



API # 05-081-07457

Well Name/No: ROBIDOUX #13-15T

Status: SI

Operator: ENTEK GRB LLC - 10323

County: MOFFAT #081

Location: SWSE 13 12N 89W 6 PM

Field: SLATER DOME - #77551

Elevation: 6,832 ft.

As Drilled Location: 820 FSL 1987 FEL

Lat/Long: 40.98987/-107.324766

Procedure Date: July 18, 2012

The Robidoux 13-15T was spud 10/30/09 at 0900 hours. It was drilled as a Niobrara Test. It was initially drilled to a depth of 7800' but due to troubles with the Niobrara formation sloughing into the hole, a completion string was never successfully run. In 2011 the Niobrara interval was abandoned and the well was tested in the Mancos, Marapos, and Deep Creek zones. These intervals were proven un-productive in this well. At current the well sits with an RBP @ 2877' and the well is open in the above Deep Creek interval. It is proposed that a dump bailer run be made to provide cement on top of the current RBP in the volume of 10 sx of Class G Cement. This should result in a cement plug of 50' on top of the existing RBP. From there a cement retainer will be set at 2400' and cement squeezed into the existing Deep Creek Interval. A 10' plug will be spotted on top of this retainer to ensure further isolation. Perforations will be made at 750', or 25' below the surface casing shoe. Circulation will be attempted back to the surface via the 9-5/8"x7" annulus. If perforations do result in surface communication Class G cement will be squeezed down the 7" casing into the perforations and back to surface. If perforations do not result in surface communication a 70 sx Class G plug will be set into these perforations with the intention of a 30 sx squeeze with an in casing plug of 200' (40 sx). Perforations will be placed at 200'. Circulation will be attempted back to the surface via the 9-5/8" x 7" annulus. Once communication is established Class G cement will be squeezed down the 7" casing into the perforations and back to surface via the 9-5/8"x7" annulus. Once cement is successfully brought to surface in the 7" casing, cement will be allowed to set and any cement falling will be topped off with sack cement in the 7" casing as well as the 9-5/8"x7" annulus once the casing is cut to prepare for the welded cap. A dry hole marker will then be set to identify this well's location as plugged and abandoned. It is intended that this procedure meet and exceed Rules 311 and 319 of the COGCC Rule Book for P&A'd wells. All cement unless otherwise mentioned will be Class G and will be run in accordance with Halliburton's procedures. Class G Cement has a yield of 1.15 cuft/sk and at 5 gallons per sack mix.

