

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Little Snake Field Office
455 Emerson Street
Craig, CO 81625-1129**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

EA-NUMBER: CO-100-2008-104 EA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER/LEASE NUMBER:

COC081267: Ace Unit Well #14
COC03689: Ace Unit Well #15
COC038749A: B.W. Musser Well #32, #36, #37
COC038749B: Musser Well #31
COD038678A: Carl Allen Well #30, #31, #32, #33, #34, #35, #36
COD039907: Donnell Well #18, #19, #21
COD052897: Powder Wash Well #3-1
COC014983: Powder Wash Well #20-2
COD040867A: Hal Stewart Well #6

PROJECT NAME: Nineteen Powder Wash Wells

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: All nineteen wells in Moffat County, Colorado

Ace Unit Well #14: NESE Section 28, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Ace Unit Well #15: NWNW Section 10, T11N, R97W, 6th PM
Musser Well #31: NENEW Section 4, T11N, R97W, 6th PM
B.W. Musser Well #32: NWNE Section 5, T11N, R97W, 6th PM
B.W. Musser Well #36: NWNE Section 5, T11N, R97W, 6th PM
B.W. Musser Well #37: NWNE Section 5, T11N, R97W, 6th PM
Donnell Well #18: NWNE Section 29, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Donnell Well #19: SESW Section 30, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Donnell Well #21: SESW Section 29, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Carl Allen Well #30: NESW Section 33, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Carl Allen Well #31: NESW Section 33, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Carl Allen Well #32: SESE Section 32, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Carl Allen Well #33: SWNW Section 32, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Carl Allen Well #34: SWSW Section 33, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Carl Allen Well #35: NWNE Section 5, T11N, R97W, 6th PM
Carl Allen Well #36: NWNE Section 5, T11N, R97W, 6th PM

Powder Wash #3-1: SENE Section 3, T11N, R97W, 6th PM
Powder Wash #20-2: SWSW Section 20, T12N, R97W, 6th PM
Hal Stewart #6: SWNE Section 3, T12N, R97W, 6th PM

APPLICANT: Wexpro Company

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW: The proposed action is subject to the following plan:

Name of Plans: Little Snake Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (ROD) approved on April 26, 1989; and the Colorado Oil and Gas Leasing & Development Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the ROD signed on November 5, 1991.

Remarks: The proposed nineteen Powder Wash Wells would be located within Management Unit 2 (Little Snake Resource Management Plan). One of the objectives of Management Unit 2 is to provide for the development of the oil and gas resource. The development of other resource uses/values within this unit is allowed consistent with the management objectives for oil, gas, and forest resources.

The proposed action has been reviewed for conformance with this plan (43 CFR 1610.5, BLM 1617.3). The proposed action is in conformance with the objectives for this management unit.

NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION: To provide for the development of oil and gas resources and to supply energy resources to the American public.

PUBLIC SCOPING PROCESS: The Notices of Staking (NOSs) have been posted in the public room of the Little Snake Field Office for a 30-day public review period beginning September 17, 2008 when the NOSs were received, and may be viewed during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES: The proposed action is to approve nineteen Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) submitted by Wexpro Company. Wexpro Company proposes to drill nineteen gas wells on BLM administered land located in the Powder Wash Field in T11N & T12N, R97W. APDs have been filed with the LSFO for the Ace Unit Well #14 and #15, the Musser Well #31, B.W. Musser Well #32, #36, #37, Carl Allen Well #30, #31, #32, #33, #34, #35, and #36 the Donnell Well #18, #19, and #21 the Powder Wash Well #3-1, #20-2 and the Hal Stewart Well #6. The APDs include drilling and surface use plans that cover mitigation of impacts to vegetation, soil, surface water, and other resources. Mitigation not incorporated by Wexpro Company in the drilling and surface use plans would be attached by the BLM as Conditions of Approval to an approved APD.

The proposed wells are located approximately 65 miles northwest of Craig, Colorado. Construction work is planned to start during the spring and summer of 2009 and the estimated duration of construction and drilling for each of the wells is 20 days. Short access roads would

be constructed for each well. 5,785 feet of new access road would be constructed resulting in new surface disturbance of 4 acres. All road construction would be on lease and on BLM surface and would not require a federal Right-of-Way.

The proposed well pads would be cleared of all vegetation and leveled for drilling. Topsoil and native vegetation would be stockpiled for use in reclamation. Carl Allen #35, #36, B.W. Musser #32, #36, and #37 would all be drilled from the same well pad. All of the other wells will be drilled from single well pads. Approximately 58 acres would be disturbed for construction of the well pads. This would include the 350' by 400' well pad, the topsoil, and subsoil piles. A reserve pit would be constructed on each well pad to hold drill mud and cuttings. If a well is a producer, cut portions of the well site would be backfilled and unused portions of the well sites would be stabilized and re-vegetated. If a gas well proves unproductive, it would be properly plugged and the entire well pad and access road would be reclaimed.

Wexpro Company did include plans for a gas sales pipeline with each APD. Questar Gas Management Company will construct the pipelines as rights-of-way (ROW). Approximately 7,301 feet of new pipeline would be installed and connected to existing Questar pipelines in the Powder Wash Field to service the wells once production is established. The proposed pipelines parallel new or existing roads. Total surface disturbance associated with pipeline construction would be 7.3 acres. The pipeline ROWs would have a 50-ft construction width, reverting to 30 feet after interim reclamation. All pipeline construction would be on BLM surface.

Total surface disturbance for the proposed action would be 69 acres. Upon interim reclamation total surface disturbance would be 23 acres.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE: The “no action” alternative is that the wells would not be permitted and therefore no wells would be drilled. Wexpro Company holds a valid and current oil and gas lease for the area where the proposed nineteen Powder Wash Wells would be located. Under leasing contracts, the BLM has an obligation to allow mineral development if the environmental consequences are not irreversible or too severe. The APD process is designed to overcome the no action situation of not accepting the APDs through the mitigation of predicted environmental consequences. Since the proposed action is consistent with the ROD and the Oil and Gas Leasing EIS, the no action alternative will not be analyzed further in this EA.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES/MITIGATION MEASURES

CRITICAL RESOURCES

AIR QUALITY

Affected Environment: There are no special designation air sheds or non-attainment areas nearby that would be affected by the proposed action.

Environmental Consequences: Short term, local impacts to air quality from dust would result during and after well pad construction. Drilling operations produce air emissions such as exhaust from diesel engines that power drilling equipment. Air pollutants could include nitrogen oxides, particulates, ozone, volatile organic compounds, fugitive natural gas, and carbon monoxide. Gas flaring reduces the health and safety risks in the vicinity of the well by burning combustible and poisonous gases like methane and hydrogen sulfide.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Affected Environment: Not present.

Environmental Consequences: None.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment: Cultural resources, in this region of Colorado, range from late Paleo-Indian to Historic. For a general understanding of the cultural resources in this area of Colorado, see *An Overview of Prehistoric Cultural Resources, Little Snake Resource Area, Northwestern Colorado*, Bureau of Land Management Colorado, Cultural Resources Series, Number 20, *An Isolated Empire, A History of Northwestern Colorado*, Bureau of Land Management Colorado, Cultural Resource Series, Number 2 and *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Northern Colorado River Basin*, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists.

Environmental Consequences: The wells in the proposed action have undergone a Class III cultural resource survey and the following reports have been accepted:

Darlington, David

2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Company, Donnell Unit No. 18 Natural gas pipeline, Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.7.09)

2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Company ACE unit No. 14, Natural Gas Pipeline, Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.9.09)

2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Wexpro Company Donnell No. 21, Well Pad and Access Road, Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.14.09)

2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Company ACE Unit No. 15 pipeline (12.12.09)

- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Wexpro Company Donnell Unit No. 18, Well Pad and Access Road, Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.9.09)
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Wexpro Company ACE Unit No. 15 Well Pad and Access Road (BLM 12.15.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Wexpro Company ACE unit No. 14 Well Pad and Access Road (BLM 12.28.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Wexpro Company Stewart No. 6 Well Pad and Access (BLM 12.13.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Stewart No. 6 Natural Gas Pipeline (BLM 12.11.09)

Johnson, David

- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Wexpro Company Carl Allen Unit No. 34 Well Pad and Access Road, Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.1.09)
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Questar Gas Management No. 34 Pipeline, Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.6.09)
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Questar Gas Management Company Donnell #19 pipeline in Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.4.09)
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Questar Gas Management Company Carl Allen #30 pipeline in Moffat County, Colorado (BLM 12.5.09)
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Wexpro Company Carl Allen Unit No. 30 Well Pad and Access Road (BLM 12.2.09)
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Wexpro Company Donnell Unit No. 19 Well Pad and Access Road (BLM 12.3.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Company Carl Allen No. 33 pipeline (BLM 12.26.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Questar Gas Management Company Powder Wash 20-2 Pipeline (BLM 12.25.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Wexpro Company Powder Wash 20-2 Well Pad and Access Road (BLM 12.23.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Wexpro Company Carl Allen 35 and 36, and Musser 32, 36, and 37 Well Pad and Access Road (BLM 12.22.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Donnell No. 21 Natural Gas Pipeline (12.21.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Carl Allen No. 31 Pipeline (12.20.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Questar Gas Management Musser No. 32 Pipeline (BLM 12.19.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource inventory for the Questar Gas Management Carl Allen No. 32 Pipeline (BLM 12.18.09)
- 2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Wexpro Company Carl Allen No. 32 Well Pad and Access Road (12.17.09)

These surveys identified one site eligible to the National Register of Historic Places cultural resources (5MF6704). The project was rerouted to avoid 5MF6704 and will not have any direct impacts to the site.

The following have undergone Class III survey but final reports have not been accepted and eligibility determinations have not been made for identified cultural resources:

Powder Wash 3-1 Well Pad and Access Road
Musser 31 Well Pad and Access Road
Carl Allen No. 33 Well Pad and Access Road
Powder Wash 3-1 Pipeline
Musser 31 Pipeline
Carl Allen No. 31 Well Pad and Access Road

The proposed project may proceed as described once the reports are accepted and with the following mitigative measures in place.

Indirect Effects

It is well documented that the short term and long term effects of building roads results in sites being vandalized within ¼ mile of the road (Nickens, Paul R., Signa L. Larralde and Gordon C. Tucker, Jr. *A Survey of Vandalism to Archaeological Resources in Southwestern Colorado*. Colorado Bureau of Land Management, 1981.). It is not as well documented, but well known, that where there is an increase in workers with recreational time in the evenings, archaeological sites are impacted during the short term with surface collection.

Cumulative Effects

These aforementioned indirect effects over time can result in the complete collection of surface materials. This prevents archaeologists from identifying cultural resources prior to projects' construction in the future. It also can result in multiple visits that possibly garner attention from large groups and might involve illegal excavation.

Mitigative Measures:

Direct Effects

A cultural resources monitor is required during construction of the Donnell No. 21 well pad and road and Carl Allen Unit No. 34 pipeline due to likelihood of cultural resources in the area. Once eligibility is determined on 5MF6713, 5MF6714, and 5MF6715 there may be further mitigative measures necessary. These mitigative measures must be determined and possibly agreed on with SHPO before the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) is signed.

