

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

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA)

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0051-DNA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: COC-57978
COC75222 (ROW for Injection Facility)

PROJECT NAME: BOPCO YCF 1-41-1 Conversion to Injection Well

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T1S, R98W, NENE Section 1

APPLICANT: BOPCO, L.P.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS: None presently known.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION: BOPCO has submitted an application to convert the existing BOPCO YCF 1-41-1 well to an injection well.

No new surface disturbance will be required to make this conversion. The produced water will be transported via existing buried pipelines (see Figure 1).

Proposed injection facilities include:

- An existing tank battery for temporary storage of incoming produced water from the field.
 - According to Chuck Williams, Division Engineer Rockies, the liner for this tank battery is a 20 mm liner synthetic (plastic) liner.
 - The zero-perm containment barrier under the existing storage tank battery is capable of holding at least 110% of capacity of the largest tank.
- A booster pump to provide enough suction pressure for main pump.
- Injection plant (includes main pump, filter, and power for pump).
- Iron necessary for booster pump rig up and injection plant rig up to well head.
- Flow meter, pressure transducers, tank levels, and associated radios and towers for automation system.
- A small cat engine which runs a generator set to create electricity for the boosters which are electric. As per information submitted via Sundry Notice on 3/15/2011, the YCF 1-41 injection well will use a Waukesha F11GSI engine. This engine has a vertically oriented muffler which is 12 ft above ground level, and a catalytic converter that will reduce noise and emission levels. The loudness rating of the engine is 97 decibels at 1,800 rpm; a

sound level less than a lawn mower engine at 3 ft. Once it is determined that the YCF 1-41-1 is a successful injection well, BOPCO may enclose the engine in a movable structure.

See Figure 2 for the proposed interim reclamation diagram. See Figures 3 and 4 for the proposed stormwater designs for the well pad and access road.

A list of wells contributing produced water follows:

YCF 1-35-1 (T1S, R98W, Section 1)
YCF 1-41-1 (T1S, R98W, Section 1)
YCF 27-13-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 27)
YCF 27-32-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 27)
YCF 28-14-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 28)
YCF 29-32-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 29)
YCF 3-11-1 (T1S, R98W, Section 3)
YCF 32-33-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 32)
YCF 33-22-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 33)
YCF 33-43-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 33)
YCF 34-22-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 34)
YCF 34-44-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 34)
YCF 3-45-1 (T1S, R98W, Section 3)
YCF 35-12-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 35)
YCF 35-33-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 35)
YCF 4-44-1 (T1S, R98W, Section 4)
YCF 5-32-1 (T1S, R98W, Section 5)
YCF XOM 2-22-0246 {located on YCF XOM 2-22-1 well pad; (T1S, R98W, Section 2)}
YCF XOM 2-22-1 {located on YCF XOM 2-22-1 well pad; (T1S, R98W, Section 2)}
YCF XOM 2-35-1 {identified Figure 2 as YCF 2-35-1;(T1S, R98W, Section 2)}

RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW)

YCF 27-13-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 27) and YCF 29-32-1 (T1N, R98W, Section 29) are located off-unit. Injection of fluids off-unit requires a ROW for the injection facility. An annual site rental of \$3,000 is charged for the well facility. Fluids produced off-unit by the same entity that operates the injection facility, injection is charged at the noncommercial per barrel rate of \$0.15. The ROW will consist of 100 feet wide, 100 feet long, containing 0.23 acres, more or less. This ROW will be granted only for the disposal of produced water in YCF 1-41-1.

Decision to be Made: The BLM will decide whether or not to approve the injection well, and if so, under what conditions.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW:

Name of Plan: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

X The Proposed Action is in conformance with the LUP because it is specifically provided for in the following LUP decision(s):

Decision Language: “Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values.” (page 2-5)

“To make public lands available for the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that provides for reasonable protection of other resource values.” (page 2-49)

REVIEW OF EXISTING NEPA DOCUMENTS:

List by name and date all existing NEPA documents that cover the Proposed Action.

