National Transportation Safety Board

Washington, D.C. 20594

Mr. Bret Schissler 6/12/2018

Production Supervisor

Anadarko Petroleum Corporation

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Schissler,

Reference: Interview Regarding the (April 17, 2017 accident in Firestone, Colorado, -- NTSB accident number: DCA-17-FP-005).

Attached is a redacted transcript of your interview that was conducted on May 13, 2017. The redacted transcript of the interview is provided directly to you, the interviewee, for review and identifying any typographical errors." Please look over this interview for accuracy and make any necessary editorial changes.

You may either reference the relevant page and line number along with the suggested change or redline a copy of the document. Please initial any changes when marking up or redlining the original document.

When replying be sure and checkmark one of the three statements below, even if you have no changes. Please submit replies to me via email no later than July ***3, 2018.*** I have reviewed my transcript(s) from the above referenced accident and…

☐ I have no comments to make.

☐ My comments are submitted herewith.

☐ My comments are marked on the attached copy.

Please note that this transcript must be treated as confidential at this time. This transcript is for your use only, and not for release outside of the investigation. If you have any questions, please contact me by phone or email.

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation,

Chuck Koval, Pipeline Incident Investigation Analyst

[redacted]

National Transportation Safety Board
Office of Railroad, Pipeline, and Hazardous Materials Investigations
490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW Washington, DC 20594

Cell: [redacted] Email: [redacted] Fax: [redacted]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

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Investigation of: *
*
HOUSE EXPLOSION IN FIRESTONE, *
COLORADO, APRIL 17, 2017 * Accident No.: DCA17FP005
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Interview of: BRET SCHISSLER

Frederick-Firestone Fire Protection
District Business & Education
Center
Longmont, Colorado

Saturday,
May 13, 2017

APPEARANCES:

RAVI CHHATRE, Investigator in Charge
National Transportation Safety Board

GBENGA AJIBOYE, General Engineer
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

MICHAEL LEONARD, Quality Assurance Professional
Colorado Oil & Gas Conservation Commission

DAVID PUCCETTI, Fire Investigator
Frederick-Firestone Fire Protection District

DAVID McBRIDE, Vice President of Health, Safety & Environment
Andarko Petroleum Corporation

SEAN URVAN, Attorney
Anadarko Petroleum Corporation
(On behalf of Mr. Schissler)

I N D E X

I N T E R V I E W

MR. CHHATRE: Good morning. Today is Saturday, May 13th, 2017. We are currently at Frederick-Firestone Fire Protection District Business & Education Center, located at 8426 Kosmerl Place, Longmont, Colorado. We are meeting regarding the investigation of explosion of a house located at 6312 Twilight Avenue, Firestone, Colorado, that occurred on April 17, 2017.

My name is Ravi Chhatre. I am with the National Transportation Safety Board located in Washington, D.C., and I am Investigator in Charge of this accident. The NTSB investigation number for this accident is DCA17FP005.

I would like to start by notifying everyone present in this room that we are recording this interview and we may transcribe it at a later date. Transcripts will be provided directly to interviewee for review and identifying any typographical errors. The transcripts may be posted in NTSB's public docket.

Also I would like to inform Mr. Bret Schissler -- did I say that right?

MR. SCHISSLER: Um-hum.

MR. CHHATRE: That you are permitted to have one other person present with you during the interview. This is a person of your choice -- your supervisor, friend, family member or, if you choose, no one at all. Please state for the record your full name, spelling of your name, organization you work for and your title, business contact information such as mailing address,

email, postal address, and whom you have chosen to be present with you during the interview.

MR. SCHISSLER: My name is Bret Allen Schissler, B-r-e-t, A-l-l-e-n, S-c-h-i-s-s-l-e-r. I work for Anadarko Petroleum as a production supervisor -- and, I'm sorry, the other questions were?

MR. CHHATRE: Your business contact information.

MR. SCHISSLER: Okay. My business cell phone is [redacted].

MR. CHHATRE: And business address?

MR. SCHISSLER: It's Division Street in Platteville. I don't remember the address.

MR. CHHATRE: That's okay. Give me your personal address and we'll do that. We need that information -- oh, you have email address?

MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah. So my email address is [redacted]

MR. CHHATRE: Okay. Great. And whom have you chosen to be with you for this interview?

MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah.

MR. URVAN: Sean Urvan; S-e-a-n, Urvan, U-r-v-a-n.

MR. CHHATRE: And are you an attorney?

MR. URVAN: Yes, sir.

MR. CHHATRE: Okay. We'll come to you in turn.

Now I would like to go around and have each person introduce themselves. Please state your name, spelling of your name, your

title and the organization that you represent, and your business contact information, starting from my left.

MR. AJIBOYE: My name is Gbenga Ajiboye, G-b-e-n-g-a, A-j-i-b-o-y-e. I'm with U.S. DOT, PHMSA. My title is an engineer. The office address is going to be in Lakewood, and my business phone number is [redacted], and my email is [redacted].

MR. LEONARD: Mike Leonard, first name common spelling, last name L-e-o-n-a-r-d, with the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, as the Quality Assurance Professional. My email address is [redacted] Cell phone number is [redacted].

MR. PUCCETTI: Dave Puccetti, Frederick-Firestone Fire Protection District, Division Chief Fire Marshal, lead investigator. Contact number is [redacted]. My email is [redacted].

MR. URVAN: My name is Sean Urvan, again S-e-a-n, last name Urvan, U-r-v as in Victor-a-n as in Nancy. I'm a senior counsel with Anadarko Petroleum Corporation. Phone number [redacted], and email [redacted].

MR. McBRIDE: I'm David McBride. I'm Vice President of Health, Safety and Environment for Anadarko Petroleum Corporation. It's [redacted].com, and my phone number is [redacted].

MR. CHHATRE: Thank you for that.

INTERVIEW OF BRET ALLEN SCHISSLER

BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. Mr. Schissler, just for the record tell us your educational background, formal/informal trainings, and experience related to your work. And how long you have been with the company.

A. Okay. So I went to Valley High School, graduated in 1987 in Gilcrest, Colorado. And then I attended Wyoming Technical Institute and I got a degree there in auto body and repair and paint. I've been with Anadarko for 25 years.

Q. And how long have you been in your current position, how long?

A. In my current position as a production supervisor, it's been about 2½ years.

Q. Okay. And are you in production previous to your current position?

A. Yeah. So I started 25 years ago as an operator checking wells, and then I moved up to a lead operator, and I moved up to a foreman, senior foreman, and then into my production supervisor job.

Q. Thanks. So tell us, Mr. Schissler, in your current position what are your responsibilities?

A. So I'm over the automation and the electrical and our construction departments. I help manage that, with the help of my foremen actually run those departments, and then I just oversee them and take care of any issues that arise.

Q. You said automation, then electric --
A. Automation electrical and LOE construction. So that's basically the older wells, construction.
Q. So what does LOE stand for?
A. Lease operating expense.
Q. Okay. So automation is again production related to the wells or --
A. Yes, sir. Yeah.
Q. So what does that entail? What does automation --
A. So we have automation on the wells to record pressures, to turn the wells on and off remotely from the office, to monitor gas flow, to read tank levels remotely.
Q. So you're like a supervisory control setup or --
A. No. Frankly, I don't know, you know, anything about how they set up the automation piece of it, so --
Q. You just manage it?
A. I just manage it, yeah.
Q. Okay. In electrical, the same way?
A. The electrical is the same way, yeah, I just manage that group also.
Q. Okay. Was the well, which is closer to the accident scene, was that in your area of supervision or --
A. Not my immediately. We have automation on that well. That would be, I guess, my connection to the well.
Q. Okay. Now, earlier you said you were in production. Did you

work on that well?
A. No.
Q. In any capacity in 25 years?
A. No, I have never worked on that well.
Q. Have you worked on any wells similar to that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So I want to go back to April 17th, the explosion that occurred.
A. Okay.
Q. Were you at the scene at that time?
A. At the time of the explosion? No.
Q. Immediately after the explosion.
A. Yeah. So I was requested by my supervisor to meet with the Fire Department.
Q. Okay.
A. The following morning.
Q. And that would be?
A. My supervisor? Ken Wilcox.
Q. Okay. And what is his title?
A. He is Production Superintendent.
Q. Okay. Okay. And that would have been?
A. So that was about 2:00 a.m., Tuesday morning.
Q. The 18th?
A. The 18th, yes, 2:00 a.m., in that time period, he called, requested that I meet with the Fire Department at I believe it was

6:00 or 6:30 that following morning.
Q. Okay. And then what did you do? Just walk me through until you left the accident scene for good.
A. Okay. So I -- our IOC took the original phone call, which our IOC is kind of our control center that's manned 24 hours a day. So --
Q. Okay.
A. They had some information on it, so I got up early --
Q. Do you remember who gave you the information?
A. At IOC it was John Minniey.
Q. How do you spell the last name?
A. M-i-n-n-i-e-y, I think.
Q. Okay.
A. So he had some additional information, so at 2:00 a.m. I called him and I asked him to prepare just some documents, some screen shots of what that well looked like, you know, over the last week, what the pressures were, get me any information so that when I met with the Fire Department I would have a little bit of a background. So I got to the office about 3:30 that morning.
Q. Um-hum.
A. And compiled all that information. We pulled all of the work orders for that well back to the date that we acquired the well, so I had a list of those with me, just preparing for our meeting. So then I left the office. I came over to Firestone and I met up with David Puccetti.

Q. Okay.
A. And David asked me if we could dig up that line and identify where it goes and, you know, if it has any leaks or anything like that, and so David and I talked about that --
Q. Which line, I'm sorry?
A. The flow line that ran right behind the house, so there was a flow line that was marked the morning I got there. And it ran from the well, kind of towards the house, but then it stayed on the outside of the fence line and ran to the west.
Q. Okay.
A. And that was located -- I believe that happened during the night.
Q. What size was it?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. What size was it, 2-inch, 1-inch?
A. The 2-inch, yeah.
Q. Okay.
A. So we walked over, looked at where this line was, and David had asked if I could dig it up and, you know, make sure we didn't have a leak or do whatever, so David and I talked. I suggested we could hydrotest it, which would be much quicker, and would tell us if we had a leak. So he said yeah, let's do that. So we got the ball rolling with that. I brought in a crew. We filled the line with water and we hydrotested it to just over 500 psi, and the line held.

Q. From which point to which point?
A. So from the well head over to the separator to the west.
Q. Do you know how far distance that would be roughly? If you don't, you don't. I'm just --
A. I don't. I could guess a quarter mile.
Q. Okay. And how long -- what operation, what time?
A. So we flushed that line first with water --
Q. Um-hum.
A. To flush out any hydrocarbons that may be in it. We flushed it over to the tank.
Q. Okay.
A. And then we shut it in and we pressured it up to 500 psi.
Q. And how long?
A. Or just above 500 psi.
Q. And how long?
A. So I believe we held that for 15 minutes.
Q. Okay.
A. That initial test, and it held.
Q. Okay. Is that your standard procedure for hydrotesting?
A. I don't know our standard procedure. I'm not a part of that, so I don't know the standard on it, but just talking with people on location and hydrotesters that showed up, all of the stuff that's going on, we figured 15 minutes told us that the line wasn't leaking.
Q. Okay.

A. We didn't have any indication of a leak at that point.
Q. And it held?
A. Yes.
Q. Just stayed at what -- 500 psi or --
A. Yeah.
Q. -- on through?
A. Yeah. So we figured that line was good, so then I went over and I talked with David and I explained, you know, what we did and that that line held to that, and I asked him, you know, is there anything else we need? He said well, not at this time, and David was super busy that morning and, you know, taking care of stuff. So I said --
Q. Maybe an understatement, but --
A. Yeah, super busy. So he had my card. I had given him my card at the meeting. I said call me if you need anything, and we'll get out of here and let you do your thing.
Q. Okay.
A. So I left location. I went over to the McDonald's to the west and I got a phone call from my testing crew that was still on location, just buttoning things up, and they said that the State people were there and they wanted to retest the line, so that they could witness it. So I said all right, let me finish grabbing my lunch and I'll be there.
So went back to location. I met up with -- I don't think it was Mike at the time. It was Joe, and he explained, you know, he

just wanted to re-pressure test it and then witness it, and made sense to me. I was fine with that.

Q. Sure.

A. So we did the exact same thing. We filled the line with water, pressured it up to I think we went to 500 psi again that time, and it held. We did go longer there. Joe wanted to watch it and we watched it for probably 45 minutes to an hour.

Q. Okay.

A. And that line held.

Q. Again.

A. And that's the same line, yeah. So --

Q. Two-inch carbon steel production kind of -- flow line?

A. Yeah, a flow line, yeah.

Q. Okay.

A. So while we were doing that, I had an opportunity to finally get close to the wellhead. I noticed that there was a 1-inch line and another 2-inch line that was stubbed up on the opposite side of the wellhead. Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There are several photos there.

BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. Yes.

A. Yeah. So --

Q. Which one do you want to use?

A. That one.

Q. Okay.

A. Yeah. So I had noticed that this line was stubbed up over here and capped off.
Q. Where you make the connection for your hydrotest, which line?
A. Yeah, so we tied in on our hydrotest at this valve here, I believe, on top of the flow line.
Q. Okay, so circle that and put your name on it.
A. Sure.
Q. Date, name. Hydrotest, so we'll know that's where the connection is made.
A. You want the date of the test --
Q. No, no.
A. -- or today's date?
Q. Today's date right here and your --
A. What is today? 13th?
Q. Today is 13th, Saturday. Sign it so we can put it in an exhibit.
A. Okay. So, yeah, we pressure tested there. When we were doing that, I got over to where I noticed this 2-inch line that was stubbed up on the opposite side of the wellhead.
Q. Okay.
A. Sorry, Sean. So that the 2-inch line kind of caught my attention. I also noticed the 1-inch line, which I didn't think much of at the time, but the 2-inch line caught my attention, so I called the locator back out to location. I had him confirm the markings that were done the night before, just to make sure they

weren't done, you know, in the middle of an emergency, they didn't miss something or something was goofy, so he reconfirmed that. He tied onto this line, and we found that this line ran out of this location and due west to the back side of the apartment building that's in construction there.

Q. Okay. And that will be Exhibit 2. Let me just mark down --

A. Let me borrow one of your pens so I don't have to keep taking Sean's here. So --

Q. If the pencil doesn't show, you can use a pen.

A. What's that?

Q. If a pencil doesn't show on the color photo --

A. Oh, it doesn't?

Q. No, I'm not saying -- you can just see if it does.

A. So what do you want on here? My name?

Q. Your name, signature, today's date and then circle that.

A. 17 -- sign it. What do you want me to write?

Q. Write down which -- you said this is -- on the line that caught your attention and you locator mark it; right?

A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. So that would be on 18th sometime after lunch?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And the locator was at the scene or you had to get the locator from some location?

A. So I called our office, our IOC, and they rounded up the locator for me.

Q. Okay. What does the IOC stand for?
A. IOC is Integrated Operations Center.
Q. Okay. And does that control all the wells or just this well or --
A. It controls our entire field, yeah.
Q. Entire field?
A. Yeah.
Q. Whatever you own is controlled from there?
A. We're able to see it, if it has automation, so -- but they dispatch and respond to everything in our field.
Q. Okay.
A. Yeah. So yeah. Kind of our central -- our dispatch. So this line ended up coming out of the facility here, the immediate facility. It ran to the back side of the apartment building that was in construction, and it turned and it went towards the residence.
Q. Okay.
A. So that got us thinking, you know, more and more stuff, so the 1-inch return line, I had the testing crew go over to the separator and see where that tied in, because we talked about pressure testing that, and see where that tied in. They came back and reported that it doesn't come over to that separator. There's no place where it surfaces over there.
So we -- I didn't feel comfortable testing something that I didn't have both ends to, so we never did pressure test that. We

never pressure tested the 2-inch.
Q. So those 2-inch were not tested?
A. No.
Q. Okay.
A. No, not the morning of. So I'll get to that --
Q. Sure.
A. -- in a minute, but so -- so we got that going over to there. We're unsure where this 1-inch goes. Generally they follow the 2-inch, but it's hard to say. So what we wanted to do was expose the lines over there and see if this 1-inch went with the functioning flow line or if this 1-inch was still with this piece of pipe.

So talking to the Fire Department, we discussed things. We brought in a hydrovac truck, which just vacuums the dirt up so that we don't disturb lines and it really helps us dig without destroying anything, so we did that. We went to the back side of the house.

Over at that point the locate marking showed us that this line and the functioning flow line crossed each other. So that's where we wanted to dig the first spot to see where a 1-inch line went. So we dug there. We exposed the flow line that was running to the house and then also we found the flow line that's running east and west behind the house.

So at that point then we got together again and we had this 1-inch line that was running towards the house. So we wanted to

see how far that went, and if it went to the house or if it went around the house or where it went. So the next step was exposing these two lines all the way to the house.

Let me back up. When we exposed at the --

Q. Intersection?

A. At the intersection, we found another 2-inch line, so we have two 2-inch lines and one 1-inch line that is running north at that point.

Q. Did you also see your 2-inch production line that you had hydrotested?

A. Yes.

Q. At that location?

A. Running east and west, yes.

Q. Okay. So you saw four lines?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay.

A. Yeah. So that got us thinking and talking and looking and I had a crew go back over to the two other wells to the west of this, and figure out what's over there, so they come back and they tell me that there's a 2-inch line stubbed up and a 1-inch line stubbed up, and both of them are capped off.

So I get the locator to come back to location. We locate from that west wellhead, this 2-inch flow line, because we can only locate a steel line, the poly line we can't, so he tied onto the 2-inch, located it coming back to the east. It kind of comes

under the apartment garage, and then under a corner of an apartment, and it curves and it runs right to that back side of that house.

So we've got --

Q. The other well to the back side of the house?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay.

A. So we've got two lines that are running -- two lines, one 1-inch line that's running north, so we decide to keep digging towards the house and expose that entire thing, so that took -- it took some time. It was a day, and we got to the back of the property line, and we shut down.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Filled the vac truck, what, twice?

MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah. Yeah. So it took a lot of time, but we got to the property line that one night and we shut down and we figured that would be a good spot to shut down. We're at the property line, you know, we'll shut it down. We secured the location, came back the next morning, and we started digging again.

BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. Go ahead.

A. So we started digging again. We got -- it was the following evening, we had finally gotten up to the house, exposed all that line, and found that the 1-inch and two 2-inch lines were cut off about 4 or 5 feet from the house.

So we had just gotten a look at that and our location caved in on us, and we were just cutting a small trench, so we could see. It sluffed off and caved in on us, so we lost everything at that point. So we decided to shut down for the night there.

We came back the next morning. We hydrovaced that clear again, enough so that we could get this 1-inch to surface. So we pulled that 1-inch to surface and we backfilled underneath that, so that we had a safe area to work.

We wanted to see if we had continuity between this end of the 1-inch and the 1-inch at the house, so we put a vacuum test on that and we deflated a bag on one end, and then just vacuumed with our vac truck that we had. Immediately that bag deflated. We had people at the wellhead, people at the location. Immediately that bag deflated, so we knew that we had continuity between the two of them.

So then we talked about pressure testing that piece, so we walked through that. We rigged up a nitrogen tank and we put 5 psi to this line. Well, it would get to 5 psi and then bleed off to 3, and we'd refill the line and -- so it wasn't a good test we didn't feel like. We kept losing pressure and then we'd refill the line, and we couldn't decide, you know, if there were fluid in the line and it just wasn't giving us a good feeling, so -- excuse me.

So then it was decided that we needed to see if there was a tee that the two wellheads connected to with the 1-inch line, and

then it came north, so we needed to dig the opposite direction of the house.

Q. The very first one where you dug?

A. We needed to dig even more south of there.

Q. Okay.

A. So we needed to get on the other side of the sidewalk and go south now until we found the lines, the 2-inch lines separating and going their respective ways, and see what our 1-inch is doing at that point, so that was the next day. We dug up that whole area with a hydrovac. We removed some asphalt parking lot of the apartment building. We finally exposed the 2-inch lines coming together and the 1-inch lines coming together into a T.

So at that point we made our hole big enough so it was safe to work in. We got down there and we cut the tee on the side leading to the west well, and we fused on a transition, so that we could put a valve and test that line.

Q. One-inch?

A. And that's 1-inch, yes. So we fused and put a transition on both lines, so that we -- in essence we isolated the line coming from the subject well to the back side of the house, was now isolated from the other well, and then we isolated that piece on the west side.

So then we pressure tested the piece of 1-inch from the back side of the house, back to our well, 5 psi, and that held, and everybody that was on location watched it. We took pictures.

Everybody was satisfied with that. So we left that line.

We came over to the line that leads to the west and we -- we had the [redacted]ubbed up at that west wellhead that was closed and capped. We had it capped there where we had dug up the T. We pressure tested with nitrogen from there back to that wellhead and it was the same sort of deal. We would pressure up to 5 psi. It would bleed off. We'd pressure up, it would bleed off, and it just didn't give us a good feeling.

So we decided we needed to find the other end of this and pressure test it, because it goes underneath that apartment building. So I got our locators out there again, confirmed that, did our one-call locates. We dug up over closer, still on the east side of Oak Meadows Boulevard, where that line come across.

So we hydrovaced that area, opened that all up. We found our 2-inch line. We found our 1-inch line also, so we put a transition on there, put a valve on there, and then we pressure tested from our tee to that location, and that held 5 psi.

Q. And that location was -- which location was it?

A. The location to the west.

Q. Okay.

A. So it still --

Q. And pipe mark up in the street or --

A. To the street, yeah, so it's just on the -- it's about 35, 40 feet east of Oak Meadows Boulevard.

Q. Okay.

A. So we got tested there. We had, you know, all the State people, everybody on location. Everybody was comfortable with that test, so we knew that that line was solid from Point A to Point B.

Then we backfilled that location. We backfilled the location where the tee is, after everybody took pictures and did their thing. Backfilled those locations so that they were safe, and if I remember correctly, that was almost the weekend and we wanted to make sure those were safe, so we backfilled them all.

We dropped marker balls so that we could relocate the exact spot we were, and we backfilled them. So where did we go from there?

Q. So have you generated any report of your testing, like a lab report? Any of that stuff yet?

A. Our testers, they have the documented test, yeah, but myself, I have not generated that report, no.

Q. So your testers would be a contract employees?

A. Yes, they are.

Q. And have you given that report to the Fire and the State regulators?

A. Yes.

Q. So now, what happens? You're losing pressure and you cut that 1-inch pipe and capped it.

A. Um-hum.

Q. Capped or weld?

A. Well, we weld -- it's called welding but it's melting a transition to a poly pipe, and we're able to put a valve on there, so --
Q. You can close it or open it?
A. You can open it, close it and use it or do whatever you need to do.
Q. So now, have you done any testing past that point to other well or anywhere that 1-inch line went?
A. No. So we haven't tested -- as of today we have not tested from the east side of Oak Meadows, where we did the final dig. We haven't tested from there to the wellhead due to the fact that we believe talking with city folks and different people, we believe that line is cut in the middle of the street. So when we did dig that up over there, Doug Prunk had an electrical tape that he pulls wire with in his previous life, so we had that, so we stuffed it in that 1-inch to see how far west we would go, and we went in about 3 feet into the road is as far as that tape would go into. So we assumed it's --
Q. So that's continuing underneath the road is your conclusion for that 1-inch line?
A. My thought is that it's dead-ended there. It's cut there and we're just hitting dirt at that point.
Q. Under the --
A. Under the street, yeah. So we haven't done any testing from that point to the west, to that other wellhead.

Q. Okay. And that other wellhead, that 1-inch pipe, it's not going to get any --
A. No.
Q. -- tubings and --
A. No. It's just this top part or this bottom portion, so it's not connected at all.
Q. Not at all?
A. No.
Q. Capped at that location?
A. Yes. And a valve.
Q. So the belief -- so where are you losing your pressure? I'm still not understand. If it's capped underneath the street, and it's capped on the valve --
A. We don't know that it's capped underneath the street.
Q. Okay.
A. The west well that we're talking now.
Q. Okay.
A. So we don't know what that looks like under the street.
Q. So the thinking is that end may be open?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So that's why you're losing pressure is --
A. We haven't even pressure tested that side -- that's why we were losing pressure on --
Q. Initially.
A. East side, yes, and then we isolated it before we got to the

street.
Q. And are we sure that that other end is not connected to any other well in your system?
A. I haven't seen that pipe, so I don't know.
Q. I guess did you check with your experts of who -- 1-inch pipe where you guys cut and put a valve, it continued underneath the street and it's possible that they may have filled the opening.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. But where did that pipe go? I mean, does that go to any other well is my question.
A. I don't know. My assumption is it goes to the only other well on that west side that has a 1-inch pipe above ground.
Q. So the only other well with a 1-inch pipe.
A. Yeah, there's only one other well on that west side with 1-inch pipe that surfaces.
Q. Is that pipe connected to any other piping like that?
A. Not above ground. It's not connected above ground.
Q. Well, I mean, I'm not just saying above ground, but is it somehow connected to --
A. I don't know.
Q. Is there any way to check that? Is this the same location where you're seeing 100 percent --
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's 100 percent on the east side. There's nothing on the west side.
BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. No, I understand. But I mean, I'm just thinking, whether if it's connected to the well and if you are drawing product? I mean, that's what I'm asking. Because we still haven't figured out why the numbers are not going down in this area.

MR. LEONARD: This is Mike Leonard. David, he's talking about the numbers not going down. Didn't you say -- didn't you tell me earlier that there was some confusion in the numbers?

MR. McBRIDE: Okay. I'm sorry. I wasn't --

MR. LEONARD: The readings at Oak Meadows Boulevard.

BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. The high readings we discussed yesterday evening, that the numbers are not going down. They are not increasing but they are not going down. This is the same locations where you guys cut the line and put a cap.

MR. McBRIDE: No, he's 30 feet off of the --

MR. CHHATRE: Well, yeah, but the same general location. It may not be exactly at that location but the hydro (indiscernible) that we saw yesterday, would be the same general vicinity as you guys cut that pipe?

MR. McBRIDE: Yes.

BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. So I was thinking is it possible that we would be drawing some product from the other well if that is connected to something? I guess my question is really -- discussion, question, have you done any checking as to whether that pipe is somehow

drawing product?
A. I have not.
Q. Okay.
MR. LEONARD: Can we just make sure that -- well, all those wells are shut in?
MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah, they're all shut in.
BY MR. CHHATRE:
Q. Okay. But see, what I understand from all the discussion, the well may be shut in for the -- but you can still draw the product from this 1-inch pipe like in this case.
A. Yeah.
Q. The well is shut in but it's still going --
MR. LEONARD: This is Mike Leonard. The well is completely shut in there, there are no open valves, you cannot draw product out of that well.
MR. CHHATRE: Okay. We can talk -- I don't take your time on that but my thinking was earlier that he said even if the well is shut in, the casing is supplying product to -- I think that's what the gentleman said; am I correct?
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That -- right.
MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah, if this valve is open and the rest of the well is shut in and not producing, yes, you can get flow this way.
BY MR. CHHATRE:
Q. That's what --

A. When we shut all these wells in, they were -- everybody was directed to shut in all valves at the wellhead, so that's what I know, I guess.

Q. Okay. All right. No way the real product can get into --

MR. LEONARD: Those were locked and tagged; correct?

MR. SCHISSLER: I don't know that for sure.

BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. And ideally not to do your interview with this -- I'm just trying to put the case together. We can talk about that.

MR. PUCCETTI: Dave Puccetti. Just understand too that we ran that fish tape, so when they cut that line, they ran the fish tape and it jammed up against something in that line, so we know that line is not open, it's blocked there.

MR. CHHATRE: Sure, okay.

MR. PUCCETTI: So we could --

MR. CHHATRE: I'm just thinking --

MR. PUCCETTI: The idea is that 1-inch line is severed and it's covered up with dirt, so that fish tape wouldn't go any further than that dirt, so we got blockage there that we're --

MR. CHHATRE: True.

MR. PUCCETTI: From that blockage to the west, if it's connected into the --

MR. CHHATRE: The reason I brought this up, and kind of deviated from your earlier interview is because if that -- if the well setup is something similar here and is drawing product from a

casing, and even though, yes, it's maybe cut -- scenario, under the street, where the gas is leaking underneath the street, or even if it's not leaking completely, maybe the gas is passing through that pipe, and that's why you're not getting a very heavy -- I'm just sort of thinking out loud here. I'm not saying that's exactly what happened.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: May I ask a question?

MR. CHHATRE: Sure.

BY UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:

Q. So, Bret, we were talking about the prior interview with Steven Heideman, he's saying that that well casing can still supply pressure, even when the well is shut in; is that not correct?

A. Yeah, and it's a terminology is what's happening, so when the well is --

Q. I'm confused also, same as Ravi.

A. Yeah.

Q. And so --

A. So when --

Q. When you shut the master valve on the well, it cannot feed produce from the casing into that three-eighths line back into the 1-inch line; is that correct?

A. No. It still can.

Q. Oh, it still can.

A. Yeah. So when this value is shut and not able to flow down

our flow line, we consider that the well is shut in.
Q. Okay.
A. So that doesn't affect the casing side.
Q. Okay.
A. The casing could have valves still open and could flow to --
Q. So the question being is where I'm at, is it creates line on the well that was involved in the explosion, if that's completely shut in, can we have well product going through that three-eighths line into that 1-inch line continuously?
A. If the well is shut in from flowing, but the valves on the casing are not shut, then yes, you still could have it --
Q. Okay.
A. -- going into that line. Does that make sense?
BY MR. CHHATRE:
Q. This is Ravi. When I talked to the earlier witness, told us that that always remains open, because they are using that product to the other wells to keep I guess your separator, what --
A. Um-hum.
Q. One, so I'm not saying that's what happened. I'm just kind of thinking out loud --
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I had the same thing but if they shut that valve here, if they shut this valve here, then you can't get product into the 1-inch line; correct?
MR. SCHISSLER: Correct.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So if this I shut, you can't do it?

MR. SCHISSLER: Correct.
MR. LEONARD: This is Mike Leonard though. But the other scenario is if the 1-inch valve is closed --
MR. SCHISSLER: It won't flow.
MR. LEONARD: -- it won't flow?.
MR. SCHISSLER: Correct.
MR. LEONARD: Yeah.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good point.
MR. CHHATRE: And I don't remember but I thought the earlier witness said that the valve was --
BY MR. AJIBOYE:
Q. This is Gbenga Ajiboye. Just to follow up with the question Ravi was asking, when you put a fish tape on the west side and there was no movement, if there was a (indiscernible) over there, would that fish tape move?
A. No.
Q. So but have you guys been able to be sure that there's no tee?
A. No, we haven't been able to confirm that.
MR. LEONARD: This is Mike Leonard. Just to clarify a little bit more though, the 2-inch line that was located, the locate was also lost in the close proximity of where the fish tape ended?
MR. AJIBOYE: And is that not also an indication that -- you've entered that (indiscernible), you've dis-aligned crossing that trench, you can also lose it; right? Because that's on the

back of the building we lost the 2-inch because it was an active 2-inch crossing it?

MR. SCHISSLER: An interference, yes.

MR. AJIBOYE: So that could also be a reason why you might lost the signal?

MR. SCHISSLER: No.

MR. CHHATRE: But do you see where I'm going with this?

MR. SCHISSLER: Oh, absolutely.

MR. CHHATRE: And I'm trying to figure it out because it's bothering me all last night that we are not dropping the --

BY MR. AJIBOYE:

Q. So then one more question. Before you guys dug on the west side, you guys made a one call.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. So was that to identifying --

A. On the west side.

Q. But that's by the road where we are talking right now?

A. East of the road but west of the house.

Q. West of the house, east of the road?

A. Yes. We did a one call.

Q. And the one call identify anything in that vicinity?

A. Identified an electrical line that's up closer to the house to the north.

Q. Okay.

A. Runs behind it, and I don't believe there was anything else

out there. Sprinkler lines, but that doesn't locate --
Q. Does one call go back to the historical time when you make them or it just tells you what's there as that's the time you are calling?
A. I don't know what they pull for their information.
Q. Because that might be important, because historical data we saw a line, right? One call should have seen that line too.
MR. McBRIDE: This is David. We can check but I believe the one call system updates quarterly. I think you submit quarterly updates.
MR. AJIBOYE: So they can go back.
MR. McBRIDE: So you don't go back --
MR. CHHATRE: That's fine.
MR. McBRIDE: I believe but we can verify that, yeah.
MR. CHHATRE: Sure.
BY MR. PUCCETTI:
Q. David Puccetti. Bret, when you -- you guys did one call locates on the west side of Oak Meadows?
A. The west side, yes.
Q. And did it find the 2-inch, the -- did it find any lines close to the road on the west side?
A. Yeah, let me back up, I guess. We didn't do -- I didn't do an official one call on the west side. All I had was the locator, Anadarko locator, come back and locate that single stand pipe that was there.

Q. The 2-inch?
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. So --
A. There's been one calls done since then, but I haven't been a part of that.
Q. So we know for sure on the east side we have the 2-inch and the 1-inch running under the road.
A. Um-hum.
Q. And then on the west side all we have is the 2-inch, because the poly line, we're not going to be able to locate anyway.
A. Right, we haven't visualized that.
Q. Okay. So yeah, that poly line has to be exposed.
BY MR. CHHATRE:
Q. I'm sorry for the deviation.
A. Oh, no worries.
Q. I just want to make sure since you -- that locate --
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We still have a public safety concern.
BY MR. CHHATRE:
Q. I'm sorry. I didn't want to -- talking.
A. You're fine. So we pressure tested those lines, those 1-inch lines, I guess. We backfilled the locations, and we kind of just were on standby for you know, what, either the Fire Department needed next or the State needed or what. So after that I've just responded to requests from those people.
Q. Okay. So that's probably the end of your involvement at

the --
A. Yeah.
Q. -- at the scene. I'm not saying involvement ended, but at the scene?
A. We did go back to the scene on -- what morning was that? Wednesday morning? And removed a piece, two pieces of pipe, two pieces of 2-inch pipe from the back side of that house. We re-hydrovaced that excavation, where the 1-inch was, and we had Detective Dixon there, was directing us. And we took off the last 18 inches of those 2-inch pipes.
Q. Two-inch pipe, like (indiscernible).
A. Yeah, yeah. So that the other work that we've done there.
Q. Okay. All right. And again, going back with your days as an operator, going to the different well sites and all that, do you have any instruction sheet or procedural sheet for each well that the person can go in, look at the sheet and do one, two, three, four?
A. For tasks, they do. Just for like your daily checks, I don't believe there's --
Q. Instruction sheet?
A. Instruction sheet for that.
Q. And I'm not sure whether it's in your jurisdiction now to your current position or not, but if there's an issue with a person forgetting to do something at the wellhead, how would you know? A person doing something off or put it on, or --

A. If they didn't do that?
Q. Like if I'm supposed to go to a well --
A. Um-hum.
Q. And you told me to go and shut the well in, right, and I go in and I don't have a sheet that I'm supposed to be doing --
A. Um-hum.
Q. If I forget something, certain valve, human being as we are, how would your IOC know something is not right or how your company would know?
A. Our automation would tell us if the well still was functioning and flowing. We would get readings that showed gas flow. We would get readings that showed an oil tank rising, so we would see that in our automation system.
Q. What I'm asking, so many valves -- he can shut this thing in.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. And if some of these valves still remain open, the produce is not going to some of the lines now, the only product that is going from the casing.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. If any of these valves just remains open, because there is no (indiscernible) how would you know that everything is shut in?
A. You wouldn't.
Q. Unless somebody particularly goes again.
A. Yeah, and looks.
Q. And looks.

A. Yeah.
Q. In that case are they required to free some -- this was not done last time -- they're not the same person going to that well? Or it could be the same person?
A. Yeah. No, not that I'm aware of.
Q. Okay.
A. If we disassemble the wellhead, we do a lock-out, tag-out, procedure, and that is a procedure that we follow and then we follow that to, you know, return it to production.
Q. Okay.
A. But we don't do a lock-out, tag-out, procedure if we just shut an operational valve.
Q. Correct.
A. Yeah.
Q. All right. And that's all have until I just --
BY MR. AJIBOYE:
Q. So this is Gbenga Ajiboye. You said you have all the work order back to the date of acquisition of this work.
A. Yes, so I pulled the work orders back to the date that we acquired the well. Is that the question?
Q. Yes, yes. Is that work order available?
A. Yes, and we've distributed that to -- I've distributed it to our lawyers and I don't know where it's gone from there.
Q. Okay. And the only 1-inch line to the west of the affected well --

A. Uh-huh.
Q. -- that you can physically see is the one that's plugged?
A. Yes.
Q. We don't know if that one low grade is connected to anything?
A. Right. We don't know that yet.
Q. Say it is above grade is plugged.
A. Yeah.
Q. Disconnect -- and the well itself, is the well shut down because when you use shut down, is it shutting down the master valve or plugging -- is that well plugged or shut down?
A. It's shut down. So it's still functioning. If tomorrow they said go turn that well on, we could turn it on.
Q. So there's probably still something in the casing?
A. Yeah, there's still pressure there. There's pressure in the tubing and the casing.
Q. And there's --
A. It's just shut in.
Q. So is it connected to any 2-inch, anything --
A. It's connected to a 2-inch flow line.
Q. Okay. And do you know where that 2-inch flow line goes?
A. We had those located and they go over to the separator to the west.
Q. Okay. And that's the only -- so there's an active 2-inch in that well still?
A. Uh-huh. There's one active one --

Q. Two-inch and that 1-inch --
A. Yes.
Q. Just similar configuration that we have here.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay, but there's no physical connection above grade to the 1-inch?
A. Correct.
Q. But nobody can isolate if there's anything connected below grade?
A. Correct.
MR. AJIBOYE: Okay. All right. That's it.
MR. CHHATRE: Okay.
BY MR. LEONARD:
Q So, Bret, I'm going to have to rely -- this is Mike Leonard. Sorry. I always forget. I'm going to have to rely on your experience here because you were an operator before. So that well was shut in for a year; right, previous to this?
A. Um-hum.
Q. Would you expect when that well was shut in every valve on that wellhead would be shut, including the casing valves?
A. Yes, depending on what it was shut in for.
Q. It was shut in for stem. We do know that.
A. Yes.
Q. So casing -- all the casing valves, the master valve, all the flow line valves, would be shut?

A. That's how I would do it, yes.
Q. That's common procedure?
A. Yeah.
Q. And would you say that 1-inch return lines are common in the basin?
A. Yes.
Q. So there's a lot --
A. Yes.
Q. -- of configurations like this?
A. Yes.
Q. So let's go the operation of the wells just a little bit. The motor valve, what kind of pressure does it take to open the motor valve? Wait, let me back up. What kind of pressure does it take to fully open that motor valve?
A. Um --
Q. You don't have to be exact.
A. Eighteen to twenty psi.
Q. Eighteen to twenty psi, but it would open with less?
A. Yes.
Q. Fully?
A. No.
Q. Okay. So that goes to my next question. If we know that this 1-inch line was open on both sides, right? So we had two openings, would you expect if that 1-inch valve was open, we could gain 18 psi?

