discovery of reportable discharges. The contact list for these entities is included in Appendix A of this plan in the Emergency Notification Phone List.

Completed	Actions
	Immediately report the discharge to the PRSP, providing the following information: Exact location; Material involved; Quantity involved; Topographic and environmental conditions; Circumstances that may hinder response; and Injuries, if any.
	Turn off all sources of ignition.
	Turn off lift pumps that charge or provide flow to the flowline.

Completed	Actions
	Locate the flowline break.
	If safe to do so, isolate the affected section of piping by closing off the closest valves upstream and downstream from the break.

2.4 Assessment and Notifications

Completed	Actions
	Investigate the discharge to assess the actual or potential threat to human health or the environment: Location of the discharge relative to receiving water bodies; Quantity of spilled material; Ambient conditions (temperature, rain); Other contributing factors such as fire or explosion hazards; and Sensitive receptors downstream.
	Request outside assistance from local emergency responders, as needed.
	Evaluate the need to evacuate facility and employees, as needed.
	Notify the fire/police departments to assess whether community evacuation is needed.
	Notify immediately: 911 National Response Center Response contractor(s) North Dakota Authorities City of Parshall
	Communicate with neighboring property owners if threatened regarding the discharge and actions taken to mitigate the damage.
	If the oil reaches (or threatens to reach) a local flowing stream, notify the local fire/police departments to limit access to the water body by local residents until the oil has been contained and recovered. Additionally, notify downstream water users of the spill and of actions that will be taken to protect these downstream receptors.

2.5 Control and Recovery

The PRSP directs the initial control of the release by Slawson personnel and its cleanup contractors. The actions taken will depend on whether the oil has reached water or is still on land. All possible efforts will be made to prevent oil from reaching a surface water. If the oil has not yet reached water:

Completed	Actions
	Contact cleanup contractor(s) if needed
	Deploy sand bags and absorbent socks down gradient from the oil, or erect temporary barriers such as trenches or mounds to prevent the oil from flowing towards local water bodies.

Completed	Actions
	Implement land based response actions (countermeasure) such as digging temporary containment pits, ponds, or curbs to prevent the flow of oil into the water.
	Deploy absorbent sock and sorbent material along the shoreline to prevent oil from entering waters.

The focus of recovery of the discharge for these actions would be in the immediate vicinity of the discharge and the primary method of recovery would be from sorbent materials and the recycling of product back into the system.

If the oil has reached water:

Completed	Actions
	Contact cleanup contractor(s) if needed.
	Notify the City of Parshall if their permitted surface water intake is threatened.
	Launch boats, booms, drum skimmer and other equipment as necessary if a discharge has reached Lake Sakakawea.
	Deploy floating booms immediately downstream from the release point or if unavailable attempt to otherwise retard the downstream flow of oil by earthen dikes or vacuum truck.
	Control oil flow on the ground by placing absorbent socks and other sorbent material or physical barriers (e.g., “kitty litter,” sandbags, earthen berm, trenches) across the oil flow path.
	Deploy additional floating booms across the whole width of the creek or lake at the next access point downstream from the release point.
	Deploy protective booming measures for downstream receptors that may be impacted by the spill.

The focus of recovery of the discharge for these actions would be further than the immediate vicinity and the primary method of recovery would be utilizing containment booms, drum skimmers, and sorbent materials. The mobilization of boats as well as contracted spill response contractors may also be necessary for recovery.

2.6 Disposal of Recovered Product and Contaminated Response Material

The PRSP ensures that all contaminated materials classified as hazardous waste are disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations.

Completed	Actions
	Place any recovered product that can be recycled into a tank to be separated and recycled.
	Dispose of recovered product not suitable for on-site recycling with the rest of the waste collected during the response efforts.
	Collect all debris in properly labeled waste containers (impervious bags, drums, or buckets).

	Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with all applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations using a licensed waste hauler and disposal facility, after appropriately characterizing the material for collection and disposal.
	Dispose of all contaminated response material within 2 weeks of the discharge.

2.7 Termination

The PRSP ensures that cleanup has been completed and that the contaminated area has been treated or mitigated according to the applicable regulations and state/federal cleanup action levels. The PRSP collaborates with the local, state and federal authorities regarding the assessment of damages.

Completed	Actions
	Ensure that all repairs to the defective equipment or flowline section have been completed.
	Review circumstances that led to the discharge and take all necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence.
	Evaluate the effectiveness of the response activities and make adjustments as necessary to response procedures and personnel training.
	Carry out personnel and contractor debriefings as necessary to emphasize prevention measures or to communicate changes in operations or response procedures.
	Submit any required follow-up reports to the authorities. *40 CFR 112.4(a)* In the case where the discharge (as defined in 40 CFR 112.1(b)) was greater than 1,000 gallons or was the second discharge (as defined in 40 CFR 112.1(b)) of 42 gallons or more within any 12-month period, the PRSP is responsible for submitting the required information within 60 days to the EPA Regional Administrator following the procedures outlined in Appendix B. Within 30 days of the discharge, the PRSP will convene an incident critique including all appropriate persons that responded to the spill. The goal of the incident critique is to discuss lessons learned, the efficacy of the Contingency Plan and its implementation, and coordination of the plan/PRSP and other state and local plans. Within 60 days of the critique, the Contingency Plan will be updated (as needed) to incorporate the results, findings, and suggestions developed during the critique.

2.8 Discharge Notification

Instructions and phone numbers for reporting a discharge to the National Response Center and other federal, state, and local authorities are provided in Slawson General Williston Basin SPCC plan. *Any discharge to water must be reported immediately to the National Response Center.* The PRSP must ensure that details of the discharge are recorded on the Discharge Notification Form provided in the SPCC plan. Any discharge that threatens the City of Parshall's permitted

surface water intake must also be reported to city officials. Table 2.1 in Appendix A of this document has notification contact information.

If the discharge qualifies under 40 CFR part 112 (see Appendix F for conditions), the PRSP is responsible for ensuring that all pertinent information is provided to the EPA Regional Administrator.

3.0 Response Resources and Preparedness Activities

3.1 Equipment, Supplies, Services, and Manpower

In the event of a discharge, Slawson's spill response equipment is stored at the Slawson Field Office East of New Town (47.978 N, -102.455 W). The closest production facility is located approximately 0.15 miles from the field office and the farthest production facility from the field office is approximately 9.25 miles away. Slawson is also a member of the OSRO SASR. SASR has spill response equipment located throughout the Van Hook Arm area. The main SASR equipment is located at the Marathon Oil Yard in New Town and access to this equipment is described in the SASR Call-out located in this OSCP as Figure 3 of Appendix B. The location of all Slawson's and SASR's equipment is shown on the Van Hook Arm OSCP General Reference Map in Appendix B. A list of stored equipment at these locations is included in Table 3.1, which can be found in Appendix A of this Contingency Plan. The SASR Call-out described acts as a flowchart illustrating a generalized oil spill response procedure for SASR members.