Name of Document: White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Name of Document: CO-110-2007-181-EA

Date Approved: 10/12/2007

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the new Proposed Action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

The Proposed Action is similar to the Proposed Action in the existing NEPA document (CO-110-2007-181-EA). The existing NEPA document analyzed a gas well and this DNA will analyze the location for an injection well. The project is in the same analysis area as in the existing NEPA document on existing well pad YCF 1-41-1.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the new Proposed Action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Two alternatives (Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative), covering a reasonable range of alternatives was analyzed in CO-110-2007-181-EA. No reasons were identified

to analyze additional alternatives, and these alternatives are considered to be adequate and valid for the Proposed Action.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new Proposed Action? *Review by BLM WRFO specialists in this document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0051-DNA) did not indicate recent endangered species listings and no indication was given to show an updated list of BLM-sensitive species that would be affected by the Proposed Action.*

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new Proposed Action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document? *Review by BLM WRFO specialists in this document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0051-DNA) did not indicate there would be any direct, indirect and cumulative effects from the Proposed Action that were not adequately addressed in CO-110-2007-181-EA.*

5. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current Proposed Action? *The public involvement with this project was done by posting it on a list of pending NEPA documents on the BLM WRFO's White River NEPA Register on 3/8/2011. As of 12/2/2012, no comments or inquiries have been received.*

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

The Proposed Action was presented to, and reviewed by, the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on 2/1/2011. A complete list of resource specialists who participated in this review is available upon request from the White River Field Office. The table below lists resource specialists who provided additional remarks concerning cultural resources and special status species.

Name	Title	Resource	Date
Kristin Bowen	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	2/1/2011
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	2/1/2011
Matt Dupire	Ecologist	Special Status Plant Species	5/4/2011

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: All cultural concerns were addressed in the original environmental assessment. There are no additional cultural related issues or concerns associated with the nature of this project.

Native American Religious Concerns: No known concerns.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: There are no new circumstances that would alter wildlife-related discussions in the former analysis, nor are there newly identified special status animals that require specific address. Proposed activities associated with water injection functions would be similar in character to those wildlife-related effects previously analyzed. Avoidance-related responses (reduced utility of habitat for wintering and reproductive functions) of big game, raptors, and migratory birds to disruptive development activity were reduced via the application of vehicle control measures and timing limitations. Similar animal aversions elicited by persistent noise generated by pumping equipment and on-site power supplies have been reduced to comparable levels by employing noise abatement measures on internal combustion engines and compressors.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: The analysis done for construction of location YCF 1-41-1 in Environmental Assessment CO-110-2007-181-EA remains valid. Although occupied habitat for Dudley Bluffs Bladderpod (*Physaria congesta*) occurs within 240 meters of the access road at the closest point, and 450 meters of the well pad at the closest point, the major disturbance/activity occurred with construction of the well pad. The amount of traffic that will result during conversion to an injection well, approximately 15 vehicle trips is not expected to have an indirect affect to special status plant species. There will be no direct impact to threatened, endangered or BLM sensitive plant species, potential or suitable habitats associated with special status plant species as a result of the Proposed Action that were not adequately addressed in the previous environmental analysis.

MITIGATION:

1. The operator/holder must provide a copy of the approved Underground Injection Control (UIC) permit from the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) as a “Subsequent Report” sundry.
2. The ROW grant is independent of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and COGCC approvals. If the holder identifies a conflict between this approval and the necessary approvals granted by the EPA and/or COGCC, the holder will immediately notify this office and propose corrective actions to remedy the conflict.
3. The ROW grant is only for the disposal of produced water in well YCF 1-41-1
4. The initial cost per barrel fee will be \$0.15 of produced water injected in to well YCF 1-41-1. Prior approval must be obtained from the BLM for the procedures and equipment proposed to be used for measurement of produced water injected into well YCF 1-41-1 before such injection begins. The BLM may modify the proposal and condition the approval.
5. The ROW is granted to the holder for the exclusive use of YCF 1-41-1 for disposal of produced water originating only from those wells operated by the holder, as recognized by the BLM or COGCC.
6. The operator/holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites

or for collecting artifacts.

7. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The operator/holder will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. The operator/holder, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.
8. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the operator/holder must notify the AO, by telephone and 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), the operator/holder must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
9. The operator/holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands.
10. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the operator/holder or any of his agents must stop work immediately at that site, immediately contact the BLM Paleontology Coordinator, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 days, the operator will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
11. Applicable mitigation carried forward from CO-110-2007-181-EA attached as Appendix A.

COMPLIANCE PLAN (optional): On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the BLM White River Field Office staff during and following installation of the facilities associated with this project. Specific mitigation developed in the tiered document CO-110-2007-181-EA and this document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0051-DNA) will be followed. The operator will be notified of compliance related issues in writing, and depending on the nature of the issue(s), will be provided 30 days to resolve such issues.

DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0051-DNA

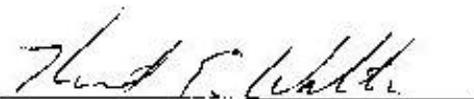
NAME OF PREPARER: Jay Johnson

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Heather Sauls

CONCLUSION

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:


Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

12/2/11

ATTACHMENTS:

Figure 1 – Map of Existing Pipelines to Transport Produced Water

Figure 2 – Interim Reclamation Diagram (Proposed)

Figure 3 - Proposed Stormwater Design (Diagram #1)

Figure 4 - Proposed Stormwater Design (Diagram #2)

Appendix A – Applicable Mitigation Brought Forward From CO-110-2007-181-EA

Note: The signed Conclusion in this DNA Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

Figure 1 – Map of Existing Pipelines to Transport Produced Water (Proposed YCF 1-41-1 injection well in SE corner)



Figure 2 - Interim Reclamation diagram (proposed)

