

Waste Management Plan – 304.c.(11)

Federal RG 11-13-298 Oil and Gas Location

New Location

August 2022



INTRODUCTION

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC (“TEP”) has developed the following waste management plan to address Exploration and Production (“E&P”) and other wastes related to its proposed operations on the Federal RG 11-13-298 Pad. This plan provides an overview of methods TEP will use for managing waste materials as required by Colorado Oil and Gas Commission (“COGCC”) Rule 304.c.(11) and Rule 905.a.(4).

E&P wastes are not regulated (i.e., exempt) as hazardous wastes by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (40 CFR 261) or by the COGCC. The COGCC regulates E&P wastes in the State of Colorado. Both agencies publish a list of E&P exempt wastes on their websites. To qualify as an E&P waste, the waste must be generated during the drilling, completions, or production operations. These wastes must be managed (treated, stored, transported, and disposed of) in accordance with COGCC, County and municipal regulations, and land use codes and ordinances.

Non-E&P Wastes are those that are not generated as part of Oil and Gas downhole operations and are generally classified as non-hazardous or hazardous. These wastes must be managed in accordance with Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (“CDPHE”) regulations, and County and Local landfill or waste disposal facility requirements.

The following documents the general practices and procedures TEP will use to manage the identified waste streams to be generated during development of the twenty-two (22) proposed wells on the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed Federal RG 11-13-298 pad is one (1) of two (2) Oil and Gas Locations included in the Ryan Gulch Phase 2 Oil and Gas Development Plan (“OGDP”). Development of the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad involves construction of the following: the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad, a new access road, a new pipeline corridor for natural gas and produced water transportation, and utilization of other existing facilities (i.e. Federal RGU 23-7-297 pad) to support well completion and production operations.

The proposed Federal RG 11-13-298 pad is located in Lot 4 of Section 13, Township 2 South, Range 98 West, 6th P.M., within Rio Blanco County, Colorado, on Federal surface administered by the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). TEP is proposing to construct the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad to support drilling, completion, and production operation of twenty-two (22) proposed natural gas wells. The proposed 8.15-acre Federal RG 11-13-298 pad will have a constructed pad elevation of 6,618.10 feet. The long-term disturbance attributed to the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad would be approximately 1.54-acres. The proposed access road would account for an additional 4.79-acres of disturbance with approximately 1.29-acres remaining following reclamation of the cut and fill slopes of the proposed road. The proposed pipeline corridors would account for an additional 1.38-acres of disturbance all of which will be fully reclaimed following installation. The total disturbance associated with development of the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad (excluding the existing Federal RGU 23-7-297 pad) would be approximately 14.32 -acres. Approximately 2.83-acres of long-term disturbance would remain following interim reclamation of the proposed facilities and pipeline corridor (excluding the existing Federal RGU 23-7-297 pad). All proposed disturbance would be located on Federal surface. Please see the Plan of Development attached to the Form 2A for a detailed breakdown of disturbance acreage for all project components associated with the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad.

DEVELOPMENT PHASE AND POTENTIAL WASTE STREAMS

Development of the proposed Oil and Gas Location and the proposed natural gas wells will generally occur in the following order of operations:

- 1) Construction operations;
- 2) Drilling operations;
- 3) Well completion operations;
- 4) Flowback operations;
- 5) Production operations;
- 6) Interim reclamation activities;
- 7) Spill response and remediation;
- 8) Plugging and abandonment; and
- 9) Final site reclamation

The potential waste streams identified for operations at the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad are listed in **Table 1, Potential Waste Streams by Operations Phase**. This table identifies the types of waste streams likely to be generated during development of the proposed wells and the operational phase when the wastes may occur.

Table 1, Potential Waste Streams by Operations Phase.

Potential Waste Streams	Operational Phase	Description
Drilling Fluids	Drilling Operations	Water-based circulating fluid/mud used in drilling operations to clean and condition the hole and to counterbalance formation pressure.
Drill Cuttings	Drilling Operations	Drill cuttings, and small quantities of cured cement in the shoe track, generated by drilling into the subsurface geological formations.
Excess Cement	Drilling Operations	Excess cement circulated to surface to protect groundwater and comply with COGCC Rule 408.i.(2) when conductor /surface casing is set.
Produced Water	Completion, Flowback, and Production	Produced water utilized during well completion operations and returned fluid during flowback and production.
Contaminated Soils	All Phases	Soils contaminated at any phase of development.
Sewage	All Phases	Sewage generated while location is occupied during construction, drilling, completion, flowback, and potentially production activities.
Solid Waste / Trash	All Phases	Solid waste materials produced during any phase of development at the oil and gas location.