Detailed Work Procedure

1. MIRU WOR.
2. TOOH with 2-7/8" tbg, stand back, may need additional jts to reach 2400', determine as TOOH.
3. MIRU WL unit and make a GR/JB run to RBP @ 2877'. PU dump bailer filled with Class G Sack Cement. Make 2-3 runs to spot a 10 sx plug from 2877' to 2827'.
4. PU cement retainer for 7" 23# casing. WL set cement retainer at 2400'.
5. PU tbg and TIH with retainer stinger. Sting into retainer and establish circulation. Sting out of retainer to load tubing with 50sx cement. Sting back into cement retainer. Pump 45 sx cement into retainer or as pressures allow. Sting out of retainer and spot 5 sx of Class G cement on top of the cement retainer. Balance plug on top of retainer. PU 200' and reverse circulate. Do not exceed a squeeze pressure of 2600 psi and a rate of 3 BPM. Note: Entek water is not usable for cement jobs and town water must be used to ensure compatibility and appropriate cement setup. If Town of Baggs is not selling water contact Town of Dixon for water resources.
6. Make a GR/JB run for 7" 23# casing to ensure no cement stringers to 775'. PU Perforating guns for 4-6 SPF 10' and TIH to 750'. Fire guns. TOOH.
7. Pressure up on casing and attempt to establish circulation to 750' and back to surface through 9-5/8" x 7" annulus. If circulation is established test up to 3 bpm of rate with clean water. Squeeze cement down the casing and up the annulus with a HES determined volume. Make sure you get cement to surface in the annulus before cutting off casing for final cap. Move to cut and cap portion of procedure. Do not exceed a squeeze pressure of 2600 psi and a rate of 3 BPM. Note: Entek water is not usable for cement jobs and town water must be used to ensure compatibility and appropriate cement setup. If Town of Baggs is not selling water contact Town of Dixon for water resources.
8. If circulation is not established. TIH with tbg to 750'. Load tubing with 70 sx cement close BOP's and squeeze 30 sx cement into formation. Spot a 40 sx balanced plug from bottom perf to 200' above bottom perf (+/- 550'). PU to 400' and reverse circulate.
9. Make a GR/JB run for 7" 23# casing to ensure no cement stringers to 225'. PU Perforating guns for 4-6 SPF 10' and TIH to 200'. Fire guns. TOOH.
10. Pressure up on casing and attempt to establish circulation to 200' and back to surface through 9-5/8" x 7" annulus. If circulation is established test up to 3 bpm of rate with clean water. Squeeze cement down the casing and up the annulus with a HES determined volume.
11. Make sure you get cement to surface in the annulus before cutting off casing for final cap.
12. Cut casing off and fill with sack cement as needed to fill any falling cement.
13. Cut off casing in the cellar so that all strings will be capped by a welded plug. Have welder construct a permanent monument made of a piece of not less than 4" in diameter and not less than 10' in length, of which 4' shall be above the ground level. Weld to the surface casing per COGCC 319 A #5. Please see attached rules 311 and 319 and review thoroughly to ensure all rules and specifications are followed during this event.

COGCC Contact in case of issues

David Anderson

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970-456-5262

HALLIBURTON

Entek Grb LLC
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Denver, Colorado 80264

Robidoux 13-15T

United States of America
API/UWI 05081074570000

Plug To Abandon

Prepared for: Kristen Stocks

July 18, 2012
Version: 1

Submitted by:
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HALLIBURTON

***Halliburton appreciates the opportunity to present
this cost estimate and looks forward to being of service to you.***

Foreword

Enclosed is our cost estimate for cementing the casing strings in the referenced well. The information in this cost estimate includes well data, calculations, materials requirements, and cost estimates. This cost estimate is based on information from you the customer, our field personnel, and previous cementing services in the area.

The selection and use of non-Halliburton plugs and casing attachments can compromise and may jeopardize the overall objective for effective zonal isolation. Furthermore, Halliburton is not involved in the design, manufacture or use of plugs and casing attachments supplied by other manufacturers and assumes no liability for their installation and operation. For this reason we recommend Halliburton plugs and casing attachments be used when Halliburton performs any zonal isolation operation.

Halliburton Energy Services recognizes the importance of meeting society's needs for health, safety, and protection of the environment. It is our intention to proactively work with employees, customers, the public, governments, and others to use natural resources in an environmentally sound manner while protecting the health, safety, and environmental processes while supplying high quality products and services to our customers.

We appreciate the opportunity to present this cost estimate for your consideration and we look forward to being of service to you. Our Services for your well will be coordinated through the Service Center listed below. If you require any additional information or additional designs, please feel free to contact myself or our field representative listed below.

Prepared and Submitted by:

David Franke
Technical Professional

SERVICE CENTER:
SERVICE COORDINATORS:

Rock Springs, WY

Leslie Jacobs
Joe Nowacki

PERSONEL DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR
BUSINESS SEGMENT LEADER:
CEMENTING ENGINEERS:

Chad Willoughby
Paul Rauzi
Chris Chavez
Dave Franke
Allison Cormier

PHONE NUMBER:

307-352-8600

Cementing Best Practices

1. Cement quality and weight: You must choose a cement slurry that is designed to solve the problems specific to each casing string.
2. Waiting time: You must hold the cement slurry in place and under pressure until it reaches its' initial set without disturbing it. A cement slurry is a time-dependent liquid and must be allowed to undergo a hydration reaction to produce a competent cement sheath. A fresh cement slurry can be worked (thickening or pump time) as long as it is in a plastic state and before going through its' transition phase. If the cement slurry is not allowed to transition without being disturbed, it may be subjected to changes in density, dilution, settling, water separation, and gas cutting that may lead to a lack of zonal isolation and possible bridging in the annulus.
3. Pipe movement: Pipe movement may be one of the single most influential factors in mud removal. Reciprocation and/or rotation mechanically breaks up gelled mud and changes the flow patterns in the annulus to improve displacement efficiency.
4. Mud properties (for cementing):
Rheology:
Plastic Viscosity (PV) < 15 centipoise (cp)
Yield Point (YP) < 10 lb/100 ft²
These properties should be reviewed with the Mud Engineer, Drilling Engineer, and Company Representative(s) to ensure no hole problems are created.
Gel Strength:
The 10-second/10-minute gel strength values should be such that the 10-second and 10-minute readings are close together or flat (i.e., 5/6). The 30-minute reading should be less than 20 lb/100 ft². Sufficient shear stress may not be achieved on a primary cement job to remove mud left in the hole if the mud were to develop more than 25 lb/100 ft² of gel strength.
Fluid Loss:
Decreasing the filtrate loss into a permeable zone enhances the creation of a thin, competent filter cake. A thin, competent filter cake created by a low fluid loss mud system is desirable over a thick, partially gelled filter cake. A mud system created with a low fluid loss will be more easily displaced. The fluid loss value should be < 15 cc's (ideal would be 5 cc's).
5. Circulation: Prior to cementing circulate full hole volume twice, or until well conditioned mud is being returned to the surface. There should be no cutting in the mud returns. An annular velocity of 260 feet per minute is optimum (SPE/IADC 18617), if possible.
6. Flow rate: Turbulent flow is the most desirable flow regime for mud removal. If turbulence cannot be achieved pump at as high a flow rate that can practically and safely be used to create the maximum flow energy. The highest mud removal is achieved when the maximum flow energy is obtained.
7. Pipe Centralization: The Cement will take the path of least resistance, therefore proper centralization is important to help prevent the casing from contacting the borehole wall. A minimum standoff of 70% should be targeted for optimum displacement efficiency.
8. Rat hole: A weighted viscous pill placed in the rat hole prior to cementing will minimize the risk of higher density cement mixing with lower density mud when the well is static.
9. Top and Bottom plugs: A top and bottom plug are recommended to be run on all primary casing jobs. The bottom plug should be run after the spacer and ahead of the first cement slurry.
10. Spacers and flushes: Spacers and/or flushes should be used to prevent contamination between the cement slurry and the drilling fluid. They are also used to clean the wellbore and aid with bonding. To determine the volume, either a minimum of 10 minutes contact time or 1000 ft. of annular fill, whichever is greater, is recommended.

Job Information**Robidoux 13-15T PTA**

Well Name: Robidoux

Well #: 13-15T

9 5/8" Surface

0 - 725 ft (MD)

Outer Diameter

9.625 in

Inner Diameter

8.921 in

Linear Weight

36 lbm/ft

Casing Grade

J-55

7" Production

0 - 6122 ft (MD)

Outer Diameter

7.000 in

Inner Diameter

6.366 in

Linear Weight

23 lbm/ft

Casing Grade

J-55

2 7/8" Tubing

0 - 2400 ft (MD)

Outer Diameter

2.875 in

Inner Diameter

2.441 in

Linear Weight

6.40 lbm/ft

Perforations at 2,400 ft & 750 ft

Job Recommendation**Robidoux 13-15T PTA**

Fluid Instructions

Fluid 1: Plug Cement

Premium Cement

94 lbm/sk Premium Cement (Cement)

Fluid Weight	15.80 lbm/gal
Slurry Yield:	1.15 ft ³ /sk
Total Mixing Fluid:	4.99 Gal/sk
Proposed Sacks:	45 sks

Fluid 2: Plug Cement

Premium Cement

94 lbm/sk Premium Cement (Cement)

1 % Calcium Chloride, Pellet (Accelerator)

