



DITTMER PAD CUMULATIVE IMPACTS PLAN

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Article I. Introduction

Location Information

This document provides site-specific information for the Dittmer Pad within the Dittmer Pad OGD. The information in this document relates specifically to the time during the construction, drilling, completion, and production of the sixteen (16) proposed horizontal wells on this location.

The proposed location is dry cropland approximately 1,712' Southeast of the intersection of WCR 4 and North Main Street (WCR 27). The Pad will be in the NWNW Section 32, Township 1 North, Range 66 West, zoned agricultural within Weld County's Near-Urban planning area. A 1041 WOGLA is being filed concurrently as 1041WOGLA22-0042.

The proposed Pad will be 10.1 acres, reduced to 7 acres for interim reclamation. The working pad surface will be 6.2 acres. The Pad is on parcel #147132000026 owned by Dittmer Farm LLC and Blue Pill LLC. The location is currently used for grazing.

The proposed facility equipment for the Dittmer Pad will be located within the Working Pad Surface adjacent to the wells consisting of oil tanks, water tanks, compressors, meters, LACT unit, separators, vapor recovery towers (VRT), vapor recovery units (VRU), emission control devices (ECD), instrument air skid, and proposed electrical and/or solar equipment.

| Phase | Duration (Days) | Estimated Start Date |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Construction | 14 | 1 st Quarter (February) 2024 |
| Drilling | 106 | 1st Quarter (March) 2024 |
| Completions (Prep and Frac) | 115 | 2nd Quarter (June) 2024 |
| Flowback (Drill Out and flowback) | 60 | 3rd Quarter (September) 2024 |
| Production | 25 Years | 4th Quarter (November) 2024 |
| Interim Reclamation* | 10 | 4th Quarter (November) 2024 |

**or the first favorable growing season.*

Article II. Cumulative Impacts Plan

Air Resources

Resources to which cumulative adverse impacts are expected to be increased:

- During the pre-production phase of this proposed facility, it is anticipated that short-term, emissions of criteria pollutants will temporarily increase. During construction, emissions will be limited to those resulting from the use of earth moving equipment (i.e., internal combustion engines) and dust generated from construction activities and vehicular traffic. These types of emissions are generally consistent with those generated during agricultural activities or other land development activities. During drilling operations, air emissions can be summarized in three (3) categories: i) emissions resulting from the use of the drilling rig and associated support equipment



(i.e., front end loader, crane, etc.), ii) emissions resulting from drilling operations (i.e., mud break-out, pipe connections, etc.), and iii) dust emissions generated from vehicular traffic. During hydraulic fracturing operations, emissions can be summarized in three (3) categories: i) emissions resulting from the use of hydraulic pumps and other associated equipment, ii) emissions resulting from wellhead and related operations (i.e., swapping of equipment, wellbore preparation between stages, etc.), and iii) dust emissions generated from the use of sand and vehicular traffic.

- During production, emissions of criteria pollutants are predicted to increase. Although dispersion modeling may be needed, it is likely that the facility will comply with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) given existing nearby facilities with similar emissions. The facility-wide emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) are expected to remain below the 25-ton-per-year major source threshold.

Specific measures taken to avoid or minimize the extent to which cumulative adverse impacts are increased. These minimization measures are also included within the operational plans submitted as attachments to Incline's Form 2A for the proposed Dittmer Pad OGD.

- Operator will properly maintain vehicles and equipment.
- Operator will use non-emitting pneumatic controllers.
- Operator will use electric VRUs and compressors equipment and devices to minimize combustion sources on site.
- Operator will store produced water on location in sealed tanks with vapors directed to a temporary ECD, prior to trucking the water to an approved disposal site in sealed trucks. If a produced water disposal pipeline becomes available, Operator will discontinue the use of tanks for routine storage of produced water.
- Operator intends to have the takeaway pipeline for oil land gas in place at the start of the production phase.
- Operator will implement a hybrid production flowback method.
- Operator will not flare or vent gas during completion or flowback, except in upset or emergency conditions, or with prior written approval from the Director for necessary maintenance operations.
- Operator will control emergency flaring with an enclosed combustor with a destruction efficiency of 98% or better.
- Operator will have adequate and committed pipeline take away capacity for all produced gas and oil; Operator intends to have the takeaway pipeline in place at the start of the production phase, however, Operator will have the oil tanks on location until the pipeline is operational and separation is stable.
- Operator will shut in the facility to eliminate the need for flaring if the pipeline is unavailable.
- Operator will incorporate options for recycling produced gas onsite during pipeline downtime, such as: using the gas for gas lift systems, routing it to the facility fuel system, or installing a natural gas liquid (NGL) skid to process the gas onsite.
- Operator will use tier IV or better engines for drilling.
- Operator will use tier IV or better engines for hydraulic fracturing.
- Operator will use tier IV or better engines for nonroad construction equipment.
- Operator will use compressors equipped with dry seals.



- Operator will collect emissions from rod packing on reciprocating compressors and rout them through a closed vent system to a process or emissions control device.
- Operator will use lease automated custody transfer (LACT) system to remove/reduce the need for truck loadout.
- Operator will use Group II low-aromatic, low-odor drilling mud.
- Operator will cover trucks transporting drill cuttings.
- Operator will use a squeegee or other device to remove drilling fluids from pipes as they exit the wellbore.
- Operator will ensure that all drilling fluid is removed from pipes before storage.
- Operator will eliminate use of VOC paints and solvents on forecasted high ozone days.
- Operator will minimize vehicle and engine idling on forecasted high ozone days.
- Operator will reduce truck traffic and worker traffic on forecasted high ozone days.
- Operator will postpone the refueling of vehicles on forecasted high ozone days.
- On forecasted high ozone days, Operator will suspend or delay the use of fossil fuel powered ancillary equipment for all routine or non-essential operations, but Operator is unable to suspend or delay essential operations like drilling and hydraulic fracturing due to the limited availability and high cost of drilling rigs and frac fleets, plus the risk of losing the hole if operations are suspended.
- Operator will reschedule non-essential operational activities such as pigging, well unloading and tank cleaning on forecasted high ozone days.
- Operator will postpone flowback if emissions cannot be adequately captured with a vapor recovery unit (VRU) on forecasted high ozone days.
- Specific minimization measures for dust suppression can be found in the Public Welfare section herein.

Measures taken to *mitigate or offset* cumulative adverse impacts. These mitigation measures match those listed on the Mitigation Measures tab in the Form 2B.

- At least 60 days before pre-production operations are to begin, Operator will submit an Air Monitoring Plan to the CDPHE for approval of air monitoring program.
- Ambient air quality monitoring will be conducted during pre-production and early production stages.
- Additionally, Operator will appropriately time activities associated with high emissions to reduce the potential for exposure.
- As part of the development of the of the proposed Application, it is likely that five (5) non-operated wells and associated production equipment located in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 67 West, 6th P.M. will be plugged and abandoned which would result in approximately eight (8) acres of land being returned to its surrounding use along with the elimination of truck traffic and associated emissions.

Additional Information: N/A.



Public Health

Resources to which cumulative adverse impacts are expected to be increased:

- A 2019 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) study titled "Final Report: Human Health Risk Assessment for Oil & Gas Operations in Colorado" concluded that while there may be limited risks of short-term impacts from oil and gas operations, particularly during the drilling, hydraulic fracturing, and flowback phases, long-term health impacts are not expected to occur at distances of 500 feet or greater and no residential buildings are located within 500 feet of the proposed site. Since the data used in this study were collected, the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and the CDPHE have enacted more stringent controls and reporting requirements and regulations to ensure the protection of public health. Based on this, it is not anticipated that there will be any potential acute or chronic, short- or long-term incremental impacts to public health as a result of the estimated emissions.

Specific measures taken to *avoid or minimize* the extent to which cumulative adverse impacts are increased. These minimization measures are also included within the operational plans submitted as attachments to Incline's Form 2A for the proposed Dittmer Pad OGD.

- The minimization measures listed under the Air Resources section herein are also applicable to Public Health and therefore, no additional minimization measures are required.

Measures taken to *mitigate or offset* cumulative adverse impacts. These mitigation measures match those listed on the Mitigation Measures tab in the Form 2B.

- HAP emissions are not expected to contribute to acute or chronic risks to human health within or beyond the well pad Location. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.

Additional information:

- The Dittmer Pad is not located withing a disproportionately impacted community.

Water Resources

Resources to which cumulative adverse impacts are expected to be increased:

- The expectation is that minimal to no adverse impacts are increased for groundwater or the Surface Waters of the State (un-named ditch 64' West of WPS) proximate to the location. Incline does not plan on spilling into the un-named ditch and is sourcing drilling and completions waters from other sources.



Specific measures taken to *avoid or minimize* the extent to which cumulative adverse impacts are increased. These minimization measures are also included within the operational plans submitted as attachments to Incline's Form 2A for the proposed Dittmer Pad OGD.

- A Weld County grading permit will be acquired prior to construction that will contain BMPs to control stormwater runoff in a manner that minimizes erosion, transport of sediment offsite, and site degradation in compliance with the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission regulations.
- A Final Drainage Report to be approved by Weld County Engineering before issuance of the Weld County grading permit has been prepared for this site.
- Operator will implement a site-specific Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to protect Waters of the State that could receive stormwater runoff from the Location.
- Operator will conduct weekly stormwater inspections during normal operations.
- Operator will install adequate down gradient controls if they cannot have a control at the source.
- Operator will ensure that control measures are designed, installed, and adequately sized in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices.
- If it is infeasible to install or repair a control measure immediately after discovering a deficiency, operator will document and keep on record in the stormwater management plan: (a) a description of why it is infeasible to initiate the installation or repair immediately; and (b) a schedule for installing or repairing the control measure and returning it to an effective operating condition as soon as possible.
- Operator will refuel vehicles only on impervious surfaces and never during storm events.
- Operator will ensure that a fueling contractor is present during the entire fueling process to prevent overfilling, leaks and drips from improper connections.
- Operator will not use produced water or other process fluids for dust suppression.
- To reduce the chances of a spill and establish an appropriate response plan in the rare event of a spill, a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan will be created.
- To prevent the possible contamination of nearby water sources during production, berms and liners will be utilized.
- Conducting regular inspections of tanks, hoses, lines, valves, flowlines, and berms, and properly labeling equipment will help prevent spills from occurring.
- Operator will use two (2) temporary Modular Large Volume Storage Tanks (minion tanks) to store fresh water during operations.
- Operator will install perimeter controls to control potential sediment-laden runoff in the event of spill or release from Modular Large Volume Storage Tank (minion tanks).
- Furthermore, automation technology will be employed at the facility to prevent spills.
- Employees will receive training to ensure they are prepared to respond appropriately in the event of a spill.
- Produced water will be transported via truck to a water disposal facility. This approach helps ensure that any spills are isolated, and ground and water sources are protected.
- Operator will install polyethylene liners during drilling and completion operations,
- Operator will use engineered containment systems around and beneath production facilities.
- Operator will comply with Rule 603.k. by designing, constructing, and maintaining tanks according to NFPA Code 30.



Measures taken to *mitigate or offset* cumulative adverse impacts. These mitigation measures match those listed on the Mitigation Measures tab in the Form 2B.

- Minimization measures included herein, and the other measures included in the accompanying Operational Plans submitted with the Form 2A address the potential impacts to water resources. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.

Additional information:

- Incline will comply with the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission regulations by following the active Stormwater Management Plan, which outlines the BMP's, inspection processes and spill prevention that will be implemented during facility construction and post-construction activities for this location. The location will be covered under Incline's CDPHE Stormwater discharge permit # COR419490.

Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Resources and Ecosystems

Resources to which cumulative adverse impacts are expected to be increased:

- **During Pre-Production:** During pre-production, 12.3 acres (location: 10.1 acres, access road: 2.2 acres) are expected to be disturbed; 3 acres of the total disturbed area is expected to be reclaimed at the commencement of operations. No impact on wildlife migration corridors, riparian zones, or water sources from the proposed operations are expected. The proposed site location is currently being used for grazing; no native vegetation exists in the area due to previous agricultural disturbances.
- **During Production:** The potential effects on wildlife resources and ecosystems will be the loss of 7 acres of grazing land, with no anticipated impact on wildlife migration corridors, riparian zones, or water sources from the proposed operations. The proposed site location is currently being used for grazing; no native vegetation exists in the area due to previous agricultural disturbances.

Specific measures taken to *avoid or minimize* the extent to which cumulative adverse impacts are increased. These minimization measures are also included within the operational plans submitted as attachments to Incline's Form 2A for the proposed Dittmer Pad OGD.

- Operator will inform and educate employees and contractors on wildlife conservation practices, which includes no harassment or feeding of wildlife.
- Operator will use CPW-recommended fence designs when consistent with the Surface Owner's approval and any Local Government requirements.
- When conducting interim and final reclamation under Rules 1003 and 1004, Operator will use CPW-recommended seed mixes for reclamation when consistent with the Surface Owner's approval and any local soil conservation district requirements.
- All interim and final reclamation areas will be contoured and re-vegetated to a stable condition to restore natural habitats for wildlife species.



- Operators will conduct all vegetation removal necessary for Oil and Gas Operations outside of the nesting season for migratory birds (April 1 to August 31). For any vegetation removal that must be scheduled between April 1 to August 31, Operators may implement appropriate hazing or other exclusion measures prior to April 1 to avoid take of migratory birds. If hazing or other exclusion measures are not implemented, Operators will conduct pre-construction nesting migratory bird surveys within the approved disturbance area prior to any vegetation removal during the nesting season. If active nests are located, Operators will provide work zone buffers around active nests.
- Minimize rig mobilization and demobilization by completing or re-completing all wells from a given well pad before moving rigs to a new location.
- Adequately size infrastructure and facilities to accommodate both current and future gas production.
- Operator will install and maintain bird-deterrent devices on all open-vent exhaust stacks on production equipment to discourage perching, roosting, and nesting activities.
- Operator will pre-clear all proposed disturbances according to CPW guidance meeting Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) laws in protection of active nesting activities, observe CPW/USFWS requested protected buffers for active nesting species, and consult with CPW/USFWS as warranted.
- Limit access to oil and gas access roads where approved by surface owners, surface managing agencies, or local government.
- To the extent practicable, share and consolidate new corridors for pipeline rights-of-way and roads to minimize surface disturbance.
- Post speed limits and caution signs to the extent allowed by surface owners, Federal and state regulations, local government, and land use policies.
- Install and use automated emergency response systems and remote monitoring of well production to the extent practicable.
- Reduce traffic associated with transporting drilling water and produced liquids using pipelines, large tanks, or other measures.
- Operator will not utilize drilling or production pits. However, fresh water will be stored on location in Modular Large Volume Tanks (minion tanks) during drilling/completion activities. Any open topped tanks will be treated for West Nile Virus.

Measures taken to *mitigate or offset* cumulative adverse impacts. These mitigation measures match those listed on the Mitigation Measures tab in the Form 2B.

- During Interim Reclamation, Operator will reclaim three (3) acres of the Dittmer Pad back to grazing land, offsetting some of the impacts incurred during drilling operations.
- As part of the development of the of the proposed Application, it is likely that five (5) non-operated wells and associated production equipment located in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 67 West, 6th P.M. will be plugged and abandoned which would result in approximately eight (8) acres of land being reclaimed near the river, mostly within lands considered high priority habitats.

Additional information: N/A.



Soil Resources

Resources to which cumulative adverse impacts are expected to be increased:

- Cumulative impacts on soil resources can occur from any surface-disturbing activity that removes native vegetation and topsoil. These impacts can result in soil compaction, increased erosion, and sediment yield, all of which reduce soil productivity, stability, and viability. Approximately 12.3 acres of topsoil will be impacted by the well pad and access road construction. During production, the pad will be reduced to 7 acres.

Specific measures taken to *avoid or minimize* the extent to which cumulative adverse impacts are increased. These minimization measures are also included within the operational plans submitted as attachments to Incline's Form 2A for the proposed Dittmer Pad OGD.

- Per Rule, 1002.a, the drill site will be delineated by a perimeter stormwater ditch and berm BMP structure. The ditch and berm will be installed to specifications detailed in Incline's Stormwater Management Plan and in conjunction topsoil removal and segregation.
- Operator will stabilize the topsoil stockpiles utilizing vehicle tracking perpendicular to slope angle for short term stabilization and drill seed/crimped straw mulch application for longer term stabilization measures to suppress fugitive dust caused solely by wind.
- During drilling, completion, production, and reclamation operations, all disturbed areas shall be kept as free of all undesirable plant species. Operator or contractor will conduct daily visual inspections for weeds. Operator will check for weed seeds and clean gear, equipment, and clothing prior to entering or leaving the site when found.
- Establishment of diverse population of native plant species through seeding, as well as application of site-specific soil amendments will be utilized to maintain soil microbial activity.
- Prior to drilling operations, the site will be wrapped in soundwalls on all 4 sides.
- During the production phase, the site will be fenced on 3 sides in addition to a topsoil stockpile on the 4th side.
- Per Rule, 1002.b and 1002.c, soil horizons will be removed and stored separately for use during future interim and final reclamation. Soil horizons will be segregated based on physical characteristics observed during topsoil removal. All stockpiled soils shall be protected from degradation due to contamination, compaction and, to the extent practicable, from wind and water erosion during drilling and production operations.
- All well sites and surface production facilities shall be maintained in accordance with Rule 603.
- All E&P waste shall be handled according to the 900 Series rules.
- All guy line anchors shall be brightly marked pursuant to Rule 603.j
- All disturbed areas affected by drilling or subsequent operations, except areas reasonably needed for production operations or for subsequent drilling operations to be commenced within twelve (12) months, will be reclaimed as early and as nearly as practicable to their original condition or their final land use as designated by the surface owner and will be maintained to control dust and minimize erosion. If subsidence occurs in such areas, additional topsoil will be added to the depression and the land will be re-leveled as close to its original contour as practicable.
- Interim reclamation shall occur no later than three (3) months on crop land after drilling or subsequent operations unless the Director extends the time period because of conditions outside the control of the operator.



- Areas reasonably needed for production operations or for subsequent drilling operations will be commenced within twelve (12) months shall be compacted, covered, paved, or otherwise stabilized and maintained in such a way as to minimize dust and erosion to the extent practicable.
- All areas compacted by drilling and subsequent oil and gas operations which are no longer needed following completion of such operations will be cross-ripped during interim reclamation prior to seeding. Compaction alleviation operations will be undertaken when the soil moisture at the time of ripping is below thirty-five percent (35%) of field capacity. Ripping will be undertaken to a depth of eighteen (18) inches unless bed rock is encountered at a shallower depth.
- All segregated soil horizons removed from crop lands will be replaced to their original relative positions and contour and will be tilled adequately to re-establish a proper seedbed and treated as needed for erosion control and invasive species prevention. Any perennial forage crops that were present before disturbance will be re-established.
- Any areas reclaimed that will not be returned to farming operations will be reseeded in consultation with the surface owner and in accordance with Weld County's recommended mixes.
- Operator has coordinated with operator of nearby wells and facilities and surface owner to connect to and share an existing access road to minimize additional access disturbance.

Measures taken to *mitigate or offset* cumulative adverse impacts. These mitigation measures match those listed on the Mitigation Measures tab in the Form 2B.

- Minimization measures included herein, and the other measures included in the accompanying Operational Plans submitted with the Form 2A address the potential impacts to soil resources. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.

Additional information:

- Stockpile slopes are 2:1 during drilling and 3:1 during production.
- The Grading Plan prepared in for Incline's Weld County Grading Permit Application is included in the 2A and estimates six inches of topsoil in its calculations. If the slot cuts described above indicate greater depths of topsoil, then those additional cubic yards will be calculated and stockpiled in the areas shown on the attached Grading Plan.

Public Welfare

Resources to which cumulative adverse impacts are expected to be increased:

- **Noise:**
 - The results of the unmitigated noise modeling indicate that the drilling operations will not comply with COGCC A-weighted and C-weighted noise level limits but will comply with the WOGLA A-weighted noise level limit, however, C-weighted noise level limits are predicted to exceed. The results of the unmitigated noise modeling indicate that the completions operations will not comply with the COGCC and WOGLA A-weighted and C-weighted noise level limits. Therefore, mitigation is recommended for both drilling and completions operations.
 - The results of the unmitigated noise modeling indicate that the production operations will comply with COGCC A-weighted noise level limits and WOGLA C-weighted noise level



limits. However, the results of the unmitigated noise modeling indicate that the production operations are predicted to exceed the WOGLA A-weighted noise level limits and COGCC C-weighted noise level limits. Therefore, mitigation is recommended for production operations.

- **Light:**
 - The temporary light impacts originating from the location during pre-production and production are expected to result in minimal incremental adverse light impacts at levels expected to be in compliance with the requirements for Lighting Zone 1 in the Weld County Code Development Standards, Section 21-5-405 for occupants of the eleven (11) Residential Building Units within 2000' and drivers along Weld County Road 4/New Energy Drive.
- **Odor:**
 - Odor from existing oil and gas operations and the proposed Dittmer Pad could have a temporary adverse impact on RBUs within 1 mile of the location. Odor impacts would primarily occur during drilling due to the oil-based mud utilized and drill cuttings temporarily stored on site.
 - This location is not expected to regularly produce adverse odor impacts during production.
- **Dust:**
 - Dust generated from the movement of equipment and materials on location and vehicular traffic traversing the access road may temporarily cause an increase in adverse impacts to the surrounding RBUs during both pre-production and production, although the impacts during production will be less than during pre-production.
- **Recreation/Scenic:**
 - The property where the proposed Oil & Gas Location has been sited is dry cropland that is surrounded by oil and natural gas development as well as agriculture, manufacturing, and industrial uses. Given the current use of the subject property and adjacent, surrounding properties, minimal disruption to recreation or scenic values are anticipated.
 - There are 2 trails that support recreational activities within one 1 mile of the location, however, Operator expects that there will be no adverse impacts to either.

Specific measures taken to avoid or minimize the extent to which cumulative adverse impacts are increased. These minimization measures are also included within the operational plans submitted as attachments to Incline's Form 2A for the proposed Dittmer Pad OGD.

- **Noise:**
 - As recommended by the Noise Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that the Operator obtained, the site will be fully wrapped in 32' engineered sound walls with minimum STC-32 rating installed on the perimeter of the pad during the drilling and completions phases and will comply with Weld County Code. In addition, individual 24' high sound walls with minimum STC-43 rating will be installed around the shakers during drilling to maintain compliance with Weld County Code and COGCC Rules and Regulations.



- As recommended by the Noise Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that the Operator obtained, during production, Operator will install a 20-foot-high sound wall with minimum STC-40 rating on the east, west, and south sides of the gas lift compressor and VRUs.
- **Light:**
 - Operator will direct site lighting downward and inward, such that no light shines above a horizontal plane passing through the center point light source.
 - Operator will use appropriate technology within fixtures that obscures, blocks, or diffuses the light to reduce light intensity outside the boundaries of the Oil and Gas Facility.
 - Operator will minimize lighting when not needed to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
 - Operator will use full cut-off lighting to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
 - Operator will use lighting colors that reduce light intensity to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
 - Operator will use low-glare or no-glare lighting to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
 - When operator has active operations involving personnel ongoing at an oil and gas location, Operator will provide sufficient on-site pre-production lighting to ensure the safety of all persons on or near the site.
 - Location will be fully wrapped with engineered sound walls.
- **Odor:**
 - Oil and gas operations shall be in compliance with the Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Quality Control Commission, Regulation No. 2 Odor Emission, 5 C.C.R. 1001-4, Regulation No. 3 (5 C.C.R. 1001-5), and Regulation No. 7 Section XVII.B.1 (a-c) and Section XII.
 - Oil and gas facilities and equipment shall be operated in such a manner that odors and dust do not constitute a nuisance or hazard to public welfare.
 - Operator utilizes a clear, colorless refined distillate derived from petro hydrocarbons that is specifically designed for down hole OBM drilling purposes. This product provides a higher aniline point and a lower BTEX than straight diesel which should reduce the odor associated with the OBM system. The refined distillate is generally classified as a Group II fluid per the manufacturer as it is not a diesel nor is it a synthetic mineral oil or an additive/odor neutralizer.
 - Operator will use Group II low-aromatic, low-odor drilling mud.
 - An actual odor neutralizer will be utilized in the OBM mud system during drilling operations to help mitigate odors.
 - Aromatics will also be mitigated during completion operations by virtue of the utilization of closed flowback tanks with all water/gas vapors being sent to a temporary ECD during the flowback period.
 - Hydrocarbon odors from production facilities are minimized and eliminated by keeping produced fluid hydrocarbons and natural gas contained within pipes, separators, tanks, and combustors.



- All tanks will be sealed with thief hatches and gaskets. Automatic tank level sensing equipment will be installed to prevent unnecessary opening of thief hatches on production tanks. Tank vapors are captured with properly sized piping and combustors.
- If drilling mud is to sit stagnant for any lengthy period of time, biocides will be added to prevent the build-up of nuisance odors.
- Operators shall utilize appropriate biocide treatments to control bacterial growth and related odors as needed.
- The moisture content of water/bentonite-based mud (WBM) generated cuttings managed onsite will be kept as low as practicable to prevent accumulation of liquids greater than de minimis amounts.
- A closed loop system is used for both water-based and oil-based mud. All drilling mud and waste will be hauled off for disposal. Oil-based mud will only be used in drilling the producing portion of the wellbore.
- All odor-emitting substances are hauled off location as quickly as possible.
- Any stored mud additives are contained in sealed sacks or drums prior to removal or use.
- Water-based mud is a gypsum/water clear fluid that typically carries the odor profile of fresh dirt and is not normally susceptible to odor-causing bacterial degradation.
- At least 1 wind direction indicator shall be clearly visible from all principal working areas at all times so that wind direction can be easily determined to evaluate the potential migration pathways of odors.
- Operator will conduct regular odor surveillance downwind at the perimeter of the property during drilling, well completion, or rework, repair, or maintenance.
- A Leak Detection and Repair ("LDAR") program along with an audio, visual, olfactory ("AVO") program is planned for this location as part of an overall leak and spill detection program.
- To reduce odors during drilling and completion, the rig will be washed of oily debris before moving in.
- Operator will utilize drying shakers to minimize residual oil on cuttings prior to transport and will promptly remove cuttings during drilling operations.
- Cuttings will not be permanently stored on site.
- Operator will cover trucks transporting drill cuttings.
- Trucks will be prohibited from idling on location when not in use to prevent the accumulation of odors from exhaust.
- Operator will use a squeegee or other device to remove drilling fluids from pipes as they exit the wellbore.
- The implementation of electric equipment, instrument air pneumatics, and the utilization of oil and gas pipelines are expected to minimize adverse odor impacts from the location during normal production operations.
- Operator will ensure that all drilling fluid is removed from pipes before storage.
- Upon Director request, the Operator(s) of the Oil and Gas Facility or Facilities subject to the complaint will provide within 48 hours the Director, the Relevant or Proximate Local Government, and the complainant (should the complainant request notification) with a



complete description of all activities occurring at the facility during the timeframe specified in the complaint.

- Operator will take necessary and reasonable actions to reduce odors, including, but not limited to, conducting air sampling to measure volatile organic compounds at Oil and Gas Facility or Facilities subject to the complaint if required by the Director. Operator will conduct at least two measurements made >15 minutes apart outside of property line of property where odors originate.
- Operator will use non-emitting pneumatic controllers.
- Operator intends to have the takeaway pipeline for oil and gas in place at the start of the production phase.

- **Dust:**

- Operator shall employ practices for control of fugitive dust caused by their operations.
- Operator shall employ automation of wells and production facilities to reduce traffic.
- Incline will use traffic signs to remind drivers of specific routes to utilize.
- Operator will stabilize the topsoil stockpiles utilizing vehicle tracking perpendicular to slope angle for short term stabilization and drill seed/crimped straw mulch application for longer term stabilization measures to suppress fugitive dust caused solely by wind.
- Operator will minimize the amount of fugitive dust through the use of speed restrictions. All vehicles will be subject to a speed limit of 15 MPH on all lease roads to minimize dust.
- Operator will mitigate the creation of fugitive dust through regular access road maintenance. The access road will be covered with a minimum of 6" of road base material for stabilization and to mitigate dust.
- Per the concurrently submitted 1041WOGA, water or magnesium chloride will be used to mitigate dust impacts during initial construction of the drill site and will be restricted or limited during high-wind days.
- Silica dust from handling sand used in hydraulic fracturing operations will be mitigated by utilization of the enclosed Sand Box type sand delivery method.
- Operator will minimize fugitive dust caused by their operations, or dust originating from areas disturbed by their Oil and Gas Operations that becomes windborne.
- Operators will not use any of the following fluids for dust suppression:
 - Produced water.
 - E&P Waste or hazardous waste
 - Crude oil or any oil not specifically designed for road maintenance.
 - Solvents
 - Any process Fluids
- Operator will use only fresh water (potable or non-potable) to conduct dust suppression activities within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any water body.
- Operator will maintain safety data sheets ("SDS") for any chemical-based dust suppressant and make the SDS available immediately upon request to the Director and to the Local Government. Operators will maintain SDS for any chemical-based dust suppressant until the site passes final site Reclamation and transfer the records upon transfer of property ownership.
- Operator intends to have the takeaway pipeline for oil and gas in place at the start of the production phase which will reduce traffic.



- **Recreation/Scenic:**

- Operator will minimize the visual impact on the surrounding landscape by utilizing sound walls to help blend in with the surrounding farmland. These sound walls will also help reduce the visual impact of temporary equipment and lighting.
- A 6-foot cedar privacy fence will be installed along the north, west, and south sides of the pad during the production phase along with a berm on the east side of the pad to provide visual screening for motorists and surrounding property owners/tenants. Equipment observable from any public highway shall be painted with uniform non-contrasting, non-reflective color tones (similar to the Munsell Soil Color Coding System), and with colors matched to, but slightly darker than, the surrounding landscape. Additional visual impacts may be employed as agreed to upon consultation with affected parties. Permanent sound walls will be used around compressors and VRUs to minimize the noise impact to the public.

Measures taken to *mitigate or offset* cumulative adverse impacts. These mitigation measures match those listed on the Mitigation Measures tab in the Form 2B.

- **Noise:**

- Incline will perform an ambient sound level survey 60-90 days prior to commencement of operations to document the existing ambient sound levels at the site and determine if an increase in maximum permissible sound levels is appropriate per COGCC Rule 423.d.(2) and WOGLA Sec 21-5-435.C.
- During pre-production activities and ongoing operations lasting longer than 24 consecutive hours such as drilling, completion, recompletions, stimulation, and well maintenance, in areas zoned residential or within 2,000 feet of a Building Unit, Incline will take continuous sound measurements from each noise point of compliance designate pursuant to Rule 423.a.(5).

- **Light:**

- Minimization measures included herein, and the other measures included in the accompanying Operational Plans submitted with the Form 2A address the potential impacts from lighting. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.

- **Odor:**

- Minimization measures included herein, and the other measures included in the accompanying Operational Plans submitted with the Form 2A address the potential impacts from odor. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.

- **Dust:**

- Minimization measures included herein, and the other measures included in the accompanying Operational Plans submitted with the Form 2A address the potential impacts from dust. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.

- **Recreation/Scenic:**

- Minimization measures included herein, and the other measures included in the accompanying Operational Plans submitted with the Form 2A address the potential impacts the scenic value of the location. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures are required.



Additional information:

- Dust: Per conversations with Margolis Land Company (owner of the RV storage lot directly west of the Pad), Operator will work to reduce impacts to dust getting on RVs in the adjacent lot by employing the above best management practices. Operator will respond to and work to resolve dust related complaints in a timely manner.

Surrounding Oil and Gas Impacts

Resources to which cumulative adverse impacts are expected to be increased:

- There are no pending or unbuilt sites that are anticipated to have construction, drilling, or completion dates within the proposed time frame.
- There is one active site consisting of 6 PR wells; one active site consisting of 4 PR and 3 PA wells; one active site consisting of 16 PR, 3 SI, and 2 WO wells; and one site with 2 IJ status wells that are all anticipated to remain operational during the proposed time frame. No new completion or drilling operations is anticipated between Q4 2023 and Q2 2024.

Specific measures taken to *avoid or minimize* the extent to which cumulative adverse impacts are increased. These minimization measures are also included within the operational plans submitted as attachments to Incline's Form 2A for the proposed Dittmer Pad OGD.

- By automating operations and having non concurrent construction/completions dates, impacts to and from surrounding oil and gas locations are being minimized.
- The Dittmer Pad will share an existing access road with the existing Dittmer KE Pad 29-032 HN (Loc ID 447013).

Measures taken to *mitigate or offset* cumulative adverse impacts. These mitigation measures match those listed on the Mitigation Measures tab in the Form 2B.

- As part of the development of the of the proposed Application, it is likely that five (5) non-operated wells and associated production equipment located in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 67 West, 6th P.M. will be plugged and abandoned which would result in approximately eight (8) acres of land being returned to its surrounding use along with the elimination of truck traffic and associated emissions.

Additional information:

- Incline will continue to communicate with offset oil and gas operators prior to commencement of operational milestones.



Other Industrial Impacts

- Using the CDPHE Queried Sources of Air Pollution map, several sources in other industries are proximate to the proposed oil and gas facility, including auto body repair, gas stations, crushing and paving operations, wastewater treatment, and manufacturing. The existence of these facilities within the CDPHE Queried Sources of Air Pollution map suggests that the potential environmental impacts of other industrial operations have been considered by the local and/or state regulatory agencies. This implies that the area is deemed suitable for industrial activities, and consequently, the cumulative impacts of the proposed oil and gas facility are expected to remain within acceptable limits. Further, non-oil and gas facilities differ in their environmental impact from oil and gas facilities. These differences encompass a wide range of factors, including the emissions of different pollutants, water consumption, and waste disposal practices.
- Regulatory compliance and the use of advanced technologies, described in this plan, during the design, construction, and operation of the proposed facility are expected to minimize cumulative impacts.
- In summary, the presence of non-oil and gas facilities in the region, coupled with regulatory compliance and advanced technology implementation, indicates that the cumulative adverse impacts of the proposed oil and gas facility in the context of other industrial impacts are expected to be minimal.