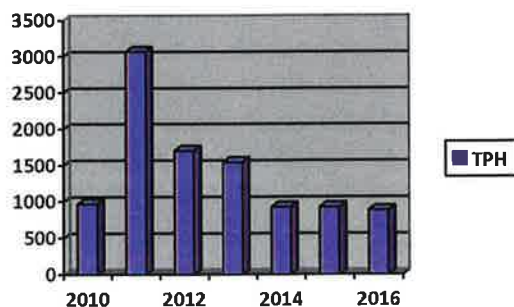


LINN Energy

Linn Operating, Inc.
Piceance Asset
Parachute, Colorado
May 16, 2017

O36B 596 Landfarming Plan – Facility #443325

- History – Six wells were drilled and completed on this well pad in 2006. Diesel based drilling mud was used on these wells. Drill cuttings were mixed with clean spoils on site after the wells were completed and stockpiled on site. The pit was converted to a production pit and was used in that capacity until 2009 when the pit was emptied and the liner removed. The pit bottom was tested and met COGCC Table 910-1 standards. Landfarming of the spoil piles began in 2010.
- Current Status
 - Approximately 9,394 cubic yards of spoil material that is being treated on site by land farming is from drilling and completion operations. This material fails COGCC Table 910-1 for TPH. The lowest level of TPH from soil samples taken annually since 2010 is 620; the highest is 3070; the latest sample taken on Aug. 7, 2016 was 882. This material was treated two times in 2016 (May 31, & Sept. 6). Benzo(a)pyrene was non detectable for all samples except 2016, reading was 0.004.
 - As of this date, the material being landfarmed has been tilled three times with an excavator. The recommendation of the analysis of the pre-treatment sample lab results is to add 300 lbs. of phosphate per acre per treatment and fulvic acid. The liquid amendments are being added during the tilling operations. A copy of the pre-treatment lab report is attached to the Form 27.
 - A 910-1 composite sample of the landfarmed spoils was taken on March 9, 2017. The lab results showed a favorable reduction of TPH from 882 mg/kg to 735 mg/kg. A copy of this lab report is attached to the Form 27.



- Treatment - 2017
 - Spoil will be turned over by an excavator 8 to 10 times (depending on weather and snow conditions) in the warm months in 2017. The soil will be turned over with the frequency established in the plan as a minimum or with a higher frequency if possible. The soil has been spread out to increase exposure to the atmosphere and sunlight as much as possible on the production pad.
 - Pre-treatment samples taken in the early spring will determine the amount of amendments that will be added to the spoil based on an analysis of nutrients present in the spoils.
 - Amendments
 - Based on analysis, phosphorus fertilizer and fulvic acid will be added during each tilling operation to address the TPH.
- Samples and lab tests
 - Phase I - Composite sample will be taken from 8 locations on the spoil pile in early summer and analyzed.
 - If composite sample passes, discrete samples will be taken to confirm the composite samples.
 - If discrete samples pass, spoil will be buried per COGCC rules.
 - If discrete samples fail, landfarming will continue.
 - If composite sample fails, landfarming will continue.
 - Phase II - Composite sample will be taken from 8 locations on the spoil pile in late fall and analyzed.
 - Procedure will be the same as Phase I
- Continuation
 - Based on the historical lab results of composite samples of the landfarm treatments, it is possible that discrete sampling data will indicate that the COGCC Table 910-1 standards will be met on all contaminants by the fall in 2017 and landfarming operations will cease. If not, the process may continue into 2018 until spoil passes COGCC Table 910-1, specifically TPH.
 - Linn/Berry has also reached out to a firm that provides soil shredding to explore the possibility of that application for this location.