



west virginia department of environmental protection

Office of Oil and Gas
601 57th Street, S.E.
Charleston, WV 25304
(304) 926-0450
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Harold D. Ward, Cabinet Secretary
www.dep.wv.gov

Thursday, October 19, 2023
WELL WORK PLUGGING PERMIT
Vertical Plugging

CENTURY MINING, LLC
7004 BUCKHANNON RD.

VOLGA, WV 26238

Re: Permit approval for 8957
47-001-00024-00-00

This well work permit 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 any additional specific 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.

Upon completion of the plugging well work, the above named operator will reclaim the site according to the provisions of WV Code 22-6-30. Please be advised that form WR-38, Affidavit of Plugging and Filling Well, is to be submitted to this office within 90 days of 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.

Per 35 CSR 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- 0450.

James A. Martin
Chief

Operator's Well Number:
Farm Name: TRIMBLE, FRENCH
U.S. WELL NUMBER: 47-001-00024-00-00
Vertical Plugging
Date Issued: 10/19/2023

PERMIT CONDITIONS

West Virginia Code §22-6-11 allows the Office of Oil and Gas to place specific conditions upon this permit. Permit conditions have the same effect as law. Failure to adhere to the specified permit conditions may result in enforcement action.

CONDITIONS

1. All pits must be lined with a minimum of 20 mil thickness synthetic liner.
2. In the event of an accident or explosion causing loss of life or serious personal injury in or about the well or while working on the well, the well operator or its contractor shall give notice, stating the particulars of the accident or explosion, to the oil and gas inspector and the Chief within twenty-four (24) hours.
3. Well work activities shall not constitute a hazard to the safety of persons.
4. 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.

1) Date 10/10, 2023
2) Operator's
Well No. 8957
3) API Well No. 47-001 - 0024

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

APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO PLUG AND ABANDON

4) Well Type: Oil ___ / Gas X / Liquid injection ___ / Waste disposal ___ /
(If "Gas, Production X or Underground storage ___) Deep ___ / Shallow ___

5) Location: Elevation 1387.84' Watershed Indian Fork of Elk Creek
District Union County Barbour Quadrangle Century

6) Well Operator Century Mining, LLC 7) Designated Agent Gary Miles
Address 7004 Buckhannon Road Address 7004 Buckhannon Road
Volga, WV 26238 Volga, WV 26238

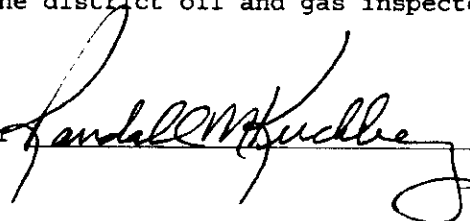
8) Oil and Gas Inspector to be notified Name Randy Kirchberg
Address _____
9) Plugging Contractor Name CJ's Well Service, Inc.
Address P.O. Box 133
Rowe, VA 24646

10) Work Order: The work order for the manner of plugging this well is as follows:
See Attached Work Order.

Will follow MSHA 101-C Exemption.

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Notification must be given to the district oil and gas inspector 24 hours before permitted work can commence.

Work order approved by inspector  Date 10/11/2023

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WORK ORDER

The work order for the manner of plugging this well is as follows:

- Follow the MSHA 101C Exemption.
- All cement plugs will be Class A or Class L expanding cement with no more than 3% CaCl₂.
- Move to site, Bleed of Pressure, and if necessary to kill the well.
- Clean out well bore to original total depth ~4,363 feet.
- Run cement bond log, caliper, and gamma logs to determine depth of casing and cement bond to the 5 3/16" casing. 10 sacks of cement are shown in the original drillers log.
- Set a bottom hole cement plug as required by the WV DEP from TD ~4,363' TO ~3663' or top of cement as shown in the bond log.
- Cut casing if needed. Remove any free 5 3/16" casing if it can't be entirely removed.
- Run cement bond log, caliper, and gamma logs to determine depth of casing and cement bond to the 6 5/8" casing. No sacks of cement are shown in the original drillers log.
- Cement from TD ~3,663' TO ~1,996' or top of cement as shown in the bond log.
- Cut casing if needed. Remove any free 6 5/8" casing if it can't be entirely removed.
- If necessary, clean out well bore to tag bottom of hole plug to insure plug location.
- Run cement bond log, caliper, and gamma logs to determine depth of casing and cement bond to the 8 1/4" casing. No sacks of cement are shown in the original drillers log.
- Cut casing if needed. Remove any free 8 1/4" casing if it can't be entirely removed.
- If the casing can't be removed, then perforate from ~1,218 to ~677 based on gamma log for the coal seam. (400' below the Upper Mercer and to 100' above the Lower Kittanning Seam).
- Run cement bond log, caliper, and gamma logs to determine depth of casing and cement bond to the 10" casing. No sacks of cement are shown in the original drillers log.
- Cement hole from ~1,996' to ~433' (bottom of 10"). If the bond log shows otherwise, then it will be cement to the top of cement.
- Remove any free 10" casing if it can't be entirely removed.
- Perforate all the minable coal seams at 575', 495' and 149' or based on gamma log for the coal seams.
- Cement hole from ~433' to surface.
- Rig down and set monument as required by WV DEP.

Randall M. Fuchberg OOG Inspector 10/11/2023

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STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
OIL AND GAS DIVISION

WELL RECORD

Permit No. BAR - 24

Oil or Gas Well (kind)

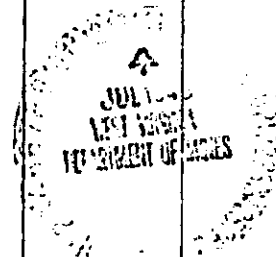
Company Hope Natural Gas Company.
Address 445 West Main St. Clarkburg, W. Va.
Farm French Trimble Acres 182
Location (waters) _____
Well No. 8957 Elev. 1382
District Union County Barbour
The surface of tract is owned in fee by _____
Address _____
Mineral rights are owned by _____
Address _____
Drilling commenced April 9, 1945.
Drilling completed June 29, 1945
Date Shot 6-29-'45 From 4336 To 4392
With 40qts

Casing and Tubing	Used in Drill Bag	Left in Well	Packers
Size			
16			Kind of Packer
12			
10	434	435	Size of
8 1/2	1100	1100	
6 3/4	1996	1996	Depth set
5 3/16	3901	3901	
3			Perf. top
2			Perf. bottom
Liners Used			Perf. top
			Perf. bottom

Open Flow 1/10ths Water in _____ Inch
48/100 Merc. in 1" FM _____ Inch
Volume 192,000 Cu. Ft.
Rock Pressure _____ lbs. _____ hrs.
Oil _____ bbls. 1st 24 hrs.
Fresh water 125 766 feet _____ feet
Salt water 1835 feet _____ feet

CASING CEMENTED _____ SIZE _____ No. Ft. _____ Date _____
5" casing not in 10 bags cement.
COAL WAS ENCOUNTERED AT 149 FEET 36 INCHES
493 FEET 36 INCHES 575 FEET 48 INCHES
765 FEET 84 INCHES FEET INCHES

Formation	Color	Hard or Soft	Top	Bottom	Oil, Gas or Water	Depth Found	Remarks
Clay			0	8			
Slate			8	100			
Sand			100	140	water	125	
B. Slate			140	149			
Coal			149	152			
Lime			152	175			
Red rock			175	240			
G. Lime			240	250			
Slate			250	270			
G. Lime			270	300			
Slate			300	320			
B. Slate			320	338			
Shell			338	390			
LITTLE DUNKARD			390	415			
Sand			415	425			
Lime			425	435			
Shell			435	450			
Lime			450	470			
Shell			470	490			
Coal			490	493			
Lime			493	510			
Shell			510	527			
BIG DUNKARD			527	585			
Coal			585	579			
Slate			579	589			
Lime			589	600			
GAS SAND			600	690			
Shell			690	765			
Coal			765	772	water		
Slate			772	795			
Shell			795	829			



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Formation	Color	Hard or Soft	Top	Bottom	Oil, Gas or Water	Depth Found	Remarks
	Red rock		1353	1400			
	Lime		1400	1490			
	Slate		1490	1518			
	Shell		1518	1560			
	BIG LIMES		1586	1640			
	BIG INJUN		1640	1704			
	Red rock		1704	1710			
	Lime		1710	1780			
	Slate		1780	1800			
	Lime		1800	1890			
	BENEBA		1890	1952	water	1900	
	QUANTZ		1952	2020			
	Blue shale		2020	2035			
	FIFTY FOOT		2035	2100			
	Shell		2100	2150			
	Red rock		2150	2200			
	Carbon stray		2200	2220			
	Shell		2220	2250			
	Red rock		2250	2350			
	Lime		2350	2365			
	Shell		2365	2400			
	FOURTH		2400	2425			
	Red rock		2425	2470			
	FIFTH		2470	2530			
	W.Slate		2530	2655			
	Lime		2655	2765			
	Shell		2765	2980			
	Lime		2980	3200			
	Slate shell		3200	3360			
	Lime		3360	3690			
	Slate shell		3690	3714			
	Lime		3714	3944			
	Gritt Lime		3944	3993			
	RILEY SAND		3993	4032			
	Bl. Lime		4032	4144	show gas	4069	
	Slate shell		4144	4220			
	Lime		4220	4310			
	Slate		4310	4338			
	HELSON SAND		4338	4350	gas	4362 4348	
	Total depth			4363			

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April 30, 2021

In the matter of:
Century Mining LLC
Longview Mine
I.D. No. 46-09447

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Petition for Modification

Docket No. M-2020-010-C

PROPOSED DECISION AND ORDER

On June 26, 2020, a petition was filed seeking a modification of the application of 30 C.F.R. § 75.1700 to Century Mining LLC's Longview mine located in Barbour County, West Virginia. The Petitioner filed the petition to permit an alternative method of compliance with the standard with respect to vertical oil and gas wells and surface directional drilled (SDD) wells¹ into the underground coal seams. The Petitioner alleges that the proposed alternative method will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded miners under 30 C.F.R. § 75.1700 as that provided by the standard, which states:

§ 75.1700 Oil and gas wells.

Each operator of a coal mine shall take reasonable measures to locate oil and gas wells penetrating coalbeds or any underground area of a coal mine. When located, such operator shall establish and maintain barriers around such oil and gas wells in accordance with State laws and regulations, except that such barriers shall not be less than 300 feet in diameter, unless the Secretary or his authorized representative permits a lesser barrier consistent with the applicable State laws and regulations where such lesser barrier will be adequate to protect against hazards from such wells to the miners in such mine, or unless the Secretary or his authorized representative requires a greater barrier where the depth of the mine, other geologic conditions, or other factors warrant such a greater barrier.

