BATTLEMENT MESA
BMC A PAD

Emergency Evacuation, Assembly, Accountability and Response Plan

AUGUST 2018

This plan is intended to provide general information about the Battlement Mesa Site owned and operated by Ursa Operating Company LLC (Ursa), and to offer guidance for conducting emergency response operations not handled in a routine manner. This information will increase understanding of Ursa's operations and assist Ursa and the general public should unexpected conditions arise and cause concern for employee and public safety. This procedure is designed to direct emergency response operations and to meet compliance obligations of OSHA in 29 CFR Part 1910.38-39 "Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Preventions Plans", and more specifically address wildfire mitigation measures by using Best Management Practices in relation to assessing the wildfire potential at the site.

Ursa | OPERATING COMPANY

EMERGENCY: *A sudden and urgent occasion for action; pressing necessity.*
-New American Webster Dictionary

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In compliance with: **29 CFR 1910.38-39 Means of Egress – Emergency Action/Fire Prevention Plans**
NFPA 1 – Fire Prevention Code
NFPA 101 – Life Safety Code©
Best Management Practices for Wildfire Mitigation

1.0   PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Emergency Evacuation and Response Plan ("EERP"), also known as the Emergency Action Plan (EAP), has been prepared to address activities, including potential wildfires, at the Battlement Mesa Site. The EERP is applicable to emergencies that may occur at the Site and is intended for use by all Ursa Operating Company LLC ("Company") personnel, contractors, consultants, and sub-contractors.

This plan is intended to minimize the potential for injury, loss of life and/or property, and to define the responsibilities of the Company's personnel during emergency situations. In the event of an emergency, it is necessary to establish immediate coordination with local responders, with Company corporate officials, and with Company representatives in Rifle, Colorado. A contingency plan shall be implemented, as needed, to meet local responders' requirements and response capabilities.

Emergency procedures will be updated as needed for all potential incidents, including wildfire, structural fire, explosion, toxic gas leaks, acid or caustic spills into primary water sources, weather disturbances, and civil unrest. Procedures will include details on communications, firefighting, medical, security, evacuation resumption of operations or others as required by the situation and as directed by site supervision.

In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.38, this EAP will be kept at the workplace and readily available to all employees. All personnel will be trained on this policy at the time of hire and any time changes are made thereafter.

2.0   ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section identifies the roles and responsibilities of project personnel and off-site response organizations crucial to handling an emergency. Contact information for key personnel and organizations are included as an attachment to this Plan.

Key project personnel for planning, responding to, and reporting an emergency include Company management representative, Battlement Mesa Site personnel, and Emergency Response Organizations involved in the response of a hazmat, fire, or medical emergency.

2.1   PROJECT COORDINATOR
Roles of the Project Coordinator include:
- Serve as the primary spokesperson for the Company during a response to an emergency involving hazardous materials or events that could potentially affect the public.
- Provide interface between the Company and the media.
- Delegate or transfer roles or responsibilities to appropriate personnel as necessary.

- Notify corporate management, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) when necessary, and the Supervising Contractor and/or other outside agency contacts of emergency conditions and status, as required.

2.2 SITE MANAGER/SUPERVISOR OR LEAD OPERATOR

The Site Manager/Supervisor or Lead Operator shall:
- Provide program management, technical oversight, and expertise in Battlement Mesa field activities and assign employees roles and responsibilities.
- Review response plans, incident reports, post emergency critiques, and lessons learned.
- Ensure all employees possess the proper and adequate training to perform emergency response actions during a hazmat, fire, medical, or other type of emergency.
- Perform duties associated with the normal operations of the Battlement Mesa site.
- Isolate the response area as directed by the guidance of this document, the Emergency Response Guide (United States Department of Transportation, 2012) (ERG), or per the Project Coordinator, Site Manager, or Site Safety Officer.
- Make notifications to appropriate managers/supervisors as well as the applicable emergency response organizations.
- Recognize the nature of the hazard.
- Call for evacuation or shelter-in-place, as required and if the Incident Commander has not arrived on site.
- If prevailing winds preclude the use of a decontamination facility in the assembly area, designate an alternative meeting place for all on-site workers, contractors, and consultants in the event of an emergency.
- Perform spill response using equipment and/or spill response kits as designated and trained to do so. If an Incident Commander has been designated, by either the Company or a local emergency response agency, the spill response activities shall be dictated by that person's orders in accordance with industry practices.
- If trained to do so, extinguish insipient stage fires using appropriate portable fire extinguishers and initiate emergency fire assistance with local fire services and incident command.
- Coordinate and ensure that facilities have been properly and thoroughly evacuated in the event of a fire or emergency.
- Ensure all personnel are properly trained on the policies contained herein.
- Ensure adequate resources are made available to Battlement Mesa personnel during an emergency or, more importantly, to prevent incidents from occurring.
- Act as the Incident Commander until a Company Corporate, Public Agency, or Private Sector Incident Commander with greater incident command experience arrives at the scene to relieve him/her of this responsibility.
- Designate primary and alternate supervisors responsible for coordination of the accounting process at all muster points once evacuation has been achieved.

2.3 SITE SAFETY OFFICER

The Site Safety Officer shall:
- Provide oversight for emergency planning.
- Serve as on-scene coordinator during the emergency and advise the Incident Commander on the emergency condition or event.

- Assist the Incident Commander with emergency response actions.
- Assist emergency response/medical personnel in making notifications as requested.
- Keep emergency response/medical personnel apprised of emergency status.
- Provide a current inventory of chemicals and hazardous substances, materials, or wastes present on site and identify storage locations to off-site response organizations.
- Ensure emergency response communications systems are available and operational and conduct annual tests of those systems.
- Assist in preparing records of emergency response events, including incident investigation reports, for noteworthy practices and emergency response improvements.
- Ensure responders meet the requirements for medical surveys prior to and after exclusion zone entries.
- Establish a worker, contractor, and consultant sign-in or tag-in system to account for all on-site workers, contractors, or consultants in the event of an emergency.

2.4 INCIDENT COMMANDER

The Incident Commander is a Company employee or local emergency response official who is trained to the level of First Responder Operations, including Incident Management (IC) training, and is primarily responsible for responding to an emergency at the Battlement Mesa Site.

Incident Commander shall:
- Direct emergency response actions using appropriate personnel and resources to control or minimize the emergency.
- Authorize site-wide evacuations of personnel or call for shelter-in-place.
- Declare an emergency.
- Delegate personnel for positions of emergency response, including operations, emergency response coordination, and public relations.
- Verify personnel accountability list.
- Maintain succession of authority during the emergency.
- Protect the health and safety of the public and site personnel.
- Conduct a post-emergency assessment as soon as practicable following stabilization of the emergency condition.

3.0 OFF-SITE AND/OR LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

Off-site agencies or local emergency response services will be used for emergencies requiring specialized training and resources of those organizations. Company employees shall act to provide aid and resources, including information and technical assistance, to off-site response organizations as necessary but shall not be responsible for emergency response activities at a technical level. Company and employees will allow access to the property for all personnel and equipment required for emergency response, such as fire equipment, law enforcement vehicles, ambulances, and flight-for-life helicopters. Depending on the scope and severity of the emergency, any of these organizations, other than the hospital, could provide an Incident Commander who is responsible for managing the emergency.

3.1 GARFIELD COUNTY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

The Garfield County Emergency Communications Center is responsible for all 911 calls received by dispatch and for mobilizing appropriate response agencies during an emergency, including sites

located in and around Parachute, Colorado. Local lines calling 911 are directed to this authorized organization.

3.2 GRAND VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Roles of the Grand Valley Fire Protection District include:
- Emergency Medical Services, Ambulatory Services, Fire Suppression, Hazardous Materials Mitigation Fire Prevention, Rescue, Training and Public Education, and other emergency services including ambulance and wild fire responses.
- Provides first response medical services for all injured or ill Company, contractor, subcontractor, or vendor employees and for site visitors.
- Transports injured or ill personnel by ambulance to medical facilities from Site or related property.
- Dispatched by the Garfield County Emergency Communications Authority and a member of a multi-county mutual aid agreement, aiding other departments both locally and within the seven-member counties.
- There are three locations for the Grand Valley Fire Protection District in Parachute, and they are:
  o 124 Stone Quarry Road
  o 200 Grand Valley Way
  o 5797 County Road 309 (unstaffed)

  Garfield County Dispatch shall dispatch out to Grand Valley Fire Protection District and when dispatched, the closest station that is staffed shall respond from either the Quarry Road or Grand Valley Way fire stations.

- The phone number is 970-285-9119 and should only be used for non-emergency related activities. All emergencies should go through Garfield County 911.

3.3 GRAND RIVER HOSPITAL DISTRICT

Roles of the Grand River Hospital District include:
- Providing medical treatment of personnel who are ill or have life-threatening injuries associated with a project emergency.
- Grand River Health is located at 501 Airport Road, Rifle, CO 81650.
- In the event of severe trauma and/or absence of CareFlight helicopter services (due to availability or adverse weather conditions), personnel would be ground transported to St. Mary's Hospital.
- St. Mary's Hospital is located at 2635 N. 7th Street, Grand Junction, CO 81501.

3.4 PARACHUTE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Roles of the Parachute Police Department include:
- Providing law enforcement protection, traffic control and coordination, and other law enforcement services.
- Coordinating emergency law enforcement services.
- Providing a suitable area or accommodations for use as an emergency operations center.
- Located at 222 Grand Valley Way, Parachute, CO 81635.

3.5   ST. MARY'S CAREFLIGHT HELICOPTER

In case of a life-threatening situation requiring immediate medical attention, the responding EMT or Paramedic will determine if CareFlight Helicopter Services are necessary.

4.0   COORDINATION WITH OFF-SITE RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

Effective coordination with off-site organizations will result in effective response to any emergency situation. Training and drills as described in Sections 7.0 and 8.0, respectively, should be periodically made available to off-site emergency response organizations. Under the direction of the Site Manager or Site Safety Officer, a project representative will participate in local emergency planning committee meetings when possible. The Company recognizes that close coordination with response organizations continuously improves emergency responses by enhancing communication, site familiarity, and lessons learned for all involved.

5.0   CONTINGENCY PLANNING

The objective of contingency planning is to prepare for emergency responses. It includes coordinating with emergency response organizations, describing actions during emergencies, conducting training, and performing drills. The Project Coordinator, Site Manager, or Site Safety Officer will coordinate drills and plan for emergencies while synchronizing the Company's efforts with off- site emergency response organizations.

In order to properly prepare for an emergency response, project personnel shall:
•   Communicate to the Incident Commander that an emergency is in progress.
•   Recognize the hazards in the area potentially affected by the emergency.
•   Know what to do and what not to do.
•   Understand warning sounds and alarms.
•   Know where to assemble.

The Company will provide first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and automated external defibrillator (AED) training to First Responder level consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.151(b). One individual on each shift at the Battlement Mesa location shall be trained to this level.

6.0   TRAINING

The Company maintains training programs to ensure personnel are adequately trained and prepared for the work they perform and for potential emergencies. Company personnel, contractors, and consultants who regularly work at the Battlement Mesa Site must receive training on the current EERP.

Specific training is provided to workers who have special duties during emergencies, such as the Battlement Mesa Site Supervisor and Site Operator who may need to respond directly to an incident.

Site visitors and vendors will be accompanied by trained site personnel and shall log in upon arrival and sign out when leaving. Site-designated First Responders will train and practice procedures for any site EMS responses and off-site emergency responses.

Off-site response organizations should be offered training on site hazards; potential injuries and/or illnesses that could result from contamination by contact, ingestion, or inhalation of toxic substances present on site; and contamination risks associated with fires, explosions, or other releases of materials located on site. This training, along with a site tour, shall be offered annually by the Company.

7.0   DRILLS

Annual on-site drills shall be conducted to practice emergency response protocol and evaluate those responses. Such drills shall simulate a variety of emergencies and may involve a single field crew, the entire site personnel, and/or off-site emergency response organizations. Drills may also involve detailed coordination and physical role-playing to establish familiarity with these procedures. Drills help improve the Emergency Response process by addressing opportunities for improvement within the Emergency Response System used at this Site.

8.0   EMERGENCY ACTIONS

For the purpose of this plan, an emergency is considered to be *any condition which requires assistance over and above that which can be supplied by the normal personnel present at the time or which cannot be handled in a routine manner.*

All emergency situations are unique and present various conditions. Always evaluate the situation before deciding on a course of action. Company representatives must ensure that all site personnel do not "rush in" until the following has been considered:
- Is there an immediate threat to life from fire, explosion, structure collapse, chemical spill or release? If so, sound the alarm and evacuate.
- Is there an immediate potential for release of toxic (poisonous) chemicals or fumes in the air? If so, evacuate uphill and upwind of the release.
- Is there an immediate potential for uncontrollable energy release (pressure), electrical shock, chemical spill, fuel to "feed" a fire? If so, de-energize equipment, disconnect power, engage emergency shut off valves to pumps and fuel sources; but only do so if the action will not cause a more serious problem or endanger someone.
- Eliminate sources of ignition by shutting down all other powered equipment, including vehicles, pumps, construction equipment, welding equipment, combustors, separator burners, auxiliary generators, power tools, etc. that may be on site at the time.
- When in doubt, sound the alarm, evacuate, and call for help.

With regard to any emergency observed at the work site, the immediate supervisor must be contacted, and the nature of the emergency reported.

8.1   ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL EMERGENCIES

Emergency Response actions should account for life safety first, the environment second, and lastly, property (Company or non-Company). The steps below should be considered during any emergency:
- Survey the scene for personal safety. If the area is deemed unsafe, re-locate.
- Warn others in area by whatever means available (voice, telephone, radio, portable sirens, car horn.)
- Implement chain of command notification for an organized response.

- Survey the scene and determine resources needed by emergency personnel.
- Stop or secure the operation causing the emergency, but only if safe to do so.
- Minimize exposure to potential hazardous conditions as part of the emergency.
- Identify other hazards present (e.g., the potential for fire or explosion.)
- Isolate the area and establish control boundaries, if possible.
- Contact and direct emergency response organizations to the scene as necessary.
- At no time should an emergency response be performed if the Incident Commander determines the area is unsafe for personnel to enter.

Good communication is essential for effective emergency responses. The simple warning system described in Table 8-1 will be used to notify personnel of an emergency. This warning system shall be tested at least annually by the Site Safety Officer.

Upon notification of an emergency, the Site Safety Officer will notify the Project Coordinator. Notifications to agencies and organizations will be determined by the Project Coordinator. Supplemental actions will be determined by the on-site Incident Commander and carried out as quickly possible after immediate actions are addressed.

All Battlement Mesa employees must be able to identify hazards in the immediate area and be aware of alarm notification procedures. Table 8-1 below describes the alarm method using a handheld air horn. DO NOT use vehicle horns if potential for ignition exists. Battlement Mesa personnel should be trained to recognize these alarms.

TABLE 8-1
Warning Signals and Actions

ACTION	WARNING SIGNAL
ATTENTION (Emergency Event)	1. Continuously blast horn for 5 seconds. Repeat three times with a 5-second pause in between. 2. Supervisor must then radio employees to communicate further instructions to all personnel.
EVACUATION	1. Make five 10 five-second blasts with horn 10-second blasts with horn, with 5-second pauses in between each blast. Repeat two times. 2. Immediately evacuate to the designated assembly area for personnel accountability.
SHELTER IN PLACE	1. Continuously blast horn for thirty seconds. Repeat one time if necessary with a 5-second pause in between. 2. Immediately proceed to shelter-in-place and proceed with emergency preparations as indicated herein.

8.1.1 SITE SAFETY KIT

The Battlement Mesa Site Safety Officer shall maintain a safety kit specifically designed for that site. It shall be available for transport to an emergency location. The kit should include, at a minimum:

- First response bags/first aid kits.
- AED (available for trained personnel only).
- Eye wash kit.
- Spill response materials such as absorbent pillows, vermiculite, spill response trailer, etc.
- Minimum 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.
- Spotlight/flashlights.

8.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC EMERGENCIES

Additional information for specific emergencies includes:

- Bomb or Terrorist Threats
- Explosions
- Evacuations
- Fires
- Floods
- Earthquakes
- Severe Storms
- Power Failure
- Material or Chemical Spills
- Medical Emergencies
- Public Disturbances
- Transportation/Vehicle Incidents
- Special Actions at the Site
- Shelter in Place

8.2.1 BOMB OR TERRORIST THREATS

If a bomb threat is received, stay calm. It is important to keep the caller on the line to obtain as much information as possible. Someone other than the call recipient should notify the Project Coordinator or Site Manager of the threat while the caller is still on the line. A bomb threat may be followed by a site evacuation depending on information obtained from the caller.

8.2.2 EXPLOSIONS

If flammable natural gases or liquids are released, the following action should be taken immediately:

- Evacuate all personnel from area.
- Shut down all running equipment.
- Close all valves upstream and downstream of leak.
- Call 911.
- Contact appropriate Company personnel and implement notification chain of command.

- Follow instructions in "Fire" section in case of a fire.
- If personnel are injured, apply first aid as trained to do so and transport them to nearest medical facility, if possible. Otherwise, wait for emergency responders to arrive.

8.2.3 EVACUATIONS

Depending on the emergency, personnel shall evacuate to a location upwind and uphill, if possible. Personnel shall meet at the designated safe area and a head count will be taken by the supervisor or designee to ensure that everyone is accounted for.

A call for an evacuation may be restricted to a specific work area or executed for the entire site. Area evacuations can be ordered by any Company employee, contractor, subcontractor, or others during an emergency. A site-wide evacuation may be authorized by the Project Coordinator, Site Manager, Site Safety Officer, and/or Incident Commander.

All buildings, truck bays, and tank farms must be evacuated if the fire alarm sounds or if authorized personnel orders an evacuation. Never ignore an emergency alarm.

Evacuation beyond muster points may be required. The Incident Commander will direct evacuation beyond muster areas to an area of safe refuge.

When instructed to evacuate, proceed with the following:
- Implement emergency shut-down procedures by activating the emergency shut-off valves on all equipment.
- Identify the direction of the wind by observing the direction of the wind sock and evacuate immediately cross or upwind of the affected area to the designated assembly area or muster point.
- Follow the primary exit route. If the designated route or assembly point is not accessible or safe due to wind direction, proceed to a secondary or alternate assembly area as designated herein or by the Incident Commander.
- If primary exit is blocked or unable to be reached, choose secondary evacuation route.
- All radio traffic should cease except for those authorized to broadcast emergency information on the main radio channel. A radio channel may be designated for supervisors to communicate with an emergency coordinator or a Company representative.
- Assist injured persons evacuating the site as needed and if able and trained to do so. **DO NOT CAUSE MORE HARM AND DO NOT BECOME ANOTHER VICTIM BY RUSHING INTO A HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT**.
- All engine-driven equipment should be shut down and engines turned off. Keys should be left in the ignition.
- Vehicles should be parked and clear of traffic lanes and access routes. Emergency vehicles and personnel must have clear access to the location.
- Move to the predetermined muster point away from the incident.
- If individuals are ignoring the alarm, warn them to evacuate immediately. Do not get involved in an altercation but notify the supervisor immediately of the location of these employees.
- Do not reenter the work area until directed to do so by authorized personnel or after the "All Clear" signal has been given by the Site Supervisor.

8.2.3.1 Assembly Areas/Muster Point

Assembly areas are designated safe refuge zones during a site emergency. If prevailing winds put either the primary or secondary muster point downwind.

8.2.4 FIRE

The objective is to take actions that might reduce the consequences of a fire in the event one occurs at the Battlement Mesa Site. When a fire alarm sounds, leave immediately. Instruct all employees to leave the area immediately as you evacuate and notify the supervisor. Be aware of individuals who may need assistance. Do not reenter the site until directed to do so by authorized personnel.

8.2.4.1 Extinguishable Fire (Incipient Stage)
- Report the fire by activating the nearest fire alarm.
- Use a fire extinguisher in your area to extinguish the fire, if trained to do so.
- Use the **PASS** system:
  a. **P**ull the safety pin.
  b. **A**im – Remove the hose and aim the nozzle toward the fire.
  c. **S**queeze – Holding the handle, squeeze the trigger.
  d. **S**weep – Extinguish the fire in a sweeping motion, from left to right.
- Immediately report the incident to the supervisor.
- Rule of thumb: If you have already discharged one 20-30- pound fire extinguisher at the base of a fire and have made no impact on the fire, then it is beyond the incipient stage and steps in **Section 8.2.4.2** below must then be followed.

8.2.4.2 Non-Extinguishable Fire
- Report the fire by activating the nearest fire alarm and contacting the supervisor on duty.
- Call the fire department and give all needed information, referencing the emergency numbers listed herein.
- Conduct an emergency shut down and evacuate the area.

If a potential wildfire breaks out, the most important thing is accountability. First notify someone of the fire. Second, call the Garfield County 911 Dispatch immediately. The sooner the fire department is dispatched, the quicker the response time. All fires on require immediate notification to applicable Company personnel. If a fire cannot be put out by the fire extinguisher in the incipient stage, it is time to evacuate the area immediately.

8.2.5 FLOOD

Flood are unlikely to affect operations at the Battlement Mesa Site. Flood conditions will most likely occur from runoff associated with thunderstorms, heavy rain, snow melting, or broken pipelines. It could also occur if any pipelines or on-site tanks break. The actions taken in the evet of a flood will depend upon the amount of warming received before a flood actually occurs. Flooding associated with thunderstorms can result in rapid increase in flow in drainages and flow onto the site. Stay away and out of flooded areas. In the event of such conditions, notify the Site Safety Officer. Flooded roadways may be encountered while traveling to and from the Site. Drive with care and never attempt to drive through flooded road sections.

8.2.6 EARTHQUAKE

The likelihood of an earthquake at or near Western Colorado is highly unlikely. This information is provided for awareness only. Be prepared for additional aftershocks. They are usually smaller but can cause additional damage or bring weakened structures down. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Report the location of the injured person to emergency personnel.

8.2.6.1 Indoors
- Stay inside. Falling debris can cause serious injury outside.
- Take cover under a sturdy desk, table, or other furniture, in a supported doorway, or along an inside wall.
- Stay as far away from glass and windows as possible.
- Extinguish open flames and do not use lighters, matches, or candles, due to possible gas leaks.
- After tremors have ceased, leave the building until structural safety can be assessed. Do not enter any building until structural integrity can be verified.

8.2.6.2 Outdoors
Move away from buildings and utility wires. Once in open, stay until the tremors stop.

8.2.6.1 Moving Vehicle
- Stop as quickly as safety permits. Remain in the vehicle.
- When tremors stop, drive carefully and watch for falling objects, downed electrical lines, and broken or undermined roadways.

8.2.7 SEVERE STORMS

Colorado weather at all times of the year can be unpredictable. To prepare for contradictory conditions, personnel shall monitor news and weather reports for forecasts. Supervisors should be warned of threatening conditions.

The Company will keep supervisors informed of the changing conditions and the effects of weather on operations. Supervisors will subsequently inform all employees. Supervisors will look at the difference in the drive time to and from the work site due to severe weather and adjust accordingly, if necessary. Supervisors will also review the appropriate PPE for the weather condition and inform all employees of any necessary changes.

8.2.7.1 Tornado or Severe Lightning
- If a tornado or severe lightning is seen, sound the alarm and evacuate.
- Seek shelter away from the trailers and vehicles.
- Get low to the ground, away from trees, preferably in a ditch or depression if no likelihood of flash flooding exists in the area.
- If time allows, notify others of your location and situation.
- Do not attempt to outrun severe weather or flash floods.
- Do not park beneath tress and avoid exposed areas such as ridgelines and natural washes.
- Seek shelter if available, otherwise stay in vehicle.
- If caught out of your vehicle, proceed downhill to a less exposed side slope location. Avoid trees, fences, large rocks. Squat in the open on the balls of our feet with your head down. Cover ears with hands, elbows in, and wait the situation out.
- Never attempt to walk or drive across flooded roads or ditches.

8.2.7.2 Blizzard
- Tune into and monitor local weather radio or news broadcasts.
- When a blizzard warning has been issued, immediately notify office and field personnel that may be affected.
- Inform others to tune into weather broadcasts and stay abreast of possible conditions and/or weather changes in their area.
- Inform personnel if blizzard is underway.
- If stranded in blizzard conditions, notify others of deteriorating conditions along with your location and situation before communications are lost.
- **DO NOT** leave your vehicle unless absolutely necessary. Assure exhaust pipe is clear of obstructions (such as snow buildup) and run engine only when needed, so fuel is conserved.
- If stranded away from vehicle or if necessary to abandon it, seek shelter in a stable structure and wait for help to arrive. If shelter is not available, build a snow cave and wait for help. If caught outside of shelter, build a fire if possible.
- Try and stay dry. Change to dry and weather resistant gear.

- If caught with more than one person in a blizzard, **DO NOT SEPARATE.** Help others if you are capable.
- Do not attempt to walk off the mountain during blizzard conditions.

8.2.8 POWER FAILURE

If there is a power failure at the Battlement Mesa Site, proceed with the following steps:
- Switch off all equipment being used to prevent injury when power returns.
- Ensure all other equipment or switches are turned off to prevent possible damage to equipment from power surges when power is restored.
- Notify the supervisor in charge of your actions due to the power failure.

After the power has been restored, check your area and report any equipment or other damage to your supervisor. Verify that all electronics are up and running and report any discrepancies.

8.2.9 MATERIAL OR CHEMICAL RELEASE AND/OR SPILLS

Actions in the event of a spill of petroleum products or toxic materials, including condensate and process water, will be provided in the Company's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan for the Battlement Mesa Site.

Notify all employees and other appropriate personnel of the spill and any chemicals involved. All employees will comply with the Company's personal protective equipment policy for any chemicals they are using or to which they may be exposed at the Site in the event of a spill.

8.2.10 MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

While all employees are responsible for immediate action in response to a medical emergency, no employee is required to provide first aid for which he or she has not been trained or if uneasy about doing so. Occasionally accidents will happen where individuals, including the victim, will assume that no injury has occurred and that no medical attention is required. If symptoms become evident later, an Incident Report needs to be filled out and turned into the supervisor on duty. The injury incident will then be investigated and analyzed for root causes to mitigate or eliminate hazards that led to the incident.

Different procedures for varying degrees of medical emergencies shall be utilized by site personnel when responding to a medical emergency.

8.2.10.1 LIFE THREATENING

EXAMPLES: Unconsciousness, inability to move, potential spinal injuries, seriously broken bones, uncontrollable bleeding, heart attack, stroke, inability to breathe, etc.
- Do not move the victim unless he or she is in a life-threatening situation or environment. Render first aid applicable to your training and abilities.
- Call for emergency help and reference the emergency phone numbers listed herein. If necessary, send someone to meet emergency personnel and bring them to the victim's location.

- Notify supervisor immediately and report the following:
  - Name of victim.
  - Date and time of injury.
  - Description and/or circumstances of the injury.
  - Summary of what happened and include actions taken as a result.
  - Names of witnesses.
  - Conditions of the site or location of injury.
  - Need for Incident Report Form.

8.2.10.2 NON-LIFE THREATENING

EXAMPLES: Cuts, abrasions, sprains, fainting, simple fractures, etc.

- Immediately contact medical services by referencing emergency phone numbers. Render first aid applicable to your training and abilities.
- Notify the supervisor of the injury and report the following:
  - Name of victim
  - Date and time of injury.
  - Description and/or circumstances of the injury.
  - Summary of what happened and include actions taken as a result.
  - Names of witnesses
  - Conditions of the site or location of injury.
  - Need for Incident Report Form.

8.2.10.3 GENERAL

Basic guidelines for medical emergencies:

- Make sure it is safe to be in the victim's area;
- Call 911 and request an ambulance. Provide the following information:
  - Number and location of victim(s);
  - Nature of injury or illness;
  - Hazards involved; and,
  - Nearest entrance (emergency access point.)
- Alert trained employees to respond to the victim's location and bring a first aid kit and/or AED.
- Notify the Site Supervisor or Site Manager.
- Only trained responders/personnel shall provide first aid and assistance.
- Never move a victim in need of medical assistance unless:
  - Directed by a competent medical authority.
  - The injury will not be aggravated or complicated by a move.
  - Greater physical harm to the victim likely if not moved from current location.
  - Wound severity is life-threatening.
- Take "universal precautions" to prevent contact with bodily fluids and exposure to blood borne pathogens.
- Meet the ambulance at the nearest entrance or emergency access point and direct them to the victim(s).

Never delay EMS access to the scene while applying administrative controls or prescribing personal protective equipment. Decontamination of victims,

emergency medical services (EMS) personnel, and any associated equipment and materials will be performed in proportion to the nature and severity of the medical emergency.

8.2.11 PUBLIC DISTURBANCE ACTIONS

A public disturbance is defined as a demonstration by activists or a threat to operations on the Battlement Mesa Site. Public disturbances can take the form of events that may serve to:

- Disrupt Company, contractor, or subcontractor operations.
- Adversely affect Company or contractor properties.
- Jeopardize the safety and health of Company, contractor, or subcontractor employees.
- Adversely affect the reputation or public image of the Company.
- Threaten or cause bodily injury or hazardous material exposure to the general public.

If there is no immediate threat to personal safety, the Project Coordinator or Site Manager will work with the corporate and off-site emergency response organization(s) to determine the appropriate response actions needed to safeguard personnel and property during a public disturbance, as they often occur with little or no warning.

8.2.12 TRANSPORTATION OR VEHICLE INCIDENTS

A vehicle collision is defined as any vehicle contact or damage requiring repairs to a Company vehicle, another vehicle, and injury to a pedestrian, animal, or third-party, or damage to Company property.

8.2.12.1 VEHICLE ACCIDENT

- **STOP. NEVER LEAVE THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT.**
- Obtain help for injured persons.
- Notify policy and a Company supervisor.
- Obtain necessary information at the scene. Exchange only driver's license number and insurance information with other driver. DO NOT make commitments. State the collision will be reported to your company. Any liability will be determined by the Company and its insurance carrier. DO NOT express opinions or become involved in arguments.
- Have witnesses provide address and telephone numbers.
- If injury results from a vehicle accident, an injury report must be completed.

8.2.12.2 TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

A transportation incident is an emergency event involving vehicle/truck transport of operation materials (such as sludge, acids, bases, or polymers) being delivered to, or shipped from, the Battlement Mesa Site.

- If an injury requiring immediate medical attention occurs, or if there is a potential for impact to the environment that cannot be contained with a small spill kit or hand tools, the incident will be handled by off-site response organizations.
- The carrier used for transportation incidents shall be included in all accident investigations involving their transport vehicles.

- Conveyance or transportation employee/staff shall be trained to minimize the contamination of property by inspecting shipping equipment for any leaking material, signs of damage or excess wear prior to its use.
- Conveyance or transportation employee/staff shall be trained to respond to an emergency without endangering personal safety.
- Shipping personnel will immediately notify the Site Manager or Site Safety Officer and/or the off-site emergency response organizations of the potentially hazardous emergency and the possible threat to the public's health and safety, the potential impact to the environment, and any possible or impending damage to property.
- The Project Coordinator, Site Manager, Site Safety Officer, or the conveyance company will coordinate contractor emergency response cleanup support as needed.

NOTE: If the amount of material spilled exceeds the reportable quantity (RQ) as defined in the Hazardous Substance/RQ Table by the Department of Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency, the **National Response Center** will be contacted by the Project Coordinator within twenty- four (24) hours of the incident at **800-424-8802**.

8.2.13 MEDIA RESPONSE

No personnel will talk to any media representative without prior approval. All comments will be referred to the Company representative or the Corporate Office in Denver. Employees shall state "no comment" to any media questions posed to them.

8.2.14 SHELTER IN PLACE

If chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants are released into the environment in such quantity and/or proximity to the rig site, it may be safer to remain indoors, or shelter-in-place, rather than to evacuate. Such releases may be either accidental or intentional.

"Shelter-in-place" means selecting a building with few windows, or none at all, in which to take refuge. In many cases, local authorities will issue advice to shelter-in-place via TV or radio. Use common sense and available information to determine if this type of refuge is necessary. In any emergency, local authorities may or may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. If large amounts of debris are in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, a shelter-in- place order should be issued by the Incident Commander.

To shelter-in-place, follow these instructions:
- Lock exterior doors and close windows, air vents and other openings.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems where present.
- If there is danger of explosion, cover windows to protect against flying glass and debris.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal all windows, doors and vents.
- Gather essential disaster supplies such as food, bottled water, battery-powered radios, first aid supplies, etc.

- Write down names of everyone in the room and contact Company's designated emergency contact to report who is in the room with you and their affiliation with the business.
- Avoid overcrowding and do not select a room with mechanical equipment like ventilation blowers or pipes because that equipment may not be able to be sealed properly.
- Call emergency contacts and have phone available to report a life-threatening condition, if necessary.
- Listen to radio, etc., for further information and additional emergency notifications.

9.0 WILDFIRE MITIGATION MEASURES

The predominant causes of wildfire are lightning, recreational activities, residents, industry activities (industry category is ranked the third highest human-caused ignition source), railroads, or other agents. A contributing factor that poses additional risk to oil and gas installations are traveling embers from existing fires that are carried on the wind and can ignite upon contacting structures and uncontrolled vegetation. Radiant heat from wildfires also poses a risk to structures and personnel at oil sites. Smoke from wildfires can affect evacuation routes and staging areas. Thus, any emergency response plan specifically addressing wildfires must consider the following:

- Increased safety for personnel;
- Reduced risk to industry infrastructure from wildfires;
- More secure production schedules less likely to be disrupted in the event of a wildfire;
- Reduced liability from wildfires caused by the oil and gas industry;
- Increased environmental stewardship and overall corporate responsibility.

In addition, several factors affect a site's susceptibility to wildfire hazards and the potential for wildfires to be fueled by site installations. By assessing structures, vegetation, powerlines, equipment used on site, and work tasks conducted on site, the Company has evaluated the Battlement Mesa Site and created the measures herein for dealing with wildfire risk and potential occurrence.

9.1 DEFINITIONS

CONIFEROUS VEGETATION FUEL TYPE – Any of various needle-leaved (mostly) or scale-leaved, chiefly evergreen, cone-bearing trees or shrubs such as pines, spruces, and firs.

DEBRIS – The woody or herbaceous material which results from vegetation clearing operations.

DECIDUOUS VEGETATION FUEL TYPE – Typically used in reference to trees or shrubs that lose their leaves seasonally, and other plant structures that shed (such as petals or seed structures) after flowering or fruit when ripe.

EMBER TRANSPORT – Embers or fire brands are produced as trees and other combustible objects burn. These embers carry in the atmosphere and by winds over long distances. Hot embers ultimately come to rest and may ignite surfaces far removed from a fire, thus resulting in fire spread. This process is commonly referred to as spotting.

FIRE BEHAVIOR – The way fuel ignites, flame develops, and fire spreads as determined by the interaction of fuels, weather, and topography.

FIRE HAZARD – A hazard based on physical fuel characteristics, such as fuel arrangement, fuel load, condition of herbaceous vegetation and presence of elevated fuels. A general term to describe the potential fire behavior without regards to the state of weather influenced fuel moisture content and/or resistance to fireguard construction for a given fuel type.

FIRE OCCURRENCE – The number of fires started in a given area over a given period of time.

FUEL BREAK – An existing barrier or change in fuel type (to one that is less flammable) or a wide strip of land in which the native vegetation and topography has been modified or cleared to act as a buffer to fire spread so that fires can be more readily controlled. A strategically planned barrier, either manually or mechanically constructed that is intended to stop or slow down the rate of fire spread and from which suppression action can be carried out to control a fire.

LADDER FUELS – Vegetation that will help carry a surface fire up to the tree crown/tops that result in a crown fire (typically in coniferous fuel types.)

HAZARD REDUCTION – Treatment of living or dead forest fuels to diminish the likelihood of a fire starting and to lessen the potential rate of spread.

MINERAL SOIL – Non-organic soil.

MITIGATION – Action that decreases the severity of a fire hazard or risk.

MIXED WOOD VEGETATION FUEL TYPE – A 'mixed' forest in which two or more tree species are predominant in the canopy.

RADIANT HEAT TRANSFER – Heat transfer to the surrounding environment through radiation.

RISK FROM WILDFIRE – The potential of loss from wildfire that can be calculated by multiplying damage or loss by uncertainty of occurrence and contributing factors.

SUPPRESSION CAPABILITY – The factors and limitations that are related to the ability to contain a wildfire upon detection to protect values at risk.

STAGING AREA – A location at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting tactical assignment. Also used to describe an area where tasks are conducted that may be dangerous or hazardous if performed on-site or near installations.

VALUES AT RISK – The specific or collective set of natural resources and man-made improvements/developments that have measurable or intrinsic worth that could be destroyed or otherwise altered by fire in any given area.

WICKING – Vegetation connectivity or pattern that contributes to an increase in fire spread.

WILDFIRE – Any unwanted or unplanned wildland fire that burns in forested or grassland areas.

9.2 STRUCTURES AND IGNITION POTENTIAL

The distance between structures and flammable vegetation can affect structural ignition potential through ember transport or radiant heat exposure to structures or vegetation. It's important to note that a wildfire will burn more rapidly and intensely on slopes compared to flat or level ground. As a result, structures on or adjacent to a slope with vegetation below are more susceptible to wildfires and face a significantly higher probability of ignition due to heat exposure.

The radius around structures must be assessed according to the structure's materials, flammable storage units (e.g., hydrocarbon storage tanks), and on-site vegetation.

The roof of a structure is the most vulnerable component for fire ignition and the main cause of structural losses during a fire. Embers and flaming debris from wind-driven fires can travel great distances, and embers landing on a combustible roof surface can start a new fire.

Flammable material storage on site, such as hydrocarbons or propane tanks, also creates additional threats to structures based on:
1.   Presence or absence of hydrocarbons on site;
2.   Flammable material rating;
3.   Potential for accumulation of airborne embers on tanks; and,
4.   Distance from storage sites to forest vegetation.

Structures with metal, tile, asphalt, or non-combustible materials, such as concrete or metal siding, and that have no eaves or contain screened vents with openings turned down, possess the lowest flammability risk. Those with wood or vinyl siding and/or open eaves and no soil or metal covers at the base of the structure where embers can be trapped, pose the highest flammability risk.

The location of petroleum products and combustibles (such as storage tanks) from fuel sources also increases or decreases flammability risk. Storage that is not located near structures, or that is more than ten (10) yards from those structures, pose the lowest risk. Storage sites that are 3-10 yards from a structure pose a mid-level risk, and those that are less than 3 yards from any structure pose the greatest flammability risk.

To prevent the entry of airborne embers, all eaves and vents will be inspected to ensure they face downward to decrease the chances of embers accumulating in them and increasing the potential for fire on the site's structures. Any tanks located on site, such as the saltwater storage tanks, will be handled in this manner.

9.3 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

The main point to managing vegetation around the site is to minimize the risk of high-intensity crown fires. This can be done through several steps, beginning with thinning any surrounding forest stands to less than 40% of the surrounding area with at least 3 meters between crowns (of the trees) and decreasing crown cover (the percentage of ground area covered by tree crowns if viewed from above) to that level. At the Battlement Mesa Site, there are very few tree stands and even fewer shrubs around the site that could affect the flammability of the landscape. As a result,

all measures to mitigate the risk posed by the existing vegetation will focus on vegetation reduction and, in some rare cases, vegetation removal.

By partially reducing flammable coniferous forest vegetation around the site, the Company has already reduced crown fire potential and lowered the wildfire intensity, spread, and spotting risks. Vegetation removal is recommended as the best management strategy for wildfire mitigation, the Company has maintained native vegetation for landscaping purposes as requested by local officials, and to mitigate other risks to the site, such as soil erosion.

Vegetation differs in its flammability as some species are MORE resistant to burning, while others are LESS resistant to burning. The flammability rating of different tree species can be determined, but Battlement Mesa Site has mostly native grasses and noxious weeds on its site. The surrounding areas contain some smaller coniferous trees, but the Company has eliminated any of that vegetation at the pad site.

Because grass vegetation increases soil stability and decreases soil erosion, the existing vegetation will be managed accordingly by keeping it a good distance from any structures (as indicated above) and ensuring any grass near installations is kept relatively short. The Company has reduced all trees from the site location, built a berm to act as a buffer between the pad site and the staging area, which is located uphill from the storage tanks and pipeline facilities.

Any vegetation management treatment outside the site's boundaries may require coordination and communication, as well as approval, from several agencies, including but not limited to the Colorado National Forest Service.

9.4   POWERLINES

Falling trees can come into contact with powerline conductors and thus ignite wildfires and interrupt power to the site. Burned wooden power poles can also interrupt the current in distribution lines. Trees that come in contact with powerlines may also cause a ground arc, which can result in power outages and/or cause a wildfire ignition. None of these risks are present at the Battlement Mesa Site because there are no trees large enough or near enough to the powerlines that pose a falling risk, and the power lines are constructed of metal towers and do not have wood power poles. In addition, the local utility company is responsible for the right-of-way easement where the powerlines are constructed to the south of the site and thus fall within the utility company's responsibility for vegetation and structural management. As a result, the Company shall contact the local utility company to establish maintenance schedules and responsibilities of those agencies in maintaining the areas surrounding the power lines. Should any potential hazard develop that needs attention, the Company will contact the utility company and report it immediately.

Disruption of a continuous electrical source of power during a wildfire incident may have a significant impact on the Site's activities. The Company has installed back-up measures and power shut-off procedures for the Site in the event of a wildfire emergency.

9.5   DEBRIS PILES

In order to decrease the risk of holdover fires from debris piles, best management practices (BMPs) require mulching rather than burning. If burning is used, ensure all legislative

requirements are met and the proper permits are obtained prior to commencing a burn. After the burn is completed, ensure the remaining debris piles are properly extinguished by using one of the following three approaches:
- Use a bare hand to check for hot embers (referred to as cold trailing);
- Use a temperature probe or metal rod to detect heat within the piles; or,
- Use infrared technology to scan the debris piles for residual hot embers.

Where feasible, utilize a portable burning sled to reduce holdover potential and accelerate burning combustion, and reduce the amount of soil contained in the woody piles to allow for more efficient burning and help reduce the chance for holdover fires.

9.6   ATVS AND/OR EQUIPMENT

Personnel will be briefed on proper maintenance of ATVs and inspecting the vehicle's exhaust system at regular intervals when operating and to park on sites with bare mineral soil, gravel or cement. BMPs also recommend carrying a small container of water that can extinguish small fires if one should ignite from the exhaust system. Use of ATVs and other light vehicles with catalytic converters should not be parked in areas where tall dry grass is prevalent. Consider restricting the use of these vehicles, ATVs, during prolonged periods of extreme fire danger levels and forest closures due to fire risk. In addition, travel on ATVs should occur during the early morning and later evening when relative humidity is usually higher.

Heavy equipment exhaust systems can cause wildfire ignition by one of the two following means:
1.   Clearing forest vegetation with heavy equipment can cause an accumulation of very fine organic material on the exhaust systems. This organic material dries and if heated on exhaust systems to high temperatures could cause it to ignite. Through vibrations, the ignited materials can fall to the forest floor and ignite vegetation, thus causing a wildfire.

2.   Diesel engines that idle for long periods build up carbon in the exhaust system. When the engine is throttled up then placed under load, small, hot carbon pieces can be expelled, causing wildfire ignition. During windy days, particles can be carried longer distances from the equipment and pose an even greater wildfire hazard.

The Company will ensure that contractors inspect and clean their heavy equipment exhaust systems on a regular basis. While cleaning the equipment, park it on bare mineral soil if possible or spray the area with water before driving the equipment over the wet area to clean. Place heavy equipment with diesel engines over mineral soil or other non-flammable material. Then throttle up and place the diesel engine under load to expel any loose carbon particles after considering wind speed first.

9.6.1   WELDING OPERATIONS

Employees and contractors operating in any wildland areas on the site shall conduct their operations on mineral soil if possible. As an alternative, during high fire hazard periods, the work area where welding is to take place can be wet down with water or foam additives if allowed by the Forest Service. Water is not very effective in fibrous soils during high and extreme build up indices (BUI), however. The Company will also ensure that all employees and contractors performing welding operations will have the appropriate equipment on hand for fire and emergency situations.

Another option is to use a non-flammable shield around the area where welding will take place to confine and prevent the sparks from spreading in all directions.

If it is essential to conduct welding operations during high and extreme fire danger periods with very high probability of wildfire ignitions, then a water tanker and crew may accompany the welding operation to patrol, detect, and extinguish any fires that may be ignited.

Wildfire foam additives can be considered for use when welding on pipelines during high and extreme ignition potential periods to reduce the amount of water required to be on hand and to ensure the water penetrates into the organic layers. Properly mixed foam will increase the effectiveness of water by 3-5 times, depending on the foam and equipment used. Foam solutions act as a fire suppressant rather than a fire retardant. A suppressant extinguishes the flaming and glowing phases of combustion when applied directly to forest vegetation.

9.7 EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES TO WILDFIRES

Personnel should always know what to do during a wildfire, and thus the Company will ensure that all personnel are trained on the provisions in this procedure for clarification and knowledge about wildfire hazards that may exist at the Site.

During a wildfire emergency, personnel should (1) determine the minimum number of personnel required to operate during a wildfire threat; and, (2) issue evacuation alerts.

9.7.1 WILDFIRE EVACUATION ROUTES

Evacuation routes are critical for evacuating personnel from a location during a wildfire emergency. It should be noted that visibility during a wildfire may be drastically reduced due to smoke drifting across access roads, and thus knowledge of evacuation routes and training thereon assist personnel in properly evacuating if needed.

When identifying evacuation routes:
- Identify safe helicopter landing areas for air lift evacuation. If road access has been cut off, helicopters may provide the only means of evacuation.
- Identify adjacent waterways that can be accessed by boat if applicable.
- Identify current roads into the site. Assess the threat of wildfire on the potential evacuation routes.

9.7.2 ACCESS ROADS

All-weather gravel roads should be used as evacuation routes for emergency vehicles or workers. Narrow or dead-end roads without proper turnarounds are particularly problematic for wildfire suppression vehicles since they may not be able to turn around when necessary. Road rings are optimal for this purpose. Whenever possible, access or evacuation routes should double as barriers to fire spread by helping to slow or impede the spread of wildfire.

9.7.3 WATER SOURCES

Wildfire suppression needs substantial volumes of water from a dependable source. There are local water resources near the Battlement Mesa Site, but the local emergency responders will determine how and where water sources will be utilized during a wildfire. By having water sources integrated into the plan, both the wildfire and structural fire suppression capability of the site will be greatly enhanced.

9.7.4 PERSONNEL SAFETY

Employees should know what to do during a wildfire emergency. During a wildfire emergency, determine the minimum number of personnel required to operate during a wildfire threat and know when to issue evacuation alerts.

If evacuation alerts have been issued for the Site, Company personnel should follow these protocols and ensure that all other emergency shut-off measures, as identified by the EAP as well as any additional site measures determined by the Company, are implemented.

A proper assessment for access roads and water sources near and around the site should be analyzed to determine the flammability risk of the site and whether or not these resources can be used for proper fire suppression and fire barriers in order to protect personnel. If these resources are deemed adequate to reduce high flammability risk, then they should be included as part of a site drawing and given to local emergency responders who would be responsible for fighting the wildfire. Obviously, the lowest flammability risk occurs within areas of the site that are graveled or paved which can also be used as evacuation routes or by emergency vehicles for turning around, entering, and/or leaving the site during an emergency.

Employees must be adequately trained on the evacuation plan and routes, the site management to reduce wildfire risk, flammability of surrounding vegetation, contact numbers for local agencies (including utility company for powerline management), and emergency alarms and local emergency warnings to successfully maintain a safe work environment.

In case of a nearby wildfire that poses no risk to the site and which has not prompted evacuation orders, employees shall monitor the site for ignitions from embers and extinguish them ONLY to ensure personnel safety if evacuation orders have not been issued and ONLY if employees have been properly trained on how to use the fire extinguishers. Once evacuation orders have been issued, employees shall follow emergency protocol and NOT fight the wildfire. The local emergency responders are responsible for wildfire firefighting and Company personnel need to stay out of their way by evacuating and allowing emergency responders to do their job.

The Company will obtain and maintain emergency contact lists, including the numbers of local emergency responders and reporting agencies in case of a wildfire warning or evacuation measure issued due to wildfire risk. The number of on-site personnel should be decreased, or evacuated in its entirety, after emergency shut- down procedures and other measures in the EAP are completed, if possible. In addition, evacuation staging areas to be used during a wildfire event shall be identified, and then personnel shall be

made aware of evacuation alerts, routes, and staging areas away from the wildfire and the method to be used for those alerts so that personnel know what to do in case of a wildfire. The methods of transportation for evacuation shall also be determined and personnel shall be notified of that method during a wildfire event. Short-term food and safe lodging arrangement may also be determined by the Company as part of the site's specific wildfire emergency measures. In addition, personnel will be trained and tested, such as conducting mock wildfire exercises, to test the evacuation plans and train personnel in the EAP measures in the event of a wildfire.

If the potential exists for Company personnel to become trapped by an approaching wildfire, those individuals will be trained to recognize and utilize adequate evacuation staging areas that have been identified prior to commencing operations. Staging areas should have the following characteristics:
• Clean burn site, natural cleared area, or constructed site free of vegetation;
• Quickly and safety accessed from the worksite;
• Free of hazardous materials; and,
• Radiant heat and preheated air associated with wildfire flame fronts must also be considered in evacuation staging area selection and size.

For successful employee participation, the Company shall review wildfire safety issues each spring with its employees. They will inform personnel of the implications of wildfire in the forest environment and be trained upon emergency procedures in preparation for a wildfire event and/or entrapment. In addition, the protocols for reporting a wildfire, or if they see smoke or fire, shall be reviewed. Any wildfire trends and obtaining and/or monitoring weather information in the surrounding area on days when fire danger is high or extreme, shall also be done by the Company when necessary. Whenever fire danger ratings are high and extreme, and restrictions may be in effect, the Company will ensure its employees are notified of such conditions and have received proper training for managing those situations (such as obtaining permits, heeding road closures or forest closures, open fire bans, etc.)

When possible, the Company shall coordinate its wildfire prevention measures with state, federal, and local agencies responsible for handling wildfires and other forest management issues. In these instances, the Company shall attempt to ensure that all items relating to wildfire administration, prevention, pre-suppression, wildfire operations, and training are addressed and understood by its employees and are in coordination with the other agencies' requirements and wildfire measures.

Training prepares personnel for a more coordinated and educated approach to both wildfire prevention and wildfire emergency response. Training is essential for firefighter safety, equipment compatibility, integrating communications, understanding procedures and wildfire incident command structures, understanding wildfire management and fire behavior, and developing and implementing consolidated emergency response plans with other agencies as stated above.

9.8   GENERAL WILDFIRE SAFETY TIPS

Many incidents that result in tragic and costly losses from wildfire can be attributed to substandard communication and lack of proactive measures in emergency response planning. When planning a wildfire emergency response plan, the following recommendations shall be analyzed:

- Incorporating open spaces such as borrow pits, lay down yards, spoil piles, parking lots, for staging equipment and personnel in wildfire emergencies;
- Place open spaces downslope and/or upwind of site (using existing wind conditions as a guideline):
- Use open spaces as a barrier to fire spread if they are at least thirty (30) yards wide on level ground and up to fifty (50) yards wide when located near slopes;
- Open spaces should have trimmed short grass, gravel, or mineral soil.
- Main access road surfaces should provide two-way access with travel surface not less than 6.1 yards;
- Fire service access routes should be identified and connect to principal roadways;
- Road gradients should not exceed ten (10%) percent;
- Dead-end roadways that are more than ninety (90) yards in length should be constructed with a turnaround at the end and have no less than eighteen (18) yards turning radius or a hammerhead "T" alternate turnaround. A site loop or ring road is the best option for short-term planning;
- All gates should be located at least nine (9) yards off the main road and does not open downward. Gate openings should provide a clear opening of not less than 0.6 yards wider than the access or traveled roadway;
- Fire service personnel should be provided with ready access to any locking mechanisms at site;
- Bridges should be designed and built with an all-weather surface capable of supporting heavy pieces of equipment traveling across the bridge. Weight limits should be clearly posted at the approaches to each bridge;
- If the main access road is cut off by wildfire, alternative emergency evacuation routes will be identified;
- Natural water sources, such as streams, small lakes, and rivers, should be identified and, if not available, a water storage facility can be developed on high value sites such as tank farms and plant sites for emergency use. Non-draining borrow pits or large tanks may be used for storing large volumes of water in extreme cases, but will only be done at the recommendation of local emergency responders when that agency deems it necessary; and,
- Ensure access to natural water sources for tanker trucks and portable pump set- up is identified where possible and if located near the site and in coordination with local emergency responders and their requirements for wildfire firefighting.

10.0   EVENT NOTIFICATIONS AND REPORTING

All incidents (serious or non-serious) must be reported to the Safety Officer. Note: All near miss incidents and equipment damage accidents must be reported to the Battlement Mesa Site Supervisor and/or Safety Officer so corrective actions can be taken to avoid the same or similar situations in the future.

10.1 EVENT NOTIFICATIONS

The notifying first responder or acting Incident Commander will report the emergency to Alternate Project Coordinator or Site Manager. Battlement Mesa Site employees/first responders will endeavor to keep all affected agencies informed of any emergency or incident that may occur. Small incidents that do not pose a human health or environmental hazard shall be remedied immediately by trained personnel. Incidents that pose a serious threat to employees, the public, the environment, or property will immediately be reported to the Alternate Project Coordinator or Site Manager. Notifications to outside regulatory agencies shall be made as required.

10.1.1 EVENT NOTIFICATIONS

Depending on where the incident occurs (on or off the site), notification may be required pursuant to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The Project Coordinator or Site Manager shall make the determination if reporting is required.

Reporting shall contain the following information to the extent known at the time of notice, as long as a delay does not occur in reporting results:
- Where is the spill?
- What spilled?
- How much spilled?
- How concentrated is the spilled material?
- Who spilled the material?
- Is anyone cleaning up the spill?
- Are there resource damages (e.g. dead fish or oiled birds)?
- Who is reporting the spill?
- How can the person reporting the spill be reached?

10.1.2 FOLLOW-UP NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide notification system has been established for hazardous material spills during transport. The Chemical Manufacturer's Association's Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is located in Washington, D.C. (800-424-9300). The information specialist on duty will ask for the following information:
- Name of the caller
- Location of the caller
- Name of the shipper/Transporter
- Product or hazmat involved
- Destination of the hazmat
- Location of incident
- What happened
- Weather conditions
- Proximity to populated areas.

CHEMTREC will give the caller recommendations for controlling the emergency situation until the shipper of the materials and a specialist can contact the caller promptly.

10.2 **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

Spills or leaks that can be contained wholly on-site or does not represent a reportable quantity (RQ) value as per 40 CFR 117 should be reported to the appropriate Company representative.

Spills or leaks that meet or exceed RQ values as per 40 CFR 117 will result in the contact of the following agencies:
- National Response Center (800-424-8802)
- EPA Region 8 – Mountain States (800-227-8917)

Spills or leaks which pose a potential threaten public health and safety requires the contact of all the following in addition to those above:
- Rio Blanco Sheriff's Department (970-878-9620)
- Colorado State Patrol (970-328-0249)
- Bureau of Land Management (970-878-3800)
- Pioneers Medical Center (970) 878-9292

11.0 POST-EMERGENCY RESPONSE INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

11.1 **POST-EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT**

A post-emergency assessment will be conducted by the Incident Commander as soon as practicable following stabilization of the emergency condition. If classification of the emergency or results of the assessment indicate that more extensive investigation is required, the Alternate Project Coordinator, Site Manager, or Site Safety Officer will initiate the investigation.

11.2 **LESSONS LEARNED**

Lessons learned from the emergency will be documented and distributed to appropriate project personnel, incorporated into project personnel training, and used to amend this plan and to institute corrective measures and procedures in an effort to prevent a similar emergency condition in the future. In addition, the lessons learned will be incorporated in the project Operating Experience/Lessons Learned program.

AGENCY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Ursa Operating Company LLC Operating Company, LLC: 24 Hour Emergency Contact Number	**1.855.625.9922**
Ursa Operating Company LLC Operating Company, LLC 792 Buckhorn Drive Rifle, CO 81650	**970.625.9922**
Ursa Operating Company LLC Operating Company, LLC 1600 Broadway #2600 Denver, CO 80202	**720.508.8350**
Matt Honeycutt- VP Operations	**Direct Number (970) 625.9922 Cell Number (970) 812.2198**
Darcy Hurst Production Superintendent	**Direct Number (970) 625.9922 Cell Number (970) 618.3592**
Andrew Terrazas Production Lead	**Direct Number (970) 625.9922 Cell Number (970) 456.6060**
Pake Younger- Completions/Production Manager	**Direct Number (970) 625.9922 Cell Number (970) 260.2423**
Tara Mall- Safety Manager	**Direct Number (970) 625.9922 Cell Number (970) 618.2155**
John Doose- Surface Landman	**Direct Number (970) 625.9922 Cell Number (970) 309.9359**
Dwayne Knudson- Environmental Manager	**Direct Number (970) 625.9922 Cell Number (970) 456.3335**
Dave Hayes – Operations Coordinator	**Cell Number (970) 250.2590**
Ursa Operating Company LLC Denver Contacts	**Contact Numbers**
Hans Wychgram- VP Drilling	**Direct Number (720) 508.8350 Cell Number (303) 884.9079**
Chris McRickard- Regulatory Manager	**Direct Number (720) 508.8362 Cell Number (303) 877.7581**
Jake Pearse- Tech System Analyst	**Cell Number (618) 553.6363**
Federal and State Agencies	**Contact Numbers**
National Poison Control Center Hotline	**Direct Number (800) 222.1222**
National Response Center	**Direct Number (800) 424.8802**
COGCC Oil Spill Response	**Direct Number (303) 894.2100**
COGCC NW Contact- Shawn Kellerby	**Direct Number (970) 285.7235 Cell Number (970) 712.1248**
COGCC	**Direct Number (888) 235.1101**
COGCC- Alex Fischer	**Direct Number (303) 894.2100 Ext. 5138**
EPA Region 8 Colorado	**Direct Number (800) 227.8917**
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	**Direct Number (877) 518.5608**

Garfield County Emergency Communications Center	**Direct Number (970) 625.8095** **911**
Local Emergency Planning Committee	**Direct Number (970) 945. 0453**
Garfield County Oil and Gas Liaison- Kirby Wynn	**Direct Number (970) 625.5905** **Cell Number (970) 987.2557**
Garfield County Airport	**Direct Number (970) 625.1091**
Garfield County Road and Bridge	**Direct Number (970) 625.8601**
Bureau of Land Management- Christine McConnell	**Regional Office (970) 257.4800** **Direct Number (970) 876.9011** **Cell Number (970) 404.5880**
Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW)	**Direct Number (970) 255.6100**
Fish and Wildlife Region 6 Colorado	**Direct Number (303) 236.7920**
Energy Liaison Colorado Division of Wildlife	**Direct Number (303) 236.7920**
US OSHA	**Direct Number (800) 321.6742**

NAME	PHONE
FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT	
Bureau of Land Management	**(970) 257-4800**
National Response Center	**(800) 424-9300**
Colorado Oil & Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC)	**(888) 235-1101**
CHEMTREC	**(800) 424-9300**
SEPC (State Emergency Planning Committee)	**(970) 846-3912**
Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW)	**(970) 255-6100**
US Forest Service (USFS) District Ranger in Rifle	**(970) 625-2371**
Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE)	**(877) 518-5608**
Poison Control Hotline	**(800) 222-1222**
LOCAL GOVERNMENT and OTHER AGENCIES	
Grand Valley Fire Protection District	**(970) 285-9119**
Garfield County Emergency Communications Center	**911**
Garfield County Dispatch - Direct	**(970) 625-8095**

Grand River Hospital District	**(970) 625-1510**
Parachute Police Department	**(970) 285-7630**
St. Mary's CareFlight Helicopter	**(970) 332-4923**
Local Emergency Planning Committee – Garfield County	**(970) 945-0453**
URSA OPERATING COMPANY LLCOPERATIONS	
Ursa Operating Company LLC Operating LLC Emergency Number	**(855) 625-9922**

NOTE: *DO NOT USE "911" from a satellite phone. You will likely not be able to reach a local dispatcher. In many oil and gas work areas, cell phones will not connect with a local dispatch either. The above phone numbers can be used from any phone and will reach immediate response teams. It is very crucial that everyone follows this procedure to ensure an appropriate response time of emergency personnel.*