Fluid Weight	15.80 lbm/gal
Slurry Yield:	1.16 ft ³ /sk
Total Mixing Fluid:	5.00 Gal/sk
Proposed Sacks:	255 sks

Fluid 3: Top Out Cement

Premium Cement

94 lbm/sk Premium Cement (Cement)

2 % Calcium Chloride, Pellet (Accelerator)

Fluid Weight	15.80 lbm/gal
Slurry Yield:	1.17 ft ³ /sk
Total Mixing Fluid:	5.02 Gal/sk
Proposed Sacks:	250 sks

Detailed Pumping Schedule

Fluid #	Fluid Type	Fluid Name	Surface Density lbm/gal	Estimated Avg Rate bbl/min	Downhole Volume
1	Cement	Mountain G	15.8		45 sks
2	Cement	Mountain G	15.8		255 sks
3	Cement	Mountain G (<i>top out</i>)	15.8		250 sks

Conditions

NOTE

The cost in this analysis is good for the materials and/or services outlined within and shall be valid for 30 days from the date of this proposal. In order to meet your needs under this proposal with a high quality of service and responsive timing, Halliburton will be allocating limited resources and committing valuable equipment and materials to your area of operations. Accordingly, the discounts reflected in this proposal are available only for materials and services awarded on a first-call basis. Alternate pricing may apply in the event that Halliburton is awarded work on any basis other than as a first-call provider.

The unit prices stated in the proposal are based on our current published prices. The projected equipment, personnel, and material needs are only estimates based on information about the work presently available to us. At the time the work is actually performed, conditions then existing may require an increase or decrease in the equipment, personnel, and/or material needs. Charges will be based upon unit prices in effect at the time the work is performed and the amount of equipment, personnel, and/or material actually utilized in the work. Taxes, if any, are not included. Applicable taxes, if any, will be added to the actual invoice.

It is understood and agreed between the parties that with the exception of the subject discounts, all services performed and equipment and materials sold are provided subject to Halliburton's General Terms and Conditions contained in our current price list, (which include LIMITATION OF LIABILITY and WARRANTY provisions), and pursuant to the applicable Halliburton Work Order Contract (whether or not executed by you), unless a Master Service and/or Sales Contract applicable to the services, equipment, or materials supplied exists between your company and Halliburton, in which case the negotiated Master Contract shall govern the relationship between the parties. A copy of the latest version of our General Terms and Conditions is available from your Halliburton representative or at:

<http://www.halliburton.com/terms> for your convenient review, and we would appreciate receiving any questions you may have about them. Should your company be interested in negotiating a Master Contract with Halliburton, our Law Department would be pleased to work with you to finalize a mutually agreeable contract. In this connection, it is also understood and agreed that Customer will continue to execute Halliburton usual field work orders and/or tickets customarily required by Halliburton in connection with the furnishing of said services, equipment, and materials.

Any terms and conditions contained in purchase orders or other documents issued by the customer shall be of no effect except to confirm the type and quantity of services, equipment, and materials to be supplied to the customer.

If customer does not have an approved open account with Halliburton or a mutually executed written contract with Halliburton, which dictates payment terms different than those set forth in this clause, all sums due are payable in cash at the time of performance of services or delivery of equipment, products, or materials. If customer has an approved open account, invoices are payable on the twentieth day after date of invoice.

Customer agrees to pay interest on any unpaid balance from the date payable until paid at the highest lawful contract rate applicable, but never to exceed 18% per annum. In the event Halliburton employs an attorney for collection of any account, customer agrees to pay attorney fees of 20% of the unpaid account, plus all collection and court costs.

Robidoux 13-15T Recompletion

WELLBORE DIAGRAM 6/17/11

CURRENT

KB: 13'

FMC WELLHEAD

9-5/8" SHOE @ 725'

36# J-55

TBG TALLY:

2508.07' 75 JTS 2-7/8" TBG 6.5 PPF

1.19 X PROFILE NIPPLE WEATHERFORD

33.53 JT, 2-7/8" TBG

1.92' RETRIEVING HEAD FOR 7" RBP @ 2877' (MAX OD 4.62, MAX ID 2.86) RIGHT SET, LEFT RELEASE

PERFORATED DEEP CREEK
2552-57' (3 SPF, 120 DEG PHASING, 15 SHOTS TOTAL)

GAS PRODUCITON, INITIAL FLOWTEST
YIELDED 200+ MCFD WITH 200# TBG
PRESSURE - WELL DIED SOON AFTER

PERFORATED MARAPOS
3140' - 48' (3 SPF, 120 DEG PHA, 24 SHOTS)

HALLIBURTON 7" RBP @ 2877'

INTERVAL PRODUCED WATER, TRACE
OIL, & TRACE GAS

CIBP W/ 10' CMT ON TOP

Per discussion with COGCC

PERFORATED MANCOS

INTERVAL ONLY PRODUCED WATER

3384' - 92' (3 SPF, 120 DEG PHA, 24 SHOTS)

104' CLASS G CMT - 20 SX

Per discussion with COGCC

10K HALLIBURTON CIBP 3620'

CEMENT SQUEEZE PERFORATIONS

MANCOS SILL PERFORATION 3670' - 82'

60 SX CLASS G CEMENT

60 SX CLASS G CMT - 313'

Per discussion with COGCC

CIBP 6070'

7" SHOE @ 6122'

23# J-55

UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED
TO CLEAN OUT NIOBRARA

5/6/2011

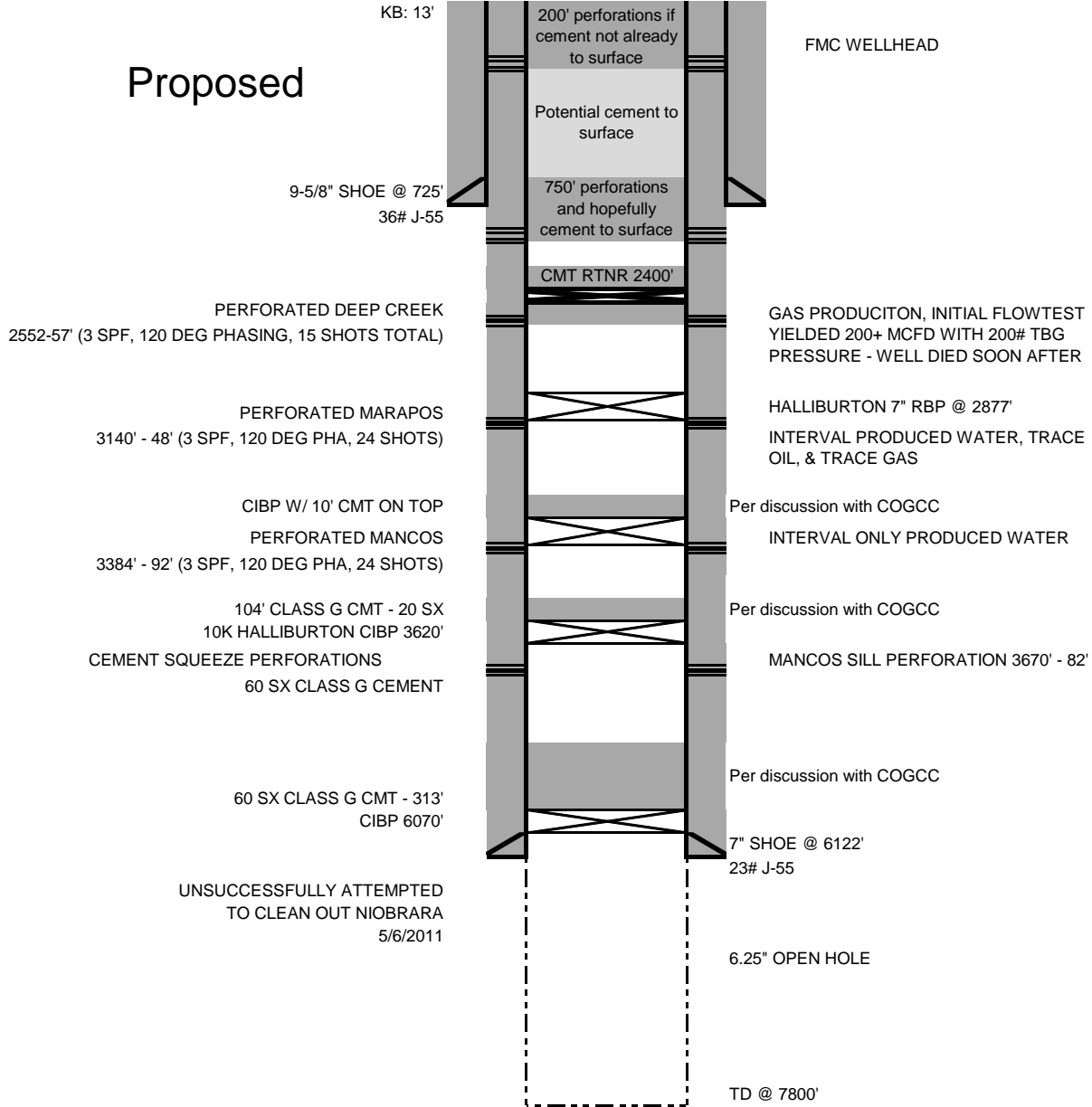
6.25" OPEN HOLE

TD @ 7800'

Robidoux 13-15T Recompletion

WELLBORE DIAGRAM

Proposed



confidential for six (6) months after the date of completion, unless the operator gives written permission to release such logs at an earlier date.

309. COGCC Form 7. OPERATOR'S MONTHLY PRODUCTION REPORT

Each producer or operator of an oil or gas well shall file with the Commission, within forty-five (45) days after the month in which production occurs, a report on Operator's Monthly Production Report, Form 7, containing all information required by said form. In addition, all fluids produced during the initial testing and completion shall be reported on Operator's Monthly Production Report, Form 7 within forty-five (45) days after the month in which testing and completion occurs.

310. COGCC Form 8. MILL LEVY

On or before March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year, every producer or purchaser, whichever disburses funds directly to each and every person owning a working interest, a royalty interest, an overriding royalty interest, a production payment and other similar interests from the sale of oil or natural gas subject to the charge imposed by §34-60-122(1) (a) C.R.S., 1973, as amended, shall file a return with the Director showing by operator, the volume of oil, gas or condensate produced or purchased during the preceding calendar quarter, including the total consideration due or received at the point of delivery. No filing shall be required when the charge imposed is zero mill (\$0.0000) per dollar value.

The levy shall be an amount fixed by order of the Commission. The levy amount may, from time to time, be reduced or increased to meet the expenses chargeable against the oil and gas conservation and environmental response fund. The present charge imposed, as of July 1, 2007, is seven tenths of a mill (\$0.0007) per dollar value.

311. COGCC Form 6. WELL ABANDONMENT REPORT

Notice shall be given to the Director, and approval obtained in advance of the time the operator expects to abandon a well on Form 6. When filing an intent to abandon, the form shall be completed and attachments included to fully describe the proposed operations. This includes the proposed depths of mechanical plugs and casing cuts, the proposed depths and volumes of all cement plugs, the amount, size and depth of casing and junk to be left in the well, the volume and weight of fluid to be left in the wellbore and the nature and quantities of any other materials to be used in the plugging. If the well is not plugged within six (6) months of intent approval a new intent shall be filed.

Within thirty (30) days after abandonment, the Well Abandonment Report, Form 6, shall be filed with the Director. The abandonment details shall include an account of the manner in which the abandonment or plugging work was performed. Additionally, plugging verification reports detailing all procedures are required. A Plugging Verification Report shall be submitted for each person or contractor actually setting the plugs. The Well Abandonment Report, Form 6, and the Plugging Verification Reports shall detail the depths of mechanical plugs and casing cuts, the depths and volumes of all cement plugs, the amount, size and depth of casing and junk left in the well, the volume and weight of fluid left in the wellbore and the nature and quantities of any other materials used in the plugging. Plugging Verification Reports shall conform with the operator's report and both shall show that plugging procedures are at least as extensive as those approved by the Director. When filing a subsequent report of abandonment, the entire form shall be completed except for the second block, background information. (See Rule 319 for well abandonment requirements and procedures.)

production in accordance with the applicable lease, contract terms or established drilling and spacing units recognizing the owner's right to apply to the COGCC to resolve any outstanding correlative rights issues.

- g. The landowner notice provisions for owner(s) of surface property within five hundred (500) feet of the proposed oil and gas location under Rule 305.e shall not apply to any such locations that are subject to the provisions of this Rule 318B.

319. ABANDONMENT

The requirements for abandoning a well shall be as follows:

a. Plugging

- (1) A dry or abandoned well, seismic, core, or other exploratory hole, must be plugged in such a manner that oil, gas, water, or other substance shall be confined to the reservoir in which it originally occurred. Any cement plug shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet in length and shall extend a minimum of fifty (50) feet above each zone to be protected. The material used in plugging, whether cement, mechanical plug, or some other equivalent method approved in writing by the Director, must be placed in the well in a manner to permanently prevent migration of oil, gas, water, or other substance from the formation or horizon in which it originally occurred. The preferred plugging cement slurry is that recommended by the American Petroleum Institute (API) Environmental Guidance Document: Well Abandonment and Inactive Well Practices for U.S. Exploration and Production Operations, i.e., a neat cement slurry mixed to API standards. However, pozzolan, gel and other approved extenders may be used if the operator can document to the Director's satisfaction that the slurry design will achieve a minimum compressive strength of three hundred (300) psi after twenty-four (24) hours and eight hundred (800) psi after seventy-two (72) hours measured at ninety-five degrees fahrenheit (95 °F) and at eight hundred (800) psi.
- (2) The operator shall have the option as to the method of placing cement in the hole by (a) dump bailer, (b) pumping a balanced cement plug through tubing or drill pipe, (c) pump and plug, or (d) equivalent method approved by the Director prior to plugging. Unless prior approval is given, all wellbores shall have water, mud or other approved fluid between all plugs.
- (3) No substance of any nature or description other than normally used in plugging operations shall be placed in any well at any time during plugging operations. All final reports of plugging and abandonment shall be submitted on a Well Abandonment Report, Form 6, and accompanied by a job log or cement verification report from the plugging contractor specifying the type of fluid used to fill the wellbore, type and slurry volume of API Class cement used, date of work, and depth the plugs were placed.
- (4) In order to protect the fresh water strata, no surface casing shall be pulled from any well unless authorized by the Director.
- (5) All abandoned wells shall have a plug or seal placed at the surface of the ground or the bottom of the cellar in the hole in such manner as not to interfere with soil cultivation or other surface use. The top of the pipe must be sealed with either a cement plug and a screw cap, or cement plug and a steel plate welded in place or by other approved method, or in the alternative be marked with a permanent

monument which shall consist of a piece of pipe not less than four (4) inches in diameter and not less than ten (10) feet in length, of which four (4) feet shall be above the general ground level, the remainder to be embedded in cement or to be welded to the surface casing.

- (6) The operator must obtain approval from the Director of the plugging method prior to plugging, and shall notify the Director of the estimated time and date the plugging operation of any well is to commence, and identify the depth and thickness of all known sources of groundwater. For good cause shown, the Director may require that a cement plug be tagged if a cement retainer or bridge plug is not used. If requested by the operator, the Director shall furnish written follow-up documentation for a requirement to tag cement plugs.

- (7) **Wells Used for Fresh Water.** When the well, seismic, core, or other exploratory hole to be plugged may safely be used as a fresh water well, and such utilization is desired by the landowner, the well need not be filled above the required sealing plug set below fresh water; provided that written authority for such use is secured from the landowner and, in such written authority, the landowner assumes the responsibility to plug the well upon its abandonment as a water well in accordance with these rules. Such written authority and assumption of responsibility shall be filed with the Commission, provided further that the landowner furnish a copy of the permit for a water well approved by the Division of Water Resources.

b. Temporary Abandonment.

- (1) A well may be temporarily abandoned when completed, upon approval of the Director, for a period not to exceed six (6) months provided the hole is cased or left in such a manner as to prevent migration of oil, gas, water or other substance from the formation or horizon in which it originally occurred. All temporarily abandoned wells shall be closed to the atmosphere with a swedge and valve or packer, or other approved method. The well sign shall remain in place. If an operator requests temporary abandonment status in excess of six (6) months the operator shall state the reason for requesting such extension and state plans for future operation. A Sundry Notice, Form 4, or other form approved by the Director, shall be submitted annually stating the method the well is closed to the atmosphere and plans for future operation.
- (2) The manner in which the well is to be maintained should be reported to the Commission, and bonding requirements, as provided for in Rule 304, kept in force until such time as the well is permanently abandoned.
- (3) A well which has ceased production or injection and is incapable of production or injection shall be abandoned within six (6) months thereafter unless the time is extended by the Director upon application by the owner. The application shall indicate why the well is temporarily abandoned and future plans for utilization. In the event the well is covered by a blanket bond, the Director may require an individual plugging bond on the temporarily abandoned well. Gas storage wells are to be considered active at all times unless physically plugged.
- (4) In addition to the requirements of Rule 326, an injection well that is shut-in or temporarily abandoned shall have a mechanical integrity test performed within two years after the shut-in date in order to be retained in shut-in or temporarily abandoned status.

- (5) If an injection well which has been shut-in or temporarily abandoned is determined not to have mechanical integrity as a result of any test required by the Commission rules and regulations, it must, within six (6) months following such a test, be either repaired and pass a mechanical integrity test or be plugged and abandoned.

320. LIABILITY

The owner and operator of any well drilled for oil or gas production or injection purposes, or any seismic, core, or other exploratory holes, whether cased or uncased, shall be liable and responsible for the plugging thereof in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission regardless of whether the cost of such plugging and abandonment exceeds the amount of security as set forth in Rule 304.

321. DIRECTIONAL DRILLING

If an operator intends to drill a horizontal or deviated wellbore utilizing controlled directional drilling methods, other than whipstocking due to hole conditions, the plans shall accompany an application for Permit-to-Drill, Form 2. In addition to the information required on the plat in Rule 303.c., the plat shall also show the surface and bottom hole location. If the surface location is in a different section than the bottom hole location, a plat depicting each section is required. Additionally, the proposed directional survey including two (2) wellbore deviation plots, one depicting the plan view and one depicting the side view, shall accompany the application.

Within thirty (30) days of completion the operator shall submit a Drilling Completion Report, Form 5, according to Rule 308., with a copy of the directional survey coordinate listing and the wellbore deviation plots (plan and side views). The survey data shall be provided in a single analysis report with sufficient detail to determine the location of the wellbore from the base of the surface casing to the kick off point and from that point to total depth. It shall be the operator's responsibility to ensure that the wellbore complies with the setback requirements in Commission orders or rules prior to producing the well.

322. COMMINGLING

The commingling of production from multiple formations or wells is encouraged in order to maximize the efficient use of wellbores and to minimize the surface disturbance from oil and gas operations. Commingling may be conducted at the discretion of an operator, unless the Commission has issued an order or promulgated a rule excluding specific wells, geologic formations, geographic areas, or field from commingling in response to an application filed by a directly and adversely affected or aggrieved party or on the Commission's own motion.

This rule supercedes the procedural requirements to establish commingling and allocation contained in any Commission order as of the effective date of this rule, but does not supersede any allocation made under such order.

323. OPEN PIT STORAGE OF OIL OR HYDROCARBON SUBSTANCES

Storage of oil or any other produced liquid hydrocarbon substance in earthen pits or reservoirs is considered to constitute waste, except in emergencies where such substances cannot be otherwise contained. In such cases, these substances must be reclaimed and such storage eliminated as soon as practicable after the emergency is controlled, unless special permission to delay or continue is obtained from the Director.