A. You could. You could make it do that.
Q. How could I make it do that?
A. The Meco regulator.
Q. So I would have to turn up --
A. So you would turn up a regulator to compensate for any loss that you --
MR. LEONARD: For any loss, okay. That's all I have.
MR. CHHATRE: Okay.
MR. PUCCETTI: Just one second.
MR. CHHATRE: Sure. Take your time.
BY MR. PUCCETTI:
Q. Dave Puccetti, Frederick-Firestone Fire. Bret, I've just got a few here.
A. Sure.
Q. So just a couple questions. Did you assist us in removing the piping assembly, the Meco, the three-way valve, the --
A. Yes.
Q. The 90 and the 1-inch --
A. Yes. Yes, I did.
Q. And you were the one that actually physically did that, removed it?
A. Ryan McMann and myself did, yes.
Q. And then the other one is on the 2-inch line, I believe it was the morning of the 18th, that valve was frozen in the position you guys drilled it? You drilled the valve and then replaced it

with a nipple and a plug --
A. Good point.
Q. -- and a block valve gauge.
A. Yes.
Q. Make sure we didn't have pressure on the line.
A. Yeah, so -- so the 2-inch that's standing up over by the 1-inch --
Q. So just to show Ravi what we're talking about --
A. This 2-inch.
MR. CHHATRE: Uh-huh.
MR. SCHISSLER: And this valve frozen -- I guess people might think of weather freezing but --
BY MR. PUCCETTI:
Q No.
A. It was seized. It was rusted, and we couldn't open that valve and so Joe --
MR. CHHATRE: On the 2-inch?
MR. SCHISSLER: I'm sorry?
MR. CHHATRE: On the 2-inch.
MR. SCHISSLER: On the 2-inch, so Joe at the time requested that we open this, remove this cap, open this value to ensure there was no pressure on that piece of pipe. So that's where we -- thank you for reminding me of this piece. So we couldn't open that valve, so we brought in one of our crews that do a -- we call it a hot tap, and what it amounts to is putting a lubricator type

system on top of this valve, with a drill bit in it, and then we drill -- well, we install another valve and then the lubricator system, and then we drill through the ball -- both sides of the ball on this valve, and we relieve that pressure up into that top piece.

And that way we have some control over it and we don't want to just arbitrarily drill a hole in it, so we did do that. There was no pressure on that 2-inch. So --

BY MR. PUCCETTI:

Q. And then looking at the drawing again, I want to just clarify it. I know it's terminology and I'm actually going to use this picture, Ravi.

MR. CHHATRE: Okay.

BY MR. PUCCETTI:

Q. And so in the the interview with Steven Heideman, he described what they do with the well, and then he called this line a supply line going to the separator.

A. Um-hum.

Q. Now, you've called it a return line.

A. Yes.

Q So can we get product flow in two directions?

A. Yes, you can.

Q. So I noticed on the Meco when I was out there and on the regulators we have a flow arrow that goes from the well off the Meco.

A. Uh-huh.
Q. Down to what I'm going to call the supply return line.
A. Okay.
Q. So it will allow pressure to flow down to the 1-inch, but that's in a check valve.
A. Right.
Q. So both of these, the -- I think it's the CR 67.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. And the Meco were actually also check valves and they're one-directional flows.
A. That's true.
Q. Okay.
A. So why it's called the return line and why it's that way, is if this Meco freezes up due to temperature, due to whatever, stops working, gets plugged, then the return line comes into play and we get pressure back from the separator.
Q. Okay.
A. To the 67 R, and we can operate our well still. So that's where your directional arrows come in.
Q. Because, again, Steven's recollection was when he did it, that that 1-inch line was going to a separator when, in fact, it was going up against the foundation of the house. Very, very, important to understand. He's using that line as what he thinks is going to a separator, and we can ask him the other question on Monday.

BY MR. LEONARD:
Q. I have a follow-up question. This is Mike Leonard. The well to the west, I believe it's the 613 -- I don't remember. I think it's the 613, did you ever open the 1-inch on that riser?
A. I never physically did. I have not.
Q. You don't recall putting a bag over that 1-inch?
A. I didn't.
Q. You didn't?
A. No. No.
Q. Okay.
A. So that was when we tried to do our connectivity test from the back side of the -- from the tee where the tee was, when we tried to do the connectivity test all the way over to that wellhead, we had somebody over there but --
Q. So but you did have somebody over there?
A. Yes. Yes.
Q. And do you recall if they said there was any pressure noted?
A. I don't recall.
MR. LEONARD: Okay, no problem.
MR. CHHATRE: It's -
BY MR. AJIBOYE:
Q. This is a follow-up question on what you asked.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. So my understanding is these two -- this line supplies the 1-inch line. This line down here --

A. Uh-huh.
Q. Supplies this 1-inch line from the (indiscernible) pressure.
A. No, let me walk through it for you.
Q. Okay.
A. So this line supplies the 1-inch.
Q. Okay.
A. With pressure.
Q. Okay, okay, I see.
A. This line with the filter -- there's a filter right here, just to filter out any particulates. That runs to our latch valve over here on our automation system, this valve down here.
Q. Okay, okay.
A. And then this top line runs over to the motor valve right here.
Q. Okay.
A. And there's just a manual thumb valve there
Q. Okay.
A. And we use that to manually open this valve so that we don't have to use our automation. We do it from like if we need to do maintenance or repairs or something like that.
Q. So what you are saying, if this line is frozen --
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Then this pressure only there to open (indiscernible) coming from the other well.
A. Right.

Q. So in the (indiscernible) history as evidence, and when this line is frozen?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell? So when it froze was your (indiscernible) working?
A. On this well?
Q. Yeah.
A. I don't know.
Q So can somebody verify that? At that time when this was frozen?
A. Do we know when this was frozen?
Q. You worker a worker there; right?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Your worker can tell when this was frozen; right?
A. It can't tell when this piece was frozen. It could tell me if it was frozen from this transducer to here.
Q. And that isolate his guess definitely?
A. Yeah.
Q. And at that point so if this line is frozen, then there can be pressure here?
A. Right.
Q. Except this is getting a fit --
A. Right.
Q. And so in that case one of the check for you guys is that your (indiscernible) would not work under that circumstance?

A. Well, yeah, but let me run this scenario by. If this valve was frozen or closed with 500 psi on it --
Q. Um-hum.
A. -- that would still read on this gauge, which would still read on this transducer.
Q. Okay.
A. So our automation would show that that well has 500 pounds on it. Does that make sense?
MR. LEONARD: This is Mike Leonard. Unless that pressure was relieved downstream?
MR. SCHISSLER: Yes.
MR. LEONARD: With the 1-inch being open?
MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah, and that's my -- if this was frozen.
BY MR. AJIBOYE:
Q. And if your flow line, if your (indiscernible) is still this 500 psi when this is frozen, it can't stay open?
A. If it is getting supplied back.
Q. But okay. Now I'm creating a scenario here. This line is frozen.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. There's no supply back.
A. There's no supply.
Q. So your indicator -- your indication would be that the automation would not work?
A. Right. The well would not turn on.

Q. Your other worker there at the point indicating there was a froze here, thereabouts, that there was a problem with this line being frozen.
A. Okay.
Q. So your other worker indicated that right; is that correct?
A. I don't know that we have that. We have well data, but I don't know that it indicates a freeze --
Q. But that's been a problem -- you had a problem here.
A. I don't know that.
BY MR. LEONARD:
Q. This is Mike Leonard. Let's clarify something real quickly. We understand that the line was frosted. That does not -- and answer me true or false, yes or no, that does not necessarily mean it was frozen to prevent flow; correct?
A. Correct. We've had lines frost over. They'll build a frost on the outside of the pipe and still function.
Q. Flow can still go through on the inside so we have to be careful when we use the term frozen and frost.
MR. AJIBOYE: Okay. That's my -- that's the end of my follow-up questions.
MR. CHHATRE: That's --
MR. AJIBOYE: You understand where I'm trying to go; right?
MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah.
BY MR. PUCCETTI:
Q. This is Dave Puccetti. I have one more question for Bret.

So when you guys, you and Doug Prunk, cut that 1-inch line east of Oak Meadows, we know that we pressure tested from west to east when you put that valve on there. Did we pressure test from -- so we have two cuts. So we --

A. Um-hum.

Q. So we know we've pressure tested back to where the well was at.

A. Right.

Q. On the east. Did you guys pressure test that line that went under Oak Meadows, which you proposed to go under Oak Meadows Boulevard?

A. We did not test that.

MR. CHHATRE: Which well --

MR. PUCCETTI: The one we're thinking about is still causing the issues.

MR. CHHATRE: Right.

MR. PUCCETTI: Thank you. That's all I have.

MR. CHHATRE: Okay. A couple of questions here.

BY MR. CHHATRE:

Q. And you stated something about the work orders for the well.

A. Yes. The work order is going to track any work that we've done over there, so if we did any major, and even minor work for that matter. It should all be captured on a work order, and that was the reason we pulled them that morning was I wanted to see if we had done any recent work over there. Yeah.

Q. One that remains in effect, how long you store it?
A. I don't know. I assume it's the life.
Q. That's what I thought. That's what I --
A. I don't know that there's a time on it, but that's my assumption.
Q. That's what my assumption was too.
A. Yeah.
Q. As long as you run the well. I mean, you can't abandon it and can get -- okay. And what did those work orders tell you, when you asked for the work order, what did they -- anything unusual?
A. No. There were a lot of inspections that were listed, you know, just the different state inspections that we're required to do. There were those listed. There was one where my construction team had performed work on the battery and that was on the tank that they did their work. It was like 200 and some dollars and I remember the 200 and some dollars, because I thought why are we doing it like this? That's another issue.
Q. Okay. Went back and look for the work order for this particular well, that anything major was done?
A. I have not, no.
Q. Okay. That thinking or you don't see any reason to do that?
A. Since the explosion? No, because I've been in part of this from day one, so I know there hasn't been any other work over there that --

Q. No, I mean, the past work order to see if there are any past major or minor issues with that well, since you took over?
A. I mean --
Q. When I say you, the company took over.
A. No. I guess maybe I'm misunderstanding this.
Q. No, what I'm saying is you have these work orders in your folder.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Depending on your associate --
A. Yeah.
Q. But have you gone back over the years to see if there is any issues with that well, major or minor, in the production, repair --
A. Okay.
Q. Frosting.
A. Yeah. No, so, what I looked at were the work orders that we had from the date we took the well from Noble during the trade back in what, December of '13, I believe. From that date to the date of the incident, when we --
Q. And you didn't see --
A. No, there was --
Q. That was the question.
A. There was nothing. There was some inspections listed and the sheet printed on this size sheet, it was maybe three-quarters of the sheet, so --

Q. Okay. The last question, just set up to supply the gas from the wellhead on the wells to --
A. Um-hum.
Q. -- support -- this pretty standard in this region?
A. Yes, mm-hmm. Yes, it is.
Q. Can you tell me what the advantage is in doing that?
A. The advantage is when --
Q. A question --
A. Yeah. So when the well gets older, like this well and gets more depleted, this well will only run probably 30 minutes a day, so in my other 23 hours and 30 minutes, the separator still is trying to heat itself and supply, you know, keep that running, so we end up using all of the pressure that is currently on the unit and we just need extra pressure to keep and maintain that temperature.
Q. That's why?
A. Yeah. Yeah.
Q. And that's individual for each well?
A. Yeah, yeah. Well, so generally we'll have all of the wells run a 1-inch return line to the -- to that separator, and then those are all manifolded together, so if you have more wells on location, you just have that much more supply available to use, but you've also got that many more separators that's using that supply, so --
MR. CHHATRE: That's all I have. Go ahead. I'm sorry, you

have been very quiet.

MR. McBRIDE: Just waiting my turn.

MR. CHHATRE: You nudge me say hey.

MR. McBRIDE: I was going to do that. Don't worry.

BY MR. McBRIDE:

Q. This is David McBride. I just had a couple questions for you, Bret.

A. Sure.

Q. For clarification. When you got east of the road -- is it east of the road or west of the road? Where you did the excavation and cut the 1-inch to do the pressure testing, when you all returned and filled that in, did you cap both ends of that 1-inch line?

A. I believe we did.

Q. Okay.

A. And Ryan can definitely answer that when you speak with Ryan McMann.

Q. Okay.

A. He's the one that was physically down there, but I'm like 90 percent sure we did.

Q. Okay. I just wanted to make sure those were capped.

A. You were there --

MR. LEONARD: This is Mike Leonard. Yes, both -- I believe both ends were capped.

MR. SCHISSLER: Yeah, I don't know why we wouldn't have.

BY MR. McBRIDE:

Q. And Steve Heideman was here earlier this morning and he mentioned a program called a Green Hat Program.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Are you familiar with that?

A. A little bit.

Q. Okay. I mean, I can get somebody else to talk about it, training and everything, if that's the case, but I was just curious if you were familiar with it to be able to discuss it a little bit or --

A. I'm not. You know, with the people that I supervise, they're not going to be in the Green Hat or the Green Hardhat Program necessarily.

Q. Right.

A. So I really haven't been a part of that.

MR. McBRIDE: Okay, thanks. That's all I've got.

MR. CHHATRE: Anything else? If not, thank you so much for helping us.

MR. SCHISSLER: Thank you very much.

MR. CHHATRE: Off the record.

(Whereupon, the interview was concluded.)

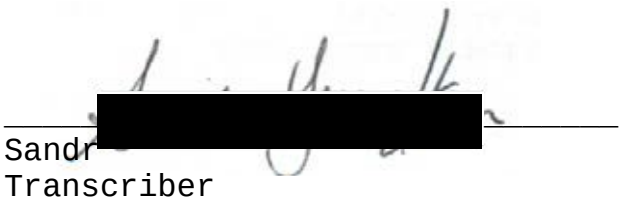
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceeding before the

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:	HOUSE EXPLOSION IN FIRESTONE, COLORADO, APRIL 17, 2017 Interview of Bret Schissler
ACCIDENT NUMBER:	DCA17FP005
PLACE:	Longmont, Colorado
DATE:	May 13, 2017

was held according to the record, and that this is the original, complete, true and accurate transcript which has been transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.



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Transcriber