

Reclamation Plan – 304.c.(16)

Federal RG 22-24-299 Oil and Gas Location

New Location

March 2023



INTRODUCTION

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC (“TEP”) has prepared the following Reclamation Plan as required by the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (“COGCC”) Rule 304.c.(16). This reclamation plan describes the methods TEP will use during interim reclamation and final reclamation of the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad in compliance with Federal, State, and Local reclamation standards. TEP also operates under a field wide Surface Reclamation Plan for Oil and Gas Operations which provides additional guidance on surface reclamation methods and best management practices that are applicable for the majority of sites operated by TEP.

This reclamation plan addresses two phases of site reclamation – interim reclamation, and final reclamation. Interim reclamation occurs once well construction and/or facility construction is complete. The area surrounding the wellhead and injection facilities not required for long-term injection operations is recontoured and stabilized to prevent soil erosion and to promote growth of desirable vegetation. The primary objective of interim reclamation is to establish a self-sustaining, vigorous, diverse, native (or otherwise approved) plant community sufficient to minimize visual impacts, provide forage for wildlife, stabilize soils, and impede growth of noxious weeds.

Final reclamation occurs once all existing wells on an Oil and Gas Location have been plugged and abandoned and the location is no longer needed for ongoing injection operations. The primary objectives of final reclamation are to return the land to pre-disturbance condition by recontouring the site where necessary, re-establishing hydrologic systems, and establishing self-sustaining native (or otherwise approved) plant communities.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Federal RG 22-24-299 Oil and Gas Development Plan (“OGDP”) is located within SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 99 West, 6th P.M., Rio Blanco County, Colorado, which includes the construction of the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad, construction of a new access road, and installation of a produced water pipeline. TEP is proposing to construct the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad to support drilling, completion, and injection operations for two (2) proposed injection wells.

The Federal RG 22-24-299 pad is located within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, Township 2 South, Range 99 West, 6th P.M., on Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which overlies Federal minerals. The Oil and Gas Location is located approximately 31 miles southwest of the Town of Meeker, Colorado. The land on which the pad would be located is classified as non-crop land, rangeland, and recreation.

The Federal RG 22-24-299 pad will be constructed to a 5.304-acres footprint to support drilling, completion, and injection operations associated with the two (2) proposed directional injection wells. Of the 5.304-acres of proposed surface disturbance, approximately 5.244-acres will be considered new disturbance and 0.060-acres will be considered re-disturbance (disturbance within a previously reclaimed area). The long-term disturbance, or the disturbance required for long-term injection operations, attributed to the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad, will be approximately 0.603-acres. All proposed surface disturbance associated with the Oil and Gas Location will be located on BLM surface.

The new Federal RG 22-24-299 lease road will be constructed from CR 68 to the proposed pad entrance. The proposed access road construction associated with development of the proposed injection wells on the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad will create approximately 0.954-acres of surface disturbance. Of the 0.954-acres

of surface disturbance, approximately 0.844-acres will be considered new surface disturbance and 0.110-acres will be considered re-disturbance. The long-term disturbance, or the disturbance required for long-term injection operations attributed to the Federal RG 22-24-299 access road, will be approximately 0.370-acres.

The proposed pipeline corridor associated with development of the proposed injection wells on the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad will create approximately 0.639-acres of surface disturbance. Of the 0.639-acres of surface disturbance, approximately 0.159-acres will be considered new surface disturbance and approximately 0.480-acres will be considered re-disturbance (i.e., reclaimed CR 68 ROW / existing pipeline corridor). No long-term disturbance will be attributed to the proposed pipeline following reclamation of the pipeline ROW. All proposed surface disturbance associated with permanent pipeline installation will be located on BLM surface.

The total surface disturbance associated with the Federal RG 22-24-299 OGD is approximately 6.897-acres, all of which will be located on Federal Surface administered by the BLM and includes construction of the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad, construction of a new access road, and the installation of the proposed produced water pipeline. Of the 6.897-acres of disturbance, 0.650-acres will be within areas previously disturbed areas by development activities. Approximately nine percent (9%) of the total disturbance acreage will be on lands previously disturbed. The long-term disturbance, or disturbance remaining after interim reclamation, will be approximately 0.973-acres.

Please see the Plan of Development attached to the Form 2A for a detailed breakdown of disturbance acreage for all project components associated with the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad.

TEP is currently proposing to begin pad construction on the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad in April 2024. Pad construction is estimated to take approximately nine (9) weeks to complete. Drilling and completions operations are currently scheduled to occur between October 2024 and December 2024. Interim reclamation of the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad will begin within six (6) months following completion of operations on the Federal RG 943-24-299D and the Federal RG 921-24-299D injection wells. Interim reclamation activities will take approximately three (3) to six (6) weeks to complete. Development may be accelerated or delayed based on market conditions and company constraints.

SOILS DESCRIPTION

The National Resource Conservation Service (“NRCS”) identifies the dominate soil types within the boundary of the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad as the Redcreek-Rentsac complex and Piceance fine sandy loam. The Redcreek is described as Eolian deposits and/or residuum weathered from sandstone. This soil type has a very low available water capacity of about 1.7 inches, and a moderately low to moderately high capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water, 0.06 to 0.20 inches per hour. The Redcreek is classified as hydrologic soil Group D - having a low infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. The typical 5-foot soil profile is 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam; 11 to 16 inches: channery sandy loam; 16 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock; 20 to 60 inches: lithic bedrock.

The Rentsac is described as Eolian deposits and/or residuum weathered from sandstone. This soil type has a very low available water capacity of about 2.0 inches, and a very low capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water, 0.00 inches per hour. The Rentsac is classified as hydrologic soil Group D - having a low infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. The typical 5-foot soil profile is 0 to 5 inches: channery loam; 5 to 16 inches: extremely channery loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam, very flaggy loam; 16 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock; 20 to 60 inches: lithic bedrock.

The Piceance fine sandy loam is described as colluvium and/or eolian deposits derived from sandstone. This soil type has a high available water capacity of about 11.6 inches, and a moderately low to high capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water, 0.06 to 2.0 inches per hour. The Piceance fine sandy loam is classified as hydrologic soil Group C - having a moderately low infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. The typical soil profile is 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam; 4 to 22 inches: loam; 4 to 22 inches: channery sandy loam; 4 to 22 inches: unweathered bedrock; 20 to 40 inches: lithic bedrock.

The NRCS reports these soil are classified, under the Uniform Soils Classification System, as inorganic clay, inorganic silts and very fine sands (CL-ML), or clayey sands, sand-silt mixtures (SC-SM). This soil has a reported hydrologic group rating of both C and D, having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. The infiltration rate is listed as moderately low to high ranging from 0.06 to 2.00 inches per hour depending on the soil type. The NRCS lists the Flood Frequency Class for the facility location as “None”. “None” means that flooding is not probable, and the chance of flooding is nearly zero percent in any year.

NRCS reports that the Erosion factor K (whole soil) is between 0.24 and 0.28 for the site, or moderately susceptible to erosion by water. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water. Stormwater BMPs will be implemented to control soil erosion.

PRE-DISTURBANCE VEGETATION COMPOSITION

The primary vegetation communities within the project area includes pinyon/juniper woodlands and Wyoming sagebrush. The predominant plant species are Needle and thread, Prairie Junegrass, Sandberg’s bluegrass, Western wheatgrass, Lobeleaf groundsel, Rosy pussytoes, Roughseed cryptantha, Sharpleaf twinpod, Spearleaf buckwheat, Spiny phlox, Stemless four-nerve daisy, Thicketleaf beardtongue, Tufted milkvetch, Winterfat, & Wyoming sagebrush with a percent vegetative cover of roughly 76%. A comprehensive list of common plant species within the project area can be found in the Biological Survey Report attached to the Form 2A. Please see the vegetation assessment included in the Biological Survey for additional details

A vegetation assessment was completed for Federal RG 22-24-299 pad by West Water Engineering, Inc. (“WestWater”) in July 2022. This assessment provides additional details regarding vegetation communities located within the project area. WestWater also completed a special status species plant survey within the vicinity of the project area in July 2022 to assess the presence of Federally listed threatened, endangered, candidate, and sensitive plant species. Please see the Federal RG 22-24-299 Biological Survey Report attached to the Form 2A for details regarding the vegetation assessment and survey results.

IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA AND VEGETATION COMPOSITION

Reference area locations correspond to the pre-disturbance vegetation communities found on the pad site are chosen in areas that experience the same environmental conditions and are not expected to be disturbed. The reference area is used to set goals for reclamation success. The Federal RG 22-24-299 pad reference site is located at Lat.: 39.861511 / Long.: -108.454419, south of the working pad surface with the same soil type, Redcreek-Rentsac complex. Please see the Biological Survey Report attached to the Form 2A for the results of the vegetation assessment and a list of plant species recorded along the reference transect. The Reference Area Map and Reference Area Photos have been attached to the Form 2A.

KNOWN WEED INFESTATIONS

WestWater Engineering (“WestWater”) conducted a biological survey which included a survey for weeds within the project area. The survey identified one (1) noxious weed species within the project survey area. The weed identified near the Federal RGU 44-1-298 project area includes Cheatgrass (State C List). Please see the Biological Survey Report attached to the Form 2A for additional detail on noxious weeds, including a list of the noxious weed observed within the project area.

GATHERING LINES

Development of the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad involves the installation and operation of a new produced water pipeline for delivery of produced water to the injection well. Installation of the proposed off-location pipelines include one (1) three-inch (3”) FlexPipe produced water pipeline. Installation of the proposed pipeline will create approximately 0.639-acres of surface disturbance. Of the 0.639-acres of surface disturbance, approximately 0.159-acres will be considered new surface disturbance and approximately 0.480-acres will be considered re-disturbance (i.e., reclaimed CR 68 ROW / existing pipeline corridor). The entire 0.639-acres of surface disturbance associated with pipeline construction will be reclaimed following construction; therefore, no long-term disturbance would be attributed to the proposed pipeline.

