

Carbon Storage Solutions

Front Range #1 – Stratigraphic Test Well

COGCC Site Specific Flood Shut-In Plan

Rule. 304.c.(9) and 421.a-b.

To Be Referenced for the Geologic Hazard Plan (i.e., substantially equivalent information)

Overview

This plan was drafted in accordance with COGCC Rule 304.c.(9), requiring a site-specific flood shut-in plan consistent with the requirements of COGCC Rule 421.a-b Statewide Floodplain Requirements, and is meant to accompany the COGCC Form 2A submission for Carbon Storage Solutions' (CSS) Front Range #1 Pad. This Plan is also intended to serve as the Geologic Hazard Plan for the 100-year Floodplain, as cited in the Geologic Hazard Map (Attachment 1). Guidance, direction, and comments from the COGCC staff were considered during the creation of this plan.

Background

Front Range Energy (FRE) is a local Windsor, Colorado owned manufacturer of fuel ethanol and other high value co-products. FRE is proud to produce a renewable fuel, which displaces foreign sources of energy while enhancing our national security, cleans up tailpipe emissions, creates American and Colorado jobs, and supports our local, regional, and national economies.

To meet decarbonization targets and to continue to produce clean burning biofuels, FRE created CSS --a wholly owned subsidiary of FRE-- to manage carbon dioxide emissions from the facility. To that end, CSS seeks to develop a project that will capture the CO₂ emissions derived from the ethanol fermentation process and sequester the CO₂ proximal to the FRE facility, creating a net-negative transportation fuel. As part of the Project feasibility, CSS will need to drill and test a single stratigraphic test well to examine the feasibility of the subsurface formations for the geologic storage of carbon dioxide.

Site Description

The Front Range #1 pad will be in Township 6 North, Range 67 West, Section 26 which is in the vicinity of the ethanol plant on property owned by FRE (see map). The FRE facility is located within the Kodak industrial park.

Upon gaining all approvals, CSS and their contractors will create a well pad location and access way on FRE property. A drilling rig will be brought to location to drill to a depth of approximately 9,500 feet below the land surface. The well will be drilled and managed according to all rules and regulations set forth by the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. During the drilling operations, rock, water, and geophysical well logs will be collected from the wellbore to determine the overall project feasibility of geologic sequestration at the site. The data collection plan follows the guidance and best practices defined by the Environmental Protection Agency for carbon storage feasibility assessment. Once testing is complete the

well will be cased, and suspended according to COGCC regulations, while the CO₂ storage assessment is completed.

The surrounding area is comprised primarily of industrial sites including the Haliburton Sand Facility to the south, rail lines border the western and northern edge that service the Kodak industrial park area. The east and southeast of the site are comprised of agricultural areas.

General

The finished grade elevation of the Front Range #1 Pad will be 4,752 feet above mean sea level. Total area of disturbance is planned to be 3.371 acres. CSS plans to reclaim 2.279 acres, leaving 1.092 acres for the working pad surface.

Flood Shut-In Plan and Flood Response Overview

In 2015 the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) passed Rule 603.h Statewide Floodplain Requirements. These requirements were moved to the 400 Series (Rule 421.a-b), effective 1/15/2021. The regulations require the following:

Rule 421 State Floodplain Requirements

- a. When operating within a defined floodplain, the following requirements apply to new oil and gas locations and wells:
 1. Effective August 1, 2015, notify the Director when a new proposed oil and gas location is within a floodplain via the Form 2A.
 2. Effective June 1, 2015, new wells will be equipped with remote shut-in capabilities prior to commencing production. Remote shut-in capabilities include, at a minimum, the ability to shut-in the well from outside the relevant Floodplain.
 3. Effective June 1, 2015, new oil and gas Locations will have secondary containment areas around tanks constructed with a synthetic or geosynthetic liner that is mechanically connected to the steel ring or another engineered technology that provides equivalent protection from floodwaters and debris.
- b. When operating within a defined floodplain, the following requirements apply to all wells, tanks, separation equipment, containment berms, production pits, special purpose pits, and flowback pits:
 1. Operators will maintain a current inventory of all existing wells, tanks, and separation equipment in a defined floodplain. Operators will ensure that a list of all such wells, tanks, and separation equipment is filed with the Director. As part of this inventory, operators will maintain a current and documented plan describing how wells within a defined floodplain will be timely shut-in. This plan will include what triggers will activate the plan and will be made available for inspection by the Director upon request.
 2. All tanks, including partially buried tanks, and separation equipment will be anchored to the ground. Anchors will be engineered to support the tank and separation equipment and to resist flotation, collapse, lateral movement, or subsidence.
 3. Containment berms around tanks will be constructed of steel rings or another engineered technology that provides equivalent protection from floodwaters and debris.
 4. Production pits, special purpose pits (other than emergency pits), and flowback pits containing E&P Waste are prohibited within a defined Floodplain.

During flood events, well locations can become exposed to an increased risk of damage. Debris carried by floodwaters can damage equipment, berms, wellheads, buildings, above ground piping, and BMPs. The procedures given in this flood shut-in plan will help to reduce if not eliminate any potential damage to the pad, well, and prevent any damage to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources.

This flood shut-in plan has been established to clearly define actions that shall be taken in the event of a pending flood event for the Front Range #1 Pad, which is within an effective 100-year floodplain boundary of streams and rivers within the State of Colorado. This plan is designed to outline the actions to be taken to reduce/eliminate the damage/loss of equipment, buildings, machinery, or supplies that may be present on the Front Range #1 Pad. These steps also will help to resume operations as quickly as possible after the flood event is over. The body of this document will present the reasoning and regulations behind the actions that Carbon Storage Solutions has decided to implement in the event of a flood.

Appendix A provides specific steps that will be taken by personnel during pre and post flood events. A floodplain map, showing the subject facility's location within the floodplain can be found in Appendix B. Information regarding existing flood warning programs, weather station data, and stream/river gauging station data can be found, respectively, in Appendices C, D, and E.

Compliance with Local and State Regulations

Tanks, Berms, Liners, and Anchors

CSS does not plan to have any permanent tanks on location.

Remote Shut-In Capable Wells

The well planned at the Front Range #1 Pad will have remote shut-in capabilities, in compliance with Rule 421.a-b. The well at the Front Range #1 Pad will be remotely shut-in in the event that a flood event trigger (see Section - Flood Shut-In Plan Triggers and Appendix A) or procedure (see Section - Flood Procedures) indicate such a need.

Flood Shut-In Plan Triggers

"A flood is a general and temporary condition where two or more acres of normally dry land or two or more properties are inundated by water or mudflow." – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The following conditions are the parameters that may be used to determine whether the flood shut-in plan will be triggered into effect. Multiple conditions occurring will initiate the plan, however, one condition alone is enough to trigger the plan into effect.

Existing Flood Warning Programs

There are currently many agencies that track weather, stream conditions, and generate flood warnings including; FEMA, United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service (NWS), and many other state and local agencies who provide flood warnings and alerts to the public. CSS will utilize these existing programs to monitor potential and existing flood events.

The main warning system that will be used will be the NWS' Flood Warning Program. The NWS has four (4) stages of flood warnings that will each serve to initiate a different stage of the flood shut-in plan which include:

- Flood Advisory;

- Flood Watch;
- Flood Warning; and
- Flash Flood Warning

CSS may use these warnings with any additional internally collected data to make the determination of which stages of the flood shut-in plan will be activated. If known flood waters are present and have been confirmed by these agencies, CSS may activate the full flood shut-in plan.

The multiple agencies that provide weather data that CSS may use in the monitoring process can be found in Appendix C.

Flood Advisory:

“A Flood Advisory is issued when a specific weather event, that is forecast to occur, may become a nuisance. A Flood Advisory is issued when flooding is not expected to be bad enough to issue a warning. However, it may cause a significant inconvenience, and if caution is not exercised, it could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property.” -NWS

If a Flood Advisory is activated, CSS will notify facility personnel that a flood event may occur in the near future. These personnel may conduct a site assessment to determine conditions on the ground at potentially impacted facilities at the time of the advisory. If conditions are such that the flood shut-in plan needs to be activated, CSS employees and contractors will begin the necessary steps to shut-in and may remove equipment and vehicles from the facility before the flood event occurs.

Flood Watch:

“A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for a specific hazardous weather event to occur. A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding will occur, but is possible.” – NWS

During a Flood Watch CSS will contact facility personnel who may conduct a site assessment. Additionally, all contractors needed for the shut-in or subsequent procedures may be contacted and placed on standby. Equipment and vehicles may be removed from the facility on a case-by-case basis.

Flood Warning:

“A Flood Warning is issued when a hazardous weather event is imminent or already happening. A Flood Warning is issued when flooding is imminent or occurring.” – NWS

When a flood warning is issued, CSS will take actions to immediately shut-in the facility, if projected to be impacted. The Flood Warning events are typically preceded by a flood advisory or flood watch, which would allow for CSS to implement the flood shut-in plan before this stage of flooding has occurred.

Flash Flood Warning:

“A Flash Flood Warning is issued when a flash flood is imminent or occurring. If you are in a flood prone area move immediately to high ground. A flash flood is a sudden violent flood that can take from a few minutes to hours to develop. It is even possible to experience a flash flood in areas not immediately receiving rain.” – NWS

Flash flood events by nature are hard to predict and give little warning of when they are about to occur. The NWS along with other agencies that have qualified staff that monitor these events and have the best ability to predict where a flash flood will occur and the areas it will affect. CSS may use the warnings

generated by these agencies to implement this plan. In the case of a flash flood warning, facility personnel and contractors may be notified to conduct a site assessment and shut-in as necessary.

Monitoring of Storm Events

When any of the above stages of flood advisories or warnings are issued for an area with potential to impact the facility, the specific storm events will continue to be monitored for further impacts. The use of weather radar and station monitoring help in this regard. Weather radar can show the size and direction of storms for impact prediction. Weather stations can provide real-time or near real-time data that can be used with existing warnings to determine the direction a flood event will progress. Once the affected area has been determined, personnel may be sent to the facility to conduct a site assessment and initiate the appropriate steps to ready the facility for a flood event.

There are multiple agencies that provide weather station data. A list of the locations that CSS may use in the monitoring process can be found in Appendix D.

Monitoring of Stream Conditions

USGS gauging stations may be monitored where available, which are maintained for accurate and current data once the NWS has issued a flood advisory or warning. Gauging stations provide baseline conditions for streams around Colorado and provide current peak streamflow and gauge heights. Monitoring of stream gauge data will help to plan for post flood activities that will need to occur at the facility once the flood waters have receded.

There are multiple agencies that provide weather station data. A list of the locations that CSS may use in the monitoring process can be found in Appendix E.

Site Visits and Ocular Assessment of Flood Conditions

CSS has personnel that may be tasked with witnessing/tracking current flood conditions on location, when able to be done safely and without unacceptable risk. Personnel will be responsible for monitoring and tracking:

- Weather at the time of the assessment;
- Proximity of flood waters to the facility;
- Current status of the facility;
- Whether or not there is any standing floodwater within the facility;
- Time period that flood conditions were monitored;
- Any shut-in or preparation procedures that were completed at the time of the assessment;

When personnel determine that flood waters have the potential to impact the facility, the flood shut-in plan procedures will be implemented.

Flood Procedures

CSS is proactive about flood preparedness through engineering practices, installing new equipment with the latest technologies, developing a chain of command for flood events, and through the creation of this flood shut-in plan. Before and during a flood event, the following procedures will be implemented to respond safely and effectively. Appendix A contains guidance for each of the different flood levels and is intended to be used as a standalone guidance provided to all field staff to effectively direct flood response procedures.

Chain of Command

CSS will monitor or delegate a third-party contractor to monitor storm events for the above-mentioned flood conditions. If any type of flood event is reported, CSS personnel will be notified. These personnel will be responsible for alerting all contacts needed for flood preparation activities. They will also be responsible for conducting or coordinating the initial site assessment to determine the flood status at the location. Once the flood shut-in plan has been activated, the well will be shut-in, if deemed necessary. The decision will then be made by CSS personnel whether to remove equipment from the facility. The facility will remain in this state until a complete site assessment has been conducted after the flood event to confirm no damage was sustained by the wellhead. There will be no production of oil, gas, or water from the planned well on the Front Range #1 location, and as such risk for contamination of waters of the State from the location are minimized to any temporary equipment involved in current construction, drilling, or testing operations.

Post-Flood Event Procedures

CSS may complete the following procedures once a flood event is no longer present at the affected location. These procedures will be completed before activity can resume on the Front Range #1 pad.

Removal of Flood Waters

In the case that any flood waters remain within the containment berms, buildings, or equipment, CSS will remove the excess water. Water that is free from contamination will be dewatered on site in accordance with the practices and procedures outlined in CSS's Stormwater Management Plan and applicable stormwater permits. If the water does contain contamination, it will be removed from the site using a Vac-Truck and disposed of off-site at an approved facility. Once the excess water has been removed, the location will be allowed to naturally dry out.

Facility Inspection for Damage

All equipment will be inspected for damage that may have been sustained from debris in the flood waters. Inspections will check for leaks, holes, dents, tears, washed away berms, bent piping, or any other forms of damage that will degrade the overall integrity of the equipment. Damaged equipment found on site will be documented and repaired as soon as possible.

Documentation of Damaged Equipment: Damaged equipment will be documented at the time it is found. Documentation may consist of pictures taken on site, testing that was completed for specific equipment, and receipts of replacement parts. If any equipment needs to be entirely replaced this will also be documented and kept with the flood shut-in plan. Replacements can consist of new equipment, new berms, new flood abatement barriers, fill material, temporary buildings, physical stormwater BMPs, or the installation of new technologies to help aid in a future flood event.

Resuming of Operations

Once the pad and/or the well have been restored to pre-flood conditions, operations can resume on the location. CSS will ensure that the wellhead has been inspected for damage and leaks before resuming operations. At the time that operations resume, the flood shut-in plan will go back to its resting state until the next flood event.

Summary of Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following is a list of minimization and mitigation BMPs related to CSS's flood shut-in plan and approach at the Front Range #1 Pad:

- Remote shut-in capability: all wells within the floodplain will be equipped with remote shut-in capabilities prior to commencing production. Remote shut-in capabilities include, at a minimum, the ability to shut-in the well from outside the relevant floodplain.
- Routine inspections: CSS, and/or third-party contractors, conduct a number of routine and regularly scheduled inspections, including but not limited to, stormwater inspections, SPCC (spill prevention, control, and countermeasure) inspections, LDAR (leak detection and repair) and OGI (optical gas imaging) inspections, and AVO (audio, visual, olfactory) inspections, which help to ensure the facility, construction, and all associated equipment are in good working order, regularly maintained, and free of issue, which greatly decreases the probability of a negative event resulting from adverse weather or flood events.
- Weather/flood monitoring: weather and advisories are actively monitored to maintain a proactive approach toward preparedness and to inform when to employ practices and procedures outlined in the flood shut-in plan.
- Flood shut-in plan and procedures: the creation of a flood shut-in plan outlines all the practices and procedures employed to minimize potential impacts resulting from adverse weather and flooding events.
- Training: employee training on the flood shut-in plan and associated practices and procedures is essential to ensuring that everyone has the knowledge needed to follow appropriate steps and be able to minimize potential impacts resulting from adverse weather and flooding events.

Attachment 1



I, Julia Rausch Lemaster, certify that I am a Professional Geologist, having met the educational requirements and professional work experience required by C.R.S. § 23-41-208(b). I have reviewed information pertaining to this Drill Location and the surrounding area, and have identified the following Geologic Hazards within a 1-mile radius:

- 100-Year Floodplain
- Corrosive Soil to Steel
- Collapsible and Hydrocompactive Soil Potential

No other hazards within a 1-mile radius were identified, including:

- Avalanches
- Landslides
- Rock falls
- Mudflows
- Slope stability
- Seismic
- Radioactivity
- Ground subsidence
- Mines

Julia Rausch Lemaster

6/1/2022

Julia Rausch Lemaster
Geologic Consultant with
Carbon Solutions, LLC for CSS
WYPG #3894

Date

Please note:

A separate geologic hazard plan/map has not been prepared as this is covered under hydrology and floodplain information contained within the 2A filing

NOTES:

.Faults: https://cogccmap.state.co.us/cogcc_gis_online/ (5-15-22)

Landslide: <https://cologeosurvey.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html>

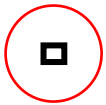
Mines: <https://maps.dnrgis.state.co.us/drms/Index.html?viewer=drms>

Collapsible Soils: <https://cologeosurvey.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html>

Radioactive Minerals: <https://cologeosurvey.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c5381e1335284d63bfa5d4b018b3372f>

Floodplain: See Hydrology Map

Hazards: <https://coloradogeologicalsurvey.org/hazards/>



Pad with 1-mile radius

CARBON STORAGE SOLUTIONS

FRONT RANGE #1

1557' FSL 2320' FEL


NW ¼ SE ¼, SECTION 26, T6N, R67W, 6th P.M.

GEOLOGIC HAZARD MAP EXHIBIT 1

Collapsible Soil

Published by Colorado Geological Survey


[cgs_services/Collapsible Soils_withMeeker \(MapServer\) \(mines.edu\)](https://cgs.services/Collapsible%20Soils_withMeeker(MapServer)(mines.edu))

 Loess – can be a collapsible soil

Per analysis by other operators in the general area, there have been no known cases of subsidence due to eolian soil collapse in the area as a result of drilling operations in the greater Wattenberg Field area.

The drill site will be constructed and managed for water.

Collapsible soils are identified as a potential hazard. Prior to construction at the proposed location, topsoil is removed. During the cut and fill process, the ground is wetted and compacted. A cap of about 4-6" of road base provides additional protection from differential compaction. The grade and ditches promote flow off of the proposed location to further mitigate the risk of water saturating soils. Considering the soil composition, and the facility design and management, I determine the collapsible soil hazard is low.

 Pad with 1-mile radius

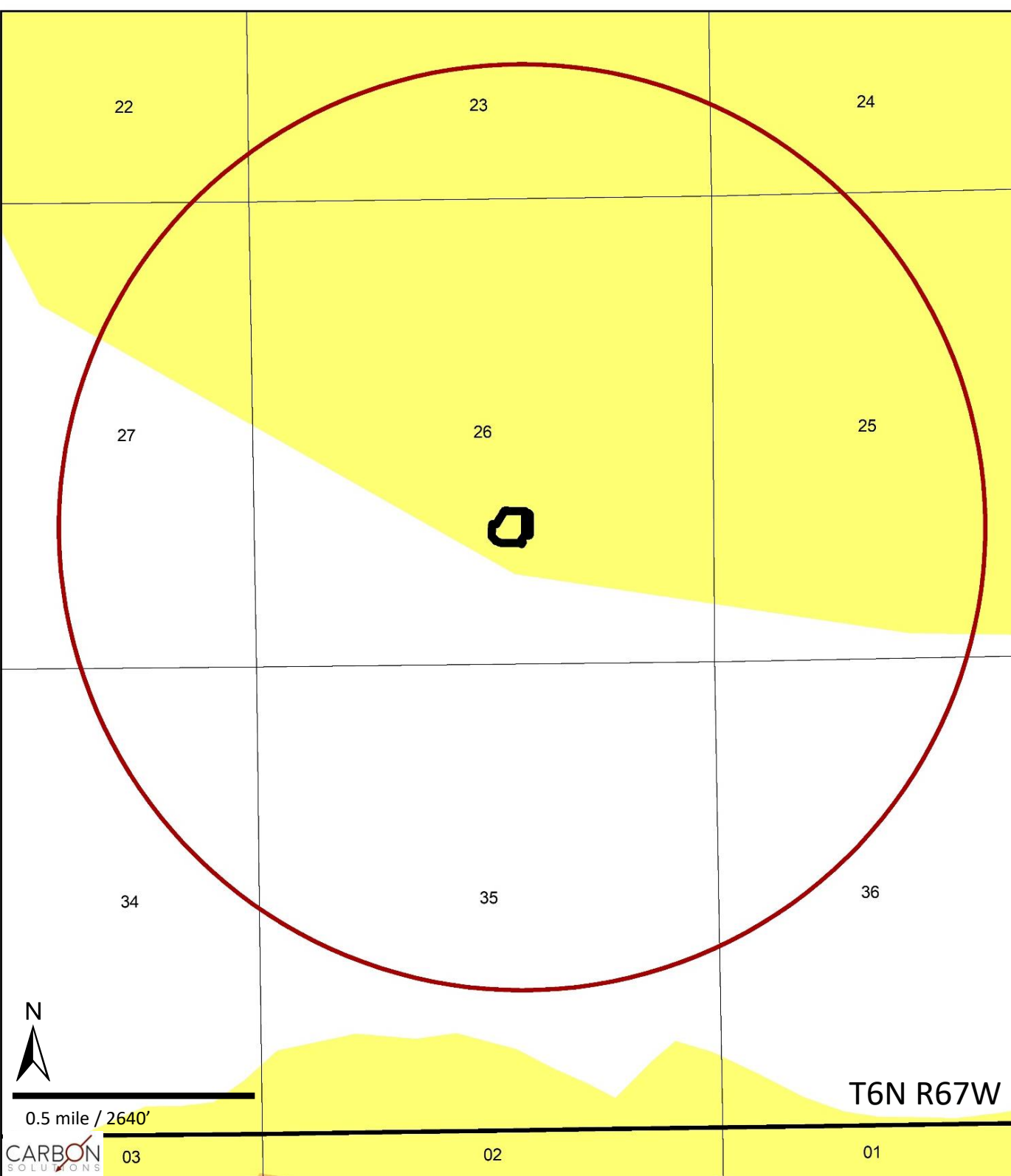
CARBON STORAGE SOLUTIONS

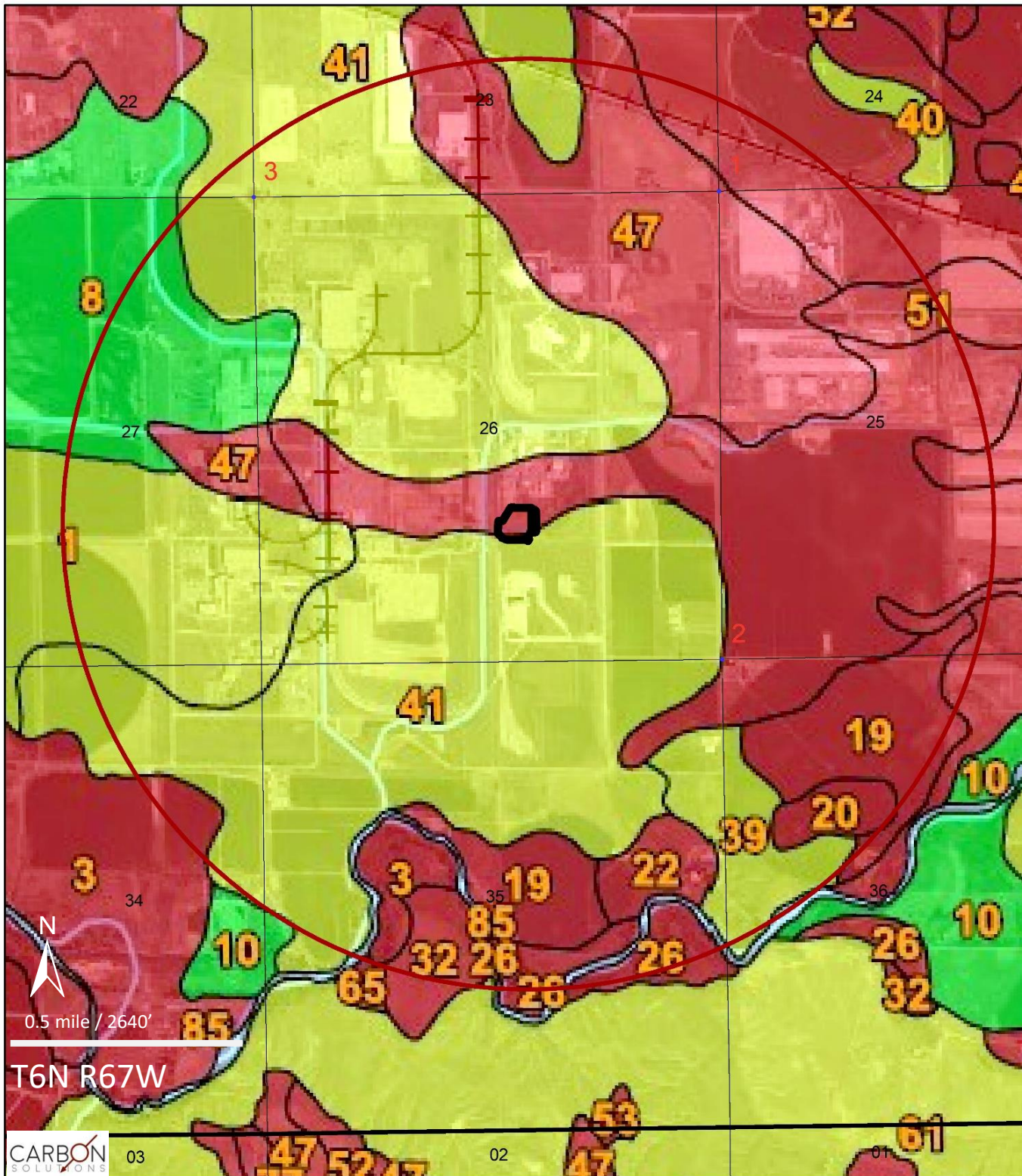
FRONT RANGE #1

1557' FSL 2320' FEL

NW ¼ SE ¼, SECTION 26, T6N, R67W, 6th P.M.

GEOLOGIC HAZARD MAP EXHIBIT 2





Corrosion of Steel

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Soil Corrosion Rating

	High
	Moderate
	Low

Soil Type

1, 8, 26, 32, 39: loam

3: Aquillos and Aquents, gravelly substratum

19, 20, 22, 41: clay loam

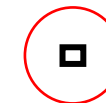
47 & 51: sandy loam

85: water

Corrosion to steel is identified as a potential hazard in vicinity of, but not at, the proposed location. No steel at the proposed location will be exposed to the soil because

- 1) all steel equipment on location will have impervious liners,
- 2) steel flowlines will have protective lining, and
- 3) imported gravel or road base will separate the natural soil from steel.

Considering the primary soil on the location, and facility design and management, I determine the steel corrosion hazard from soil at the proposed location is insignificant.



Pad with 1-mile radius

CARBON STORAGE SOLUTIONS

FRONT RANGE #1

1557' FSL 2320' FEL

NW ¼ SE ¼, SECTION 26, T6N, R67W, 6th P.M.

GEOLOGIC HAZARD MAP EXHIBIT 3

Appendix A

Flood Shut-In Plan Procedures

Pre-Flood Event Procedures

A. Flood Advisory

1. Identify if the location is in the affected area.
2. Contact personnel responsible for the location.
3. Dispatch facility personnel to the location to conduct a site assessment as necessary.
4. Determine whether to activate the flood shut-in plan.
5. Shut-in the well.
6. Contact contractors to remove equipment from shut-in location.

B. Flood Watch

1. Identify if the location is in the affected area.
2. Contact personnel responsible for the location.
3. Contact contractors needed for equipment removal and place on stand-by.
4. Dispatch location personnel to the location to conduct a site assessment as necessary.
5. Determine whether to activate the flood shut-in plan.
6. Shut-in the location.
7. Dispatch contractors to remove equipment from the shut-in location.

C. Flood Warning

1. Identify if the location is in the affected area.
2. Activate the flood shut-in plan for the location.
3. Shut-in the location.
4. Dispatch location personnel to shut-in location and contractors to remove equipment if deemed necessary and the location can be reached.

D. Flash Flood Warning

1. Identify if the location is in the affected area.
2. Contact location personnel and dispatch to conduct site assessment as necessary.
3. Shut-in location before flood waters are present.
4. Contact and dispatch contractors to location to remove equipment from the affected location

Post-Flood Procedures

A. Remove Remaining Flood Waters

1. Dispatch contractors to remove any remaining flood waters from berms, buildings, secondary containment, or equipment.

B. Inspect the location for Damage

1. Inspect all containment berms, buildings, and equipment, for any leaks, holes, dents tears, washed away berms, or any other damage.
2. Document any damage found on the facility and when the repairs have taken place.

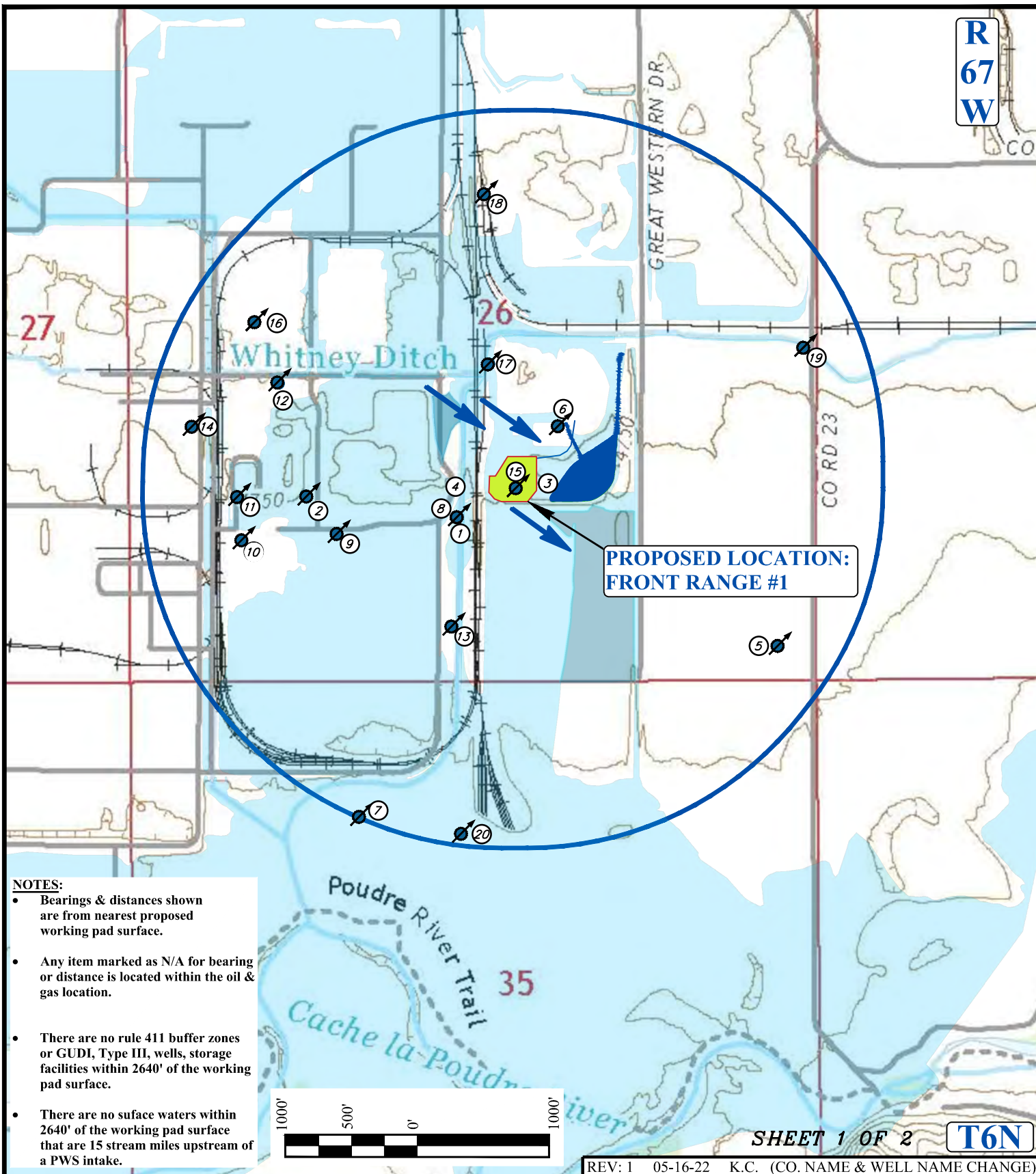
C. Return the location to Operational Status.

1. Once the location has been returned to the operational status the flood shut-in plan will go back to its resting state for that facility.

Appendix B

Floodplain Map

R
67
W



CARBON STORAGE SOLUTIONS

FRONT RANGE #1
1557' FSL 2320' FEL
NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SECTION 26, T6N, R67W, 6th P.M.
WELD COUNTY, COLORADO

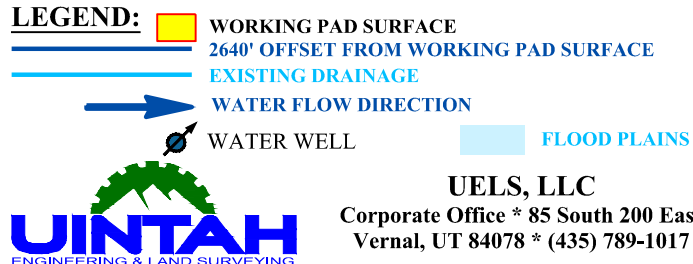
SURVEYED BY	J.C.	04-08-22	SCALE
DRAWN BY	K.C.	04-12-22	1 : 12,000
HYDROLOGY MAP			

#	FEATURE	BEARING	DISTANCE	FLOW DIRECTION
1	FRESH WATER EMERGENT WETLAND PEMIC	SW	318'±	CROSS
2	WATER WELL	WEST	1397'±	CROSS
3	DETENTION POND	SE	121'±	DOWN
4	R4SBCX WATER OF THE STATE/USA	WEST	183'±	CROSS
5	WATER WELL	SE	2191'±	DOWN
6	WATER WELL	NE	286'±	CROSS
7	WATER WELL	SW	2635'±	CROSS
8	WATER WELL	SW	315'±	CROSS
9	WATER WELL	SW	1205'±	CROSS
10	WATER WELL	SW	1919'±	CROSS
11	WATER WELL	WEST	1916'±	CROSS
12	WATER WELL	NW	1756'±	UP
13	WATER WELL	SW	1022'±	CROSS
14	WATER WELL	WEST	2298'±	UP
15	WATER WELL	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	WATER WELL	NW	2183'±	UP
17	WATER WELL	NW	721'±	UP
18	WATER WELL	NORTH	2007'±	UP
19	WATER WELL	NE	2194'±	CROSS
20	WATER WELL	SOUTH	2551'±	CROSS

SHEET 2 OF 2

REV: 1 05-16-22 K.C. (CO. NAME & WELL NAME CHANGE)

LEGEND:



CARBON STORAGE SOLUTIONS

FRONT RANGE #1
1557' FSL 2320' FEL
NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SECTION 26, T6N, R67W, 6th P.M.
WELD COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	J.C.	04-08-22	SCALE
DRAWN BY	K.C.	04-12-22	NO SCALE
HYDROLOGY MAP			

Appendix C

Existing Flood Warning Programs

The Alert System – Real-Time Flood Detection & Forecasts

- <http://alert5.udfcd.org/>

The Weather Channel – Weather Service

- <https://weather.com/>

National Weather Service NOAA – Weather Service

- <http://www.weather.gov/>

Appendix D

Weather Station Data

Weather Station Data

- http://mesowest.utah.edu/cgi-bin/droman/meso_base.cgi?product=&past=1&stn=KGXY&unit=0&time=LOCAL&day1=13&month1=04&year1=2015&hour1=12
- http://mesowest.utah.edu/cgi-bin/droman/past_dyn.cgi?stn=E6319&hour1=10&day1=19&month1=6&year1=2015&product=&time=LOCAL&unit=0&order=1
- http://mesowest.utah.edu/cgi-bin/droman/meso_base.cgi?product=&past=1&stn=KFNL&unit=0&time=LOCAL&day1=13&month1=04&year1=2015&hour1=12
- http://mesowest.utah.edu/cgi-bin/droman/past_dyn.cgi?stn=KDEN&hour1=9&day1=19&month1=6&year1=2015&product=&time=LOCAL&unit=0&order=1
- http://mesowest.utah.edu/cgi-bin/droman/past_dyn.cgi?stn=D9721&hour1=10&day1=19&month1=6&year1=2015&product=&time=LOCAL&unit=0&order=1

National Center for Atmospheric Research – Real-Time Weather Data

- <http://weather.rap.ucar.edu/>