The petition addresses items for which District Manager approval is required, procedures for cleaning out and preparing oil and gas wells prior to plugging or re-plugging, procedures for plugging or re-plugging oil or gas wells to the surface, procedures for plugging or re-plugging oil or gas wells for use as degasification boreholes, alternative procedures for preparing and plugging or re-plugging oil or gas

¹ The extraction of methane from coal seams and surrounding strata is a rapidly growing component of the domestic natural gas supply. Recent innovations in drilling techniques have resulted in development of several types of wells and production methods to extract coalbed methane (CBM) resources. The wells are drilled from the surface using directional drilling technology to develop horizontal branches within the coal seam being mined. Drill holes may be deviated in both the horizontal and vertical planes using these techniques. Multiple horizontal branches may be developed from a single well and multiple seams may be developed from a single well. The drilling industry has trademarked several different proprietary names for these drilling processes. For purposes of this Order, these proprietary drilling processes will be referred to as generic "surface directional drilled" (SDD) wells.

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wells, and procedures after approval has been granted to mine through a plugged or re-plugged well. In addition to conventional oil and gas wells, the petition addresses specific SDD well plugging procedures, water infusion and ventilation methods, and procedures for mining through an SDD well and/or its branches.

On October 26, 2020, MSHA personnel conducted an investigation of the petition and filed a report of their findings with the Administrator for Mine Safety and Health Enforcement. After a careful review of the entire record, including the petition and MSHA's investigative report this Proposed Decision and Order is issued.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Longview Mine is located at 620 Peel Tree Road, Volga, West Virginia. The Longview Mine will operate and extract coal from the Lower Kittanning and Upper Mercer coal seams. The average mining height will be 6.5 feet. At the Longview Portal, the Lower Kittanning coal seam is approximately 880 feet below the surface. The mine will be ventilated by a 16-foot diameter intake air shaft and fan which is located at the portal site. A 24-foot combination return and hoist divided shaft will be used for exhaust air and personnel access via a 5-ton rated hoist and cage. The return and personnel combination shaft is located at the portal site.

The Longview Mine will utilize the room and pillar and longwall mining methods to extract coal and employ approximately 375 coal miners. Additional access for people and supplies will be by a 125 ton mine hoist system which will travel down a 3,500 foot, 15-degree slope. The slope floor will have rail installed for a brake car which personnel can use. The slope entry will also contain a 72-inch mine conveyor, in the top portion of the slope, which will transport coal from the seam to the surface.

In order to efficiently develop and mine the reserve, the Longview Mine plans to mine through conventional vertical and coal bed methane (CBM) wells in lieu of the 300-foot barrier required in 30 C.F.R. § 75.1700, by cleaning out, preparing, plugging, and/or re-plugging each well. The first gas well to be mined through is located within 700 feet from the mines bottom development and is anticipated to be cut through in the summer of 2022.

In the Longview mine permit area, there are approximately 185 known conventional and 4 known CBM wells of which, 112 are active, 19 abandoned, and 58 plugged. These identified wells restrict the intended mining operations of the Longview Mine.

The natural gas formations penetrated by the gas wells are the Riley sandstone and the Benson sandstone. The depth of the formations range from approximately 4,100 feet deep down to approximately 4,500 feet deep, which is approximately 3,200 feet to 3,600 feet below the Lower Kittanning coal seam.

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The miners at the Longview mine are not represented by a labor union and do not have a miner's representative.

Although MSHA has granted modifications of this standard at different mines over the years, changing circumstances in oil and gas drilling technology and practices compels MSHA to reconsider the safest approach to mining around or through such wells. In recent years, changes in hydraulic fracturing (fracking) technology, marketplace and resource conditions have led to an increase in the number and depth of oil and gas wells penetrating the Pittsburgh and other coal seams. Since deeper wells are usually associated with higher well pressures, modifications of § 75.1700 must include appropriate measures to better protect miners. In addition to the risks associated with higher well pressures, MSHA is concerned that operators may be preparing and plugging wells to inadequate depths for convenience or to lower costs, which may result in reduced safety for miners.

This PDO addresses these concerns as they affect the Longview mine. There are several differences between the petitioner's proposal and the amended terms and conditions set forth by MSHA. The essential changes include:

1. Making a diligent effort to clean out the well bore to the original total depth. MSHA believes that cleaning wells to the original total depth provides miners with a higher degree of safety by ensuring all gas producing zones have been effectively sealed.
2. Unknown total depth: If the total depth of the well is unknown the operator must contact the District Manager before proceeding. MSHA believes, by including this step in the process, that miner safety will be better served because the petitioner and the District Manager can work together to evaluate the conditions of the well to be plugged as well as the safest way to accomplish the plugging.
3. Inadvertently intersecting an uncharted gas well: MSHA believes such an occurrence presents a hazard to the mine and the environment, requiring immediate cessation of mining, de-energizing power, notifying MSHA, and taking corrective action as dictated by the specific occurrence.
4. Requirement that the Longview mine ventilation plan and ventilation map provides SDD well information, and the plan provides specific information regarding SDD well plugging or replugging procedures.

Wells vary in depth. The petitioner's proposed alternate method does not specify the depths of wells to be plugged, only that the operator will plug wells to 200 feet below the lowest mineable coal seam. The terms and conditions required by MSHA will prepare these wells for safe intersection by making a diligent effort to clean the wells to the original total depth, removing all casing and plugging to the total depth by pumping

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expanding cement slurry and pressurizing to at least 200 psi. If the total depth cannot be reached and casing cannot be removed, these alternative methods included in this proposed decision and order have proven safe and effective when properly implemented.

Therefore, the terms and conditions as amended by MSHA will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners under 30 CFR 75.1700 for wells at least 2,000 to 4,000 feet or greater in depth, as well as SDD wells and branches. On the basis of the petition, comments received, and the findings of MSHA's investigation, Century Mining LLC is granted a modification of the application of 30 C.F.R. § 75.1700 to its Longview mine.

ORDER

Under the authority delegated by the Secretary of Labor to the Administrator for Mine Safety and Health Enforcement, and under § 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. § 811(c), and 30 C.F.R. Part 44, a modification of the application of 30 C.F.R. § 75.1700 at Century Mining LLC's Longview mine is hereby:

GRANTED, subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. **DISTRICT MANAGER APPROVAL REQUIRED**

- a. The type of oil or gas well that will be considered under this Petition includes wells that have been depleted of oil or gas production or have not produced oil or gas and may have been plugged, or active conventional vertical wells which are not producing gas or oil, subject to the provisions below. Unconventional wells in the Marcellus, Utica, and all other unconventional shale oil and gas wells are not subject to this modification. Nothing in these provisions is meant to lessen, diminish, or substitute any provision found in applicable state laws or regulations.
- b. A safety barrier of 300 feet in diameter (150 feet between any mined area and a well) shall be maintained around all oil and gas wells (defined herein to include all active, inactive, abandoned, shut-in, previously plugged wells, water injection wells, coalbed methane wells and carbon dioxide sequestration wells) until approval to proceed with mining has been obtained from the District Manager. This barrier extends around all vertical and horizontal branches drilled in the coal seam. This barrier also extends around all vertical and horizontal branches within overlying coal seams subject to caving or subsidence from the coal seam being mined when methane leakage through the subsidence zone is possible. Wells that were drilled into potential oil or gas producing formations that did not produce commercial quantities of either gas

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or oil (exploratory wells, wildcat wells or dry holes) are classified as oil or gas wells by MSHA.

- c. Prior to mining within the safety barrier around any well that the mine plans to intersect, the mine operator shall provide to the District Manager a sworn affidavit or declaration executed by a company official stating that all mandatory procedures for cleaning out, preparing, and plugging each gas or oil well have been completed as described by the terms and conditions of this order. The District Manager may choose to approve each branch intersection, each well, or a group of wells as applicable to the conditions.

The affidavit or declaration must be accompanied by all logs described in subparagraphs 2(a)(2) and 2(a)(3) below and any other records described in those subparagraphs which the District Manager may request. The District Manager will review the affidavit or declaration, the logs and any other records that have been requested, and may inspect the well itself, and will then determine if the operator has complied with the procedures for cleaning out, preparing, and plugging each well as described by the terms and conditions of this Order. If the District Manager determines that the procedures have been complied with, he will provide his approval, and the mine operator may then mine within the safety barrier of the well, subject to the terms of this Order.

If well intersection is not planned, the mine operator may request a permit to reduce the 300 foot diameter of the safety barrier that does not include intersection of the well. The District Manager may require documents and information that help verify the accuracy of the location of the well in respect to the mine maps and mining projections. This information may include survey closure data, down-hole well deviation logs, historical well intersection location data and any additional data required by the District Manager. If the District Manager determines that the proposed barrier reduction is reasonable, he will provide his approval, and the mine operator may then mine within the safety barrier of the well.

- d. In the event an uncharted well is inadvertently mined into, mining shall cease immediately on the section, electrical power shall be deenergized in the affected area, and MSHA shall be notified immediately via the emergency phone number posted on MSHA's website for reporting of this hazardous condition. In addition to its potential for liberating methane, the well may also be an open connection from the mine to the surface that presents a hazard to the mine and the environment. The District will respond with a timely investigation, issue a K Order if needed, and allow resumption of mining once a suitable action plan is in place.

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- e. The terms and conditions of this Order apply to all types of underground coal mining.

2. MANDATORY PROCEDURES FOR CLEANING OUT, PREPARING, PLUGGING, AND RE-PLUGGING OIL OR GAS WELLS

a. MANDATORY PROCEDURES FOR CLEANING OUT AND PREPARING VERTICAL OIL AND GAS WELLS PRIOR TO PLUGGING OR RE-PLUGGING

The mine operator shall test for gas emissions inside the hole before cleaning out, preparing, plugging, and re-plugging oil and gas wells. The District Manager shall be contacted if gas is being produced.

- (1) A diligent effort shall be made to clean the well to the original total depth. The mine operator shall contact the District Manager prior to stopping the operation to pull casing or clean out the total depth of the well.

If this depth cannot be reached, and the total depth of the well is less than 4,000 feet, the operator shall completely clean out the well from the surface to at least 200 feet below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires cleaning to a greater depth based on his judgment as to what is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well. The operator shall provide the District Manager with all information it possesses concerning the geological nature of the strata and the pressure of the well. If the total depth of the well is 4,000 feet, or greater, the operator shall completely clean out the well from the surface to at least 400 feet below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam. Wells of this greater depth are under greater pressure, so the 400 feet requirement provides greater protection for miners. The operator shall remove all material from the entire diameter of the well, wall to wall. If the total depth of the well is unknown and there is no historical information, the mine operator must contact the District Manager before proceeding.

