



Interim Reclamation Plan

Date: 11/10/2023

Location: OGDG SKR 698-10-BV / SKR 698-10-BV Pad

Legal Description: Tract 72, SWSW of Section 10 & NWNW of Section 15, Township 6 South, Range 98 West, 6th P.M., Weld County, Colorado

Location Information

This document provides site-specific information for the SKR 698-10-BV (Skinner Ridge) Pad (referred to as the “Pad”) located within OGD P SKR 698-10-BV. A pre-application meeting with Garfield County, CDPHE, ECMC, CPW, and Chevron was held on October 12, 2023. This application will be an amendment to the existing SKR-66S98W/10 SWSW Pad, permitted with ECMC under location ID #336056. This Pad was initially permitted for the drilling and completion of 22 wells; however, those wells were never drilled. Instead, the location was utilized as the Skinner Ridge Storage Facility, permitted by both ECMC, under location ID #447846, and Garfield County, under permit LIPA 6428.

The information in this document relates specifically to the time during the construction, drilling, completion, and production of the two (2) proposed horizontal wells on the well pad portion of the location and the construction and operation of the facility portion of the location, which will receive production from the two wells. Additionally, a pilot hole for geothermal testing will be drilled in one of the wells, but the pilot hole will be plugged prior to drilling the horizontal leg of the well.

The existing location is located off Garfield County Road 211 (Clear Creek Road) approximately 16.7 miles northwest of De Beque, Colorado. The Pad lies on Tract 72, and is situated on two sections, the SWSW of Section 10 and the NWNW of Section 15, Township 6 South, Range 98 West, 6th P.M. zoned Resource Lands per Garfield County.

The existing Skinner Ridge Storage Facility disturbance area is 6.2 acres, and an additional 0.7 acres of disturbance is proposed for construction of stormwater detention ponds and drainage channels at the SKR 698-10-BV Pad. The working pad surface (WPS) will be 3.8 acres. The Pad disturbance area will be reduced to 2.3 acres during interim reclamation. The Pad is located on Garfield County Parcel 213732100008 owned by Chevron U.S.A., Inc. The location is currently used as a storage yard and all storage equipment and facilities will be relocated prior to drilling the proposed wells.

The wells on the SKR 698-10-BV Pad will produce to the proposed production facility portion of the location and be tied into Chevron’s existing Central Production Facility (CPF) via a proposed gas and liquids line. Proposed equipment on the Pad will include separators, pigging stations, a gas meter, pipe skid, an instrument air skid, a skid drain vault, a chemical injection skid, a communication tower, solar skids, a maintenance tank, heat trace equipment, a transformer or electric generators, switchracks, and a battery box. A temporary MLVT, located on the nearby Skinner Ridge-66S98W/22NENW Pad (Location ID# 324358), will be utilized for completion operations.

Phase	Duration (days)	Estimated Start Date
Construction (Daylight Only)	10 days	2 nd Quarter 2024
Drilling	80 days	3 rd Quarter 2024
Completion	23 days	3 rd Quarter 2025
Flowback	N/A	Flowing back directly to permanent facility
Production	30 years	3 rd Quarter 2025
Interim Reclamation (Daylight Only)	60 days	2 nd Quarter 2026

Potentially Impacted Parties

The Working Pad Surface (WPS) of the SKR 698-10-BV Pad is within 2,000 feet of zero (0) Residential Building Units (RBUs), zero (0) High Occupancy Building Units (HOBUs), and zero (0) Designated Outside Activity Areas (DOAAs). The Pad is located within a Disproportionately Impacted Community (DIC).

The location is within ECMC designated High Priority Habitat (HPH) per rule 1202.d for Elk Winter Concentration Area and Elk Severe Winter Range and rule 1202.c for Aquatic Sportfish Management Waters.

Site-Specific Details

Vegetation

The Location is in rangeland.

Soils

Total area of soil disturbance in acres including accesses and flowline corridors: approximately 16.4 acres, including 6.2 acres of existing disturbance for the Pad.

Soil details are included in the attached Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil report and summarized below.

Pad Soil type(s), 6.9 Disturbed Acres:

- 44 – Happle very channery sandy loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes; 46 – Happle-Rock outcrop association, 25 to 65 percent slopes

Access Soil type(s)*, 0.1 Disturbed Acres:

- 44 – Happle very channery sandy loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes

Flowline/Pipeline Corridor Soil type(s)*, 9.5 Disturbed Acres:

- 28 – Cumulic Haploborolls, 1 to 3 percent slopes; 44 – Happle very channery sandy loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes; 45 – Happle very channery sandy loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes; 46 – Happle-Rock outcrop association, 25 to 65 percent slopes

**NRCS data is not accurate at scale for access roads and flowline corridor.*

Security

The location will be adequately secured per 603.h to restrict access by unauthorized persons.

Access/Pipeline/Flowline/Utility

The access road disturbance area will impact 0.1 acres. Buried intra-facility flowline corridors will require 9.5 acres of disturbance but will be totally reclaimed. Third-party utility and gathering pipelines are not being permitted as part of this OGD.

Mitigation Measures

1002.a. Fencing

Chevron will use CPW-recommended fence designs when consistent with any relevant Local Government requirements.

1002.f. Stormwater Management

Temporary seeding, hydro mulching, and/or surface roughening will be performed on the channels and detention ponds during initial pad construction and maintained until interim reclamation, where additional seeding, hydro mulching, and/or surface roughening will also occur at the areas being reclaimed. See the site-specific Stormwater Management Plan for more details regarding stormwater BMPs.

1003.a. General

When wells are completed for production, all disturbed areas no longer needed will be restored and revegetated as soon as practicable.

All well sites and surface production facilities shall be maintained in accordance with Rule 603.

Equipment, Weeds, Waste, and Trash: Debris and waste materials other than de minimis amounts, including, but not limited to, concrete, sack bentonite and other drilling mud additives, sand plastic, pipe and cable, as well as equipment associated with the drilling, re-entry, or completion operations will be removed.

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.

1003.b. Areas no Longer in Use

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.

All holes unnecessary for further lease operations will be backfilled as soon as possible after the drilling rig is released to conform with surrounding terrain.

1003.c. Compaction Alleviation.

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. 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.

1003.d. Drilling Pit Closure

The location will utilize a closed loop drilling system. There will be no pits on location, so no pit closure will be required.

1003.e. Restoration and Revegetation

All segregated soil horizons removed from non-crop lands shall be replaced to their original relative positions and contoured as near as practicable to achieve erosion control and long-term stability. Soils shall be tilled adequately to establish a proper seedbed. The disturbed area will be returned to rangeland in the first favorable season following rig demobilization.

Chevron will be responsible for backfilling, compacting backfill, reseeding, and re-contouring the surface of any disturbed area. All disturbed areas will be returned to preexisting conditions, as practicable.

1003.f. Weed control

During drilling, production, and reclamation operations, all disturbed areas shall be kept free of undesirable plant species designated to be noxious weeds, as practicable. Chevron or onsite contractors will conduct regular visual inspections for weeds and implement weed control measures as needed.

