COLORADO OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION
4M PROJECT COAL BED METHANE MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION REPORT LA PLATA COUNTY, COLORADO MARCH 2010


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### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC), Souder, Miller \& Associates (SMA) supervised the construction of three Fruitland Formation coal bed methane (CBM) monitoring wells. Oil and gas industry standard well drilling and completion techniques were used. Field work was performed from September 30, 2009 through November 24, 2009. Regional Topographic Map and Aerial Photo 1, Regional Aerial Photo, illustrate the regional orientation of the three sites. The three wells are located in La Plata County at the following three locations:

1. BP Highlands, located in Section 15, Township 35 North, Range 07 West, see Map 2 and Photo 2 illustrate site specific topography.
2. Fiddler Site, located in Section 10, Township 34 North, Range 08 West, see Map 3 and Photo 3 illustrate site specific topography.
3. Palmer Ranch, located in Section 19, Township 35 North, Range 08 West, see Map 4 and Photo 4 illustrate site specific topography.

One CBM monitoring well was installed at each location. The well at the BP Highlands site was drilled to 276 feet below ground surface (bgs). The well at Fiddler site was drilled to 457 feet bgs. The well at the Palmer Ranch site was drilled to 737 feet bgs. The wells are equipped with pressure transducers and telemetry equipment. The pressure monitoring and telemetry equipment provides remote internet based monitoring of pressures both at the surface and below perforations in each borehole. Water levels can be calculated at each location utilizing pressure differences.

SMA recommends ongoing evaluation of data obtained in this study to determine if additional monitoring wells are needed to adequately monitor near outcrop reservoir conditions in the Fruitland Formation.

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the well site preparation activities, monitoring well drilling, casing installation, perforating, swabbing, and pressure sensing and telemetry equipment installation activities associated with the La Plata County Colorado CBM Monitoring well site locations. The wells sites are known as: 1. BP Highlands located in Section 15, Township 35 North, Range 07 West; 2. Fiddler site located in Section 10, Township 34 North, Range 08 West; and the 3. The Palmer Ranch site is located in Section 19, Township 35 North, Range 08 West. See Table 1, Summary of La Plata County Coal Bed Methane Monitoring Well Details, for specifics of each well and each location. All field activities were performed from September 30, 2009 to November 24, 2009. SMA performed the work pursuant to contract PHA-950 between the Colorado Department of Natural Resources and SMA.

### 3.0 OBJECTIVES

The project objectives are:

1. Drilling and completion of three CBM monitoring wells in the Fruitland Formation within one mile of the outcrop.
2. Conduct lithologic and geophysical logging in each borehole to provide detailed information on subsurface geology including the depth to Fruitland Formation coal seams and the top of the Pictured Cliffs Formation
3. Perforate well bores in specific coal intervals to monitor groundwater and gas pressures from specific coal seams within the Fruitland Formation
4. Installation of pressure transducers and telemetry systems to permit remote access monitoring of methane gas pressures and groundwater.

### 4.0 BACKGROUND

The Fruitland Formation in the San Juan Basin extends from southwestern Colorado into New Mexico and is one of the most productive CBM reservoirs in the United States. The San Juan Basin of Colorado-New Mexico historically has had methane seeps identified along the Fruitland Coal outcrop in La Plata County. The northern portion of the San Juan Basin is located in La Plata and Archuleta counties, Colorado.

The COGCC funded the 3M project (Mapping, Modeling and Monitoring) in 2000 to install monitoring wells along the Fruitland Coal outcrop north of Bayfield Colorado and south of Vallecito Lake, to respond to the potential risk of CBM seeps. In 2001 and 2002, the COGCC installed seven monitoring wells into the Fruitland Formation at four locations near the outcrop in La Plata County. These wells have served to monitor Fruitland Formation pressures and water levels In La Plata County since their installation.

In 2007, the COGCC received a special appropriation from the Colorado Legislature to expand the monitoring network into the eastern part of the San Juan Basin, as well as installing additional wells in the western part of the Basin and performing pilot scale mitigation testing. The new, expanded study is referred to as the " 4 M Project", which refers to the original 3 M plus the incorporation of a mitigation component, hence " 4 M ".

The eastern area 4M wells were drilled in 2008 in western Archuleta County, Colorado. Three additional sites were added to the monitoring well network: the Wagon Gulch site; the Fosset Gulch site and; the Highway 151 site. Two wells were installed at each site, totaling six wells. These wells measure pressures in the Fruitland Formation coal seams to establish baseline conditions before extensive coal bed methane development occurs in the area. All three sites have operational telemetry systems recording water levels and gas pressures.

The is report documents the expansion of the 4 M monitoring well network to the western portion of the San Juan Basin in La Plata County, Colorado.

### 5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

"The project setting is in the northern portion of the San Juan Basin between Durango and Bayfield in La Plata County, Colorado. The San Juan Basin is a Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary structural depression that contains Cambrian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary rocks (Fassett 1625-B, 2009). It is the most prolific coal bed methane producing basin in North America. Project well locations are very near the steeply dipping updip outcrops of Upper Cretaceous Kirtland Formation, Fruitland Formation, and Pictured Cliffs Sandstone in descending order with exposed rock dips ranging from 30 to 51 degrees south and southeast. Wells were placed within the strike valley located between the hogbacks of the Farmington Sandstone (member of Kirtland Formation) and the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone. These strike valleys are marked by outcrops of the more eroded Lower Kirtland Formation and targeted coal bearing Fruitland Formation." Brame GeoScience, LLC. Geologic Narrative, Jeff Brame, 2010, Appendix A)
"The project emphasis is on monitoring reservoir pressures and water levels primarily from coal beds within the Upper Cretaceous Lower Fruitland Formation which crops out along the northern edge of the San Juan Basin. All monitoring wells have the long string casing set near the top of the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone and all were perforated at selected intervals within the Fruitland Formation at coal beds identified from open hole and cased hole geophysical logs." (BrameGeoScience, 2010)

### 6.0 APPROACH

SMA's approach for the project was to use gas industry standard well designs, material specifications and drilling methods. Standard gas production drilling techniques were chosen for reasons of safety, capability, long term durability and costs.

SMA worked with MoTe, Inc. of Farmington, New Mexico to develop the drilling program. Drilling with fluids (mud) was chosen as the preferred method for drilling the wells based on economics and the ability to use a small pad to minimize surface impacts.

The drilling fluids were contained within a closed loop drilling fluid system and consisted of polymer, bentonite, water and caustic soda with lost circulation material as needed. The closed loop drilling fluid system was chosen to reduce pad size and to minimize surface and potential environmental impacts.

Reconditioned bits were used to drill $121 / 4$ " conductor holes for the $95 / 8^{\prime \prime}, 36$ pound per foot steel conductor casings, while $83 / 4$ " bits were used to drill the holes for the $7^{\prime \prime}, 20$ pound per foot steel surface casings. Both the conductor and surface casings were cemented utilizing standard oilfield technologies. A $61 / 4$ " bit was used to drill the hole for the $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}, 10.5$ pounds per foot steel long string casings. The long string casing was set by circulating $15.5 \mathrm{lb} /$ gallon cement to surface, to fully seal the annular space, then displacing the casing volume with water so the long string was not full of cement.

### 7.0 WELL SITE SURVEYING, PERMITTING AND CONSTRUCTION

From August 12, 2008 to September 22, 2008, SMA had the wellsite locations surveyed and staked for the purpose of creating topographic maps for each well site. The topographic maps were then used to create final well site designs. These final designs included well pad dimensions, construction diagrams, cut and fill diagrams, access road design and the implementation of storm water pollution prevention best management practices. Applications for permits to drill, figures and diagrams are located in Appendix B.

From September 21, 2009 to October 16, 2009, Consolidated Constructors of Farmington, New Mexico, under the supervision of SMA, constructed the BP Highlands site, the Fiddler site and the Palmer Ranch well site locations. Each well pad was constructed within the staked areas of disturbance as approved by the COGCC. Photographs of all locations are located in Appendix G.

### 8.0 COAL BED METHANE MONITORING WELL DRILLING AND INSTALLATION TECHNIQUES COMMON TO ALL PROJECT MONITORING WELLS

From September 30, 2009 to November 12, 2009, MoTe, Inc. of Farmington, New Mexico, under SMA supervision, drilled three CBM monitoring wells. One monitoring well was installed at each of the three locations utilizing a closed loop mud rotary drilling technique. The following sections discuss methods that were utilized during the drilling and installation of all three monitoring wells.

Generic listing of operations:

1. Stake location and access
2. Build location and access. No drilling pits were required due to modified closed loop system.
3. Move in drilling rig, water storage tanks, and miscellaneous equipment.
4. Haul water from commercial sources.
5. Spud well, drill to conductor casing depth.
6. Set conductor casing, circulate $14.5 \mathrm{lb} /$ gallon cement to surface.
7. Wait on cement 12 hours - allow cement to cure.
8. Drill to surface casing depth.
9. Set surface casing, circulate $14.5 \mathrm{lb} /$ gallon cement to surface.
10. Wait on cement 12 hours - allow cement to cure.
11. Test casing, rig up blow out preventer (BOP).
12. Drill to top of Pictured Cliffs Formation (PC).
13. Run open hole geophysical logs.
14. Run casing to total depth, circulate $15.5 \mathrm{lb} /$ gallon cement to surface.
15. Transport and dispose of drilling fluids to disposal at a permitted facility and bring in additional water.
16. Wait on cement 12 hours - allow cement to cure.
17. Move drilling rig to next site.
18. Move in swabbing rig
19. Run cased hole logs, perforate.
20. Develop well.
21. Rig down swabbing rig and move to next site.
22. Set tubing head.
23. Install transducers and remote terminal unit.
24. Data accessible online.
25. Reclamation.

### 8.1 WATER HAULING AND DRILLING FLUID DISPOSAL

Water hauling for drilling and cementing activities was performed by various contractors from Farmington, New Mexico. Water was transported from Aztec, New Mexico or Ignacio, Colorado.

Waste drilling fluids from the closed loop drilling system were transported by various Farmington, New Mexico area contractors' vacuum trucks. All drilling fluids were disposed of at properly permitted facilities in Farmington, New Mexico.

### 8.2 LITHOLOGIC LOGGING

Jeff Brame of Brame GeoScience, LLC. conducted all lithologic logging activities. Lithological sample descriptions consisted of general mineralogy and sample characteristics including color, grain size, grain shape, degree of cementation, and acid response. Lithological descriptions are located on Figures 1-6 of Appendix C: Geophysical, Lithological \& Well Construction Diagrams.

### 8.3 CONDUCTOR CASING BOREHOLE DRILLING, CONDUCTOR CASING INSTALLATION AND CEMENTING

The borehole for the conductor casing for each monitoring well was drilled with a $121 / 4$ " drilling bit. Each conductor casing was constructed with $95 / 8$ ", 36 pound per foot steel casing. Each conductor casing was installed and cemented by MoTe, Inc. The cement was mixed to 14.5 pound per gallon consistency and then circulated to the surface and allowed to set for 12 hours.

### 8.4 SURFACE CASING BOREHOLE DRILLING, SURFACE CASING INSTALLATION AND CEMENTING

The borehole for the surface casing for each monitoring well was drilled with an 8 $3 / 4 "$ drilling bit. Each surface casing was constructed with 7" outside diameter, 20 pound per foot steel casing. Each surface casing was installed and cemented by MoTe, Inc. The cement was mixed to 14.5 pound per gallon consistency and then circulated to the surface and allowed to set for 12 hours. As Built Diagrams of each monitoring well are provided in Figures 1-6 of Appendix E.

### 8.5 SURFACE CASING BLOW OUT PREVENTER (BOP)

After cement was allowed to set for at least 12 hours, the MoTe, Inc. crew installed a double ram 5000 pound per square inch (psi) rated Weatherford BOP. The BOP was installed on the surface casing and then pressure tested to 600 psi. The BOP diagram is provided in Appendix D.

### 8.6 LONG STRING BOREHOLE DRILLING AND OPEN HOLE GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING

The long string casing borehole for each monitoring well was drilled with a $61 / 4$ " drill bit. After total depth was reached in each monitoring well, Jet West of Farmington, New Mexico performed open hole geophysical logging on each well. The open hole geophysical logging suite included gamma ray, bulk density, neutron, temperature, electric resistivity, Acoustic Televiewer and borehole deviation logs. Geophysical logs are located in Appendix F. Geophysical, Lithological and Well Construction Diagrams are located in Appendix C.

### 8.7 LONG STRING CASING INSTALLATION AND CEMENTING

After all the open hole geophysical logging was complete, each long string casing was constructed with $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter, 10.5 pound per foot steel casing. Each long string casing was installed by MoTe, Inc. The long string casing at the BP Highlands site was cemented by MoTe, Inc. and the long strings at the Fiddler and the Palmer Ranch locations were cemented by Superior Well Services of Farmington, New Mexico. The cement for the long strings was mixed at 15.5
pound per gallon consistency and then circulated to the surface. Figures 1-6, As Built Diagrams of each monitoring well, are provided in Appendix D.

### 8.8 CASED HOLE LOGGING, PERFORATING AND SWABBING

After construction of each monitoring well, cased hole logging was performed to correlate the depth intervals of the well bore chosen for perforation with the open hole logs. The intervals for perforation were chosen by COGCC, Brame GeoScience, LLC. and SMA. The monitoring wells were perforated using directional explosives. Each monitoring well was perforated at different intervals, however all perforations were completed with four shots per vertical foot (spf). All cased hole logging and perforating was performed by Jet West, Inc. of Farmington, New Mexico. Cased hole logs are located in Appendix F. Perforated intervals of each monitoring well are illustrated in Figures 1-6 of Appendix D: As Built Diagrams.

After perforating, each monitoring well was swabbed (developed) to enhance communication with the target interval. A specialized swabbing rig made a varying number of runs for each well bore with $41 / 2 "$ swabbing cups to remove water from the casing. See Table 2, Summary of Monitoring Well Swabbing Activities for swabbing details. All swabbing activities were performed by Hurricane Swabbing Service of Farmington, New Mexico. The number of swab runs was determined by the SMA onsite geologist.

### 8.9 TUBING HEADS, PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS AND TELEMETRY SYSTEM INSTALLATION

After swabbing activities were complete, a 2000 psi rated tubing head was installed on the $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ well casing. Prior to sealing the tubing head, In-Situ, Inc. of Fort Collins, Colorado, under SMA supervision, installed two pressure transducers in each monitoring well. The lower pressure transducer in the BP Highlands well is a 300 psi In-Situ, Inc. brand and the lower transducers in the Fiddler and Palmer Ranch site are 900 psi In-Situ, Inc. brand. Each lower pressure transducer was installed approximately ten feet below the perforated intervals in individual monitoring wells.

An upper pressure transducer was installed inside each long sting casing below the tubing well head. The upper pressure transducer in the BP Highlands well is a 30 psi In-Situ, Inc. brand and the transducers in the Fiddler and Palmer Ranch sites are 900 psi In-Situ, Inc. brand. All transducers are connected to an In-Situ Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) located at each well site location. The RTU records down hole pressures and surface pressures every twelve hours, or twice daily. The RTUs broadcast the data via satellite uplink to the In-Situ's Data Center.

### 9.0 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR MONITORING WELL \# 1, API \# 05-067-09794, BP HIGHLANDS

From September 30, 2009 to October 6, 2009, BP Highlands \# 1 was drilled and completed. The conductor casing $121 / 4$ " borehole was drilled to a depth of 24 feet bgs and 22 feet of $95 / 8$ ", 36 pound per foot conductor casing was installed by circulating cement to the surface. The $83 / 4$ " borehole for the surface casing was drilled to a depth of 185 feet bgs. Coal was encountered at approximately 180 feet bgs. 170 feet of 7 ", 20 pound per foot surface casing was installed by circulating cement to the surface. The $6 \frac{1}{4} "$ borehole for the long string was drilled to 276 feet bgs. Jet West, Inc. ran an open hole log suite to total depth. The $41 / 2 " 10.5$ pound per foot long string was installed to a depth of 241 feet bgs by circulating cement to the surface.

On October 9, 2009, Jet West, Inc. performed cased hole logging to correlate perforation intervals with open hole logs. After completion of the cased hole logs, the monitoring well was perforated 182-194 feet bgs. After perforating activities were complete, Hurricane Swabbing Service swabbed the well and approximately 22 barrels of water was recovered.

On November 19, 2009 In-Situ, Inc. and a Crossfire, Inc. roustabout crew, under the supervision of SMA, installed pressure transducers in the well. The lower pressure transducer was set at 204 feet bgs. The upper transducer was installed approximately one foot below the bottom of the tubing head. All transducers were connected to the RTU. The telemetry system was tested and found to be functioning properly.

### 10.0 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR MONITORING WELL \# 1, API \# 05-067-09803, FIDDLER SITE

From October 9, 2009 to November 17, 2009, Fiddler \#1 was drilled and completed. The $121 / 4$ " conductor casing borehole was drilled to a depth of 44 feet bgs and 43 feet of $95 / 8$ ", 36 pound per foot conductor casing was installed by circulating cement to the surface. The $8 \frac{3}{4}$ " surface casing borehole was drilled to a depth of 282 feet bgs and 270 feet of 7 ", 20 pound per foot surface casing was installed by circulating cement to the surface. The $61 / 4$ " borehole for the long string was drilled to 457 feet bgs. Jet West, Inc. ran an open hole log suite to total depth. The $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} 10.5$ pound per foot long string was installed at a depth of 457 feet bgs by circulating cement to the surface.

On November 3, 2009, Jet West, Inc. ran cased hole logs to correlate proposed perforation intervals with those identified in open hole logs. After completion of the cased hole logging, the monitoring well was perforated from 378-380, 354363, 276-291, 220-226 and 174-190 feet bgs. After perforating activities were
complete, Hurricane Swabbing Service swabbed the well and approximately 31 barrels for water was recovered.

On November 17, 2009, In-Situ, Inc. and a Crossfire, Inc. roustabout crew, under the supervision of SMA, installed pressure transducers in the well. The lower pressure transducer was installed at 390 feet bgs. The upper transducer was installed in the tubing head approximately five feet bgs. All transducers were connected to the RTU. The telemetry system was tested and found to be functioning properly.

### 11.0 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR MONITORING WELL \# 1, API \# 05-067-09804, PALMER RANCH SITE

From October 27, 2009 to November 12, 2009, Monitoring Well \#1 drilled and completed. The $121 / 4$ " conductor casing borehole was drilled to a depth of 48 feet bgs and 44 feet of $95 / 8$ ", 36 pound per foot conductor casing was installed by circulating cement to the surface. The $8 \frac{3}{4}$ " surface casing borehole was drilled to a depth of 324 feet bgs and 318 feet of 7 ", 20 pound per foot surface casing was set by circulating cement to the surface. The $61 / 4$ " borehole for the long string was drilled to 747 feet bgs. Jet West, Inc. completed the open hole geophysical log suite to total depth. The $4 \frac{1}{2}, 10.5$ pound per foot long string was set at a depth of 738 feet bgs by circulating cement to the surface.

On November 17, 2009, Jet West, Inc. ran cased hole logs to correlate perforation intervals with open hole logs. After completion of the cased hole logging, the monitoring well was perforated from 623-628, 634-637, 640-657, 662-671 feet bgs. After perforating activities were complete, Hurricane Swabbing Service swabbed the well and approximately 35 barrels of water was recovered.

On November 18, 2009 In-Situ, Inc. and a Crossfire, Inc. roustabout crew, under SMA supervision, installed pressure transducers in the well. The lower pressure transducer was installed at 690 feet bgs. The upper transducer was installed approximately one foot below the bottom of the tubing head. All transducers were connected to the RTU. The telemetry system was tested and found to be functioning properly.

### 12.0 GEOLOGIC, GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROLOGIC INTERPRETATION

"The Kirtland Formation (Farmington Sandstone and Lower Kirtland Members), the Fruitland Formation and the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone were identified during drilling activities at the BP Highlands, Fiddler and Palmer Ranch well sites. The apparent formation thicknesses in each well are greater than true formation thicknesses due to the steep dip of the rock units. Formation contacts in each well were initially estimated from well site examination of drill cutting samples taken at ten foot intervals. After wireline geophysical logging in each well, more precise identification of these formation contacts was achieved through
integrated analysis of gamma ray (GR), neutron-density, and electric (resistivity) logs. Water bearing sandstone and siltstone zones are further identified from high milivolt readings on the spontaneous potential (SP) logs and high resistivity readings on the electric logs." (BrameGeoScience, 2010)
"Formation contacts are indicated on the Geophysical, Lithological and Well Construction Diagrams in Appendix C. The Farmington Sandstone Member is primarily sandstone and is characterized by low GR values and higher density values. The Lower Kirtland Member is mostly mudstone and siltstone indicated by generally higher GR values and lower density values. The Fruitland Formation is a lithologically diverse coastal plain deposit whose top is placed at the first thick channel sandstone which is marked by low GR and higher density readings. Additional Fruitland rock types are siltstones, mudstones, coals and rare shales, each of which can be identified by characteristic combinations of geophysical log readings. Finally, the top of the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone, a coarser grained shore zone deposit, is marked by an abrupt low GR, high density zone beneath the basal Fruitland coal or mudstone." (BrameGeoScience, 2010)

### 12.1 BP HIGHLANDS WELL SITE

"This well pad material was alluvium from ground surface to 11 feet bgs for a thickness of 11 feet. The Fruitland Formation was penetrated from 11-194 feet bgs for a thickness of 183 feet. The Pictured Cliffs Sandstone was encountered from 194-276 feet bgs, the total depth (TD) of the borehole. No potential water bearing zones were identified. Figure 4 Geophysical, Lithological \& Well Construction Diagram located in Appendix C illustrates the geologic contacts and formation lithologies."
"Six coal zones were found in the Fruitland Formation ranging in thickness from 1-11 feet. The well casing was perforated over the coal interval from 182-194 feet bgs." (BrameGeoScience, 2010)

### 12.2 FIDDLER WELL SITE

"The well pad was constructed on alluvium overlaying the Lower Kirtland Member of the Kirtland Formation, and extends from ground surface to approximately 37 feet bgs for a thickness of 37 feet. The Fruitland Formation was penetrated from 37 to approximately 409 feet bgs for a thickness of 372 feet. The Pictured Cliffs Sandstone was encountered from 409 to 457 feet bgs (TD). One potential water bearing zone is indicated by the SP and resistivity logs from 292-306 feet bgs." Figure 5, Geophysical, Lithological \& Well Construction Diagram located in Appendix C illustrates the geologic contacts and formation lithologies.
"Eleven coal zones were identified in the Fruitland Formation ranging in thickness from 1-18 feet. The well casing was perforated over the coal intervals from 174-

190 feet bgs, 220-226 feet bgs, 276-291 feet bgs, 354-363 feet bgs, and 378-380 feet bgs."(BrameGeoScience, 2010)

### 12.3 PALMER RANCH WELL SITE

"The well pad material was alluvium from ground surface to approximately 20 feet bgs for a thickness of 20 feet. The Farmington Sandstone Member of the Kirtland Formation was penetrated from 20 feet to approximately 50 feet bgs for a thickness of 30 feet. The Lower Kirtland Member of the Kirtland Formation was encountered from 50-186 feet bgs for a thickness of 136 feet. The Fruitland Formation encountered from 186-723 feet bgs for a thickness of 537 feet. The Pictured Cliffs Sandstone was encountered from 723-747 feet bgs (TD). No potential water bearing zones were identified." Figure, 6 Geophysical, Lithological \& Well Construction Diagram located in Appendix C illustrates the geologic contacts and formation lithologies.
"Fourteen coal zones were identified in the Fruitland Formation ranging in thickness from 0.5-16 feet. The well casing was perforated over the coal intervals from 623-628, 634-637, 640'-657', 662'-671'. "(BrameGeoScience, 2010)

### 13.0 COAL INFORMATION

The American Society for Testing and Materials (1995) has defined coal as a readily combustible rock containing more than $50 \%$ by weight and $70 \%$ by volume carbonaceous material, including inherent moisture. Following this definition, Fassett (2009) developed a method of defining coal based on open hole density logs for the Fruitland Formation. Fassett stated any material less than 1.75 grams/cubic centimeter ( $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cc}$ ) on the density curve can be considered to be coal and material with a density less than $1.30 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ is considered to be pure coal.

Utilizing Fasset's parameters on bulk density logs at each of the three well sites yielded the following net coal zones in each of the three wells.

| 4M Well | Coal <br> Interval <br> (feet bgs) | Thickness <br> (feet) | Best Quality Coal <br> (glcc) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BP Highlands 1 | $60-70$ | 10 | $1^{\prime} \leq 1.30 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
| API: 05-067- | $73-76$ | 3 | $1^{\prime}=1.15 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
| 09794 | $133-134$ | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | $148-150$ | 2 | $1^{\prime}=1.60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | $177-178.5$ | 1.5 | $1^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |


|  | 183-194 | 11 | 7 l [1.50 g/cc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total $=28.5$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fiddler 1 | 151-154 | 3 | $1^{\prime}=1.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { API: 05-067- } \\ 09803 \end{gathered}$ | 173-191 | 18 | $13 ' \leq 1.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 200.5-204 | 3.5 | $2 ' \leq 1.10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 220-227 | 7 | $5 ' \leq 1.30 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 269-270 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.70 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 277-282 | 5 | $2 ' \leq 1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 284-286.5 | 2.5 | $1^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 289.5-291 | 1.5 | $1^{\prime}=1.70 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 354-357 | 3 | $2^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 361.5-362.5 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 379-380 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  |  | Total $=46.5$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Palmer Ranch 1 | 277-278 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { API: 05-067- } \\ 09804 \end{gathered}$ | 297.5-298.5 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 329-329.5 | 0.5 | $0.5^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 392-394 | 2 | $1^{\prime}=1.60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 481-482 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 610-611 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 614-615 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 619-622 | 3 | $1^{\prime}=1.60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 624-628 | 4 | $3^{\prime} \leq 1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 635-637 | 2 | $1^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 640-656 | 16 | $4^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 659-660 | 1 | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 662-664 | 2 | $1^{\prime}=1.55 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 665-670 | 5 | $2^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  |  | Total $=40.5$ |  |

### 13.0 CONCLUSIONS

SMA has made the following conclusions:

1. Three CBM monitoring wells were successfully drilled and completed with minimal operational problems.
2. Lithologic and geophysical logging was successfully conducted on all boreholes.
3. At each location, remote monitoring equipment was installed, tested and found to be functioning.

### 14.0 REFERENCES

Fassett, James E., United States Geological Survey Professional Paper 1625-B 2009; Chapter Q, Geology and Coal Resources of the Upper Cretaceous Fruitland Formation, San Juan Basin, New Mexico and Colorado.

Brame GeoScience, LLC., Jeff Brame 2010, 4M Well Geologic Narrative, unpublished narrative prepared for inclusion in this report. Appendix A.
TOTL8 WN 'NOLONIWYVA

 (2)

10TLA WN 'NOLONIWYVA
號






| Location | API Number | Monitoring Well | TRS Location | GPS Coordinates | Perforated Intervals (Feet bgs) | Total Depth (Feet BGS) | Upper Trasducer Depth (feet below tubing head) | Lower Transducer Depth (Feet bgs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BP Highlands | 05-067-09794 | 1 | Section 15, Township 35 North, Range 07 West | 37.307842 ${ }^{\circ}$, 107.62565 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 182-194 | 241 | 3 | 204 |
| Fiddler Site | 05-067-09803 | 1 | Section 10, Township 35 North, Range 08 West | 37.30958 ${ }^{\circ}$, 107.73513 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 174-190 ; 220-226 ; 276-291 ; 354- \\ 363 ; 378-380 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 457 | 3 | 390 |
| Palmer Ranch Site | 05-067-09804 | 1 | Section 19, Township 35 North, Range 08 West | 37.28957 ${ }^{\circ}$, 107.79375 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\underset{671}{\substack{623-628 ; 634-637 ; 640-657 ; 662-\\ \hline}}$ | 737 | 3 | 680 |


| Location | Monitoring Well | Date | Swabbing Run | Depth to Water Encountered at each swabbing run (feet bgs) | Produced Water (bbls) | Total Water Produced (bbls) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BP Higlands | 1 | 10/9/2009 | 1 | Surface | 4.36 | 4.36 |
|  |  |  | 2 | 120 | 2.46 | 6.82 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 150 | 1.99 | 8.81 |
|  |  |  | 4 | 150 | 1.99 | 10.80 |
|  |  | 10/10/2009 | 1 | Surface | 4.36 | 15.15 |
|  |  |  | 2 | 160 | 1.83 | 16.99 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 110 | 2.62 | 19.61 |
|  |  |  | 4 | 130 | 2.30 | 21.91 |
| Fiddler Site | 1 | 11/3/2009 | 1 | Surface | 4.42 | 4.42 |
|  |  |  | 2 | 230 | 2.37 | 6.79 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 380 | 1.22 | 8.00 |
|  |  |  | 4 | 200 | 2.84 | 10.84 |
|  |  |  | 5 | 350 | 2.16 | 13.01 |
|  |  | 11/4/2009 | 7 Total | NA | 17.50 | 30.51 |
| Palmer Ranch Site | 1 | 11/17/2009 | 1 | Surface | 12.00 | 12.00 |
|  |  |  | 2 | NA |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | NA |  |  |
|  |  | 11/18/2009 | 1 | Surface | 11.79 | 23.79 |
|  |  |  | 2 | 300 | 7.06 | 30.85 |
|  |  |  | 3 | 500 | 3.90 | 34.75 |

Appendix A: Brame GeoScience, LLC. Geologic Narrative, Jeff Brame 2010

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The project setting is in the northern portion of the San Juan Basin between Durango and Bayfield in La Plata County, Colorado. The San Juan Basin is a Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary structural depression that contains Cambrian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary rocks (Fasset 1625-B). It is the most prolific coal bed methane producing basin in North America. Project well locations are very near the steeply dipping updip outcrops of Upper Cretaceous Kirtland Formation, Fruitland Formation, and Pictured Cliffs Sandstone in descending order with exposed rock dips ranging from 30 to 51 degrees south and southeast. Wells were placed within the strike valley located between the hogbacks of the Farmington Sandstone (member of Kirtland Formation) and the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone. These strike valleys are marked by outcrops of the more eroded Lower Kirtland Formation and targeted coal bearing Fruitland Formation.

The project emphasis is on monitoring reservoir pressures and water levels primarily from coal beds within the Upper Cretaceous Lower Fruitland Formation which crops out along the northern edge of the San Juan Basin. All monitoring wells have the long string casing set near the top of the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone and all were perforated at selected intervals within the Fruitland Formation at coal beds identified from open hole and cased hole geophysical logs.

## GEOLOGIC, GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROLOGIC INTERPRETATION

The Kirtland Formation (Farmington Sandstone and Lower Kirtland Members), the Fruitland Formation and the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone were identified during drilling activities at the BP Highlands, Fiddler and Palmer Ranch well sites. The drilled formation thicknesses in each well are greater than true formation thicknesses due to the steep dip of the rock units. Formation contacts in each well were initially estimated from well site examination of drill cutting samples taken at ten foot intervals. After wireline geophysical logging in each well, more precise identification of these formation contacts was achieved through integrated analysis of gamma ray (GR), neutron-density, and electric (resistivity) logs. Water bearing sandstone and siltstone zones are further identified from high milivolt readings on the spontaneous potential (SP) logs and high resistivity readings on the electric logs.

Formation contacts are indicated on the geophysical logs located in Appendix B. The Farmington Sandstone Member is primary a sandstone and is characterized by low GR values and higher density values. The Lower Kirtland Member is mostly mudstone and siltstone indicated by generally higher GR values and lower density values. The Fruitland Formation is a lithologically diverse coastal plain deposit whose top is placed at the first thick channel sandstone which is marked by low GR and higher density readings. Additional Fruitland rock types are siltstones, mudstones, coals and rare shales, each of which can be identified by characteristic combinations of geophysical log readings. Finally, the top of the Pictured Cliffs Sandstone, a coarser grained shore zone deposit, is marked by an abrupt low GR, high density zone beneath the basal Fruitland coal or mudstone.

BP Highlands well site: This well drilled pad material and alluvium from ground surface to 11' below ground surface (bgs) for a thickness of 11'. The Fruitland Fm was penetrated from 11'to 194' bgs for a thickness of 183'. The Pictured Cliffs SS was encountered from 194' to

276 ' (TD). No potential water bearing zones were found. Figure 4 Geophysical, Lithological \& Well Construction Diagram located in Appendix C illustrates the geologic contacts and formation lithologies.

Six coal zones were found in the Fruitland Fm ranging in thickness from 1'-11'. Perforations were made in the coal interval from 182-194'.

Fiddler well site: This well drilled pad material, alluvium and the Lower Kirtland Member of the Kirtland Fm from ground surface to approximately $37^{\prime}$ bgs for a thickness of 37'. The Fruitland FM was penetrated from $37^{\prime}$ to approximately $409^{\prime}$ bgs for a thickness of $372^{\prime}$. The Pictured Cliffs SS was encountered from $409^{\prime}$ to $457{ }^{\prime}$ (TD). One potential water bearing zone from 292' to 306 ' bgs is indicated by the SP and resistivity logs. Figure 5 Geophysical, Lithological \& Well Construction Diagram located in Appendix C illustrates the geologic contacts and formation lithologies.

Eleven coal zones were found in the Fruitland Fm ranging in thickness from $1^{\prime}-18^{\prime}$. Perforations were made in coal intervals from 174-190', 220-226', 276-291', 354-363', 378380'.

Palmer Ranch well site: This well drilled pad material and alluvium from ground surface to approximately $20^{\prime}$ bgs for a thickness of 20'. The Farmington SS Member of the Kirtland Fm was penetrated from 20' to approximately 50 ' bgs for a thickness of $30^{\prime}$. The Lower Kirtland Member of the Kirtland Fm was encountered from 50' to $186^{\prime}$ bgs for a thickness of 136'. The Fruitland FM was encountered from 186' to 723' bgs for a thickness of 537'. The Pictured Cliffs SS was encountered from 723' to 747' (TD). No potential water bearing zones were found. Figure 6 Geophysical, Lithological \& Well Construction Diagram located in Appendix C illustrates the geologic contacts and formation lithologies.

Fourteen coal zones were found in the Fruitland Fm ranging in thickness from $0.5^{\prime}-16^{\prime}$. Perforations were made in coal intervals from 609-628' and 634-671'.

## COAL INFORMATION

The American Society for Testing and Materials (1995) has defined coal as a readily combustible rock containing more than $50 \%$ by weight and $70 \%$ by volume carbonaceous material including inherent moisture. Following this definition, Fasset 2009 developed a method of defining coal based on open hole density logs for the Fruitland Formation. Fasset stated any material less than
1.75 grams/cubic centimeter ( $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cc}$ ) on the density curve can be considered to be coal and material with a density less than $1.30 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ is considered to be pure coal.

Utilizing Fasset's parameters on bulk density logs at each of the three well sites yielded the following net coal zones in each of the three wells.

| 4M Well | Coal Interval | Thickness | Best Quality Coal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BP Highlands 1 | 60-70' | $10^{\prime}$ | $10^{\prime}=1.30 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
| API: 05-067-09794 | 73-76' | $3 '$ | $1^{\prime}=1.15 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 133-134' | 1 ' | $1^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 148-150' | $2^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 177-178.5' | 1.51 | $1^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 183-194' | 11' | $7^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  |  | Total $=28.5^{\prime}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fiddler 1 | 151-154' | 3' | $1^{\prime}=1.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
| API not yet assigned | 173-191' | $18^{\prime}$ | $13^{\prime}=1.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 200.5-204' | 3.51 | $2^{\prime}=1.10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 220-227' | $7{ }^{\prime}$ | $5^{\prime}=1.30 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 269-270' | $1^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.70 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 277-282' | 5' | $2^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 284-286.5' | 2.5 ' | $1^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 289.5-291' | 1.5' | $1^{\prime}=1.70 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 354-357' | 3' | $2^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 361.5-362.5' | $1^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 379-380' | $1 '$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  |  | Total $=46.5^{\prime}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Palmer Ranch 1 | 277-278' | $1 '$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
| API not yet assigned | 297.5-298.5' | $1^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 329-329.5' | 0.5 ' | $0.5{ }^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 392-394' | $2^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 481-482' | $1^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 610-611' | $1^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 614-615' | $1^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 619-622' | 3' | $1^{\prime}=1.60 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 624-628' | $4 '$ | $3^{\prime}=1.50 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 635-637' | $2^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 640-656' | 16 | $4^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 659-660' | $1{ }^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.75 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 662-664' | $2^{\prime}$ | $1^{\prime}=1.55 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  | 665-670' | 5 | $2^{\prime}=1.40 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ |
|  |  | Total $=40.5$ |  |

Appendix B: Application for Permit to Drill, Figures and Diagrams



## DRILLING PLANS AND PROCEDURES



| Casing Type | Size of Hole | Size of Casing | Weight Per Foot | Setting Depth | Sacks Cement | Cement Bottom | Cement Top |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONDUCTOR | $12+1 / 4$ | $9+5 / 8$ | 36 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 0 |
| SURF | $8+3 / 4$ | 7 | 20 | 175 | 93 | 185 | 0 |
| 1ST | $6+1 / 4$ | $4+1 / 2$ | 10.5 | 425 | 102 | 430 | 0 |

32. BOP Equipment Type: Annular Preventer

X Double Ram
Rotating Head None
33. Comments ALL CASING STRING WILL HAVE CEMENT CIRCULATED TO THE SURFACE, THEN CASING WILL BE DISPLACED WITH WATER. THE BOP WILL BE TOWNSEND DOUBLE RAM UNITS, $9^{\prime}$ WILL BE UTILIZED ON THE 9 5/8" CONDUCTOR CASING AND 7 1/16" UTILIZED ON THE 7" SURFACE CASING.
34. Location ID:
35. Is this application in a Comprehensive Drilling Plan? $\quad$ Yes $\quad$ No
36. Is this application part of submitted Oil and Gas Location Assessment? $\overline{\times}$ Yes $\square$ No

I hereby certify all statements made in this form are, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct, and complete.
Signed: $\qquad$ Print Name: STEVEN LINDBLOM

Title: ENVIRONMENTAL
Date: $\qquad$ Email: STEVEN.LINDBLOM@STATE.

Based on the information provided herein, this Application for Permit-to-Drill complies with COGCC Rules and applicable orders and is hereby approved.
COGCC Approved: $\qquad$ Director of COGCC
Date: 9/30/2009

| API NUMBER |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 05 | 067 | $09795 \quad 00$ |  |

Permit Number: $\qquad$ Expiration Date: 9/29/2010

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY:

## Condition of Approval

Comment
Agency
None-Monitor Well

## Attachment Check List

| Att Doc Num | Name | Doc Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1808419 | APD ORIG \& 1 COPY | LF@2148240\|1808419 |
| 1808429 | WAIVERS | LF@2152704\|1808429 |
| 1857035 | SELECTED ITEMS REPORT | LF@2153252\|1857035 |

Total Attach: 3 Files



## DRILLING PLANS AND PROCEDURES



| Casing Type | Size of Hole | Size of Casing | Weight Per Foot | Setting Depth | Sacks Cement | Cement Bottom | Cement Top |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONDUCTOR | $12+1 / 4$ | $9+5 / 8$ | 36 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 0 |
| SURF | $8+3 / 4$ | 7 | 20 | 175 | 93 | 185 | 0 |
| 1ST | $6+1 / 4$ | $4+1 / 2$ | 10.5 | 425 | 102 | 430 | 0 |

32. BOP Equipme
33. Comments

Annular Preventer
区 Double Ram
Rotating Head
None
33. Comments CALCULATED TO THE SURFACE, THEN CASING WILL BE DISPLACED WITH WATER. THE BOP WILL BE TOWNSEND DOUBLE RAM UNITS, 9 " WILL BE UTILIZED ON THE 9 5/8" CONDUCTOR CASING AND 7
34. Location ID:
35. Is this application in a Comprehensive Drilling Plan? $\quad$ Yes
36. Is this application part of submitted Oil and Gas Location Assessment? $\quad$ No
而 Yes

I hereby certify all statements made in this form are, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct, and complete.
Signed: $\qquad$ Print Name: STEVEN LINDBLOM
Title: ENVIRONMENTAL Date: $9 / 22 / 2009$ Email: STEVEN.LINDBLOM@STATE.

Based on the information provided herein, this Application for Permit-to-Drill complies with COGCC Rules and applicable orders and is hereby approved.
COGCC Approved: $\qquad$ Director of COGCC
Date: 9/30/2009


Permit Number: $\qquad$ Expiration Date: 9/29/2010

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY:

## Condition of Approval

Comment
Agency
None-COGCC Monitor Well

## Attachment Check List

| Att Doc Num | Name | Doc Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1808418 | APD ORIG \& 1 COPY | LF@2148238\|1808418 |
| 1808428 | WAIVERS | LF@2152703\|1808428 |

Total Attach: 2 Files





## La Plata County, CO



Map Scale 1 inch = 1600 feet<br>Legend Parcel Boundaries Minor Roads<br>всіту<br>decty<br>forest<br>$N$ ICITY<br>MHP PRIVATE<br>SUB<br>SUBPVT<br>City Limits Outline<br>Rivers<br>Streams<br>Ponds<br>County Boundary<br>Water Wells

## Disclaimer: The information is

 provided as is without warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. In no event shall La Plata County be liable for any damages whatsoever including direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, loss of business profits or special damages.

Photo 1: View to the north - BP Highlands 9/17/09


Photo 2: View to the south - BP Highlands 9/17/09


Photo 4: View to the east - BP Highlands 9/17/09


Photo 4: View to the west - BP Highlands 9/17/09





## DRILLING PLANS AND PROCEDURES


34. Location ID:
35. Is this application in a Comprehensive Drilling Plan ?
Yes No
36. Is this application part of submitted Oil and Gas Location Assessment?

区 Yes No

I hereby certify all statements made in this form are, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct, and complete.

## Signed:

$\qquad$ Print Name: KAREN SPRAY

Title: INSPECTOR Date: 10/21/2009 Email: KAREN.SPRAY@STATE.CO.U

Based on the information provided herein, this Application for Permit-to-Drill complies with COGCC Rules and applicable orders and is hereby approved.
COGCC Approved:


Director of COGCC
Date: 2/11/2010

| API NUMBER |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 05 | 067 | $09803 \quad 00$ |

Permit Number: $\qquad$ Expiration Date: 2/10/2011

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY:

All representations, stipulations and conditions of approval stated in the Form 2A for this location shall constitute representations, stipulations and conditions of approval for this Form 2 Permit-to-Drill and are enforceable to the same extent as all other representations, stipulations and conditions of approval stated in this Permit-to-Drill.

## Attachment Check List

| Att Doc Num | Name | Doc Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1808622 | ACCESS ROAD MAP | LF@2396652\|1808622 |
| 1808624 | APD ORIGINAL | LF@2164886\|1808624 |
| 1808625 | WELL LOCATION PLAT | LF@2164887\|1808625 |
| 1808627 | 30 DAY NOTICE LETTER | LF@2164888\|1808627 |
| 1940969 | WAIVERS | LF@2164889\|1940969 |
| 2099115 | SURFACE AGRMT/SURETY | LF@2396686\|2099115 |
| 400025136 | WAIVERS | LF@2396934\|400025136 |
| 400025137 | WAIVERS | LF@2396936\|400025137 |

Total Attach: 8 Files

PARCEL 4-B (REC. NO. 895989)




S $89^{\circ} 07^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$

$$
S 89^{\circ} 07^{\prime} 32^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}
$$





Photo 1: View to the north - Fiddler Site 9/17/09


Photo 2: View to the south - Fiddler Site 9/17/09


Photo 3: View to the east - Fiddler Site 9/17/09


Photo 4: View to the west - Fiddler Site 9/17/09





## DRILLING PLANS AND PROCEDURES


34. Location ID:
35. Is this application in a Comprehensive Drilling Plan ?
Yes No
36. Is this application part of submitted Oil and Gas Location Assessment?

区 Yes No

I hereby certify all statements made in this form are, to the best of my knowledge, true, correct, and complete.

## Signed:

$\qquad$ Print Name: STEVEN LINDBLOM
$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$ Email: STEVEN.LINDBLOM@STATE.

Based on the information provided herein, this Application for Permit-to-Drill complies with COGCC Rules and applicable orders and is hereby approved.
COGCC Approved:


Director of COGCC
Date: 2/11/2010

| API NUMBER |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 05 | 067 | $09804 \quad 00$ |  |

Permit Number: $\qquad$ Expiration Date: 2/10/2011

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL, IF ANY:

All representations, stipulations and conditions of approval stated in the Form 2A for this location shall constitute representations, stipulations and conditions of approval for this Form 2 Permit-to-Drill and are enforceable to the same extent as all other representations, stipulations and conditions of approval stated in this Permit-to-Drill.

## Attachment Check List

| Att Doc Num | Name | Doc Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1808614 | APD ORIGINAL | LF@2164880\|1808614 |
| 1808615 | WELL LOCATION PLAT | LF@2164881\|1808615 |
| 1808616 | TOPO MAP | LF@2164823\|1808616 |
| 1808617 | 30 DAY NOTICE LETTER | LF@2164882\|1808617 |
| 1808618 | CORRESPONDENCE | LF@2164884\|1808618 |
| 1940971 | WAIVERS | LF@2164885\|1940971 |
| 400025142 | WAIVERS | LF@2396927\|400025142 |
| 400025143 | WAIVERS | LF@2396928\|400025143 |
| 400025144 | SURFACE AGRMT/SURETY | LF@2396929\|400025144 |

Total Attach: 9 Files




HORIZ SCALE: $1^{\prime \prime}=50^{\prime}$ VERT SCALE: $1^{\prime \prime}=25^{\prime}$





NOIES:

1. Basis of bearing is Colorado Coordinate System, South Zone.
2. PDOP for this survey is $2.2^{\prime}$.
3. Section corner monument is an Aluminum Cap on a rebar as shown on Access Easement Exhibit Map by Scott A. Wogner, CO LS 32445 dated May 6, 2008.
4. Well location distances calculated from GPS observation collected on $8 / 13 / 2009$.
5. There presently exists no visible improvernents within $200^{\prime}$ of this location.
6. Surface use for the land surrounding this location is private grazing.
7. Well location distances are measured perpendicular to section lines.

BASIS OF ELEVATION - Topo elevation observed from NAVD 88.







612 E. MURRAY DR. PH. (505) 325-5667 ARMINGTON, NM 87401 FAX (505) 327-1496

GEOPHYSICAL, LITHOLOGICAL AND WELL CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAM COGCC FRUITLAND METHANE MONITORING WELL PROJECT

FIDDLER MW-35-8-10-1, API \# 05-067-09803




Appendix D: Blow Out Preventer Diagram

## LWS PREVENTERS



TYPE LWS PREVENTERS

## DIMENSIONAL DATA

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Size } \\ \text { Inches } \end{gathered}$ | Working Pressure PSI |  | Vertical Bore Inches | Length Inches | WidthInches | PREVENTERS WITH MANUAL LOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $F$ <br> Door <br> Open <br> to <br> Change <br> Rams <br> Inches | $G$ <br> Door <br> Open <br> to <br> Change <br> Rams <br> Inches | Max. <br> Ram <br> Size <br> Inchas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Approximate Weight in Lbs. |  |  |  | Approximale Height in Inches |  |  |  | D Center $t 0$ Front Inches | E <br> Center to Rear Inchas |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Studded |  | Flanged |  | Studded |  | Flanged |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Single | Double | Single | Doublo | Singla | Double | Single | Double |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41/6 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 41/18 | 421/2 | 22 | 825* | . ..... | $\ldots$ | ...... | 151/2* | ...... | ...... | ...... | 10\% | 11\% | 131/4 | 24 | 2\% |
| 6 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 71/15 | 58 | 211/2 | ...... | 2,600 | 1,600 | 2,830 | ...... | 261/4 | 26\%/ | 36\% | 9\%/18 | 121/8 | 21 | 34 | 5\% |
| 6 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 71/10 | 58 | 211/2 | ...... | 3,000 | 1,600 | 3,340 | 13\% | 27\% | 27\% | 38\% | 9\%/19 | 121/6 | 21 | 34 | 5\% |
| 7/15 | 15,000 | 22,500 | 71/16 | 74\%/4 | 31 | ...... | 11,200 | 6,400 | 12,150 | ...i. | $431 / 2$ | 37\% | 59\% | 131/ | 171/2 | 19\% | 44 | 5\% |
| 8 | 3,000 | 6,000. | 9 | 78\% | $25 \%$ | ...... | 5,300' | ...... | 5,700 | ...... | 291/2 | ...... | 41\% | 111/8 | 14\% | 23 | 46 | 7 |
| 8 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 9. | 791/2 | 25\%/4 | ...... | 5,300 | ...... | 5,900 | ..... | 291/2 | ...... | 451/2 | 11/\% | 14\% | 23 | 46 | 7 |
| 9 | 10,000 | 15,000 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 9 | 86\% | 35 | 5,800 | $\ldots$ | 6,860 | ...... | 201/2 | ...... | 371/4 | ...... | 141/4 | 20\% | 31 | 50 | 7 |
| 10 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 11 | 72\% | 25\% | 2,400 | 4,500 | 2,700 | 4,800 | 141/2 | 29\% | 27\% | 42 | 11\%/18 | 14\% 18 | 21 | 42 | 85/8 |
| 10 | 5,000 | 10;000. | 11 | 89\%. | 28\% ${ }_{4}$ | 5,600 | 7,650 | 6,600 | 8,600 | 17 | 33 | 34\% | 501/2 | 123/6 | 16 | 291/2 | 49\% | 8\% |
| 11 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 11 | 90\% | $30 \%$ | ...... | 11,175 | 6,475 | 12,950 | ..... | 441/4: | 391/2 | 63\% | 12\% | 17\% | 37 | 501/2 | 8\% |
| 12 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 13\% | 921/4 | 30\% | 4,300 | 7,500 | 5;000 | 8;200 | 191/2 | $341 / 2$ | 30\% | 48 | 13\% | 171/4 | 27 | 519/4 | 10\% |
| 13\% | 5,000 | 10,000 | 13\% | 92\% | 32\% | 5,500 | 9,500 | 6,250 | 11,050 | 25\% | 36. | 33\% | 49\% | 14\%/4 | 17\% | 31 | 53\% | 10\% |
| 13\% | 10,000 | 15,000 | 13\% | 129 | 42\% | 12,790 | 21,790 | 15,150 | 24,150 | 27 | 46 | 45 | 64 | 18 | 24\% | 41 | 71 | 103/4 |
| 13\% | 10,000 | (Naw Design Preventer-See Your Shaffer Representative |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 16\%/ | 106/2 | 36\% | - ..... | 8,500 | $\ldots$ | 10,256 | ...... | 35 | $\ldots$ | 50\% | 161/2 | 20\% | 36 | 59\% | 13\% |
| 16\% | 5,000 | 10,000 | 16\% ${ }_{4}$ | 134 | 40 | 11,100 | 22,350 | 12,900 | 24,150 | 25 | 50 | 421/2 | 671/2 | 18 | 22 | 41 | 76 | 13\% |
| 20 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 211/4 | 127 | 40\% ${ }^{\circ}$ | 8,100 | 16,320 | 9,300 | 17,600 | 221/2 | 471/2 | 37\% | 62\% | 171/4 | 23\% | 401/2 | 70 | 16 |
| 20 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 21\% | 127 | 40\% | 8,400 | 16,400 | 10,200 | 18,350 | 23\% | 471/2 | 423/4 | 67\% | 17\% | 23\% | 401/2 | 70 | 16 |

## Appendix E: As Built Well Diagrams





## Appendix F: Geophysical Logs

## Appendix G: Site Photographs



Photo 1: View of BP Highlands's site during well pad construction.


Photo 2: View of drilling operations at the BP Highlands site.


Photo 3: View of drilling operations at the BP Highlands site.


Photo 4: View of drilling operations at the BP Highlands site.


Photo 5: View of Blow-Out Preventer at the BP Highlands site.


Photo 6: View of 4.5" steel casing installation at the BP Highlands site.


Photo 7: View of cementing of the 4.5 " casing at the BP Highlands site.


Photo 8: View of the swabbing rig and perforating tools at the BP Highlands site.


Photo 9: View of the telemetry system and a partially reclaimed BP Highlands site.


Photo 10: View of drilling operations at the Fiddler site.


Photo 11: View of drilling operations at the Fiddler site.


Photo 12: View of View of Blow-Out Preventer at the Fiddler site.


Photo 13: View of the telemetry system and a partially reclaimed Fiddler site.


Photo 14: View of drilling operations at the Palmer Ranch site.


Photo 15: View of conductor casing installation at the Palmer site.


Photo 16: View of cementing conductor casing cementing at the Palmer site.


Photo 17: View of drilling operations at the Palmer site.


Photo 18: View of surface casing installation at the Palmer site.


Photo 19: View of cementing of the surface casing at the Palmer site.


Photo 20: View of installation of the 4.5" casing at the Palmer site.


Photo 21: View of cementing operations of the 4.5" casing at the Palmer site.


Photo 21: View of telemetry system and a partially reclaimed Palmer site.