Indirect and Cumulative Effects

To mitigate the effects described in the environmental consequences, the BLM will provide to Questar and Wexpro an orientation to discuss the importance of archaeology

of the area and the pertinent archaeological laws and their consequences. This orientation will occur prior to pad construction. If the project lasts longer than one calendar year, a refresher orientation will occur.

The following standard stipulations apply for this project:

1. The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are encountered or uncovered during any project activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate vicinity of the find and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO) at (970) 826-5000. Within five working days, the AO will inform the operator as to:

- Whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- The mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the identified area can be used for project activities again; and
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) (Federal Register Notice, Monday, December 4, 1995, Vol. 60, No. 232) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone at (970) 826-5000, and with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.

2. If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation costs. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.

Name of specialist and date: Robyn Watkins Morris 04/08/09

NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS CONCERNS

A letter was sent to the Uinta and Ouray Tribal Council, Southern Ute Tribal Council, Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council on May 5, 2008. The letter listed the FY08 and FY09 projects that the BLM would notify them on and projects that would not require notification. A followup phone call was performed on June 16, 2008. No comments were received (Letter on file at the Little Snake Field Office). This project requires no additional notification.

Name of specialist and date: Robyn Watkins Morris 04/08/09

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Affected Environment: The proposed action is located in an area of isolated dwellings. Ranching, farming and oil and gas development are the primary economic activities.

Environmental Consequences: The project area is relatively isolated from population centers, so no populations would be affected by physical or socioeconomic impacts of the proposed action. The proposed action would not directly affect the social, cultural or economic well-being and health of Native American, minority or low-income populations.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Mike Andrews 02/11/09

FLOOD PLAINS

Affected Environment: Active floodplains and flood prone zones are avoided.

Environmental Consequences: No threat to human safety, life, welfare, or property will result from the proposed action.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/07

INVASIVE, NONNATIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment: Invasive species and noxious weeds occur within the affected area. Downy brome (cheatgrass), yellow alyssum, blue mustard and other annual weeds are common along roadsides and on other disturbed areas. Canada thistle and several species of biennial thistles are known to occur in this area. Halogeton has become a very noticeable problem in the affected area, as well as other areas in the western portion of Moffat County. Russian knapweed and hoary cress (whitetop) have been found in the vicinity of these projects. Other species of noxious weeds are not known to be a problem in this area, but they can always be introduced by vehicle traffic, livestock and wildlife. The BLM, Moffat County, livestock operators, pipeline companies and oil and gas operators have formed the Northwest Colorado Weed Partnership to collaborate their efforts on controlling weeds and finding the best integrated approaches to achieve these results.

Environmental Consequences: The surface disturbing activities and associated traffic involved with drilling these wells, constructing access roads, installing pipelines and subsequent activities will create an environment and provide a mode of transport for invasive species and other noxious weeds to become established. Construction equipment

and any other vehicles and equipment brought onto the site can introduce weed species. Wind, water, recreation vehicles, livestock and wildlife will also assist with the distribution of weed seed into the newly disturbed areas. The annual invasive weed species (yellow alyssum, blue mustard and other annual weeds) occur on adjacent rangelands and would occupy the disturbed areas; the bare soils and the lack of competition from a perennial plant community would allow these weed species to grow unchecked and can affect the establishment of seeded plant species. Halogeton is a noxious annual weed that would also occupy the disturbed areas, but this weed species would likely require intensive control with herbicides to prevent it from moving into adjacent rangelands. Establishment of perennial grasses and other seeded plants is expected to provide the necessary control of invasive annual weeds within 2 or 3 years. Additional seeding treatments of the disturbed areas may be required in subsequent years if initial seeding efforts have failed.

The perennial and biennial noxious weeds in the area are less frequently established on the uplands but some potential exists for their establishment in draws and swales or areas along the road that would collect additional water. The largest concern in the project area would be for these species to become established and not be detected, providing seed which can be moved onto adjacent rangelands. The operator would be required to control any invasive and/or noxious weeds that become established within the disturbed areas involved with drilling and operating the well.

Mitigation attached as Conditions of Approval to minimize disturbance and obtain successful reclamation of the disturbed areas, as well as weed control utilizing integrated practices, including herbicide applications would help to control the noxious weed species. All principles of Integrated Pest Management should be employed to control noxious and invasive weeds on public lands.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Ole Olsen 2/14/09

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Affected Environment: The Powder Wash area provides potential nesting habitat for ferruginous hawks, golden eagles and pinyon jays. All three of these species are listed on the USFWS 2002 Birds of Conservation Concern List.

Sandstone bluffs and juniper lined ridge tops provide nesting habitat for golden eagles and ferruginous hawks. These features can be found throughout the Powder Wash area. There are multiple historical nest sites for both species in the Powder Wash area. Only one ferruginous hawks nest is located within 1 mile of the proposed well locations. No known golden eagle nests are located near the proposed well locations.

Juniper woodlands located along the south portion of the Powder Wash Area provide potential nesting habitat for pinyon Jay.

Environmental Consequences: The Donnell #19 well site is located within 1 mile of a known ferruginous hawk nest site. Construction and drilling activities associated with the development of this well site could have a negative impact on nesting ferruginous hawks if conducted during the nesting season (February 1st through August 15th). If construction and drilling activities are conducted outside of the nesting season, it is unlikely that ferruginous hawks would be impacted. While the Powder Wash area does provide suitable nesting habitat for golden eagles, there are no known nests sites near any of these well locations. As mitigated, chance of take occurring to either of these species is low.