Reclamation Monitoring, Inspection, Maintenance, and Reporting

Regular monitoring of reclaimed areas will be conducted by a qualified consultant to assess the success of reclamation activities and identify any corrective actions required to achieve success. Any corrective actions recommended by the consultant will be communicated with the appropriate Chevron personnel who will implement the corrective actions and track the status of completion of such actions. Corrective actions may include, but not be limited to, control of weeds and other undesired vegetation, recommendations for soil amendments or additional seeding, and erosion control. The regular monitoring will include qualitative assessments of revegetation success until such time the consultant believes that revegetation has met the appropriate State and/or Federal standards. At that time, the consultant will utilize an appropriate quantitative method for determining revegetation success.

Interim Reclamation Completion Notice

To evaluate the success of interim reclamation, Chevron will submit a Form 4 Sundry Notice to describe reclamation procedures, associated mitigation measures, changes to final land use, and the total cover of live perennial vegetation.

Site-Specific BMPs

The following is a list of site-specific BMPs related to Chevron's interim reclamation approach at the SKR 698-10-BV Pad, for areas that will be reclaimed and not used for continuing oil and gas operations:

- **Compaction alleviation** – compacted soils and areas of the location impacted by construction will be ripped to a minimum depth of 18 inches prior to topsoil replacement. Decompaction will be performed by a parabolic Ag style ripper capable of fracturing the soil ensuring soil layers are not mixed. Proper decompaction will allow for greater water infiltration and promote vegetation growth.
- **Culvert** – culverts are a means of subsurface storm water conveyance where surface transport is not feasible. Culverts are most often used to convey water under a roadway without impeding use of the road.
- **Culvert protection** – culvert protection may be required at the inlet (upstream side) of the culvert and/or the outlet (downstream side) of the culvert. Protection helps to reduce erosion from culverts with concentrated, high velocity flows.
- **Erosion control** – seed/mulch application functions as erosion control during initial reclamation efforts until adequate vegetation has been established on areas not returned to irrigated crop. Once sufficient vegetation has been confirmed, the reclamation will be deemed complete if EPMC and CDPHE Final Stabilization criteria are met. Final Stabilization criteria are discussed in more detail within Chevron's Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP). The interim working pad will be stabilized against potential erosion with surface armoring.
- **Fencing** – Chevron may fence reclaimed areas until interim reclamation has been achieved to ensure vegetation growth is not overgrazed. Fencing will be installed after seed/mulch application.
- **Grading** – Grading involves reshaping the ground surface to design elevations. Grading provides more suitable topography for well pads and pipelines and helps to control runoff, soil erosion, and sediment during and after construction in these areas.
- **Mulching** – mulching is a temporary erosion control used to stabilize exposed soils while waiting for vegetation establishment. Mulch protects soils from rain impacts and wind erosion, increases infiltration, and helps regulate soil temperatures. Typically, agricultural straw or hay is mechanically applied and crimped in or wood splinters/fibers are surface applied by hand or machinery. Tackifiers may be sprayed over the applied mulch to enhance stabilization.
- **Placement of soil** – any subsoil used during interim reclamation is applied first, followed by topsoil, in order to ensure that topsoil is not contaminated or adulterated and to ensure optimum germination efforts.
- **Packing of soil layers** – if multiple soil layers are applied during interim reclamation, each soil layer is packed separately and sequentially.
- **Recontouring** – documenting the existing topography and natural drainages of the site prior to disturbance and reestablishing the topography and contours on the reclamation to pre-disturbance conditions.

- Routine inspections – Chevron, and/or third-party contractors, conduct routine and regularly scheduled inspections during which the reclamation and general site conditions are inspected and monitored.
- Seedbed preparation – after decompaction, recontouring, and topsoil application, the top 3-4 inches of soil will be prepared for seed application using a high-speed disk and/or a mulcher as needed. Seedbed will be void of earthen clods and firm enough to keep seed from being applied too deeply. Soil samples will be collected and analyzed prior to seed application to identify any required amendments. Compost and fertilizer will be applied based on current site conditions and on an as needed basis.
- Seeding – to establish perennial vegetative cover following construction, is the best long term stabilization control for areas not stabilized with other permanent controls (pavement, concrete, road base, etc.). Establishing perennial vegetation stabilizes the soil, reduces wind and water erosion, minimizes sheet flow, increases infiltration, and reduces overall runoff volumes. Seeding can be used to establish temporary stabilization when dirt moving activities have ceased and will not resume for an extended period of time, or as a final stabilization technique as part of the reclamation plan for a site.
- Seed mix – the seed mix for reclaimed areas that will not be returned to irrigated crop operations will be selected in coordination with qualified Chevron personnel and/or the NRCS.
- Stockpile management – stockpile management is the protection of stockpiled erodible materials through structural and nonstructural practices.
- Surface armor – surface armor is a combination of various materials (e.g., clay, concrete, dirt, rock, etc.) used to stabilize a surface on location where erosion could occur. The armor reduces erosion caused by runoff and raindrop impact, and it provides a stable working surface for various construction related activities. Surface armor is often utilized throughout the life of a location and can be incorporated on access roads, tank battery locations, and well head locations.
- Timing of reclamation – seeding of areas not returned to irrigated crop will occur during interim reclamation, after compaction alleviation, topsoil application, recontouring, and seedbed preparation, and will be conducted during a spring or fall planting window to achieve maximum germination rates.
- Topsoil salvage – the salvage and proper handling of topsoil is one of the keys to reclamation success. Existing topsoil stockpiles exist at the location and will be used for revegetation of disturbed areas during interim reclamation. Topsoil will be managed per the site-specific topsoil protection plan.
- Training – employee training on spill prevention, stormwater, and associated practices and procedures is essential to ensuring that everyone has the knowledge needed to follow appropriate steps and be able to minimize potential impacts resulting from stormwater related incidents.
- Weed control – invasive plants will be managed by performing a site assessment during the spring and upon completion of the first growing season after interim reclamation. This assessment will identify and inventory any/all invasive plants on the location. The assessment will include GPS coordinates and maps detailing the location of the invasive plants. Management

will be performed by either mowing or spraying and in some rare occasions both methods may be necessary. Routine inspections throughout the life of the pad will also aid in identifying when weed mitigation is needed.

Supplemental Information

Exhibits/References/Appendices

NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report

Layout Drawings

Location Pictures

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map
SKR 698-10-BV Pad



Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
44	Happle very channery sandy loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes	5.5	86.6%
46	Happle-Rock outcrop association, 25 to 65 percent slopes	0.9	13.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		6.4	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map SKR 698-10-BV Pad, Access Road, and Flowline/Pipeline



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Douglas-Plateau Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Aug 22, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 24, 2020—Jul 8, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
28	Cumulic Haploborolls, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0.4	1.2%
44	Happle very channery sandy loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes	15.9	45.0%
45	Happle very channery sandy loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	2.6	7.4%
46	Happle-Rock outcrop association, 25 to 65 percent slopes	16.4	46.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		35.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

Custom Soil Resource Report

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Douglas-Plateau Area, Colorado, Parts of Garfield and Mesa Counties

28—Cumulic Haploborolls, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jnv6

Elevation: 5,800 to 7,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 40 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 110 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Cumulic haploborolls and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cumulic Haploborolls

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Wasatch shale formation alluvium and/or green river shale formation alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

H2 - 8 to 20 inches: very channery sandy clay loam

H3 - 20 to 28 inches: clay loam

H4 - 28 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand to extremely gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R048AY285CO - Foothill Swale

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

44—Happle very channery sandy loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jnvs
Elevation: 5,200 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Happle and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Happle

