



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Great Plains Regional Office
115 Fourth Avenue S.E., Suite 400
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401

IN REPLY REFER TO:
DESCRM
MC-208

AUG 09 2012

MEMORANDUM

TO: Superintendent, Fort Berthold Agency

FROM: ^{Acting} Regional Director, Great Plains Region

SUBJECT: Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

In compliance with the regulations of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been completed and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been issued. The EA authorizes land use for the drilling of four oil and gas wells from two pads on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

All the necessary requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been completed. Attached for your files is a copy of the EA, FONSI and Notice of Availability. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require that there be a public notice of availability of the (40 C.F.R. Section 1506.6(b)). Please post the attached notice of availability at the Agency and Tribal buildings for 30 days.

If you have any questions, please call Marilyn Bercier, Regional Environmental Scientist, Division of Environment, Safety and Cultural Resources Management, at (605) 226-7656.

Attachment

cc: Tex Hall, Chairman, Three Affiliated Tribes (with attachment)
Elgin Crows Breast, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (with attachment)
Derek Enderud, BLM, Bureau of Land Management (with attachment)
Grady Wolf, KLJ (with attachment)
Carson Hood/Fred Fox, MHA Energy Dept. (with attachment)
Eric Wortman, EPA (with attachment)
Jonathon Shelman, Corps of Engineers
Jeff Hunt, Fort Berthold Agency

Finding of No Significant Impact

***QEP Energy Company (QEP)
Environmental Assessment for***

***Drilling of MHA 1-04-33H-150-92, MHA 2-04-33H-150-92, MHA 3-04-33H-150-92 and
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 (6-09D Well Pad) and MHA 5-04-33H-150-92, MHA 6-04-33H-150-92,
MHA 7-04-33H-150-92 and MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 (1-09D Well Pad) Oil & Gas Wells***

***Fort Berthold Indian Reservation
Dunn County, North Dakota***

The U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has received a proposal to construct two four-well pads:

- 6-09D Well Pad: MHA 1-04-33H-150-92, MHA 2-04-33H-150-92, MHA 3-04-33H-150-92, and MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 Oil & Gas Wells
- 1-09D Well Pad: MHA 5-04-33H-150-92, MHA 6-04-33H-150-92, MHA 7-04-33H-150-92, and MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 Oil & Gas Wells

Associated federal actions by BIA include determinations of effect regarding environmental resources and positive recommendations to the Bureau of Land Management regarding the Applications for Permit to Drill.

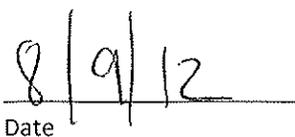
The potential of the proposed action to impact the human environment is analyzed in the following Environmental Assessment (EA), as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. Based on the EA, I have determined that the proposed project will not significantly affect the quality of the human or natural environment. No Environmental Impact Statement is required for any portion of the proposed activities.

This determination is based on the following factors:

1. Agency and public involvement solicited for the preceding NEPA document was sufficient to ascertain potential environmental concerns associated with the currently proposed project.
2. Protective and prudent measures were designed to minimize impacts to air, water, soil, vegetation, wetlands, wildlife, public safety, water resources, and cultural resources. The remaining potential for impacts was disclosed for both the proposed action and the No Action alternatives.
3. Guidance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been fully considered regarding wildlife impacts, particularly in regard to threatened or endangered species. This guidance includes the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) (MBTA), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, 54 Stat. 250) (BGEPA), Executive Order 13186 "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds", and the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (ESA).
4. The proposed action is designed to avoid adverse effects to historic, archaeological, cultural and traditional properties, sites and practices. Compliance with the procedures of the National Historic Preservation Act is complete.
5. Environmental justice was fully considered.
6. Cumulative effects to the environment are either mitigated or minimal.
7. No regulatory requirements have been waived or require compensatory mitigation measures.
8. The proposed project will improve the socio-economic condition of the affected Indian community.

Acting

Regional Director


Date

Notice of Availability and Appeal Rights

QEP: MHA 1-04-33H-150-92, MHA 2-04-33H-150-92, MHA 3-04-33H-150-92 and
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 (6-09D Well Pad) and MHA 5-04-33H-150-92, MHA 6-04-33H-150-92,
MHA 7-04-33H-150-92 and MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 (1-09D Well Pad)
Oil & Gas Wells

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is planning to issue administrative approvals related to the drilling of four wells from two pads on the Berthold Reservation as shown on the attached map. Construction by QEP is expected to begin in 2012.

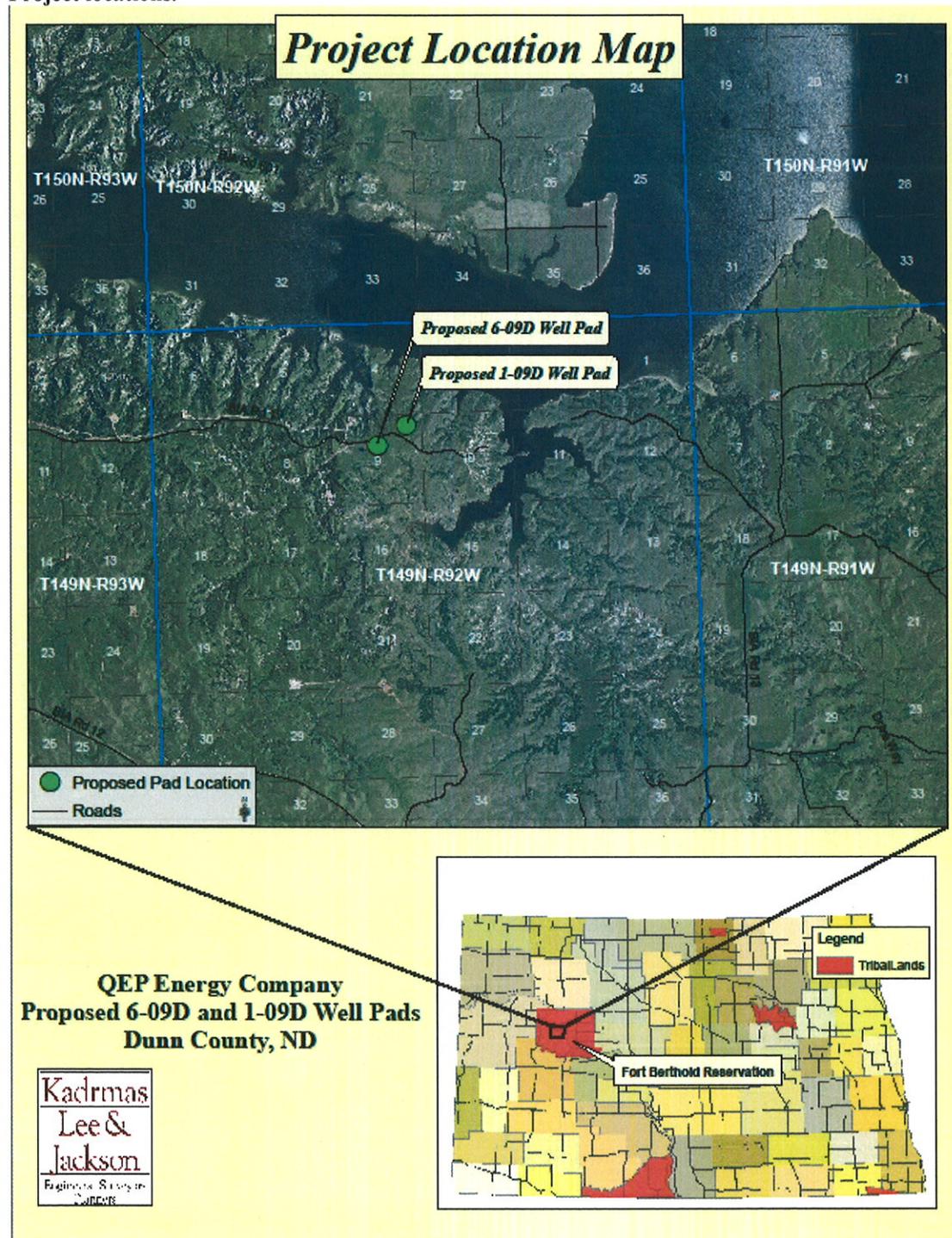
An environmental assessment (EA) determined that proposed activities will not cause significant impacts to the human environment. An environmental impact statement is not required. Contact Earl Silk, Superintendent at 701-627-6570 for more information and/or copies of the EA and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

The FONSI is only a finding on environmental impacts – it is not a decision to proceed with an action and *cannot* be appealed. BIA's decision to proceed with administrative actions *can* be appealed until September 7, 2012, by contacting:

United States Department of the Interior
Office of Hearings and Appeals
Interior Board of Indian Appeals
801 N. Quincy Street, Suite 300, Arlington, Va 22203.

Procedural details are available from the BIA Fort Berthold Agency at 701-627-6570.

Project locations.



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

Great Plains Regional Office
Aberdeen, South Dakota



QEP Energy Company

Drilling of

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92, MHA 2-04-33H-150-92, MHA 3-04-33H-150-92 and
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 (6-09D Well Pad) and MHA 5-04-33H-150-92, MHA 6-04-33H-150-92,
MHA 7-04-33H-150-92 and MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 (1-09D Well Pad)
Oil & Gas Wells

Fort Berthold Indian Reservation

August 2012

For information contact:

*Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office
Division of Environment, Safety and Cultural Resources*

115 4th Avenue SE

Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401

605-226-7656

CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Purpose and Need for Action	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Description of the Proposed Action	1
1.3	Need for the Proposed Action	3
1.4	Purpose of the Proposed Action	3
1.5	Regulations that Apply to Oil and Gas Development Activities	3
Chapter 2	Alternatives	4
2.1	Introduction	4
2.2	Alternative A: No Action	4
2.3	Alternative B: Proposed Action	4
2.3.1	Field Camps	6
2.3.2	Access Roads	6
2.3.3	Well Pads	8
2.3.4	Drilling	8
2.3.5	Casing and Cementing	9
2.3.6	Completion and Evaluation	11
2.3.7	Commercial Production	11
2.3.8	Reclamation	12
2.3.9	Potential for Future Development	12
Chapter 3	Description of the Affected Environment and Impacts	13
3.1	Introduction	13
3.2	Climate, Geologic Setting and Land Use	13
3.2.1	Climate, Geologic Setting and Land Use Impacts/Mitigation	15
3.3	Soils	15
3.3.1	Soil Impacts/Mitigation	16
3.4	Water Resources	17
3.4.1	Surface Water	17
3.4.2	Ground Water	21
3.5	Wetlands	21
3.5.1	Wetland Impacts/Mitigation	22
3.6	Air Quality	22
3.7	Threatened, Endangered and Candidate Species	23
3.7.1	Threatened Species	24
3.7.2	Endangered Species	25
3.7.3	Candidate Species	27
3.8	Bald and Golden Eagles	28
3.8.1	Bald and Golden Eagle Impacts/Mitigation	28
3.9	Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife	30
3.9.1	Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife Impacts/Mitigation	30
3.10	Vegetation	31
3.10.1	Vegetation Impacts/Mitigation	34
3.11	Cultural Resources	35
3.11.1	Cultural Resources Impacts/Mitigation	36
3.12	Socioeconomic Conditions	36
3.12.1	Socioeconomic Impacts/Mitigation	36

3.13	Environmental Justice.....	37
3.13.1	Environmental Justice Impacts/Mitigation	38
3.14	Infrastructure and Utilities.....	39
3.14.1	Infrastructure and Utility Impacts/Mitigation	39
3.15	Public Health and Safety	41
3.15.1	Public Health and Safety Impacts/Mitigation	41
3.16	Cumulative Considerations	41
3.16.1	Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions	42
3.16.2	Cumulative Impact Assessment.....	44
3.17	Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources	46
3.18	Short-term Use of the Environment Versus Long-term Productivity	46
3.19	Permits.....	46
3.20	Environmental Commitments/Mitigation	47
Chapter 4	Preparers and Agency Coordination	50
4.1	Introduction	50
4.2	Preparers	50
4.3	Agency Coordination	50
4.4	Public Involvement	51
Chapter 5	References	52

FIGURES

Figure 1.1, Project Location Map.....	2
Figure 2.1, Overview of Well Pads.....	5
Figure 2.2, 6-09D Proposed Access Road Location, View North.....	6
Figure 2.3, 1-09D Proposed Access Road Location, View South.....	7
Figure 2.4, Location of Spacing Units.....	10
Figure 3.1, Land Use.....	14
Figure 3.2, Surface Water Resources.....	18
Figure 3.3, Aquifers and Groundwater Wells	20
Figure 3.4, Bald and Golden Eagle Habitat and Nest Sightings	29
Figure 3.5, 6-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View West	32
Figure 3.6, 6-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View East.....	32
Figure 3.7, 1-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View West	33
Figure 3.8, 1-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View South	33
Figure 3.9, 6-09D Well Pad Existing Water Pipeline Location, View East	39
Figure 3.10 Permitted Confidential/Active Wells	43

TABLES

Table 3.1, Soils	15
Table 3.2, Federal and State Air Quality Standards and Reported Data for Dunn Center	23
Table 3.3, Noxious Weed Species.....	34
Table 3.4, Demographic Trends.....	37
Table 3.5, Employment and Income.....	38
Table 3.6, Summary of Permitted Confidential/Active Wells	44
Table 4.1, Preparers.....	50

APPENDICES

Appendix A, Agency Scoping Materials

Appendix B, Agency Scoping Responses

Appendix C, Well Pad Plats

CHAPTER 1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, and the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), 40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508. An EA is an informational document intended for use by both decision-makers and the public. It discloses relevant environmental information concerning the proposed action and the no-action alternative.

1.2 Description of the Proposed Action

The Fort Berthold Reservation encompasses 988,000 acres, 457,837 of which are in tribal and individual Indian ownership by the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara) and its members. The reservation is located in west central North Dakota and is split into three areas by Lake Sakakawea, which traverses the center of the reservation. It occupies sections of six counties: Dunn, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Mountrail, and Ward.

The Fort Berthold Reservation lies atop the Bakken Formation, a geologic formation rich in oil and gas deposits that extends approximately 25,000 square miles beneath North Dakota, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, with approximately two-thirds of the acreage beneath North Dakota. The Three Forks Formation lies beneath the Bakken. The North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources estimates that there are approximately 2.1 billion barrels of recoverable oil in each of these formations. (The Bakken contains about 169 billion barrels of oil and the Three Forks contains about 20 billion barrels; however, most of this is not expected to be recoverable.) The Department's director estimates that there are 30–40 years of production remaining or more if technology improves.

The proposed action includes approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for QEP Energy Company (QEP) to drill and complete four wells each on two well pads targeting the Bakken and Three Forks Formations. The proposed action is located on the Fort Berthold Reservation. The 6-09D well pad is proposed to be located in N½ of Section 9, T149N, R92W, 5th P.M. (Dunn County) and the 1-09D well pad is proposed to be located in the S1/2 of Section 4 and N1/2 of Section 9, T149N, R92W, 5th P.M. (Dunn County). Please refer to *Figure 1.1, Project Location Map*.

The proposed project would create four wells each on two well pads:

- 6-09D Well Pad: MHA 1-04-33H-150-92, MHA 2-04-33H-150-92, MHA 3-04-33H-150-92, and MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 oil and gas wells
- 1-09D Well Pad: MHA 5-04-33H-150-92, MHA 6-04-33H-150-92, MHA 7-04-33H-150-92, and MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 oil and gas wells

The wells would target the Bakken and Three Forks Formations. Proposed completion activities include acquisition of rights-of-way (ROW), infrastructure for the proposed wells, and roadway improvements.

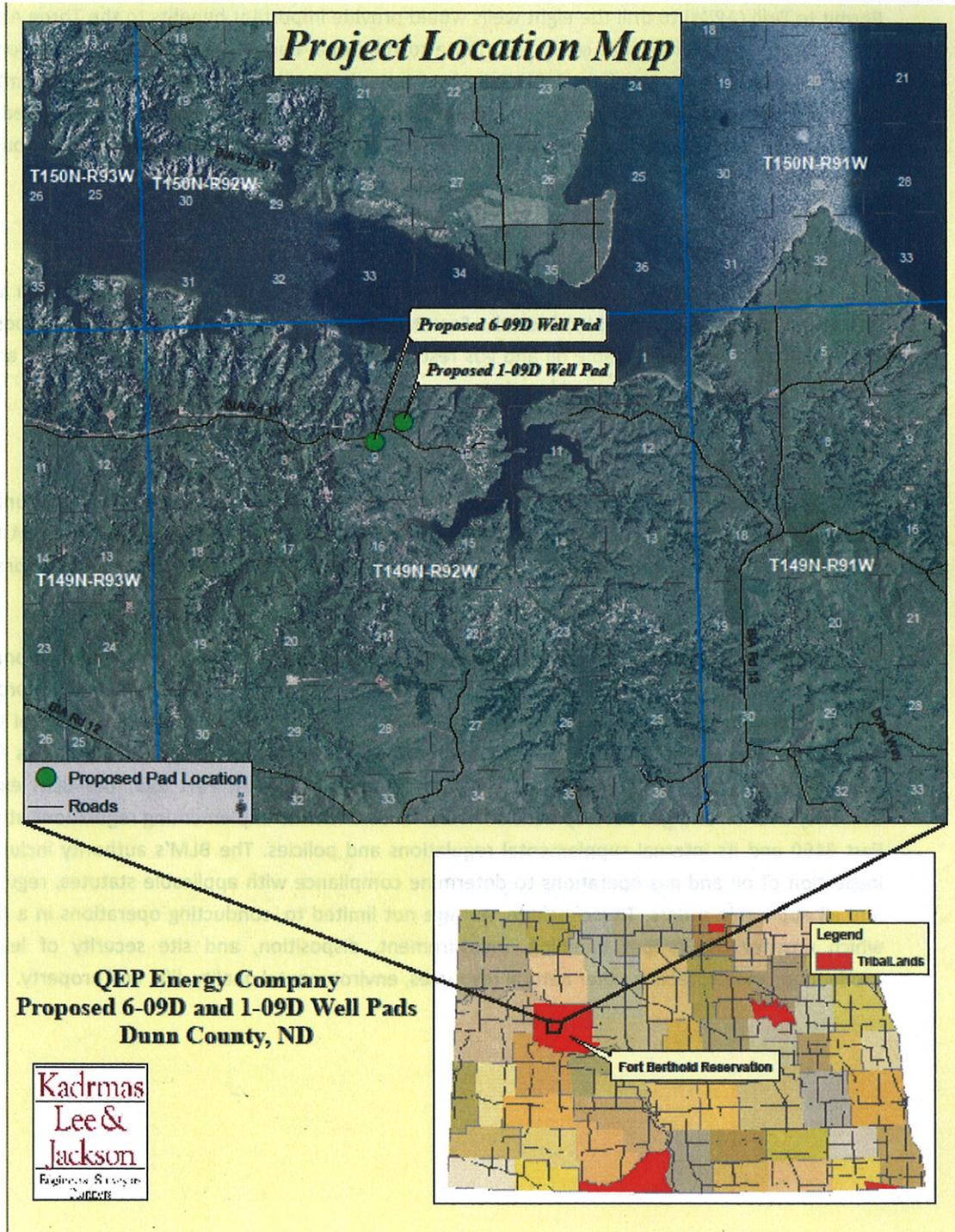


Figure 1.1, Project Location Map

1.3 Need for the Proposed Action

The Tribes own their mineral resources, which are held in trust by the United States government through the BIA. The BIA's positive recommendation to the BLM for approval of the Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) to drill the eight wells would provide important benefits to the Three Affiliated Tribes, including revenue that could contribute to the Tribal budgets, satisfy Tribal obligations, and fund land purchase programs to stabilize its land base. It would also provide individual members of the Tribes with employment and income. Furthermore, the proposed action gives the United States an opportunity to reduce its dependence on foreign oil and gas by exploring for domestic sources of oil and gas.

1.4 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to allow the Three Affiliated Tribes to provide for oil and gas development on the identified lands on the Fort Berthold Reservation. Additionally, the purpose is to access commercially recoverable oil and gas resources on the lands subject to QEP's lease areas by drilling eight wells at the identified locations.

1.5 Regulations that Apply to Oil and Gas Development Activities

The BIA must comply with NEPA before it issues a determination of effect regarding environmental resources and provides a recommendation to the BLM regarding the APD. Therefore, an EA for the proposed wells is necessary to analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed project.

Oil and gas development activities on Indian lands are subject to a variety of federal environmental regulations and policies under authority of the BIA and BLM. This inspection and enforcement authority derives from the United States trust obligations to the Tribes, the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938, the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982, and the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Under the BIA's regulations at 25 CFR Part 225, the BLM exercises authority over oil and gas development on Tribal lands under its implementing regulations at 43 CFR Part 3160 and its internal supplemental regulations and policies. The BLM's authority includes the inspection of oil and gas operations to determine compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and all applicable orders. These include, but are not limited to, conducting operations in a manner which ensures the proper handling, measurement, disposition, and site security of leasehold production; and protecting other natural resources, environmental quality, life, and property.

CHAPTER 2 ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the development and evaluation of project alternatives. The development of alternatives is directly related to the purpose and need for the project. Two alternatives are being considered for this project: a no action alternative and a proposed action alternative.

2.2 Alternative A: No Action

Under the no action alternative (Alternative A), the BIA and BLM would not authorize the development of the two proposed four-well pads, resulting in no drilling or completion of the eight proposed oil and gas wells. There would be no environmental impacts associated with Alternative A; however, the Three Affiliated Tribes would not receive potential royalties from production or other economic benefits from oil and gas development on the Reservation. Further, the oil and gas resources targeted by the proposed action would not be explored for commercial production or recovered and made available for domestic energy use.

2.3 Alternative B: Proposed Action

The proposed action (Alternative B) includes authorization by the BIA and BLM to construct two four-well pads, resulting in the drilling and completion of eight oil and gas wells, as well as associated ROW acquisition, roadway improvements, and infrastructure for the wells. Each site would consist of a well pad, access road, associated infrastructure, and spacing units. The well pads are where the actual surface disturbance caused by drilling activities would occur. The spacing units are the location of the minerals that are to be developed. The locations of the proposed well pads, access roads, and proposed horizontal drilling techniques were chosen to minimize surface disturbance. Please refer to *Figure 2.1, Overview of Well Pads and Appendix C, Well Pad Plats*.

The well pads and access roads would require new ROW for site areas, access points, and associated infrastructure. ROW would be located to avoid sensitive surface resources and any cultural resources identified during site surveys. Infrastructure may include electrical lines, which would be located within the areas cleared during the on-site surveys. In addition, communication towers would be constructed at the well pad locations. The free standing, unguyed, communication towers would be approximately 30 to 60 feet tall.

Intensive, pedestrian resource surveys of the proposed well pads and access road corridors were conducted on March 14, 2012 by KL&J. The purpose of these surveys was to gather site-specific data and photos with regards to botanical, biological, threatened and endangered species, eagle, and water resources. The study areas consisted of 15 acres centered on each of the proposed well pads as well as a 300-foot wide corridor at the 6-09D site and 200-foot wide corridor at the 1-09D site along the proposed access roads. Resources were evaluated using visual inspection and pedestrian transects across the sites. In addition, surveys for eagles and eagle nests within 0.5 miles of the project disturbance areas were conducted. Those surveys consisted of visual inspection and

pedestrian transects focusing specifically on potential nesting sites within 0.5 miles of the project disturbance areas, including cliffs and wooded draws.

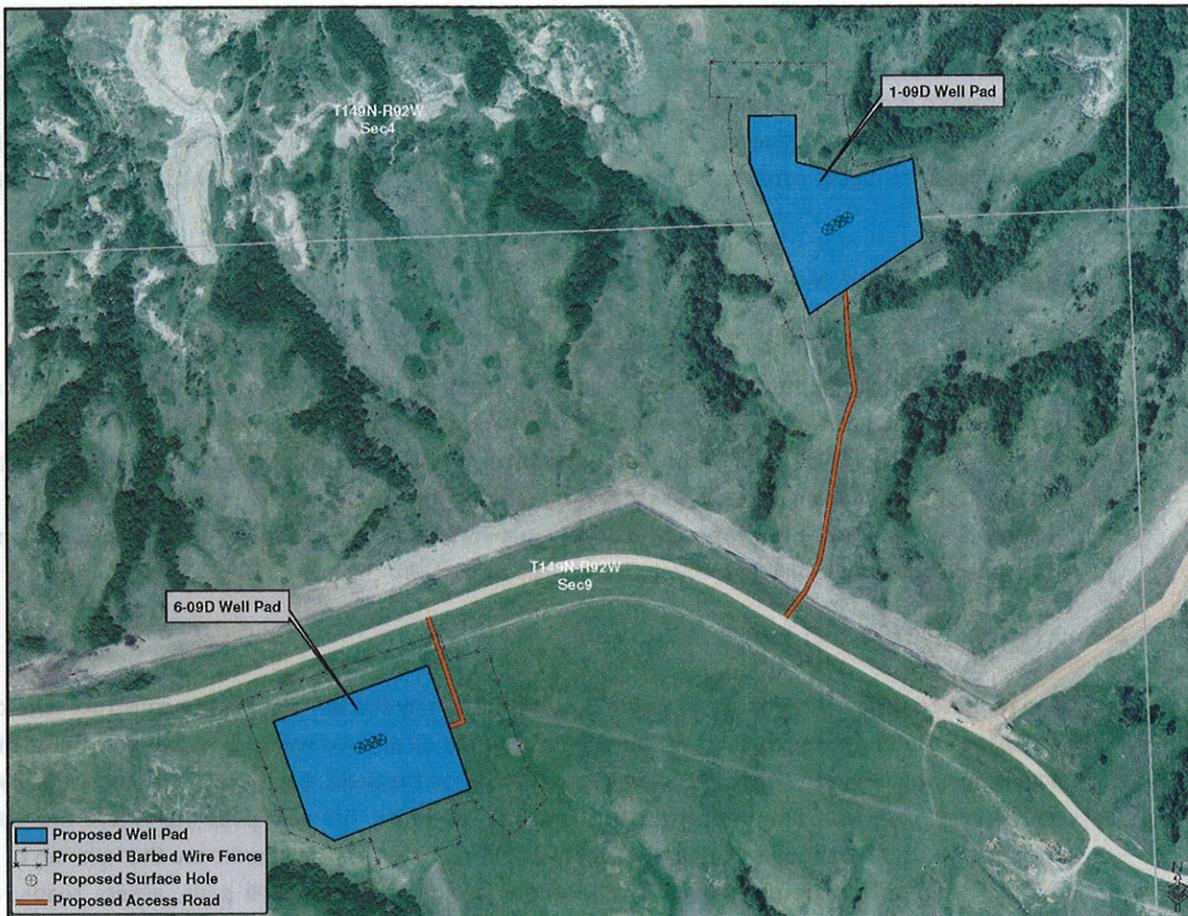


Figure 2.1, Overview of Well Pads

BIA EA on-site assessments of the well pads and access road corridors were also conducted on March 14, 2012. The BIA Environmental Protection Specialist and representatives from QEP, Arrow and KL&J were present. The sites were also evaluated for cultural resources clearance on March 13-14, 2012 with representatives from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) and KL&J. Construction suitability with respect to topography, stockpiling, drainage, erosion control, and other surface issues were considered. The well pads and access road locations were finalized, and the BIA gathered information required to develop site-specific mitigation measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be incorporated into the final APDs. Those present at the on-site assessments agreed that the locations chosen are positioned in areas which would minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife and botanical resources and that the environmental commitments made by QEP would further minimize harm to the environment. In addition, comments received from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have been considered in the development of this project.

2.3.1 Field Camps

Self-contained trailers may temporarily house key personnel on-site during drilling operations. No long-term residential camps are proposed. Sewage would be collected in standard portable chemical toilets or service trailers on-site and then transported off-site to a state-approved wastewater treatment facility. Other solid waste would be collected in enclosed containers and disposed of at a state-approved facility.

2.3.2 Access Roads

Existing roadways and two track trails would be used to the extent possible to access the proposed wells; however, the construction of new access roads would also be required. The new access roads would be constructed off of the existing BIA Road 10. The proposed 6-09D well pad would be accessed from the north and constructed in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 147 North, Range 92 West. The 6-09D pad access road would be approximately 418 feet long (0.86 acres) and would travel south-southeast to the proposed well pad. The proposed 1-09D well pad would be accessed from the south and constructed in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 147 North, Range 92 West. The 1-09D pad access road would be 1,136 feet long (2.35 acres) and would travel north-northeast the proposed well pad. Please refer to *Figure 2.2, 6-09D Proposed Access Road Location, View North* and *Figure 2.3, 1-09D Proposed Access Road Location, View South*.

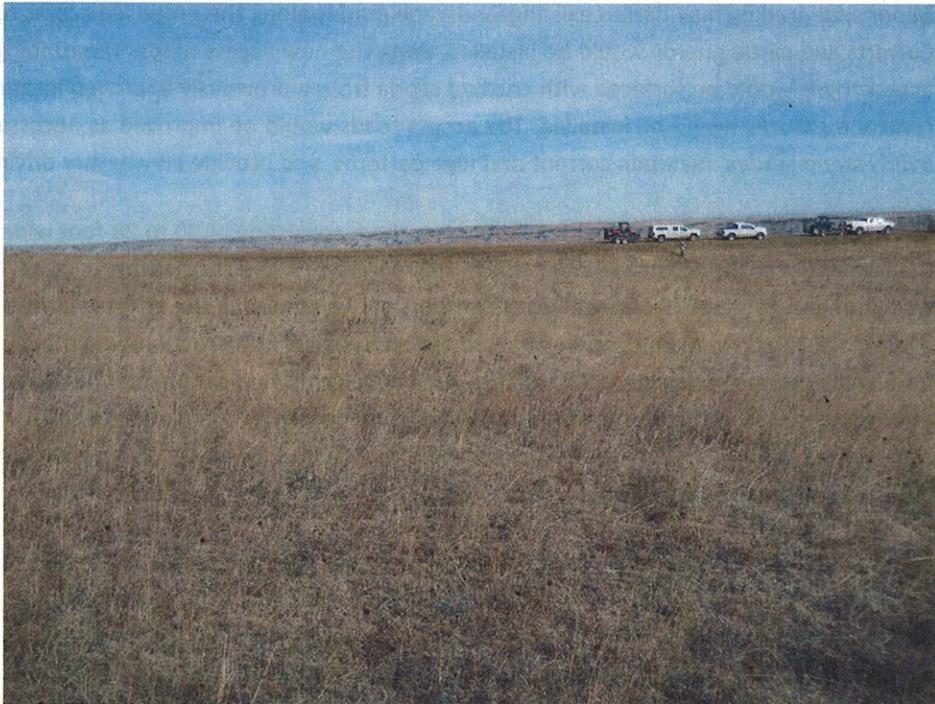


Figure 2.2, 6-09D Proposed Access Road Location, View North



Figure 2.3, 1-09D Proposed Access Road Location, View South

The access roads have been situated to avoid drainages and wooded draws to the extent possible. Minor spot grading may flatten existing landscape grades along the proposed access road alignments. Culverts and cattle guards would be installed along the new access roads. The running surface of the access roads would be surfaced with crushed scoria from a previously approved location, and erosion control measures would be installed. The access roads would be improved as necessary to eliminate overly steep grades, maintain current drainage patterns, and provide all-weather driving surfaces.

Maximum ROW widths of 90 feet would be disturbed, consisting of 20 to 28-foot wide roadways with the remainder of the disturbed areas due to borrow ditches and construction slopes. The 300- (6-09D well pad) and 200-foot (1-09D well pad) corridors surveyed during the on-site surveys (approximately 2.88 and 5.22 acres, respectively) not used for access road construction would have ROW acquired for installation of supporting infrastructure such as telecommunication lines, and electrical lines. The outslope portions of the access roads would be re-seeded upon completion of construction to reduce access road related disturbance. Access road construction would follow road design standards outlined in the BLM's Gold Book.

Construction of the proposed project and drilling of the proposed wells is planned to occur in 2012. All efforts would be made to complete construction outside the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 through July 15) in order to avoid impacts to migratory birds during the breeding and nesting season. In the event that construction should occur during the migratory bird nesting and breeding season, a qualified biologist would conduct pre-construction surveys for migratory birds and their nests within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities. Mowing/grubbing of the sites prior to the nesting and breeding season may be completed in lieu of the pre-construction surveys to deter birds from nesting in project areas.

2.3.3 Well Pads

The proposed well pads would consist of a leveled area covered with several inches of crushed scoria. The pads would be used for the drilling rig and related equipment, as well as contain excavated, reinforced lined¹ pits to store dry drill cuttings. The level well pads (including cut and fill slopes) required for drilling and completing operations would be approximately 550 feet x 442 feet (approximately 6.88 acres) for the 6-09D well pad, and approximately 450 feet x 700 feet (approximately 5.87 acres) for the 1-09D well pad. By placing four wells each on two pad locations, the disturbance has been minimized from approximately 40-acres (5 acres/well location) to the approximate 20.3 total acres that would be located within both well pad fenced areas.

The well pad areas would be cleared of vegetation, stripped of topsoil, and graded to specifications in the APDs submitted to the BLM and would comply with the standards and guidelines prescribed in the BLM's Gold Book. Topsoil would be stockpiled and stabilized until disturbed areas are reclaimed and re-vegetated. Excavated subsoil would be used in pad construction, with the finished well pads graded to ensure water drains away from the drill sites. Cut and fill slopes on the edge of the well pads would be 3:1. A minimum of 18-inch berms would be constructed around the entirety of each pad to protect against run-off and contaminants from leaving the pads. The dry cuttings would be stabilized and placed into on-site cuttings pits, which would be reclaimed to BLM and North Dakota Industrial Commission (NDIC) standards immediately upon finishing completion operations. Erosion control at the sites would be maintained through the use of BMPs, such as water bars, diversion ditches, bio-logs, silt fences, and re-vegetation of disturbed areas. In areas where livestock are present, the entire well pads would be fenced and cattle guards would be installed at access road locations.

Construction of the proposed project and drilling of the proposed wells is planned to occur in 2012. All efforts would be made to complete construction outside the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 through July 15) in order to avoid impacts to migratory birds during the breeding and nesting season. In the event that construction should occur during the migratory bird nesting and breeding season, a qualified biologist would conduct pre-construction surveys for migratory birds and their nests within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities. Mowing/grubbing of the sites prior to the nesting and breeding season may be completed in lieu of the pre-construction survey to deter birds from nesting in the project areas.

2.3.4 Drilling

Following access road construction and well pad preparation, drilling rigs would be rigged up at the well sites. The time for rigging up, drilling, and rigging down each well is anticipated to be about 30 days. During this phase, vehicles and equipment would access the sites several times a day.

The eight wells drilled at the proposed 1-09D and 6-09D well pads would access potential oil and gas resources within two spacing units. The four wells associated with the 6-09D well pad and two wells associated with the 1-09D well pad (MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 and MHA 7-04-33H-150-92) would be

¹ The lining would have a minimum thickness of 30 mils.

drilled to access potential oil and gas resources within the 1280-acre spacing unit located in Section 4, Township 149 North, Range 92 West and Section 33, Township 150 North, Range 92 West. The remaining two wells associated with the 1-09D well pad (MHA 6-04-33H-150-92 and MHA 8-04-33H-150-92) would be drilled to access potential oil and gas resources within the overlapping 640-acre spacing unit located in the E½E½ Section 4, W½W½ Section 3, T149N, R92W and the E½E½ Section 33, W½W½ Section 34 T150N, R92W, 5th P.M. The west half of this spacing unit would overlap the previously mentioned 1280-acre spacing unit, and the east half would overlap a 2560-acre spacing unit associated with QEP's previously approved Skunk Creek Well Pad. Please refer to *Figure 2.4, Location of Spacing Units*.

Initial drilling would be vertical to a depth of approximately 9,800 feet to reach the Bakken Formation and 10,200 feet to reach the Three Forks Formation, at which point drilling would angle to become horizontal. The laterals along the horizontal plane would extend over 12,800 feet for the longest bores. The horizontal drilling technique would minimize surface disturbance.

For the first 2,000 feet drilled at each well (commonly referred to as a "surface hole"), a fresh water based mud system with non-hazardous additives would be used to minimize contaminant concerns. Water would be obtained from a commercial source for this drilling stage. About 8 gallons of water would be used per foot of hole drilled, for a total of about 40,000 gallons (20,000 gallons in the hole and 20,000 gallons as working volume at the surface). After setting and cementing the surface casing, an oil-based mud system consisting of about 80 percent diesel fuel and 20 percent saltwater would be used to drill the remainder of the vertical hole and curve. Once the seven-inch production casing is set and cemented through the curve (into the lateral) a saltwater based drilling mud would be utilized for the horizontal portion of the wellbore.

A modified closed loop drilling system would be utilized. As part of this, QEP would implement a modified closed loop circulation drilling mud system, whereby drill cuttings from the wells are separated from the drilling fluid at the shale shaker. The liquid drilling mud is then returned to the active drilling mud tanks for continued use. The wet cuttings from the shaker would be collected in a catch tank then transferred, by a track hoe, to an open top tank. The track hoe would then mix in Solibond material to dry and solidify the cuttings.

The dry and stackable cuttings would be placed in the earthen, reinforced lined cuttings pits. The reinforced lining of the cuttings pits would have a thickness of 30 mils to prevent seepage and contamination of underlying soil. Any minimal free fluid present in the pits while they are open and in use would be removed and disposed of off-site in accordance with BLM and NDIC rules and regulations. The cuttings would be stacked up until they reach a point approximately 3 feet below ground level, at which point a loader would cover the dry drilling cuttings with material from the pit spoil pile. At the end of the drilling process, the area would be buried, leaving a stable level surface and reclaimed to BLM and NDIC standards immediately upon finishing completion operations.

2.3.5 Casing and Cementing

Casing and cementing methods would be used to isolate all near-surface aquifers and hydrocarbon zones encountered during drilling. Any portion of the bore occurring outside of the spacing unit would also be cased and cemented.

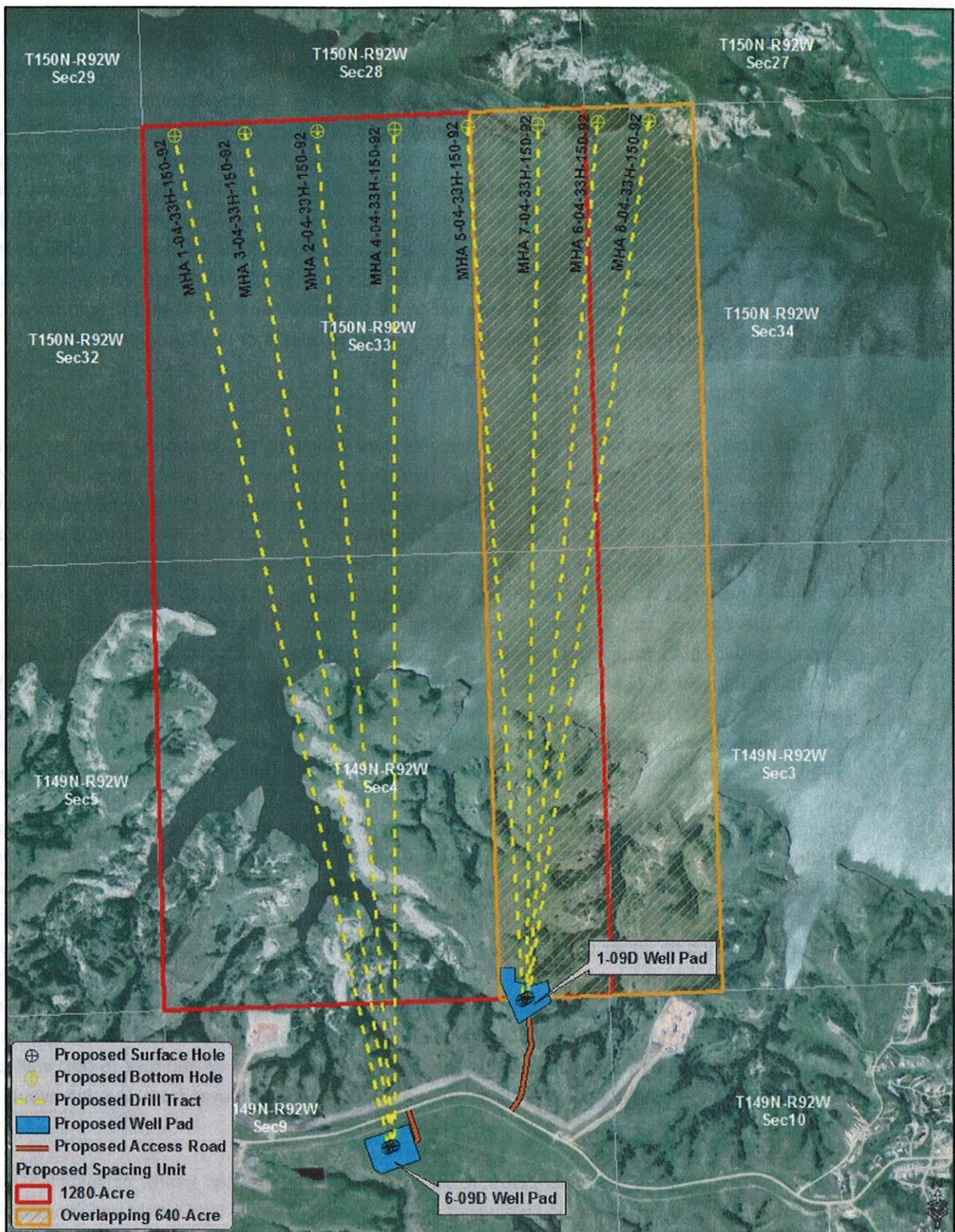


Figure 2.4, Location of Spacing Units

2.3.6 Completion and Evaluation

Once each well is drilled and cased, approximately 30-45 additional days would be required to complete and evaluate it. Completion and evaluation activities include cleaning out the well bore, pressure testing the casing, perforating and fracturing to stimulate the horizontal portion of the well, and running production tubing for potential future commercial production. Since the proposed surface holes at the 6-09D well pad are located outside of the spacing units, QEP would only utilize hydraulic fracturing on the section of the bores that are located within the spacing unit. Fluids utilized in the completion process would be captured in tanks and would be disposed of in accordance with BLM and NDIC rules and regulations. Once the wells are completed, site activity and vehicle access would be reduced. If the wells are determined to be successful, tank trucks and/or natural gas, oil and/or water gathering lines would transport the product to market or to disposal facilities.

2.3.7 Commercial Production

If commercially recoverable oil and gas resources are found at the proposed sites, they would become established as production facilities. Production equipment, including well pumping units, vertical heater-treaters, storage tanks and flare systems with associated piping would be installed. Tank batteries would be surrounded by impervious dikes or Sioux containment systems that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the sites. The containment systems would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24-hour record precipitation. Natural gas would be flared on-site in accordance with BIA's Notice to Lessees 4A and NDIC regulations, which prohibit gas flaring for more than the initial year of operation. Additionally, tertiary containment measures consisting of earthen berms, fiber rolls, straw wattles or additional BMP's would be placed in drainages in close proximity to the proposed pads to guard against accidental release of fluids from the sites. All permanent above ground production facilities would be painted shale green to blend into the surrounding landscape.

During initial production, oil would be collected in the storage tanks and periodically trucked into an existing oil terminal to be sold. Produced water would also be captured in storage tanks and periodically trucked to an approved disposal site. The frequency of trucking activities for both oil resources and produced water would be dependent upon volumes and rates of production. All haul routes used would be either private roads or roads that are approved for this type of transportation use by the local governing tribal, township, county, and/or state entities. All associated applicable permits would be obtained and restrictions complied with. After initial production, production facilities at the proposed sites would be tied to regional oil, gas, and/or water pipelines. Infrastructure would be constructed within the 200- (1-09D well pad) or 300-foot (6-09D well pad) cleared corridors, or additional NEPA analysis and subsequent approval from the BIA would be undertaken.

When any of the proposed wells cease to flow naturally, pump jacks would be installed. After production ceases, the wells would be plugged and abandoned, and the land would be fully reclaimed in accordance with BIA and BLM requirements.

QEP would avoid, minimize, and mitigate the environmental effects of the eight wells by incorporating applicable conditions, mitigation measures, and BMPs from the BLM's regulations,

BLM's Gold Book (4th Edition, 2006), and applicable BLM Onshore Oil and Gas Orders, including Numbers 1, 2, and 7.

2.3.8 Reclamation

Reclamation activities to be implemented upon well completion would include the reduction of cut and fill slopes, re-contouring, backfill, leveling, treating, erosion control, and redistribution of stockpiled topsoil and re-seeding of the disturbed areas with native vegetation as recommended by the BIA. If commercial production equipment is installed, the well sites would be reduced in size to accommodate the production facilities, while leaving adequate room to conduct normal well maintenance and potential recompletion operations, with the remainder of the well pads reclaimed.

If no commercial production is developed from the eight proposed wells, or upon final abandonment of commercial operations, all disturbed areas would be promptly reclaimed. As part of the final reclamation process, all well facilities would be removed, well bores would be plugged with cement, and dry hole markers would be set in accordance with NDIC and BLM requirements. The access roads and well pad areas would be re-contoured to match topography of the original landscape, reseeded with a native grass seed mixture that is consistent with surrounding native species, and fitted with erosional controls.

Long-term maintenance and monitoring would be required to ensure successful reclamation. Reclamation of disturbed areas would be considered successful when seeded areas are established, adjacent vegetative communities spread back into the disturbed areas, and noxious weeds are under control. If reclamation is not considered successful after two years, the BIA may require additional efforts to establish vegetation. An exception to these reclamation measures may occur if the BIA approves assignment of the access roads either to the BIA roads inventory or to concurring surface allottees.

2.3.9 Potential for Future Development

Development beyond the eight wells and supporting facilities discussed in this document is not included with this proposal. Further development would be subject to applicable regulations, including 43 CFR Part 3160, and the BLM's Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1 – Approval of Operations on Onshore Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases, and would be subject to further review under NEPA.

CHAPTER 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the existing conditions within the study areas. The existing conditions, or affected environment, are the baseline conditions that may be affected by the proposed action. This chapter also summarizes the positive and negative direct environmental impacts of the project alternatives, as well as cumulative impacts. Indirect impacts are discussed in impact categories where relevant. Information regarding the existing environment, potential effects to the environment resulting from the proposed alternatives, and avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures for adverse impacts is included.

3.2 Climate, Geologic Setting, and Land Use

The proposed wells and access roads are situated geologically within the Williston basin, where the shallow stratigraphy consists of sandstones, silts and shales dating to the Tertiary Period (65 to 2 million years ago), including the Sentinel Butte and Golden Valley Formations. The underlying Bakken and Three Forks Formations are a well-known source of hydrocarbons; its middle member is targeted by the proposed project. Although earlier oil and gas exploration activity within the Fort Berthold Reservation was limited and commercially unproductive, recent advances in drilling technologies, including horizontal drilling techniques, now make accessing oil in the Bakken and Three Forks Formations feasible.

According to Great Plains Regional Climate Center data collected at the Dunn Center weather station from 1918–2011, temperatures in excess of 80 degrees Fahrenheit are common in summer months. The area receives an average of 16.42 inches of precipitation annually, predominantly during spring and summer. Winters in this region are cold, with temperatures often falling near zero degrees Fahrenheit. Snow generally remains on the ground from November to March, and an average of 36 inches of snow are received annually.

The topography within the project areas is identified as part of the Northwestern Great Plains, River Breaks Ecoregion, which consists of broken terraces and upland areas that descend to the Missouri River and its major tributaries. They have formed particularly in soft, easily erodible strata of the Bullion Creek, Sentinel Butte, and Golden Valley Formations.

The western and southern portions of the Fort Berthold Reservation consist of prairie grasslands and buttes. The northern and eastern areas of the Reservation provide fertile farmland. The proposed project areas are located within a predominately rural area. According to National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS) data, land within the proposed project areas is completely grasslands (100%). Please refer to *Figure 3.1, Land Use*.

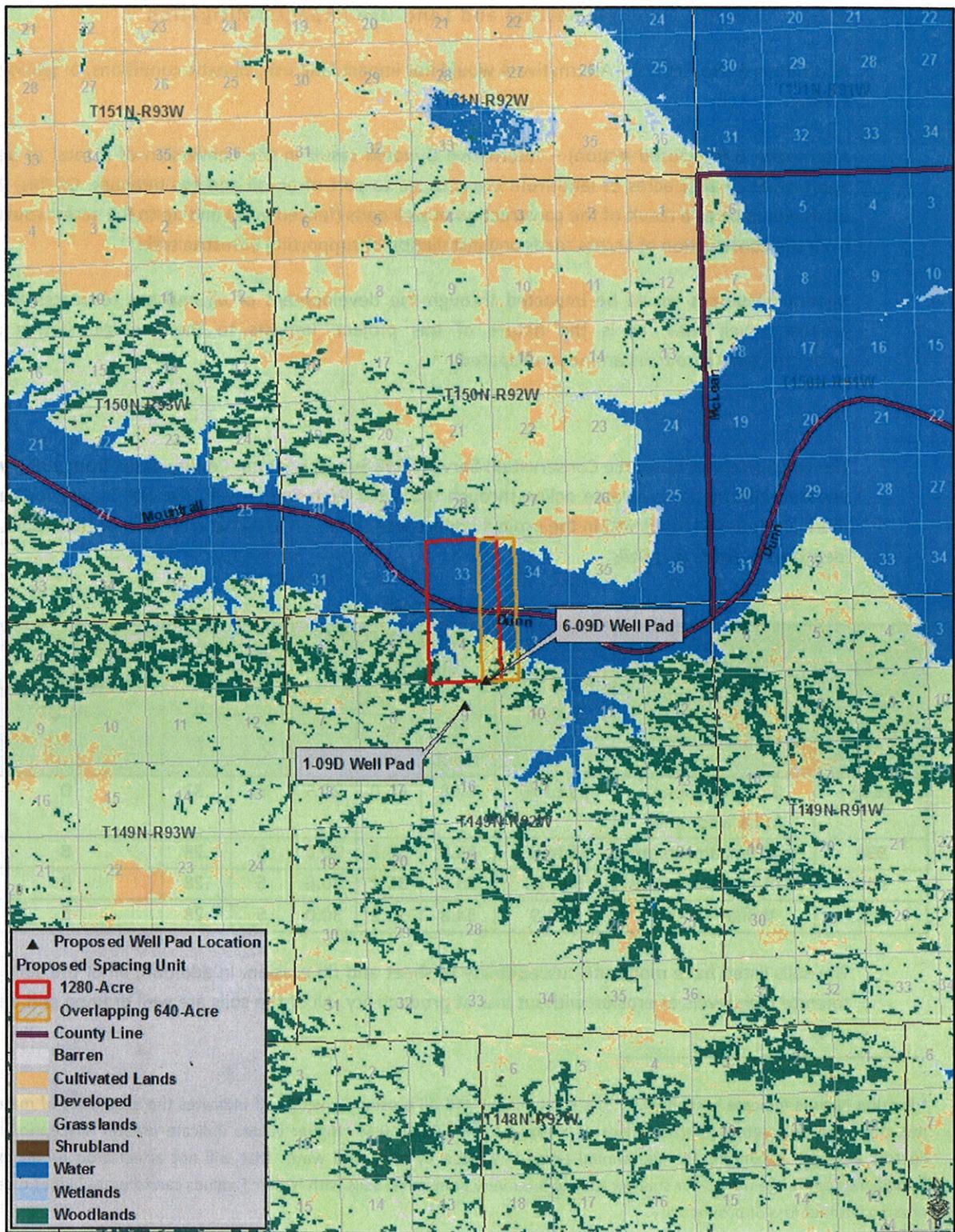


Figure 3.1, Land Use

3.2.1 Climate, Geologic Setting and Land Use Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact land use, climatic conditions, or geological setting.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Alternative B would result in the conversion of a total of up to approximately 28.2 acres of land from present use to part of an oil and gas network. Of this, 20.3 acres would be as a result of the construction of well pads (fenced area) and up to 8.1 acres would be from the construction of access roads and installation of supporting infrastructure.

Mineral resources would be impacted through the development of oil and gas resources at the proposed well sites, as is the nature of this project. Impacts to the geologic setting and paleontological resources are not anticipated.

3.3 Soils

The NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service) Soil Survey of Dunn County dates from 1982, with updated information available online through the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Survey indicated there are four soil types within the project impact area. Location and characteristics of these soils are identified in *Table 3.1, Soils*.

Table 3.1, Soils

MAP UNIT SYMBOL	SOIL NAME	PERCENT SLOPE	COMPOSITION (IN UPPER 60 INCHES)			EROSION FACTOR ²		HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP ³
			% sand	% silt	% clay	T	Kf	
211F	Badland-Cabba-Arikara complex	25 to 70	17.8	65.0	20.5	5	.32	D
93E	Zahl-Williams loams	15 to 25	35.0	34.3	30.6	5	.28	B
93D	Zahl-Williams loams	9 to 15	35.0	35.2	30.6	5	.28	B
88C	Williams loam	6 to 9	34.8	35.2	30.0	5	.28	B

The soils listed have moderate susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion. In addition, all of the soils can tolerate high levels of erosion without loss of productivity. All of the soils are well drained and depth

² Erosion Factors indicate susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Kf indicates the erodibility of material less than two millimeters in size. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Higher values indicate greater susceptibility. T Factors estimate maximum average annual rates of erosion by wind and water that will not affect crop productivity. Tons/acre/year range from 1 for shallow soils to 5 for very deep soils. Soils with higher T values can tolerate higher rates of erosion without loss of productivity.

³ Hydrologic Soil Groups (A, B, C, and D) are based on estimates of runoff potential according to the rate of water infiltration under the following conditions: soils are not protected by vegetation, soils are thoroughly wet, and soils receive precipitation from long-duration storms. The rate of infiltration decreases from Group A (high infiltration, low runoff) to D (low infiltration, high runoff).

to the water table is generally recorded at greater than six feet. None of the soils listed within the project impact area are susceptible to flooding or ponding.

3.3.1 Soil Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact soils.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Construction activities associated with the proposed well sites, access roads, and associated utilities would result in soil disturbances, though impacts to soils are not anticipated to be significant. Based on NRCS soil data, topsoil exists to approximately 5-6 inches at the well sites, yielding sufficient quantity of topsoil for construction and reclamation activities. Depths taken during the onsite surveys indicated topsoil depths of 6-8 inches at the well sites. Stockpile quantities identified in the design plans for the locations were calculated using an assumed 6 inches of existing topsoil. At the 6-09D well pad, a minimum of 5,550 cubic yards of topsoil would be stockpiled on the east edge of the pad and approximately 12,315 cubic yards of sub-soil material would be stockpiled in two piles: one outside the southeast corner of the pad and the other outside the south edge (these areas were included in the fenced area of impact). At the 1-09D well pad, a minimum of 4,735 cubic yards of topsoil would be stockpiled outside the north edge of the pad and approximately 44,970 cubic yards of sub-soil material would be stockpiled outside the northeast corner of the pad (these areas were included in the fenced area of impact).

Soil impacts would be localized, and BMPs would be implemented to minimize these impacts. Surface disturbance caused by well development, road improvements, and facilities construction would result in the removal of vegetation from the soil surface. This can damage soil crusts and destabilize the soil. As a result, the soil surface could become more prone to accelerated erosion by wind and water. BMPs used at the sites to reduce these impacts would include: erosion and sediment control measures during and after construction; segregating topsoil from subsurface material for future reclamation; chipping any woody vegetation that is removed on-site and incorporating it into topsoil stockpiles; re-seeding of disturbed areas immediately after construction activities are completed; the use of construction equipment appropriately sized to the scope and scale of the project; ensuring the road gradient fits closely with the natural terrain; and maintaining proper drainage. According to discussions at the field on-site assessment, tertiary containment consisting of straw wattles or earthen berms will be placed in wooded drainages adjacent to the well pads. In addition, standard industry practices identified in the BLM Gold Book shall be utilized, to further minimize site erosion.

Soil compaction can occur by use of heavy equipment. When soil is compacted, it decreases permeability and increases surface runoff. This is especially evident in silt and clay soils. In addition, soils may be impacted by mixing of soil horizons. Soil compaction and mixing of soil horizons would be minimized by the previously discussed topsoil segregation.

Contamination of soils from various chemicals and other pollutants used during oil development activities is not anticipated. In the rare event that such contamination may occur, the event shall be immediately reported to the BLM, NDIC, and North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH). The procedures of the surface management agency would be followed to contain spills and leaks.

3.4 Water Resources

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, provides the authority to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to establish water quality standards, control discharges into surface and ground waters, develop waste treatment management plans and practices, and issue permits for discharges (Section 402) and for dredged or fill material (Section 404). Within the Fort Berthold Reservation, the Missouri River and Lake Sakakawea are both considered navigable waters and are therefore subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

The EPA also has the authority to protect the quality of drinking water under the SDWA (Safe Drinking Water Act) of 1974. As amended in 1986 and 1996, the SDWA requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells⁴. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 excludes hydraulic fracturing operations related to oil, gas, or geothermal production activities from EPA regulation under the SDWA⁵.

3.4.1 Surface Water

The project areas are situated in the Great Plains region of North Dakota on the eastern edge of the Badlands. This is an arid area with few isolated surface water basins. The majority of the surface waters in the region are associated with the Missouri River, Lake Sakakawea, and tributaries to these water bodies. Surface water generally flows overland until draining into these systems.

The proposed well sites are located in the Lake Sakakawea basin, meaning surface waters within this basin drain to Lake Sakakawea via sheet flow until collected by ephemeral and perennial streams that flow to the lake. The proposed well sites are located in the Independence Point Watershed. In addition, well pad 6-09D is located in the Skunk Creek Sub-Watershed and the 1-09D well pad is located in the Shell Creek Church Sub-Watershed. Please refer to *Figure 3.2, Surface Water Resources*.

The southwest corner of the proposed 6-09D well pad drains to the south into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow south approximately one mile into Skunk Creek. Skunk Creek travels in an easterly direction approximately one mile before draining into Lake Sakakawea for a total traveled distance of approximately two miles. The northern and eastern sides of the proposed 6-09D well pad drain east into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow approximately one mile, in a southerly direction, before draining into Lake Sakakawea.

The eastern side of the proposed 1-09D well pad drains to the northeast into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow in a northerly direction, approximately 0.5 miles, and drain into Lake Sakakawea. The western side of the proposed 1-09D well pad drains to the west into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow approximately 0.4 miles northwest, and drain into Lake Sakakawea.

⁴ The SDWA does not regulate private wells that serve fewer than 25 individuals.

⁵ The use of diesel fuel during hydraulic fracturing is still regulated under the SDWA.

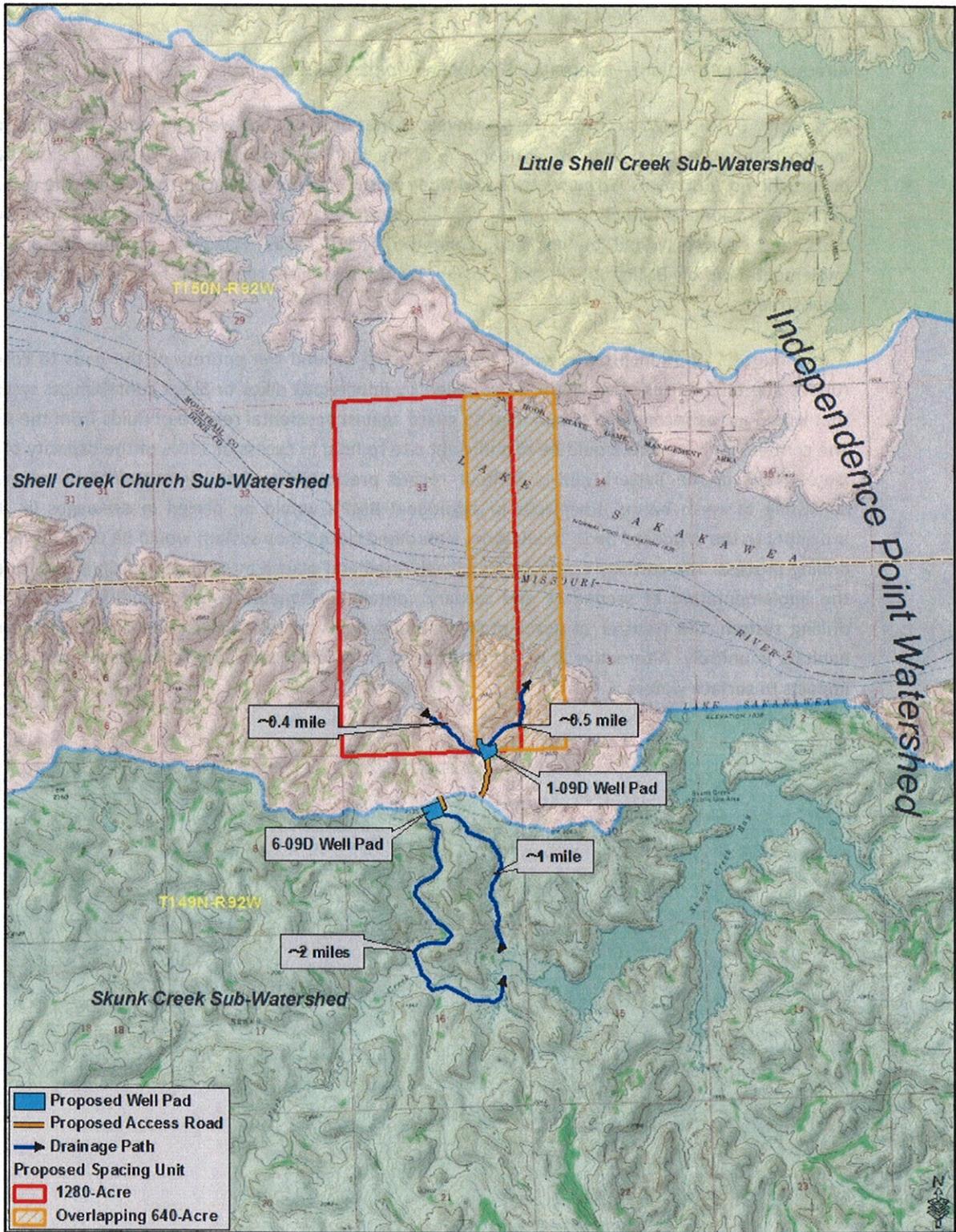


Figure 3.2, Surface Water Resources

3.4.1.1 Surface Water Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact surface water.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – The southwest corner of the 6-09D well pad would be rounded to avoid disturbance to a wooded drainage. The irregular shape of the 1-09D would also avoid disturbance to drainages. Straw wattles and fiber matting would be placed to stabilize the soil and minimize erosion. Construction site plans contain measures to divert surface runoff around the well pads, and culverts would be installed along the access roads. Roadway engineering and the implementation of BMPs to control erosion would minimize runoff of sediment downhill or downstream.

A minimum of an 18-inch berm would be constructed around the entirety of the pads to control runoff. The tank batteries would be surrounded by impervious dikes or Sioux containment systems that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the sites. The containment systems would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% of the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and a 24-hour record precipitation. Tertiary containment measures consisting of earth berms, fiber rolls or additional BMP's would be placed in drainages in close proximity to the proposed pads. In addition, a modified closed loop system would be used during the drilling process. The cuttings would be stabilized, dried and placed into on-site cuttings pits. Due to the implementation of secondary and tertiary containment measures and modified closed loop drilling system, the transfer of accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated habitats is unlikely. Alternative B is not anticipated to result in measurable increases in runoff or impacts to surface waters.

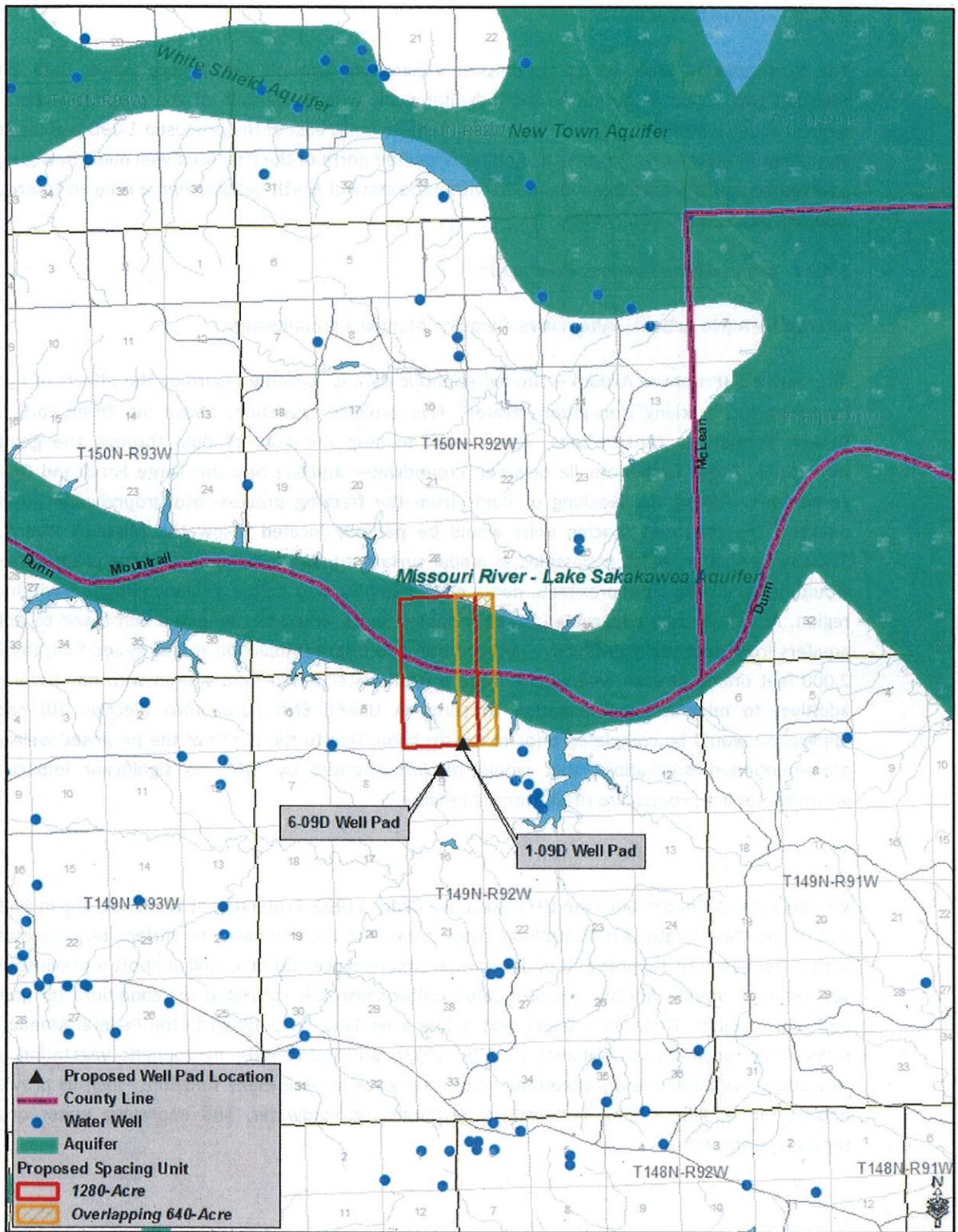


Figure 3.3, Aquifers and Groundwater Wells

3.4.2 Ground Water

The North Dakota State Water Commission's electronic Ground and Surface Water Data Query revealed two active or permitted groundwater wells within one-mile of the proposed sites. The nearest active water well is located approximately 0.8 miles east of the proposed 1-09D pad location. The Missouri River - Lake Sakakawea Aquifer is located north of the proposed well pads; however, no sole source aquifers have been identified within the state of North Dakota. Please refer to *Figure 3.3, Aquifers and Groundwater Wells*.

3.4.2.1 Ground Water Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact groundwater.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Limited scientific data is available regarding the effects of hydrofracturing (or “fracking”) on ground water⁶. Five geologic formations above the Three Forks and Bakken Formations contain salts, which work to stop the flow of fluid through the geologic formations. These formations lie between groundwater aquifers and the Three Forks and Bakken Formations, making the leaching of fluids from the fracking process into groundwater supplies unlikely. The proposed spacing units would be partially located below the Missouri River/Lake Sakakawea Aquifer, which is classified as a near surface aquifer. Initial drilling of the proposed wells would be vertical to an approximate depth of 10,000 feet, well below all known aquifers within the region. As required by applicable law, all proposed wells would be cemented and cased to isolate aquifers from potentially productive hydrocarbon and disposal/injection zones. In addition, the first 2,000 feet drilled at each well would utilize a fresh water based mud system with non-hazardous additives to minimize contamination concerns. A USACE ENG Form 4345 (Section 10) permit application would be completed prior to construction. Due to the depth of the proposed wells and aforementioned precautions that would be implemented by QEP, no significant impacts to groundwater are expected to result from Alternative B.

3.5 Wetlands

Wetlands are defined in both the 1977 Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1986, as those areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support and under normal circumstances do or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Three parameters that define a wetland, as outlined in the Federal Manual for Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands (USACE, 1987), are hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology. Wetlands are an important natural resource serving many functions, such as providing habitat for wildlife, storing floodwaters, recharging groundwater, and improving water quality through purification.

⁶ The EPA is currently scoping a study on fracking, which will address potential impacts to ground water. The study is anticipated to be completed in 2014.

No wetlands or riparian areas were identified within the proposed project areas during the field survey.

3.5.1 Wetland Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact wetlands.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Due to the absence of wetlands within the proposed project areas, Alternative B would not impact wetlands.

3.6 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act, as amended, requires the EPA to establish air quality standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment by setting limits on emission levels of various types of air pollutants. The NDDH operates a network of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) stations. The nearest AAQM station is located in Dunn Center, North Dakota, approximately 28 miles south-southwest of the proposed well pads. Criteria pollutants tracked under EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the Clean Air Act include sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), lead (Pb), and carbon monoxide (CO). In addition, the NDDH has established state air quality standards. State standards must be as stringent as (but may be more stringent than) federal standards. The federal and state air quality standards for these pollutants are summarized in *Table 3.2, Federal and State Air Quality Standards and Reported Data for Dunn Center* (EPA 2006, NDDH 2010).

North Dakota was one of thirteen states in 2010 that met standards for all criteria pollutants. The state also met standards for fine particulates and the eight-hour ozone standards established by the EPA (NDDH 2010). Additionally, the Fort Berthold Reservation complies with the North Dakota National Ambient Air Quality Standards and visibility protection. The Clean Air Act affords additional air quality protection near Class I areas. Class I areas include national parks greater than 6,000 acres in size, national monuments, national seashores, and federally designated wilderness areas larger than 5,000 acres designated prior to 1977. There are no Federal Class I areas within the project areas. The nearest Class I area is Theodore Roosevelt National Park, located approximately 38 miles west-southwest of the proposed well pads.

3.6.1 Air Quality Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact air quality.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – The Fort Berthold Reservation complies with North Dakota National Ambient Air Quality Standards and visibility protection. In addition, the Dunn Center AAQM Station reported air quality data well below the state and federal standards. Alternative B would not include any major sources of air pollutants. Construction activities would temporarily generate minor amounts of dust and gaseous emissions of PM, SO₂, NO₂, CO, and volatile organic compounds. Emissions would be limited to the immediate project areas and are not anticipated to cause or contribute to a violation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards. No detectable or long-term impacts to air quality or visibility are expected within the airsheds of the Fort Berthold Reservation,

State, or Theodore Roosevelt National Park. No mitigation or monitoring measures are recommended. QEP will obtain a synthetic minor source permit from the EPA as required.

Table 3.2, Federal and State Air Quality Standards and Reported Data for Dunn Center

POLLUTANT	AVERAGING PERIOD	EPA AIR QUALITY STANDARD		NDDH AIR QUALITY STANDARD		DUNN CENTER 2010 REPORTED DATA	
		MG/M ³	PARTS PER MILLION	MG/M ³	PARTS PER MILLION	MG/M ³	PARTS PER MILLION
SO ₂	24-Hour	365	0.14	365	0.14	--	.0037
	Annual Mean	80	0.030	80	0.030	--	.0007
PM ₁₀ ⁷	24-Hour	150	--	125	--	31.0	--
	Annual Mean	--	--	--	--	9.7	--
PM _{2.5} ⁸	24-Hour	35	--	35	--	12.0	--
	Weighted Annual Mean	15	--	15	--	3.87	--
NO ₂	Annual Mean	100	0.053	100	0.053	--	.0014
CO	1-Hour	40,000	35	40,000	35	--	--
	8-Hour	10,000	9	10,000	9	--	--
Pb	3-Month	1.5	--	1.5	--	--	--
O ₃	1-Hour	--	--	--	--	--	.068
	8-Hour	--	0.075	--	0.075	--	.066

3.7 Threatened, Endangered and Candidate Species

In accordance with Section 7 of the ESA (Endangered Species Act) of 1973, 50 CFR Part 402, as amended, each federal agency is required to ensure the following two criteria: First, any action funded or carried out by such agency must not be likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any federally-listed endangered or threatened species or species proposed to be listed. Second, no such action can result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species that is determined to be critical by the Secretary. An endangered species is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. A candidate species is a plant or animal for which the USFWS has sufficient information on its biological status and threats, to propose it as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities. While candidate species are not legally protected under the ESA, it is within the spirit of the ESA to consider these species as having significant value and worth protecting.

⁷ PM₁₀ refers to particulates 10 micrometers (μ) or less in size.

⁸ PM_{2.5} refers to particulates 2.5 micrometers (μ) or less in size.

The proposed action area was evaluated to determine the potential for occurrences of federally listed threatened, endangered, and candidate species. The USFWS February 2012 Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Species and Designated Critical Habitat in North Dakota county list identified the black-footed ferret, gray wolf, interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and whooping crane as endangered species that may be found within Dunn County. The piping plover is listed as a threatened species and the Dakota Skipper and Sprague's pipit are listed as candidate species. In addition, Dunn County contains designated critical habitat for the piping plover adjacent to Lake Sakakawea. None of these species were observed in the field during field surveys. Habitat requirements, the potential for suitable habitat within the project areas, and other information regarding listed species for Dunn County are as follows:

3.7.1 Threatened Species

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*).

The piping plover is a small migratory shorebird. Historically, piping plovers could be found throughout the Atlantic Coast, Northern Great Plains, and the Great Lakes. Drastically reduced, sparse populations presently occur throughout this historic range. In North Dakota, breeding and nesting sites can be found along the Missouri River. Preferred habitat for the piping plover includes riverine sandbars, gravel beaches, alkali areas of wetlands, and flat, sandy beaches with little vegetation. The USFWS has identified critical habitat for the piping plover on the Missouri River system. Critical habitat includes reservoir reaches composed of sparsely vegetated shoreline beaches, peninsulas, islands composed of sand, gravel, or shale, and their interface with water bodies.

There is no existing or potential habitat within the project areas. Critical habitat in the form of sandy/gravelly Lake Sakakawea shoreline exists, at the nearest point, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad.

3.7.1.1 Threatened Species Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) — Alternative A would have no effect to the piping plover and would not impact designated piping plover critical habitat.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) — Suitable habitat for the piping plover is largely associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. Potential habitat for this species exists, at the nearest point, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad.

A minimum of an 18-inch berm would be constructed around the entirety of the pads to control runoff. The tank batteries would be surrounded by impervious dikes or Sioux containment systems that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment systems would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% of the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and a 24-hour record precipitation event. Tertiary containment measures consisting of earth berms, fiber rolls or additional BMP's would be placed in drainages in close proximity to the proposed pads. In addition, a modified closed loop system would be used during the drilling process. The cuttings would be stabilized, dried and placed into on-site cuttings pits. Due to the implementation of secondary and tertiary containment measures and modified closed loop drilling system, the transfer of accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated

habitats is unlikely. Due to the proximity of the proposed project to Lake Sakakawea (approximately 0.5 miles) the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the piping plover. The proposed project is not likely to impact critical habitat for the piping plover.

3.7.2 Endangered Species

Black-Footed Ferret (*Mustela nigripes*)

The black-footed ferret historically could be found throughout the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. Preferred habitat for the black-footed ferret includes areas around prairie dog towns, as ferrets rely on prairie dogs for food and live in prairie dog burrows. Black-footed ferrets require at least an 80-acre prairie dog town to survive. In North Dakota, historically the southwestern corner of the state provided suitable habitat and supported the black-footed ferret; however, this species has not been confirmed in North Dakota for nearly 30 years and is presumed extirpated.

Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

The gray wolf is the largest wild canine species in North America. It is found throughout northern Canada, Alaska, and the forested areas of Northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and has been reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. While the gray wolf is not common in North Dakota, occasionally individual wolves do pass through the state. Historically, its preferred habitat includes biomes such as boreal forest, temperate deciduous forest, and temperate grassland. Gray wolves live in packs of up to 21 members, although some individuals will roam alone. The project areas are located far from other known wolf populations.

Interior Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*)

The interior least tern nests along inland rivers. The interior least tern is found in isolated areas along the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Red, and Rio Grande Rivers. In North Dakota, it is sighted along the Missouri River during the summer nesting season. The interior least tern nests in sandbars or barren beaches, preferably in the middle of a river for increased safety while nesting. These birds nest close together, using safety in numbers to scare away predators.

There is no existing or potential habitat within the project areas. Potential habitat in the form of sandy/gravelly Lake Sakakawea shoreline may exist, at the nearest point, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad.

Pallid Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*)

The pallid sturgeon is known to exist in the Yellowstone, Missouri, middle and lower Mississippi, and Atchafalaya Rivers, and seasonally in some tributaries. In North Dakota, the pallid sturgeon is found principally in the Missouri River and upstream of Lake Sakakawea in the Yellowstone River. Dating to prehistoric times, the pallid sturgeon has become well adapted to living close to the bottom of silty river systems. According to the USFWS, its preferred habitat includes "a diversity of water depths and velocities formed by braided river channels, sand bars, sand flats, and gravel bars." Weighing up to 80 pounds, pallid sturgeons are long lived, with individuals possibly reaching 50 years of age.

There is no existing or potential habitat within the project areas. Potential habitat for pallid sturgeon in Lake Sakakawea exists, at the nearest point, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

The whooping crane is the tallest bird in North America. In the United States, this species ranges through the Midwest and Rocky Mountain regions from North Dakota south to Texas and east into Colorado. Whooping cranes migrate through North Dakota along a band running from the south central to the northwest parts of the state. They use shallow, seasonally and semi-permanently flooded palustrine (marshy) wetlands for roosting and various cropland and emergent wetlands for feeding. During migration, whooping cranes are often recorded in riverine habitats, including the Missouri River. Currently there are three wild populations of whooping cranes, yielding a total species population of about 383. Of these flocks, only one is self-sustaining.

The proposed project sites and access roads do not contain shallow, emergent wetlands or cropland food sources; however, the proposed project is located in the Central Flyway where 75 percent of confirmed whooping crane sightings have occurred. Lake Sakakawea, which provides potential stopover habitat for whooping crane migration is, at the nearest point, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad.

3.7.2.1 Endangered Species Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action)—Alternative A would have no effect to the gray wolf, interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, or whooping crane.

Alternative B (Proposed Action)—Due to lack of preferred habitat characteristics and/or known populations the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect on the gray wolf or black-footed ferret.

Suitable habitat for the interior least tern and pallid sturgeon is largely associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. Lake Sakakawea is, at the nearest point, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad.

A minimum of an 18-inch berm would be constructed around the entire pad to control runoff. The tank batteries would be surrounded by impervious dikes or Sioux containment systems that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment systems would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% of the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and a 24-hour record precipitation event. Tertiary containment measures consisting of earth berms, fiber rolls or additional BMP's would be placed in all drainages in close proximity to the proposed pad. In addition, a modified closed loop system would be used during the drilling process. The cuttings would be stabilized, dried and placed into on-site cuttings pits. Due to the implementation of secondary and tertiary containment measures and modified closed loop drilling system, the transfer of accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated habitats is unlikely. Due to the proximity of the proposed project to Lake Sakakawea (approximately 0.5 miles) the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the interior least tern or pallid sturgeon.

The proposed project is located in the Central Flyway where 75 percent of confirmed whooping crane sightings have occurred. Due to the proximity of the site to Lake Sakakawea and their occurrence within the 75 percent of confirmed sightings corridor, adjacent habitat may be used as stopover habitat. The proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect whooping cranes or their habitat. If a whooping crane is sighted within one-mile of a well site or associated facilities while under construction, all work would cease within one-mile of that part of the project and the USFWS would be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.

3.7.3 Candidate Species

Dakota Skipper (*Hesperia dacotae*)

The Dakota skipper is a small butterfly with a one-inch wing span. These butterflies historically ranged from southern Saskatchewan, across the Dakotas and Minnesota, to Iowa and Illinois. The preferred habitat for the Dakota skipper consists of flat, moist bluestem prairies and upland prairies with an abundance of wildflowers. Dakota skippers are visible in their butterfly stage from mid-June to early July.

The proposed sites are located on rangeland that does contain bluestem prairies with abundant wildflowers, providing potential habitat for the Dakota skipper. No Dakota skippers were observed during the field visits; however, the visits occurred before the brief Dakota skipper butterfly stage.

Sprague's pipit (*Anthus spragueii*)

The Sprague's pipit is a small songbird found in prairie areas throughout the Northern Great Plains. Preferred habitat includes rolling, upland mixed-grass prairie habitat with high plant species diversity. The Sprague's pipit breeds in habitat with minimal human disturbance.

The proposed sites are located on moderately grazed rolling upland mixed grass prairie. Although grazing is evident, it is moderate in nature; therefore, the project site does contain suitable habitat for the Sprague's pipit. No Sprague's pipits were observed during the field visits.

3.7.3.1 Candidate Species Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact Dakota skippers, Sprague's pipits or their associated habitats.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) — The proposed sites contain suitable habitat for both the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit. Due to the presence of potential habitat for the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit within the project areas, the proposed project may impact individuals or habitat through earthwork associated with construction activities, habitat conversion, and/or fragmentation. An "effect determination" under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has not been made due to the current unlisted status of the species.

3.8 Bald and Golden Eagles

Protection is provided for the bald and golden eagle through the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) of 1940. BGEPA, 16 U.S.C. 668–668d, as amended, was written with the intent to protect and preserve bald and golden eagles, both of which are treated as species of concern within the Department of the Interior. BGEPA prohibits, except under certain specified conditions, the taking, possession, or commerce of bald and golden eagles. Under BGEPA, to “take” includes to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb, wherein “disturb” means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to the degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, causing injury, death, or nest abandonment.

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is sighted in North Dakota along the Missouri River during spring and fall migration periods and periodically in other places in the state such as the Devils Lake and Red River areas. The ND Game and Fish Department estimated in 2009 that 66 nests were occupied by bald eagles, though not all eagle nests were visited and verified. Preferred habitat for the bald eagle includes open areas, forests, rivers, and large lakes. Bald eagles tend to use the same nest year after year, building atop the previous year’s nest. No bald eagles or nests were observed within 0.5 mile of proposed project disturbance areas during the field surveys.

The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) can be spotted in North Dakota throughout the badlands and along the upper reaches of the Missouri River in the western part of the state. Golden eagle pairs maintain territories that can be as large as 60 square miles and nest in high places including cliffs, trees, and human-made structures. They perch on ledges and rocky outcrops and use soaring to search for prey. Golden eagle preferred habitat includes open prairie, plains, and forested areas. No golden eagle nests were observed within 0.5 mile of proposed project disturbance areas during the field surveys.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center maintains information on bald eagle and golden eagle habitat within the state of North Dakota. According to the USGS data, the 0.5 mile buffered survey area for the proposed project areas do contain recorded habitat for both the bald eagle and the golden eagle. In addition, Dr. Anne Marguerite Coyle of Dickinson State University has completed focused research on golden eagles and maintains a database of golden eagle nest sightings. According to Dr. Coyle’s information, the closest recorded golden eagle nest is located approximately 11 miles southeast of the proposed well pads. Please refer to **Figure 3.4, Bald and Golden Eagle Habitat and Nest Sightings**.

3.8.1 Bald and Golden Eagle Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) — Alternative A would not impact bald or golden eagles.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) — The proposed project is located within areas of recorded suitable bald and golden eagle habitat; however, no evidence of eagle nests were found within 0.5 miles of the project disturbance areas and no nest sightings have been recorded within 0.5 miles of the project areas. Therefore, no impacts to bald or golden eagles are anticipated to result from the proposed project. If a bald or golden eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction areas, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to

proceed. Furthermore, electrical lines, if installed, would be buried to prevent the potential for electrical line strikes by bald or golden eagles.



Figure 3.4, Bald and Golden Eagle Habitat and Nest Sightings

3.9 Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife

The MBTA (Migratory Bird Treaty Act), 916 U.S.C. 703–711, provides protection for 1,007 migratory bird species, 58 of which are legally hunted. The MBTA regulates impacts to these species such as direct mortality, habitat degradation, and/or displacement of individual birds. The MBTA defines “taking” to include by any means or in any manner, any attempt at hunting, pursuing, wounding, killing, possessing, or transporting any migratory bird, nest, egg, or part thereof, except when specifically permitted by regulations.

The proposed project study areas lie in the Central Flyway of North America. As such, the areas are used as resting grounds for many birds on their spring and fall migrations, as well as nesting and breeding grounds for many waterfowl species. In addition, the project areas contain suitable habitat for mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*), ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicas*), raptors, North American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), song birds, coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*).

During the pedestrian field surveys, migratory birds, raptors, big and small game species, non-game species, potential wildlife habitats, and/or bird nests were identified, if present. One American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) was observed during the survey at the 6-09D site, and one sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) was observed at the 1-09D site.

3.9.1 Migratory Birds and Other Wildlife Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact migratory birds or other wildlife.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Due to the presence of suitable habitat at the project sites for many wildlife and avian species, ground clearing, drilling, and long-term production activities associated with the proposed project may impact individuals by displacing animals from suitable habitat. Construction of the proposed project and drilling of the proposed wells is planned to occur in 2012. All efforts would be made to complete construction outside the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 through July 15) in order to avoid impacts to migratory birds during the breeding and nesting season. In the event that construction should occur during the migratory bird nesting and breeding season, a qualified biologist would conduct pre-construction surveys for migratory birds and their nests within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities. Mowing/grubbing of the sites prior to the nesting and breeding season may be completed in lieu of the pre-construction surveys to deter birds from nesting in the project areas

All reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to avoid the taking of migratory bird species would be implemented during the construction and operation phases. Measures would include: the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines and certain compressor components to mitigate noise; utilizing only approved roadways; placing wire mesh or grate covers on containers used to collect dripped oil under valves and spigots; maintaining open pits and ponds that are free from oil; netting cuttings pits if the pit is not fully closed by the time the rig leaves the location; and burying electrical lines.

In addition, design considerations would be implemented to further protect against potential habitat degradation. A minimum of an 18-inch berm would be constructed around the entirety of the pads to control runoff. The tank batteries would be surrounded by impervious dikes or Sioux containment systems that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the sites. The containment systems would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% of the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and a 24-hour record precipitation event. Tertiary containment measures consisting of earth berms, fiber rolls or additional BMP's would be placed in all drainages in close proximity to the proposed pads. BMPs to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources would also be put into practice.

During drilling activities, the noise, movements, and lights associated with the drilling are expected to deter wildlife from entering the area. A modified closed loop system would be used during the drilling process, in which the cuttings would be stabilized, dried and placed into on-site cutting pits. It is expected that very minimal free fluid would be present in the pits. The absence of exposed liquids in the pits would minimize their attractiveness to wildlife. If the pits are not fully backfilled by the time the rig leaves the location, nets will be installed over the pits. The nets would remain in place until the closure of the cuttings pits. Due to the implementation of secondary and tertiary containment measures and modified closed loop drilling system, the accidental release of fluids is unlikely.

While many species of wildlife may continue to use the project areas for breeding and feeding and continue to thrive, the activities associated with oil and gas development may displace animals from otherwise suitable habitats. As a result, wildlife may be forced to utilize marginal habitats or relocate to unaffected habitats where population density and competition increase. Consequences of such displacement and competition may include lower survival, lower reproductive success, lower recruitment, and lower carrying capacity leading ultimately to population-level impacts. Therefore, the proposed project may affect individuals and populations within these wildlife species, but is not likely to result in a trend towards listing of any of the species identified.

3.10 Vegetation

During the pedestrian field surveys, botanical resources were evaluated using visual inspection. Vegetation at the proposed 6-09D well pad consisted of moderately grazed native upland grasses. The proposed well pad and access road is surrounded by rolling topography. The well pad and access road were mostly dominated by green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*), and western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*). Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) were observed growing near the well pad. Please refer to *Figure 3.5, 6-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View West* and *Figure 3.6, 6-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View East* for examples of vegetation observed at the site.

Vegetation at the proposed 1-09D well pad consisted of native upland grasses. The proposed well pad and access road is surrounded by rolling topography. The well pad and access road were mostly dominated by green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*), western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), and silver buffalo berry (*Shepherdia argentae*). Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American-elm (*Ulmus americana*) were observed.

growing near the well pad.. Please refer to *Figure 3.7, 1-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View West* and *Figure 3.8, 1-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View South* for examples of vegetation observed at the site.



Figure 3.5, 6-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View West



Figure 3.6, 6-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View East



Figure 3.7, 1-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View West



Figure 3.8, 1-09D Well Pad Vegetation, View South

There are no threatened or endangered plant species listed for Dunn County. The project areas were also surveyed for the presence of noxious weeds. Of the eleven species declared noxious under the North Dakota Century Code (Chapter 63-01.0), three are known to occur in Dunn County. Please refer to **Table 3.3, Noxious Weed Species**. Counties and cities have the option to add species to the list to

be enforced within their jurisdictions; however, no additional noxious weed species have been listed in Dunn County. No noxious weeds were identified during the on-site assessments.

Table 3.3, Noxious Weed Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	2010 DUNN COUNTY REPORTED ACRES
Absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium L.</i>	43,800
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop</i>	39,300
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. Dalmatica</i>	—
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa Lam</i>	—
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula L.</i>	6,200
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans L.</i>	—
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	—
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens (L) DC.</i>	—
Salt cedar (tamarisk)	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	—
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa Lam.</i>	—
Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	—

3.10.1 Vegetation Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact vegetation.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Ground clearing activities associated with construction of the proposed well pads, access roads, and associated infrastructure would result in vegetation disturbance; however, the areas of proposed surface disturbances are minimal in the context of the setting, and these impacts would be further minimized in accord with the BLM Gold Book standards for well reclamation.

Following construction, interim reclamation measures would be implemented including reduction of cut and fill slopes, redistribution of stockpiled topsoil, and re-seeding of disturbed areas with a native grass seed mixture consistent with surrounding vegetation. If commercial production equipment is installed, the well sites would be reduced in size to accommodate the production facilities, while leaving adequate room to conduct normal well maintenance and potential recompletion operations, with the remainder of the well pads reclaimed. Those reclamation activities would include leveling, re-contouring, treating, backfill, re-seeding with a native grass seed mixture from a BIA/BLM-approved source, and erosion control.

If no commercial production develops from any of the proposed wells, or upon final abandonment of commercial operations, all disturbed areas would be promptly reclaimed. The access roads and well pad areas would be re-contoured to match topography of the original landscape as closely as possible and re-seeded with vegetation consistent with surrounding native species to ensure a healthy and diverse mix free of noxious weeds. Seed would be certified weed-free and obtained from a BIA/BLM-approved source. Re-vegetation and erosion control measures would be consistent with the BLM Gold Book standards. Maintenance of the re-vegetated sites would continue until such time that the stand was consistent with the surrounding undisturbed vegetation and the sites free of noxious

weeds. The surface management agency would provide final inspection of the sites to deem the reclamation effort complete.

3.11 Cultural Resources

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that projects needing federal approval and/or federal permits be evaluated for the effects on historic and cultural properties included or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 provides for the survey, recovery, and preservation of significant scientific, prehistoric, archaeological, or paleontological data when such data may be destroyed or irreparably lost due to a Federal, federally licensed, or federally funded project.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 is triggered by the possession of human remains or cultural items by a Federally-funded repository or by the discovery of human remains or cultural items on Federal or Tribal lands and provides for the inventory, protection, and return of cultural items to affiliated Native American groups. Permits are required for intentional excavation and removal of Native American cultural items from Federal or Tribal lands.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 requires consultation with Native American groups concerning proposed actions on sacred sites on Federal land or affecting access to sacred sites. It establishes Federal policy to protect and preserve for American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians the right to free exercise of their religion in the form of site access, use and possession of sacred objects, as well as the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites. The Act requires Federal agencies to consider the impacts of their actions on religious sites and objects important to these peoples, regardless of eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

In accordance with 16 U.S.C. 470hh(a), information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources and traditional cultural properties, and detailed information regarding archaeological and cultural resources, is confidential. Such information is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and is not included in this EA.

Cultural resource inventories of these well pads and access roads were conducted by personnel of Kadmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc., using an intensive pedestrian methodology. For the QEP 6-09D project approximately 20 acres were inventoried on March 13-14, 2012 (Asbury 2012a). No historic properties were located that appear to possess the quality of integrity and meet at least one of the criteria (36 CFR 60.6) for inclusion on the National Register. As the lead federal agency, and as provided for in 36 CFR 800.5, on the basis of the information provided, BIA reached a determination of **no historic properties affected** for this undertaking. This determination was communicated to the THPO on April 27, 2012; however, the THPO did not respond within the allotted 30 day comment period. For the QEP 1-09D project approximately 39.2 acres were on March 13-14, 2012 (Asbury 2012b). No historic properties were located that appear to possess the quality of integrity and meet at least one of the criteria (36 CFR 60.6) for inclusion on the National Register. On the basis of the information provided, BIA reached a determination of **no historic properties affected** for this undertaking. This determination was communicated to the THPO on June 18, 2012; however, the THPO did not respond within the allotted 30 day comment period.

3.11.1 Cultural Resources Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact cultural resources.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – No cultural resource sites were identified within the APEs. As such, cultural resources impacts are not anticipated. If cultural resources are discovered during construction or operation, work shall immediately be stopped, the affected site secured, and BIA and THPO notified. In the event of a discovery, work shall not resume until written authorization to proceed has been received from the BIA. All project workers are prohibited from collecting artifacts or disturbing cultural resources in any area under any circumstances.

3.12 Socioeconomic Conditions

Socioeconomic conditions depend on the character, habits, and economic conditions of people living within the proposed project areas. Business, employment, transportation, utilities, etc. are factors that affect the social climate of a community. Other factors that distinguish the social habits of one particular area from another include the geography, geology, and climate of the area.

The Fort Berthold Reservation is home to six major communities, consisting of New Town, White Shield, Mandaree, Four Bears, Twin Buttes, and Parshall. These communities provide small business amenities such as restaurants, grocery stores, and gas stations; however, they lack the larger shopping centers that are typically found in larger cities of the region such as Minot and Bismarck. According to 2006-2010 US Census data, educational/health/social services is the largest industry on the Reservation, followed by the entertainment/recreation/accommodation/food industry⁹. The Four Bears Casino, Convenience Store, and Recreation Park are also major employers with over 320 employees, 90% of whom are tribal members. In addition, several industries are located on the Reservation, including Northrop Manufacturing, Mandaree Enterprise Cooperative, Three Affiliated Tribes Lumber Construction Manufacturing Corporation, and Uniband.

Several paved state highways provide access to the Reservation including ND Highways 22 and 23 and Highway 1804. These highways provide access to larger communities such as Bismarck, Minot and Williston. Paved and gravel BIA Route roadways serve as primary connector routes within the Reservation. In addition, networks of rural gravel roadways are located throughout Reservation boundaries providing access to residences, oil and gas developments, and agricultural land. Major commercial air service is provided out of Bismarck and Minot, with small-scale regional air service provided out of New Town and Williston.

3.12.1 Socioeconomic Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact the socioeconomic conditions in the project areas; however, Alternative A would not permit the development of oil and gas resources,

⁹ Since 2010, there has been an increasing focus on oil and gas development on the Fort Berthold Reservation. As such, it is anticipated that these trends have potentially shifted; however, data from the 2011 US Census for these categories has not been released for the Fort Berthold Reservation.

which could have positive effects on employment and income through the creation of jobs and payment of leases, easement, and/or royalties to Tribal members.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Alternative B is not anticipated to substantially impact the socioeconomic conditions in the project areas, but it does have the potential to yield beneficial impacts on Tribal employment and income. Qualified individual tribal members may find employment through oil and gas development and increase their individual incomes. Additionally, the proposed action may result in indirect economic benefits to tribal business owners resulting from construction workers expending money on food, lodging, and other necessities. The increased traffic during construction may create more congested traffic conditions for residents. QEP will follow Dunn County, BIA, and North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) rules and regulations regarding rig moves and oversize/overweight loads on state and county roads used as haul roads in order to maintain safe driving conditions.

3.13 Environmental Justice

Per Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, measures must be taken to avoid disproportionately high adverse impacts on minority or low-income communities.

The Three Affiliated Tribes qualify for environmental justice consideration as both a minority and low-income population.

The population of North Dakota is predominantly Caucasian. Tribal members comprise 6.2% of North Dakota’s population and 13.2% of the population of Dunn County. Population decline in rural areas of North Dakota has been a growing trend as individuals move toward metropolitan areas of the state, such as Bismarck and Fargo. While Dunn County’s population had been slowly declining prior to the oil boom, the Fort Berthold Reservation had witnessed a steady increase in population. The recent intensification of drilling activity in the western part of the state has likely dramatically increased populations in many western counties including the Fort Berthold Reservation. American Indians are the majority population on the Fort Berthold Reservation but are the minority population in Dunn County and the State of North Dakota. Please refer to *Table 3.4, Demographic Trends*.

Table 3.4, Demographic Trends

LOCATION	POPULATION IN 2010	% OF STATE POPULATION	% CHANGE 2000–2010	PREDOMINANT RACE	PREDOMINANT MINORITY
Dunn County	3,477	0.52%	-1.78%	White	American Indian (13.2%)
Fort Berthold Reservation	6,162	0.92%	+7.2%	American Indian ¹⁰	White (34.7%)
Statewide	659,858	—	4.7%	White	American Indian (6.2%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey and 2000 & 2010 Census

¹⁰ According to the North Dakota Tourism Division, there are 10,400 enrolled members of the Three Affiliated Tribes.

According to 2006-2010 U.S. Census Bureau data, the Fort Berthold Reservation has lower than statewide averages of per capita income and median household income, whereas Dunn County has a lower per capita income and higher median household income than the statewide averages. In addition, Dunn County has a lower rate of unemployment than the state average, while Fort Berthold's rate of unemployment was substantially greater¹¹. Please refer to *Table 3.5, Employment and Income*.

Table 3.5, Employment and Income

LOCATION	PER CAPITA INCOME	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	INDIVIDUALS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
Dunn County	\$24,832	\$48,707	3.6%	8.6%
Fort Berthold Reservation	\$18,059	\$41,658	6.9%	26.0%
Statewide	\$25,803	\$46,781	3.6%	12.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

3.13.1 Environmental Justice Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not result in environmental justice impacts.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Alternative B would not require relocation of homes or businesses, cause community disruptions, or cause disproportionately adverse impacts to members of the Three Affiliated Tribes. The proposed project has not been found to pose significant impacts to any other critical element (public health and safety, water, wetlands, wildlife, soils, or vegetation) within the human environment. The proposed project is not anticipated to result in disproportionately adverse impacts to minority or low-income populations.

Oil and gas development of the Bakken and Three Forks Formations is occurring both on and off the Fort Berthold Reservation. Employment opportunities related to oil and gas development may lower the unemployment rate and increase the income levels on the Fort Berthold Reservation. In addition, the Three Affiliated Tribes and allotted owners of mineral interests may receive income from oil and gas development on the Fort Berthold Reservation in the form of royalties, if drilling and production are successful, as well as from Tribal Employee Rights Office (TERO) taxes on construction of drilling facilities.

¹¹While more current data reflecting income, unemployment, and poverty levels within the Fort Berthold Reservation are not available, it is anticipated that 2011 numbers may show different trends. The exploration and production of oil and gas resources on the Reservation has created employment opportunities and have likely affected these economic indicators; however, this assessment uses the best available data.

3.14 Infrastructure and Utilities

The Fort Berthold Reservation's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, utilities, and facilities for water, wastewater, and solid waste.

Known utilities and infrastructure within the vicinity of the proposed sites includes paved (ND Highway 22) and gravel (BIA Roads 10 and 12) roadways. There are known water pipelines, telephone and fiber optics lines in the vicinity of the proposed project. The Bureau of Reclamation manages the Fort Berthold Rural Water System and indicated that the nearest existing waterlines runs along BIA Road 10 in the N½ of Section 9, T146N, R92W in Dunn County, between the proposed 6-09D pad and the road. Please refer to *Figure 3.9, 6-09D Well Pad Existing Water Pipeline Location, View East*. Telephone and fiber optics lines also occur between the proposed 6-09D pad location and BIA Road 10.



Figure 3.9, 6-09D Well Pad Existing Water Pipeline Location, View East

3.14.1 Infrastructure and Utility Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact infrastructure or utilities.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Vehicular traffic associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed action would increase the overall traffic on the local roadway network. Alternative B would also require construction of a new scoria access road approximately 418 feet long for the 6-09D well pad and an access road approximately 1,136 feet long for the 1-09D well pad.

To minimize potential impacts to the roadway conditions and traffic patterns in the area, all haul routes used would either be private roads or roads that have been approved for this type of transportation use by the local governing tribal, township, county, and/or state entities. QEP would

follow Dunn County, BIA, and NDDOT rules and regulations regarding rig moves and oversize/overweight loads on state and county roads used as haul roads. All contractors are required to permit their oversize/overweight roads through these entities. QEP's contractors would be required to adhere to all local, county, tribal, and state regulations regarding rig moves, oversize/overweight loads, and frost restrictions.

To minimize potential impacts to water pipelines in the area, QEP will consult with BOR prior to construction. The well sites may also require the installation of supporting electrical lines. In addition, if commercially recoverable oil and gas are discovered at the well sites, oil, natural gas and/or water gathering systems would be installed. Infrastructure would be installed underground within the survey areas, or additional NEPA analysis and BIA approval would be completed prior to construction of the utilities. Other utility modifications would be identified during design and coordinated with the applicable utility company.

Drilling operations at the proposed well sites would generate produced water. In accordance with the BLM Gold Book and BLM Onshore Oil and Gas Order Number 7, produced water would be disposed of via subsurface injection, or other methods that would prevent spills or seepage. Produced water may be trucked to nearby oil fields where injection wells are available.

Safety hazards posed from increased traffic during the drilling phase are anticipated to be short-term and minimal for the proposed sites. It is anticipated that approximately 30 to 40 trips, over the course of several days, would be required to transport the drilling rig and associated equipment for each proposed well site. If commercial operations are established at the proposed well sites following drilling activities, the pumps would be checked daily and oil and water hauling activities would commence. Oil would be hauled using a semi tanker trailer, typically capable of hauling 140 barrels of oil per load. Traffic to and from the well sites would depend upon the productivity of the well. A 1,000 barrel per day well would require approximately seven tanker visits per day, while a 300 barrel per day well would require approximately two visits per day.¹² Produced water would also be hauled from the sites using a tanker, which would typically haul 110 barrels of water per load. The number of visits would be dependent upon daily water production¹³. Established load restrictions for state and BIA roadways would be followed and haul permits would be acquired. Pipelines are anticipated to be installed which would reduce much of the traffic.

¹²A typical Bakken oil well initially produces at a high rate and then declines rapidly over the next several months to a more moderate rate. In the vicinity of the proposed project areas, initial rates of 500 to 1,000 BOPD (barrels of oil per day) could be expected, dropping to 200 to 400 BOPD after several months.

¹³A typical Bakken oil well initially produces water at 200 bbls per day and then declines rapidly over the next several months to a more moderate rate. In the vicinity of the proposed project areas, initial rates of 200 BWPD (barrels of water per day) could be expected, dropping to 30 to 70 BWPD after several months.

3.15 Public Health and Safety

Health and safety concerns associated with this type of development include hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas¹⁴ and hazardous materials used or generated during well installation or production.

3.15.1 Public Health and Safety Impacts/Mitigation

Alternative A (No Action) – Alternative A would not impact public health and safety.

Alternative B (Proposed Action) – Project design and operational precautions would minimize the likelihood of impacts from H₂S gases and hazardous materials as described below.

H₂S Gases. It is unlikely that the proposed action would result in release of H₂S in dangerous concentrations; however, QEP will submit H₂S Contingency Plans to the BLM as part of the site APDs. These plans establish safety measures to be implemented throughout the drilling process to prevent accidental release of H₂S into the atmosphere. The Contingency Plans are designed to protect persons living and/or working within 3,000 feet (0.57 miles) of each well location and include emergency response procedures and safety precautions to minimize the potential for an H₂S gas leak during drilling activities. Satellite imagery revealed that there is one residence/building within 3,000 feet of the proposed sites.

Hazardous Materials. The EPA specifies chemical reporting requirements under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, as amended. No materials used or generated by this project for production, use, storage, transport, or disposal are on either the Superfund list or on the EPA's list of extremely hazardous substances in 40 CFR 355.

The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule includes EPA requirements for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response to prevent oil discharges to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines. The rule requires specific facilities to prepare, amend, and implement SPCC Plans.

3.16 Cumulative Considerations

Cumulative impacts result from the incremental consequences of an action “when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions” (40 CFR 1508.7). Effects of an action may be minor when evaluated in an individual context, but these effects can add to other disturbances and collectively may lead to a measureable environmental change. By evaluating the impacts of the proposed action with the effects of other actions, the relative contribution of the proposed action to a projected cumulative impact can be estimated.

¹⁴H₂S is extremely toxic in concentrations above 500 parts per million. H₂S has not been found in measurable quantities in the Bakken Formation; however, before reaching the Bakken, drilling would penetrate the Mission Canyon Formation, which is known to contain varying concentrations of H₂S.

3.16.1 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

Oil and gas development in western North Dakota has occurred with varying intensity for the past 100 years. Gas development began in the area in 1909, and the first recorded oil well was drilled in 1920. North Dakota's oil production has boomed twice prior to the current boom; first in the 1950s, peaking in the 1960s, and again in the 1970s, peaking in the 1980s. North Dakota is currently experiencing its third oil boom, which has already far surpassed the previous booms in magnitude. This oil boom is occurring both within and outside the Fort Berthold Reservation.

According to the NDIC, as of June 18, 2012, approximately 830 active and/or confidential oil and gas wells were located within the Fort Berthold Reservation, 498 of which were located on tribal trust property under the authority of the BIA. In addition, there were approximately 972 active and/or confidential oil and gas wells within a 20-mile radius of the proposed well site. Please refer to *Figure 3.10 Permitted Confidential/Active Wells* and *Table 3.6, Summary of Permitted Confidential/Active Wells*.

As mentioned previously in this EA, the Bakken Formation covers approximately 25,000 square miles beneath North Dakota, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, with approximately two-thirds of the acreage beneath North Dakota. The Three Forks lies beneath the Bakken. The North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources estimates that there are approximately 2.1 billion barrels of recoverable oil in each of these formations and that there will be 30–40 remaining years of production, or more if technology improves.

Commercial success at any new well can be reasonably expected to result in additional nearby oil/gas exploration proposals; however, it is speculative to anticipate the specific details of such proposals. While such developments remain speculative until APDs have been submitted to the BLM or BIA, it is reasonable to assume based on the estimated availability of the oil and gas resources that further development will continue in the area for the next 30–40 years. It is also reasonable to assume that natural gas and oil gathering and/or transportation systems will be proposed and likely built in the future to facilitate the movement of products to market. Currently, oil, natural gas and produced water gathering systems are being constructed on the Fort Berthold Reservation, and many more laterals connecting current and future wells are in the planning process.



Figure 3.10 Permitted Confidential/Active Wells

Table 3.6, Summary of Permitted Confidential/Active Wells

DISTANCE FROM WELL PADS	NUMBER OF PERMITTED CONFIDENTIAL/ACTIVE WELLS
1 mile radius	4
5 mile radius	83
10 mile radius	309
20 mile radius	972

3.16.2 Cumulative Impact Assessment

The proposed project is not anticipated to directly impact other oil and gas projects. It is a reasonable generalization that, while oil and gas development proposals and projects vary based on the developer, well location, permit conditions, site constraints, and other factors, this proposed action is not unique among others of its kind. It is also a reasonable generalization based on regulatory oversight by the BIA, BLM, NDIC, and other agencies that the proposed action is not unique in its attempts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate harm to the environment through the use of BMPs and site-specific environmental commitments. The following discussion addresses potential cumulative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.

Land Use. As oil and gas exploration and production of the Bakken and Three Forks Formations proceed, lands atop these formations are converted from existing uses (often agricultural or vacant) to industrial, energy-producing uses. The proposed project would convert grasslands to well pads, access roads, and associated infrastructure; however, the well pads and access roads have been selected to avoid or minimize sensitive land uses and to maintain the minimum impact footprint possible. In addition, the BIA views these developments to be temporary in nature as impacted areas would be restored to original conditions upon completion of oil and gas activity. By placing four wells each on two locations, QEP has minimized land conversion utilizing two locations instead of eight locations.

Air Quality. Air emissions related to construction and operation of past, present, or reasonably foreseeable oil and gas wells, when added to emissions resulting from the proposed project, are anticipated to have a negligible cumulative impact. Dunn County is currently well below the Ambient Air Quality Standards, and it is anticipated that mobile air source toxics from truck traffic for the proposed project and other projects, as well as air emissions related to gas flaring, would be minor; therefore, the contribution of the proposed project to air emissions is not expected to be significant.

Threatened and Endangered Species. The potential for cumulative impacts to threatened and endangered species comes to those listed or candidate species that may be affected by the proposed project. The proposed project occurs within the central flyway through which whooping cranes migrate. The indirect impact through the disruption of the use of this grassland may cause a cumulative impact when added to past, present, and reasonable foreseeable actions. Continual development (e.g., agriculture, oil and gas, and wind) within the central flyway has compromised whooping crane habitat both through direct impacts via conversion of potential habitat to other uses and indirect impacts due to disrupting the use of potential stopover habitat, as whooping cranes prefer isolated areas and are known to avoid large-scale development; however, the proposed action,

when added to other development directly and indirectly impacting whooping cranes and their habitat, is not anticipated to contribute to significant cumulative impacts occurring to the whooping crane population.

As previously stated, habitat for the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover is primarily associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. When added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, such as oil and gas wells and water intake structures on Lake Sakakawea, the proposed project may have an indirect cumulative impact on potential habitat (Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline) for these species due to potential leaks or spills; however, due to the implementation of a modified closed loop drilling system, as well as secondary and tertiary containment measures for the proposed project, the transfer of accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated habitats is unlikely. Furthermore, electrical lines, if installed, would be buried to prevent the potential for electrical line strikes by the interior least tern and piping plover. Therefore, it is unlikely the project would contribute to significant cumulative impacts to the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover.

Wetlands, Wildlife and Vegetation. The proposed project, when added to previously constructed and reasonably foreseeable oil and gas wells, would contribute to habitat loss and fragmentation associated with construction of well pads, access roads, and associated development. By placing multiple wells at each pad location, habitat loss has been minimized. The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department notes in its undated publication, *"North Dakota Prairie: Our Natural Heritage"* that approximately 80% of the state's native prairie has been lost to agriculture, with most of the remaining areas found in the arid west; ongoing oil and gas activity has the potential to threaten remaining native prairie resources. While many species of wildlife may continue to use the project areas for breeding and feeding and continue to thrive, the activities associated with oil and gas development may displace animals from otherwise suitable habitats. As a result, wildlife may be forced to utilize marginal habitats or relocate to unaffected habitats where population density and competition increase. Consequences of such displacement and competition may include lower survival, lower reproductive success, lower recruitment, and lower carrying capacity leading ultimately to population-level impacts.

The proposed action and other similar actions are carefully planned to avoid or minimize impacts to wetlands, wildlife and vegetation resources. Multiple components of the process used by the BIA to evaluate and approve such actions, including biological and botanical surveys, on-site assessments with representatives from multiple agencies and entities, public and agency comment periods on this EA, and the use of BMPs and site-specific environmental commitments are in place to ensure that environmental impacts associated with oil and gas development are minimized. The practice of utilizing existing roadways to the greatest extent practicable further minimizes impacts to wildlife habitats and prairie ecosystems. The proposed wells have been sited to avoid sensitive areas such as surface water, wetlands, and riparian areas. Reclamation activities are anticipated to minimize and mitigate disturbed habitat.

Infrastructure and Utilities. The proposed action, along with other oil and gas wells proposed and drilled in the Bakken and Three Forks Formations, requires infrastructure and utilities to provide resource inputs and accommodate outputs such as fresh water, power, communications, site access, transportation for products to market, disposal for produced water and other waste materials. As

with the proposed action, many other well sites currently being proposed and/or built are positioned to make the best use of existing roads and to minimize the construction of new roads; however, some length of new access roads are commonly associated with new wells. The well pads have been positioned in close proximity to existing roadways to minimize the extent of access road impacts in the immediate area. Additionally, existing two track roadways have been utilized wherever possible to minimize impacts to the surrounding landscape. The contribution of the proposed project and other projects to stress on local roadways used for hauling materials may result in a cumulative impact to local roadways; however, abiding by permitting requirements and roadway restrictions with the jurisdictional entities are anticipated to offset any cumulative impact that may result from the proposed project and other past, present, or future projects. BMPs would be implemented to minimize impacts of the proposed project.

The proposed action has been planned to avoid impacts to resources such as wetlands, floodplains, surface water, cultural resources, and threatened and endangered species. Unavoidable impacts to these or other resources would be minimized and/or mitigated in accordance with applicable regulations.

3.17 Irreversible and Irrecoverable Commitment of Resources

Removal and consumption of oil or gas from the Bakken and Three Forks Formations would be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources. Other potential resource commitments include acreage devoted to disposal of cuttings, soil lost through wind and water erosion, cultural resources inadvertently destroyed, wildlife killed during earth-moving operations or in collisions with vehicles, and energy expended during construction and operation.

3.18 Short-term Use of the Environment Versus Long-term Productivity

Short-term activities would not significantly detract from long-term productivity of the project areas. The areas dedicated to the access roads and well pads would be unavailable for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, or other uses; however, allottees with surface rights would be compensated for loss of productive acreage and project footprints would shrink considerably once the wells were drilled and non-working areas reclaimed and reseeded. Successful and ongoing reclamation of the landscape would reestablish the land's use for wildlife and livestock grazing, stabilize the soil, and reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation. The primary long-term resource loss would be the extraction of oil and gas resources from the Bakken and Three Forks Formations, which is the purpose of this project.

3.19 Permits

QEP will be required to acquire the following permits prior to construction:

- Application for Permit to Drill – Bureau of Land Management
- *Application for Permit to Drill* – North Dakota Industrial Commission
- *Synthetic Minor Source Permit* – Environmental Protection Agency

- *Section 10 Permit* – United States Army Corps of Engineers

3.20 Environmental Commitments/Mitigation

The following commitments have been made by QEP:

- Topsoil would be segregated and stored on-site at each pad to be used in the reclamation process. All disturbed areas would be re-contoured to original elevations as close as possible as part of the reclamation process.
- BMPs such as hydro-seeding, erosion mats and biologs would be implemented to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources.
- The proposed well pads and access roads would avoid surface waters. The proposed project would not alter stream channels or change drainage patterns, except for storm water diversion purposes.
- The eight proposed wells would be cemented and cased to isolate aquifers from potentially productive hydrocarbon and disposal/injection zones.
- A minimum of an 18-inch berm would be constructed around the entirety of each pad to protect against runoff and contaminants from leaving the pads.
- Earth berms, fiber rolls, straw wattles, and/or additional BMP's would be placed in all drainages in close proximity to the proposed wells to guard against accidental release of fluids from the sites.
- A modified closed loop drilling system would be utilized whereby dry and stackable cuttings would be placed in the earthen, reinforced cuttings pits lined with a minimum thickness of 30 mil to prevent seepage and contamination of underlying soil.
- Any minimal free fluid present in the pits would be removed and disposed of in accordance with BLM and NDIC rules and regulations. All liquids from drilling would be transported off-site.
- Tank batteries would be surrounded by impervious dikes or Sioux containment systems that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the sites. The containment systems would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and a 24-hour record precipitation event.
- Any spills or leaks of chemicals and other pollutants would be reported to the BLM and EPA. The procedures of the surface management agency would be followed to contain leaks or spills.
- An H2S Contingency Plan would be submitted to the BLM as part of the APD
- QEP would provide dust control for their access roads and haul roads.
- All efforts would be made to complete construction outside the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 through July 15); however in the event that construction should occur during the migratory bird nesting and breeding season, a qualified biologist would conduct

pre-construction surveys for migratory birds and their nests within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities. Mowing/grubbing of the sites prior to the nesting and breeding season may be completed in lieu of the pre-construction surveys to deter birds from nesting in project areas.

- Measures implemented during construction to avoid the taking of migratory bird species would include: the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines; certain compressor components to mitigate noise; only utilizing approved roadways; placing wire mesh or grate covers over barrels or buckets placed under valves and spigots to collect dripped oil; maintaining dry cuttings pit, and cover pit with netting that has a maximum mesh size of 1.5 inches if the pit is not fully backfilled by the time the rig leaves the location.
- If a whooping crane is sighted within one-mile of the well sites or associated facilities while they are under construction, all work would cease within one-mile of that part of the project and the USFWS would be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.
- If a bald or golden eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to proceed.
- Per BIA guidance, interim reclamation measures would occur within six months of construction; however, if circumstances prevent interim reclamation activities from occurring within this timeframe, QEP would contact BIA to request an extension. When conditions prevent reclamation, such as winter when seed cover cannot be established, crimping straw and/or mulch would be utilized to cover bare ground areas until conditions improve. Reclamation would be considered successful when seeded areas are established, adjacent vegetative communities spread back into the disturbed areas, and noxious weeds are under control.
- Disturbed vegetation would be re-seeded in kind upon completion of the project and a noxious weed management plan would be implemented. The re-seeded sites would be maintained until such time that the vegetation is consistent with surrounding undisturbed areas and the sites are free of noxious weeds. Seed would be obtained from a BIA/BLM approved source.
- Prior to mobilization, drilling rigs and associated equipment would be pressure washed or air blasted off Tribal lands to prevent the possible transportation of noxious or undesirable vegetation onto Tribal lands as well as USACE managed lands.
- The proposed well pads and access roads would avoid impacts to cultural resources. If cultural resources are discovered during construction or operation, work shall immediately be stopped, the affected site secured, and BIA and THPO notified. In the event of a discovery, work shall not resume until written authorization to proceed has been received from the BIA.
- All project workers are prohibited from collecting artifacts or disturbing cultural resources in any area under any circumstances.
- Shale green paint would be used on structures to not take away from the surrounding landscape.

- QEP would ensure all contractors working for the company would adhere to all local, county, tribal, and state regulations and ordinances regarding rig moves, oversize/overweight loads, and frost law restrictions.
- Established load restrictions for State and BIA roadways would be followed and haul permits would be acquired.
- Utility modifications would be identified during design and coordinated with the applicable utility company.
- All electrical lines and utilities would be installed below ground.

CHAPTER 4 PREPARERS AND AGENCY COORDINATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies the names and qualifications of the principal people contributing information to this EA. In accordance with Part 1502.6 of the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA, the efforts of an interdisciplinary team comprising technicians and experts in various fields were required to accomplish this study.

This chapter also provides information about consultation and coordination efforts with agencies and interested parties, which has been ongoing throughout the development of this EA.

4.2 Preparers

Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc. prepared this EA under a contractual agreement between QEP Energy Company and Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson. A list of individuals with the primary responsibility for conducting this study, preparing the documentation, and providing technical reviews is contained in **Table 4.1, Preparers.**

Table 4.1, Preparers

AFFILIATION	NAME	TITLE	PROJECT ROLE
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Marilyn Bercier	Regional Environmental Scientist	Review of Draft EA and recommendation to Regional Director regarding FONSI or EIS
	Mark Herman	Environmental Engineer	
QEP Energy Company	Debbie Stanberry	Supervisor Regulatory Affairs	Project development, alternatives, document review
	Tracy Opp	Operations Specialist	Project development, alternatives, document review
Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc.	Mikayla Boche	Environmental Planner	Impact assessment principal author and exhibit creation
	Nick Anderson	Environmental Planner	Field resources surveys
	Quentin Obrigewitsch	Surveyor	Site Plats
	Brian O'Donnchadha	Archaeologist	Cultural resources surveys
	Grady Wolf	Environmental Scientist	Project Manager, field resources surveys, senior review

4.3 Agency Coordination

To initiate early communication and coordination, an early notification package to tribal, federal, state, and local agencies and other interested parties was distributed on April 16-17, 2012 for the proposed 6-06D well pad and April 11, 2012 for the proposed 1-09D well pad. The scoping packages included brief descriptions of the proposed projects, as well as location maps. Pursuant to Section 102(2) (D) (IV) of NEPA, a solicitation of views was requested to ensure that social, economic, and

environmental effects were considered in the development of this project. Please refer to *Appendix A, Agency Scoping Materials*

At the conclusion of the 30-day comment periods, responses from ten agencies were received. The comments provide valuable insight into the evaluation of potential environmental impacts. The comments were referenced and incorporated where appropriate within the environmental impact categories addressed in this document. Please refer to *Appendix B, Agency Scoping Responses*.

4.4 Public Involvement

Provided the BIA approves this document and determines that no significant environmental impacts would result from the proposed action, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) would be issued. The FONSI is followed by a 30-day public appeal period. BIA would advertise the FONSI and public appeal period by posting notices in public locations throughout the Reservation. No construction activities may commence until the 30-day public appeal period has expired.

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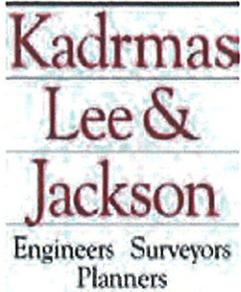
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APPENDIX A

AGENCY SCOPING MATERIALS

APPENDIX A AGENCY SCOPING MATERIALS



April 16, 2012

«CTitle» «First» «Last»
«Title»
«Department»
«Agency»
«Address»
«City», «State» «Zip»

**RE: QEP Energy Company
6-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation
Dunn County, North Dakota**

Dear «CTitle» «First» «Last»;

On behalf of QEP Energy Company (QEP), Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc. (KL&J) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The proposed action includes approval by the BIA and BLM for the development, drilling, and completion of four wells on one well pad, along with associated facilities including, but not limited to, an access road, communications tower, electrical, and lights, as well as gathering pipelines constructed by Arrow Pipeline, LLC (Arrow), on the Fort Berthold Reservation.

The 6-09D Well Pad would be located in the N½ of Section 9, Township 149 North, Range 92 West, 5th P.M. ***Please refer to the enclosed project location map.*** The well pad has been positioned to utilize existing roadways for access to the greatest extent possible. Construction of the proposed well pad and access road is scheduled to begin in 2012.

To ensure that social, economic, and environmental effects are analyzed accurately, we solicit your views and comments on the proposed action. We are interested in existing or proposed developments you may have that should be considered in connection with the proposed project. We also ask your assistance in identifying any property or resources that you own, manage, oversee, or otherwise value that might be adversely impacted.

Please provide your comments by **May 17, 2012**. We request your comments by that date to ensure that we will have ample time to review them and incorporate them into the EA.

If you would like further information regarding this project, please contact me at (701) 232-5353. Thank you for your cooperation.

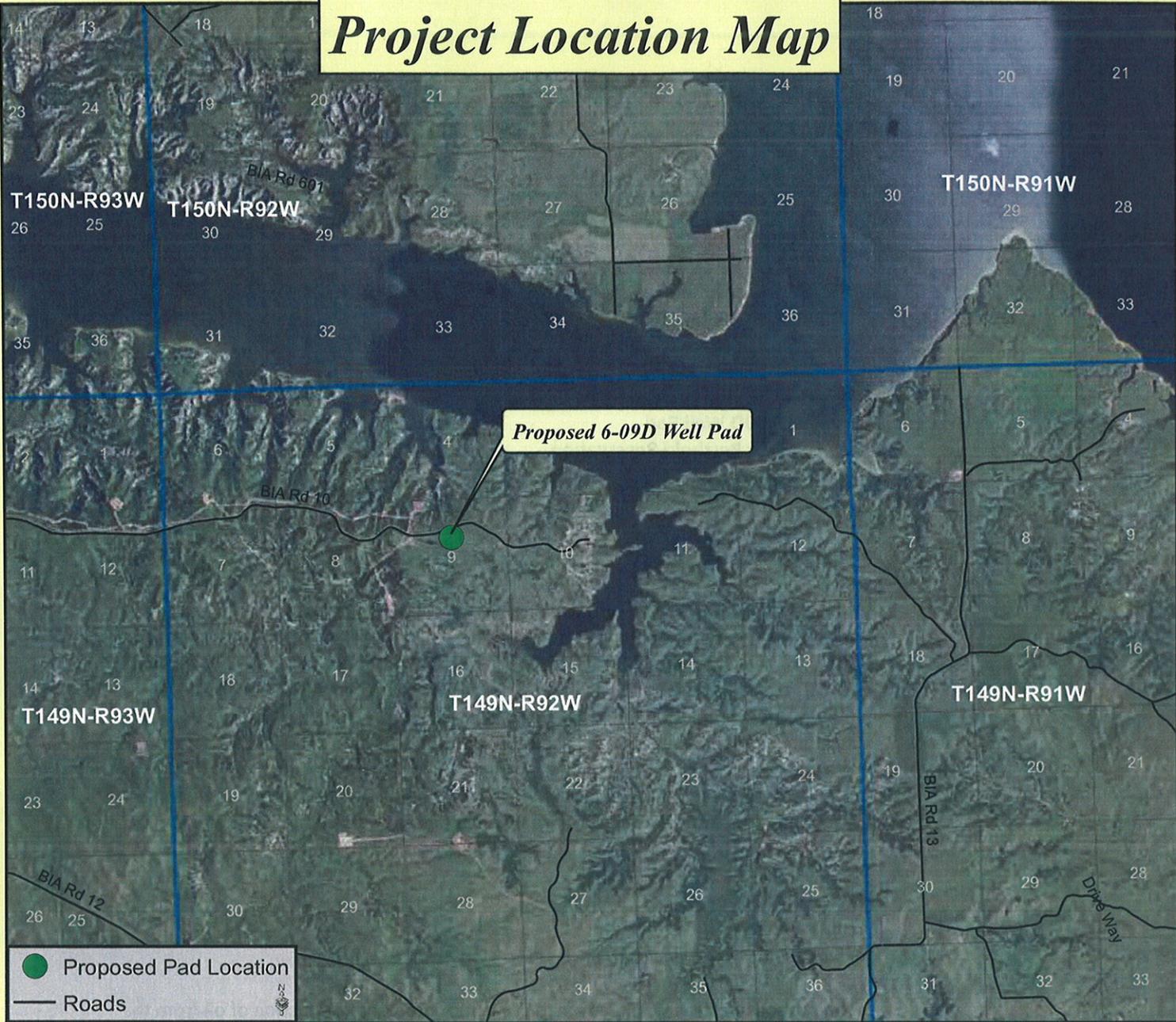
Sincerely,
Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc.

Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner

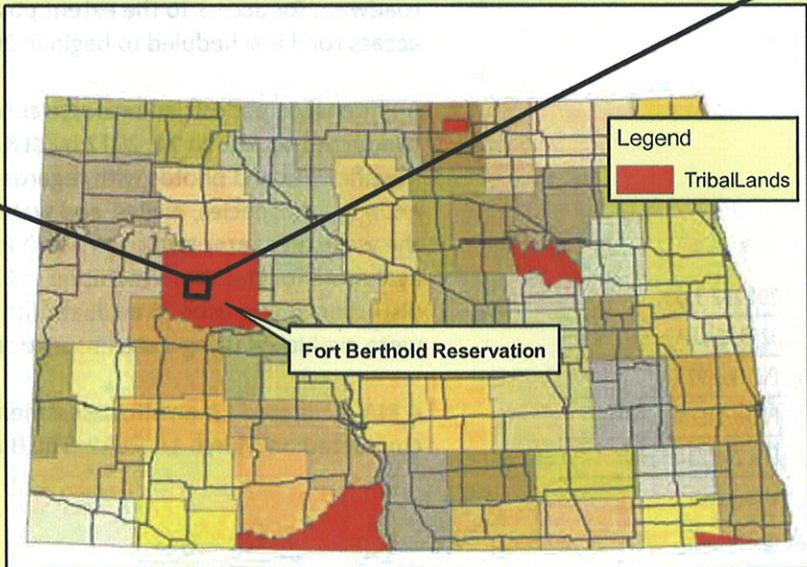
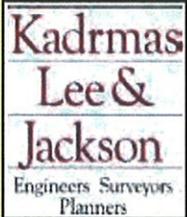
Enclosure (Project Location Map)

701 232 5353
3203 32nd Ave S Suite 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767
Fax 701 232 5354
kljeng.com

Project Location Map



**QEP Energy Company
Proposed 6-09D Well Pad
Dunn County, ND**



April 17, 2012

Jeffrey Towner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
North Dakota Field Office
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501-7926

**Re: QEP Energy Company
6-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation
Dunn County, North Dakota**

Dear Mr. Towner,

On behalf of QEP Energy Company (QEP), Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc. (KL&J) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The proposed action includes approval by the BIA and BLM for the development, drilling, and completion of four wells on one well pad, along with associated facilities including, but not limited to, an access road, communications tower, electrical, and lights, as well as gathering pipelines constructed by Arrow Pipeline, LLC (Arrow), on the Fort Berthold Reservation. The four wells are to be placed on one pad to minimize environmental impacts. The proposed well pad is to be positioned in the following location:

- 6-09D well pad; T149N, R92W, N½ of Section 9

Please refer to the enclosed project location map.

The proposed action would advance the exploration and production of oil from the Bakken and Three Forks Pools. The well pad has been positioned to utilize existing roadways for access to the extent possible. Construction of the proposed well pad and access road is scheduled to begin in 2012.

An intensive, pedestrian resource survey of the proposed well pad and access road was conducted on March 14, 2012 by KL&J. The purpose of the survey was to gather site-specific data and photos with regards to botanical, biological, threatened and endangered species, eagles, and water resources. A study area of 15 acres centered on the well pad center point and a 300-foot wide access road and utility corridor was evaluated for the site. In addition, a 0.50 mile wide buffer around all areas of project disturbance was used to evaluate the presence of eagles and eagle nests. Resources were evaluated using visual inspection and pedestrian transects across the sites.

A BIA-facilitated EA on-site assessment of the well pad and access road was also conducted on March 14, 2012. The BIA Environmental Protection Specialist, as well as

6-09D Well Pad
QEP
Fort Berthold Reservation

representatives from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), QEP, Arrow, and KL&J were present. During the assessment, construction suitability with respect to topography, stockpiling, drainage, erosion control, and other surface issues were considered. Well pad and access road locations were adjusted as appropriate, to avoid conflicts with identified environmental areas of concern. Those present at the on-site assessment agreed that the chosen locations, along with the minimization measures QEP and Arrow plans to implement, are positioned in areas which would minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife and botanical resources. BMPs and other commitments QEP and Arrow have made to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts are listed at the end of this letter.

Threatened and Endangered Species: The proposed pad site occurs in Dunn County. In Dunn County, the interior least tern, whooping crane, black-footed ferret, pallid sturgeon, and gray wolf are all listed as endangered species. The piping plover is listed as a threatened species, and the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit are listed as candidate species. Dunn County also contains designated critical habitat for the piping plover. None of these species were observed during the field survey or on-site assessment.

Whooping cranes use shallow, seasonally and semi-permanently flooded palustrine (marshy) wetlands for roosting, and various cropland and emergent wetlands for feeding. They typically prefer wetlands that contain shallow open water and areas where their visibility is not impeded by tall vegetation or other obstructions. The proposed project is located in the Central Flyway where 75 percent of confirmed whooping crane sightings have occurred. A back bay of Lake Sakakawea is located approximately 0.52 miles north of the proposed 6-09D well pad. Due to the proximity of the site to Lake Sakakawea and the pad occurring within the 75 percent of confirmed sightings corridor, adjacent habitat may be used as stopover habitat. The proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect whooping cranes or whooping crane habitat. If a whooping crane is sighted within one-mile of a well site or associated facilities while under construction, all work would cease within one-mile of that part of the project and the USFWS would be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.

Suitable habitat for the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover is largely associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. A back bay of Lake Sakakawea is located approximately 0.52 miles north of the proposed 6-09D well pad. No additional habitat was identified during the on-site survey. The well pad and access road is located on an upland area composed of native rangeland. USFWS determined Lake Sakakawea's shoreline to be critical habitat for the piping plover.

The tank battery would be surrounded by an impervious dike or Sioux containment system that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment system would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24hr record precipitation. A minimum of an 18-inch high berm would be constructed around the entire pad to

6-09D Well Pad
QEP
Fort Berthold Reservation

control runoff. Secondary containment measures consisting of earth berms, fiber rolls or additional BMP's would be placed in all drainages in close proximity to the proposed pad.

QEP plans to utilize a modified closed loop drilling system, whereas drill cuttings from the well are separated from the drilling fluid at the shale shaker. The liquid drilling mud is then returned to the active drilling mud tanks for continued use. The wet cuttings from the shaker are collected in a catch tank then transferred, by a track hoe, to an open top tank. The track hoe then mixes in the Solibond material with the cuttings to dry and solidify the cuttings. The dry and stackable cuttings are then moved and placed in the earthen, 30 mil reinforced lined cuttings pit. The cuttings are stacked up starting in one end of the earthen pit until they reach a point approximately 3-feet below ground level. A loader then brings dry dirt from the cuttings pit spoil pile and covers the dry drill cuttings. This process continues by stacking drill cuttings then covering with dirt until the end of drilling. At this point, all the dry, stackable cuttings will be buried and covered by dirt leaving a stable level surface. The drying and solidification of drill cuttings before placement in the cuttings pit and the 30 mil reinforced lining of the cuttings pit would diminish the potential for pit leaching.

Due to the implementation of secondary containment measures and dry cuttings pit, the transfer of accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated habitats is unlikely. Due to the proximity of the proposed project to Lake Sakakawea (approximately 0.52 miles) the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover or their associated habitats.

The black-footed ferret historically could be found throughout the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. There has not been a confirmed sighting of a black-footed ferret in North Dakota for over 30 years and they are presumed extirpated. Its preferred habitat includes areas around prairie dog towns, as it relies on prairie dogs for food and lives in prairie dog burrows. Black-footed ferrets require at least an 80-acre prairie dog town to survive. Due to a lack of suitable habitat and known populations, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect to the black-footed ferret.

Historically, the gray wolfs preferred habitat includes biomes such as boreal forest, temperate deciduous forest, and temperate grassland. While the gray wolf is not common in North Dakota, occasionally individual wolves do pass through the state. The project area is located far from other known wolf populations and is positioned on rangeland that is grazed. No wolves or indications of wolves were observed during the field survey. Due to a lack of preferred habitat characteristics and known populations, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect on the gray wolf.

The preferred habitat for the Dakota skipper consists of undisturbed, flat, moist bluestem prairies and upland prairies with an abundance of wildflowers. The proposed site is located on moderately grazed rangeland that does contain bluestem prairies with abundant wildflowers. Although grazing is evident, it is moderate in nature; therefore,

6-09D Well Pad
 QEP
 Fort Berthold Reservation

the project site does contain suitable habitat for the Dakota skipper. Due to the presence of potential habitat for the Dakota skipper within the project area, the proposed project may impact individuals or habitat through earthwork associated with construction activities, habitat conversion, and/or fragmentation. An "effect determination" under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has not been made due to the current unlisted status of the species.

The Sprague's pipit is a small songbird found in prairie areas throughout the Northern Great Plains. Preferred habitat includes rolling, upland mixed-grass prairie habitat with high plant species diversity. The Sprague's pipit breeds in habitat with minimal human disturbance. The proposed project area consists of moderately grazed rangeland which may provide potential habitat for the Sprague's pipit. No Sprague's pipit were observed during the field surveys. Due to the presence of preferred habitat for the Sprague's pipit within the project area, the proposed project may impact individuals or habitat through earthwork associated with construction activities, habitat conversion, and/or fragmentation. An "effect determination" under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has not been made due to the current unlisted status of the species. In the event that construction activity needs to take place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities; or mowing of the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season would be completed.

Botanical Resources: The proposed 6-09D well pad consists of moderately grazed native upland grasses. The proposed well pad and access road is surrounded by rolling topography. The well pad and access road were mostly dominated by green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*), and western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*). Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) were observed growing near the well pad. No noxious weeds were observed within the study area. There are no threatened or endangered plant species listed for Dunn County.

Biological Resources: The project area contains suitable habitat for mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), whitetail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*), ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicas*), raptors, North American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), song birds, coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*). One American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) was observed during the survey.

During drilling activities, the noise, movements and lights associated with having a drilling rig on-site is expected to deter wildlife from entering the area. The dry cuttings pit would only be used for solid material storage, and any fluid present in the pit would be removed and disposed of in accordance with BLM and North Dakota Industrial Commission (NDIC) rules and regulations. In addition, the reinforced lining of the cuttings pit would have a thickness of 30 mil to prevent seepage and contamination of

6-09D Well Pad
QEP
Fort Berthold Reservation

underlying soil. Immediately after the drilling rig leaves the location, the cuttings pit would be fully backfilled or netted with State and Federal approved nets. If netting is used to cover the cuttings pit, the nets would remain in place with proper maintenance until the closure of the cuttings pit. Interim reclamation and closure of the cuttings pit would occur within six months of construction; however, if circumstances prevent interim reclamation from occurring within this timeframe, QEP would contact BIA to request an extension.

Design considerations would be implemented to further protect against potential habitat degradation. A minimum of an 18-inch high berm would be constructed around the entire well pad to provide additional containment at the well pad to control runoff. The tank battery would be surrounded by an impervious dike or Sioux containment system that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment system would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24hr record precipitation. BMPs to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources, as well as implementation of a modified closed loop system with a dry cuttings pit during drilling, would also be put into practice. Secondary containment measures consisting of earthen berms, straw wattles or other BMP's would be installed in adjacent drainages to the well pad and access road.

All efforts would be made for construction activities to begin after July 15 and end prior to February 1, in order to avoid impacts to migratory birds during the breeding/nesting season. In the event that a construction activity needs to take place within the nesting and breeding season, a pre-construction survey for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities; or mowing of the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season may be completed in lieu of the pre-construction survey.

Additionally, all reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to avoid the taking of migratory bird species would be implemented during the construction and operation phases. These measures would include: the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines; certain compressor components to mitigate noise; only utilizing approved roadways; placing wire mesh or grate covers over barrels or buckets placed under valves and spigots to collect dripped oil; maintaining dry cuttings pit. In addition, immediately after the drilling rig leaves the location, the cuttings pit would be fully backfilled or covered with netting that has a maximum mesh size of 1.5 inches.

Eagles: A survey for eagles and eagle nests was conducted on March 14, 2012. The proposed project site was thoroughly searched and no eagles or eagle nests were observed. Dr. Anne Marguerite Coyle of Dickinson State University has completed focused research on golden eagles and maintains a database of golden eagle nest sightings. According to Dr. Coyle's information, the closest recorded golden eagle nest is located approximately 10.8 miles southeast of the proposed well pad. If a bald or golden eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to proceed.

6-09D Well Pad
QEP
Fort Berthold Reservation

Water Resources: The southwest corner of the proposed 6-09D well pad drains to the south into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow south approximately 1.1 miles into Skunk Creek. Skunk Creek travels in an easterly direction approximately 0.8 miles before draining into Lake Sakakawea for a total traveled distance of 1.9 miles. The northern and eastern sides of the proposed 6-09D well pad drain east into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow approximately 0.92 miles, in a southerly direction, before draining into Lake Sakakawea.

A minimum of an 18-inch high berm would be constructed around the well pad to protect against runoff and contaminants from leaving the pad. Secondary containment measures consisting of earthen berms, straw wattles or additional BMP's would be placed in adjacent drainages as needed.

In addition, Arrow has committed to developing a spill response plan. The response plan would include monitoring protocols, notification procedures, spill detection and on-scene spill mitigation procedures, response activities, contacts, training and drill procedures, and response plan review and update procedures. The spill response plan would be submitted to the BIA prior to the commencement of construction activities.

Best Management Practices: BMPs for soil and wind erosion would be implemented as needed to include seeding of cut areas and soil piles as well as the use of diversion ditches, silt fences, straw wattles and matting for all fill areas. Any woody vegetation removed during site construction would be chipped and incorporated into topsoil stockpiles or removed from the location to a proper disposal site. The alteration of drainages near the proposed well pad would be avoided. Culverts to maintain drainage along the access road would also be installed where needed.

Arrow would subject all welds completed on steel pipelines to a 100 percent Non-destructive Testing. After the welds have passed testing and covered for corrosion protection, the external coating of the pipe is inspected using a jeepmeter to detect holes and cracks. Before the pipelines are put into service, the steel pipe is hydrotested to approximately 1.5 times the minimum design pressure of 1,180 pounds per square inch gauge (psig). The produced water pipe is designed to sustain a minimum pressure of 750 psig and is hydrotested to approximately 900 psig prior to being approved for service.

Upon completion of the wells, a portion of the well pad would be reclaimed to further minimize environmental impacts. Per BIA guidance, interim reclamation measures would occur within six months of construction; however, if circumstances prevent interim reclamation from occurring within this timeframe, QEP would contact BIA to request an extension. When conditions prevent interim reclamation, such as winter when seed cover cannot be established, crimping straw and/or mulch would be utilized to cover bare ground areas until conditions improve.

6-09D Well Pad
QEP
Fort Berthold Reservation

Summary of Commitments to Avoid or Minimize Impacts: In an effort to minimize the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project, QEP would also implement the following measures into the development of the site:

- A modified closed loop system would be used during drilling. Drill cuttings would be solidified and dried before being placed in the reinforced lined cuttings pit. The reinforced lining of the cuttings pit would have a thickness of 30 mil to prevent seepage and contamination of underlying soil. Any minimal free fluid present in the pit would be removed and disposed of in accordance with BLM and NDIC rules and regulations. All liquids from drilling would be transported off-site. The drill cuttings pit would be reclaimed to BLM and NDIC standards immediately upon finishing completion operations.
- Per BIA guidance, interim reclamation measures would occur within six months of construction; however, if circumstances prevent interim reclamation from occurring within this timeframe, QEP or Arrow would contact BIA to request an extension. When conditions prevent interim reclamation, such as winter when seed cover cannot be established, crimping straw and/or mulch would be utilized to cover bare ground areas until conditions improve.
- All efforts would be made for construction activities to begin after July 15 and end prior to February 1, in order to avoid impacts to migratory birds during the breeding/nesting season. In the event that a construction activity needs to take place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities or mowing of the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season would prevent birds from nesting at the site.
- Measures implemented during construction to avoid the taking of migratory bird species would include: the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines; certain compressor components to mitigate noise; only utilizing approved roadways; placing wire mesh or grate covers over barrels or buckets placed under valves and spigots to collect dripped oil; maintaining dry cuttings pit. In addition, immediately after the drilling rig leaves the location, the cuttings pit would be fully backfilled or covered with netting that has a maximum mesh size of 1.5 inches.
- If a whooping crane is sighted within one-mile of a well site or associated facilities while under construction, all work would cease within one-mile of that part of the project and the USFWS would be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.
- The tank battery would be surrounded by an impervious dike or Sioux containment system that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment system would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24hr record precipitation. BMPs would be implemented to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources.
- A minimum of an 18-inch berm would be constructed around the entire pad to protect against runoff and contaminants from leaving the pad.

6-09D Well Pad
QEP
Fort Berthold Reservation

- Secondary containment measures consisting of earthen berms, straw wattles or additional BMP's would be placed in adjacent drainages as needed. Topsoil would be segregated and stored on-site to be used in the reclamation process. All disturbed areas would be re-contoured to original elevations as close as possible as part of the reclamation process.
- Shale green paint will be used on structures to not take away from the surrounding landscape.
- All utilities and pipelines installed to service the site would be placed below ground.
- QEP would provide dust control on their access roads and haul roads.
- Any permanent lights installed on the well pad would be connected to a light switch and would only be turned on when workers are present on the site.
- Arrow has committed to developing a spill response plan. The response plan would include monitoring protocols, notification procedures, spill detection and on-scene spill mitigation procedures, response activities, contacts, training and drill procedures, and response plan review and update procedures. The spill response plan would be submitted to the BIA prior to the commencement of construction activities.
- All welds completed on the steel pipelines are subjected to a 100 percent Non-Destructive Testing. After the welds have passed testing and covered for corrosion protection, the external coating of the pipe is inspected using a jeepmeter to detect holes and cracks. Before the pipelines are put into service, the steel pipe is hydrotested to approximately 1.5 times the minimum design pressure of 1,180 pounds per square inch gauge (psig). The produced water pipe is designed to sustain a minimum pressure of 750 psig and is hydrotested to approximately 900 psig prior to being approved for service.
- Arrow would fully comply with the marking requirements specified in the US Department of Transportation's rules and regulations, specifically contained in 49 CFR Parts 192 and 195.

To ensure that social, economic, and environmental effects are considered in the development of this project, we are soliciting your views and comments on the proposed development of this project, pursuant to Section 102(2) (D) (IV) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. We are particularly interested in any property that your department may own, or have an interest in, located within the project area. We would also appreciate being made aware of any proposed development your department may be contemplating in the area of the proposed project. Any information that might help us in our study would be appreciated.

6-09D Well Pad
QEP
Fort Berthold Reservation

It is requested that any comments or information be forwarded to our office on or before **May 17 2012**. We request your comments by that date to ensure that we will have ample time to review them and incorporate them into the necessary environmental documentation.

If you would like further information regarding this project, please contact me at (701) 232-5353. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

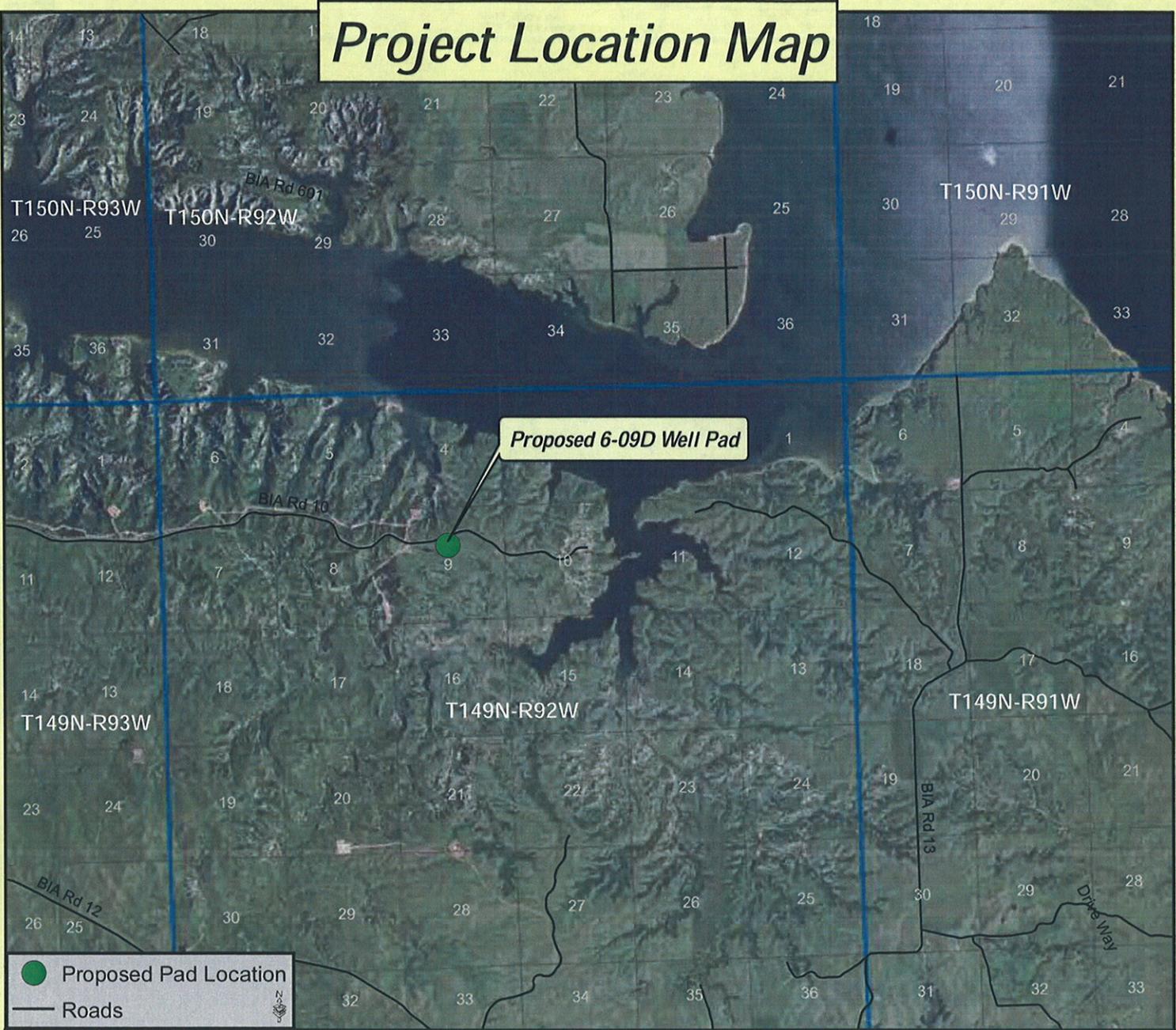
Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc.



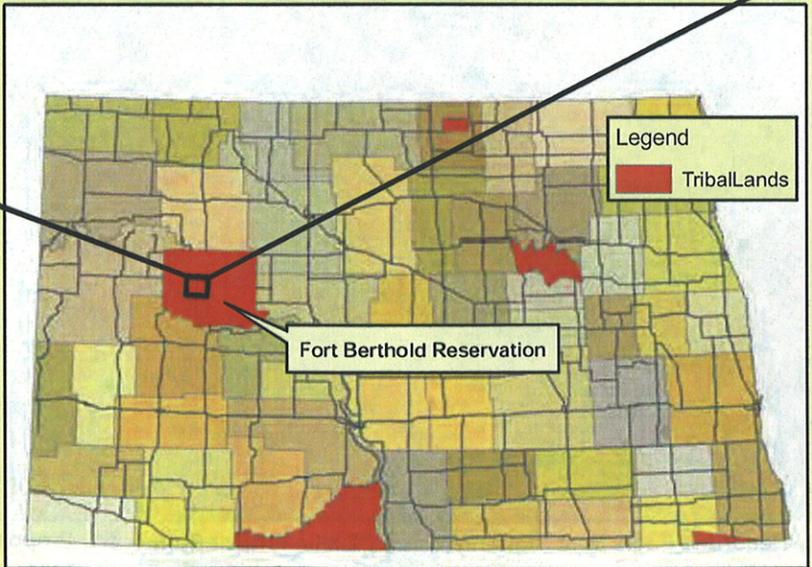
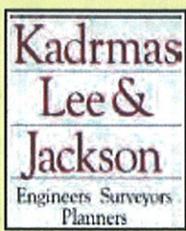
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Environmental Planner

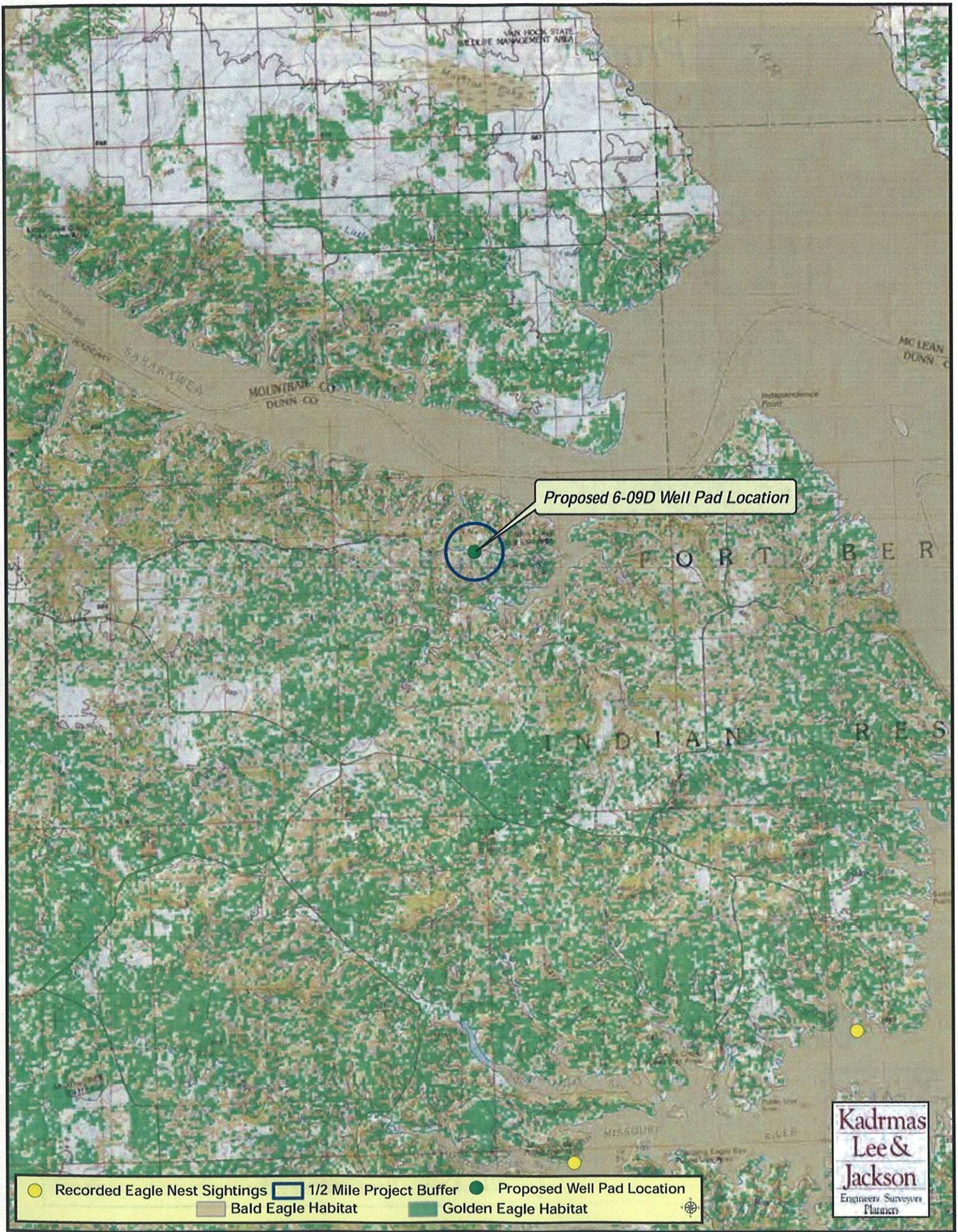
Enclosures (Maps)

Project Location Map



QEP Energy Company
Proposed 6-09D Well Pad
Dunn County, ND





Proposed 6-09D Well Pad Location

- Recorded Eagle Nest Sightings
- 1/2 Mile Project Buffer
- Proposed Well Pad Location
- Bald Eagle Habitat
- Golden Eagle Habitat

**Kadrmass
Lee &
Jackson**
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

April 11, 2012

«CTitle» «First» «Last»
«Title»
«Department»
«Agency»
«Address»
«City», «State» «Zip»

**RE: QEP Energy Company
1-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation
Dunn County, North Dakota**

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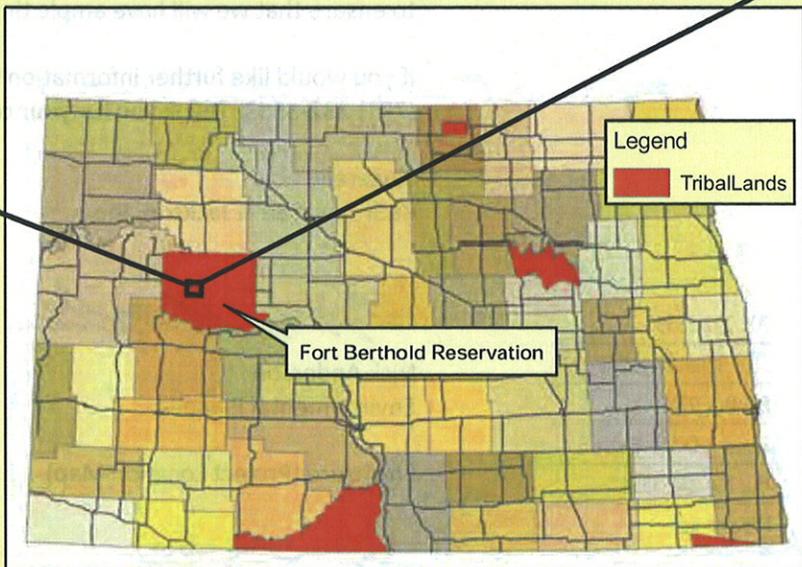
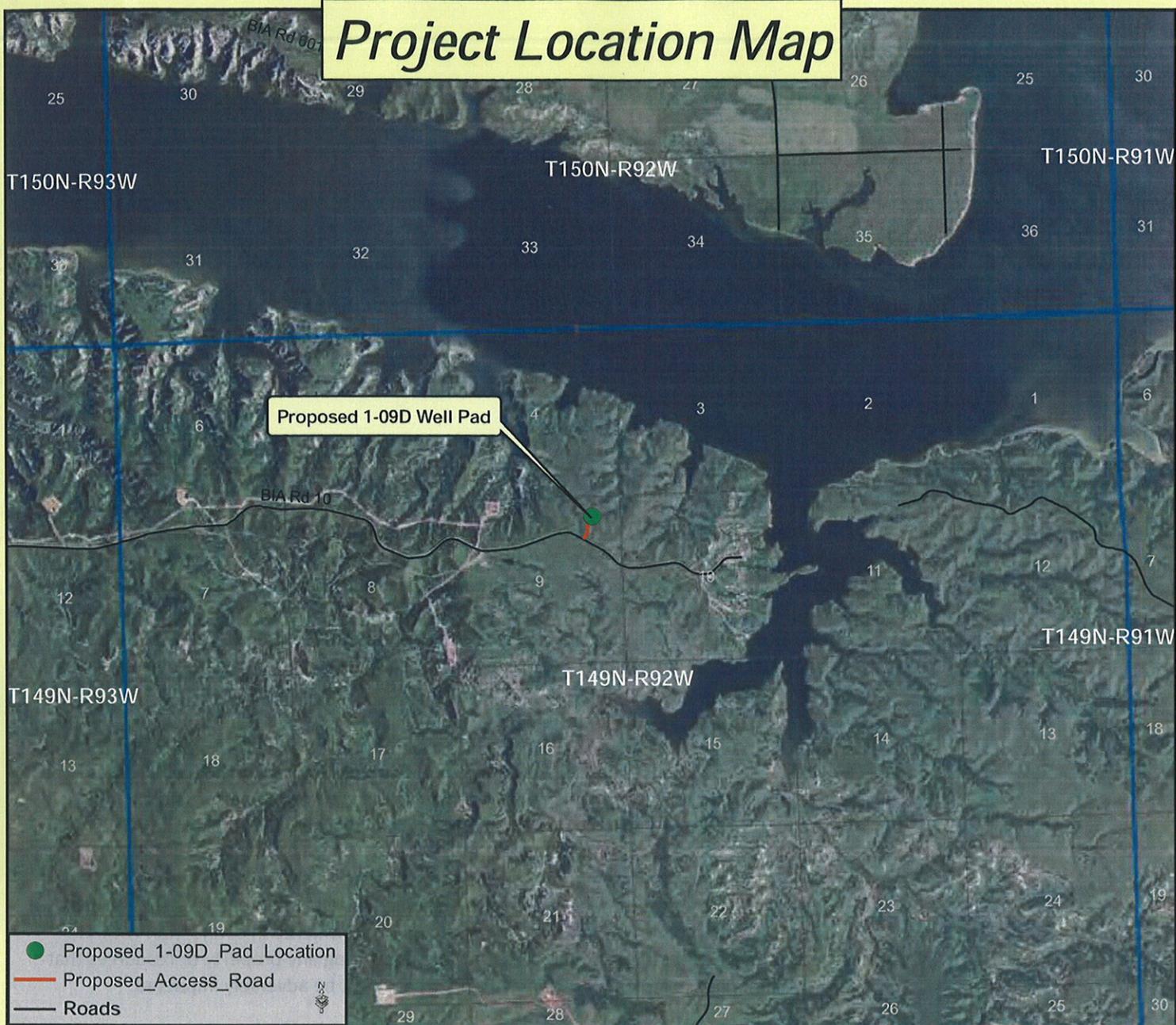
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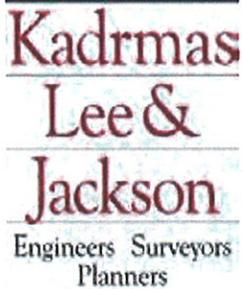
Enclosure (Project Location Map)

Project Location Map



QEP Energy Company
Proposed 1-09D Well Pad
Dunn County, ND





April 11, 2012

Jeffrey Towner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
North Dakota Field Office
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501-7926

**Re: QEP Energy Company
1-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation
Dunn County, North Dakota**

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 Fax 701 232 5354
kljeng.com

A BIA-facilitated EA on-site assessment of the well pad and access road was also conducted on March 14, 2012. The BIA Environmental Protection Specialist, as well as representatives from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), QEP, Arrow, and KL&J were present. During the assessment, construction suitability with respect to topography, stockpiling, drainage, erosion control, and other surface issues were considered. Well pad and access road locations were adjusted as appropriate, to avoid conflicts with identified environmental areas of concern. Those present at the on-site assessment agreed that the chosen locations, along with the minimization measures QEP and Arrow plans to implement, are positioned in areas which would minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife and botanical resources. BMPs and other commitments QEP and Arrow have made to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts are listed at the end of this letter.

Threatened and Endangered Species: The proposed pad site occurs in Dunn County. In Dunn County, the interior least tern, whooping crane, black-footed ferret, pallid sturgeon, and gray wolf are all listed as endangered species. The piping plover is listed as a threatened species, and the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit are listed as candidate species. Dunn County also contains designated critical habitat for the piping plover. None of these species were observed during the field survey or on-site assessment.

Whooping cranes use shallow, seasonally and semi-permanently flooded palustrine (marshy) wetlands for roosting, and various cropland and emergent wetlands for feeding. They typically prefer wetlands that contain shallow open water and areas where their visibility is not impeded by tall vegetation or other obstructions. The proposed project is located in the Central Flyway where 75 percent of confirmed whooping crane sightings have occurred. A back bay of Lake Sakakawea is located approximately 0.41 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad. Due to the proximity of the site to Lake Sakakawea and the pad occurring within the 75 percent of confirmed sightings corridor, adjacent habitat may be used as stopover habitat. The proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect whooping cranes or whooping crane habitat. If a whooping crane is sighted within one-mile of a well site or associated facilities while under construction, all work would cease within one-mile of that part of the project and the USFWS would be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.

Suitable habitat for the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover is largely associated with Lake Sakakawea and its shoreline. A back bay of Lake Sakakawea is located approximately 0.41 miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad. No additional habitat was identified during the on-site survey. The well pad and access road is located on an upland area composed of grassland. USFWS determined Lake Sakakawea's shoreline to be critical habitat for the piping plover.

The tank battery would be surrounded by an impervious dike or Sioux containment system that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment system would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24hr record precipitation. A minimum of an 18-inch high berm would be constructed around the entire pad to control runoff. Secondary containment measures consisting of earth berms, fiber rolls or additional BMP's would be placed in all drainages in close proximity to the proposed pad.

QEP plans to utilize a modified closed loop drilling system, whereas drill cuttings from the well are separated from the drilling fluid at the shale shaker. The liquid drilling mud is then returned to the active drilling mud tanks for continued use. The wet cuttings from the shaker are collected in a catch tank then transferred, by a track hoe, to an open top tank. The track hoe then mixes in the Solibond material with the cuttings to dry and solidify the cuttings. The dry and stackable cuttings are then moved and placed in the earthen, 30 mil reinforced lined cuttings pit. The cuttings are stacked up starting in one end of the earthen pit until they reach a point approximately 3-feet below ground level. A loader then brings dry dirt from the cuttings pit spoil pile and covers the dry drill cuttings. This process continues by stacking drill cuttings then covering with dirt until the end of drilling. At this point, all the dry, stackable cuttings will be buried and covered by dirt leaving a stable level surface. The drying and solidification of drill cuttings before placement in the cuttings pit and the 30 mil reinforced lining of the cuttings pit would diminish the potential for pit leaching.

Due to the implementation of secondary containment measures and dry cuttings pit, the transfer of accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated habitats is unlikely. Due to the proximity of the proposed project to Lake Sakakawea (approximately 0.41 miles) the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, and piping plover or their associated habitats.

The black-footed ferret historically could be found throughout the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. There has not been a confirmed sighting of a black-footed ferret in North Dakota for over 30 years and they are presumed extirpated. Its preferred habitat includes areas around prairie dog towns, as it relies on prairie dogs for food and lives in prairie dog burrows. Black-footed ferrets require at least an 80-acre prairie dog town to survive. Due to a lack of suitable habitat and known populations, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect to the black-footed ferret.

Historically, the gray wolf preferred habitat includes biomes such as boreal forest, temperate deciduous forest, and temperate grassland. While the gray wolf is not common in North Dakota, occasionally individual wolves do pass through the state. The project area is located far from other known wolf populations and is positioned on rangeland. No wolves or indications of wolves were observed during the field survey. Due to a lack of preferred habitat characteristics and known populations, the proposed project is anticipated to have no effect on the gray wolf.

The preferred habitat for the Dakota skipper consists of undisturbed, flat, moist bluestem prairies and upland prairies with an abundance of wildflowers. The proposed site is located on rangeland that does contain bluestem prairies with abundant wildflowers; therefore, the project site does contain suitable habitat for the Dakota skipper. Due to the presence of potential habitat for the Dakota skipper within the project area, the proposed project may impact individuals or habitat through earthwork associated with construction activities, habitat conversion, and/or fragmentation. An "effect determination" under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has not been made due to the current unlisted status of the species.

The Sprague's pipit is a small songbird found in prairie areas throughout the Northern Great Plains. Preferred habitat includes rolling, upland mixed-grass prairie habitat with high plant species diversity. The Sprague's pipit breeds in habitat with minimal human disturbance. The proposed project area consists of rangeland which may provide potential habitat for the Sprague's pipit. No Sprague's pipit were observed during the field surveys. Due to the presence of preferred habitat for the Sprague's pipit within the project area, the proposed project may impact individuals or habitat through earthwork associated with construction activities, habitat conversion, and/or fragmentation. An "effect determination" under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has not been made due to the current unlisted status of the species. In the event that construction activity needs to take place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities; or mowing of the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season would be completed.

Botanical Resources: The proposed 1-09D well pad consists of native upland grasses. The proposed well pad and access road is surrounded by rolling topography. The well pad and access road were mostly dominated by green needlegrass (*Stipa viridula*), little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), western wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea angustifolia*), western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), and silver buffalo berry (*Shepherdia argentea*). Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) were observed growing near the well pad. No noxious weeds were observed within the study area. There are no threatened or endangered plant species listed for Dunn County.

Biological Resources: The project area contains suitable habitat for mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), whitetail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*), ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicas*), raptors, North American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), song birds, coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*). One sharp-tailed grouse was observed during the survey.

During drilling activities, the noise, movements and lights associated with having a drilling rig on-site is expected to deter wildlife from entering the area. The dry cuttings pit would only be used for solid material storage, and any fluid present in the pit would be removed and disposed of in accordance with BLM and North Dakota Industrial Commission (NDIC) rules and regulations. In addition, the reinforced lining of the cuttings pit would have a thickness of 30 mil to prevent seepage and contamination of underlying soil. Immediately after the drilling rig leaves the location, the cuttings pit would be fully backfilled or netted with State and Federal approved nets. If netting is used to cover the cuttings pit, the nets would remain in place with proper maintenance until the closure of the cuttings pit. Interim reclamation and closure of the cuttings pit would occur within six months of construction; however, if circumstances prevent interim reclamation from occurring within this timeframe, QEP would contact BIA to request an extension.

Design considerations would be implemented to further protect against potential habitat degradation. A minimum of an 18-inch high berm would be constructed around the entire well pad to provide additional containment at the well pad to control runoff. The tank battery would be surrounded by an impervious dike or Sioux containment system that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment system would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24hr record precipitation. BMPs to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources, as well as implementation of a modified closed loop system with a dry cuttings pit during drilling, would also be put into practice. Secondary containment measures consisting of earthen berms, straw wattles or other BMP's would be installed in adjacent drainages to the well pad and access road.

All efforts would be made for construction activities to begin after July 15 and end prior to February 1, in order to avoid impacts to migratory birds during the breeding/nesting season. In the event that a construction activity needs to take place within the nesting and breeding season, a pre-construction survey for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities; or mowing of the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season may be completed in lieu of the pre-construction survey.

Additionally, all reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to avoid the taking of migratory bird species would be implemented during the construction and operation phases. These measures would include: the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines; certain compressor components to mitigate noise; only utilizing approved roadways; placing wire mesh or grate covers over barrels or buckets placed under valves and spigots to collect dripped oil; maintaining dry cuttings pit. In addition, immediately after the drilling rig leaves the location, the cuttings pit would be fully backfilled or covered with netting that has a maximum mesh size of 1.5 inches.

Eagles: A survey for eagles and eagle nests was conducted on March 14, 2012. The proposed project site was thoroughly searched and no eagles or eagle nests were observed. Dr. Anne Marguerite Coyle of Dickinson State University has completed focused research on golden eagles and maintains a database of golden eagle nest sightings. According to Dr. Coyle's information, the closest recorded golden eagle nest is located approximately 10.8 miles southeast of the proposed well pad. If a bald or golden eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area, construction activities shall cease and the USFWS shall be notified for advice on how to proceed.

Water Resources: The eastern side of the proposed 1-09D well pad drains to the northeast into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow in a northerly direction, approximately 0.47 miles, and drain into Lake Sakakawea. The western side of the proposed 1-09D well pad drains to the west into a wooded draw. The runoff would then flow approximately 0.38 miles northwest, and drain into Lake Sakakawea.

A minimum of an 18-inch high berm would be constructed around the well pad to protect against runoff and contaminants from leaving the pad. Secondary containment measures consisting of earthen berms, straw wattles or additional BMP's would be placed in adjacent drainages as needed.

In addition, Arrow has committed to developing a spill response plan. The response plan would include monitoring protocols, notification procedures, spill detection and on-scene spill mitigation procedures, response activities, contacts, training and drill procedures, and response plan review and update procedures. The spill response plan would be submitted to the BIA prior to the commencement of construction activities.

Best Management Practices: BMPs for soil and wind erosion would be implemented as needed to include seeding of cut areas and soil piles as well as the use of diversion ditches, silt fences, straw wattles and matting for all fill areas. Any woody vegetation removed during site construction would be chipped and incorporated into topsoil stockpiles or removed from the location to a proper disposal site. The alteration of drainages near the proposed well pad would be avoided. Culverts to maintain drainage along the access road would also be installed where needed.

Arrow would subject all welds completed on steel pipelines to a 100 percent Non-destructive Testing. After the welds have passed testing and covered for corrosion protection, the external coating of the pipe is inspected using a jeepmeter to detect holes and cracks. Before the pipelines are put into service, the steel pipe is hydrotested to approximately 1.5 times the minimum design pressure of 1,180 pounds per square inch gauge (psig). The produced water pipe is designed to sustain a minimum pressure of 750 psig and is hydrotested to approximately 900 psig prior to being approved for service.

Upon completion of the wells, a portion of the well pad would be reclaimed to further avoid environmental areas of concern. Per BIA guidance, interim reclamation measures would occur within six months of construction; however, if circumstances prevent interim reclamation from occurring within this timeframe, QEP would contact BIA to request an extension. When conditions prevent interim reclamation, such as winter when seed cover cannot be established, crimping straw and/or mulch would be utilized to cover bare ground areas until conditions improve.

Summary of Commitments to Avoid or Minimize Impacts: In an effort to minimize the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project, QEP would also implement the following measures into the development of the site:

- A modified closed loop system would be used during drilling. Drill cuttings would be solidified and dried before being placed in the reinforced lined cuttings pit. The reinforced lining of the cuttings pit would have a thickness of 30 mil to prevent seepage and contamination of underlying soil. Any minimal free fluid present in the pit would be removed and disposed of in accordance with BLM and NDIC rules and regulations. All liquids from drilling would be transported off-site. The drill cuttings pit would be reclaimed to BLM and NDIC standards immediately upon finishing completion operations.
- Per BIA guidance, interim reclamation measures would occur within six months of construction; however, if circumstances prevent interim reclamation from occurring within this timeframe, QEP or Arrow would contact BIA to request an extension. When conditions prevent interim reclamation, such as winter when seed cover cannot be established, crimping straw and/or mulch would be utilized to cover bare ground areas until conditions improve.
- All efforts would be made for construction activities to begin after July 15 and end prior to February 1, in order to avoid impacts to migratory birds during the breeding/nesting season. In the event that a construction activity needs to take place within the nesting and breeding season, pre-construction surveys for migratory birds or their nests would be conducted within five days prior to the initiation of construction activities or mowing of the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season would prevent birds from nesting at the site.
- Measures implemented during construction to avoid the taking of migratory bird species would include: the use of suitable mufflers on all internal combustion engines; certain compressor components to mitigate noise; only utilizing approved roadways; placing wire mesh or grate covers over barrels or buckets placed under valves and spigots to collect dripped oil; maintaining dry cuttings pit. In addition, immediately after the drilling rig leaves the location, the cuttings pit would be fully backfilled or covered with netting that has a maximum mesh size of 1.5 inches.
- If a whooping crane is sighted within one-mile of a well site or associated facilities while under construction, all work would cease within one-mile of that part of the project and the USFWS would be contacted immediately. In coordination with USFWS, work may resume after the bird(s) leave the area.

- The tank battery would be surrounded by an impervious dike or Sioux containment system that would act as secondary containment to guard against accidental release of fluids from the site. The containment system would be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24hr record precipitation. BMPs would be implemented to minimize wind and water erosion of soil resources.
- A minimum of an 18-inch berm would be constructed around the entire pad to protect against runoff and contaminants from leaving the pad.
- Secondary containment measures consisting of earthen berms, straw wattles or additional BMP's would be placed in adjacent drainages as needed. Topsoil will be segregated and stored on-site to be used in the reclamation process. All disturbed areas would be re-contoured to original elevations as close as possible as part of the reclamation process.
- The well pad would have an irregular shape to minimize impacts to drainages and wooded draws.
- Shale green paint will be used on structures to not take away from the surrounding landscape.
- All utilities and pipelines installed to service the site would be placed below ground.
- QEP would provide dust control on their access roads and haul roads.
- Any permanent lights installed on the well pad would be connected to a light switch and would only be turned on when workers are present on the site.
- Arrow has committed to developing a spill response plan. The response plan would include monitoring protocols, notification procedures, spill detection and on-scene spill mitigation procedures, response activities, contacts, training and drill procedures, and response plan review and update procedures. The spill response plan would be submitted to the BIA prior to the commencement of construction activities.
- All welds completed on the steel pipelines are subjected to a 100 percent Non-Destructive Testing. After the welds have passed testing and covered for corrosion protection, the external coating of the pipe is inspected using a jeepmeter to detect holes and cracks. Before the pipelines are put into service, the steel pipe is hydrotested to approximately 1.5 times the minimum design pressure of 1,180 pounds per square inch gauge (psig). The produced water pipe is designed to sustain a minimum pressure of 750 psig and is hydrotested to approximately 900 psig prior to being approved for service.
- Arrow would fully comply with the marking requirements specified in the US Department of Transportation's rules and regulations, specifically contained in 49 CFR Parts 192 and 195.

To ensure that social, economic, and environmental effects are considered in the development of this project, we are soliciting your views and comments on the proposed development of this project, pursuant to Section 102(2) (D) (IV) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. We are particularly interested in any property that your department may own, or have an interest in, located within the project area. We would also appreciate being made aware of any proposed development your department may be contemplating in the area of the proposed project. Any information that might help us in our study would be appreciated.

It is requested that any comments or information be forwarded to our office on or before **May 11, 2012**. We request your comments by that date to ensure that we will have ample time to review them and incorporate them into the necessary environmental documentation.

If you would like further information regarding this project, please contact me at (701) 232-5353. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

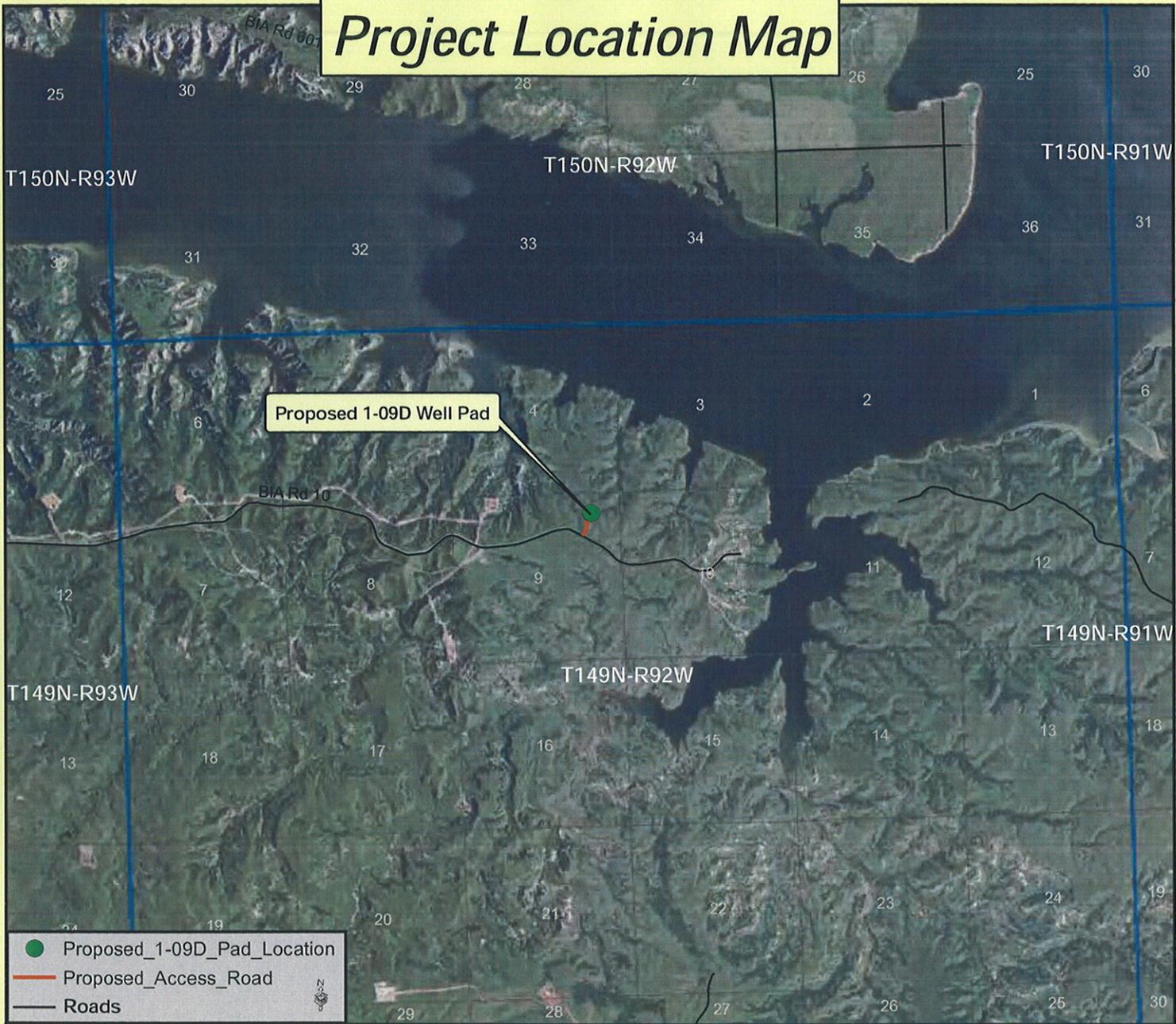
Kadrmass, Lee & Jackson, Inc.



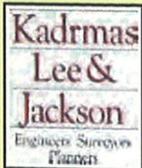
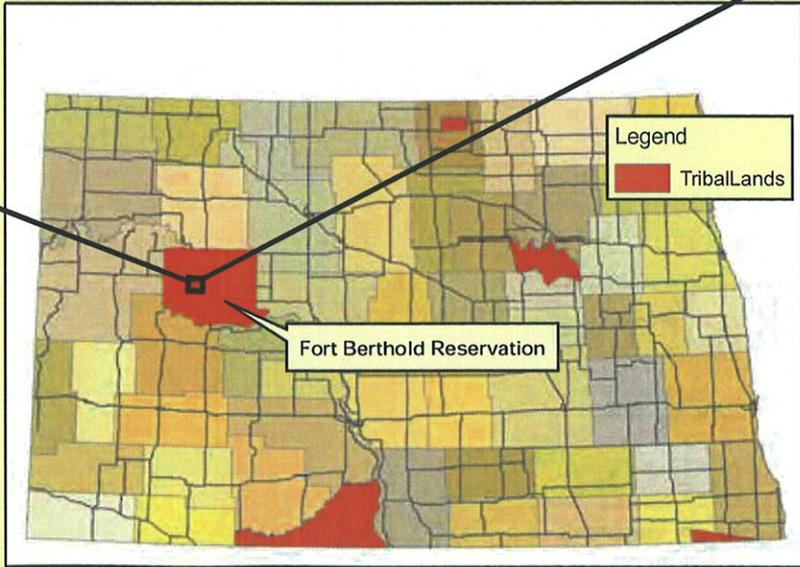
Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner

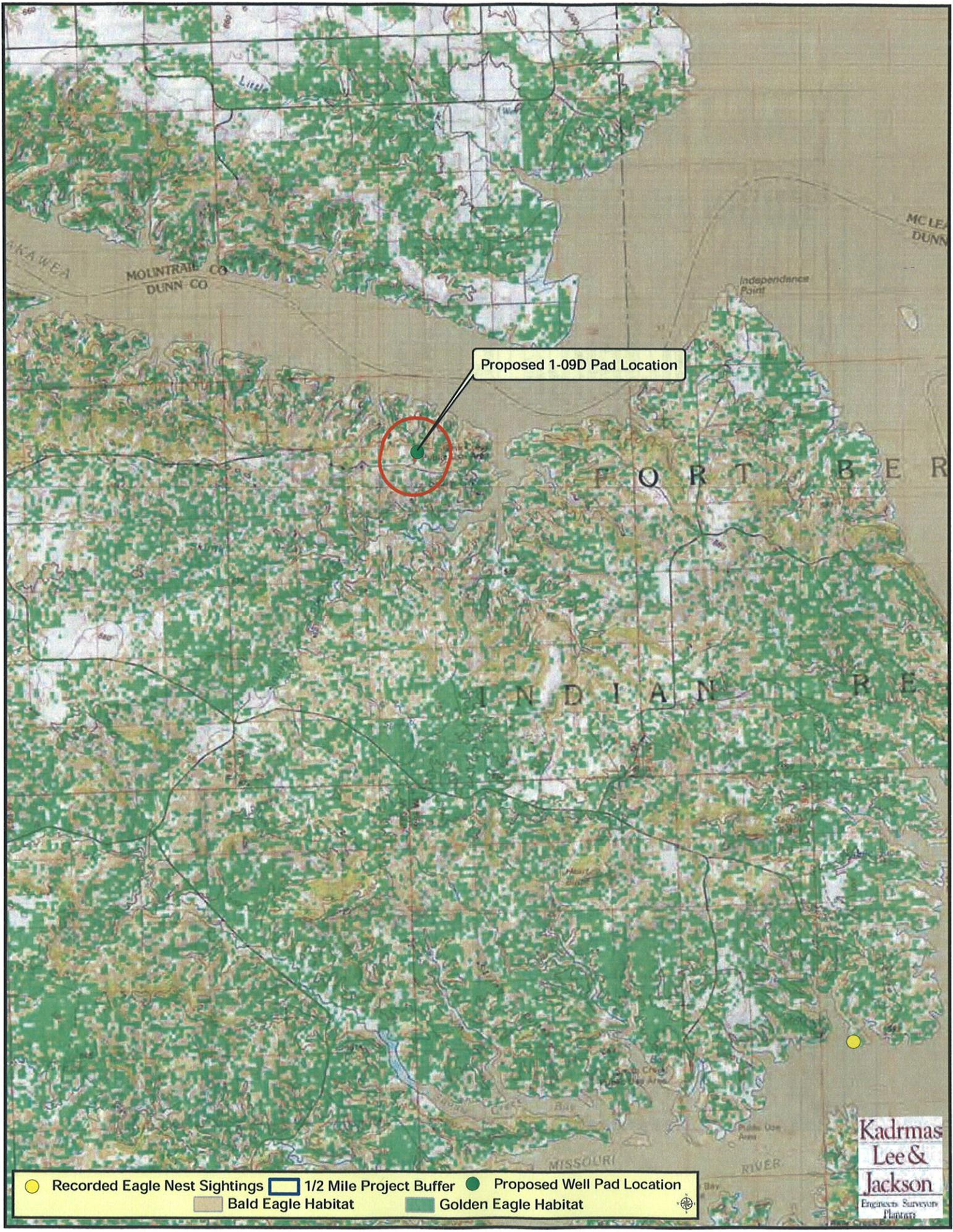
Enclosures (Maps)

Project Location Map



QEP Energy Company
Proposed 1-09D Well Pad
Dunn County, ND





Proposed 1-09D Pad Location

- Recorded Eagle Nest Sightings
- 1/2 Mile Project Buffer
- Proposed Well Pad Location
- Bald Eagle Habitat
- Golden Eagle Habitat

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

**QEP Energy Company
6-09D and 1-09D Well Pads
Scoping Mailing List**

C Title	First	Last	Title	Department	Agency	Address	City	State	Zip
Mr.	Wakon	Louderemilk	Regional Director		Bureau of Indian Affairs	115 4th Ave. SE	Aberdeen	SD	57401
Mr.	Jeffrey	Desjarlais	Environmental Protection Specialist		Bureau of Indian Affairs	202 Main Street	New Town	SD	58763
Sr	Thomas	Schauer	Manager	Environmental Management Division	Federal Aviation Administration	PO Box 1017	Bismarck	ND	58502-1017
Mr.	Dan	Cimarosi	Manager	ND Regulatory Office	US Army Corps of Engineers	2301 University Drive, Bldg 238	Bismarck	ND	58504
Mr.	Charles	Sorensen	Natural Resource Specialist	Riverdale Field Office	US Army Corps of Engineers	1513 S. 12th St.	Bismarck	ND	58504
Sr	Mary	Podob	State Conservationist	Environmental Resources MRRP Plan Formulation	Natural Resources Conservation Service	PO Box 527	Riverdale	ND	58565
Ms.	Gerak	Paulson	Director, Transmission Line Substations	ND Maintenance Office	Natural Resources Conservation Service	1616 Capital Avenue	Omaha	NE	68102
Ms.	Suzanne	Bohan	Director	NEPA Program, Region 8	Western Area Power Admin.	220 East Rosser Avenue	Bismarck	ND	58501
Mr.	Richard	Clark	Wildlands Coordinator	Region 8, EPR-EP	US Environmental Protection Agency	1595 Wynkoop Street	Denver	CO	80202-1129
Mr.	Jeffrey	Towner	Field Supervisor	ND Field Office	US Environmental Protection Agency	1595 Wynkoop Street	Denver	CO	80202-1129
Mr.	Irwinn	Russell	Assistant State Conservationist		US Fish & Wildlife Service	3425 Milam Ave.	Bismarck	ND	58501
Mr.	Scott	Davis	Executive Director		US Department of Agriculture	PO Box 1458	Bismarck	ND	58502-1458
Mr.	Gregg	Wiche	Director	Water Resources Division	Indian Affairs Commission	600 E. Blvd. Ave. 1st Floor, Judicial Wing, Rm 117	Bismarck	ND	58505-0300
Mr.	L. David	Glat	Chief	Environmental Health Section, Gold Seal Center	US Geological Survey	821 E. Interstate Ave.	Bismarck	ND	58501
Mr.	Steve	Dyke	Conservation Section Supervisor		ND Department of Health	918 E. Divide Ave., 4th floor	Bismarck	ND	58501-1947
Mr.	Ed	Murphy	State Geologist		ND Game & Fish Department	100 Bismarck Expressway	Bismarck	ND	58501-5095
Mr.	Mark	Zimmerman	Director		ND Parks & Recreation Dept.	1600 E. Century Ave., Suite 3	Bismarck	ND	58505-0840
Mr.	Todd	Sando	State Engineer		ND State Water Commission	600 E. Blvd. Ave.	Bismarck	ND	58505-0849
Mr.	Scott	Hochhalter	Soil Conservation Specialist		Soil Conservation Committee	2719 Gateway Ave., #104	Bismarck	ND	58505-0850
Mr.	Bill	Boyd	Construction Manager		Mitochondrial Cable Company	719 Memorial Hwy	Bismarck	ND	58503
Mr.	Doug	Dixon	General Manager	Badlands Region	Montana Dakota Utilities	PO Box 1406	Williston	ND	58802-1406
Mr.	John	Skurpey	General Manager	Right of Way Department	McKenzie Electric Cooperative	PO Box 849	Walford City	ND	58854-0849
Ms.	Mary	Masad	Manager/CEO		Northern Border Pipeline Company	13740 FNB Parkway, Suite 300	Omaha	NE	68154
Mr.	Dave	C. Schellkopf	CEO		Southwest Water Authority	4665 2nd St. SW	Dickinson	ND	58601
Sr	or Madam	or Madam	Manager		West Plains Electric Coop., Inc.	PO Box 1038	Dickinson	ND	58602-1038
Sr	or Madam	or Madam	Manager		Xcel Energy	PO Box 2747	Fargo	ND	58108-2747
Sr	or Madam	or Madam	Manager		Mountain-Williams Electric Cooperative	355 Main St	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Lonny	Nash	District Engineer	Dickinson District	ND Department of Transportation	1700 3rd Ave W, Suite 101	Dickinson	ND	58601-3009
Mr.	Mike	Pearson	Assistant Field Office Manager	Division on Mineral Resources	Bureau of Land Management	99 23rd Ave W, Suite A	Dickinson	ND	58601
Ms.	Myra	Sewage	Tribal Chairman		Bureau of Land Management	99 23rd Ave W, Suite A	Dickinson	ND	58601
Mr.	Charles	Murphy	Tribal Chairman		Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	PO Box 509	Sisseton	SD	57262-0267
Mr.	Joe	Gilkes	Tribal Chairman		Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe	PO Box 359	Fort Yates	ND	58538
Mr.	Tex	Hall	Environmental Division Director	Natural Resources Department	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	PO Box D	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Merle	St. Claire	Tribal Historian		Three Affiliated Tribes	404 Frontage Road	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Damon	Williams	Tribal Attorney		Three Affiliated Tribes	HC3 Box 2	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Fred	Fox	Director	Energy Department	Turtle Mountain Chippewa	PO Box 300	New Town	ND	58763
Ms.	V. Judy	Brough	Representative	Four Bears Segment	Three Affiliated Tribes	404 Frontage Road	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Arnold	Strahs	Representative	Mandaree Segment	Three Affiliated Tribes	404 Frontage Road	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Scott	Eagle	Representative	Shell Creek Segment	Three Affiliated Tribes	PO Box 665	Mandaree	ND	58757
Mr.	Frank	Packineau	Representative	Parshall/Lucky Mound Segment	Three Affiliated Tribes	404 Frontage Road	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Barry	Wheate	Representative	Twin Buttes Segment	Three Affiliated Tribes	PO Box 468	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Lester	Crowsheart	Director	Game and Fish Department	Three Affiliated Tribes	70879 E. Ave. NW	Hallday	ND	58636
Mr.	Brooks	Goodall	Operations Manager	Fort Berthold Rural Water	Three Affiliated Tribes	404 Frontage Road	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Reinhard	Hauck	Auditor	County Commission	Reservation Telephone Cooperative	308 Four Bears Complex	New Town	ND	58763
Mr.	Glenn	Eckelberg	Chairman		Dunn County	PO Box 68	Parshall	ND	58770-0068
Mr.	Tracy	Opp	Permit Agent-Contracts		Dunn County	266 2nd Avenue NW	Manning	ND	58640
Mr.	Tracy	Opp	Permit Agent-Contracts		QEP Energy Company	1850 17th Street, Suite 500	Denver	CO	80285

APPENDIX B AGENCY SCOPING RESPONSES

List of Scoping Responses

QEP Energy Company

Environmental Assessment for Drilling of

*MHA 1-04-33H-150-92, MHA 2-04-33H-150-92, MHA 3-04-33H-150-92,
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92, MHA 5-04-33H-150-92, MHA 6-04-33H-150-92,
MHA 7-04-33H-150-92, and MHA 8-04-33H-150-92*

Oil & Gas Wells

Fort Berthold Indian Reservation

Dunn County, North Dakota

Federal

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service

U.S. Department of the Army – Corps of Engineers, Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project

U.S. Department of the Army – Corps of Engineers, North Dakota Regulatory Office

U.S. Department of the Army – Corps of Engineers, Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service

State

North Dakota Department of Health

North Dakota Game and Fish Department

North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department

North Dakota State Water Commission

Local

N/A



Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 1458
Bismarck, ND 58502-1458



May 2, 2012

Nick Anderson
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson
3203 32nd Avenue South, Suite 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

RE: QEP Energy Company
6-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation
Dunn County, ND

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has reviewed your letter dated April 16, 2012, concerning the 6-09D well pad on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota.

Important Farmlands - NRCS has a major responsibility with Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) in documenting conversion of farmland (i.e., prime, statewide, and local importance) to non-agricultural use when the project utilizes federal funds. It appears your proposed project is not supported by federal funding; therefore, FPPA does not apply and no further action is needed.

Wetlands - The Wetland Conservation Provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended, provide that if a USDA participant converts a wetland for the purpose of, or to have the effect of, making agricultural production possible, loss of USDA benefits could occur. NRCS has developed the following guidelines for the installation of buried utilities. If these guidelines are followed, the impacts to the wetland(s) will be considered minimal allowing USDA participants to continue to receive USDA benefits. Following are the requirements: 1) Disturbance to the wetland(s) must be temporary, 2) no drainage of the wetland(s) is allowed (temporary or permanent), 3) mechanized landscaping necessary for installation is kept to a minimum and preconstruction contours are maintained, 4) temporary side cast material must be placed in such a manner not to be dispersed in the wetland, and 5) all trenches must be backfilled to the original wetland bottom elevation.

Mr. Anderson
Page 2

NRCS would recommend that impacts to wetlands be avoided. If the alignment of the project requires passage through a wetland, NRCS can complete a certified wetland determination, if requested by the landowner/operator.

If you have additional questions pertaining to FPPA, please contact Steve Sieler, State Soil Liaison, NRCS, Bismarck, North Dakota (701-530-2019).

Sincerely,

 ACTING FOR

STEVEN J. SIELER
State Soil Scientist/MO 7 Leader (Acting)



Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 1458
Bismarck, ND 58502-1458



May 2, 2012

Nick Anderson
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson
3203 32nd Ave S, Suite 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

RE: QEP Energy Company
1-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation
Dunn County, ND

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has reviewed your letter dated April 11, 2012, concerning the 1-09D well pad on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota.

Important Farmlands - NRCS has a major responsibility with Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) in documenting conversion of farmland (i.e., prime, statewide, and local importance) to non-agricultural use when the project utilizes federal funds. It appears your proposed project is not supported by federal funding; therefore, FPPA does not apply and no further action is needed.

Wetlands - The Wetland Conservation Provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended, provide that if a USDA participant converts a wetland for the purpose of, or to have the effect of, making agricultural production possible, loss of USDA benefits could occur. NRCS has developed the following guidelines for the installation of buried utilities. If these guidelines are followed, the impacts to the wetland(s) will be considered minimal allowing USDA participants to continue to receive USDA benefits. Following are the requirements: 1) Disturbance to the wetland(s) must be temporary, 2) no drainage of the wetland(s) is allowed (temporary or permanent), 3) mechanized landscaping necessary for installation is kept to a minimum and preconstruction contours are maintained, 4) temporary side cast material must be placed in such a manner not to be dispersed in the wetland, and 5) all trenches must be backfilled to the original wetland bottom elevation.

Mr. Anderson
Page 2

NRCS would recommend that impacts to wetlands be avoided. If the alignment of the project requires passage through a wetland, NRCS can complete a certified wetland determination, if requested by the landowner/operator.

If you have additional questions pertaining to FPPA, please contact Steve Sieler, State Soil Liaison, NRCS, Bismarck, North Dakota (701-530-2019).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. C. D. B. Sieler".

STEVEN J. SIELER
State Soil Scientist/MO 7 Lender (Acting)

From: [Sorensen, Charles G NWO](#)
To: [Nicholas Anderson](#)
Subject: QEP Energy Company 6-09D well pad (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Friday, April 20, 2012 10:28:08 AM

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Nick

Thank you for letting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project comment on QEP Energy Company 6-09D well pad location within the boundaries of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

At this time, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project would request that QEP Energy Company consider and implement the following management practices during the exploration phase of the aforementioned well.

Due to the close proximity of the well location to lands managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) there is a high risk that any storm water runoff from the well location will enter the Missouri River/Lake Sakakawea. As such, the USACE would request that QEP Energy Company, construct an impervious lined trench located on the down sloping side of each of the well pads to catch and hold any storm water runoff from the well pads. Fluids that accumulate in the trench should be pumped/removed from the trench and disposed of properly. In addition to the catch trench, the USACE also recommends that the well pad have an impervious type liner placed on the pad location prior to the construction of the pad.

As the proposed well site is adjacent to lands managed by the USACE, there exists a high possibility of contamination to the Missouri River/Lake Sakakawea from both storm water runoff as well as the possibility of oil and or salt water should the well be a producer. The possibility of contamination from both the well pad and a possible producing well on the well pad locations is a great concern to this agency. To aid in the prevention of hazardous wastes from possibly entering the Missouri River/Lake Sakakawea, the USACE would strongly recommend that a Closed Loop Drilling Method be used in the exploration phase of the well to include all drilling fluids and cuttings.

Should living quarters be established onsite it is requested that all sewage collection systems be of a closed design and all holding tanks are to be either double walled or contained in a secondary containment system. All sewage waste removed from the well site location should be disposed of properly.

Should additional fill material required for the construction of the well pad and access road that said material must be obtained from a private supplier, whose material has been certified as being free of all noxious weeds.

Prior to the construction the well pad, all equipment associated in construction of the well pads, must be either pressure washed or air blasted to remove any existing dirt or vegetation from the machinery in an effort to prevent the transportation of noxious or undesirable vegetation onto Tribal lands as well as USACE managed lands. The cleaning of the equipment should be done prior to the equipment entering tribal lands. The same cleaning requirement should be adhered to for equipment associated with the drilling and production phase of the well also.

That no surface occupancy be allowed within 1/2 mile of any known Threatened or Endangered Species critical habitat.

If possible, all construction activities should occur between August 15 and April 1.

Cumulative impacts are often overlooked, in the completion of NEPA compliance. To adequately assess

cumulative impacts, the following activities should consider.

- a. Has the project area already been degraded, and if so, to what extent?
- b. Are other ongoing activities in the area causing impacts, and if so, to what extent?
- c. What is the likelihood that this project will lead to a number of associated projects?
- d. What are the trends for activities and impacts in the area?

If you have any questions regarding the above recommendations please feel free to contact me

Charles Sorensen
Natural Resource Specialist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project
Riverdale, North Dakota Office
(701) 654 7411 ext 232

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

From: [Sorensen, Charles G NWO](#)
To: [Nicholas Anderson](#)
Cc: [Ames, Joel O NWO](#)
Subject: QEP Energy Company proposed, 1-09D well pad located (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Tuesday, April 17, 2012 3:16:14 PM

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Nick

Thank you for letting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project comment on QEP Energy Company proposed, 1-09D well pad located on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

At this time the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project would request that QEP Energy consider and implement the following management practices during the exploration phase of the aforementioned well.

Due to the close proximity of the well location to lands managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) there is a high risk that any storm water runoff from the well locations will enter the Missouri River/Lake Sakakawea. As such, the USACE would request that QEP Energy construct an impervious lined trench located on the down sloping side of the well pad to catch and hold any surface run off from the well pad. Fluids that accumulate in the trench should be pumped/removed from the trench and disposed of properly. In addition to the catch trench, the USACE would like to also recommend that the well pad have an impervious type liner placed on the well pad locations prior to the construction of the pad.

The location of the proposed well site is extremely close to lands managed by the USACE and the possibility for contamination of the Missouri River/Lake Sakakawea from the well pad and well is a great concern to this agency. To aid in the prevention of hazardous wastes from entering the aforementioned bodies of water, the USACE would strongly recommend that a Closed Loop Drilling Method be used in the exploration phase of the well to include all drilling fluids and cuttings.

Should living quarters be established onsite it is requested that all sewage collection systems be of a closed design and all holding tanks are to be either double walled or contained in a secondary containment system. All sewage waste removed from the well site location should be disposed of properly.

Should additional fill material required for the construction of the well pad that construction materials be obtained from a private supplier whose material has been certified as being free of all noxious weeds.

Prior to the drilling rig and associated equipment being moved/ placed that all equipment be either pressure washed or air blasted off Tribal lands to prevent the possible transportation of noxious or undesirable vegetation onto Tribal lands as well as USACE managed lands.

That no surface occupancy be allowed within ½ mile of any known Threatened or Endangered Species critical habitat.

If possible, all construction activities should occur between August 15 and April 1st.

If trees are present, the appropriate dates are August 15 - February 1. By constructing during these dates, disruptions to wildlife during the breeding season maybe kept to a minimum.

Cumulative impacts are often overlooked, in the completion of NEPA compliance. To adequately assess cumulative impacts, the following activities should consider.

- a. Has the project area already been degraded, and if so, to what extent?
- b. Are other ongoing activities in the area causing impacts, and if so, to what extent?
- c. What is the likelihood that this project will lead to a number of associated projects?
- d. What are the trends for activities and impacts in the area?

If you have any questions regarding the above recommendations please feel free to contact me

Charles Sorensen
Natural Resource Specialist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project
Riverdale, North Dakota Office
(701) 654 7411 ext 232

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA REGULATORY OFFICE
1513 SOUTH 12TH STREET
BISMARCK ND 58504-6640

17 April 2012

North Dakota Regulatory Office

Kadmas Lee and Jackson
Attn: Nick Anderson
3203 32nd Ave S Suite 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is in response to your letter dated 16 April 2012 on behalf of QEP Energy Company, requesting U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) comments for four proposed oil and gas exploratory wells from a single pad, referred as 6-09D, within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. The proposed wells include the north half of Section 9, Township 149 North, Range 92 West, Dunn County, North Dakota.

Corps Regulatory Offices administer Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404). Section 10 regulates work in or affecting navigable waters. This would include work over, through, or under Section 10 waters. Section 10 waters in North Dakota are the Missouri River (including Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe), Yellowstone River, James River south of Jamestown, North Dakota, Bois de Sioux River, Red River of the North, and the Upper Des Lacs Lake. Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredge or fill material (temporarily or permanently) in waters of the United States. Waters of the United States may include, but is not limited to, rivers, streams, ditches, coulees, lakes, ponds, and their adjacent wetlands. Fill material includes, but is not limited to, rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mines or other excavation activities and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the United States.

For any proposed well where the well line and/or bottom hole is under or crosses under Lake Sakakawea, regardless of depth, we require that project proponent submit a completed permit application (ENG Form 4345) to the Corps. Include a location map and description of all work associated with the proposal, i.e., well bore, road construction, utility lines, etc. Send the completed application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; North Dakota Regulatory Office; 1513 South 12th Street; Bismarck, North Dakota; 58504.

If we can be of further assistance or should you have any questions regarding our program, please do not hesitate to contact this office by letter or phone at (701) 256-0016.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Daniel E. Cimaroni".

Daniel E. Cimaroni
Regulatory Program Manager
North Dakota

Enclosure
ENG Form 4346

CF w/o encl
EPA Denver (Brent Truskowski)

**Instructions for Preparing a
Department of the Army Permit Application**

Blocks 1 through 4. To be completed by Corps of Engineers.

Block 5. Applicant's Name. Enter the name and the E-mail address of the responsible party or parties. If the responsible party is an agency, company, corporation, or other organization, indicate the name of the organization and responsible officer and title. If more than one party is associated with the application, please attach a sheet with the necessary information marked Block 5.

Block 6. Address of Applicant. Please provide the full address of the party or parties responsible for the application. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 6.

Block 7. Applicant Telephone Number(s). Please provide the number where you can usually be reached during normal business hours.

Blocks 8 through 11. To be completed, if you choose to have an agent.

Block 8. Authorized Agent's Name and Title. Indicate name of individual or agency, designated by you, to represent you in this process. An agent can be an attorney, builder, contractor, engineer, or any other person or organization. Note: An agent is not required.

Blocks 9 and 10. Agent's Address and Telephone Number. Please provide the complete mailing address of the agent, along with the telephone number where he / she can be reached during normal business hours.

Block 11. Statement of Authorization. To be completed by applicant, if an agent is to be employed.

Block 12. Proposed Project Name or Title. Please provide name identifying the proposed project, e.g., Landmark Plaza, Burned Hills Subdivision, or Edsall Commercial Center.

Block 13. Name of Waterbody. Please provide the name of any stream, lake, marsh, or other waterway to be directly impacted by the activity. If it is a minor (no name) stream, identify the waterbody the minor stream enters.

Block 14. Proposed Project Street Address. If the proposed project is located at a site having a street address (not a box number), please enter it here.

Block 15. Location of Proposed Project. Enter the latitude and longitude of where the proposed project is located. If more space is required, please attach a sheet with the necessary information marked Block 15.

Block 16. Other Location Descriptions. If available, provide the Tax Parcel Identification number of the site, Section, Township, and Range of the site (if known), and / or local Municipality that the site is located in.

Block 17. Directions to the Site. Provide directions to the site from a known location or landmark. Include highway and street numbers as well as names. Also provide distances from known locations and any other information that would assist in locating the site. You may also provide description of the proposed project location, such as lot numbers, tract numbers, or you may choose to locate the proposed project site from a known point (such as the right descending bank of Smith Creek, one mile downstream from the Highway 14 bridge). If a large river or stream, include the river mile of the proposed project site if known

Block 18. Nature of Activity. Describe the overall activity or project. Give appropriate dimensions of structures such as wing walls, dikes (identify the materials to be used in construction, as well as the methods by which the work is to be done), or excavations (length, width, and height). Indicate whether discharge of dredged or fill material is involved. Also, identify any structure to be constructed on a fill, piles, or float-supported platforms.

The written descriptions and illustrations are an important part of the application. Please describe, in detail, what you wish to do. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 18.

Block 19. Proposed Project Purpose. Describe the purpose and need for the proposed project. What will it be used for and why? Also include a brief description of any related activities to be developed as the result of the proposed project. Give the approximate dates you plan to both begin and complete all work.

Block 20. Reasons for Discharge. If the activity involves the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into a wetland or other waterbody, including the temporary placement of material, explain the specific purpose of the placement of the material (such as erosion control).

Block 21. Types of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards. Describe the material to be discharged and amount of each material to be discharged within Corps jurisdiction. Please be sure this description will agree with your illustrations. Discharge material includes: rock, sand, clay, concrete, etc.

Block 22. Surface Areas of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled. Describe the area to be filled at each location. Specifically identify the surface areas, or part thereof, to be filled. Also include the means by which the discharge is to be done (backhoe, dragline, etc.). If dredged material is to be discharged on an upland site, identify the site and the steps to be taken (if necessary) to prevent runoff from the dredged material back into a waterbody. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 22.

Block 23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation. Provide a brief explanation describing how impacts to waters of the United States are being avoided and minimized on the project site. Also provide a brief description of how impacts to waters of the United States will be compensated for, or a brief statement explaining why compensatory mitigation should not be required for those impacts.

Block 24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Provide any background on any part of the proposed project already completed. Describe the area already developed, structures completed, any dredged or fill material already discharged, the type of material, volume in cubic yards, acres filled, if a wetland or other waterbody (in acres or square feet). If the work was done under an existing Corps permit, identify the authorization, if possible.

Block 25. Names and Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Project Site. List complete names and full mailing addresses of the adjacent property owners (public and private) lessees, etc., whose property adjoins the waterbody or aquatic site where the work is being proposed so that they may be notified of the proposed activity (usually by public notice). If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 24.

Information regarding adjacent landowners is usually available through the office of the tax assessor in the county or counties where the project is to be developed.

Block 26. Information about Approvals or Denials by Other Agencies. You may need the approval of other federal, state, or local agencies for your project. Identify any applications you have submitted and the status, if any (approved or denied) of each application. You need not have obtained all other permits before applying for a Corps permit.

Block 27. Signature of Applicant or Agent. The application must be signed by the owner or other authorized party (agent). This signature shall be an affirmation that the party applying for the permit possesses the requisite property rights to undertake the activity applied for (including compliance with special conditions, mitigation, etc.).

DRAWINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

General Information.

Three types of illustrations are needed to properly depict the work to be undertaken. These illustrations or drawings are identified as a Vicinity Map, a Plan View or a Typical Cross-Section Map. Identify each illustration with a figure or attachment number.

Please submit one original, or good quality copy, of all drawings on 8½ x11 inch plain white paper (electronic media may be substituted). Use the fewest number of sheets necessary for your drawings or illustrations.

Each illustration should identify the project, the applicant, and the type of illustration (vicinity map, plan view, or cross-section). **While illustrations need not be professional (many small, private project illustrations are prepared by hand), they should be clear, accurate, and contain all necessary information.**

APPLICATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT
(33 CFR 325)

OMB APPROVAL NO. 0710-0003
EXPIRES: 31 August 2012

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 11 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters, Executive Services and Communications Directorate, Information Management Division and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0710-0003). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. Please **DO NOT RETURN** your form to either of those addresses. Completed applications must be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT
Authorities: Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 USC 1413; Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers; Final Rule 33 CFR 320-332. Principal Purpose: Information provided on this form will be used in evaluating the application for a permit. Routine Uses: This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public and may be made available as part of a public notice as required by Federal law. Submission of requested information is voluntary, however, if information is not provided the permit application cannot be evaluated nor can a permit be issued. One set of original drawings or good reproducible copies which show the location and character of the proposed activity must be attached to this application (see sample drawings and instructions) and be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity. An application that is not completed in full will be returned.

(ITEMS 1 THRU 4 TO BE FILLED BY THE CORPS)

1. APPLICATION NO.	2. FIELD OFFICE CODE	3. DATE RECEIVED	4. DATE APPLICATION COMPLETE
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(ITEMS BELOW TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)

5. APPLICANT'S NAME: First - Middle - Last - Company - E-mail Address -			8. AUTHORIZED AGENT'S NAME AND TITLE (an agent is not required) First - Middle - Last - Company - E-mail Address -		
6. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS. Address - City - State - Zip - Country -			9. AGENT'S ADDRESS Address - City - State - Zip - Country -		
7. APPLICANT'S PHONE NOS. W/AREA CODE. a. Residence b. Business c. Fax			10. AGENT'S PHONE NOS. W/AREA CODE a. Residence b. Business c. Fax		

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION

11. I hereby authorize, _____ to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this permit application.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

DATE

NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

12. PROJECT NAME OR TITLE (see instructions)			
13. NAME OF WATERBODY, IF KNOWN (if applicable)		14. PROJECT STREET ADDRESS (if applicable) Address	
15. LOCATION OF PROJECT Latitude: *N Longitude: *W		City - State - Zip -	
16. OTHER LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS, IF KNOWN (see instructions) State Tax Parcel ID Municipality Section - Township - Range -			

17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE

18. Nature of Activity (Description of project, include all features)

19. Project Purpose (Describe the reason or purpose of the project, see instructions)

USE BLOCKS 20-23 IF DREDGED AND/OR FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE DISCHARGED

20. Reason(s) for Discharge

21. Type(s) of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards:

Type Amount in Cubic Yards	Type Amount in Cubic Yards	Type Amount in Cubic Yards
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

22. Surface Area in Acres of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled (see instructions)

Acres

Or

Liner Feet

23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation (see instructions)

24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Yes No IF YES, DESCRIBE THE COMPLETED WORK

25. Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, Etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Waterbody (if more than can be entered here, please attach a supplemental list).

Address --

City --

State --

Zip --

26. List of Other Certifications or Approvals/Denials Received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application.

AGENCY	TYPE APPROVAL*	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	DATE APPLIED	DATE APPROVED	DATE DENIED
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* Would include but is not restricted to zoning, building, and flood plain permits

27. Application is hereby made for a permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application. I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE

SIGNATURE OF AGENT

DATE

The application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) or it may be signed by a duly authorized agent if the statement in block 11 has been filled out and signed.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA REGULATORY OFFICE
1513 SOUTH 12TH STREET
BISMARCK ND 58504-6640

17 April 2012

North Dakota Regulatory Office



Kadmas Lee and Jackson
Attn: Nick Anderson
3203 32nd Ave S Suite 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is in response to your letter dated 11 April 2012 on behalf of QEP Energy Company, requesting U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) comments for four proposed oil and gas exploratory wells from a single pad, referred as 1-09D, within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. The proposed wells include the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 148 North, Range 92 West, Dunn County, North Dakota.

Corps Regulatory Offices administer Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404). Section 10 regulates work in or affecting navigable waters. This would include work over, through, or under Section 10 waters. Section 10 waters in North Dakota are the Missouri River (including Lake Sakakawea and Lake Oahe), Yellowstone River, James River south of Jamestown, North Dakota, Bois de Sioux River, Red River of the North, and the Upper Des Lacs Lake. Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredge or fill material (temporarily or permanently) in waters of the United States. Waters of the United States may include, but is not limited to, rivers, streams, ditches, coulees, lakes, ponds, and their adjacent wetlands. Fill material includes, but is not limited to, rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mines or other excavation activities and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the United States.

For any proposed well where the well line and/or bottom hole is under or crosses under Lake Sakakawea, regardless of depth, we require that project proponent submit a completed permit application (ENG Form 4345) to the Corps. Include a location map and description of all work associated with the proposal, i.e., well bore, road construction, utility lines, etc. Send the completed application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Dakota Regulatory Office, 1513 South 12th Street, Bismarck, North Dakota, 58504.

If we can be of further assistance or should you have any questions regarding our program, please do not hesitate to contact this office by letter or phone at (701) 256-0015.

Sincerely,



Daniel E. Cimarosti
Regulatory Program Manager
North Dakota

Enclosure
ENG Form 4346

CF w/o encl
EPA Denver (Brent Truskowski)

**Instructions for Preparing a
Department of the Army Permit Application**

Blocks 1 through 4. To be completed by Corps of Engineers.

Block 5. Applicant's Name. Enter the name and the E-mail address of the responsible party or parties. If the responsible party is an agency, company, corporation, or other organization, indicate the name of the organization and responsible officer and title. If more than one party is associated with the application, please attach a sheet with the necessary information marked Block 5.

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Block 12. Proposed Project Name or Title. Please provide name identifying the proposed project, e.g., Landmark Plaza, Burned Hills Subdivision, or Edsall Commercial Center.

Block 13. Name of Waterbody. Please provide the name of any stream, lake, marsh, or other waterway to be directly impacted by the activity. If it is a minor (no name) stream, identify the waterbody the minor stream enters.

Block 14. Proposed Project Street Address. If the proposed project is located at a site having a street address (not a box number), please enter it here.

Block 15. Location of Proposed Project. Enter the latitude and longitude of where the proposed project is located. If more space is required, please attach a sheet with the necessary information marked Block 15.

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Block 17. Directions to the Site. Provide directions to the site from a known location or landmark. Include highway and street numbers as well as names. Also provide distances from known locations and any other information that would assist in locating the site. You may also provide description of the proposed project location, such as lot numbers, tract numbers, or you may choose to locate the proposed project site from a known point (such as the right descending bank of Smith Creek, one mile downstream from the Highway 14 bridge). If a large river or stream, include the river mile of the proposed project site if known

Block 18. Nature of Activity. Describe the overall activity or project. Give appropriate dimensions of structures such as wing walls, dikes (identify the materials to be used in construction, as well as the methods by which the work is to be done), or excavations (length, width, and height). Indicate whether discharge of dredged or fill material is involved. Also, identify any structure to be constructed on a fill, piles, or float-supported platforms.

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Block 21. Types of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards. Describe the material to be discharged and amount of each material to be discharged within Corps jurisdiction. Please be sure this description will agree with your illustrations. Discharge material includes: rock, sand, clay, concrete, etc.

Block 22. Surface Areas of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled. Describe the area to be filled at each location. Specifically identify the surface areas, or part thereof, to be filled. Also include the means by which the discharge is to be done (backhoe, dragline, etc.). If dredged material is to be discharged on an upland site, identify the site and the steps to be taken (if necessary) to prevent runoff from the dredged material back into a waterbody. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 22.

Block 23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation. Provide a brief explanation describing how impacts to waters of the United States are being avoided and minimized on the project site. Also provide a brief description of how impacts to waters of the United States will be compensated for, or a brief statement explaining why compensatory mitigation should not be required for those impacts.

Block 24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Provide any background on any part of the proposed project already completed. Describe the area already developed, structures completed, any dredged or fill material already discharged, the type of material, volume in cubic yards, acres filled, if a wetland or other waterbody (in acres or square feet). If the work was done under an existing Corps permit, identify the authorization, if possible.

Block 25. Names and Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Project Site. List complete names and full mailing addresses of the adjacent property owners (public and private) lessees, etc., whose property adjoins the waterbody or aquatic site where the work is being proposed so that they may be notified of the proposed activity (usually by public notice). If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 24.

Information regarding adjacent landowners is usually available through the office of the tax assessor in the county or counties where the project is to be developed.

Block 26. Information about Approvals or Denials by Other Agencies. You may need the approval of other federal, state, or local agencies for your project. Identify any applications you have submitted and the status, if any (approved or denied) of each application. You need not have obtained all other permits before applying for a Corps permit.

Block 27. Signature of Applicant or Agent. The application must be signed by the owner or other authorized party (agent). This signature shall be an affirmation that the party applying for the permit possesses the requisite property rights to undertake the activity applied for (including compliance with special conditions, mitigation, etc.).

DRAWINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

General Information.

Three types of illustrations are needed to properly depict the work to be undertaken. These illustrations or drawings are identified as a Vicinity Map, a Plan View or a Typical Cross-Section Map. Identify each illustration with a figure or attachment number.

Please submit one original, or good quality copy, of all drawings on 8½ x11 inch plain white paper (electronic media may be substituted). Use the fewest number of sheets necessary for your drawings or illustrations.

Each illustration should identify the project, the applicant, and the type of illustration (vicinity map, plan view, or cross-section). **While illustrations need not be professional (many small, private project illustrations are prepared by hand), they should be clear, accurate, and contain all necessary information.**

APPLICATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT
(33 CFR 325)

OMB APPROVAL NO. 0710-0003
EXPIRES: 31 August 2012

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 11 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters, Executive Services and Communications Directorate, Information Management Division and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0710-0003). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. Please **DO NOT RETURN** your form to either of those addresses. Completed applications must be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT
Authorities: Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 USC 1413; Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers; Final Rule 33 CFR 320-332. Principal Purpose: Information provided on this form will be used in evaluating the application for a permit. Routine Uses: This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public and may be made available as part of a public notice as required by Federal law. Submission of requested information is voluntary, however, if information is not provided the permit application cannot be evaluated nor can a permit be issued. One set of original drawings or good reproducible copies which show the location and character of the proposed activity must be attached to this application (see sample drawings and instructions) and be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity. An application that is not completed in full will be returned.

(ITEMS 1 THRU 4 TO BE FILLED BY THE CORPS)

1. APPLICATION NO.	2. FIELD OFFICE CODE	3. DATE RECEIVED	4. DATE APPLICATION COMPLETE
--------------------	----------------------	------------------	------------------------------

(ITEMS BELOW TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)

5. APPLICANT'S NAME: First - Middle - Last - Company - E-mail Address -			8. AUTHORIZED AGENT'S NAME AND TITLE (an agent is not required) First - Middle - Last - Company - E-mail Address -		
6. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS. Address - City - State - Zip - Country -			9. AGENT'S ADDRESS Address - City - State - Zip - Country -		
7. APPLICANT'S PHONE NOs. W/AREA CODE. a. Residence b. Business c. Fax			10. AGENT'S PHONE NOs. W/AREA CODE a. Residence b. Business c. Fax		

STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION

11. I hereby authorize, _____ to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this permit application.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

DATE

NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

12. PROJECT NAME OR TITLE (see instructions)	
13. NAME OF WATERBODY, IF KNOWN (if applicable)	14. PROJECT STREET ADDRESS (if applicable) Address City - State - Zip -
15. LOCATION OF PROJECT Latitude: *N Longitude: *W	
16. OTHER LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS, IF KNOWN (see instructions) State Tax Parcel ID Municipality Section - Township - Range -	

17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE

18. Nature of Activity (Description of project, include all features)

19. Project Purpose (Describe the reason or purpose of the project, see instructions)

USE BLOCKS 20-23 IF DREDGED AND/OR FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE DISCHARGED

20. Reason(s) for Discharge

21. Type(s) of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards:

Type Amount in Cubic Yards	Type Amount in Cubic Yards	Type Amount in Cubic Yards

22. Surface Area in Acres of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled (see instructions)

Acres

Or

Liner Feet

23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation (see instructions)

24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Yes No IF YES, DESCRIBE THE COMPLETED WORK

25. Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, Etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Waterbody (if more than can be entered here, please attach a supplemental list).

Address --

City --

State --

Zip --

26. List of Other Certifications or Approvals/Denials Received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application.

AGENCY	TYPE APPROVAL*	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	DATE APPLIED	DATE APPROVED	DATE DENIED

* Would include but is not restricted to zoning, building, and flood plain permits

27. Application is hereby made for a permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application. I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE

SIGNATURE OF AGENT

DATE

The application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) or it may be signed by a duly authorized agent if the statement in block 11 has been filled out and signed.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
1818 CAPITOL AVENUE
OMAHA NE 68102-4901

May 3, 2012



Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division

Kadmas Lee & Jackson
Attention: Mr. Nick Anderson
3203 32nd Avenue S Suite 201
P.O. Box 9767
Fargo, North Dakota 58106-9767

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Corps) has reviewed your letter dated April 16, 2012, regarding the proposed development, drilling and completion of four wells on one well pad on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota. The Corps offers the following comments:

The Corps is aware of recent reports that describe environmental impacts associated with the use of oil waste pits in North Dakota. Oil waste pits may be susceptible to flooding, which may threaten drinking water supplies, wildlife, soil and other water resources. Due to the proximity of the proposed wells to Lake Sakakawea, a significant drinking water resource, the Corps requests the applicant consider using a closed loop drilling system. A closed loop drilling system may reduce or eliminate the discharge of toxic drilling wastes and their potential negative impacts to the environment.

The Corps is also aware that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is currently developing a programmatic environmental assessment (EA) for oil and gas development on the Fort Berthold Reservation. The Corps requests QEP Energy Company include some information about the programmatic evaluation in the site specific EA. It is important for the reader to know that an overarching analysis is currently underway that will address the scale and rapid development of oil and gas wells within this region.

Also, the proposed location for the pad that will accommodate four wells appears to be in close proximity to a draw that drains right into Lake Sakakawea. The Corps requests QEP Energy Company consider in their EA alternative locations that would move the pad site further away from the lake. By setting back the pad site from the lake, potential environmental impacts resulting from accidental spills or blowouts may be reduced. Additionally, removing the large pad from atop a lakeside bluff will also reduce the impact to visual resources experienced by recreational users on the lake.

Your plans should also be coordinated with the state water quality office in which the project is located to ensure compliance with federal and state water quality standards and regulations mandated by the Clean Water Act and administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA). Please coordinate with the North Dakota Department of Health concerning state water quality programs.

If you have not already done so, it is recommended you consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the North Dakota Game and Fish Department regarding fish and wildlife resources. In addition, the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted for information and recommendations on potential cultural resources in the project area.

Since the proposed project does not appear to be located within Corps owned or operated lands, we are providing no floodplain or flood risk information. To determine if the proposed project may impact areas designated as a Federal Emergency Management Agency special flood hazard area, please consult the following floodplain management office:

North Dakota State Water Commission
Attention: Jeff Klein
900 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0850
jjkein@nd.gov
Telephone: 701-328-4898
Fax: 701-328-3747

Any proposed placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (including jurisdictional wetlands) requires Department of the Army authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. You can visit the Omaha District's Regulatory website for permit applications and related information. Please review the information on the provided website (<https://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/od-r/district.htm>) to determine if this project requires a 404 permit. For a detailed review of permit requirements, preliminary and final project plans should be sent to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Bismarck Regulatory Office
Attention: CENWO-OD-R-ND/Cimarosti
1513 South 12th Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58504

In addition, please update your records with our current mailing address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District
Environmental Resources and MRRP Plan Formulation
Attention: CENWO-PM-AC
1616 Capitol Ave.
Omaha, Nebraska 68102-4901

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Shannon Sjolie of my staff at (402) 995-2887.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Randal P. Sellers". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Randal P. Sellers
Acting Chief, Environmental Resources and Missouri
River Recovery Program Plan Formulation Section



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
1616 CAPITOL AVENUE
OMAHA NE 68102-4901

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

May 7, 2012

Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division

Mr. Nick Anderson
Kadmas Lee & Jackson
3203 32nd Avenue S Suite 201
P.O. Box 9767
Fargo, North Dakota 58106



Dear Mr. Anderson:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Corps) has reviewed your letter dated April 11, 2012, regarding the proposed development, drilling and completion of four wells on one well pad on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota. The Corps offers the following comments:

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If you have not already done so, it is recommended you consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the North Dakota Game and Fish Department regarding fish and wildlife resources. In addition, the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted for information and recommendations on potential cultural resources in the project area.

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jjkein@nd.gov
Telephone: 701-328-4898
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Bismarck Regulatory Office
Attention: CENWO-OD-R-ND/Cimarosti
1513 South 12th Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58504

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Shannon Sjolie of my staff at (402) 995-2887.

Sincerely,



Randal P. Sellers
Acting Chief, Environmental Resources and Missouri
River Recovery Program Plan Formulation Section



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Dakotas Area Office

P.O. Box 1017

Bismarck, North Dakota 58502



DK-5000
ENV-6.00

APR 30 2012



Mr. Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner
KLJ Engineers
P.O. Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Subject: Solicitation for an Environmental Assessment by BIA and BLM for the Proposed Construction of 4 Exploratory Oil and Gas Wells on a Single Well Pad for QEP Energy on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This letter is written to inform you that we received your letter of April 16, 2012, and the information and maps of your proposed well pads and wells have been reviewed by Bureau of Reclamation staff.

The proposed project is sited in: 6-09D - N $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 9, T149N, R92W - Dunn County

There are federal Reclamation facilities in Sections 9 as well as adjacent to the east west road, BIA Road 10, depicted in your map. Please note that municipal, rural, and industrial water lines (both red and blue lines on the map) commonly follow roads, as in this case.

Should you have need to cross a Fort Berthold Rural Water System pipeline while accessing your proposed project, please contact our engineer Colin Nygaard, as shown below, and refer to the enclosed sheet for pipeline crossing specifications.

Since Reclamation is the lead federal agency for the Fort Berthold Rural Water System, we request that any work planned on the reservation be coordinated with Mr. Lester Crows Heart, Fort Berthold Rural Water Director, Three Affiliated Tribes, 308 4 Bears Complex, New Town, North Dakota 58763.

Thank you for providing your project information and opportunity to comment on your proposal. If you have any further environmental questions, please contact me at 701-221-1287 or for engineering questions Colin Nygaard, Civil Engineer, at 701-221-1260.

Sincerely,

Kelly B. McPhillips
Environmental Specialist

Enclosure

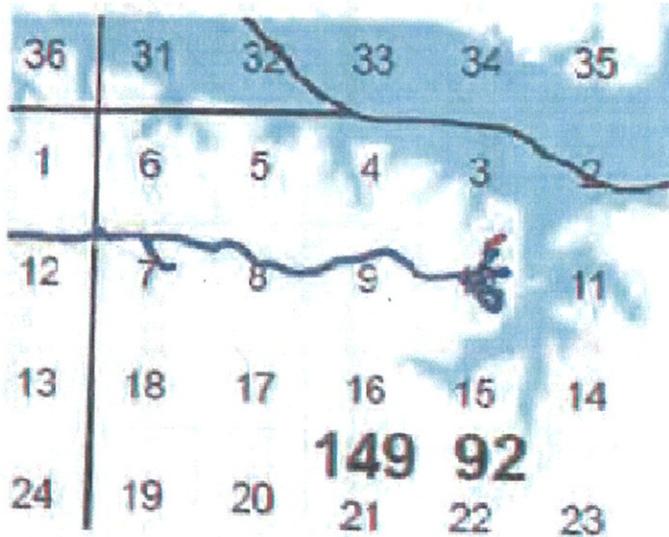
cc: See next page.

Subject: Solicitation for an Environmental Assessment by BIA and BLM for the Proposed Construction of 4 Exploratory Oil and Gas Wells on a Single Well Pad for QEP Energy on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota

2

cc: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Great Plains Regional Office
Ms. Marilyn Bercier
Supervisory Environmental Protection Specialist
115 Fourth Avenue S.E.
Aberdeen, SD 57401

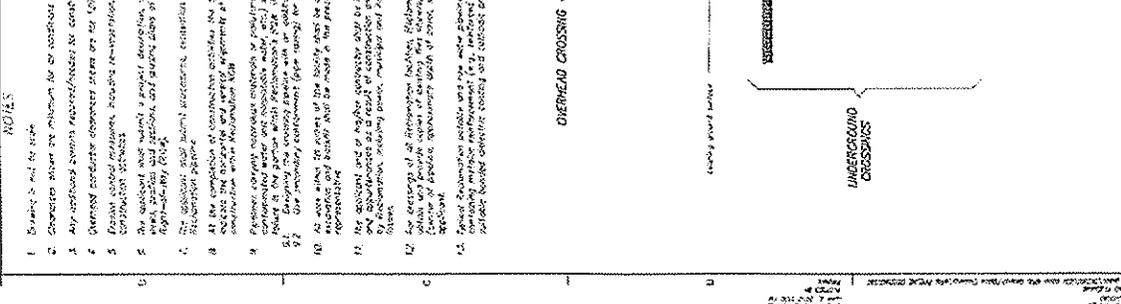
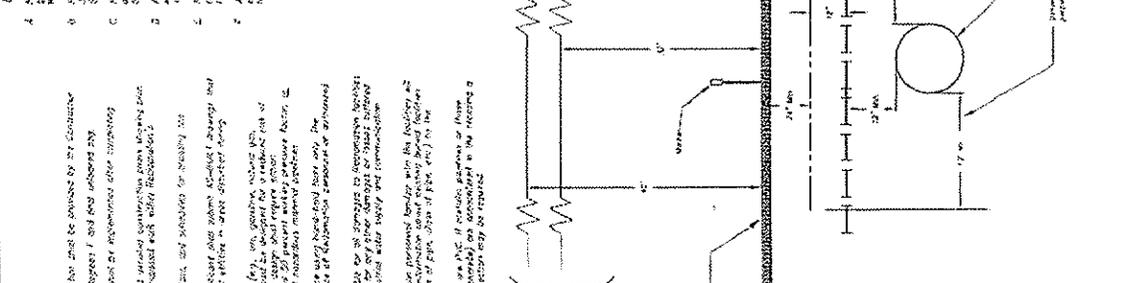
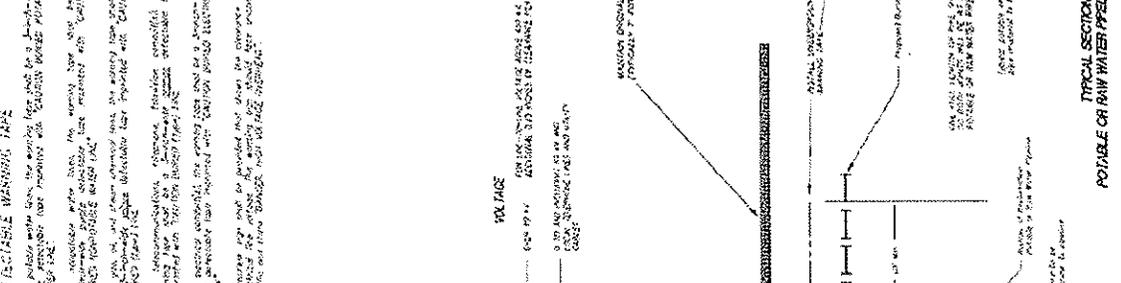
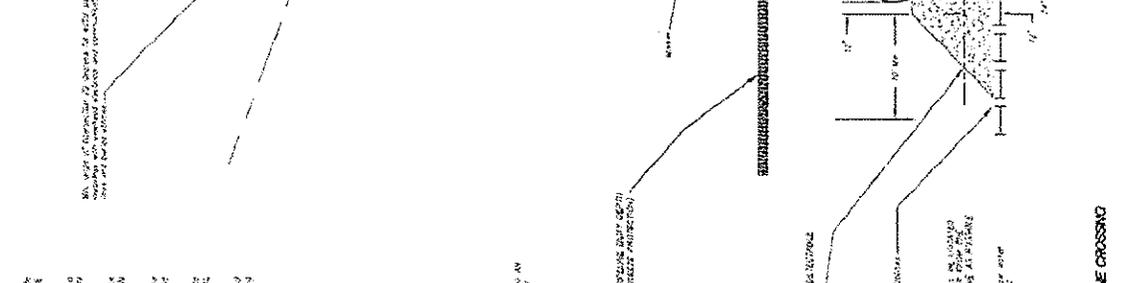
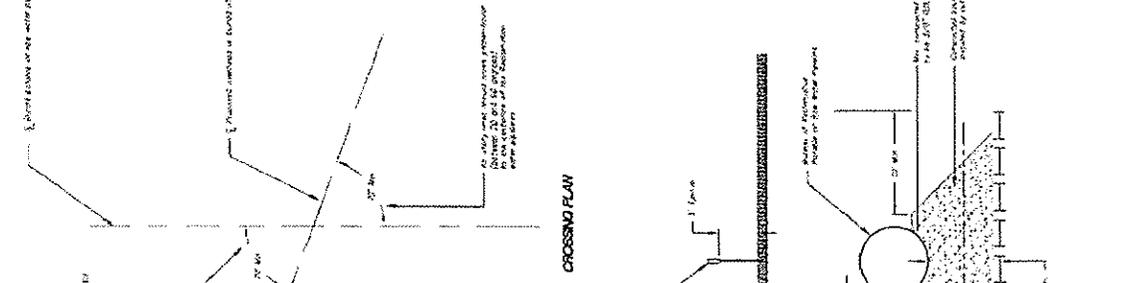
Mr. Lester Crows Heart
Fort Berthold Rural Water Director
Three Affiliated Tribes
308 4 Bears Complex
New Town, ND 58763
(w/encl)



G-09D - NE ¼ Section 9, T149N, R92W - Dunn County

NOTES:

1. Structure shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications and standards of the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and the American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC).
2. All steel shall be A36 or A572 Gr. 50, unless otherwise specified.
3. All concrete shall be 3000 psi compressive strength, unless otherwise specified.
4. All foundations shall be designed to support the full dead and live load of the structure.
5. All connections shall be designed to resist the full design loads.
6. All dimensions shall be in feet and inches, unless otherwise specified.
7. All materials shall be of the highest quality available.
8. All work shall be done in accordance with the applicable codes and standards.
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10. All work shall be done in accordance with the applicable codes and standards.
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12. All work shall be done in accordance with the applicable codes and standards.
13. All work shall be done in accordance with the applicable codes and standards.
14. All work shall be done in accordance with the applicable codes and standards.
15. All work shall be done in accordance with the applicable codes and standards.



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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Dakotas Area Office

P.O. Box 1017

Bismarck, North Dakota 58502



HEADQUARTERS
DK-5000
ENV-6.00

APR 30 2012



Mr. Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner
KLJ Engineers
P.O. Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Subject: Solicitation for an Environmental Assessment by BIA and BLM for the Proposed Construction of 4 Exploratory Oil and Gas Wells on a Single Well Pad for QEP Energy on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This letter is written to inform you that we received your letter of April 11, 2012, and the information and maps of your proposed well pads and wells have been reviewed by Bureau of Reclamation staff.

The proposed project is sited in:

1-09D - NE ¼ Section 9, T149N, R92W - Dunn County

There are federal Reclamation facilities in Sections 9 as well as adjacent to the east west road depicted in your map. Please note that municipal, rural, and industrial water lines (red and blue lines) commonly follow roads.

Should you have need to cross a Fort Berthold Rural Water System pipeline while accessing your proposed project, please contact our engineer Colin Nygaard, as shown below, and refer to the enclosed sheet for pipeline crossing specifications.

Since Reclamation is the lead federal agency for the Fort Berthold Rural Water System, we request that any work planned on the reservation be coordinated with Mr. Lester Crows Heart, Fort Berthold Rural Water Director, Three Affiliated Tribes, 308 4 Bears Complex, New Town, North Dakota 58763.

Thank you for providing your project information and opportunity to comment on your proposal. If you have any further environmental questions, please contact me at 701-221-1287 or for engineering questions Colin Nygaard, Civil Engineer, at 701-221-1260.

Sincerely,

Kelly B. McPhillips
Environmental Specialist

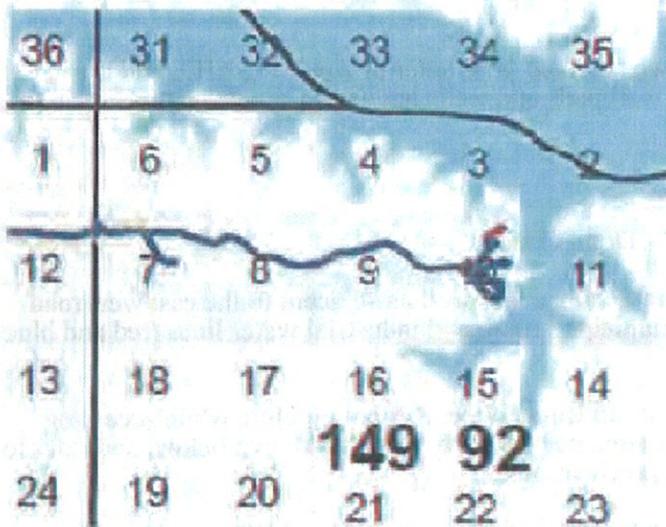
Enclosure

cc: See next page.

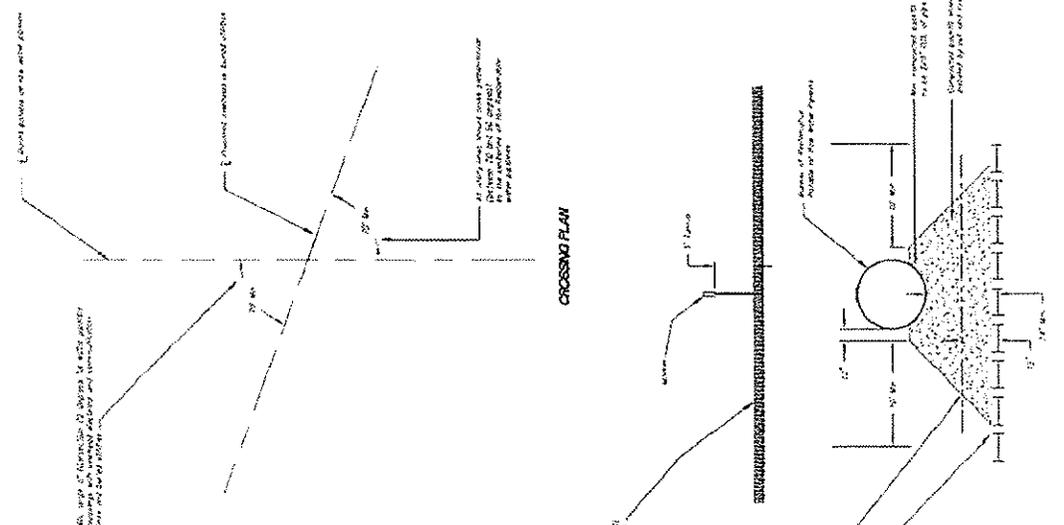
Subject: Solicitation for an Environmental Assessment by BIA and BLM for the Proposed Construction of 4 Exploratory Oil and Gas Wells on a Single Well Pad for QEP Energy on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota 2

cc: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Great Plains Regional Office
Ms. Marilyn Bercier
Supervisory Environmental Protection Specialist
115 Fourth Avenue S.E.
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Mr. Lester Crows Heart
Fort Berthold Rural Water Director
Three Affiliated Tribes
308 4 Bears Complex
New Town, ND 58763
(w/encl)



1-09D - NE ¼ Section 9, T149N, R92W - Dunn County



RELOCATABLE WASTEWATER SAFE

1. For potable water lines, the minimum height shall be 10 feet above the ground surface.
2. For wastewater lines, the minimum height shall be 5 feet above the ground surface.
3. For overhead water lines, the minimum height shall be 10 feet above the ground surface.
4. For overhead wastewater lines, the minimum height shall be 5 feet above the ground surface.
5. For underground water lines, the minimum height shall be 10 feet above the ground surface.
6. For underground wastewater lines, the minimum height shall be 5 feet above the ground surface.
7. A crossing pipe shall be protected with a concrete and masonry structure.
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14. A crossing pipe shall be protected with a concrete and masonry structure.

NOTES

1. Crossing to not be used.
2. Crossing shall be minimum for an condition.
3. Any overhead structure shall be constructed in accordance with the following:
4. Design shall include, including reinforcement, and an engineering design.
5. The structure shall be designed to resist all loads including wind, snow, and seismic.
6. The structure shall be designed to resist all loads including wind, snow, and seismic.
7. The structure shall be designed to resist all loads including wind, snow, and seismic.
8. All the construction of concrete shall be in accordance with the following:
9. The structure shall be designed to resist all loads including wind, snow, and seismic.
10. The structure shall be designed to resist all loads including wind, snow, and seismic.
11. The structure shall be designed to resist all loads including wind, snow, and seismic.
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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

JUN 05 2012



Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson Incorporated
3203 32nd Ave S. Suite 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, North Dakota 58106-9767

Re: QEP Energy Company proposed 6-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, ND
In reply, please reference TAILS #2012-CPA-0538

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is in response to your letter dated April 17, 2012, regarding a proposal by QEP Energy Company (QEP) for the development, drilling, and completion of four wells on one well pad, along with associated facilities on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota.

Specific location for the proposed pad is:

6-09D Well Pad: T. 149 N., R. 92 W., N 1/2 of Section. 9

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) offers the following comments under the authority of and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*) (MBTA), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, 54 Stat. 250) (BGEPA), and Executive Order 13186 "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds".

Threatened and Endangered Species

In an e-mail dated October 13, 2009, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) designated Kadmas Lee & Jackson (KLJ) to represent the BIA for informal Section 7 consultation under the ESA. Therefore, the Service is responding to you as the designated non-Federal representative for the purposes of ESA, and under our other authorities as the entity preparing the NEPA document for adoption by the BIA.



Your letter states that QEP has committed to ceasing work on the proposed site if a whooping crane(s) (*Grus americana*) is sighted within 1.0 mile of the project area and immediately contacting the Service. Work may resume in coordination with the Service after the bird(s) leaves. Additionally, per BIA requirements, all new power lines must be buried. Therefore, the Service concurs with your "may affect, is not likely to adversely affect" determination for whooping crane.

Your letter stated that the proposed 6-09D well pad is located approximately 0.52 miles south of potential habitat for interior least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*), and piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*).

According to your letter, QEP plans to implement a modified closed loop drilling system. To minimize or eliminate the potential for pit leaching, the dry and stackable drill cuttings would be placed in the earthen, 30 mil. reinforced lined cutting pit. Additionally, QEP will implement secondary containment measures including a minimum of an 18-inch high berm constructed around the entire pad to control runoff. The impervious dike or Sloux containment system will be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% of the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24-hr record precipitation. Predicated upon QEP's commitment to implement secondary containment measures and dry cutting pit to reduce the threat of transferring accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated habitats, the Service concurs with your "may affect, is not likely to adversely affect" determination for interior least tern, piping plover, pallid sturgeon and designated critical habitat for piping plover.

As a matter of policy, the Service does not concur with "no effect" determinations. However, we acknowledge your "no effect" determination for the black-footed ferret and gray wolf.

The Dakota skipper (*Hesperia dacotae*) and Sprague's pipit (*Anthus spagueii*) are candidate species for listing under the ESA; therefore, an effects determination is not necessary for these species. No legal requirement exists to protect candidate species; however, it is within the spirit of the ESA to consider these species as having significant value and worth protecting. Although not required, Federal action agencies such as the BIA have the option of requesting a conference on any proposed action that may affect candidate species such as the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit.

Migratory Birds

The MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, possession, and transportation, (among other actions) of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically permitted by regulations. While the MBTA has no provision for allowing incidental take, the Service realizes that some birds may be killed during project construction and operation even if all known reasonable and effective measures to protect birds are used. The Service Office of Law Enforcement carries out its mission to protect migratory birds through investigations and enforcement, as well as by fostering relationships with individuals, companies, and agencies that have taken effective steps to avoid take of migratory birds, and by encouraging others to implement measures to avoid take of migratory birds. It is not possible to absolve individuals, companies, or agencies from liability even if they implement bird mortality avoidance or other similar protective measures. However,

the Office of Law Enforcement focuses its resources on investigating and prosecuting individuals and companies that take migratory birds without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to avoid that take. Individuals, companies, or agencies are encouraged to work closely with Service biologists to identify available protective measures when developing project plans and/or avian protection plans, and to implement those measures prior to/during construction or similar activities.

The letter states that QEP will implement the following measures to avoid/minimize take of migratory birds:

- Construction will be completed outside of the migratory bird nesting season (Feb. 1-July 15). If construction cannot be completed outside of the migratory bird nesting season, QEP will either:
 - Conduct a pre-construction survey for migratory birds or their nests five days prior to the initiation of construction activities.
 - Mow the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season in lieu of the pre-construction survey.

If active nests are identified, QEP should cease construction, maintain a sufficient buffer around active nests to avoid disturbing breeding activities, and contact the Service. The Service recommends QEP implement all practicable measures to avoid all take, such as suspending construction where necessary, and/or maintaining adequate buffers to protect the birds until the young have fledged. The Service further recommends that if you choose to conduct field surveys for nesting birds with the intent of avoiding take, that you maintain any documentation of the presence of migratory birds, eggs, and active nests, along with information regarding the qualifications of the biologist(s) performing the survey(s), and any avoidance measures implemented at the project site. Should surveys or other available information indicate a potential for take of migratory birds, their eggs, or active nests, the Service requests that you contact this office for further coordination on the extent of the impact and the long-term implications of the intended use of the project on migratory bird populations.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The BGEPA, prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from taking bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal and civil penalties for persons who take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle or any golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof. The Act defines take as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb. "Disturb means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagles return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that injures an

eagle or substantially interferes with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits and causes, or is likely to cause, a loss of productivity or nest abandonment.

Bald and/or golden eagles may use the project area where the well pad will be located. Golden eagles inhabit a wide variety of habitat types, including open grassland areas. They are known to nest on cliffs, in trees, manmade structures, and on the ground (Kochert et al. 2002). While the bald eagle tends to be more closely associated with forested areas near water (Buehler 2000), they have been found nesting in single trees several miles from the nearest water body. Therefore, there may also be potential habitat for the bald eagle at the proposed project site. Especially early in the nesting season, eagles can be very sensitive to disturbance near the nest site and may abandon their nest as a result of low disturbance levels, even from foot traffic. A buffer of at least 0.5-mile should be maintained for golden and bald eagle nests. A permit is required for any take of bald or golden eagles or their nests. Permits to take golden eagles or their nests are available only for legitimate emergencies and as part of a program to protect golden eagles.

Your letter states that no bald or golden eagle nests were observed during a ground survey conducted within line-of-sight of the proposed project on March 14, 2012. No eagles or nests were discovered within 0.5-mile of the project area. QBP has committed to ceasing construction activities if a bald or golden eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 mile of the project construction area and that the Service would be contacted immediately. The eagle nest database maintained by North Dakota Game and Fish Department does not indicate any recorded eagle nests within 0.5-mile of the project area. The Service's May 2007, National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines contains detailed information on protecting bald eagles from disturbance due to human activity. The guidelines can be accessed on the Service's website: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/issues/BaldEagle/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project proposal. If you require further information, please contact Karine Becker of my staff at (701) 250-4481 or at the letterhead address.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey K. Towner
Field Supervisor
North Dakota Field Office

- cc: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen, SD
(Attn: Marilyn Berrier)
- Bureau of Land Management, Dickinson, ND
- ND Game & Fish Department, Bismarck, ND
(G. Link)



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
3425 Mission Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

JUN 14 2012

Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson Incorporated
3203 32 Ave S, Suite 201
P.O. Box 9767
Fargo, North Dakota 58106-9767

Re: QEP Energy Company proposed I-09D Well Pad,
Fort Berthold Reservation, Dunn County, ND
In reply, please reference TALS #2012-CPA-0513

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is in response to your letter dated April 11, 2012, regarding a proposal by QEP Energy Company (QEP) for the development, drilling, and completion of four wells on one well pad, along with associated facilities on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota.

Specific location for the proposed pad is:

I-09D Well Pad: T. 149 N., R. 92 W., NE 1/4 of Sec. 9

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) offers the following comments under the authority of and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*) (MBTA), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, 54 Stat. 250) (BGEPA), and Executive Order 13186 "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds."

Threatened and Endangered Species

In an e-mail dated October 13, 2009, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) designated Kadmas Lee & Jackson (KLJ) to represent the BIA for informal Section 7 consultation under the ESA. Therefore, the Service is responding to you as the designated non-Federal representative for the purposes of ESA, and under our other authorities as the entity preparing the NEPA document for adoption by the BIA.

RECEIVED
JUN 18 2012
JB

Your letter stated that QEP has committed to ceasing work on the proposed site if a whooping crane(s) (*Grus americana*) is sighted within 1.0 mile of the project area and immediately contacting the Service. Work may resume in coordination with the Service after the bird(s) leaves. According to your email dated May 30, 2012, electrical lines, if installed, would be buried to prevent the potential for electrical line strikes by avian species. Additionally, per BIA requirements, all new power lines must be buried. Therefore, the Service concurs with your "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" determination for whooping crane.

Your email dated June 4, 2012, stated that potential habitat for interior least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*), and piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) is located 0.42 stream miles northwest of the proposed 1-09D well pad. A setback distance of 1.0 stream mile is believed by KLJ to be adequate to contain most spills before product can reach the lake through draws and drainages. However, QEP will implement secondary containment measures including a minimum of an 18-inch high berm constructed around the entire pad to control runoff. The impervious dike or Sioux containment system will be of sufficient size to hold in excess of 110% of the capacity of the largest tank in the battery and 24-hr record precipitation.

According to your letter, QEP plans to implement a modified closed loop drilling system, which includes the use of a dry cuttings pit. The Service believes that the absence of a reserve pit greatly reduces the potential of migration of fluids off the pad; however, the BIA has provided information regarding reserve pits and erosion rates, stating that slow erosion rates would allow for natural bioremediation of petroleum products in the pits, presenting little, if any environmental harm upon exposure. Additionally, to minimize or eliminate the potential for pit leaching, the dry and stackable drill cuttings would be placed in the earthen, 30 mil reinforced lined cuttings pit.

Predicated upon QEP's commitment to implement secondary containment measures and dry cuttings pit to reduce the threat of transferring accidentally released fluids to Lake Sakakawea and its associated habitats, the Service concurs with your determination of "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" for interior least tern, piping plover, pallid sturgeon and designated critical habitat for piping plover.

As a matter of policy, the Service does not concur with "no effect" determinations. However we acknowledge your determinations of "no effect" for black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) and gray wolf (*Canis lupus*).

The Dakota skipper (*Hesperia dacotae*) and Sprague's pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) are candidate species for listing under the ESA; therefore, an effects determination is not necessary for these species. No legal requirement exists to protect candidate species; however, it is within the spirit of the ESA to consider these species as having significant value and worth protecting. Although not required, Federal action agencies such as the BIA have the option of requesting a conference on any proposed action that may affect candidate species such as the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit.

Migratory Birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits the taking, killing, possession, and transportation, (among other actions) of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically permitted by regulations. While the MBTA has no provision for allowing unauthorized take, the USFWS realizes that some birds may be killed during construction even if all known reasonable and effective measures to protect birds are used. The USFWS Office of Law Enforcement carries out its mission to protect migratory birds through investigations and enforcement, as well as by fostering relationships with individuals, companies, and agencies that have taken effective steps to avoid take of migratory birds, and by encouraging others to implement measures to avoid take of migratory birds. It is not possible to absolve individuals, companies, or agencies from liability even if they implement bird mortality avoidance or other similar protective measures. However, the Office of Law Enforcement focuses its resources on investigating and prosecuting individuals, agencies, and companies that take migratory birds without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent and effective measures to avoid that take. Companies are encouraged to work closely with Service biologists to identify available protective measures when developing project plans and/or avian protection plans, and to implement those measures prior to/during construction or similar activities.

The letter stated that QEP will implement the following measures to avoid/minimize take of migratory birds:

- Construction will be completed outside of the migratory bird nesting season (Feb. 1-July 15). If construction cannot be completed outside of migratory bird nesting season, QEP will either:
 - Conduct a pre-construction survey for migratory birds or their nests five days prior to the initiation of construction activities.
 - Mow the site prior to and throughout the nesting/breeding season in lieu of the pre-construction survey.

If active nests are identified, QEP should cease construction, maintain a sufficient buffer around active nests to avoid disturbing breeding activities, and contact the Service. The Service recommends QEP implement all practicable measures to avoid all take, such as suspending construction where necessary, and/or maintaining adequate buffers to protect the birds until the young have fledged. The Service further recommends that if you choose to conduct field surveys for nesting birds with the intent of avoiding take, that you maintain any documentation of the presence of migratory birds, eggs, and active nests, along with information regarding the qualifications of the biologist(s) performing the survey(s), and any avoidance measures implemented at the project site. Should surveys or other available information indicate a potential for take of migratory birds, their eggs, or active nests, the Service requests that you contact this office for further coordination on the extent of the impact and the long-term implications of the intended use of the project on migratory bird populations.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The BGEPA, prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from taking bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal and civil penalties for persons who take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle or any golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof. The Act defines take as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb. "Disturb means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagles return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that injures an eagle or substantially interferes with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits and causes, or is likely to cause, a loss of productivity or nest abandonment.

Bald and/or golden eagles may use the project area where the well pad will be located. Golden eagles inhabit a wide variety of habitat types, including open grassland areas. They are known to nest on cliffs, in trees, manmade structures, and on the ground (Kochert et al. 2002). While the bald eagle tends to be more closely associated with forested areas near water (Buehler 2000), they have been found nesting in single trees several miles from the nearest water body. Therefore, there may also be potential habitat for the bald eagle at the proposed project site. Especially early in the nesting season, eagles can be very sensitive to disturbance near the nest site and may abandon their nest as a result of low disturbance levels, even from foot traffic. A buffer of at least 0.5-mile should be maintained for golden and bald eagle nests. A permit is required for any take of bald or golden eagles or their nests. Permits to take golden eagles or their nests are available only for legitimate emergencies and as part of a program to protect golden eagles.

According to your email dated June 4, 2012, pedestrian surveys for bald and golden eagle nests were conducted along ridgelines and above the wooded draws within 0.5 miles of the proposed well pad/access road corridor on March 14, 2012. No eagles or nests were observed during the survey. QEP has committed to ceasing construction activity if a bald or golden eagle nest is sighted within 0.5 miles of the project construction area and that the Service would be contacted immediately. The eagle nest database maintained by North Dakota Game and Fish Department does not indicate any recorded eagle nests within 0.5-mile of the project area. The Service's May 2007, National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines contains detailed information on protecting bald eagles from disturbance due to human activity. The guidelines can be accessed on the Service's website:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/issues/BaldEagle/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project proposal. If you require further information, please contact April Sinnor of my staff at (701) 250-4481 or at the letterhead address.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey K. Towner
Field Supervisor
North Dakota Field Office

cc: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen, SD
(Attn: Marilyn Bercier)
Bureau of Land Management, Dickinson, ND
ND Game & Fish Department, Bismarck, ND



NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SECTION
Gold Seal Center, 918 E. Divide Ave.
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947
701.328.5200 (fax)
www.ndhealth.gov



April 19, 2012



Mr. Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc.
P.O. Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Re: QEP Energy Company, 6-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation, Dunn County

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This department has reviewed the information concerning the above-referenced project submitted under date of April 16, 2012, with respect to possible environmental impacts.

This department believes that environmental impacts from the proposed construction will be minor and can be controlled by proper construction methods. With respect to construction, we have the following comments:

1. Development of the production facilities and any access roads, well pads or pipelines should have a minimal effect on air quality provided measures are taken to minimize fugitive dust. However, operation of the wells has the potential to release air contaminants capable of causing or contributing to air pollution. We encourage the development and operation of the wells in a manner that is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Detailed guidance is available at www.ndhealth.gov/AQ/OilAndGasWells.htm.

Any questions about air pollution control or permitting requirements should be addressed to Ms. Kathleen Paser at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8. She may be reached at (303) 312-6526 or Paser.Kathleen@epa.gov.

2. Care is to be taken during construction activity near any water of the state to minimize adverse effects on a water body. This includes minimal disturbance of stream beds and banks to prevent excess siltation, and the replacement and revegetation of any disturbed area as soon as possible after work has been completed. Caution must also be taken to prevent spills of oil and grease that may reach the receiving water from equipment maintenance, and/or the handling of fuels on the site. Guidelines for minimizing degradation to waterways during construction are attached.
3. Oil and gas related construction activities located within tribal boundaries in North Dakota may be required to obtain a permit to discharge storm water runoff from the U.S. Environmental Protection

Environmental Health
Section Chief's Office
701.328.5150

Division of
Air Quality
701.328.6188

Division of
Municipal Facilities
701.328.5211

Division of
Waste Management
701.328.5166

Division of
Water Quality
701.328.5210

Agency. Further information may be obtained from the U.S. EPA's website or by calling the U.S. EPA - Region 8 at (303) 312-6312. Also, cities or counties may impose additional requirements and/or specific best management practices for construction affecting their storm drainage system. Also, cities or counties may impose additional requirements and/or specific best management practices for construction affecting their storm drainage system. Check with the local officials to be sure any local storm water management considerations are addressed.

4. Projects that involve construction, drilling, completion and/or production of crude oil or natural gas wells should select locations that minimize the potential for environmental damage during development of the well and in the event of a spill, restrict fluids from reaching surface waters. Well placement should avoid close proximity to drainage areas and steep slopes. Environmental damage can be reduced by developing a spill response plan that emphasizes rapid deployment of prepositioned assets necessary to contain spills and subsequent cleanup. Proper surveillance and monitoring of pipelines is necessary for the early detection of leaks.

The department owns no land in or adjacent to the proposed improvements, nor does it have any projects scheduled in the area. In addition, we believe the proposed activities are consistent with the State Implementation Plan for the Control of Air Pollution for the State of North Dakota.

These comments are based on the information provided about the project in the above-referenced submittal. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may require a water quality certification from this department for the project if the project is subject to their Section 404 permitting process. Any additional information which may be required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the process will be considered by this department in our determination regarding the issuance of such a certification.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely,



L. David Giatt, P.E., Chief
Environmental Health Section

LDG:ee
Attach.



NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SECTION
Gold Seal Center, 918 E. Divide Ave.
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947
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www.ndhealth.gov



April 19, 2012



Mr. Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc.
P.O. Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Re: QEP Energy Company, I-09D Well Pad
Fort Berthold Reservation, Dunn County

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This department has reviewed the information concerning the above-referenced project submitted under date of April 11, 2012, with respect to possible environmental impacts.

This department believes that environmental impacts from the proposed construction will be minor and can be controlled by proper construction methods. With respect to construction, we have the following comments:

1. Development of the production facilities and any access roads, well pads or pipelines should have a minimal effect on air quality provided measures are taken to minimize fugitive dust. However, operation of the wells has the potential to release air contaminants capable of causing or contributing to air pollution. We encourage the development and operation of the wells in a manner that is consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Detailed guidance is available at www.ndhealth.gov/AQ/OilAndGasWells.htm.

Any questions about air pollution control or permitting requirements should be addressed to Ms. Kathleen Paser at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8. She may be reached at (303) 312-6526 or Paser.Kathleen@epa.gov.

2. Aggregate to be used for road construction should not contain any erionite. Aggregate sources should be tested for erionite following guidelines found at www.ndhealth.gov/EHS/Erionite. For questions regarding erionite testing, please call Mark Dihle at 701-328-5188.
3. Care is to be taken during construction activity near any water of the state to minimize adverse effects on a water body. This includes minimal disturbance of stream beds and banks to prevent excess siltation, and the replacement and revegetation of any disturbed area as soon as possible after work has been completed. Caution must also be taken to prevent spills of oil and grease that may reach the receiving water from equipment maintenance, and/or the handling of fuels on the site. Guidelines for minimizing degradation to waterways during construction are attached.

Environmental Health
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Division of
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Division of
Waste Management
701.328.5166

Division of
Water Quality
701.328.5210



Construction and Environmental Disturbance Requirements

These represent the minimum requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health. They ensure that minimal environmental degradation occurs as a result of construction or related work which has the potential to affect the waters of the State of North Dakota. All projects will be designed and implemented to restrict the losses or disturbances of soil, vegetative cover, and pollutants (chemical or biological) from a site.

Soils

Prevent the erosion of exposed soil surfaces and trapping sediments being transported. Examples include, but are not restricted to, sediment dams or berms, diversion dikes, hay bales as erosion checks, riprap, mesh or burlap blankets to hold soil during construction, and immediately establishing vegetative cover on disturbed areas after construction is completed. Fragile and sensitive areas such as wetlands, riparian zones, delicate flora, or land resources will be protected against compaction, vegetation loss, and unnecessary damage.

Surface Waters

All construction which directly or indirectly impacts aquatic systems will be managed to minimize impacts. All attempts will be made to prevent the contamination of water at construction sites from fuel spillage, lubricants, and chemicals, by following safe storage and handling procedures. Stream bank and stream bed disturbances will be controlled to minimize and/or prevent silt movement, nutrient upsurges, plant dislocation, and any physical, chemical, or biological disruption. The use of pesticides or herbicides in or near these systems is forbidden without approval from this Department.

Fill Material

Any fill material placed below the high water mark must be free of top soils, decomposable materials, and persistent synthetic organic compounds (in toxic concentrations). This includes, but is not limited to, asphalt, tires, treated lumber, and construction debris. The Department may require testing of fill materials. All temporary fills must be removed. Debris and solid wastes will be removed from the site and the impacted areas restored as nearly as possible to the original condition.

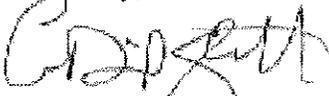
4. Oil and gas related construction activities located within tribal boundaries in North Dakota may be required to obtain a permit to discharge storm water runoff from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Further information may be obtained from the U.S. EPA's website or by calling the U.S. EPA - Region 8 at (303) 312-6312. Also, cities or counties may impose additional requirements and/or specific best management practices for construction affecting their storm drainage system. Also, cities or counties may impose additional requirements and/or specific best management practices for construction affecting their storm drainage system. Check with the local officials to be sure any local storm water management considerations are addressed.
5. Projects that involve construction, drilling, completion and/or production of crude oil or natural gas wells should select locations that minimize the potential for environmental damage during development of the well and in the event of a spill, restrict fluids from reaching surface waters. Well placement should avoid close proximity to drainage areas and steep slopes. Environmental damage can be reduced by developing a spill response plan that emphasizes rapid deployment of prepositioned assets necessary to contain spills and subsequent cleanup. Proper surveillance and monitoring of pipelines is necessary for the early detection of leaks.

The department owns no land in or adjacent to the proposed improvements, nor does it have any projects scheduled in the area. In addition, we believe the proposed activities are consistent with the State Implementation Plan for the Control of Air Pollution for the State of North Dakota.

These comments are based on the information provided about the project in the above-referenced submittal. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may require a water quality certification from this department for the project if the project is subject to their Section 404 permitting process. Any additional information which may be required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the process will be considered by this department in our determination regarding the issuance of such a certification.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely,



L. David Galt, P.E., Chief
Environmental Health Section

LDG:cc

Attach.

c: Mark Dible, Division of Air Quality



Construction and Environmental Disturbance Requirements

These represent the minimum requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health. They ensure that minimal environmental degradation occurs as a result of construction or related work which has the potential to affect the waters of the State of North Dakota. All projects will be designed and implemented to restrict the losses or disturbances of soil, vegetative cover, and pollutants (chemical or biological) from a site.

Soils

Prevent the erosion of exposed soil surfaces and trapping sediments being transported. Examples include, but are not restricted to, sediment dams or berms, diversion dikes, hay bales as erosion checks, riprap, mesh or burlap blankets to hold soil during construction, and immediately establishing vegetative cover on disturbed areas after construction is completed. Fragile and sensitive areas such as wetlands, riparian zones, delicate flora, or land resources will be protected against compaction, vegetation loss, and unnecessary damage.

Surface Waters

All construction which directly or indirectly impacts aquatic systems will be managed to minimize impacts. All attempts will be made to prevent the contamination of water at construction sites from fuel spillage, lubricants, and chemicals, by following safe storage and handling procedures. Stream bank and stream bed disturbances will be controlled to minimize and/or prevent silt movement, nutrient upsurges, plant dislocation, and any physical, chemical, or biological disruption. The use of pesticides or herbicides in or near these systems is forbidden without approval from this Department.

Fill Material

Any fill material placed below the high water mark must be free of top soils, decomposable materials, and persistent synthetic organic compounds (in toxic concentrations). This includes, but is not limited to, asphalt, tires, treated lumber, and construction debris. The Department may require testing of fill materials. All temporary fills must be removed. Debris and solid wastes will be removed from the site and the impacted areas restored as nearly as possible to the original condition.



"VARIETY IN HUNTING AND FISHING"

NORTH DAKOTA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

100 NORTH BISMARCK EXPRESSWAY BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501-5905 PHONE 701-328-6330 FAX 701-328-6332

May 1, 2012



Nick Anderson
Environmental Planner
Kadmas, Lee & Jackson, Inc.
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Dear Mr. Anderson:

RE: 1-09D Well Pad
6-09D Well Pad
12-33C Well Pad

QEP Energy Company is proposing 11 wells on three well pads on the Fort Berthold Reservation in Dunn and McLean Counties, North Dakota.

Our primary concern with oil and gas development is the fragmentation and loss of wildlife habitat associated with construction of the well pads and access roads. We recommend that construction be avoided to the extent possible within native prairie, wooded draws, riparian corridors, and wetland areas.

We also suggest that botanical surveys be completed during the appropriate season and aerial surveys be conducted for raptor nests before construction begins.

Sincerely,

Greg Link
Chief
Conservation & Communication Division

js



*Kick Dabrywski, Governor
Mark A. Zimmerman, Director*

1600 East Cavalry Avenue, Suite 3
Bismarck, ND 58103-0649
Phone 701-328-5357
Fax 701-328-5363
E-mail parksrec@nd.gov
www.parksrec.nd.gov

May 1, 2012

Ms. Nick Anderson
Kadmus Lee & Jackson
13203 32nd. Ave, S Ste. 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767

Re: QEP Energy Co. 6-09D Well Pad, Fort Berthold Reservation



Dear Ms. Anderson,

The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department (the Department) has reviewed the above referenced proposal for the development, drilling, and completion of four wells on one pad on the Fort Berthold Reservation, Dunn County.

Our agency scope of authority and expertise covers recreation and biological resources (in particular rare plants and ecological communities). The project as defined does not affect state park lands that we manage or Land and Water Conservation Fund recreation projects that we coordinate.

The North Dakota Natural Heritage biological conservation database has been reviewed to determine if any plant or animal species of concern or other significant ecological communities are known to occur within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area. Based on this review, there are no documented occurrences in our database within or adjacent to project area. Because this information is not based on a comprehensive inventory, there may be species of concern or otherwise significant ecological communities in the area that are not represented in the database. The lack of data for any project area cannot be construed to mean that no significant features are present. The absence of data may indicate that the project area has not been surveyed, rather than confirm that the area lacks natural heritage resources.

The Department recommends that the project be accomplished with minimal impacts and that all efforts be made to ensure that critical habitats not be disturbed in the project area to help secure rare species conservation in North Dakota. Regarding any reclamation efforts, we recommend that any impacted areas be revegetated with species native to the project area.

We appreciate your commitment to rare plant, animal and ecological community conservation, management and inter-agency cooperation to date. For additional information please contact me at (701) 328-5370 or kadabrywski@nd.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposed project.

Sincerely,

Kathy Dutton, Coordinator
Natural Resources Division

R:\USNDNH\2012_099\RD\1\2812015.17 2012

Play in our backyard!



Jack Doleynple, Governor
Mark A. Zimmerman, Director

1660 East Century Avenue, Suite 3
Bismarck, ND 58103-0649
Phone 701-328-5357
Fax 701-328-5363
E-mail parke@nd.gov
www.parks.nd.gov

April 27, 2012

Ms. Nick Anderson
Kadmas Lee & Jackson
13203 32nd. Ave. S Ste. 201
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767



Re: QEP Energy Company – 1-09D Well Pad – Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, Dunn County, North Dakota

Dear Ms. Anderson,

The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department (the Department) has reviewed the above referenced proposal for the development, drilling, and completion of four wells on one pad on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in Dunn County, North Dakota.

Our agency scope of authority and expertise covers recreation and biological resources (in particular rare plants and ecological communities). The project as defined does not affect state park lands that we manage or Land and Water Conservation Fund recreation projects that we coordinate.

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We appreciate your commitment to rare plant, animal and ecological community conservation, management and inter-agency cooperation to date. For additional information please contact me at (701-328-5370) or sylvienhofman@nd.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposed project.

Sincerely,


Kathy Dungenheimer, Coordinator
Natural Resources Division

R:\SND\NHP\2012-096KD\2720(2DL5 1).2012

Play in our backyard!



North Dakota State Water Commission

900 EAST BOULEVARD AVENUE, DEPT 770 • BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505-0950
701-328-2790 • TDD 701-328-2793 • FAX 701-328-3895 • INTERNET: <http://tswc.nd.gov>

May 4, 2012

Nick Anderson
Kairmas, Lee and Jackson
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767



Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is in response to your request for review of environmental impacts associated with the QEP Energy Company, 6-09D Well Pad, Fort Berthold Reservation, Dunn County, ND. The 6-09D Well Pad will be located in the NE1/2 of Section 9, Township 149 North, Range 92 West, 5th P.M.

The proposed project has been reviewed by State Water Commission staff and the following comments are provided:

- There are no floodplains identified and/or mapped where this proposed project is to take place. The project takes place in an unmapped county. No floodplain permits are necessary from Dunn County relative to the National Flood Insurance Program.
- It is the responsibility of the project sponsor to ensure that local, state and federal agencies are contacted for any required approvals, permits, and easements.
- All waste material associated with the project must be disposed of properly and not placed in identified floodway areas.
- No sole-source aquifers have been designated in ND.

There are no other concerns associated with this project that affect State Water Commission or State Engineer regulatory responsibilities.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide review comments. If you have any questions, please call me at 701-328-4967.

Sincerely,


Linda Weispfenning
Water Resource Planner

LW:dpt1570



North Dakota State Water Commission

900 EAST BOULEVARD AVENUE, DEPT 770 • BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505-0850
701-328-2750 • TDD 701-328-2750 • FAX 701-328-3886 • INTERNET: <http://www.nd.gov>

May 4, 2012

Nick Anderson
Kadmas, Lee and Jackson
PO Box 9767
Fargo, ND 58106-9767



Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is in response to your request for review of environmental impacts associated with the QEP Energy Company, 1-09D Well Pad, Fort Berthold Reservation, Dunn County, ND. The 1-09D Well Pad will be located in the NE1/4 of Section 9, Township 149 North, range 92 West, 5th P.M.

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Sincerely,

Linda Weispfenning
Water Resource Planner

LW:dp/1570

APPENDIX C

WELL PAD PLATS

WELL LOCATION PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235
MHA 1-04-33H-150-92

1702 feet from the north line and 2612 feet from the west line (surface location)

Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

200 feet from the north line and 500 feet from the west line (bottom location)

Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

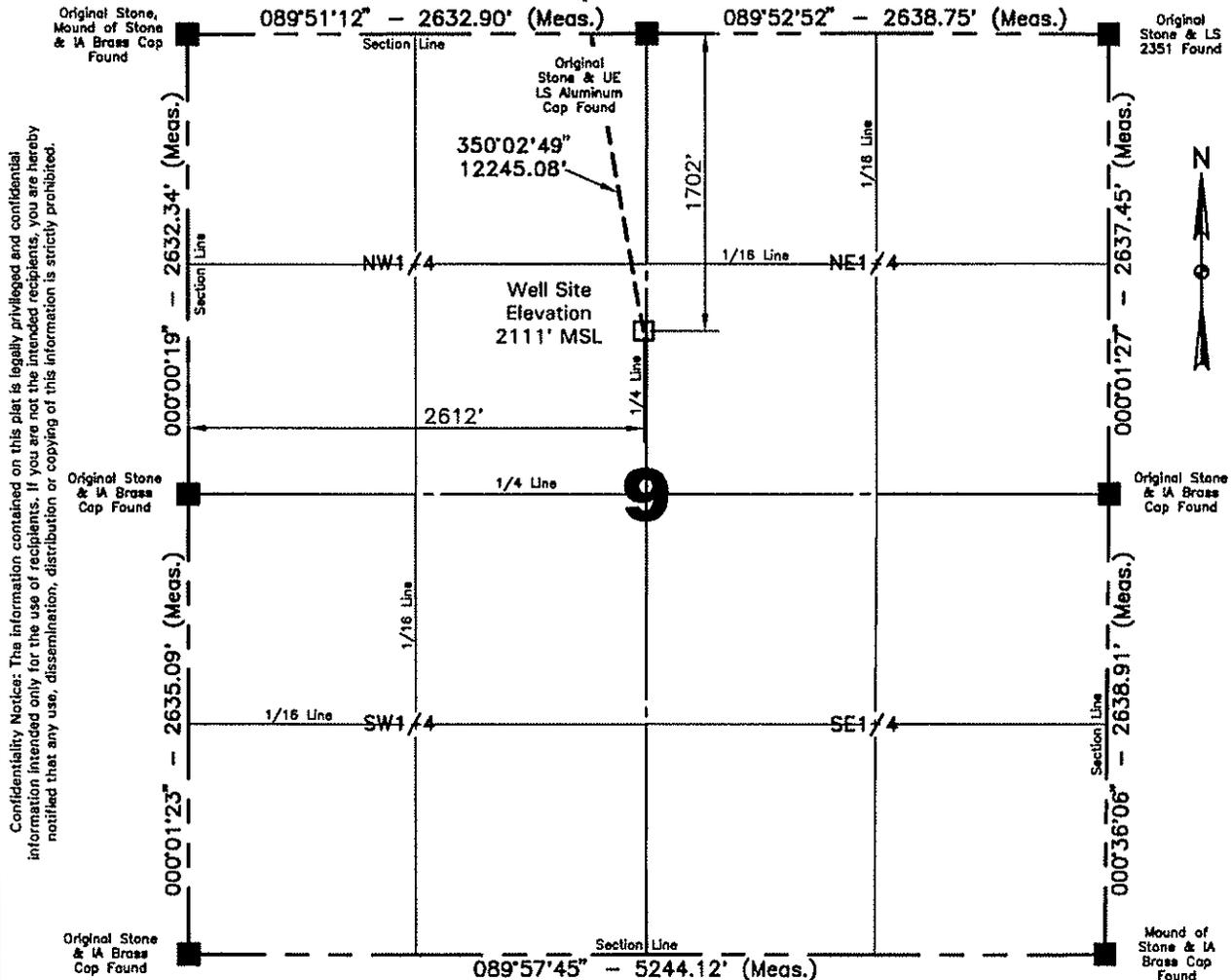
Dunn County, North Dakota

Surface owner @ well site - 604A-A

Latitude 47°44'29.979" North; Longitude 102°27'39.451" West (surface location)

Latitude 47°46'28.996" North; Longitude 102°28'10.409" West (bottom location)

[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]



Confidentiality Notice: The information contained on this plat is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipients, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.

NOTE:

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Scale 1"=1000'

I, Quentin Obrigewitsch, Professional Land Surveyor, N.D. No. 5999, do hereby certify that the survey plat shown hereon was made by me, or under my direction, from notes made in the field, and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Nick Jensen 01/12/2012
Mathias A. Krebs 03/14/2012
Surveyed By N.D.P.L.S. # 3214 Date



**Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson**
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

Vertical Control Datum Used
North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD 88)
Based on elevation derived from OPUS Solution on
GPS *SKUNK BAY (Iron rebar) Located a distance of 5180.80'
on an azimuth of 268°19'16" from the NW corner of Section
9, T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M. being at 2284.55' Elevation
MSL.

Project No. 3712122
Book OW-270 Pg. 47-52 Staking

Professional Consulting Engineers
and Surveyors
Registered in
North Dakota, South Dakota
Montana, Wyoming & Minnesota
Tele-Fax No. 701-483-2795
Bus. Phone No. 701-483-1284
P.O. Box 290
677 27th Ave. East
Dickinson, North Dakota 58602
Certificate of Authorization #C-081

HORIZONTAL SECTION PLAT

QEP Energy Company

1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92

1702 feet from the north line and 2612 feet from the west line (surface location)

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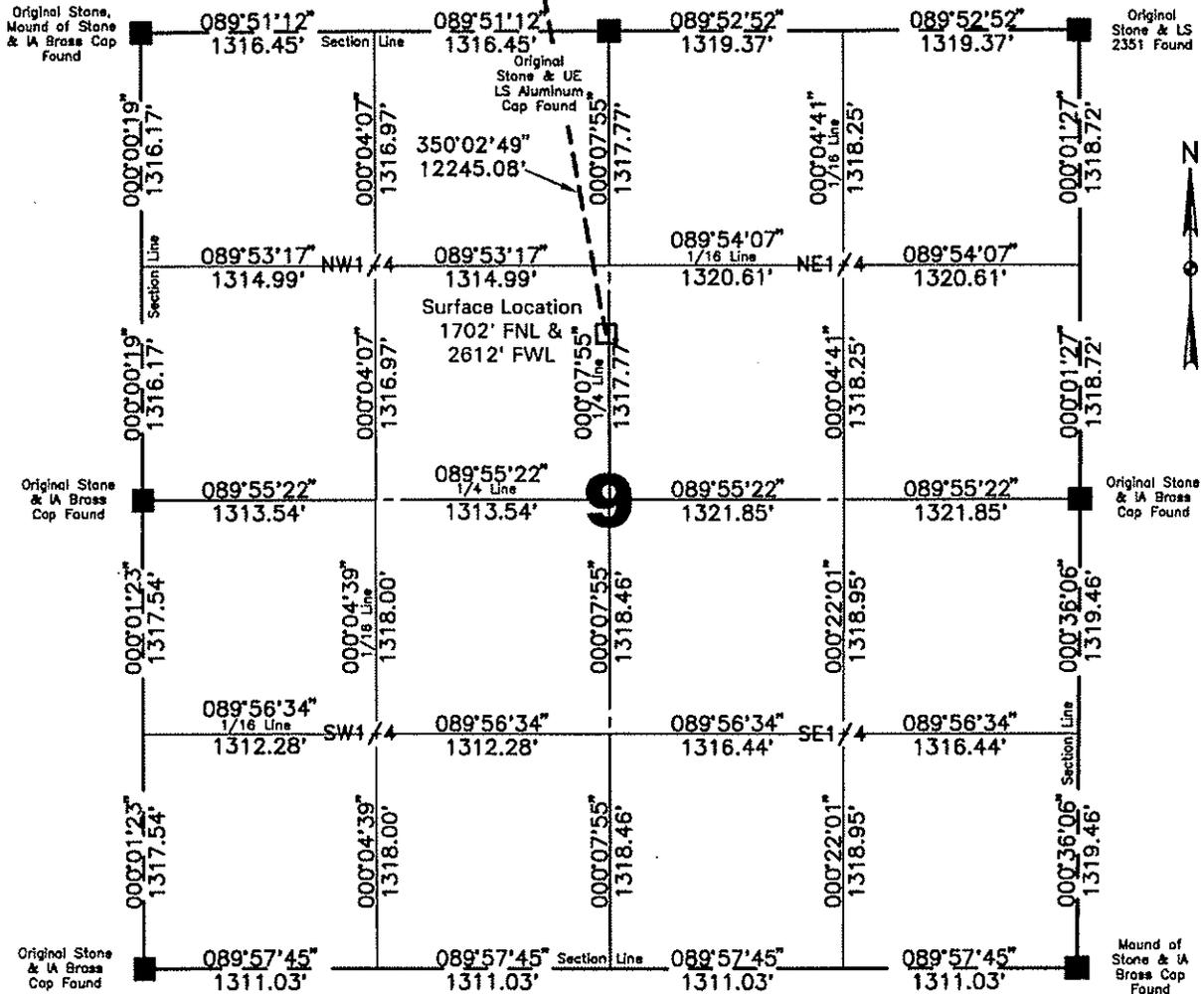
Dunn County, North Dakota

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Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Field Book OW-270
Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Project No. 3712122

HORIZONTAL SECTION PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92

1702 feet from the north line and 2612 feet from the west line (surface location)

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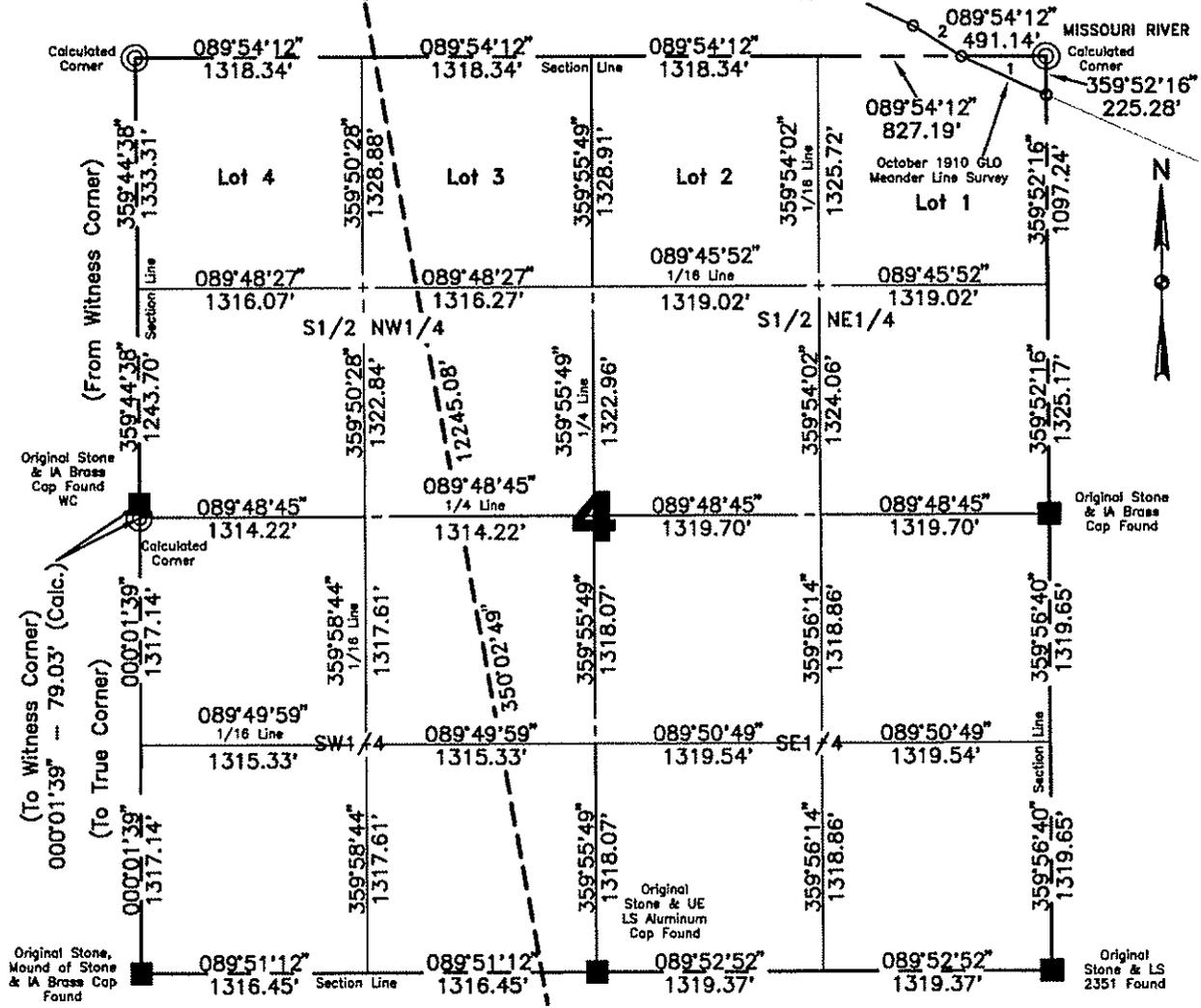
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Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Field Book OW-270
Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Project No. 3712122

HORIZONTAL SECTION PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92

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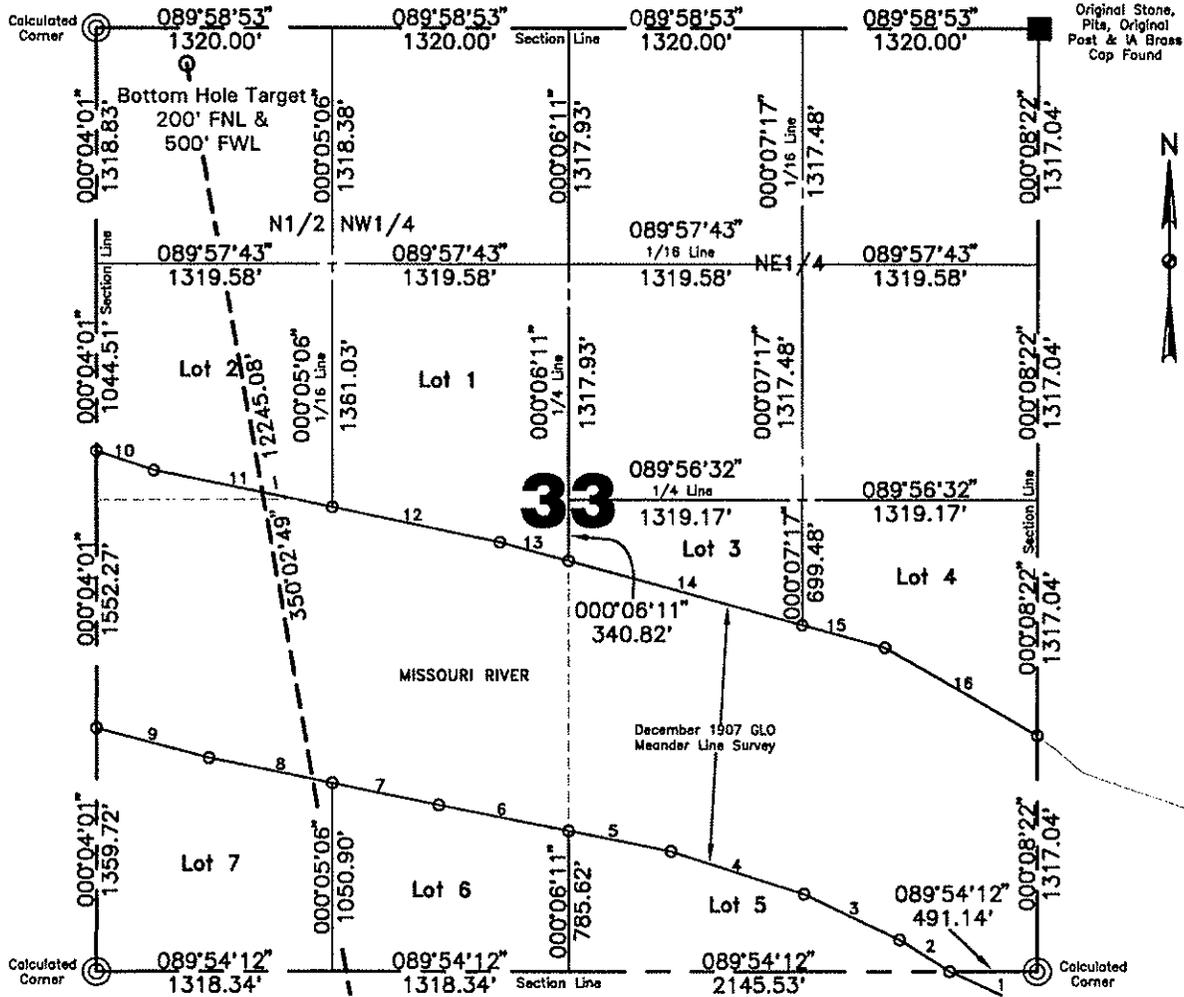
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Quentin Obrigewitsch
5/7/12

Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Field Book OW-270
Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Project No. 3712122

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

LINE TABLE

QEP Energy Company

1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92

1702 feet from the north line and 2612 feet from the west line (surface location)

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Dunn County, North Dakota

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Latitude 47°46'28.996" North; Longitude 102°28'10.409" West (bottom location)

[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]

NUMBER	BEARING	DISTANCE (MEAS.)
1	294°32'17"	540.46'
2	302°25'18"	329.73'
3	295°25'18"	593.51'
4	287°25'18"	791.35'
5	281°10'18"	585.79'
6	281°10'18"	733.12'
7	281°25'18"	611.06'
8	281°25'18"	707.85'
9	284°55'18"	646.27'
10	108°54'57"	336.47'
11	101°39'57"	1021.59'
12	101°39'57"	957.65'
13	105°09'57"	394.48'
14	105°09'57"	1365.87'
15	105°09'57"	482.78'
16	119°54'57"	982.36'

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Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale None	Date 04/25/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Line Table	Revised -	Project No. 3712122	Drawing No. 6

ACREAGE PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92

1702 feet from the north line and 2612 feet from the west line (surface location)

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Dunn County, North Dakota

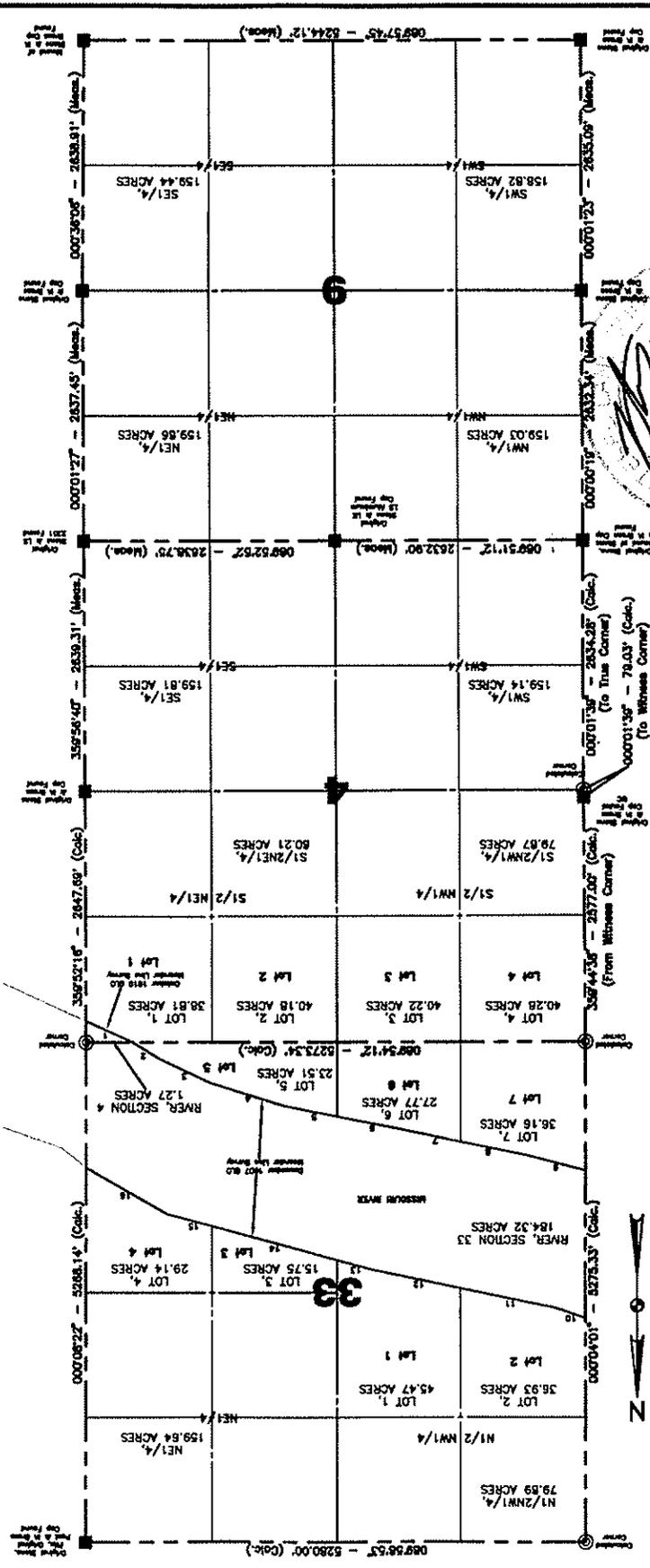
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Kadmas Lee & Jackson
Registered Professional Surveyors

Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale 1" = 1700'	Date 04/30/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Acreeges	Revised ---	Project No. 3712122	Drawing No. ---

QEP Energy Company
MHA 6-9D Pad
Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.
Dunn County, North Dakota

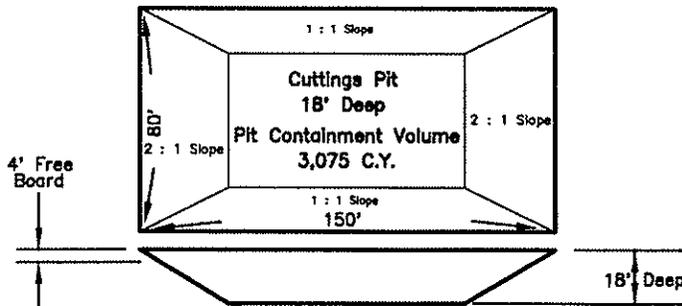
MHA 1-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2110.6'	MSL
MHA 2-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2106.9'	MSL
MHA 3-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2109.0'	MSL
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2104.6'	MSL
Well Pad Elevation			2104.6'	MSL

Excavation	50,830 C.Y.
Plus Pit	4,715 C.Y.
	55,545 C.Y.
Embankment	28,985 C.Y.
Plus Shrinkage (+30%)	8,695 C.Y.
	37,680 C.Y.
Stockpile Pit	4,715 C.Y.
Stockpile Top Soil (6")	5,550 C.Y.
Production Rehabilitation	0 C.Y.
Road Embankment & Stockpile from Pad	7,600 C.Y.
Disturbed Area From Pad	6.88 Acres
Area Inside Barbed Wire Fence--NW1/4 Sec. 9	4.18 Acres
Area Inside Barbed Wire Fence--NE1/4 Sec. 9	7.38 Acres
Total Area Inside Barbed Wire Fence	11.56 Acres

NOTE :
All cut end slopes are designed at 3:1 slopes &
All fill end slopes are designed at 3:1 slopes

Well Site Locations

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92	1702'	FNL &	2612'	FWL
MHA 2-04-33H-150-92	1685'	FNL &	2611'	FEL
MHA 3-04-33H-150-92	1694'	FNL &	2635'	FEL
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92	1677'	FNL &	2588'	FEL



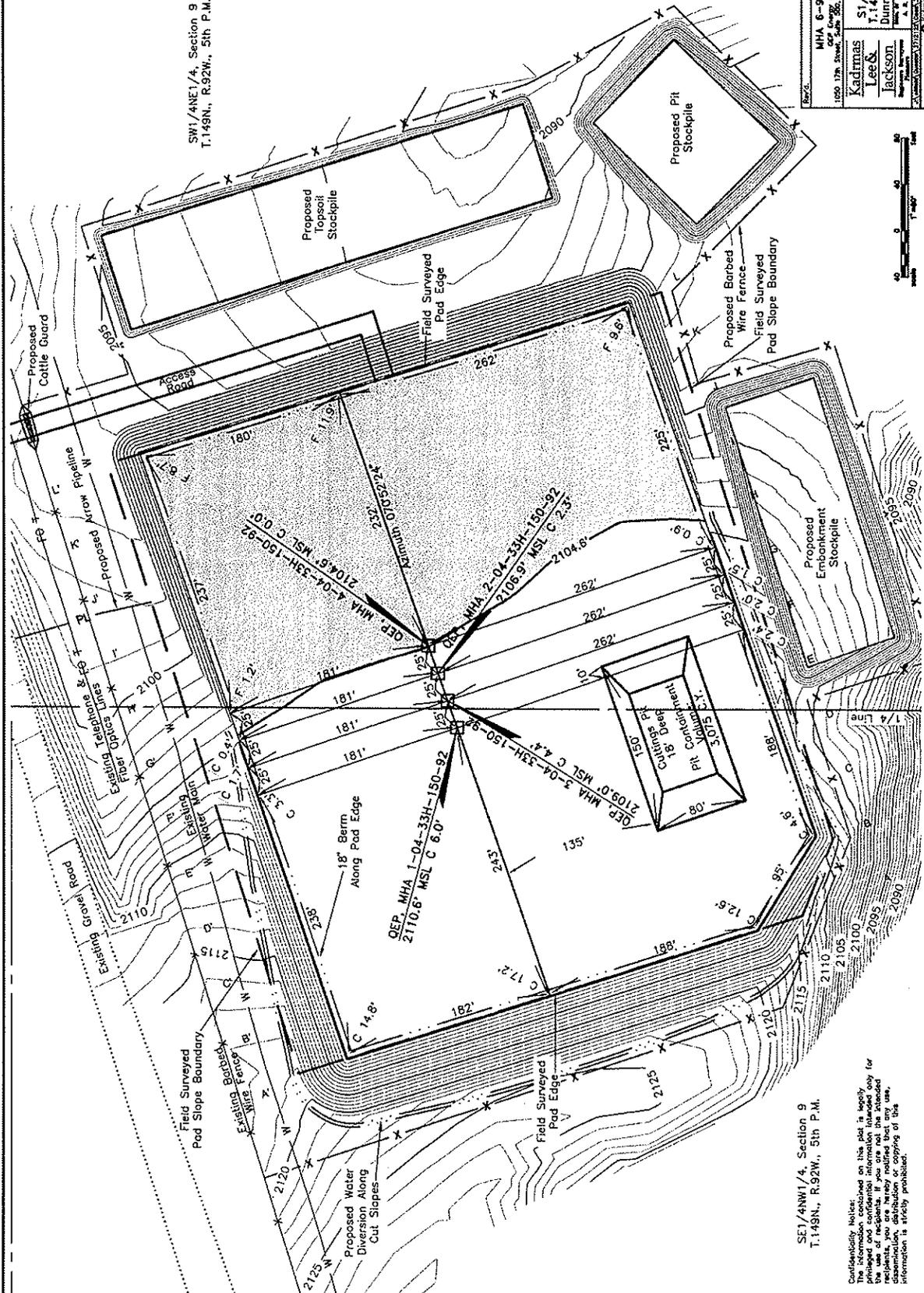
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Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By M. Krebs	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale None	Date 04/27/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Quantities	Revised -	Project No. 3712122-3712125	Drawing No. 7

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners



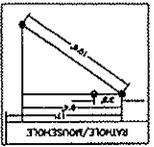
SW1/4NE1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.



MHA 6-9D Pod	Field Book No. 270
Lee & Jackson	Sheet No. 9
Pod Layout	
S1/2N1/2 of Section 9	
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.	
Dunn County, North Dakota	
A. E. Lee	Surveyor
J. Jackson	Surveyor
Date of Survey: 04/27/2012	
Scale: As Shown	

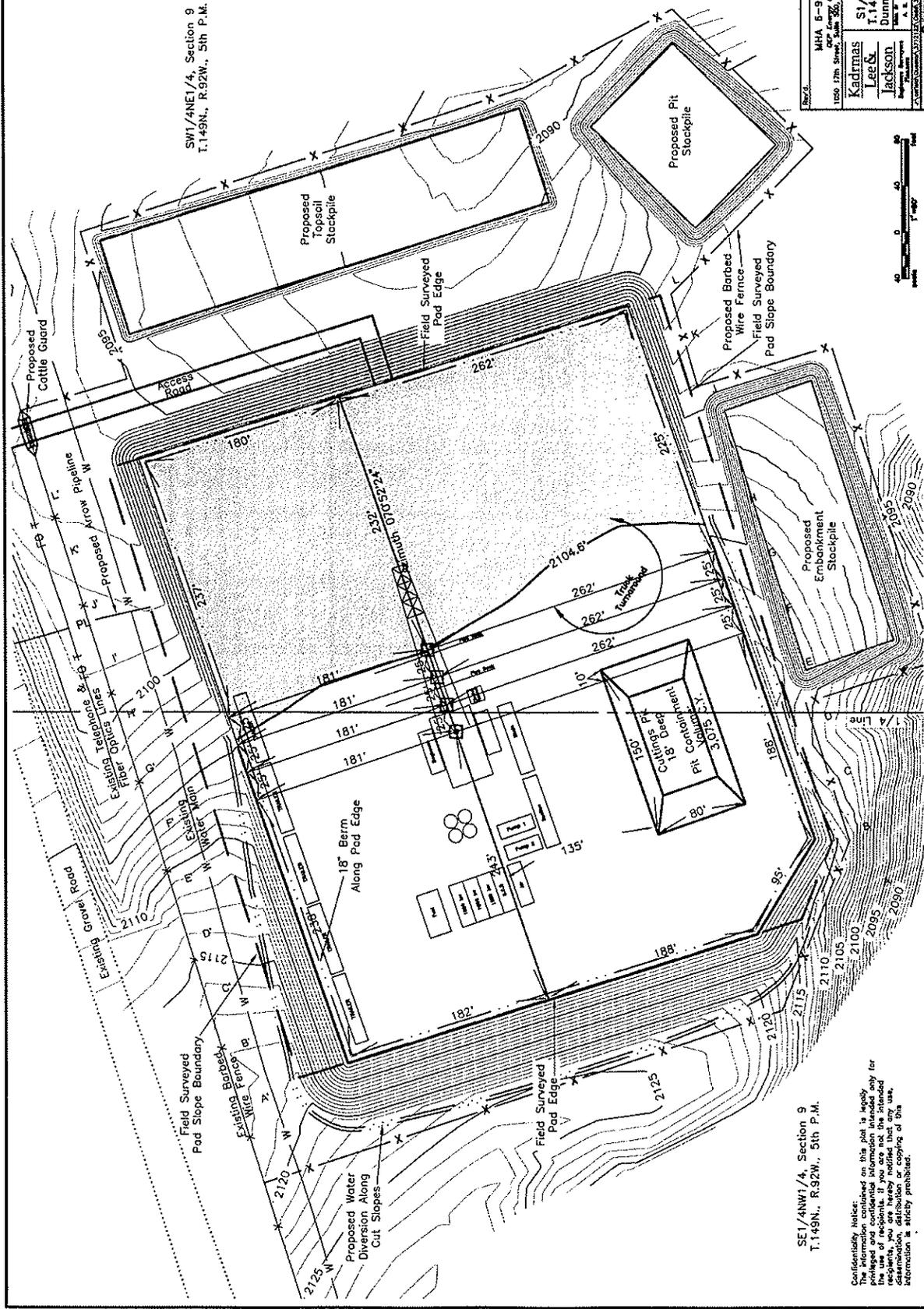
SE1/4NW1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Confidentiality Notice:
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recipient, you should not disseminate, distribute or use this
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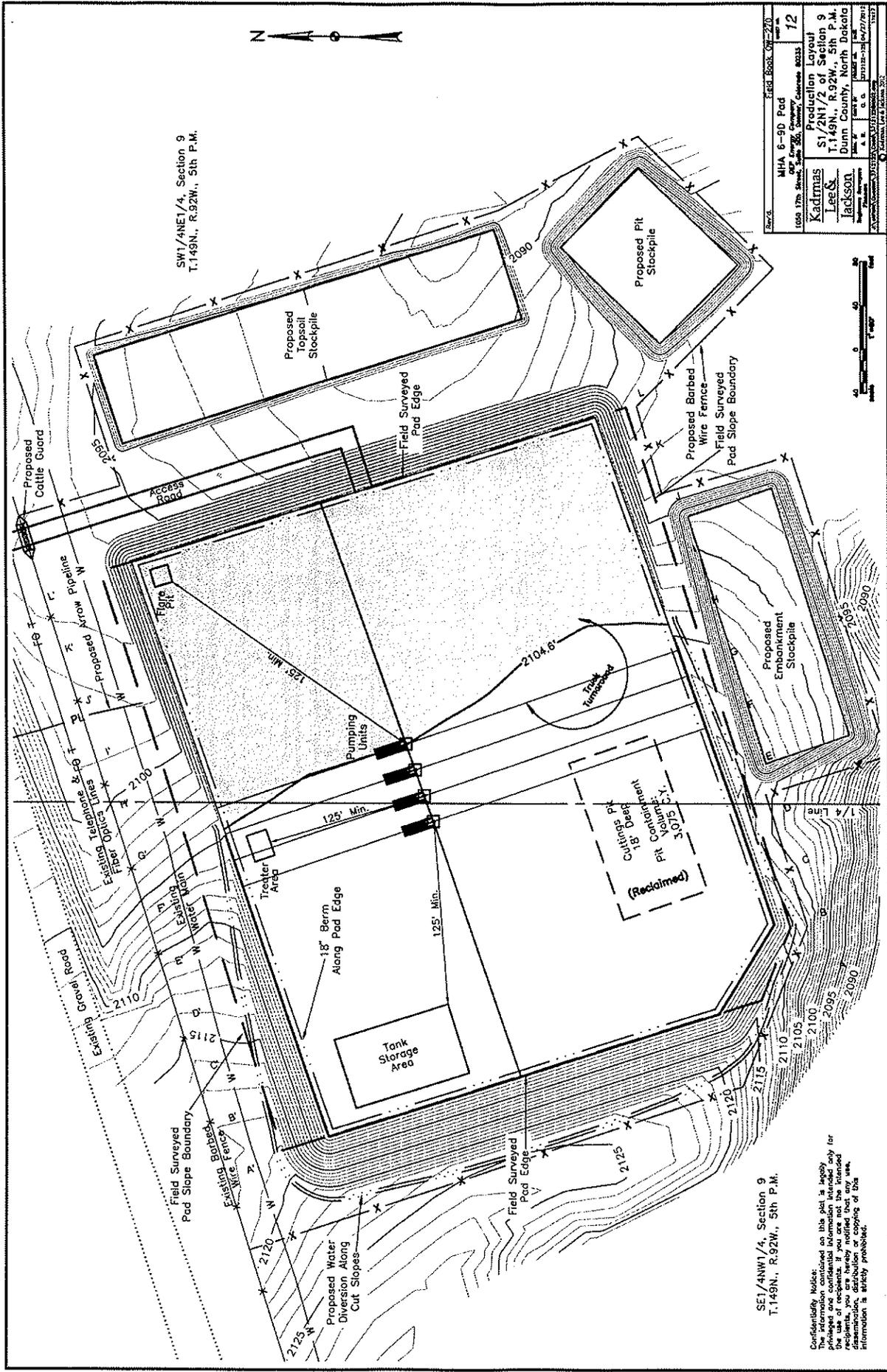
SW1/4NE1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Book	MHA 6-9D Pad	Sheet	11
Scale	1" = 40'	Company	Lee & Jackson
Project	Rig Layout	Section	9
Location	SW1/4NE1/4, Section 9	Block	3623
County	Dunn County, North Dakota	Range	R.92W.
State	N.D.	Township	T.149N.
Date	07/21/12	Prepared by	JL
Checked by	JK	Reviewed by	JK
Approved by	JK	Scale	1" = 40'



SE1/4NW1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

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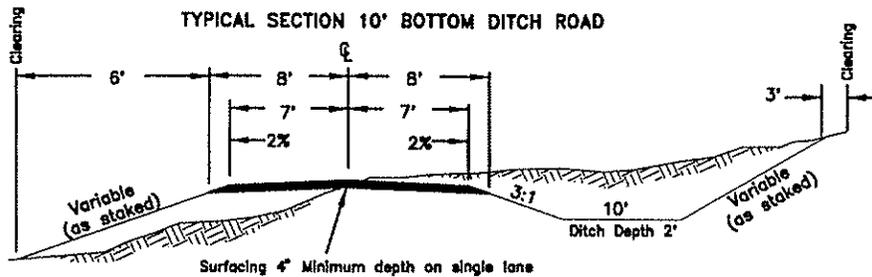
SW1/4NE1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

SECS	MHA 6-9D Pad	FILED BOOK	DATE
1655.17th Street, Suite 200, Denver, Colorado 80233	ONE COMPANY	12	12
Production Layout			
S1/2N1/2 of Section 9			
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.			
Adair County, North Dakota			
Lee & Jackson	Surveyor	12/17/2011	12/17/2011
Lee & Jackson	Surveyor	12/17/2011	12/17/2011

SE1/4NW1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

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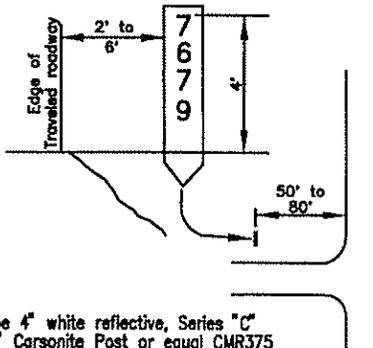
MHA 6-9D Pad Roadway Typical Sections



TYPICAL "B"
No Scale

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>FILL SLOPES
3:1 Under 4' Height
2:1 Over 4' Height
(-) Slopes steeper than 2:1 will be subject to FS approval</p> | <p>FILL WIDENING
2' to 5' high/add 1'
Over 5' high/add 2'</p> | <p>CUT SLOPES
3:1 Under 10' height
2:1 10' to 20' height
(-) Variable over 20' height W/FS approval</p> |
| <p>CURVE WIDENING
130 / R</p> | | |

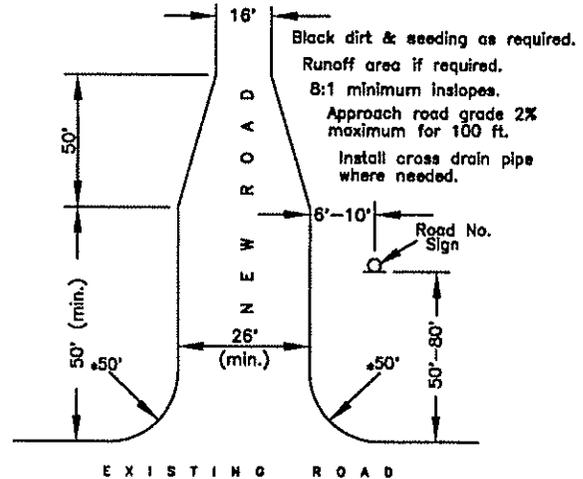
TYPICAL SECTION VERTICAL ROUTE MARKER



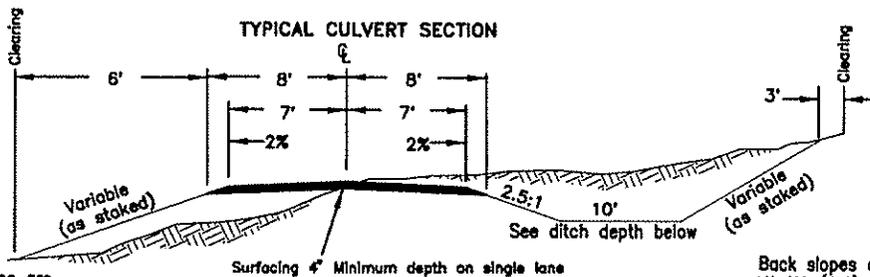
Letters shall be 4" white reflective, Series "C" on Brown 6" 6" Caronite Post or equal CMR375
Figure 11-28.- Typical Signage for Vertical Route Markers

TYPICAL "F"
No Scale

TYPICAL APPROACH ROAD CONNECTION



*As noted on road sheets



Fill slopes are V1 H1.5 (1.5:1) or as staked

Ditch width shall be the larger of the following:
A. Standard ditch width
B. 2 times the pipe diameter
C. 4.25'

Ditch depth shall be:
CMP diameter Ditch depth
18" 2.5'
24" 3.0'
36" 4.0'
48" 5.0'

Back slopes are V1 H1 (1:1) or as staked

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TYPICAL "A"
No Scale

Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By M. Krebs	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale None	Date 04/27/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Road Typical	Revised -	Project No. 3712122-3712125	Drawing No. 13

**Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson**
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

Road Right-of-Way Description

A tract of land located in the Northeast Quarter (NE1/4) of Section 9, Township 149 North, Range 92 West of the 5th Principal Meridian, Dunn County, State of North Dakota, being more specifically described as a strip of land ninety (90) feet in width, lying forty-five (45) feet on each side of the following described road centerline:

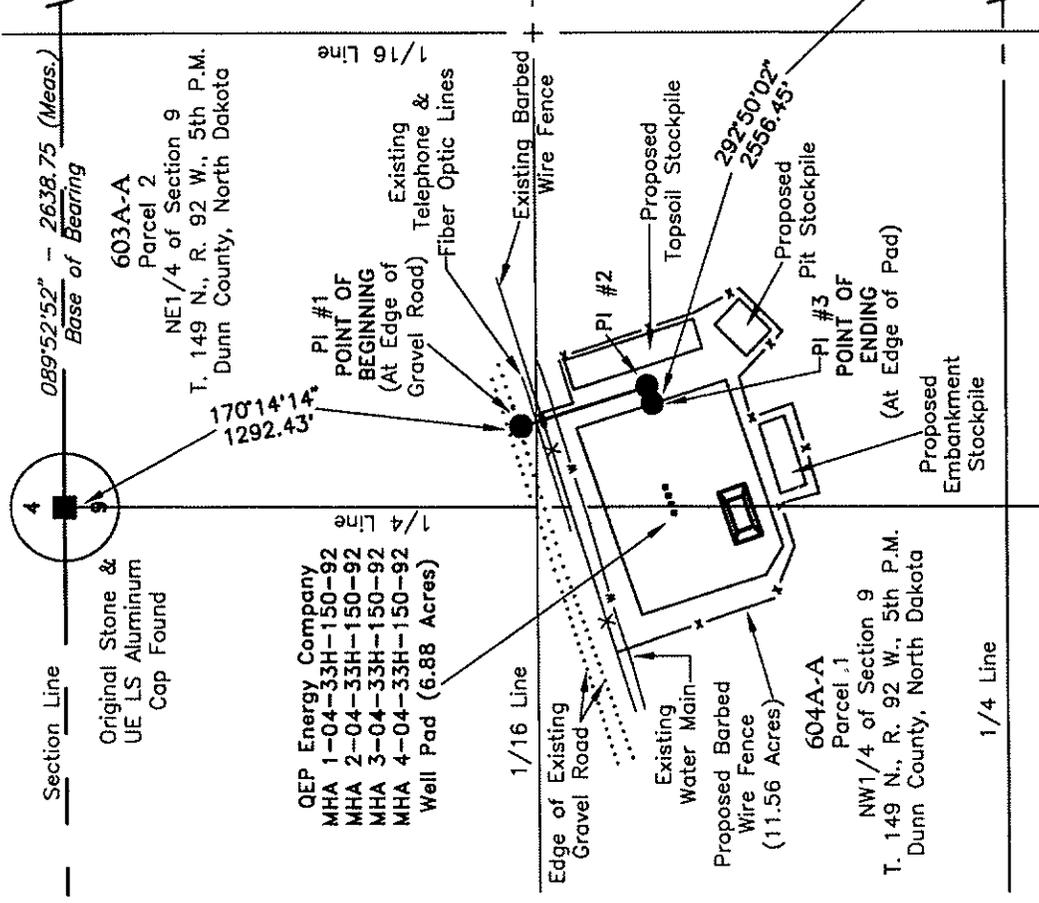
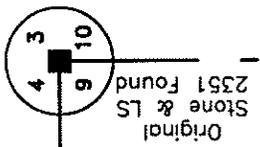
Commencing at the north quarter corner of said Section 9; thence on an azimuth of $170^{\circ}14'14''$, a distance of 1292.43 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence on an azimuth of $162^{\circ}36'16''$, a distance of 368.10 feet; thence on an azimuth of $252^{\circ}35'53''$, a distance of 49.97 feet to the edge of pad and the POINT OF ENDING; said ending point being located on an azimuth of $292^{\circ}50'02''$, a distance of 2556.45 feet from the east quarter corner of said Section 9.

Said tract contains 418.07 feet or 25.34 rods (0.86 acres).

I, Quentin Obrigewitsch, Professional Land Surveyor, N.D. No. 5999, do hereby certify that the survey plat shown hereon was made by me, or under my direction, from notes made in the field, and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Quentin Obrigewitsch, Professional Land Surveyor N.D. No. 5999

Original Stone & LA Brass Cap Found
5/17/12



Plan No.	MHA 6-9D Pad
Scale	1" = 300'
Book	Field Book OW-270
Page	14
Owner	QEP Energy Company 1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235
Right-of-Way	NE1/4 Section 9
Location	T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M. Dunn County, North Dakota
Date	5/17/12
Surveyor	Quentin Obrigewitsch
Professional Seal No.	5999
State	North Dakota
Scale	1" = 300'

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PI #	Stationing	Azimuth	Distance
1-POB	0+00.00	$162^{\circ}36'16''$	368.10'
2	3+68.10	$252^{\circ}35'53''$	49.97'
3-POE	4+18.07		

Parcel	Land Owner	Linear Feet	Linear Rods	Pad Fence Acreage	Right-of-Way Acreage
1	604A-A	418.07'	25.34 Rods	4.18 Acres	---
2	603A-A	---	---	---	0.86 Acres

QEP Energy Company

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92 1702' FNL, 2612' FWL

MHA 2-04-33H-150-92 1685' FNL, 2611' FEL

MHA 3-04-33H-150-92 1694' FNL, 2635 FEL

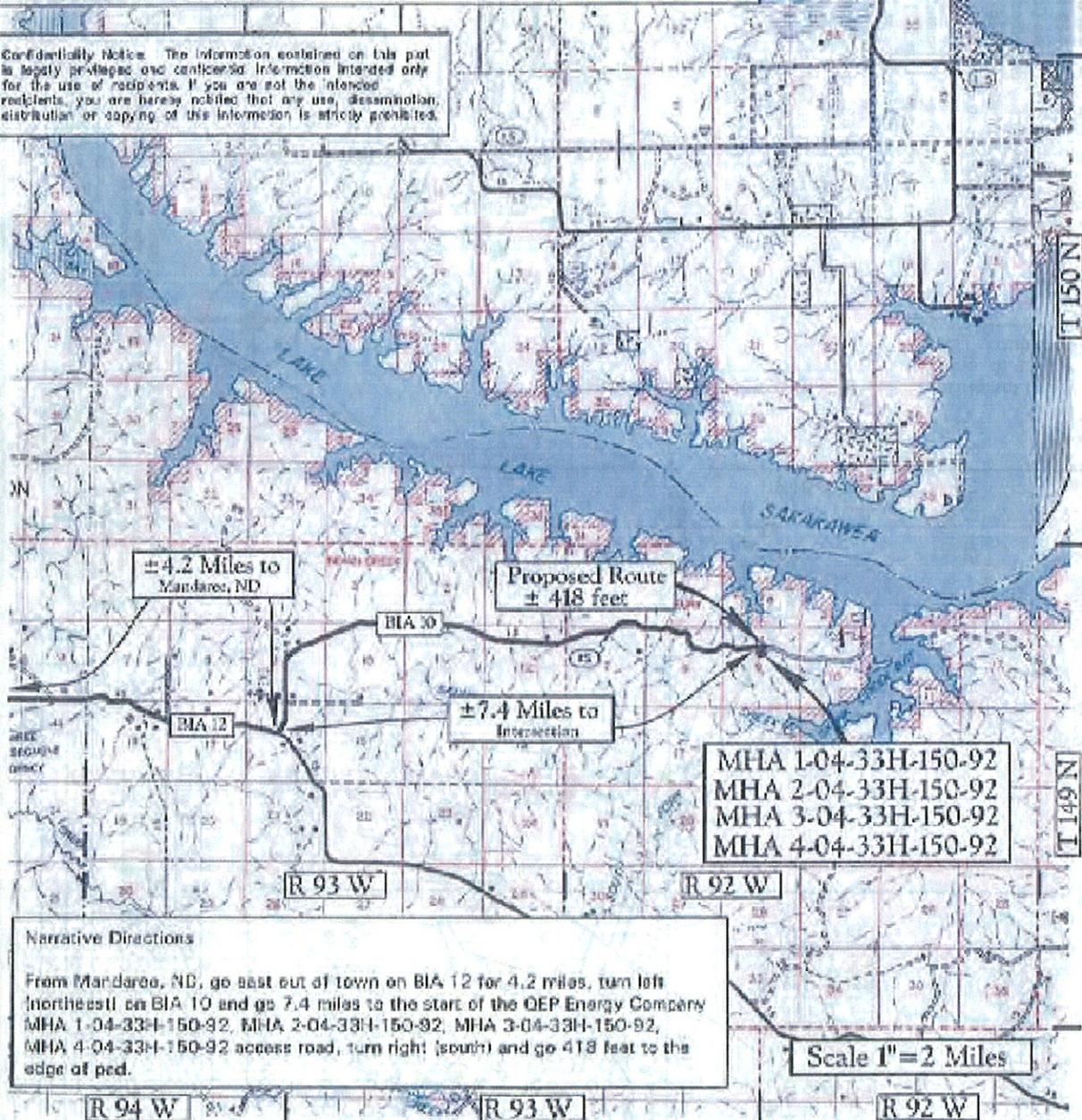
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 1677' FNL, 2588' FEL

S1/2N1/2 Section 9

T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, ND

Confidentiality Notice: The information contained on this map is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.



Map "A"
County Access Route

Legend

Existing Roads	
Proposed Roads	

**Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson**
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

QEP Energy Company

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92 1702' FNL, 2612' FWL

MHA 2-04-33H-150-92 1685' FNL, 2611' FEL

MHA 3-04-33H-150-92 1694' FNL, 2635 FEL

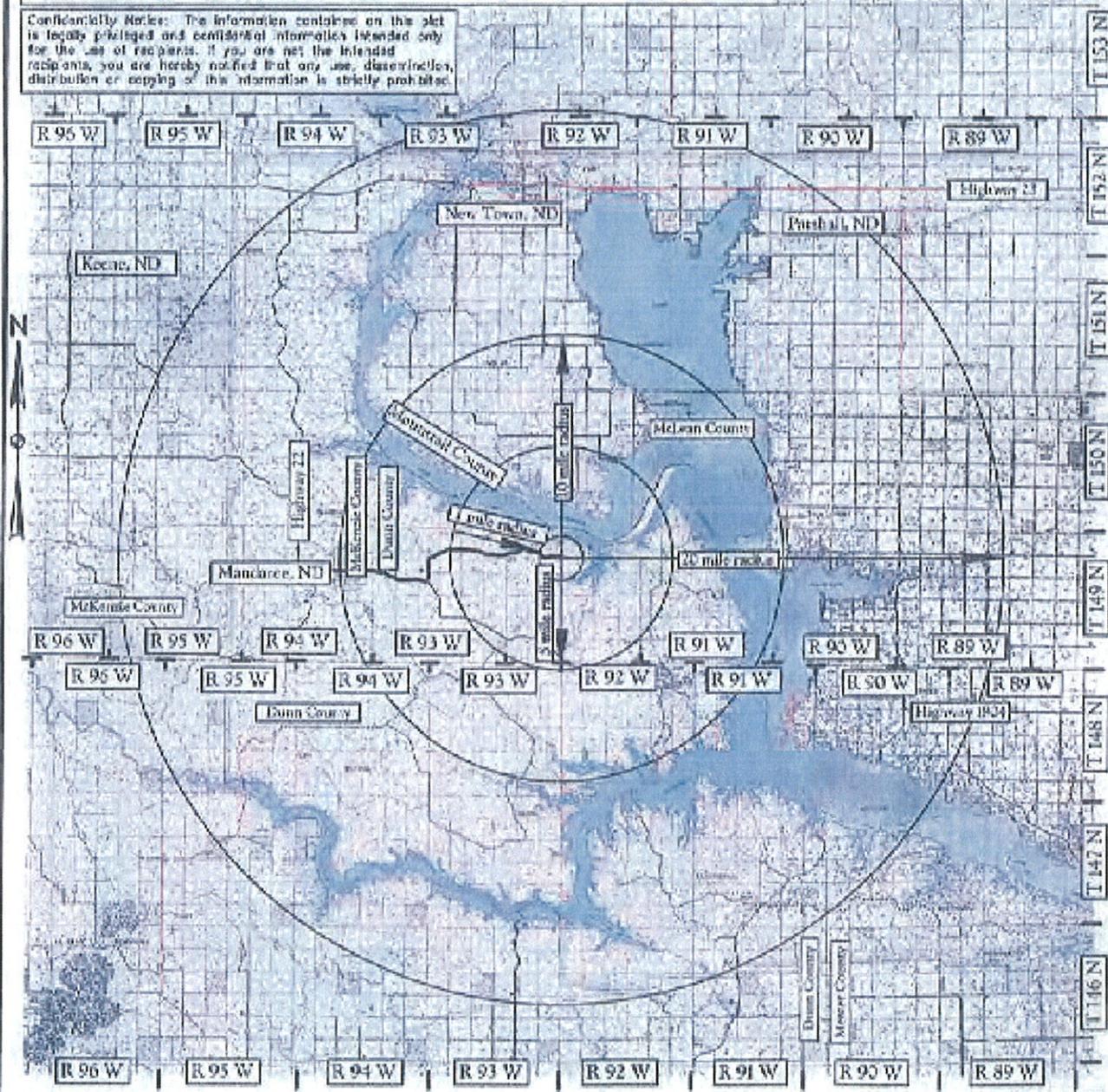
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 1677' FNL, 2588' FEL

S1/2N1/2 Section 9

T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, ND

Confidentiality Notice: The information contained on this plot is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.



Map "A-Radius"
County Access Route

Legend

Existing Roads 

Proposed Roads 

Kadmas Lee & Jackson
Professional Surveyors
780-233-1111

Scale 1"=7 Miles

QEP Energy Company

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92 1702' FNL, 2612' FWL

MHA 2-04-33H-150-92 1685' FNL, 2611' FEL

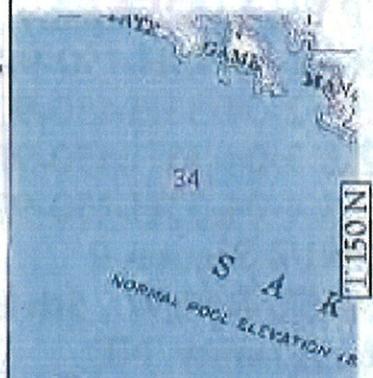
MHA 3-04-33H-150-92 1694' FNL, 2635 FEL

MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 1677' FNL, 2588' FEL

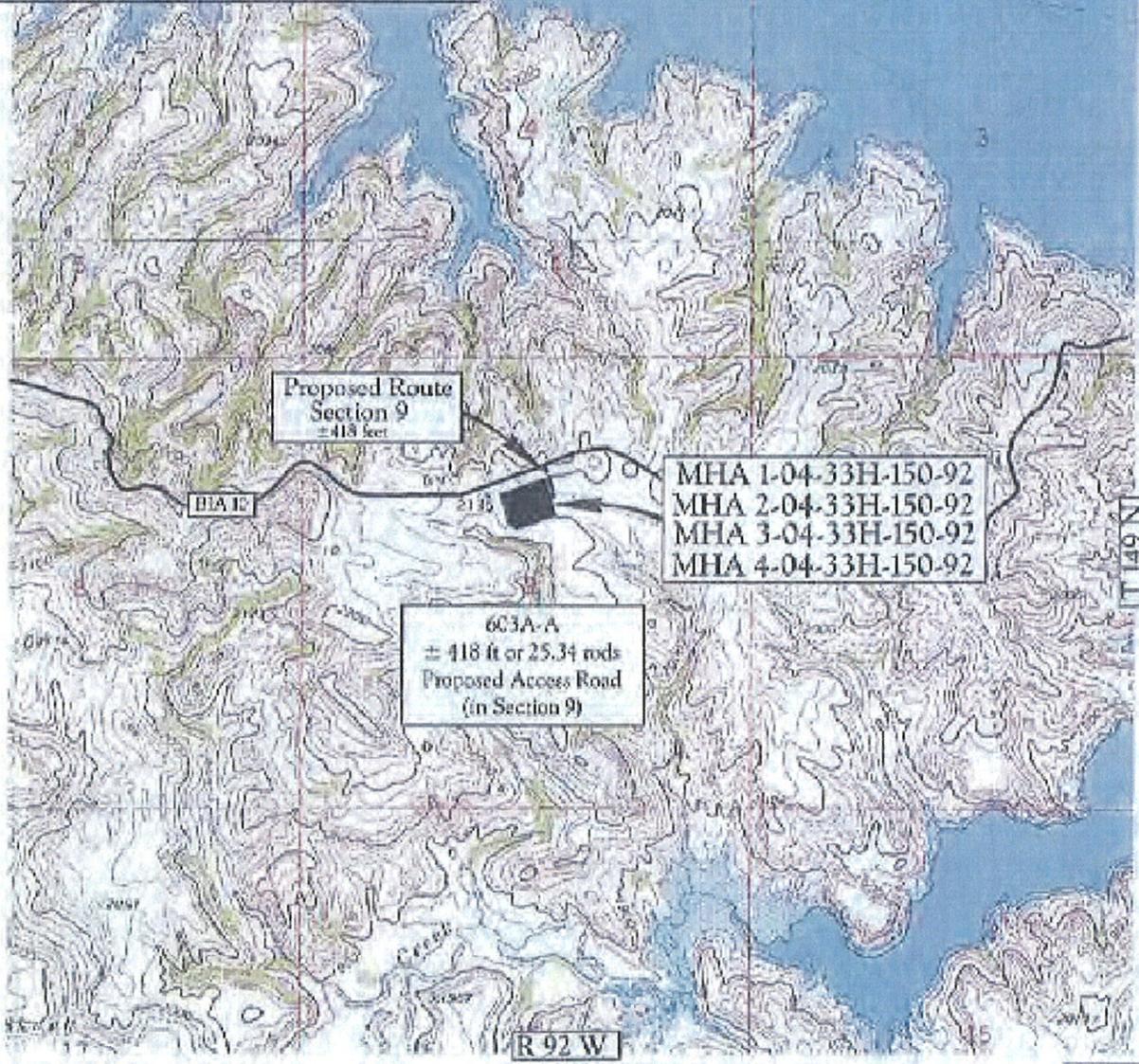
SI/2NI/2 Section 9

T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, ND



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Map "B"
Quad Access Route

Legend	
Existing Roads	—————
Proposed Roads	- - - - -

Kadmas Lee & Jackson
Engineers Surveyors Planners
Scale 1"=2000'

QEP Energy Company

MHA 1-04-33H-150-92 1702' FNL, 2612' FWL

MHA 2-04-33H-150-92 1685' FNL, 2611' FEL

MHA 3-04-33H-150-92 1694' FNL, 2635 FEL

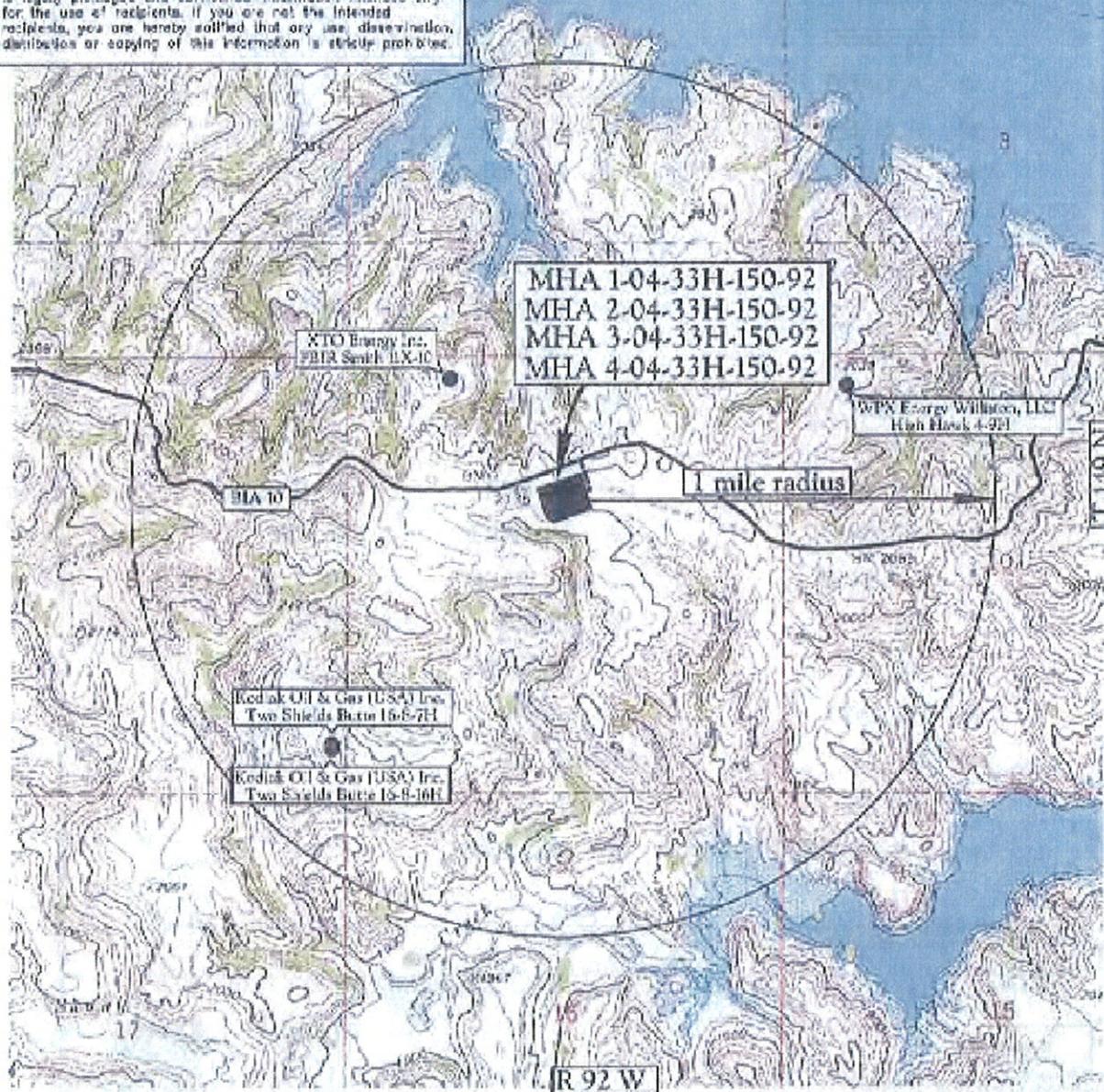
MHA 4-04-33H-150-92 1677' FNL, 2588' FEL

S1/2N1/2 Section 9

T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, ND

Confidentially held. The information contained on this plot is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.



Map "C"
One Mile Radius Map

Legend
Existing Roads 
Proposed Roads 

Scale 1" = 2000'

**Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson**
Engineers Geographers
Planners

Legend

wells

STATUS, WELL_TYPE

* A, AGD	◊ DRL, AI	◊ LOC, GASD
✂ A, AI	◊ DRL, GASC	◊ LOC, OG
✂ A, CBM	◊ DRL, GASD	◊ LOC, SWD
✂ A, DF	◊ DRL, OG	◊ LOC, WI
✂ A, DFP	◊ DRL, SWD	+ PA, DF
✂ A, GASC	◊ DRL, WI	+ PA, GASC
✂ A, GASD	✧ DRY, GASC	+ PA, GASD
✂ A, GASN	✧ DRY, GASD	+ PA, GS
● A, OG	✧ DRY, OG	+ PA, OG
△ A, SWD	✧ DRY, ST	+ PA, SWD
✂ A, WI	✧ EXP, GASD	+ PA, WI
✂ A, WS	● EXP, OG	+ PA, WS
✂ A, AI	⊞ EXP, SWD	◊ PNC, GASD
✂ AB, AI	✂ EXP, WS	◊ PNC, OG
✂ AB, DF	✂ IA, AI	◊ PNC, SWD
✂ AB, DFP	* IA, CBM	× TA, AI
✂ AB, GASC	✂ IA, DF	× TA, GASC
✂ AB, GASD	✂ IA, DFP	× TA, GASD
✂ AB, GI	✂ IA, GASC	× TA, OG
● AB, OG	✂ IA, GASD	× TA, SWD
△ AB, SWD	● IA, OG	× TA, WI
✂ AB, WI	△ IA, SWD	× TA, WS
✂ AB, WS	✂ IA, WI	× TAO, GI
● Confidential, Confidential	✂ IA, WS	× TAO, OG
	✂ IA, AI	× TAO, WI
	◊ LOC, GASD	

A = Active, AB = Abandoned, DRL = Drilling, Dry = Dry, EXP = Expired, IA = Inactive, LOC = Location, PA = Product Abandoned, PNC = Private New Completed
 CA = Temporarily Abandoned, TAO = Temporarily Abandoned Operation

AGD = Acid Gas Disposal, AI = Air Injection, DF = Deep Flood, DFP = Deep Flood Production, GASF = Nitrogen Gas Well, GASC = Gas Condensate, GASD = Gas Dry,
 GI = Gas Injection, GS = Gas Storage, OG = Oil or Gas Well, SWD = Salt Water Disposal, WI = Water Injection, WS = Water Supply, ST = Steam Test

Exhibit "D"
 GIS Well Symbols

Kadmas
 Lee &
 Jackson
 Energy Services
 Group



WELL LOCATION PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92

8 feet from the north line and 1013 feet from the east line (surface location)
Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

200 feet from the north line and 1335 feet from the east line (bottom location)
Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, North Dakota

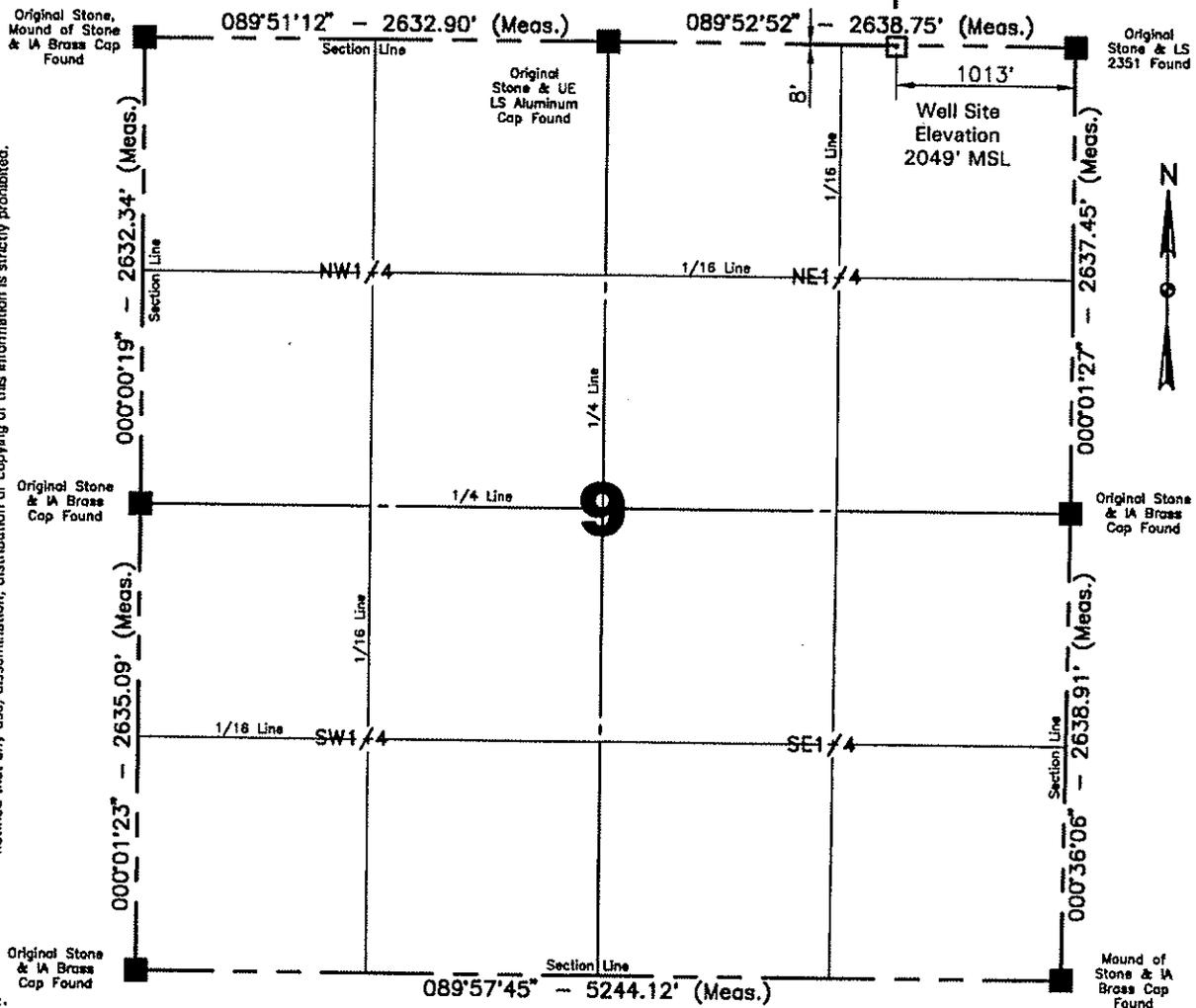
Surface owner @ well site - T603A

Latitude 47°44'46.723" North; Longitude 102°27'15.357" West (surface location)

Latitude 47°46'29.003" North; Longitude 102°27'19.982" West (bottom location)

[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]

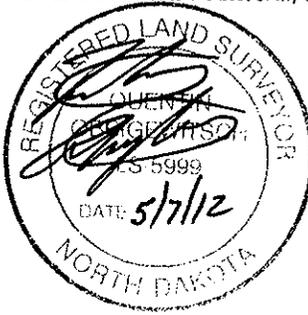
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NOTE:
All corners shown on this plat were found in the field during QEP Energy Company, MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 oil well survey on January 12, 2012. Distances to all others are calculated. The azimuths shown on this plat are grid, based upon Geodetic North derived from GPS measurements at the center of the project origin located at the NW corner of Section 9, Latitude 47°44'46.707" North; Longitude 102°28'17.666" West. Azimuths represent the calculated value from the central meridian using the forward bearing. The well location shown hereon is not an as-built location.

Scale 1"=1000'
I, Quantin Obrigewitsch, Professional Land Surveyor, N.D. No. 5999, do hereby certify that the survey plat shown hereon was made by me, or under my direction, from notes made in the field, and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Nick Jensen 01/12/2012
Mathias A. Krebs 03/14/2012
Surveyed By N.D.P.L.S. # 3214 Date



Vertical Control Datum Used
North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD 88)
Based on elevation derived from OPUS Solution on GPS SKUNK BAY (iron rebar) Located a distance of 5180.60' on an azimuth of 268°19'16" from the NW corner of Section 9, T. 149N., R. 92W., 5th P.M. being at 2284.55' Elevation MSL.

Project No. 3712118
Book OW-270 Pg. 47-52 Staking

Professional Consulting Engineers and Surveyors
Registered in
North Dakota, South Dakota
Montana, Wyoming & Minnesota
Tele-Fax No. 701-483-2795
Bus. Phone No. 701-483-1284
P.O. Box 290
677 27th Ave. East
Dickinson, North Dakota 58602
Certificate of Authorization #C-061

Kadmas
Lee & Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

HORIZONTAL SECTION PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92

8 feet from the north line and 1013 feet from the east line (surface location)

Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

200 feet from the north line and 1335 feet from the east line (bottom location)

Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

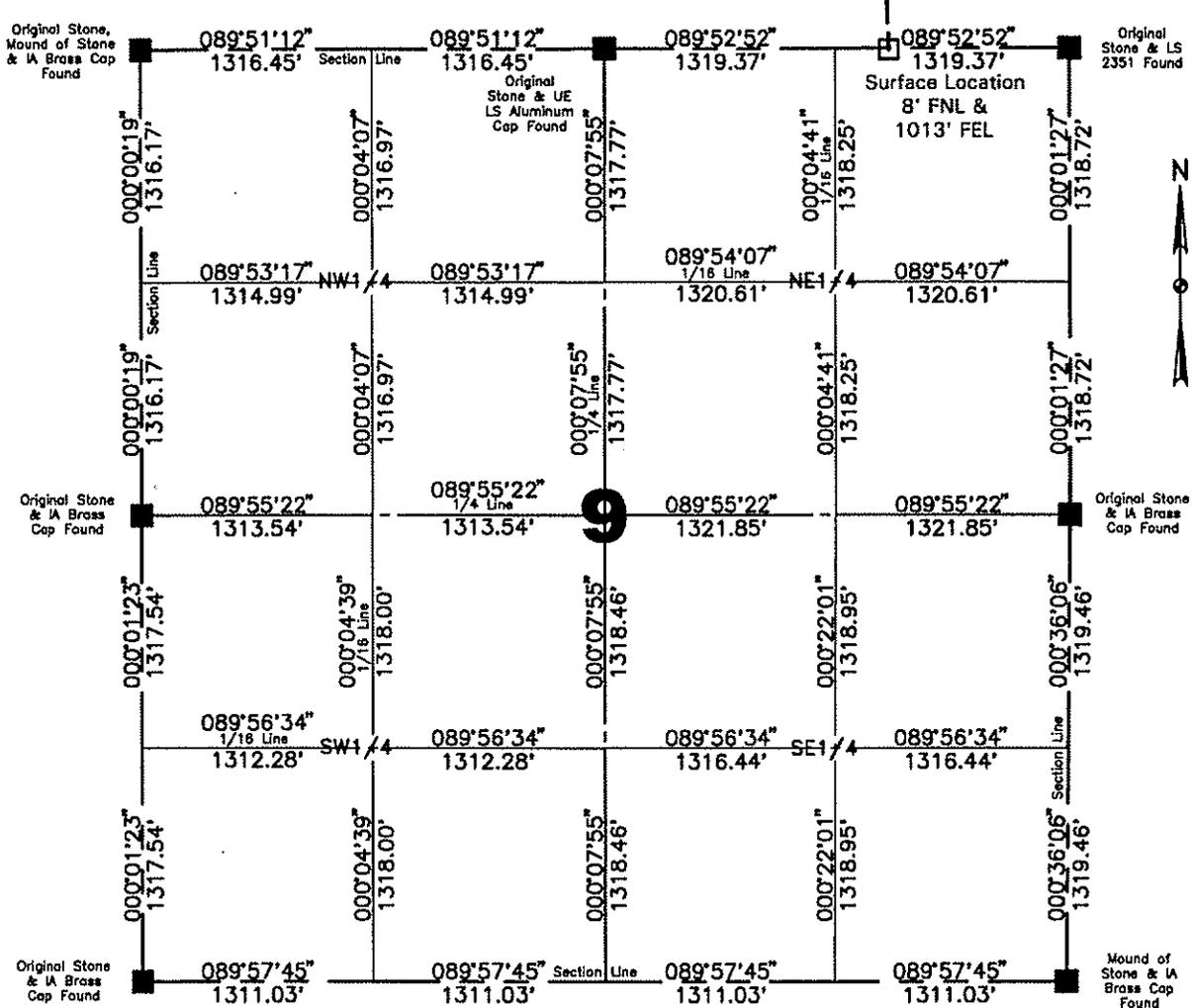
Dunn County, North Dakota

Surface owner @ well site - T603A

Latitude 47°44'46.723" North; Longitude 102°27'15.357" West (surface location)

Latitude 47°46'29.003" North; Longitude 102°27'19.982" West (bottom location)

[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]



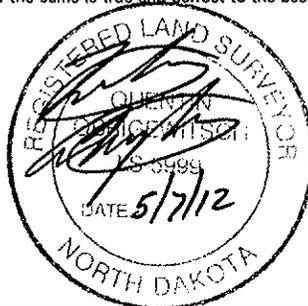
Scale 1"=1000'

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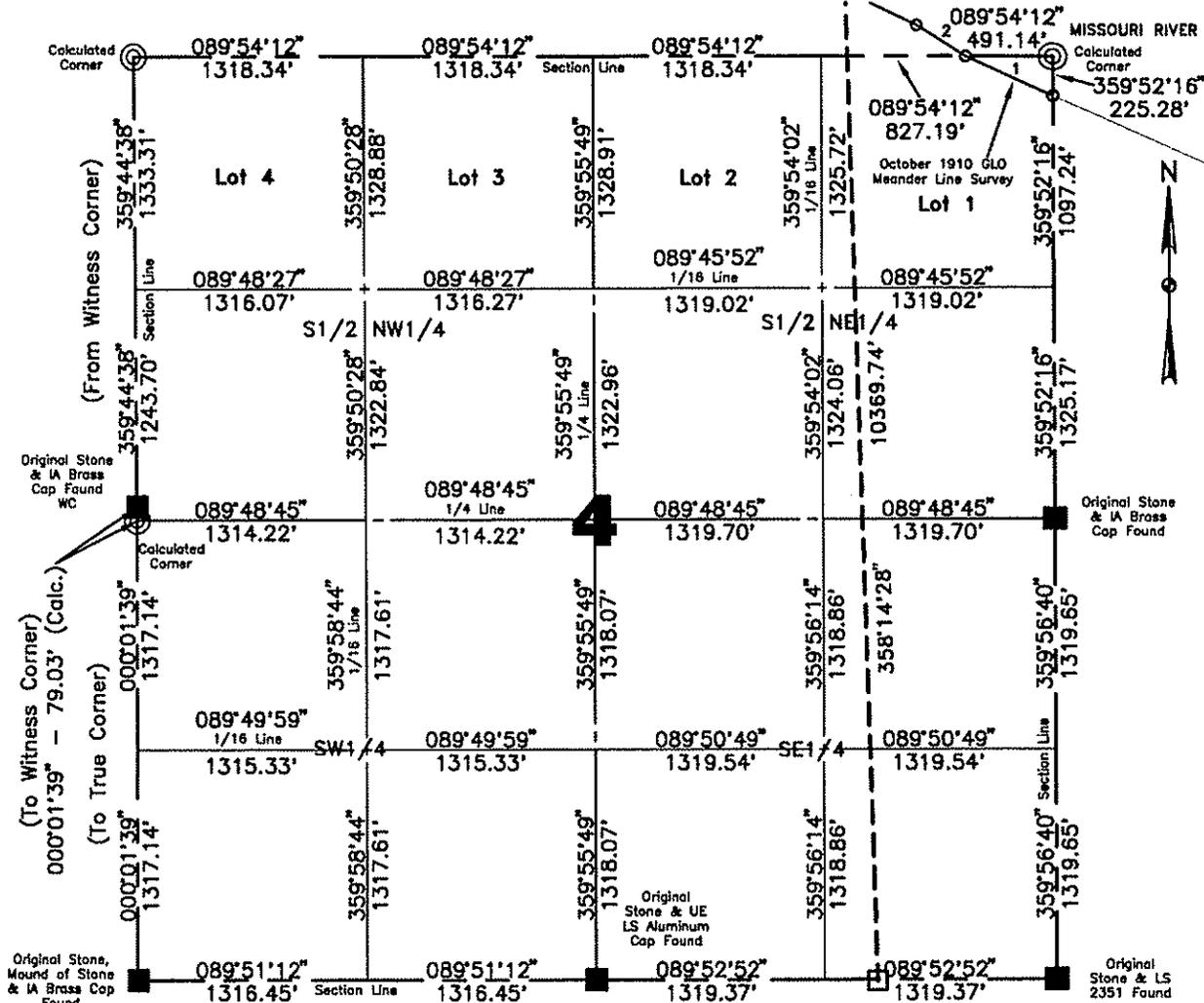
Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Field Book OW-270
Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Project No. 3712118

HORIZONTAL SECTION PLAT

QEP Energy Company
 1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235
MHA 5-04-33H-150-92

8 feet from the north line and 1013 feet from the east line (surface location)
 Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.
200 feet from the north line and 1335 feet from the east line (bottom location)
 Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.
 Dunn County, North Dakota
 Surface owner @ well site - T603A

Latitude 47°44'46.723" North; Longitude 102°27'15.357" West (surface location)
Latitude 47°46'29.003" North; Longitude 102°27'19.982" West (bottom location)
 [Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]

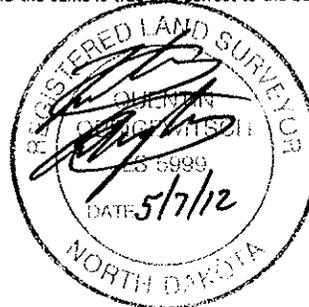


Scale 1"=1000'

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**Kadmas
 Lee &
 Jackson**
 Engineers Surveyors
 Planners

Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Field Book OW-270
Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Project No. 3712118

HORIZONTAL SECTION PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92

8 feet from the north line and 1013 feet from the east line (surface location)

Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

200 feet from the north line and 1335 feet from the east line (bottom location)

Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

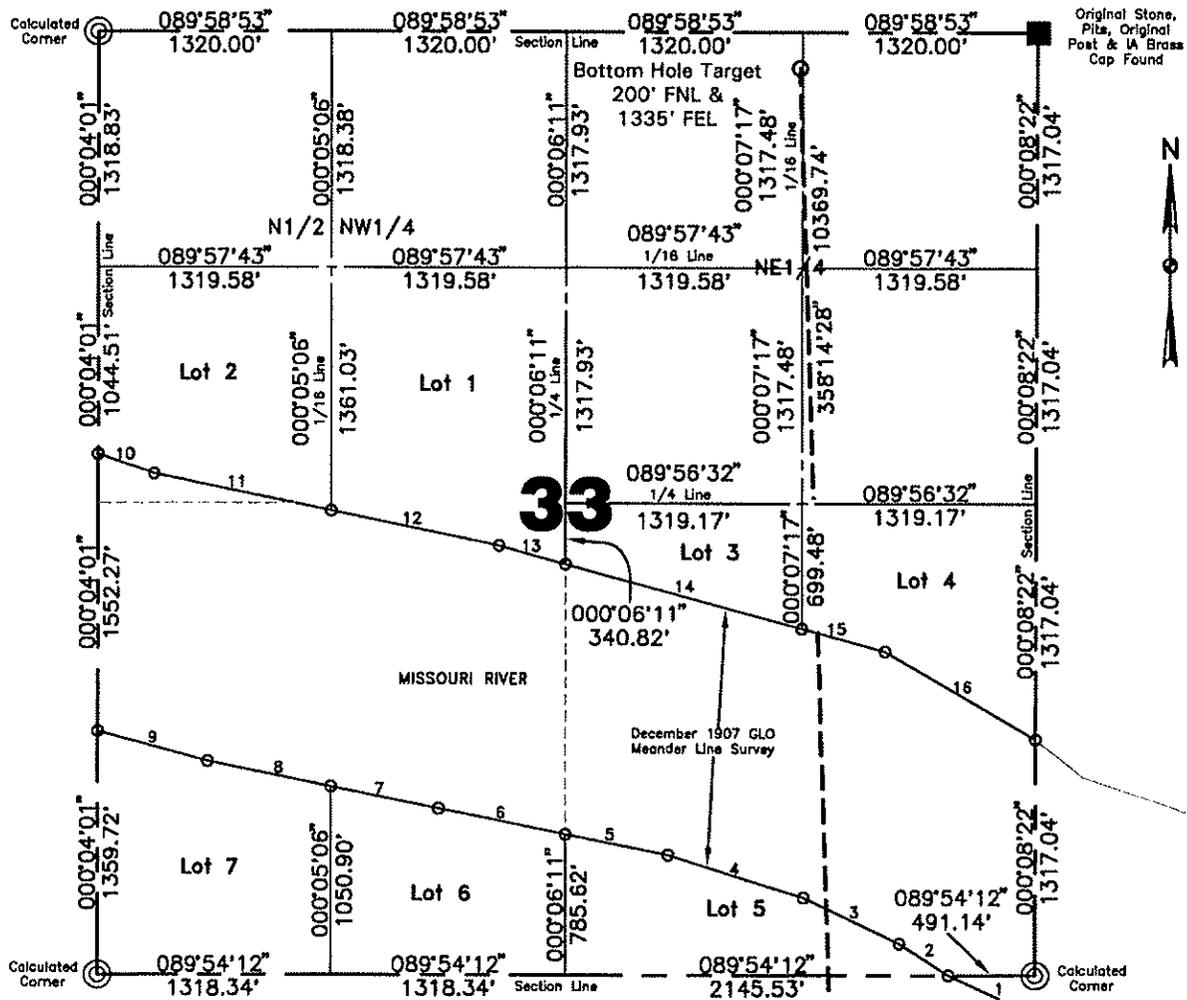
Dunn County, North Dakota

Surface owner @ well site - T603A

Latitude 47°44'46.723" North; Longitude 102°27'15.357" West (surface location)

Latitude 47°46'29.003" North; Longitude 102°27'19.982" West (bottom location)

[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]



Scale 1"=1000'

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NOTE:

All corners shown on this plat were found in the field during QEP Energy Company, MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 oil well survey on January 12, 2012. Distances to all others are calculated. The azimuths shown on this plat are grid, based upon Geodetic North derived from GPS measurements at the center of the project origin located at the NW corner of Section 9, Latitude 47°44'46.707" North; Longitude 102°28'17.666" West. Azimuths represent the calculated value from the central meridian using the forward bearing. The well location shown hereon is not an as-built location.



Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Field Book OW-270
Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Project No. 3712118

BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION PLAT

QEP Energy Company

1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92

8 feet from the north line and 1013 feet from the east line (surface location)

Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

200 feet from the north line and 1335 feet from the east line (bottom location)

Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, North Dakota

Surface owner @ well site - T603A

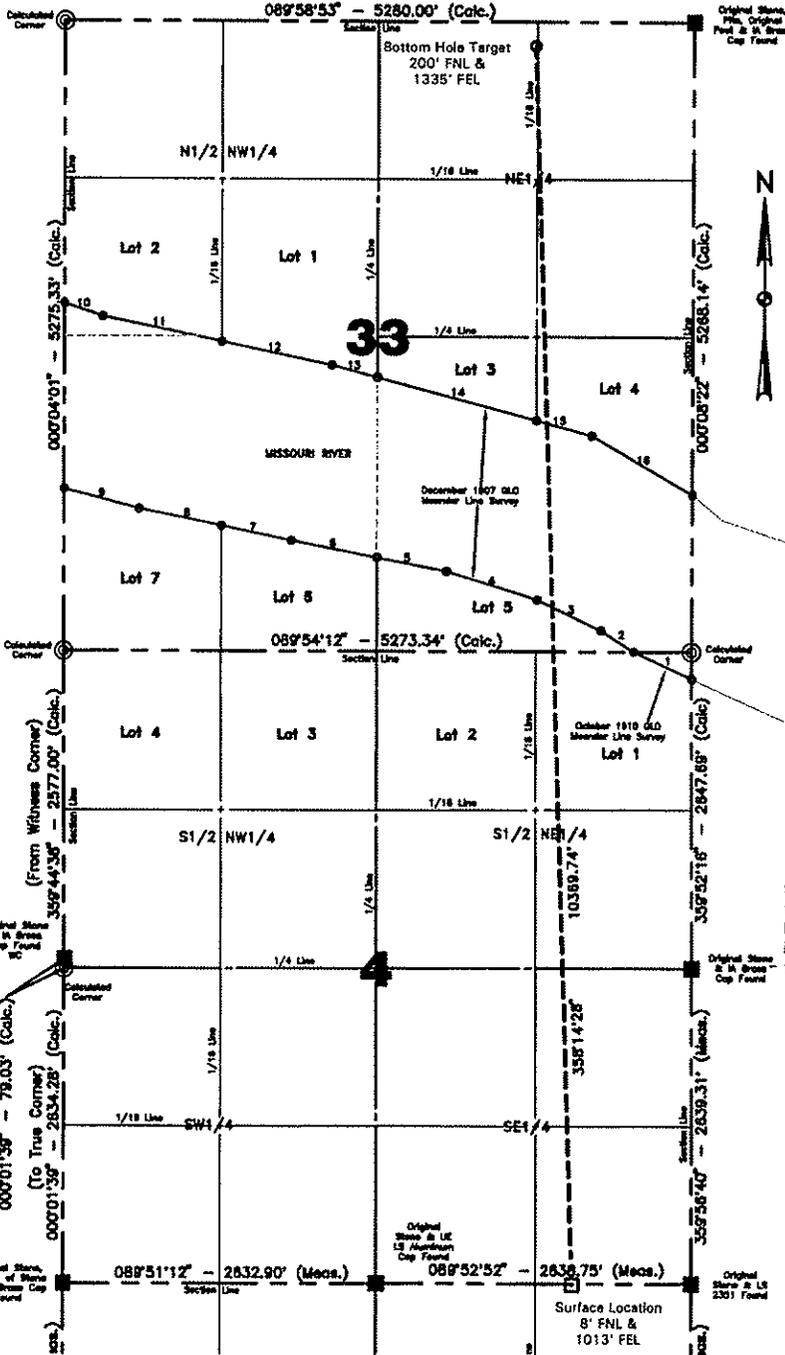
Latitude 47°44'46.723" North; Longitude 102°27'15.357" West (surface location)

Latitude 47°46'29.003" North; Longitude 102°27'19.982" West (bottom location)

[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]

NOTE: All corners shown on this plat were found in the field during QEP Energy Company, MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 oil well survey on January 12, 2012. Distances to all others are calculated. The azimuths shown on this plat are grid, based upon Geodetic North derived from GPS measurements at the center of the project origin located at the NW corner of Section 9. Latitude 47°44'46.707" North; Longitude 102°28'17.666" West. Azimuths represent the calculated value from the central meridian using the forward bearing. The well location shown hereon is not an as-built location.

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NAD83 Data			
Well Name	Latitude, Longitude (Deg-Min-Seconds)	Latitude, Longitude (Decimal Degrees)	State Plane Coordinate South Zone (Northing, Easting)
Surface Location	MHA 5-04-33H-150-92	47°44'46.723"; 102°27'15.357"	76443.630; 1487708.940
Bottom Location	MHA 5-04-33H-150-92	47°46'29.003"; 102°27'19.982"	774820.901; 1487650.917

NAD27 Data			
Well Name	Latitude, Longitude (Deg-Min-Seconds)	Latitude, Longitude (Decimal Degrees)	State Plane Coordinate South Zone (Northing, Easting)
Surface Location	MHA 5-04-33H-150-92	47°44'46.687"; 102°27'15.694"	76444.868; 1519107.977
Bottom Location	MHA 5-04-33H-150-92	47°46'28.966"; 102°27'18.321"	774810.911; 1519249.196

I, Quentin Obrigewitsch, Professional Land Surveyor, N.D. No. 5999, do hereby certify that the survey plat shown hereon was made by me, or under my direction, from notes made in the field, and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale 1"=1500'	Date 04/25/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material B.H. Layout	Revised -	Project No. 3712118	Drawing No. 5

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Registered Surveyors
Planners

LINE TABLE

QEP Energy Company

1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92

8 feet from the north line and 1013 feet from the east line (surface location)

Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

200 feet from the north line and 1335 feet from the east line (bottom location)

Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, North Dakota

Surface owner @ well site - T603A

Latitude 47°44'46.723" North; Longitude 102°27'15.357" West (surface location)

Latitude 47°46'29.003" North; Longitude 102°27'19.982" West (bottom location)

[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]

NUMBER	BEARING	DISTANCE (MEAS.)
1	294°32'17"	540.46'
2	302°25'18"	329.73'
3	295°25'18"	593.51'
4	287°25'18"	791.35'
5	281°10'18"	585.79'
6	281°10'18"	733.12'
7	281°25'18"	611.06'
8	281°25'18"	707.85'
9	284°55'18"	646.27'
10	108°54'57"	336.47'
11	101°39'57"	1021.59'
12	101°39'57"	957.65'
13	105°09'57"	394.48'
14	105°09'57"	1365.87'
15	105°09'57"	482.78'
16	119°54'57"	982.36'

Confidentiality Notice: The information contained on this plat is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipients, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.

I, Quentin Obrigewitsch, Professional Land Surveyor, N.D. No. 5999, do hereby certify that the survey plat shown hereon was made by me, or under my direction, from notes made in the field, and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Computed & Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By N.J./M.A.K.	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale None	Date 04/25/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Line Table	Revised -	Project No. 3712118	Drawing No. 6

**Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson**
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

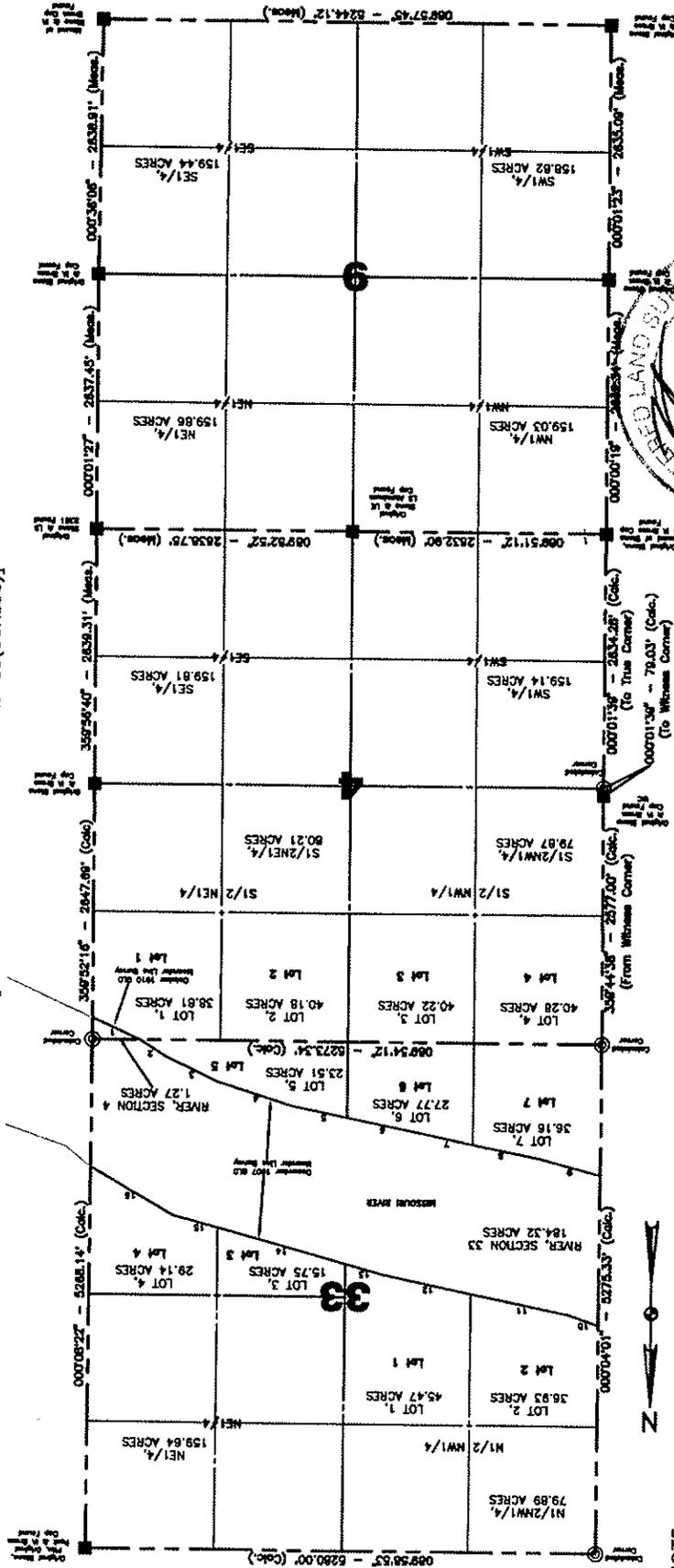
Confidentiality Notice:
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ACREAGE PLAT

QEP Energy Company
1050 17th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80235
MHA 5-04-33H-150-92

8 feet from the north line and 1013 feet from the east line (surface location)
Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.
200 feet from the north line and 1335 feet from the east line (bottom location)
Section 33, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

Surface owner @ well site - T603A
Latitude 47°44'46.723" North; Longitude 102°27'15.357" West (surface location)
Latitude 47°46'29.003" North; Longitude 102°27'19.982" West (bottom location)
[Derived from OPUS Solution NAD-83(CORS96)]



I, Quentin Obrigewitsch, Professional Land Surveyor, N.D. No. 5999, do hereby certify that the survey plat shown hereon was made by me, or under my direction, from notes made in the field, and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NOTE:
All corners shown on this plat were found in the field during QEP Energy Company, MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 oil well survey on January 12, 2012. Distances to all others are calculated. The azimuths shown on this plat are grid, based upon Geodetic North derived from GPS measurements at the center of the project origin located at the NW corner of Section 9, Latitude 47°44'46.707" North; Longitude 102°28'17.666" West. Azimuths represent the calculated value from the central meridian using the forward bearing. The well location shown hereon is not an as-built location.

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Surveyors
Planners

Computed & Drawn By	Surveyed By	Scale	Date
A. Romann	N.J./M.A.K.	1" = 1700'	04/30/2012
Field Book	Material	Project No.	Drawing No.
OW-270	Acres	3712118	-

QEP Energy Company

MHA 15-4D Pad

Section 9, T. 149 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

Section 4, T. 150 N., R. 92 W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, North Dakota

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2049.2'	MSL
MHA 6-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2043.4'	MSL
MHA 7-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2045.7'	MSL
MHA 8-04-33H-150-92	Well Site	Elevation	2041.2'	MSL
Well Pad Elevation			2041.2'	MSL

Excavation	61,155 C.Y.
Plus Pit	4,715 C.Y.
	65,870 C.Y.

Embankment	12,435 C.Y.
Plus Shrinkage (+30%)	3,730 C.Y.
	16,165 C.Y.

Stockpile Pit	4,715 C.Y.
Stockpile Top Soil (6")	4,735 C.Y.

Production Rehabilitation 0 C.Y.

Road Embankment & Stockpile from Pad 40,255 C.Y.

Disturbed Area From Pad 5.87 Acres

Area Inside Barbed Wire Fence—Sec. 9 3.02 Acres

Area Inside Barbed Wire Fence—Sec. 4 5.69 Acres

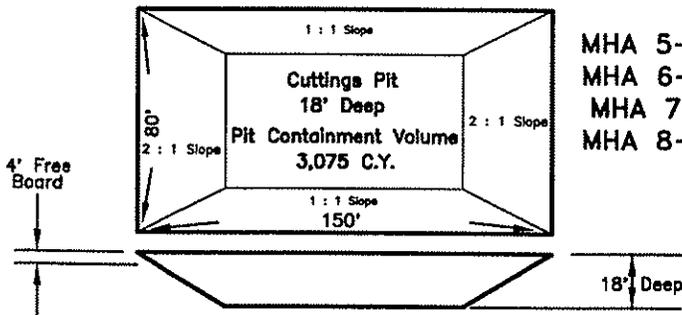
Total Area Inside Barbed Wire Fence 8.71 Acres

NOTE :

All cut end slopes are designed at 3:1 slopes &
All fill end slopes are designed at 3:1 slopes

Well Site Locations

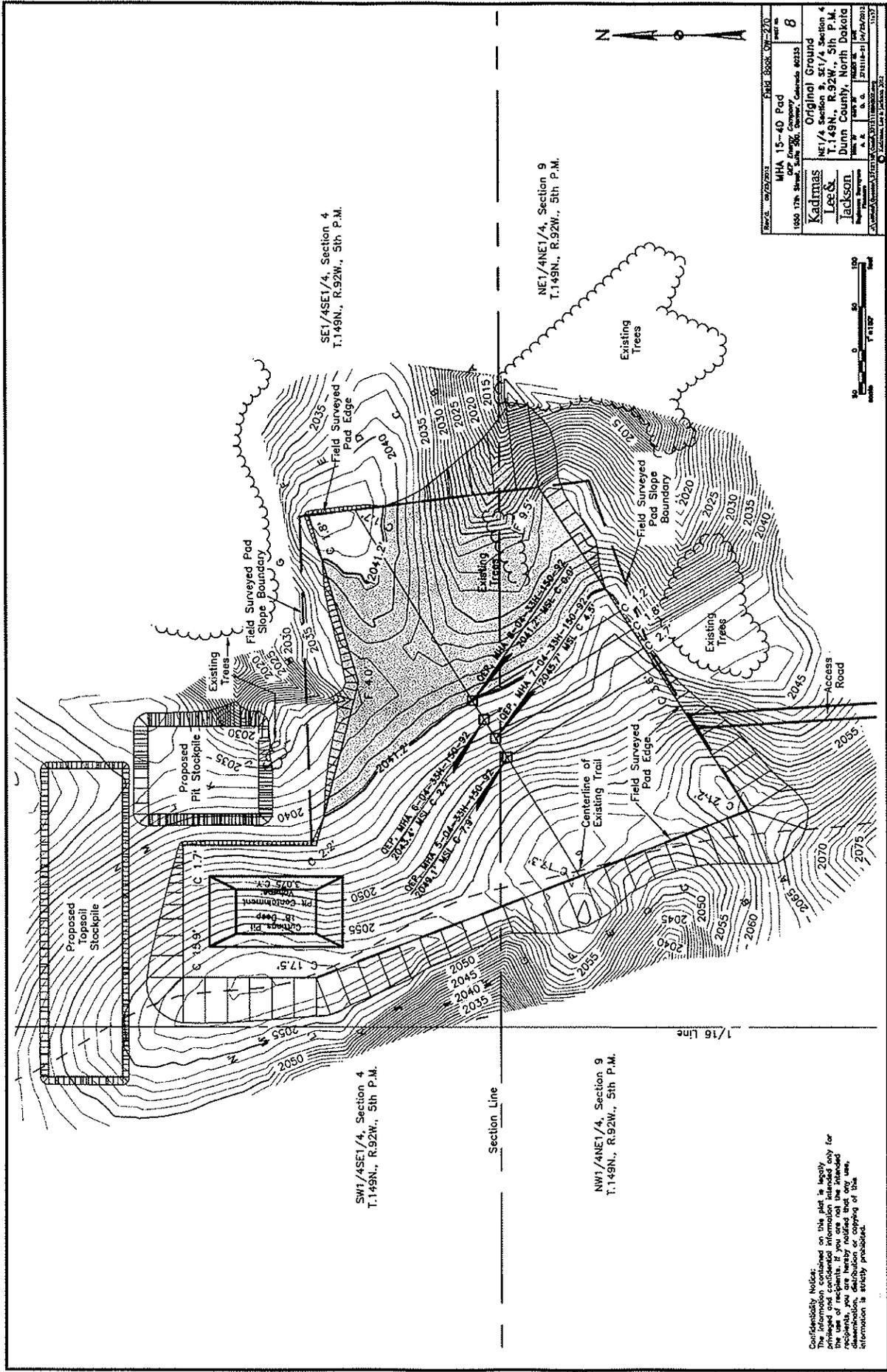
MHA 5-04-33H-150-92	8' FNL & 1013' FEL
MHA 6-04-33H-150-92	18' FSL & 970' FEL
MHA 7-04-33H-150-92	5' FSL & 992' FEL
MHA 8-04-33H-150-92	31' FSL & 949' FEL



Confidentially Notice:
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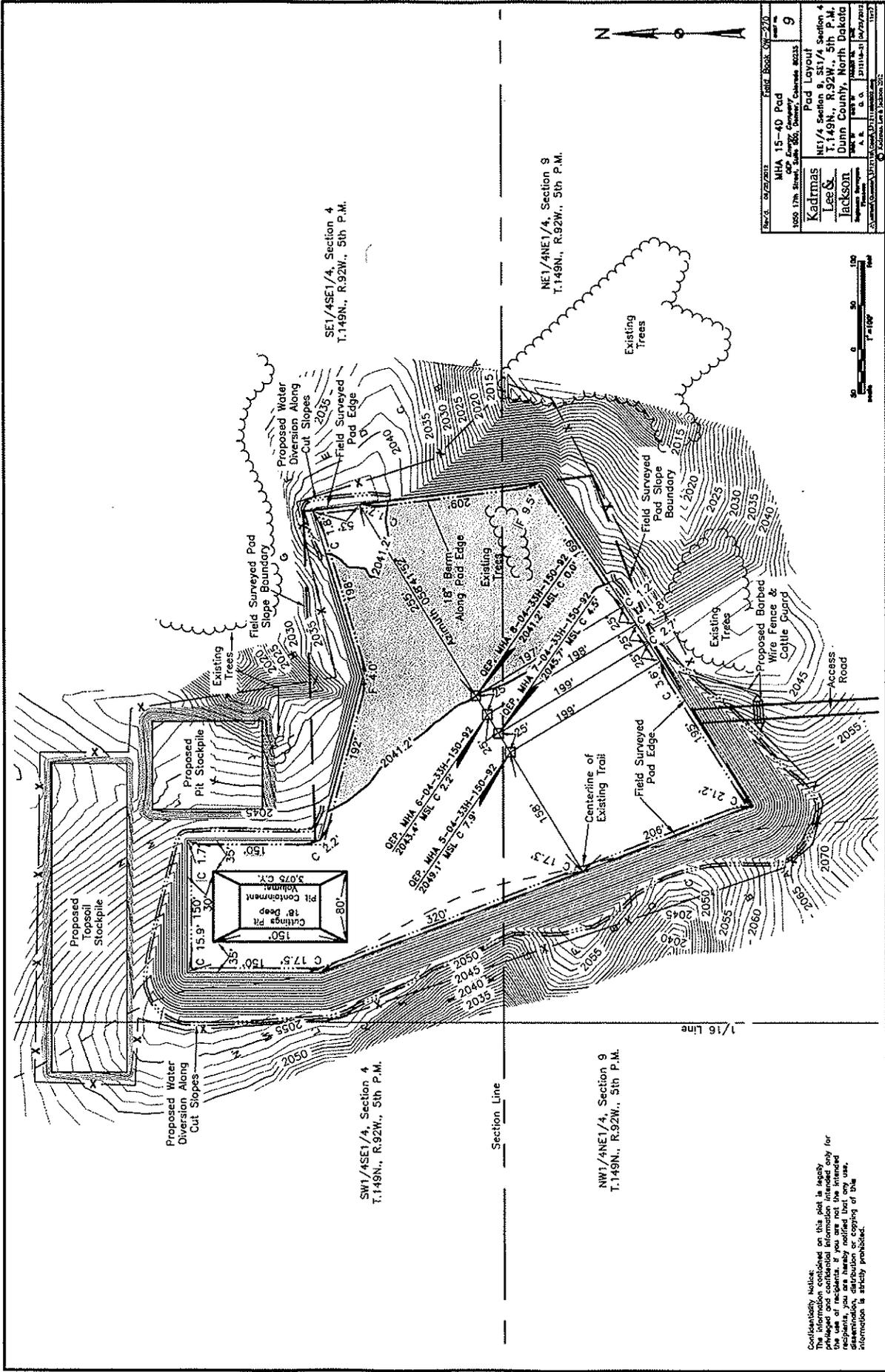
Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By M. Krebs	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale None	Date 04/25/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Quantities	Revised 06/25/2012	Project No. 3712118-3712121	Drawing No. 7

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners



Sheet No.	15-40	Pad	210
Project No.	MHA 15-40	Pad	210
Original Ground	Original Ground		
Section	Section 9, SE1/4 Section 4		
T.	T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.		
County	Dunn County, North Dakota		
Owner	Kadmas Lee & Jackson		
Scale	1" = 100'		
Date	12/11/12		
Drawn by	[Name]		
Checked by	[Name]		
Approved by	[Name]		

Confidentiality Notice:
The information contained on this plat is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the recipient named herein. If you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.



SE1/4SE1/4, Section 4
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

NE1/4NE1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

SW1/4SE1/4, Section 4
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

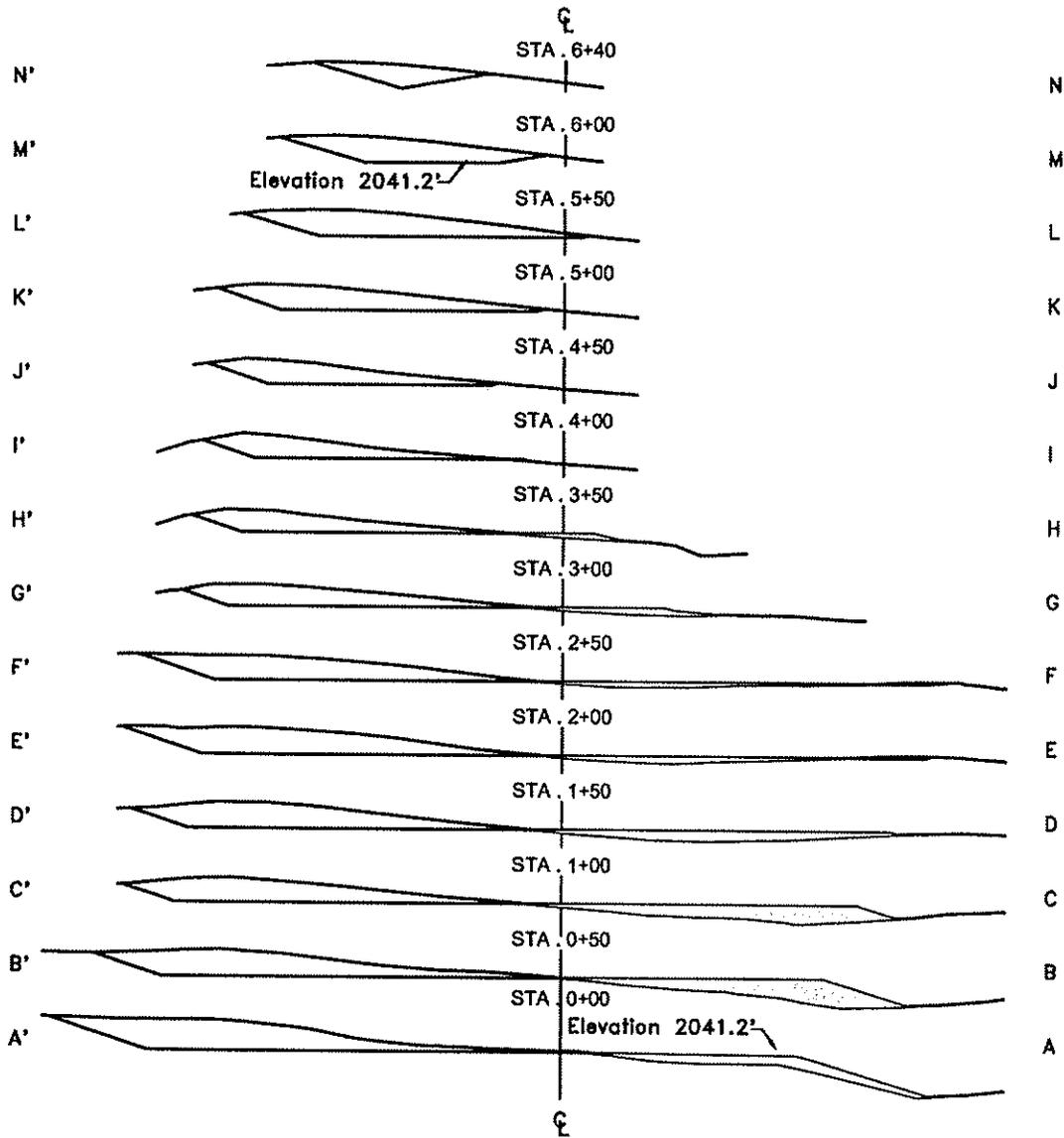
NW1/4NE1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Confidentiality Notice:
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Sheet No.	01/25/2013	Sheet Book	01-270
MHA 15-40 Pad	1050 17th Street, Suite 200, St. Paul, Minnesota 55103	Project No.	9
Client	Kadmas Lee S. Jackson	Project Name	Pad Layout
Location	NE1/4 Section 9, SW1/4 Section 4 T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M. Dunn County, North Dakota	Scale	1" = 60'
Author	John A. Johnson	Check	John A. Johnson
Drawn	John A. Johnson	Plot	John A. Johnson
Project Manager	John A. Johnson	Print Date	01/25/2013

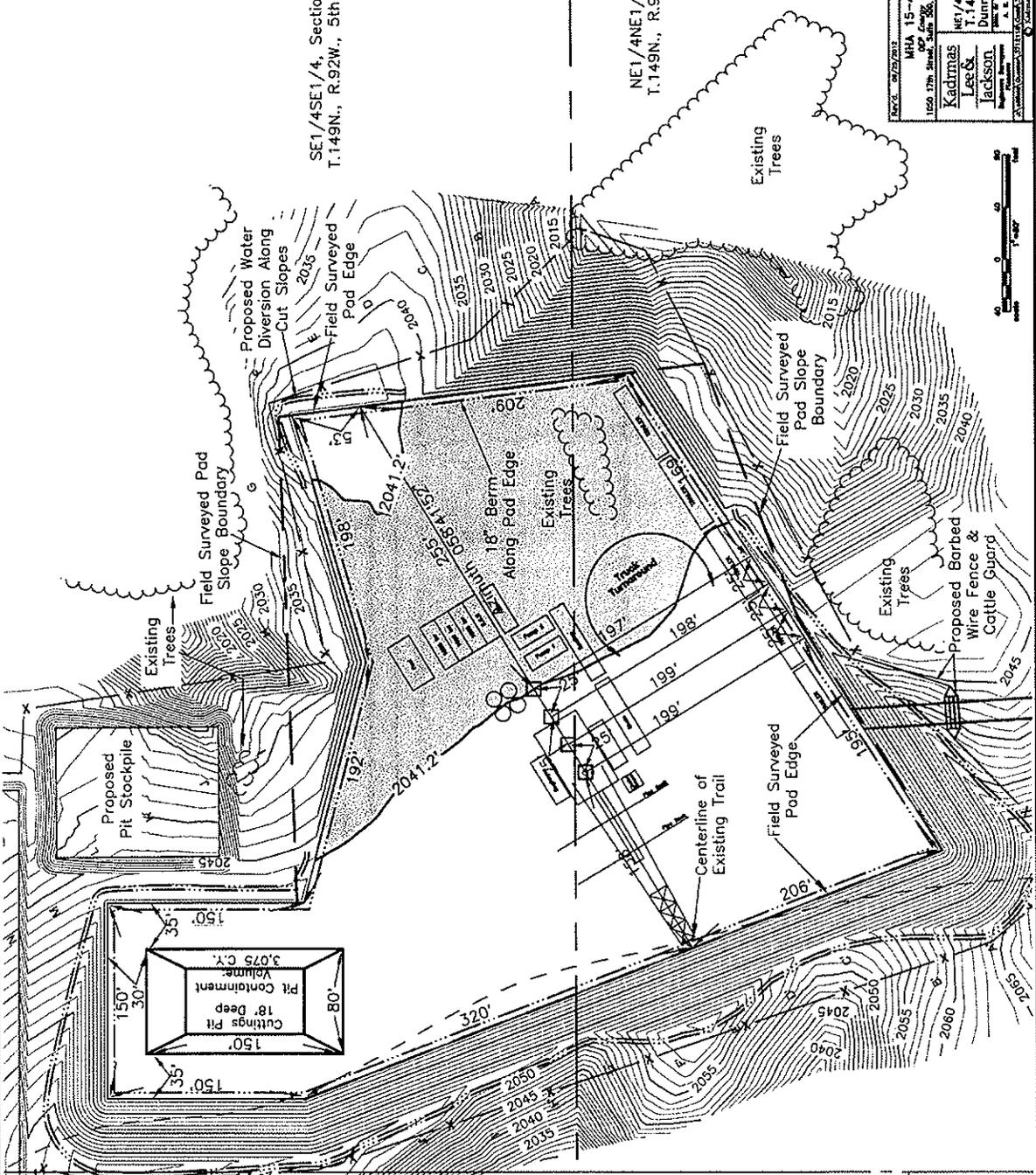
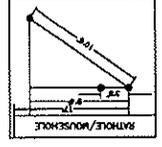
MHA 15-4D Pad Cross Sections



Confidentiality Notice: The information contained on this plot is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipients, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.

Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By M. Krebs	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale 1" = 120'	Date 04/25/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Cross Sections	Revised 06/25/2012	Project No. 3712118-3712121	Drawing No. 10

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners



SW1/4SE1/4, Section 4
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Section Line

NW1/4NE1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

1/16 Line

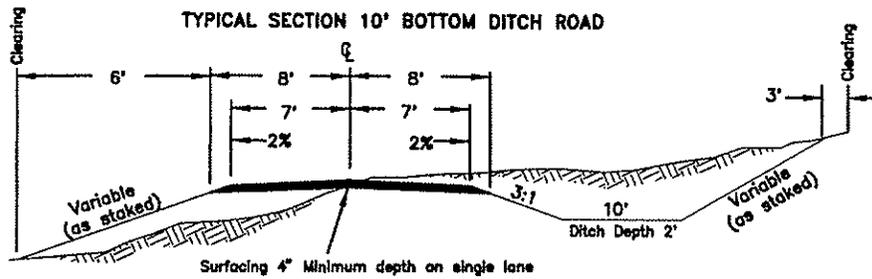
Confidentiality Notice
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SE1/4SE1/4, Section 4
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

NE1/4NE1/4, Section 9
T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

DATE: 02/22/2013	FILE: Book 01-270
MVA 15-4D Pad	Sheet #
1050 17th Street, Suite 206, Denver, Colorado 80202	77
Kadmas	RIG Layout
Lee & Jackson	NE1/4 Section 9, SE1/4 Section 4 T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M. Dunn County, North Dakota
Author: Lee & Jackson	Drawn by: [Name]
Checked by: [Name]	Project No: [Number]
Scale: 1" = 40'	Sheet No: [Number]
Author: Lee & Jackson, Inc.	Scale: 1" = 40'

MHA 15-4D Pad Roadway Typical Sections



TYPICAL "B"

No Scale

FILL SLOPES

3:1 Under 4' Height
2:1 Over 4' Height
(-) Slopes steeper than 2:1 will be subject to FS approval

FILL WIDENING

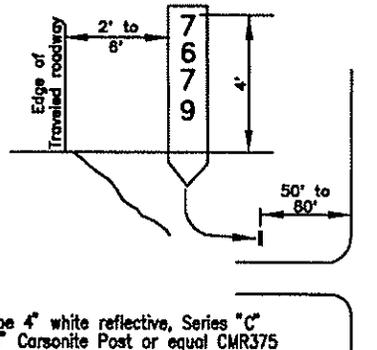
2' to 5' high/add 1'
Over 5' high/add 2'

CUT SLOPES

3:1 Under 10' height
2:1 10' to 20' height
(-) Variable over 20' height w/FS approval

CURVE WIDENING
130 / R

TYPICAL SECTION VERTICAL ROUTE MARKER

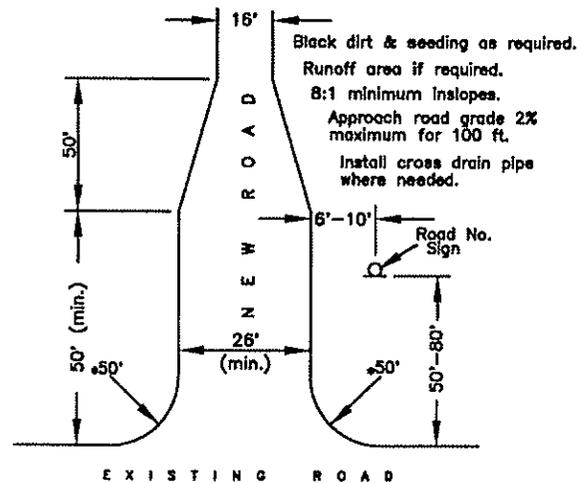


Letters shall be 4" white reflective, Series "C" on Brown 6" 6" Carsonite Post or equal CMR375
Figure 11-28.- Typical Signage for Vertical Route Markers

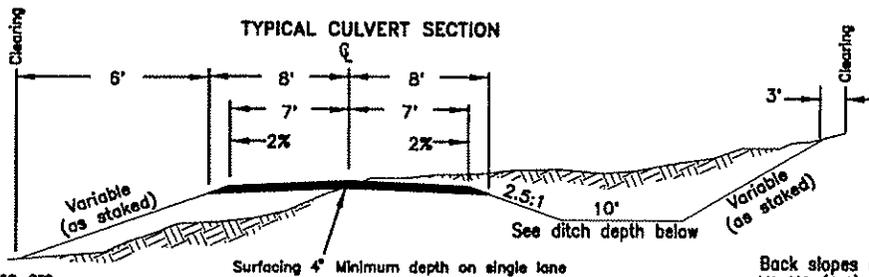
TYPICAL "F"

No Scale

TYPICAL APPROACH ROAD CONNECTION



*As noted on road sheets



Fill slopes are V1 H1.5 (1.5:1) or as staked

Ditch width shall be the larger of the following:
A. Standard ditch width
B. 2 times the pipe diameter
C. 4.25'

Ditch depth shall be:
CMP diameter Ditch depth
18" 2.5'
24" 3.0'
36" 4.0'
48" 5.0'

TYPICAL "A"

No Scale

Back slopes are V1 H1 (1:1) or as staked

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Drawn By A. Romann	Surveyed By M. Krebs	Approved By Q. Obrigewitsch	Scale None	Date 04/25/2012
Field Book OW-270	Material Road Typical	Revised 06/25/2012	Project No. 3712118-3712121	Drawing No. 13

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

QEP Energy Company

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 8' FNL, 1013' FEL

MHA 6-04-33H-150-92 18' FSL, 970' FEL

MHA 7-04-33H-150-92 5' FSL, 992' FEL

MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 31' FSL, 949' FEL

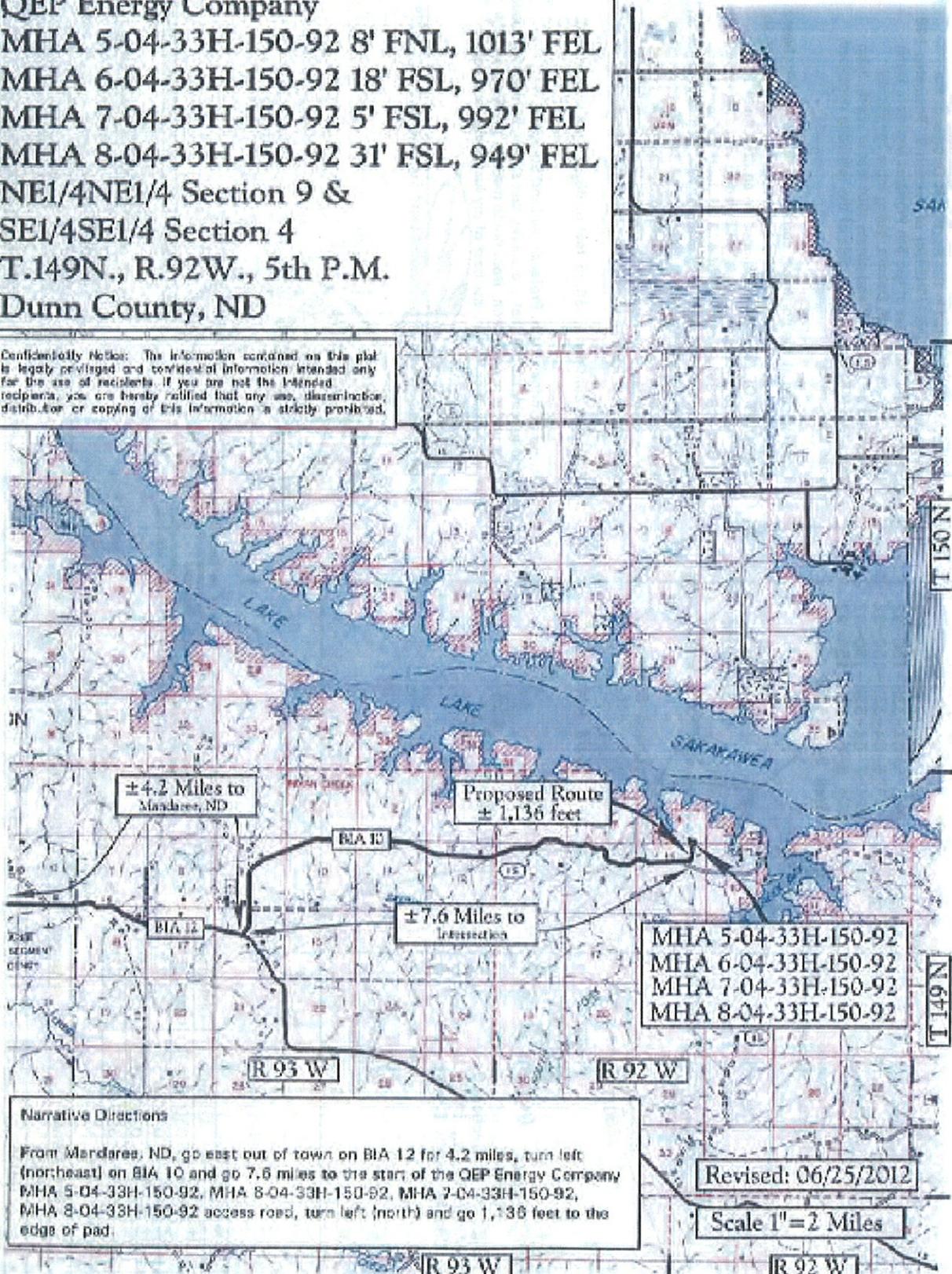
NE1/4NE1/4 Section 9 &

SE1/4SE1/4 Section 4

T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, ND

Confidentially Notice: The information contained on this plot is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.



±4.2 Miles to Mandaree, ND

Proposed Route ± 1,136 feet

±7.6 Miles to Intersection

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92
MHA 6-04-33H-150-92
MHA 7-04-33H-150-92
MHA 8-04-33H-150-92

Narrative Directions

From Mandaree, ND, go east out of town on BIA 12 for 4.2 miles, turn left (northeast) on BIA 10 and go 7.6 miles to the start of the QEP Energy Company MHA 5-04-33H-150-92, MHA 6-04-33H-150-92, MHA 7-04-33H-150-92, MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 access road, turn left (north) and go 1,136 feet to the edge of pad.

Revised: 06/25/2012

Scale 1" = 2 Miles

Map "A"
County Access Route

Legend
Existing Roads —————
Proposed Roads - - - - -

**Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson**
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

QEP Energy Company

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 8' FNL, 1013' FEL

MHA 6-04-33H-150-92 18' FSL, 970' FEL

MHA 7-04-33H-150-92 5' FSL, 992' FEL

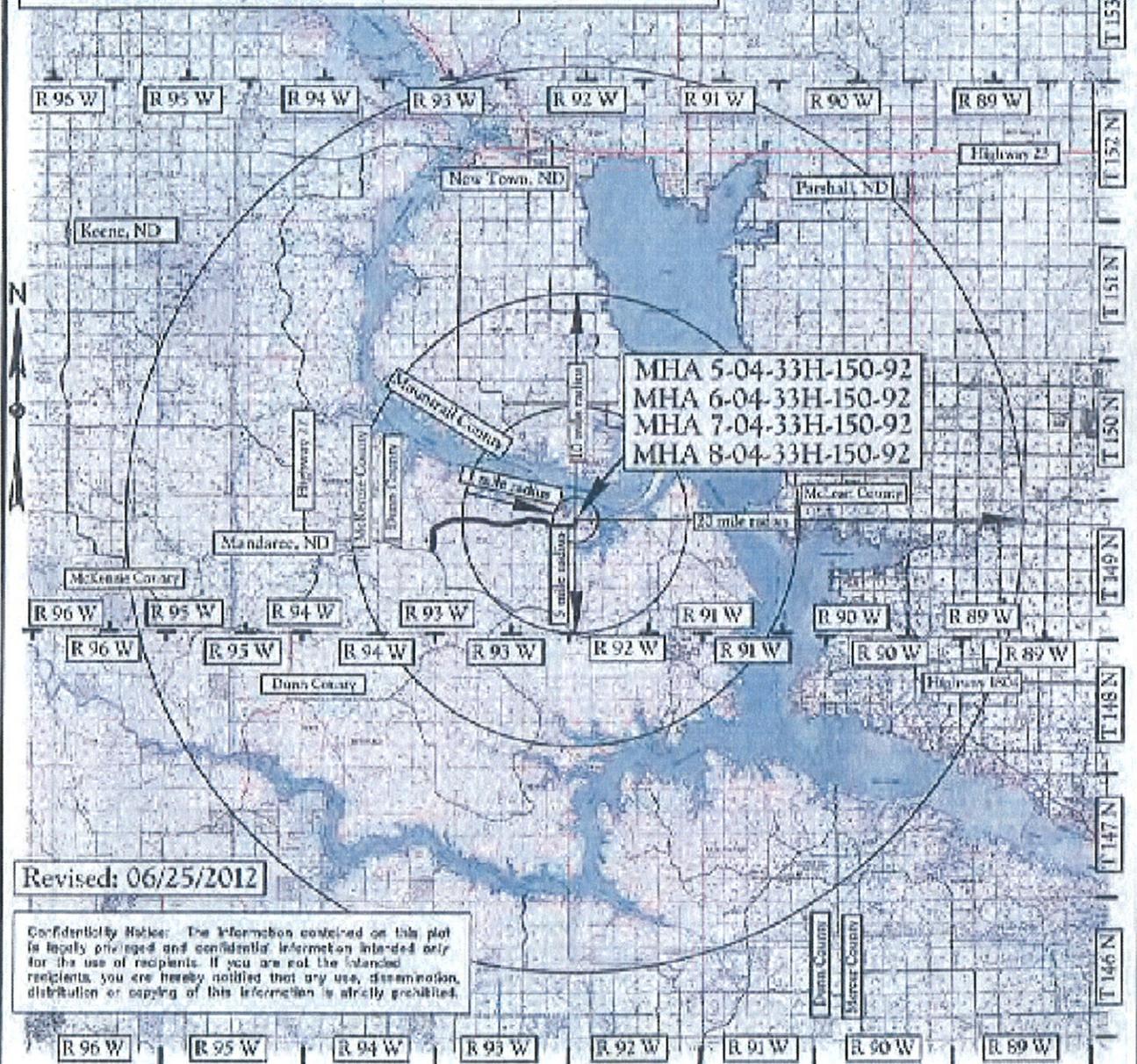
MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 31' FSL, 949' FEL

NE1/4NE1/4 Section 9 &

SE1/4SE1/4 Section 4

T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, ND



Revised: 06/25/2012

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**Map "A-Radius"
County Access Route**

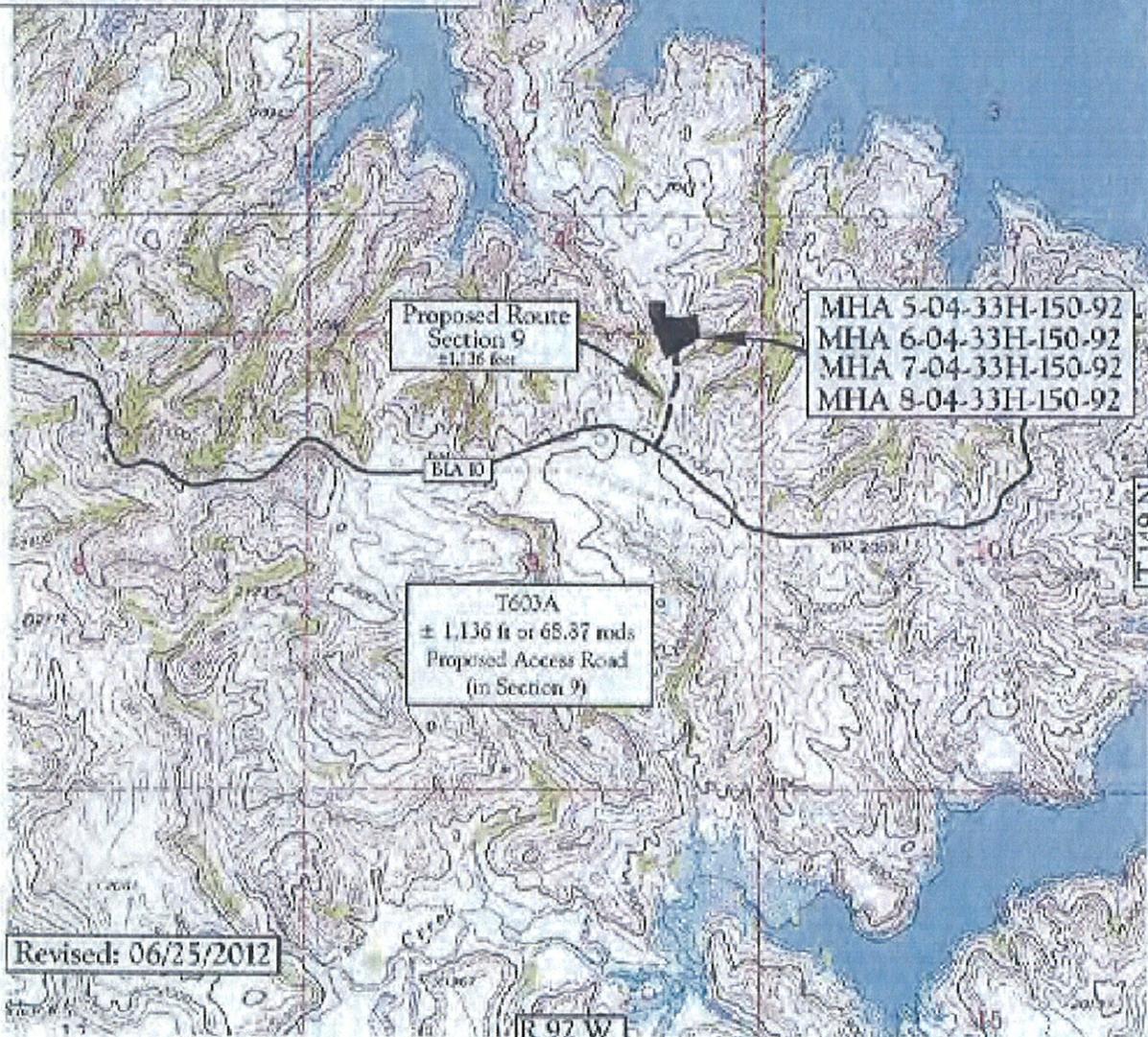
Legend
Existing Roads —————
Proposed Roads - - - - -

Scale 1" = 7 Miles

**Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson**
Registered Surveyors
Minors

QEP Energy Company
 MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 8' FNL, 1013' FEL
 MHA 6-04-33H-150-92 18' FSL, 970' FEL
 MHA 7-04-33H-150-92 5' FSL, 992' FEL
 MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 31' FSL, 949' FEL
 NE1/4NE1/4 Section 9 &
 SE1/4SE1/4 Section 4
 T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.
 Dunn County, ND

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Revised: 06/25/2012

Map "B"
Quad Access Route

Legend
 Existing Roads —————
 Proposed Roads - - - - -

Scale 1" = 2000'

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
 Engineers Surveyors
 Planners

QEP Energy Company

MHA 5-04-33H-150-92 8' FNL, 1013' FEL

MHA 6-04-33H-150-92 18' FSL, 970' FEL

MHA 7-04-33H-150-92 5' FSL, 992' FEL

MHA 8-04-33H-150-92 31' FSL, 949' FEL

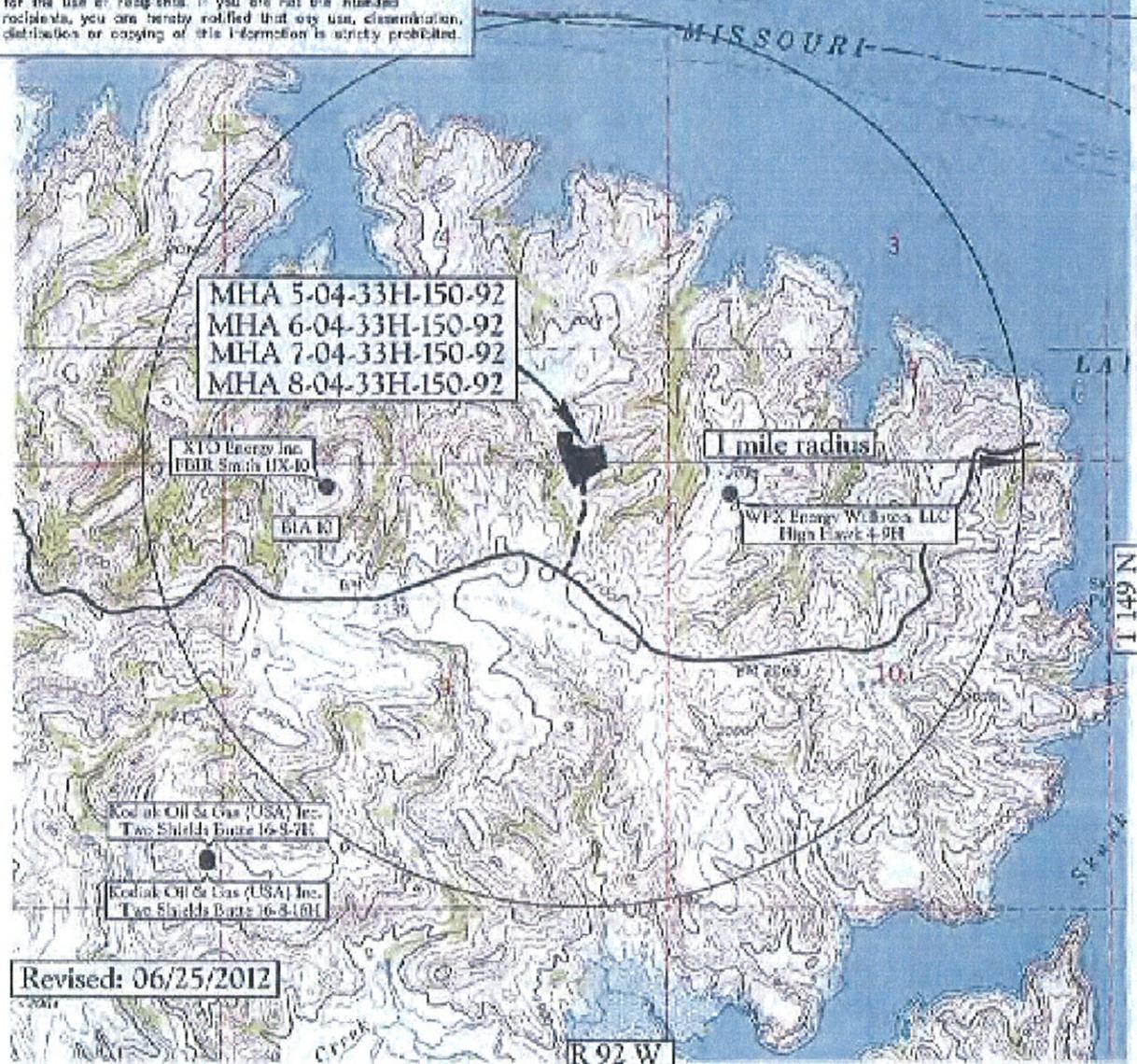
NE1/4NE1/4 Section 9 &

SE1/4SE1/4 Section 4

T.149N., R.92W., 5th P.M.

Dunn County, ND

Confidentiality Notice: The information contained on this plot is legally privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of recipients. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited.



Revised: 06/25/2012

Map "C"
One Mile Radius Map

Legend
Existing Roads —————
Proposed Roads - - - - -

Scale 1" = 2000'

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Engineers Surveyors
Planners

Legend

wells

STATUS, WELL_TYPE

* A, AGD	○ DRL, AI	○ LOC, GASD
☞ A, AI	○ DRL, GASC	○ LOC, OG
☼ A, CBM	○ DRL, GASD	○ LOC, SWD
☞ A, DF	○ DRL, OG	○ LOC, WI
☞ A, DFP	○ DRL, SWD	* PA, DF
☼ A, GASC	○ DRL, WI	* PA, GASC
☼ A, GASD	◇ DRY, GASC	* PA, GASD
☼ A, GASN	◇ DRY, GASD	* PA, GS
● A, OG	◇ DRY, OG	* PA, OG
△ A, SWD	◇ DRY, ST	* PA, SWD
☞ A, WI	◇ EXP, GASD	* PA, WI
☞ A, WS	● EXP, OG	* PA, WS
☞ A, AI	☼ EXP, SWD	◇ PNC, GASD
☞ AB, AI	☞ EXP, WS	◇ PNC, OG
☞ AB, DF	☞ IA, AI	◇ PNC, SWD
☞ AB, DFP	☞ IA, CBM	× TA, AI
☼ AB, GASC	☞ IA, DF	× TA, GASC
☼ AB, GASD	☞ IA, DFP	× TA, GASD
☞ AB, GI	◇ IA, GASC	× TA, OG
● AB, OG	◇ IA, GASD	× TA, SWD
△ AB, SWD	● IA, OG	× TA, WI
☞ AB, WI	△ IA, SWD	× TA, WS
☞ AB, WS	☞ IA, WI	× TAO, GI
● Confidential, Confidential	☞ IA, WS	× TAO, OG
	☞ IA, AI	× TAO, WI
	○ LOC, GASC	

A = Active, AB = Abandoned, DRL = Drill, Dry = Dry, EXP = Expired, IA = Inactive, LOC = Located, PA = Partially Abandoned, PNC = Permit Now Cancelled
TA = Temporarily Abandoned, TAO = Temporarily Abandoned Operation

AGD = Acid Gas Disposal, AI = Air Injection, DF = Dump Pond, DFP = Dump Pond Filling, GASN = Nitrogen Gas Well, GASC = Gas Collection, GASD = Gas Dry,
GI = Gas Injection, GS = Gas Storage, CU = Oil or Gas Well, SWD = Salt Water Disposal, WI = Water Injection, WS = Water Supply, ST = Salt Test

Exhibit "D"
GIS Well Symbols

Kadmas
Lee &
Jackson
Energy Services
LLP





United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Great Plains Regional Office
115 Fourth Avenue S.E., Suite 400
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401



IN REPLY REFER TO:
DESCRM
MC-208

APR 27 2012

Elgin Crows Breast, THPO
Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation
404 Frontage Road
New Town, North Dakota 58763

Dear Mr. Crows Breast:

We have considered the potential effects on cultural resources of an oil well pad in Dunn County, North Dakota. Approximately 20 acres were intensively inventoried using a pedestrian methodology. Potential surface disturbances are not expected to exceed the area depicted in the enclosed report. No historic properties were located that appear to possess the quality of integrity and meet at least one of the criteria (36 CFR 60.4) for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No properties were located that appear to qualify for protection under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 USC 1996).

As the surface management agency, and as provided for in 36 CFR 800.5, we have therefore reached a determination of **no historic properties affected** for this undertaking. Catalogued as **BIA Case Number AAO-2070/FB/12**, the proposed undertaking, location, and project dimensions are described in the following report:

Asbury, Sophia L.
(2012) QEP 6-09D Well Pad and Access Road: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dunn County, North Dakota. KLJ Cultural Resources for QEP, Denver.

If your office concurs with this determination, consultation will be completed under the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations. We will adhere to the Standard Conditions of Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Carson N. Murdy, Regional Archaeologist, at (605) 226-7656.

Sincerely,

ACTING Regional Director

Enclosure

cc: Chairman, Three Affiliated Tribes
Superintendent, Fort Berthold Agency



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Great Plains Regional Office
115 Fourth Avenue S.E., Suite 400
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401



IN REPLY REFER TO:
DESCRM
MC-208

JUN 18 2012

Elgin Crows Breast, THPO
Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation
404 Frontage Road
New Town, North Dakota 58763

Dear Mr. Crows Breast:

We have considered the potential effects on cultural resources of an oil well pad in Dunn County, North Dakota. Approximately 39.2 acres were intensively inventoried using a pedestrian methodology. Potential surface disturbances are not expected to exceed the area depicted in the enclosed report. No historic properties were located that appear to possess the quality of integrity and meet at least one of the criteria (36 CFR 60.4) for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No properties were located that appear to qualify for protection under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 USC 1996).

As the surface management agency, and as provided for in 36 CFR 800.5, we have therefore reached a determination of **no historic properties affected** for this undertaking. Catalogued as **BIA Case Number AAO-2070/FB/12**, the proposed undertaking, location, and project dimensions are described in the following report:

Asbury, Sophia L.
(2012) QEP 1-09D Well Pad and Access Road: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dunn County, North Dakota. KLJ Cultural Resources for QEP, Denver.

If your office concurs with this determination, consultation will be completed under the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations. We will adhere to the Standard Conditions of Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Carson N. Murdy, Regional Archaeologist, at (605) 226-7656.

Sincerely,

Acting Regional Director

Enclosure

cc: Chairman, Three Affiliated Tribes
Superintendent, Fort Berthold Agency