This material is sufficient to respond to minor and medium-case discharge scenarios occurring at the facilities. The response equipment may also be sufficient to respond to a worst case discharge occurring at the facilities. In the event it is insufficient, the response equipment should contain the discharge while waiting for additional material or support from outside contractors. The response equipment is verified at least annually and is replenished as needed. Annual verification of the response equipment will include an inventory (items and quantity), storage locations, accessibility (time to access and respond), operational status/condition, actual use/testing (last test date and frequency of testing), and the shelf life (present age/expected replacement date).

Slawson has several direct employees in the area. Some of the employees and contracted pumper/gaugers are trained and available to respond to an oil discharge. Slawson employees and contracted pumpers/gaugers should be able to respond to a discharge within 1-2 hours of notification. Company personnel may also be assisted by additional employees from outside clean-up contractors. All employees are familiar with the layout of the facilities, location of spill response equipment and response strategies, and with the SPCC plans for these facilities.

To respond to a worst-case discharge that Slawson and/or SASR personnel and equipment are not sufficient to handle and to ensure the removal and disposal of cleanup debris, Slawson has established relationships with specialized spill cleanup contractors. These spill cleanup contractors are contacted by Slawson personnel and will be used on an as needed basis. The contractors are listed on the Emergency Notification Phone List located in Table 2.1 of this Contingency Plan These contractors have immediate access to an assortment of spill response equipment and materials including but not limited to vacuum trucks, backhoes, booms, large

waste containers, absorbent materials, shovels, and other equipment as needed. Each contractor has sufficient response equipment to contain and recover a worst case discharge, which can vary but for planning purposes is assumed to be the volume of the daily production at the most productive facility. The spill cleanup contractors are able to respond within 1.5 to 2 hours of receiving a verbal request from Slawson personnel. Slawson has discussed response capacity needs with these contractors to ensure that sufficient equipment and materials are available at the request of Slawson.

3.2 Access to Receiving Water Body

The first water bodies to be affected by a discharge and the water bodies most at risk from Slawson's operations are stated in Section 1.2 of this Contingency Plan. The response strategy for a discharge reaching one of these water bodies consists of deploying booms and other response equipment at various points downstream of the oil plume to prevent its migration as well as deploying booms as protective measures for water intakes (if applicable) or other sensitive downstream receptors. Vehicle access to these water bodies and cleared staging areas are essential to ensure that the response equipment can be effectively deployed at various points along the waterways to prevent further migration of the oil plume.

The PRSP and the pumper/gaugers are familiar with the local area and with the access area(s) to the receiving water bodies. They know and have relationships with the local land owners and are familiar with the county, lease and two track roads in the area of their operations. The spill cleanup contractors are also familiar with the local water bodies, road networks and land owners. If needed prior to the deployment of response equipment, the PRSP will contact the property owners as necessary to inform them of activities being carried out. Coordination with local land owners and state or federal officials is necessary and essential for staging equipment at access points. A map of the Van Hook Arm area showing the relative location of facilities to water bodies and Lake Sakakawea entry points is included as Figure 1 in this Contingency Plan.

3.3 Communications and Control

A coordination system will be set up in the event of a major discharge and will be based at the New Town field office. Due to the remote nature of some facilities from the field office, the coordination system location may be field based at or near the facility that has had a discharge. The field office is equipped with a variety of fixed and mobile communication equipment to ensure continuous communication with Slawson management, responders, authorities, and other interested parties. The communication system involves the use of land line telephones, fax machines, computers, cell phones and two way intrinsically safe radios to coordinate response activities. Local emergency responders will be provided with the response frequencies that will be used during a discharge event.

The PRSP is responsible for communicating the status of the response operations and for sharing relevant information with involved parties, including local, state, and federal authorities.

In the event that local response agencies, ND authorities, or a federal On Site Coordinator (OSC) assumes Incident Command, the PRSP will function as the facility representative.

3.4 Training Exercises and Updating Procedures

Slawson has established and maintains an ongoing training program to ensure that company personnel responding to oil discharges are properly trained and that all necessary equipment is available to them. The training program and discharge prevention briefing procedures are included in the Slawson General Williston Basin SPCC plan. All new Slawson field personnel receive training on proper handling of oil products and the procedures for responding to a discharge prior to entering any Slawson production facility. The PRSP also conducts annual spill prevention briefings to ensure adequate understanding and effective implementation of the SPCC plan. The spill prevention briefings will include but are not limited to the following items; responsibilities of personnel and the PRSP, spill prevention regulations and requirements, spill prevention procedures, spill reporting and cleanup procedures, history/cause of known spill events, equipment failures and operational issues, recently developed measures/procedures, proper equipment operation and maintenance, review of the Contingency Plan, and procedures for pumping storm water from containment berms. The PRSP is responsible for implementing and evaluating the employee preparedness training.

Following a response to an oil discharge, the PRSP will evaluate the actions taken and identify procedural areas where improvements are needed. The PRSP will conduct a briefing with field personnel, contractors, and local emergency responders to discuss lessons learned and will integrate the outcome of the discussion in subsequent SPCC briefings and employee training seminars. As necessary, the PRSP will amend this Contingency Plan or the SPCC Plan to reflect changes made to the facility equipment and procedures. A Professional Engineer will certify any technical amendment to the SPCC Plan.

Appendix A: Supporting Tables

Table 1.1: Drainage Route and Distance

Pad 1	Discharge at facility would flow 3.75 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 2	Discharge at facility would flow 3.5 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 3	Discharge at facility would flow 1.1 miles west through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 4	Discharge at facility would flow 3.7 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 5	Discharge at facility would flow 3.23 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 6	Discharge at facility would flow 3.67 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 7	Discharge at facility would flow 2.83 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 8	Discharge at facility would flow 2.14 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 9	Discharge at facility would flow 1.8 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 10	Discharge at facility would flow 9.08 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 11	Discharge at facility would flow 1.68 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 12	Discharge at facility would flow 0.12 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 0.77 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 13	Discharge at facility would flow 7.99 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 14	Discharge at facility would flow 7.62 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 15	Discharge at facility would flow 7.35 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 16	Discharge at facility would flow 2.53 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 17	Discharge at facility would flow 6.73 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 18	Discharge at facility would flow 2.68 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 19	Discharge at facility would flow 6.4 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 20	Discharge at facility would flow 2.66 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.

Pad 21	Discharge at facility would flow 2.88 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 22	Discharge at facility would flow 1.64 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 23	Discharge at facility would flow 1.77 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 24	Discharge at facility would flow 3.06 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 25	Discharge at facility would flow 3.07 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 26	Discharge at facility would flow 4.55 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 27	Discharge at facility would flow 4.47 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 28	Discharge at facility would flow 4.29 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 29	Discharge at facility would flow 5.55 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 30	Discharge at facility would flow 5.09 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 31	Discharge at facility would flow 2.51 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 32	Discharge at facility would flow 1.75 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 33	Discharge at facility would flow 2.26 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 34	Discharge at facility would flow 1.75 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 35	Discharge at facility would flow 0.86 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 36	Discharge at facility would flow 1.4 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 37	Discharge at facility would flow 1.33 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 38	Discharge at facility would flow 0.95 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 39	Discharge at facility would flow 1.33 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 40	Discharge at facility would flow 1.99 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.

Pad 41	Discharge at facility would flow 1.56 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 42	Discharge at facility would flow 1.47 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 43	Discharge at facility would flow 2.3 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 44	Discharge at facility would flow 3.22 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 45	Discharge at facility would flow 2.68 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 46	Discharge at facility would flow 0.9 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 47	Discharge at facility would flow 0.73 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 48	Discharge at facility would flow 0.46 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 49	Discharge at facility would flow 0.33 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 50	Discharge at facility would flow 0.31 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 51	Discharge at facility would flow 0.44 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 52	Discharge at facility would flow 0.63 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 53	Discharge at facility would flow 0.15 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 54	Discharge at facility would flow 0.35 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 55	Discharge at facility would flow 0.62 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 56	Discharge at facility would flow 0.26 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 57	Discharge at facility would flow 0.50 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 58	Discharge at facility would flow 0.95 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 59	Discharge at facility would flow 1.30 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 60	Discharge at facility would flow 1.79 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 61	Discharge at facility would flow 1.90 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 62	Discharge at facility would flow 1.88 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 63	Discharge at facility would flow 0.54 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 64	Discharge at facility would flow 0.35 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.

Pad 65	Discharge at facility would flow 0.82 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 66	Discharge at facility would flow 1.15 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 67	Discharge at facility would flow 1.46 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 68	Discharge at facility would flow 2.41 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 69	Discharge at facility would flow 1.52 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 70	Discharge at facility would flow 1.08 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 71	Discharge at facility would flow 0.43 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 72	Discharge at facility would flow 0.72 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 73	Discharge at facility would flow 1.28 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 74	Discharge at facility would flow 0.99 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 75	Discharge at facility would flow 0.37 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 76	Discharge at facility would flow 0.50 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 77	Discharge at facility would flow 0.89 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 78	Discharge at facility would flow 0.97 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 79	Discharge at facility would flow 0.58 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Muskrat Lake, and then flow 1.52 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 80	Discharge at facility would flow 0.65 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 81	Discharge at facility would flow 0.77 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 82	Discharge at facility would flow 0.53 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 83	Discharge at facility would flow 0.78 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 84	Discharge at facility would flow 0.92 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 85	Discharge at facility would flow 0.81 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 86	Discharge at facility would flow 0.53 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 87	Discharge at facility would flow 3.71 miles southeast through Crane Creek into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 88	Discharge at facility would flow 0.33 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary of Crane Creek which flows 0.92 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.

Pad 89	Discharge at facility would flow 0.14 miles northwest though an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 1.08 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 90	Discharge at facility would flow 0.68 miles west through an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 1.17 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 91	Discharge at facility would flow 1.05 miles west through an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 1.19 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 92	Discharge at facility would flow 0.64 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 4.39 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 93	Discharge at facility would flow 1.24 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 4.39 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 94	Discharge at facility would flow 1.67 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 95	Discharge at facility would flow 1.66 miles southeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 96	Discharge at facility would flow 0.17 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into an unnamed depression with no outlet.
Pad 97	Discharge at facility would flow 0.04 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into an unnamed depression with no outlet.
Pad 98	Discharge at facility would flow 0.17 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 99	Discharge at facility would flow 0.86 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 100	Discharge at facility would flow 0.69 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 101	Discharge at facility would flow 1.87 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary of Crane Creek which flows 4.39 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 102	Discharge at facility would flow 1.78 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary of Crane Creek which flows 4.39 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 103	Discharge at facility would flow 2.41 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 1.17 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 104	Discharge at facility would flow 2.84 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 105	Discharge at facility would flow 2.64 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 106	Discharge at facility would flow 2.87 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 107	Discharge at facility would flow 1.61 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 108	Discharge at facility would flow 1.37 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 109	Discharge at facility would flow 0.79 miles southwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 110	Discharge at facility would flow 0.21 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 111	Discharge at facility would flow 1.10 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 112	Discharge at facility would flow 0.67 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.

Pad 113	Discharge at facility would flow 1.48 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 114	Discharge at facility would flow 0.08 miles south into East Fork Shell Creek which would flow 0.89 miles southwest into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 115	Discharge at facility would flow 0.08 miles north into East Fork Shell Creek which would flow 1.50 miles southwest into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 116	Discharge at facility would flow 1.32 miles northwest through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 117	Discharge at facility would flow 1.05 miles west through an unnamed tributary into Crane Creek which flows 0.85 miles south into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 118	Discharge at facility would flow 0.57 miles east through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 119	Discharge at facility would flow 5.90 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 121	Discharge at facility would flow 0.30 miles northeast through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.
Pad 195	Discharge at facility would flow 0.57 miles north through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.

Table 2.1: Emergency Notification Phone List

Contact Entity	Contact	Phone #	Circumstances	When-to-Notify
Person Responsible for Spill Prevention (PRSP) (QI)	Raymond Gorka - Environmental/ Regulatory Analyst	Cell: (303) 748-6438 Alt: (720) 259-6402	Any discharge	Immediately
Person Responsible for Spill Prevention (PRSP) (QI)	Eric Sundberg - Environmental Manager	Cell: (303) 396-2494 Alt: (720) 420-6975	Any discharge	Immediately
Alternate PRSP	Matt Houston - Operations Manager	Cell: (512) 944-5528 Alt: (720) 897-8759	Any discharge	Immediately
Rod Johansen	Company Field Contact	(701) 897-0215	Any reportable spill	Immediately
Josie Greenlee	Lease Operator	Cell: (303) 594-3317 Alt: (701) 721-7382	Any reportable spill	Immediately
Brian Chatten	Lease Operator	Cell: (303) 565-0286 Alt: (406) 320-0949	Any reportable spill	Immediately
Pete Barrett	Marathon Oil Equipment Gatekeeper	Cell: (701) 898-7504 Alt: (701) 627-5815	Any reportable spill	Immediately
Chuck Gilstad	Marathon Oil Equipment Gatekeeper	Cell: (701) 897-1814	Any reportable spill	Immediately
Mark Graves	Safety Manager	Cell: (432) 288-2680 Alt: (720) 897-8753	Any reportable spill	Immediately
Todd Slawson	President	(303) 478-3290	Any reportable spill	Immediately
National Response Center	NA	1-800-424-8802	Discharge reaching or threatening navigable waters	Immediately
EPA Region VIII	NA	1-800-227-8917 (303) 312-6312	Discharge of 1,000 gallon or 2nd event of 42 gallon in 12 months into navigable waters	Written Notification within 60 days (EPA Region VIII Regional Administrator)
Emergency Response	NA	911	Fire or injured personnel	Immediately
ND Dept. of Health	NA	1-800-472-2121	Any adverse impacts to health/environment	Immediately

NDIC O&G Division	NA	(701) 328-8020 1-800-472-2121	Any crude oil	24 hour Verbal or NDIC O&G webpage
USFS-Little Missouri National Grassland	NA	(701) 842-2393	As needed	Immediately if needed
U.S. Army COE-Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea	NA	(701) 654-7411	As needed	Immediately if needed
City of Parshall	NA	(701) 862-3459	As needed	Immediately if needed
Mountrail County LEPC	NA	(701) 628-2909	As needed	Immediately if needed
ND Fire Marshall	NA	(701) 328-5555	As needed	Immediately if needed
ND Highway Patrol-NW Region	NA	(701) 774-4360	As needed	Immediately if needed
Mountrail County Medical Center Hospital	NA	(701) 628-2424	As needed	Immediately if needed
Weather Report NOAA	NA	(701) 250-4224	As needed	Immediately if needed
Local TV for Evacuation Notice	KUMV-TV	(701) 572-4676	As needed	Immediately if needed
Local TV for Evacuation Notice	KMOT-TV	(701) 852-4101	As needed	Immediately if needed
Local Radio for Evacuation Notice	KMHA 91.3 FM	(701) 627-3333	As needed	Immediately if needed
Local Radio for Evacuation Notice	KFYR 550 AM	(701) 255-1234	As needed	Immediately if needed
Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO)	Clean Harbors Environmental Arnegard, ND	(701) 774-2202 1(800) 645-8265	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Gold Star Production	(701) 497-3120	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Portal Service Co. Lignite, ND	(701-933-2314	As needed	Immediately if needed

Spill Cleanup	W.L. Neu Construction Fairview, MT	(406) 742-5549	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Franz Construction Sidney, MT	(406) 482-4760	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Mongoose Trucking & Hot Shot	(701) 770-0561	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Golden Eagle Trucking Inc. Sidney, MT	(406) 433-2247	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Koch Service Inc. Williston, ND	701) 572-6075	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Water/Vac. Trucks – Ferrell Transport Tioga, ND	(701) 664-2594	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	TNT Well Services Sidney, MT	(406) 482-7870	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	H&H Electric Williston, ND	(701) 774-1001	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Mitchell Roustabout Service Sidney, MT	(406) 482-4427	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Tiger Roustabout Service Sidney, MT	(406) 765-7176	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Venture Oilfield Tioga, ND	(701) 664-2506	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	TNT Well Services Sidney, MT	(406) 482-7870	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	Clausen's Welding Inc. Williston, ND	(701) 572-6727	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	TLM Welding Williston, ND	(701) 572-8093	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	National Oilwell Williston, ND	(701) 572-3781	As needed	Immediately if needed
Spill Cleanup	LTV Energy Products Co. Sidney, MT	(406) 482-4620	As needed	Immediately if needed

Table 3.1: Slawson SASR Field Oil Spill Response Equipment Lists

SASR Trailer Inventory List

Item Description	Quantity	UOM	Present	Missing	Comments Defective/Needs Repair/etc.
Containment					
Watergate Dams	4	each	0		These actually belong to Marathon Oil per Brian Beautz EPC-HES Houston, should not have been added to the SASR trailers-will be deleted from the master list.
1/2" Rope	10	spools	7		
1/2" Anchor Shackles	30	each	25	5	
1/4" Anchor Shackles	25	each	25		
3/8" Anchor Shackles	14	each	14		
D-Rings	61	each	53	8	
4' x 5' Puck Board	1	each	1		
PPE & Safety Gear					
PFDs	16	each	16		
1x Tyvek	1	boxes	1		
2x Tyvek	1	boxes	2		
3x Tyvek	1	boxes	2		
4x Tyvek	1	boxes	1		
Booties, XXL	1	boxes	1		
Chest Waders	6	pair	6		
Hip Boots (1 size 10, 2 -11s, 2 -12s and 1 - 13s)	6	each	6		
Nitrile Gloves (long gloves)	7	boxes	7		
Neoprene Gloves (10 per)	8	bags	8		
Rubber Boots (Steel Toe)	2	pair	2		
First Aid Kit	1	each	1		
Caution Tape	10	rolls	10		
Duct Tape	24	rolls	24		
Hand Tools					
170 pc Crescent Tool Set	1	each	1		
Standing Work Lights	3	each	3		
DeWalt 4 pc Tool Kit (Drill, Sawzall, Flashlight, Impact Driver, 2 Batteries, 1 Charger)	1	each	1		
Post Drivers	1	each	1		
Garden Rakes	4	each	4		
Square Point Shovels	2	each	2		
Round Point Shovels	4	each	4		
Boat Hook (3' -8')	2	each	2		
Tie Wire	1	each	1		

Power Tools					
15 HP Generator	1	each	1		
Handheld Blowers (Husqvarna Model 125B)	2	each	2		
Stihl MS250C Chain Saw w/Bar Cover	1	each	1		
Chainsaw Bar Oil	1	gallon	1		
2.6 oz Saw Oil (2 Stroke Mix Oil)	3	each	3		
Spare Chainsaw Chain	1	each	1		
Husqvarna Chainsaw Chaps	1	each	1		
Absorbents					
Absorbent Pads	6	bags	6		
6" Absorbent Boom	4	bags	4		
Oil Dri Absorbent	10	bags	10		
Super Sacks	6	each	6		
Snare	3	boxes	3		
Oil Recovery					
Elastec TDS 118 Skimmers w/3" screw pumps	2	each	2		
Elastec Power Pack Kubota Model Z-482 S/n BR0	1	each	1		
Elastec Power Pack Kubota Model Z-482 S/n BR0	1	each	1		
Elastec Filter Kits (Kubota Engines)	2	each	2		
Hydraulic Hose Sets (1 Red, 1-Green, 1-Yellow)	2	each	2		
2" Flex Hose	1	each	1		
3" Flex Hose	10	each	10		
3" Transfer Pump	1	each	1		
2" Transfer Pump	1	each	1		
Hose Floats	2	each	2		
Collapsible Onion Tank	1	each	1		
50 Gallon Drums (Black)	3	each	3		
55 Gallon Salvage Drum (Yellow)	1	each	1		
38" x 60" Drum Liners (50 per box)	6	boxes	6		
6 Mil Poly (20' x 100')	6	rolls	6		
HEC+ Pink Water (vapor suppressant)	2	5 gal	2		
`					
Decontamination					
2.5 Gallons Degreaser	2	each	2		
Micro Blaze	2	each	2		
1/2 HP Electric Pump	1	each	1		
3" Lay Flat Hose	1	each	1		
2" Lay Flat Hose	1	each	1		
120' Garden Hose	2	each	2		
Power Washer	2	each	0		Check w/Pete Barrett
Power Washer Hoses	6	each	0		Check w/Pete Barrett
Rags In A Box	4	boxes	4		
Office Supplies					
Folding Chairs	6	each	6		

Folding Table	1	each	1		
10' x 10 Gazebo Tent	1	each	1		
Laser Rangefinder & Extra Batteries	1	each	0		Check w/Pete Barrett
Miscellaneous					
Ratchet Straps	4	each	4		
Padlocks	4	each	4		
Construction Fence	50	ft	50		

SASR Boom Trailer Inventory List

Item Description	Quantity	UOM	Present	Missing	Comments Defective/Needs Repair/etc.
Containment					
12" Elastec River Boom	2000'	feet	2,000		
Rope	10	rolls	10		
Bridles	30	each	30		
Paravanes	20	each	20		
Anchors & Buoys					
Sarca No 8 Anchors 35kg	10	each	10		
23# Danforth Anchors	2	each	2		
40# Danforth Anchors	2	each	2		
Anchor Buoys	6	each	6		
T-Posts (pin anchors)	25	each	25		
T-Post Driver	2	each	2		
PPE & Safety					
PFDs	3	each	3		
First Aid Kit	1	each	1		

SASR Trailer Inventory List

Item Description	Quantity	UOM	Present	Missing	Comments Defective/Needs Repair/etc.
Containment					
Watergate Dams	4	each	0		These actually belong to Marathon Oil per Brian Beautz EPC-HES Houston, should not have been added to the SASR trailers-will be deleted from the master list.
1/2" Rope	10	spools	7		
1/2" Anchor Shackles	30	each	25	5	
1/4" Anchor Shackles	25	each	25		
3/8" Anchor Shackles	14	each	14		
D-Rings	61	each	53	8	
4' x 5' Puck Board	1	each	1		
PPE & Safety Gear					
PFDs	16	each	16		
1x Tyvek	1	boxes	1		
2x Tyvek	1	boxes	2		
3x Tyvek	1	boxes	2		
4x Tyvek	1	boxes	1		
Booties, XXL	1	boxes	1		
Chest Waders	6	pair	6		
Hip Boots (1 size 10, 2 -11s, 2 -12s and 1 - 13s)	6	each	6		
Nitrile Gloves (long gloves)	7	boxes	7		
Neoprene Gloves (10 per)	8	bags	8		
Rubber Boots (Steel Toe)	2	pair	2		
First Aid Kit	1	each	1		
Caution Tape	10	rolls	10		
Duct Tape	24	rolls	24		
Hand Tools					
170 pc Crescent Tool Set	1	each	1		
Standing Work Lights	3	each	3		
DeWalt 4 pc Tool Kit (Drill, Sawzall, Flashlight, Impact Driver, 2 Batteries, 1 Charger)	1	each	1		
Post Drivers	1	each	1		
Garden Rakes	4	each	4		
Square Point Shovels	2	each	2		
Round Point Shovels	4	each	4		
Boat Hook (3' -8')	2	each	2		
Tie Wire	1	each	1		

Power Tools					
15 HP Generator	1	each	1		
Handheld Blowers (Husqvarna Model 125B)	2	each	2		
Stihl MS250C Chain Saw w/Bar Cover	1	each	1		
Chainsaw Bar Oil	1	gallon	1		
2.6 oz Saw Oil (2 Stroke Mix Oil)	3	each	3		
Spare Chainsaw Chain	1	each	1		
Husqvarna Chainsaw Chaps	1	each	1		
Absorbents					
Absorbent Pads	6	bags	6		
6" Absorbent Boom	4	bags	4		
Oil Dri Absorbent	10	bags	10		
Super Sacks	6	each	6		
Snare	3	boxes	3		
Oil Recovery					
Elastec TDS 118 Skimmers w/3" screw pumps	2	each	2		
Elastec Power Pack Kubota Model Z-482 S/n BR0067	1	each	1		
Elastec Power Pack Kubota Model Z-482 S/n BR0066	1	each	1		
Elastec Filter Kits (Kubota Engines)	2	each	2		
Hydraulic Hose Sets (1 Red, 1-Green, 1-Yellow)	2	each	2		
2" Flex Hose	1	each	1		
3" Flex Hose	10	each	10		
3" Transfer Pump	1	each	1		
2" Transfer Pump	1	each	1		
Hose Floats	2	each	2		
Collapsible Onion Tank	1	each	1		
50 Gallon Drums (Black)	3	each	3		
55 Gallon Salvage Drum (Yellow)	1	each	1		
38" x 60" Drum Liners (50 per box)	6	boxes	6		
6 Mil Poly (20' x 100')	6	rolls	6		
HEC+ Pink Water (vapor suppressant)	2	5 gal	2		
`					
Decontamination					
2.5 Gallons Degreaser	2	each	2		
Micro Blaze	2	each	2		
1/2 HP Electric Pump	1	each	1		
3" Lay Flat Hose	1	each	1		
2" Lay Flat Hose	1	each	1		
120' Garden Hose	2	each	2		
Power Washer	2	each	0		Check w/Pete Barrett
Power Washer Hoses	6	each	0		Check w/Pete Barrett
Rags In A Box	4	boxes	4		
Office Supplies					
Folding Chairs	6	each	6		
Folding Table	1	each	1		

10' x 10 Gazebo Tent	1	each	1		
Laser Rangefinder & Extra Batteries	1	each	0		Check w/Pete Barrett
Miscellaneous					
Ratchet Straps	4	each	4		
Padlocks	4	each	4		
Construction Fence	50	ft	50		

Salt Water Spill Response Equipment Trailer Inventory

Description	Qty	UOM	Present	Missing	Comments: Damaged, Needs Repair, etc..
28' Lark Trailer (w/spare tire & 2 shelving units)	1	each	1		
First Aid Kit	1	each	1		
Eye Wash Station	1	each	1		
20 lb Fire Extinguisher and Bracket	1	each	1		
3 Masterlock Padlocks (on trailer doors)	3	each	3		
2" Cargo Ratchet Straps (holding boom in place)	5	each	5		
Load Locker (at rear of trailer)	1	each	1		
Pumps & Hose					
3" Honda Water Pump	4	each	4		
20' Suction Hose	4	each	4		
50' Blue Layflat Discharge Hose	20	each	20		
20L Safety Cans for Fuel	2	each	2		
Emergency Triangles (3 per box)	1	box	1		
Containment for Pumps	4	each	4		
Ice Response Gear					
Ice Gauge	1	each	1		
Jiffy 10" Propane Ice Auger	1	each	1		
Jiffy 8" Propane Ice Auger	1	each	1		
Jiffy Auger Shaft Extension Kits	2	each	2		
8" Auger Replacement Cutting Edges	5	each	5		
10" Auger Replacement Cutting Edges	5	each	5		
Propane Fuel Cells, case of 12	1	case	1		
Ice Bar	1	each	1		
T-Bar Block Puller	1	each	1		
Ice Anchors	8	each	8		
Caribiners for Ice Anchors	8	each	8		
100' Safety Lines	4	each	4		
50' Safety Lines	4	each	4		
Safety Harnesses	4	each	4		
Safety picks	4	each	4		
Solas Suits	4	each	4		
PFDs	8	each	8		
Containment Gear					
12" Boom 6" x 6" x 50'	40	each	40		
2" Cargo Ratchet Straps (holding boom in place)	5	each	5		
Load Locker (at tail end of trailer)	1	each	1		
1/2" MFP Double Braid Rope x 600'	27	rolls	27		
#11 Sarca Anchors & Ballast Chain	2	each	2		
60# Danforth Anchors & Ballast Chain	2	each	2		
Hand Bridles	40	each	40		
12" Buoys (Inflatable)	6	each	6		
Tools and Safety					
Toolkit - Combo Wrench Set (3/8"-1 1/4"), Crescent Wrench 12", Round File, Flat File, Hacksaw, Hacksaw Blades, Claw Hammer, 24" Pipe Wrench, Pliers, Channelock Pliers, Screw Driver Set, Socket Set (3/8"-1"), Utility Knife, Wire Brush.	1	each	1		
First Aid Kit	1	each	1		
20# Fire Extinguisher	1	each	1		

Highway Reflector Kit	1	each	1		
300' Tape Measure	1	each	1		
Saltwater Test Materials					
Hach Quantabs 30-600mg/L 40/bottle	4	each	4		
Hach Quantabs 300-6000mg/L 40 per bottle	4	each	4		
Hobo Conductivity Data Logger U-24-001	4	each	4		
Oakton ECTestr 11	1	each	1		
Oakton Replacement Sensor EW-35661-17	1	each	1		
Button Cell Batteries, 1.5V, 6/pk(145mA hours) EW-09377	2	each	2		
Calibration Kit, EW-35661-70	1	each	1		
NIST-Traceable calibration, conductivity pens EW-17106-2	1	each	1		
FieldScout Direct Soil EC Meter w/24" T-Handle Probe 226	1	each	1		
Replaceable Tip for T-Handle EC Probe	1	each	1		
Conductivity Standard, 2.76 m/S/cm, 250mL	1	each	1		
FieldScout Replacement Battery 4LR44	2	each	2		
EC Test Kit (Pelican, Yellow)	2	each	2		
Nitrile Gloves, XL	10	box	10		
Nitrile Gloves, L	10	box	10		

SASR Boat Inventory List

Boat Information	Quantity	Present	Missing	Comments Defective/Needs Repair/etc.
23' Scully Response Boat w/Chevy Vortec V-8 Inboard Jet Boat S/N GOK01750E212 JS-7 Marine Power 310HP Engine S/N 50658	1	1		See below
26' Scully Response Boat w/Yamaha 150 HP Outboard Motor	1	1		See below
SeaArk G3 1756 Jon Boat w/Yamaha 50 HP Outboard Motor	1	1		See below

SASR Missing Boat Equipment

Description	26' Scully	23' Scully Jet	17' Jon Boat	
Safety Knives	1	1	1	
Push Poles	0	0	0	3, backordered will deliver when they arrive
Oars	2	2	2	
Boat Hooks	1	1	1	
Throw Rope Bags	1	1	1	
Life Rings	1	1	1	
Anchors; 25lbs	1	1	x	
Anchor; 18 lbs	x	x	1	
Anchor Lines	1	1	1	
Bowlines	1	1	1	
Spare USCG Approved Type I PFDs & storage tote	0 (needs 5)	0 (needs 5)	0 (needs 2)	Ordered, not in yet
Air horns	1	1	1	
Trailer Hitch Safety Pins	1	1	1	
Boat Trailer License Plates & Mounting Hardware	0	0	0	Not Required per ND
Boat & Registration #s	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fire Extinguishers	1	1	1	
Cooler	1	1	1	
Spare Fuses	1	1	1	
Tool Kits	0	0	0	3, in process
Spare Props	1	x	0	1
Spare Fuel Filters	0	x	0	
Spare Fuel Filters #396007	x	1	x	
Spare Boat Plugs	x	x	1	
Hand Bailer or Bail Pump	1	1	1	
First Aid Kit	1	1	1	
LED Waterproof Flashlight	1	1	1	
Grease Gun	1	1	1	
Marine Grease	1	1	1	
Log Book and Inspection Forms	1	1	1	
Radios	1	1	1	

Appendix B: Supporting Figures

Figure 1: Slawson OSCP General Reference Map

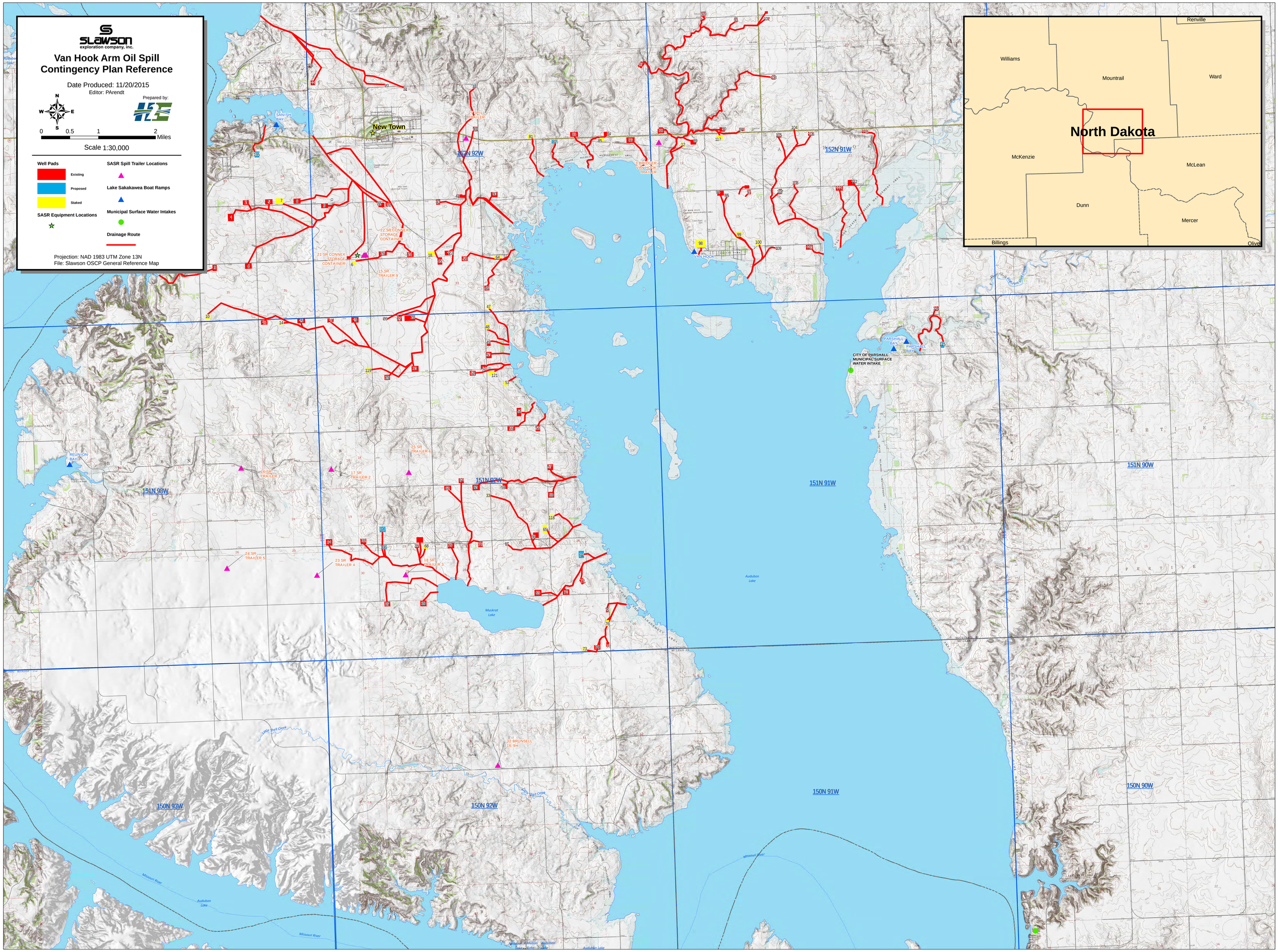
Slawson
exploration company, inc.
Van Hook Arm Oil Spill
Contingency Plan Reference
Date Produced: 11/20/2015
Editor: PArendt
Prepared by:
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
Scale 1:30,000
Well Pads
Existing
Proposed
Staked
SASR Equipment Locations
SASR Spill Trailer Locations
Lake Sakakawea Boat Ramps
Municipal Surface Water Intakes
Drainage Route
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
File: Slawson OSCP General Reference Map
New Town
SANISH BAY
VAN HOOK
PARSHALL BAY
REUNION BAY
CITY OF PARSHALL MUNICIPAL SURFACE WATER INTAKE
2 SPILL TRAILER
3 BRIDGER VAN HOOK TRAILER
15 SR TRAILER 9
16 SR TRAILER 1
17 SR TRAILER 2
18 SR TRAILER 3
21 SR CONNEX STORAGE CONTAINER
22 SR CONNEX STORAGE CONTAINER
23 SR TRAILER 4
24 SR TRAILER 5
25 SR TRAILER 6
32 BRUNSELL 16-9H
152N 92W
152N 91W
151N 98W
151N 92W
151N 91W
151N 90W
150N 93W
150N 92W
150N 91W
150N 90W
Musikrat Lake
Audubon Lake
Missouri River
Little Shell Creek
Renville
Williams
Mountrail
Ward
North Dakota
McKenzie
McLean
Dunn
Mercer
Billings
Oliver

Figure 2: Slawson OSCP Drainage Route and Distance Maps

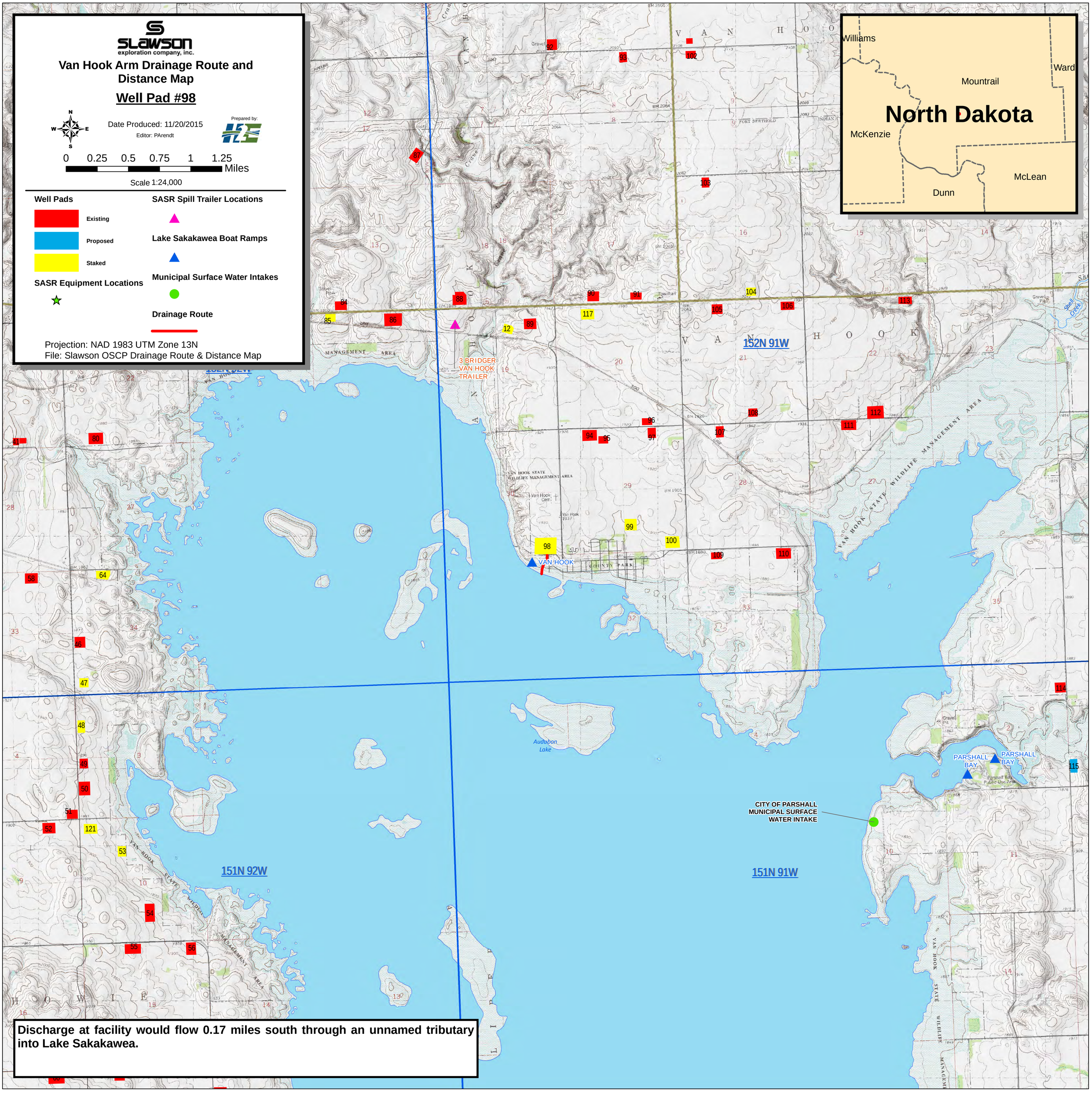
SLAWSON
exploration company, inc.
Van Hook Arm Drainage Route and Distance Map
Well Pad #98
Date Produced: 11/20/2015
Editor: PArendt
Prepared by:
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 Miles
Scale 1:24,000
Well Pads
Existing
Proposed
Staked
SASR Equipment Locations
SASR Spill Trailer Locations
Lake Sakakawea Boat Ramps
Municipal Surface Water Intakes
Drainage Route
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
File: Slawson OSCP Drainage Route & Distance Map
Williams
Ward
Mountrail
North Dakota
McKenzie
McLean
Dunn
152N 91W
151N 92W
151N 91W
3 BRIDGER VAN HOOK TRAILER
VAN HOOK
PARSHALL BAY
PARSHALL BAY
CITY OF PARSHALL MUNICIPAL SURFACE WATER INTAKE
Audubon Lake
VAN HOOK STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
Discharge at facility would flow 0.17 miles south through an unnamed tributary into Lake Sakakawea.

Figure 3: SASR Callout and Company Contacts 8-15

SASR Equipment Callout Procedures

INCIDENT OCCURS

COMPANY IS A SASR MEMBER

NO

CONTACT DAN NAMENIUK (701) 421-2489 FOR NON-MEMBER

COMPANY DOES NOT SIGN AGREEMENT

COMPANY HAS NO ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT

COMPANY SIGNS MEMBER AGREEMENT

YES

COMPANY SENDS EMPLOYEES OR CONTRACTOR TO PICK UP EQUIPMENT STORED AT:

1)MARATHON OIL 3725 89th STREET NW NEW TOWN, ND 58763 EQUIPMENT GATEKEEPERS ARE DAN REPNOW 701-334-6310 (cell) 701-627-5841 (work) OR CHUCK GILSTAD AT 701-897-1814 TO OPEN GATE.

2) HALCON EQUIPMENT 10270 18th Street NW, Mandaree, ND (BIA 30 and Hwy 22 Intersection) GATEKEEPERS ARE TRISTAN WALKER 720-347-9393, BILL WALKER 713-859-4240, DUSTY GROSULAK 701-260-1138, JULIA TRASTER 701-713-6457, CHRIS MARTINEZ 303-594-7951

(IF COMPANY DOES NOT HAVE A DESIGNATED CONTRACTOR, SWAT CAN BE REACHED AT: Paul Kerpash 1-314-550-8991 or DEAN SAHARA 1-269-986-5499) Trailer Lock Combo-1804

COMPANY RETURNS EQUIPMENT FULLY DECONTAMINATED AND IN CONDITION EQUAL TO WHEN EQUIPMENT WAS REMOVED FROM YARD

COMPANY SENDS SASR A LIST OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS REMOVED FROM INVENTORY. THIS LIST WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL MEMBERS CREATING A REAL TIME INVENTORY STATUS. SEND LIST TO JASON.TUHY@WHITING.COM DANIELNAMENIUK@QEPRES.COM

SWAT INSPECTS EQUIPMENT AND INVENTORY AGAINST MAINTENANCE RECORDS (outside scope of contract, so additional fee would apply-billed back to Company who deployed)

EQUIPMENT IS SATISFACTORY AND INVENTORY MATCHES RECORDS

YES

NO FURTHUR ACTION

NO

SWAT RESTOCKS INVENTORY AND/OR DECONTAMINATES EQUIPMENT AND/OR REPAIRS EQUIPMENT (outside of scope of contract-bill back to company who deployed)

****NOTE: MARATHON GATEKEEPERS HAVE ACCESS TO ALL TRAILER PADLOCK KEYS AND BOAT IGNITION KEYS AND WILL PROVIDE KEYS AT TIME OF EQUIPMENT CHECKOUT.**

AUGUST 2015

SASR Member Companies Contacts

Company	Primary Contact		Secondary Contact
Bakken Link	Mike Hutton		Ryan Bebee
	mhutton@bakkenlink.com		rbebee@bakkenlink.com
Bridger	Bob Dundas		Tad True
	Bob.Dundas@Truecos.com		tad.true@truecos.com
Continental Resources	Stacy Ajuirre		Andy Truhan
	stacyaquirre@contres.com		andrewtruhan@contres.com
Enbridge	Steve Schmaltz		Art Haskins
	steve.schmaltz@enbridge.com		art.haskins@enbridge.com
Enerplus	Shannon Oliver		Scott Mason
	soliver@enerplus.com		scottmason@enerplus.com
Halcon	Tristan Walker		Chris Martinez
	twalker@halconresources.com		cmartinez@halconresources.com
Hess	Todd Sayler		Troy Brunsell
	tsayler@hess.com		tbrunsell@hess.com
Marathon	Kelly Saltzgiver		Paul Williams
	kdsaltzgiver@marathonoil.com		prwilliams@marathonoil.com
QEP	Daniel Nameniuk		John Jehn
	daniel.nameniuk@qepres.com		john.jehn@qepres.com
Slawson	Matt Houston		Ray Gorka
	mhouston@slawsoncompanies.com		rgorka@slawsoncompanies.com
Targa Badlands	Tim Stubstad		David Low
	tstubstad@targaresources.com		davidlow@targaresources.com
Whiting	Jason Tuhy		Tom Fisk
	jason.tuhy@whiting.com		tom.fisk@whiting.com
WPX	James Raley		Lucas Smith
	jim.raley@wpxenergy.com		lucas.smith@wpxenergy.com

Appendix C: Response Team, Equipment Inspection and Training Logs

Facility Response Team

Date of Last Update**:** _____

TEAM MEMBER	RESPONSE TIME (minutes)	PHONE OR PAGER NUMBER (day/evening)
Eric Sundberg - Environmental Manager	Less than 30 minutes	Cell: (303) 396-2494 Alt: (720) 420-6975
Raymond Gorka - Environmental/ Regulatory Analyst	Less than 30 minutes	Cell: (303) 748-6438 Alt: (720) 259-6402
Josie Greenlee - Lease Operator	Less than 30 minutes	Cell: (303) 594-3317 Alt: (701) 721-7382
Brian Chatten - Lease Operator	Less than 30 minutes	Cell: (303) 575-0286 Alt: (406) 320-0949

Note: If the facility uses contracted help in an emergency response situation, the owner or operator must provide the contractors' names and review the contractors' capacities to provide adequate personnel and response equipment.