# Exhibit J

## Wildlife Monitoring Report

# Wildlife Monitoring for Exploration Activity in the Marys River Project Area Elko County, Nevada 2012

**Report Prepared for:**

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**Mary's River Project Area**
**Elko County, Nevada**

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## INTRODUCTION

Noble Energy, Inc. will be implementing an exploration project within the Marys River Project Area in Elko County, Nevada. Approximately one half of the Project Area will be within lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Elko District Field Office. Hayden-Wing Associates, LLC (HWA) conducted preliminary surveys for wildlife species of management concern to the Elko District Field Office during Spring 2012.

Species of management concern were determined through a series of emails, telephone calls and discussions with the BLM – Elko District Field Office. The BLM – Elko District Field Office directed wildlife surveys in the Marys River Exploration Project Area for the following species: pygmy rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*), greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), Columbia spotted frog (*Rana luteventris*), Elko whitlowcress (*Draba sphaeroides*), and nesting raptor species including burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*). These species were determined by the BLM based on available information and habitat in the Marys River Exploration Project Area. Monitoring aims to identify and maintain existing wildlife habitats throughout the Elko District Field Office and to comply with the Endangered Species Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In addition to the above Acts, the burrowing owl, golden eagle (*Aquila chrsaetos*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) are on the BLM Sensitive Species List for the State Office of Nevada. The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), burrowing owl, and pygmy rabbit are also U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species of Concern. The Columbia spotted frog (*Rana luteventris*) is a Candidate Species in Nevada under the USFWS (USFWS 2011) and was considered for surveys in the Marys River Project Area. The Elko whitlowcress is a species that is currently on the Nevada Native Plant Society *Watch List* and is potentially vulnerable to becoming threatened or endangered (NNHP 2012).

## PROJECT AREA

The Marys River Exploration Project Area includes Sections 1, 2, 11–14, and 23–26 T38N:R60E; Sections 2–11, 14–23, and 26–35 T38N:R61E; Sections 23–26, 35, and 36 T39N:R60E; and Sections 19–23 and 26–35 T39N:R61E. The southeastern corner of the Project Area is approximately four miles northwest of Wells, Nevada. The Project Area includes approximately 39,366 acres that includes 52% federal (BLM) and 48% private lands (Map 1). The Humboldt River and Bishop Creek bisect the Project Area. These riparian zones do not provide cottonwood stands (*Populus* spp.) for potential nesting structures for raptors, however there are isolated cottonwoods near ranch houses in the far northeastern portion of the Project Area. Elevation within the Project Area ranges from 5,300 to 5,700 feet above sea level. Topography is relatively flat with rolling hills, many drainages, hilltops, draws, and eroded hillsides. Vegetation is primarily comprised of Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis*) stands with numerous areas dominated with rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.) and dead sagebrush. Areas of big basin sage (*A. tridnetata tridentata*), mixed desert shrub, riparian woodland (mainly willows; *Salix* spp.), and irrigated cropland occur scattered throughout the Project Area. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) is prevalent in many areas of the Project Area, and crested wheat grass (*Agropyron cristatum*) was recorded in several areas.

## METHODS

HWA biologists navigated and collected data using Trimble Juno® handheld GPS receivers installed with ArcPad® 10 mobile GIS software. All spatial data described in this report were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using NAD 83 Zone 11 datum and ArcGIS® 10 software to generate maps and conduct spatial analyses. Surveys were conducted by HWA from March 1 – April 15, 2012.

HWA completed BLM-approved block surveys for wildlife and vegetation by surveying 300-meter wide transects oriented north to south throughout the entire Project Area (Appendix A). Transects were surveyed for wildlife and vegetation by using ATVs. When potential habitat was found, this area was then surveyed by foot and waypoints were recorded. Field crews consisted of four experienced biologists. Proposed well pads and access roads were surveyed more extensively for wildlife and vegetation with 50-Project Aream transect spacing.

Prior to surveys, Noble Energy agreed to avoid any perennial wet areas by 100 feet to prevent disturbance to amphibians and areas susceptible to erosion. HWA surveyed all BLM lands and private lands where landowner permission was obtained within the Project Area.

### Vegetation

The Elko whitlowcress (*Draba sphaeroides*) is a species that is currently on the Nevada Native Plant Society *Watch List* and is potentially vulnerable to becoming threatened or endangered (NNHP 2012). This species is endemic to Nevada and the only known observations of this species were located within Elko County. The Nevada Natural Heritage Program recorded a sighting of the Elko whitlowcress near the Humboldt Mountain foothills in 1985, which is six miles south of the Project Area. We surveyed this area to document the habitat surrounding the observation point and to compare this area with the available habitat in the Marys River Exploration Project Area. Noxious weeds such as scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*), perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*), and leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) were recorded as they were opportunistically found.

Vegetation types within the Project Area were digitized from 2009 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) aerial images prior to field work. Digitized polygons were groundtruthed in the field by collecting waypoints throughout the Project Area. Vegetation types were recorded at each point. Changes to the vegetation type polygons were then digitized and finalized in the office. Any observations of noxious weeds or invasive species were documented as they were encountered during surveys in the Project Area.

### Columbia Spotted Frog

The Columbia spotted frog has the potential to occur in the Humboldt River drainage that crosses the southern portion of the Project Area. Prior to surveys, Noble Energy agreed to avoid any

perennial wet areas by 100 feet to prevent disturbance to this species. Because disturbance activities would avoid cold permanent water habitats, and marshy edges of ponds and rivers, surveys for the Columbian spotted frog were not required.

**Pygmy Rabbit**

During 2011, high concentrations of pygmy rabbits were found during the construction/onsite surveys of the Tetuan well in Section 26 T38N:R61E. This led BLM biologists to anticipate a large number of pygmy rabbits in the Marys River Exploration Project Area, especially the southern portion. HWA prepared a protocol for presence/absence surveys for a block survey of the Project Area based on previous work with pygmy rabbits in Wyoming. HWA surveyed all BLM and private lands with landowner permission within the project area.

HWA completed block surveys for active pygmy rabbit burrows by surveying 300-meter wide transects oriented north to south throughout the Project Area. Transects were surveyed for potential habitat by using ATVs. When potential habitat was found, this area was surveyed by foot for evidence indicating the presence of pygmy rabbits. Evidence of pygmy rabbits included: sightings, burrows, pellets, and tracks. The goal was for complete visual coverage of the survey area with additional searching necessary in areas where topography prevented full visual coverage. Non-habitat, such as riparian areas or burned areas lacking sagebrush, was excluded. Patches were extensively searched by beginning with the highest quality habitat nearest the transect line and then moving away from the transect line. The objective was to find active burrows (indicated by open burrows with recent pellets present in or near the opening) or rabbits (i.e., sightings) as evidence of occupancy. However, multiple locations within a patch with recent pellets were sufficient for classifying a patch as "occupied." If a pygmy rabbit was sighted, or active burrows or recent pellets were found, the locations of the sighting, burrow, and/or pellets was recorded.

