U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Glenwood Springs Energy Office
2425 South Grand Avenue, Suite 101
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601

Statutory Categorical Exclusion, CO140-2008-062

Project: Proposal to Directionally Drill Five Additional Wells into Federal Leases COC62160 and COC27867 from the existing RMV 53-17 pad approximately 7 miles west of Rifle, Garfield County, Colorado.

Location: SENE Section 17, Township 6 South, Range 94 West, Sixth Principal Meridian

Proposal: Williams Production RMT Company proposes to directionally drill the following five wells from the existing Federal RMV 53-17 location described above:

Federal RWF 31-17, Federal RWF 331-17, land Federal RWF 431-17 would access Federal Lease COC62160; Federal RWF 441-17 and Federal RWF 541-17 would access Federal Lease COC27867.

The surface location for all five wells is within Federal Lease COC27867 (see Table 1 below for Lease Stipulations). To accommodate the additional wells, the pad would be rebuilt and the interim reclamation disturbed. No disturbance would occur outside the original pad configuration. Three 3-inch temporary surface water lines would be installed from the RMV 53-17 pad to the existing RMV 8-16 pad to supply and remove water during completion operations. Two of the lines would supply water for fracturing the wells; the third would remove flowback to the frac pad (RMV 8-16). The water lines would follow the alignment shown in Figure 1, option 1.

Lease Stipulations and Conditions of Approval: All stipulations attached to Federal leases COC27867 remain in effect (see Table 1, attached).

Table 1. Lease Stipulations and Lease Notices, Federal Lease COC27867 (1979)

Description of Lands	Stipulations
Sec. 17: Lots 1, 7-10, 15, 16	**Timing Limitation:** In order to protect important seasonal wildlife habitat, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from June 1 to December 31 and not within 0.25 mile of identified raptor nesting areas from April 1 to August 31.
Sec. 17: Lots 7-10, 15, 16	**Protection of Cultural Resources:** *Survey requirement***.** Prior to undertaking any ground-disturbing activities the lessee shall: Hire a qualified professional archeologist (or historian when appropriate), approved by the BLM to conduct a survey of areas to be disturbed for evidence of archeological or historic sites or materials. Provide a report to the BLM with sufficient time to review. The report shall be certified by the archeologist and shall include, at a minimum, the location of the area, methods of survey, report of findings and conclusions/recommendations. The lessee shall follow the mitigation requirements set forth by the BLM concerning protection, preservation, or disposition of any sites of material discovered. In cases where salvage excavation is necessary, the cost of such excavations shall be borne by the lessee.

Conditions of Approval (COAs) for the proposed action would be attached to individual Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) for the new wells cited above.

NEPA Compliance: The following categories of Categorical Exclusions pursuant to Section 390 of the Energy Policy Act (Act of 2005) apply to this proposal:

Category 1: "*Individual Surface disturbance of less than five acres so long as the total disturbance on the lease is not greater than 150 acres and site-specific analysis in a document prepared pursuant to NEPA has been previously completed.*" Initial construction of the RMV 53-17 pad was addressed in the Wheeler to Webster Geographic Area Plan for Gas Wells (as RMV 42-17), signed in July 2002.

Category 2: "Drilling *an oil and gas location or well pad at a site at which drilling has occurred within five (5) years prior to the date of spudding the well.*" A well at the RMV 53-17 pad location (RWF 442-17) was spud on June 26, 2005.

Category 3: "*Drilling an oil or gas well within a developed field for which an approved land use plan or any environmental document prepared pursuant to NEPA analyzed drilling as a reasonably foreseeable activity, so long as such plan or document was approved within five (5) years prior to the date of spudding the well.*" The proposed location is within the Roan Plateau Planning Area. Existing leased areas were identified and drilling was analyzed in this area in the Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement. The Record of Decision for the Roan Plateau Plan was signed on June 8, 2007.

Prepared by: Bridget Kobe Clayton, Natural Resource Specialist

Approval: It is my decision to approve the proposed action with the terms and conditions referenced above:

Allen B. Crockett, Ph.D., J.D.
Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist

April 9 2008
Date

Figure 1. Project Map

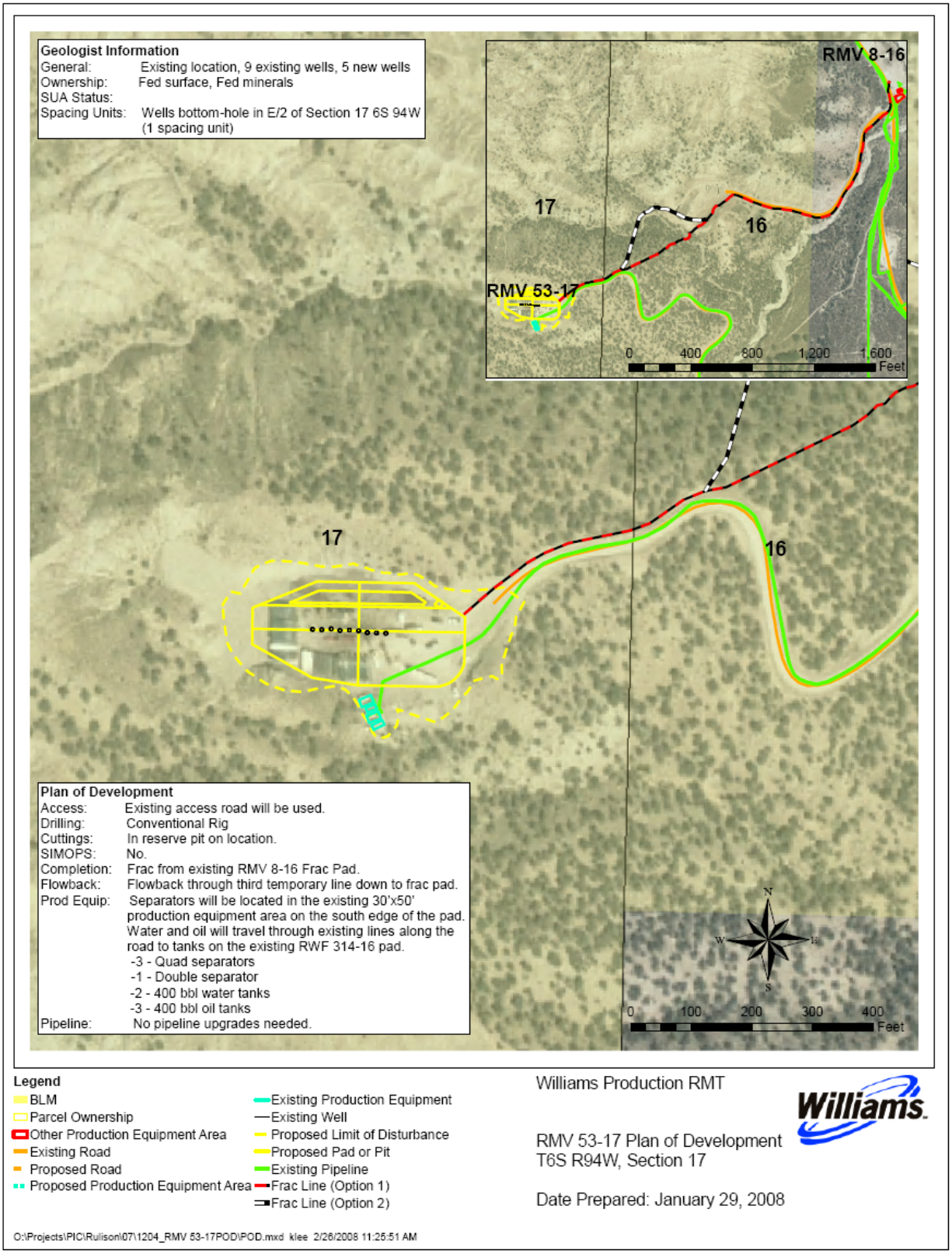
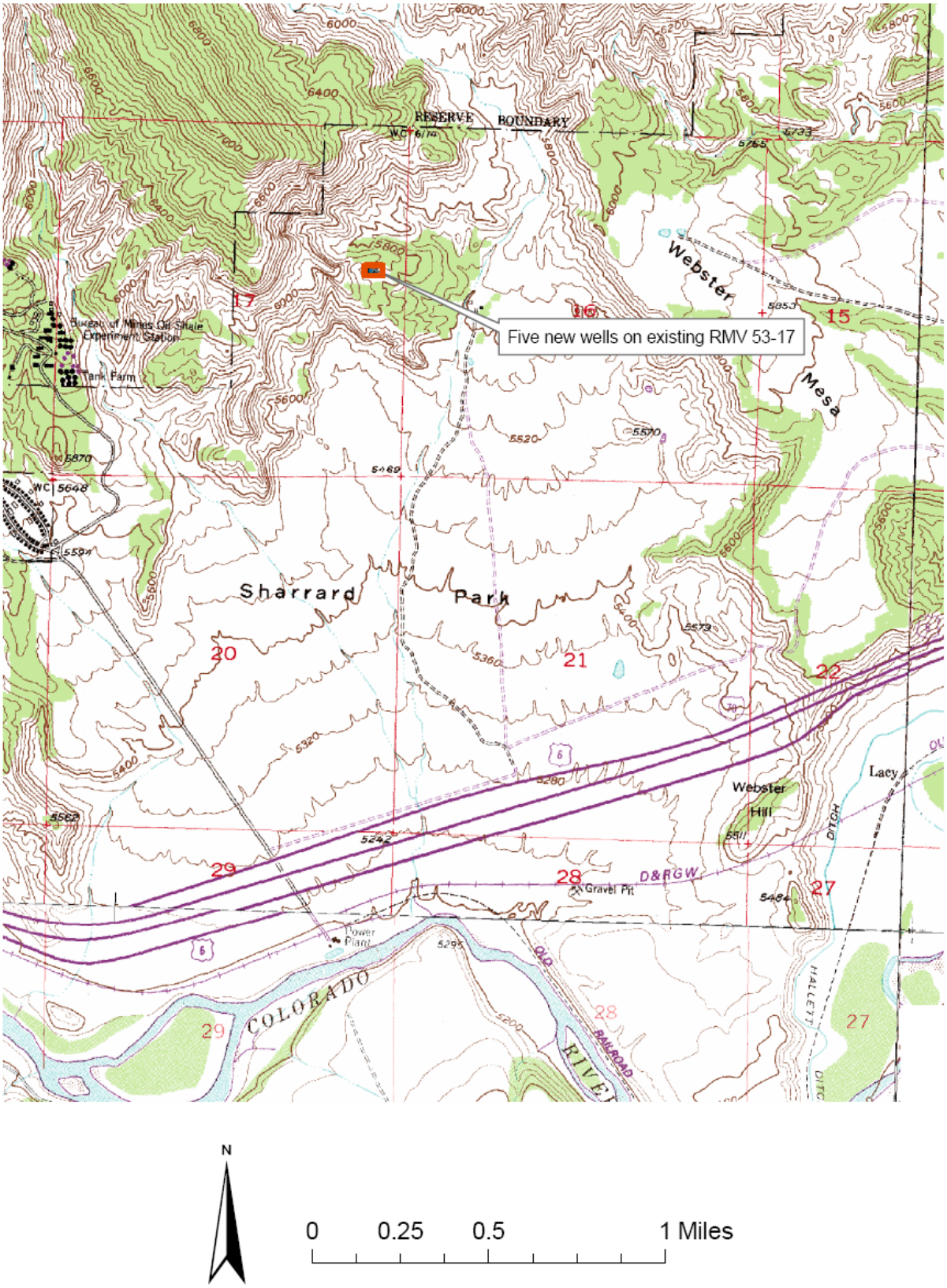


Figure 2. Vicinity Map



STANDARD SURFACE USE CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

The following standard surface use COAs are in addition to all stipulations attached to the respective Federal leases and to APDs for individual wells. Wording and numbering of these COAs may differ from those included in the Wheeler to Webster Geographic Area Plan. In cases of discrepancies, the following COAs supersede earlier versions.

1. Administrative Notification. The operator shall notify the BLM representative at least 48 hours prior to initiation of construction.

2. Road Construction and Maintenance. Roads shall be crowned, ditched, surfaced, drained with culverts and/or water dips, and constructed to BLM Gold Book standards. Initial gravel application shall be a minimum of 4 inches. The operator shall provide timely year-round road maintenance and cleanup on the access roads. A regular schedule for maintenance shall include, but not be limited to, blading, ditch and culvert cleaning, road surface replacement, and dust abatement. When rutting within the traveled way becomes greater then 6 inches, blading, and/or gravelling shall be conducted as approved by the authorized officer.

3. Dust Abatement. The operator shall implement dust abatement measures as needed or directed by the BLM authorized officer. The level and type of treatment (watering or application of various dust agents, surfactants, and road surfacing material) may be changed in intensity and must be approved by the BLM authorized officer. Dust control is needed to prevent heavy plumes of dust from road use that create safety problems and disperses heavy amounts of particulate matter on adjacent vegetation.

4. Drainage Crossings and Culverts. Construction activities at perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral drainage crossings (e.g. burying pipelines, installing culverts) shall be timed to avoid high flow conditions and shall consist of either a piped stream diversion or the use of a coffer dam and pump to divert flow around the disturbed area.

   Culverts at drainage crossings shall be designed and installed to pass a 25-year or greater storm event. On perennial and intermittent streams, culverts shall be designed to allow for passage of aquatic biota. The minimum culvert diameter in any installation for a drainage crossing or road drainage shall be 18 inches. Contact Jeff O'Connell, Glenwood Springs Energy Office Hydrologist, at 970-947-5215 or jeffrey_o'connell@blm.gov. Crossings of drainages deemed to be jurisdictional waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may require additional culvert design capacity. Due to the flashy nature of area drainages and anticipated culvert maintenance, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommends designing drainage crossings for the 100-year event. Contact Sue Nall at 970-243-1199 x16 or susan.nall@usace.army.mil.

   Pipelines installed beneath stream crossings shall be buried at a minimum depth of 4 feet below the channel substrate to avoid exposure by channel scour and degradation. Following burial, the channel grade and substrate composition shall be returned to pre-construction conditions.

5. Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. The operator shall obtain appropriate permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to discharging fill material into waters of the U.S. in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Waters of the U.S. are defined in 33 CFR Section 328.3 and may include wetlands as well as perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams. Permanent impacts to waters of the U.S. may require mitigation. Contact Sue Nall, Regulatory Specialist, Colorado/Gunnison Basin Regulatory Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, at 970-243-1199 x16 or susan.nall@usace.army.mil.

6. Wetlands and Riparian Zones. The operator shall restore temporarily disturbed wetlands or riparian areas. The operator shall consult with the BLM Glenwood Springs Energy Office to determine appropriate mitigation, including verification of native plant species to be used in restoration. Contact Jeff O'Connell, Glenwood Springs Energy Office Hydrologist, at 970-947-5215 or jeffrey_o'connell@blm.gov.

7. Reclamation. The goals, objectives, timelines, measures, and monitoring methods for final reclamation of oil and gas disturbances are described in Appendix I (Surface Reclamation) of the 1998 Draft Supplemental EIS (DSEIS). The specific measures described below shall be followed during interim reclamation of disturbed surfaces associated with well pads, access roads, and pipelines. These measures, except seedbed preparation, shall also apply to temporary reclamation of topsoil storage piles and surfaces that are subject to interim reclamation but not scheduled to undergo interim reclamation until more than 1 year has elapsed following the surface disturbance.

   a. Seedbed Preparation. For interim reclamation, all slopes shall be reshaped prior to seedbed preparation. Initial seedbed preparation shall consist of backfilling, leveling, and ripping all areas to be seeded. Ripping shall be to a minimum depth of 18 inches, with a maximum furrow spacing of 2 feet. Where practicable, ripping shall be conducted in two passes at perpendicular directions. The ripped surfaces shall be smoothed to the final contour and covered evenly with topsoil. Final seedbed preparation shall consist of scarifying (raking or harrowing) the spread topsoil prior to seeding. If more than one season has elapsed between final seedbed preparation and seeding, and if the area is to be broadcast-seeded or hydroseeded, this step shall be repeated no more than one day before seeding to break up any crust that has formed.

      Final seedbed preparation in areas for which no topsoil is available shall include discing of the ripped surfaces to smooth the coarse clods, furrows, and windrows. Discing shall be to a depth of 4 to 6 inches and shall be conducted in two passes in perpendicular directions, with the final pass along the contour (across the slope). If more than one season has elapsed between discing and seeding, and if the area is to be broadcast-seeded or hydroseeded, the area shall be scarified (raked or harrowed) no more than one day prior to seeding to break up any crust that has formed.

      Seedbed preparation is not required for topsoil storage piles or other areas of temporary reclamation.

      Requests for use of soil amendments, including basic product information, shall be submitted to the BLM for approval.

   b. Seed Mixes. Selection of seed to be used in temporary or interim reclamation shall comply with the menu-based seed mixes in the letter provided to oil and gas operators dated April 16, 2007. For private surfaces, the menu-based seed mixes are recommended, but the surface landowner has ultimate authority over the seed mix to be used in reclamation. The seed shall contain no noxious, prohibited, or restricted weed seeds and shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight of other weed seeds. Seed may contain up to 2.0 percent of "other crop" seed by weight, including the seed of other agronomic crops and native plants; however, a lower percentage of other crop seed is recommended. Seed tags or other official documentation shall be supplied to the BLM Glenwood Springs Energy Office Ecologist (Beth Brenneman, 970-947-5232 or beth_brenneman@blm.gov) at least 14 days before the date of proposed seeding for acceptance. Seed that does not meet the above criteria shall not be applied to public lands.

Note that temporary reclamation allows use of a seed mix containing sterile hybrid non-native annual species in addition to native perennial species. For both temporary and interim reclamation, the BLM seed mixes no longer include forbs (broadleaf herbs) or shrubs.

c. Seeding Procedures. Seeding shall be conducted no more than 24 hours following completion of final seedbed preparation. A seed mix consistent with BLM standards in terms of species and seeding rate for the specific habitat type shall be used on all BLM lands affected by the project (see Attachments 1 and 2 of the letter provided to operators dated April 16, 2007).

   Where practicable, seed shall be installed by drill-seeding to a depth of 0.25 to 0.5 inch. Where drill-seeding is impracticable, seed may be installed by broadcast-seeding at twice the drill-seeding rate, followed by raking or harrowing to provide 0.25 to 0.5 inch of soil cover. Hydroseeding and hydromulching may be used in temporary reclamation or in areas where drill-seeding or broadcast-seeding/raking are impracticable. Hydroseeding and hydromulching must be conducted in two separate applications to ensure adequate contact of seeds with the soil.

   If interim revegetation is unsuccessful, the operator shall implement subsequent reseedings until interim reclamation standards are met. Requirements for reseeding of unsuccessful temporary reclamation will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

d. Mulch. Mulch shall be applied within 24 hours following completion of seeding. In areas of interim reclamation that used drill-seeding or broadcast-seeding/raking, mulch shall consist of crimping certified weed-free straw or certified weed-free native grass hay into the soil. Hydromulching may be used in areas of interim reclamation where crimping is impracticable, in areas of interim reclamation that were hydroseeded, and in areas of temporary reclamation regardless of seeding method.

   NOTE: As an exception to this provision, mulch is not required in areas where erosion potential mandates use of a biodegradable erosion-control blanket (straw matting).

e. Erosion Control. Cut-and-fill slopes shall be protected against erosion with the use of water bars, lateral furrows, or other measures approved by the authorized officer. Biodegradable straw matting, bales or wattles of weed-free straw or weed-free native grass hay, or well-anchored fabric silt fence shall be used on cut-and-fill slopes and along drainages to protect against soil erosion. Additional BMPs shall be employed as necessary to reduce erosion and offsite transport of sediment.

f. Site Protection. The pad shall be fenced to BLM standards to exclude livestock grazing for the first two growing seasons or until seeded species are firmly established, whichever comes later. The seeded species will be considered firmly established when at least 50 percent of the new plants are producing seed. The authorized officer will approve the type of fencing.

g. Monitoring. The operator shall conduct annual monitoring surveys of reclaimed areas and shall submit an annual monitoring report to the authorized officer by **December 31** of each year. The monitoring program shall use the four Reclamation Categories defined in Appendix I of the 1998 DSEIS to assess progress toward reclamation objectives. The annual report shall document whether attainment of reclamation objectives appears likely. If one or more objectives appear unlikely to be achieved, the report shall identify appropriate corrective actions. Upon review and approval of the report by the BLM, the operator shall be responsible for implementing the corrective actions or other measures specified by the authorized officer.

h. Deadline for Temporary and Interim Reclamation. The operator will be allowed to construct the well pad to the maximum expected pad size necessary to drill and complete the number of wells proposed for this location. After 1 year from spudding the initial well, or 1 year after spudding any successive well(s), the operator shall implement and complete the standard interim reclamation practices identified above OR submit proposed best management practices to be approved by the authorized officer that would be implemented on the "open" pad to control stormwater runoff, weed control, wildlife protection, dust abatement, and/or visual resource management. Areas subject to interim reclamation but scheduled to remain in a disturbed condition for more than 1 year shall undergo temporary reclamation, as described above. Contact Beth Brenneman, Glenwood Springs Energy Office Ecologist, at 970-947-5232 or beth_brenneman@blm.gov.

8. Weed Control. The operator shall regularly monitor and promptly control noxious weeds or other undesirable plant species as set forth in the Glenwood Springs Energy Office *Noxious and Invasive Weed Management Plan for Oil and Gas operators*, dated March 2007. A Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) must be approved by the BLM prior to the use of herbicides. Annual weed monitoring reports shall be submitted by **December 31**. Contact Beth Brenneman, Glenwood Springs Energy Office Ecologist, at 970-947-5232 or beth_brenneman@blm.gov.

9. Big Game Winter Range Timing Limitation. To minimize impacts to wintering big game, no construction, drilling or completion activities shall occur during a Timing Limitation (TL) period from January 1 to May 31 (see lease COC27867) annually. To reduce impacts to wintering big game, remote sensing should be used for production monitoring, and unavoidable monitoring or maintenance activities should be conducted between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., to the extent practicable. These additional recommendations apply to the period from December 1 to April 30. Contact Jeff Cook, Glenwood Springs Energy Office Wildlife Biologist, at 970-947-5231 or jeffrey_cook@blm.gov.

10. Raptor Nesting. Raptor nest surveys in the project vicinity resulted in the location of one or more raptor nest structures within 0.25 mile of the well pad. To protect nesting raptors, a 60-day Timing Limitation (TL) shall be applied to the initiation of construction [or drilling] activities within the buffer width[s] specified above. This TL shall apply during the period March 15-May 15. An exception to this TL may be granted for any year in which a subsequent survey determines one of the following: (a) the nest is in a severely dilapidated condition or has been destroyed due to natural causes, (b) the nest is not occupied as of May 15, (c) the nest was occupied but subsequently failed due to natural causes, or (d) the nest was occupied but the nestlings have fledged and dispersed from the nest. In the case of a dilapidated nest or one that was destroyed due to natural causes, the TL shall apply to any alternate or replacement nest within the buffer widths specified above, unless an exception is granted for the alternate or replacement nest for one of the reasons listed. Contact Jeff Cook, Glenwood Springs Energy Office Wildlife Biologist, at 970-947-5231 or jeffrey_cook@blm.gov).

11. Migratory Birds. It shall be the responsibility of the operator to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) with respect to "take" of migratory bird species. Contact Creed Clayton, USFWS Biologist assigned to the Glenwood Springs Energy Office, at 970-947-5219 or creed_clayton@fws.gov. Under the MBTA, "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The operator shall prevent use by migratory birds of reserve pits, produced water pits, and evaporation pits, that store or are expected to store fluids which may pose a risk to such birds (e.g., migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, wading birds, and raptors) during completion and after completion activities have ceased. Several established methods to prevent bird access are known to work. Methods may include but are

not limited to netting, the use of bird-balls, or other alternative methods that effectively prevent bird access/use. Regardless of the method used, it should be applied within 24 hours after completion activities have begun. All mortality or injury to species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act shall be reported immediately to the BLM project lead.

12. Birds of Conservation Concern: Pursuant to BLM Instruction Memorandum 2008-050, all surface-disturbing activities are prohibited from May 1 to June 30 to reduce impacts to Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC). An exception to this COA will be granted if nesting surveys conducted no more than one week prior to surface-disturbing activities indicate that no BCC species are nesting or otherwise present within 10 meters of the area to be disturbed. Nesting surveys shall include an audial survey for diagnostic vocalizations in conjunction with a visual survey for adults and nests. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified breeding bird surveyor between sunrise and 10:00 AM under favorable conditions for detecting and identifying a BCC species. Contact Jeff Cook, Glenwood Springs Energy Office Wildlife Biologist, at 970-947-5231 or jeffrey_cook@blm.gov).

13. Paleontological Resources. All persons associated with operations under this authorization shall be informed that any objects or sites of paleontological or scientific value, such as vertebrate or scientifically important invertebrate fossils, shall not be damaged, destroyed, removed, moved, or disturbed. If in connection with operations under this authorization any of the above resources are encountered the operator shall immediately suspend all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery that might further disturb such materials and notify the BLM authorized officer of the findings. The discovery must be protected until notified to proceed by the BLM authorized officer.

    Where feasible, the operator shall suspend ground-disturbing activities at the discovery site and immediately notify the BLM authorized officer of any finds. The BLM authorized officer will, as soon as feasible, have a BLM-permitted paleontologist check out the find and record and collect it if warranted. If ground-disturbing activities cannot be immediately suspended, the operator shall work around or set the discovery aside in a safe place to be accessed by the BLM-permitted paleontologist.

14. Cultural Resources. All persons in the area who are associated with this project shall be informed that if anyone is found disturbing historic, archaeological, or scientific resources, including collecting artifacts, the person or persons will be subject to prosecution.

    Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the BLM authorized officer shall be notified by telephone, 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), activities shall stop in the vicinity of the discovery, and the discovery shall be protected for 30 days or until notified by the BLM authorized officer to proceed.

    If in connection with operations under this contract, the operator, its contractors, their subcontractors, or the employees of any of them discovers, encounters, or becomes aware of any objects or sites of cultural value or scientific interest such as historic ruins or prehistoric ruins, graves or grave markers, fossils, or artifacts, the operator shall immediately suspend all operations in the vicinity of the cultural resource and shall notify the BLM authorized officer of the findings (16 USC 470h-3, 36 CFR 800.112). Operations may resume at the discovery site upon receipt of written instructions and authorization by the BLM authorized officer. Approval to proceed will be based upon evaluation of the resource. Evaluation shall be by a qualified professional selected by the BLM authorized officer from a Federal agency insofar as practicable. When not practicable, the operator shall bear the cost of the services of a non-Federal professional.

    Within five working days, the BLM authorized officer will inform the operator as to:

- whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- what mitigation measures the holder will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming that *in-situ* preservation is not necessary)
- the timeframe for the BLM authorized officer to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800.11, or any agreements in lieu thereof, to confirm through the SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer that the findings of the BLM authorized officer are correct and that mitigation is appropriate

The operator may relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and delays associated with this process, as long as the new area has been appropriately cleared of resources and the exposed materials are recorded and stabilized. Otherwise, the operator shall be responsible for mitigation costs. The BLM authorized officer will provide technical and procedural guidelines for relocation and/or to conduct mitigation. Upon verification from the BLM authorized officer that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will be allowed to resume construction.

Antiquities, historic ruins, prehistoric ruins, and other cultural or paleontological objects of scientific interest that are outside the authorization boundaries but potentially affected, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed action shall also be included in this evaluation or mitigation. Impacts that occur to such resources as a result of the authorized activities shall be mitigated at the operator's cost, including the cost of consultation with Native American groups.

Any person who, without a permit, injures, destroys, excavates, appropriates, or removes any historic or prehistoric ruin, artifact, object of antiquity, Native American remains, Native American cultural item, or archaeological resources on public lands is subject to arrest and penalty of law (16 USC 433, 16 USC 470, 18 USC 641, 18 USC 1170, and 18 USC 1361).

15. Visual Resources. Production facilities shall be placed to avoid or minimize visibility from travel corridors, residential areas, and other sensitive observation points—unless directed otherwise by the authorized officer due to other resource concerns—and shall be placed to maximize reshaping of cut-and-fill slopes and interim reclamation of the pad.

    To the extent practicable, existing vegetation shall be preserved when clearing and grading for pads, roads, and pipelines. The authorized officer may direct that cleared trees and rocks be salvaged and redistributed over reshaped cut-and-fill slopes or along linear features.

    Above-ground facilities shall be painted a natural color selected to minimize contrast with adjacent vegetation or rock outcrops. The color shall be specified by the BLM and attached as a COA to individual APDs.

SITE-SPECIFIC SURFACE USE CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

16. DeBeque Milkvetch Protection. Prior to ground-disturbing activities associated with the installation of the temporary surface frac lines, DeBeque milkvetch plants located in the drainage to the northeast of existing pad RMV 53-17 and plants within 50 feet of the proposed frac line route shall be flagged using surveyor pin flags. Williams shall provide an approved biologist to flag the locations of the DeBeque milkvetch plants and to monitor the frac line installation to ensure that no inadvertent damage to the DeBeque milkvetch plants occurs.

DOWNHOLE CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
Applications for Permit to Drill

Company/Operator: Williams Production RMT Company

Surface Location: SENW, Section 17, Township 6 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.

Well Name	Well No.	Bottomhole Location	Lease
RWF	541-17	NENE Sec. 17, T. 6S, R. 94W.	COC50858
RWF	331-17	NWNE Sec. 17, T. 6S, R. 94W.	COC50858
RWF	441-17	NENE Sec. 71, T. 6S, R. 94W.	COC50858
RWF	431-17	NWNE Sec. 17, T. 6S, R. 94W.	COC50858
RWF	31-17	NWNE Sec. 17, T. 6S, R. 94W.	COC50858

The downhole COAs identified in the Williams Production RMT Company Master APD (Approved April 27, 2006) for the Rulison Prospect Area E shall apply.

1. In accordance with 43 CFR 3162.4(b), the operator shall submit a complete set of electrical/mechanical logs in .LAS format with standard Form 3160-4, Well Completion or Recompletion Report and LOG. Contact Karen Conrath at 970-947-5235 or karen_conrath@blm.gov for clarification.
2. The operator shall notify the GSEO at least 24 hours *prior* to (a) spudding, (b) conducting BOP&E tests, and (c) running casing strings, and (d) within 24 hours *after* spudding. Contact one of the following by telephone: Steve Ficklin at 970-947-5212, Julie King at 970-947-5239, or Todd Seiber at 970-947-5220.
3. The operator shall receive verbal approval from BLM prior to commencing remedial work, plugging operations on newly drilled boreholes, changes within the drilling plan, or conducting other operations not specified within the APD. Please contact Dane Geyer at 970-947-5229 (office) or 970-589-6887 (cell) for verbal approvals. As a secondary contact, Marty O'Mara may be contacted at 970-947-5221 (office) or 970-319-5837 (cell).
4. The operator shall notify the GSEO if a well control issue arises (e.g. kick, blowout, or water flow) immediately after the situation is safely controlled. Contact Dane Geyer at 970-947-5229 (office) or 970-589-6887 (cell).