Interim Reclamation Plan

Geothermal Limitless Approach to Drilling Efficiencies (GLADE)

NE ¼ SE ¼, Sec 2, T3N, R66W

Weld County, Colorado

April 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

OXY USA Inc. (OXY) has developed this site-specific Interim Reclamation Plan to establish proper planning and execution for reclamation of the land within areas that are affected by oil and gas location construction and development, but no longer in use by production operations once turned over. When all wells on a pad are completed and turned over to production, the drilling footprint will be reduced, and areas not needed for production will be restored and re-vegetated in accordance with Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Series 1000 Reclamation Rules and consistent with the requirements of ECMC Rule 1003 for Interim Reclamation. Reference shall also be made to ECMC Rule 304.c(14) Topsoil Protection Plan and ECMC Rule 304.c(15) Stormwater Management Plan within this process.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Operator:	OXY USA Inc.
Operator ID:	66561
Project / Site Name:	GLADE Project
Location:	Sec. 2, T3N, R66W, Weld County, Colorado
Elevation:	4897.2’
Land Type:	Fee
Surface Owner:	Barclay Farms LLC
Total Area of Project:	CONSTRUCTION PHASE: 13.00 acres WORKING PAD SURFACE AREA: 6.3 acres TOTAL AREA INTERIM RECLAIMED FOR PRODUCTION: 1.5 acres INTERIM RECLAIM / PRODUCTION AREA: 11.5 acres
Description of Existing Vegetation:	Existing vegetation on the subject property is disturbed grassland, primary use is rangeland / pastureland.
Soil Type(s):	48 – Olney fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, HSG: B 63 – Terry fine sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes, HSG: B
Stream Crossings:	There are not any stream crossings associated with the location.
Primary Receiving Water:	County Road 35 ditch ~935’ east of the location.
General Direction of Flow and Drainage:	North
Reclamation Manager/Contact:	Austin Lee, HSE Advisor OXY USA Inc. Office: (970) 515-1058
Major Equipment List:	The GLADE location will be a (2) well pad, with (6) tanks, (3) coolers, (2) ORC Units, (1) pump building.

TENTATIVE DEVELOPMENT & OPERATION SCHEDULE

Phase	Work Activity	Estimated Start Date*
CON	Location construction	February 2025
DRL	Drilling	April 2025
INT	Interim reclamation of construction disturbance	August 2025

**Based on pending receipt of required permits, and drilling rig availability. Schedule is tentative and subject to change.*

3.0 PROPOSED SEQUENCE OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

3.1 Surface Owner Consultation and Timing

Surface owner consultation shall be conducted to minimize disruption of agricultural operations and designate final land use. Interim reclamation shall occur approximately no later than 8/31/2025 after conclusion of subsequent operations. If soil conditions are not conducive due to weather conditions, a Form 4 Sundry Notice shall be submitted, and reclamation commenced as soon as conditions allow and as practicable.

3.2 Removal of drilling and completions equipment and associated debris and waste

Debris and non-exploration and production (E&P) waste materials (concrete, sack bentonite and other drilling mud additives, sand, plastic, pipe, and cable) will be removed, and cellars, rat holes, and other boreholes unnecessary for further lease operations will be backfilled. Soil and aggregate mix used to build a compacted surface for construction and drilling purposes will be removed in areas no longer intended for production and interim reclamation and disposed of at an approved facility.

3.3 Recontouring, compaction relief and topsoil re-distribution

All segregated soil horizons removed for construction will be replaced to their original relative positions and contour and will be tilled adequately to alleviate compaction and re-establish a proper seedbed. Operator will be responsible for segregating topsoil, backfilling, re-compacting any backfill, reseeding, and re-contouring the surface on all disturbed areas of an oil and gas location, including that which is not being used for production or processing of E&P materials so as not to interfere with Surface Owner(s) operations.

3.4 Soil Preparation

Soil preparation for interim reclamation generally includes the following practices:

3.4.1 *Compaction Alleviation*

After topsoil re-distribution, the interim reclamation area shall be cross ripped to a depth of eighteen inches with an agricultural ripper/subsoiler; however, this depth may be adjusted in rocky or shallow soils. Chiseling/ripping will be performed at the minimum depth of topsoil. Cultipacking or disking may be required to reduce soil clod size. Ripping with construction style shanks, for the purpose of surface ridge roughness as a stormwater BMP, is only allowed to a six-inch depth, and will be maintained following any precipitation or surface erosion which has the potential to compromise the BMP.

3.4.2 *Leveling*

All areas will be leveled and graded to drain properly and blend to the adjacent, natural landscape. Leveling will generally be completed with a motor grader, but can also include a dozer, landplane and other pieces of equipment based on soil and topography.

3.4.3 *Soil Amendments*

Necessary amendments will be determined by soil analysis completed during Topsoil Protection Plan Site Investigation, land use, site conditions at time of interim reclamation, and surface owner consultation. Soil amendments will be incorporated during seedbed preparation.

3.4.4 *Seedbed Preparation*

Seedbed preparation will be completed by disking, harrowing or cultipacking disturbed soil to provide a seedbed that is firm and friable. Seeding will not occur until after a proper seedbed is prepared, soil amendments applied, and all disturbed soil is viable for germination.

3.4.5 *Surface Rock Removal*

Surface rocks that interfere with agricultural operations, seeding equipment or future mowing operations will be removed for the interim reclamation area.

3.5 Seeding

Seed mix is determined based on consultations with NRCS, CPW, and Surface Owner; also, by soil type, land use, adjacent reference area vegetation and in accordance with ECMC Rule 1202.a.6. Equipment shall be cleaned from previous mixes, soil, or debris, prior to mobilizing and commencing seeding operations between properties. In most cases, seed will be planted with a drill seeder and tractor at the appropriate depth and rate based on mix and manufacturer specifications, as referenced in Appendix B. Seeding shall not occur in windy conditions or when the soil is frozen or wet.

3.6 Mulching

Mulch will be applied within 48 hours after seeding on non-cropland, weather and ground conditions permitting. Mulch application in cropland shall be applied as requested by surface owner. If using straw or hay mulch, only mulch that has been certified as weed-free forage may be used. All mulch types must be anchored properly by methods such as crimping, disking and/or tackifier. Contractor may adjust the rate of mulch and type based on site location, soils, slopes, and time of year to maximize seeding and erosion control success.

3.7 Implement Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measures

Post-construction stormwater control measures will be installed during construction surface reduction and interim reclamation efforts. Erosion and sediment control measures will include consideration of land use, surface owner grazing practices, general location topography and flow, and potential damage to materials. Refer to Appendix C for the interim reclamation grading plan and design, as well as Section 5.0 of this plan for a list of site-specific stormwater control measures.

3.8 Weed Control

Weed control measures shall 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 the Colorado Noxious Weed Act.

Weed control measures shall be conducted in consultation with the Surface Owner and County/Municipality Weed Management Specialist(s) based on site specific conditions. OXY will monitor and control noxious weeds until achieving reclamation threshold for release within reclaimed disturbance areas, including monitoring to measure success of treatments. Weed control measures employed may include mowing or removal and herbicide treatment during the appropriate growing season. During drilling, production, and reclamation operations, all disturbed areas shall be kept reasonably free of noxious weeds and undesirable species.

3.9 Interim Reclamation Completion Notice

Upon reaching desired and permitted reclamation goals based on ECMC Rule 1003.e, a Form 4 Interim Reclamation Completion Notice (IRCN) shall be submitted to document successful interim reclamation as compared to adjacent reference area(s).

4.0 INTERIM RECLAMATION STORMWATER, EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES / BMPS

Measures for stormwater, erosion and sediment control will be accomplished through a combination of construction techniques, structural and non-structural controls, vegetation and re-vegetation, administrative controls, and good housekeeping practices during interim reclamation. Control measures will be implemented and adjusted with changing site conditions, as well as throughout all phases of construction. All control measures deployed will be identified on as-built maps.

A summary of stormwater control measures can be found in Appendix C of this document. A detailed description of intended structural and non-structural stormwater control measures for GLADEis as follows.

4.1 Structural Control Measures / BMPs

Structural control measures are established to reduce erosion and site degradation, and to minimize or mitigate off-site sediment transport in a manner effective for development and operation of an oil and gas location. The following structural control measures will be implemented at the proposed location.

4.1.1 Diversion Ditch and Berm (DD)

- A berm will be installed around the northern and eastern edges of the GLADE location to divert stormwater run-on & run-off to a designated outlet structure.
- This BMP will be installed during construction disturbance reduction, and prior to removal of construction perimeter controls.
- Diversion ditch and berm will remain in-place until final reclamation activities commence.

4.1.2 Spillway and Outlet (SW/O)

- A spillway and/or outlet is designed to capture sediment transported in surface runoff and slowly release flows to allow time for settling of sediment prior to discharge from the location.
- Spillway and/or outlet will be installed concurrently with the location diversion berm.
- A spillway/outlet will be installed in the northeastern portion of the location berm for GLADE during interim reclamation.
- All spillways and outlets will remain in-place until final reclamation activities are complete.

4.1.3 Culvert (C)

- Culverts are used to move water under a road or crossing, or to direct flow to a designated endpoint, and are sized to manage anticipated watershed and flow rates.
- Culverts at GLADE will be installed at the eastern access off the location intersecting with Weld County Road 35. Culverts will be evaluated at the time of construction and installed as needed.
- Permanent culverts will be reinforced with inlet and outlet protection to mitigate sediment transport and surface erosion.
- These BMPs will remain in place throughout the life of production for GLADE and removed during final reclamation.

4.1.4 Inlet / Outlet Protection (IP/OP)

- Inlet and outlet protection is a permeable barrier installed around a drain or culvert to filter runoff and remove sediment.
- This BMP will be installed congruently with spillways and outlets.
- Inlet and outlet protection will be installed for all permanent culverts at GLADE.

- Inlet and outlet protection will remain in place throughout the life of production for GLADE and removed during final reclamation.

4.1.5 Seed & Mulch (SM)

- Seed and mulch are utilized in disturbed areas to establish stabilization through vegetative cover.
- Seeding will take place once surface disturbing activities are complete and only when a different means of stabilization is not implemented. Topsoil stockpiles will be stabilized with seed and mulch as soon as practicable after completion of stockpiling efforts unless weather or ground conditions are not suitable to properly create a seedbed and promote successful germination.
- Seed & mulch will be installed on all disturbed areas no longer utilized for construction, and on all topsoil stockpiles which will remain on GLADE for use during final reclamation. Anticipated topsoil stockpiling will be situated along the western and southern perimeter of the location.
- Seeding will remain in place until re-disturbed during final reclamation efforts.
- In areas to be returned to crop, a seed bed will be prepared and left for the surface owner to plant during the next agricultural season.

4.2 Non-Structural Control Measures / BMPs

Non-structural control measures / BMPs do not involve a structure or engineered solution. Non-structural control measures include:

4.2.1 Construction Phasing & Sequencing

- Construction phasing and sequencing will be implemented at GLADE to minimize the amount of surface disturbance and exposed soils to the greatest extent practicable. Interim reclamation will occur in two phases throughout the project to coincide with drill scheduling.

4.2.2 Protection and Preservation of Existing Vegetation

- Pre-existing vegetation cover will only be removed where necessary for the operation of construction and development at GLADE. Trees will only be cut or trimmed to facilitate clearing, grading and safe installation of the location.
- Vegetative buffers will be preserved to the greatest extent practicable for construction and development.

4.2.3 Good Housekeeping

- Good housekeeping measures will be implemented to prevent sediment, trash and toxic or hazardous substances from entering surface waters or impacting soils. Housekeeping practices include routine inspections, regular cleaning, site and equipment organization and maintenance, and appropriate chemical storage.

5.0 INTERIM STABILIZATION

Interim reclamation will commence within twelve months from first date of production, barring any subsequent drilling, completions, or operational activities which are required, for all disturbed areas affected by construction and drilling operations which are no longer in use or needed for production. Interim reclaimed areas will be returned to their original condition as practicable, or their final land use as designated by the surface owner.

5.1 Non-Cropland

Non-crop locations will be reclaimed within six months from completion of final ground disturbing activities, per ECMC Rule 1003.b. Interim stabilization in non-cropland will follow the ECMC definition and guidance: “all disturbed areas no longer in use shall be considered complete when all ground surface

disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and all disturbed areas have been either built on, compacted, covered, paved, or otherwise stabilized in such a way as to minimize erosion to the extent practicable, or a uniform vegetative cover has been established that reflects pre-disturbance or reference area forbs, shrubs, and grasses with total percent plant cover of at least eighty percent (80%) of pre-disturbance levels or reference areas, excluding noxious weeds". All non-cropland locations will be reclaimed within six months from completion of ground disturbing activities, per ECMC Rule 1003.b.

5.2 Cropland

Per ECMC Rule 1003.b., "All segregated soil horizons removed from crop lands shall be replaced to their original relative positions and contour and shall be tilled adequately to re-establish a proper seedbed. Any perennial forage crops that were present before disturbance shall be re-established". All cropland locations will be reclaimed within three months from completion final ground disturbing activities.

6.0 INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE

6.1 Inspections

Inspections will be conducted to document the status of construction activities, stormwater control measure placement, maintenance needs, and effectiveness, to evaluate pollution sources, and to document reclamation / interim stabilization progress. Inspections will be managed by the Stormwater Manager and SWMP Administrator and conducted by their designated representative(s). Inspection forms will document non-compliance conditions, including any release of sediment or other contaminants, additional control measures that are needed, or repair and maintenance work orders.

For sites where earthwork and construction is completed, but final stabilization is not achieved due to vegetative cover, inspections shall be conducted every 30 days and exclude precipitation or melt event response. Inspections will continue until all reclaimed areas have achieved a cover of 70% the pre-construction reference vegetation (i.e., final stabilization).

Findings, inspection records and site maps are documented electronically and available within 24 hours of any inspection. All inspection records are stored for a minimum of three years after the location has achieved final stabilization.

6.2 Maintenance

For maintenance items discovered at active construction locations, action, and documentation towards completing repairs identified at the time of inspection, shall be made within 24 hours of discovery.

Maintenance items discovered post-construction will be documented and coordinate with production personnel.

Timeline for completion of maintenance items is a priority and will depend on scope; but in all cases, shall not be completed until field conditions allow for safe access, and utility clearance has been confirmed for actions requiring ground disturbance / earthwork.

7.0 SUMMARY OF SITE-SPECIFIC STORMWATER, EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROLS / BMPS FOR INTERIM RECLAMATION PHASE

7.1 Stormwater will be managed during the interim reclamation and production phase by a combination of site-specific erosion and sediment control measures including:

7.1.1 A berm around the northern and eastern perimeter of the location to manage run-on and run-off.

7.1.2 Stabilization of slopes and associated topsoil stockpile(s) by seed and crimped mulch application.

7.1.3 Permanent Culverts (C) with inlet & outlet protection may be installed at access roads and crossing, as determined in the field during construction.

7.1.4 A Spillway and Outlet (SW/O) along the northeastern perimeter of the location berm, which will remain in place until final reclamation.

7.1.5 Post construction, daily inspections will be completed by on-site operations personnel.

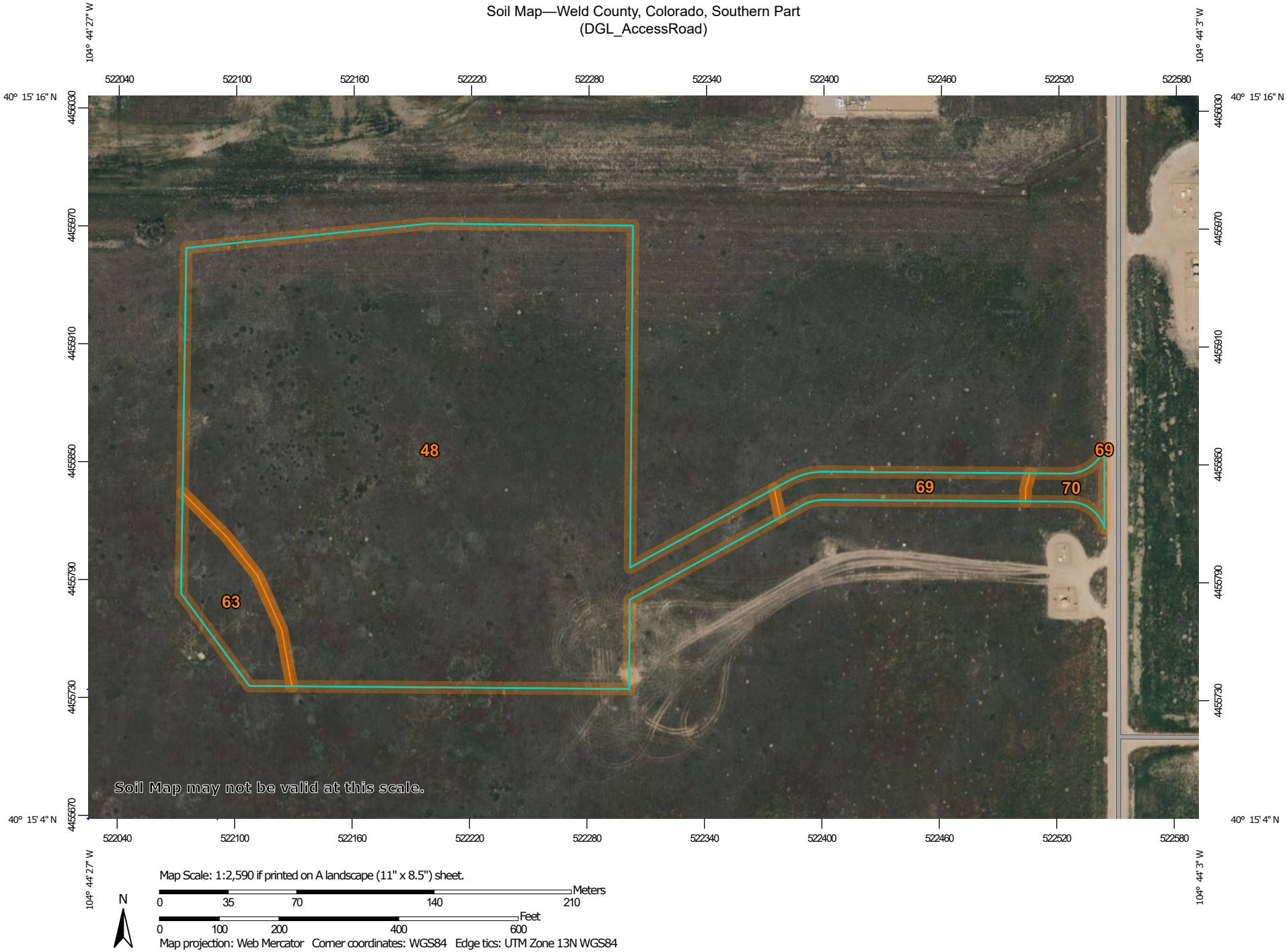
7.1.6 A third-party consultant will conduct stormwater compliance inspections every 30-days until final stabilization is achieved. Inspections will review all control measures / BMPs implemented, their status, and whether repair or replacement is needed, including weed maintenance when necessary.

7.1.7 Maintenance and repair will be completed as soon as practicable, immediately in most cases.

APPENDIX A

SOIL PROPERTIES AND MAP

Soil Map—Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part
(DGL_AccessRoad)



Map Scale: 1:2,590 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 35 70 140 210

Feet
0 100 200 400 600

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part

48—Olney fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 362w
Elevation: 4,600 to 5,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 175 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Olney and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Olney

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed deposit outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 20 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 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 (0.57 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: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Zigweid
Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Vona
Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 24, 2023

Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part

63—Terry fine sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 363f
Elevation: 4,500 to 5,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Terry and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Terry

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 18 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
H4 - 37 to 41 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 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: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tassel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Olney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Otero

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 24, 2023

Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part

69—Valent sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tczd
Elevation: 3,000 to 5,210 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 166 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Valent and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Valent

Setting

Landform: Interdunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Noncalcareous eolian sands

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
AC - 5 to 12 inches: sand
C1 - 12 to 30 inches: sand
C2 - 30 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R072XA021KS - Sands (North) (PE 16-20), R067BY015CO - Deep Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dailey
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interdunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R072XA022KS - Sandy (North) Draft (April 2010) (PE 16-20), R067BY015CO - Deep Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Julesburg
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interdunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains, R072XA022KS - Sandy (North) Draft (April 2010) (PE 16-20)
Hydric soil rating: No

Vona
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interdunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains, R072XA022KS - Sandy (North) Draft (April 2010) (PE 16-20)
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 24, 2023

Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part

70—Valent sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tczf
Elevation: 3,050 to 5,150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Valent

Setting

Landform: Dunes, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, head slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Noncalcareous eolian sands

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
AC - 5 to 12 inches: sand
C1 - 12 to 30 inches: sand
C2 - 30 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R067BY015CO - Deep Sand, R072XY109KS - Rolling Sands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dailey
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interdunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R067BY015CO - Deep Sand, R072XA021KS - Sands (North) (PE 16-20)
Hydric soil rating: No

Vona
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains, R072XA022KS - Sandy (North) Draft (April 2010) (PE 16-20)
Hydric soil rating: No

Haxtun
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interdunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R072XY111KS - Sandy Plains, R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 24, 2023

APPENDIX B

SEED MIX

FORM 2B INTERIM RECLAMATION PLAN
(Appendix A): Seed Mix

Project/Site Name	Location	Existing Vegetation	Operator ID
GLADE Project	T 3N: 66W Sec 2: NESE	Existing vegetation on the subject property is disturbed grassland / rangeland	66561

Landowner Requested Seed Mix

Crested Wheatgrass (Buffalo Brand)

Species	% Mix
Crested wheatgrass	100
*Drill Seed rate of 15 PLS LBS/Acre	

APPENDIX C

INTERIM RECLAMATION GRADING PLAN

GLADE
GRADING PLAN

KERR MCKEE GATHERING, LLC

PROPERTY LINE

CENTER LINE OF SECTION 2, T3N, R66W

EXISTING FENCE

PROPOSED BERM

PROPOSED CHANNEL 1

30' EASEMENT ANADARKO PIPELINE REC. NO. 4460330

SEEDING AND/OR HYDROMULCH SURFACE ROUGHENING

OUTLET PROTECTION MIN. 18" DEEP LAYER TYPE "L" RIPRAP (8'x7')

12'x12'x18" TYPE L RIP RAP ON GEOTECHNICAL FABRIC (MIRAFI FW 300 OR EQUAL) TOP OF RIP RAP = 4893.45'

OUTLET PROTECTION MIN. 18" DEEP LAYER TYPE "L" RIPRAP (7'x6')

OUTLET PROTECTION MIN. 18" DEEP LAYER TYPE "L" RIPRAP (12'x4')

BARCLAY FARMS LLC

PROPOSED DETENTION POND (NO BUILD/NO STORAGE AREA)

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY 2' DEEP LAYER TYPE 'M' RIPRAP (SEE DETAILS ON SHEET 18)

PERIMETER BERM & CHANNEL TO BE RECLAIMED ONCE SITE IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED (SEE NOTE 9, SHEET 10)

WORKING PAD SURFACE

PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD (SEE SHEET 8)

PROPOSED CHANNEL 2

SEEDING AND/OR HYDROMULCH SURFACE ROUGHENING

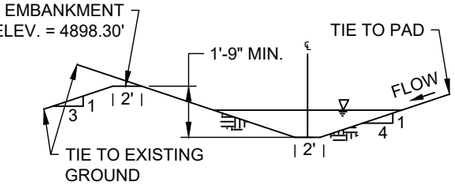
TOPSOIL STOCKPILE (5' TALL MAX.)

DEEP GEOTHERMAL LOCATION

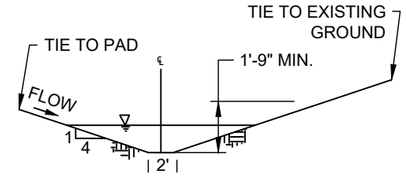
EXISTING WELL 2-9K BARCLAY PATINA OIL & GAS CORPORATION (PLUGGED & ABANDONED)

EXISTING WELL 2-9 BARCLAY PDC ENERGY INC (PLUGGED & ABANDONED)

TOP OF EMBANKMENT ELEV. = 4898.30'



CHANNEL 1 DETAIL
N.T.S.



CHANNEL 2 DETAIL
N.T.S.

COLORADO LICENSED
KATHERINE DAHL HARTER
0058246
3/1/24
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

NOTES:

1. ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS WAS NOT PROVIDED A TITLE REPORT FOR THIS SITE. ALL RECORDED DOCUMENTS REFERENCED ON THESE PLANS WERE DOWNLOADED FROM RESEARCH VIA THE WELD COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER. ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS MAKES NO GUARANTY OR WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, TO THE COMPLETENESS OF ENCUMBRANCES TO THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.

DATA SOURCE:
OIL & GAS WELLS: ECMC

PUBLIC AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY ASCENT.

DISCLAIMER:
THIS PLOT DOES NOT REPRESENT A MONUMENTED LAND SURVEY AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON TO DETERMINE BOUNDARY LINES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP OR OTHER PROPERTY INTERESTS. PARCEL LINES, IF DEPICTED HAVE NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY BE BASED UPON PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA THAT ALSO HAS NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED.

0 50 100
SCALE: 1"= 100'

ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS
ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS
8620 WOLFF COURT
WESTMINSTER, CO 80031
(303) 928-7128

PREPARED FOR:

OXY USA INC
1099 18TH STREET
DENVER, CO 80202
(720) 929-6000

SHEET NAME:
EROSION CONTROL PLAN - FINAL

SURFACE LOCATION
NE 1/4 SE 1/4 SECTION 2, T3N, R66W, 6TH P.M.
WELD COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MS	2/7/24
1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MS	2/21/24
2	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MS	2/27/24
3	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	KH	3/1/24
		AS	2/7/24
		AS	2/21/24
		AS	2/27/24
		RC	3/1/24

DRAWING DATE: 2/7/24

DRAFTED BY: AS

SHEET NO. 13 OF 21

P:\OXY__B230002\PROD\Grading\Preliminary\13_ECP_Final.dwg