Potential well pads, road access and existing roads were surveyed more extensively for pygmy rabbits. Active pygmy rabbit burrows were buffered by 100 feet. The locations of potential well pads and access roads were moved to avoid the 100-foot buffer placed on active pygmy rabbit burrows.

**Greater Sage-grouse**

Four known greater sage-grouse leks and one historic lek are known to occur in or within three miles of the Marys River Exploration Project Area. The four known leks include Antelope Springs, Bishop Flats 1, Bishop Flats 2, and Black Mountain (Barry's) leks. According to previous surveys, only Bishop Flats 2 and Black Mountain leks are active, with Black Mountain representing a trend lek by the Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDOW).

Exploration activities may occur during the sage-grouse breeding season (March 15 – May 30) in the future. Because of this possibility, HWA surveyed the known sage-grouse leks and searched for new or undocumented leks in and within three miles of the Marys River Exploration Project Area. Aerial surveys were conducted on March 27-28 and April 4-5, 2012 to search for new or undocumented leks. Surveys for new leks consisted of two flights over suitable habitat

(relatively flat areas with openings or low density sagebrush). Surveys were performed from sunrise to 1.5 hours after sunrise in a fixed-wing aircraft flying at an altitude of 100-300 feet above the ground and airspeed of 60-70 miles per hour. Transects were located approximately 0.5 miles apart and flown in a north-south direction starting on the east side of the survey area and working west. GPS coordinates of greater sage-grouse leks were recorded and the number of grouse observed was documented.

Three ground count surveys were conducted at each lek location within three miles of the Marys River Exploration Project Area to determine grouse occupancy and the maximum number of birds attending the lek. Surveys were conducted between March 26 and April 12, 2012. Surveys were performed from sunrise to 1.5 hours after sunrise, separated by 7 days. Leks were observed with binoculars or spotting scopes from a truck for approximately 15 minutes during each survey. Data collected during surveys at each lek location included maximum number of birds, activity, and sex of observed birds. Leks were classified as "active" if two or more strutting males were observed during any of the surveys or if sign (feathers, scat, or prints) was observed on the lek late in the strutting season.

**Raptors**

Exploration activities may occur during raptor breeding season (March 15 – July 31) in the future and active raptor nests will have buffered timing stipulations based on raptor species. Ground surveys were conducted to determine activity status of known nests and to search for new or previously undocumented nests. Nests were observed from a distance, using binoculars or spotting scopes, to determine whether or not adult birds were present on or near the nest. If adult raptors were present, the biologist remained at a distance to avoid disturbing the birds. If it was determined that no adult birds were present and if it was possible, the areas under, around, and in the nests were searched for signs of recent activity (fresh mute, regurgitated pellets, eggs, eggshell fragments, prey remains, etc.). Accurate GPS locations of raptor nests were recorded at the nest site and the nest status, condition, substrate, and species of raptor using the nest were documented.

During wildlife surveys, all opportunistic raptor sightings were recorded. When ground nesting raptors such as burrowing owls were opportunistically sighted, they were observed from a distance to find potential location of nests and or/active burrows. If the owl flushed from a burrow, the surrounding area was searched for signs of recent activity (fresh mute, regurgitated pellets, prey remains) and an accurate GPS location was recorded at the nest burrow.

**RESULTS**

During 2012, surveys for wildlife species conducted by HWA in and around Marys River Exploration Project Area included: 1) surveys for general vegetation types within the Project Area, 2) surveys for active pygmy rabbit burrows within the Project Area, 3) surveys of nesting raptors in and within one mile of the Project Area, 4) aerial surveys for new or previously undocumented greater sage-grouse leks in and within three miles of the Project Area, and 5) ground surveys of known sage-grouse leks in and within three miles of the Project Area.

## Vegetation

Vegetation types were identified and delineated within the Marys River Exploration Project Area during the 2012 field season. The refined boundaries of vegetation types are illustrated in Figure 1. Twelve vegetation types were observed in the area and are described in Table 1. The most common vegetation types were sagebrush community, sagebrush/grassland, and riparian. Rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* and *Ericameria nauseosa*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*) were also common. Noxious weeds such as scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*), perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*), and leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) were not documented during wildlife or vegetation surveys in the Marys River Exploration Project Area (note: surveys were conducted between March and April, wet areas were avoided by 100-foot buffers, no agricultural areas were surveyed, and timing of surveys may have been outside the growing season for these species). Further surveying for noxious weeds will be conducted on the well pads and access roads that will be chosen for development in Spring 2013.

The Elko whitlowcress was not found in the Project Area. Prior to conducting surveys, surveyors visited a location six miles south of the Project Area where the plant was known to occur (Nycole Burton-Elko BLM, personal communication March 2012) to become familiar with the characteristics necessary for the Elko whitlowcress. According to the Nevada Natural Heritage Program, the Elko whitlowcress occurs between 8,000 and 10,780 feet in elevation. Elevation at the known location was over 2,000 feet higher than the average elevation in the Marys River Exploration Project Area. Photos were taken at the known plant location outside the Project Area to show that the habitat and climatic conditions where the Elko whitlowcress was previously observed, do not occur in the Project Area (Appendix B).

## Greater Sage-grouse

### *Aerial Surveys*

Two rounds of aerial flights were conducted to search for new or previously undocumented sage-grouse leks in and within three miles of the Project Area. One new or previously undocumented sage-grouse lek was discovered in Section 9 T39N:R60E. This possible new lek is located approximately two miles outside of the Project Area to the northwest. The lek was discovered on March 28, 2012 during the first round of aerial surveys of the Project Area with six males present and four males present during the second round of aerial surveys on April 4, 2012. This location was shared with NDOW and the BLM – Elko District Field Office.

### *Ground Surveys*

Five viable sage-grouse leks, including the possible new lek, occur in and within three miles of the Project Area (Map 1). Three leks were active (Black Mountain, Bishop Flats 2, and the possible new lek) and two leks were inactive (Antelope Springs and Bishop Flats 1) during 2012 (Tables 2 and 3). Bishop Flats 2 lek had a maximum count of 19 males and six females on March 29, 2012. A ground survey was conducted on April 5 for the possible new lek, following landowner access one week after its discovery during the first aerial flight, and a maximum of 10

males were observed. A second ground survey on April 12 was conducted during cold, windy conditions and no birds were present. Black Mountain lek is a trend lek surveyed by NDOW biologists and was not surveyed from the ground by HWA. Antelope Springs lek had no birds during any of the three surveys. This area was burned in 2007 and may have influenced the avoidance of birds during the lekking season. Bishop Flats 1 lek also had no birds during any of the three ground surveys.

