

#### west virginia department of environmental protection

Office of Oil and Gas 601 57th Street SE Charleston, WV 25304 (304) 926-0450 (304) 926-0452 fax Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary www.dep.wv.gov

September 22, 2014

#### WELL WORK PERMIT

#### Horizontal 6A Well

This permit, API Well Number: 47-8510135, issued to EQT PRODUCTION COMPANY, is evidence of permission granted to perform the specified well work at the location described on the attached pages and located on the attached plat, subject to the provisions of Chapter 22 of the West Virginia Code of 1931, as amended, and all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and to all conditions and provisions outlined in the pages attached hereto. Notification shall be given by the operator to the Oil and Gas Inspector at least 24 hours prior to the construction of roads, locations, and/or pits for any permitted work. In addition, the well operator shall notify the same inspector 24 hours before any actual well work is commenced and prior to running and cementing casing. Spills or emergency discharges must be promptly reported by the operator to 1-800-642-3074 and to the Oil and Gas inspector.

Please be advised that form WR-35, Well Operators Report of Well Work is to be submitted to this office within 90 days completion of permitted well work, as should form WR-34 Discharge Monitoring Report within 30 days of discharge of pits, if applicable. Failure to abide by all statutory and regulatory provisions governing all duties and operations hereunder may result in suspension or revocation of this permit and, in addition, may result in civil and/or criminal penalties being imposed upon the operators.

In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, and the statutes and rules governing oil and gas activity in WV, this permit may contain specific conditions which must be followed. Permit conditions are attached to this cover letter.

Per 35CSR-4-5.2.g this permit will expire in two (2) years from the issue date unless permitted well work is commenced. If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me at (304) 926-0499 ext. 1654.

James Martin

Chief

Operator's Well No: 513759

Farm Name: PIERCE, HAROLD K.

API Well Number: 47-8510135

Permit Type: Horizontal 6A Well

Date Issued: 09/22/2014

API Number: \_

## PERMIT CONDITIONS

West Virginia Code § 22-6A-8(d) allows the Office of Oil and Gas to place specific conditions upon this permit. Permit conditions have the same effect as law. <u>Failure to adhere to the specified permit</u> conditions may result in enforcement action.

### **CONDITIONS**

- The Office of Oil and Gas has approved your permit application, which includes your addendum. Please be
  advised that the addendum is part of the terms of the well work permit, and will be enforced as such. The
  Office of Oil and Gas must receive a copy of all data collected, and submitted in a timely fashion, but no later
  than the WR35 submittal.
- 2. This proposed activity may require permit coverage from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). Through this permit, you are hereby being advised to consult with USACOE regarding this proposed activity.
- 3. If the operator encounters an unanticipated void, or an anticipated void at an unanticipated depth, the operator shall notify the inspector within 24 hours. Modifications to the casing program may be necessary to comply with W. Va. Code § 22-6A-5a (12), which requires drilling to a minimum depth of thirty feet below the bottom of the void, and installing a minimum of twenty (20) feet of casing. Under no circumstance should the operator drill more than fifty (50) feet below the bottom of the void or install less than twenty (20) feet of casing below the bottom of the void.
- 4. When compacting fills, each lift before compaction shall not be more than 12 inches in height, and the moisture content of the fill material shall be within limits as determined by the Standard Proctor Density test of the actual soils used in specific engineered fill, ASTM D698, Standard Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort, to achieve 95 % compaction of the optimum density. Each lift shall be tested for compaction, with a minimum of two tests per lift per acre of fill. All test results shall be maintained on site and available for review.
- 5. Operator shall install signage per § 22-6A-8g (6) (B) at all source water locations included in their approved water management plan within 24 hours of water management plan activation.
- 6. Oil and gas water supply wells will be registered with the Office of Oil and Gas and all such wells will be constructed and plugged in accordance with the standards of the Bureau for Public Health set forth in its Legislative rule entitled Water Well Regulations, 64 C.S.R. 19. Operator is to contact the Bureau of Public Health regarding permit requirements. In lieu of plugging, the operator may transfer the well to the surface owner upon agreement of the parties. All drinking water wells within fifteen hundred feet of the water supply well shall be flow tested by the operator upon request of the drinking well owner prior to operating the water supply well.
- 7. Pursuant to the requirements pertaining to the sampling of domestic water supply wells/springs the operator shall, no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of analytical data provide a written copy to the Chief and any of the users who may have requested such analyses.

## PERMIT CONDITIONS

- 8. If any explosion or other accident causing loss of life or serious personal injury occurs in or about a well or well work on a well, the well operator or its contractor shall give notice, stating the particulars of the explosion or accident, to the oil and gas inspector and the Chief, within 24 hours of said accident.
- During the casing and cementing process, in the event cement does not return to the surface, the oil and gas inspector shall be notified within 24 hours.
- 10. Operator shall provide the Office of Oil & Gas notification of the date that drilling commenced on this well. Such notice shall be provided by sending an email to <u>DEPOOGNotify@wv.gov</u> within 30 days of commencement of drilling.

**EQT Production** 

**Hydraulic Fracturing Monitoring Plan** 

Pad ID: Oxford 163

Ritchie County, WV

6/4/14

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#### Purpose

The purpose of this pad-specific Hydraulic Fracturing Monitoring Plan is to identify and notify conventional well operators near EQT hydraulic fracturing in Ritchie County, WV prior to hydraulic fracturing at the following EQT wells on the Oxford 163 pad: 513756, 513757, 513758, 513759, 513760, and 513761.

Due to the apparent presence of unique geological conditions, the potential for communication between deep geologic zones exists in this area. This potential communication, via natural gas, water, or both, may occur between hydraulically fractured wells in the Marcellus formation (approximately 6,400' TVD) and existing conventional natural gas wells in the partially-depleted, relatively high permeability Alexander formation (approximately 5,200' TVD).

The plan is being implemented as an additional safety measure to be utilized in conjunction with existing best management practices and emergency action plans for the site. These additional measures include pre-notification of conventional well operators of the timing and location of the hydraulic fracturing, establishment of measures conventional well operators should implement, and assurance that the OOG is notified of the timeline, as well as any issues that may arise during fracturing.

#### 1. Communications with Conventional Well Operators

EQT, using available data (WV Geological Survey, WVDEP website, and IHS data service), has identified all known conventional wells and well operators within 1,500 feet of this pad and the lateral sections. A map showing these wells along with a list of the wells and operators is attached.

Upon approval of this plan, EQT will notify these operators, via letter, of the hydraulic fracturing schedule for these wells. A copy of this letter is attached.

The letter provides recommendations to these conventional operators to 1) increase their monitoring of their wells during that time period, 2) ensure that their well head equipment is sound, and 3) provide immediate notification to EQT and the OOG in the event of any changes in their well conditions.

Specifically, the letter recommends that conventional well operators conduct the following activities during and after fracturing operations:

- 1. Inspect their surface equipment prior to fracturing to establish integrity and establish pre-frac well conditions
- 2. Observe wells closely during and after fracturing and monitor for abnormal increases in water, gas or pressure
- 3. Inspect or install master valves rated to 3,000 psi or other necessary equipment for wellhead integrity
- 4. Notify the OOG and EQT if any changes in water, gas production, pressure, or other anomalies are identified

#### 2. Reporting

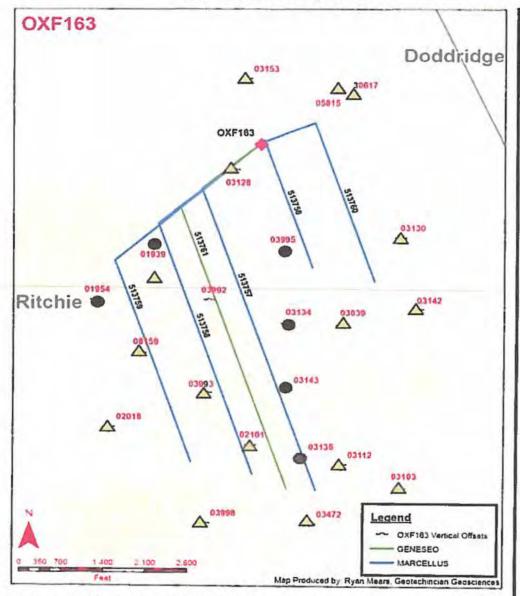
EQT will provide information relating to the hydraulic fracturing schedule, communication with conventional operators, and ongoing monitoring of the work upon request of OOG or immediately in the event of any noted abnormalities.

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## **OXF163 Vertical Offsets**



△ Landed above 2,600'
Plugged

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Note: Vertical wells are only displayed if within 1500' (lateral distance) of the new/planned horizontal OXF163 wells.

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Well ID.	Prior Operator on Record	Operator-DEP*	Status	Latitude	Longitude	Vertical TD	Closest Distance from OXF163 Lateral Map View	OXF163 Horizontal TVD minus Offset Vertical TD	Hypotenuse Distance	Producing Formation	Gas Show/Pay Zone Depths	Notes
708501939	PURSLEYS PULLING	Pursley Well & Pulling Service	GAS-P	39.1308	-80.8492	1969	151	7506	7507.518698	Injun Sand	1922-1963	Plugged 1/17/1974
4708501954	WILLIARD FERRELL	Ferrell, Willard E	GAS-P	39.128	-80.8526	2018	590	7555	7578.002705	Big Injun	1970-2011	Plugged 2/22/1964
4708502018	ALAMCO	Allegheny Land and Minderal Co.	GAS	39.1215	-80.8518	2106	1140	7643	7727.551294	Big Injun	2056-2087	Fractured 1959
4708502101	PURSLEYS PULLING	RITCHIE PETROLEUM CORP.	GAS	39.1206	-80.8435	1927	18	7464	7464.021704	Big Lime	1788-1794	Fractured 1959
4708503039	WOLF RUN OIL & GAS	RITCHIE PETROLEUM CORP.	GAS	39.1267	-80.8382	1925	1155	7462	7550.858825	Big Injun	1840-1875	Fractured 1959- 500 gals acid, 25k galswater, 25k lbs sand
4708503112	E W BOWERS & R WEEKS	RITCHIE PETROLEUM CORP.	GAS	39.1196	-80.8382	2159	786	7696	7736.03335	Big Injun	2035	Fractured 1966 - 700 bbl water, 23k lb 40/70m, 500 gals Acid
4708503128	WILLARD FERRELL	DEEM, J. F. OIL & GAS, LLC	GAS	39.1346	-80.8445	2080	49	7617	7617.157606	Big Injun	2048-2070	Fractured 1966- 850 bbls fluid, 500 gals Acid
4708503134	WOLF RUN OIL & GAS	Wolf Run Oil & Gas	O&G-P	39.1268	-80.8414	2098	845	7635	7681.617668	Big Injun	1979-1998	Plugged 5/30/1974-Fractured 1966- 600 bbl water, 500 gals Acid, 15k lbs sand
4708503136	PURSLEYS PULLING	Ferrell, Willard E.	GAS-P	39.12	-80,8405	1899	216	7436	7439.136509	Big Injun	1735-1760	Plugged 1/2/1974
4708503143	PURSLEYS PULLING	Ferrell, Willard E.	GAS-P	39.1234	-80.8414	1987	374	7524	7533.289587	Big Injun	1958	Plugged 1/2/1974
4708503153	FRANCIS FRIESTAD	P & C OIL & GAS, INC.	O&G	39.1392	-80,8438	1806	1195	7343	7439.601737	Big Injun	1755	Fractured 1966 - water, 20/40m, 30/50m
4708503472	TROY A BRADY	ROSS & WHARTON GAS CO INC	GAS	39.1166	-80.84	1854	457	7391	7405.115124	Big Injun	1884	Fractured 1974
4708503992	EPC	EQT PRODUCTION COMPANY	GAS	39.12799	-80.84596	2071	190	7608	7610.372133	Big Injun	1964	Fractured 1922
4708503993	EPC	EQT PRODUCTION COMPANY	GAS	39.12325	-80.84613	2027	87	7564	7564.500314	Big Injun	1954	Fractured 1922
4708503995	EPC	EQUITRANS, L P	P&A	39.1305	-80.8415	2068	- FILE	7605	7611.562323	Big Injun	1970	Fractured 1923 - Plugged
4708503998	EPC	EQT PRODUCTION COMPANY	GA5	39.11665	-80.84622	2057	818	7594	7637.929039	Big Injun	1956-2020	Fractured 1924 & 1929
4708508159	ALAMCO	CHESAPEAKE APPALACHIA, L.L.C.	UNK	39.1253	-80.85	2535	210	8072	8074.731203	Big Injun & Weir	2070-2397	Fractured 1993
4708505815	PETROLEUM RESOURCES	DEEM, J. F. OIL & GAS, LLC	O&G	39.138538	-80.838086	5204			10585.97128		2002-2090	Fractured 1982 - 16 holes, 600 bbls, 50k # sand, 500 gals Acid
4708530617	PGH & WV GAS	Pittsburgh & WV Gas	GAS	39.138473	-80.837257	2531	815	7889	7930,986446	Big Injun	1999	Fractured 1937
4708503130	WILLIARD FERRELL	DEEM, J. F. OIL & GAS, LLC	GAS	39.130785	-80.918811	1980	675	7338	7368.980187	Big Injun	1909-1939	Fractured 1966- Acid Frac
4708503142	WOLF RUN OIL & GAS	JAY-BEE OIL & GAS	GAS	39.1275	-80.8337	2120	887	7478	7530.421834	Big Injun	1923	Fractured 1966 - Acid Frac
4708503103	WOLF RUN OIL & GAS	JAY-BEE OIL & GAS	GAS	39.1184	-80.8347	1884	1413	7242	7378.559006	Big Lime & Big Injun	1790-1834	Fractured 1966 - Acid Frac Big Injun

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WV Department of Environmental Protection

625 Liberty Ave, Suite 1700 Pittsburgh PA 15222 www.eql.com

TEL: (412) 395-3305 FAX: (412) 395-2156

John Centofanti Corporate Director, Environmental Affairs



June 4, 2014

[Conventional Well Operator] [address] [state]

RE: Ritchie County Hydraulic Fracturing Notice

Dear Sir/Madam,

EQT has developed a Marcellus pad (Oxford 163 pad) located in Ritchie County, WV. As an owner or operator of conventional natural gas wells in this area, we are requesting your assistance in this matter.

Due to the apparent presence of unique geological conditions, the potential for communication between deep geologic zones exists in this area. This potential communication, via natural gas, water, or both, may occur between hydraulically fractured wells in the Marcellus formation (approximately 6,400' TVD) and existing conventional natural gas wells in the partially-depleted, relatively high permeability, Alexander formation (approximately 5,200' TVD).

EQT anticipates conducting hydraulic fracturing at the Oxford 163 pad during the second quarter of 2015. We have identified conventional natural gas wells operated by your company within 1,500' (lateral distance) of our new/planned laterals. Plats for each well on this pad are attached.

We recommend that conventional well operators conduct the following activities before, during, and after fracturing operations:

- 1. Inspect surface equipment, prior to fracturing, to establish integrity and establish well conditions.
- 2. Observe wells closely during and after fracturing and monitor for abnormal increases in water, gas, or pressure.
- 3. Inspect or install master valves rated to 3,000 psi or other necessary equipment for wellhead integrity.
- 4. Notify the OOG and EQT if any changes in water, gas production, pressure, or other anomalies are identified.

Please feel free to contact me at 412-395-3305 with any questions or comments. You may also contact the West Virginia Office of Oil and Gas at 304-926-0440.

Sincerely, **EQT Production** 

John Centofanti Corporate Director, Environmental Affairs

cc: James Martin, WV Office of Oil and Gas

Only Control Procession

## STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS W.VA. CODE §22-6A - WELL WORK PERMIT APPLICATION

4) W-II O	- 0			1 005	1 4	F0C
1) Well Operator: <u>EQT Production</u>	n Company		Operator ID	085 County	District	526 Quadrangle
			operator is	County		dadangio
2) Operator's Well Number:		513759		Well Pad Name	e: OX	F163
3) Farm Name/Surface Owner:		Pierce		Public Road Ad	cess:	CR 7/18
4) Elevation, current ground:	1,175.0	Elevat	ion, proposed p	oost-construction:	1,158.5	<u>_</u>
5) Well Type: (a) Gas•	_ Oil	Un	derground Stora	age		
Other				<u></u>		
(b) If Gas:	Shallow	•	Deep			
н	orizontal					
6) Existing Pad? Yes or No:	no	_				
7) Proposed Target Formation(s), D	enth(s) Antic	cinated Thickn	esses and Asse	nciated Pressure(	e).	
•		=		e 53 feet and antici	=	-4 4050 BC
Target formation is Marcellus at a	deptil of 652	7 with the anticip	ated trickness to b	e 53 leet and antici	pateo target pressure	of 4262 PS
8) Proposed Total Vertical Depth:				6527'		<u>_</u>
9) Formation at Total Vertical Depth	):			Marcellus	_	
10) Proposed Total Measured Dept	h:			13,385		-
11) Proposed Horizontal Leg Lengt	n			3,950		
12) Approximate Fresh Water Strat	a Depths:		_	173, 450, 5	14	
13) Method to Determine Fresh Wa	ter Depth:			By offset we	ells	
14) Approximate Saltwater Depths:				1,153		
15) Approximate Coal Seam Depths	s:			none reported		
16) Approximate Depth to Possible	Void (coal mi	ne, karst, othe	er):		None reporte	ed 🎉
17)Does proposed well location	contain coal	seams directly	overlying or			
adjacent to an active mine?						
(a) If Yes, provide Mine Info:	Name:					
	Depth:		<u></u>			<del>.</del> .
	Seam:					
	Owner:					

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August 14, 2014

Mr. Gene Smith West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Office of Oil and Gas 601 57th Street SE Charleston, WV 25304

Re: Casing Plan on Wells (OXF163)

Dear Mr. Smith,

EQT is requesting the 13-3/8" surface casing be set at 1055' KB, 50' below the red rock formation at 1005' without setting below elevation. This will cover up red rock formations that have given EQT drilling issues in the past. We will set the 9-5/8" intermediate string at 2955' KB, 50' below the base of the Bayard formation.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (304) 848-0076.

Sincerely,

Vicki Roark Permitting Supervisor

Enc.

#### CASING AND TUBING PROGRAM

18)

10)			4				
TYPE	Size	New or Used	Grade	Weight per ft.	FOOTAGE: for Drilling	INTERVALS: Left in Well	CEMENT: Fill- up (Cu.Ft.)
Conductor	20	New	MC-50	81	40	40	38 C.T.S.
Fresh Water	13 3/8	New	MC-50	54	1,055	1,055	914 C.T.S.
Coal	+		3	THE T	-	2.7	-
Intermediate	9 5/8	New	MC-50	40	2,955	2,955	1,152 C.T.S.
Production	5 1/2	New	P-110	20	13,385	13,385	See Note 1
Tubing	2 3/8		J-55	4.6			May not be run, if run will be set 100' less than TD
Liners	200						

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TYPE	Size	Wellbore Diameter	<u>Wall</u> <u>Thickness</u>	Burst Pressure	Cement Type	Cement Yield (cu. ft./k)
Conductor	20	24	0.375		Construction	1.18
Fresh Water	13 3/8	17 1/2	0.38	2,480	* See Note 2	1.21
Coal						
Intermediate	9 5/8	12 3/8	0.395	3,590	* See Note 2	1.21
Production	5 1/2	8 1/2	0.361	12,640	1	1.27/1.86
Tubing						
Liners						

#### Packers

Kind:	N/A	
Sizes:	N/A	
Depths Set:	N/A	

Note 1: EQT plans to bring the TOC on the production casing cement job 1,000' above kick off point, which is at least 500' above the shallowest production zone, to avoid communication.

Note 2: Reference Variance 2014-17. (Attached)

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ambiguated treating pressures are expected to average approximately 500 ps. maximum ambiguated treating rates are expected to average approximately 100 bpm. Stage lengths vary from 150 to 300 feet. Average approximately 200,000 barrels of water per stage. Sand sizes very from 100 mesh to 2040 mesh. Average approximately 200,000 pounds of sand per stage.  21) Total area to be disturbed, including roads, stockpile area, pits, etc., (acres):  22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  24.6  22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  24.6  23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  25) Everage the swapping centralizers—One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  26) Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  27) Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  28) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  29) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  20) Average the setting of cement sturries.  20) Average the setting of cement sturry (not littrate) to a thief zone.  21) Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0.34 Calcium Chloride. Salt is used to sombat the loss of the cement sturry to a thief zone.  22) Production:  23) Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  24) O.35 CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  25) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures.  26) Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on an	19) Describe proposed well work, including the drilling and plugging back of any pilot hole:
20) Describe fracturing/stimulating methods in detail, including anticipated max pressure and max rate:  Hydraulic fracturing is completed in accordance with state regulations using vater recycled from previously fractured wells and obtained from freshwater sources. This water is mixed with sand and a small percentage (less than 0.3%) of chemicals (including 15% Hydrochloric acid.  gaing agent, get breaker, fiction reducer, blocide, and a seals inhibitor), retained to in the industry as a "slickwater" completion. Maximum annicipated treating pressures are aspected to average approximately 500 ps.; maximum anticipated treating release are severed to average approximately 200,000 parrels of water per stage. Send sizes very from 100 mesh to 2040 mesh. Average approximately 200,000 pounds of sand per stage.  21) Total area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  Surface: Bow spring centralizers — One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  24) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Led to speed the setting of cement sturries.  24(1) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Led to speed the setting of cement sturries.  24(2) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Led to speed the setting of cement sturries.  24(3) Percounts and additives associated with each cement type.  Led (Type 1 Cement): 0.25-0.40% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  25(4) Centralized the setting of cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  Production:  26(5) Centralized to speed the setting of cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  27(1) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures.  28(6) Centralized to speed borehole conditioning procedures.	Drill & Complete a new horizontal well in the Marcellus formation. The vertical drill to go down to an approximate depth of 4984', then kick
hydraulic fracturing is completed in accordence with state regulations using water recycled from previously fractured wells and obtained from freshwater sources. This water is mixed with send and a small percentage (less than 0.3%) of chemicals (including 175% hydrochloric acid, gelling again, gel prevaler, include reducer, stockie, and social inhibitor, referred to in the industry as a "slockwater completion. Maximum anticipated treating pressures are expected to average approximately 500 psi, maximum anticipated treating rates are expected to average approximately 100 bbs. Bigue ingrish vary from 150 to 300 feet. Average approximately 200.000 barrels of water per stage. Send sizes very from 100 mesh to 20/40 mesh. Average approximately 100 bbs. Bigue ingrish vary from 150 to 300 feet. Average approximately 200.000 barrels of water per stage. Send sizes very from 100 mesh to 20/40 mesh. Average approximately 200.000 pounds of sand per stage.  221) Total area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  222) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  223) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  Surface: Bow spring centralizers — One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  **Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers— One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  **Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  224) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride  Used to speed the setting of cement sturries.  0.4% flake, Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement sturry to a thief zone.  Intermediate Trype 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  2.0.4% flake, Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  2.0.5% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easi	off the horizontal leg into the Marcellus using a slick water frac.
hydraulic fracturing is completed in accordence with state regulations using water recycled from previously fractured wells and obtained from freshwater sources. This water is mixed with send and a small percentage (less than 0.3%) of chemicals (including 175% hydrochloric acid, gelling again, gel prevaler, include reducer, stockie, and social inhibitor, referred to in the industry as a "slockwater completion. Maximum anticipated treating pressures are expected to average approximately 500 psi, maximum anticipated treating rates are expected to average approximately 100 bbs. Bigue ingrish vary from 150 to 300 feet. Average approximately 200.000 barrels of water per stage. Send sizes very from 100 mesh to 20/40 mesh. Average approximately 100 bbs. Bigue ingrish vary from 150 to 300 feet. Average approximately 200.000 barrels of water per stage. Send sizes very from 100 mesh to 20/40 mesh. Average approximately 200.000 pounds of sand per stage.  221) Total area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  222) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  223) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  Surface: Bow spring centralizers — One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  **Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers— One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  **Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  224) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride  Used to speed the setting of cement sturries.  0.4% flake, Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement sturry to a thief zone.  Intermediate Trype 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  2.0.4% flake, Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  2.0.5% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easi	
Institution sources. This water is mixed with sand and a small percentage (less then 0.3%) of chemicals (including 15% Hydrochloric acid, geiling agent, get breaker, friction reducer, blocide, and scale inhibitor), referred to in the industry as a "alickwater" completion. Maximum anticipated treating pressures are expected to average approximately 8500 psi, maximum anticipated treating rates are expected to average approximately 100 bpm. Stage lengths vary from 150 to 300 feet. Average approximately 200,000 barrels of water per stage. Sand sizes vary from 100 mesh to 2040 mesh. Average approximately 200,000 pounds of sand per stage.  21) Total area to be disturbed, including roads, stockpile area, pits, etc., (acres): 22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres): 23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string. 24.6  25) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres): 26) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres): 27) Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'. 28) Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'. 29) Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'. 29) Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe 29) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type. 20) Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. 20) Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement slurry (not filtrate) to a thief zone. 20) Production: 20) Describe all cement; 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement slurry (not filtrate) to a thief zone. 20) Production: 20) Describe all cement; 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement slurry (not filtrate) to a thief zone. 20) CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix. 21 (Type	
gelling agent, gell breaker, Inclion reducer, blockle, and scale inhibitor), reterred to in the industry as a "stickwater" completion. Maximum anticipated treating pressures are expected to average approximately 200,000 barnets of water per stage.  approximately 100 bpm. Stage required to average approximately 200,000 barnets of water per stage. Sand sizes vary from 100 mesh to 20/40 mesh. Average approximately 200,000 barnets of water per stage.  21) Total area to be disturbed, including roads, stockpile area, pits, etc., (acres):  22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  Surface: Bow spring centralizers — One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers— One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  24) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement sturries.  0.4% flake, Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement sturry (not filtrate) to a third zone.  Production:  13 (CFR) (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  14 (Green to speed the setting of cement surries).  25 (Production):  26 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  27 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  28 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  29 (Green to speed the setting of cement easier to mix.  20 (Green to speed the setting	
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21) Total area to be disturbed, including roads, stockpile area, pits, etc, (acres):  24.6  22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  31) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  24) Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers — One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  25) Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  26) Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  27) Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  28) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  29) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  20) Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride  20) Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement slurries.  20) A% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement slurry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  21) Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  22) Describe (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  23) Tail (Type H Cement): 0.2-0.40% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  24) Describe (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  25) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures.  26) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures.  27) Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface, When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on and circulate hole clean. A constant rate of higher than expected cuttings volume likely indicates washouts that will not clean up. Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minu	anticipated treating pressures are expected to average approximately 8500 psi, maximum anticipated treating rates are expected to average
21) Total area to be disturbed, including roads, stockpile area, pits, etc, (acres):  22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  Surface: Bow spring centralizers—One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  24) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride  Used to speed the setting of cement sturries.  0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement sturry to a thief zone.  Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement sturry (not filtrate)  to a thief zone.  Production:  Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.3% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  Tall (Type H Cement): 0.2-0.4% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  60 % Calcium Carbonate. Acid solubility.  0.4-0.6% Halad (fluid loss). Reduces amount of water lost to formation.  25) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures.  Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on and circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at will not clean up. Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at	
22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres):  23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  Surface: Bow spring centralizers — One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers— One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  24) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride  Used to speed the setting of cement sturries.  0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement sturry to a thief zone.  Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement sturries on the string of cement sturries.  10.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  Production:  Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  10.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  Tail (Type H Cement): 0.2-0.4% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  10.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  11. Tail (Type H Cement): 0.2-0.4% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  10.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  12. Tail (Type H Cement): 0.2-0.4% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  10.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  12. Description:  12. Tail (Type H Cement): 0.2-0.4% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  13. One filt (Jipe H Cement): 0.2-0.4% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  14. Experimentation of the second of the	
23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.  Surface: Bow spring centralizers — One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.  Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe  24) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Surface [Type 1 Cement]: 0-3% Calcium Chloride  Used to speed the setting of cement sturrles.  0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement sturry to a thief zone.  Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement sturry.  10 a thief zone.  Production:  Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  10.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  Tall (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.4% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  10.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  50 % Calcium Carbonate. Acid solubility.  10.4-0.6% Halad (fluid loss). Reduces amount of water lost to formation.  Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on and circulate hole clean. A constant rate of higher than expected cuttings volume likely indicates washouts that will not clean up. Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface.	21) Total area to be disturbed, including roads, stockpile area, pits, etc, (acres):
Surface: Bow spring centralizers — One at the shoe and one spaced every 500°.  Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers—One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500°.  Production: One spaced every 1000° from KOP to Int csg shoe  24) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type.  Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride  Seed to speed the setting of cement sturries.  0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement sturry to a thief zone.  Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement sturries.  0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  Production:  Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.2% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  Tail (Type H Cement): 0.25-0.40% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  50 % Calculm Carbonate. Acid solubility.  0.4-0.6% Halad (fluid loss). Reduces amount of water lost to formation.  Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface, When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on and circulate hole clean. A constant rate of higher than expected cuttings volume likely indicates washouts that will not clean up. Intermediate; Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at	
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Used to speed the setting of cement slurries.  0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement slurry to a thief zone.  Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement slurries. 0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement slurry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  Production:  Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.3% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  Tall (Type H Cement): 0.25-0.40% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  60 % Calcuim Carbonate. Acid solubility.  0.4-0.6% Halad (fluid loss). Reduces amount of water lost to formation.  25) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures. Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on and circulate hole clean. A constant rate of higher than expected cuttings volume likely indicates washouts that will not clean up. Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at	Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe
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Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement silurries. 0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement slurry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  Production:  Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.3% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  Tail (Type H Cement): 0.25-0.40% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  60 % Calcuim Carbonate. Acid solubility.  0.4-0.6% Halad (fluid loss). Reduces amount of water lost to formation.  25) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures. Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on and circulate hole clean. A constant rate of higher than expected cuttings volume likely indicates washouts that will not clean up. Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at	Used to speed the setting of cement slurries.
sturries. 0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement sturry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.  Production:  Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.3% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.  Tail (Type H Cement): 0.25-0.40% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.  0.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.  60 % Calculm Carbonate. Acid solubility.  0.4-0.6% Halad (fluid loss). Reduces amount of water lost to formation.  25) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures. Surface: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on and circulate hole clean. A constant rate of higher than expected cuttings volume likely indicates washouts that will not clean up.  Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at	
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surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. If foam drilling, to enhance	Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at
	surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. If foam drilling, to enhance
nole cleaning use a soap sweep or increase injection rate & foam concentration.	hole cleaning use a soap sweep or increase injection rate & foam concentration.
Production: Pump marker sweep with nut plug to determine actual hole washout. Calculate a gauge holes bottoms up volume.	<u>Production:</u> Pump marker sweep with nut plug to determine actual hole washout. Calculate a gauge holes bottoms up volume.
Perform a cleanup cycle by pumping 3-5 bottoms up or until the shakers are clean. Check volume of cuttings coming across	Perform a cleanup cycle by pumping 3-5 bottoms up or until the shakers are clean. Check volume of cuttings coming across
the shakers every 15 minutes.	the shakers every 15 minutes.

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Attach additional sheets as needed.



#### west virginia department of environmental protection

Office of Oil and Gas 601 57th Street, SE Charleston, WV 25304 (304) 926-0450 (304) 926-0452 fax Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary dep.wv.gov

March 18, 2014

Nabors Completion & Production Services Company 1380 Route 286 Hwy E #121 Indiana PA 15701

Re: Cement Variance Request

Dear Sir or Madam,

This agency is approving a variance request for the cement blend listed below to be used on surface and coal protection strings for the drilling of oil and gas wells in the state of West Virginia. The variance cannot be used without requesting its use on a permit application and approval by this agency:

Type 1 (2% Calcium Chloride-Accelerator, 0.25% Super Flake-Lost Circulation, 5.2% Water, 94% Type "1" Cement)

If you have any questions regarding this matter feel free to contact me at 304-926-0499, ext. 1653.

James Peterson

Environmental Resources Specialist / Permitting

Promoting a healthy environment.



#### west virginia department of environmental protection

Office of Oil and Gas 601 57th Street, SE Charleston, WV 25304 (304) 926-0450 (304) 926-0452 fax Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary dep.wv.gov

#### BEFORE THE OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE MATTER OF A VARIANCE FROM	)	ORDER NO.	2014 - 17
REGULATION 35 CSR § 4-11.4/11.5/14.1	)		
AND 35 CSR § 8-9.2.h. 4/5/6/8 OF THE	)		
THE OPERATIONAL	)		
REGULATIONS OF CEMENTING OIL	)		
AND GAS WELLS	)		

#### REPORT OF THE OFFICE

Nabors Completion & Production Services Co. requests approval of a different cement blend for use in cementing surface and coal protection casing of oil and gas wells.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1.) Nabors Completion & Production Services Co. proposes the following cement blend:
  - 2% Calcium Chloride (Accelerator)
  - 0.25 % Super Flake (Lost Circulation)
  - 94% Type "1" Cement
  - 5.20 % Water
- Laboratory testing results indicate that the blend listed in Fact No.1 will achieve a 500
  psi compressive strength within 6 hours and a 2,435 psi compressive strength within 24
  hours.

Promoting a healthy environment.

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

Pursuant to Articles 6 and 6A, Chapter 22 of the Code of West Virginia, the Office of Oil and Gas has jurisdiction over the subject matter embraced in said notice, and the persons interested therein, and jurisdiction to promulgate the hereinafter prescribed Order.

Pursuant to 35 CSR § 4-11.5 and 35 CSR § 8-9.2.h.8 the Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas may approve different cement blends upon the well operator providing satisfactory proof that different cement types are adequate.

#### **ORDER**

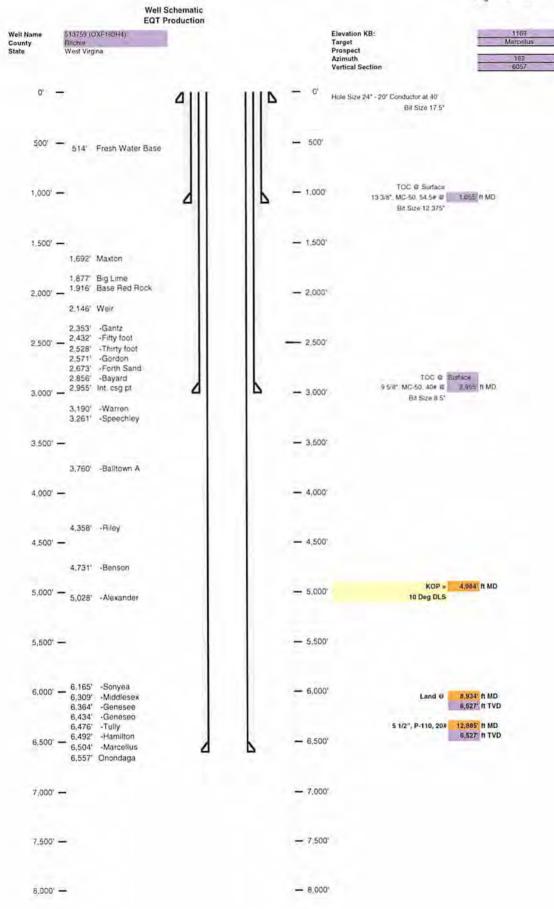
It is ordered that Nabors Completion & Production Services Co. may use the cement blend listed in Findings of Fact No.1 for the cementing of surface and coal protection casing of oil and gas wells in the State as may be requested by oil and gas operators. The waiting time on the cement blend shall be 8 hours. The cement blend shall be mixed in strict accordance with the specifications for each blend and weight measurements made on-site to assure the cement slurries meet the minimum weight specifications. A sample shall be collected and, if after 8 hours the cement is not set up, additional time will be required. Nabors Completion & Production Services Co. shall keep a record of cement blend jobs in which the cement blend approved under this order is to be used and made available to the Office of Oil and Gas upon request.

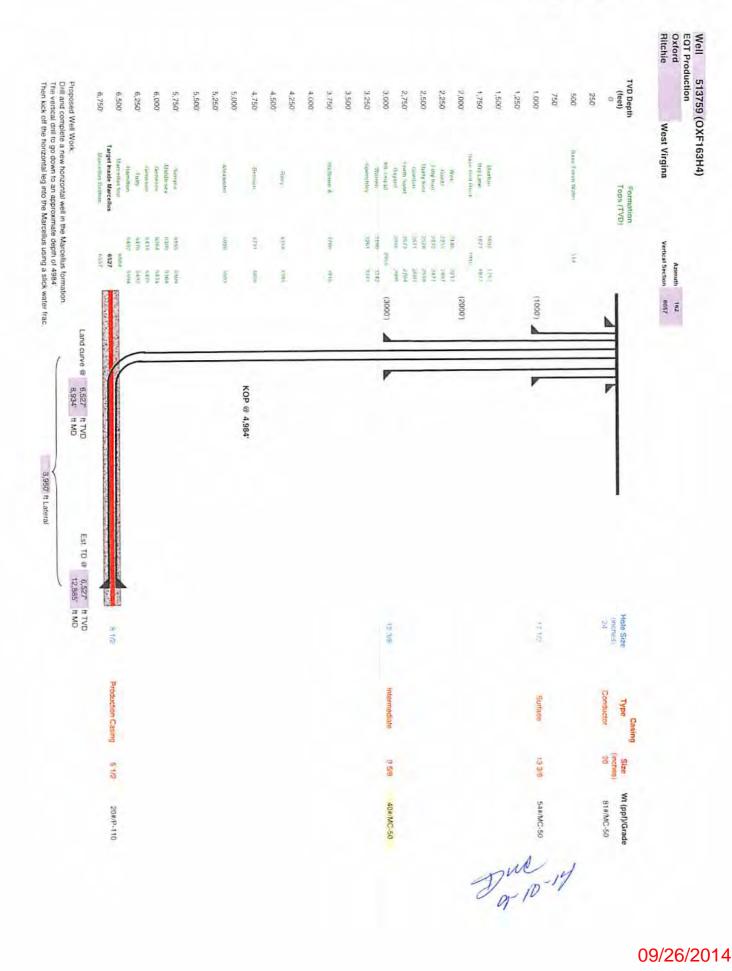
Dated this, the 18th day of March, 2014.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

James Martin, Chief Office of Oil and Gas





WW-9 (5/13)

P	age	1	of	2
API No. 47	085	-		10135
Operator's We	II No.			513759

#### STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Fluids/Cuttings Disposal & Reclamation Plan

Operator Name	EQTP	roduction Compa	пу	OP C	ode					
Watershed (HUC10)_	Brush F	Run of Middle Fork		Quadrangle		Oxford 7.5'				
Elevation	1158.5	County	Ritchie	D	istrict	Union				
Do you anticipate usin	ng more than 5,0	000 bbls of water	to complete	the propose	d well wor	k? Yes_	No			
Will a pit be used ? Ye	es: X No:									
If so please de	escribe anticipate	d pit waste:		flowback wa	ter & resi	dual solids				
Will a synthetic	c liner be used in	the pit? Yes	X	No	If so,	what ml.?	60			
Proposed Dis	Land Ap Underg Reuse Off Site	For Treated Pit Wooplication round Injection (at API Number Disposal (Su (Explain	( UIC Pe	rmit Number VW-9 for disp		4, 8462, 4037 ion)	)	RECEIVED Office of Oil and Gas	2 2 2014	
Will closed loop system fluid. The drill cuttings a						m the drilling		REC e of C	SEP 2	
Drilling medium antic	cipated for this	well? Air, freshwa	ter, oil base	ed. etc.	sed to poll the t	op hale sections of the	Welltone	٤	22	
anning meaning min	apares is ins	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1011 011 0000			and Filet hole sections		Ö		
						curve and lateral				
If oil based	I, what type? Sy	nthetic, petroleur	n, etc							
Additives to be used in	n drilling mediur	n? MILBAR, V	iscosiler, Alka	linity Control, Lin	ne. Chlorida	Salts.Rate Filtrati	on Control.			
Deflocculant, Lubricant, Do	atergent, Defoaming	g. Walnut Shell, X-Cic	e, SOLTEX T	erra. Of the liste	d chemicals	the following are				
generally used when drilling	on air. lubricant,	detergent, defoaming	Water based	fluids use the fo	ollowing che	micals: MILBAR.				
viscositer, atkalinity control,	lime, chloride salts	s, rate filtration contro	, deflocculant	lubricant, deter	rgent, deloa	ming, walnut shel				
x-cide, SOLTEX terra										
Drill cuttings disposal	method? Leav	e in pit, landfill, re	moved offs	ite, etc.		Landfill				
- If left in pit a	and plan to solidily	what medium will be u	sed? (Cemen	t. Line, sawdust)		n/a				
<ul> <li>Landfill or o</li> </ul>	iffsite name/perm	it number?		See At	tached Li	st				
on August 1, 2005, by the C provisions of the permit are or regulation can lead to en I certify under penalt application form and all atte the information. I believe the submitting false information Company Official Sign	Office of Oil and Ga enforceable by law inforcement action, y of law that I have achments thereto as at the information is i, including the pos- nature	violations of any ter personally examined and that, based on my strue, accurate, and a	Department of m or condition and am familia inquiry of those complete. I am sonment.	of Environmental of the general part with the informer individuals immage that there	Protection. sermit and/o nation subm nediately re- s are signific	I understand that r other applicable litted on this sponsible for obta	law			
Company Official (Typ				lictoria J. Roa						
Company Official Title			Permitti	ng Superviso	r		_			
Subscribed and swom	n. Hug	23.3 w.d. 24, 2	day of 2	lepten.		STATE OF W	EST VIRGINI.	A =		
						Kathy PO B Davis, N My Commission Ex	ox 109 VV 26260 pires August 24	·2 <b>09</b> /20	6/201	4

		Operato	r's Well No.	513759
Proposed Revegetation Treat	ment: Acres Disturbed	24.6	Prevegetation pH	5.9
Lime3	Tons/acre or to co	orrect to pH	6.5	
Fertilize type				
Fertilizer Amount	1/3   lbs/acr	e (500 lbs minimum)		
Mulch	2	Tons/acre		
	Se	eed Mixtures		
Tempore Seed Type KY-31	ary lbs/acre 40	Seed Type Orchard Grass	Permanent Ibs/ac 15	cre
Alsike Clover	5	Alsike Clover	5	
Annual Rye	15			
Drawing(s) of road, location,p Photocopied section of involv		.,		
Plan Approved by:  Comments:  Prese  Auring  Hor perace	entien exerce		es manto Dassiffa	<u>~</u> ~
Title: orlagos Field Reviewed? (	un felor	Date:	<i>/6-14</i> ) No	

# EQT Production Water plan Offsite disposals for Marcellus wells

#### **CWS TRUCKING INC.**

P.O. Box 391 Williamstown, WV 26187 740-516-3586 Noble County/Noble Township Permit # 3390

#### LAD LIQUID ASSETS DISPOSAL INC.

226 Rankin Road Washington, PA 15301 724-350-2760 724-222-6080 724-229-7034 fax Ohio County/Wheeling Permit # USEPA WV 0014

#### TRI COUNTY WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT, INC.

1487 Toms Run Road Holbrook, PA 15341 724-627-7178 Plant 724-499-5647 Office Greene County/Waynesburg Permit # TC-1009

#### Waste Management - Meadowfill Landfill

Rt. 2, Box 68 Dawson Drive Bridgeport, WV 26330 304-326-6027 Permit #SWF-1032-98 Approval #100785WV

#### **Waste Management - Northwestern Landfill**

512 E. Dry Road Parkersburg, WV 26104 304-428-0602 Permit #SWF-1025 WV-0109400 Approval #100833WV

#### **BROAD STREET ENERGY LLC**

37 West Broad Street Suite 1100 Columbus, Ohio 43215 740-516-5381 Washington County/Belpre Twp. Permit # 8462

#### **TRIAD ENERGY**

P.O. Box 430 Reno, OH 45773 740-516-6021 Well 740-374-2940 Reno Office Jennifer Nobel County/Jackson Township Permit # 4037

#### KING EXCAVATING CO.

Advanced Waste Services 101 River Park Drive New Castle, Pa. 16101 Facility Permit# PAR000029132

> RECEIVED Office of Oil and Gas

> > JUN 1 6 2014

WV Department of Environmental Protection

