



Remington Technologies, LLC
Soil and Groundwater Remediation
3109 35th Avenue, Suite A101
Greeley, CO 80634
(970) 278-1646

July 5, 2023

Mr. Mac Penman
Piceance Creek Ranch
11539 County Road 5
Rifle, Colorado 81650

RE: Request for Proposal – Reclamation of Clubine Eric #1 and Clubine Eric #2 Well
Locations, Rifle, Colorado

Dear Mr. Penman,

Remington Technologies, LLC (Remington) submits this proposal to perform final reclamation services at two locations owned and operated by Piceance Creek Ranch, LLC.

Location Description

The sites are owned by Piceance Creek Ranch, LLC and located in Rio Blanco County Colorado. The total disturbed areas to be reclaimed are approximately 0.911 acres for the Clubine Eric #1 and 0.538 acres for the Clubine Eric #2. The sites are currently in use for domestic oil and gas production but for the purposes of this proposal it is assumed that production activities have ceased. The disturbance caused is assumed to be the result of remedial activities conducted following the plugging and abandonment of the wellhead and removal of any associated equipment. The approximate size of the plugging and abandonment activities footprint is estimated to be roughly 750 square feet with the remainder of the disturbance being characterized as surface disturbed soil that was compacted from heavy equipment and staging activities.

The reference area selected for the disturbed site is located immediately adjacent to both sites on the east, west, and south sides of the locations. The native species present in these areas will be used as reference for future seed selection.

An estimated project schedule is listed below for review:

1. Seed Mixture Consultation
2. Stormwater BMP Installation
3. Soil Decompaction and Recontouring
4. Soil Amendments (if necessary)
5. Seedbed Preparation

6. Seeding and Seed Stabilization

Soil Properties and Analysis

According to the Rio Blanco County Soil Survey (CO685) and the Web Soil Survey (<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>), soil at the site is mainly comprised of Glendive fine sandy loam without many notable slopes. The mean annual precipitation is 14-17 inches and the mean annual air temperature is 42-45 degrees F. The site is classified as prime farmland if irrigated. The typical soil profile is a fine sandy loam from 0-6 inches and loam from 6-60 inches. Site reclamation at this site is intended to mimic the natural, physical, and chemical properties of native (undisturbed and in-situ soil) soil at the site.

Soil Compaction and Stabilization Plan

Site preparation activities are essential to provide an environment which is conducive to plant establishment. Site preparation can include both chemical and physical treatments which are a precursor to successful revegetation. There will be two phases of preparation. The initial phase of site preparation includes: 1) shaping or contouring the disturbed area to restore site topography, 2) weed control if needed. Decompaction via ripping or scarification of the site will be conducted to a depth of 18" to ensure reclamation seeding will take hold. The area will be contoured to match the original topography. Any access roads will be contoured and regraded. Weed control will be conducted initially to ensure no weeds are present when re-seeding is completed and to reduce the potential for encroaching invasives. The presence of weeds will be monitored and treatment, if needed, will be implemented.

The site will be re-graded and erosion controls in the form of a silt fence will be installed. If needed, erosion wattles will be used for stormwater velocity dissipation and for filtering sediment and pollutants from stormwater discharge. Dust generation and soil compaction will be minimized. The site will be seeded with appropriate vegetation. If final reclamation revegetation is showing signs of stress or is poor, fertilization and soil amendments may be utilized based upon topsoil sampling to ensure an adequate vegetative growth success rate.

Seeding

Plant distribution is a function of soil and climatic factors and plant growth is controlled by the range in biotic and abiotic conditions that characterize a site. The ultimate selection of plant materials is based on input from the landowner, climate conditions, soil characteristics, elevation, exposure, and ecological and management goals for the site.

Upon final reclamation, unless directed otherwise by the landowner, one seed mixture will be used for the disturbance on the site. It is anticipated that the selected mixture

will be a blend of native grasses similar to surrounding vegetation. The local NRCS will be consulted for a recommendation and all application methods/rates will be followed in accordance with NRCS instruction.

The primary concern of seeding is to place the seed in the soil at the depth most favorable for germination and establishment. The seeding rate should factor in the expected percentage for field emergence. For species with a germination rate of 80% or more, the field emergence is expected to be 50%. Based on the expected field emergence, the seeding rate would target to be approximately 100 seeds/square foot.

The optimum depth of seed placement differs for each species, but in general, the smaller the seed the shallower the placement in the soil and the larger the seed the deeper the placement. This general rule of thumb is directly linked to the amount of food reserves the seed contains to produce a coleoptile that is long enough to penetrate the soil surface. Drill seeding is the method that will be used for this site to prevent high winds from removing seeds from their intended areas.

Drill seeding uses an implement that places the seed at a specified depth in the soil. Since location of the seed in the soil profile should optimize its potential for contact with water, seeding depth typically varies with soil water holding capacity, soil texture, site exposure, and other aspects that influence soil moisture. Seed drills are set at deeper depths in light sandy soils. On finer textured soils, seed drills are set at shallower depths. The drill seeding depth for the seed mixture proposed is ½ inch since soils in the disturbed area are mostly fine-textured (silt loam and sandy loam). Drill seeding will not place seed any deeper than ½ inch and will be done with a seed drill designed specifically for grass seed, rather than a drill designed to plant corn or cereal grain.

The time of seeding or planting is influenced by such factors as climate and seasonal weather patterns, seasonal growth patterns and moisture requirements of the planted species. Usually, the best times for planting precede or coincide with periods of precipitation that are of sufficient duration to allow the planted vegetation to become established. Late fall seedings are most common in Rio Blanco County and are referred to as dormant fall seedings. Seed will be placed in the ground as late in the season as possible but not during conditions where the soil is frozen. The seed undergoes vernalization in the soil and is ready to germinate when temperature and moisture conditions are optimum in the spring. It is intended to complete seeding by April 30. This will be done in the season following the completed reclamation work.

Weed Management

Weed management can be divided into prevention and control measures. Prevention is the highest priority weed management practice on non-infested lands; therefore, protecting weed-free plant communities is the most economical and efficient land

management practice. Disturbed land provides opportunity for weeds to invade. The spread of weeds is most likely to occur where soil has been disturbed or where perennial plant cover is low. Prevention is best accomplished by ensuring that new weed species are not introduced into new areas and by early detection of any new weed species before they begin to spread. The overall goal for weed control is to keep the disturbed and revegetated area as free as practicable of noxious weeds or non-noxious weeds that may inhibit successful reclamation.

If weed control is required on this site, the approach will be chemical control and will be consistent with the Colorado Noxious Weed Control Act (CNWCA) and the rules pertaining to CNWCA. Chemical control consists mostly of selective and non-selective herbicides. Considerations for chemical control include herbicide selection, timing of application, target weed, desirable plant species being grown or that will be planted, number of applications per year and number of years a particular species will need to be treated for desired control. The use of herbicides will follow all Federal and State laws on proper use, storage, and disposal. Applications of herbicides will not be conducted when the instructions on the herbicide label indicate conditions that are not optimal. Records of weed control will be kept and success or failure of treatments will be recorded so as to eliminate unsuccessful treatments.

The Rules created for the Colorado Noxious Weed Association (CNWA) designate three categories of noxious weeds: List A, List B and List C. List A species must be managed for eradication with the goal of elimination from the state of Colorado. List B species must be suppressed and stopped from spreading onto adjacent property. List C species are recommended for management, but management is not required by law and is left to the local governing entity's discretion.

Potential noxious weeds identified for this site include the following: Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) which is a List B species, and downey brome (*Bromus tectorum*) and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) which are List C species. Non-noxious weeds that are in the area that may also require control if their presence inhibits the establishment of perennial species include: foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*), kochia (*Bassia prostrata*), lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*), Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), barn yard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*).

The following weed management methods will be used to control species identified above. Canada thistle would be treated in the spring at the pre-bud stage until flowering and/or fall regrowth. Treatment would be with Milestone (aminopyralid) at 5-7 oz/acre, plus 0.25% v/v of a non-ionic surfactant. Downey brome would be treated in the early post-emergence stage (late fall or very early spring) when plants are in the 1-2 leaf stage. Treatment would be with Plateau (imazapic) at 8 oz/acre. Field bindweed would

be treated with Clarity (diglycolamine), plus 2,4-D amine at 1 qt/acre just after full bloom. A non-ionic surfactant at 0.32 oz/gal of water would be added. Other weed species that are detected on site that may inhibit the establishment of seeded species or are listed as noxious will be chemically controlled with the most appropriate herbicide formulation.

Fencing

Fencing for the reclamation will be required to control grazing in seeded areas as the site is currently used for grazing in the disturbed area.

Vegetation Monitoring

Seed germination and initial seedling emergence will be monitored at the beginning of the first growing season after seeding has been done and plant establishment will be monitored from the first growing season until reclamation success is achieved. During this time, field observations will be recorded, and photos taken to document reclamation progress. Reclamation will be considered successful when a uniform vegetative cover has been established that reflects the condition of vegetation in the adjacent undisturbed area and attains a total percent canopy cover of at least eighty percent (80%) of the adjacent undisturbed area based on visual examination. The 80% success criteria will not include noxious weeds.

Reporting

This reclamation proposal has been completed in accordance with COGCC 1000 Series Rules to describe the reclamation procedures and any associated mitigation measures performed. Prior to implementation, this plan will be attached to COGCC Form 27 and submitted to the commission for review.

Proposed Unit Rates and Other Costs

Remington's proposed unit rates and costs are listed below for your review. The costs are broken down into a cumulative cost summary that includes both locations and an individual cost summary for each location.

| Cumulative Cost Summary | | | | |
|---|----------|------|------------------|------------------|
| Description | Quantity | Unit | Unit Price | Bid Total |
| Mob/Demob | 2 | EA | \$ 5,172.81 | \$ 10,345.62 |
| Contour and Regrade Access Roads and Location | 2 | EA | \$ 3,949.07 | \$ 7,898.14 |
| Decompaction by Cross Ripping | 2 | EA | \$ 3,806.45 | \$ 7,612.90 |
| Seedbed Preparation and Seeding | 2 | EA | \$ 6,711.78 | \$ 13,423.56 |
| Erosion/Stormwater Control Measures | 2 | EA | \$ 3,638.70 | \$ 7,277.40 |
| Weed Management | 2 | EA | \$ 1,716.32 | \$ 3,432.64 |
| COGCC Submittals | 2 | LS | \$ 1,619.91 | \$ 3,239.82 |
| | | | TOTAL: \$ | 53,230.08 |

| Clubine Eric #1 Cost Summary | | | | |
|---|----------|------|---------------|---------------------|
| Description | Quantity | Unit | Unit Price | Bid Total |
| Mob/Demob | 1 | EA | \$ 6,517.74 | \$ 6,517.74 |
| Contour and Regrade Access Roads and Location | 1 | EA | \$ 4,975.83 | \$ 4,975.83 |
| Decompaction by Cross Ripping | 1 | EA | \$ 4,796.13 | \$ 4,796.13 |
| Seedbed Preparation and Seeding | 1 | EA | \$ 8,456.84 | \$ 8,456.84 |
| Erosion/Stormwater Control Measures | 1 | EA | \$ 4,584.76 | \$ 4,584.76 |
| Weed Management | 1 | EA | \$ 2,162.56 | \$ 2,162.56 |
| COGCC Submittals | 1 | LS | \$ 2,041.09 | \$ 2,041.09 |
| | | | TOTAL: | \$ 33,534.95 |

| Clubine Eric #2 Cost Summary | | | | |
|---|----------|------|---------------|---------------------|
| Description | Quantity | Unit | Unit Price | Bid Total |
| Mob/Demob | 1 | EA | \$ 3,827.88 | \$ 3,827.88 |
| Contour and Regrade Access Roads and Location | 1 | EA | \$ 2,922.31 | \$ 2,922.31 |
| Decompaction by Cross Ripping | 1 | EA | \$ 2,816.77 | \$ 2,816.77 |
| Seedbed Preparation and Seeding | 1 | EA | \$ 4,966.72 | \$ 4,966.72 |
| Erosion/Stormwater Control Measures | 1 | EA | \$ 2,692.64 | \$ 2,692.64 |
| Weed Management | 1 | EA | \$ 1,270.08 | \$ 1,270.08 |
| COGCC Submittals | 1 | LS | \$ 1,198.73 | \$ 1,198.73 |
| | | | TOTAL: | \$ 19,695.13 |

As always, Remington would like to sincerely thank you for the opportunity to bid our environmental services. We have always enjoyed these opportunities and look forward to assisting you with this project.

The bid provided is guaranteed for two months from the submittal date. If you have any questions or comments, please contact me anytime at (970) 278-1646.

Sincerely,

Remington Technologies, LLC



Ryan Millunzi

Office: (970) 278-1646

Mobile: (970) 278-7942

rmillunzi@remingtontech.net