FLOWLINE RULEMAKING
INITIAL DRAFT OF PROPOSED RULES

DEFINITIONS
(100 Series)

BREAKOUT TANK means a tank used to either relieve surges in a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline system or receive and store liquid hydrocarbons transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

DOMESTIC TAP means an individual gas service line directly connected to a flowline.

FLOWLINE means a segment of pipe transferring oil, gas, or condensate between the wellhead and the point of delivery to a U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration or Colorado Public Utilities Commission regulated gathering line or a segment of pipe transferring produced water between a wellhead and the point of disposal, discharge, or loading. The different types of flowlines are:

Wellhead Line means a flowline that transmits well production fluids from an oil or gas well to the process equipment (e.g., separator, production separator, tank, heater treater), which may include pre-conditioning equipment such as sand traps and line heaters that do not materially reduce line pressure.

Oil Transfer Line means a flowline transferring crude oil from one or more wells that is not regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 195.2.

Production Piping means a segment of pipe that transfers well production fluids from the wellhead line through the production facility to a gathering line or storage vessel and includes the following:

Production Line means a flowline connecting a separator to a meter, LACT, or gathering line;

Dump Line means a flowline that transfers produced water, crude oil, or condensate to a storage tank, or process vessel and operates at atmospheric pressure at the flowline's outlet;

Manifold Piping means a flowline that transfers fluids from lines that have been joined together to comingle fluids into a piece of production facility equipment; and

Process Piping means all other piping that is integral to oil and gas exploration and production related to an individual piece or a set of production facility equipment pieces.

Peripheral Piping means a flowline transferring fluids between oil and gas facilities for lease use, that may include, but is not limited to, fuel gas, lift gas, instrument gas, and power fluids.

Produced Water Flowline means a flowline used to transfer produced water from one or more wells for treatment, storage, discharge, injection or reuse for oil and gas operations.

A segment of pipe transferring only freshwater is not a flowline. A line that would otherwise satisfy the above definition will not be considered a flowline if all of the following are satisfied:

-the operator prospectively marks and tags the line as a support line;
-the line is not integral to production;
-the line is used infrequently to service or maintain production equipment;
-the line does not hold a constant pressure, and
-the line is isolated from a pressure source when not in use.

This definition does not include gathering lines.

GATHERING LINE means a gathering pipeline as defined by 4 C.C.R. § 723-4901 or a pipeline regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration pursuant to 49 C.F.R. §§ 195.2 or 192.8.

GRADE 1 GAS LEAK means a leak that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property and requires immediate repair or continuous action until the conditions are no longer hazardous.

LOCKOUT means installing a device, such as a blind plug, blank flange, or bolted slip blind, that prevents operation of an energy-isolating device, such as a valve, and ensures the equipment cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed.

MAXIMUM ANTICIPATED OPERATING PRESSURE means the highest operational pressure expected to be applied to a flowline when in service.

OFF-LOCATION FLOWLINE means a flowline transferring fluids between two or more different oil and gas locations.

PIPELINE means a flowline or gathering line as defined in these Rules.

RISER means the component of a flowline transitioning from below grade to above grade.

TAGOUT means securely fastening a tagout device to an energy-isolating device, such as a valve, to indicate that the energy-isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device is removed.

TAGOUT DEVICE means a prominent warning device, such as a tag, that will not deteriorate or become illegible with exposure to weather conditions or wet and damp locations. The tagout device must: include an instruction to not operate the equipment; the date of the last successful integrity test; the reason for tagging out the equipment; and be color coded per ANSI/ASME A13.1.

FLOWLINE REGULATIONS
(1100 Series)

1101. Registration Requirements

a. **Reporting of Off-Location Flowlines.** An operator of an off-location flowline must submit a Flowline Form, Form 44, to the Director after completing construction and must include the following information about the flowline: GPS location points for the risers; pipe and bedding materials used in construction; diameter; fluids that will be transferred; the maximum anticipated operating pressure and initial pressure test results; a schematic drawing of the flowline, associated oil and gas locations, and existing and proposed pipelines related to the oil and gas locations; and the COGCC Facility ID assigned to the associated oil and gas locations.

b. **Domestic Tap Registration.** Operators must report to the Director the GPS location for the point of flowline connection for a domestic tap and the address of the point of delivery for the domestic tap for all domestic taps the operator knows are connected to the operator's flowlines.

c. **Oil Gathering Line Registration.** At least 30 days before beginning construction of an oil gathering line with segments subject to safety regulation by the Office of Pipeline Safety, U.S. Department of

Transportation, an operator must submit a schematic showing the gathering line's route and its crossings of public by-ways and natural and manmade watercourses to the Director.

1102. INSTALLATION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND RECLAMATION

a. **Material.** Materials for pipe and pipe components must be:

(1) Able to maintain the structural integrity of the flowline under temperature, pressure, and other conditions that may be anticipated;

(2) Compatible with the substances to be transported; and

(3) Locatable by a tracer line or location device placed adjacent to or in the trench of all buried nonmetallic flowlines to facilitate locating such flowlines.

b. **Design and Installation.**

(1) Each component of a flowline must meet one of the following standards:

A. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquids and Slurries, 2016 Edition (ASME B31.4-2016), and no later editions of the standard. ASME B31.4-2016 is available for public inspection during normal business hours from the Public Room Administrator at the office of the Commission, 1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80203. Additionally, ASME B31.4-2016 may be examined at any state publications depository library and is available to purchase from the ASME. The ASME can be contacted at Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, 1-800-843-2763;

B. ASME Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems, 2016 Edition (ASME B31.8-2016), and no later editions of the standard. ASME B31.8-2016 is available for public inspection during normal business hours from the Public Room Administrator at the office of the Commission, 1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80203. Additionally, ASME B31.8-2016 may be examined at any state publications depository library and is available to purchase from the ASME. The ASME can be contacted at Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, 1-800-843-2763;

C. ASME Process Piping, 2016 Edition (ASME 31.3-2016), and no later editions of the standard. ASME 31.3-2016 is available for public inspection during normal business hours from the Public Room Administrator at the office of the Commission, 1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80203. Additionally, ASME 31.3-2016 may be examined at any state publications depository library and is available to purchase from the ASME. The ASME can be contacted at Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, 1-800-843-2763; or

D. API Specification 15S, Spoolable Reinforced Plastic Line Pipe, Second Edition, March 2016 (API Specification 15S), and no later editions of the standard. API Specification 15S is available for public inspection during normal business hours from the Public Room Administrator at the office of the Commission, 1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80203. In addition, API Specification 15S may be examined at any state publications depository library and is available from API at 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-4070, 1-202-682-8000.

(2) Each component of a flowline must be designed and installed to:

A. Prevent failure from internal or external corrosion;

B. Withstand maximum anticipated operating pressures and other internal loadings without impairment of its serviceability;

C. Have appropriate access for verifying integrity; and

D. Withstand anticipated external pressures and loads that will be imposed on the pipe after installation.

c. **Cover.**

(1) All installed flowlines must have cover sufficient to protect them from damage. On crop land, all flowlines must have a minimum cover of three (3) feet.

(2) Where an underground structure, geologic, economic or other uncontrollable condition prevents flowlines from being installed with minimum cover, or when there is a written agreement between the surface owner and the operator, the flowline may be installed with less than minimum cover or above ground.

d. **Maintenance.**

(1) Each operator must take reasonable precautions to prevent failures, leakage and corrosion of flowlines.

(2) Whenever an operator discovers any condition that could adversely affect the safe and proper operation of a flowline, it must correct it within a reasonable time. However, if the condition presents an immediate hazard to persons or property, the operator may not operate the affected part of the system until the operator has corrected the condition.

(3) Any flowline not actively in use must have all valves locked or tagged out.

e. **Repair.**

(1) Each operator must, in repairing its flowlines, make repairs in a safe manner that prevents injury to persons and damage to equipment and property.

(2) An operator may not use any pipe, valve, or fitting to repair flowline facilities unless the components meet the installation requirements of this section. A flowline installed prior to February 14, 2018, that undergoes a major modification or change in service after February 14, 2018, must satisfy all requirements of this section before an operator can place the flowline in to service.

(3) An operator must pressure test any repaired section of a flowline before returning the flowline to service.

f. **Marking.**

(1) In Designated Setback Locations, and where crossing public rights-of-way or utility easement, an operator must install and maintain a marker that identifies the location of flowlines.

(2) The marker must include the following language:

"Warning", "Caution" or "Danger" followed by the words "gas (or name of gas or petroleum transported) flowline" along with the name of the operator and the telephone number where the operator can be reached at all times. The letters must be legible, written on a background of sharply contrasting color and on each side with at least one (1) inch high with one-quarter (¼) inch stroke.

g. **Excavation, backfill and reclamation.**

(1) When flowlines cross crop lands, unless waived by the surface owner, the operator must segregate topsoil while trenching, and backfill trenches so that the soils can must be returned to their original relative positions and contour. This requirement to segregate and backfill topsoil does not apply to trenches which are twelve (12) inches or less in width. Operator must make reasonable efforts to run flowlines parallel to crop irrigation rows on flood irrigated land.

(2) On crop lands and non-crop lands, flowline trenches must be maintained in order to correct subsidence and reasonably minimize erosion. Interim and final reclamation, including revegetation, must be performed in accordance with the applicable 1000 Series rules.

h. **Record Keeping.** An operator must keep records of flowline size, route, materials, maximum anticipated operating pressure, pressure test results, and integrity management documentation for the life of the flowline. These records are available for inspection by the Director pursuant to Rule 205.

i. **One Call participation.** Every operator must become a Tier One member of the UNCC and participate in Colorado's One Call notification system, the requirements of which are established by §9-1.5-101., C.R.S. et seq.

(1) An operator must include its UNCC member code when filing an Operator Registration, Form 1, Change of Operator, Form 10, or Gas Facility Registration, Form 12.

(2) Upon completing a purchase of an asset or construction of an underground oil and gas facility, an operator must submit to UNCC such new or updated digital information regarding its underground oil and gas facilities as soon as reasonably practical.

(3) An operator's registration with the Commission grants the Director permission to access information the operator submits to UNCC about its underground oil and gas facilities.

1103. FLOWLINE INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

a. **Initial Pressure Test Requirements.** After installation or being taken out of service and before operating a segment of flowline, an operator must test the Flowline to maximum anticipated operating pressure. In conducting tests, each operator must ensure that reasonable precautions are taken to protect its employees and the general public. The operator may conduct the test using well head pressure sources and well bore fluids, including gas.

b. **Off-Location Flowlines.** All off-location flowlines must be subject to one of the following integrity management programs:

(1) Annual pressure test;

(2) Continuous pressure monitoring; or

(3) For aboveground flowlines, annual visual inspection.

c. **Belowground Dump Lines.** An operator must verify integrity of belowground dump lines by performing an annual static-head test.

d. **Aboveground Dump Lines and Small Diameter Peripheral Piping.** An operator must verify integrity of aboveground dump lines or peripheral piping with an external cross sectional area of less than 0.8 square inches (1-inch nominal diameter) by performing an annual visual inspection.

e. **Integrity Management for All Other Flowlines.** Any flowlines not subject to b. through d. above, must be subject to one of the following integrity management programs:

(1) A pressure test every three years and annual visual inspection; or

(2) Continuous pressure monitoring.

f. **Pressure Test Requirements.** A pressure test must subject the flowline to the maximum anticipated operating pressure and be conducted in accordance with API RP 1110, Recommended Practice for the Pressure Testing of Steel Pipelines for the Transportation of Gas, Petroleum Gas, Hazardous Liquids, Highly Volatile Liquids or Carbon Dioxide (6th Ed., February 1, 2013) (API RP 1110), and no later editions of the standard. API RP 1110 is available for public inspection during normal business hours from the Public Room Administrator at the office of the Commission, 1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80203. In addition, API RP 1110 may be examined at any state publications depository library and is available from API at 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-4070, 1-202-682-8000. g. **Continuous Pressure Monitoring Requirements.** An operator's continuous pressure monitoring program must ensure:

(1) Pressure data are monitored continuously, i.e, 24 hours, 7 days a week, and the monitoring is sufficiently sophisticated to identify integrity or pressure anomalies;

(2) Systems are capable of being shut-in for repairs immediately upon discovery of an anomaly, either through automation or through a documented, manual process;

(3) The operator documents the continuous monitoring program, including integrity anomalies and the documentation demonstrates how an operator will maintain flowlines and repair flowlines anomalies; and

(4) A map of the flowline system is available in ESRI shapefile format. The shapefile must show the flowline alignments, location of isolation valves, and pressure-monitoring points.

h. **Visual Inspection Requirements.** An operator must perform a visual, aerial, or other survey of the entire flowline length to detect integrity failures, leaks, spills, or releases, or signs of a leak, spill, or release like stressed vegetation or soil discoloration. An operator may use audio, visual, or olfactory or other detection technology, like optical gas imaging or LASERs, to detect integrity failures. An operator must document the employee conducting the inspection, detection methodology, and date and time of the inspection.

1104. ABANDONMENT

a. A flowline remains subject to all of the requirements in Rules 1101 through 1103 until the operator completes all flowline abandonment requirements set forth below.

b. For abandonment, operators must permanently remove a flowline from service by physically separating the Flowline from all sources of fluids or pressure and comply with one of the following:

(1) **Abandonment in place.** The operator must:

A. Purge the flowline of any liquids;

B. Deplete the flowline to atmospheric pressure;

C. Cut the flowline's risers to three (3) feet below grade or to the depth of the flowline, whichever is shallower;

D. Seal the ends of the flowline below grade; and

E. Remove cathodic protection and above-grade equipment associated with the riser.

(2) **Removal.** The operator must remove the flowline and risers, and cathodic protection and above-grade equipment associated with the riser.

c. Once an operator removes a flowline from service and is in the process of abandoning the flowline, the operator must lockout and tagout the risers associated with the flowline using appropriate devices.

d. Within 7 days of an operator completing abandonment requirements for a flowline, the operator must file a Notice of Flowline Abandonment, Form 44, with the Director. If the operator abandons an Off-Location Flowline and has not submitted GPS location points for the flowline's risers, the Notice of Flowline Abandonment must include this information.

e. The Director will provide the filed Notice of Flowline Abandonment, Form 44 to the appropriate Local Governmental Designee and UNCC.

f. These abandonment requirements apply to compressor or gas plant feeder pipelines upon decommissioning or closure of a portion or all of a compressor station or gas plant.

DRILLING, DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND ABANDONMENT (300 Series)

312. COGCC Form 10. CERTIFICATE OF CLEARANCE AND/OR CHANGE OF OPERATOR

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i. A completed Form 10 is required for any change of operator for all oil and gas facilities, excluding produced water flowline transfer systems, gas gathering systems, gas processing plants, and underground gas storage facilities as those must be changed with a Form 12, Gas Facility Registration/Change of Operator.

313A. COGCC Form 11. MONTHLY REPORT OF GASOLINE OR OTHER EXTRACTION PLANT

All operators of gasoline or other extraction plants must make monthly reports to the Director on a Form 11. Such forms must contain all information required thereon and must be filed with the Director on or before the twenty-fifth (25th) day of each month covering the preceding month.

313B. COGCC Form 12. PRODUCED WATER FLOWLINE TRANSFER SYSTEM, AND GAS FACILITY REGISTRATION/CHANGE OF OPERATOR

a. An operator must submit a Form 12 to register a new produced water flowline transfer system, gas gathering system, a new gas processing plant, or a new underground gas storage facility. The operator must attach a facility layout drawing and a topographic map to the Form 12.

b. When an operator makes significant changes to an existing produced water flowline transfer system, gas gathering system, gas processing plant, or underground gas storage facility, the operator must submit a Form 12 to update the Commission's records regarding the facility. The operator must attach an updated facility layout drawing and an updated topographic map to the Form 12.

c. An operator must submit a Form 12 to change the operator of a produced water flowline transfer system, gas gathering system, gas processing plant, or an underground gas storage facility. The operator must attach documentation confirming transfer of the asset(s) to the Form 12 for a change of operator.

d. At least 30 days before beginning construction of a gas gathering line with segments subject to safety regulation by the Office of Pipeline Safety, U.S. Department of Transportation, an operator must submit a Form 12 to the Director. The operator must attach a schematic showing the gathering line's route and its crossings of public by-ways and natural and manmade watercourses to the Form 12.

328. MEASUREMENT OF OIL

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d. **Tank Gauging.** Measurement by tank gauging must be completed in accordance with industry standards as specified in:

i. The API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 3.1A Standard Practice for the Manual Gauging of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, (Second Edition, August 2005) and no later editions;

ii. The API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 3.1B Standard Practice for the Manual Gauging of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, (Second Edition, June 2001) and no later editions;

iii. The API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 3.1A Standard Practice for the Manual Gauging of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, (Second Edition, August 2005) and no later editions;

iv. The API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards Chapter 18.1 - Custody Transfer - Section 1-Measurement Procedures for Crude Oil Gathered from Small Tanks by Truck (Second Edition, April 1997) and no later editions, or

v. The API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards Chapter 18.2, Custody Transfer of Crude Oil from Lease Tanks Using Alternative Measurement Methods, (First Edition, July 2016) and no later editions.

The API Manuals identified in i. through v. above are available for public inspection during normal business hours from the Public Room Administrator at the office of the Commission, 1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801, Denver, Colorado 80203. In addition, the API Manuals may be examined at any state publications depository library and is available from API at 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-4070, 1-202-682-8000.

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SAFETY REGULATIONS
(600 Series)

605. OIL AND GAS FACILITIES.

605.d. **Mechanical Conditions.** All valves, pipes and fittings must be securely fastened, inspected at regular intervals, and maintained in good mechanical condition. An operator must fully open and close all valves at least annually and repair or replace valves that are not fully operational. Any valve, flange, fitting or other component connected to a flowline must have a manufacturer's rating that is equal to or greater than the flowline's maximum anticipated operating pressure.

(1) A valve must be installed at each of the following locations:

A. On the suction end and the discharge end of a pump station in a manner that permits isolation of the pump station equipment in the event of an emergency;

B. On each flowline entering or leaving a breakout tank in a manner that permits isolation of the breakout tank from other facilities;

C. At locations along a flowline system that will minimize the likelihood or damage or pollution from accidental discharge of hydrocarbons or E&P Waste, as appropriate for the terrain in open country or for populated areas;

D. On each flowline to allow integrity testing of the flowline without interrupting fluid flow of other connected pipelines;

E. On each side of a flowline crossing a waterbody that is more than 100 feet (30 meters) wide from high-water mark to high-water mark; and

F. On each side of a flowline crossing a reservoir holding water for human consumption.

(2) Check Valves Required.

A. Where an operator produces two or more wells through a common flowline, separator, or manifold, the operator must equip each flowline leading from a well to the common flowline, separator, or manifold with a check valve or other means of shut-off. The check valve or other means of shut-off must be in the flowline serving the well. The check valve must be located between the wellhead and the point where the flowline connects with any other Flowline, common separator, or common manifold.

i. For wells produced through a common flowline or separator, the operator must place the check valve or other means of shut-off in each flowline leading from a well as close to the wellhead connection as is practicable.

ii. For wells produced through a common manifold, the operator may place the check valve or other means of shut-off in each flowline from a well near a point where the flowline enters the manifold or as close to the wellhead connection as practicable.

B. The check valve or other means of shut-off must be installed to permit fluids moving from the well to the common flowline, separator, or manifold and to prevent any fluid from entering the well through the flowline.

C. The operator must keep the check valve or other means of shut-off in good working order.

D. Upon the Director's request, operators must test the operation of the check valve or other means of shut-off.

* * *

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE AND OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FUND (700 Series)

711. Produced water flowline transfer systems, gas gathering, gas processing and underground gas storage facilities.

Operators of produced water flowline transfer systems ,gas gathering, gas processing, or underground gas storage facilities must provide statewide blanket financial assurance to ensure compliance with the 900 Series rules in the amount of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or in an amount voluntarily agreed to with the Director, or in an amount determined by order of the Commission. Operators of small systems gathering or processing less than five (5) MMSCFD may provide individual financial assurance in the amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

E&P WASTE MANAGEMENT (900 Series)

906. SPILLS AND RELEASES

* * *

b. **Reporting spills or releases of E&P Waste or produced fluids.**

(1) Report to the Director. Operators shall report a spill or release of E&P Waste or produced fluids that meet any of the following criteria to the Director verbally or in writing as soon as practicable, but no more than twenty-four (24) hours after discovery (the "Initial Report").

A. A spills/release of any size that impacts or threatens to impact any waters of the state, a residence or occupied structure, livestock, or public byway;

B. A spill/release in which one (1) barrel or more of E&P Waste or produced fluids is spilled or released outside of berms or other secondary containment;

C. A spill/release of five (5) barrels or more regardless of whether the spill/release is completely contained within berms or other secondary containment; or

D. Any Grade 1 Gas Leak. Operators reporting a Grade 1 Gas Leak must use a Form 44 to submit the Initial Report or subsequent information required by this section.

The Initial Report to the Director shall include, at a minimum, the location of the spill/release and any information available to the Operator about the type and volume of waste involved.

If the Initial Report was not made by submitting a COGCC Spill/Release Report, Form 19 the Operator must submit a Form 19 with the Initial Report information as soon as practicable but not later than 72 hours after discovery of the spill/release unless extended by the Director.

In addition to the Initial Report to the Director, the Operator shall make a supplemental report on Form 19 not more than 10 calendar days after the spill/release is discovered that includes an 8 1/2 x 11 inch topographic map showing the governmental section and location of the spill or an aerial photograph showing the location of the spill; all pertinent information about the spill/release known to the Operator that has not been reported previously; and information relating to the initial mitigation, site investigation, and remediation measures conducted by the Operator.

The Director may require further supplemental reports or additional information.

* * *

CONFORMING CHANGES

DEFINITIONS
(100 Series)

OIL AND GAS FACILITY means equipment or improvements used or installed at an oil and gas location for the exploration, production, withdrawal, treatment, or processing of crude oil, condensate, E&P waste, or gas.

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS means exploring for oil and gas, including conducting seismic operations and the drilling of test bores; siting, drilling, deepening, recompleting, reworking, or abandoning a well; producing operations related to any well, including installing flowlines; the generating, transporting, storing, treating, or disposing exploration and production wastes; and any constructing, site preparing, or reclaiming activities associated with such operations.

PLUGGING AND ABANDONMENT means the cementing of a well, the removal of its associated production facilities, the abandonment of its flowline(s), and the remediation and reclamation of the wellsite.

PRODUCTION FACILITY means any storage, separation, treating, dehydration, artificial lift, power supply, compression, pumping, metering, monitoring, flowline, and other equipment directly associated with a well.

PRODUCTION PITS means pits used after drilling operations and initial completion of a well, including pits related to produced water flowlines or associated with E&P waste from gas gathering, processing and storage facilities, which constitute:

> **SKIMMING/SETTLING PITS** used to provide retention time for settling of solids and separation of residual oil for the purposes of recovering the oil or fluid.
>
> **PRODUCED WATER PITS** used to temporarily store produced water prior to injection for enhanced recovery or disposal, off-site transport, or surface-water discharge.
>
> **PERCOLATION PITS** used to dispose of produced water by percolation and evaporation through the bottom or sides of the pits into surrounding soils.
>
> **EVAPORATION PITS** used to contain produced waters which evaporate into the atmosphere by natural thermal forces.

SPECIAL PURPOSE PITS means pits used in oil and gas operations, including pits related to produced water flowlines or associated with E&P waste from gas gathering, processing and storage facilities, which constitute:

> **BLOWDOWN PITS** used to collect material resulting from, including but not limited to, the emptying or depressurizing of wells, vessels, or flowlines, or E&P waste from gathering systems.
>
> **FLARE PITS** used exclusively for flaring gas.
>
> **EMERGENCY PITS** used to contain liquids during an initial phase of emergency response operations related to a spill/release or process upset conditions.
>
> **BASIC SEDIMENT/TANK BOTTOM PITS** used to temporarily store or treat the extraneous materials in crude oil which may settle to the bottoms of tanks or production vessels and which may contain residual oil.

WORKOVER PITS used to contain liquids during the performance of remedial operations on a producing well in an effort to increase production.

PLUGGING PITS used for containment of fluids encountered during the plugging process.

DRILLING, DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND ABANDONMENT (300 Series)

303. REQUIREMENTS FOR FORM 2, APPLICATION FOR PERMIT-TO-DRILL, DEEPEN, RE-ENTER, OR RECOMPLETE, AND OPERATE; FORM 2A, OIL AND GAS LOCATION ASSESSMENT.

* * *

303.b. **FORM 2A, OIL AND GAS LOCATION ASSESSMENT.**

* * *

(2) **Exemptions.** A new Form 2A shall not be required for the following:

A. Surface disturbance, other than for purposes described in subsections 303.b.(1) B and C. above, at an existing Oil and Gas Location within the originally disturbed area, even if interim reclamation has been performed;

B. For an Oil and Gas Location covered by an approved Comprehensive Drilling Plan and where such Comprehensive Drilling Plan contains information substantially equivalent to that which would be required for a Form 2A for the proposed Oil and Gas Location and the Comprehensive Drilling Plan has been subject to procedures substantially equivalent to those required for a Form 2A, including but not limited to consultation with Surface Owners, local governments, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment or Colorado Parks and Wildlife, where applicable, and public notice and opportunity to comment, and where the operator does not seek a variance from the Comprehensive Drilling Plan or a provision of these rules that is not addressed in the Plan;

C. Seismic operations;

D. Pipelines for oil, gas, or water; or

E. Roads.

* * *

317B. PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM PROTECTION

a. **Definitions.** For purposes of this Rule 317B:

(1) **Drilling, Completion, Production and Storage ("DCPS") Operations** means operations at (i) well sites for the drilling, completion, recompletion, workover, or stimulation of wells or chemical and production fluid storage, and (ii) any other oil and gas location at which production facilities are operated. DCPS Operations excludes roads, gathering lines, and routine operations and maintenance.

(2) **Existing Oil and Gas Location** means an oil and gas location, excluding roads, and gathering lines, permitted or constructed prior to the later of May 1, 2009 for federal land or April 1, 2009 for all other land or the date that the oil and gas location becomes subject to Rule 317B by virtue of its proximity to a Classified Water Supply Segment.

(3) **New Oil and Gas Location** means an oil and gas location, excluding roads and gathering lines, that is not an existing oil and gas location.

(4) **New Surface Disturbance** means surface disturbance that expands the area of surface covered by an oil and gas location beyond that initially disturbed in the construction of the oil and gas location.

(5) **Non-Exempt Linear Feature** means a road or gathering line that is not necessary to cross a stream or connect or access a well or a gathering line.

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E&P WASTE MANAGEMENT
(900 Series)

907. MANAGEMENT OF E&P WASTE

* * *

f. **Other E&P Waste.** Other E&P waste such as workover fluids, tank bottoms, pigging wastes from pipelines , and gas gathering, processing, and storage wastes may be treated or disposed of as follows:
   (1) Disposal at a commercial solid waste disposal facility;
   (2) Treatment at a centralized E&P waste management facility permitted in accordance with Rule 908;
   (3) Injection into a Class II injection well permitted in accordance with Rule 325; or
   (4) An alternative method proposed in a waste management plan in accordance with rule 907.a.(3) and approved by the Director.