Cleanup and reclamation of the pipeline corridor(s) will occur immediately following completion of pipeline installation. Cleanup of the construction workspace and any temporary use areas will be performed by removing any construction debris and by performing final grading to the original / pre-disturbance contour. Erosion control measures will be installed, and seeding would be performed in accordance with BLM requirements.

TEP will employ drill, broadcast, or hydroseed methods to ensure proper seed placement. Drill seeding is preferred and will be used wherever soil characteristics and slope allows for effective operation of a rangeland seed drill. Drill seeding will be performed perpendicular to contour. Seed will be placed in direct contact with the soil at an average depth of 0.5 inches, covered with soil, and firmed to eliminate air pockets around the seeds. Broadcast seeding will be employed only in areas where drill seeding is unsafe or physically impossible. Seed will be applied uniformly over disturbed areas with manually operated cyclone-bucket spreaders, mechanical spreaders, or blowers. Broadcast application rates will be twice that of drill rates. The seed will be uniformly raked or dragged to incorporate seed to a sufficient seeding depth. TEP will incorporate the produced water line ROW into its existing weed management plan.

ACCESS ROAD

The proposed 0.954-acres Federal RG 22-24-299 lease road will be constructed to the pad entrance. The proposed access road construction associated with development of the proposed injection wells on the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad will create approximately 0.954-acres of surface disturbance. Of the 0.94-acres of surface disturbance, approximately 0.844-acres will be considered new surface disturbance and 0.110-acres will be considered re-disturbance. The long-term disturbance, or the disturbance required for long-term injection operations attributed to the proposed Federal RG 22-24-299 access road, will be approximately 0.370-acres.

Interim reclamation of the proposed access road will begin following completion of construction of the proposed driving surface of the access road. Preserved topsoil windrowed along the uphill and/or downhill side of the access road corridor will be placed back over the cut and fill slope of the access road. Any boulders larger than twenty-four inches in diameter exposed on the cut and fill slope will be removed prior to reseeding. Once placement of topsoil is complete, hydro-mulch / seed will be applied to the cut and fill slopes of the access road to stabilize topsoil and promote establishment of desirable vegetation.

REMOVAL OF DRILLING, COMPLETION EQUIPMENT, AND ALL ASSOCIATED DEBRIS AND WASTE MATERIALS

All drilling, flowback, and well completion equipment will be removed from the Oil and Gas Location upon completion of the proposed operations. Any materials, debris, and non-exploration and production waste materials will be removed for the Oil and Gas Location and recycled or disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All guy line anchors left buried for future use will be identified by a marker no less than 4 feet in height and not greater than 1 foot east of the guy line anchor, as required by COGCC rule.

MANAGEMENT OF WASTE MATERIALS

Construction, drilling, and completion operations generate waste streams that will be managed, recycled, and/or disposed in accordance with applicable Federal and State regulations. All potential waste streams are described in detail in the Waste Management Plan attached to the Form 2A, which includes a detailed description of the processes and procedures for drill cuttings sampling and onsite disposal.

INTERIM RECLAMATION AREAS

Interim reclamation of the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad will begin within six (6) months following completion of drilling and well completion operations. A working area (injection pad) must be maintained around each injection wellhead and injection equipment to ensure site accessibility and safe working conditions during long-term injection operations. Of the 5.304-acres of total site disturbance, approximately 0.603-acres (injection pad) will be left un-reclaimed for long-term injection operations. The disturbed areas surrounding the injection pad will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography. Final grading of back-fill and cut slopes is necessary to prevent erosion and encourage re-establishment of desirable vegetation. Please see Appendix A, Interim Reclamation Layout, for additional site-specific details.

COMPACTION ALLEVIATION

Compaction alleviation is a necessary component of site reclamation as soil compaction can reduce water infiltration and may hinder the ability of seed to penetrate the soil following germination. All compacted portions of the pad, roads, and pipeline route, not required for long term injection operations, will be ripped to a depth of eighteen inches (18") when surface conditions permit. If the seed bed has begun to crust over or seal, the seed bed will be prepared by disking or some other mechanical means sufficient to allow penetration of the seed into the soil.

RECONTOURING

The disturbed areas of the Oil and Gas Location surrounding the injection pad will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography. Final grading of back-fill and cut slopes is necessary to prevent erosion and encourage re-establishment of desirable vegetation. Any existing drainage disturbed during pad construction will be re-established where appropriate. Prior to seeding, topsoil will be spread to a uniform depth to promote the establishment of desirable vegetation. Soil samples may be collected once re-contouring and topsoil redistribution has occurred to determine if any soil amendments are needed. Please see Appendix A, Interim Reclamation Layout, for additional details.

RE-ESTABLISH AND STABILIZE DRAINAGE FEATURES

Stormwater control measures will be maintained and/or re-established to ensure soil stabilization at the Oil and Gas Location. Perimeter controls such as diversion ditches, sediment traps, application of seed and mulch, as well as other BMPs, will be utilized to ensure proper management of stormwater following interim reclamation. Stormwater control features will be established at the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad to

ensure proper management and discharge of stormwater during weather events. Stormwater control measures are described in detail in the Stormwater Management Plan attached to the Form 2A.

ESTABLISH DESIRED SELF-PERPETUATING PLANT COMMUNITY

The Federal RG 22-24-299 pad is located on Federal land managed by the BLM. The approved BLM seed mix provided in Table 1 is planned for use at the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad and will be applied to all disturbed areas outside the proposed injection pad. This seed mix will also be utilized for the proposed access road and pipeline corridor associated with the proposed Oil and Gas Location.

Generally, slopes steeper than 2:1 will be hydroseeded and slopes shallower than 2:1 will be drill seeded. Seeding would occur during an appropriate time of year to ensure the best possible results for plant growth. The rate of application of the seed mix is listed in pounds of pure live seed (PLS) per acre. The seed mix will be certified and there will be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture.

Table 1. Proposed Seed Mix – Seed Mix 2 (BLM)

Cultivar	Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate (lbs PLS/acre)
Arriba	Western Wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	4
Rimrock	Indian Ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	3.5
Whitmar	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. Inermis	4
Lodorm	Green Needlegrass	Nassella viridula	2.5
Timp	Northern Sweetvetch	Hedysarum boreale	3
	Sulphur Flower Buckwheat	Eriogonum umbellatum	1.5
Alternates			
	Needle and Thread	Hesperostipa comata spp. Comata	3
	Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea	0.5
Acceptable for following range sites			
Deep Loam		Loamy Bottom	
Loamy Slopes		Loamy Breaks	
Loamy		Rolling Loam	
Loamy 10-14 in PPT			

SEEDBED PREPARATION AND SEEDING

Prior to seeding, topsoil will be spread to a uniform depth to promote the establishment of desirable vegetation. Soil samples may be collected once re-contouring and topsoil redistribution has occurred to determine if any soil amendments are needed. Recommendations regarding seed mix and/or soil amendments will be reviewed with TEP’s reclamation consultant prior to application.

All compacted portions of the pad, roads, and pipeline right-of-way, not required for long term injection operations, will be ripped to a depth of eighteen inches (18”) when surface conditions permit. If the seed bed has begun to crust over or seal, the seed bed will be prepared by disking or some other mechanical means sufficient to allow penetration of the seed into the soil. In addition, broadcast seed should be covered by using a harrow, drag bar, or chain. Generally, slopes steeper than 2:1 will be hydroseeded and slopes shallower than 2:1 will be drill seeded. Drill seeding will occur on contour with a depth no greater than one-half inch (0.5”). Seeding will occur during the appropriate time of year to ensure the best possible results for plant growth. Seeding typically occurs immediately after reclamation activities while the soil is loose; however, seeding may be delayed due to high temperatures and dry conditions. The seed mix proposed for use at the Federal RG 22-24-299 pad is provided in Table 1, which includes the rate of

application listed in pounds of pure live seed (PLS) per acre. The seed mix will be certified and there will be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture.

Hydro-mulch will be applied to the reclaimed area to minimize the potential for soil erosion and to provide protection for the seed prior to germination. Proper reshaping of slopes, placement of soils and earthwork, and other site design characteristics provides for site stabilization. Re-establishment of desirable plant communities provides the best means for ensuring long-term site stability.

TEP will notify the surface owner twenty-four (24) hours prior to seeding and will provide evidence of certification of seed mix.

FENCING

TEP does not plan to fence this Oil and Gas Location. Cattle grazing does occur in the vicinity of the Oil and Gas Location, which could result in potential impacts to reclamation success. If it is determined that cattle are limiting reclamation success, TEP will evaluate installation of a perimeter fence to limit grazing access to the Oil and Gas Location. Other options to be considered include deferred grazing and additional application of seed. In the event a fence is installed around this Oil and Gas Location, TEP will use a CPW approved wildlife friendly fence design to minimize the potential for wildlife entanglement.

MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE PLANTS

TEP will implement a weed management program to ensure the Oil and Gas Location is free of undesirable plant species designated to be noxious weeds as required by COGCC Rule 1003.f. Weed control measures will be conducted in compliance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, C.R.S. §35-5.5-115 and the current rules pertaining to the administration and enforcement of Colorado Noxious Weed Act. Field personnel will monitor the Oil and Gas Location for noxious weeds and notify the Environmental Specialist, and a certified weed sprayer will be dispatched to inspect the site and take action to treat the noxious weeds if present. The Pesticide Use Permit will be on record with the BLM for treatment of noxious weeds.

RECLAMATION MONITORING, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPORTING

Permanent vegetative cover will be considered successful when the basal cover of desirable perennial species is at least 80 percent of the basal cover of the undisturbed site or, if available, of a reference area, or, if available, of the potential basal cover as defined in the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Range/Ecological Site(s), or similar, for the area. Additional reclamation success standards are detailed in TEP's field wide Surface Reclamation Plan. Reclamation monitoring will be conducted per BLM's 2015 Oil and Gas Resource Management Plan Amendment, Appendix 3, Surface Reclamation Plan.

INTERIM RECLAMATION COMPLETION NOTICE

TEP will comply with the Interim Reclamation Completion Notice as required per COGCC Rule 1003.e.(3) by submitting a Sundry Notice, Form 4, describing interim reclamation procedures and any associated mitigation measures performed, any changes, if applicable in the landowner's designated final land use, and the required photos.

FINAL RECLAMATION OF OIL AND GAS LOCATION

Final Reclamation of the pad location and access road will occur once the facility is no longer necessary for operations and following final abandonment of the well(s) drilled from the Oil and Gas Location. Upon completion of approved plugging and abandonment of the wells, per Onshore Oil and Gas Order

No. 2, "all casing will be cut-off at the base of the cellar or [a minimum of] three feet (3') below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore will then be covered with a metal plate at least 1/4-inch-thick and welded in place, or a four-inch (4") pipe, ten feet (10') in length, four feet (4') above ground and embedded in cement as specified by the authorized officer. The well location and identity shall be permanently inscribed. A weep hole shall be left if a metal plate is welded in place." The following information will be inscribed: "Fed" or "Ind", as applicable; "well number, location by quarter, quarter section, township and range"; and "lease number". In addition, all plugging and abandonment operations will be completed as required by COGCC Rule 434.

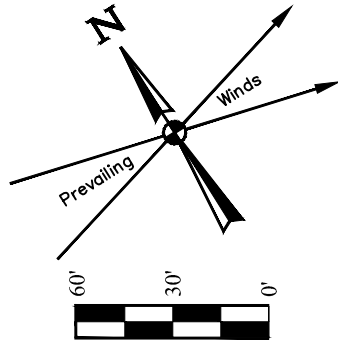
Any injection equipment on location will be removed and any pipelines that are associated with the plugged wells will be decommissioned/abandoned per COGCC 1100 Series rules. If pipelines are abandoned in place, pipeline risers will be cut off and capped at a minimum of three-feet (3') below final grade. The disturbed areas surrounding the well location, including the access roads, will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography. Final grading of cut and fill slopes will be done to prevent erosion and encourage establishment of desirable vegetation. Any existing drainages disturbed and not re-established during interim reclamation will be re-established during final reclamation.

Final reclamation of the Oil and Gas Location, including recontouring, topsoil placement, compaction alleviation, seed application, weed management, and reclamation monitoring, will be generally follow the practices described above.

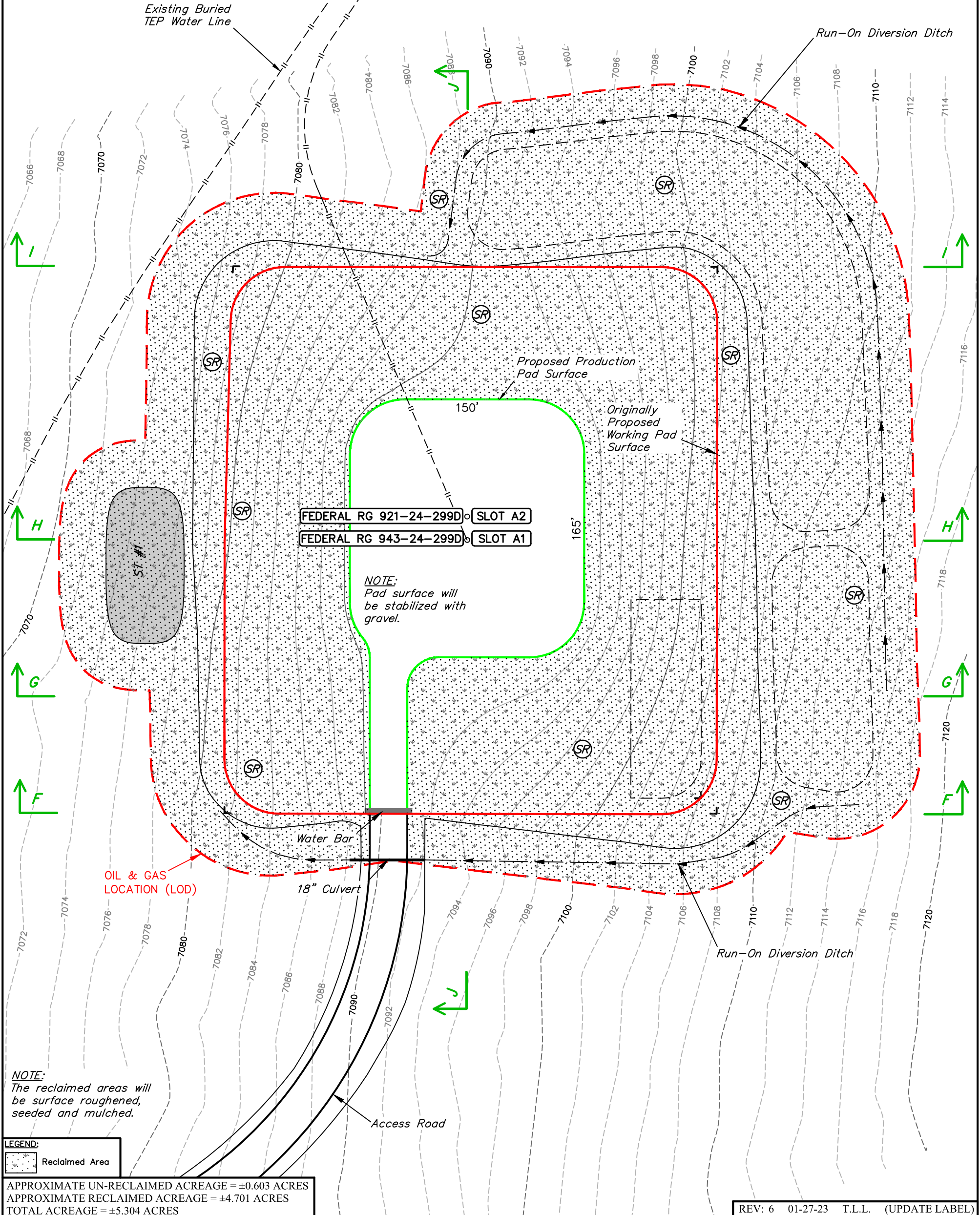
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- 1) The Oil and Gas Location will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography during site reclamation. All subsoil and topsoil separated and segregated during site construction will be replaced to a uniform depth during reclamation recontouring operations.
- 2) The Oil and Gas Location will be reseeded by drill, broadcast, or hydroseed methods. Drill seeding will be utilized wherever soil characteristics and slope allow for effective operation of a rangeland seed drill.
- 3) TEP will use a seed mix approved by the surface owner.
- 4) Erosion control will be implemented per the Stormwater Management Plan included in the Form 2A for this location and will be inspected and maintained as required by Federal, State, and Local regulations.
- 5) Noxious weeds which may be introduced due to soil disturbance during reclamation will be treated in accordance will applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.
- 6) Site reclamation will occur within six (6) months following well completion operations.
- 7) The areas identified to be interim reclaimed will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography during site reclamation; all topsoil will be moved from the stockpile area and placed over the facility's cut and fill slopes to a uniform depth to ensure long term topsoil health including protection from erosion, prevention of weed establishment, and maintaining soil microbial activity until final reclamation.
- 8) The seed bed will be prepared on all topsoiled areas to alleviate compaction and minimize the potential for erosion.
- 9) Topsoiled areas will be planted with desirable species, or a seed mixture provided by the Surface Owner for this particular location.

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL RG 22-24-299 DRILL PAD
INTERIM RECLAMATION LAYOUT DRAWING
PLAN VIEW & CROSS SECTION



- BMP LEGEND:**
- SR - SURFACE ROUGHENING
 - ST - SEDIMENT TRAP
 - OIL & GAS LOCATION (LOD)
 - PROPOSED PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE
 - ORIGINALLY PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE



NOTE:
The reclaimed areas will be surface roughened, seeded and mulched.

LEGEND:
Reclaimed Area

APPROXIMATE UN-RECLAIMED ACREAGE = ±0.603 ACRES
 APPROXIMATE RECLAIMED ACREAGE = ±4.701 ACRES
 TOTAL ACREAGE = ±5.304 ACRES

NOTES:
• Contours shown at 2' intervals.

REV: 6 01-27-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE LABEL)

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

FEDERAL RG 22-24-299 PAD
 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SECTION 24, T2S, R99W, 6th P.M.
 RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

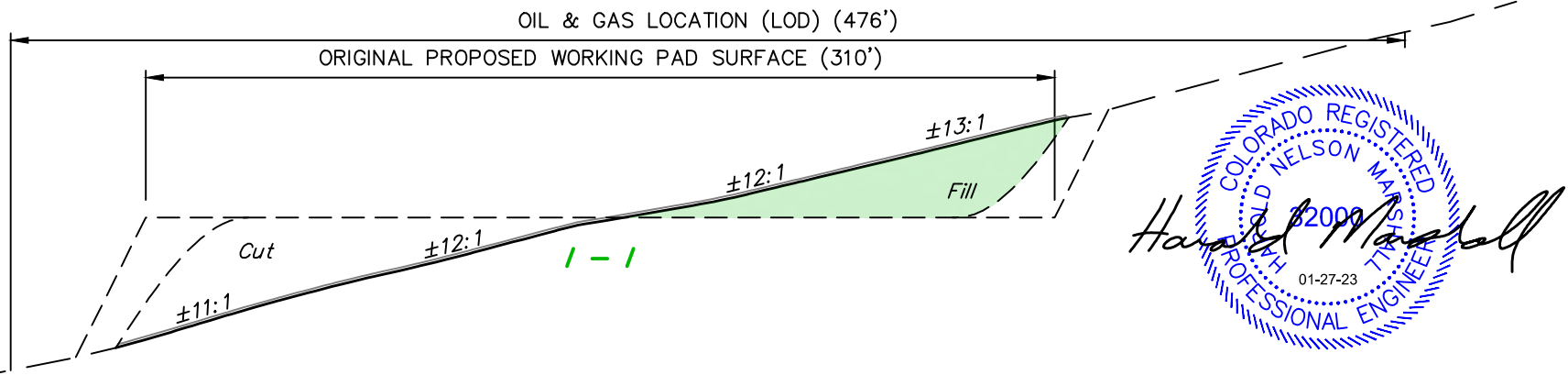
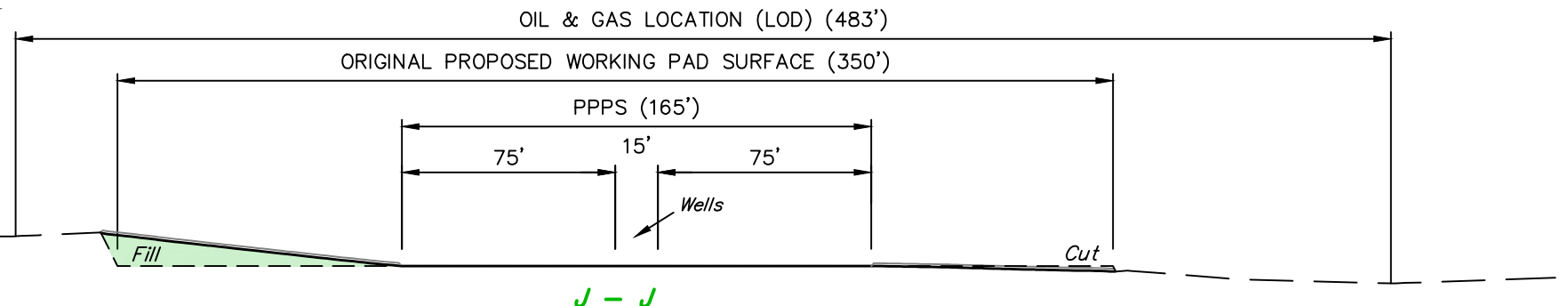
SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH, B.H.	08-24-22	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	08-24-22	1" = 50'

INTERIM RECLAMATION LAYOUT-PLAN VIEW

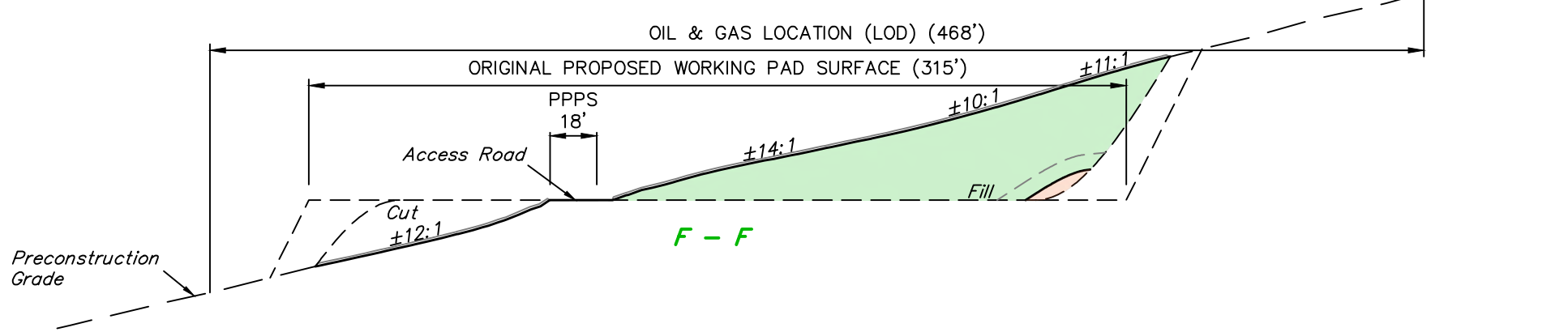
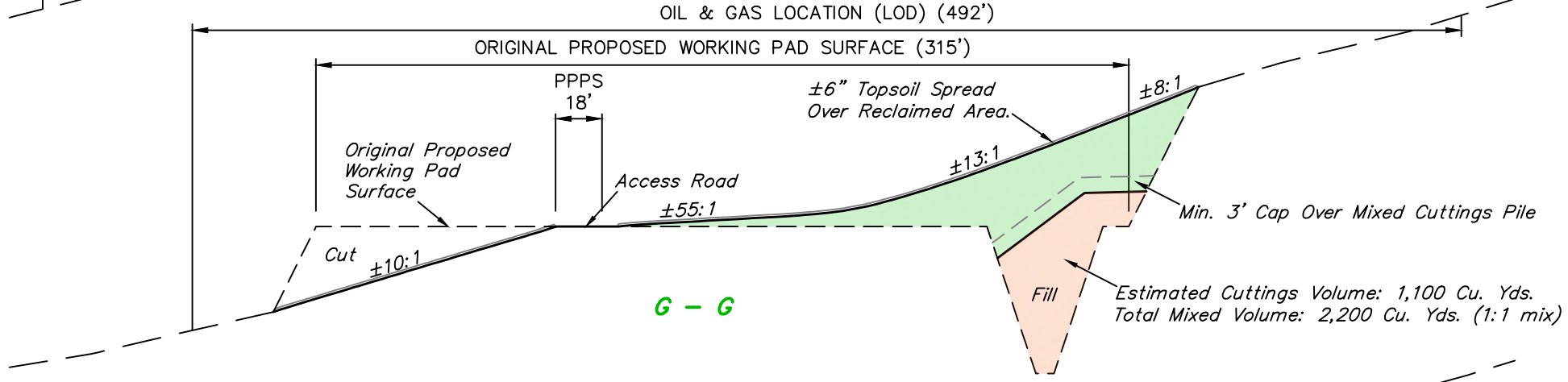
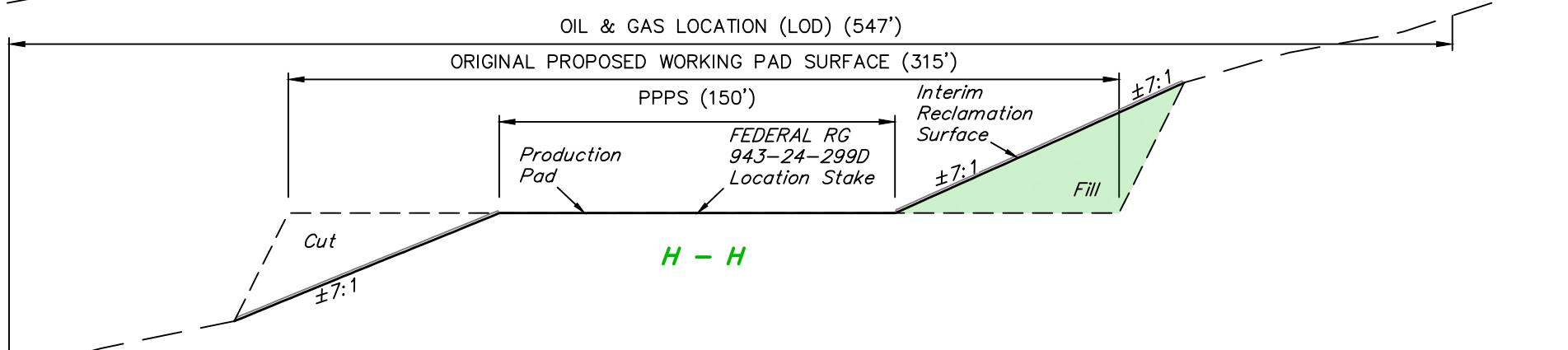


UELS, LLC
 Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
 Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017

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



Harold Marshall
 COLORADO REGISTERED
 LAND SURVEYOR
 132009
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 01-27-23



APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES	
RAW CUTTINGS	1,100 Cu. Yds.
CLEAN FILL MATERIAL	1,100 Cu. Yds.
TOTAL MIXED CUTTINGS (1:1)	2,200 Cu. Yds.

APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES	
TOTAL CUT (FROM FILL SIDE OF PAD)	5,630 Cu. Yds.
TRENCH BACKFILL (FROM STOCKPILE)	1,750 Cu. Yds.
MIXED CUTTINGS	2,200 Cu. Yds.
REMAINING FILL (FROM EXCAVATION OF FILL SIDE OF PAD USED TO RECONTOUR THE SITE INCLUDING 3' CAP (±850 Cu. Yds.))	1,680 Cu. Yds.
TOTAL FILL	5,630 Cu. Yds.
TOTAL REMAINING TO BALANCE	0 Cu. Yds.

LEGEND:
 PPPS = PROPOSED PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE
NOTE:
 Reclaim Slopes Vary as Shown.

APPROXIMATE SURFACE DISTURBANCE AREAS		
	DISTANCE	ACRES
INTERIM RECLAMATION AREA	NA	±0.603
TOTAL SURFACE USE AREA		±0.603

REV: 5 01-27-23 T.L.L. (CHANGE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES TABLE)

- NOTES:**
- Fill quantity includes 10% for compaction.
 - Calculations based on 8.75" of topsoil stripping.
 - Cut/Fill slopes 1 1/2:1 (Typ. except where noted).

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

FEDERAL RG 22-24-299 PAD
 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SECTION 24, T2S, R99W, 6th P.M.
 RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH, B.H.	08-24-22	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	08-24-22	AS SHOWN

INTERIM RECLAMATION CROSS SECTIONS



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