

In addition to compliance with General Operating Requirements required under COGCC rule 1203 to be applied in Sensitive Wildlife Habitat and Restricted Surface Occupancy areas or COGCC 1204 to be applied statewide or in areas noted in the Rule, WPX will employ the following BMPs either field wide or at the specific location for which this Form 2A is being submitted.

#### Field Wide BMPs:

##### General

- Treat/control noxious weeds/plants
- Focus BMPs on critical wildlife seclusion and “crucial habitats”
- Continue to Support Operation Game Thief
- Participate in wildlife seminars and conferences (e.g. AFWA)
- Focus Ranch and Property Management (WPX owned/managed properties) on wildlife resources
- Fence and restrict activities in locations that provide high value habitat
- Enforce policies to protect wildlife (e.g., no poaching, no firearms, no dogs on location, no feeding of wildlife, etc.).
- Inventory, monitor and remove obsolete, degraded, or hazardous fencing on WPX owned property

##### Planning

- Conduct wildlife surveys to determine presence of game/non-game species/habitat
- Site access roads, pads and facilities in locations that minimize habitat impacts
- Plan pipelines routes ahead of time to avoid field fitting and reduce excessive ROW widths and reclamation.
- Adequately size infrastructure and facilities to accommodate both current and future production.

##### Construction

- Surface roads to ensure that the anticipated volume of traffic and the weight and speed of vehicles using the road do not cause environmental damage, including generation of fugitive dust and contribution of sediment to downstream areas.
- Protect culvert inlets from erosion and sedimentation and install energy dissipation structures at outfalls
- Construct fluid pit fences and nets that are capable of withstanding animal pressure and environmental conditions and that are appropriately sized for the wildlife encountered.
- Install impermeable barriers beneath fluid pits to protect groundwater, riparian areas and wetlands.
- Salvage topsoil from all road construction and other rights-of-way and re-apply during interim and final reclamation.

- Strip and segregate topsoil prior to construction. Appropriately configure topsoil piles to control erosion, prevent weed establishment and maintain soil microbial activity

#### Drilling/Completions

- Continue application of BMPs to prevent wildlife from entering pits including fencing and netting where appropriate
- Promptly report spills that affect wildlife to the CDOW.
- Store and stage emergency spill response equipment at strategic locations so that it is available to expedite effective spill response.
- Limit parking to already disturbed areas that have not yet been reclaimed

#### Production/Reclamation

- Install automated emergency response systems (e.g., high tank alarms, emergency shut-down systems, etc.).
- Implement fugitive dust control program
- Skim and eliminate oil from produced water ponds and fluid pits at a rate sufficient to prevent oiling of birds or other wildlife that could gain access to the pit.
- Apply an aggressive, integrated, noxious and invasive weed management plan. Utilize an adaptive management strategy that permits effective responses to monitored findings and reflects local site and geologic conditions
- Map the occurrence of existing weed infestations prior to development to effectively monitor and target areas that will likely become issues after development.
- Evaluate the utility of soil amendment application to achieve effective reclamation.
- Use appropriately diverse reclamation seed mixes that mirror an appropriate reference area for the site being reclaimed where approved by landowner.
- Conduct seeding in a manner that ensures that seedbed preparation and planting techniques are targeted toward the varied needs of grasses, forbs and shrubs (e.g., seed forbs and shrubs separately from grasses, broadcast big sagebrush but drill grasses, etc.)
- Emphasize bunchgrass over sod-forming grasses in seed mixes in order to provide more effective wildlife cover and to facilitate forb and shrub establishment.
- Seed during appropriate season to increase likelihood of reclamation success
- Establish vegetation with total perennial non-invasive plant cover of at least eighty (80) percent of pre-disturbance or reference area levels.
- Observe and maintain a performance standard for reclamation success characterized by the establishment of a self-sustaining, vigorous, diverse, locally appropriate plant community on the site, with a density sufficient to control erosion and non-native plant invasion and diversity sufficient to allow for normal plant community development.

- Use early and effective reclamation techniques, including interim reclamation to accelerate return of disturbed areas for use by wildlife
- Remove all unnecessary infrastructure during the production phase.
- Remediate hydrocarbon spills on disturbed areas prior to reclamation.
- Perform interim reclamation to final reclamation species composition and establishment standards.
- Perform interim reclamation on all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations
- Remove and properly dispose of degraded silt fencing and erosion control materials after their utility has expired
- Apply certified weed free mulch and crimp or tacify to remain in place to reclaim areas for seed preservation and moisture retention
- Control weeds in areas surrounding reclamation areas in order to reduce weed competition
- Educate employees and contractors about weed issues
- Where possible, fence livestock and/or wildlife out of newly reclaimed areas until reclamation standards have been met and plants are capable of sustaining herbivory
- Conduct necessary reclamation and invasive plant monitoring.
- Maintain pre and post development site inspection records and monitor operations for compliance
- Conduct reclamation field trials to match seed mixes, soil preparation techniques, and planting methods to local conditions.

Site Specific BMPs: