Oil and Gas Committee Minute
April 12 Meeting

Members: Lynn Shore, Acting Chairman; Don Mumma, Frances Rose

Presenters: Susan Alvillar, Community Affairs Representative; Brandon Baker, Production Supervisor; Rick Matar, Air Quality Affairs for Williams
Visitors: Cindy Palmer, Sheree Walcher, both from Williams; Sher Long, EnCana

During the meeting, Susan Alvillar explained that the storm water retention is in; extra gravel has been placed on the road leading into the pad to avoid mud on the county road; an extra water truck has been used to keep dust down; water (for recycling and pad use) is piped back and forth under the Interstate via boxes put in place during the Oil Shale activities in the 1980's. The pad will have twenty-two wells.

Brandon Baker then, via power point and picture handouts, explained the three phase separation of the gas, water and oil as they come out of the well: the dump lines (that are underground) were placed on the pictures to show where they are between the tanks which are associated with oil and water and the separation boxes. The secondary containment "fence" also was shown to be in place.
Brandon continued explaining the pipe pathways from the separation boxes. (He also explained how all the oil from the same mineral owner is put together and measured by the amount in the tank; the gas is digitally tracked.) The solar panels on the boxes help keep the separator boxes running and also aid in sending messages to the company via radio waves to show what is happening at the well site. (There are eighty-seven technicians, each of whom is assigned a set number of wells, who keep track of what is happening at the well sites.)
The Separator Boxes were then explained. Each box contains four Three Phase Production Separator Tanks. Gravity and pneumatics move the gas, oil and water inside the tank. Gas flows through the majority of the tank. Since oil floats on water, the next layer is the oil; it flows into a section that leads up to the "oil dump" valve that then leads to the oil pipe out of the box. The water flows into a similar section and goes to its own dump valve and then to its pipe.

The cone-topped pipes leading from each box are for exhaust. ON cold days a fine mist may be seen from these pipes. The cones are in place to keep birds out of the pipes. (These pipes are checked; if birds are found in the pipes, the company is fined per bird.)

Rick Matar's presentation covered air emissions prevention and control. He showed pictures of a three-phase separator (similar to the one that occasionally flared outside of Rifle). The one used at the T&T Pad is behind the "boxes". It is a tall, silo-like structure. This is a "no-leak" combustor. The equipment selection is based on minimizing gas release/leaks. There are ongoing daily inspections and monitoring of the lines and components - FLIR cameras and other types of inspections are used. The 3-Phase Separation insures that gas stays in gas line, water goes to water tanks and that oil goes to the oil tank.
Air Emissions Control is important to the company. Air quality compliance activities include federally and state enforceable combustors; daily header and combustor inspections; liquid knock-out to ensure integrity of control; and electronic monitoring and automatic ignition through the use of the "Guardian Unit". By law the companies must prove that their equipment is at least 95% efficient.

Williams, EnCana and Barrett worked on a sample area and kept track of the emissions from the wells. The average of these emissions were given to the COGCC. The COGCC uses this average as the basis for the air emissions allowed. The emissions in the combustor used at the T&T Pad are enclosed and don't flow out.

Susan Alvillar, Williams Community Affairs Representative, sent the following on April 6, 2011 via e-mail. It is relevant to the presentation to the BMSA Oil and Gas Committee.

After one month of construction, there has been good progress on the pad.
-the tall white pieces of equipment you may have noticed drilled 15 holes an average of 70 feet deep, and cased them to protect shallow groundwater. The drilling rig will set up over those holes to drill the wells.
-the production equipment (consisting of tan boxes) has been set on the far eastern side of the pad. This is the equipment that separates the condensate, water and gas as it comes out of the well
-the pipeline to connect the wells to the gathering system is being constructed presently
-the pad for the hydraulic fracturing equipment has been completed-it is the bermed pad closest to the road
-the three retention ponds which will be lined, are being constructed presently
-we have been asked how large the pad is—it is about 8 acres including the three ponds. This is about the average size of a pad where we have the frac pad on the location.

We have been putting our efforts to:
Control of dust, eliminating mud from the county road, and communication by sending out a letter in the utility bill and placing a billboard with contact information on the location. Once we have the drilling rig on location, mid-May, we will create a photo display for the town hall lobby, along with an example of drill cuttings. As you recall, we will manage the cuttings on location to hasten reclamation. We will also create a fact sheet for the town and distribute to the Visitors Cabin. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me (Susan Alvillar) at 970.216.3878 or Bryan Hotard at 970.361.2006.

The next meeting will be at 3:30 p.m., in the Community Room, at the Activity Center, on May 10, 2011.

Submitted by Frances D. Rose