The removal of Juniper trees for the development of well pads and access road associated with the Donnell #19, Powder Wash #3-1, Musser #34 and the Ace Unit #15 well locations could remove nesting trees for pinyon jay. If conducted outside of the nesting season, it is unlikely that any pinyon jays would be impacted by this development. If conducted during the nesting season, there is a slight chance that take could occur.

Mitigative Measures: No surface disturbing activities will be permitted for the Donnell #19 well site between February 1st and August 15th in order to protect nesting ferruginous hawks. If the nest site is determined to be inactive after May 15th, an exception to this timing restriction may be granted.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 9/29/08

PRIME & UNIQUE FARMLANDS

Affected Environment: Not Present.

Environmental Consequences: None.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

T&E SPECIES – ANIMALS

Affected Environment: There are no threatened or endangered species or habitats for such species present within the proposed project area. The Donnell #19 Well location is located within a historic white-tailed prairie dog town. White-tailed prairie dogs are a BLM special status species. This prairie dog town is not active at this time. The town died off from plague in the mid 1990s.

Environmental Consequences: The proposed development of nineteen wells in the Powder Wash area will not impact any threatened or endangered species or habitats for such species. The construction of the access road, well pad and drilling of the well would not impact any white-tailed prairie dogs. This well or any of the other wells proposed in this

environmental assessment would not prevent the re-establishment of white-tailed prairie dogs back into the Powder Wash area.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 9/30/08

T&E SPECIES – PLANTS

Affected Environment: There are no federally listed threatened or endangered plant species within or in the vicinity of any of the proposed wells.

Environmental Consequences: None.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 2/11/09

T&E SPECIES - SENSITIVE PLANTS

Affected Environment: There is an occurrence of Nelson milkvetch (*Astragalus nelsonianus*) located in NW1/4 NE1/4 Sec. 10, T11N R97W. Nelson milkvetch is a medium sized member of the pea family and grows in gullies and on flats that contain seleniferous soils at elevations between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. The plant flowers between late May and August and the seed pods often persist on the dead stems well into the winter. The plant occurs in Wyoming and Utah, but this is the only known population in Colorado. This plant is considered a sensitive species by BLM in Colorado.

Environmental Consequences: Two proposed wells, the Ace Unit Well #15 and the Powder Wash #3-1, are located in close proximity to the known occurrence of Nelson milkvetch. Both of these locations are also located within habitats that could support other populations of this species. Since it is BLM's policy to not allow any action that could result in the loss of existing populations of sensitive species and lead to a possible listing under the Endangered Species Act, these two locations would need to be surveyed for the presence of this species prior to any surface disturbing actions. If populations of this plant are found, the pads may need to be moved, or, in extraordinary circumstances, seed collections would need to be made prior to any surface disturbance. If there are no populations of this species present, there would be no impact to sensitive plant species.

None of the other proposed wells would impact any BLM sensitive plant species.

Mitigative Measures: BLM staff will survey the staked locations of the Ace Unit Well #15 and Powder Wash #3-1 between late May and August to determine the presence or absence of Nelson milkvetch. If populations are found mitigation through avoidance or, if avoidance is not possible, collection of seeds from affected individuals would occur

prior to any surface disturbing activities. If no individuals of this species are found, operations may occur subject to the COAs.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 02/11/09

WASTES, HAZARDOUS OR SOLID

Affected Environment: If a release does occur, the environment affected would be dependent on the nature and volume of material released. If there are no releases, there would be no impact on the environment.

Environmental Consequences: Consequences would be dependent on the volume and nature of the material released. In most every situation involving hazardous materials, there are ways to remediate the area that has been contaminated. Short-term consequences would occur, but they can be remedied, and long-term impacts would be minimal.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

WATER QUALITY – GROUND

Affected Environment: Rocks at or near the surface in Powder wash consist primarily of sedimentary Eocene age, Wasatch Formation member, Brown's Park Formation strata. These rocks can and do contain potable, useable water.

Environmental Consequences: There is the potential that during drilling and setting of surface casing the operation will encounter useable groundwater. Fresh to moderately saline groundwater (TDS concentration < 10,000 PPM) is likely to be found within the Wasatch Formation. Water flows are most likely to occur in the sandstone beds of the Wasatch Formation.

Mitigative Measures: The APDs contains a geologic downhole report that requires that the Operator isolate and protect all fresh to moderately saline water (TDS < 10,000 PPM) that is encountered during drilling from communication and contamination with other fluids. The Operator is required to submit a report showing the depth and analysis of all groundwater encountered during drilling.

Name of specialist and date: Marilyn D. Wegweiser 02/20/09

WATER QUALITY/HYDROLOGY – SURFACE

Affected Environment: The proposed wells would be constructed near Ace in the Hole Draw, an ephemeral drainage. Any runoff from the well pads, pipelines, or access roads would drain towards the Ace in the Hole Draw, which drains into Powder Wash. All

stream segments near the well pad location are presently supporting classified beneficial uses. No impaired stream segments occur in the vicinity of the proposed action.

Environmental Consequences: Runoff water from the well sites would drain towards Powder Wash, which is an ephemeral tributary to the Little Snake River. Increased sedimentation to Powder Wash during spring runoff or from high intensity rainstorms is the most likely environmental consequence from the proposed action. Although some sediment may be transported off site and eventually reach perennial waters, the mitigation provided in the Surface Use Plan and the Conditions of Approval would reduce the potential impacts caused by surface runoff.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

WETLANDS/RIPARIAN ZONES

Affected Environment: There are no wetlands or riparian zones present within the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences: There would be no impacts to wetlands or riparian zones as a result of the Proposed Action.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 09/29/08

WILD & SCENIC RIVERS

Affected Environment: Not present.