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Green river formation alluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very channery sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 14 inches: very channery sandy loam
H3 - 14 to 32 inches: very channery sandy clay loam
H4 - 32 to 60 inches: extremely channery sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R034BY306UT - Upland Loam (Wyoming Big Sagebrush)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cumulic haploborolls

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Debeque

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

45—Happle very channery sandy loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jnvt

Elevation: 5,400 to 6,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 150 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Happle and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Happle

Setting

Landform: Mountains, alluvial fans

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Green river formation alluvium derived from shale and/or green river formation colluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very channery sandy loam

H2 - 7 to 14 inches: very channery sandy loam

H3 - 14 to 32 inches: very channery sandy clay loam

H4 - 32 to 60 inches: extremely channery sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048AY303CO - Loamy Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Toska

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Debeque

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

46—Happle-Rock outcrop association, 25 to 65 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jnvv
Elevation: 6,200 to 7,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Happle and similar soils: 50 percent
Rock outcrop: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Happle

Setting

Landform: Canyons, mountains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Green river formation colluvium derived from shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: very channery sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 14 inches: very channery sandy loam
H3 - 14 to 32 inches: very channery sandy clay loam
H4 - 32 to 60 inches: extremely channery sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R034BY334UT - Upland Stony Loam (Wyoming big sagebrush)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 40 to 65 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

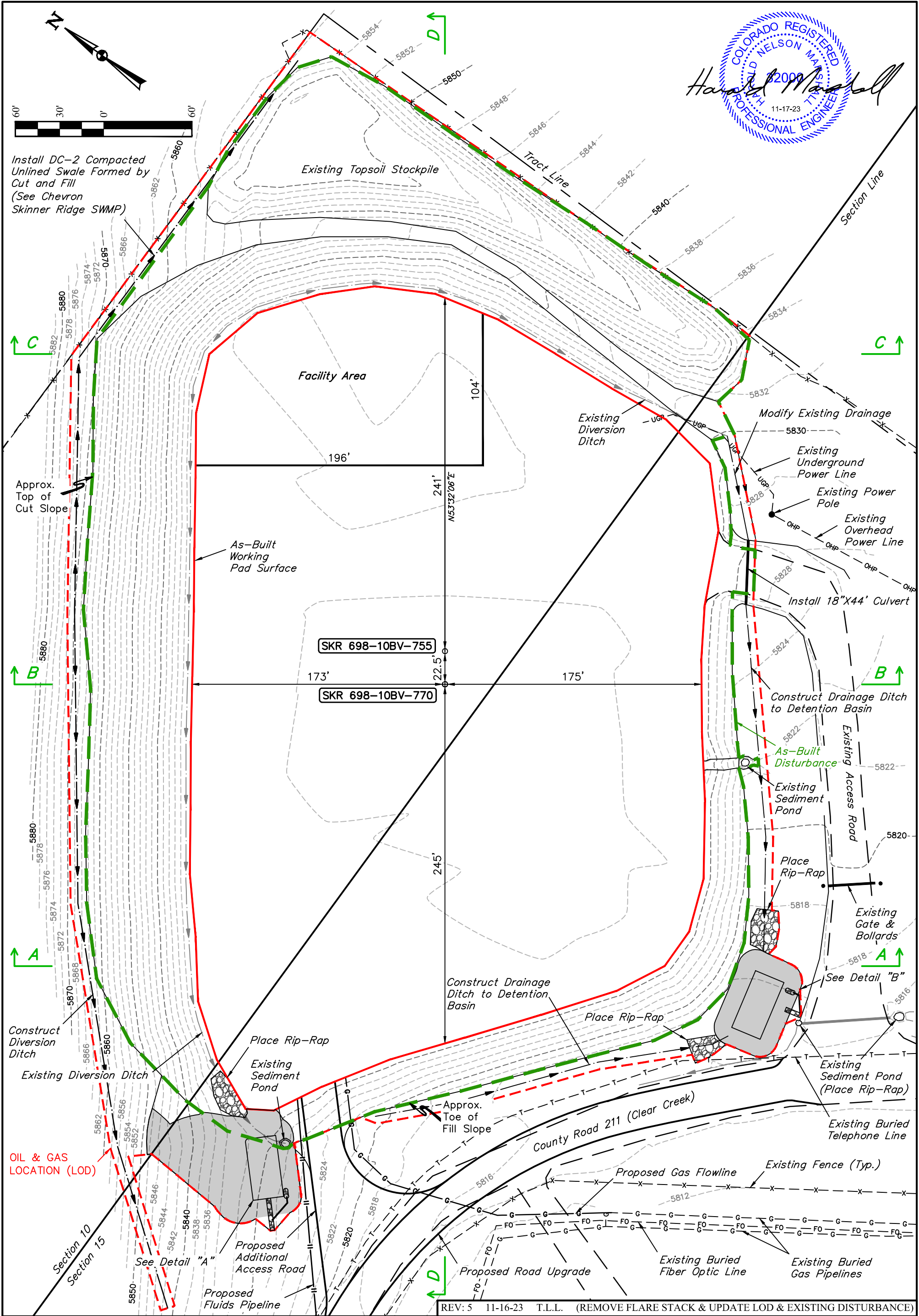
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Hydric soil rating: No



NOTES:
• Contours shown at 2' intervals.

LEGEND:

- OIL & GAS LOCATION (LOD)
- AS-BUILT WORKING PAD SURFACE
- EXISTING DISTURBANCE

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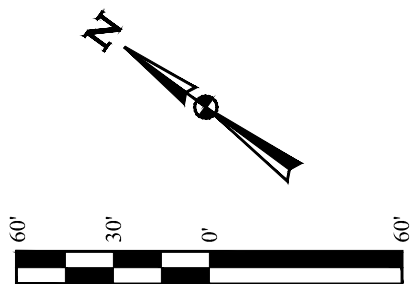
SKR #698-10-BV PAD
TRACT 72, SECTIONS 10 & 15, T6S, R98W, 6th P.M.
GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	D.R.B.	05-01-23	1" = 60'

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT - PLAN VIEW



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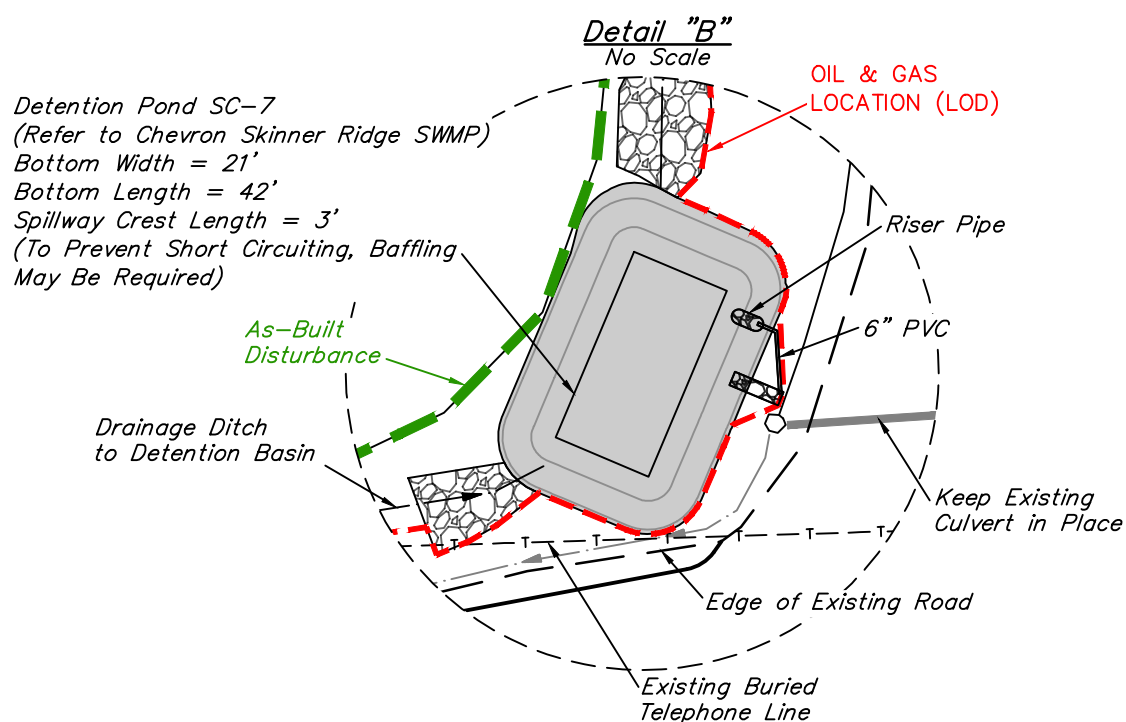
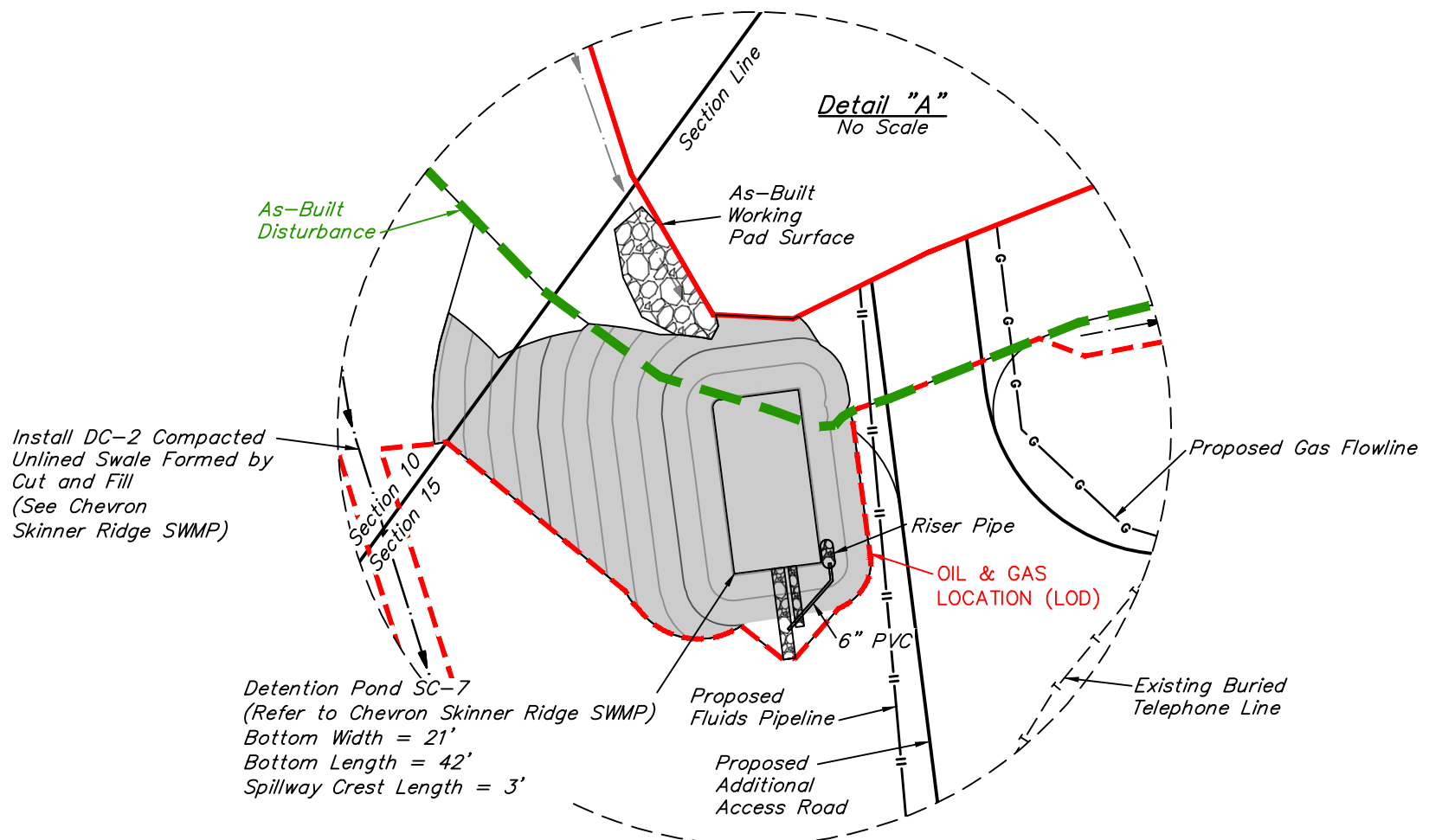


SECONDARY CONTAINMENT
Use Chevron Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan – Piceance Basin – Skinner Ridge Field for all secondary containment necessary.

Section 1.3.3 – Secondary containment, including the walls and floor of the respective system, is capable of containing oil and has been constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system will not permeate, drain, infiltrate, or otherwise escape before cleanup occurs.

Section 3.0 – Secondary containment structures are designed to contain the storage capacity of the largest tank with the containment area, plus sufficient freeboard to accommodate precipitation associated with a 24-hour 25-year storm event*.

24-hour 25-year storm event = 2.20 inches (NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 8, Version 2)



REV: 4 11-16-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE LOD & LABELS)

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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

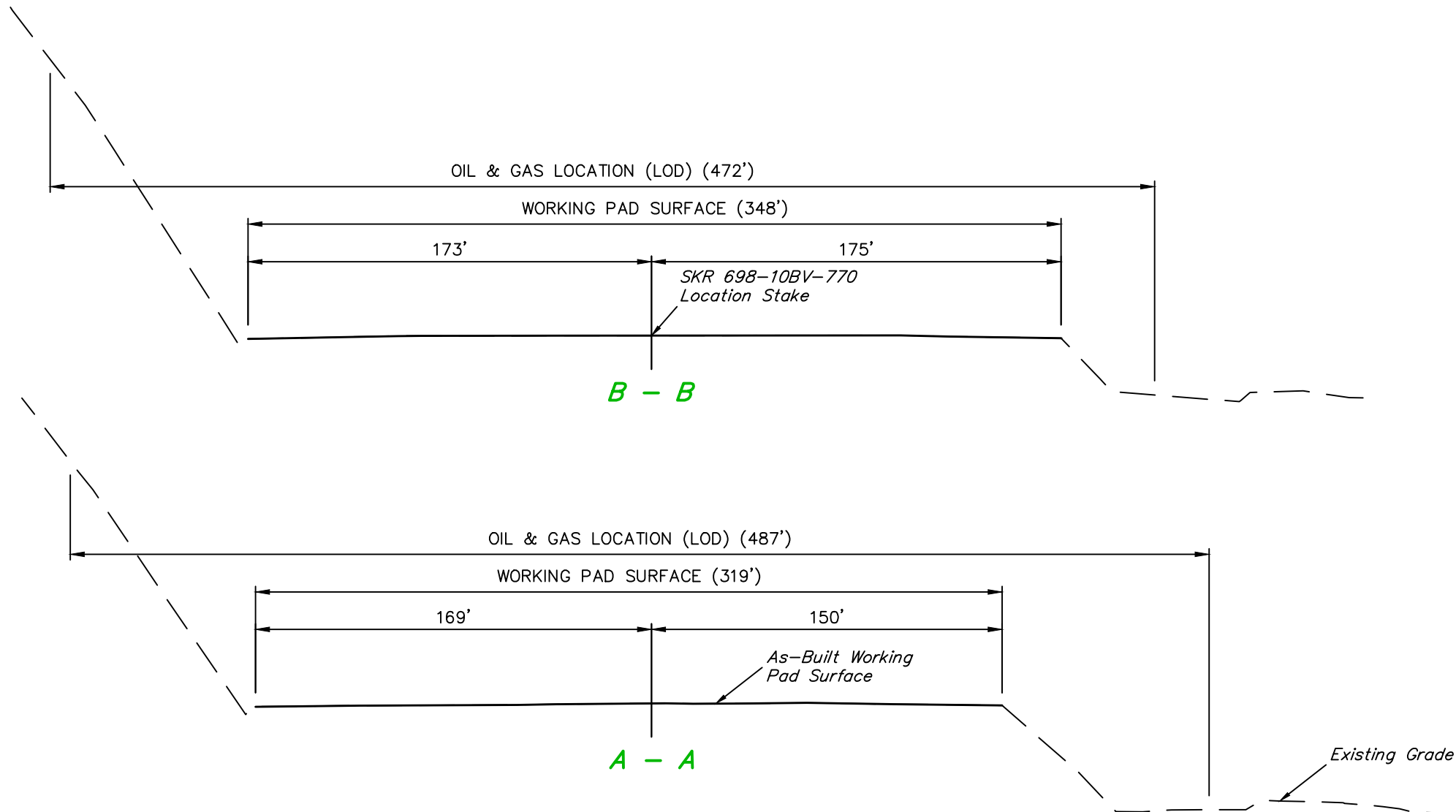
SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	1" = 60'

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT - DETAIL SHEET



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



APPROXIMATE SURFACE DISTURBANCE AREAS		
	DISTANCE	ACRES
TOTAL OIL & GAS LOCATION (LOD)	NA	±6.859
ADDITIONAL PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD SURFACE DISTURBANCE	±110'	±0.100
EXISTING ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE	±388'	N/A
80' WIDE PROPOSED GAS FLOWLINE R-O-W DISTURBANCE (WITHIN LOD)	±30'	N/A
80' WIDE PROPOSED GAS FLOWLINE R-O-W DISTURBANCE (OUTSIDE LOD)	±207'	±0.374
80' WIDE PROPOSED FLUIDS PIPELINE R-O-W DISTURBANCE (WITHIN LOD)	±29'	N/A
80' WIDE PROPOSED FLUIDS PIPELINE R-O-W DISTURBANCE (OUTSIDE LOD)	±4,981'	±9.109
TOTAL SURFACE USE AREA		±16.442

APPROXIMATE WELL SITE DISTURBANCE AREAS	
	ACRES
EXISTING PAD SURFACE DISTURBANCE	±3.814
EXISTING CONSTRUCTION DISTURBANCE	±2.348
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION DISTURBANCE	±0.697
TOTAL OIL & GAS LOCATION	±6.859

REV: 4 11-16-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE LOD & ACREAGES)

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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

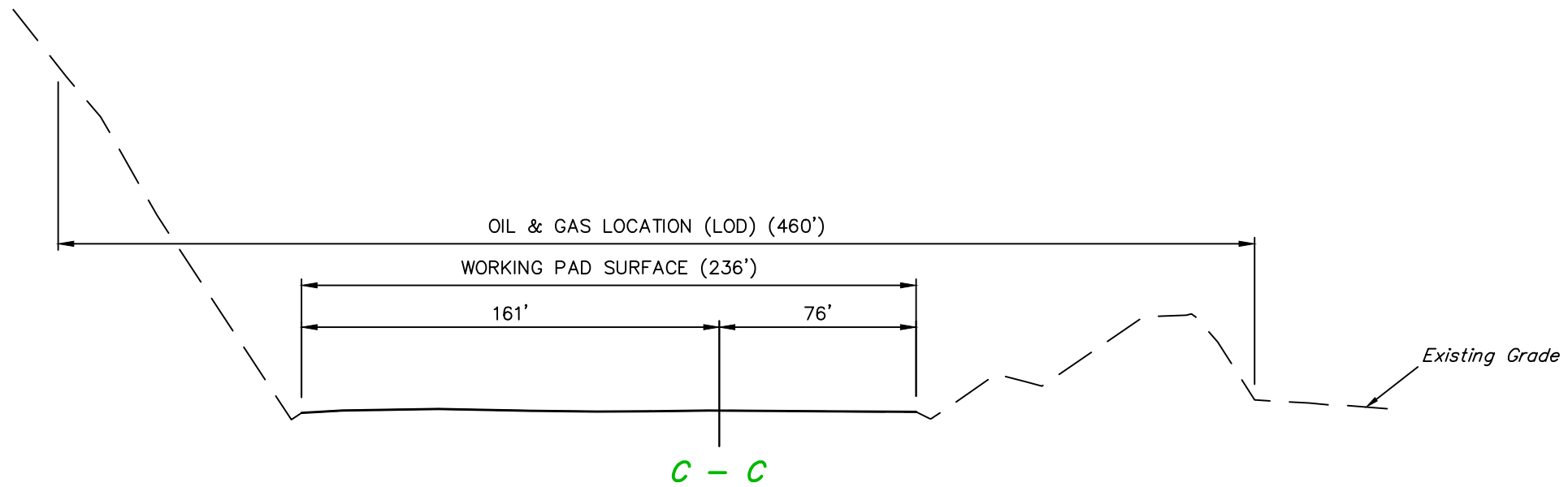
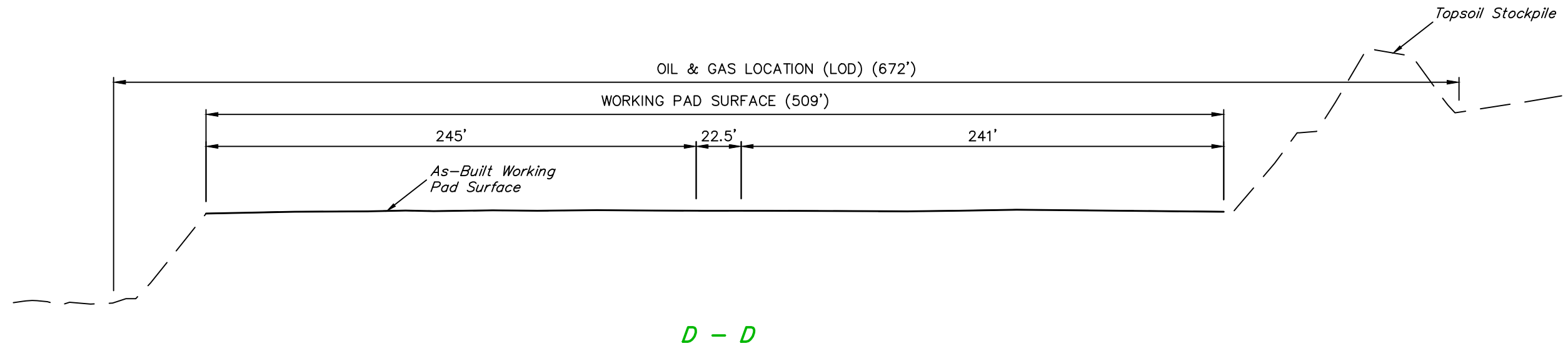
SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	AS SHOWN