- (2) The operator shall prepare down-hole logs for each well. Logs shall consist of a caliper survey, a gamma log, a bond log and a deviation survey for determining the top, bottom, and thickness of all coal seams down to the lowest minable coal seam, potential hydrocarbon producing strata and the location of any existing bridge plug. In addition, a journal shall be maintained describing the depth of each material encountered; the nature of each material encountered; bit size and type used to drill each portion of the hole; length and type of each material used to plug the well; length of casing(s) removed, perforated or ripped or left in place; any sections where casing was cut or milled; and other pertinent information concerning cleaning and sealing the

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well. Invoices, work-orders, and other records relating to all work on the well shall be maintained as part of this journal and provided to MSHA upon request.

- (3) When cleaning out the well as provided for in subparagraph (a)(1), the operator shall make a diligent effort to remove all of the casing in the well. After the well is completely cleaned out and all the casing removed, the well should be plugged to the total depth by pumping expanding cement slurry and pressurizing to at least 200 psi. If the casing cannot be removed, it must be cut, milled, perforated or ripped at all mineable coal seam levels to facilitate the removal of any remaining casing in the coal seam by the mining equipment. Any casing which remains shall be perforated or ripped to permit the injection of cement into voids within and around the well. All casing remaining at mineable coal seam levels shall be perforated or ripped at least every 5 feet from 10 feet below the coal seam to 10 feet above the coal seam, as shown in Appendix A.

Perforations or rips are required at least every 50 feet from 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam up to 100 feet above the uppermost mineable coal seam. See Appendix A. The mine operator must take appropriate steps to ensure that the annulus between the casing and the well walls are filled with expanding (minimum 0.5% expansion upon setting) cement and contain no voids.

If it is not possible to remove all of the casing, the operator shall notify the District Manager before any other work is performed. If the well cannot be cleaned out or the casing removed, the operator shall prepare the well as described from the surface to at least 200 feet below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam for wells less than 4000 feet in depth and 400 feet below the lowest mineable coal seam for wells 4000 feet or greater, unless the District Manager requires cleaning out and removal of casing to a greater depth based on his judgement as to what is required due to geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well.

If the operator, using a casing bond log can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the District Manager that all annuli in the well are already adequately sealed with cement, then the operator will not be required to perforate or rip the casing for that particular well. When multiple casing and tubing strings are present in the coal horizon(s), any casing which remains shall be ripped or perforated and filled with expanding cement as indicated above. An acceptable casing bond log for each casing and tubing string is needed if used in lieu of ripping or perforating multiple strings.

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- (4) If the District Manager concludes that the completely cleaned out well is emitting excessive amounts of gas, the operator must place a mechanical bridge plug in the well. It must be placed in a competent stratum at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam, but above the top of the uppermost hydrocarbon-producing stratum, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on his judgment that it is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well. The operator shall provide the District Manager with all information it possesses concerning the geological nature of the strata and the pressure of the well. If it is not possible to set a mechanical bridge plug, an appropriately sized packer may be used. The mine operator shall document what has been done to "kill the well" and plug the carbon producing strata.
- (5) If the upper-most hydrocarbon-producing stratum is within 300 feet of the base of the lowest minable coal seam, the operator shall properly place mechanical bridge plugs as described in subparagraph (a)(4) to isolate the hydrocarbon-producing stratum from the expanding cement plug. Nevertheless, the operator shall place a minimum of 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) of expanding cement below the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on his judgment that it is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well.

b. MANDATORY PROCEDURES FOR PLUGGING OR RE-PLUGGING OIL OR GAS WELLS TO THE SURFACE

After completely cleaning out the well as specified in paragraph 2(a) above, the following procedures shall be used to plug or re-plug wells:

- (1) The operator shall pump expanding cement slurry down the well to form a plug which runs from at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam (or lower if required by the District Manager based on his judgment that a lower depth is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well) to the surface. The expanding cement will be placed in the well under a pressure of at least 200 pounds per square inch.

Portland cement or a lightweight cement mixture may be used to fill the area from 100 feet above the top of the uppermost mineable coal seam (or higher if required by the District Manager based on his judgment that a higher distance is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well) to the surface.

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- (2) The operator shall embed steel turnings or other small magnetic particles in the top of the cement near the surface to serve as a permanent magnetic monument of the well. In the alternative, a 4-inch or larger diameter casing, set in cement, shall extend at least 36 inches above the ground level with the API well number engraved or welded on the casing. When the hole cannot be marked with a physical monument (e.g. prime farmland), high-resolution GPS coordinates (one-half meter resolution) are required.

c. MANDATORY PROCEDURES FOR PLUGGING OR RE-PLUGGING OIL AND GAS WELLS FOR USE AS DEGASIFICATION WELLS

After completely cleaning out the well as specified in paragraph 2(a) above, the following procedures shall be utilized when plugging or re-plugging wells that are to be used as degasification wells:

- (1) The operator shall set a cement plug in the well by pumping an expanding cement slurry down the tubing to provide at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) of expanding cement below the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires a greater depth based on his judgment that a greater depth is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well. The expanding cement will be placed in the well under a pressure of at least 200 pounds per square inch. The top of the expanding cement shall extend at least 50 feet above the top of the coal seam being mined, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on his judgment that a greater distance is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well.
- (2) The operator shall securely grout into the bedrock of the upper portion of the degasification well a suitable casing in order to protect it. The remainder of this well may be cased or uncased.
- (3) The operator shall fit the top of the degasification casing with a wellhead equipped as required by the District Manager in the approved ventilation plan. Such equipment may include check valves, shut-in valves, sampling ports, flame arrestor equipment, and security fencing.
- (4) Operation of the degasification well shall be addressed in the approved ventilation plan. This may include periodic tests of methane levels and limits on the minimum methane concentrations that may be extracted.
- (5) After the area of the coal mine that is degassed by a well is sealed or the coal mine is abandoned, the operator must plug all degasification wells using the following procedures:

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- (i) The operator shall insert a tube to the bottom of the well or, if not possible, to within 100 feet above the coal seam being mined. Any blockage must be removed to ensure that the tube can be inserted to this depth.
- (ii) The operator shall set a cement plug in the well by pumping Portland cement or a lightweight cement mixture down the tubing until the well is filled to the surface.
- (iii) The operator shall embed steel turnings or other small magnetic particles in the top of the cement near the surface to serve as a permanent magnetic monument of the well. In the alternative, a 4-inch or larger casing, set in cement, shall extend at least 36 inches above the ground level with the API well number engraved or welded on the casing.

d. MANDATORY ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING AND PLUGGING OR RE-PLUGGING OIL OR GAS WELLS

The following provisions apply to all wells which the operator determines, and with which the MSHA District Manager agrees, cannot be completely cleaned out due to damage to the well caused by subsidence, caving, or other factors.

- (1) The operator shall drill a hole adjacent and parallel to the well, to a depth of at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the lowest mineable coal seam, unless the District Manager requires a greater depth based on his judgment that a greater depth is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well.
- (2) The operator shall use a geophysical sensing device to locate any casing which may remain in the well.
- (3) If the well contains casing(s), the operator shall drill into the well from the parallel hole. From 10 feet below the coal seam to 10 feet above the coal seam, the operator shall perforate or rip all casings at least every 5 feet. Beyond this distance, the operator shall perforate or rip at least every 50 feet from at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam up to 100 feet above the seam being mined, unless the District Manager requires a greater distance based on his judgment that a greater distance is required due to the geological strata, or due to the pressure within the well. The diagram shown in Appendix A is representative of the locations of the perforations or ripping that must be done. The operator shall fill the annulus between the casings and between the casings and the well wall with expanding (minimum 0.5% expansion upon setting) cement, and shall ensure that these areas contain no voids. If the operator, using a casing bond log, can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the

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District Manager that the annulus of the well is adequately sealed with cement, then the operator will not be required to perforate or rip the casing for that particular well, or fill these areas with cement. When multiple casing and tubing strings are present in the coal horizon(s), any casing which remains shall be ripped or perforated and filled with expanding cement as indicated above. An acceptable casing bond log for each casing and tubing string is needed if used in lieu of ripping or perforating multiple strings.

- (4) Where the operator determines, and the District Manager agrees, that there is insufficient casing in the well to allow the method outlined in subparagraph (d)(3) to be used, then the operator shall use a horizontal hydraulic fracturing technique to intercept the original well. From at least 200 feet (400 feet if the total well depth is 4,000 feet or greater) below the base of the lowest mineable coal seam to a point at least 50 feet above the seam being mined, the operator shall fracture in at least six places at intervals to be agreed upon by the operator and the District Manager after considering the geological strata and the pressure within the well. The operator shall then pump expanding cement into the fractured well in sufficient quantities and in a manner which fills all intercepted voids.
- (5) The operator shall prepare down-hole logs for each well. Logs shall consist of a caliper survey, a gamma log, a bond log and a deviation survey for determining the top, bottom, and thickness of all coal seams down to the lowest minable coal seam, potential hydrocarbon producing strata and the location of any existing bridge plug. The operator may obtain the logs from the adjacent hole rather than the well if the condition of the well makes it impractical to insert the equipment necessary to obtain the log.
- (6) A journal shall be maintained describing the depth of each material encountered; the nature of each material encountered; bit size and type used to drill each portion of the hole; length and type of each material used to plug the well; length of casing(s) removed, perforated or ripped or left in place; any sections where casing was cut or milled; and other pertinent information concerning sealing the well. Invoices, work-orders, and other records relating to all work on the well shall be maintained as part of this journal and provided to MSHA upon request.
- (7) After the operator has plugged the well as described in subparagraphs (d)(3) and/or (d)(4), the operator shall plug the adjacent hole, from the bottom to the surface, with Portland cement or a lightweight cement mixture. The operator shall embed steel turnings or other small magnetic particles in the top of the cement near the surface to serve as a permanent magnetic monument of the well. In the alternative, a 4-inch or larger casing, set in cement, shall extend at least 36 inches above the ground level.

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A combination of the methods outlined in subparagraphs (d)(3) and (d)(4) may have to be used in a single well, depending upon the conditions of the hole and the presence of casings. The operator and the District Manager shall discuss the nature of each hole.

The District Manager may require that more than one method be utilized. The mine operator may submit an alternative plan to the District Manager for approval to use different methods to address wells that cannot be completely cleaned out. The District Manager may require additional documentation and certification by a registered petroleum engineer to support the proposed alternative methods.

3. **MANDATORY PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING, PLUGGING, AND REPLUGGING SDD WELLS**

a. **MANDATORY COMPUTATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES PRIOR TO PLUGGING OR REPLUGGING**

1. **Probable Error of Location** – Directional drilling systems rely on sophisticated angular measurement systems and computer models to calculate the estimated location of the well bore. This estimated hole location is subject to cumulative measurement errors so that the distance between actual and estimated location of the well bore increases with the depth of the hole. Modern directional drilling systems are typically accurate within one or two degrees depending on the specific equipment and techniques.

The probable error of location is defined by a cone described by the average accuracy of angular measurement around the length of the hole. For example: a hole that is drilled 500 vertical feet and deviated into a coal seam at a depth of 700 feet would have a probable error of location at a point that is 4,000 feet from the hole collar (about 2,986 ft. horizontally from the well collar) of 69.8 ft. (4,000 ft. x sine (1.0 degree)) if the average accuracy of angular measurement was one degree and 139.6 ft. if the average accuracy of angular measurement was two degrees. In addition to the probable error of location, the true hole location is also affected by underground survey errors, surface survey errors, and random survey errors.

2. **Minimum Working Barrier Around Well** – For purposes of this Order, the minimum working barrier around any coalbed methane well or branches of a coalbed methane well in the coal seam is 50 feet plus the probable error of location. For example: for a hole that is drilled 500 vertical feet and deviated into a coal seam at a depth of 700 feet using drilling equipment that has an

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average accuracy of angular measurement of one degree, the probable error of location at a point that is 4,000 feet from the hole collar is 69.8 ft. Therefore, the minimum working barrier around this point of the well bore is 120 ft. (69.8 ft. plus 50 ft., rounded up to the nearest foot). The 50 additional feet is a reasonable separation between the probable location of the well and mining operations. When mining is within the minimum working barrier distance from a coalbed methane well or branch, the mine operator must comply with the provisions of this Order. Coalbed methane wells must be prepared in advance for safe intersection and specific procedures must be followed on the mining section in order to protect the miners when mining within this minimum working barrier around the well.

The District Manager may require a greater minimum working barrier around coalbed methane wells where geologic conditions, historical location errors, or other factors warrant a greater barrier.

3. Ventilation Plan Requirements - The ventilation plan shall contain a description of all SDD coalbed methane wells drilled in the area to be mined. This description should include the well numbers, the date drilled, the diameter, the casing information, the coal seams developed, maximum depth of the wells, abandonment pressures, and any other information required by the District Manager. All or part of this information may be listed on the 30 C.F.R. § 75.372 map.

The ventilation plan shall include the techniques that the mine operator plans to use to prepare the SDD wells for safe intersection, the specifications and steps necessary to implement these techniques, and the required operational precautions that are required when mining within the minimum working barrier. In addition, the ventilation plan will contain any additional information or provisions related to the SDD wells required by the District Manager.

4. Ventilation Map - The ventilation map specified in 30 C.F.R. § 75.372 shall contain the following information:
 - i. The surface location of all coalbed methane wells in the active mining area and any projected mining area as specified in 30 C.F.R. § 75.372(b)(14);
 - ii. Identifying information of coalbed methane wells (i.e. API hole number or equivalent);
 - iii. The date that gas production began from the well;
 - iv. The coal seam intersection of all coalbed methane wells;
 - v. The horizontal extents in the coal seam of all coalbed methane wells and branches;

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- vi. The outline of the probable error of location of all coalbed methane wells; and
- vii. The date of mine intersection and the distance between estimated and actual locations for all intersections of the coalbed methane well and branches.

b. MANDATORY PROCEDURES FOR PLUGGING OR REPLUGGING SDD WELLS

The mine operator shall include one or more of the following methods to prepare SDD wells for safe intersection in the mine ventilation plan. The methods approved in the ventilation plan must be completed on each SDD well before mining encroaches on the minimum working barrier around the well or branch of the well in the coal seam being mined.

If methane leakage through subsidence cracks is a problem when retreat mining, the minimum working barrier must be maintained around wells and branches in overlying coal seams or the wells and branches must be prepared for safe intersection as specified in the mine ventilation plan.

1. Cement Plug - Cement may be used to fill the entire SDD hole system. Squeeze cementing techniques are necessary for SDD plugging due to the lack of tubing in the hole. Cement should fill void spaces and eliminate methane leakage along the hole. Once the cement has cured, the SDD system may be intersected multiple times without further hole preparation. Gas cutting occurs if the placement pressure of the cement is less than the methane pressure in the coal seam. Under these conditions, gas will bubble out of the coal seam and into the unset cement creating a pressurized void or series of interconnected pressurized voids. Water cutting occurs when formation water and standing water in the hole invades or displaces the unset cement. Standing water has to be bailed out of the hole or driven into the formation with compressed gas to minimize water cutting. The cement pressure must be maintained higher than the formation pressure until the cement sets to minimize both gas and water cutting. The cementing program in the ventilation plan must address both gas and water cutting.

Due to the large volume to be cemented and potential problems with cement setting prior to filling the entire SDD system, adequately sized pumping units with back-up capacity must be used. Various additives such as retarders, lightweight extenders, viscosity modifiers, thixotropic modifiers, and fly ash may be used in the cement mix. The volume of cement pumped should exceed the estimated hole volume to ensure the complete filling of all voids. The complete cementing program, including hole dewatering, cement, additives, pressures, pumping times and equipment must be specified in the ventilation plan.

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The material safety data sheets (MSDS) for all cements, additives and components and any personal protective equipment and techniques to protect workers from the potentially harmful effects of the cement and cement components should be included in the ventilation plan. Records of cement mixes, cement quantities, pump pressures, and flow rates and times should be retained for each hole plugged.

SDD holes may be plugged with cement years in advance of mining. However, the District Manager shall require suitable documentation of the cement plugging in order to approve mining within the minimum working barrier around coalbed methane wells.

2. Polymer Gel - Polymer gels start out as low viscosity, water-based mixtures of organic polymers that are cross-linked using time-delayed activators to form a water-insoluble, high-viscosity gel after being pumped into the SDD system. Although polymer gel systems never solidify, the activated gel should develop sufficient strength to resist gas flow. A gel that is suitable for treating SDD wells for mine intersection will reliably fill the SDD system and prevent gas-filled voids. Any gel chemistry used for plugging SDD wells should be resistant to bacterial and chemical degradation and remain stable for the duration of mining through a SDD system.

Water may dilute the gel mixture to the point where it will not set to the required strength. Water in the holes should be removed before injecting the gel mixture. Water removal can be accomplished by conventional bailing and then injecting compressed gas to squeeze the water that accumulates in low spots back into the formation. Gas pressurization should be continued until the hole is dry. Another potential problem with gels is that dissolved salts in the formation waters may interfere with the cross-linking reactions. Any proposed gel mixtures must be tested with actual formation waters.

Equipment to mix and pump gels should have adequate capacity to fill the hole before the gel sets. Back-up units should be available in case something breaks while pumping. The volume of gel pumped should exceed the estimated hole volume to ensure the complete filling of all voids and allow for gel to infiltrate the joints in the coal seam surrounding the hole. Gel injection and setting pressures should be specified in the ventilation plan.

To reduce the potential for an inundation of gel, the final level of gel should be close to the level of the coal seam and the remainder of the hole

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should remain open to the atmosphere until mining in the vicinity of the SDD system is completed. Packers may be used to isolate portions of the SDD system.

The complete polymer gel program, including advance testing of the gel with formation water, dewatering systems, gel specifications, gel quantities, gel placement, pressures, and pumping equipment must be specified in the ventilation plan. The MSDS for all gel components and any personal protective equipment and techniques to protect workers from the potentially harmful effects of the gel and gel components should be included in the ventilation plan. A record of the calculated hole volume, gel quantities, gel formulation, pump pressures, and flow rates and times should be retained for each hole that is treated with gel. Other gel chemistries other than organic polymers may be included in the ventilation plan with appropriate methods, parameters, and safety precautions.

3. Bentonite Gel – High-pressure injection of bentonite gel into the SDD system will infiltrate the cleat and butt joints of the coal seam near the well bore and effectively seal these conduits against the flow of methane. Bentonite gel is a thixotropic fluid that sets when it stops moving. Bentonite gel has a significantly lower setting viscosity than polymer gel. While the polymer gel fills and seals the borehole, the lower strength bentonite gel must penetrate the fractures and jointing in the coal seam in order to be effective in reducing formation permeability around the hole. The use of bentonite gel is restricted to depleted CBM applications that have low abandonment pressures and limited recharge potential. In general, these applications will be mature CBM fields with long production histories.

A slug of water should be injected prior to the bentonite gel in order to minimize moisture-loss bridging near the well bore. The volume of gel pumped should exceed the estimated hole volume to ensure that the gel infiltrates the joints in the coal seam for several feet surrounding the hole. Due to the large gel volume and potential problems with premature thixotropic setting, adequately sized pumping units with back-up capacity are required.

Additives to the gel may be required to modify viscosity, reduce filtrates, reduce surface tension, and promote sealing of the cracks and joints around the hole. To reduce the potential for an inundation of bentonite gel, the final level of gel should be approximately the elevation of the coal seam and the remainder of the hole should remain open to the atmosphere until mining in the vicinity of the SDD system is completed. If a water

column is used to pressurize the gel, it must be bailed down to the coal seam elevation prior to intersection.

The complete bentonite gel program, including formation infiltration and permeability reduction data, hole pretreatment, gel specifications, additives, gel quantities flow rates, injection pressures and infiltration times, must be specified in the ventilation plan. The ventilation plan should list the equipment used to prepare and pump the gel. The MSDS for all gel components and any personal protective equipment and techniques to protect workers from the potentially harmful effects of the gel and additives should be included in the ventilation plan. A record of hole preparation, gel quantities, gel formulation, pump pressures, and flow rates and times should be retained for each hole that is treated with bentonite gel.

4. Active Pressure Management and Water Infusion - Reducing the pressure in the hole to less than atmospheric pressure by operating a vacuum blower connected to the wellhead may facilitate safe intersection of the hole by a coal mine. The negative pressure in the hole will limit the quantity of methane released into the higher pressure mine atmosphere. If the mine intersection is near the end of a horizontal branch of the SDD system, air will flow from the mine into the upstream side of the hole and be exhausted through the blower on the surface. On the downstream side of the intersection, if the open hole length is short, the methane emitted from this side of the hole may be diluted to safe levels with ventilation air. Conversely, safely intersecting this system near the bottom of the vertical hole may not be possible because the methane emissions from the multiple downstream branches may be too great to dilute with ventilation air. The methane emission rate is directly proportional to the length of the open hole. Successful application of vacuum systems may be limited by caving of the hole or water collected in dips in the SDD system.

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Another important factor in the success of vacuum systems is the methane liberation rate of the coal formation around the well – older, more depleted wells that have lower methane emission rates are more amenable to this technique. The remaining methane content and the formation permeability should be addressed in the ventilation plan.

Packers may be used to reduce methane inflow into the coal mine after intersection. All packers on the downstream side of the hole must be equipped with a center pipe so that the inby methane pressure may be measured or so that water may be injected. Subsequent intersections should not take place if pressure in a packer-sealed hole is excessive. Alternatively, methane produced by the downstream hole may be piped to an in-mine degas system to safely transport the methane out of the mine or may be piped to the return air course for dilution. In-mine methane piping should be protected as stipulated in “Piping Methane in Underground Coal Mines,” MSHA IR 1094, (1978). Protected methane diffusion zones may be established in return air courses if needed. Detailed sketches and safety precautions for methane collection, piping and diffusion systems must be included in the ventilation plan (30 C.F.R. § 75.371(ee)).

Water infusion prior to intersecting the well will temporarily limit methane flow. Water infusion may also help control coal dust levels during mining. High water infusion pressures may be obtained prior to the initial intersection by the hydraulic head resulting from the hole depth or by pumping. Water infusion pressures for subsequent intersections are limited by leakage around in-mine packers and limitations of the mine water distribution system. If water is infused prior to the initial intersection, the water level in the hole shall not be more than 100 feet before the intersection.

The complete pressure management strategy including negative pressure application, wellhead equipment, and use of packers, in-mine piping, methane dilution, and water infusion must be specified in the ventilation plan. Procedures for controlling methane in the downstream hole must be specified in the ventilation plan. The remaining methane content and formation permeability should be addressed in the ventilation plan. The potential for the coal seam to cave into the well should be addressed in the ventilation plan. Dewatering methods should be included in the ventilation plan.

A record of the negative pressures applied to the system, methane liberation, use of packers and any water infusion pressures and application time should be retained for each intersection.

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Remedial work – If problems are encountered in preparing the holes for safe intersection, then remedial measures must be taken to protect the miners. For example: if only one-half of the calculated hole volume of cement could be placed into a SDD well due to hole blockage, holes should be drilled near each branch that will be intersected and squeeze cement using pressures sufficient to fracture into the potentially empty SDD holes. The District Manager will approve remedial work in the ventilation plan on a case-by-case basis.

4. **MANDATORY PROCEDURES AFTER APPROVAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE DISTRICT MANAGER TO MINE WITHIN A 100-FOOT DIAMETER BARRIER AROUND WELL OR WITHIN THE MINIMUM WORKING BARRIER AROUND THE SDD WELL OR BRANCH OF THE SDD WELL**

- a. A representative of the operator, a representative of the miners, the appropriate State agency, or the MSHA District Manager may request that a conference be conducted prior to intersecting any plugged or re-plugged well. Upon receipt of any such request, the District Manager shall schedule such a conference. The party requesting the conference shall notify all other parties listed above within a reasonable time prior to the conference to provide opportunity for participation. The purpose of the conference shall be to review, evaluate, and accommodate any abnormal or unusual circumstance related to the condition of the well or surrounding strata when such conditions are encountered.
- b. The operator shall intersect a well on a shift approved by the District Manager. The operator shall notify the District Manager and the miners' representative in sufficient time prior to intersecting a well in order to provide an opportunity to have representatives present.
- c. When using continuous mining methods, the operator shall install drivage sights at the last open crosscut near the place to be mined to ensure intersection of the well. The drivage sites shall not be more than 50 feet from the well. When using longwall mining methods, distance markers shall be installed on 5-foot centers for a distance of 50 feet in advance of the well or branch in the headgate entry and in the tailgate entry.
- d. The operator shall ensure that fire-fighting equipment including fire extinguishers, rock dust, and sufficient fire hose to reach the working face area of the well or branch intersection (when either the conventional or continuous mining method is used) is available and operable during all well or branch intersections. The fire hose shall be located in the last open crosscut of the entry or room. The operator shall maintain the water line to the belt conveyor

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tailpiece along with a sufficient amount of fire hose to reach the farthest point of penetration on the section. When the longwall mining method is used, a hose to the longwall water supply is sufficient.

- e. The operator shall ensure that sufficient supplies of roof support and ventilation materials shall be available and located at the last open crosscut. In addition, emergency plugs and suitable sealing materials shall be available in the immediate area of the well or branch intersection.
- f. On the shift prior to intersecting the well or branch, the operator shall service all equipment and check it for permissibility. Water sprays, water pressures, and water flow rates used for dust and spark suppression shall be examined and any deficiencies corrected.
- g. The operator shall calibrate the methane monitor(s) on the longwall, continuous mining machine, or cutting machine and loading machine on the shift prior to intersecting the well or branch.
- h. When mining is in progress, the operator shall perform tests for methane with a handheld methane detector at least every 10 minutes from the time that mining with the continuous mining machine or longwall face is within 30 feet of the well or branch until the well or branch is intersected. During the actual cutting process, no individual shall be allowed on the return side until the well or branch intersection has been completed, and the area has been examined and declared safe. All workplace examinations on the return side of the shearer will be conducted while the shearer is idle. The operator's most current Approved Ventilation Plan will be followed at all times unless the District Manager deems a greater air velocity for the intersect is necessary.
- i. When using continuous or conventional mining methods, the working place shall be free from accumulations of coal dust and coal spillages, and rock dust shall be placed on the roof, rib, and floor to within 20 feet of the face when intersecting the well or branch. On longwall sections, rock dusting shall be conducted and placed on the roof, rib, and floor up to both the headgate and tailgate gob.
- j. When the well or branch is intersected, the operator shall de-energize all equipment, and thoroughly examine and determine the area to be safe before permitting mining to resume.
- k. After a well or branch has been intersected and the working place determined to be safe, mining shall continue in by the well or branch a sufficient distance to permit adequate ventilation around the area of the well or branch. A packer

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will be installed in any open or unplugged portion of the hole as soon as it is safe to do so.

- l. If the casing is cut or milled at the coal seam level, the use of torches should not be necessary. However, in rare instances, torches may be used for inadequately or inaccurately cut or milled casings. No open flame shall be permitted in the area until adequate ventilation has been established around the well or branch bore and methane levels of less than 1.0% are present in all areas that will be exposed to flames and sparks from the torch. The operator shall apply a thick layer of rock dust to the roof, face, floor, ribs and any exposed coal within 20 feet of the casing prior to the use of torches.
- m. Non-sparking (brass) tools will be located on the working section and will be used exclusively to expose and examine cased well or branches.
- n. No person shall be permitted in the area of the well or branch intersection except those actually engaged in the operation, including company personnel, representatives of the miners, personnel from MSHA, and personnel from the appropriate State agency.
- o. The operator shall alert all personnel in the mine to the planned intersection of the well or branch prior to their going underground if the planned intersection is to occur during their shift. This warning shall be repeated for all shifts until the well or branch has been mined through.
- p. The well or branch intersection shall be under the direct supervision of a certified individual. Instructions concerning the well or branch intersection shall be issued only by the certified individual in charge.
- q. If the mine operator cannot find the well or branch in the middle of the panel or a gate section misses the anticipated intersection, mining shall cease and the District Manager shall be notified.
- r. The provisions of this Order do not impair the authority of representatives of MSHA to interrupt or halt the well or branch intersection, and to issue a withdrawal order, when they deem it necessary for the safety of the miners. MSHA may order an interruption or cessation of the well or branch intersection and/or a withdrawal of personnel by issuing either a verbal or written order to that effect to a representative of the operator, which order shall include the basis for the order. Operations in the affected area of the mine may not resume until a representative of MSHA permits resumption. The mine operator and miners shall comply with verbal or written MSHA orders immediately. All verbal orders shall be committed to writing within a reasonable time as conditions permit.

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- s. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the mine and be available to the miners.
- t. If the well or branch is not plugged to the total depth of all minable coal seams identified in the core hole logs, any coal seams beneath the lowest plug will remain subject to the barrier requirements of 30 C.F.R. § 75.1700, should those coal seams be developed in the future.
- u. All necessary safety precautions and safe practices according to Industry Standards, required by MSHA regulations and State regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the plugging site will be followed to provide the utmost protection to the miners involved in the process.
- v. All miners involved in the plugging or re-plugging operations will be trained on the contents of this petition prior to starting the process and a copy of this petition will be posted at the well or branch site until the plugging or re-plugging has been completed.
- w. Mechanical bridge plugs should incorporate the best available technologies that are either required or recognized by the State regulatory agency and/or oil and gas industry.
- x. Within 30 days after this Order becomes final, the operator shall submit proposed revisions for its approved 30 C.F.R. Part 48 training plan to the District Manager. These proposed revisions shall include initial and refresher training on compliance with the terms and conditions stated in the Order. The operator shall provide all miners involved in well or branch intersection with training on the requirements of this Order prior to mining within 150 feet of the next well or branch intended to be mined through.
- y. The responsible person required under 30 C.F.R. § 75.1501 Emergency Evacuations, is responsible for well or branch intersection emergencies. The well or branch intersection procedures should be reviewed by the responsible person prior to any planned intersection.
- z. Within 30 days after this Order becomes final, the operator shall submit proposed revisions for its approved mine emergency evacuation and firefighting program of instruction required under 30 C.F.R § 75.1502. The operator will revise the program of instruction to include the hazards and evacuation procedures to be used for well or branch intersections. All underground miners will be trained in this revised plan within 30 days of submittal.

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5. MANDATORY PROCEDURES SPECIFIC TO SDD INTERSECTIONS

- a. Following the initial intersection of a branch of an SDD well, subsequent intersections of the same branch of the SDD well typically have lower risk. Appropriate procedures to protect the miners prior to these subsequent intersections on a given branch shall be specified in the ventilation plan.
- b. All intersections with SDD wells and branches that are in intake air courses shall be examined as part of the pre-shift examinations required under 30 C.F.R. § 75.360.
- c. All other intersection with SDD wells and branches shall be examined as part of the weekly examinations required under 30 C.F.R. § 75.364.

Any party to this action desiring a hearing on this matter must file in accordance with 30 C.F.R. § 44.14, within 30 days. The request for hearing must be filed with the Administrator for Mine Safety and Health Enforcement, 201 12th Street South, Suite 401, Arlington, Virginia 22202-5452.

If a hearing is requested, the request shall contain a concise summary of position on the issues of fact or law desired to be raised by the party requesting the hearing, including specific objections to the proposed decision.

A party other than Petitioner who has requested a hearing shall also comment upon all issues of fact or law presented in the petition, and any party to this action requesting a hearing may indicate a desired hearing site. If no request for a hearing is filed within 30 days after service thereof, the Decision and Order will become final and must be posted by the operator on the mine bulletin board at the mine.

**TIMOTHY
WATKINS**

Digitally signed by TIMOTHY
WATKINS
Date: 2021.04.30 14:10:38 -04'00'

Timothy R. Watkins
Administrator for
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement

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OCT 13 2023

WV Department of
Environmental Protection

10/20/2023

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of this proposed decision was served personally or mailed, postage prepaid, or provided by other electronic means this 30th day of April 2021, to:

Ryan Toler
General Manager
Century Mining LLC - Longview Mine
200 Chapel Brook Drive
Bridgeport, WV 26330

**DONALD
VICKERS**

Digitally signed by DONALD
VICKERS
Date: 2021.04.30 14:31:02
-04'00'

Don Vickers
Safety and Health Specialist

cc: Eugene White, Director Office of Miners' Health Safety & Training
#7 Players Club Dr. Suite 2, Charleston WV 25311
Eugene.E.White@wv.gov

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WW-4A
Revised 6-07

1) Date: 10/10/23
2) Operator's Well Number 8957

3) API Well No.: 47 - 001 - 00024

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PLUG AND ABANDON A WELL

4) Surface Owner(s) to be served:	5) (a) Coal Operator
(a) Name <u>JERRY A. LANTZ</u>	Name <u>CENTURY MINING, LLC.</u>
Address <u>2652 BUCKHANNON RD</u>	Address <u>7004 Buckhannon Road</u>
<u>PHILIPPI, WV 26416</u>	<u>Volga, WV 26238</u>
(b) Name _____	(b) Coal Owner(s) with Declaration
Address _____	Name <u>NORTH CENTRAL RESOURCES, LLC</u>
(c) Name _____	Address <u>7004 Buckhannon Road</u>
Address _____	<u>Volga, WV 26238</u>
6) Inspector <u>Randy Kirchberg</u>	(c) Coal Lessee with Declaration
Address _____	Name _____
Telephone <u>(681) 781-9890</u>	Address _____

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Office of Oil and Gas
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WV Department of
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TO THE PERSONS NAMED ABOVE: You should have received this Form and the following documents:

- (1) The application to Plug and Abandon a Well on Form WW-4B, which sets out the parties involved in the work and describes the well its and the plugging work order; and
- (2) The plat (surveyor's map) showing the well location on Form WW-6.

The reason you received these documents is that you have rights regarding the application which are summarized in the instructions on the reverses side. However, you are not required to take any action at all.

Take notice that under Chapter 22-6 of the West Virginia Code, the undersigned well operator proposes to file or has filed this Notice and Application and accompanying documents for a permit to plug and abandon a well with the Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, with respect to the well at the location described on the attached Application and depicted on the attached Form WW-6. Copies of this Notice, the Application, and the plat have been mailed by registered or certified mail or delivered by hand to the person(s) named above (or by publication in certain circumstances) on or before the day of mailing or delivery to the Chief.

Well Operator CENTURY MINING, LLC.
 By: GARY MILES *Gary Miles*
 Its: CHIEF ENGINEER - Agent
 Address 7004 Buckhannon Road
Volga, WV 26238
 Telephone 304-809-1167

Subscribed and sworn before me this 11th day of October 2023
Clarissa Linder
 My Commission Expires Feb. 15, 2024
 Notary Public



Oil and Gas Privacy Notice

The Office of Oil and Gas processes your personal information, such as name, address and phone number, as a part of our regulatory duties. Your personal information may be disclosed to other State agencies or third parties in the normal course of business or as needed to comply with statutory or regulatory requirements, including Freedom of Information Act requests. Our office will appropriately secure your personal information. If you have any questions about our use of your personal information, please contact DEP's Chief Privacy Officer at depprivacyofficer@wv.gov.

10/20/2023

WW-4B

API No.	<u>47-001-00024</u>
Farm Name	<u>French Trimble</u>
Well No.	<u>8957</u>

**INSTRUCTIONS TO COAL OPERATORS
OWNERS AND LESSEE**

The well operator named on the obverse side of WW-4 (B) is about to abandon the well described in the enclosed materials and will commence the work of plugging and abandoning said well on the date the inspector is notified. Which date shall not be less than five days after the day on which this notice and application so mailed is received, or in due course should be received by the Department of Environmental Protection Office of Oil & Gas.

This notice and application is given to you in order that your respective representatives may be present at the plugging and filling of said well. You are further notified that whether you are represented or not the operator will proceed to plug and fill said well in the manner required by Section 24, Article 6, Chapter 22 of the Code and given in detail on obverse side of this application.

NOTE: If you wish this well to be plugged according to 22-6-24(d) then as per Regulation 35CSR4-13.9 you must complete and return to this office on form OB-16 "Request by Coal Operator, Owner, or Lessee for plugging" prior to the issuance of this plugging permit.

WAIVER

The undersigned coal operator ____ / owner / lessee ____ / of the coal under this well location has examined this proposed plugging work order. The undersigned has no objection to the work proposed to be done at this location, provided, the well operator has complied with all applicable requirements of the West Virginia Code and the governing regulations.

Date: 10/11/2023

Steven Stroupe
By: **Steven Stroupe**
Its Secretary/Treasurer - Century Mining

10/20/2023

SURFACE OWNER WAIVER

Operator's Well
Number

8957 - API: 47-001-00024

INSTRUCTIONS TO SURFACE OWNERS NAMED ON PAGE WW4-A

The well operator named on page WW-4A is applying for a permit from the State to plug and abandon a well. (Note: If the surface tract is owned by more than three persons, then these materials were served on you because your name appeared on the Sheriff's tax ticket on the land or because you actually occupy the surface tract. In either case, you may be the only owner who will actually receive these materials.) See Chapter 22 of the West Virginia Code. Well work permits are valid for 24 months. If you do not own any interest in the surface tract, please forward these materials to the true owner immediately if you know who it is. Also, please notify the well operator and the Office of Oil and Gas.

**NOTE: YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO FILE ANY COMMENT.
WHERE TO FILE COMMENTS AND OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Chief, Office of Oil and Gas
Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th St. SE
Charleston, WV 25304
(304) 926-0450

Time Limits and methods for filing comments. The law requires these materials to be served on or before the date the operator files his Application. You have **FIVE (5) DAYS** after the filing date to file your comments. Comments must be filed in person or received in the mail by the Chief's office by the time stated above. You may call the Chief's office to be sure of the date. Check with your postmaster to ensure adequate delivery time or to arrange special expedited handling. If you have been contacted by the well operator and you have signed a "voluntary statement of no objection" to the planned work described in these materials, then the permit may be issued at any time.

Comments must be in writing. Your comments must include your name, address and telephone number, the well operator's name and well number and the approximate location of the proposed well site including district and county from the application. You may add other documents, such as sketches, maps or photographs to support your comments.

The Chief has the power to deny or condition a well work permit based on comments on the following grounds:

- 1) The proposed well work will constitute a hazard to the safety of persons.
- 2) The soil erosion and sediment control plan is not adequate or effective;
- 3) Damage would occur to publicly owned lands or resources;
- 4) The proposed well work fails to protect fresh water sources or supplies;
- 5) The applicant has committed a substantial violation of a previous permit or a substantial violation of one or more of the rules promulgated under Chapter 22, and has failed to abate or seek review of the violation..."

If you want a copy of the permit as it is issued or a copy of the order denying the permit, you should request a copy from the Chief.

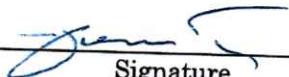
VOLUNTARY STATEMENT OF NO OBJECTION

I hereby state that I have read the instructions to surface owners and that I have received copies of a Notice and Application For A Permit To Plug And Abandon on Forms WW-4A and WW-4B, and a survey plat.

I further state that I have no objection to the planned work described in these materials, and I have no objection to a permit being issued on those materials.

**FOR EXECUTION BY A NATURAL PERSON
ETC.**

FOR EXECUTION BY A CORPORATION,



Signature

Date 10-11-23 Name _____
By _____
Its _____

Signature Date 10/20/2023



October 11, 2023

WV Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Oil & Gas
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

RECEIVED
Office of Oil and Gas

OCT 13 2023

Re: Class L Cement Waiver
Order No. 2022-13

WV Department of
Environmental Protection

Dear Sir:

Please find attached a copy of the Class L Cement Waiver issued by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Agency Division of Oil and Gas.

Do to the shortage in Class A cement, we are requesting usage of Class L cement only if Class A is not available to us at the time of plugging.

If you should have any additional questions or need any additional information, please feel free to contact me at your convenience at (304)809-1167.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Gary W. Miles'.

Gary W. Miles
Chief Engineer
Century Mining, LLC

10/20/2023



west virginia department of environmental protection

Office of Oil and Gas
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304
Phone (304) 928-0450

Harold D. Ward, 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)
LEGISLATIVE RULE 35CSR4)
SECTION 14.1. AND LEGISLATIVE RULE)
35CSR8 SECTION 20.1,)
RELATING TO THE CEMENTING)
OF OIL AND GAS WELLS)**

ORDER NO. 2022-13

RECEIVED
Office of Oil and Gas

OCT 13 2023

WV Department of
Environmental Protection

REPORT OF THE OFFICE

In response to industry requests, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Oil and Gas has reviewed the proposed use of American Petroleum Institute (API) Class L cement to be used in place of API Class A cement for well plugging.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On July 28, 2022, Diversified Gas & Oil Co. (DGO) submitted a variance request from Legislative Rule 35CSR4 for the use of API Class L cement in place of API Class A cement, relating to the plugging of conventional wells.
2. Laboratory analysis submitted by DGO on July 28, 2022, indicates API Class L cement is comparable to API Class A cement and thereby satisfies the requirements of the West Virginia Code.
3. Contemporaneously, the Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas also chose to consider a variance to Legislative Rule 35CSR8 Section 20.1., for the use of API Class L cement in place of API Class A cement, relating to the plugging of horizontal wells.

10/20/2023

4. On August 18, 2022, the Office of Oil and Gas provided public notice of acceptance of public comments on the variance consideration. During the 20-day public comment period, no comments were received.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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

Pursuant to Legislative Rule 35CSR4, Section 18 and Legislative Rule 35CSR8, Section 14, the Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas may grant a variance from any requirement of these rules.

ORDER

It is ordered that the Class L cement product approved and monogrammed by API is approved for use in place of API Class A cement for well plugging subject to the provisions of Legislative Rule 35CSR4 and Legislative Rule 35CSR8.

Dated this, the 13th day of September, 2022.

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Office of Oil and Gas

OCT 13 2023

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

WV Department of
Environmental Protection

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



James Martin, Chief
Office of Oil and Gas

10/20/2023

WW-9
(5/16)

API Number 47 - 001 - 00024
Operator's Well No. 8957

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STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS
FLUIDS/ CUTTINGS DISPOSAL & RECLAMATION PLAN

OCT 13 2023

WV Department of
Environmental Protection

Operator Name Century Mining, LLC OP Code _____
Watershed (HUC 10) Indian Fork of Elk Creek Quadrangle Century

Do you anticipate using more than 5,000 bbls of water to complete the proposed well work? Yes No

Will a pit be used? Yes No

If so, please describe anticipated pit waste: Drill cuttings.

Will a synthetic liner be used in the pit? Yes No If so, what ml.? 20

Proposed Disposal Method For Treated Pit Wastes:

- Land Application (if selected provide a completed form WW-9-GPP)
- Underground Injection (UIC Permit Number _____)
- Reuse (at API Number _____)
- Off Site Disposal (Supply form WW-9 for disposal location)
- Other (Explain Sump with line. No discharge. Will haul excess off site. See attached note for site.)

Will closed loop system be used? If so, describe: Yes. Circulated from pit thru well bore and returned to pit.

Drilling medium anticipated for this well (vertical and horizontal)? Air, freshwater, oil based, etc. Air and fresh water.

-If oil based, what type? Synthetic, petroleum, etc.

Additives to be used in drilling medium? N/A

Drill cuttings disposal method? Leave in pit, landfill, removed offsite, etc. Buried on site.

-If left in pit and plan to solidify what medium will be used? (cement, lime, sawdust) Lime

-Landfill or offsite name/permit number? N/A

Permittee shall provide written notice to the Office of Oil and Gas of any load of drill cuttings or associated waste rejected at any West Virginia solid waste facility. The notice shall be provided within 24 hours of rejection and the permittee shall also disclose where it was properly disposed.

I certify that I understand and agree to the terms and conditions of the GENERAL WATER POLLUTION PERMIT issued on April 1, 2016, by the Office of Oil and Gas of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. I understand that the provisions of the permit are enforceable by law. Violations of any term or condition of the general permit and/or other applicable law or regulation can lead to enforcement action.

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted on this application form and all attachments thereto and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

Company Official Signature Gary Miles

Company Official (Typed Name) Gary Miles

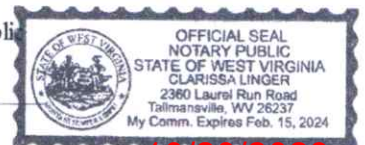
Company Official Title Chief Engineer

Subscribed and sworn before me this 11th day of October, 20 23

Clarissa Linger

Notary Public

My commission expires Feb. 15, 2024



10/20/2023

Proposed Revegetation Treatment: Acres Disturbed 1 Prevegetation pH _____

Lime 3 Tons/acre or to correct to pH 6.0

Fertilizer type 10-20-20 or equivalent

Fertilizer amount 500 lbs/acre

Mulch 2 Tons/acre

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Seed Mixtures

Temporary		Permanent	
Seed Type	lbs/acre	Seed Type	lbs/acre
See Attached	100	See Attached	100

Attach:

Maps(s) of road, location, pit and proposed area for land application (unless engineered plans including this info have been provided). If water from the pit will be land applied, provide water volume, include dimensions (L, W, D) of the pit, and dimensions (L, W), and area in acres, of the land application area.

Photocopied section of involved 7.5' topographic sheet.

Plan Approved by: Randall M. Furdberg

Comments: _____

Title: WV DEP OOG INSPECTOR Date: 10/11/2023

Field Reviewed? () Yes (X) No



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OCT 13 2023

WV Department of
Environmental Protection

October 11, 2023

WV Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Oil & Gas
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

Re: Pit Waste Disposal for Plugging and Abandon Well API 47-001-00024

Dear Sir:

Century Mining, LLC is submitting the following procedure for pit waste.

After approval of the completed WW-48b Application for a Permit to Plug and Abandon the Well API 47-001-00024. Century Mining, LLC will construct a pit with a 20 ml liner. All materials will be stored in the pit. Any excess fluids will be removed from the pit and taken to the DEP approved refuse facilities O-2013-12 for disposal.

If you should have any additional question or need any additional information, please feel free to contact me at your convenience at (304)809-1167.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Gary W. Miles'.

Gary W. Miles
Chief Engineer
Century Mining, LLC

O-9. PROVIDE A PLANTING PLAN WHICH INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

- A. A PREDICTION OF THE MINESOIL CHARACTER BASED ON OVERBURDEN ANALYSIS, SOIL ANALYSIS, AND OTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION;

A site-specific test of the soils to be used for reclamation will be performed. These tests will be used to determine the amount of lime and fertilizer to be added prior to seeding.

- B. PROPOSED TREATMENT TO NEUTRALIZE ACIDITY;

Soil shall be treated with ground limestone or an equivalent amendment to maintain a pH of 6.0. Liming requirements will be determined by approved testing of soil conducted during or just prior to regrading.

- C. METHOD OF MECHANICAL SEED BED PREPARATION;

A minimum of 6 inches of topsoil material will be spread over the regrade area to provide a suitable base for vegetation. Where and when possible, as promoted by the FRA, the surface soil layer will be four feet deep and only lightly graded. Ability to achieve this FRA surface soil layer depth will be determined by the steepness of the slopes and available material. Heavily compacted areas such as road beds shall be ripped or disked prior to revegetation in order to create a loose growth medium.

- D. APPLICATION RATES AND ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZATION;

Fertilizer shall be at the rate of 600 pounds per acre of 10-20-10 or as required by the results of approved soil testing prior to hydroseeding. Higher levels of application will be applied if specified by post mining soils test analyses. As suggested by the FRA, lower nitrogen fertilizers will be utilized, as this should discourage over growth of ground cover while allowing for optimal tree growth.

- E. APPLICATION RATES AND TYPES OF MULCH;

Mulch will be applied at a rate of 1,000 lbs/acre of wood fiber or wood cellulose. If shredded bark is used, it will be applied at a rate of 50 cy/acre. Straw or hay will be used at 1½ - 2 tons/acre.

OCT 13 2023

F. APPLICATION RATES AND SPECIES OF PERENNIAL VEGETATION INCLUDING THE HERBACEOUS AND WOODY PLANTS;

Seed Mixture	Permanent Vegetation	
	Rate ^a	Seed Rate
		Seeding time(s) ^b
Winter Wheat	15 lbs/acre	Sept – Nov
Foxtail Millet	5 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Redtop	2 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Perennial Ryegrass	2 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Orchardgrass	5 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Weeping Lovegrass	2 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Kobe Lespedeza	5 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Birdsfoot trefoil	10 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
White Clover	3 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15

^aSeeding rate suggested is for Pure Live Seed (PLS) in pounds/acre.

^bFall and winter seeding mixtures should vary as shown.

^cHerbaceous legumes must be treated with the appropriate bacterium before seeding.

G. AREAS TO BE PLANTED OR SEEDED TO TREES AND SHRUBS;

All areas shall be revegetated to hayland/pasture.

H. A MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE AND PROCEDURES; AND

During the active life of the mining operation and after final planting has occurred, the areas which were seeded, will be inspected prior to the spring and fall planting seasons. Any areas, which have not met the revegetation success standards, as required by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, shall be reseeded. Reseeding application rates and species shall be the same as those specified herein. A temporary vegetative cover shall be established as contemporaneously as possible with backfilling and grading until a permanent vegetative cover can be established. At a minimum, a temporary or permanent vegetative cover shall be established by the end of the first growing season and a permanent vegetative cover shall be established after the areas have been regraded for final reclamation.

I. A PLAN FOR TEMPORARY VEGETATION COVER TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- SPECIES
- SEEDING RATE; AND
- TIMING.

A temporary vegetative cover shall be established as soon as possible in coordination with backfilling and regrading until such a time that permanent vegetative cover shall be established

MR-4 SMA
 North Central Resources, LLC
 Attachment O-9 (continued)

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WV Department of
 Environmental Protection

and will serve as a form of erosion control. At a minimum, a temporary vegetative cover shall be established by the end of the first growing season and a permanent cover shall be established after associated structures have been removed and the areas have been regraded for final reclamation. The following mixtures, rates and seeding times are outlined below:

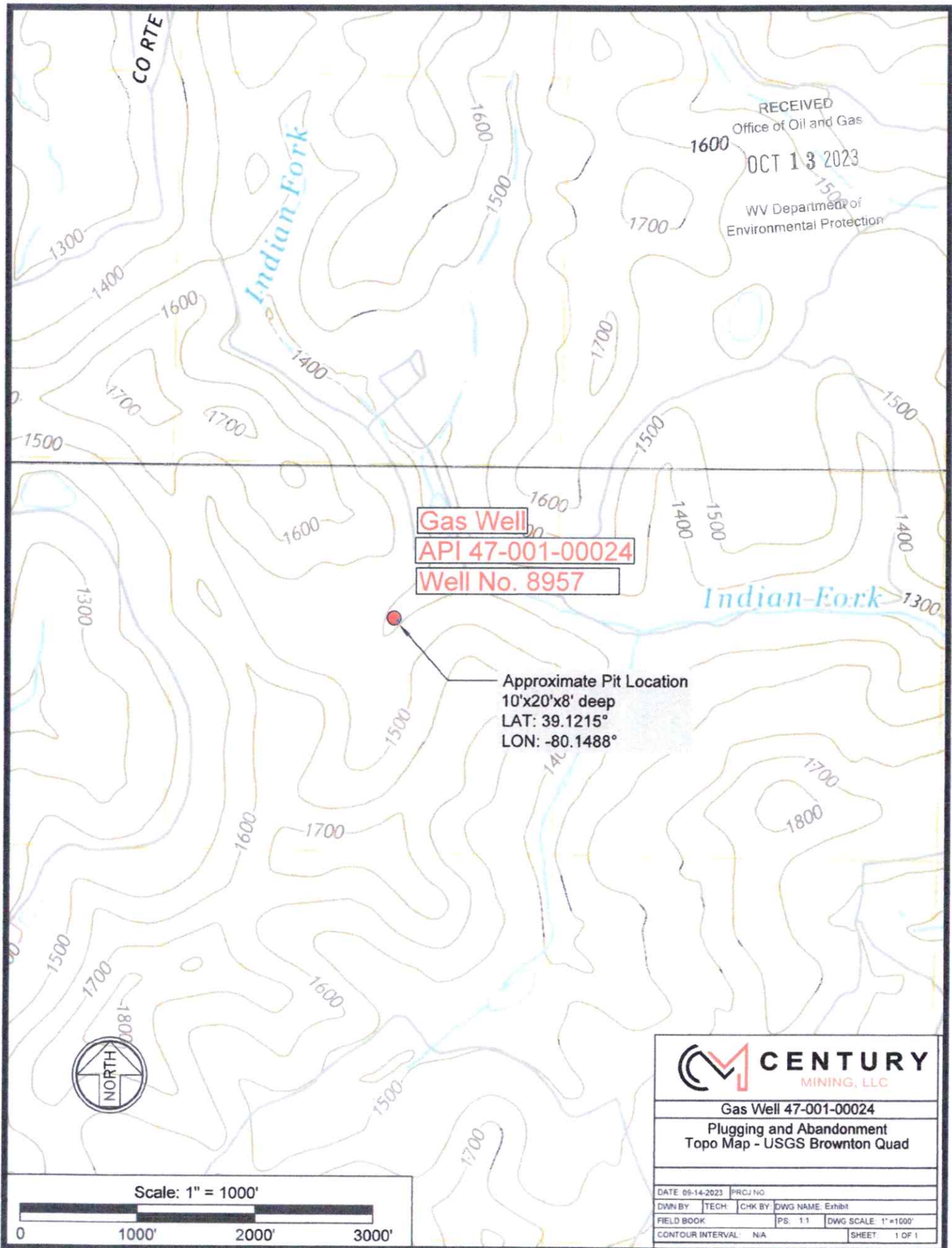
<u>Seed Mixture</u>	<u>Temporary Vegetation</u>	
	<u>Rate^a</u>	<u>Seeding time(s)^b</u>
Winter Wheat	15 lbs/acre	Sept – Nov
Foxtail Millet	5 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Redtop	2 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Perennial Ryegrass	2 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Orchardgrass	5 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Weeping Lovegrass	2 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Kobe Lespedeza	5 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
Birdsfoot trefoil	10 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15
White Clover	3 lbs/acre	March 1 – June 15

^aSeeding rate suggested is for Pure Live Seed (PLS) in pounds/acre.

^bFall and winter seeding mixtures should vary as shown.

^cHerbaceous legumes must be treated with the appropriate bacterium before seeding.

10/20/2023



10/20/2023

WW-7
8-30-06

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West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Oil and Gas

WELL LOCATION FORM: GPS

API: 47-001-00024 WELL NO.: 8957

FARM NAME: French Trimble

RESPONSIBLE PARTY NAME: Gary W. Miles

COUNTY: Barbour DISTRICT: Union

QUADRANGLE: Century

SURFACE OWNER: Jerry A. Lantz

ROYALTY OWNER: North Central Resources, LLC

UTM GPS NORTHING: 4330602.003

UTM GPS EASTING: 573578.260 GPS ELEVATION: 423.01 Meters
1387.84 Feet

The Responsible Party named above has chosen to submit GPS coordinates in lieu of preparing a new well location plat for a plugging permit or assigned API number on the above well. The Office of Oil and Gas will not accept GPS coordinates that do not meet the following requirements:

1. Datum: NAD 1983, Zone: 17 North, Coordinate Units: meters, Altitude: height above mean sea level (MSL) – meters.
2. Accuracy to Datum – 3.05 meters
3. Data Collection Method:

Survey grade GPS : Post Processed Differential _____
Real-Time Differential

Mapping Grade GPS _____ : Post Processed Differential _____
Real-Time Differential _____

4. **Letter size copy of the topography map showing the well location.**

I the undersigned, hereby certify this data is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and shows all the information required by law and the regulations issued and prescribed by the Office of Oil and Gas.

Gary Miles
Signature

Chief Engineer
Title

10/11/2023
Date

10/20/2023

WVDEP Office of Oil and Gas - Well Search

Disclaimer: Per §22-6-8. Permit required for all well work; permit fee; application; soil erosion control plan.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to commence any well work, including site preparation work, which involves any disturbance of land, without first securing a well work permit from the director of the WVDEP Office of Oil and Gas.

The appearance of an API number on the web page does not signify that a permit has been issued. The API number is used as a tracking mechanism until the permit has been issued. Under no circumstances should well work be commenced without a signed permit.

Current Operator

Well API	Operator	Surface Owner	Well Number	Well Status	Well Type	Last Permit Issue Date
4700100024	CENTURY MINING, LLC	TRIMBLE, FRENCH	8957	Active Well	Vertical	07/24/1945

Note: The operator listed above is the CURRENT operator of the well. This operator may or may not have recorded production for this well for the years listed below. The production listed below spans the years shown, regardless of the operator who originally recorded a particular year's production numbers.

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Production by Energy Type

OCT 13 2023

Well Lifetime Gas Production

All amounts expressed in mcfg (thousand cubic feet)

WV Department of
Environmental Protection

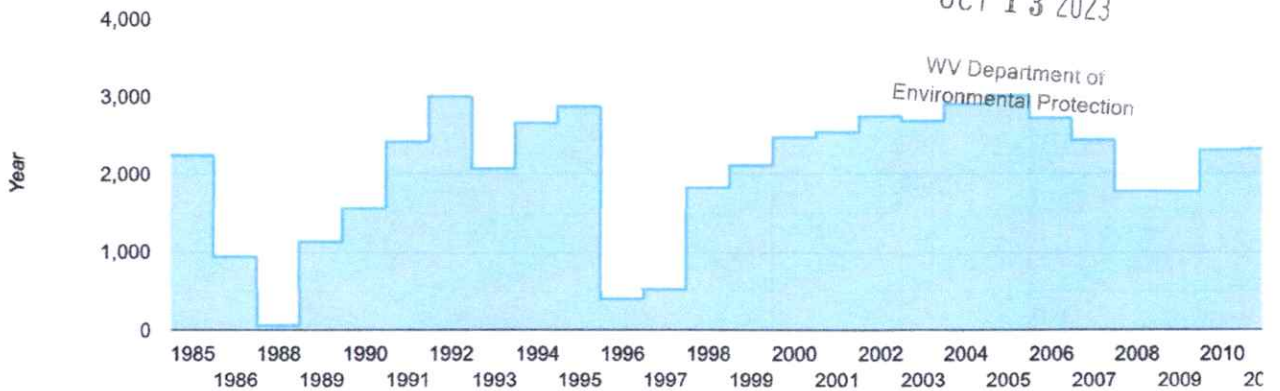
Reporting Operator	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
CENTURY MINING, LLC	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION LLC	2022	5	0	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION LLC	2021	0	77	175	171	173	157	169	176	173	181	180	57	1,689
DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION LLC	2020	151	141	197	183	190	183	5	162	205	186	175	123	1,901
ALLIANCE PETROLEUM CO., LLC	2019	76	189	224	222	229	198	191	204	161	161	148	175	2,178
ALLIANCE PETROLEUM CORPORATION	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2017	0	0	0	103	199	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	359
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2014	195	183	210	209	195	190	201	201	190	143	16	0	1,933
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2013	212	175	230	201	218	205	210	216	210	206	206	203	2,492
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2012	214	205	206	200	204	210	199	201	216	210	208	199	2,472
CNX GAS COMPANY LLC	2011	162	146	208	209	205	183	186	178	196	216	210	217	2,316
CNX GAS COMPANY LLC	2010	212	194	222	208	213	180	185	144	206	210	174	158	2,306
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2009	0	0	136	186	126	180	186	187	190	196	185	200	1,772
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2008	232	212	224	198	173	164	203	207	164	0	0	0	1,777
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2007	212	223	196	215	197	201	220	161	188	205	197	216	2,431
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2006	259	260	275	198	199	207	204	197	194	213	231	277	2,714
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2005	274	320	337	249	227	209	195	218	211	227	286	255	3,008
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2004	223	287	265	231	222	225	232	218	209	227	233	325	2,897
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2003	257	224	238	227	222	224	223	217	189	223	215	221	2,690
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2002	240	202	230	210	212	212	228	217	222	239	249	276	2,737
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2001	231	200	209	180	204	180	189	211	220	233	229	248	2,534

OOG Well Work Permitting Report

DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	2000	322	244	194	164	165	150	170	177	188	207	228	259	2,468
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1999	198	188	208	161	145	140	124	153	167	192	201	235	2,112
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1998	140	147	178	177	189	175	166	131	154	183	183	0	1,823
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	141	77	110	138	0	521
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1996	249	122	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1995	235	242	254	229	239	229	230	238	231	245	227	267	2,866
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1994	200	196	205	201	233	224	244	225	208	233	214	275	2,658
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1993	248	224	241	252	261	243	252	208	0	0	0	139	2,068
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1992	233	240	259	254	277	282	251	245	233	248	236	239	2,997
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1991	0	0	215	322	340	292	269	296	280	164	72	169	2,419
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1990	308	261	274	262	284	142	27	0	0	0	0	0	1,558
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1989	18	136	222	215	169	34	0	0	0	0	0	334	1,128
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	53
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1986	326	228	202	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	933
DOMINION ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.	1985	92	176	141	262	214	13	215	200	192	226	258	253	2,242

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OCT 13 2023



Well Lifetime Oil Production

All amounts expressed in barrels

Reporting Operator	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
CENTURY MINING, LLC	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION LLC	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION LLC	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION LLC	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALLIANCE PETROLEUM CO., LLC	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALLIANCE PETROLEUM CORPORATION	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSOL GAS COMPANY	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



October 11, 2023

WV Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Oil & Gas
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304-2345

Re: Permit to Plug and Abandon Well API 47-001-00024

Dear Sir:

Please find attached for your review a completed WW-48b Application for a Permit to Plug and Abandon the Well API 47-001-00024 for mine through. This well is located on the Indian Fork of Elk Creek near Volga, WV in Barbour County as shown on the attached location map.

If you should have any additional questions or need any additional information, please feel free to contact me at your convenience at (304)809-1167.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Gary W. Miles'.

Gary W. Miles
Chief Engineer
Century Mining, LLC

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Office of Oil and Gas

OCT 13 2023

WV Department of
Environmental Protection



Kennedy, James P <james.p.kennedy@wv.gov>

plugging permit issued 4700100024

1 message

Kennedy, James P <james.p.kennedy@wv.gov>

Thu, Oct 19, 2023 at 10:31 AM

To: Jesse Farley III <jfarley@centuryminingllc.com>, Randall M Kirchberg <randall.m.kirchberg@wv.gov>, spencer@assessor.state.wv.us, gmiles@centuryminingllc.com

To whom it may concern a plugging permit has been issued for 4700100024.

James Kennedy
WVDEP OOG

 **4700100024.pdf**
3764K