Environmental Consequences: None.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

WILDERNESS, WSAs

Affected Environment: Not present.

Environmental Consequences: None.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS

FLUID MINERALS

Affected Environment: Upper Mesozoic rock units would be drilled with the expectation of encountering and pumping hydrocarbons from an established drilling unit.

Environmental Consequences: If the wells are completed successfully, the reservoir would be depleted. The proposed action falls within the parameters of the management use plan for MU 2.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Marilyn D. Wegweiser 02/20/09

PALEONTOLOGY

Affected Environment: Eocene age strata of the Wasatch Formation, primarily the Browns Park member.

Environmental Consequences: Rock units of the Wasatch Formation have a Paleontological Fossil Yield classification of PYFC 4b. These rocks are known to have produced significant fossils both in the LSFO area, and elsewhere.

Mitigative Measures: During operations, if any vertebrate paleontological resources are discovered, in accordance with Section 6 of Form 3100-11 and 43 CFR 3162.1, all operations affecting such sites shall be immediately suspended, and all discoveries shall be left intact until authorized to proceed by the Authorized Officer. The appropriate Authorized Officer of the Little Snake BLM office shall be notified within 48 hrs of the discovery, and a decision as to the preferred alternative/course of action will be rendered.

Name of specialist and date: Marilyn D. Wegweiser 02/20/09

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Affected Environment: Affected Environment: Ten of the proposed nineteen wells fall within the Powder Wash Allotment and nine fall within the Nipple Rim Allotment. The Powder Wash Allotment is permitted for cattle and sheep grazing from November through May for a total of 2,502 AUMs although the grazing permittee has taken substantial non-use for the past several years due to drought and increasing oil and gas activity. The Nipple Rim Allotment is permitted for sheep grazing March through May and October through February for a total of 1,989 AUMs.

Environmental Consequences: The proposed wells and associated road construction would remove approximately 69 acres of native vegetation. This loss of vegetation and associated disturbance from vehicle traffic, noise and human presence may cause livestock to alter their distribution pattern. This may result in over utilization of the vegetative resources in other parts of the grazing allotment. Gates leading into the allotments could be left open by the drilling crew and other personnel, which could lead to possible livestock trespass situations. The presence of livestock may hinder reclamation efforts.

Mitigative Measures: Installation of a cattleguard at gate locations would prevent livestock from leaving the allotment through an open gate. Fencing of the well pad during reclamation efforts may help the establishment of native vegetation.

Name of specialist and date: Kathy McKinstry 11/19/08

REALTY AUTHORIZATIONS

Affected Environment: The proposed project area is a developed oil and gas field and contains numerous buried pipeline rights-of-way and other realty authorizations.

Environmental Consequences: Existing buried pipelines or other facilities could be accidentally damaged during project activities. Impacts would be temporary until any damage is repaired.

Mitigative Measures: Potential damage to existing rights-of-way would be minimized by the following actions:

- Avoid existing rights-of-way during the project.
- Utilize the "One Call" system to locate and stake the centerline and limits of all underground facilities in the area prior to project initiation.
- Provide 48-hour notice to the owner/operator of all facilities prior to performing any work near existing rights-of-way.

Name of specialist and date: Mike Andrews 02/18/09

SOILS

Affected Environment: The proposed wells would be located within the Tresano-Hiatha-Kandaly association loam soil-mapping unit, the Talamantes loam saline soil-mapping unit, the Talamantes soil-mapping unit, and the Torriorthents soil mapping unit. These very deep soils are well drained and found on hills, toe slopes, and alluvial fans. Slopes within these units average 0 to 20 percent. These soils formed in alluvium derived from sedimentary rocks. Runoff is slow to rapid and the hazard of wind and water erosion is moderate to high.

Environmental Consequences: The construction and operation of the nineteen Powder Wash Wells would affect soils within and immediately adjacent to the proposed areas of disturbance. Increased soil erosion from wind and water would occur during construction of the well pads, pipelines, and access roads. Erosion would continue throughout the operational life of the wells. Loss of topsoil, soil compaction, and possible increases in sediment loads to drainages are impacts most likely to occur.

Vegetation and soil would be removed from approximately 69 acres of land. Soil productivity would decline due to reduced soil microbial activity, impaired water infiltration, mixing of soil horizons, top soil loss, and introduction of weeds. Soil loss from construction would be greatest shortly after project start and would decrease in time as a result of stabilization through revegetation and reclamation of disturbed areas. Soil erosion would be reduced to an acceptable level with the mitigation described in the Surface Use Plan and Conditions of Approval in the approved APDs. This mitigation would reduce the potential to have excessive sediments and salts in runoff water from the well sites.

Mitigative Measures: Additional mitigative measures would be employed to prevent or reduce accelerated erosion if it begins to occur within or on constructed drainage and diversion ditches or surface drainages affected by the roads, pipelines, or well pads.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

VEGETATION

Affected Environment: The nineteen well sites would be located in four different range sites that occur in association with four soil mapping units as shown on the table below:

Well Name	Soil Map Unit	Range Site	Potential Native Vegetation	Actual Vegetation Present
Musser Well #32 Musser Well #36 Musser Well #37 Carl Allen Well #32 Carl Allen Well #35 Carl Allen Well #36	186	Silty swale	Wyoming big sagebrush, Gardner's saltbush, Indian ricegrass, streambank wheatgrass, streambank wheatgrass, western wheatgrass	Crested wheatgrass, cactus, halogeton, Wyoming big sagebrush, Nevada bluegrass, Gardner's saltbush, western wheatgrass, rabbitbrush, tumble mustard, whitesage, juniper, cheatgrass

Well Name	Soil Map Unit	Range Site	Potential Native Vegetation	Actual Vegetation Present
Ace Unit Well #14 Donnell Well #19 Carl Allen Well #30	188	Alkali upland	Gardner's saltbush, streambank wheatgrass, streambank wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass	Halogeton, crested wheatgrass, greasewood, Nevada bluegrass, bud sagebrush, spiny horsebrush, bottlebrush squirreltail, Gardner's saltbush, Indian ricegrass
Powder Wash #3-1 Hal Stewart Well #6	195	N/A	Wyoming big sagebrush, Indian ricegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, saltbush, needleandthread, shadscale, bud sagebrush, western wheatgrass	Wyoming big sagebrush, Indian ricegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, shadscale, western wheatgrass, whitesage, needleandthread, Gardner's saltbush greasewood, juniper, crested wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass
Ace Unit Well #15 Musser Well #31 Donnell Well #18 Donnell Well #21 Carl Allen Well #31 Carl Allen Well #33 Carl Allen Well #34 Powder Wash #20-2	201	Clayey 9-11"	streambank wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, Nevada bluegrass, Wyoming big sagebrush, needleandthread, shadscale saltbush	Western wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, Gardner's saltbush, rabbit brush, cactus cheatgrass, halogeton, needleandthread, spiny horsebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, inland saltgrass, galleta grass, shadscale, fringed sage, shadscale, Nevada bluegrass, juniper streambank

Well Name	Soil Map Unit	Range Site	Potential Native Vegetation	Actual Vegetation Present
				wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, whitesage,

Some of the proposed well sites are on old reclaimed well pads (Donnell #19 and Powder Wash #3-1) and therefore are not in very good ecological condition due to high amounts of invasive species such as halogeton and cheatgrass. Some of the sites are in good ecological condition (Carl Allen #33, Musser #31, Ace Unit #15) with no signs of previous disturbance, and other sites are in poor ecological condition due to past over-utilization by livestock (Carl Allen #31, Ace Unit #14, Carl Allen #32, Musser #32) and a high amount of invasive species.

Environmental Consequences: The Proposed Action would completely remove approximately 69 acres of vegetation on Federal surface. The removal of approximately 3.6 acres of vegetation per well would be relatively minor in the larger landscape, it becomes a larger action when all 19 wells are considered as one action. The removal of 69 acres of vegetation would be in addition to numerous other plant community intrusions such as the dense road network, other wells, and the Powder Wash Camp. As evidenced by the high levels of halogeton and cheatgrass within the undisturbed plant community, any disturbance at these locations has the potential to greatly increase the presence of these non-native species if required weed management practices are not followed. As required, the sites would be partially reclaimed if the wells are producing wells, and completely reclaimed if the wells do not produce. Aridity, highly saline soils, and weed competition would result in very slow re-establishment of the native species that are reseeded. Careful adherence to required reclamation practices would be vital to ensuring that the direct impacts of the Proposed Action do not have long-term adverse impacts to the plant community.

Mitigative Measures: Adherence to COAs.

Name of specialist and date: Kathy McKinstry 11/19/08

WILDLIFE, AQUATIC

Affected Environment: There is no aquatic wildlife habitat present within the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences: The construction and drilling of the 19 wells in the Powder Wash area would not impact any aquatic wildlife or their habitats.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 09/30/08

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL

Affected Environment: The Powder Wash Area provides marginal habitat for mule deer and pronghorn antelope. Occasionally, elk will utilize the area although this is primarily for migration purposes. This area does not provide critical winter habitat for any of these species. Much of the project area has been impacted by previous oil and gas development. Most big game animals avoid the project area due to heavy human activity associated with the active gas field. Halogeton has become abundant throughout most of the project area. This weedy species has further degraded wildlife habitat in this area. The Donnell 19, Powder Wash 3-1, and the Ace Unit 15 well locations are located in juniper stands that provide nesting habitat for a variety of songbirds such as mountain bluebirds and pinyon Jay.

Environmental Consequences: The development of 19 additional wells in this project area will not likely have a negative impact on big game animals within the Powder Wash area. Big game animals that utilize the area now are most likely accustomed to human activity and are comfortable with it. Areas around the well pads would be avoided by wildlife during the construction and drilling phases. Any animals that have used this area would likely return to the area once construction and drilling are complete because they are accustomed to the existing disturbances. The proposed locations for the Donnell 19, Powder Wash 3-1 and the Ace Unit 15 well locations are on the fringe of the heavily developed area. These three proposed locations provide thermal cover for big game species. The development of these wells might have more of an impact than the other wells proposed in this EA.

The removal of Juniper trees for the development of well pads and access road associated with the Donnell 19, Powder Wash 3-1, and the Ace Unit 15 well locations could remove nesting trees for songbirds. Undisturbed areas surrounding these well locations would be capable of supporting nesting songbirds.

Mitigative Measures: None.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 09/29/08

OTHER NON-CRITICAL ELEMENTS: For the following elements, those brought forward for analysis will be formatted as shown above.

Non-Critical Element	NA or Not Present	Applicable or Present, No Impact	Applicable & Present and Brought Forward for Analysis
Fluid Minerals			See Fluid Minerals
Forest Management	RM 09/22/08		

Hydrology/Ground		MDW 02/20/09	
Hydrology/Surface			See Hydrology/Surface
Paleontology			See Paleontology
Range Management			See Range Mgmt
Realty Authorizations			See Realty Authorizations
Recreation/Travel Mgmt		GMR 02/09/09	
Socio-Economics		MAA 02/10/09	
Solid Minerals		JM 02/08/09	
Visual Resources		GMR 02/09/09	
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	RM 09/22/08		

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS SUMMARY: Cumulative impacts may result from the development of the nineteen Powder Wash wells when added to non-project impacts that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The potential exists for future oil and gas development throughout the Powder Wash Field. Currently numerous producing wells exist within a one-mile radius of the proposed wells. Other past or existing actions near the project area that have influence on the landscape are wildfire, recreation, hunting, grazing, and ranching activities.

Surface disturbance associated with oil and gas activity would increase the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Displacement of hunters and recreationists during the short-term construction and drilling periods would occur. Contrasts in line, form, color, and texture from development would impact the visual qualities on the landscape.

Cumulative impacts to the plant communities within the gas lease and adjacent areas include an incremental reduction of continuity in the plant communities in terms of acreages that remain undisturbed. Loss of continuity results in smaller and smaller areas of undisturbed native vegetation and the potential for loss of integrity within the larger plant community. Fragmented plant communities can lose resilience to natural and man-made disturbance due to isolation of areas from seed sources necessary for proper age class distribution of plants, and subsequently, a greater opportunity for stressors such as drought to have a more severe impact on the plant community as a whole. The increased disturbance also makes native plant communities more susceptible to invasion by annual weeds as vectors for increasing weeds. Even with weed control measures applied, the potential for weeds to move further into undisturbed remnant areas increases as these remnants become smaller and more isolated from larger undisturbed areas.

Cumulative impacts to the livestock grazing operations in the area are also increased through the proposed action. The grazing allotment in which these wells are proposed is primarily a winter sheep allotment. The growth in wells, roads, and human activity has reduced the availability of forage in this area far beyond direct impacts caused by construction. Halogeton which has increased among the new roads and well pads is toxic to sheep. The resulting impact to grazing activities permitted in the area is a loss of available Animal Unit Months (AUMs), i.e. a loss of

the amount of livestock that the allotment can reasonably carry. Due to recent years of drought, the livestock operators have only lightly used these allotments, so direct impacts to grazing activities have not been fully felt.

Habitat fragmentation from well pad construction and the associated roads have likely decreased the nesting suitability for migratory birds in Powder Wash. Ingelfinger (2001) found that roads associated with oil and gas development have a negative impact on passerines bird species. Bird densities were reduced within 100m of each road. Due to the amount of new road construction and an increase in traffic on these roads, passerine populations in the area are likely decreasing.

The cumulative impacts of additional wells and roads in the Powder Wash field will continue to degrade habitat for the greater sage grouse. Fragmentation, mostly due to road construction, is an important factor contributing to a decrease in habitat quality. Disturbances such as higher traffic volume and other human activities also contribute to degradation of habitat quality. However, as the area is not used for nesting, brood rearing, or wintering, these impacts would be less severe. Continued oil and gas development would lead to decreased sage grouse use of the habitat.

Although big game species are able to adapt to disturbances better than other wildlife, increased development would still have impacts to mule deer and antelope. Timing stipulations adequately protect big game species during critical times of the year; however, continued oil and gas development would lead to decreased use of the habitat due to increased human activity. A significant amount of vehicle traffic occurs with oil and gas development. Impacts to big game may be vehicle-animal collisions, as these are a major cause of mortality for big game species.

References:

Ingelfinger, F. 2001. The Effects of Natural Gas Development on Sagebrush Steppe Passerines in Sublette County, Wyoming. University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY.

STANDARDS:

PLANT AND ANIMAL COMMUNITY (animal) STANDARD: Much of the Powder Wash project area is not capable of supporting healthy diverse populations of wildlife. Existing heavy oil and gas development along with the abundance of halogeton has decreased habitat quality throughout the project area. Well locations along the fringe of the developed area are still capable of supporting use by wildlife. The development of these wells is likely to further displace wildlife from this area. This standard is not currently being met. The development of an additional 19 wells in this area would not improve habitat conditions for wildlife.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 09/29/08

SPECIAL STATUS, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (animal) STANDARD: There are no threatened or endangered species or habitats for such species present within the proposed project area. The Donnell #19 Well location is located within a

historic white-tailed prairie dog town. This town died off from plague in the mid 1990s. The development of this well would not have an impact on any white-tailed prairie dogs. The development of any of these wells would not prevent white-tailed prairie dogs from being re-established within the Powder Wash Area. This standard is currently being met and would continue to be met in the future.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 09/29/08

PLANT AND ANIMAL COMMUNITY (plant) STANDARD: The Proposed Action would completely remove approximately 69 acres of native vegetation. As long as required weed control and reclamation practices are followed, the Proposed Action would meet this standard as negative impacts to the larger plant community would be minimized and the disturbance would be essentially temporary.

Name of specialist and date: Kathy McKinstry 02/17/09

SPECIAL STATUS, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (plant) STANDARD: For all but the Ace Unit Well #15 and the Powder Wash #3-1, there are no federally listed threatened or endangered or BLM sensitive plant species within or in the vicinity of the proposed wells. For those wells, this standard does not apply.

The Ace Unit Well #15 and the Powder Wash #3-1 are within the vicinity of a population of the BLM sensitive species Nelson milkvetch. Both of these wells are also on sites that could potentially harbor unknown populations of this plant. Each location would need to be surveyed during the flowering period for this plant (late May through August) to verify the presence of absence of this plant at each location. If the plants are not present, then this standard would not apply. If individual plants are found mitigation through avoidance or, if avoidance is impossible, collection of seed, would be necessary for the Proposed Action to meet this standard.

Name of specialist and date: Hunter Seim 2/11/09

RIPARIAN SYSTEMS STANDARD: There are no wetlands or riparian zones present within the project area. This standard does not apply.

Name of specialist and date: Timothy Novotny 09/29/08

WATER QUALITY STANDARD: The proposed action would meet the public land health standard for water quality. Reclamation of the pipeline corridors would be completed immediately after installation to minimize sheet and rill erosion from the corridor. Interim reclamation of the unused area on the well pads would be completed to minimize sheet and rill erosion from the well sites. When the well pads are no longer needed for production operations, the disturbed well pads and access roads would be reclaimed to approximate original contours, topsoil would be redistributed, and adapted plant species would be reseeded. These Best Management Practices would help to reduce accelerated erosion of the sites. No stream segments near this project are listed as impaired.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

UPLAND SOILS STANDARD: The proposed action would not meet the upland soil standard for land health, but it is not expected to while the well locations, pipelines, and access roads are used for operations. The well pad sites, pipeline corridors, and access roads would not exhibit the characteristics of a healthy soil. Several Best Management Practices have been designed into the project or are attached as mitigating measures that would reduce impacts to and conserve soil materials. Upland soil health would return to the well pads, pipeline corridors, and access roads disturbances after reclamation practices and well abandonments have been successfully achieved.

Name of specialist and date: Roy McKinstry 09/22/08

PERSONS/AGENCIES CONSULTED: Uintah and Ouray Tribal Council, Colorado Native American Commission, Colorado State Historic Preservation Office.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)
EA CO-100-2008-104

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the EA and all other available information, I have determined that the proposal and the alternatives analyzed do not constitute a major Federal action that would adversely impact the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an EIS is unnecessary and will not be prepared. This determination is based on the following factors:

1. Beneficial, adverse, direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts have been disclosed in the EA. Analysis indicated no significant impacts on society as a whole, the affected region, the affected interests, or the locality. The physical and biological effects are limited to the Little Snake Resource Area and adjacent land.
2. Public health and safety would not be adversely impacted. There are no known or anticipated concerns with project waste or hazardous materials.
3. There would be no adverse impacts to regional or local air quality, prime or unique farmlands, known paleontological resources on public land within the area, wetlands, floodplain, areas with unique characteristics, ecologically critical areas, or designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
4. There are no highly controversial effects on the environment.
5. There are no effects that are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risk. Sufficient information on risk is available based on information in the EA and other past actions of a similar nature.
6. This alternative does not set a precedent for other actions that may be implemented in the future to meet the goals and objectives of adopted Federal, State, or local natural resource related plans, policies, or programs.
7. No cumulative impacts related to other actions that would have a significant adverse impact were identified or are anticipated.
8. Based on previous and ongoing cultural surveys, and through mitigation by avoidance, no adverse impacts to cultural resources were identified or anticipated. There are no known American Indian religious concerns or persons or groups who might be disproportionately and adversely affected as anticipated by the Environmental Justice Policy.

9. No adverse impacts to any threatened or endangered species or their habitat that was determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act were identified. If, at a future time, there could be the potential for adverse impacts, treatments would be modified or mitigated not to have an adverse effect or new analysis would be conducted.

10. This alternative is in compliance with relevant Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and requirements for the protection of the environment.

DECISION AND RATIONALE:

I have determined that approving these three APDs is in conformance with the approved land use plan. It is my decision to implement the project with the mitigation measures provided in the Application for Permit to Drill and the Conditions of Approval. The project will be monitored as stated in the Compliance Plan outlined below.

MITIGATION MEASURES: The mitigation measures for this project are found in the file room of the Little Snake Field Office. The APD's 12-point surface use plan, well location maps, and the Conditions of Approval are found in the well's case file labeled COC081267, Ace Unit Well #14; COC03689 Ace Unit Well #15; COC038749A, B.W. Musser Well #32, #36, and #37; COC038749B, Musser Well #31; CODO38678A, Carl Allen Well #30, #31, #32, #33, #34, #35, and #36; CODO39907, Donnell Well #18, #19, and #21; CODO52897, Powder Wash Well #3-1; COC014983, Powder Wash Well #20-2 and CODO40867A, Hal Stewart Well #6.

COMPLIANCE PLAN(S):

Compliance Schedule

Compliance will be conducted during the construction phase and drilling phase to insure that all terms and conditions specified in the lease and the approved APD are followed. In the event a producing well is established, periodic inspections as identified through the Inspection and Enforcement Strategy and independent well observations will be conducted. File inspections will include a review of all required reports and the Monthly Report of Operations will be evaluated for accuracy.

Monitoring Plan

The well location and access road will be monitored during the term of the lease for compliance with pertinent Regulations, Onshore Orders, Notices to Lessees, or subsequent COAs until final abandonment is granted; monitoring will help determine the effectiveness of mitigation and document the need for additional mitigative measures.

Assignment of Responsibility

Responsibility for implementation of the compliance schedule and monitoring plan will be assigned to the Fluid Mineral staff in the Little Snake Field Office. The primary inspector will be the Petroleum Engineering Technician, but the Petroleum Engineer, Natural Resource Specialist, Realty Specialist, and Legal Instruments Examiner will also be involved.

SIGNATURE OF PREPARER:

DATE SIGNED:

SIGNATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWER:

DATE SIGNED:

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:

DATE SIGNED: