

Topsoil Protection Plan – 304.c.(14)

Federal RG 11-13-298 Oil and Gas Location

New Location

April 2022



RULE 1001. INTRODUCTION

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC (hereafter “TEP”) has developed the following topsoil protection plan to address compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements regarding topsoil management and preservation during construction of the Federal RG 11-13-298 well pad, pipeline, and access road. Proper management of topsoil from oil and gas locations during initial site construction is necessary to ensure topsoil is preserved for site reclamation—following completion of development of the well pad and pipeline corridor—and to ensure adequate organic material for the re-establishment of desirable vegetation is available at reclamation (restoring the land as nearly as practicable to its condition at commencement of drilling and production operations).

RULE 1002. SITE PREPARATION AND STABILIZATION

There are three components of the Federal RG 11-13-298 oil and gas location that require removal and temporary storage of topsoil: construction of the Federal RG 11-13-298 well pad (8.15 acres), pipeline corridor (1.38 acres), and access road (4.79 acres). Topsoil stripped during initial construction of these project components will be managed according to use and duration of development.

Prior to separation and storage of the topsoil horizon, or top six (6) inches, from the well pad facility, pipeline corridor, and access road, woody vegetation will be mulched and stormwater control measures properly installed to control erosion and sedimentation during precipitation events. (The facility’s stormwater management plan includes details on stormwater control measures planned for use.) When separating soil horizons, TEP will segregate each horizon based upon noted changes in physical characteristics, such as organic content, color, texture, density, or consistency.

To the extent feasible, stockpiled soils will be protected from degradation due to contamination, compaction, and from wind and water erosion during drilling and production operations. Surface roughening, temporary seeding and mulching, erosion control blankets, or soil binders will be used as needed, and best management practices implemented, to prevent weed establishment and to maintain soil microbial activity.

Federal RG 11-13-298 Well Pad

During construction of the well pad, TEP’s excavation contractor will strip the topsoil horizon between the top of cut and toe of fill slopes. Topsoil will be stripped to a depth no less than six inches (6”) and stockpiled south of the proposed well pad. Topsoil will be segregated from other subsurface materials disturbed during well pad construction activities and no topsoil will be used for building the location or left in place and covered by subsoil in a cut and fill situation. To control sedimentation, wattles will be properly installed around the base of topsoil stockpiles and a metal sign (11” x 17”) with the wording “Topsoil Stockpile” will be placed on the north (pad) side of the stockpile area. Upon completion of well pad construction activities, hydro-seed/mulch will be applied to topsoil stockpiles to stabilize the soils and promote the growth of desirable plants until interim reclamation can be completed.

- Quantity of topsoil that will be disturbed for the well pad: approximately 3,950 cubic yards (based on 6" depth, not including the working surface).
- Location of topsoil that will be disturbed: indicated on Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) Form 2A and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Application for Permit to Drill (APD).

When E & P operations and recontouring of the site are complete (as described in the Interim Reclamation Plan), topsoil will be moved from the stockpile area and placed over the facility's cut and fill slopes. Following the uniform placement of topsoil over cut and fill slopes, hydro-seed/mulch will be applied to stabilize soils to promote the growth of desirable vegetation. The facility's Interim Reclamation Plan provides specific details about the materials and methods to be used for interim reclamation of the stockpile area.

Proposed Pipeline Corridor

During construction of the pipeline corridor, TEP's pipeline installation contractor will strip the topsoil horizon within the sixty-foot (60') construction pipeline right-of-way (ROW) width and place the material along the downhill side. Topsoil will be segregated from subsurface materials excavated during pipeline installation and stockpiled upslope of the trench. When construction is complete and the pipeline ROW has been re-contoured to pre-construction slopes, stripped topsoil will be uniformly re-placed across the disturbance.

- Quantity of pipeline corridor topsoil that will be disturbed: approximately 1,113 cubic yards (based on 6" average depth).
- Location of topsoil that will be disturbed: indicated on COGCC Form 2A and BLM APD.

Following the uniform placement of topsoil, the pipeline ROW will be hydro-seeded/mulched to stabilize the soil and promote growth of desirable vegetation. The project's Reclamation Plan provides specific details about the reclamation materials and methods to be used for the pipeline corridor.

Proposed Access Road

During construction of the proposed access road, TEP's excavation contractor will strip the topsoil horizon between the top of road cut and toe of road fill. Topsoil will be stripped to a depth no less than six-inches (6") and windrowed above the top of cut and below the toe of fill of the proposed access road profile. Topsoil will be segregated from all other subsurface materials disturbed during access road construction and no topsoil will be used for building the location nor will be left in place and covered by subsoil in a cut and fill situation.

- Quantity of topsoil that will be disturbed: approximately 3,865 cubic yards.

- Location of topsoil that will be disturbed: indicated on COGCC Form 2A and BLM APD.

Interim reclamation of the access road will begin following construction of the driving surface.

Windrowed topsoil along the access road corridor will be re-placed over cut and fill slopes. Boulders larger than twenty-four inches in diameter—exposed on cut and fill slopes—will be removed prior to reseeding. Upon completion of topsoil placement, hydro-seed/mulch will be applied to access road cut and fill slopes to stabilize topsoil and promote the establishment of desirable vegetation. The facility's Interim Reclamation Plan provides specific details about the materials and methods to be used for interim reclamation of the access road.

Federal RG 11-13-298 Topsoil Protection Plan

REQUIREMENT 1: CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Certification Statement:

"I hereby certify that this Topsoil Protection Plan was prepared by me (or under my direct supervision) in accordance with the provisions of Rule 304.c.(14) of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC)."

Da Ky

CPESC, CESSWI, TECS

5/9/2022

Preparer's Name

Date

Operator's Certification:

"This Topsoil Protection Plan has been submitted as part of the Oil and Gas Location Assessment (Form 2A) for the COGCC. I understand that additional erosion control, sediment control and water quality enhancing measures may be required of the operator and his or her agents due to unforeseen pollutant discharges or if the submitted plan does not function as intended. The requirements of this plan shall be the obligation of the operator and/or his successors or heirs; until such time as the plan is properly completed, modified, or voided."

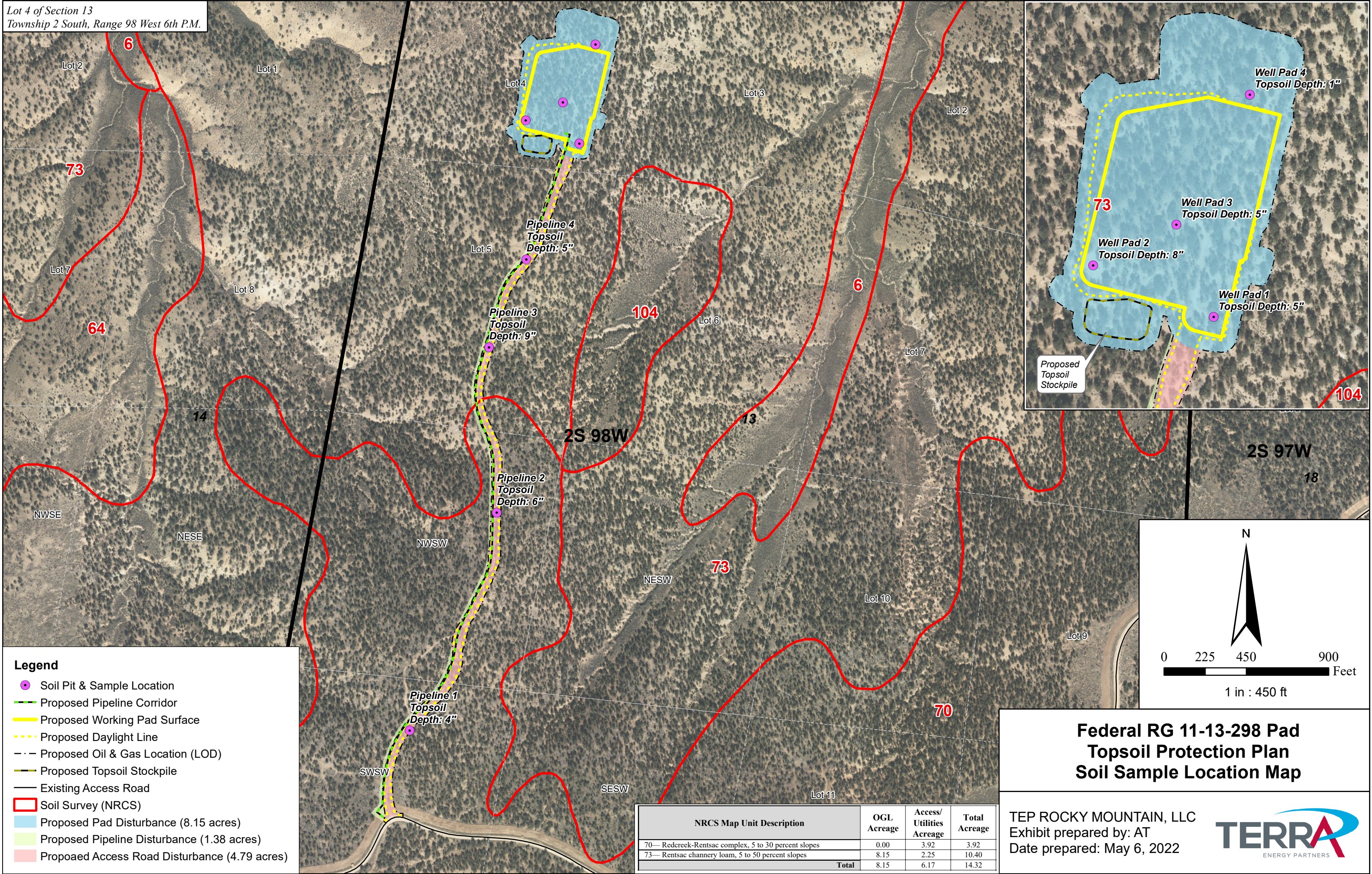
Heather Jaro

5/11/2022

Operator or Authorized Agent

Date

REQUIREMENT 2: SMALL-SCALE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



**Federal RG 11-13-298 Pad
Topsoil Protection Plan
Soil Sample Location Map**

TEP ROCKY MOUNTAIN, LLC
Exhibit prepared by: AT
Date prepared: May 6, 2022



REQUIREMENT 3: NRCS SOIL SURVEY



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Rio Blanco County Area, Colorado**

RG 11-13-298



April 4, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report


MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Rio Blanco County Area, Colorado

Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 2, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 24, 2020—Jul 8, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
70	Redcreek-Rentsac complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes	49.1	40.1%
73	Rentsac channery loam, 5 to 50 percent slopes	71.8	58.7%
104	Yamac loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes	1.5	1.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		122.4	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Rio Blanco County Area, Colorado

70—Redcreek-Rentsac complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jp61
Elevation: 6,000 to 7,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 42 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 85 to 105 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Redcreek and similar soils: 60 percent
Rentsac and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Redcreek

Setting

Landform: Mountainsides, ridges
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 11 to 16 inches: channery sandy loam
H3 - 16 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F048AY448CO - Mountain Pinyon
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rentsac

Setting

Landform: Mountainsides

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits and/or residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery loam

H2 - 5 to 16 inches: extremely channery loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam, very flaggy loam

H2 - 5 to 16 inches: unweathered bedrock

H2 - 5 to 16 inches:

H3 - 16 to 20 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F048AY448CO - Mountain Pinyon

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

73—Rentsac channery loam, 5 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jp64

Elevation: 6,000 to 7,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches

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Mean annual air temperature: 42 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 105 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rentsac and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rentsac

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (three-dimensional): Upper third of mountainflank

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Residuum weathered from calcareous sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery loam

H2 - 5 to 16 inches: extremely channery loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam, very flaggy loam

H2 - 5 to 16 inches: unweathered bedrock

H2 - 5 to 16 inches:

H3 - 16 to 20 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F048AY448CO - Mountain Pinyon

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 20 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

104—Yamac loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jp3s

Elevation: 5,800 to 7,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 40 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 105 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Yamac and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yamac

Setting

Landform: Terraces, fans

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium and/or eolian deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loam

H2 - 4 to 22 inches: loam, clay loam, silt loam

H2 - 4 to 22 inches: loam, clay loam, silt loam

H2 - 4 to 22 inches:

H3 - 22 to 60 inches:

H3 - 22 to 60 inches:

H3 - 22 to 60 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 27.5 inches)

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Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R048AY306UT - Upland Loam (Wyoming Big Sagebrush)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Erosion Factors

Soil Erosion Factors are soil properties and interpretations used in evaluating the soil for potential erosion. Example soil erosion factors can include K factor for the whole soil or on a rock free basis, T factor, wind erodibility group and wind erodibility index.

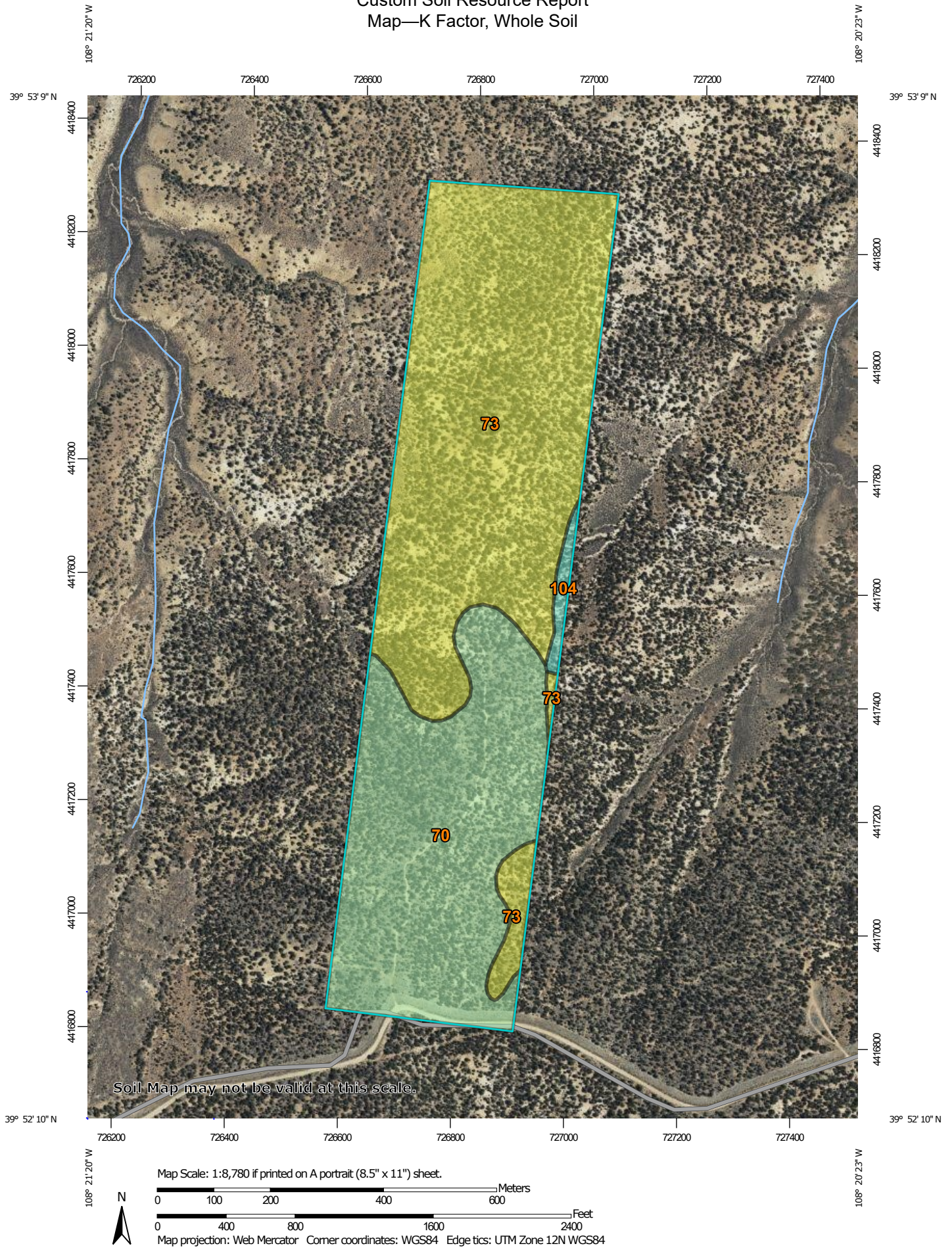
K Factor, Whole Soil

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Factor K does not apply to organic horizons and is not reported for those layers.


Custom Soil Resource Report Map—K Factor, Whole Soil



Custom Soil Resource Report
















MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)







 Area of Interest (AOI)










Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
















	.02
	.05
	.10
	.15
	.17
	.20
	.24
	.28
	.32
	.37
	.43
	.49
	.55
	.64
	Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines








	.02
	.05
	.10
	.15
	.17
	.20

	.24
	.28
	.32
	.37
	.43
	.49
	.55
	.64
	Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

	.02
	.05
	.10
	.15
	.17
	.20
	.24
	.28
	.32
	.37
	.43
	.49
	.55
	.64
	Not rated or not available

Water Features

	Streams and Canals
	Rails
	Interstate Highways
	US Routes
	Major Roads
	Local Roads
	Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Table—K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
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73	Rentsac channery loam, 5 to 50 percent slopes	.20	71.8	58.7%
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Totals for Area of Interest			122.4	100.0%

Rating Options—K Factor, Whole Soil*Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

For an attribute of a soil horizon, a depth qualification must be specified. In most cases it is probably most appropriate to specify a fixed depth range, either in centimeters or inches. The Bottom Depth must be greater than the Top Depth, and the Top Depth can be greater than zero. The choice of "inches" or "centimeters" only applies to the depth of soil to be evaluated. It has no influence on the units of measure the data are presented in.

When "Surface Layer" is specified as the depth qualifier, only the surface layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, but keep in mind that the thickness of the surface layer varies from component to component.

When "All Layers" is specified as the depth qualifier, all layers recorded for a component are considered when deriving the value for that component.

Whenever more than one layer or horizon is considered when deriving a value for a component, and the attribute being aggregated is a numeric attribute, a weighted average value is returned, where the weighting factor is the layer or horizon thickness.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.


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Map—Hydrologic Soil Group



Custom Soil Resource Report








MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Rio Blanco County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 2, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 24, 2020—Jul 8, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
70	Redcreek-Rentsac complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes	D	49.1	40.1%
73	Rentsac channery loam, 5 to 50 percent slopes	D	71.8	58.7%
104	Yamac loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes	B	1.5	1.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			122.4	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group*Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

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Tie-break Rule: Higher

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

References

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

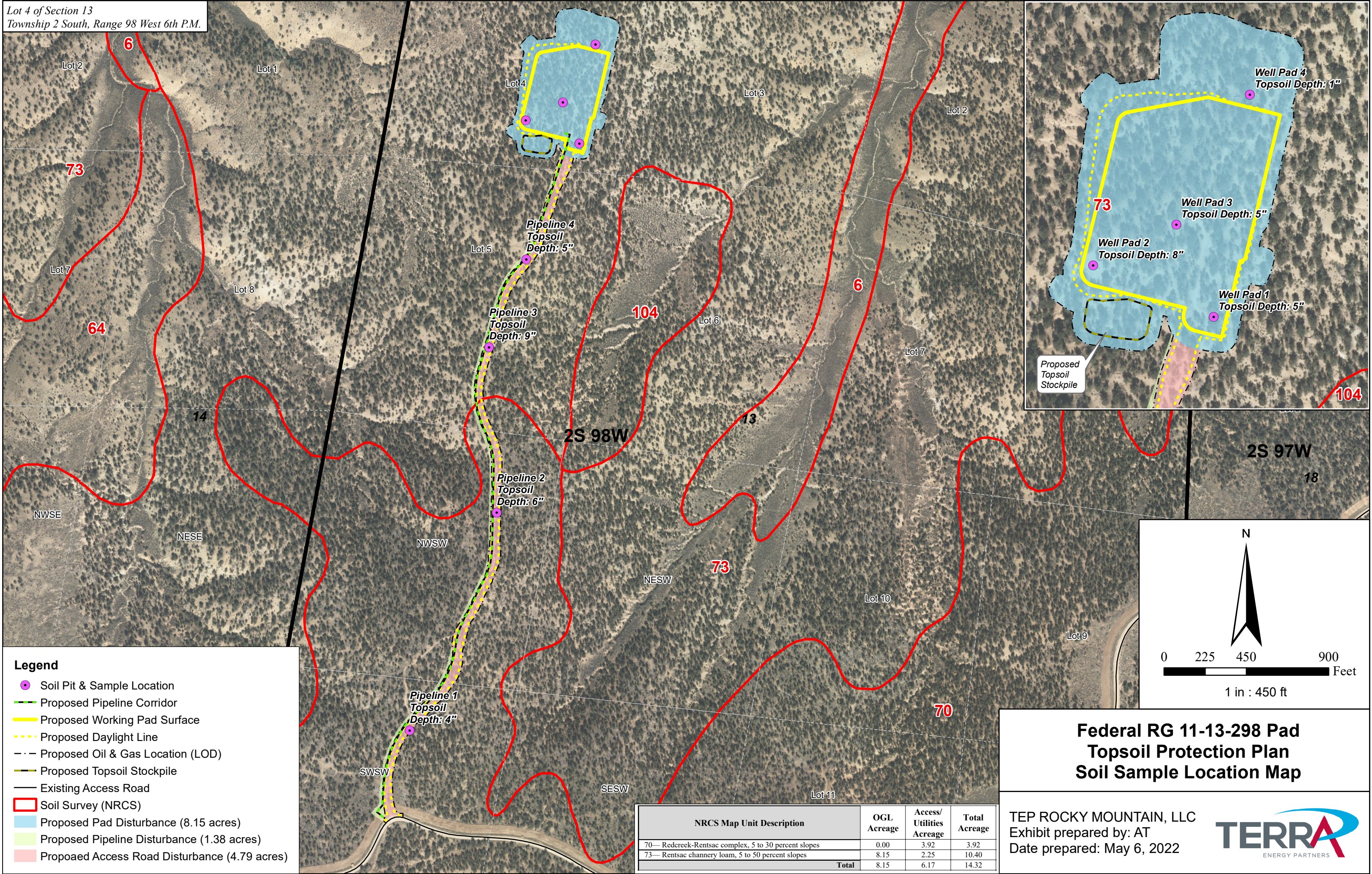
Custom Soil Resource Report

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**REQUIREMENT 4: SCALED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF SOIL PIT
LOCATIONS**

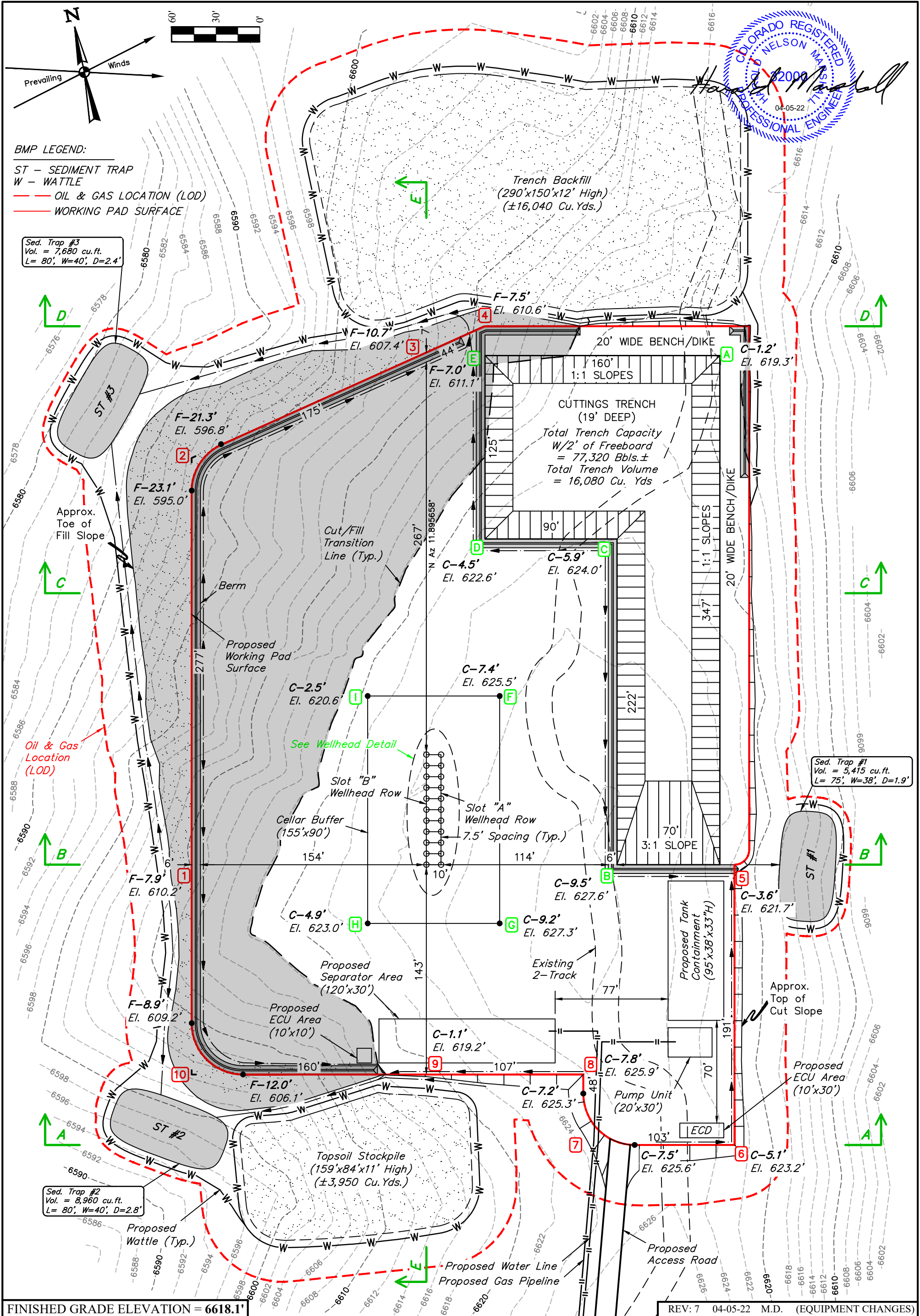


**Federal RG 11-13-298 Pad
Topsoil Protection Plan
Soil Sample Location Map**

TEP ROCKY MOUNTAIN, LLC
Exhibit prepared by: AT
Date prepared: May 6, 2022



**REQUIREMENT 5: FIGURE SHOWING TOPSOIL DEPTHS FOR SOIL
PIT LOCATIONS**



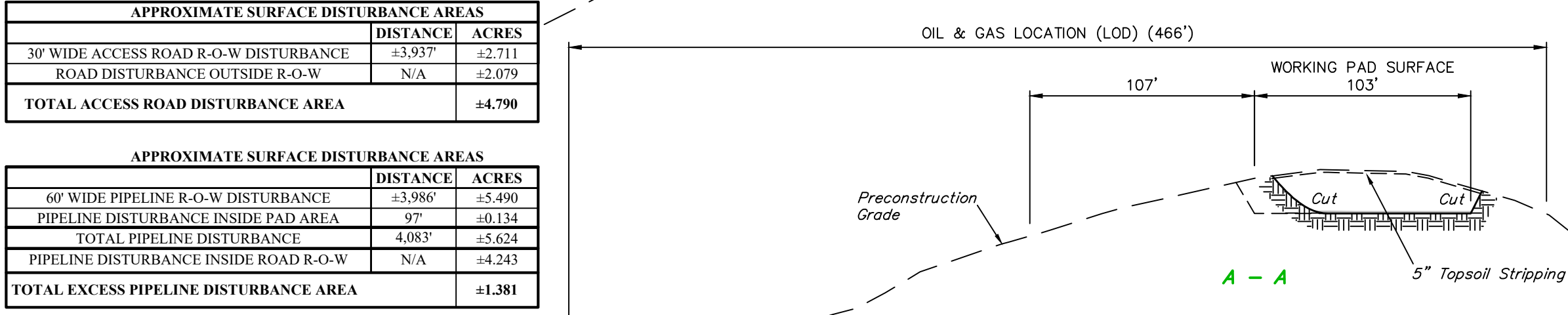
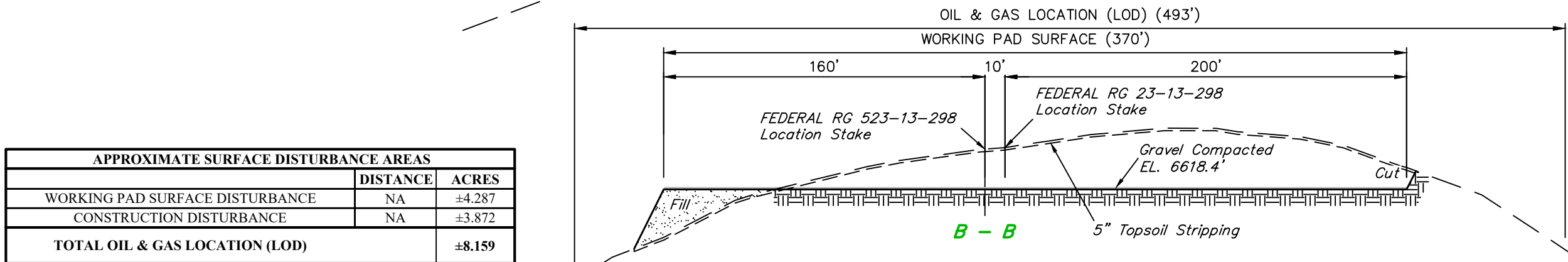
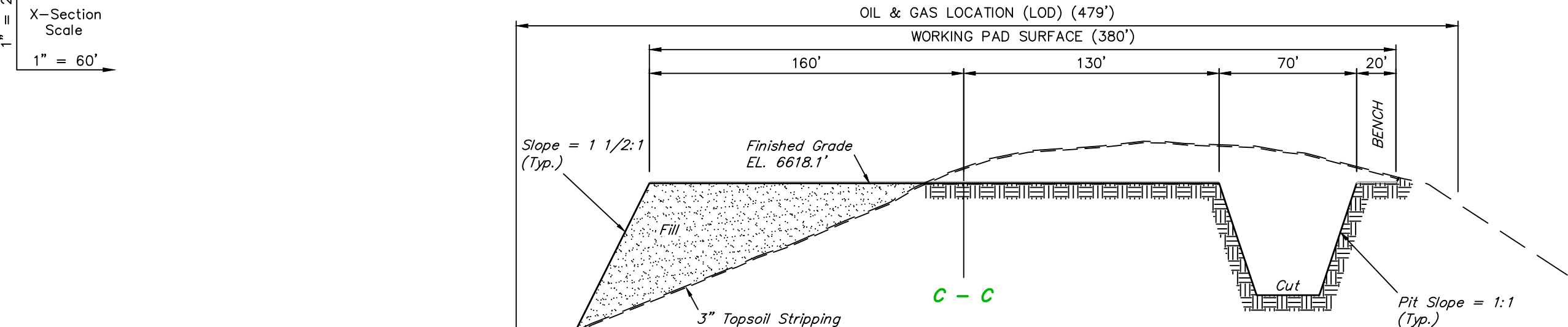
COLORADO REGISTERED
NELSON MARS
2009
04-05-22
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

FEDERAL RG 11-13-298 PAD
LOT 4, SECTION 13, T2S, R98W, 6th P.M.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	BART HUNTING	07-21-21	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-23-21	1" = 60'
CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT-PLAN VIEW			

1" = 20'
X-Section
Scale
1" = 60'



APPROXIMATE SURFACE DISTURBANCE AREAS		
	DISTANCE	ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE DISTURBANCE	NA	±4.287
CONSTRUCTION DISTURBANCE	NA	±3.872
TOTAL OIL & GAS LOCATION (LOD)		±8.159

APPROXIMATE SURFACE DISTURBANCE AREAS		
	DISTANCE	ACRES
30' WIDE ACCESS ROAD R-O-W DISTURBANCE	±3,937'	±2.711
ROAD DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE R-O-W	N/A	±2.079
TOTAL ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE AREA		±4.790

APPROXIMATE SURFACE DISTURBANCE AREAS		
	DISTANCE	ACRES
60' WIDE PIPELINE R-O-W DISTURBANCE	±3,986'	±5.490
PIPELINE DISTURBANCE INSIDE PAD AREA	97'	±0.134
TOTAL PIPELINE DISTURBANCE	4,083'	±5.624
PIPELINE DISTURBANCE INSIDE ROAD R-O-W	N/A	±4.243
TOTAL EXCESS PIPELINE DISTURBANCE AREA		±1.381

TOTAL PROJECT DISTURBANCE	±14.330
---------------------------	---------

APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES	
(6") TOPSOIL STRIPPING	3,950 Cu. Yds.
REMAINING LOCATION	26,050 Cu. Yds.
CUTTINGS TRENCH	16,080 Cu. Yds.
TOTAL CUT	46,080 Cu. Yds.
FILL	26,050 Cu. Yds.
EXCESS MATERIAL	20,030 Cu. Yds.
TOPSOIL & TRENCH BACKFILL	20,030 Cu. Yds.
EXCESS UNBALANCE (After Interim Rehabilitation)	0 Cu. Yds.

- NOTES:**
- Fill quantity includes 10% for compaction.
 - Calculations based on 6" of topsoil stripping.
 - Cut/Fill slopes 1 1/2:1 (Typ. except where noted).

NOTE:
Compacted Volume of Approximately
1750 Cu. Yds. 4" aggregate base pad
surfacing material is to be
Applied to Entire Pad Footprint.

Sheet 1 of 2
REV: 7 04-05-22 M.D. (TOPSOIL CHANGE & UPDATE ACRES)

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

FEDERAL RG 11-13-298 PAD
LOT 4, SECTION 13, T2S, R98W, 6th P.M.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

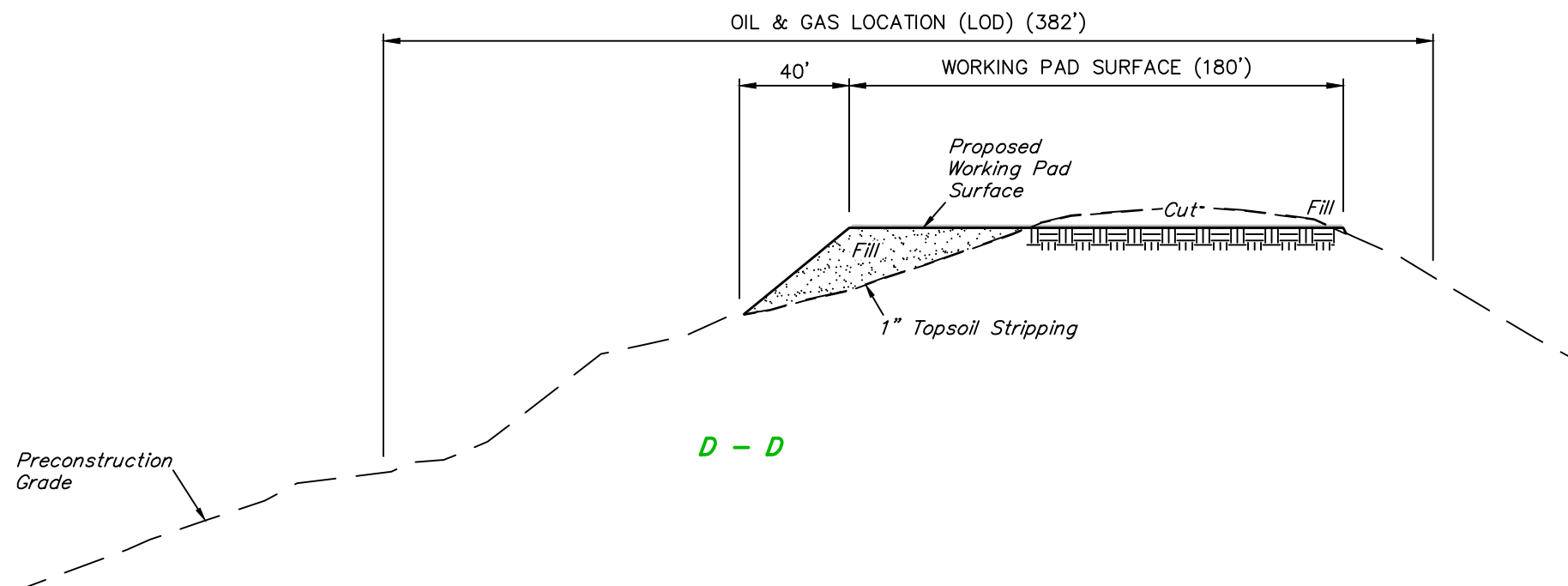
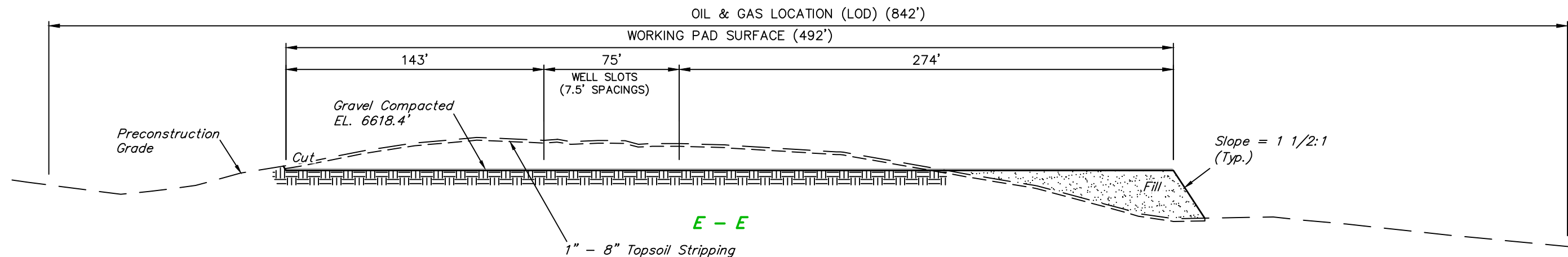
SURVEYED BY	BART HUNTING	07-21-21	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-23-21	AS SHOWN

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT CROSS SECTIONS



UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017

1" = 20'
X-Section
Scale
1" = 60'



Sheet 2 of 2

REV: 7 04-05-22 M.D. (TOPSOIL CHANGE & UPDATE ACRES)

NOTES:

- Fill quantity includes 10% for compaction.
- Calculations based on 6" of topsoil stripping.
- Cut/Fill slopes 1 1/2:1 (Typ. except where noted).

NOTE:

Compacted Volume of Approximately
1750 Cu. Yds. 4" aggregate base pad
surfacing material is to be
Applied to Entire Pad Footprint.

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

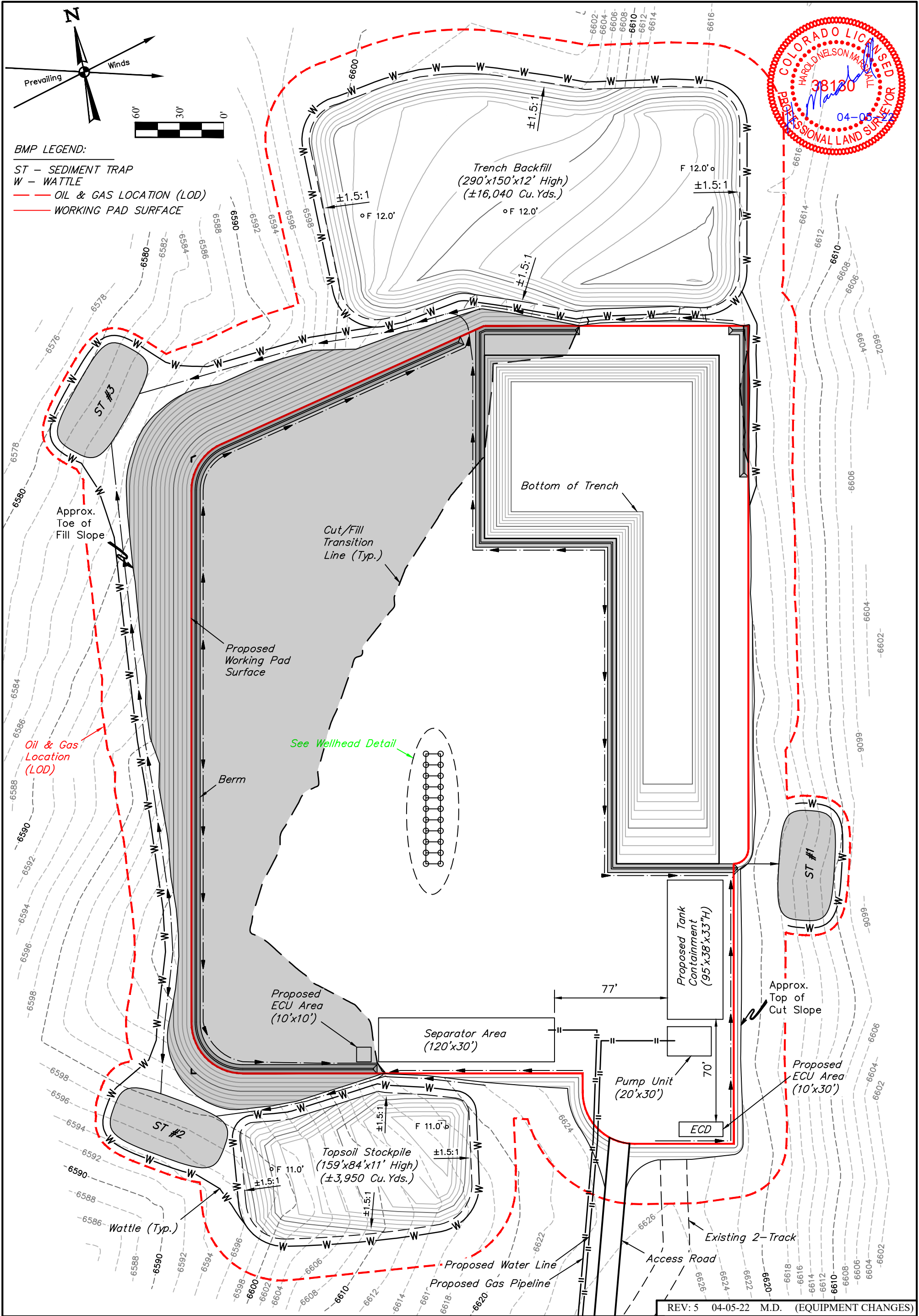
**FEDERAL RG 11-13-298 PAD
LOT 4, SECTION 13, T2S, R98W, 6th P.M.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO**

SURVEYED BY	BART HUNTING	07-21-21	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-23-21	AS SHOWN

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT CROSS SECTIONS



UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017



- NOTES:**
- Combustor is to be located a min. of 100' from the wellhead.
 - Contours shown at 2' intervals.

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

**FEDERAL RG 11-13-298 PAD
LOT 4, SECTION 13, T2S, R98W, 6th P.M.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO**

SURVEYED BY	BART HUNTING	07-21-21	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	09-20-21	1" = 60'
FINAL CONSTRUCTION GRADING			



UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017

REQUIREMENT 6: EVALUATION OF SOIL PIT PROFILES

Figure 1

Soil Profile Pit Number Pipeline 1: Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6".

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	A Horizon	B Horizon	C Horizon
N 39.872755 W -108.349174	10 YR 3/4	Surface to 5"	5"-7" with good rooting	7"-15" with rock fragments

Note: Root zone from surface to 8", R-Rock layer at 15", total depth at 15".

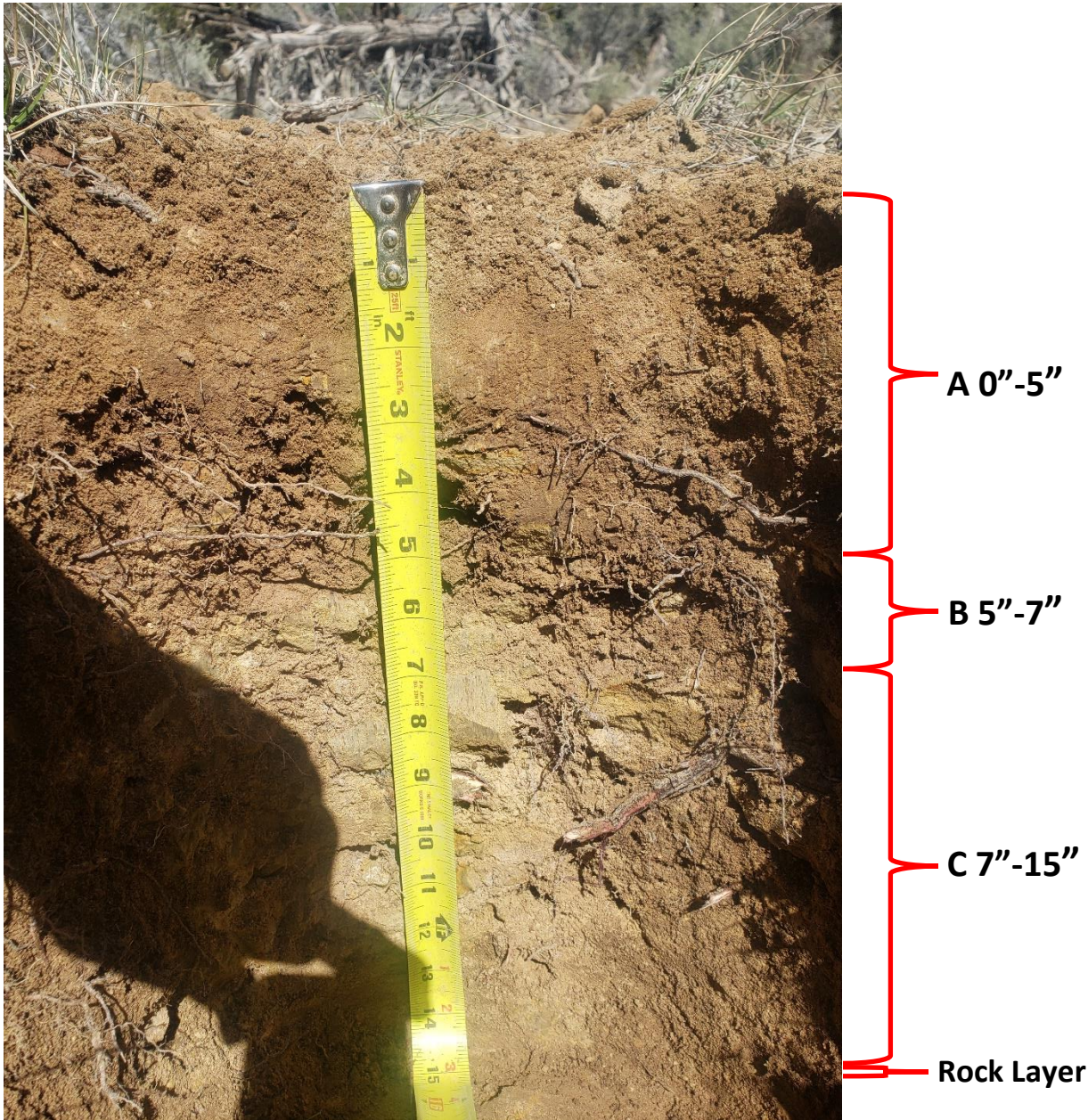


Figure 2

Soil Profile Pit Number Pipeline 2: Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6”.

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	B Horizon	C Horizon	R-Rock
N 39.876061 W -108.347439	10 YR 3/4	Surface to 6” with good rooting	6”-14” with roots and rock fragments	Layer encountered at 14”

Note: Root zone from surface to 14”, R-Rock layer at 14”, total depth at 15”.

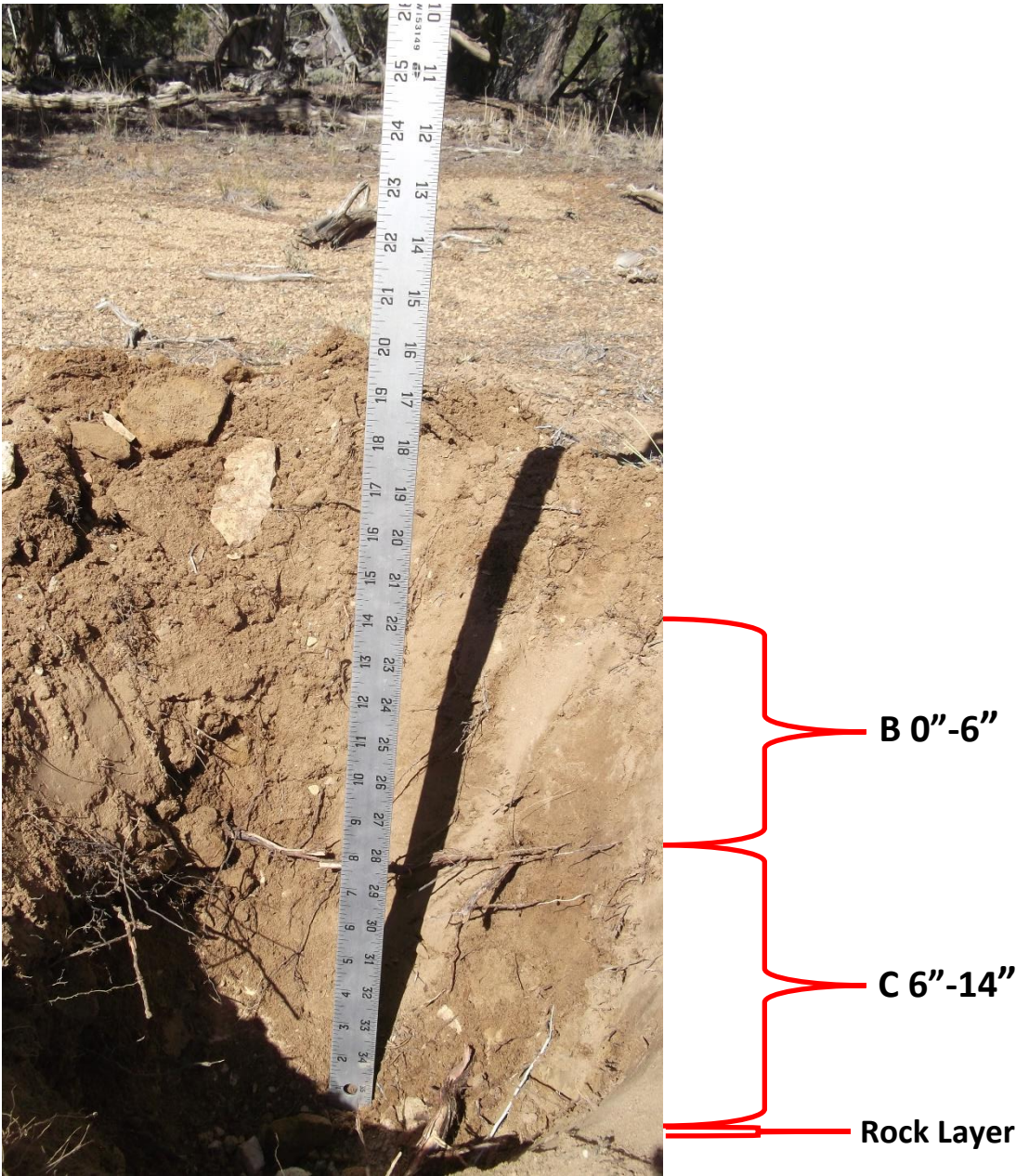


Figure 3

Soil Profile Pit Number Pipeline 3: Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6".

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	B Horizon	C Horizon	R-Rock
N 39.878359 W -108.347690	10 YR 4/4	Surface to 9", some rooting to 9"	9"-15" with rock fragments	Layer encountered at 15"

Note: Root zone from surface to 9", R-Rock layer at 15", total depth at 15".

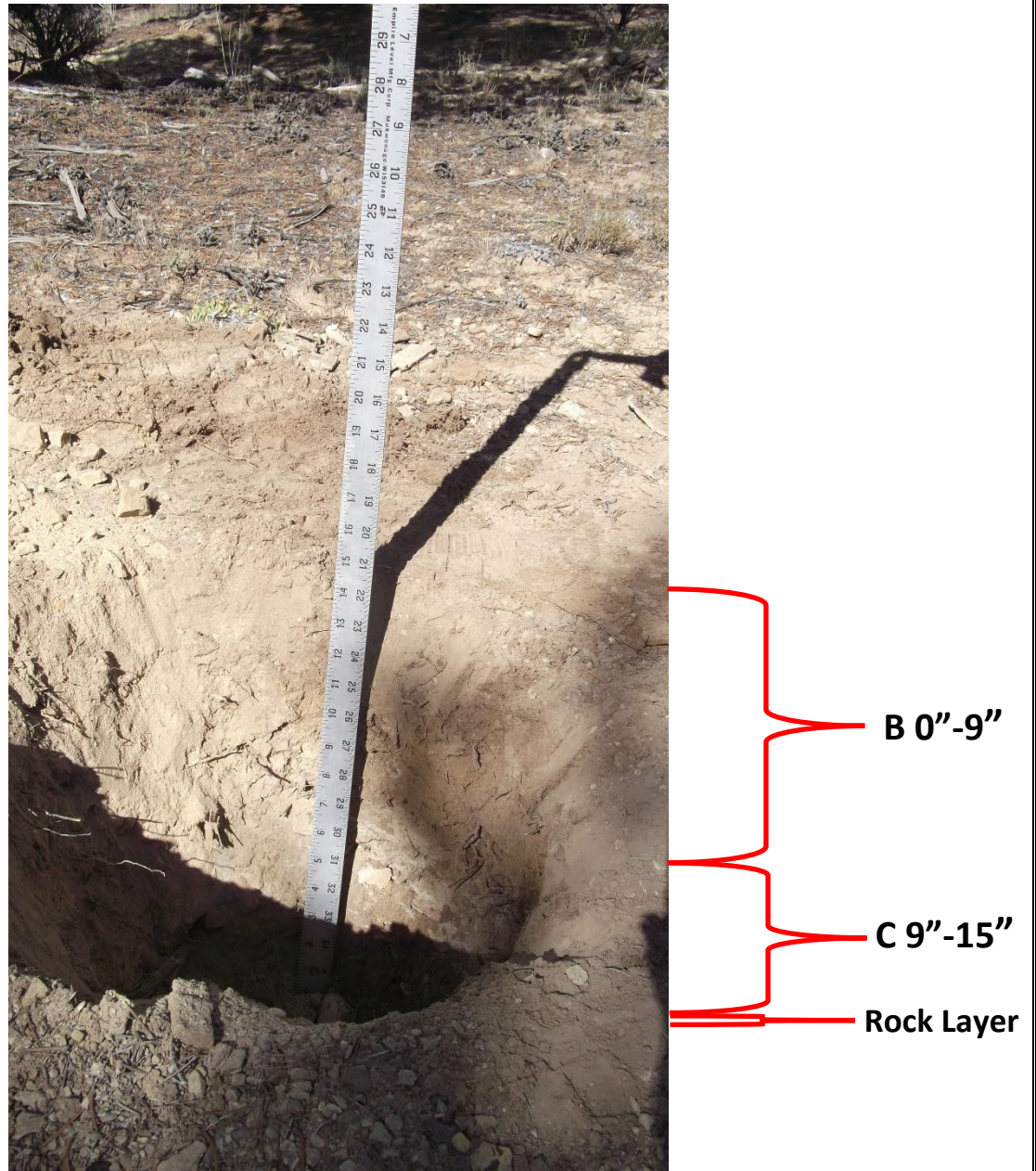


Figure 4

Soil Profile Pit Number Pipeline 4: Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6".

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	B Horizon	C Horizon	R-Rock
N 39.879874 W -108.347018	10 YR 4/4	Surface to 5" with some roots	5"-13" with rock fragments	Layer encountered at 13"

Note: Root zone from surface to 5", R-Rock layer at 13", total depth at 15".

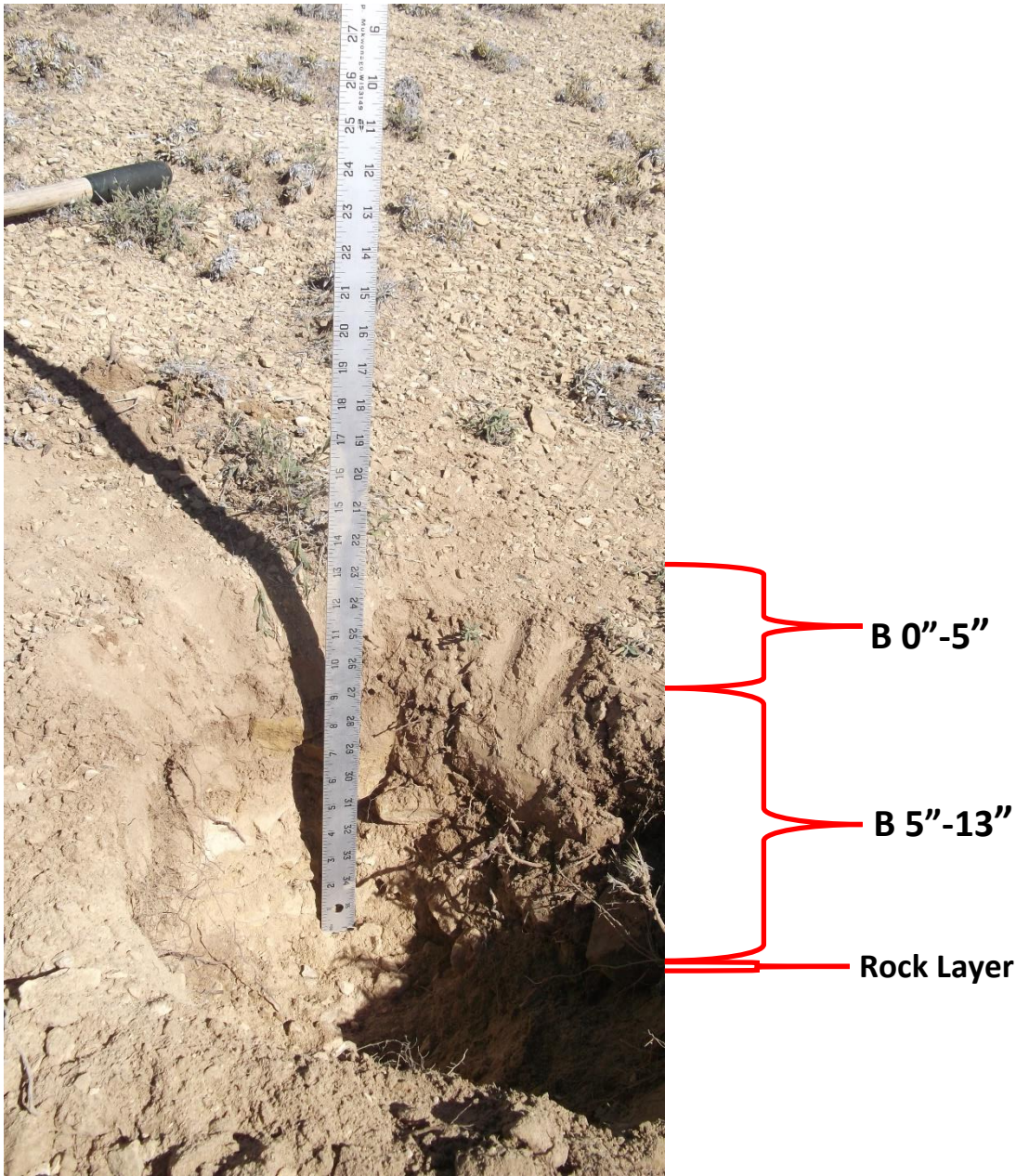


Figure 5

Soil Profile Pit Number Pad 1: Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6".

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	A Horizon	B Horizon	C Horizon
N 39.881635 W -108.346056	10 YR 4/4	Surface to 5"	5"-9" with good rooting	9"-17" with rock fragments

Note: Root zone from surface to 9", R-Rock layer at 17", total depth at 17".

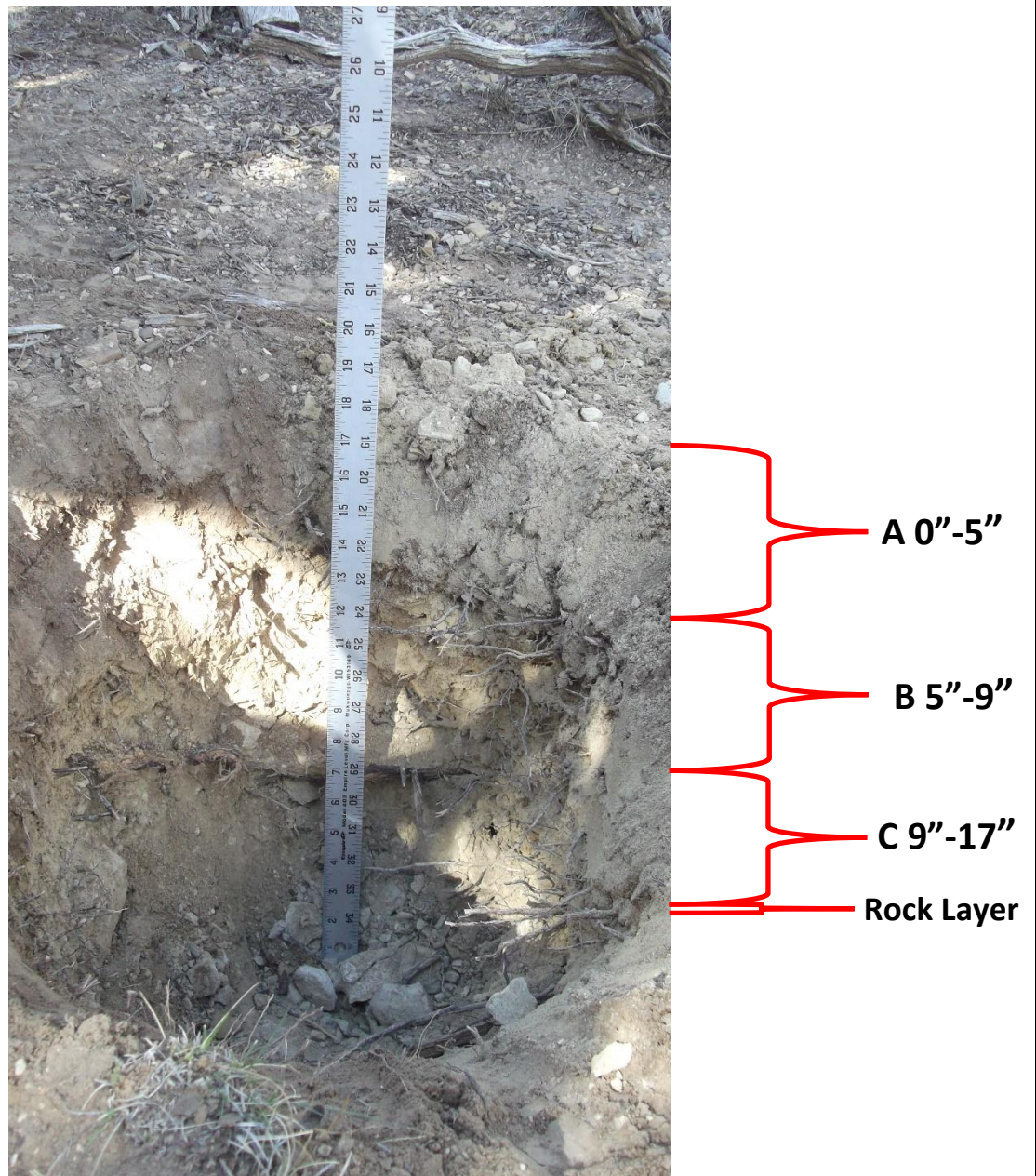


Figure 6

Soil Profile Pit Number Pad 2. Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6".

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	B Horizon	C Horizon	R-Rock
N 39.881953 W -108.347112	10 YR 5/4	Surface to 8"	8"-18" with roots to 13", some rock frags	Layer encountered at 18"

Note: Root zone from surface to 13", R-Rock layer at 18", total depth at 18".

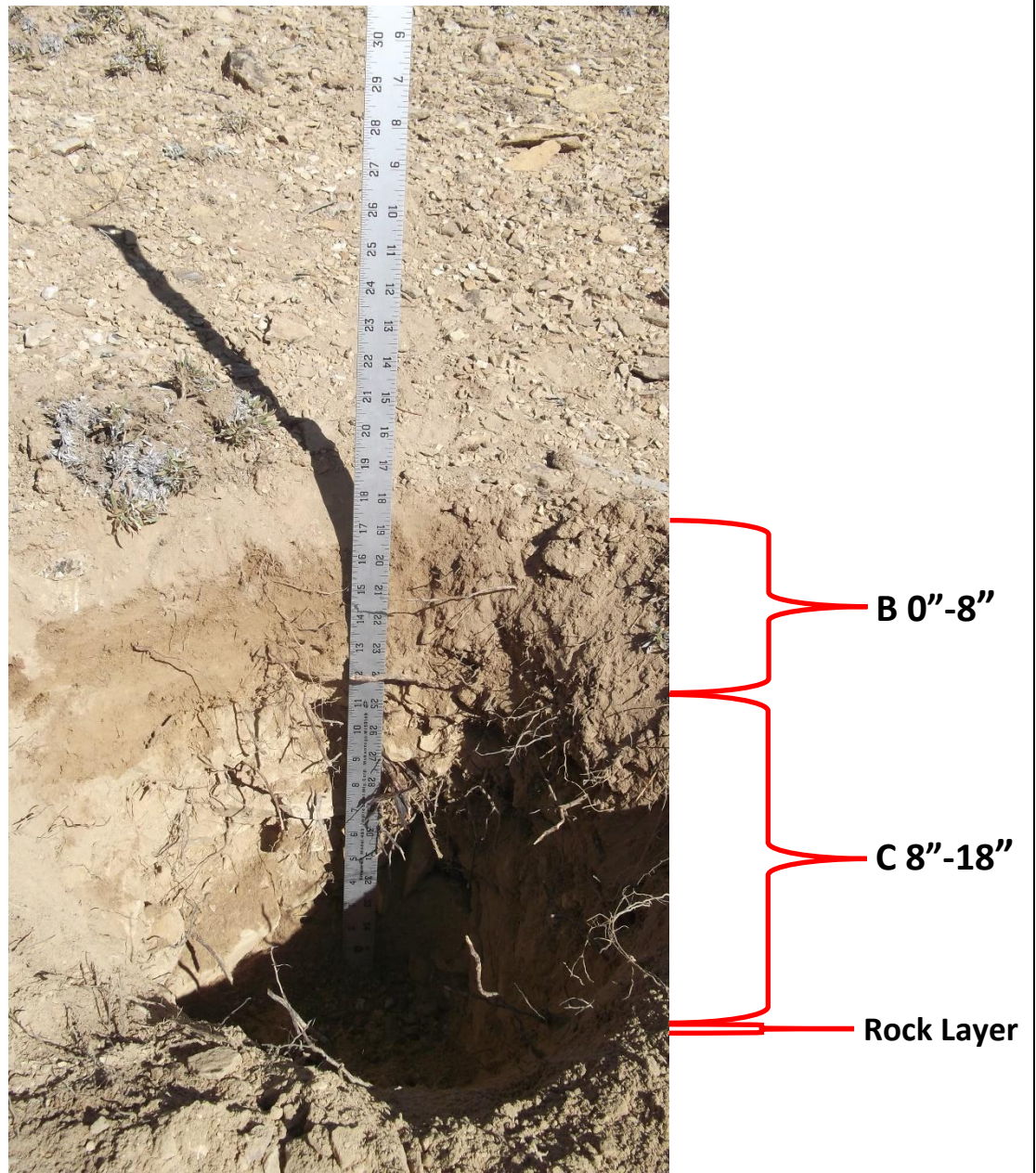


Figure 7

Soil Profile Pit Number Pad 3. Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6".

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	B Horizon	C Horizon	R-Rock
N 39.882241 W -108.346404	10 YR 5/4	Surface to 5"	5"-10" with rock frags and roots to 5"	Layer encountered at 10"

Note: Root zone from surface to 5", R-Rock layer at 10", total depth at 10".

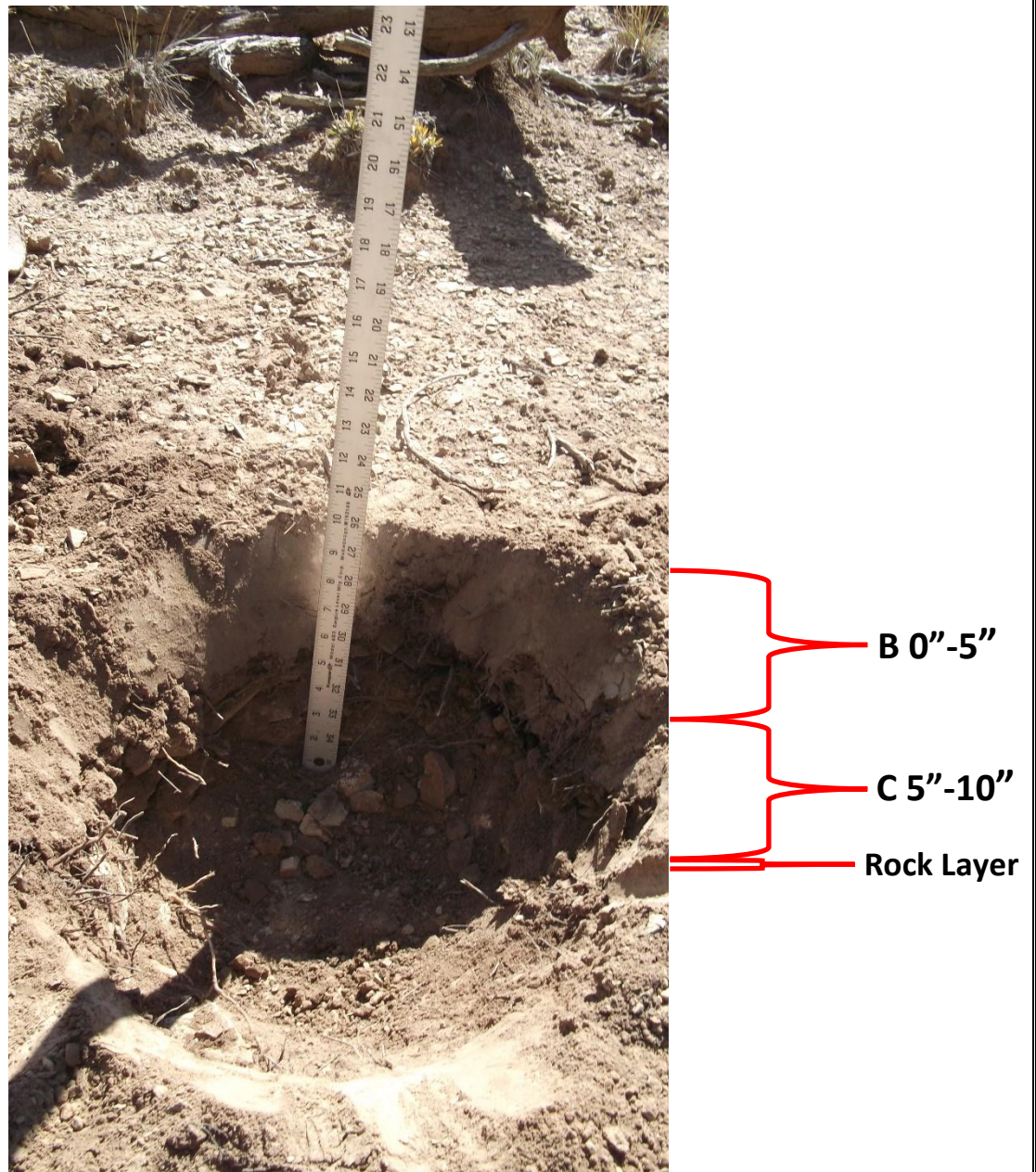
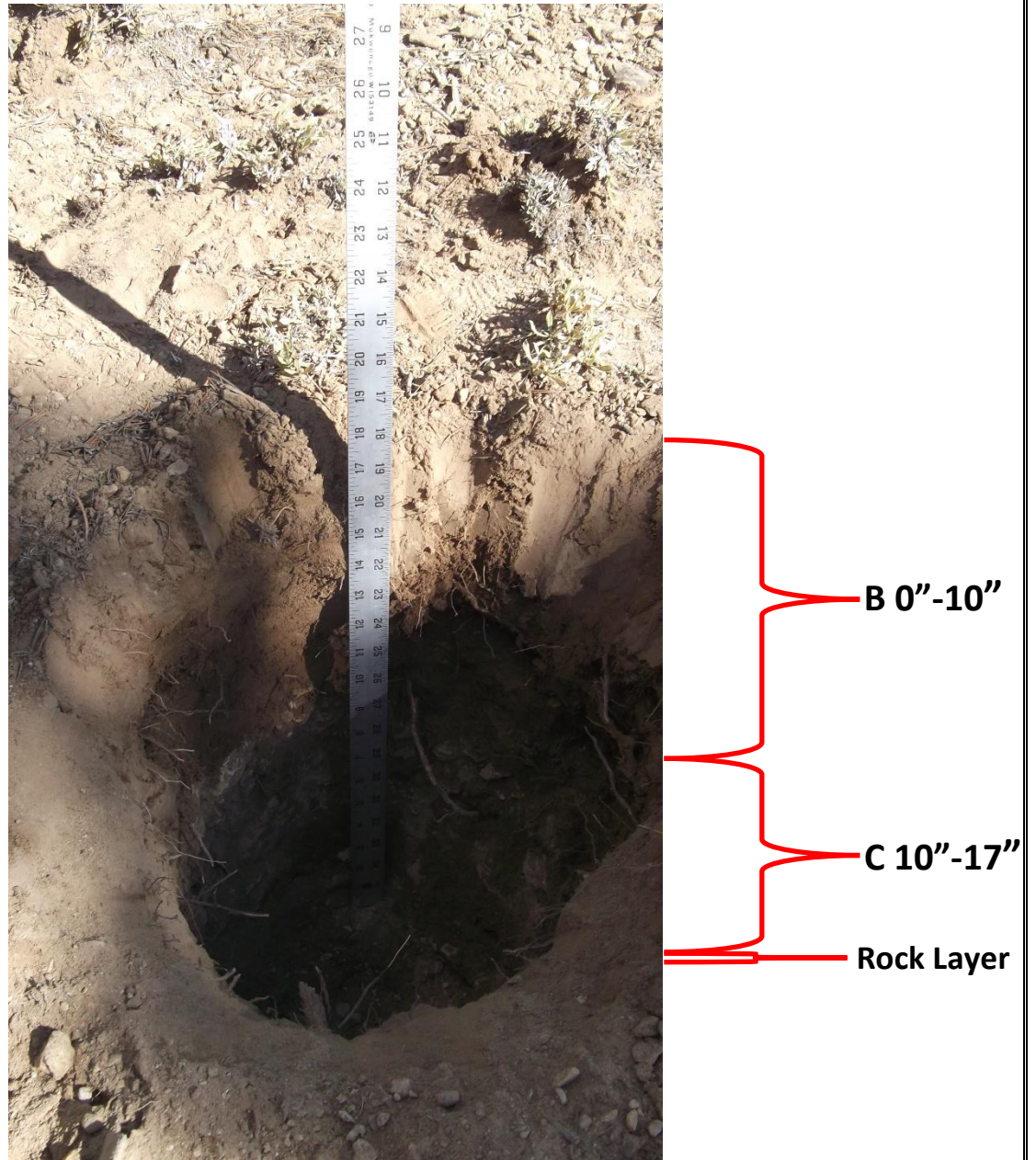


Figure 8

Soil Profile Pit Number Pad 4. Pit excavated by hand, sample collected 0-6".

Location Coordinates	Munsell Color	B Horizon	C Horizon	R-Rock
N 39.883122 W -108.345803	10 YR 5/4	Surface to 10" with roots to 8"	10"-17" with rock fragments less than 3"	Layer encountered at 17"

Note: Root zone from surface to 13", R-Rock layer at 17", total depth at 18".



REQUIREMENT 7: SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSES

SOIL ANALYSIS

Submitted by **8001106**
Summit Services Group, LLC
15690 E 33rd Ave
Unit A
Aurora, CO 80011-1322
 Date Received
7-Oct-2021

Submitted for
SUMMIT SERVICES GROUP
436 MONTERO STREET
GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81507
 Date Reported
11-Oct-2021



Laboratory Sample #
CD39190 - CD39196
 Information Sheet #
109960

Laboratory Turnaround **4 Days** Samples Will Be Stored Until **22-Oct-2021** Field **RGU 23-6-297 PAD AND PIPELINE**

SUMMARY REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS													
Sample Number	% Organic Matter	Nitrate N ppm	Phosphorus IF ppm pH < 7.1	Phosphorus IF ppm pH > 7.1	Potassium ppm	Magnesium ppm	Calcium ppm	Sulfur ppm	Zinc ppm	Manganese ppm	Copper ppm	Iron ppm	Boron ppm
236LA	3.0	68.1	----	12	487	284	4138	49.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	4.4	2.2
236PA	3.1	26.6	----	10	316	134	3199	11.1	0.5	3.6	0.4	5.8	1.1
236PB	2.1	1.6	----	4	137	97	3533	5.3	0.3	2.0	0.4	6.1	0.6
236PC	3.2	1.0	----	4	97	163	3527	10.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	7.1	1.0
236PD	3.4	4.9	----	6	204	176	4105	16.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	6.8	1.3
236PE	3.5	6.5	----	19	507	272	3647	31.5	0.5	3.7	0.7	10.0	3.2
236PF	1.8	7.9	----	8	205	134	2936	25.6	0.3	2.5	0.4	4.9	1.8
Average	2.9	16.7		9	279	180	3584	21.4	0.3	2.1	0.6	6.4	1.6

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS							CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY					
Sample Number	Soil pH	Buffer Index	Excess Carbonate	Soluble Salts mmhos/cm	Sodium ppm	Bulk Density	ACTUAL % OF TOTAL CEC					
							% K	% Mg	% Ca	% Na	% H	Total CEC
236LA	8.4	----	H - 2.7%	1.37	940	1.14	4.4	8.3	72.9	14.4	0.0	28.4
236PA	7.9	----	H - 2.2%	0.38	26	1.26	4.5	6.2	88.7	0.6	0.0	18.0
236PB	8.3	----	H - 2.6%	0.26	25	1.35	1.9	4.3	93.3	0.6	0.0	18.9
236PC	8.3	----	H - 2.6%	0.28	31	1.25	1.3	7.0	91.0	0.7	0.0	19.4
236PD	8.2	----	H - 2.5%	0.35	35	1.18	2.3	6.5	90.6	0.7	0.0	22.7
236PE	9.1	----	H - 3.5%	1.22	1,223	1.05	4.8	8.4	67.2	19.6	0.0	27.1
236PF	9.5	----	H - 3.5%	1.25	1,355	1.28	2.4	5.0	66.1	26.5	0.0	22.2
Average	8.5		H - 2.8%	0.73	519	1.22	3.1	6.5	81.4	9.0	0.0	22.4

DISCLAIMER: Data and information in this report are intended solely for the individual(s) for whom samples were submitted. Reproduction of this report must be in its entirety. Levels listed are guidelines only. Data was reported based on standard laboratory procedures and deviations.

SOIL ANALYSIS

Submitted by **8001106**
Summit Services Group, LLC
15690 E 33rd Ave
Unit A
Aurora, CO 80011-1322
 Date Received
7-Oct-2021

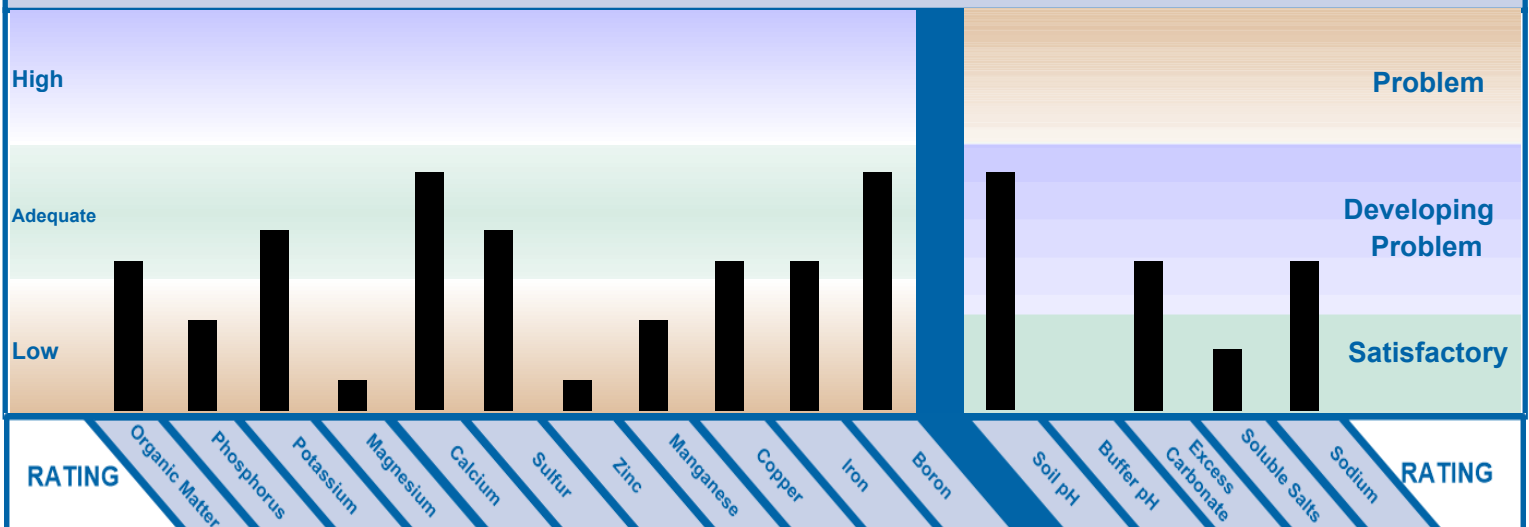
Submitted for
SUMMIT SERVICES GROUP
436 MONTERO STREET
GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81507
 Date Reported
11-Oct-2021



Laboratory Sample #
CD39190 - CD39196
 Information Sheet #
109960

Laboratory Turnaround **4 Days** Samples Will Be Stored Until **22-Oct-2021** Field **RGU 23-6-297 PAD AND PIPELINE**

GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE TEST RESULTS



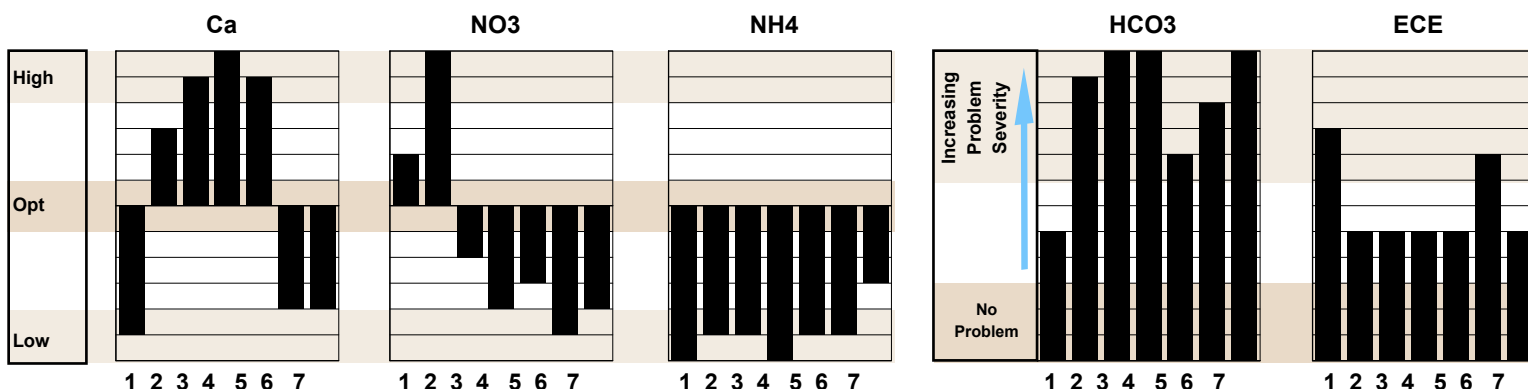
SUMMARY OF SOIL FERTILITY AND PLANT NUTRIENT GUIDELINES

Sample Number	Crop Yield or Turf/Ornamental Code	Lime Gypsum Sulfur	PLANT FOOD NEED IN:									
			N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO	S	Zn	Mn	Cu	Fe	B
236LA												
236PA												
236PB												
236PC												
236PD												
236PE												
236PF												
Average												

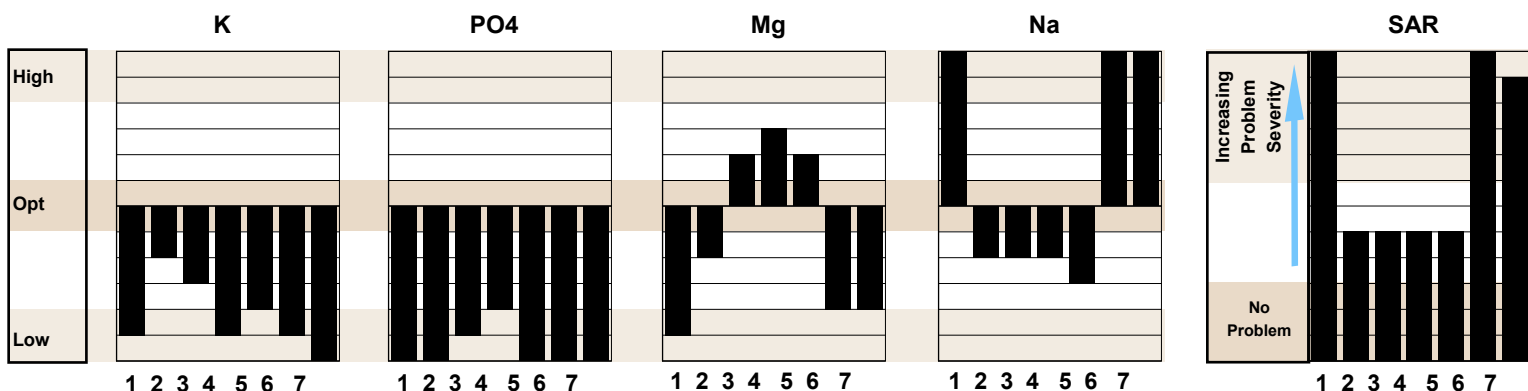
Submitted for **SUMMIT SERVICES GROUP**

Field **RGU 23-6-297 PAD AND PIPELI**

-----Salinity-----										
Sample ID	Ca ppm	Ca Target Range	NO3 ppm	NO3 Target Range	NH4 ppm	NH4 Target Range	HCO3 ppm	HCO3 Target Range	ECE mmhos/cm	ECE Target Range
236LA	80	205 - 261	113	42 - 87	2	44 - 83	253	187 - 327	3.1	0 - 2
236PA	87	46 - 59	47	10 - 20	3	10 - 19	141	42 - 74	0.7	0 - 2
236PB	43	18 - 23	5	4 - 8	2	4 - 7	162	17 - 29	0.3	0 - 2
236PC	64	23 - 30	3	5 - 10	0	5 - 9	190	21 - 37	0.3	0 - 2
236PD	131	54 - 68	8	11 - 23	4	11 - 22	104	49 - 85	0.8	0 - 2
236PE	83	175 - 222	12	36 - 74	8	37 - 70	460	159 - 278	2.6	0 - 2
236PF	77	131 - 166	13	27 - 56	18	28 - 53	459	119 - 208	1.9	0 - 2



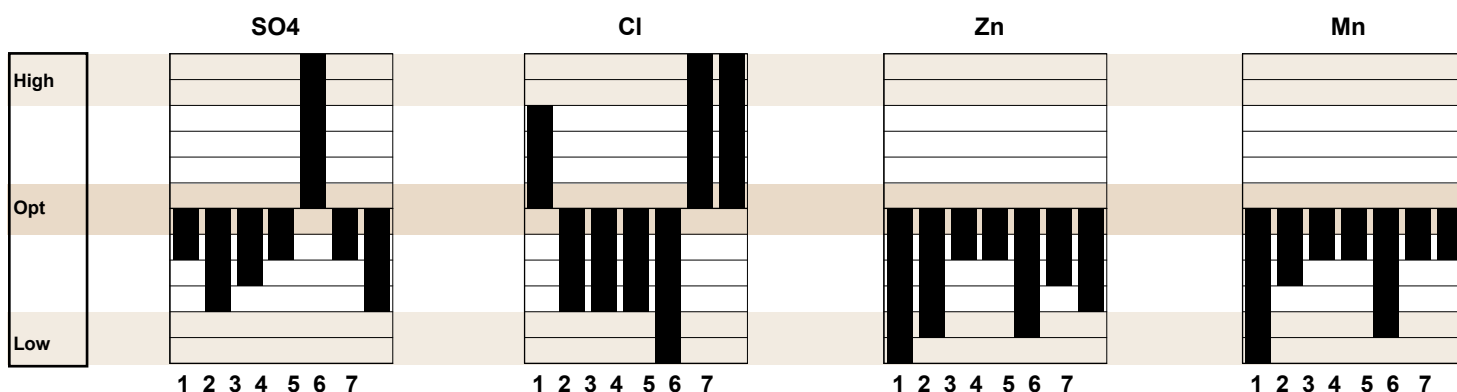
-----Salinity-----										
Sample ID	K ppm	K Target Range	PO4 ppm	PO4 Target Range	Mg ppm	Mg Target Range	Na ppm	Na Target Range	SAR	SAR Target Range
236LA	22	106 - 173	2	34 - 70	22	56 - 75	572	73 - 137	15	0 - 6
236PA	32	24 - 39	1	8 - 16	16	13 - 17	22	16 - 31	1	0 - 6
236PB	7	9 - 15	1	3 - 6	8	5 - 7	6	6 - 12	0	0 - 6
236PC	4	12 - 20	2	4 - 8	12	6 - 8	7	8 - 15	0	0 - 6
236PD	13	28 - 45	0	9 - 18	24	15 - 20	12	19 - 36	0	0 - 6
236PE	20	90 - 147	3	29 - 59	20	48 - 64	495	62 - 116	13	0 - 6
236PF	10	67 - 110	4	22 - 45	15	36 - 48	406	46 - 87	11	0 - 6



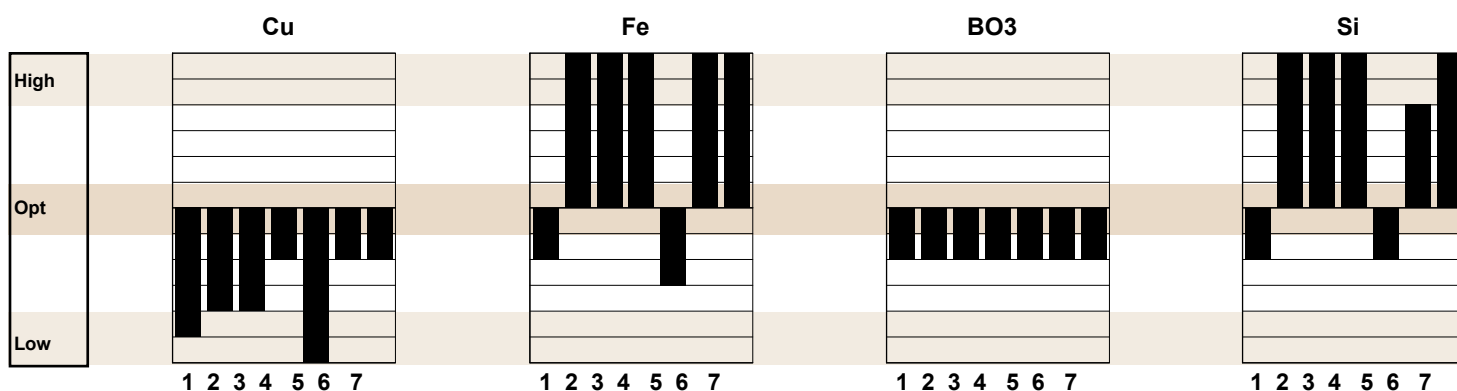
Submitted for **SUMMIT SERVICES GROUP**

Field **RGU 23-6-297 PAD AND PIPELI**

-----Salinity-----								
Sample ID	SO4 ppm	SO4 Target Range	Cl ppm	Cl Target Range	Zn ppm	Zn Target Range	Mn ppm	Mn Target Range
236LA	338	346 - 516	394	151 - 235	0.04	0.22 - 0.32	0.06	0.35 - 0.74
236PA	39	78 - 116	19	34 - 53	0.01	0.05 - 0.07	0.06	0.08 - 0.17
236PB	20	31 - 46	7	13 - 21	0.02	0.02 - 0.03	0.07	0.03 - 0.07
236PC	56	39 - 58	10	17 - 27	0.02	0.02 - 0.04	0.07	0.04 - 0.08
236PD	329	90 - 134	8	39 - 61	0.02	0.06 - 0.08	0.02	0.09 - 0.19
236PE	281	295 - 439	434	128 - 200	0.12	0.19 - 0.27	0.34	0.30 - 0.63
236PF	132	221 - 329	346	96 - 150	0.08	0.14 - 0.20	0.32	0.23 - 0.47



-----Salinity-----									
Sample ID	Cu ppm	Cu Target Range	Fe ppm	Fe Target Range	BO3 ppm	BO3 Target Range	Si ppm	Si Target Range	Moisture %
236LA	0.06	0.22 - 0.31	2.5	2.7 - 5.7	0.31	0.32 - 0.61	18.2	19.5 - 35.8	68
236PA	0.02	0.05 - 0.07	2.6	0.6 - 1.3	0.11	0.07 - 0.14	20.4	4.4 - 8.1	70
236PB	0.01	0.02 - 0.03	4.0	0.2 - 0.5	0.06	0.03 - 0.05	15.7	1.7 - 3.2	58
236PC	0.02	0.02 - 0.04	3.0	0.3 - 0.6	0.07	0.04 - 0.07	15.1	2.2 - 4	62
236PD	0.01	0.06 - 0.08	0.5	0.7 - 1.5	0.08	0.08 - 0.16	10.0	5.1 - 9.3	71
236PE	0.26	0.18 - 0.27	17.0	2.3 - 4.8	0.57	0.27 - 0.52	52.3	16.6 - 30.5	75
236PF	0.19	0.14 - 0.20	16.6	1.7 - 3.6	0.45	0.21 - 0.39	50.0	12.4 - 22.8	73



SOIL ANALYSIS

Submitted by **8001106**
Summit Services Group, LLC
15690 E 33rd Ave
Unit A
Aurora, CO 80011-1322
 Date Received
14-Apr-2022

Submitted for
SUMMIT SERVICES GROUP
1226 Q ROAD
CO 81524
 Date Reported
20-Apr-2022



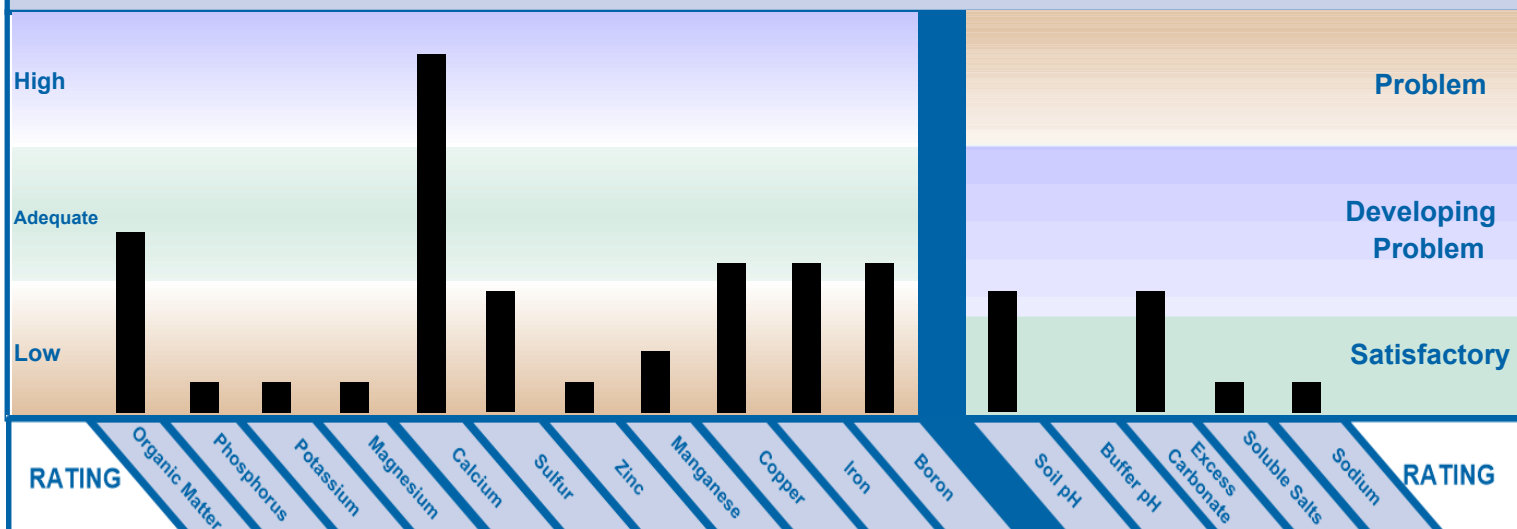
Laboratory Sample #
CG87531
 Information Sheet #
132751

Laboratory Turnaround **6 Days**

Samples Will Be Stored Until

29-Apr-2022

GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE TEST RESULTS

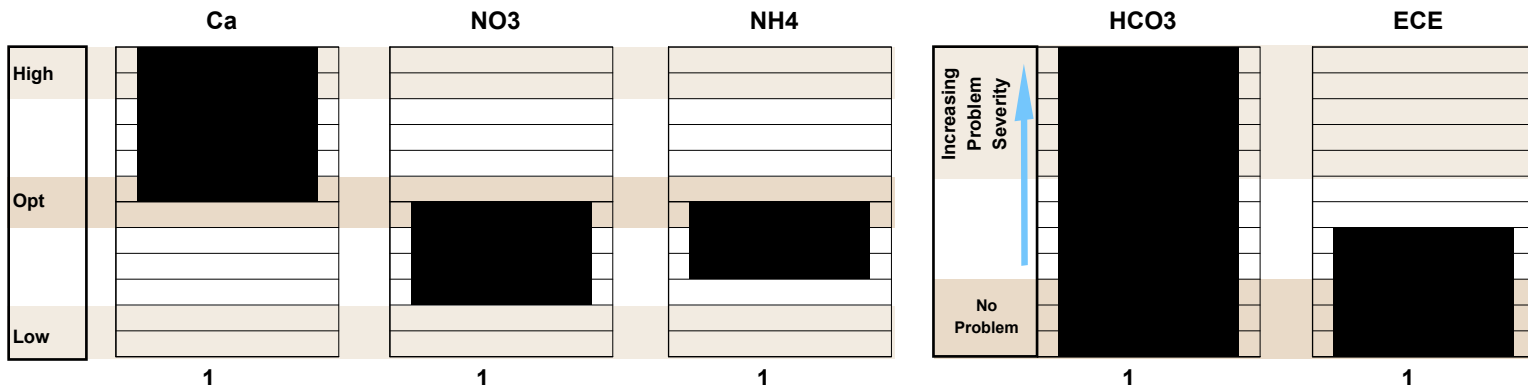


SUMMARY OF SOIL FERTILITY AND PLANT NUTRIENT GUIDELINES

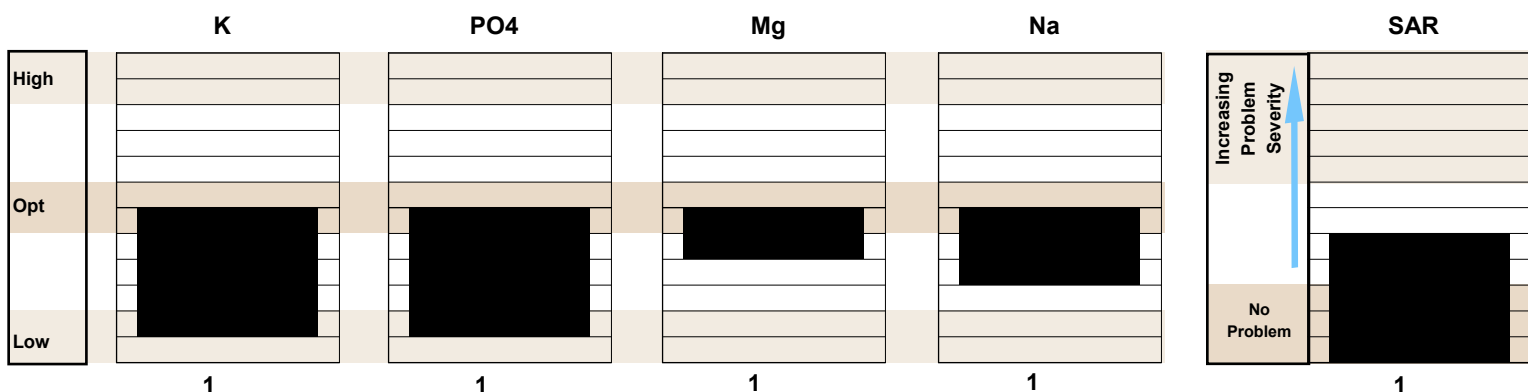
Sample Number	Crop Yield or Turf/Ornamental Code	Lime Gypsum Sulfur	PLANT FOOD NEED IN:										
			N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO	S	Zn	Mn	Cu	Fe	B	
13PLA													
Average													

Submitted for **SUMMIT SERVICES GROUP**

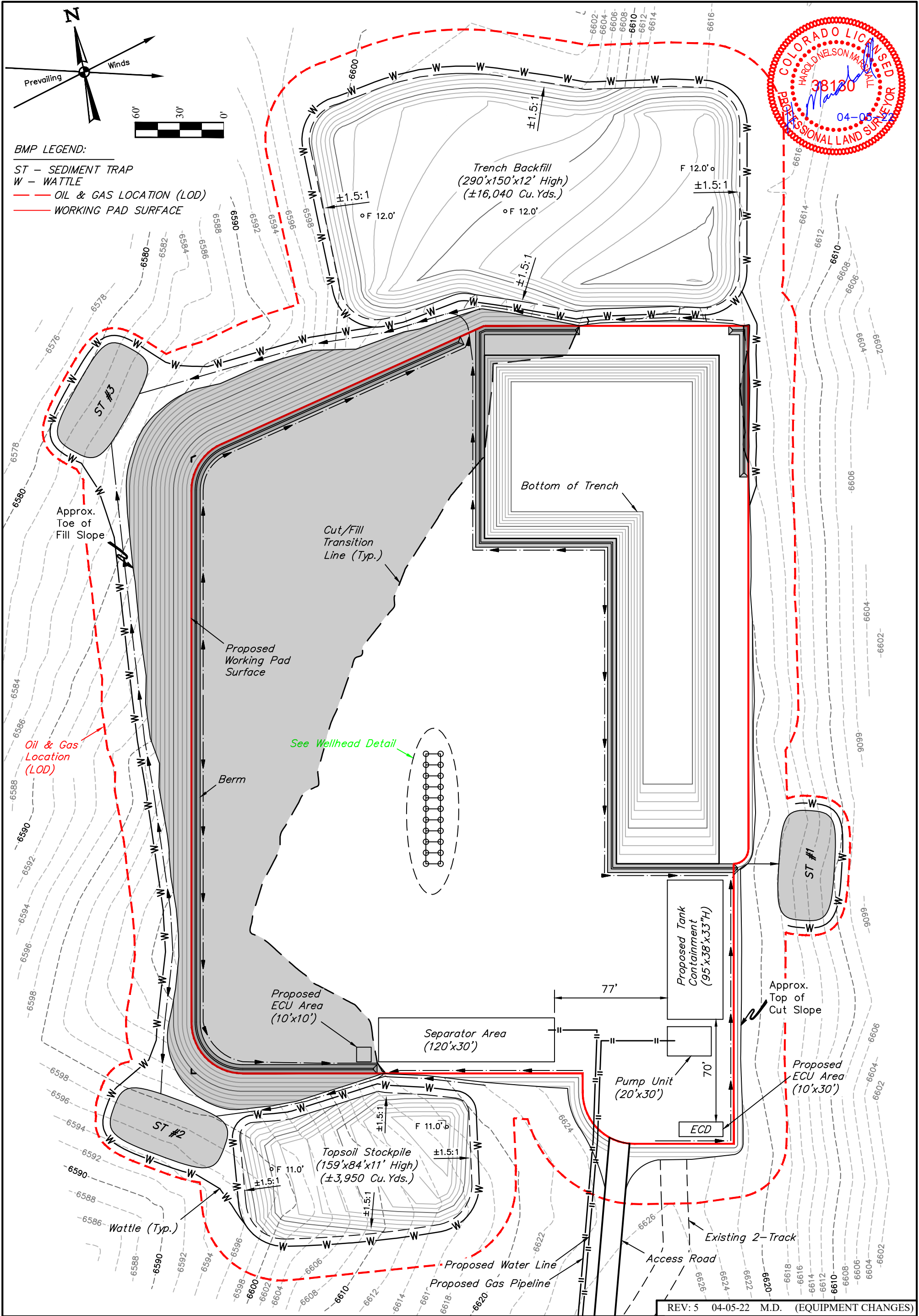
-----Salinity-----										
Sample ID	Ca ppm	Ca Target Range	NO3 ppm	NO3 Target Range	NH4 ppm	NH4 Target Range	HCO3 ppm	HCO3 Target Range	ECE mmhos/cm	ECE Target Range
13PLA	59	23 - 29	3	5 - 10	3	5 - 9	175	20 - 36	0.3	0 - 2



-----Salinity-----										
Sample ID	K ppm	K Target Range	PO4 ppm	PO4 Target Range	Mg ppm	Mg Target Range	Na ppm	Na Target Range	SAR	SAR Target Range
13PLA	4	12 - 19	1	4 - 8	9	6 - 8	6	8 - 15	0	0 - 6



**REQUIREMENT 8: SCALED DIAGRAM SHOWING TOPSOIL
STOCKPILE LOCATIONS**



- NOTES:**
- Combustor is to be located a min. of 100' from the wellhead.
 - Contours shown at 2' intervals.

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

**FEDERAL RG 11-13-298 PAD
LOT 4, SECTION 13, T2S, R98W, 6th P.M.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO**

SURVEYED BY	BART HUNTING	07-21-21	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	09-20-21	1" = 60'
FINAL CONSTRUCTION GRADING			



UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017

REQUIREMENT 9: DESCRIPTION OF AVAILABLE TOPSOIL TO BE SALVAGED AND CUBIC YARDS FOR EACH TOPSOIL STOCKPILE

Federal RG 11-13-298 Well Pad

During construction of the well pad, approximately 3,950 cubic yards of topsoil between the top-of-cut and toe-of-fill slopes will be salvaged. Topsoil will be stripped to a depth no less than six inches (6") and stockpiled south of the proposed pad location. Topsoil will be segregated from all subsurface materials disturbed during well pad construction and no topsoil will be used for building the location or will be left in place and covered by subsoil in a cut and fill situation.

Proposed Pipeline Corridor

During construction of the pipeline corridor, approximately 1,113 cubic yards of topsoil within the pipeline right-of-way (ROW) will be salvaged. Topsoil will be stripped to a depth no less than six-inches (6") and windrowed along the downhill side of the ROW. Topsoil will be segregated from all other subsurface materials disturbed during pipeline construction and no topsoil will be used for construction of the corridor or will be left in place and covered by subsoil in a cut and fill situation.

Proposed Access Road

During construction of the access road, approximately 3,865 cubic yards of topsoil between the top of road cut and toe of road fill will be salvaged. Topsoil will be stripped to a depth no less than six-inches (6") and windrowed above the top of cut and below the toe of fill of the proposed access road profile. Topsoil will be segregated from all other subsurface materials disturbed during access road construction and no topsoil will be used for building the location nor will be left in place and covered by subsoil in a cut and fill situation.

REQUIREMENT 10: DESCRIPTION OF MEASURED TOPSOIL DEPTHS

Federal RG 11-13-298 Oil and Gas Location Soil Pit Profile Description

The Federal RG 11-13-298 facility is located in the high elevation desert ecosystem; dominant plant types include pinyon, juniper, and perennial and annual grasses. Eight (8) samples were collected from two NRCS-defined soil type areas: two (2) for the pipeline and access road corridor soil type 70, two (2) for the pipeline and access road corridor soil type 73, and four (4) for the well pad soil type 73. Soil profiles did not include Horizon O and the topsoil Horizon A was poorly defined and appeared to have a high mineral to organic matter ratio and moderate plant rooting.

Soil samples were collected by hand from the surface to depths of 6” to meet the minimum depth requirement for topsoil sample collections (COGCC reclamation rule 1002.B). From the sample locations, no topsoil horizons extended more than 10” below the surface elevation and measured topsoil depths among soil pit and sample locations varied. Horizon A, or topsoil horizon, averaged:

- Approximately 5.5” thickness for NRCS soil type 70
- Approximately 7” thickness for NRCS soil type 73

The topsoil horizon was defined as an A horizon containing mixed organic material and mineral content, with minerals and some organics identified in shallow, root-dense layers of the soil profile.

REQUIREMENT 11: DESCRIPTION OF BMPs FOR SHORT- AND LONG-TERM STABILIZATION OF TOPSOIL STOCKPILES

RULE 1002. INTRODUCTION

During construction activities, topsoil stockpiles may be formed with soils removed from and segregated for roads, pipelines, well pads, and other TEP facilities. The preserved soils will be used to re-contour disturbed surfaces or for reclamation/restoration of disturbed areas that will utilize vegetative final stabilization. Stockpiles will be protected from degradation due to contamination, compaction, and, to the extent practicable, from wind and water erosion during drilling and production operations. Best management practices (BMPs) to prevent weed establishment and to maintain soil microbial activity will be implemented.

BMPs for Short-Term Stabilization

Proper stockpile construction (e.g., away from drainages, with 2:1 slopes, proper heights, and control measures downgradient) and management should help to preserve the chemical and biological integrity of topsoil. According to site conditions, the following BMPs may be used to stabilize topsoil stockpiles in the initial phase of construction.

- Protection from Contamination: based on changes in physical characteristics (e.g., organic content, color, texture, density, or consistency), soil horizons will be segregated and stockpiled separately; stockpiles of different soil types will be separated by compacted earthen berms, sediment control logs, straw bale barriers, etc.; and stockpile surfaces will be stabilized to control for erosion and sedimentation.
- Protection from Compaction: topsoil stockpiles will be indicated on site with signage; stockpiles will be placed in areas away from vehicle and equipment traffic; and when stockpiling, compaction will be minimized by limiting the number of equipment passes, limiting stockpile height, and using vegetation.
- Protection from Wind Erosion: surface roughening, applying hydro-seed/mulch, using soil tackifier, covering stockpiles with rolled erosion control products, etc.
- Protection from Water Erosion: surface roughening, applying hydro-seed/mulch, using soil tackifier, covering stockpiles with rolled erosion control products, etc.
- Weed Establishment Prevention: TEP uses cultural, mechanical, biological, and chemical controls to prevent the establishment of weeds. TEP's complete Weed Control plan is included in Requirement 12 below.

BMPs for Long-Term Stabilization

Interim reclamation: When drilling and completion operations and recontouring of the site are complete (as described in the Interim Reclamation Plan), all topsoil will be moved from the stockpile area and placed over the facility's cut and fill slopes to ensure long term topsoil health including protection from erosion, prevention of weed establishment, and maintenance of soil microbial activity until final reclamation. The following BMPs will be used after topsoil placement is complete on cut and fill slopes.

- The seed bed will be prepared on all topsoiled areas to alleviate compaction and minimize the potential for erosion.
- Topsoiled areas will be planted with desirable species or a seed mixture provided by the Surface Owner for this particular location.
- Protection from Wind and Water Erosion: topsoiled areas will be covered with certified weed free mulch at an application rate specified by the product's manufacturer, or a specification sheet that follows good engineering practices.
- Weed Establishment Prevention: TEP uses cultural, mechanical, biological, and chemical controls to prevent the establishment of weeds. TEP's complete Weed Control plan is included below in Requirement 12.

Final reclamation: During final reclamation, topsoil will be stripped from cut and fill slopes and stockpiled during the final recontouring of the facility. BMP practices listed in the short-term stabilization will be used. Once recontouring is complete, topsoil will be moved from the stockpile area and placed over surfaces recontoured for final reclamation. The following BMPs will be used after topsoil placement is complete on finally reclaimed surfaces.

- The seed bed will be prepared on all topsoiled areas to alleviate compaction and minimize the potential for erosion.
- Topsoiled areas will be planted with desirable species or a seed mixture provided by the surface owner for this particular location.
- Protection from Wind and Water Erosion: topsoiled areas will be covered with certified weed free mulches at an application rate specified by the product's manufacturer, or a specification sheet that follows good engineering practices.
- Weed Establishment Prevention: TEP uses cultural, mechanical, biological, and chemical controls to prevent the establishment of weeds. TEP's complete Weed Control plan is included below in Requirement 12.

Seed Mix: refer to the following page(s).

Range Site: Desert Clay, Foothills Juniper, Mountain Pinyon, Pinyon Juniper Woodlands, Sandy Juniper, Stoney Foothills, Soil Unit 206mcs

Standard Seed Mixes (50 seeds per square foot application rate)

Seed Mix	Cultivar	Species	Scientific Name	Application Rate (lbs PLS/acre)
3	Rosanna	Western Wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	4
	Whitmar	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. inermis</i>	3.5
	Rimrock	Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	3
		Needle and Thread Grass	<i>Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata</i>	2.5
	Maple Grove	Lewis Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	1
		Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	0.5
	Alternates:*			
	Critana	Thickspike Wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus</i>	3
		Sulphur Flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	1.5

These seed mixes have been designed by considering soil types, ranges sites, and the composition of native species likely to occur in the potential native plant community.

Drill seeding is the preferred method of seed application. If slopes are too steep or otherwise unsuitable for drilling, seed will be broadcast at double the rate specified. Broadcast seed should be covered by harrowing or raking to ensure germination and establishment. Hydromulching after seed application will generally be required on steeper slopes.

REQUIREMENT 12: WEED CONTROL PLAN



Terra Energy Partners, Rocky Mountain LLC

Noxious Weed Management Plan



Noxious weed infestations may occur on lands that fall within Terra Energy Partners, LLC (TEP) lease boundaries. These areas include well pads, lease roads, disturbed sites, reclaimed sites, as well as some undisturbed areas. In order to minimize impacts that may result from the presence of noxious weeds, improve reclamation success, and ensure good land stewardship, TEP has adopted the following Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan. The Weed management plan is designed to bring TEP into compliance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act (C.R.S. Title 35, Article 5.5), Colorado Oil & Gas Conservation Act, the Rio Blanco County Noxious Weed Management Plan, and the BLM Gold Book. Weed Management activities will primarily focus on the Colorado Noxious Weed List and the Rio Blanco County Noxious Weed List (see list below). TEP's Integrated Weed Management plan will focus four key components of weed management.

- Prevention
- Inventory and Mapping
- Weed Control
- Monitoring

Prevention - Prevention is a key component of the TEP weed management program. TEP addresses prevention in the planning, development, and operations phases of field development. TEP tries to avoid or limit ground disturbance activities when practical. If ground disturbing activities cannot be avoided, TEP tries to plan development that will avoid identified weed infestation or areas where weed establishment may be more optimal if this is practical to operations. If ground disturbing activities do occur, TEP uses temporary or permanent seed mixes that help to develop healthy stands of vegetation that can be self sustaining and deter the establishment of invasive species.

Inventory and Mapping - TEP uses various means to inventory noxious weeds that fall within its lease boundaries. First, members of TEP Environmental staff are trained in weed identification and note noxious weed occurrences when they are completing field work. Second, the environmental staff works to educate field operations staff to identify weed infestations so that they can also document infestations and inform environmental staff where those infestations occur. If operations personnel are unsure of a suspected infestation, they contact the Environmental staff, and the suspected infestation is then investigated before it is documented. Third, TEP hires a Certified Weed Applicator to do its bare ground and noxious weed spraying. While the Applicator is conducting their annual spraying activities they are required to GPS infestations they find and treat for a company inventory and also for annual reporting. Lastly, many of the lands that TEP operates on are also used for livestock grazing or agricultural purposes and TEP works with the lessees to document weed infestations that the lessees may identify.

Weed Control - TEP uses an Integrated Weed Management Approach for the control of identified noxious weed infestations. This is made up of four control methods. These include Cultural, Mechanical, Biological, and Chemical.

- Cultural - Cultural control is the use of management practices that will help to favor the growth of desirable species over undesirable species. This establishment is accomplished by using appropriate seed mixes that reflect the surrounding area or species that have been developed and are approved

for rapid stabilization of a site. Purchased seed and mulch is certified weed free to decrease the opportunity for noxious weed species to be introduced into disturbed sites.

- Mechanical - Mechanical controls methods most often used by TEP include the following. Mowing, tillage, and hand pulling. However, because mechanical methods tend to be fairly labor intensive and cost prohibitive, it is not typically a preferred method but can be used in sensitive areas or areas where topography or other environmental factors may be considered prohibitive.
- Biological - Biological Control Methods are the release of organisms that are known to be effective in controlling specific weed species. This method may be chosen if there is a heavy infestation of a specific species on a site. TEP will consult with the Colorado Department of Agriculture Insectary located in Palisade, Colorado when exploring control options. The BLM will also be consulted if this method is being considered on federally controlled lands.
- Chemical - Chemical control is the use of herbicides to control weed populations. This is the primary weed control method used by TEP. TEP annually contracts a Certified Commercial applicator to apply herbicides on lease acreage. Both bare ground and noxious weed applications occur throughout spring, summer, and fall. TEP encourages the use of spot spray application on lease land to ensure vegetation diversity components are maintained. Broadcast applications are only used if a weed infestation is extremely heavy and has created a monoculture in the infested area. The use of appropriate PPE, pesticide storage, pesticide handling, spray mixtures and application rates will occur on TEP lease acreage.

Monitoring - Areas where noxious weed infestations are identified and treated will be inspected over time to ensure that control methods are working to reduce and suppress the identified infestation. The sites will be monitored until the infestations are eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels. These inspections will be used to prioritize future weed control efforts.

GARFIELD COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Common Name	Scientific Name	Colorado Listed
• Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	B
• Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	B
• Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	A
• Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	B
• Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	B
• Common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	C
• Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	B
• Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	B
• Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	B
• Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	B
• Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	B
• Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	B
• Hoary cress/White top	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	B
• Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	B
• Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	B
• Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	B
• Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>	B
• Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	C
• Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	B
• Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	A
• Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	B

RIO BLANCO COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

• Black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus Niger</i>	B
• Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	B
• Common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	C
• Common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	C
• Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp.dalmatica</i>	B
• Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	B
• Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	C
• Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	C
• Hoary cress/White top	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	B
• Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	B
• Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	B
• Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	B
• Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	B
• Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	B
• Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	B
• Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium and tauricum</i>	B
• Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	B
• Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	B