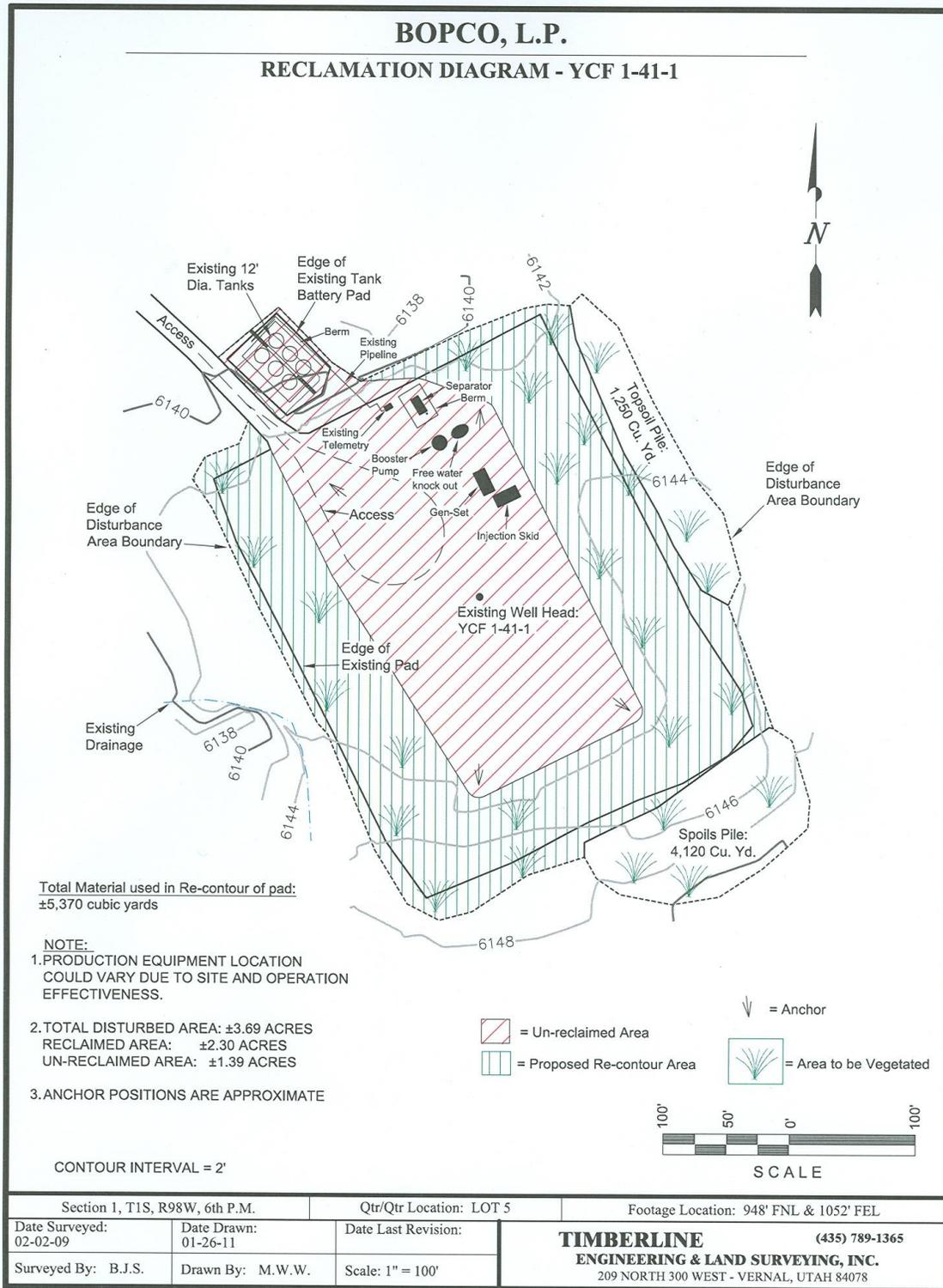


Figure 3 - Proposed Stormwater Design (Diagram #1)

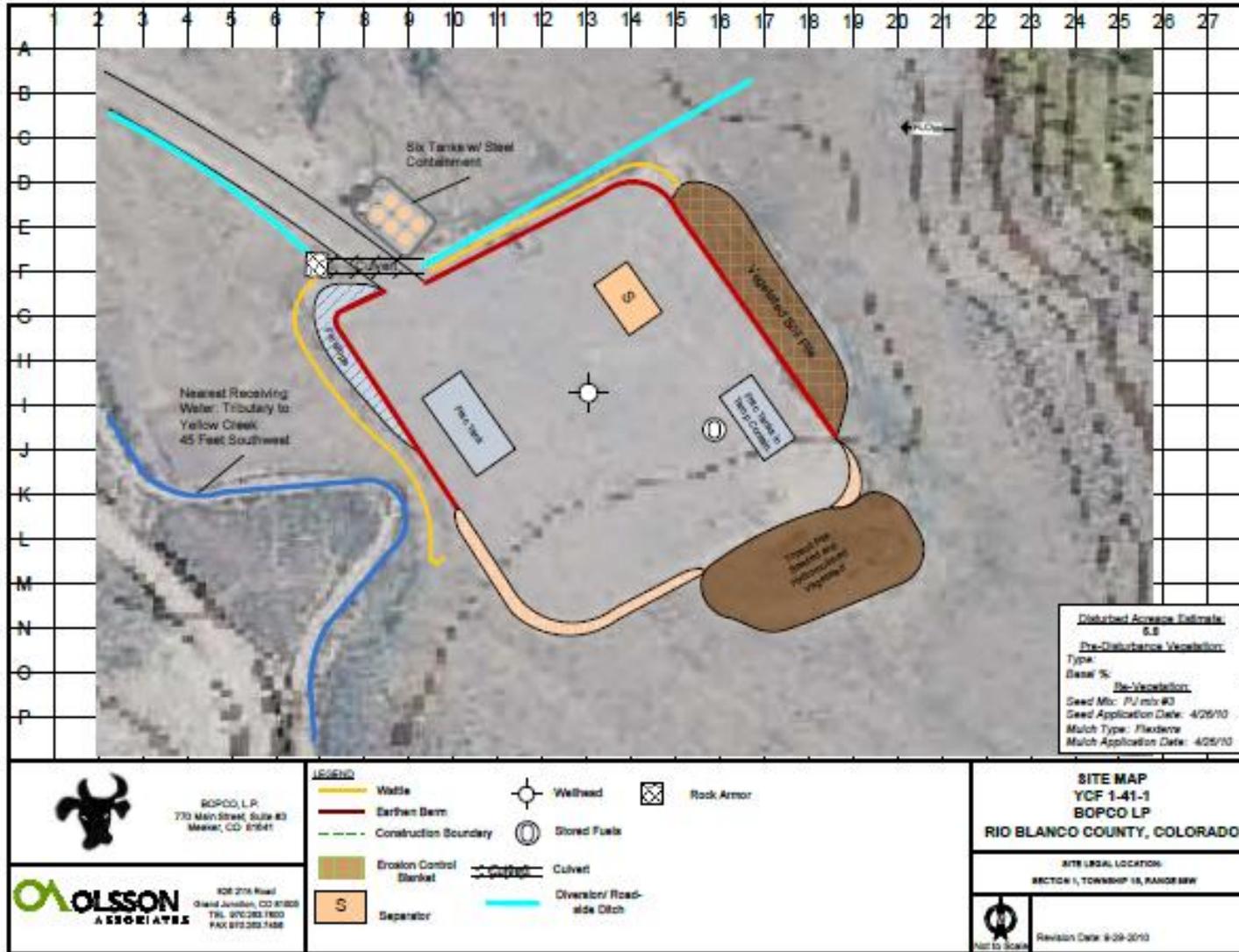
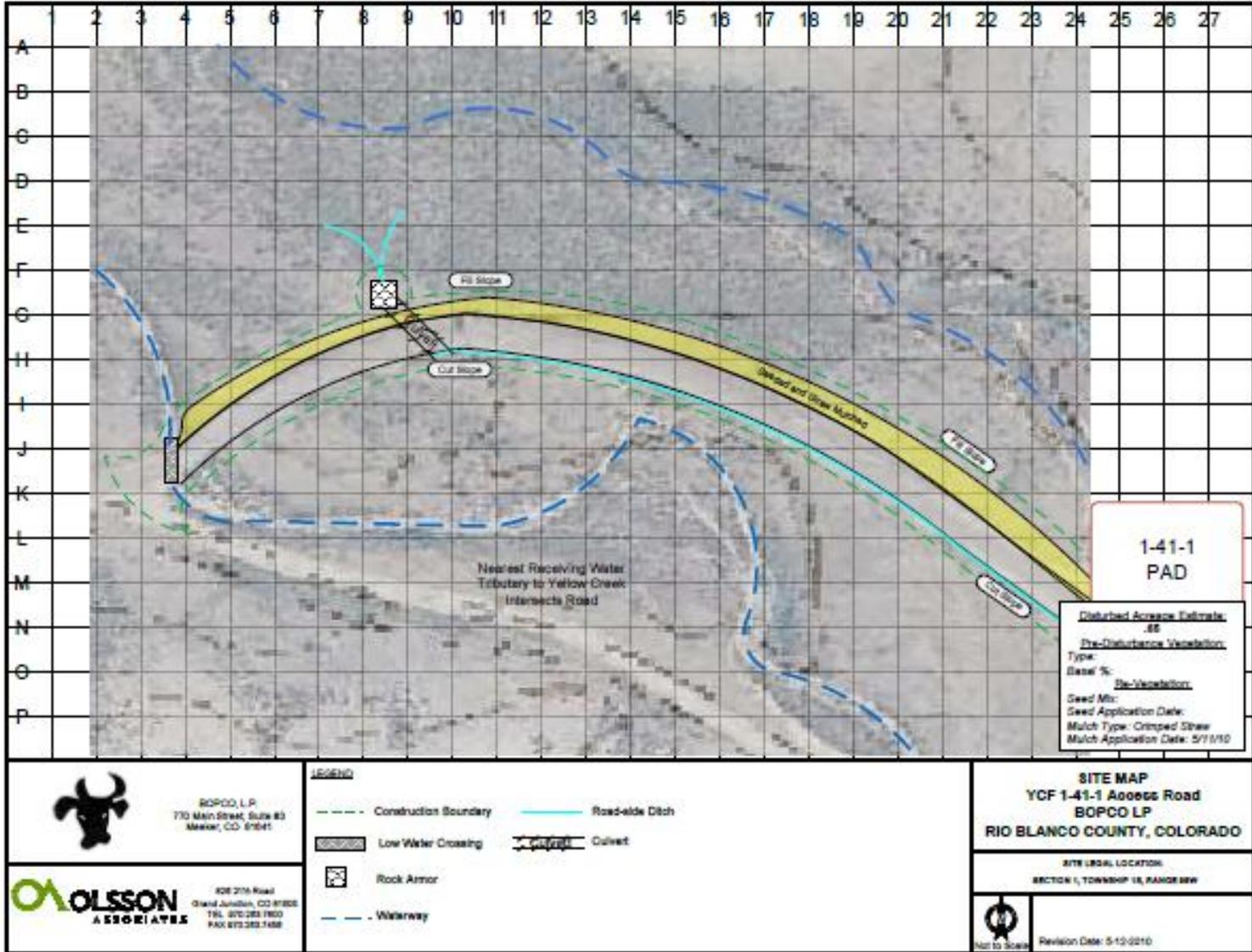


Figure 4 - Proposed Stormwater Design (Diagram #2)



Appendix A – Applicable Mitigation Brought Forward From CO-110-2007-181-EA

AIR QUALITY

1. The operator/holder will be responsible for complying with all local, state, and federal air quality regulations as well as providing documentation to the BLM that they have done so. To minimize production of fugitive particulate matter (fugitive dust) from associated access roads, vehicle speeds must not exceed 15 mph *or* dust plume must not be visible at appropriate designated speeds for road design. In addition, the application of a BLM approved dust suppressant (e.g., water or chemical stabilization methods) will be required during dry periods when dust plumes are visible at speeds less than or equal to 15 mph. Surfacing access roads with gravels will also help mitigate production of fugitive particulate matter. Land clearing, grading, earth moving or excavation activities will be suspended when wind speeds exceed a sustained velocity of 20 miles per hour. Disturbed areas will be restored to original contours, and revegetated with a BLM preferred seed mixture. Following seeding, woody debris cleared from the ROW will be pulled back over the pipeline to increase effective ground cover and help retain soil moisture.
2. Construction equipment will be maintained in good operating condition to ensure that engines are running efficiently. Vehicles and construction equipment with emission controls will also be maintained to ensure effective pollutant emission reductions.

INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE SPECIES

3. The operator will be required to monitor the project area for the life of the project and eradicate all noxious and invasive species which occur on site using materials and methods approved in advance by the Authorized Officer.

WASTES, HAZARDOUS OR SOLID

4. Construction sites shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials at those sites shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment. The operator shall be responsible for assuring that all waste is properly disposed of at the appropriate regulated disposal facility.
5. No hazardous materials shall be used during any phase of the operations unless prior approval has been obtained from the BLM authorized officer. All onsite drilling materials and chemicals shall be properly stored to ensure the prevention of spills. No environmentally harmful additives will be used.
6. No hazardous chemicals, fuels, oils, lubricants, or noxious fluids shall be disposed of at the drill sites, in the reserve pits or down hole.
7. If any hazardous chemicals, fuels, oils, lubricants, and/or noxious fluids are spilled during construction operations, they shall be cleaned up immediately. The operator shall have absorbent on site for spill containment. After clean up, the chemicals, fuels, oil, lubricants and/or noxious

fluids and any contaminated material shall be removed from the drill site and disposed of at an approved disposal facility.

8. A release of any chemical, oil, petroleum product, produced water, or sewage, etc, (regardless of quantity) must be reported to the Bureau of Land Management – WRFO Hazardous Materials Coordinator at (970) 878-3800. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) should be notified, if applicable, through the 24-hour spill reporting line at 1 (877) 518-5608.

9. If the holder encounters any waste dump sites, on or adjacent to the project area, they must be reported to the BLM.

WATER QUALITY, SURFACE AND GROUND

10. To mitigate for water quality impacts from road runoff and drainage, corrugated metal pipes (CMPs) and drainage dips would be located in such a manner as to avoid discharge onto unstable terrain such as headwalls or slumps. CMPs are not recommended on roads that have gradients less than 10 percent. Based on the nature of the affected soils, drain dips would be utilized in place of CMPs in these locations. The use of drain dips on road gradients greater than 10 percent should be avoided. Energy dissipaters such as large gravels/small cobbles would be used at culvert and drainage dip inlets/outlets to minimize additional erosion. To mitigate water being channelized down the roadway, all activity would stop when soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of 3 inches. Mud blading would be prohibited in attempts to reduce further soil displacement (unless otherwise approved by the BLM).

11. To mitigate additional soil erosion at the well pad and potential increased sediment and salt loading to nearby surface waters, all disturbed areas affected by drilling or subsequent operations, except areas reasonably needed for production operations, would be reclaimed as early as possible and as nearly as practicable to their original condition.

12. A Reclamation Status Report will be submitted to the WRFO biannually for all actions that require disturbance of surface soils on BLM-administered lands as a result of the Proposed Action. Actions may include, but are not limited to, well pad and road construction, construction of ancillary facilities, or power line and pipeline construction. The Reclamation Status Report will be submitted by 15 April and 15 August of each calendar year, and will include the well number, API number, legal description, project description (e.g., well pad or pipeline), reclamation status (e.g., interim or final), whether the well pad or pipeline has been re-vegetated and/or re-contoured, date seeded, photos of the reclaimed site, estimate of acres seeded and seeding method (e.g., disk-plowed, drilled, broadcast, etc.). Internal and external review of this report and the process used to acquire the necessary information will be conducted annually, and new information or changes in the reporting process will be incorporated into the report. The Reclamation Status Report will be submitted electronically via email as a Microsoft Excel table to Natural Resource Specialist, Brett Smithers (brett.smithers@blm.gov).

13. Upon final abandonment of the well pads, new access roads, and completion of pipelines, 100 percent of all disturbed surfaces would be restored to pre-construction contours, and

revegetated with a BLM approved seed mixture. Natural drainage patterns would be restored and stabilized with a combination of vegetative (e.g., seeding) and non-vegetative (e.g. straw bails, woody debris, straw waddles, or biodegradable fabrics) techniques. All available woody debris would be pulled back over recontoured areas to help stabilize soils, trap moisture, and provide cover for vegetation. Monitoring and additional reclamation efforts would persist until reclamation is proven successful (as determined by the BLM).

14. Surface casing and cementing would be installed in wells to protect aquifers from contamination due to hydraulic fracturing or contact with oil and gas products. Any groundwater produced from the Fort Union or Mesaverde Formations would be removed from the site and disposed of due to poor water quality. It would not be stored or evaporated on site, therefore preventing adverse impacts to surface and ground water resources.

15. The use of spill-guards (or equivalent spill prevention equipment) under and around pumping equipment would be required for all locations to intercept contaminants prior to contacting soils and infiltrating into groundwater. All pits shall be lined to protect shallow ground water from pit contents. All wastes associated with construction and drilling would be properly treated and disposed of. Efforts would be taken to avoid direct soil contact with diesel fuels or other pollutants which could be leached into the groundwater.

SOILS

16. Mud blading would be prohibited and all activity shall cease when soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of three inches unless otherwise approved by the BLM.

17. All disturbed surfaces would be restored to natural contours and revegetated with a BLM approved seed mixture. Interim reclamation would follow the mitigation outlined in the Water Quality portion of this document.

VEGETATION

18. Promptly revegetate all disturbed areas not necessary for production with Native Seed Mix #3. Revegetation will commence immediately after construction and will not be delayed until the following fall. Debris will not be scattered on the pipeline until after seeding operations are completed. Debris scattered on the pipeline ROW will not exceed 20 percent ground cover. Seed mixture rates are Pure Live Seed (PLS) pounds per acre. Drill seeding is the preferred method of application. When seed is broadcast application rates will be doubled.