TYPES OF WASTES AND DISPOSAL METHODS

Drilling Fluids Management

Unless noted otherwise, water-based drilling fluids will be utilized during drilling operations on the proposed oil and gas location and are classified as E&P waste. During drilling operations, water-based

drilling fluids are necessary to ensure proper well control and to return cuttings generated during construction of the well back to the surface. Drilling fluids are pumped down hole and returned up the annulus and processed through a closed loop drilling fluid system, which separates liquids and solids. Drilling fluids will be re-used throughout the drilling process on the oil and gas location. Once drilling operations are complete, drilling fluids will be processed through solids control and dewatering equipment on the oil and gas location to reduce volume and weight of the drilling fluid. The processed drilling fluid is then stored in tanks and recycled for future drilling operations. Approximately one thousand barrels (1,000bbls) of drilling fluids could be recycled for future drilling operations following completion of drilling operations.

Drill Cuttings Management

Drill cuttings generated during drilling operations on the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad will permanently stored within a cuttings trench constructed along the north and east side of the Oil and Gas Location. The drill cuttings trench would be approximately three hundred and forty-seven feet (347') in length by one hundred and sixty feet (160') in width, and with a depth of approximately nineteen feet (19'). The estimated volume of drill cuttings generated per well at this location is approximately seven hundred and thirteen cubic yards (713cy), with a total drill cuttings volume of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six cubic yards (15,686cy). The cuttings trench has been designed with a maximum capacity of sixteen thousand and eighty cubic yards (16,080cy). The cuttings trench will be contained within a two- and one-half foot (2.5') high earthen berm to ensure containment of drill cuttings. A wildlife escape ramp will be constructed along the southern edge of the cuttings trench to prevent entrapment. Please see the Layout Drawings attached to the Form 2A for additional details on the proposed cuttings trench.

Protocol for Managing Cuttings

As water-based bentonite drill cuttings (to be managed as Oily Waste per COGCC Rule 905.g.(1)C) are brought to the surface, they will be temporarily placed into a high-walled, heavy-duty, metal storage bin that is placed close to the rig's shaker assembly. If needed, sawdust (or another acceptable, inert fill material) may be mixed with the cuttings during this phase to moderate and reduce the moisture content of the cuttings. Once the storage bin becomes full, a loader is used to move the cuttings from the storage bin to multiple 3-sided storage bins for mixing with clean fill material and sampling. Once all drill cuttings are placed into the cuttings trench, contingency sampling will occur if the background sampling has determined TEP is not yet in compliance with COGCC Table 915-1 standards. Additional treatment or amendment of the cuttings may be needed to ensure that COGCC Table 915-1 standards are met prior to reclamation. If needed, additional clean fill material may be mixed with the cuttings to ensure that cleanup standards are met. Representative samples of the blended material will be collected and submitted to an approved analytical laboratory and analyzed for the full COGCC list of organic, inorganic, and metal compounds (in soils) to confirm that the drill cuttings comply with the appropriate COGCC Table 915-1 cleanup standards (see detailed sampling protocols below). The moisture content of the drill cuttings is kept as low as practicable to prevent accumulation of liquids within the cuttings trench. In cases where weather conditions, safety concerns, or operational constraints require, drill cuttings may be transported via truck to an approved third-party commercial disposal facility, or an approved TEP E&P Centralized Waste Management Facility (CWMF), in accordance with COGCC rules for treatment and final disposal.

TEP estimates that approximately 15,686cy of drilling cuttings will be generated during drilling operations. Drilling cuttings will be mixed with clean fill materials and tested for compliance with Table 915-1 standards. TEP estimates that 1 cy of clean fill materials will be needed for every 1 cy of drill

cuttings to bring the drill cuttings into compliance with Table 915-1 standards. The total volume of mixed drill cuttings is estimated at 31,372cy.

Any excess drill cuttings that exceed the capacity of the cuttings trench will be hauled to an approved third-party disposal facility. Transportation of drill cuttings (E&P Waste) will be conducted in compliance with Rule 905.b, E&P Waste Transportation.

Drilling Cuttings Sampling Protocol

Water-based bentonite drill cuttings (to be managed as Oily Waste per COGCC Rule 905.g.(1)C) generated during construction of the proposed wells will be sampled and characterized for compliance with COGCC Table 915-1 Cleanup Concentrations.

All samples will be collected by qualified individuals experienced with sampling and sent to a laboratory certified by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

Representative Samples of water-based bentonite drilling cuttings (to be managed as Oily Waste per COGCC Rule 905.g.(1)C) will be collected and analyzed in accordance with COGCC Rule 900 series. Sampling activities and methods will adhere to COGCC applicable rules and will follow soil sampling procedures. Soil samples will consist of composite samples, a combination of two or more samples collected at different times, depths, or locations within a specified sample area. Upon collection of each composite sample, the individual aliquots will be combined and blended to represent one sample. Equipment used for sample collection will be decontaminated prior to each sample to prevent cross-contamination.

Soil samples will be collected in laboratory-approved sterilized containers and preservatives will be obtained from the contract laboratory. Soil samples will be analyzed for contaminants as listed in COGCC Table 915-1 Concentration Levels.

All drilling cuttings generated from the proposed well will be characterized based on the following sampling procedure to ensure consistency, comparability, and completeness of data.

Baseline Sampling: As drill cuttings are generated during well construction on the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad, cuttings will be stockpiled and blended with clean fill material in multiple 3-sided bins prior to storage in the cuttings trench. Based on geology and proposed drill depth, TEP estimates about 713 cubic yards of water-based bentonite drilling cuttings (to be managed as Oily Waste per COGCC Rule 905.g.(1)C) will be generated from each well. Baseline samples of the cuttings will be collected to assess constituent levels listed in COGCC Table 915-1, the cuttings pile will then be thoroughly mixed with clean fill material to create a composite of the stored materials prior to placement in the cuttings trench.

TEP anticipates that the drill cuttings to soil ratio will be 1:1. Any excess material excavated during initial grading activities will be utilized for blending material. Composite soil samples will be collected once blending is complete.

A 7-point composite sample will be collected for every 713 cubic yards of material placed in the trench. Each point will represent approximately 100 cubic yards as recommended by COGCC's Rule 915.e.(2) Soil Sampling and Analysis Guidance document. All sixteen (16) wells will be drilled in the same geologic formation.

All seven composite samples will be collected at random depths at least one foot below the surface of the pile within the cuttings bin(s). A homogenous sample of the accumulated cuttings will be analyzed according to Table 915-1 criteria, since all cuttings accumulated will be from the same geologic formation

using the same drilling mud program. This data set will also establish baseline criteria levels for future remediation and reclamation. Per Rule 913.b.(2).C. “[c]omposite sample results may be submitted for preliminary analysis and waste profiling. Discrete sample results will be required for confirmation sampling.”

Contingency Sampling: If the blended water-based bentonite drilling cuttings (to be managed as Oily Waste per COGCC Rule 905.g.(1)C.) do not meet Table 915-1 (or current COGCC analytical requirements), the 713 cubic yard treatment cell, from which the composite samples were taken, will undergo additional blending and aeration/turning process on location. Samples will be collected approximately 2 weeks after re-blending. After treatment, on average, water-based bentonite drilling cuttings samples will be collected monthly until stored material meets Table 915-1 or are within background limits in the footnotes listed in Table 915-1.

Soils that were in contact with (beneath or adjacent to) the cuttings treatment area will be sampled according to Table 915-1 criteria and remediated as appropriate.

Final Disposition of Waste: The material will be sampled and analyzed to determine if cuttings are in compliance with Table 915-1. Once the water-based bentonite drilling cuttings meet the requirements of Table 915-1 as determined upon sampling and analysis, the water-based bentonite drilling cuttings will be managed and disposed of pursuant to Rule 905.g.(2) *Drill Cuttings*.

“Operators will demonstrate compliance with Table 915-1 through sampling and analysis. Management of drill cuttings that exceed Table 915-1 for constituents listed under soil suitability for Reclamation by the methods listed below is subject to prior approval by the Director, pursuant to Rule 915.b. Operators may manage drill cuttings that comply with Table 915-1, are not Oily Waste, and are generated using water-based bentonitic drilling fluids through one of the following methods:”

Water-based bentonite drilling cuttings at the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad will be buried in accordance with Rule 905.g.(2).E. *Subject to Surface Owner approval, and prior to Director approval of a Form 27, burial in a cuttings trench.* The treated drill cuttings will serve as fill material to allow for natural contouring during reclamation of the site. Pending Director approval of the Form 27, TEP will use salvaged topsoil as coverage in accordance with Rule 1003.e.(2) *Revegetation of non-crop lands*.

“All segregated soil horizons removed from non-crop lands shall be replaced to their original relative positions and contour as near as practicable to achieve erosion control and long-term stability, and shall be tilled adequately in order to establish a proper seedbed.”

The cuttings trench will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography per the *Federal RG 11-13-298 Reclamation Plan*.

As required by Rule 905.g.(2).E, TEP will submit a Form 27 for Director approval for final cuttings burial during interim reclamation. TEP intends to permanently bury drilling cuttings onsite in the cuttings trench.

Per the *Federal RG 11-13-298 Reclamation Plan*, Interim reclamation of the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad will begin within six (6) months following completion of drilling and well completion operations. A working area (production pad) must be maintained around each wellhead and production equipment to ensure site accessibility and safe working conditions during long-term production operations.

Excess Cement

Wellbore cement that is returned to surface during cementing operations of the surface casing and conductor sections will be diverted to, and accumulated in, an open top bin on location. Cement E&P Waste will be managed to comply with COGCC Rule 905.b.(1). This cement waste stream, defined as *Excess Cement* on Table 1, will subsequently be transported for final disposal as E&P waste via truck to a facility approved to receive E&P Waste by CDPHE and Relevant Local Government.

Cement Washout

Non-hazardous excess cement waste, called “cement washout”, will be managed separately on location in an open top bin. This cement waste stream, defined as *Cement Washout* on Table 1, will subsequently be transported as solid waste via truck to an approved disposal facility in accordance with COGCC rules for final disposal. TEP will comply with all storage, treatment, and disposal requirements in the SHWC’s Solid Waste Regulations, as incorporated by reference in Rule 901.b.(3).C.

Produced Water

Produced water (water produced from the wells after the wells are turned over to production) will be transported through the proposed six-inch (6”) produced water pipeline to the tie-in point with an existing six-inch (6”) water pipeline located adjacent to BLM Road 1019. Water will then be transported via existing water pipelines to one of the following TEP-operated Centralized E&P Waste Management Facilities:

Table 2, Existing E&P Waste Management Facilities

Facility Name	Status	Location	COGCC Location ID	COGCC Facility ID
North East Ryan Gulch Water Recycling Facility	Existing	Lot 1 and 2 Section 25 T1S R98W	433759	452074
Mautz Ranch E&P Waste Fac.	Existing	SENW Section 19 T2S R98W	422672	444993
Pitcher’s Mound Water Recycling Facility	Proposed	Lot 11 and 12 Section 35 T1S R98W	439690	316596

Produced water will be treated with biocide at the water management facility. Produced water will also be treated with biocide prior to disposal if necessary. Produced water is then disposed of through (1) natural evaporation at the evaporation ponds, (2) delivered and injected into one of the approved TEP-operated underground injection control (“UIC”) facilities, (3) re-used in hydraulic fracturing operations, or (4) hauled to an approved third party, commercial disposal facility as described below.

Natural Evaporation Ponds

Produced water that has been collected and treated at any of the various Centralized E&P waste management facilities is stored in large, lined, engineered evaporation storage ponds that have been permitted and constructed to comply with COGCC Rule 907, Centralized E&P Waste Management Facilities, Rule 909 Pits – Construction and Operation, and Rule 910 Pit Lining Requirements and Specifications. These water storage ponds are purposefully designed with a large surface area to maximize evaporation of the produced water. Exposure to the sun, warm temperatures, and wind effectively evaporate water from the ponds and return that water to the atmosphere and ultimately to the hydrologic cycle. The arid climate of western Colorado is an ideal location for use of natural evaporation ponds as the annual evaporation rate typically is 3 – 4 times the annual precipitation rate for the area.

Underground Injection Control Facilities

Disposal of produced water at permitted underground injection control facilities is another viable option for disposal of excess produced water. Currently, TEP owns and operates 7 UIC injection wells within the Ryan Gulch Development Area (see Table 3) that are used for produced water disposal as needed. These UIC disposal wells / facilities are a critical component of TEP’s water management process as they help to maintain the balance between the total volume of production water generated, and the volume of water that is re-used / recycled or otherwise evaporated. All UIC facilities have been permitted per the COGCC 800 series rules.

Table 3, Approved UIC Facilities

Well Name	Location	UIC Facility Number	Ownership	API
Fed 299-23-1	SESW-S23-T2S-R99W	159478	Fed	05-103-10488
Fed 299-23-2	NESE-S23-T2S-R99W	159452	Fed	05-103-10490
Fed 299-26-1	SWNW-S26-T2S-R99W	160001	Fed	05-103-10364
Fed 299-26-2	NWNW-S26-T2S-R99W	159413	Fed	05-103-10538
Fed 299-27-5	SWNE-S27-T2S-R99W	159317	Fed	05-103-10624
Fed 299-27-6	NENW-S27-T2S-R99W	159396	Fed	05-103-10644
RG 41-16-397	NWNE-S16-T3S-R97W	159410	Fed	05-103-11517

Re-use/Recycle in Hydraulic Fracturing Operations

Re-use and recycling of produced water is an effective and efficient use of produced water as it precludes the use and consumption of freshwater resources. As produced water is generated from existing wells, the water is collected / transported to one of the Centralized E&P waste management facilities for further treatment and potential re-use / recycling during hydraulic fracturing operations. The “finished” water from the treatment facility has been treated to remove any residual hydrocarbon content that was not separated at the well-head. After treatment, the treated water may then be “re-used / recycled” during hydraulic fracturing operations where the water is pumped from a Centralized E&P waste management facility to a series of remote storage ponds where the water is staged and ultimately re-used / recycled for hydraulic fracturing operations. Hydraulic fracturing operations is a highly water intensive activity and re-using / recycling produced water serves to protect and reserve freshwater resources.

Third Party Disposal Facilities

Third party disposal facilities are an option available to TEP for management and disposal of produced water. However, because this option requires trucking to a distant commercial disposal facility, this is typically considered to be a labor-intensive option, is not cost effective for TEP, and therefore, is not a preferred option. There are six Third-Party, commercial disposal facilities that are locally / regionally available to TEP operations (see Table 4). Typically, TEP would only use a third-party commercial disposal facility for produced water disposal if our existing water treatment facilities were full (at maximum capacity) and/or TEP’s permitted injection wells were incapacitated (not available) for some reason.

Table 4, Approved Third Party Disposal Facilities

Facility Name	Location	Permit No.
OWL SWD Operating LLC Services	SE Sec 8, T20S, R24E Grand County, UT	Grand County Council Resolution 2798
Harley Dome #1 SWD 43-019-31622	Sec. 10-9S-25E	UIC-358-1
Greenleaf Environmental Services	15655 45 ½ Road Debeque, CO 81630	Mesa County CUP Resolution MCM 2012-044 APCD Permit – 02ME0577 CDPHE-HMWMD – SW / MES BLA / 2.2
ECDC Environmental Landfill	1111 West Highway 123 East Carbon, UT 84520	Class V Landfill Permit #9422R1
White River Dome (Owned by RNI/DHI) Colorado disposal site	White River City Rio Blanco County, CO Intersection of CR 5 and Hwy 64	CDPHE Solid Waste Permit: SW-RBL.PIC 2.3 APCD Permit- 07RB0987
PBR Disposal	SWSW Section 2, T3S, R98W Rio Blanco County	Air Construction Permit. 09RB0921 Rio Blanco County SUP Resolution 2007-42 (07/13/09)

Contaminated Soils

Occasionally, spills of production fluids may occur during oil and gas operations that result in localized impacts to soils on or near the well pad. All spills are immediately investigated by TEP Environmental and Operations personnel. Impacted soils are assessed to determine if they exceed regulatory cleanup standards and require removal, treatment, or disposal. Characterizing potentially contaminated soils is accomplished either by field-screening the impacted soils to determine relative hydrocarbon concentrations, and/or by collecting samples of the impacted soils and sending the samples to an approved commercial lab for analysis.

All contaminated soils exceeding regulatory cleanup standards are excavated and managed / disposed of appropriately. If a spill incident is subject to agency reporting requirements, the appropriate agencies are notified within the regulatory timelines. Impacted soils that exceed applicable cleanup standards are typically excavated and taken to an off-site commercial disposal facility that is authorized to accept that type of waste.

Sewage

Chemical toilets (i.e., porta potties) will be provided on site for personnel use during construction, drilling, and completions operations. Porta potties will be emptied weekly by an approved sanitary waste contractor and hauled to an approved sanitary waste disposal facility. Please see Table 5, Waste Handling Summary, for additional details.

Garbage

All garbage and trash (i.e., solid, non-hazardous wastes) will be stored in enclosed bear-proof trash containers. Disposal of garbage and trash will occur approximately once per week during drilling and completions operations. All garbage and trash will be transported to a permitted solid waste landfill within one (1) week following termination of drilling or completion operations. Garbage or trash will not be disposed of on-location. The well site and access road will be kept free of trash and debris during long-

term production operations. No hazardous substances or hazardous wastes are anticipated to be generated during construction, drilling, and completions operations. Such materials are strictly prohibited for disposal at a solid waste landfill. Please see **Table 5, Waste Handling Summary**, for additional details.

RECORD KEEPING

TEP will comply with COGCC Rule 905.b.(3), Waste Generator Requirement, which states that operators that generates E&P Waste that is transported off-site will maintain records of invoices, bills, or tickets for a minimum of five (5) years including the following information:

1. The date of the transport;
2. The identity of the waste generator;
3. The identity of the waste transporter;
4. The location of the waste pickup site;
5. The type and volume of waste; and
6. The name and location of the treatment or disposal site.

Records will be maintained in compliance with COGCC Rule 206, Recordkeeping and Access to Records. Records will be maintained at TEP's main field office in Parachute, CO. TEP will maintain facility inspection forms, maintenance documentation, analytical sample data, storm water management and weed control documentation, operational data, and any other information relative to the operation of this facility.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- 1) TEP will properly characterize and dispose of all waste streams at facilities approved for acceptance of each waste stream;
- 2) TEP will properly characterize and dispose of all waste at the appropriate specific landfill/waste disposal location that allows for acceptance of the particular waste stream.
- 3) No offsite disposal of cuttings to another Oil and Gas Location shall occur without prior approval of an amended Waste Management Plan specifying disposal location and waste characterization method; commercial disposal of drill cuttings and drilling fluids will only require the operator to maintain documentation (manifests, bills of lading) of drill cuttings and drilling fluids disposal; the operator will implement measures (covers, misting) in trucks to reduce dust and PM emissions during transport of WBM solids and cuttings materials from the well pad location;

SUMMARY

As described above, development of the proposed wells on the Federal RG 11-13-298 pad will produce waste fluids and materials which will be managed in accordance with all Federal, State, and local guidelines. **Table 5, Waste Handling Summary**, shows a detailed summary of the waste streams involved in development of the proposed wells.

Table 5, Waste Handling Summary

Waste Type	Waste Classification	Waste Content Description	Waste per Well	Total Waste	Disposal Frequency	Containment Description	Disposal Type	Disposal Location
Drill Cuttings	E&P Waste	Water-based Bentonitic Drill Cuttings	713cy	15,686cy	One Time Only	Cuttings Trench	On-site Disposal	Federal / O&G Location
Water-based Drilling Fluids	E&P Waste	Water-based Bentonitic Drilling Fluids	NA	1,000bbbls	One Time Only	Tanks	Recycle	Private / TEP E&P CWMF
Excess Cement	E&P Waste	Excess cement generated from setting surface casing and conductors.	4cy	88cy	As needed	3-sided bin or Open Top Tank	Haul to an Approved Commercial E&P Waste Facility	Commercial
Cement Washout	Non-hazardous Solid Waste	Cement washout from cleaning equipment and lines	0.1cy	2.2cy	As needed	3-sided bin or Open Top Tank	Haul to Commercial Facility	Commercial
Sewage	Non-hazardous Solid Waste	Sewage	200bbl	NA	Weekly	Chemical toilets or enclosed sewer system	Haul to Commercial Facility	Commercial
Garbage	Non-hazardous Solid Waste	Garbage/Trash	4000lb	NA	Weekly	Enclosed trash containers	Haul to Commercial Facility	Commercial
Produced Water	E&P Waste	Produced water after well is turned over to production. The volume reported is not accurate nor known at this time.	100+bbbls	NA	Weekly	Water is piped into existing infrastructure	Recycled/Off-Lease Injection/Commercial Facility	Private / TEP E&P CWMF or Injection Facility
Contaminated Soils	E&P Waste	Contaminated soils from spill or release of <u>produced water or condensate.</u>	NA	NA	As needed	Earthen berm containment on pad	On-site Disposal or Haul to approved commercial disposal facility.	Federal / O&G Location or Commercial
Contaminated Soils	Hazardous Waste or Substance	Contaminated soils from spill or release of <u>diesel fuel or chemicals</u>	NA	NA	As needed	Excavation and direct placement into dump trucks or temporary storage bins	Haul to approved commercial disposal facility	Commercial
Frac Sand	E&P Waste	Frac Sand will not be used	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA