



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dorado 36

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Appendices

- Appendix A** Stormwater Management Plan Maps
- Initial Construction SWMP Overview Map
 - Construction Phase Layout Drawing
 - Production Phase Layout Drawing (Interim Reclamation Drawing)
 - Soils/Erosion Maps
 - Pre-Disturbance Land Use Map
 - Pre-Disturbance Vegetation Identification/Analysis and Photo Series
- Appendix B** Seed Mix
- Appendix C** Wetland Survey Site Map

1. Introduction

Bison Oil & Gas IV (Bison) has prepared this document to satisfy the requirements of ECMC Rule 304.c.(15) to develop a site-specific stormwater management plan (SWMP), consistent with the requirements of ECMC Rule 1002.f., to accompany the Form 2A in order to demonstrate the Commission's Rules for the operation of the proposed oil and gas location in a manner that is protective of and minimizes adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources.

2. Project Summary

2.1. Stormwater Management/Permit Coverage

Bison has a field-wide stormwater management plan (SWMP) that covers construction activities within a permitted area of the Denver-Julesburg Basin. The **Dorado 36** construction will occur within this permitted area. Construction activities within this area are covered under and governed by the CDPS General Permit for Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (Permit No. COR-400000).

BMPs will be employed in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices in order to prevent pollution in stormwater discharges associated with the construction of the subject facility. All information and conditions represented herein are estimated and intended as a preliminary plan. The SWMP is intended to be a living document that will change and be updated routinely as field conditions change. Actual placement of BMP's etc. may deviate from the preliminary plan based on actual conditions discovered in the field and updates will be made accordingly.

2.2. Site Description/Nature of Construction

Bison is proposing the construction, development, and operation of the Dorado 36 (Dorado) Oil and Gas Development Plan (OGDP). The project consists of the development of the Dorado well pad and associated infrastructure to support the drilling and production of 10 new oil and gas wells.

2.3. Project Schedule

The anticipated project schedule can be found in the associated Cumulative Impacts Plan.

2.4. Surface Disturbance Totals

The Dorado will have a permitted disturbance area of 16.6 acres during the construction phase. During interim reclamation, a total of 11.3 acres will be seeded/mulched and reclaimed which includes the topsoil stockpile (2.5 acres), the detention pond (1.1 acres), and additional areas around the sides/slopes/perimeter (7.7 acres), leaving an unreclaimed area of 5.3 acres.

The permanent access road accounts for 3.5 acres – 528 feet (0.4 acres) of new/proposed access road and 3,696 feet (3.1 acres) of existing access road.

2.5. Well Pad Location

The Dorado well pad would support 10 wells to be drilled on-location and their supporting production equipment. Pad construction will involve clearing vegetation, stripping, and stockpiling topsoil, and

leveling. Construction equipment generally involves the use of heavy equipment, such as a dozer, flat blade, dump truck, and crane; however, equipment needs may vary depending on the site-specific conditions of the individual well pad.

A stockpile for topsoil will be established within the permitted location boundaries and will be maintained for future backfilling and rehabilitation of the disturbed areas of the well pad for interim reclamation and final abandonment after the life of the wells.

2.6. Access Road

Bison will construct 528 feet of new access road, branching off from an existing oil and gas access road, to provide access to the Dorado pad from County Road 74. The length of existing access road from County Road 74 is 3,696 feet.

2.7. Interim Reclamation

In accordance with ECOM Rule 1003, interim reclamation for the project will commence as soon as practicable and, at minimum, within 6 months (since the land use here is rangeland/grassland) following drilling and subsequent operations. Debris, waste material, and equipment associated with drilling, re-entry, and completion operations will be removed from the facility. All disturbed, non-working areas affected by drilling or subsequent operations, except those areas needed for production operations or for subsequent drilling operations to be commenced within 12 months, shall be reclaimed as nearly as practical to their original condition or their designated final land use. The reclaimed areas will be seeded/mulched in the first favorable season following rig demobilization. Areas needed for production operations or for subsequent drilling operations to be commenced within 12 months will be stabilized and maintained to minimize dust and erosion to the extent possible.

2.7.1. Compaction Alleviation

Compacted soils and areas of the location impacted by construction that are to be reclaimed 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.

2.7.2. Recontouring

Bison will complete interim reclamation by reestablishing all slopes, drainages, and natural contours that existed before initial construction began.

Bison will document the existing topography and natural drainages and the site will be planned in such a way to not impeded these drainages upon completion. The outer limits of the location will be blended back to native topography by matching the surrounding area of the location, as this area will remain undisturbed from the construction phase. Recontouring will take place in such a way that the depth of the topsoil is accounted for with the initial regrading of the site, this will ensure that an even and adequate amount of topsoil is spread over the entire site in a way that will not inhibit any natural drainages.

Bison will cross-rip slopes and prepare the reclaimed areas for seed/mulch application.

2.7.3. Revegetation

The topsoil pile will be cat-tracked for temporary stabilization initially, but will be seeded/mulched for long-term/permanent stabilization. In addition to the topsoil pile, all parts of the reclamation area will need to be seeded/mulched and will be returned to grassland/rangeland. The seed mix to be used resulted from a consultation with the NRCS, and can be found in Appendix B.

2.7.4. Seedbed Preparation & Seeding

After decompaction, the top 3-4 inches of soil will be prepared for seed application using a high-speed disk and/or a mulcher as needed. Straw mulch will be applied and crimped to topsoil adding further stabilization and increasing moisture retention. Seedbed will be void of earthen clods and firm enough to keep seed from being applied too deeply. Soil samples can be collected and analyzed prior to seed application to identify any amendments needed. Compost and fertilizer can be applied based on current site conditions and on an as needed basis.

Seed application will be performed using a disc seed drill equipped with depth bands, capable of direct seed placement no deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and functioning packer wheels with row spacing not exceeding 8 inches to adequately cover and stabilize the seed. Seeding will follow interim reclamation and be conducted during a spring or fall planting window to achieve maximum germination rates.

2.7.5. Fencing

To exclude livestock, upon the State Land Board's request, Bison will fence the perimeter of the location with a wildlife friendly four strand wire fence secured by posts at appropriate intervals.

2.7.6. Management of Invasive Plants

In accordance with the ECMC Rule 1003.f and the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, invasive plants will be monitored throughout all phases of construction during routine stormwater inspections, and the local weed division will be consulted when necessary. Bison maintains a weed mitigation maintenance schedule to prevent weed establishment on the topsoil pile and other areas of potential concern. Management will be performed by either mowing or spraying and on some occasions both methods may be necessary.

2.7.7. Interim Reclamation Completion

Interim reclamation of 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.

Once interim reclamation is achieved, a vegetation coverage assessment is conducted to confirm and document successful reclamation. When a vegetation coverage assessment confirms that the requirements have been met, photos are collected to document interim reclamation completion. Four photos are taken from the pad reclamation during the growing season facing each cardinal direction, and one photo is taken to document the vegetation in an undisturbed/reference area adjacent to the pad or

in the surrounding field. Each photograph is identified by date taken, well name or location number, GPS coordinates, and direction of view. An ECMC Form 4 Sundry Notice is then submitted to document interim reclamation completion, accompanied by the requisite photos documenting the reclamation and vegetation analysis. The Form 4 submission will also outline a description of the reclamation procedures, associated mitigation measures, changes to final land use, and the total cover of live perennial vegetation to evaluate the success of interim reclamation.

2.7.8. CDPHE Final Stabilization

CDPHE final stabilization is reached when all construction activities are complete and permanent stabilization methods have been implemented on all areas needed for ongoing production operations. In areas where seed/mulch has been applied, final stabilization is met when evenly distributed perennial vegetation has been established with a coverage of perennial plants of at least 70% of pre-disturbance levels has been achieved. When CDPHE final stabilization has been met, quantitative vegetation analyses are conducted to confirm and document that the site has met the vegetation requirement.

2.7.9. CDPHE Final Stabilization vs ECMC Interim Reclamation Completion

Bison recognizes that ECMC and CDPHE have different metrics and requirements pertaining to vegetation and final stabilization vs interim reclamation completion, and will adhere to both. Both sets of standards are outlined in the SWMP in an effort to be comprehensive of all applicable stormwater-related requirements.

2.8. Abandonment/Final Reclaim

Once the wells are no longer economical to operate, they will be P&A'd and the location recontoured and reclaimed to pre-disturbance conditions and/or in accordance with the surface owner's wishes.

When a well is P&A'd, the well head assembly is removed and the well permanently plugged downhole. All equipment associated with the well is removed from the location unless the equipment is also used by other wells on the pad or in the area. Flow lines may be re-routed or abandoned as necessary.

Once all equipment has been removed from the location and the well or wells are P&A'd, the location and associated access roads will be recontoured and reclaimed to pre-disturbance conditions and/or in accordance with the surface owner's wishes.

Rock surfacing on the pad and access roads will be removed for beneficial re-use or offsite disposal. Topsoil will be respread following recontouring and decompaction to pre-disturbance conditions. All culverts, cattle guards, or other extractable structural BMPs will be removed and either reused at new construction sites, recycled as scrap, or disposed of as solid waste.

Once the location is recontoured, topsoil is reapplied across the location in preparation for seeding. The reclamation is monitored until ECMC requirements are met and the location is cleared for final reclamation.

3. Supplemental Site Information

3.1. Distance to Water/Receiving Waters

Bison performed a desktop review of environmental resources as well as an on-site assessment for the presence of wetland or waters of the United States (WOTUS) at or in the vicinity of the proposed Dorado location (1,000-foot buffer). The desktop assessment utilized data obtained from the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and the National Hydrology Dataset (NHD) and indicated the presence of two NWI Riverine wetland features on or near the edges of the proposed pad, and one NHD surface water feature on the eastern side of the proposed pad (overlapping the eastern NWI-mapped wetland). Aerial imagery review also suggested the presence of a historic irrigation ditch running from the west side of the survey area to the northeast corner of the survey area.

An on-site assessment was conducted following the methods provided by the USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual and the criteria provided in the Great Plains Regional Supplement to determine the presence/absence of wetland features on May 8, 2024. The two NWI-mapped wetlands and one NHD-mapped surface water feature were evaluated and determined to not be present as they lacked wetland vegetation and hydrology characteristics, and there was no sign of an ordinary high-water mark (OHWM). The historic irrigation ditch was surveyed to determine potential wetland characteristics. It also lacked wetland vegetation and hydrology indicators. The vegetation consisted of the same upland vegetation species that occurred at the wetland data points. This ditch does not appear to be in use, as there is no indication of recent flow or presence of an OHWM. The proposed location is not located within the FEMA 100-year flood zone and would not require a Weld County Floodplain Development Permit. Additionally, there are no public water system intakes located within a mile of the proposed Dorado Location

None of the NWI or NHD mapped features within the proposed pad boundary and surrounding area were determined to be wetlands or exhibit OHWMs. No other wetland features or OHWMs were identified within the survey area surrounding the proposed Dorado pad boundary. The wetland survey site map can be found in Appendix C.

Bison will protect all adjacent and downstream waterbodies through BMP installation and implementation. The subject location will have an erosion control ditch/berm installed around the perimeter of the pad and an engineered detention pond installed in the west/northwest corner that will discharge clean water offsite through an engineered outlet pipe. Stormwater inspections will also be conducted on a routine basis and also after precipitation or melting events where either scenario could cause erosion or sediment movement. BMP placement and installation is outline in Appendix A (Stormwater Management Plan Maps and SWMP construction layout drawings).

3.2. Soils & Erosion Risk

A desktop review of the proposed project area indicates the presence of three soil map units across the well pad and access road. The breakdown of soil disturbance by well pad and access road is summarized in the table below.

Dorado 36 OGD Soil Disturbance

Project Feature	Soil Type	Acreage Disturbed
Well Pad	63 - Tassel loamy fine sand, 5 to 20 percent slopes	1.1
Well Pad	72 - Vona loamy sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	4.6
Well Pad	74 - Vona sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	10.9
Access Road	63 - Tassel loamy fine sand, 5 to 20 percent slopes	1.0
Access Road	72 - Vona loamy sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	0.1
Access Road	74 - Vona sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	2.4
Total OGD Soil Disturbance		20.1

The Vona sandy loam (3 to 9 percent slopes) soil map unit typical profile shows an anticipated H1 depth of 0 to 6 inches consisting of sandy loam, where it transitions to an H2 (6 to 15 inches) consisting of fine sandy loam. The depth to a restrictive feature is more than 80 inches. The drainage class is well drained, and the available water capacity is moderate (about 6.4 inches). This soil type has a hydrologic soil group classification of Group A - soils having high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted, consisting chiefly of deep, well to excessively drained sand and/or gravel. These soils have a high rate of water transmission and would result in a low runoff potential.

The Vona loamy sand (3 to 9 percent slopes) soil map unit typical profile shows an anticipated A horizon depth of 0 to 7 inches consisting of loamy sand, where it transitions to an Bt1 horizon (7 to 14 inches) consisting of sandy loam. The depth to a restrictive feature is more than 80 inches. The drainage class is well drained, and the available water capacity is moderate (about 6.4 inches). This soil type has a hydrologic soil group classification of Group A - soils having high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted, consisting chiefly of deep, well to excessively drained sand and/or gravel. These soils have a high rate of water transmission and would result in a low runoff potential.

The Tassel loamy fine sand (5 to 20 percent slopes) soil map unit typical profile shows an anticipated H1 depth of 0 to 7 inches consisting of loamy fine sand, where it transitions to an H2 (7 to 19 inches) consisting of fine sandy loam. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock. The drainage class is well drained, and the available water capacity is very low (about 2.1 inches). This soil type has a hydrologic soil group classification of Group D - soils having very slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted, consisting chiefly of (1) clayey soils with high swelling capacity or potential, (2) soils with a high permanent water table, (3) soils with claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and (4) shallow soils over nearly impervious materials. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Slopes in the project area range from 0-20%. The risk of susceptibility to erosion/runoff is low to moderate based on K factor values; the overall erosion hazard is slight.

Soils/erosion maps can be found in Appendix A. The NRCS soils reports can be found as an attachment to the form 2A.

3.3. Pre-Disturbance Land Use and Vegetation

The pre-disturbance land use at the subject location is disturbed grassland/rangeland which has been rented out for livestock grazing.

The pre-disturbance vegetation at the project location consists of both perennial and annual species with blue grama most commonly observed. Buffalo grass, Kochia, western wheatgrass, purple three-awn, plains prickly pear, and sand dropseed were also common species. Rare species included small soapweed, western spiderwort, crested wheatgrass, and Idaho fescue.

Noxious weeds – no noxious weeds were found in the project area.

Vegetation Coverage: ten semi-random quadrat samples were analyzed in the future project area in order to determine pre-disturbance vegetation coverage. All perennial plants, excluding noxious weeds, were included in the coverage estimates. Pre-disturbance plant coverage ranged from 30% to 90%, averaging 66% over the ten semi-random samples. The pre-disturbance desirable coverage metric can be used to help determine ECMC interim reclamation completion and final reclamation in the future, as well as CDPHE final stabilization.

Land use maps and pre-existing conditions/vegetation photo series and maps can be found in Appendix A.

4. Potential Sources of Pollution

This section considers potential pollutant sources generated by the construction process.

4.1. Disturbed and Stored Soils

The construction process will expose topsoil and sub-soils to wind and water erosion which can become pollutants to stormwater and waters of the state. The process of removing topsoil, cut and fill, grading and compaction operations will greatly decrease infiltration rates and increase runoff potential. Increased erosion and sediment movement by stormwater and wind will occur once existing vegetation is disturbed, especially along cut and fill slopes and large areas of disturbance.

Topsoil will be stockpiled onsite for later use in the reclamation process. Subsoils may also be stockpiled and stored depending on the cut and fill designs. Stockpiled soils are susceptible to erosion/sediment movement and can become a pollutant to stormwater and waters of the state. All stockpiled soils will be shown on the site-specific maps/diagrams along with appropriate BMPs.

When possible, existing vegetation will be preserved in place to minimize the disturbance footprint and prevent erosion using natural controls.

Stormwater runoff from all disturbed areas and soil storage areas for which permanent or temporary stabilization is not implemented, must flow to at least one control measure to minimize sediment in the discharge. This may be accomplished through filtering, settling, or straining. The control measure must be selected, designed, installed and adequately sized in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. The control measure(s) must contain or filter flows in order to prevent the bypass of flows without treatment and must be appropriate for stormwater runoff from disturbed areas and for the expected flow rate, duration, and flow conditions (i.e., sheet or concentrated flow).

The site-specific maps/diagrams in Appendix A and in future inspection reports show the areas of disturbance including cut and fill and soils stock piles, along with the BMPs implemented to manage stormwater.

4.2. Vehicle Tracking Controls

Offsite sediment tracking by vehicles is a potential pollutant source to stormwater and waters of the state. To address offsite sediment tracking, access roads shall be properly built to specifications and surfaced with rock/road base. Also, the working area on pads will be surfaced with rock/road base to limit the potential for vehicles to track mud offsite.

The subject location's access road leads to an unpaved road (County Road 74). Vehicle tracking controls will be selected from Bison's BMP manual and installed to assist in removing mud from vehicles leaving the site if needed. A rock track pad will be installed along the access. Cattle guards may be installed along access roads in conjunction with track pads to assist in removing mud before vehicles enter roadways.

Staff and contractor training will also reduce the likelihood of offsite sediment tracking by limiting the areas of operations during muddy conditions. If offsite sediment tracking onto adjacent paved roads is identified during inspections, street sweeping will be implemented as necessary and where practicable.

4.3. Management of Contaminated Soils

If contaminated soils are excavated at a Bison location, BMPs will be implemented to protect stormwater from contacting or becoming polluted by contaminated soils. Stockpiles of contaminated soil will be placed inside berms or containers, place on a liner and/or removed from the site and disposed of as soon as practicable at a location certified to handle such material.

4.4. Loading & Unloading

Loading and unloading operations of various materials can occur during any phase of construction, with the majority of events occurring during drilling and completions. Well drilling and completion surfactants, friction reducers, dilute hydrochloric acid, potassium chloride solutions, drilling mud, and other fluids/materials can be transported or unloaded directly into the well or to onsite tanks. Dry drilling mud components are contained in packaging and are stacked on pallets, which are unloaded using a forklift and stored in designated areas. Chemical loading and unloading will be conducted by onsite personnel and/or third-party contractors.

4.5. Outdoor Storage Activities

Outdoor storage is a potential pollutant source primarily during drilling and completion phases. Chemicals used in drilling and completion phases are stored in designated material storage areas and in staging areas. Dry and liquid materials are typically stored in original containers until ready for use. Dry materials are kept wrapped, covered or otherwise protected from contact with stormwater. Liquid materials are kept in sealed impermeable containers including bottles, buckets, drums and tanks. Secondary containment will be implemented under/around dry and liquid materials.

Storage areas shall be kept clean and organized in order to reduce the risk of polluting stormwater and facilitating identification of leaks and spills.

Diesel fuel, propane, gasoline, oil, hydraulic fluids, and solvents may be stored onsite. Materials of these types will be properly labeled and stored in temporary enclosures or bermed containment areas to avoid contact with stormwater. Dry chemicals, including dry drilling mud and similar materials, may be stored onsite. These materials will be properly labeled and stored off the ground surface or on ground protection to avoid impact from adverse weather conditions. Bison personnel are trained in spill response procedures that are established in the field-wide SPCC plan. Bison also implements waste control measures when appropriate at its construction sites.

4.6. Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance and Fueling

Routine vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling operations shall be conducted offsite when possible. If required onsite, operations shall be conducted a safe distance from streams, wetlands, or other conveyances to waters of the state. All maintenance and fueling operations shall be continually monitored by the personnel conducting the operations to prevent or minimize leaks or spills. Maintenance and fueling operations typically occur during the facility construction, drilling and completions phases.

If bulk storage tanks are stored on location, secondary containment will be installed according to the applicable SPCC regulations and the Bison field-wide SPCC plan.

4.7. Dust or Particulates

Dust/particulates are a potential pollutant source generated by earthmoving equipment during facility construction, vehicular traffic on graveled access roads, and during high wind events at sites with un-stabilized soils. Dust/particulates potential as a pollutant increases during hot and dry times of the year. All dirt/gravel roads and areas of disturbed soil shall be watered as often as necessary to mitigate dust/particulates as a pollutant. The Construction Foreman (construction phase), Company Man (drilling/completion phases), or EHS personnel (production phase) shall be responsible for determining when onsite conditions warrant applying dust suppression BMPs.

4.8. Routine Maintenance

Maintenance involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, and oils may periodically be conducted on location. Maintenance associated with detergents, fuels, solvents and oils during each phase is possible, but predominantly occurs during the drilling and completions phases to support the drill rig and ancillary equipment.

There exists the potential for one-off applications of fertilizers and/or herbicides to a location primarily during the production phase. An example would be where reclamation success has not been achieved due to a soil limiting factor or where undesirable vegetation has become established.

Herbicides shall only be applied by trained personnel under the direct supervision of a licensed pesticide applicator.

Fertilizers will only be applied by experienced applicators. Fertilizers used for soil augmentation, hydro mulching, etc. will not be stored onsite and only brought onsite at the time of intended application. The amount of fertilizer brought onsite will vary by location and will be based on the application rate required and the size of the facility. Fertilizers will be stored in sealed containers, inside enclosed trailers or as otherwise protected to prevent contact with stormwater. Personnel applying the fertilizer will be responsible for monitoring leaks and spills. In the event of a leak or spill, applicator personnel shall notify EHS staff as soon as possible.

4.9. Onsite Waste Management Practices

Non-hazardous wastes generated during each operational phase will be collected in appropriate receptacles and periodically transported to licensed disposal or recycling facilities. Storage receptacles shall be designed to prevent contact of stormwater to stored wastes. Storage receptacles shall be routinely emptied on a schedule deemed appropriate by the Construction Supervisor, Company Man, or EHS personnel depending on the phase.

In the event that hazardous wastes are generated, the storage, transport and disposal shall meet all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes will only be disposed of offsite. The dumping, burying or littering of wastes on the location are strictly prohibited. Proper training and enforcement for staff and contractors will ensure compliance with this plan and the protection of waters of the state.

4.10. Non-Industrial Waste Sources

The disposal of trash and litter on location or along the associated access roads is strictly prohibited except in designated receptacles. All trash and litter found on location or along access roads shall be cleaned up when found provided it is non-hazardous. Proper training of staff and contractors will mitigate the potential for trash and litter on locations.

Portable toilets and/or living facilities with sanitary waste systems will typically be onsite during the construction, drilling, and completions phases. Portable toilets may be stored at select locations throughout the field during the production phase. Portable toilets can be staked, anchored, trailer mounted, or strategically located to prevent accidental tipping.

The routine cleaning and maintenance of these sanitary waste systems is handled by contractors on a schedule dictated by the volume of use.

5. Implementation of Control Measures

5.1. Structural Practices for Erosion & Sediment Control

Structural practices are those that require physical construction, installation, or manipulation. This includes structural features of a facility or access road designed to prevent erosion or control sediment movement. Structural erosion and sediment controls focus on two different processes although some of the BMP's can be applicable to both.

5.1.1. Erosion Control

Erosion control is the preferred method for protecting stormwater quality from degradation by sediment. Erosion control focuses on preventing soil from moving from its original/current location. Successful implementation of erosion control BMPs can prevent the need for sediment control BMPs. Erosion control BMPs will be implemented at each phase of construction, with site specific circumstances driving the selection of BMP type and installation location.

Structural erosion controls to be used at the subject location include the following:

- Earthen dike/berm
- Ditch/drainage swale
- Culvert / culvert protection
- Surface roughening/cat-tracking
- Seeding
- Mulching
- Surface armor

5.1.2. Sediment Control

Sediment control BMPs are designed to retain sediment onsite and prevent degradation of stormwater quality. Sediment controls focus on settling or capturing suspended soil in stormwater before stormwater leaves the location. Sediment control BMPs will be implemented at each phase of construction, with site-specific circumstances driving the selection of BMP type and installation location.

Structural sediment control BMPs to be used at the subject location include the following:

- Engineered detention pond
- Surface roughening/cat-tracking
- Vehicle tracking control

5.2. Non-Structural Practices for Erosion & Sediment Control

Non-structural practices are those which are not physical, but instead consist of rules, practices, or procedures acquired through policy, planning, or training.

5.2.1. Erosion Control

Non-structural erosion controls to be used at the subject location include the following:

- Minimize disturbance footprint
- Minimize soil compaction in reclaimed areas
- Proper site selection
- Re-vegetation

5.2.2. Sediment Control

Non-structural sediment controls to be used at the subject location include the following:

- Proper site selection

- Routine inspections

5.2.3. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices must be implemented in order to prevent storm water contamination with solid and liquid wastes generated in the construction process. Good housekeeping practices include but are not limited to employee and contractor training, designating material storage/staging areas, having standard policies and procedures regarding materials handling and waste management, implementing spill prevention procedures, developing spill response and cleanup procedures, and having equipment and vehicle fueling and maintenance policies and procedures.

Training

- Is key to ensuring all employees and contractors understand the importance of good housekeeping and the protection of storm water from pollutant sources
- Ensures all employees and contractors understand the requirements of the storm water plan and associated BMPs
- Ensures all employees and contractors are prepared to identify and respond to an uncontrolled pollutant source
- Facilitates discussion between the owner/construction manager and their employees and contractors

Material Handling and Storage/Staging

- Retain all Safety Data Sheets (SDS) in an accessible location for all stored materials, chemicals, and hydrocarbons
- Do not remove original manufacturer labels
- Keep stored materials, chemicals, and hydrocarbons in original containers or properly designated containers
- Keep bagged and boxed materials on pallets or similar elevated storage area (do not place directly on ground)
- Provide appropriately sized secondary containment or storage containers for applicable materials, chemicals, and hydrocarbons
- Clearly designate delivery and storage areas
- Routinely inspect storage for damaged, leaking, or improperly stored materials, chemicals, or hydrocarbons
- Storage sheds/containers must be leak free
- Minimize storage of materials, chemicals, and hydrocarbons on location (limit to anticipated need in a timely manner)
- Keep well organized and leave adequate room between stored products to facilitate inspection, cleanup, or emergency response actions

Waste Management

- Provide designated containers for trash disposal and recycling (if applicable)
- Ensure all waste containers are covered to prevent storm water contact or wind movement
- Segregate wastes by type for proper disposal
- Ensure all employees and contractors working on location are routinely cleaning the construction site of trash

- Locate waste collection containers near waste sources or at the construction entrance
- Routinely empty waste containers to prevent overfilling

Hazardous Materials and Waste

- If applicable, designate hazardous waste collection area(s)
- Provide adequately sized secondary containment for all hazardous waste storage
- Properly label and handle all hazardous wastes
- Follow company specific waste management guidelines

Sanitary and Septic Waste

- Provide onsite toilet facilities while construction is ongoing
- Locate toilet facilities in convenient locations but away from waterways, wetlands, or other sensitive areas
- All portable toilets must be staked, tied, or otherwise secured to prevent tipping
- Routinely dispose of sanitary and septic waste in accordance with state or local regulations

Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance

- Minimize the fueling and maintenance of equipment and vehicles on the construction site
- Only minor unscheduled maintenance should be conducted on location, provided it can be done while protecting storm water
- Routine and major maintenance should be conducted off location
- Keep spill kits/materials on location near on-site fueling and maintenance areas
- Routinely inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks
- All chemical and fuel transfer operations shall be continuously monitored to minimize the risk of spills
- Use absorbent pads, drip pans, or other fluid control measures when drips or spills are possible

Equipment/Vehicle Washing

- Minimize on-site vehicle and equipment washing
- Use off-site dedicated washing facilities when possible
- Keep wash water on location and treat with applicable BMPs
- Do not allow wash water to discharge off of the construction location

Spill Prevention and Response Plan

- Develop a written spill prevention and response plan (may incorporate SPCC plan(s))
- Identify employees and/or contractors responsible for spill prevention and response
- All employees and contractors shall adhere to company specific environmental, health, and safety plans, rules, and programs
- Prioritize employee, contractor, and public safety followed by stopping the source of a spill and containing on-site
- Keep an ample supply of spill cleanup materials and equipment near storage, loading/unloading, and refueling areas
- Adhere to all federal, state, and local rules and regulations for response, cleanup, reporting, and disposal

5.2.4. Other Considerations

Other related BMPs or considerations that indirectly affect erosion and sediment control:

- Implement controls before, during, and after construction as necessary to manage stormwater
- Implement temporary stabilization where construction activities will stop for 14 days or more
- Maintain clearly defined construction boundaries
- Preservation of topsoil for reclamation is key to re-establishing vegetation during the production and abandonment phases
- Preconstruction site selection is important for minimizing the potential for erosion (level/gentle slopes)
- Restriction of livestock access to seeded/reclaimed areas until mature vegetation is established
- Run-on stormwater shall be avoided/mitigated through the use of BMPs including diversion ditches, berms, and dikes

5.2.5. Preventative Maintenance

Preventative maintenance of pipes, pumps, storage tanks, and stormwater management devices to ensure equipment and structures are in good condition and will not pollute stormwater. This includes replacing worn gaskets and valves before leaks occur and removing trash and residue from overflowing containers and receptacles.

5.2.6. Routine Inspections

Routine inspections ensure equipment, machinery, vehicles, and storage tanks are not leaking. Bison employees and contract personnel perform routine visual inspections at all Bison locations.

6. Inspections

6.1. Inspection Frequency

Active Construction Inspections: site inspections shall start within 7 calendar days of the commencement of construction activities at a new site. Inspections will then be conducted either, at least every 7 calendar days, or, at least every 14 calendar days and after precipitation and melting-events that cause surface erosion.

Non-Cropland Sites – Inactive/30-Day Inspections: at sites that are not located in cropland, or, if seed/mulch was used in final stabilization, once all ground disturbing activities have been completed and the location has been pulled-back and has been seeded/mulched (or is awaiting seeding/mulch), and all final stabilization measures have been implemented, the inspection frequency will be reduced to the 30-day/inactive frequency. Inspections will proceed until the site has met CDPHE final stabilization criteria, at which point it will move into the ECMC post-construction stormwater program.

Post-Construction Locations: when the location moves into the ECMC post-construction stormwater program, the location will be inspected at least annually. The inspection frequency may increase if any stormwater issues are found or additional risk factors are identified during future stormwater inspections.

6.2. Inspection Scope

At a minimum, the following will be inspected for adequate protection of stormwater and compliance:

- Construction site perimeter
- All disturbed areas
- Designated haul routes
- Material and waste storage areas
- Discharge or potential discharge locations
- Vehicle access locations
- All BMPs

Inspection requirements:

- Visually verify whether all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in their specifications to minimize pollutant discharges.
 - Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants.
 - Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges.
 - Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements and, if necessary, implement corrective action(s) in accordance with the general permit (Part I.B.1.c.).

At a minimum, the following information is recorded with each inspection:

- Inspection date
- Names and titles of personnel conducting the inspection
 - Inspector needs to be a Qualified Stormwater Manager (see Section 6.5)
- Weather
- Phase of construction
- Estimate acreage of disturbance
- Location(s) and identification of control measures requiring routine maintenance
- Location(s) and identification of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site
- Location(s) and identification of inadequate control measures
- Location(s) and identification of additional control measures needed that were not in place at the time of inspection
- Description of corrective action(s) for previous three items above, dates corrective action(s) were completed, including requisite changes to the SWMP, as necessary
- Description of minimum inspection frequency
- Deviations from inspection schedule
- After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the report shall contain the following statement, to be signed by the Qualified Stormwater Manager (QSM):

I verify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that if any corrective action items were identified during the inspection, those corrective actions are complete, and the site is currently in compliance with the permit.

6.3. Site Map

Site-specific maps/diagrams are generated for each facility and include the following information at a minimum:

- Construction site boundaries
- Flow arrows that depict stormwater flow directions onsite and runoff direction
- All areas of ground disturbance including cut and fill
- Areas used for storage of soil
- Locations of all waste accumulation
- Locations of dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants (if applicable)
- Locations of all structural control measures
- Locations of all non-structural control measures
- Locations of springs, streams, wetlands, and other state waters, including areas that requires pre-existing vegetation to be maintained within 50 feet of a receiving water, where determined feasible
- Locations of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary
- Locations where alternative temporary stabilization schedules apply

6.4. Maintenance Procedures for BMPs

The operator is responsible for implementing control measures (inclusive of seeding/mulching and weed mitigation) and performing routine maintenance, as needed, to in ensure BMPs are in effective operating condition. BMPs requiring maintenance are identified in inspection reports and are addressed in the field as soon as practicable.

6.5. Training Requirements

The CDPHE general permit does not indicate any specific training or certifications required to manage a stormwater program/project or conduct inspections. The permit does, however, indicate that the person designated as responsible for implementing the SWMP, and the persons responsible for conducting inspections, need to meet the definition of a Qualified Stormwater Manager (QSM). A QSM is defined as an individual knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention, and with the skills to assess conditions at construction sites that could impact stormwater quality and to assess the effectiveness of stormwater controls implemented to meet the requirements of the permit. The person responsible for implementing the SWMP at the subject location, and all stormwater inspectors are QSMs.

6.6. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Copies of documentation required by the CDPHE general permit, including records of all data used to complete the application for permit coverage, must be retained for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated.

7. Summary of Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following is a list of minimization and mitigation BMPs related to Bison's stormwater management plan and approach at the subject location. ECMC clarified in a previous submission that this list should only include *physical* sediment or erosion control BMPs that will be employed on location (no non-structural BMPs or non-physical practices, etc.).

- Cat-tracking/surface roughening – cat-tracking/surface roughening will be used along the topsoil piles for temporary stabilization.
- Culvert – culverts will be used along the perimeter ditch under the access road at the entrance to the pad.
- Detention pond – an engineered detention pond will be located in the west/northwest corner of the pad.
- Ditch/drainage swale – ditches will be used in conjunction with berms as perimeter control around the disturbance.
- Earth dike/berm – berms will be used in conjunction with ditches as perimeter control around the disturbance.
- Mulching – mulching will be used in conjunction with seeding at the subject location during interim reclamation on all reclaimed areas and on the topsoil pile to achieve permanent stabilization.
- Seeding – the area to be reclaimed around the interim pad will be seeded during interim reclamation. Seeding will also be applied to the topsoil pile to achieve permanent stabilization.
- Stormwater within secondary containment – stormwater that accumulates within secondary containment will be monitored and removed on an as-needed basis. Stormwater will be vacuumed/removed and sent to a registered disposal facility.
- Surface armor – surface armor will be utilized on all working pad surfaces at the subject location.

Appendix A

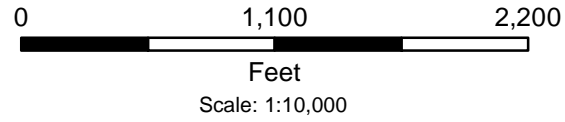
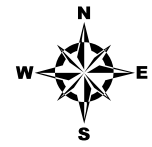
Stormwater Management Plan Maps

- Initial Construction SWMP Overview Map
- Construction Phase Layout Drawing
- Production Phase Layout Drawing (Interim Reclamation Drawing)
- Soils/Erosion Maps
- Pre-Disturbance Land Use Map
- Pre-Disturbance Vegetation Identification/Analysis and Photo Series



Stormwater Management Plan Overview Map

Dorado Pad



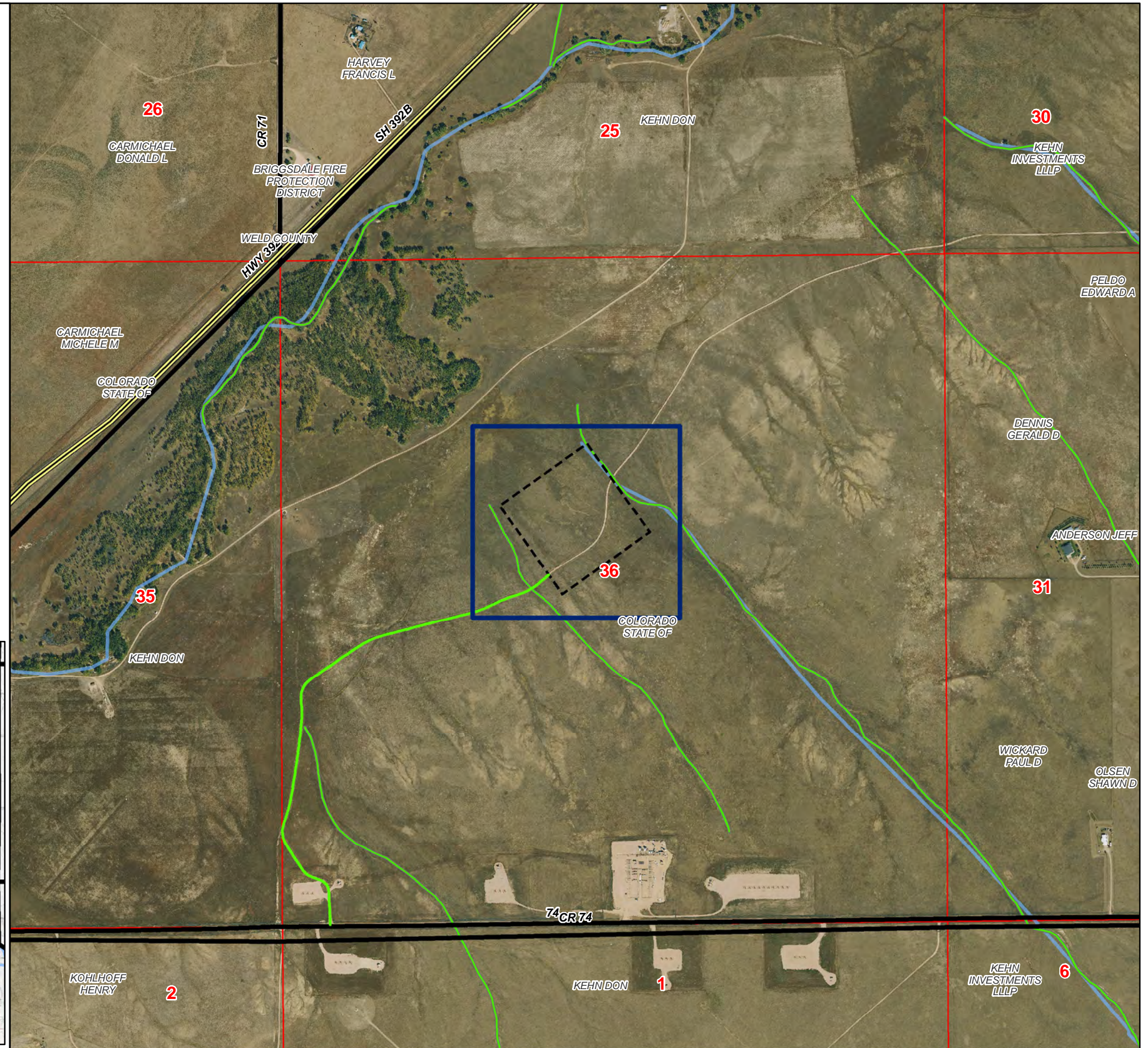
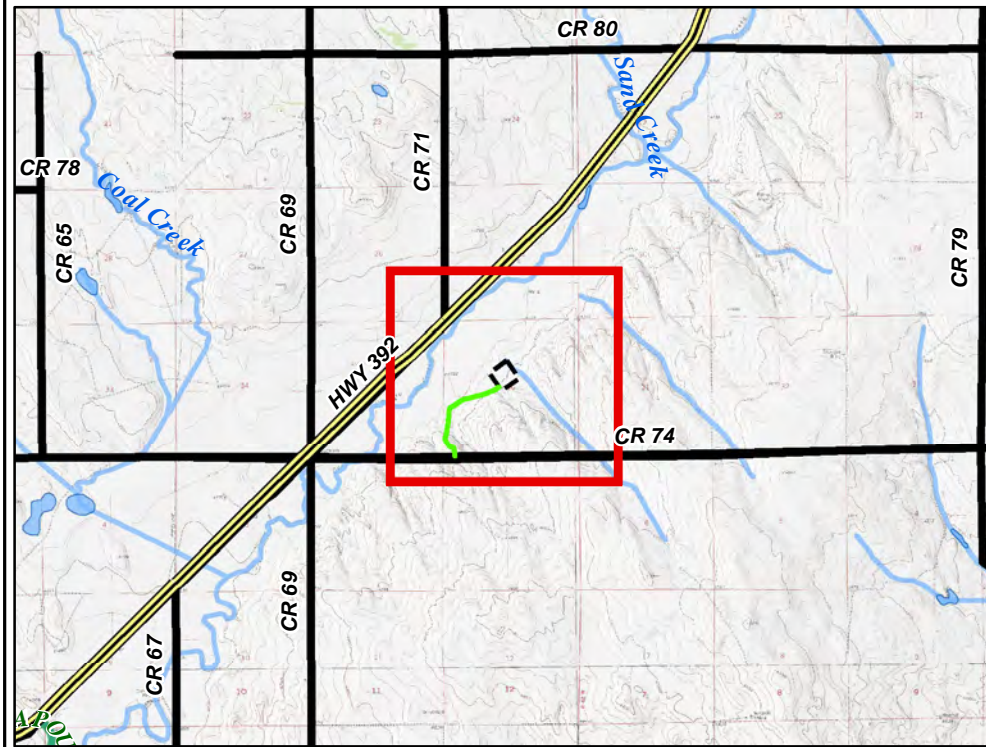
Prepared by:

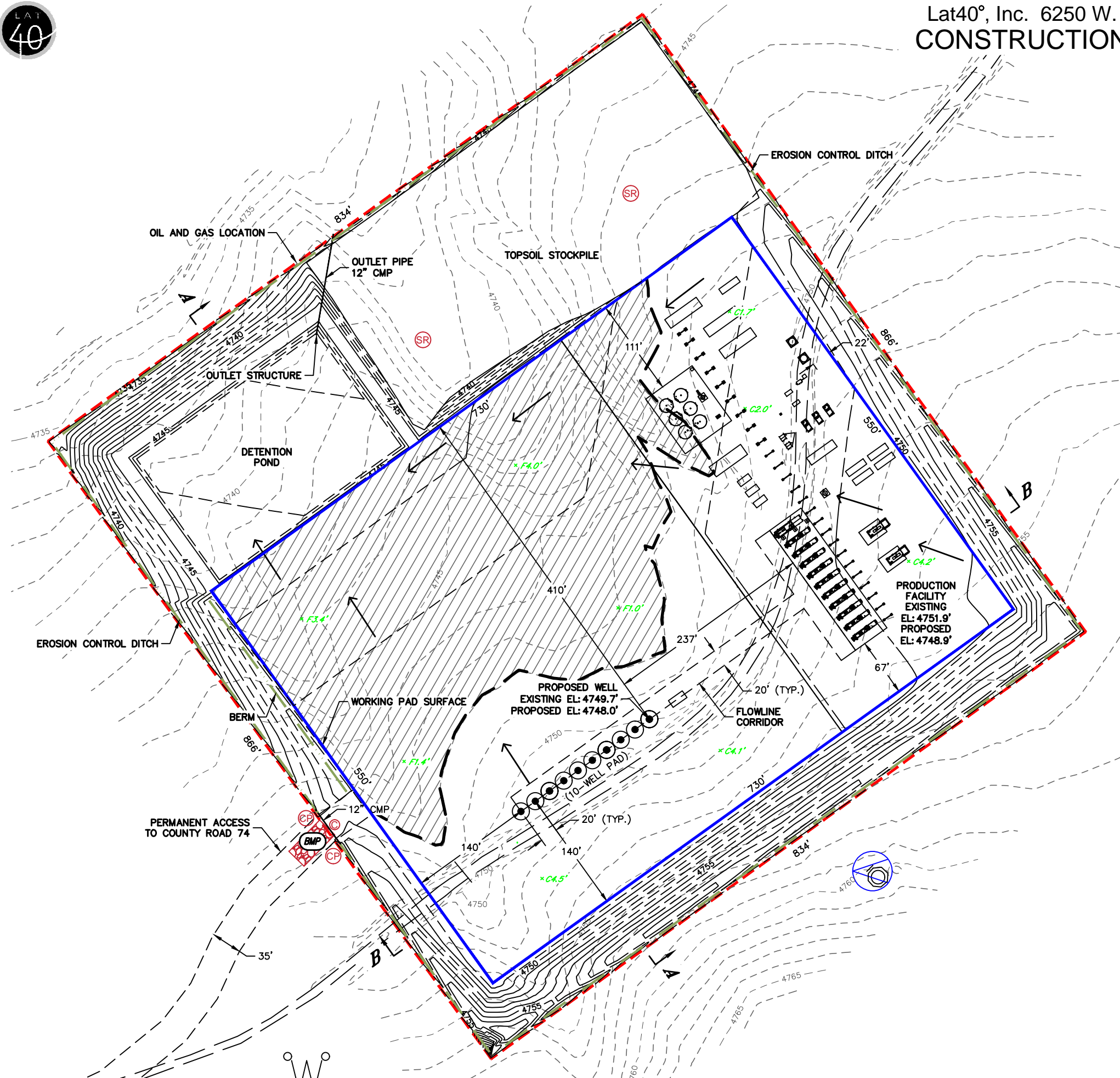
Editor: nwilson

Date: 6/6/2024

File: BOG_PreConstr_Overview_V1

- Construction Boundary
- Road - Proposed
- County/Local Road
- Highway
- Waterbody
- Waterway
- Wetland
- Sections





CUT VOLUME: 19,228 CY
FILL VOLUME: 19,228 CY
EXPORT VOLUME: 0 CY
TOPSOIL (6") VOLUME: 13,375 CY
GRAVEL (6") IMPORT: 7,435 CY

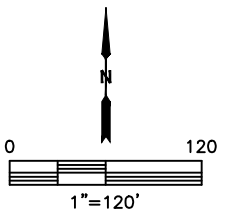
SEE PROPOSED GRADING PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS PREPARED BY OTHERS

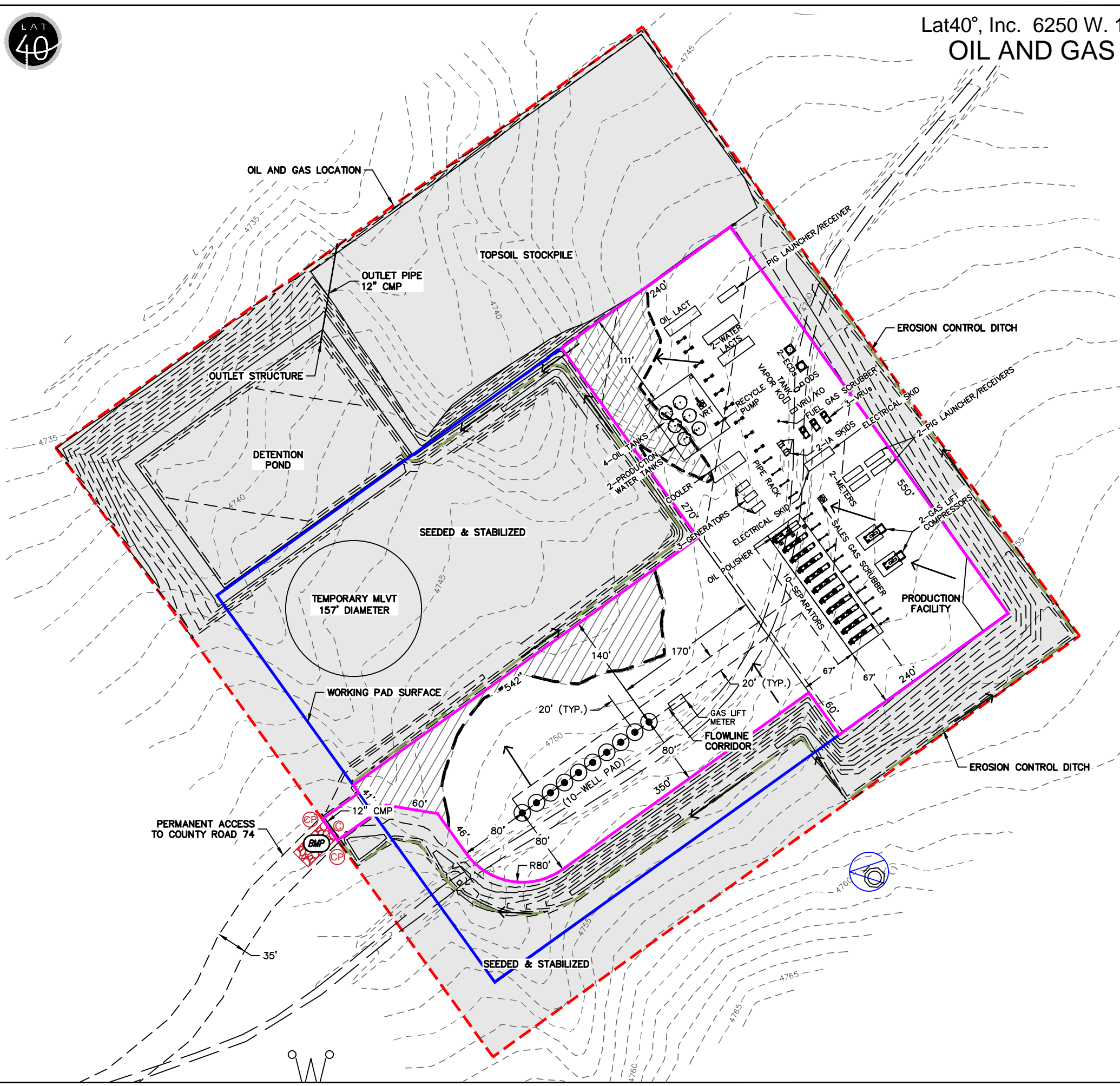
OIL AND GAS LOCATION: ±16.6 ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE: ±9.2 ACRES
PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD: ±3.5 ACRES

LEGEND

- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- FILL
- SR INSTALL SEDIMENT BASIN
- DITCH/BERM
- EXISTING CONTOUR - 1' INTERVAL
- PROPOSED CONTOUR - 1' INTERVAL
- CUT/FILL LINE
- SR SURFACE ROUGHENING
- CP INSTALL CULVERT PROTECTION/RIP RAP
- C INSTALL CULVERT
- FLOW ARROW
- ECB INSTALL EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
- +XX.X' PROPOSED CUT/FILL DEPTH
- BMP VEHICLE TRACKING BMP

NOTE:
 1. Ground elevations are based on an observed GPS elevation (NAVD 1988 DATUM).
 2. No offsite flowlines proposed.
 3. Third party custody transfer occurs at LACT for oil.
 4. Third Party custody transfer occurs at meter for gas.





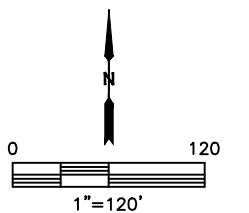
SEE PROPOSED GRADING PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS PREPARED BY OTHERS

OIL AND GAS LOCATION: ±16.6 ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA: ±11.3 ACRES
TOPSOIL STOCKPILE: ±2.5 ACRES
DETENTION POND: ±1.1 ACRES
ADDITIONAL AREA/SLOPES: ±7.7 ACRES
UNRECLAIMED AREA: ±5.3 ACRES

LEGEND

- INTERIM WORKING PAD SURFACE
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- FILL
- RECLAIMED AREA - SEEDED & STABILIZED
- DITCH/BERM
- EXISTING CONTOUR - 1' INTERVAL
- PROPOSED CONTOUR - 1' INTERVAL
- CUT/FILL LINE
- CP CULVERT PROTECTION/RIP RAP
- C CULVERT
- FLOW ARROW
- BMP VEHICLE TRACKING BMP

NOTE:
 1. Ground elevations are based on an observed GPS elevation (NAVD 1988 DATUM).
 2. All equipment is PROPOSED unless otherwise noted.





**Stormwater Management Plan
Soils Map
Dorado Pad**



Date: 6/6/2024
0 0.15 0.3
Miles
1:9,890



NHD Flowline

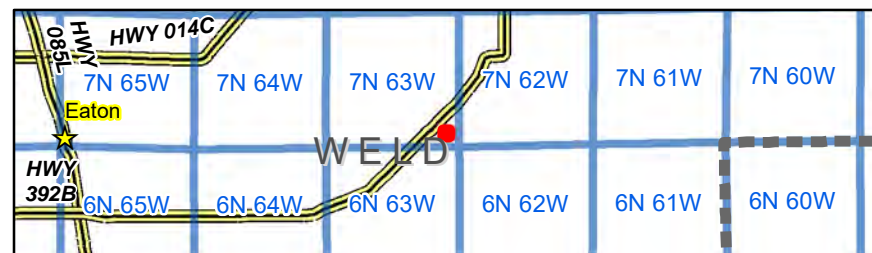
Wetland

Map Unit Name:

- Haverson loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes | 95120
- Nunn clay loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes | 95134
- Tassel loamy fine sand, 5 to 20 percent slopes | 95158
- Vona loamy sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes | 95168
- Vona sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes | 95170

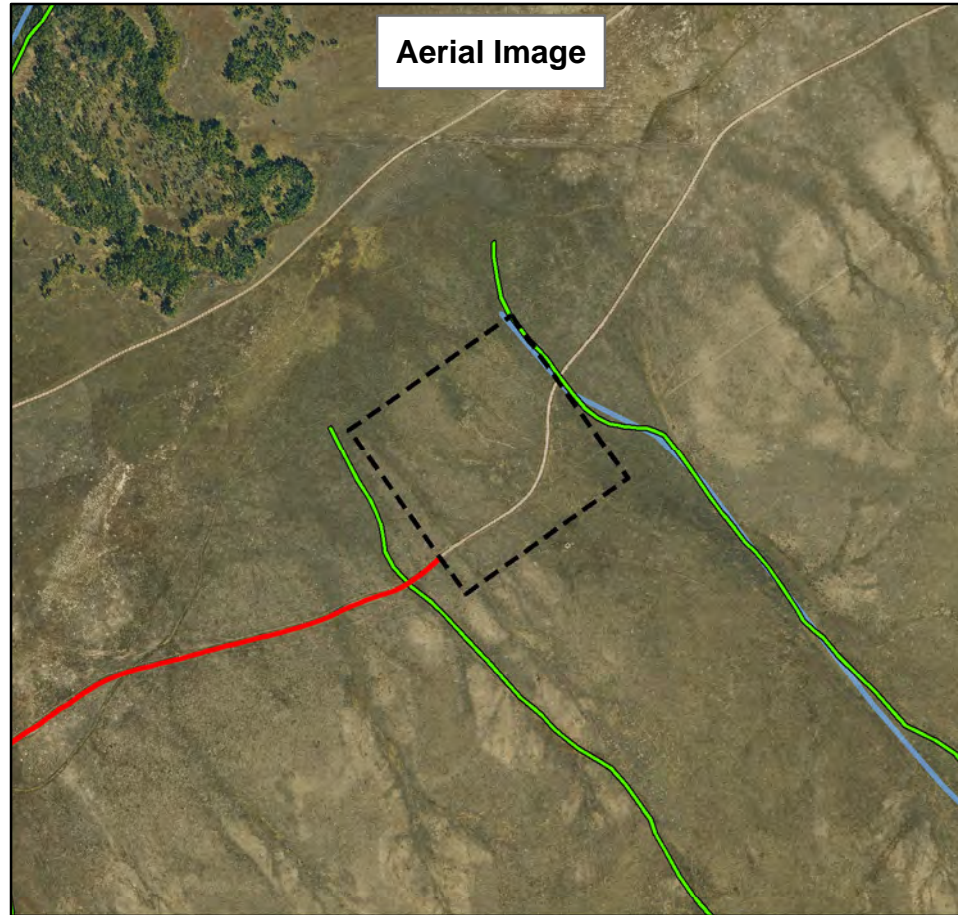
K Factor Value Groupings (Approximate):

- Low susceptibility to erosion/runoff: ≤ 0.2
- Moderate susceptibility to erosion/runoff: $> 0.2 - 0.4$
- High susceptibility to erosion/runoff: > 0.4

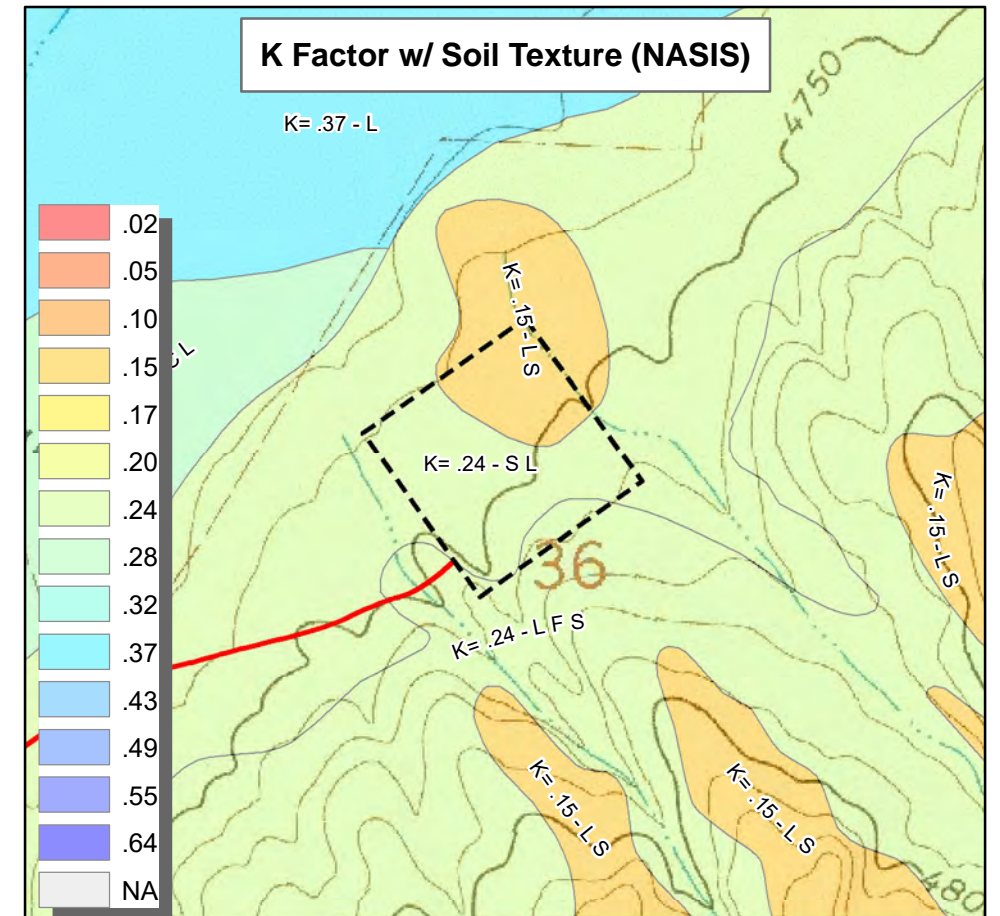
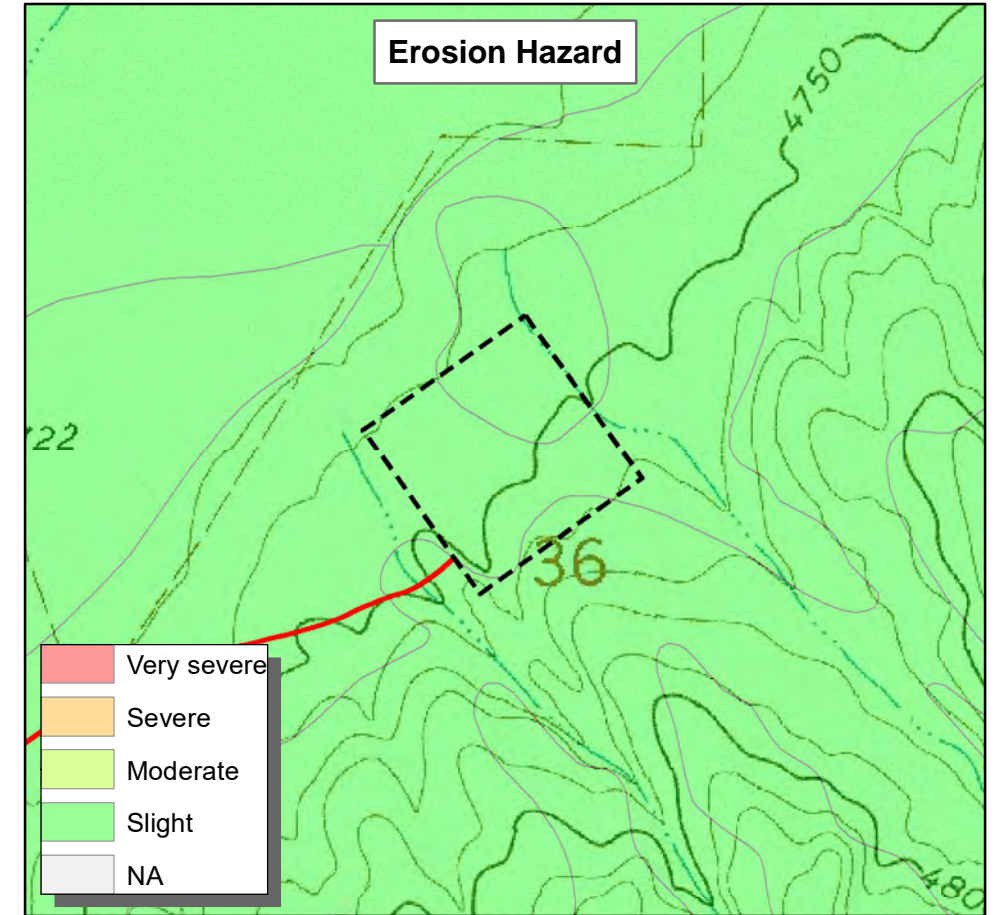
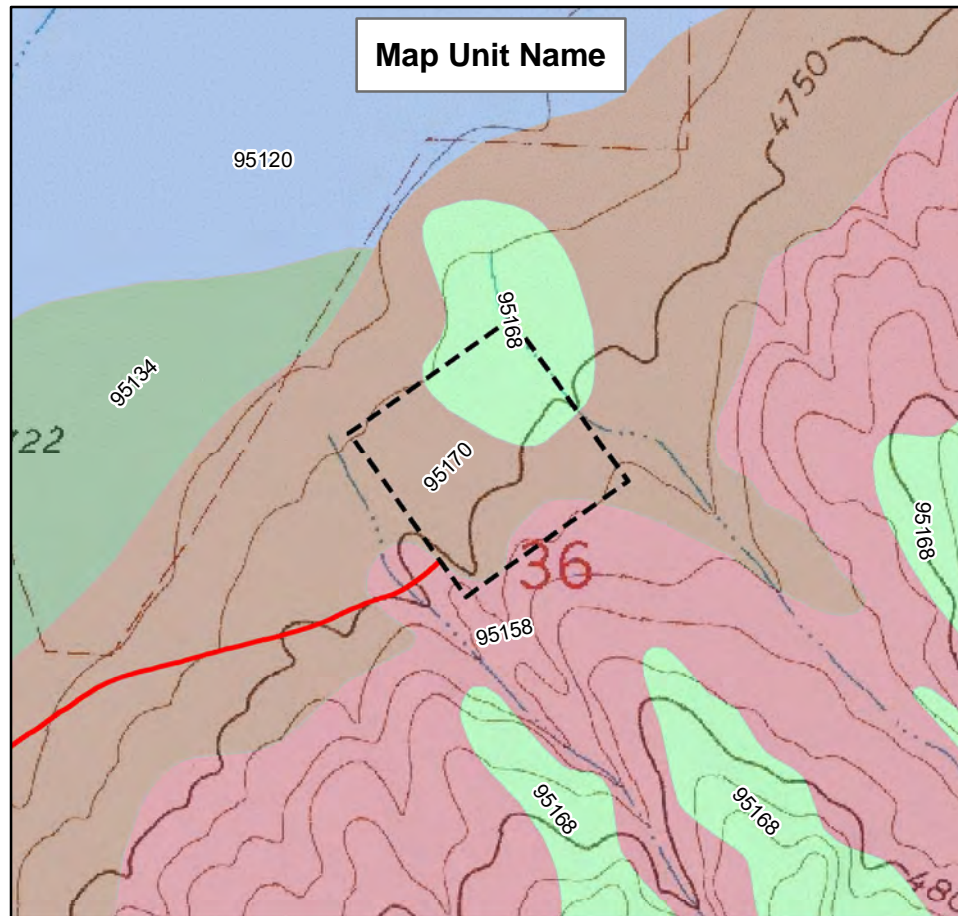