**Pygmy Rabbit**

Prior to surveys, Noble Energy agreed with recommendations to avoid any active pygmy rabbit burrow by 100 feet for exploration activities such as well pads and access roads. A total of 1,248 active burrows were found within the Project Area (Map 1). Pygmy rabbit sign was observed at 1,609 burrows but only 1,248 were classified as active (i.e., recent pellets or sightings of pygmy rabbits). Out of 55 sections surveyed, 47 sections (85.4%) had active pygmy rabbit burrows present. Number of active burrows ranged from 0 to 198 per section with an average density of 22.7 active pygmy rabbit burrows per square mile within the 55 sections surveyed. A total of 22 individual pygmy rabbit sightings were documented throughout the Project Area. The largest concentrations of active pygmy rabbit burrows were found in Sections 7 and 26 T38N:R61E (Table 4). There were 198 active burrows recorded in Section 26, and 93 active burrows in Section 7. Trail cameras (Reconyx, Inc HC600 Hyperfire™ Covert IR) were positioned on three separate burrows with recent pygmy rabbit activity to capture photographs of movement/individuals at the burrows (Appendix C).

Well pads were shifted to avoid the 100-foot buffers placed on active pygmy rabbit burrows. Federal well #MR3861-7NE was reduced in size (approximately 13-acre rectangle instead of the 20 acre square) to avoid conflicts with active pygmy rabbit burrows. All other well pads remained at the 20-acre size to provide space for positioning the proposed 10-acre well pad.

Regular fluctuations or cycles of pygmy rabbits have not been documented, but anecdotal information suggests that populations can fluctuate dramatically (Weiss and Verts 1984, Crawford 2008). Crawford (2008) found pygmy rabbit survival rates can vary monthly and across fine spatial scales. Subsequently, pygmy rabbits appear highly susceptible to rapid declines and local extirpation (Weiss and Verts 1984, Crawford 2008). Even though predation appears to be the main source of pygmy rabbit mortality (Crawford 2008), the interactions of predation, food availability, and weather likely determine winter survival and could result in rapid declines.

Ultimately, conclusions that can be drawn from the survey results are limited, but they include: (1) pygmy rabbit presence was much higher than anticipated throughout the Project Area, and (2) pygmy rabbit density was variable across the Project Area. Clearly, more long-term research and intensive monitoring are necessary for understanding the intrinsic and extrinsic factors influencing pygmy rabbit populations across the landscape.

**Raptors**

Within the Marys River Exploration Project Area and its one-mile buffer, 23 nest sites were documented (Map 1) including: three burrowing owl nests, two great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) nests, three red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nests, seven unknown raptor nests, and eight common raven nests (*Corvus corax*) (Table 5). Twenty-one of the 23 nests were new or previously undocumented nests discovered in 2012. One historic nest (#9) was on private land and could not be surveyed due to landowner restrictions. Observing the nest by spotting scope or binoculars was not possible from public land.

Of the twenty-one viable nests surveyed, two great horned owl nests (#23 and 29), two red-tailed hawk nests (#24 and 31), and four common raven nests (#15, 30, 33, and 35) were active (Table 5).

Active raven nest (#15) was located in a cross beam of the radio tower in Section 31 T39N:R61E. A pair of red-tailed hawks was perched near the top of the radio tower, above the raven nest, on numerous occasions during the survey period. However, an associated nest with the red-tailed hawk pair was not found.

**Burrowing Owl**

A total of five burrowing owls were sighted during the survey period (Table 6, Map 1). Three of these sightings were observed with individual birds exiting a burrow. These locations were recorded as potential nests (#18, 27, and 28). The two remaining sightings were visuals of individual birds, but there was not enough evidence (i.e. fresh mute, regurgitated pellets, or prey remains) to suggest a potential nest site. Proposed Fee Well #MR3961-26 was approximately 0.5 miles from one of these burrowing owl sightings (Table 7, Map 1).

Two adults were observed exiting a burrow at potential nest #27 which had high quantities of pellets and fresh mute outside the burrow. A trail camera was placed at this location to verify the use of the mating pair. Photos documented the pair using the burrow, and copulation among the pair was recorded (Appendix D). This potential nest site was approximately 0.27 miles from proposed Fee Well #3861-27SW (Table 7). Because the observations were outside the survey period for breeding, these locations may need further surveys next spring to verify actual nest sites and to determine if timing stipulations should be applied.

**DISCUSSION**

The majority of the Project Area has been invaded by cheatgrass, an invasive annual grass that has led to increased wildfire frequency and subsequent loss of sagebrush communities important to sage-grouse (Baker 2011). Fire frequency is increased with cheatgrass invasion; the establishment of cheatgrass causes substantial competition for resources used by native shrub-steppe species (Whisenant 1990, Knick and Rotenberry 1997). The likelihood of future fires can lead to the loss of perennial grasses and shrubs (Crawford et al. 2004) that are needed for multiple life stages for sage-grouse. Sage-grouse in the Great Basin region, which includes Nevada, are greatly influenced by habitat loss caused by wildfire. Because the Marys River

Project Area has been invaded by cheatgrass, human disturbance could promote the propagation of this invasive species and potentially increase the spread of wildfire in the area. Any disturbance activities in this area will need to implement precautionary measures to reduce the risks associated with wildfire, especially to sage-grouse. Some precautionary measures include suppression tactics, training programs, and proper cleaning of field vehicles to prevent the spread of noxious weeds or invasive species into sage-grouse habitat.

## OTHER WILDLIFE

During the course of surveys conducted within the Marys River Exploration Project Area in 2012 other wildlife species and sign were observed and documented, including 37 bird species, 13 mammal species, and one reptile species:

| **Birds** | |
|---|---|
| American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) | Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) |
| American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) | Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) |
| American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) | Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) |
| Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) | Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) |
| Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) | Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) |
| Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) | Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) |
| **Birds (Continued)** | |
| Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) | Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) |
| Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) | Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) |
| Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) | Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) |
| Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*) | Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) |
| Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) | Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*) |
| Common Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) | Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) |
| Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) | Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) |
| Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) | Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) |
| Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) | Turkey Vulture (*Carthartes aura*) |
| Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) | Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) |
| Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) | Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) |
| Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) | Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*) |
| Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) | |
| **Mammals** | |
| Badger (*Taxidea taxus*) | Ord's Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys ordii*) |
| Beaver (*Castor Canadensis*) | Pocket Gopher spp. Mounds |
| Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) | Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) |
| Coyote (*Canis latrans*) | Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) |
| Desert Cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*) | Townsend's Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus townsendii*) |
| Least Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*) | Uinta Chipmunk (*Tamias umbrinus*) |
| Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) | |

| Reptiles | |
|---|---|
| Desert Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*) | |

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**Table 1.** Descriptions and area summaries in acres for vegetation types observed within the Marys River Exploration Project Area during Spring 2012.

| Vegetation Type | Description | Field Observations | Area (ac) | % Project Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Land | Agricultural land and waste water irrigation areas. Most areas not currently farmed. | Pivot and other irrigated fields. | 42.2 | <0.1 |
| Bare | Sparse vegetation cover. | Areas heavily used by cattle. | 6.1 | <0.1 |
| Disturbed | Roads, pipelines, ranches, and industry infrastructure. | Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)* Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum)* | 22.7 | <0.1 |
| Drainage | Primarily dry, ephemeral streams dominated by upland vegetation. | Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis)* Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)* Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum)* | 3,452.1 | 8.8 |
| Grass Dominated | Dominated by non-native grasses, with shrubs comprising a very small percentage of overall cover (<5%). | Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)* Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum)* | 1,919.7 | 4.9 |
| Greasewood | Dominated by greasewood with shrubs occurring approximately 5-15% cover. | Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) | 25.7 | <0.1 |
| Rabbitbrush/ Grass Mix | Dominated by rabbitbrush and a mixture of grasses with shrubs occurring at approximately 10-20% cover. | Rabbitbrush *(Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* and *Ericameria nauseosa)* Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)* Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum)* | 495.5 | 1.3 |
| Riparian | Primarily wet, perennial streams dominated by vegetation. | Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense)* Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)* Sedges (*Carex sp.)* Willow (*Salix* spp.) | 4,392.6 | 11.2 |
| Sagebrush Community | Dominated by sagebrush with shrubs occurring at approximately 10-30% cover. | Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis)* Rabbitbrush *(Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* and *Ericameria nauseosa)* Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)* Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata)* Spiny phlox (*Phlox hoodii*) | 13,658 | 34.7 |

**Table 1.** Continued.

| Vegetation Type | Description | Field Observations | Area (ac) | % Project Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sagebrush/ Rabbitbrush | Dominated by sagebrush and mixture of rabbitbrush, with shrubs (predominantly sagebrush) occurring at approximately 10-20% cover. | Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis)*<br>Rabbitbrush *(Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* and *Ericameria nauseosa)* | 605.7 | 1.5 |
| Sagebrush-Grassland | Dominated by grasses, with shrubs (predominantly sagebrush) occurring at approximately 5% cover. | Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis)*<br>Rabbitbrush *(Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* and *Ericameria nauseosa)*<br>Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)*<br>Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii)*<br>Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata)*<br>Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum)* | 14,736.6 | 37.4 |
| Playa | Natural depression containing water, or evidence of water (ex. salt deposits, wetland vegetation). | Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense)*<br>Willow (*Salix* spp.) | 0.43 | <0.1 |

Table 2. Results of greater sage-grouse lek count surveys conducted by HWA for the Marys River Exploration Project Area in Elko County, Nevada during 2012.

| Lek Name | Date | Obs. Begin | Obs. End | # Males | # Females | # Unk | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bishop Flats 1 | 3/26/2012 | 714 | 730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bishop Flats 1 | 3/29/2012 | 619 | 640 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bishop Flats 1 | 4/4/2012 | 627 | 642 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bishop Flats 1 | 4/12/2012 | 614 | 632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bishop Flats 2 | 3/26/2012 | 631 | 704 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Bishop Flats 2 | 3/29/2012 | 648 | 708 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 25 |
| Bishop Flats 2 | 4/4/2012 | 650 | 722 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Bishop Flats 2 | 4/11/2012 | 545 | 610 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Antelope Springs | 3/27/2012 | 620 | 710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antelope Springs | 4/3/2012 | 639 | 708 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antelope Springs | 4/10/2012 | 648 | 713 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Possible New Lek | 3/28/2012* | 645 | 700 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Possible New Lek | 4/4/2012* | 720 | 721 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Possible New Lek | 4/5/2012 | 631 | 709 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Possible New Lek | 4/12/2012 | 608 | 633 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Aerial Survey

Table 3. Summary of greater sage-grouse leks in and around Marys River Exploration Project Area in Elko County, Nevada during 2012.

| Lek Name | Status | Source | Male Max Count 2012 | Legal Location | | | UTM NAD83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Twn | Rng | Sec | Easting | Northing |
| Antelope Springs | Inactive | NDOW | 0 | 39N | 61E | 20 | 658900 | 4568000 |
| Black Mountain (Barry's)[1] | Active | NDOW | Unknown | 39N | 61E | 9 | 659695 | 4571894 |
| Bishop Flats 1 | Inactive | NDOW | 0 | 38N | 62E | 6 | 666923 | 658900 |
| Bishop Flats 2 | Active | NDOW | 19 | 38N | 62E | 5 | 667414 | 4563602 |
| Possible New Lek | Active | HWA | 10 | 39N | 60E | 9 | 650495 | 4570873 |

[1] Trend lek surveyed by Nevada Division Of Wildlife (NDOW).

Table 4. Pygmy rabbit sign/sightings throughout Noble Energy's Marys River Exploration Project Area during Spring 2012.

| Section | Township | Range | # of Active Burrows[1] | Total # of Burrows[2] | Sightings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | T38N | R60E | 70 | 83 | 2 |
| 02 | T38N | R60E | 17 | 29 | 0 |
| 11 | T38N | R60E | 19 | 34 | 0 |
| 12 | T38N | R60E | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| 13 | T38N | R60E | 52 | 70 | 0 |
| 14 | T38N | R60E | 17 | 22 | 0 |
| 23 | T38N | R60E | 12 | 13 | 1 |
| 24 | T38N | R60E | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | T38N | R60E | 11 | 12 | 0 |
| 26 | T38N | R60E | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 02 | T38N | R61E | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 03 | T38N | R61E | 13 | 20 | 0 |
| 04 | T38N | R61E | 18 | 26 | 0 |
| 05 | T38N | R61E | -- | -- | -- |
| 06 | T38N | R61E | 11 | 22 | 0 |
| 07 | T38N | R61E | 93 | 116 | 0 |
| 08 | T38N | R61E | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| 09 | T38N | R61E | 28 | 36 | 1 |
| 10 | T38N | R61E | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | T38N | R61E | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 14 | T38N | R61E | 25 | 34 | 0 |
| 15 | T38N | R61E | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 16 | T38N | R61E | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 17 | T38N | R61E | 22 | 26 | 0 |
| 18 | T38N | R61E | 45 | 53 | 1 |
| 19 | T38N | R61E | 10 | 11 | 0 |
| 20 | T38N | R61E | 12 | 16 | 1 |
| 21 | T38N | R61E | 20 | 22 | 0 |
| 22 | T38N | R61E | 20 | 20 | 1 |
| 23 | T38N | R61E | 51 | 115 | 0 |
| 26 | T38N | R61E | 198 | 282 | 2 |
| 27 | T38N | R61E | 9 | 27 | 1 |
| 28 | T38N | R61E | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | T38N | R61E | 29 | 32 | 1 |
| 30 | T38N | R61E | 81 | 86 | 0 |
| 31 | T38N | R61E | -- | -- | -- |
| 32 | T38N | R61E | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 33[3] | T38N | R61E | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 34 | T38N | R61E | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| 35[3] | T38N | R61E | 4 | 4 | 1 |

Table 4. Continued.

| Section | Township | Range | # of Active Burrows[1] | Total # of Burrows[2] | Sightings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | T39N | R60E | 15 | 16 | 1 |
| 24 | T39N | R60E | 54 | 57 | 1 |
| 25 | T39N | R60E | 15 | 15 | 3 |
| 26 | T39N | R60E | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 35 | T39N | R60E | 20 | 24 | 1 |
| 36 | T39N | R60E | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | T39N | R61E | 15 | 19 | 0 |
| 20 | T39N | R61E | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | T39N | R61E | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | T39N | R61E | 39 | 46 | 1 |
| 23 | T39N | R61E | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 26 | T39N | R61E | 47 | 49 | 0 |
| 27 | T39N | R61E | 19 | 25 | 0 |
| 28 | T39N | R61E | -- | -- | -- |
| 29 | T39N | R61E | -- | -- | -- |
| 30 | T39N | R61E | -- | -- | -- |
| 31 | T39N | R61E | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 32 | T39N | R61E | 31 | 32 | 1 |
| 33 | T39N | R61E | -- | -- | -- |
| 34 | T39N | R61E | 9 | 11 | 0 |
| 35[4] | T39N | R61E | 0 | 1 | 0 |

[1] # of Active Burrows: Burrows with recent sign such as fresh pellets, tracks, and sightings.

[2] Total # of Burrows: Burrows with old (currently inactive) pellets and recent sign outside burrows.

[3] Only southern half of section surveyed due to landowner access.

[4] Only southern half surveyed to avoid the historic area around Metropolis in the northern half of section.

-- Private land with no access.

Table 5. Locations and status of nest sites in and around the Marys River Exploration Project Area during 2012.

| Nest ID | Species | Status[1] | Nest | | UTM NAD83 | | Legal Location | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Substrate[2] | Condition | Northing | Easting | QQ | Sec | Twn | Rng |
| 1 | Unknown Raptor | Historic | BUR | Gone | 4557087 | 648986 | SWNE | 29 | 38N | 60E |
| 9* | Unknown Raptor | Unknown | UNK | Unknown | 4568517 | 669785 | NESW | 21 | 39N | 62E |
| 15 | Common Raven | Active | PWR | Excellent | 4564819 | 656228 | SWSW | 31 | 39N | 61E |
| 16 | Common Raven | Tended | PWR | Good | 4553345 | 654749 | SWSW | 1 | 37N | 60E |
| 17 | Common Raven | Tended | BLD | Excellent | 4565890 | 662535 | NWNW | 35 | 39N | 61E |
| 18 | Burrowing Owl | Visited | BUR | Good | 4559693 | 661969 | SWSE | 15 | 38N | 61E |
| 19 | Common Raven | Tended | BLD | Excellent | 4565896 | 662533 | NWNW | 35 | 39N | 61E |
| 21 | Common Raven | Visited | PWR | Fair | 4551419 | 653197 | SWSW | 14 | 37N | 60E |
| 22 | Unknown Raptor | Inactive | ANS | Poor | 4565916 | 662756 | NWNW | 35 | 39N | 61E |
| 23 | Great Horned Owl | Active | CTL | Excellent | 4567841 | 665576 | SESE | 24 | 39N | 61E |
| 24 | Red-tailed Hawk | Active | CTL | Excellent | 4568668 | 662459 | SENE | 23 | 39N | 61E |
| 25 | Unknown Raptor | Inactive | ANS | Fair | 4569331 | 662013 | NWNE | 22 | 39N | 61E |
| 26 | Red-tailed Hawk | Inactive | CTL | Fair | 4569360 | 662400 | NENE | 22 | 39N | 61E |
| 27 | Burrowing Owl | Tended | BUR | Good | 4556407 | 661711 | SESW | 34 | 38N | 61E |
| 28 | Burrowing Owl | Tended | BUR | Good | 4558309 | 664072 | SESE | 23 | 38N | 61E |
| 29 | Great Horned Owl | Active | CTL | Excellent | 4566346 | 668655 | SESE | 29 | 39N | 62E |
| 30 | Common Raven | Active | PWR | Excellent | 4569410 | 653491 | SESW | 14 | 39N | 60E |
| 31 | Red-tailed Hawk | Active | PWR | Excellent | 4569510 | 653820 | SWSE | 14 | 39N | 60E |
| 32 | Unknown Raptor | Inactive | JUN | Fair | 4568031 | 654439 | SWSW | 23 | 39N | 60E |
| 33 | Common Raven | Active | CLF | Excellent | 4555791 | 662132 | SWNE | 34 | 38N | 61E |
| 34 | Unknown Raptor | Inactive | PWR | Good | 4569728 | 654426 | NESE | 14 | 39N | 60E |
| 35 | Common Raven | Active | PWR | Excellent | 4569182 | 652786 | NENE | 22 | 39N | 60E |
| 36 | Unknown Raptor | Inactive | ANS | Fair | 4556674 | 649019 | NWSE | 29 | 38N | 60E |

[1] Active - Eggs, chicks, or adult in incubating position in nest
Inactive - No eggs or chicks
Tended - Fresh material added to nest
Visited - Adult perched at or near nest

[2] ANS - Artificial Structure
BLD - Building
BUR - Burrow
CLF - Cliff
CTL - Cottonwood Live
JUN - Juniper
PWR - Power Line
UNK - Unknown

* No landowner permisson to survey nest.

Table 6. Burrowing owl sightings and potential nests encountered during surveys in the Marys River Exploration Project Area during March and April, 2012.

| | | UTM NAD 83 | | Legal Location | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nest ID** | **Date** | **Easting** | **Northing** | **SEC** | **TWN-N** | **RNG-E** | **Activity** | **Sign[1]** |
| 18 | 3/29/2012 | 661969 | 4559690 | 15 | 38 | 61 | Flushed 1 adult from burrow. | Moderate |
| 27 | 3/30/2012 | 661711 | 4556410 | 34 | 38 | 61 | Flushed 2 adults from burrow. | High |
| 28 | 3/31/2012 | 664072 | 4558310 | 23 | 38 | 61 | Flushed 1 adult from burrow. | Moderate |
| --[2] | 4/6/2012 | 662597 | 4566870 | 26 | 39 | 61 | Flushed 1 adult but no burrow found. | None |
| --[2] | 4/10/2012 | 656164 | 4559380 | 19 | 38 | 61 | Flushed 1 adult from burrow. | Low |

[1] High - Pellets, fresh mute, prey items present.
Moderate - Few pellets, minimal mute.
Low - No pellets present, minimal amount of mute.

--[2] Not enough sign/evidence to classify as possible nest.

Table 7. Wildlife conflicts associated with potential well pads in the Marys River Exploration Project Area in Elko County, Nevada during Spring 2012.

| | | Wildlife Conflicts? | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lease** | **Well Name** | **Pygmy Rabbit** | **Nesting Raptor** | **Greater Sage-Grouse** |
| Federal | MR3860-12SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3860-13SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3860-1NE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3860-1SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3860-25 | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-18 | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-30 | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-4 | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-4NE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-6SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-7NW | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-7SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-8 | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-9 | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3861-9NE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3960-25SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3961-31NE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3961-31SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3961-32SE | No | No | No |
| Federal | MR3961-34W | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-9SW | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-14 | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-17 | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-17NE | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-20 | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-20SE | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-21NE | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-21W | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-27 | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-27NE | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-27SW | No | Potential | No |
| Fee | MR3861-29 | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3861-3 | No | No | No |
| Fee | MR3961-26 | No | Potential | No |

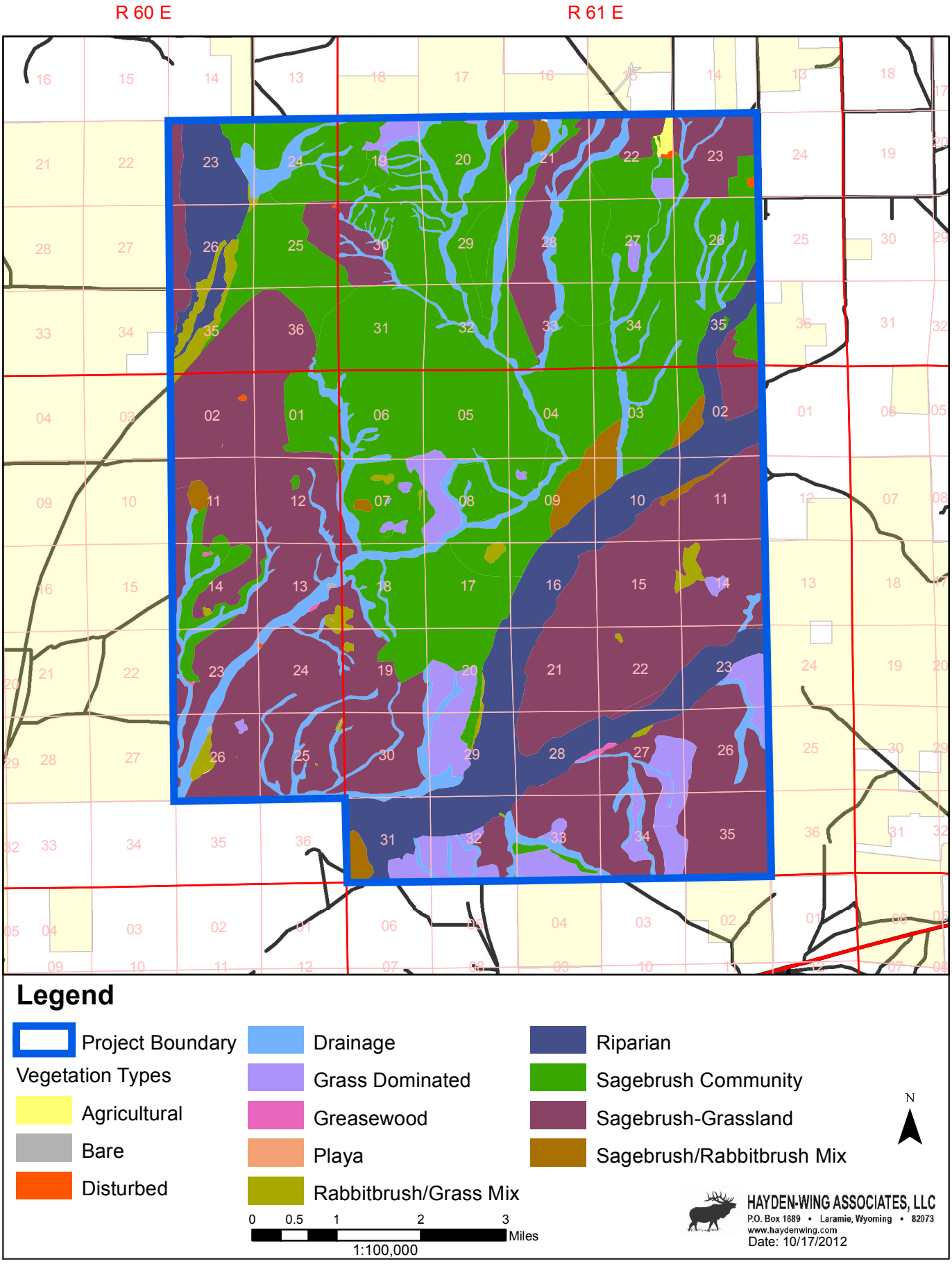



Figure 1. General vegetation types for the Marys River Exploration Project Area during Spring 2012.

# APPENDIX A

## Pygmy Rabbit Survey Protocol

**Marys River Seismic Project**

**Pre-Construction Pygmy Rabbit Surveys**

**Purpose**: Determine presence/absence of pygmy rabbits within potential habitat.

**Survey requirements** (as directed by BLM—EFO and WFO):

| | |
|---|---|
| Time: | Diurnal—anytime except during or immediately following accumulating snowfall. |
| Survey Area: | All potential habitats on BLM land within the project area. |
| Timing: | At least one pre-construction survey during winter/spring. |

**Methods**:

*Training :*

1) Review the supporting information for pygmy rabbits (see Ulmshneider et al. 2004).
2) Prior to fieldwork, examine pellet specimens, HWA training DVD and photos collected by previous HWA field projects. Before surveying, look at pygmy rabbit habitat, burrows and pellets with an experienced person in the field. If possible, also look at badger and ground squirrel diggings, to help you learn to distinguish the differences between their burrows and those of pygmy rabbits.

Potential habitat:

Pygmy rabbit burrows are usually found in relatively taller (>1 ½ ft) and denser (>30% canopy cover) big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata)* and deep soils. Sometimes they are found in shorter sagebrush habitats or short to medium height sagebrush stands also known as "mima mounds". Subspecies of sagebrush that are used include Wyoming (*A. t. wyomingensis*), mountain (*A. t. vaseyana*), and Great Basin (*A. t. tridentata*). Other shrub species may be present, including bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata),* rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* spp.*),* greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus),* snowberry (*Symphoricarpos* spp.*),* and juniper (*Juniperus* spp.). In Nevada, pygmy rabbits may use dense rabbitbrush when it is the dominant shrub or is co-dominant with sagebrush (Ulmschneider et al. 2004).

Because the pygmy rabbit typically excavates its own burrow, soils are typically loamy and deeper than 20 inches (Ulmschneider et al. 2004). Burrows in Nevada are typically found in soils that are light-colored and friable. Burrows usually have more than one opening and are associated with a system (Ulmschneider et al. 2004). Following a study in Nevada and California, the presence of pygmy rabbits were found to be higher with increasing sagebrush cover, decreasing understory stem density, absence of cheatgrass, absence of reddish soils and absence of rodent burrows (Larrucea and Brussard 2008).

According to Ulmsheider et al (2004):

> "In Nevada pygmy rabbits are found in broad valley floors, drainage bottoms, alluvial fans, and other areas with friable soils. Burrows can be located in mounds (either natural or human caused) when they are available in these types of soils. Pygmy rabbit burrows are easiest to find in light colored, friable soils. These soils are usually found in valley bottoms and can be associated with rabbitbrush / sagebrush vegetation. The understory of grasses and forbs can vary from almost none (as in the Reese River Valley) to dense (as in the Sheldon Range). When there are a lot of rabbits present in a valley they are generally distributed throughout the area. However, when there are only a few individuals, they are generally located in the largest, most dense clumps of vegetation (as in the White River Valley)."

During winter, pygmy rabbit tracks and pellets in the snow can be more obvious than other times of the year. Also during this time of the year, juvenile cottontails are nearly the same size as adults, which should minimize overlap in track size between the species. After a fresh light snow, fresh tracks and fresh pellets are obvious. Fresh tracks can be followed to burrow entrances. Rabbits will clean out burrow entrances following snowfall, making identification of occupied burrows easier.

*Survey Protocol:*

1. Search for potential habitat by using transects oriented north to south and spaced 300 meters apart (approximate distance between seismic source lines). Only BLM land within the project boundary will be surveyed. Search for potential habitat using ATVs, then search for evidence indicating the presence of pygmy rabbits within potential habitat on foot. The goal is for complete visual coverage of the survey area so additional searching may be necessary in areas where topography prevents full visual coverage. But, non-habitat (i.e., riparian habitat or burned areas) can be excluded. Evidence of pygmy rabbits include: burrows, pellets, and tracks. Extensively search patches beginning with the highest quality habitat nearest the transect line first. The objective is to find signs of current pygmy rabbit occupancy, which includes active burrows (indicated by open burrows with recent pellets present in or near the opening) or rabbits (i.e., sightings). However, multiple locations within the patch with recent pellets is sufficient for classifying a patch as "occupied" as well. If a pygmy rabbit is sighted, or active burrows or recent pellets are found, record the location of the sighting/burrow/pellets. Record the locations of inactive burrows and old sign as well as these areas have a high likelihood of future re-colonization. Also search all open burrows for pygmy rabbit sign since pygmy rabbits will modify burrows of other species and/or the burrow entrances may be enlarged by badgers.

   A used burrow with fresh pellets (B+FP) has the following characteristics: brown, green, or black pellets near a burrow, at least one entrance open, without cobwebs or debris that shows lack of use, usually shows a trail. In snow, tracks and/or pellets visible.

2. Map the perimeter of occupied patches when appropriate, if the habitat patch is well-defined, or if the occupied habitat intersects an area proposed for ground disturbance (standards will be developed in the field).

3. If only inactive burrows or old pellets are found, or if no pygmy rabbit sign is found, continue to search the patch with extreme care until you are absolutely confident the patch is unoccupied. Record whatever evidence you do find, but mapping the patch is not necessary.

4. Every occupied patch of habitat must have at least one point recorded documenting a sighting, active burrow, or recent pellets. *Tracks alone are not sufficient to record a patch as occupied!*

5. Locations of active burrows, sightings, and recent sign should be photographed.

   Example: If you search a patch and find old pellets, recent pellets, tracks, inactive burrows, and an active burrow, you should record the GPS location at the location of the **active burrow**. However, if necessary or desired, the locations of different types of pygmy rabbit sign, multiple sightings within a patch, or combinations of sightings and sign can all be recorded separately. Therefore, do not hesitate taking several GPS locations within a single patch.

**Definitions:**

- *Active Burrow* -- Open burrow with sign of recent use, including recent pellets in the entrance and either fresh tracks or diggings.
- *Recent Pellets* -- Brown, green, or black in color sometimes with a sheen coating.
- *Old Pellets* -- Normally gray and weathered.

**References**

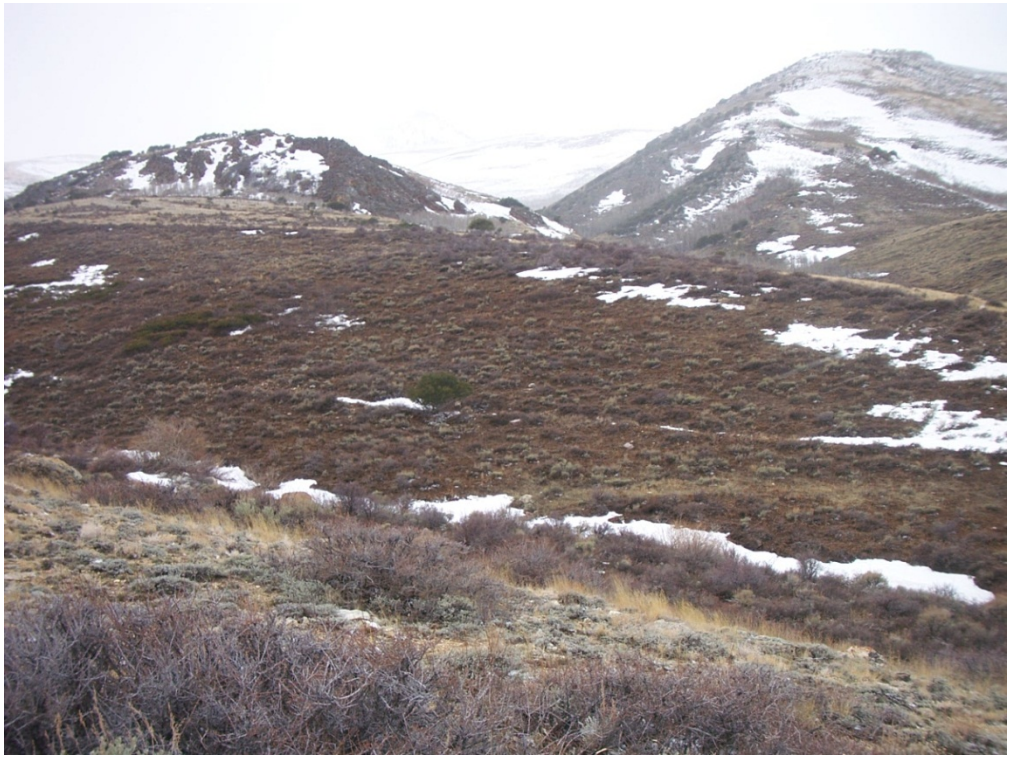
Larrucea, E. S., and P. F. Brussard. 2008. Habitat selection and current distribution of the pygmy rabbit in Nevada and California, USA. Journal of Mammalogy 89:691–699.

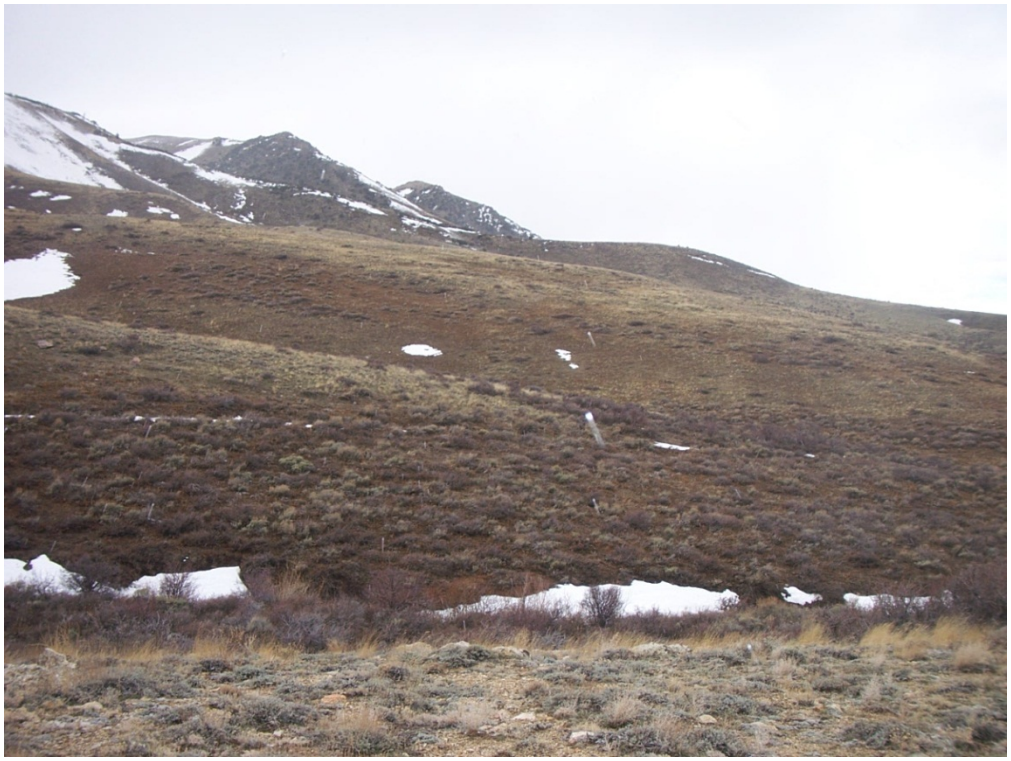
Ulmschneider, H., D. Hays, D. Roberts, J. Rachlow, T. Forbes, J. Himes, E. Sequin, M. Haworth, T. Katzner, A. Kozlowski, R. Rauscher, and P. Lauridson. 2004. Surveying for pygmy rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*). Available at <http://sagemap.wr.usgs.gov/docs/DraftPygmy%20RabbitProtocol6_10_04.doc>

# APPENDIX B

## Elko Whitlowcress Observation Point Photos

**APPENDIX B. Location of Elko Whitlowcress observation point provided by BLM, March 2012. UTM NAD83 Zone 11 N658263 : E4545297.**





# APPENDIX C

## Pygmy Rabbit Photos

**APPENDIX C. Trail camera photos on pygmy rabbit burrows in the Marys River Project Area.**


Section 4 T38N:R61E near the Radio Tower.


Section 4 T38N:R61E near the Radio Tower.


Section 26 T38N:R61E near the Tetuan Well.


Section 26 T38N:R61E near the Tetuan Well.


Section 27 T39N:R61E.


Section 27 T39N:R61E.


Section 28 T39N:61E.


Section 28 T39N:61E.


Section 25 T39N:R60E.


Section 25 T39N:R60E.


Section 25 T39N:R60E.


Section 25 T39N:R60E.

# APPENDIX D

## Potential Burrowing Owl Nest Photos

**APPENDIX D. Trail camera on potential burrowing owl nest in Section 27 T38N:R61E.**


2012-04-04 2:42:11 AM M 1/5
44°F
HC600 COVERT
RECONYX
2012-04-04 2:42:12 AM M 2/5
44°F
HC600 COVERT
RECONYX


2012-04-04 2:42:13 AM M 3/5
44°F
HC600 COVERT
RECONYX
2012-04-04 2:42:13 AM M 4/5
44°F
HC600 COVERT
RECONYX


2012-04-04 2:42:14 AM M 5/5
44°F
HC600 COVERT
RECONYX
2012-04-04 11:43:28 PM M 2/5
25°F
HC600 COVERT
RECONYX