Emergency Response Plan

Caerus Piceance, LLC ("Caerus") has developed the following Emergency Response Plan ("ERP") to help Company Personnel quickly evaluate and effectively manage incidents and limit consequences related to operations at the Expanded Liberty Unit M12 496 (ELU M12 496). The Energy and Carbon Management Commission's (ECMC) permitting process requires operators to submit an ERP under Rule 304.c.(8). This Plan utilizes an Incident Command System/Unified Command System (ICS/UCS) structure to assist in the management of major incidents. A summary of the ERP is below in Table 1. The Caerus Incident Response Plan ("IRP") is compliant with the requirements of ECMC Rule 602.j and is available upon request.

Table 1, Required Content for the Emergency Response Plan

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

1. Local Response Agency and Contact

Table 2, Local Response Agency, and Contacts

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

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

This emergency response plan was reviewed with the local emergency response manager, Edward Smercina, on December 6, 2023. Please refer to Exhibit 1, which demonstrates coordination activity with Rio Blanco County.

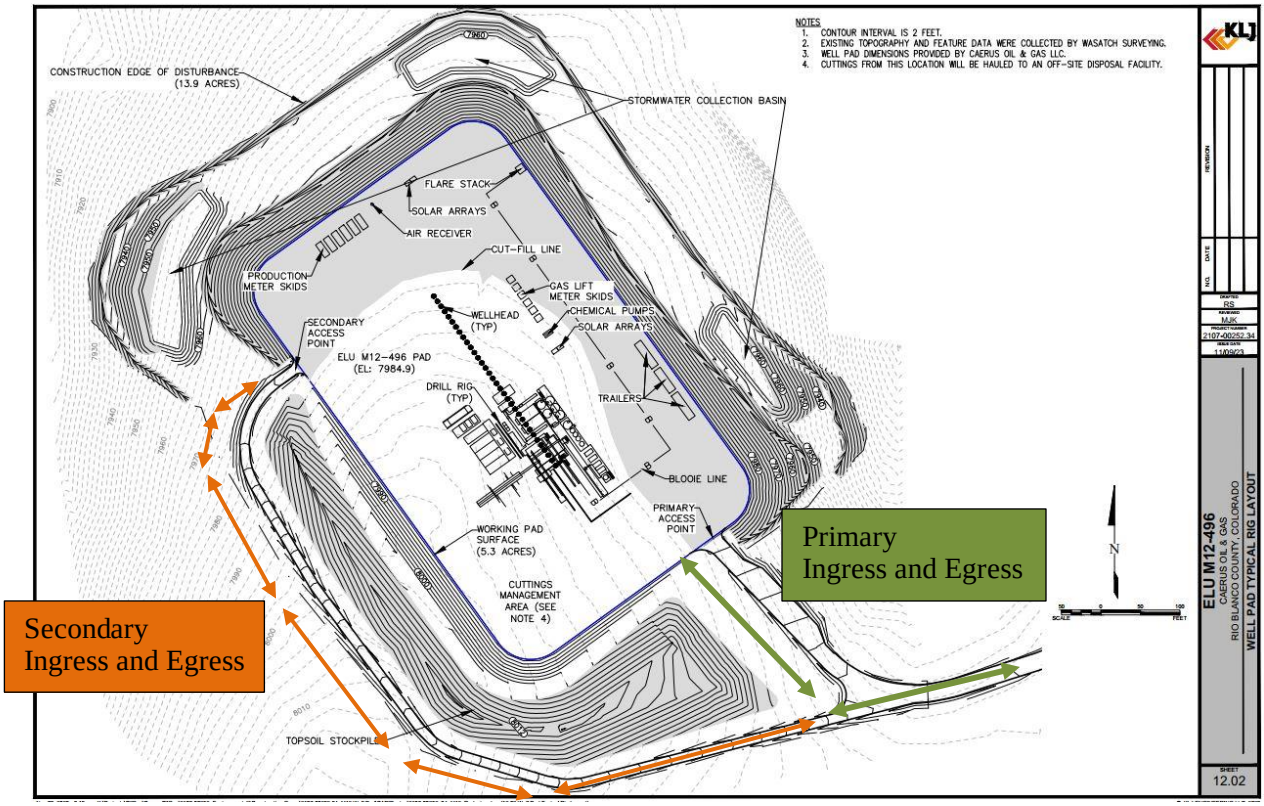
3. Directions to the Location

From I-70:
I70 Exit 75, Parachute Exit, Head north on County Road 215 (Parachute Creek) for 10.5 miles, to the end of C.R 215 Arriving at North Parachute Ranch (NPR) Main Guard Shack. (Be sure to read and understand all Property/Road Rules & Regs, and update access card info as needed. **Follow ALL posted speed Limits and Chain up Requirements** Proceed through Guard Shack and make an immediate left onto Middle Fork Road and follow Middle Fork RD North for 10.2 mi to Colony Upper Gate. At the "Turkey Track" intersection proceed straight North for 2.6 mi. Turn left on to the location access road and proceed 0.3 mi West to arrive on location.

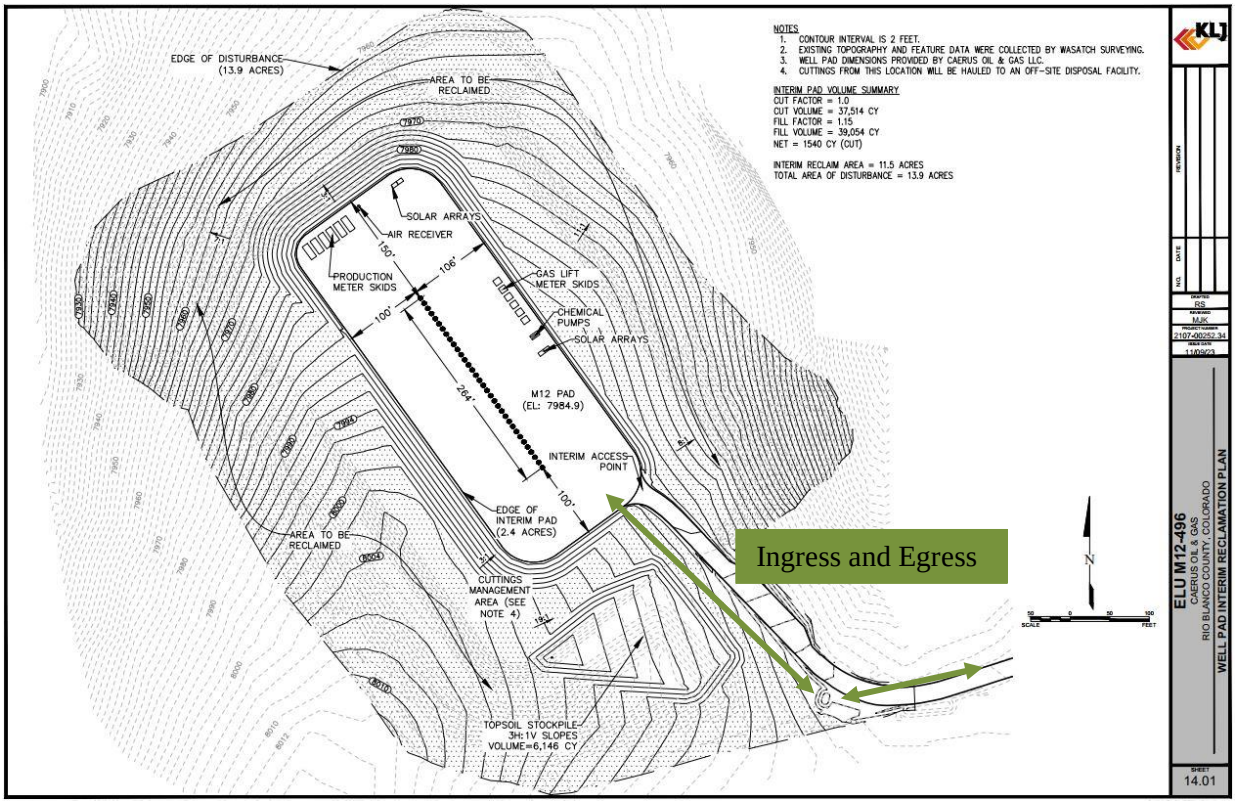
Location Coordinate:
LATITUDE = 39°42'47.84"N (39.712962°)
LONGITUDE = -108° 7'25.19"W (-108.123663°)

4. Location Ingress and Egress

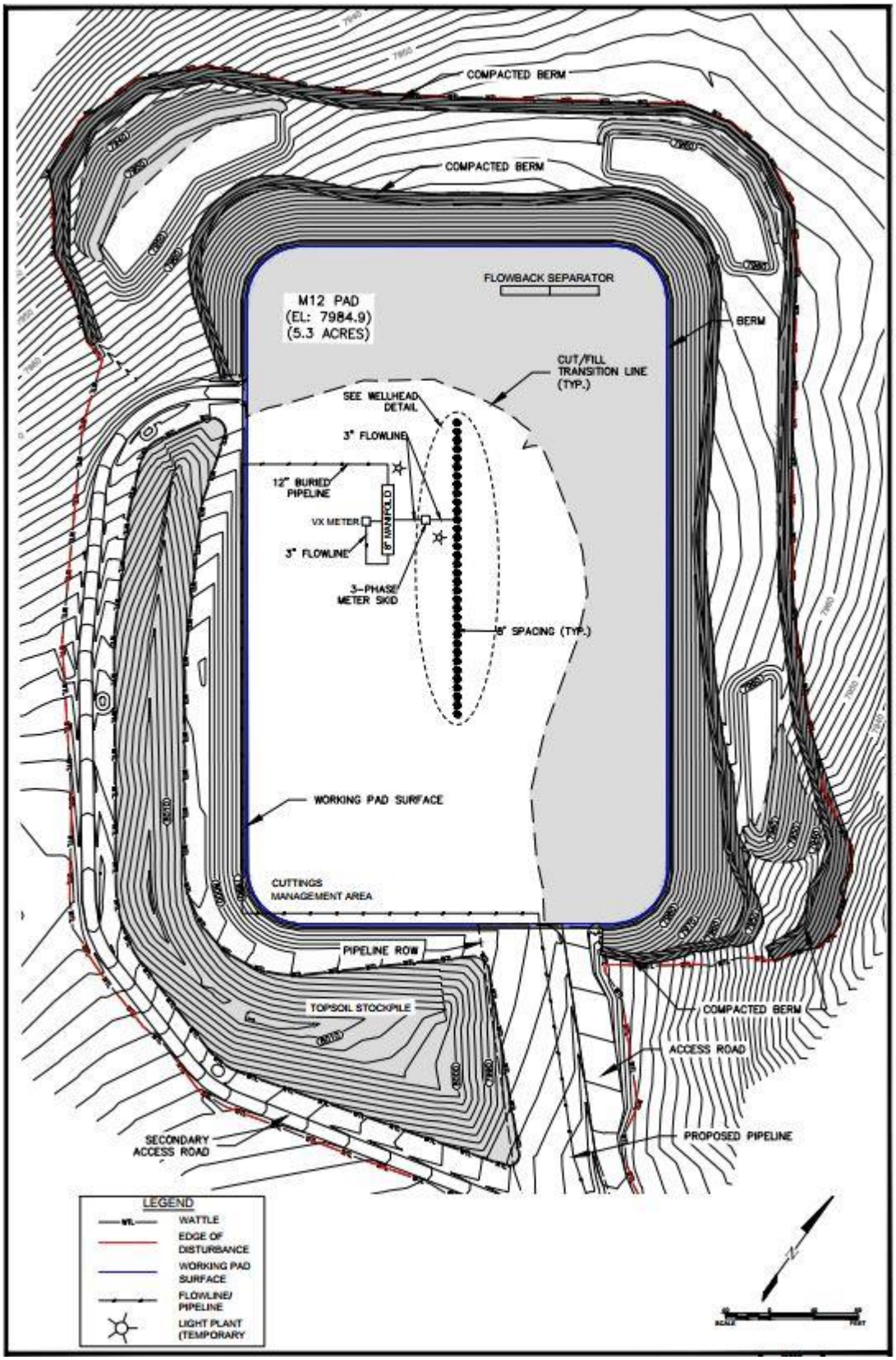
During Drilling and Completions a primary and secondary access route will exits from the location. The primary egress point will be in the Southeast corner of the location. A secondary egress will exist in the Northwest corner of the pad. These routes will intersect at the lease road Southeast of the Pad. Once the location enters the production phase and interim reclaim is complete the original primary access will be the sole point of access and egress to ELU M12 496. If a secondary evacuation route is required in this phase, evacuees will be directed to proceed on foot North on the existing two-track road, or back to the East to intersect Sprague Gulch Rd.



Production Layout (Interim Reclaim)



Completions and Flowback Layout



5. Legal Description

Township 4 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.
Section 12: (SWSW)

Rio Blanco County, Colorado

6. Emergency Contact Information

Piceance – Emergency Notification Chart

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

Level 1
Level 2
Level 3

INCIDENT COMMANDER	Operations Control Center (OCC): 970-285-2615 / Tait Radio 22-615	
Caerus company representative on location	**Safety Lead** Reed Koeneke W 970-285-2755 C 970-216-2557	**Environmental Lead** Brett Middleton W 970-285-2739 C 970-987-4650
	EH&S MANAGER Lindsey Rider W 970-285-2711 C 970-456-3229	

EMERGENCY MANAGER

Drilling	Completions	Shared Services	North	Central	South
Cole Walton C 720-656-8747	Ryan Tompkins W 970-285-2685 C 970-640-3294	Dean Lawton W 970-285-2649 C 970-201-5417	Chad Tompkins W 970-285-2790 C 970-618-8913	Daniel Treto W 970-285-2603 C 970-623-2081	Derek Molde W 970-285-2803 C 970-216-7254

Operations Manager
Kurt Kissner
W 970-285-2931
C 970-250-9045

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM

GROUP 1 – STAND-BY CALL WHEN EMERGENCY REQUIRES ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Caerus Property	SURFACE LAND	VP of Operations	VP of Engineering	Regulatory
John Andrews W 970-285-2722 C 970-623-0008	Ed Seymour W 970-285-2611 C 970-852-9819	Mike Rynearson W 720-880-6407 C 303-241-5432	Tim Baer W 720-547-8749 C 720-560-3131	Kristen Lingley W 720-880-6412 C 202-716-4693

GROUP 2 – CALL ONLY IF SUPPORT REQUIRED

MEDIA RELATIONS & CORP COMMUNICATIONS	LEGAL	FINANCE
Kristen Lingley W 720-880-6412 C 202-716-4693	Allison Woolston W 720-880-6418 C 520-465-0035	Rob Norris W 720-880-6414 C 720-933-7363
VP & CHIEF ACCOUNTING OFFICER Natasha Nightengale	CHAIRMAN & CEO Dave Keyte	President and CFO Finance Jeter Thomas

7. Mutual Aid Agencies Contacts

AGENCY CONTACTS		EMERGENCY CONTACTS	
BLM (CRV & GJ Field Office)	970-876-9000	CO State Patrol	970-824-6501
BLM (Meeker)	970-878-3800	Grand River Hospital (Rifle)	970-625-1510
CDPHE	877-518-5608	Saint Mary's Hospital (GJ)	970-298-2273
National Response Cntr	800-424-8802	Garfield County	970-625-8095
Federal OSHA	800-321-6742	Mesa County	970-242-6707
Region 8 OSHA	720-264-6550	Rio Blanco County	970-878-9600
One-Call	800-922-1987	Care Flight	800-332-4923
Pipeline Ref.	811	EMS, Fire, Police	911

8. Staffing of Local and Mutual Agencies

The Grand Valley Fire Protection District out of Parachute, CO will be the closest responding station and most likely to be dispatched should emergency services be required to the ELU M12 496 location. They consist of a mix of full-time, part-time, and volunteer staff. They have the ability to provide fire prevention, fire suppression, hazardous materials response, rescue, disaster preparedness, and emergency medical services (including emergent care and transport to the nearest appropriate medical facility) should any of the services be required.

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

9. Site Setting

The ELU M12 496 will be located in the vicinity of existing oil and gas infrastructure in rural Rio Blanco County. Within two (2) miles of the ELU M12 496, there are six (6) active Oil and Gas facilities. The ELU M12 496 will be located on surface owned by the Oil Shale Corporation (Conoco Philips). All of the adjacent land is non-crop range land.

10. Location Layout

During the Drilling and Completions phase the ELU M12 496 will be a 13.9-acre disturbance, resulting in a 5.3-acre working surface during drilling and completions. The location will then be interim reclaimed to a 2.4-acre working surface for the production phase. Please see Section 4 - Ingress and Egress for the location layout plats.

11. Equipment and Stored Material

The ELU M12 496 location will go through the typical life cycle of an oil and gas location (construction,

drilling, completions, flowback, production, interim reclaim, plug & abandon, and final reclaim)

- Construction:
  - During construction there will be heavy earth moving equipment on location to create the pad.
  - Some initial piping will be installed.
  - The rat holes will be drilled, and conductors will be set.
  - A fuel cell in secondary containment will be on location which will hold diesel.
- Drilling:
  - Once the Drilling phase begins the rig will be set on location with its support equipment.
  - Drilling mud and the associated chemicals used to properly create and maintain it will be stored in and around the mixing tanks.
  - Fresh water will be stored for the rig.
  - Power will be generated on location via gen-sets that start on diesel and run-on natural gas.
    - These gen-sets provide electrical power to the rig and the support equipment.
  - Cuttings will be managed on location and then hauled away.
- Completions:
  - The pad will be completed remotely. As a result, limited completions equipment will be on location.
    - (1) frac tank, a relief skid, and the wellhead iron.
- Flowback:
  - Will also be done from a central facility. Surface gathering lines, Flowback separators and a VX meter will be on location at the ELU M12 496 for this phase.
- Production:
  - This location will employ 3-phase gathering. No produced liquids will be stored on location.
  - Wellheads, meter skids, and gas lift skids will be the only equipment permanently on location during this phase.

12. Sensitive Areas

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

Table 2. Sensitive Area Determination Factors

Sensitive Area Factors	Comments
Surface Water	

Are there any surface water features (i.e. seeps, springs, wetlands, rivers, perennial or intermittent streams) or Surface Water Supply Areas (SWSAs) adjacent to or within 500 feet of the proposed or existing facility?	No
Could a potential release from the facility reach surface water features?	No, site location mitigation measures and erosion control measures will keep potential water quality impacts from a pad release low.
Groundwater	
Depth to shallowest groundwater?	Based on NRCS soil survey data, the depth to shallow groundwater is greater than 6.7 feet. However, a nearby monitoring well, established at a similar elevation as the proposed pad location, was completed to a depth of 210 feet with a static water level at 190 feet (Permit No. MH-60849).
Will the facility be underlain by an unconfined aquifer or recharge zone?	Colorado well permit data indicates surrounding wells located within 5,000± feet of the proposed well pad are completed in alluvial aquifers at depths ranging from 40 to 100+/- feet.
Is the facility located within ⅛ mile of a domestic water well or ¼ mile of a public water supply well which would use the same aquifer?	No
Is the facility within 100-year floodplain?	No
In the event of a release could the facility potentially impact groundwater?	No
Sensitive Areas Determination	No, depth to groundwater at a nearby monitoring well is greater than 100 feet.

Surface Water:
Potential water quality impacts on surface water are low for this sensitive area determination. The nearest ephemeral drainage is located 570 feet W (S82ºW) and downgradient of the proposed well pad. Additional ephemeral streams within the 2,640-foot pad buffer include a drainage of 839 feet N (N28ºE) and 896 feet SE (S38ºE) of the pad. Potential water quality impacts on these water bodies are low due to their distance from the pad and lack of depression pathways for sustained flow from a liquid release associated with the pad. The remaining two ephemeral streams are 2,808 feet NW (N54ºW) and 2,554 feet E (S89ºE) of the pad. These drainages are partially cross-gradient to the pad and low elevation relative relief thus low head potential for liquid released from the pad to reach these water bodies. The drainage 2,554 feet E of the pad is also separated from the pad by Sprague Gulch Road acting as a physical barrier to any liquid releases. These water bodies will be protected using earthen berms, diversion structures, and other control measures to eliminate depression-focused flow paths to decrease associated pollution potential in the event of a pad release from reaching downstream waterways. These Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be completed

at the pad along the graded edge of fill slopes. In addition, to the BMPs and erosion control measures that will be implemented along the well pad perimeter, dense mountain and sagebrush shrublands are located between the proposed well pad location and downstream surface waters. In the event of a pollution release from the pad, the naturally occurring vegetation would provide an additional barrier/buffer to downgradient surface waters.

Perennial and ephemeral streams located downgradient of the proposed well pad are not within 15 miles upstream of any Public Water System Intake. According to the ECMC's 100-year floodplain mapping, the proposed pad location would not be located within a floodplain.

Groundwater:
State Engineer's Office and USGS records were reviewed to gather additional information pertaining to the occurrence and depth of shallow groundwater. Permitted active wells are not located within the 2,640-foot pad buffer. The nearest monitoring well (56839-MH) to the pad location is located 4,880 feet SW of the pad and was completed in a Type III (alluvial/colluvial) Aquifer. The depth of the completed monitoring well is 75 feet. Monitoring well (047452) is located SE approximately 4,925 feet from the proposed pad location and was completed in an unconfined aquifer comprised of sand and gravel with a total depth of 40 feet for monitoring of a septic field. A nearby monitoring well (MH-60849), located in SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 23, Township 4 South, and Range 96 West, was established at a similar elevation as the proposed well pad location and the completed well depth was 210 feet with a static water level of 190 feet.

Based on the vegetative survey completed by WestWater biologists, vegetation communities present in the project vicinity include mountain and sagebrush shrublands with aspen woodlands and oakbrush shrublands occurring along the side slopes and draws surrounding the project area. Hydrophytic vegetation indicative of shallow groundwater conditions was not identified at the site. Depth to shallow groundwater residing in the local flow system is greater than 80 inches (6.67 feet) based on NRCS soil properties and qualities for the mapped soil units identified as Irigul channery loam and Parachute loam. Typical soil profile shows loam and channery loam overlying very channery loam and clay loam 12-42 inches to sandstone and shale bedrock. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of the Irigul channery loam in soil is less than 1.0 x 10-7 cm/sec; Ksat for the Parachute loam is greater than 1.0 x 10-7 cm/sec.

The pad is not located within ⅛ mile of a domestic water well or within ½ mile of a public water supply withdrawing groundwater.

Sensitive Area Determination:
The site is not considered a Sensitive Area as determined during the desktop analysis. There are no surface waters within 500 feet of the proposed pad location. In addition, potential impacts associated with liquid and/or chemical release from the well pad to surface water features within the ½-mile buffer will be mitigated by the implementation of appropriate erosion control measures and BMPs along the well pad perimeter and associated access road. These measures will prevent increased sediment and spills from reaching downstream surface water bodies.

The potential for groundwater quality impacts are deemed to be low as the alluvial aquifer resources will be protected by the control measures implemented to prevent surface runoff from leaving the pad location

13. Potential Impacts, Prevention, and Mitigation

Caerus will use the following site-specific BMPs at the RNPU H28 197 to evaluate and determine that all above-ground and below-ground onsite (and offsite) fluid handling, storage, transmission, and transportation equipment have integrity and comply with the applicable standards cited in the ECMC rules include the following:

- Audio, Visual, and Olfactory (AVO) inspections: AVO inspections will be conducted as required.

- Routine inspection of all production equipment, wellheads, pit liner, etc.; Routine physical inspections of production equipment (by Caerus production personnel); Air Compliance inspections and monitoring (by Caerus Air Compliance staff); SPCC Inspections (by 3rd party contractor), Stormwater Management inspections (by 3rd party contractor), and continuous, dedicated SCADA monitoring of fluid production rates and pressures, and fluid storage volumes (by Caerus production personnel).
- As part of our LDAR, STEM, and OOOOa inspection/compliance programs, Caerus will adhere to the use of Approved Instrument Monitoring Methods (AIMM) for inspecting production equipment.
- Flowlines will be integrity-tested per the 1100 Series rules.
- The ELU M12-496 will be covered by the Caerus SPCC plan. Employees will be trained to respond to any potential release.
- Caerus spill response procedures will be adhered to for any spills or releases occurring at the location. The Caerus Waste Management Plan will be followed and is provided with this OGDP submittal. All spills will be managed in accordance with the ECMC 900 Series rules.
- Production equipment is physically inspected on a weekly basis, and some locations are visited more often. During these routine site visits, the Production Technicians are visually inspecting all components of the production process for any signs or evidence of active leaks, drips, releases, or pending leaks. The routine physical inspection of the location and production equipment includes a close examination of the following components:
    - Wellheads, Meter Skids, Gas Lift Skids, Flowlines and Production Piping (between processing equipment), and Off Location Piping.

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

14. Response Equipment

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

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

15. Incident Classification

Caerus uses a companywide Incident Response Plan which provides classifications and guidance on responding to many potential scenarios that could occur on an oil and gas location. To aid in a timely

response, Caerus provides guidance on classifying different levels of emergencies on the Caerus Emergency Notification Chart (ENC). This chart helps all employees quickly determine what level of response is needed to a particular event. That guidance is attached to every ENC that is posted in various control rooms and on locations across the field.

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

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

Emergency Level Chart

The highest Emergency Level that contains at least one element from the Criteria column is the Emergency Level for the Incident.	
Level 1 Emergency	
An incident that is limited to the location where it occurred, is under effective and immediate control, and has relatively minor impact to people, environment, or company assets, reputation, and business/ finances.	
Criteria	**Examples**
• Does not threaten life • Is not perceived to be a threat to the public • Has brief or no media attention • Has minor environmental impact • Can be addressed by in-field personnel • Generates company wide attention	• Injury requiring evacuation of injured parties • Reportable spill confined to lease • Property damage that compromises safe operations • Weather conditions (e.g., tornado watch) that threaten personnel and operations • Threat of social or political unrest, labor disputes, or acts of violence against personnel or operations
Level 2 Emergency	
Incident control has been compromised, imminent or near-term control is likely, and the incident has moderate impact to people, environment, or company assets, reputation and business/finances.	
Criteria	**Examples**
• Potential threat to life • Might jeopardize public health or safety • Might have prolonged media attention • Causes substantial reversible or short-term environmental damage • Requires assistance by outside resources to control the incident	• Serious injury resulting in hospitalization • Reportable spill that extends beyond the lease • Facility fire, hazardous materials release, or significant property damage • Imminent security threats, social or political unrest, and labor disputes that will impact personnel or operations • Severe weather (e.g., tornado warning) which impacts personnel and/or operations • Missing or unaccounted for vehicle or aircraft
Level 3 Emergency	
Incident control has been lost, imminent or near-term control cannot be established, and the incident has severe impact to people, environment, or company assets, reputation and business/finances.	
Criteria	**Examples**
• Life-threatening conditions • Jeopardizes public health or safety • Has extensive media attention • Causes irreversible or long-term environmental damage	• Incident resulting in multiple serious injuries or fatality • Spill threatening municipal or private water supply • Event causing public evacuation and/or significant environmental damage • Act of terrorism, violence, social or political unrest that impacts personnel or operations • Emergency events lasting more than one day

16. Training Coordinated with Local Responders

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

Exhibit 1

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

Approval:

Edward Smercina _____ 12/12/23 _____

Edward Smercina Date:
Local Emergency and Natural Resources Manager
Rio Blanco County