

**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-110-2012-0029-DNA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: COC-47675X

PROJECT NAME: Chevron's 5 sundry notices for the replacement of 15 pipelines.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T2N R103W SENW Sec 14,
T2N R103W NWSW Sec 15,
T2N R103W SESW Sec 13,
T2N R103W Sec 13, 14, 23
T2N R103W Sec 14
T2N R103W Sec 14
T2N R103W Sec 14

APPLICANT: Chevron USA, INC

ISSUES AND CONCERNS: The Proposed Action has been modified to avoid impacts to a cultural site associates with Sundry Notice 4.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Sundry Notice 1: Chevron's replacement of the low pressure gas gathering line for Collection Station 3 to Collect Station 8.

This line would be from Collection Station 3 to the tie-in near Collection Station 8 running in place of the existing line (four inch carbon steel). The pipeline would be located in Section 14, T2N, R103W for a total distance of approximately 3,600 feet along the surface like the existing pipeline (Figure 1). A typical pipeline corridor would be 20 feet either side of staked markers. The plan is to utilize existing well locations to stage work in an effort to minimize the surface impact. There will be no new surface disturbance; excavation will stay within existing pipeline corridor. The disturbance will be 3.3 acres.

Sundry Notice 2: Chevron's replacement of flowlines for Rooth 5 and Rooth 6.

Chevron is planning to install two replacement flowlines. The lines will start at the well location for Rooth 5 and Rooth 6 (Section 15 (NWSW), T2N, R103W) and will end at the Collection Station 1 manifold (Figure 2). The lines will be approximately 3,200 feet (each) in length and will consist of 6 inch fiberglass pipe rated for 1,000 psi. This replacement flowline will be installed (buried) within the existing flowline surface disturbance pipeline corridor; there will be no new surface disturbance outside the pipeline corridor. The disturbance would be 5.9 acres.

Sundry Notice 3: Chevron's Replacement of the EW Injection Trunkline.

Chevron is planning to replace the EW Injection Trunkline (Figures 3-5). The proposed pipeline will be 10 inch schedule 40 (0.365 wall) steel with a poly liner inside rated at 2,240 psi. The new pipeline will be installed (buried) approximately 10 feet parallel to the old pipeline. The proposed replacement pipeline section will be 7,196 feet, 5,000 feet on BLM property and 2,196 feet on fee property. There will be no new surface disturbance outside the existing pipeline corridor. The disturbance would be 6.6 acres.

Sundry Notice 4: Chevron's Replacement of the five EW Injection Trunkline lateral lines.

Chevron is planning to replace the five EW Injection Trunkline lateral lines (Figure 6-10). The proposed pipelines will be 3 inch fiberglass pipe rated to 2,500 psi. Schedule 80 carbon steel line pipe will be run across all well head locations. The new pipelines will be installed (buried) approximately 10 feet parallel to the old pipelines, the length of each pipeline is as follows: AC McLaughlin 22 is 1,100 feet, AC McLaughlin 69X is 300 feet, AC McLaughlin 16 is 150 feet, AC McLaughlin 60X is 180 feet, and AC McLaughlin 43 is 1,100 feet. There will be no new surface disturbance outside the existing pipeline corridors. The disturbance would be 2.6 acres.

Sundry Notice 5: Chevron's replacement of the six North West Water Injection lateral lines.

Chevron is planning to replace the six North West Water Injection lateral lines (Figures 11-16). The proposed pipelines will be 3 inch, series 2,500 fiberglass pipe rated to 2,500 psi. The new pipelines will be installed (buried) approximately 10 feet parallel to the old pipelines, the length of each pipeline is as follows: AC McLaughlin 26 is 400 feet, AC McLaughlin 46 is 1,100 feet, AC McLaughlin 47X is 640 feet, AC McLaughlin 52X is 140 feet, AC McLaughlin 55X is 350 feet, AC McLaughlin 66X is 60 feet. There will be no new surface disturbance outside the pipeline corridor; the pipelines will be installed within existing pipeline corridors. The disturbance is 2.5 acres

DESIGN FEATURES:

Sundry Notices 1- 5: This project will abide by the Conditions of Approval (COAs) that are associated with Chevron's field wide Environmental Assessment DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-0151-EA.

Reclamation of the pipeline corridor will be per BLM standards and specifications. Attached is a standard plan for the pipeline corridor reclamation and a copy of the Chevron RWSU (Rangely Weber Sand Unit) storm water best management practices is on file with BLM. The existing surface line will be removed and disposed of in a legal and environmentally friendly manner. The existing buried flowlines will be flushed with fresh water, capped on both ends and abandoned in place. The fluid will be disposed of in a legal and environmentally friendly manner.

Surface reclamation plan is attached (Attachment 1).

Decision to be Made: The BLM will decide whether or not to approve the replacement of the 15 pipelines, and if so, under what terms and conditions.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW:

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

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/Page: 2-5

Decision Language: "Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values."

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: June 1996

Name of Document: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA

Date Approved: 11/22/2011

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the new Proposed Action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document? 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? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

The anticipated impacts that would result from replacing the pipelines are similar to the anticipated impacts that were addressed and mitigated in the existing NEPA document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA). The existing NEPA document analyzed pipeline replacement and removal as well as well pad facility construction. Although surface pipeline replacements were not specifically analyzed in the existing NEPA document, the action is still similar to the pipeline replacements in which the impacts were analyzed. Furthermore, the proposed pipeline replacements are in the analysis area that was reviewed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA.

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

Two alternatives (Proposed Action and No Action Alternative) were analyzed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-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 White River Field Office (WRFO) specialists in document DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA did not indicate recent endangered species listings and no updates/changes have been made to BLM's sensitive species list 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?

It is assumed that all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects associated with the Proposed Action are similar in scope, intensity, duration and spatial extent as the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that were addressed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA. All

anticipated direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Action were reviewed and mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA. There is 20.9 acres of disturbance in this DNA which is 1.4 percent of the existing NEPA document. The cumulative percentage of disturbance from the other DNAs tiered to the existing NEPA document is four percent of what was analyzed in the EA.

5. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA documents 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 January 24, 2012. As of October 30, 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 January 24, 2012. 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
Michael Wolfe	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	11/7/2012
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Paleontological Resources	10/22/2012
Lisa Belmonte	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	4/12/2012
Zoe Miller	Ecologist	Special Status Plant Species	4/11/2012

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: The various pipeline replacements are located within an area inventoried at the Class III (100 percent) pedestrian level (Davenport 2011, compliance dated March 30, 2011; Davenport et al 2012, compliance dated July 11, 2012; Conner 2012, compliance dated October 24, 2012; and Conner et al 2012, compliance reply dated August 3, 2012).

Within the proposed project areas for Sundry Notices Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 5 no cultural resources were identified. Within Sundry Notice Number 4, Chevron's Replacement of the 5 EW Injection lines, two previously documented sites 5RB2727 and 5RB2728 were encountered within the project area (Conner et al 2012: Davenport 2012). Site 5RB2727 is evaluated as not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and thus no further mitigation is required. Site 5RB2728, (the Nancy Ellen site) is evaluated as "needs data" and therefore must be treated as an eligible site. Site 5RB2728 is a multi-component prehistoric open camp that was originally discovered in 1985 during trenching activities for a pipeline (Baker 1986). At that time, mitigation involved the excavation of five features, two of which were believed to be hearths. The features were destroyed during excavation. The features were all found aligned along the

pipeline trench. Subsequent test units and backhoe cuts placed outside the immediate vicinity (2m) of the pipeline yielded no cultural materials.

As part of the inventory for the present proposed project (Conner et al 2012), the site was revisited and relocated based on the original site photographs presented in the original site form. A map was completed of the present topography and surface artifacts shown in relation to the existing and proposed pipelines. Because of the presence of eligible site 5RB2728 within the proposed pipeline corridor, a reroute was inventoried as an attempt to avoid impacting the site (Davenport 2012). The new reroute, while it avoids the updated site boundary by at least 30 meters, will still need to be monitored by an archaeologist during trenching activities, to honor the original 1985 site boundary and to ensure cultural resources are not adversely affected. A treatment plan will be followed (Conner et al 2012, Appendix B, Treatment Plan for 5RB2728), and a report will be written. As per the treatment plan (Attachment 2), if new cultural horizons are encountered during trenching operations, construction will stop, until the stipulations in the treatment plan are followed.

Paleontological Resources: All of the proposed pipeline replacements are located in an area generally mapped as the Mancos Shale (Tweto 1979), which the BLM White River Field Office (WRFO) has classified as a PFYC 3 formation. In other areas the Mancos Shale has produced scientifically noteworthy fossil resources, but to date none are known from the Rangely Field area. If previously unknown vertebrate or scientifically noteworthy invertebrate fossils are impacted by pipeline replacement excavations, there could be an important, irreversible, cumulative loss to the regional paleontological database.

Native American Religious Concerns: No Native American Religious Concerns are known in the area, and none have been noted by Northern Ute Tribal authorities. Should recommended inventories or future consultations with Tribal authorities reveal the existence of such sensitive properties, appropriate mitigation and/or protection measures may be undertaken.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: The project area is broadly encompassed by white-tailed prairie dog habitat. White-tailed prairie dogs, a BLM sensitive species, and their burrow systems are important components of burrowing owl habitat, as well as potential habitat for reintroduced populations of the federally endangered black-footed ferret. Under the auspices of a non-essential, experimental population rule, black-footed ferrets have been released in Coyote Basin (eight miles southwest) and Wolf Creek (13 miles northeast) of Rangely Oil Field since 1999 and 2001, respectively. The rule applies to any ferrets that may occupy or eventually be released in northwest Colorado and northeast Utah. Although there is no direct continuity between Coyote Basin or Wolf Creek and the project site (i.e., lesser physical barriers and habitats unoccupied by prairie dog), there is potential for ferrets to colonize and successfully breed in the Rangely Oil Field. There have been no verified sightings of ferrets, nor any known reproduction occurring in the project area.

Burrowing owls, a BLM sensitive species, are relatively uncommon in this resource area. These birds return to occupy a maintained burrow system in early April and begin nesting soon after. Most birds have left the area by September. There is a known burrowing owl nest (last active in 2009) within 300 meters of the pipeline associated with EW injection trunk line.

Ferruginous hawks are relatively rare in the WRFO Resource Area. Suitable nesting substrate (typically individual pinyon or juniper trees) is lacking in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Aerial surveys conducted in 2009 and 2011 showed no evidence of recent nesting attempts in or around the project area.

Brewer's sparrow, a BLM sensitive species, is relatively common and widely distributed throughout the oil field where appropriate habitat exists (i.e., sagebrush communities). This species typically returns in late-April and May and begins nesting the latter part of May. Young are fledged by mid to late July. Beginning in 2010, BLM wildlife staff established a bird route which traverses portions of the project area. Surveys are conducted through visual, but predominately aural observations. Noise associated with construction activities would make it extremely difficult for surveyors to detect the presence of bird species in the immediate vicinity. In addition, construction activities would likely deter birds from nesting in suitable adjacent habitats which would bias data collected for the 2012 breeding season.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: There are no concerns associated with special status plant species.

REFERENCES CITED:

Armstrong, Harley J., and David G. Wolny

1989 Paleontological Resources of Northwest Colorado: A Regional Analysis. Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Baker, Steven G.

1986 Initial Archaeological Monitoring and Emergency Mitigation Procedures at Chevron U.S.A.'s Rangely Field CO2 Injection Project, Rio Blanco County, Colorado, 1985. Centuries Research. Ms on file at Bureau of Land Management White River Field Office, Meeker.

Conner, Carl E

2012 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for 23 Proposed Pipelines Short Pipelines in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for Chevron North America Upstream.[BLM-WRFO CRIR #12-11-34, RB.LM.NR1304, GRI No. 2012-80]. Manuscript is on file at the BLM-White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.

Conner, Carl E., Barbara Davenport, and Dakota Kramer

2012 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Six Proposed Water Injection Pipelines in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for Chevron North America Upstream.[BLM-WRFO CRIR #12-11-15, RB.LM.NR1290, GRI No. 2012-53]. Manuscript is on file at the BLM-White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.

Davenport, Barbara

2011 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for two Proposed Pipeline Replacements (2.3 miles) in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for Chevron, Inc. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (11-11-03:SHPO #RB.LM.NR2235)

Davenport, Barbara 2012 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Six Proposed Pipeline Pipelines in Rio Blanco County, Colorado for Chevron, Inc. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (12-11-15a; SHPO #RB.LM.R1290a)

Tweto, Ogden

1979 Geologic Map of Colorado. United States Geologic Survey, Department of the Interior, Reston, Virginia.

MITIGATION:

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA has been carried forward:

1. The operator shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.
2. Chevron will use the Master Surface Plan submitted with the Proposed Action for achieving interim and final reclamation on existing wells when any new disturbance or infrastructure is planned.
3. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities Chevron will notify the Natural Resource Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
4. If surface sources are used for freshwater, water hauling trucks must use backflow preventers to avoid contamination of surface waters.

- The WRFO recommends for these pipeline replacements to use Seed Mix #8 below. The operator will submit proposed seed mixes to BLM via Sundry Notice for review and approval prior to applying the seed.

SEED MIX #8 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs. PLS/Acre
Galleta Grass	<i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i>	Viva florets	3
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3
Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.25
Annual sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		2.5
Mat saltbush	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>		2

- There will be no earthwork or activities allowed from April 15 – July 15 (prairie dog reproductive period) in those instances involving occupied prairie dog habitat. Occupation will be determined through surveys conducted by BLM wildlife staff.
- Burrowing owl surveys will be required prior to construction initiation if work is planned to take place during the breeding season (April 15 – August 15). Should an active nest be located, no earthwork or activities will be allowed from April 15 – August 15 (or until young have fledged) within ½ mile of any occupied burrowing owl nest location. There will be no surface occupancy allowed within ¼ mile of known nest locations.
- There will be no earthwork or vegetation removal allowed from May 15 – July 15 in those instances involving new construction (i.e., new well pads or new cross-country pipelines). All sundries will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis. At that time it will be determined by BLM wildlife staff if it is necessary to impose the above timing limitation based on the degree of impact the action presents to migratory birds.
- 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 Authorized Officer (AO). Chevron 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. Chevron, 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.

10. A cultural monitor will be present during trenching operations of the proposed rerouted pipeline construction through the east portion of the original 5RB.2728 site boundary (1985) in order to determine if additional subsurface cultural remains are present. If such are found, construction work will be stopped in the area and the Authorized Officer (AO) will be consulted and the Treatment Plan enacted (Attachment 2). If determined that the treatment will surpass the threshold for "limited subsurface testing, an application will be made for an ARPA excavation permit." A monitoring report will be written and submitted to WRFO regardless if cultural remains are documented or not.
11. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), Chevron 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), Chevron must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
12. Chevron is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the projects that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.
13. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron or any of their 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 working 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.
14. The permittee/applicant is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the allotment/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. If any

paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the permittee/applicant must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative. The AO may require occasional spot checking of trenching operations to inspect for possible presence of fossil resources.

15. All lessees and/or operators and right-of-way holders shall comply with all federal, state and/or local laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to onshore orders and notices to lessees, addressing the emission of and/or the handling, use, and release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment.
16. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials 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.
17. As a reasonable and prudent lessee/operator in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will report all emissions or releases that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of a substance's status as exempt or nonexempt and regardless of fault, to the BLM WRFO (970) 878-3800.
18. As a reasonable and prudent lessees/operator and/or right-of-way holder in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the lessee/operator or right-of-way holder fails, refuses or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the BLM WRFO may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils at the lessee/operator's expense. Such action will not relieve the lessee/operator of any liability or responsibility.
19. With the acceptance of this authorization, the commencement of operations under this authorization, or within thirty calendar days from the issuance of this authorization, whichever occurs first, and during the life of the pipeline, the right-of-way holder and the lessee/operator, and through the right-of-way holder and lessee/operator, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment.

20. Any livestock control facilities and/or rangeland improvements impacted during this operation will be replaced or repaired to their prior condition.

21. To avoid impacts to existing realty rights-of-way, Chevron would need to coordinate with right-of-way holders prior to any construction activity.

COMPLIANCE PLAN: On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the BLM White River Field Office staff during and after construction. Specific mitigation developed in this document 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.

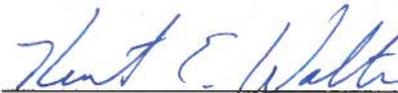
NAME OF PREPARER: Ryan Snyder

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 AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

11/30/2012

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1: Surface Reclamation Plan

Attachment 2: Treatment Plan for Data Recovery

Attachment 3: Maps and Surveys for the Sundry Notices (Figures 1- 16)

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.

**Surface Use Plan of Operations
Plan for Surface Reclamation of**

PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAYS, ACCESS ROADS, AND WELL PADS

I. Reclamation Objectives:

The long-term objective of final reclamation is to return the land to a condition approximating that which existed prior to disturbance. This includes restoration of the landform, hydrologic systems, visual resources, wildlife habitats, and establishment of desired vegetative community. To ensure that the long-term objective will be reached through human and natural processes, actions will be taken to ensure standards are met for site stability, visual quality, hydrological functioning, and vegetative productivity.

II. Reclamation Performance Standards

The following reclamation performance standards will be met:

Reclamation – Includes disturbed areas where the original landform and a natural vegetative community have been restored and it is anticipated the site will not be redisturbed for future development.

- Reclamation will be judged successful when the BLM Authorized Officer determines that:
 - The original contour, or one which blends with the surrounding landform, has been restored for all disturbed areas including well pads, production facilities, roads, pipelines, and utility corridors.
 - A self-sustaining, vigorous, diverse, desired plant community is established on the site, with a density sufficient to control erosion and invasion by non-native plants and to reestablish wildlife habitat or forage production. At a minimum, the established plant community will consist of species included in the seed mix and/or desirable species occurring in the surrounding natural vegetation.
 - In agricultural areas, irrigation systems and soil conditions are reestablished in such a way as to ensure successful cultivation and harvesting of crops.
 - Erosion features are equal to or less than surrounding area and erosion control is sufficient so that water naturally infiltrates into the soil and gullying, headcutting, slumping, and deep or excessive rills (greater than 3 inches) are not observed.
 - The site is free of State- or county-listed noxious weeds, oil field debris and equipment, and contaminated soil. Invasive, non-native, and undesirable weeds are controlled.

III. Reclamation Actions (Minimum)

The following minimum reclamation actions will be taken to ensure that the reclamation objectives and standards are met. It may be necessary to take additional reclamation actions beyond the minimum in order to achieve the Reclamation Standards.

Reclamation - General

Notification:

- The BLM WRFO *designated Natural Resource Specialist* be notified at least 24 hours prior to commencement of any reclamation operations.

Vegetation Clearing:

- Grass, forbs, and small woody vegetation, such as sagebrush will be excavated as the topsoil is removed.
- Large woody vegetation will be stripped and stored separately and respread evenly on the site following topsoil resspreading.

Topsoil Management:

- Operations will disturb the minimum amount of surface area necessary to conduct safe and efficient operations.
- Topsoil depth is defined as the top layer of soil that contains 80 percent of the roots. In areas to be heavily disturbed, the top six inches of soil material, will be stripped and stockpiled. Topsoil will be clearly segregated and stored separately from subsoils.
- On sites where there is not at least an average of six inches of topsoil across the site available for stockpiling, soil amendments will be used to augment the available topsoil and improve plant germination and growth. Soil amendments will be determined as part of the reclamation pre-assessment, and agreed to by both the operator and the BLM prior to disturbing the site.
- Earthwork for reclamation will be completed within six months of surface work unless a delay is approved *in writing* by the BLM authorized officer.
- Salvaging and spreading topsoil will not be performed when the ground or topsoil is frozen or too wet to adequately support construction equipment or so dry that dust clouds greater than 30 feet tall are created. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of three inches deep, the soil will be deemed too wet.
- No major depressions will be left that would trap water and cause ponding unless the intended purpose is to trap runoff and sediment.

Seeding:

- Seedbed Preparation: Initial seedbed preparation will consist of recontouring to the appropriate interim or final reclamation standard. All compacted areas to be seeded will be ripped to a minimum depth of 18 inches with a minimum furrow spacing of 2 feet,

followed by recontouring the surface and then evenly spreading the stockpiled topsoil. Prior to seeding, the seedbed will be scarified to a depth of no less than four to six inches. If the site is to be broadcast seeded, the surface will be left rough enough to trap seed and snow, control erosion, and increase water infiltration.

- If broadcast seeding is to be used and is delayed, final seedbed preparation will consist of contour cultivating to a depth of 4 to 6 inches within 24 hours prior to seeding, dozer tracking, or other imprinting in order to break the soil crust and create seed germination micro-sites.
- Seed Application. Seeding will be conducted no more than two weeks following completion of final seedbed preparation. A certified weed-free seed mix designed by the BLM (shown below) to meet reclamation standards will be used on all disturbed surfaces, including pipelines and road cut and fill slopes:

• SEED MIX #1 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4.5
Thickspike wheatgrass	Elymus lanceolatus	Critana	3.5
Bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	Toe Jam Creek	3
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.5
Sulphur flower	Eriogonum umbellatum		1.5
Winterfat	Krascheninnikovia lanata		0.5

SEED MIX #3 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4
Bluebunch wheatgrass	Pseudoroegneria spicata	Whitmar	3.5
Indian ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	Rimrock	3
Needle and Thread	Hesperostipa comata		2.5
Lewis Flax	Linum Lewisii	Maple grove	1
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.5

SEED MIX #8 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Galleta Grass	Pleuraphis jamesii	Viva florets	3
Indian Ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	Rimrock	3
Bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.25
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annuus		2.5
Mat saltbush	Atriplex confertifolia		2

SEED MIX #9 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	5
Russian wildrye	Psathyrostachys juncea	Bozoisky	3
Crested wheatgrass	Agropyrum cristatum	Hycrest	3
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annuus		5

- The application rate shown in the table is based on 50 pure live seeds (PLS) per square foot, drill-seeded to no greater a depth than 0.25 inch. *{However, shrub species will be seeded during the winter on the ground surface or preferably on top of snow}*. In areas that will not be drill-seeded, the seed mix will be drop seeded or broadcast-seeded on surface roughened sites at twice the application rate shown in the table. If the site is harrowed or dragged, seed will be covered by no more than 0.25 inch of soil.
- No seeding will occur from March 15 to September 1. Fall seeding is preferred and will be conducted after September 1 and prior to ground freezing. Shrub species will be seeded separately and will be seeded during the winter. Spring seeding is less desirable and will be conducted after the frost leaves the ground and no later than March 15.

Erosion Control and Mulching:

- Where applicable, the mitigation techniques such as surface roughening and mulching will be used to keep water on site, thereby enhancing re-vegetation of the site and controlling erosion and runoff.
- All erosion control devices and materials will be installed and maintained to be fully functional until revegetation is determined successful by the BLM.
- Silt fencing, waddles, hay bales, and other erosion control devices will be used where necessary to prevent soil movement from water erosion.
- Mulch will be used if necessary to control wind and water erosion, create vegetation micro-sites, and retain soil moisture on site. Mulches may include native grass hay, small-grain straw, wood fiber, live mulch, cotton, jute, or synthetic netting. Mulch will be certified free of noxious or invasive weed seeds and free from mold and fungi.
- If loose straw or hay mulch is used, it will be crimped into the soil to prevent blowing.

Management of Invasive, Noxious, and Undesirable Species:

- All reclamation equipment will be cleaned prior to use to reduce the potential for introduction of noxious weeds or other undesirable non-native species.
- An intensive and documented weed monitoring and control program will be implemented prior to site preparation for planting and will continue until final reclamation is approved by the BLM.

- Each site where the BLM has not approved interim or final reclamation success will be monitored annually to determine the presence of any invasive, noxious, and undesirable species. Invasive, noxious, and undesirable species that have been identified during monitoring will be promptly treated and controlled, prior to the production of seed heads. A Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) will be submitted to the BLM for approval prior to the use of herbicides.

Final Reclamation Procedures - Specific

- All disturbed areas, including roads and pipeline right-of-ways, will be recontoured to the contour existing prior to initial construction or a contour that blends indistinguishably with the surrounding landscape. Resalvaged topsoil will be respread evenly over the entire disturbed site to ensure successful revegetation. To help mitigate the contrast of recontoured slopes, reclamation will include measures to feather cleared lines of vegetation and to save and redistribute cleared trees, woody debris, and large rocks over recontoured cut and fill slopes.
- Stormwater management structures and drainage features (i.e., culverts and ditches) will only be installed when absolutely necessary to prevent erosion of fill material. Stormwater management structures and drainage features are not permanent features and will be removed and reseeded when the rest of the site is successfully revegetated and stabilized.
- To ensure timely revegetation, the pad will be fenced to the BLM's standards to exclude livestock grazing for the first two growing seasons or until seeded species become firmly established, whichever comes later. Fencing will meet standards found on page 18 of the Gold Book, 4th Edition, or will be fenced with operational electric fencing.
- Final abandonment of pipelines and flowlines will involve flushing and properly disposing of any fluids in the lines. All surface lines and any lines that are buried close to the surface that may become exposed in the foreseeable future due to water or wind erosion, soil movement, or anticipated subsequent use, must be removed. Deeply buried lines may remain in place unless otherwise directed by the authorized officer.

Reclamation Monitoring and Final Abandonment Approval

- Reclaimed areas will be monitored annually. Actions will be taken to ensure that reclamation standards are met as quickly as reasonably practical and are maintained during the life of the permit.
- The designated WRFO Natural Resource Specialist will be notified via email or by phone 24 hours prior to beginning all reclamation activities associated with this project. Reclamation activities may include, but are not limited to, seed bed preparation that requires disturbance of surface soils, seeding, constructing exclosures (e.g., fences) to exclude livestock from reclaimed areas.

- All seed tags will be submitted via Sundry Notice to the designated Natural Resource Specialist within 14 calendar days from the time the seeding activities have ended. The sundry will include the purpose of the seeding activity (i.e., seeding well pad cut and fill slopes, seeding pipeline corridor, etc.). In addition, the SN will include the well or well pad number associated with the seeding activity, if applicable, the name of the contractor that performed the work, his or her phone number, the method used to apply the seed (e.g., broadcast, hydro-seeded, drilled), whether the seeding activity represents interim or final reclamation, an estimate of the total acres seeded, an attached map that clearly identifies all disturbed areas that were seeded, and the date the seed was applied.
- The operator will meet with the WRFO reclamation staff in March or April of each calendar year and present a comprehensive work plan. The purpose of the plan is to provide information pertaining to reclamation activities that are expected to occur during the current growing season. The operator will also provide a map that shows all reclamation sites where some form of reclamation activity is expected to occur during the current growing season.
- A Reclamation Status Report will be submitted electronically via email and as a hard-copy to WRFO Reclamation Coordinator. The hardcopy will be submitted to:
 - BLM, White River Field Office
 - 220 East Market Street
 - Meeker, Colorado 81641
 - Attn: Reclamation Coordinator

The Reclamation Status Report will be submitted annually 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 September 30th of each calendar year, and will include the well number, API number, legal description, UTM coordinates (using the NAD83 datum, Zone 13N coordinate system), project description (e.g., well pad, pipeline, etc.), reclamation status (e.g., Phase I Interim, Phase II Interim, or Final), whether the well pad or pipeline has been re-vegetated and/or re-contoured, percent of the disturbed area that has been reclaimed, method used to estimate percent area reclaimed (e.g., qualitative or quantitative), technique used to estimate percent area reclaimed (e.g., ocular, line-intercept, etc.), date seeded, photos of the reclaimed site, estimate of acres seeded, seeding method (e.g., broadcast, drilled, hydro-seeded, etc.), and contact information for the person(s) responsible for developing the report. The report will be accompanied with maps and GIS data showing each discrete point (i.e., well pad), polygon (i.e., area where seed was applied for Phase I and/or Phase II interim reclamation or area reclaimed for final reclamation), or polyline (i.e., pipeline) feature that was included in the report. Geospatial data shall be submitted: for each completed activity electronically to the designated BLM staff person responsible for the initial request and in accordance with WRFO geospatial data submittal standards (available from WRFO GIS

Staff, or on the WRFO website). Internal and external review of the WRFO Reclamation Status 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.

- In an attempt to track final reclamation of federal actions related to the development of federal mineral resources, the operator shall provide the *designated Natural Resource Specialist* with geospatial data in a format compatible with the WRFO's ESRI ArcGIS Geographic Information System (GIS). These data will be used to accurately locate and identify all geographic as-built (i.e., constructed) features associated with this project and included in the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) or Sundry Notice (SN), as appropriate. These data shall be submitted within 60 days of construction completion. If the operator is unable to submit the required information within the specified time period, the operator shall notify the designated Natural Resource Specialist via email or by phone, and provide justification supporting an extension of the required data submission time period. GIS polygon features may include, but are not limited to, constructed access roads, existing roads that were upgraded, pipeline corridors, and well pad footprints. Acceptable data formats are: (1) corrected global positioning system (GPS) files with sub-meter accuracy or better; (2) ESRI shapefiles or geodatabases; or, (3) AutoCAD .dwg or .dxf files. If possible, both (2) and (3) should be submitted for each as-build feature. Geospatial data must be submitted in UTM Zone 13N, NAD 83, in units of meters. Data may be submitted as: (1) an email attachment; or (2) on a standard compact disk (CD) in compressed (WinZip only), or uncompressed format. All data shall include metadata, for each submitted layer, that conforms to the *Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata* from the Federal Geographic Data Committee standards. Questions shall be directed to WRFO BLM GIS staff at (970) 878-3800.

If the data is unable to be sent electronically, a compact disk(s) containing the data will be sent to:

BLM, White River Field Office
Attn: NRS Staff
220 East Market Street
Meeker, Colorado 81641

If for any reason the location or orientation of the geographic feature associated with the Proposed Action changes, the operator will submit updated GIS data to designated BLM NRS staff person within 7 calendar days of the change. This information will be submitted via Sundry Notice.

- The Authorized Officer will be notified when: 1) reclamation has been completed, 2) appears to be successful, and 3) the site is ready for final inspection.

Attachment 2: Treatment Plan for Data Recovery

Treatment Plan for Data Recovery at 5RB.2728

This mitigation plan is for site 5RB.2728 that was field reevaluated as need data or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Research Background

Site **5RB.2728** (the Nancy Ellen Site) is a multi-component prehistoric open camp that was originally recorded by Steven Baker with Centuries Research Inc. in 1985 (Baker 1986). It is located on an undulating plain at an elevation of 5440 feet in Coal Oil Basin. The vegetation consists predominantly of greasewood, saltbrush, and sagebrush. The soils consist of an aeolian and alluvial, fine silty sand. The site was originally described as consisting of at least two buried hearths with associated probable occupation surfaces. In addition, a surface component consisting of non-diagnostic bifacial and unifacial tools as well as one diagnostic projectile point were identified. The diagnostic point was classified as an Elko Corner-notched type of Archaic antiquity.

At that time, mitigation involving the excavation of five features— two of which were believed to be hearths— was conducted. Carbon samples were collected and the following dates were derived: 9970 +/- 140 BP (Beta 14087), 9100 +/- 120 BP (Beta 14088), 8850 +/- 110 BP (Beta 14089), 8750 +/- 120 BP (Beta 14091). The features were completely destroyed during excavation. The features were all found aligned along the pipeline trench. Subsequent tests units and backhoe cuts placed outside the immediate vicinity (2m) of the pipeline trench yielded no cultural materials.

Site 5RB.2728 was relocated based on the site map and photographs presented in the original site form. The discoveries made during the excavations of 1985 indicated that the thermal features were located adjacent to the trench of the now-existing pipeline and none were found in subsequent tests beyond the immediate area of the pipeline. No artifacts were found in a subsurface context, although there were artifacts recorded on the surface in the south portion of the site (not near or temporally associated with the excavated features). The surface scatter of artifacts mapped during this 2012 revisit turned out to be limited in number and distribution, and temporally associated with the Protohistoric Era. Based on the previous findings of the locations of the excavated hearths only along the existing pipeline trench, and the lack of evidence of subsurface cultural material beyond that, the site was reevaluated as need data. Accordingly, management recommendations are that the proposed pipeline should be monitored during trenching operations to determine if additional subsurface cultural remains are present. If such are found, construction work should be stopped in the area of the remains and the following Treatment Plan be followed to not only recover the exposed materials but also define the depth and extent of the cultural deposits. Alternatively, to avoid the site, the pipeline could be moved west of its present position to one at least 30m beyond the boundary of 5RB.2728.

Research Objectives

Excavation is prescribed for this prehistoric site to recover significant archaeological data if cultural material is encountered during monitoring. Excavations will also focus on the accumulation of reliable chronometric and paleo-environmental data. Additionally, the site's location on the landscape and its relation to similar sites will be a consideration of the study, and will especially be key to understanding the settlement/subsistence patterns in this region.

Research Orientation for Site Testing

The nature of this investigation is divided into three parts. The first consists of archaeological and environmental data recovery and description. Excavated artifactual and architectural data form the base from which temporal information--from C-14 samples, artifact seriation, possibly dendrochronology and cross-dating--is acquired. Paleoenvironmental data are derived from the excavation of pollen, macrofloral and faunal remains and are compared with the present-day environment.

The second part of the investigation requires the synthesis and interpretation of the archaeological materials. Here, the cultural affiliation of the site's occupants is determined. Also, contextual concerns, such as the identification of spatial/temporal variability and function of artifactual and architectural classes, are examined.

The final stage of analysis involves further synthesis and leads to the formation of a diachronic, cultural ecological model. The adaptive strategies--as reflected by changes and continuity in subsistence, technology, settlement, land use, social organization, and external relations patterns--of the prehistoric occupants of the site are compared and contrasted to the regional data base.

In general, the following are recommended courses of action for the protection of sites field evaluated as eligible or need data: Phase 1) recordation by means of, but not necessarily limited to, excavation of the disturbed features; and Phase 2) excavation of those portions of the site that are directly related to the features and have demonstrated their likelihood of contributing additional significant information. Such work is done in order to locate, identify, describe, and evaluate the significance of all findings within the test areas of each site. Research domains that can be addressed by the testing include cultural affiliation, site function, seasonality, subsistence, social organization, technology, extra-regional relationships, site formation and transformation, and paleo-environment. The method, scope, and reporting context of the testing are designed to meet requirements of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the BLM.

Methods and Results

The field and analytic methods are selected to meet the maximum data recovery requirements of the research design. Data recovery will be based on the excavation of one-meter by one-meter (1m²) test units that will be distributed as necessary to meet the maximum level of data retrieval. Work at the site will begin with the preparation of a surface map based on 1-meter-interval contour maps. A datum will be established and surveyed using a total station and/or a Trimble

GPS unit (accurate to within 1cm). Test units will be oriented to the original testing grid and plotted on the base maps. Grid squares are to be referenced from their southwest corner.

Hand tools will be used to excavate the 1m x 1m units. Excavation will proceed in 5cm levels in unstratified deposits, along stratigraphic levels if they are well defined, or by feature outline. Sterile levels are to be established by excavation to bedrock or an additional 30cm. All soil will be screened through 1/8th-inch screen except for hearth contents that are not collected as samples, which will be sifted through 1/16th-inch screen.

All artifacts will be collected. Perishables, and chipped-stone and ground-stone tools found in-situ will be referenced to the control corner and bagged separately. They and features will be point-plotted. Other artifacts and ancillary specimens are to be bagged in aggregate, and labeled by unit and level, or feature and level. Soils, flotation, pollen, carbon and obsidian samples will be collected as warranted. Finally, features will be photographed, and plan/profile views drawn.

Planviews will be completed for every 10cm level. Artifacts found in the 1/4-inch screen or *in-situ* will be mapped, described, and collected. Vertical provenience and orientation (i.e., strike-and-dip) will be recorded for cultural and non-cultural rock. Features and/or potential features will be mapped as well as cross-sectioned, profiled, and described. Feature fill removed during cross-section will be bagged in aluminum foil and placed in a plastic bag for reinforcement. If charcoal is present, it will be bagged separately. Special precautions will be taken to prevent contamination of collected charcoal; charcoal will be handled with tweezers and trowels. Carbon samples will be sent to Miami, Florida to be processed by Beta Analytic, Inc.

In the laboratory, artifacts will be sorted according to a classificatory scheme including perishables and chipped and groundstone categories. Perishables would include basketry, cordage, certain macro-botanical samples, etc. For chipped stone, there are projectile points, other bifaces, unifaces, flake and blade tools, hammerstones, cores, and debitage (primary, secondary, interior, shatter). Groundstone categories include manos (grinding stones), metates (nether milling stones), and other groundstone. Macro-floral, pollen, carbon and bone ancillary samples and specimens will be processed by outside laboratories.

A review of comparative data in published and unpublished reports for the region will be made to compile a bibliography of all reviewed reports that contain relevant geomorph-ological and paleo-environmental data. Then the findings will be documented in a Draft Cultural Resource Data Retrieval Report. Upon approval of the Draft, a final report will be submitted to SHF and BLM. Artifacts, written records and photographs will be curated at the Museum of Western Colorado.

The above includes allowance for the inadvertent discovery of human remains or NAGPRA items. This is a highly unlikely event in this cultural area; however the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) stipulations as well as Education/Discovery

stipulations are standard in any research project and protect these resources from further disturbance if they are inadvertently found.

Attachment 3- Maps and Surveys for the Sundry Notices

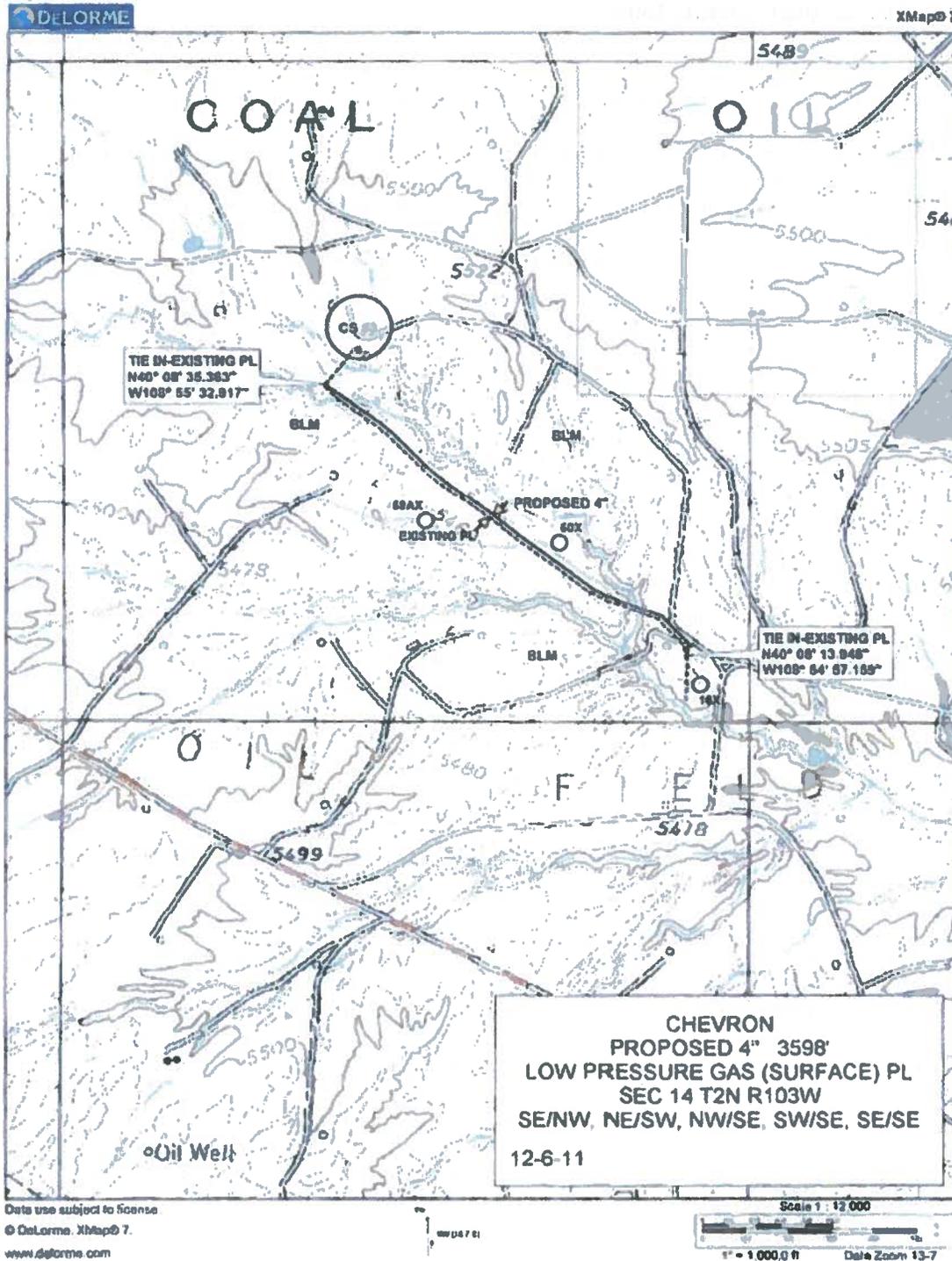


Figure 1. Map of the Collection Station 3 to Collection Station 8 pipeline replacement.

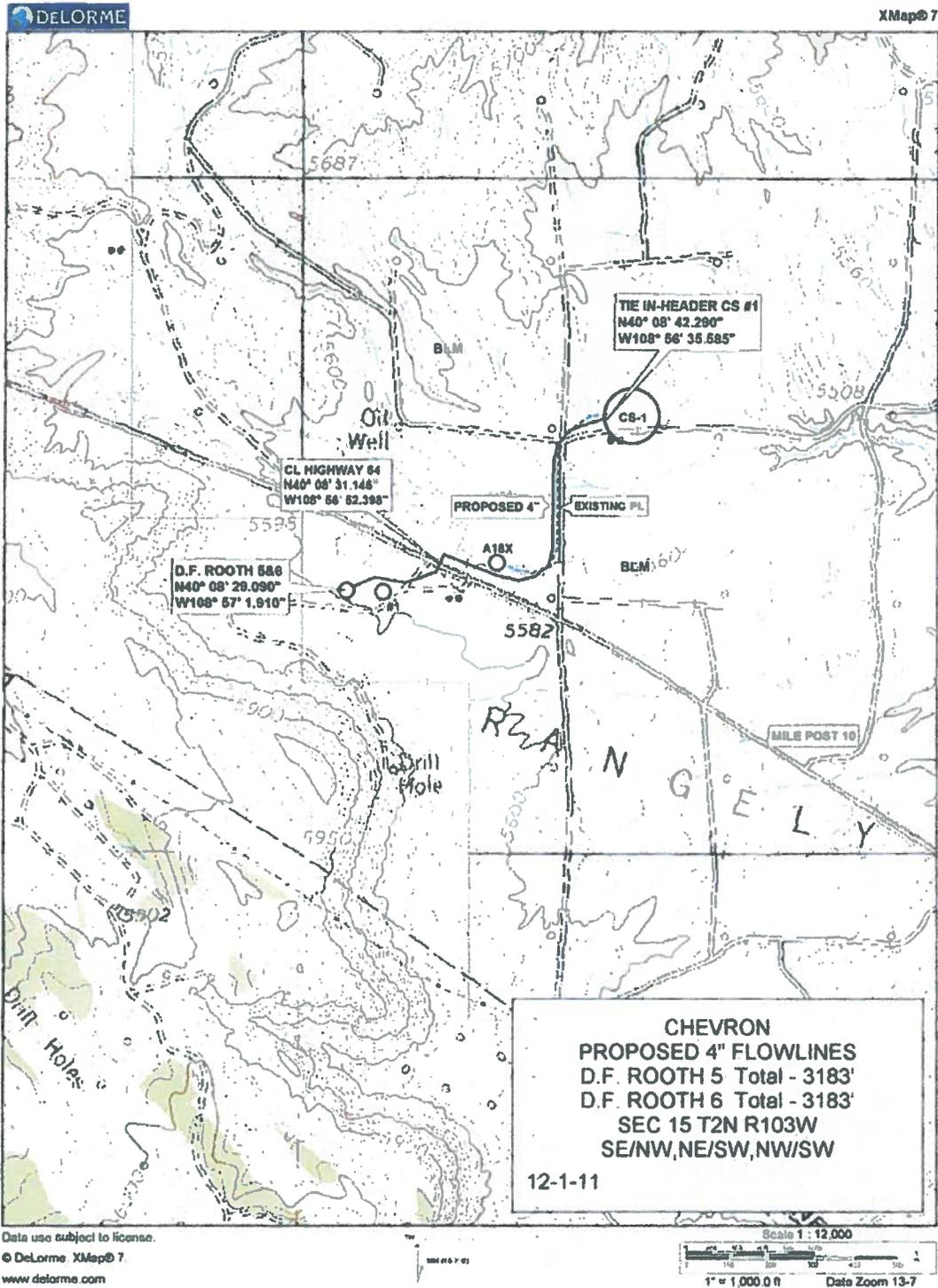


Figure 2: Map from the flowline replacement for Root 5 and Root 6.

CHEVRON U.S.A., INC.

**PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY
ON BLM & FEE LANDS
(For EW WATER INJECTION)
PIPELINE - TRUNK REPLACEMENT)**

LOCATED IN
SECTIONS 13, 14 & 23, T2N, R103W, 6th
P.M., RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

PROPERTY OWNER	FEET	ACRES	RODS
BLM	5233.15	8.099	318.11
AUDREY MAGOR ROSS	271.09	0.392	11.62
NETE KINNAS	110.20	0.159	5.00
NILE & ROGER CHAPMAN	1137.85	1.308	48.97
TOTAL	7182.29	9.958	382.70

**PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY DESCRIPTION
ON PETE KINNAS LANDS**

A 50' WIDE RIGHT-OF-WAY 25' ON EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE.

BEGINNING AT A POINT IN THE SW 1/4 NW 1/4 OF SECTION 13, T2N, R103W, 6th P.M., WHICH BEARS N82°50'25"E 700.78' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THENCE N43°53'47"E 248.10' TO A POINT ON THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, WHICH BEARS N33°02'35"E 104.40' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THE SIDE LINES OF SAID DESCRIBED RIGHT-OF-WAY BEING SHORTENED OR ELONGATED TO MEET THE GRANITOR'S PROPERTY LINES, BASES OF BEARINGS IS A C.P.S. OBSERVATION. CONTAINS 0.379 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

**PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY DESCRIPTION
ON NILE & ROGER CHAPMAN LANDS**

A 50' WIDE RIGHT-OF-WAY 25' ON EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE.

BEGINNING AT A POINT IN THE SW 1/4 NW 1/4 OF SECTION 13, T2N, R103W, 6th P.M., WHICH BEARS N33°02'35"E 104.40' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THENCE N43°53'47"E 248.10' TO A POINT ON THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, WHICH BEARS N33°02'35"E 104.40' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THE SIDE LINES OF SAID DESCRIBED RIGHT-OF-WAY BEING SHORTENED OR ELONGATED TO MEET THE GRANITOR'S PROPERTY LINES, BASES OF BEARINGS IS A C.P.S. OBSERVATION. CONTAINS 1.308 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

**PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY DESCRIPTION
ON BLM LANDS**

A 50' WIDE RIGHT-OF-WAY 25' ON EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE.

BEGINNING AT A POINT IN THE NE 1/4 NW 1/4 OF SECTION 23, T2N, R103W, 6th P.M., WHICH BEARS S82°32'11" 1182.82' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 23, THENCE N43°53'47"E 248.10' TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF THE NW 1/4 NE 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 23, WHICH BEARS S87°37'39"E 884.14' FROM THE NORTH 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 23, THENCE N43°53'47"E 16.37', THENCE N43°17'19"E 238.65', THENCE N41°54'30"E 192.25', THENCE N01°46'25"E 1528.09', THENCE S43°20'56"E 400.89' TO A POINT ON THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, T2N, R103W, 6th P.M., WHICH BEARS S82°32'11" 1182.82' FROM THE EAST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THENCE N43°20'26"E 312.04', THENCE N37°58'47"E 250.85' TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF THE NW 1/4 SW 1/4 OF SECTION 13, T2N, R103W, 6th P.M., WHICH BEARS S87°33'54"E 358.69' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THE SIDE LINES OF SAID DESCRIBED RIGHT-OF-WAY BEING SHORTENED OR ELONGATED TO MEET THE GRANITOR'S PROPERTY LINES, BASES OF BEARINGS IS A C.P.S. OBSERVATION. CONTAINS 8.099 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

**PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY DESCRIPTION
ON AUDREY MAGOR ROSS LANDS**

A 50' WIDE RIGHT-OF-WAY 25' ON EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE.

BEGINNING AT A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF THE SW 1/4 NW 1/4 OF SECTION 13, T2N, R103W, 6th P.M., WHICH BEARS S87°33'54"E 358.69' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THENCE N37°58'47"E 250.85' TO A POINT IN THE SW 1/4 NW 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 13, WHICH BEARS N43°20'26"E 312.04' FROM THE WEST 1/4 CORNER OF SAID SECTION 13, THE SIDE LINES OF SAID DESCRIBED RIGHT-OF-WAY BEING SHORTENED OR ELONGATED TO MEET THE GRANITOR'S PROPERTY LINES, BASES OF BEARINGS IS A C.P.S. OBSERVATION. CONTAINS 0.392 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.



SHEET 1 OF 3
UNITAS ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING
85 SOUTH - 200 EAST - (435) 788-0177
VERMIL UTAH - 84078
SCALE: 1" = 400'
DATE: 12-20-11
BY: J.S.B.
CHECKED: C.L.C. P.F.A.T.
JOB NO.: 51398-A

Figure 3: Pipeline corridor description for EW Trunkline Water Injection Line.

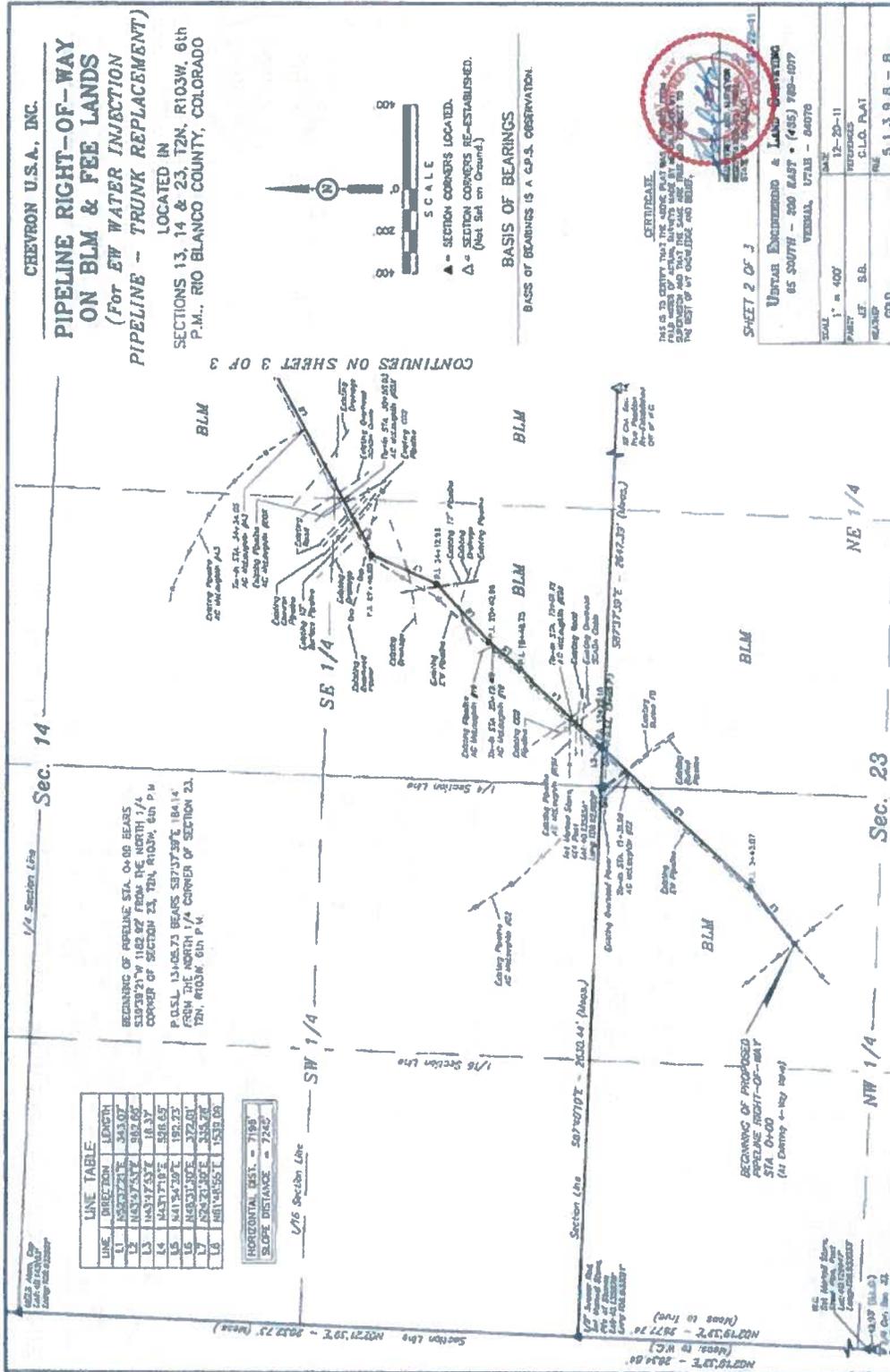


Figure 4: Pipeline corridor diagram EW Trunkline Water Injection Line.

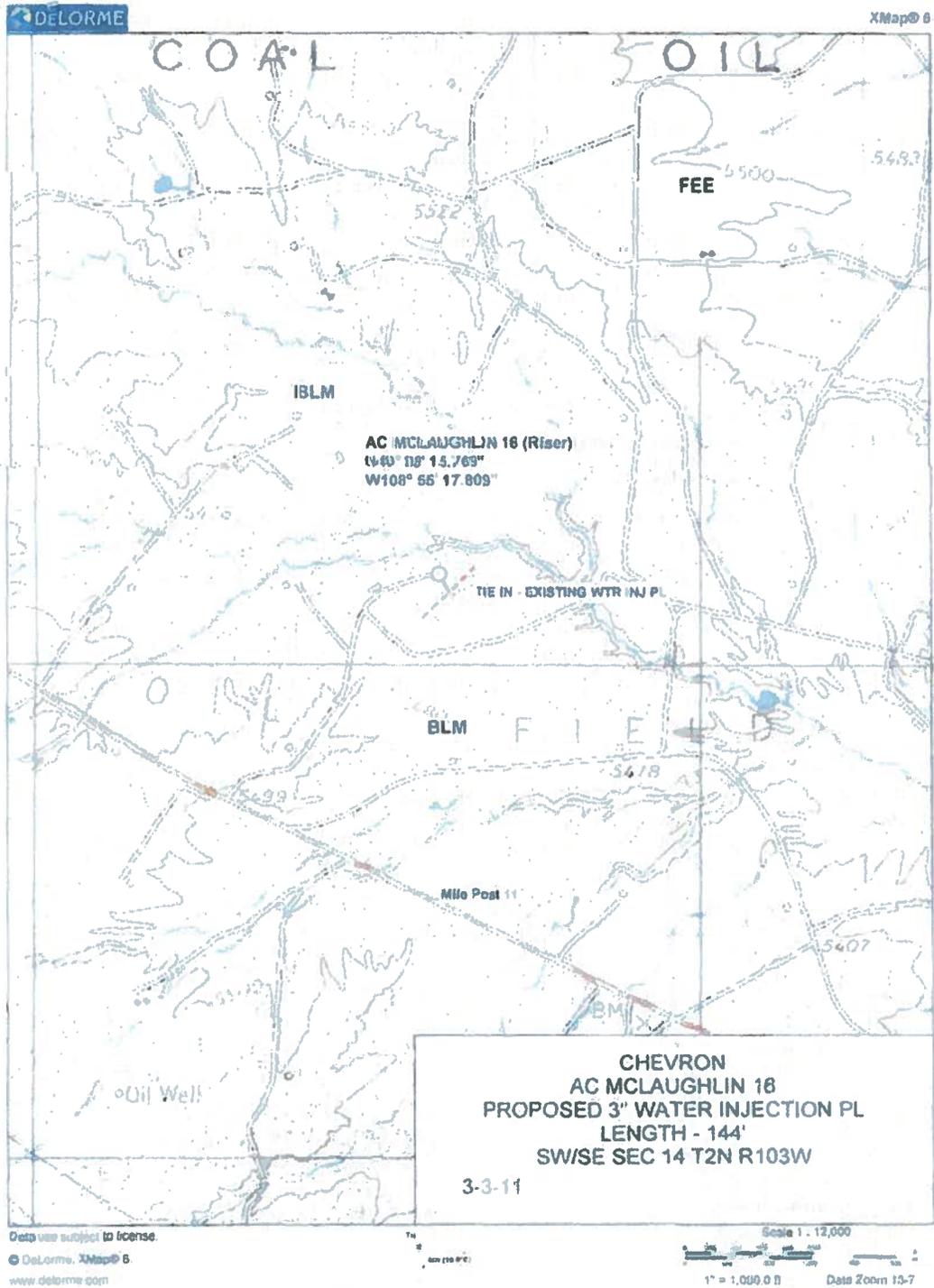


Figure 6: Map for AC McLaughlin 16 lateral line replacement.

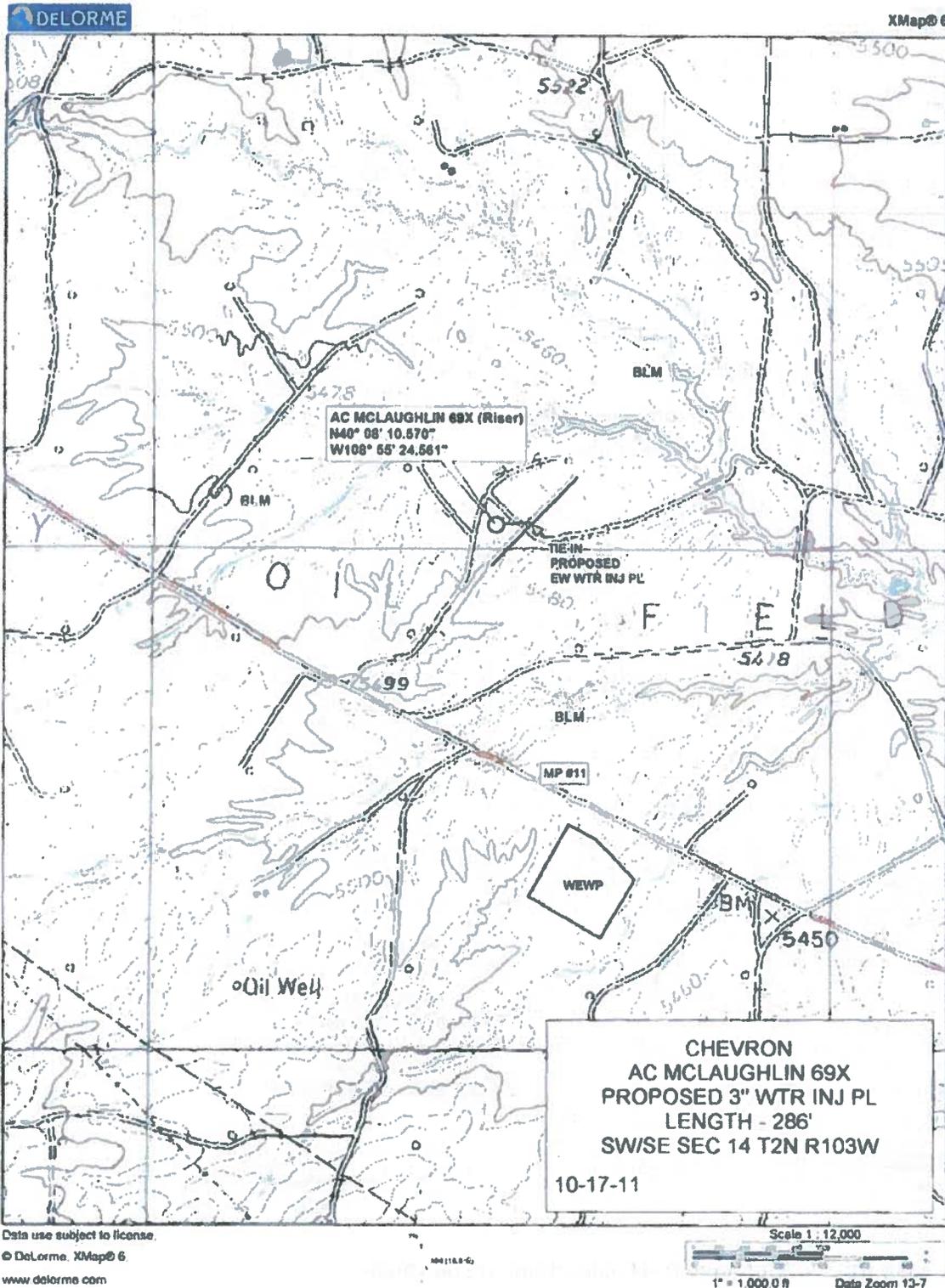


Figure 7: Map for AC McLaughlin 69X lateral line replacement.

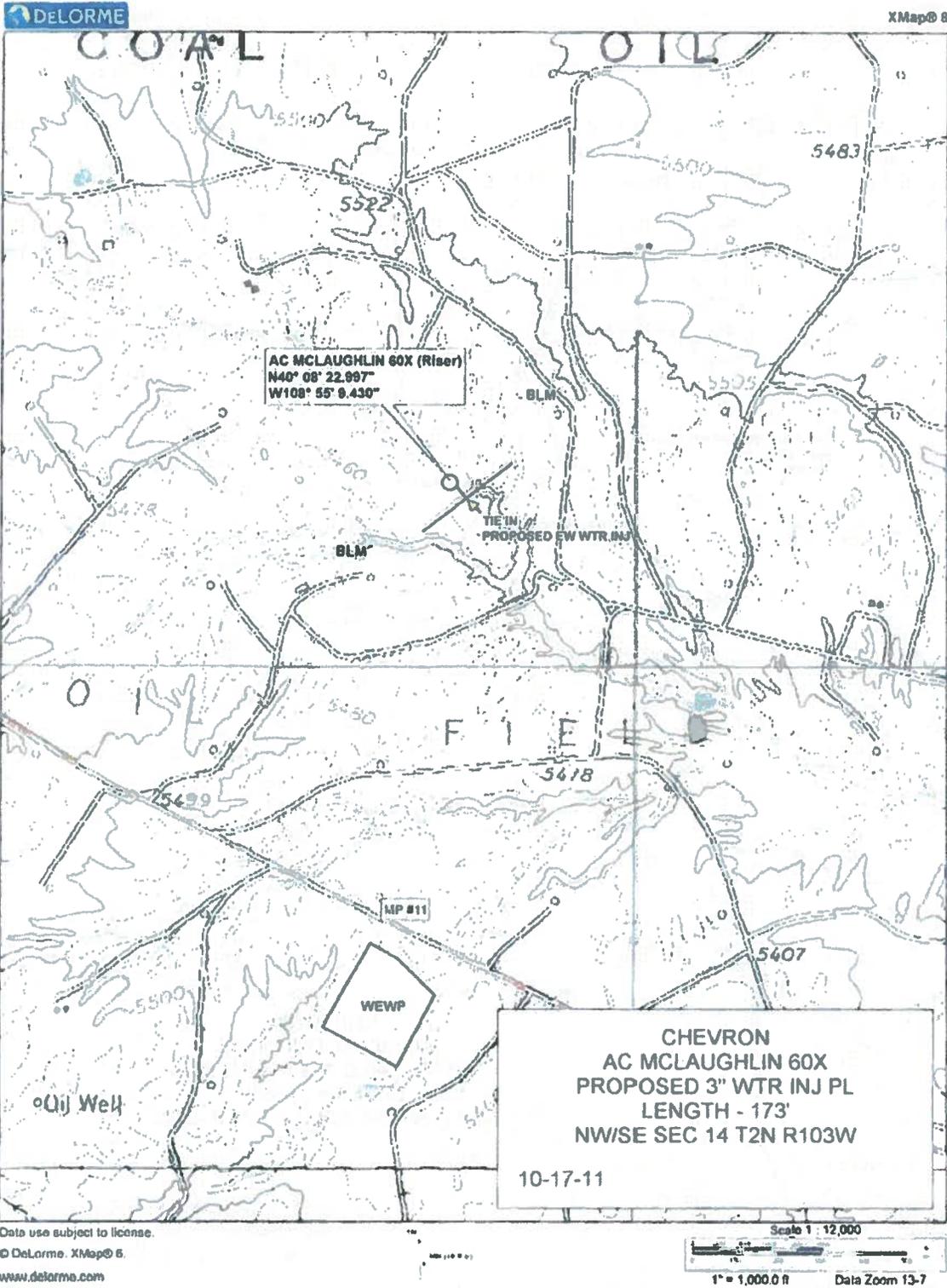


Figure 8: Map for AC McLaughlin 60X lateral line replacement.

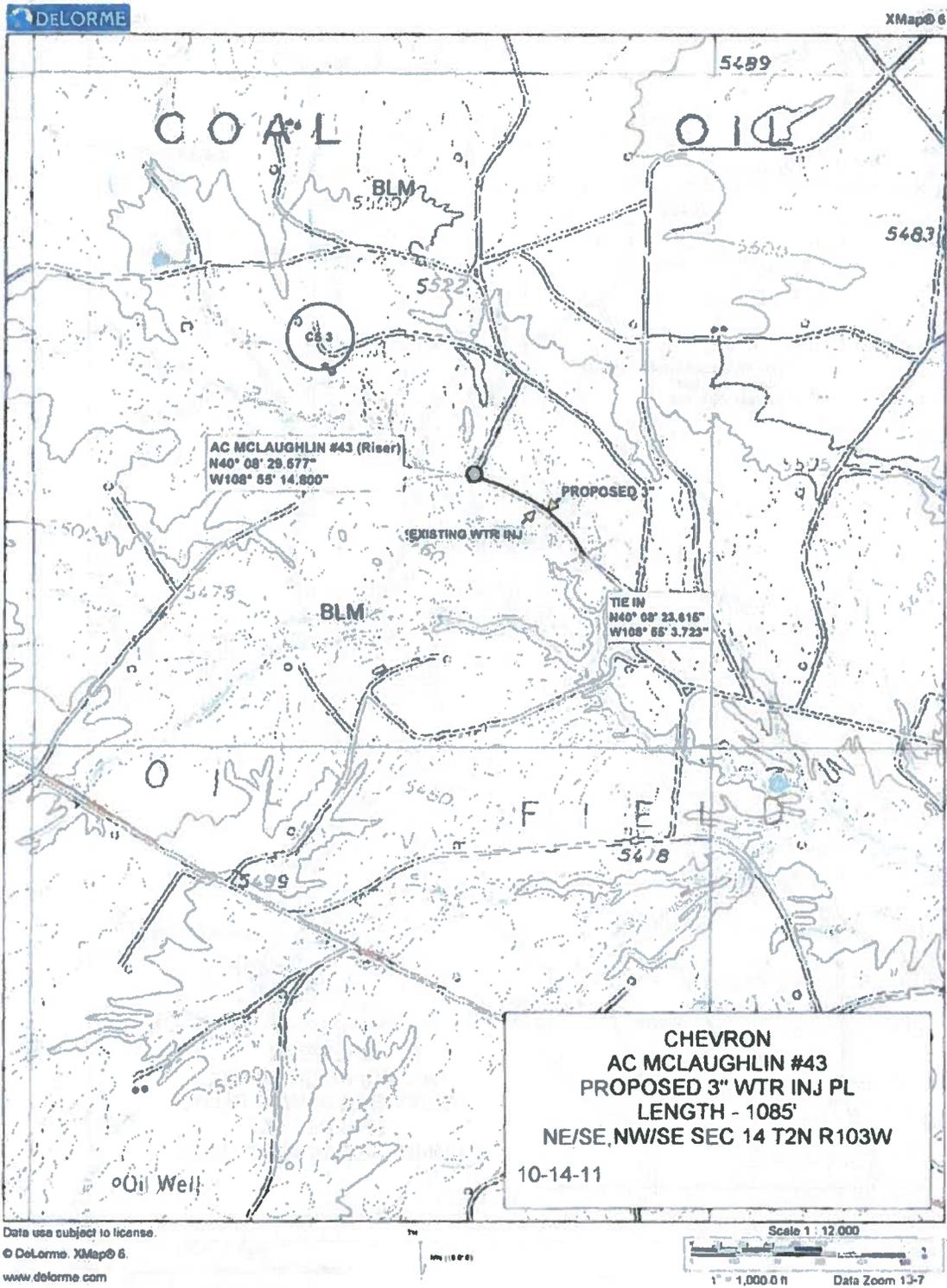


Figure 9: Map for AC McLaughlin 43 lateral line replacement.

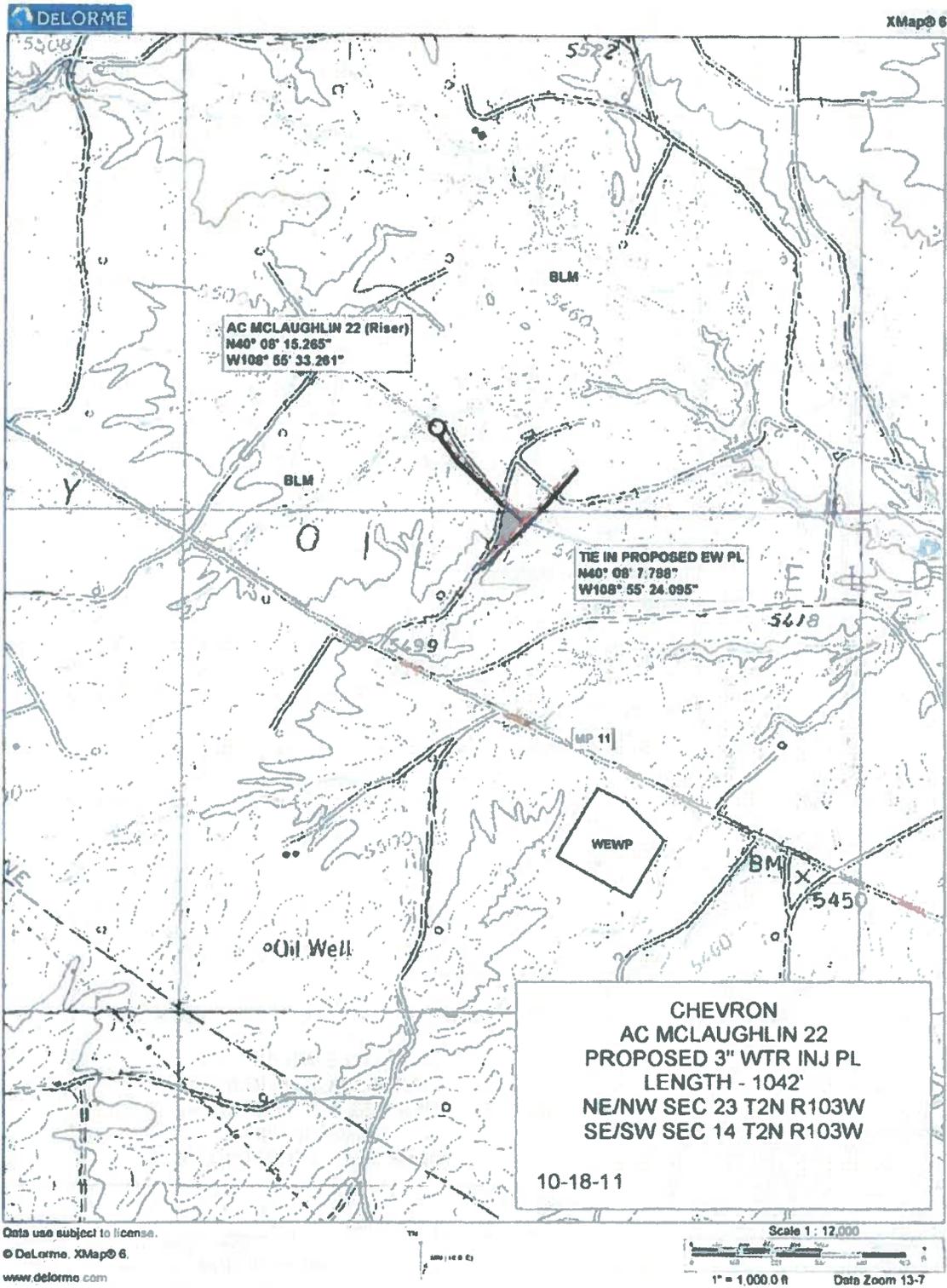


Figure 10: Map for AC McLaughlin 22 lateral line replacement.

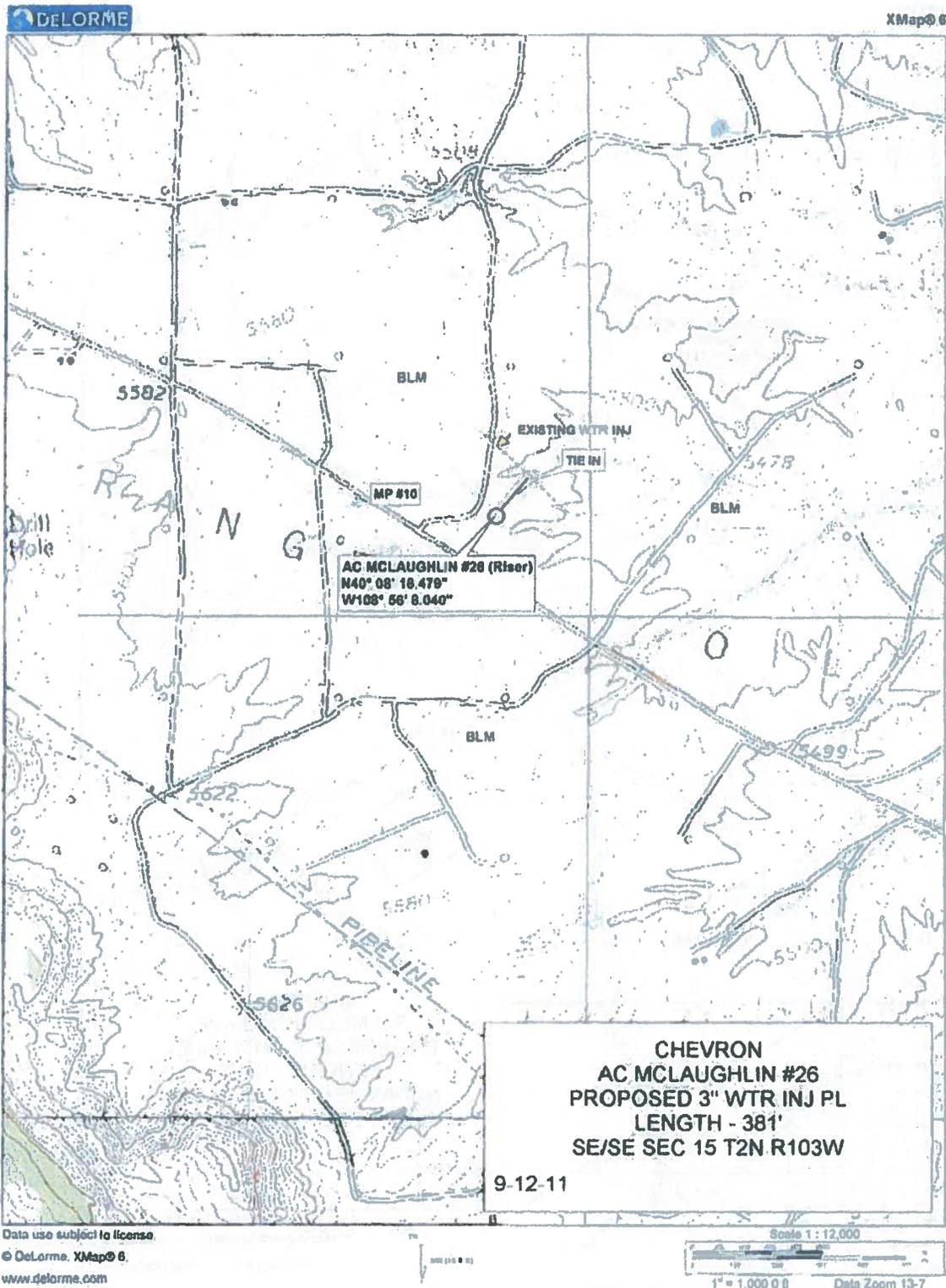


Figure 11: Map for AC McLaughlin 26 lateral line replacement.

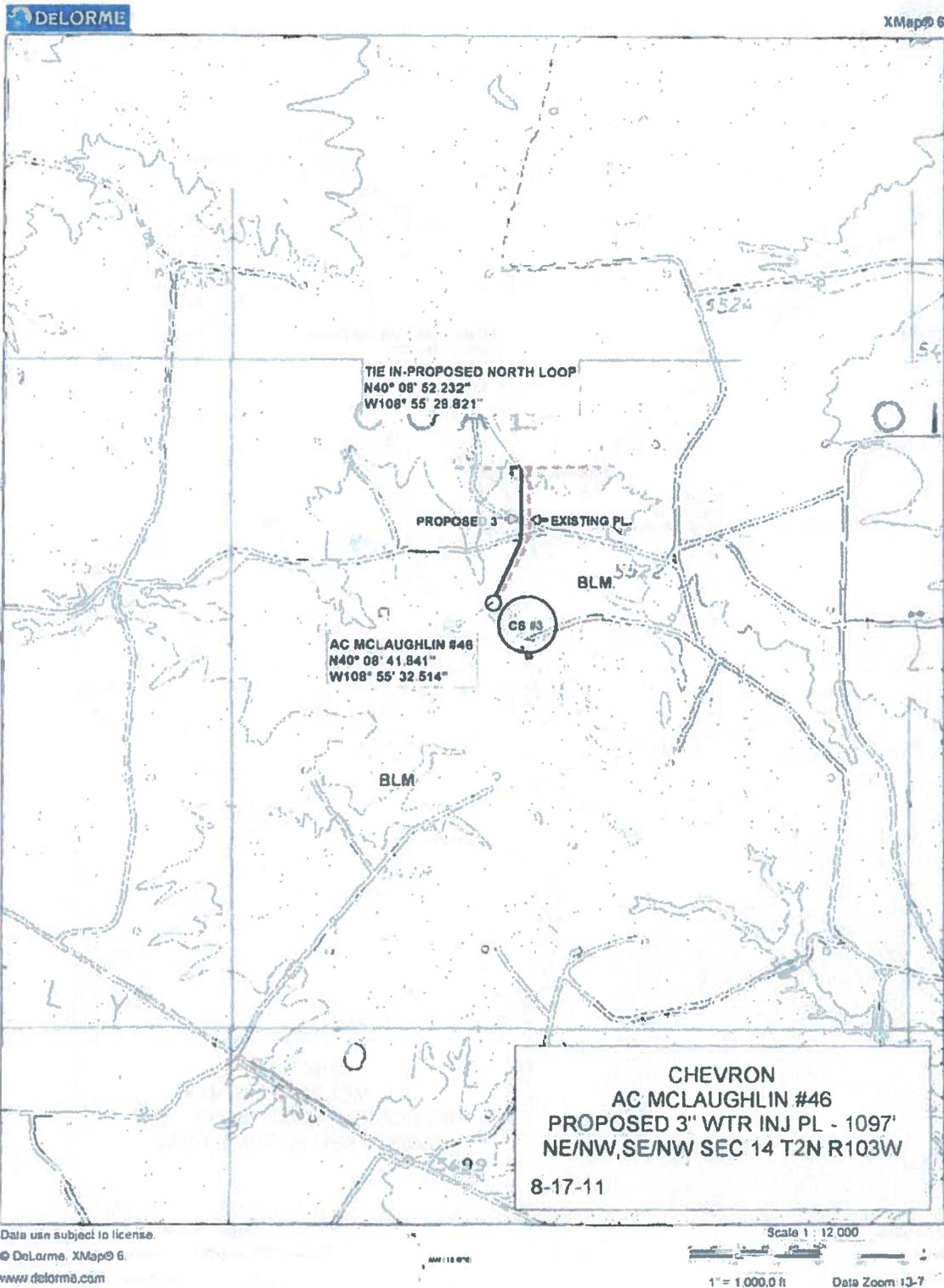


Figure 12: Map for AC McLaughlin 46 lateral line replacement.

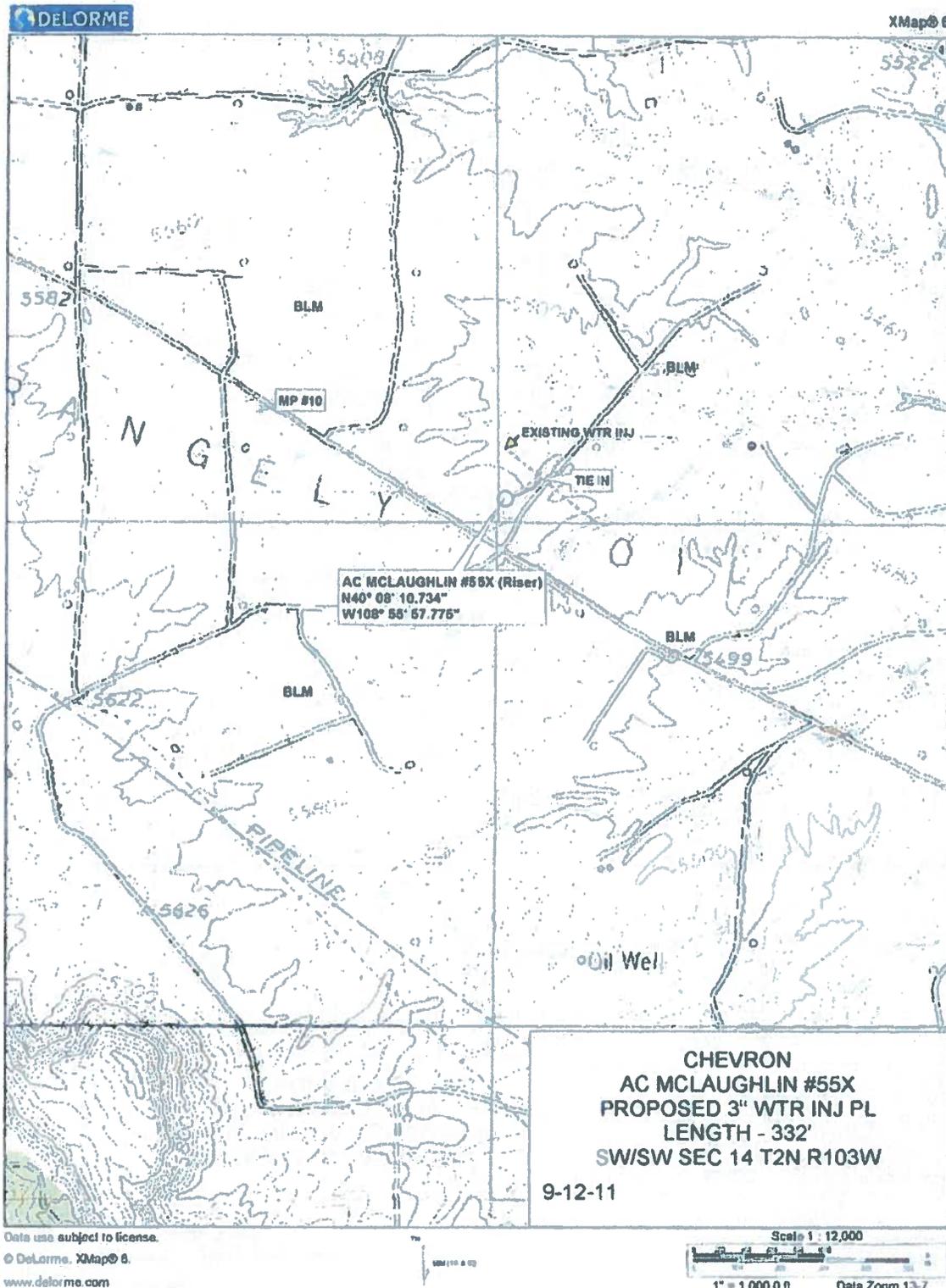


Figure 15: Map for AC McLaughlin 55X lateral line replacement.

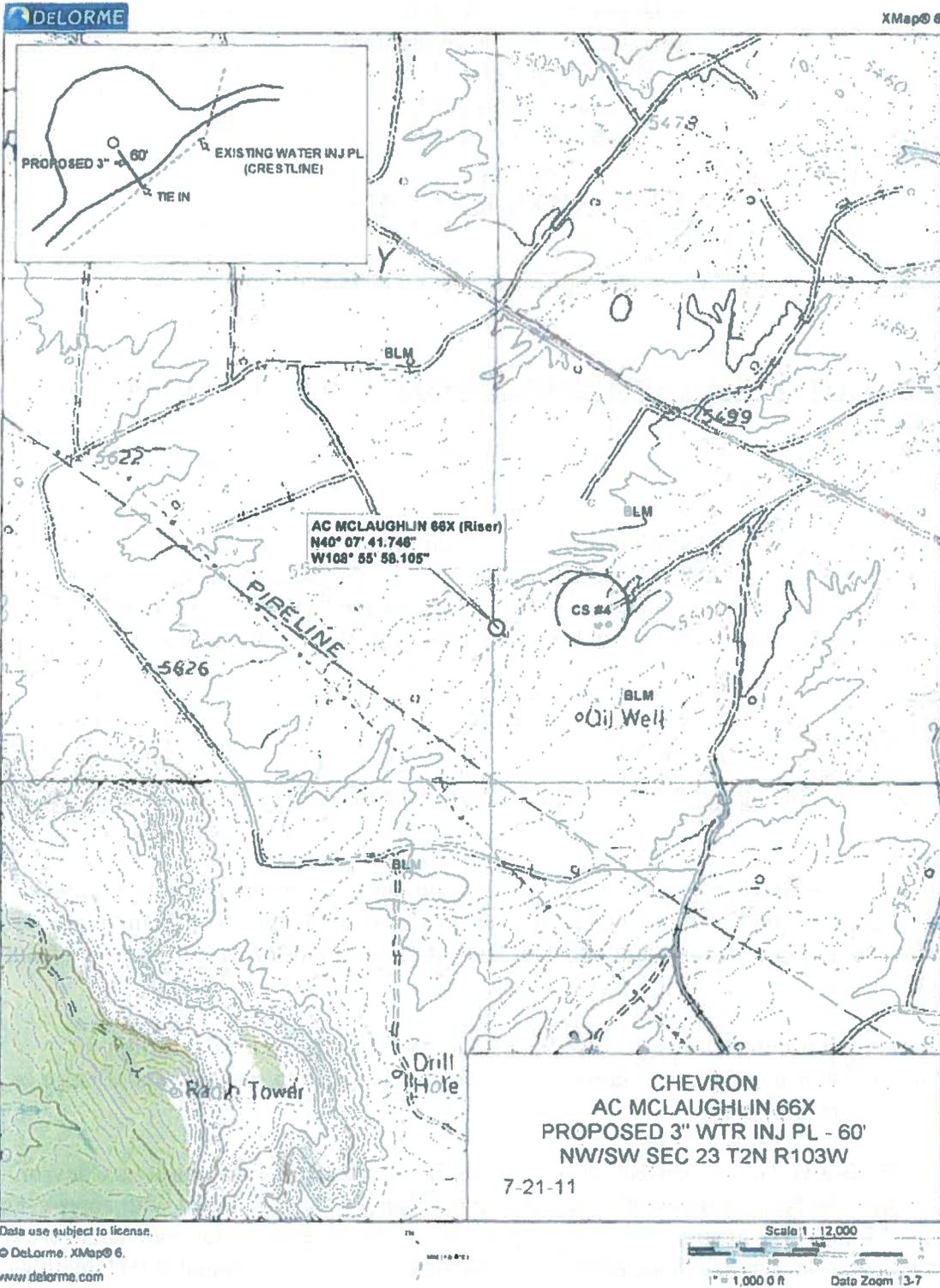


Figure 16: Map for AC McLaughlin 66X lateral line replacement

**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: Chevron's 5 sundry notices for the replacement 15 pipelines.

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2012-0029-DNA

DECISION

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, as mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2012-0029-DNA, authorizing the construction, installation, and maintenance of the proposed 15 pipeline replacements (Collection Station 3 to Collection Station 8, Rooth 5 and Rooth 6, EW Injection Trunkline, EW Injection Lateral Lines and the North West Water Injection Later Lines).

Mitigation Measures

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA has been carried forward:

1. The operator shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.
2. Chevron will use the Master Surface Plan submitted with the Proposed Action for achieving interim and final reclamation on existing wells when any new disturbance or infrastructure is planned.
3. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities Chevron will notify the Natural Resource Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
4. If surface sources are used for freshwater, water hauling trucks must use backflow preventers to avoid contamination of surface waters.

5. The WRFO recommends for these pipeline replacements to use Seed Mix #8 below. The operator will submit proposed seed mixes to BLM via Sundry Notice for review and approval prior to applying the seed.

SEED MIX #8 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs. PLS/Acre
Galleta Grass	<i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i>	Viva florets	3
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3
Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.25
Annual sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		2.5
Mat saltbush	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>		2

6. There will be no earthwork or activities allowed from April 15 – July 15 (prairie dog reproductive period) in those instances involving occupied prairie dog habitat. Occupation will be determined through surveys conducted by BLM wildlife staff.
7. Burrowing owl surveys will be required prior to construction initiation if work is planned to take place during the breeding season (April 15 – August 15). Should an active nest be located, no earthwork or activities will be allowed from April 15 – August 15 (or until young have fledged) within ½ mile of any occupied burrowing owl nest location. There will be no surface occupancy allowed within ¼ mile of known nest locations.
8. There will be no earthwork or vegetation removal allowed from May 15 – July 15 in those instances involving new construction (i.e., new well pads or new cross-country pipelines). All sundries will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis. At that time it will be determined by BLM wildlife staff if it is necessary to impose the above timing limitation based on the degree of impact the action presents to migratory birds.
9. 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 Authorized Officer (AO). Chevron 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. Chevron, 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.

10. A cultural monitor will be present during trenching operations of the proposed rerouted pipeline construction through the east portion of the original 5RB.2728 site boundary (1985) in order to determine if additional subsurface cultural remains are present. If such are found, construction work will be stopped in the area and the Authorized Officer (AO) will be consulted and the Treatment Plan enacted (Attachment 2). If determined that the treatment will surpass the threshold for "limited subsurface testing, an application will be made for an ARPA excavation permit." A monitoring report will be written and submitted to WRFO regardless if cultural remains are documented or not.
11. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), Chevron 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), Chevron must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
12. Chevron is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the projects that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.
13. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron or any of their 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 working 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.
14. The permittee/applicant is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the allotment/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. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the permittee/applicant must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.

The AO may require occasional spot checking of trenching operations to inspect for possible presence of fossil resources.

15. All lessees and/or operators and right-of-way holders shall comply with all federal, state and/or local laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to onshore orders and notices to lessees, addressing the emission of and/or the handling, use, and release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment.
16. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials 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.
17. As a reasonable and prudent lessee/operator in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will report all emissions or releases that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of a substance's status as exempt or nonexempt and regardless of fault, to the BLM WRFO (970) 878-3800.
18. As a reasonable and prudent lessees/operator and/or right-of-way holder in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the lessee/operator or right-of-way holder fails, refuses or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the BLM WRFO may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils at the lessee/operator's expense. Such action will not relieve the lessee/operator of any liability or responsibility.
19. With the acceptance of this authorization, the commencement of operations under this authorization, or within thirty calendar days from the issuance of this authorization, whichever occurs first, and during the life of the pipeline, the right-of-way holder and the lessee/operator, and through the right-of-way holder and lessee/operator, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment.
20. Any livestock control facilities and/or rangeland improvements impacted during this operation will be replaced or repaired to their prior condition.
21. To avoid impacts to existing realty rights-of-way, Chevron would need to coordinate with right-of-way holders prior to any construction activity.

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

Scoping was the primary mechanism used by the BLM to initially identify issues. Internal scoping was initiated when the project was presented to the White River Field Office (WRFO) interdisciplinary team on 1/24/2012. External scoping was conducted by posting this project on the WRFO's on-line National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) register on 1/24/2012. No comments or inquiries were received regarding this project from the public.

RATIONALE

Analysis of the Proposed Action has concluded that there are no significant negative impacts and that it meets Colorado Standards for Public Land Health. The geographic extent and temporal scale that was used to address perceived and anticipated impacts associated with this project included the cumulative analysis of impacts to soil, air, wildlife, vegetation, cultural and paleontological resources that occur or that are expected to occur within the project area. This approach has resulted in a comprehensive review of perceived and anticipated impacts associated with oil and gas operations that will most likely occur in the project area in the next five years and beyond. The integrity of these older lines is low and these lines need to be replaced in this existing field to prevent environmental release of fluids, which could be a safety concern. These lines are also being replaced within the existing pipeline corridor.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

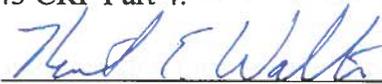
State Director Review

Under regulations addressed in 43 CFR 3165.3(b), any adversely affected party that contests a decision of the Authorized Officer may request an administrative review, before the State Director, either with or without oral presentation. Such request, including all supporting documentation, shall be filed in writing with the BLM Colorado State Office at 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215 within 20 business days of the date such decision was received or considered to have been received. Upon request and showing of good cause, an extension may be granted by the State Director. Such review shall include all factors or circumstances relevant to the particular case.

Appeal

Any party who is adversely affected by the decision of the State Director after State Director review, under 43 CFR 3165.3(b), of a decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals pursuant to the regulations set out in 43 CRF Part 4.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

11/30/2012