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT - CROSS SECTIONS



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



REV: 2 11-16-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE LOD)

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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	AS SHOWN

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT - CROSS SECTIONS



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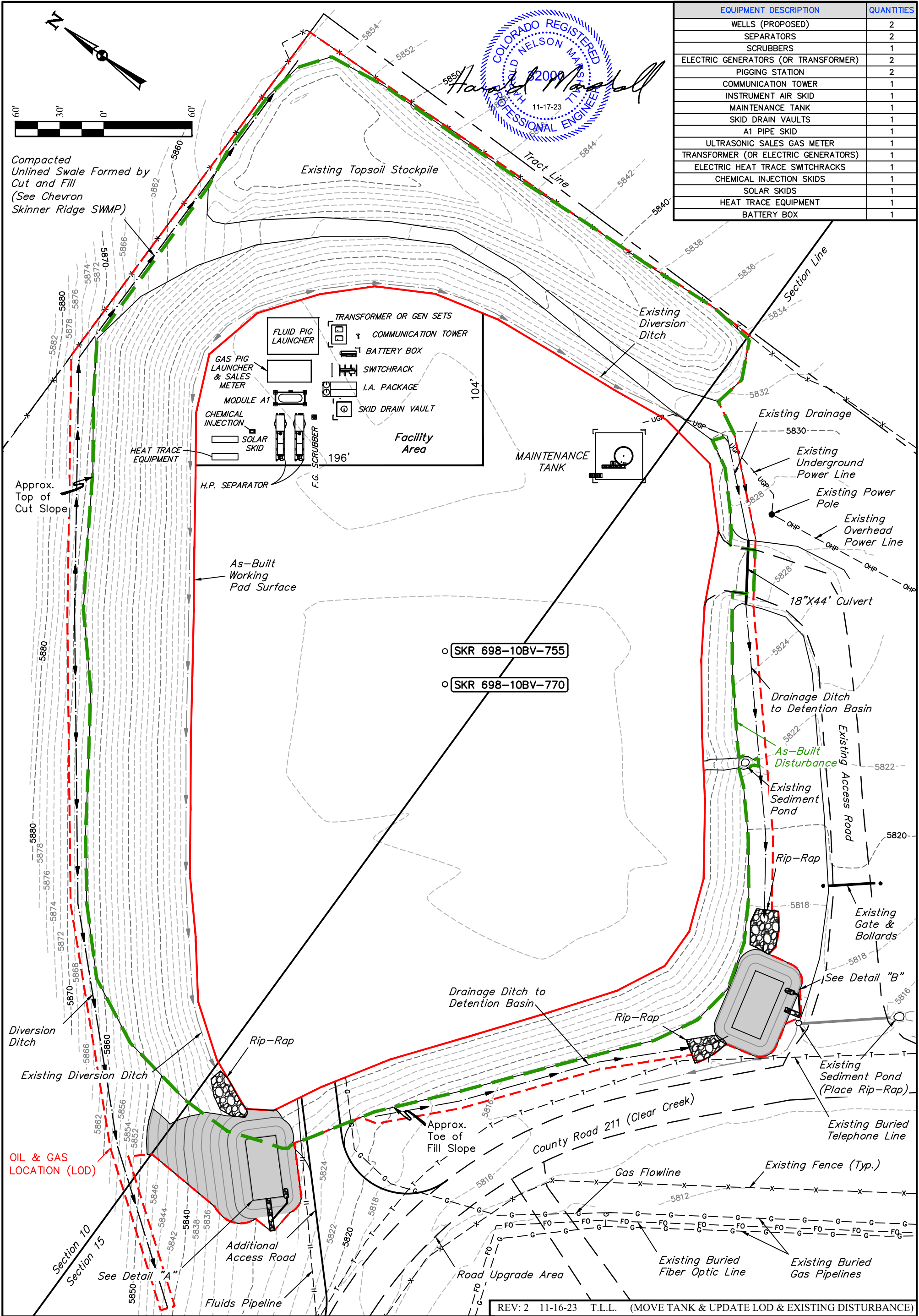
REV: 4 11-16-23 T.L.L. (REMOVE FLARE STACK & UPDATE LOD & EXISTING DISTURBANCE)

SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	1" = 60'

PRELIMINARY DRILL RIG LAYOUT



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EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITIES
WELLS (PROPOSED)	2
SEPARATORS	2
SCRUBBERS	1
ELECTRIC GENERATORS (OR TRANSFORMER)	2
PIGGING STATION	2
COMMUNICATION TOWER	1
INSTRUMENT AIR SKID	1
MAINTENANCE TANK	1
SKID DRAIN VAULTS	1
A1 PIPE SKID	1
ULTRASONIC SALES GAS METER	1
TRANSFORMER (OR ELECTRIC GENERATORS)	1
ELECTRIC HEAT TRACE SWITCHRACKS	1
CHEMICAL INJECTION SKIDS	1
SOLAR SKIDS	1
HEAT TRACE EQUIPMENT	1
BATTERY BOX	1

REV: 2 11-16-23 T.L.L. (MOVE TANK & UPDATE LOD & EXISTING DISTURBANCE)

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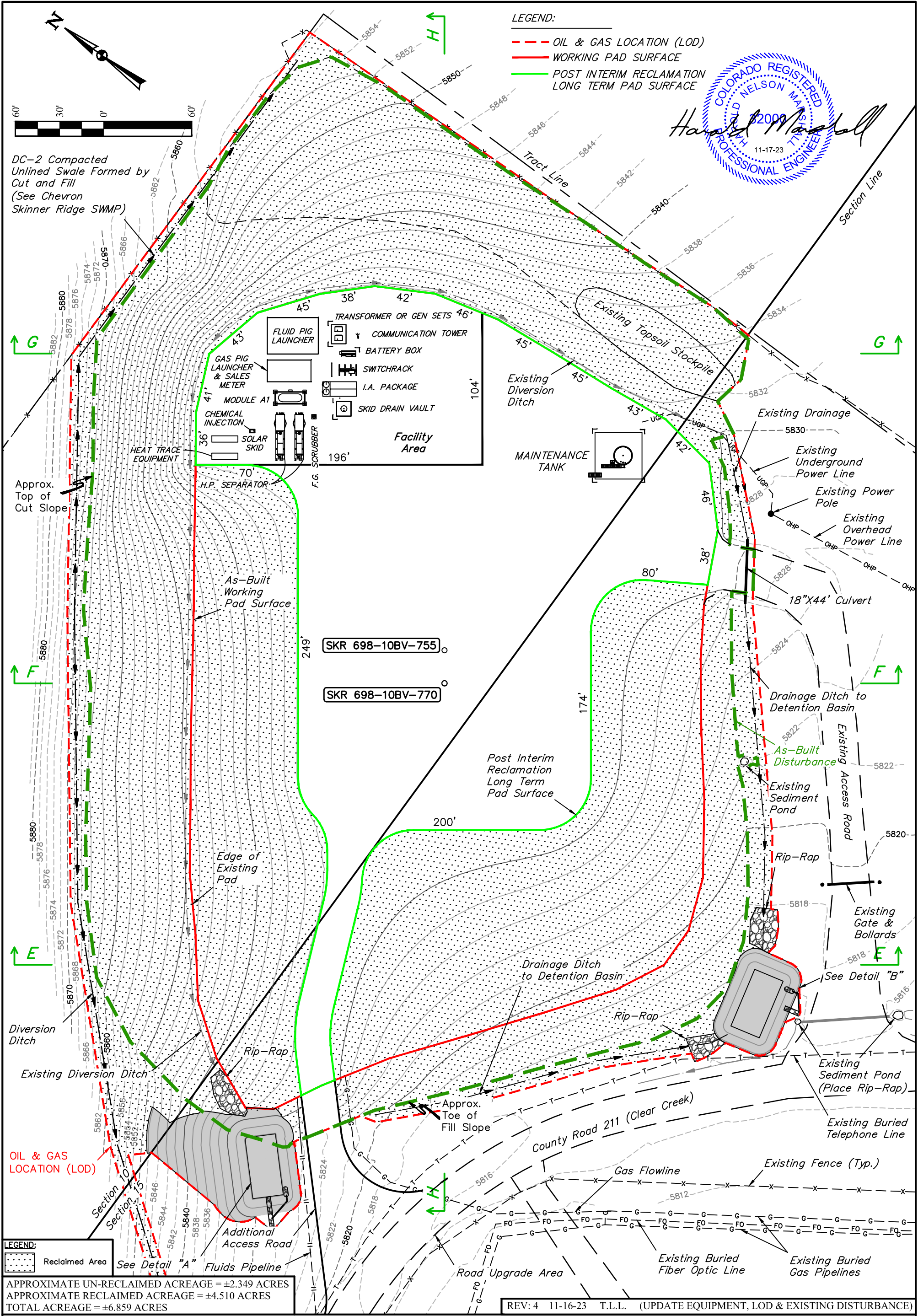
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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	1" = 60'

FACILITY LAYOUT



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NOTES:

- Contours shown at 2' intervals.

	Length (ft)	Width (ft)
Proposed Gas Flowline Disturbance (Within LOD) (To Be Reclaimed)	±30'	N/A
Proposed Gas Flowline Disturbance (Outside LOD) (To Be Reclaimed)	±207'	80
Proposed Fluids Pipeline Disturbance (Within LOD) (To Be Reclaimed)	±30'	N/A
Proposed Fluids Pipeline Disturbance (Outside LOD) (To Be Reclaimed)	±4,981'	80

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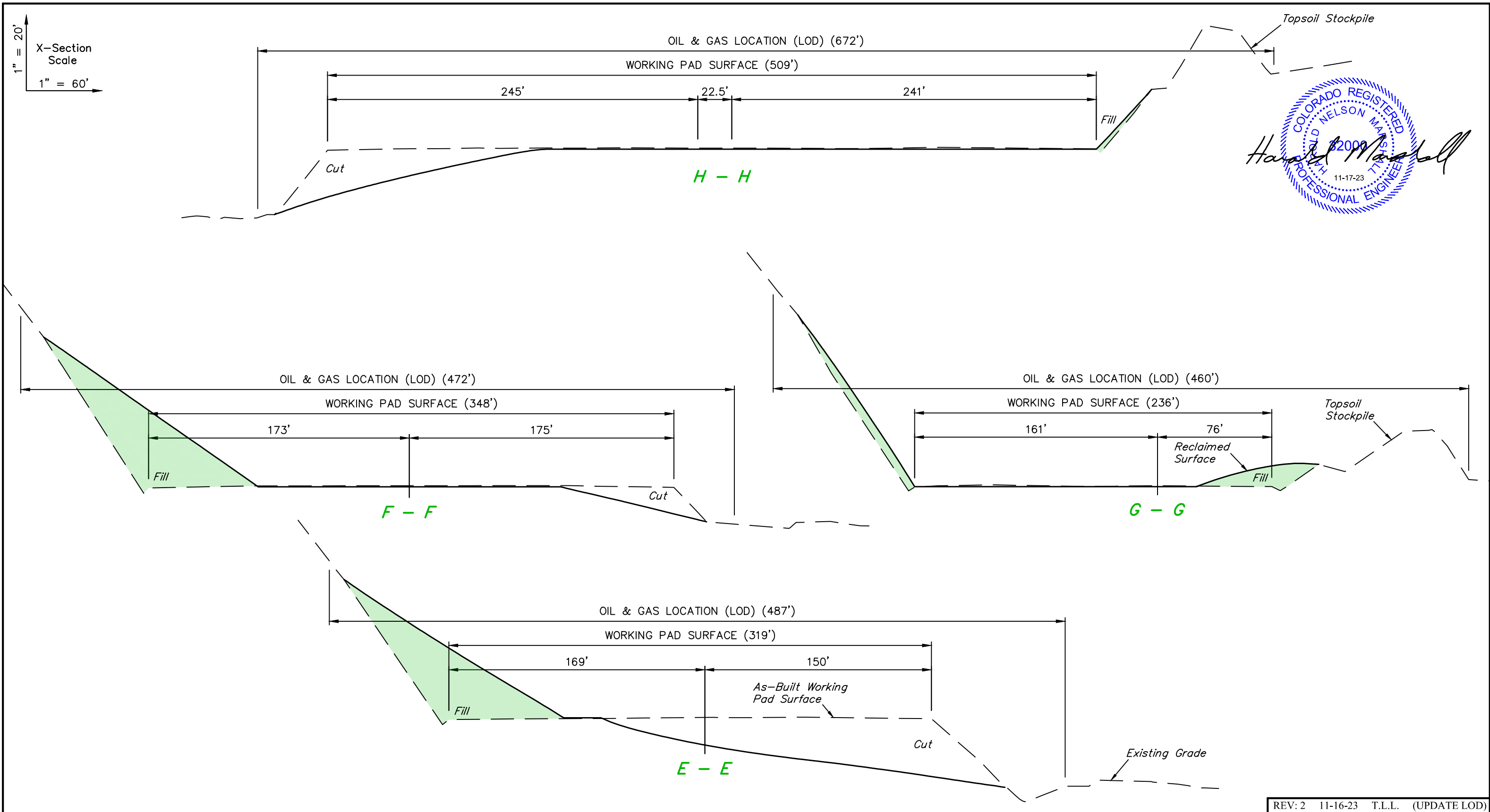
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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07.10-23	1" = 60'

INTERIM RECLAMATION LAYOUT

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UINTEAH
ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING



REV: 2 11-16-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE LOD)

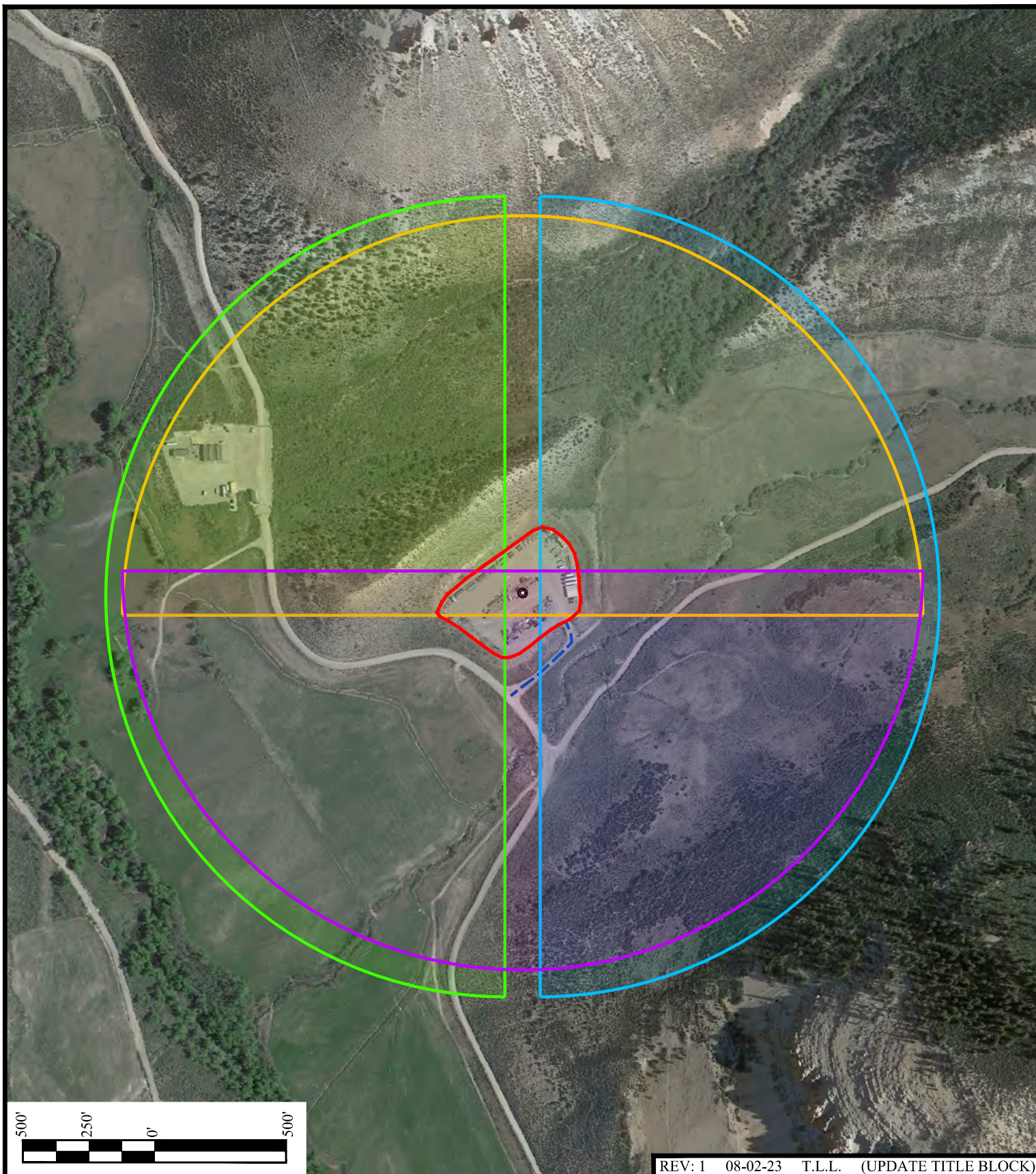
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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	AS SHOWN
INTERIM RECLAMATION - CROSS SECTIONS			



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REV: 1 08-02-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE TITLE BLOCK)

LEGEND:

- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
- NORTH FIELD OF VIEW
- EAST FIELD OF VIEW
- SOUTH FIELD OF VIEW
- WEST FIELD OF VIEW
- STANDING POINT



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GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

TAKEN BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	1" = 500'
LOCATION PHOTOS			AERIAL



PHOTO: VIEW OF LOCATION STAKE

CAMERA ANGLE: NORTHERLY



PHOTO: VIEW OF LOCATION STAKE

CAMERA ANGLE: EASTERLY

REV: 1 08-02-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE TITLE BLOCK)

CHEVRON U.S.A. INC.

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TAKEN BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	
LOCATION PHOTOS		PHOTO 1	



PHOTO: VIEW OF LOCATION STAKES

CAMERA ANGLE: SOUTHERLY

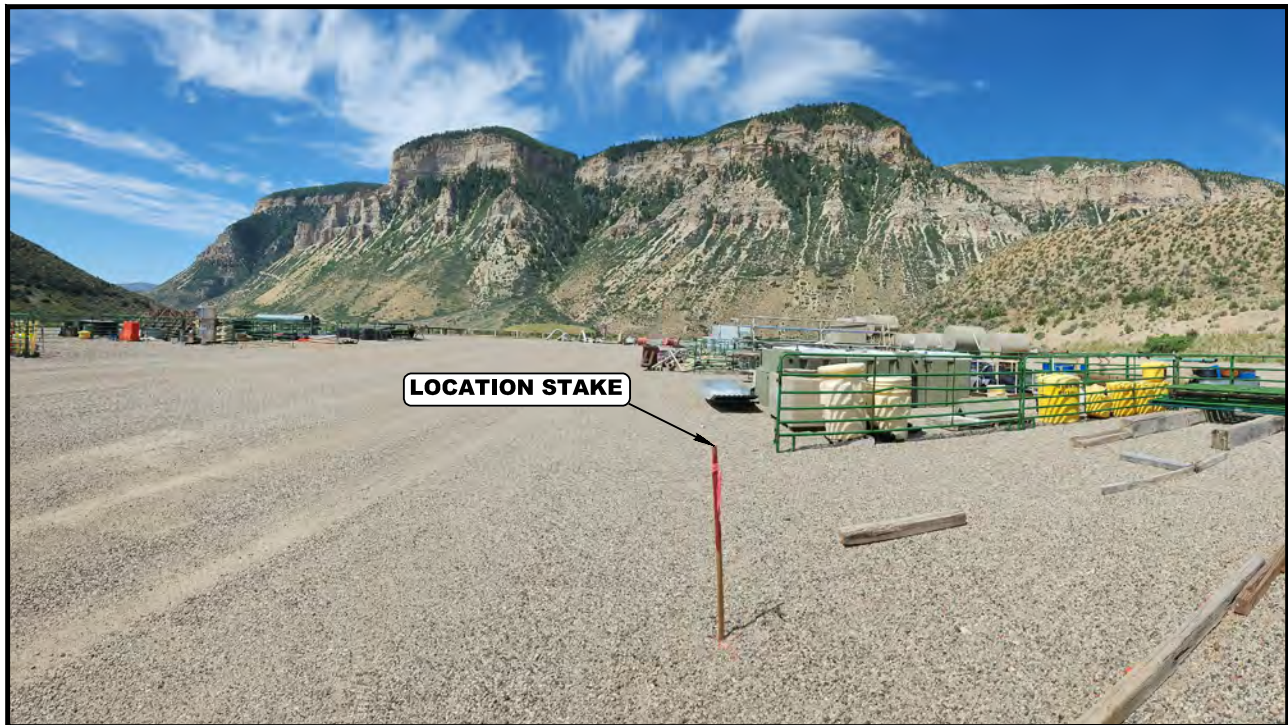


PHOTO: VIEW OF LOCATION STAKES

CAMERA ANGLE: WESTERLY

REV: 1 08-02-23 T.L.L. (UPDATE TITLE BLOCK)

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TAKEN BY	DAYTON SLAUGH	06-29-23	
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	07-10-23	
LOCATION PHOTOS			PHOTO 2