

FORM INSP
Rev 05/11

**State of Colorado
Oil and Gas Conservation Commission**

1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80203 Phone: (303) 894-2100 Fax: (303) 894-2109



DE	ET	OE	ES
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Inspection Date:
05/29/2012

Document Number:
661601505

Overall Inspection:
Satisfactory

FIELD INSPECTION FORM

Location Identifier	Facility ID	Loc ID	Tracking Type	Inspector Name:
	<u>424114</u>	<u>424119</u>		<u>MONTOYA, JOHN</u>

Operator Information:

OGCC Operator Number: 53650 Name of Operator: MARATHON OIL COMPANY
Address: 5555 SAN FELIPE RD
City: HOUSTON State: TX Zip: 77056

Contact Information:

Contact Name	Phone	Email	Comment
Meabon, Randy	307-527-2133	rpmeabon@marathonoil.com	regulatory compliance 307-272-0005

Compliance Summary:

QtrQtr: SESE Sec: 34 Twp: 8N Range: 62W

Inspector Comment:

Related Facilities:

Facility ID	Type	Status	Status Date	Well Class	API Num	Facility Name	
424114	WELL	XX	07/05/2011		123-33889	TSUBAKI HILLS 8-62-34 4H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Equipment:

Location Inventory

Special Purpose Pits: _____	Drilling Pits: <u>1</u>	Wells: <u>1</u>	Production Pits: _____
Condensate Tanks: _____	Water Tanks: <u>1</u>	Separators: <u>1</u>	Electric Motors: _____
Gas or Diesel Mortors: _____	Cavity Pumps: _____	LACT Unit: _____	Pump Jacks: _____
Electric Generators: _____	Gas Pipeline: <u>1</u>	Oil Pipeline: _____	Water Pipeline: _____
Gas Compressors: _____	VOC Combustor: <u>1</u>	Oil Tanks: <u>4</u>	Dehydrator Units: _____
Multi-Well Pits: _____	Pigging Station: _____	Flare: <u>1</u>	Fuel Tanks: _____

Location

Signs/Marker:

Type	Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory	Comment	Corrective Action	CA Date
TANK LABELS/PLACARDS	Satisfactory			
BATTERY	Satisfactory			
WELLHEAD	Satisfactory			
CONTAINERS	Satisfactory			

Emergency Contact Number: (S/U/V) _____

Corrective Date: _____

Comment: _____

Corrective Action: _____

Spills:

Type	Area	Volume	Corrective action	CA Date
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Multiple Spills and Releases?

Fencing/:				
Type	Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory	Comment	Corrective Action	CA Date
PUMP JACK	Satisfactory			
LOCATION	Satisfactory			

Equipment:					
Type	#	Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory	Comment	Corrective Action	CA Date
Bird Protectors	3	Satisfactory			
Vertical Heater Treater	1	Satisfactory			
Pump Jack	1	Satisfactory			
Emission Control Device	2	Satisfactory			
Gas Meter Run	1	Satisfactory			
Vertical Separator	1	Satisfactory			
Ancillary equipment	2	Satisfactory			

Facilities: New Tank Tank ID: _____

Contents	#	Capacity	Type	SE GPS
PRODUCED WATER	2	400 BBLS	STEEL AST	,
S/U/V:	Comment:			
Corrective Action:				Corrective Date:

Paint

Condition	Adequate
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Other (Content) _____

Other (Capacity) _____

Other (Type) _____

Berms

Type	Capacity	Permeability (Wall)	Permeability (Base)	Maintenance
Metal	Adequate	Walls Sufficient	Base Sufficient	Adequate
Corrective Action				Corrective Date
Comment				

Facilities:		<input type="checkbox"/> New Tank	Tank ID: _____		
Contents	#	Capacity	Type	SE GPS	
CRUDE OIL	4	400 BBLS	STEEL AST	40.610730,-104.299230	
S/U/V:	Comment:				
Corrective Action:				Corrective Date:	
Paint					
Condition	Adequate				
Other (Content)	_____				
Other (Capacity)	_____				
Other (Type)	_____				
Berms					
Type	Capacity	Permeability (Wall)	Permeability (Base)	Maintenance	
Metal	Adequate	Walls Sufficient	Base Sufficient	Adequate	
Corrective Action				Corrective Date	
Comment					
Venting:					
Yes/No	Comment				
NO					
Flaring:					
Type	Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory	Comment	Corrective Action	CA Date	
Ignitor/Combustor					

Predrill

Location ID: 424119 _____

Site Preparation:

Lease Road Adeq.: _____ Pads: _____ Soil Stockpile: _____

Corrective Action: _____ Date: _____ CDP Num.: _____

Form 2A COAs:

Comment: _____

CA: _____ **Date:** _____

Wildlife BMPs:

BMP Type	Comment
Storm Water/Erosion Control	<p>Erosion Control Four “very effective” erosion control techniques that can be implemented are Interceptor Swales, Erosion Dikes, Vegetation, and Mulching. Interceptor Swales are small v-shaped or parabolic channels, and can be used to direct either sediment or clean water runoff around disturbed areas. They may be lined with either grass, matting, stone or concrete. Interceptor swales serve as a first defense against erosion. Diversion Dikes can also be used to direct runoff. These are usually made of a compacted soil mound, earthen berm, or waddle used to direct offsite water flow to a desired location (sometimes a sediment basin or protected inlet) before erosion takes place. The use of natural Vegetation is another highly effective method of erosion control and is used in either temporary or permanent situations. In temporary uses, vegetation can be used to stabilize stockpiles or barren areas, or in permanent situations it can stabilize soils in runoff areas and provide for some water absorption. The use of vegetation may not be appropriate for areas with heavy pedestrian or vehicle traffic, and a cost/benefit analysis should be done as initial seeding may be expensive. Mulching of organic materials can be used to protect newly seeded areas. Mulch will protect soils from erosion or desiccation, giving vegetation a chance to establish for further erosion control. All four of these erosion control techniques can be used in conjunction with one another, depending on the project needs.</p> <p>Sediment Loss Prevention In order to prevent sediment loss, Texas American implements four “effective” techniques; the use of Silt Fence, Straw Bales, Check Dams, and Sandbag Berms. Silt Fence consists of a geotextile fabric; part of which is secured in the ground. The fence is supported by poultry netting and is stretched between wooden or metal posts. The fence forms a sediment filter, and also allows for a reduction in runoff velocity. The silt fence is most effective with coarse to silty soil types. It is an economical means of sediment control because it can be relocated for use in future projects; however, it may lead to minor local flooding as runoff may collect upstream of the fence in pools. Straw Bale Dikes are simply straw bales fastened to the surface with wooden posts. Straw bales serve as sediment filters, and can act as a dam/dike to manipulate runoff flow direction. These are for temporary use only as they have a tendency to degrade, and should be replaced every three months. Check Dams consist of various materials including straw bales, rock, or earth berms placed across drainage swales or ditches. They are effective in reducing sediment erosion in areas where vegetation may not be present. Used in conjunction with other sediment control techniques, check dams can reduce the initial runoff velocity and provide for some sediment reduction; making other downstream erosion control techniques more effective. They are usually used for long linear construction projects such as roadways. Minor pooling may occur between and upstream of check dams. The final listed sediment loss control technique is the utilization of Sandbag Berms, which are ideal for construction projects in creeks, channels, or any other watercourse with a high/consistent flow of water. These berms consist of bags of sand, but also contain overflow pipes on top of the berm to direct water flow once sedimentation has occurred. They can be used to direct stream flow as check dams, but can also be used to form small sedimentation ponds while constructing a detention basin. Sandbag berms are ideal in that they can be moved to accommodate changing needs; however they are labor intensive and not suitable for areas with low flow. Sandbag berms should be inspected daily, with silt removed after it reaches six inches.</p>
General Housekeeping	<p>Waste Management Two “very effective” BMPs for general housekeeping in construction projects are Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management. Large amounts of Solid Waste are produced in construction projects; including paper, cardboard, Styrofoam, wood cuttings, etc... To manage solid waste, employees should be educated in practicing proper disposal techniques, keeping waste off the ground in order to reduce storm water contamination. Emphasis should be on minimizing production of solid wastes, but also the responsible segregation and timely disposal of wastes in a licensed landfill. Non-hazardous wastes should always be kept separate from hazardous wastes. In Hazardous Waste Management, wastes such as paint, solvents, stains, fuels, or other toxic chemicals pose a special threat to environmental health. Hazardous waste disposal and safety training is a top priority. Limiting the use of hazardous materials is ideal, but when it is necessary, disposal should be done in clearly marked containers. A regular hazardous waste disposal schedule should be created to minimize on-site storage. Disposal should only be done by reputable, licensed hazardous waste haulers. For a more complete list of disposal specifications, along with specifics for all topics listed in this document, please refer to the Texas American Resources Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual.</p>

<p>Construction</p>	<p>Introduction</p> <p>This document serves as a basic summary of the Texas American Resources Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual. The techniques listed herein consist of temporary and permanent solutions to reduce erosion and pollution at construction sites. These practices have a rating of either "effective or "very effective." Specific construction and design parameters for these techniques go unmentioned; however, this document provides a complete list of erosion control BMPs and general guidelines for selecting an appropriate BMP for a project. For more detailed information, and specifics on construction and design, please refer to the full BMP manual.</p> <p>General Construction BMPs</p> <p>Texas American Resources currently enlists BMPs rated as "very effective" during three types of construction; Well Site Construction, Road and Access Way Construction, and Pipeline Construction. In addition, Drainage and Drainage Structure BMPs are considered "very effective" and are implemented during construction projects. During Well Site Construction, sites should be determined based on their topographic features. Sites should be placed on level surfaces relatively close to an access road, with steep slopes avoided or properly mitigated. Consideration of Road and Access Way Construction guarantees the engineering and environmental success of a road construction project. Before road construction, the roadway speed limits, travelway width, road gradient limits, water drainage, and other design parameters all ensure a road that can be easily maintained with minimal environmental impacts. When planning for Pipeline and Flowline Construction, the manual's construction guidelines provide for minimal surface disturbance, reduced impact to natural resources, and adequate clearance for wildlife, livestock, or debris. When placing a pipeline or flowline, the guidelines state that steep terrain or watercourses should be avoided, under story vegetation should remain along the pipeline or flowline route, and soils should be stockpiled to the side of trenches in order to maintain reclamation potential for the site. In order to best minimize soil erosion during construction, Drainage and Drainage Structures are properly constructed; promoting the long-term success of the construction site. Both surface and subsurface drainage needs are identified and properly constructed to allow for adequate movement of silt and debris, as well as to mitigate potential buildup of water in undesired areas.</p>
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Comment:

CA: **Date:**

Stormwater:

Comment: _____

Staking:

On Site Inspection (305):

Surface Owner Contact Information:

Name: _____ Address: _____
 Phone Number: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Operator Rep. Contact Information:

Landman Name: _____ Phone Number: _____
 Date Onsite Request Received: _____ Date of Rule 306 Consultation: _____

Request LGD Attendance: _____

LGD Contact Information:

Name: _____ Phone Number: _____ Agreed to Attend: _____

Summary of Landowner Issues:

Summary of Operator Response to Landowner Issues:

Onsite Inspection Memorandum Summarizing Discussions at Inspection as Attachment:

Facility							
Facility ID:	424114	Type:	WELL	API Number:	123-33889	Status:	XX
		Insp. Status:	PR				

Environmental

Spills/Releases:

Type of Spill: _____ Description: _____ Estimated Spill Volume: _____
Comment: _____
Corrective Action: _____ Date: _____
Reportable: _____ GPS: Lat _____ Long _____
Proximity to Surface Water: _____ Depth to Ground Water: _____

Water Well:

Lat _____ Long _____
DWR Receipt Num: _____ Owner Name: _____ GPS : _____

Field Parameters:

Sample Location: _____

Emission Control Burner (ECB): _____
Comment: _____
Pilot: _____ Wildlife Protection Devices (fired vessels): _____

Reclamation - Storm Water - Pit

Interim Reclamation:

Date Interim Reclamation Started: _____ Date Interim Reclamation Completed: _____

Land Use: RANGELAND

Comment: _____

1003a. Debris removed? _____ CM _____ CA _____ CA Date _____
Waste Material Onsite? _____ CM _____ CA _____ CA Date _____
Unused or unneeded equipment onsite? _____ CM _____ CA _____ CA Date _____
Pit, cellars, rat holes and other bores closed? _____ CM _____ CA _____ CA Date _____
Guy line anchors removed? _____ CM _____ CA _____ CA Date _____
Guy line anchors marked? _____ CM _____ CA _____ CA Date _____

1003b. Area no longer in use? _____ Production areas stabilized ? _____

1003c. Compacted areas have been cross ripped? _____

1003d. Drilling pit closed? _____ Subsidence over on drill pit? _____

Cuttings management: _____

1003e. Areas no longer needed for drilling or subsequent operations for have been re-vegetated to 80% of pre-existing? _____

Production areas have been stabilized? _____

Segregated soils have been replaced? _____

RESTORATION AND REVEGETATION

Cropland

Top soil replaced _____

Recontoured _____

Perennial forage re-established _____

Non-Cropland

Top soil replaced _____

Recontoured _____

80% Revegetation _____

1003 f. Weeds Noxious weeds? _____

Comment:

Overall Interim Reclamation

Final Reclamation/ Abandoned Location:

Date Final Reclamation Started: _____

Date Final Reclamation Completed: _____

Final Land Use: RANGELAND _____

Reminder: _____

Comment:

Well plugged _____

Pit mouse/rat holes, cellars backfilled _____

Debris removed _____

No disturbance /Location never built _____

Access Roads Regraded _____

Contoured _____

Culverts removed _____

Gravel removed _____

Location and associated production facilities reclaimed _____

Locations, facilities, roads, recontoured _____

Compaction alleviation _____

Dust and erosion control _____

Non cropland: Revegetated 80% _____

Cropland: perennial forage _____

Weeds present _____

Subsidence _____

Comment:

Corrective Action:

Date _____

Overall Final Reclamation

Storm Water:

Loc Erosion BMPs	BMP Maintenance	Lease Road Erosion BMPs	Lease BMP Maintenance	Chemical BMPs	Chemical BMP Maintenance	Comment

S/U/V: _____ Corrective Date: _____

Comment:

CA:

COGCC Comments

Comment	User	Date
you need signs at well and tank battery location the state allows 60 days to get allof these issues taken care of I will be back to check on the signage issue all the rest of the location looks great	MontoyaJ	05/29/2012