
	<p align="center">PCU FED A27 197 CDP</p> <p align="center">Emergency Response Plan</p>	
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Emergency Response Plan

Caerus Piceance, LLC (“Caerus”) has developed the following Emergency Response Plan (“ERP”) to help Company Personnel quickly evaluate and effectively manage incidents and limit consequences related to operations at the PCU FED A27 197. Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) permitting requires operators to submit an ERP under Rule 304.c.(8). This Plan utilizes an Incident Command System/Unified Command System (ICS/UCS) structure to assist in the management of major incidents. A summary of the ERP is below in Table 1. The Caerus Incident Response Plan (“IRP”) is compliant with the requirements of COGCC Rule 602.j and is available upon request.

Table 1, Required Content for the Emergency Response Plan

1	Local response agency and contact
2	Date the plan was finalized and approved by the local response agency
3	Directions to the location
4	Location ingress and egress
5	Legal description
6	Operator emergency contact information
7	Mutual aid agencies
8	Local and mutual aid agency staffing
9	Site setting
10	Location layout
11	Equipment and stored material
12	Sensitive areas
13	Potential impacts, prevention, and mitigation
14	Response equipment
15	Health and safety action levels
16	Training coordinated with local responders

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1. Local Response Agency and Contact

Table 2, Local Response Agency, and Contacts

Agency	Contact	Contact Information
Rio Blanco County Emergency Management	Edward Smercina, Emergency and Natural Resource Manager	Emergency 911 Office Phone 970-878-9586

2. Date the Plan Was Finalized and Approved by the Local Response Agency

This emergency response plan was reviewed with the local emergency response manager, Edward Smercina, on February 15th, 2022. Please refer to Exhibit 1, which demonstrates coordination activity with Rio Blanco County.

3. Directions to the Location

From Meeker, CO

From the intersection of CO-13 and CO-64 south of the town of Meeker, turn west on CO-64 and proceed 17.4 miles. Turn south on Rio Blanco County Road 5 and continue 12.5 miles to the intersection with the lease road. Turn southeast on the lease road and proceed 1.15 to arrive at the PCU FED A27 197.

From Rifle, CO

Take I70, Exit 90 - Rifle exit, Head north on CO-13, proceed 17.6 miles. Turn west on Rio Blanco County Road 5 and continue 28.8 miles to the intersection with the lease road. Turn southeast on the lease road and proceed 1.15 to arrive at the PCU FED A27 197.

Location Coordinates:

Latitude: 39.93903 N

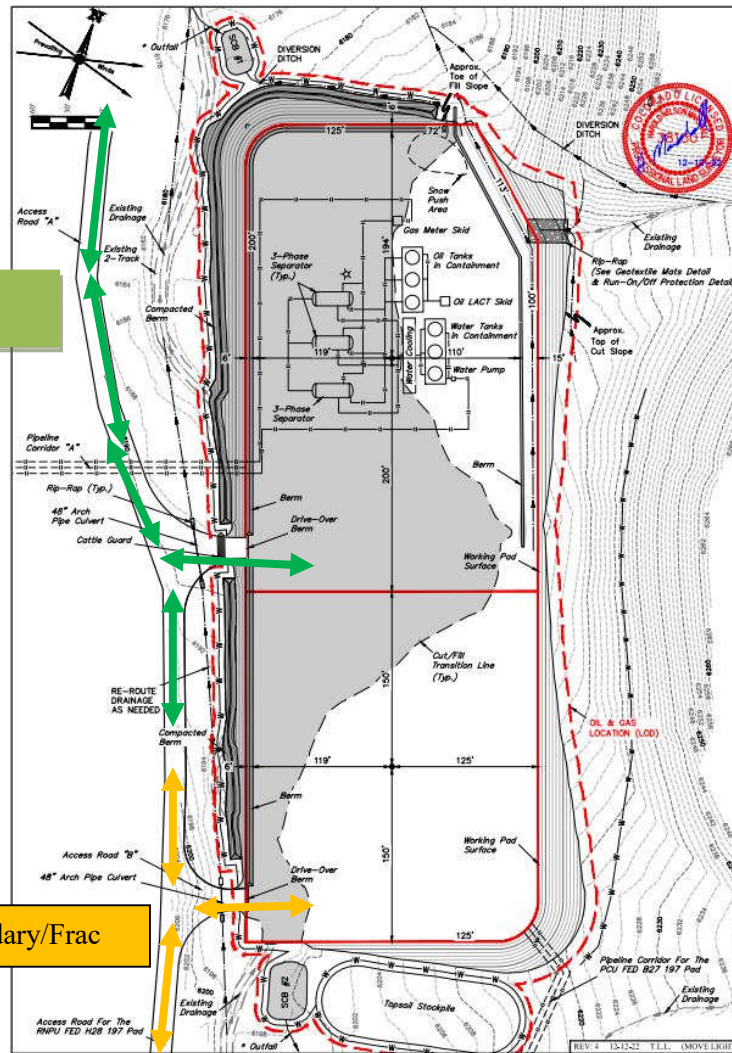
Longitude: -108.27333 W

4. Location Ingress and Egress

Two proposed access roads will be constructed, both will enter and exit from the west side of location.

Primary/CDP


Secondary/Frac



The designation of Primary and Secondary may change depending on the operations occurring at the time.

5. Legal Description

Township 1 South, Range 97 West, 6th
P.M. Section 27: Lot 4 (NWNW)
Rio Blanco County, Colorado

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6. Emergency Contact Information




Piceance – Emergency Notification Chart

FIRST RESPONDER

1. Evacuate if needed. Account for all personnel.
2. Call for help: Level 1 Emergency contact: OCC and Supervisor
Level 2&3 Emergencies contact: OCC, 9-1-1 (if required) and Supervisor
3. Secure the scene: Establish IC Command



INCIDENT COMMANDER			Operations Control Center (OCC): 970-285-2615 / Tait Radio 22-615		
Caerus company representative on location			Safety Lead		Environmental Lead
			Reed Koeneke W 970-285-2755 C 970-216-2557		Brett Middleton W 970-285-2739 C 970-987-4650
			EH&S MANAGER		
			Lindsey Rider W 970-285-2711 C 970-456-3229		
EMERGENCY MANAGER					
Drilling	Completions	Shared Services	North	Central	South
Cole Walton C 720-656-8747	Ryan Tompkins W 970-285-2685 C 970-640-3294	Dean Lawton W 970-285-2649 C 970-201-5417	Chad Tompkins W 970-285-2790 C 970-618-8913	Daniel Treto W 970-285-2603 C 970-623-2081	Derek Molde W 970-285-2803 C 970-216-7254
Operations Manager Kurt Kissner W 970-285-2931 C 970-250-9045					
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM					
GROUP 1 – STAND-BY CALL WHEN EMERGENCY REQUIRES ADDITIONAL SUPPORT					
Caerus Property	SURFACE LAND	VP of Operations	VP of Engineering	Regulatory	
John Andrews W 970-285-2722 C 970-623-0008	Ed Seymour W 970-285-2611 C 970-852-9819	Mike Rynearson W 720-880-6407 C 303-241-5432	Tim Baer W 720-547-8749 C 720-560-3131	Holly Hill W 720-547-8746 C 303-521-2835	
GROUP 2 – CALL ONLY IF SUPPORT REQUIRED					
MEDIA RELATIONS & CORP COMMUNICATIONS		LEGAL		FINANCE	
Kristen Lingley W 720-880-6412 C 202-716-4693		Allison Woolston W 720-880-6418 C 520-465-0035		Rob Norris W 720-880-6414 C 720-933-7363	
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER Andrea Passman		CHAIRMAN & CEO Dave Keyte		CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER Jeter Thomas	

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7. Mutual Aid Agencies Contacts

AGENCY CONTACTS	EMERGENCY CONTACTS
<div> <div>BLM (Grand Junction)</div> <div>970-244-3050</div> </div> <div> <div>BLM (Silt)</div> <div>970-876-9000</div> </div> <div> <div>BLM (Meeker)</div> <div>970-878-3800</div> </div> <div> <div>COGCC (Rifle)</div> <div>970-625-2497</div> </div> <div> <div>CDPHE</div> <div>877-518-5608</div> </div> <div> <div>National Response Cntr</div> <div>800-424-8802</div> </div> <div> <div>Federal OSHA</div> <div>800-321-6742</div> </div> <div> <div>Region 8 OSHA</div> <div>720-264-6550</div> </div> <div> <div>One-Call</div> <div>800-922-1987</div> </div> <div> <div>Pipeline Ref.</div> <div>811</div> </div>	<div> <div>CO State Patrol</div> <div>970-824-6501</div> </div> <div> <div>Grand River Hospital (Rifle)</div> <div>970-625-1510</div> </div> <div> <div>Saint Mary's Hospital (GJ)</div> <div>970-298-2273</div> </div> <div> <div>Garfield County</div> <div>970-625-8095</div> </div> <div> <div>Mesa County</div> <div>970-242-6707</div> </div> <div> <div>Rio Blanco County</div> <div>970-878-9600</div> </div> <div> <div>Care Flight</div> <div>800-332-4923</div> </div> <div> <div>Ground Floor Media</div> <div>303-667-2076</div> </div> <div> <div>EMS, Fire, Police</div> <div>911</div> </div>

8. Staffing of Local and Mutual Agencies

Meeker Fire & Rescue is the most likely agency to respond to an emergency at the PCU FED A27 197. They are under the authority of the Rio Blanco Fire Protection District and are staffed by a full-time fire chief and one office administrator; all department members are volunteers. The Meeker Fire & Rescue provides emergency response and ambulance services in rural Rio Blanco County. The Rangely Fire District is staffed by volunteers and serves 1,000 square miles in western Rio Blanco County. Both agencies assist the Bureau of Land Management, who also provides fire management services, on public lands when necessary.

Colorado River Fire & Rescue out of Rifle, CO will be the next most likely to be dispatched should emergency services be required to the PCU FED A27 197 location. They consist of a mix of full-time, part-time, and volunteer staff. They have the ability to provide fire prevention, fire suppression, hazardous materials response, rescue, disaster preparedness, emergency medical services (including emergent care and transport to the nearest appropriate medical facility) should any of the services be required.

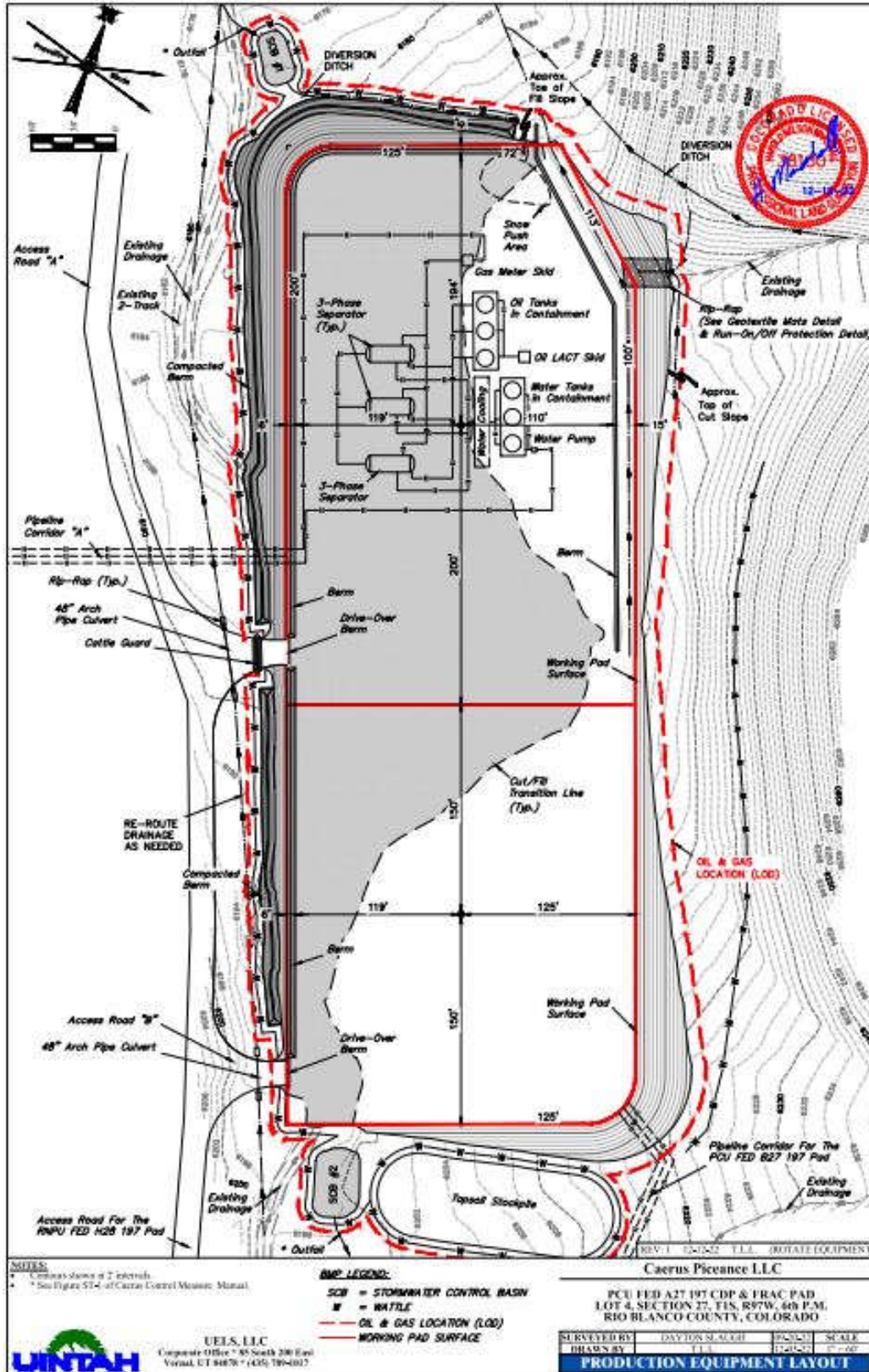
9. Site Setting

The PCU FED A27 197 will be located in the vicinity of existing oil and gas infrastructure in rural Rio Blanco County. Within two (2) miles of the PCU A27 197 there are eight (8) active Oil and Gas facilities. The PCU FED A27 197 will be located on Bureau of Land Management-owned surface. All adjacent land within 0.5 mile is non-crop range land. There is one occupied residence ~1.75 miles to the southwest of the proposed location, which is owned by Caerus.

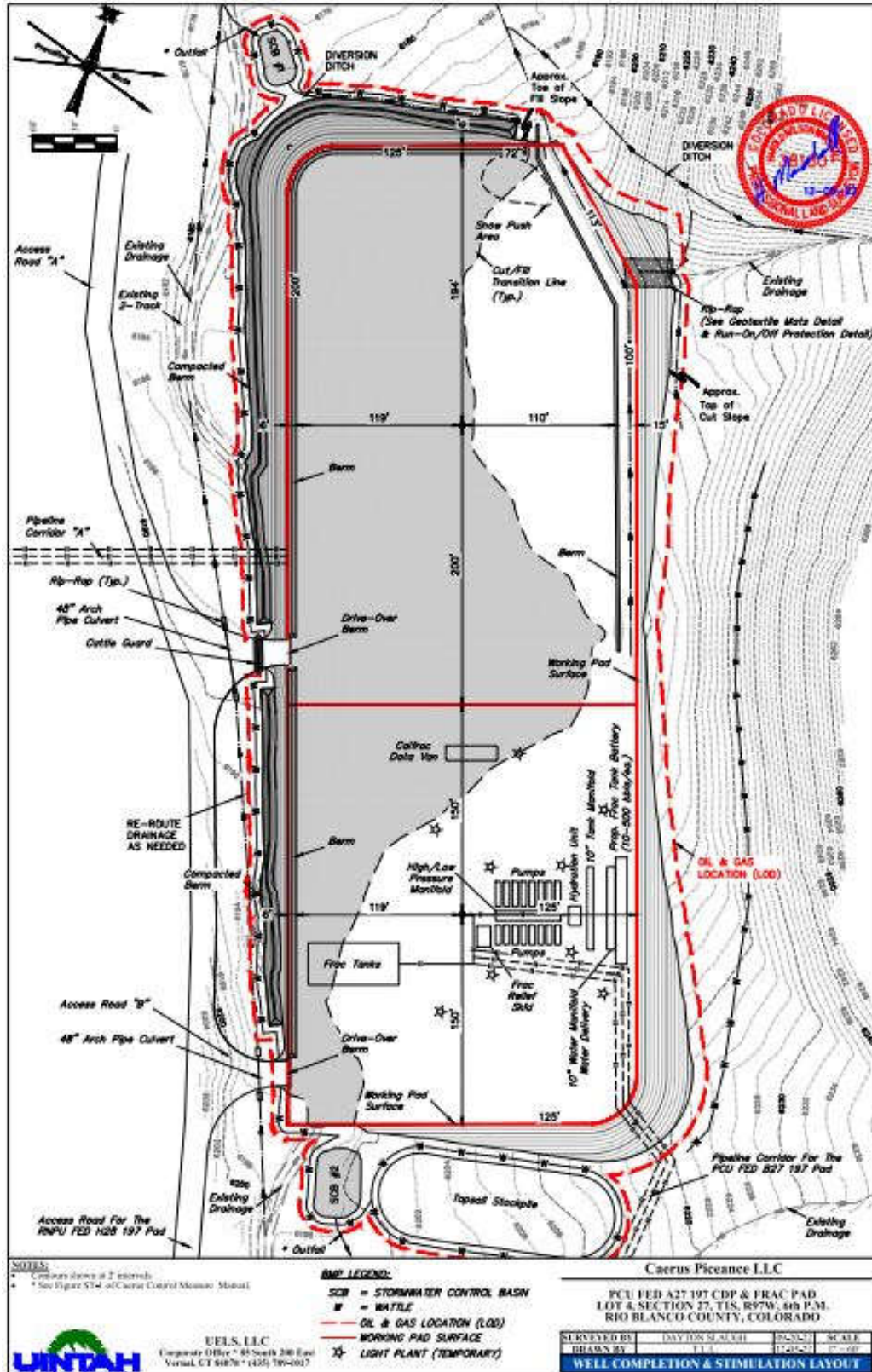
10. Location Layout


The PCU FED A27 197 will initially consist of a 4.8-acre disturbance. This will encompass the working area of the CDP (Central Distribution Point) and room for remote completions equipment. Once completions operations for the surrounding wells have concluded the location will then be interim reclaimed to a smaller footprint consisting solely of the CDP for the production phase. See Section 4 (Ingress and Egress) for location layout. Below are the location drawings of the proposed equipment layouts for the CDP and completions.

CDP Layout



Completions Layout



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11. Equipment and Stored Material

The PCU FED A27 197 location will go through the life cycle of a Central Distribution Point used historically by Caerus. These locations facilitate operations for multiple well pads. As a result, they have a slightly longer life than a typical production location. The location will go through the following phases construction, completions, flowback, production, interim reclaim, and final reclaim.

- Construction:
 - During construction there will be heavy earth moving equipment on location to create the pad.
 - Some initial piping will be installed.
 - A fuel cell in secondary containment will be on location, which will contain diesel for the earth moving equipment.
- Completions:
 - The pad will facilitate remote completions operations to lessen impacts in the area. The associated equipment will include frac tanks, manifolds, incoming and outgoing pipelines, pumps, pressure relief skids, a hydration unit, and a data van. This can be seen in the location schematic above (Completions Layout).
- Flowback:
 - The CDP will be a critical location for flowback operations from the purposed wells in the surrounding area. A closed loop flowback system will be implemented at the A27. Here it will gather flowback gas and fluids and perform separation, emissions control, and sales of E&P (Exploration & Production) products.
- Production:
 - This location will facilitate the 3-phase gathering systems for the surrounding production locations.
 - The same system utilized in the flowback operation will also perform separation, emissions control, and sales of E&P products.
 - As a result, wellheads, meter skids, and gas lift skids will be the only equipment on the surrounding locations during the production phase, substantially reducing their footprint and disturbance to the area.

12. Sensitive Areas

A desktop analysis was completed for this project to determine if the proposed well pad would be located within a Sensitive Area as defined above. Factors considered to make this determination are presented below in Table 2.


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Table 2. Sensitive Area Determination Factors

Sensitive Area Factors	Comments
Surface Water	
Are there any surface water features (i.e. seeps, springs, wetlands, rivers, perennial or intermittent streams) or Surface Water Supply Areas (SWSAs) adjacent to or within 500 feet of the proposed or existing facility?	No; however, there is a dry ephemeral drainage located immediately downgradient of the proposed pad location.
Could a potential release from the facility reach surface water features?	No, site location mitigation measures and erosion control measures will keep potential water quality impacts from a pad release low.
Groundwater	
Depth to shallowest groundwater?	Depth to shallow groundwater greater than 6.7 feet per NRCS soil properties.
Will the facility be underlain by an unconfined aquifer or recharge zone?	No unconfined alluvial aquifer or signs of shallow groundwater associated with the ephemeral drainage near proposed pad.

Sensitive Area Factors	Comments
Is the facility located within 1/8 mile of domestic water well or 1/4 mile of a public water supply well which would use the same aquifer?	No
Is the facility within 100-year floodplain	No
In the event of a release could the facility potentially impact groundwater?	No
Sensitive Areas Determination	No

Surface Water: Potential water quality impacts on surface water is low for this sensitive area determination. Although the nearest ephemeral drainage in the bottom of Lee Gulch is immediately downgradient of proposed pad, earthen berms, diversion structures, and other control measures will be used to eliminate depression-focused flow paths to this ephemeral drainage to decrease associated pollution potential in the event of a pad release from reaching downstream waterways. These Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be completed at the pad along the graded edge of fill slopes.

The Bear Gulch intermittent drainage, located 2,108 feet, 25°NE of the pad, is separated topographically from the pad. Potential impacts from a pad release impacting the intermittent stream are not possible as it is higher in elevation than the pad. Perennial stream Piceance Creek, located 2,139 feet 293°NE of the pad is oriented cross gradient from the pad with a minimal impact potential from a pad release. A release from the pad would have to travel along the Lee Gulch ephemeral drainage over 1 mile to its confluence with Piceance Creek. In addition, Piceance Creek is separated

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from Lee Gulch and the pad site by County Road 5. Hydrologic features within 2,640-feet of the pad location are displayed on the attached map.


Groundwater: State Engineer's Office and USGS records were reviewed to gather additional information pertaining to the occurrence and depth of shallow groundwater. Permitted wells are not located within the 2,640-foot pad buffer. Shallow groundwater occurrence in alluvial aquifers are more prevalent when juxtaposed to perennial surface water rather than ephemeral drainages. Unconfined alluvial aquifers or recharge zones most likely do not occur adjacent to the ephemeral drainage in Lee Gulch where the proposed pad will be located.

Based on the vegetative survey completed by WestWater biologists, vegetation communities present in the project vicinity include sagebrush shrublands intermixed with greasewood with an understory of grass and forb species. Hydrophytic vegetation indicative of shallow groundwater conditions were not identified at the site. Depth to shallow groundwater residing in the local flow system is greater than 80 inches (6.67 feet) based on NRCS soil properties and qualities for the mapped soil unit identified as Barcus channery loamy sand. Typical soil profile shows channery loamy sand overlying channery sand and stratified very channery sand to very channery loamy fine sand down to 60 inches. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of this soil is greater than 1.0×10^{-7} cm/sec.

The pad is not located within 1/8 mile of a domestic water well or within 1/2- mile of a public water supply withdrawing groundwater. Perennial and intermittent streams located downgradient of proposed well pad are not within 15 miles upstream of any Public Water System Intake.

According to the COGCC's 100-year floodplain mapping, the proposed pad location would not be within a floodplain.

The site is not considered a Sensitive Area based on the information evaluated for the desktop analysis. Pad release pollution potential on local water resources near the proposed pad is low due to proposed BMP control measures for surface water bodies located within 500 feet of the pad. The potential for groundwater quality impacts is also deemed low as shallow groundwater occurrence was not observed near the ephemeral drainage reach near proposed well pad.


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13. Potential Impacts, Prevention, and Mitigation

Caerus will use the following site-specific BMPs at the PCU FED A27 197 CDP to evaluate and determine that all above ground and below ground onsite (and offsite) fluid handling, storage, transmission, and transportation equipment have integrity and comply with the applicable standards cited in the COGCC rules include the following:

- Audio, Visual, and Olfactory (AVO) inspections: AVO inspections will be conducted as required.
- Routine inspection of all production equipment, wellheads, pit liner, etc.; Routine physical inspections of production equipment (by Caerus production personnel); Air Compliance inspections and monitoring (by Caerus Air Compliance staff); SPCC Inspections (by 3rd party contractor), Stormwater Management inspections (by 3rd party contractor), and continuous, dedicated SCADA monitoring of fluid production rates and pressures, and fluid storage volumes (by Caerus production personnel).
- As part of our LDAR, STEM, OOOOa inspection / compliance programs, Caerus will adhere to the use of Approved Instrument Monitoring Methods (AIMM) for inspecting production equipment.
- Flowlines will be integrity-tested per the 1100 Series rules.
- The A27 197 CDP will be covered by the Caerus SPCC plan. Employees will be trained to respond to any potential release.
- Caerus spill response procedures will be adhered to for any spills or releases occurring at the location. The Caerus Waste Management Plan will be followed and is provided with this OGDG submittal. All spills will be managed in accordance with the COGCC 900 Series rules.
- Production equipment is physically inspected on a weekly basis, and some locations are visited more often. During these routine site visits, the Production Technicians are visually inspecting all components of the production process for any signs or evidence of active leaks, drips, releases, or pending leaks. The routine physical inspection of the location and production equipment includes a close examination of the following components:
 - Wellheads, Meter Skids, Gas Lift Skids, Flowlines and Production Piping (between processing equipment), and Off Location Piping.

If a leak or loss of fluid is confirmed, the Operator will take immediate action to stop the flow of liquids (if possible) and initiate the appropriate repairs. The Production Technicians will communicate details of the incident to the Caerus Operations Command Center (OCC). The OCC will notify the EHS on-call responder. All spills are immediately investigated by EHS and Operations personnel. Impacted soils are assessed to determine if they exceed regulatory cleanup standards and require removal, treatment, or off-site commercial disposal. Characterizing potentially contaminated soils is accomplished by field screening the impacted soils to determine relative hydrocarbon concentrations, and/or by collecting samples of the impacted soils and sending the samples to an approved commercial lab for analysis. If a spill incident is subject to agency reporting requirements, the appropriate agencies are notified within the regulatory timelines.

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14. Response Equipment

As with all Caerus locations, a Site-Specific Safety Plan will be posted on location for Drilling and Completions activities. Caerus has implemented and maintains a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, which is a basin wide emergency spill response plan as required by Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112 (40 CFR 112) as administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This plan describes measures taken by Caerus to prevent oil discharges from occurring and response measures to mitigate the impacts of a potential discharge. Caerus has a spill response trailer and spill kits located around the field that can be dispatched to this location in the event of a release.

Caerus personnel carry fire extinguishers in their vehicles that can be deployed as needed, per training guidelines.

15. Incident Classification

Caerus uses a companywide Incident Response Plan which provides classifications and guidance on responding to many potential scenarios that could occur on an oil and gas location. To aid in a timely response, Caerus provides guidance on classifying different levels of emergencies on the Caerus Emergency Notification Chart (ENC). This chart helps all employees quickly determine what level of response is needed to a particular event. That guidance is attached to every ENC that is posted in various control rooms and on locations across the field.

The criteria for each level of emergency are listed out with potential examples that allow employees to determine the level of the emergency quickly and accurately. These levels correlate with the emergency contacts listed in the ENC to allow any Caerus employee who is involved in an emergency access to appropriate levels of internal support from subject matter experts within Caerus.

Emergency Level Chart

The highest Emergency Level that contains at least one element from the Criteria column is the Emergency Level for the Incident.	
Level 1 Emergency	
An incident that is limited to the location where it occurred, is under effective and immediate control, and has relatively minor impact to people, environment, or company assets, reputation, and business/ finances.	
Criteria	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not threaten life Is not perceived to be a threat to the public Has brief or no media attention Has minor environmental impact Can be addressed by in-field personnel Generates company wide attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury requiring evacuation of injured parties Reportable spill confined to lease Property damage that compromises safe operations Weather conditions (e.g., tornado watch) that threaten personnel and operations Threat of social or political unrest, labor disputes, or acts of violence against personnel or operations
Level 2 Emergency	
Incident control has been compromised, imminent or near-term control is likely, and the incident has moderate impact to people, environment, or company assets, reputation and business/finances.	
Criteria	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential threat to life Might jeopardize public health or safety Might have prolonged media attention Causes substantial reversible or short-term environmental damage Requires assistance by outside resources to control the incident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious injury resulting in hospitalization Reportable spill that extends beyond the lease Facility fire, hazardous materials release, or significant property damage Imminent security threats, social or political unrest, and labor disputes that will impact personnel or operations Severe weather (e.g., tornado warning) which impacts personnel and/or operations Missing or unaccounted for vehicle or aircraft
Level 3 Emergency	
Incident control has been lost, imminent or near-term control cannot be established, and the incident has severe impact to people, environment, or company assets, reputation and business/finances.	
Criteria	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life-threatening conditions Jeopardizes public health or safety Has extensive media attention Causes irreversible or long-term environmental damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident resulting in multiple serious injuries or fatality Spill threatening municipal or private water supply Event causing public evacuation and/or significant environmental damage Act of terrorism, violence, social or political unrest that impacts personnel or operations Emergency events lasting more than one day

16. Training Coordinated with Local Responders

Caerus is a member of the Garfield County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the Garfield County Public Safety Council (PSC). Both groups provide a forum to discuss current oil & gas issues and concerns. Oil & gas emergency response plans are periodically reviewed. In addition, historical industrial accidents are routinely reviewed and discussed. National Incident Management System (NIMS) training has been provided through the LEPC. Rio Blanco County does not currently have equivalent emergency response groups, however in the recent past they have performed tabletop and mock incidents through their County Road 5 Emergency Preparedness Group (CR5EPG) which several upstream and midstream operators participated in. The CR5EPG also provided NIMS training to industry personnel.


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Exhibit 1

Pursuant to COGCC Rule 602.j, Caerus Piceance, LLC's basin wide ERP have been reviewed and approved by the following local emergency response agency.

Approval:



Edward Smercina

Local Emergency and Natural Resources Manager
Rio Blanco County



Date: