

Project Overview: Roaring Fork Midstream, LLC

Roaring Fork Midstream, LLC (RFM) has planned, and will, own and operate a 60 Mmcf/d GSP cryogenic natural gas processing plant, gathering pipeline, natural gas residue pipeline, and natural gas liquids (NGL) pipeline all currently under construction. The low pressure gathering pipeline located in Laramie County, WY and Weld County, CO will deliver unprocessed natural gas at low pressure to the RFM Chalk Bluff Gas Plant (see attached proposed plot plan and gathering and system pipeline map). High pressure gathering pipeline will also be constructed in Laramie County, WY for deliveries to the plant.

The Plant will have two discharge pipelines, (1) high pressure (HP) residue gas (processed natural gas), located on the plant site and interconnected into Kaiser Midstream, and (2) a HP NGL pipeline interconnected into Overland Pass Pipeline (OPPL). Part of the gathering and NGL pipelines will be located in Weld County Colorado. The natural gas processing plant, part of the gathering, residue pipelines, and the NGL pipeline will be located in Laramie County Wyoming.

RFM has received all necessary permits for the gas plant which is currently under construction with an expected in-service date in Q2 2020.

Pipeline Projects General Information:

- Gathering Pipeline - ~ 30 miles of 12" .219 wall API-5L X-52 PSL-2 coated with 14-16 mils of fusion bond (FBE). Operating pressure of ~100 psig (5.5% of SMYS).
- Residue Pipeline - ~50 ft of 8" .219 wall API-5L X-52 PSL-2 coated with 14-16 mils of fusion bond (FBE). Operating pressure 1100 psig (42% of SMYS).
- NGL Pipeline - ~6.1 miles of 6" .188 wall API-5L X-52 PSL-2 coated with 14-16 mils of fusion bond (FBE). Operating pressure 1480 psig (50% SMYS).

All state highway, railroad, city and county road, and other crossings will be crossed in accordance with the local jurisdictional authority crossing requirements, with an effort to minimize surface impacts in these areas.

The low pressure gathering pipeline and the high pressure residue pipeline will be designed and constructed to meet the Code of Federal (CFR) Part 192 "Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline". The pipeline will be designed for a Class 1 area using a 0.72 design safety factor and placed at a depth of 36 inches below ground level. All bore pipe will use a .6 design safety factor.

The high pressure natural gas liquids (NGL's) pipeline will be designed and constructed to meet the Code of Federal (CFR) Part 195 "Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline". The pipeline will be designed using a 0.72 design safety factor (as defined in Part 195) and placed at a depth of 36 inches below ground level. All bore pipe will use a .6 design safety factor.

Permanent ROW is typically 30 feet wide with temporary construction ROW of ~100 feet (50 foot either side from of the permanent ROW (130 feet total)). ROW is defined as an easement to cross the property and does not indicate fee ownership. Except where the line is buried deeper at road crossings, or other areas, the pipeline will be installed at a nominal depth of 3 feet to top of pipe.

RFM has completed all plant site, pipeline, and natural resources and cultural/archeological resource surveys as required.

The attached timeline chart provides a high-level projection of the critical paths associated with constructing the gas processing plant. **RFM expects to be online and processing raw natural gas in April 2020.**

Chalk Bluff Gas Plant Overview:

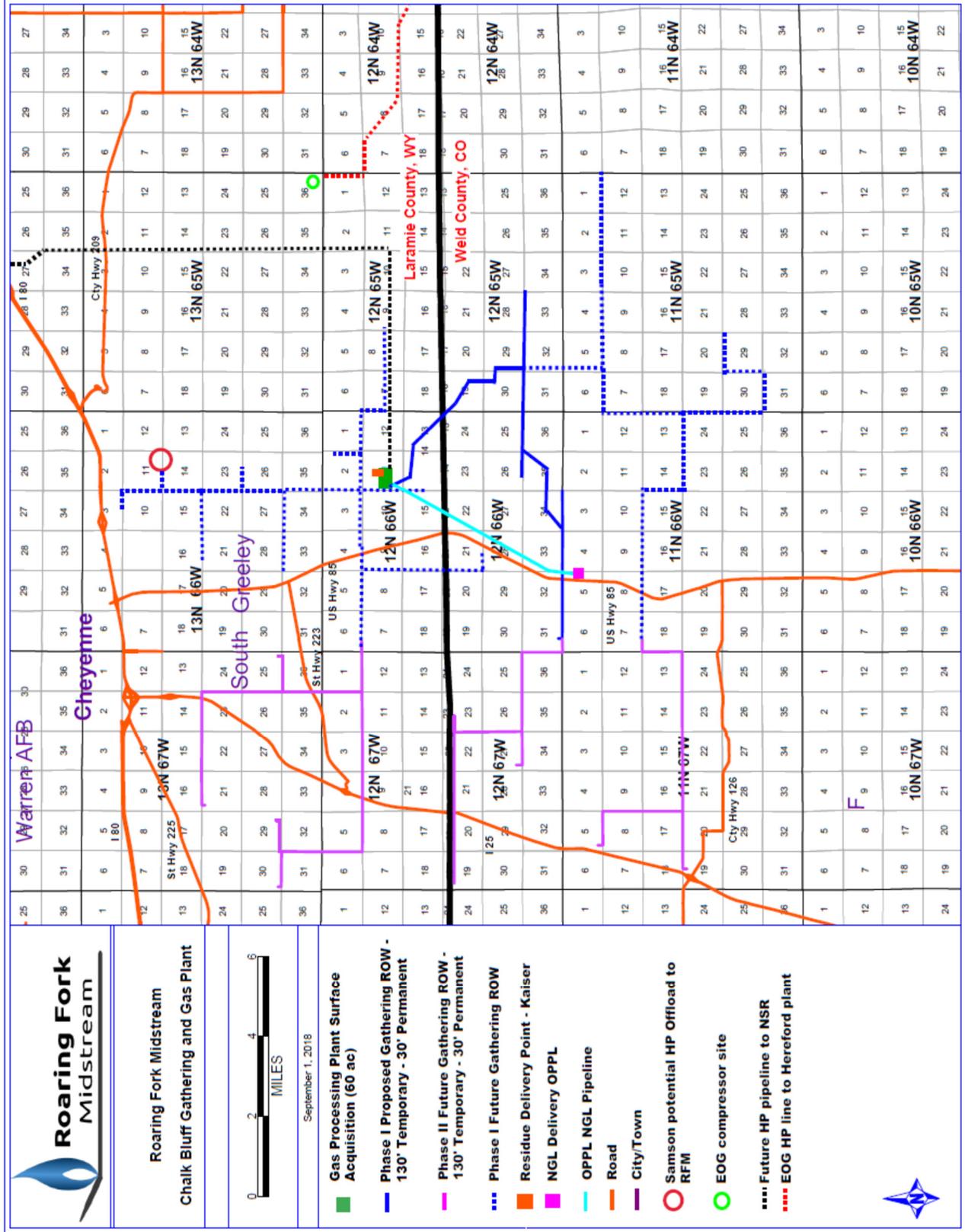
- Natural Gas Processing Plant (north 60 acres of SW4 Sec 11 12N 66W) with 60 MMcfd capacity, 120 gpm amine unit (a second future 120 gpm amine unit planned as needed), inlet and residue compression, and product pumps.

Natural gas is gathered in low pressure pipes and compressed at the plant site to the desired cryogenic plant inlet pressure, or it is compressed at one or more field compressor stations, and then transported to the plant site at the desired cryogenic plant inlet pressure. At the cryogenic facility, natural gas is separated from heavier gas components such as ethane, propane and butanes using temperatures as cold as -160°F. This process separates the natural gas into the following products: residue gas (mostly Methane) and Y Grade natural gas liquids (NGLs). The residue gas will be delivered into downstream gas pipelines and can be used for many applications such as power generation or residential/commercial heating. NGL's are placed into pipelines that deliver to downstream facilities for processing into individual components such as ethane, propane and butane. In addition to the products listed above, a by-product of natural gas gathering and compression is what is referred to in the industry as pipeline condensate, i.e. hydrocarbon liquids with an API gravity above 55 (pentanes and heavier). Pipeline condensate that is collected at the plant site is stabilized and temporarily stored on site and transported via trucks to market.

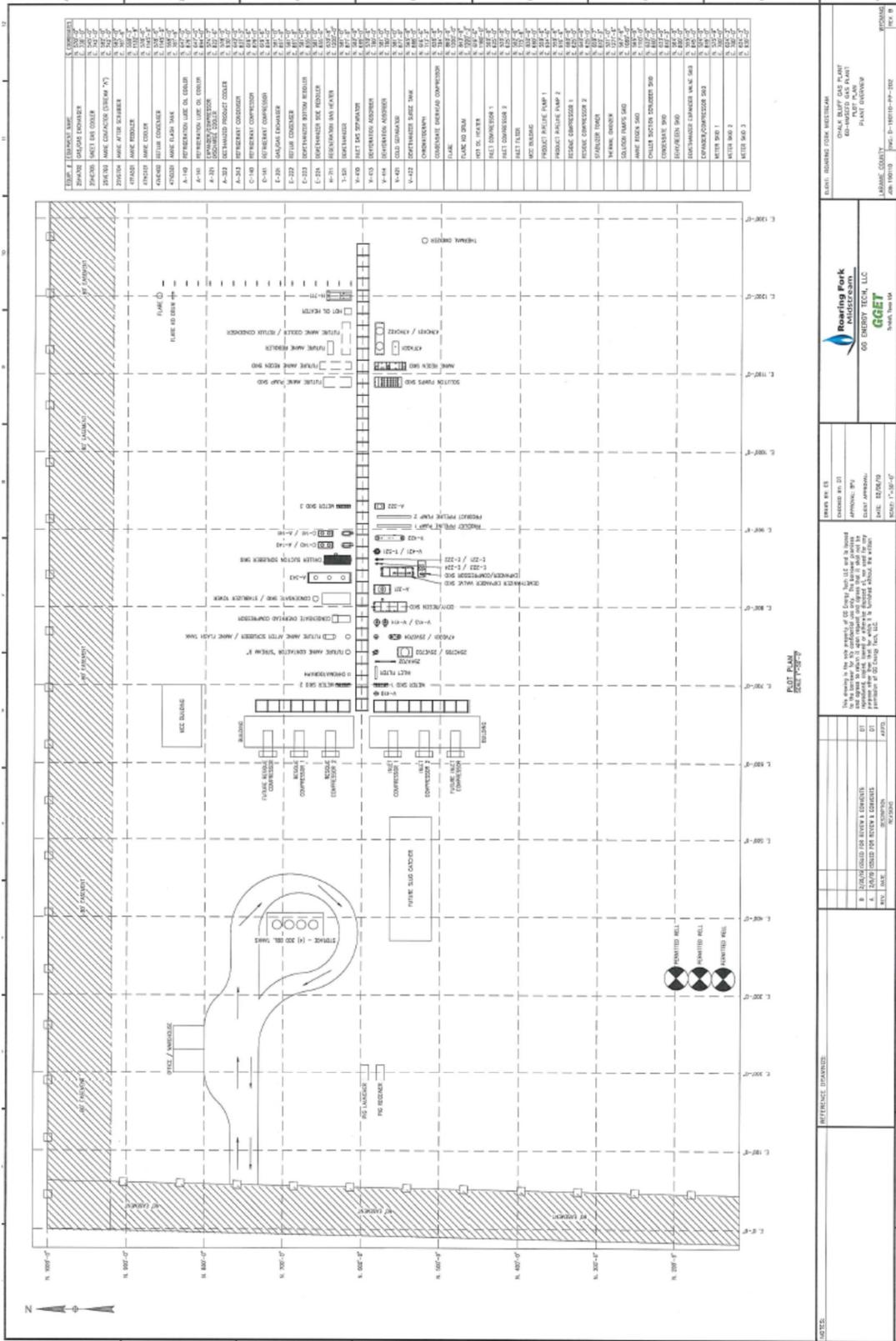
- Inlet Compression: Boosts the delivery pressure up to the desired plant inlet pressure and is routed to the Gas Treating Amine unit.
- Gas Treating Amine Unit: The amine system reduces CO₂ (and H₂S, if any) content in the inlet gas stream prior to entering the cryogenic plant. Inlet gas encounters "lean" amine in the contact tower where the CO₂ is selectively absorbed into the liquid amine. This "rich" amine is then heated up in the still to remove the CO₂. The now regenerated amine will then be recirculated back to the contact tower to continue to remove CO₂ from the inlet gas.
- Thermal Oxidizer: When CO₂ is removed from the amine in the still, it creates a gas stream rich in CO₂ that can potentially include very low levels of hydrocarbon based hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Thermal oxidizers are installed to incinerate any HAPs and VOCs in the CO₂ stream. The resulting incinerated product is water and more CO₂.
- Cryogenic Plant: Mole sieve dehydration will precede the cryogenic plant to remove any free water from the gas. Once dry, the gas is cooled down through a refrigeration cycle and a series of heat exchangers. The gas then enters the demethanizer tower where the fluids are split into residue gas and NGLs. Compressed residue gas will be routed through the plant to the sales pipeline and metered. NGLs will be sent to an NGL header, metered and transported via pipeline off site.
- Residue Compression: Boosts the plant discharge pressure to the pressure required to meet the downstream gas pipelines.
- NGL Product Pumps: Boosts the NGL pressure from the product surge tank to the pressure to meet the downstream NGL pipelines.

- Flare: The flare will primarily be used during maintenance activities as well as during upset conditions. There may be a minimal blue flame visible during normal operations. The flare will have a smokeless design.
- Office/Control Room/Warehouse: An office will be located at this site that will include a plant control room and warehouse/shop. It is estimated that 2-4 employees will office at this location (including plant and pipeline operators)
- MCC: The motor control center building houses all the starters and variable frequency drives for the motors in the gas plant. It is also where the power enters the plant and distributed.

Gathering and System Pipeline Map



Proposed Plot Plan – RFM Chalk Bluff Gas Plant



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME: RFM CHALK BLUFF GAS PLANT
 PROJECT NUMBER: 100-10000-PP-001
 SHEET NUMBER: 01

DESIGNER

DESIGNED BY: [Name]
 CHECKED BY: [Name]
 DATE: [Date]

APPROVALS

DESIGNED BY: [Signature]
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]
 DATE: [Date]

REVISIONS

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