Native Seed Mix 3					
Ecological sites	Common Name	Cultivar	Genus	Species	97 RMP LBS PLS/acre
Pinyon/Juniper Woodland (Rolling Loam)	Western Wheatgrass	Rosanna	<i>Pascopyrim</i>	<i>smithii</i>	4
	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Whitmar	<i>Pseudoroegneria</i>	<i>spicata</i>	3
	Indian Ricegrass	Rimrock	<i>Achnatherum</i>	<i>hymenoides</i>	3
	Needle and Thread	VNS	<i>Hesperostipa</i>	<i>comata</i>	2.5
	Utah Sweetvetch	VNS	<i>Hedysarum</i>	<i>boreale</i>	1
	Fourwing Saltbush	Northern Latitude	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>canescens</i>	1

WILDLIFE, TERRESTRIAL

19. Redistribute large, woody material salvaged during clearing operations on BLM White River Field Office-administered lands as directed by the AO. Disperse materials over the portion of rights-of-way from which the trees and brush were originally removed to meet fire management objectives and to provide wildlife habitat, seedling protection, and a deterrent to vehicular traffic. Woody materials dispersed across rights-of-way will not exceed three to five tons/acre. Excess woody materials could be mulched or made available for firewood or fence posts.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

20. All roads shall be constructed and maintained by operator per “Gold Book” standards.

VISUAL RESOURCES

21. All permanent (onsite for six [6] months or longer) structures, facilities and equipment on BLM lands placed above ground on location 1-41-1 shall be painted Munsell Soil Color Chart *Desert Brown* within six months of installation.

WILD HORSES

22. All installed cattleguards at fence crossings associated with access roads and/or a pipeline to a well location will be upgraded to a horse proof cattleguard so that the risk of wild horses being trapped in any of the cattleguards is reduced.

DRILLING PLAN

23. All operations, unless otherwise specifically approved in the APD, must be conducted in accordance with Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1; Approval of Operations on Onshore Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases; and Oil and Gas Order No. 2; Drilling Operations.

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

DECISION RECORD

PROJECT NAME: BOPCO YCF 1-41-1 Conversion to Injection Well

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-2011-0051-DNA

DECISION

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, as mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-2011-0051-DNA, authorizing the operation and maintenance of the YCF 1-41-1 injection well.

Mitigation Measures:

1. The operator/holder must provide a copy of the approved Underground Injection Control (UIC) permit from the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) as a “Subsequent Report” sundry.
2. The ROW grant is independent of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) approvals. If the holder identifies a conflict between this approval and the necessary approvals granted by the EPA and/or COGCC, the holder will immediately notify this office and propose corrective actions to remedy the conflict.
3. The ROW grant is only for the disposal of produced water in well YCF 1-41-1
4. The initial cost per barrel fee will be \$0.15 of produced water injected in to well YCF 1-41-1. Prior approval must be obtained from the BLM for the procedures and equipment proposed to be used for measurement of produced water injected into well YCF 1-41-1 before such injection begins. The BLM may modify the proposal and condition the approval.
5. The ROW is granted to the holder for the exclusive use of YCF 1-41-1 for disposal of produced water originating only from those wells operated by the holder, as recognized by the BLM or COGCC.
6. The operator/holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts.
7. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO

Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The operator/holder will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. The operator/holder, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

8. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), the operator/holder must notify the AO, by telephone and 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), the operator/holder must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
9. The operator/holder is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands.
10. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the operator/holder or any of his agents must stop work immediately at that site, immediately contact the BLM Paleontology Coordinator, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 days, the operator will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
11. Applicable mitigation carried forward from CO-110-2007-181-EA attached as Appendix A.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS & CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLAN

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

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BLM informed the public about this project by listing DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-051-DNA on the online WRFO NEPA Register on 3/8/2011 and a copy of the completed Determination of NEPA Adequacy will be posted on the WRFO website.

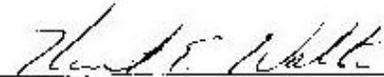
RATIONALE

The Proposed Action with the applied mitigation conforms with the White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan, is consistent with the analysis of “7 BOPCO APDs Project” in Environmental Analysis CO-110-2007-181-EA and constitutes BLM’s compliance with the requirements of NEPA. Additionally, disposing of produced water via injection is encouraged by the BLM.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

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

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

12/2/11