Document Name: BOG_Soils_V2

User Name: nwilson



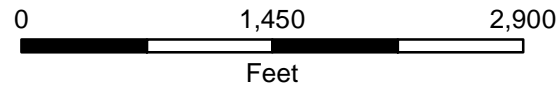
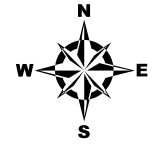
All data is from the NRCS soil surveys and is useful for overview purposes only. Onsite verifications are required to confirm accuracy when used for planning.





Stormwater Management Plan Land Use Map

Dorado Pad



Scale: 1:13,320

Prepared by:



Editor: nwilson

Date: 6/6/2024

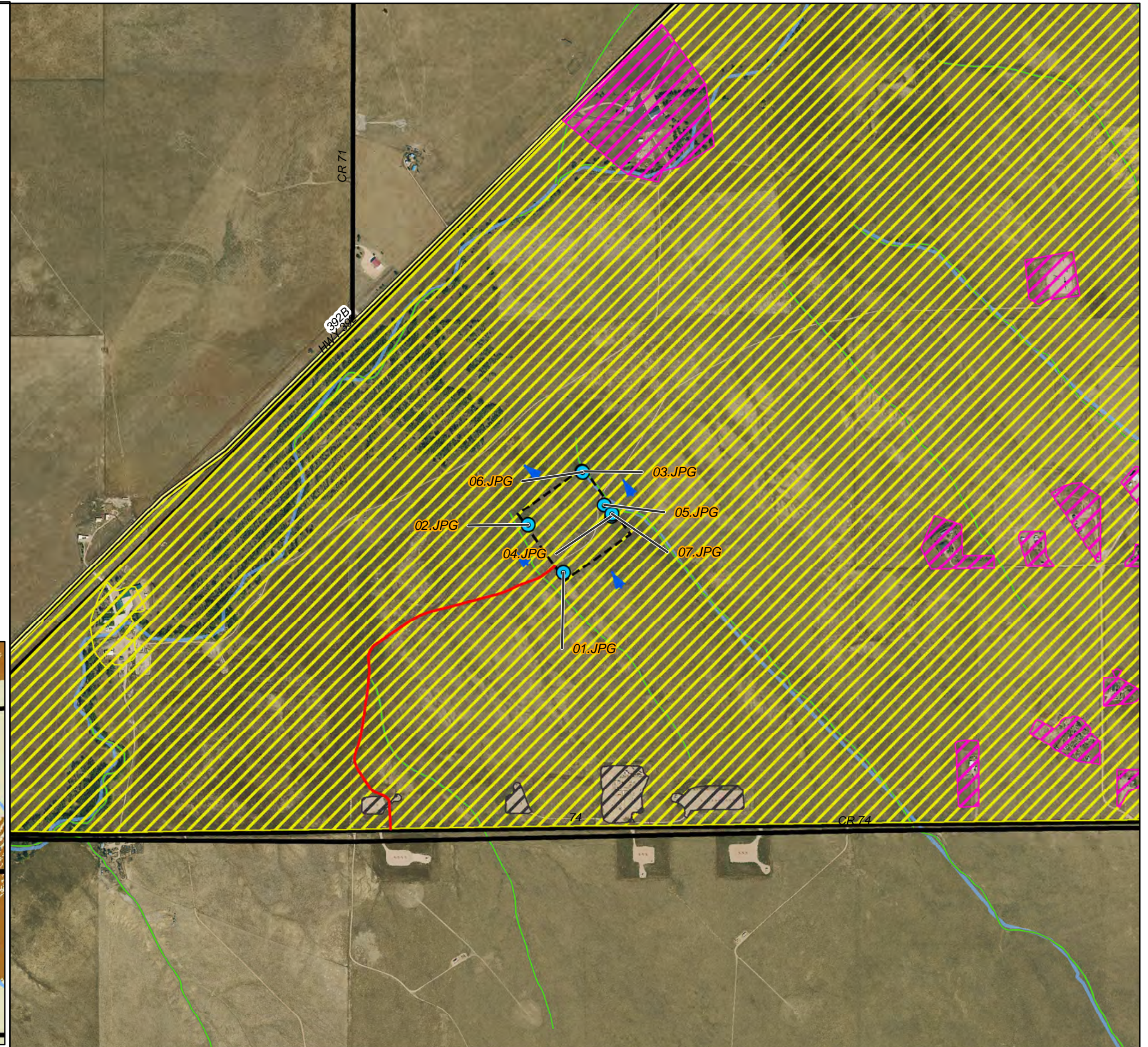
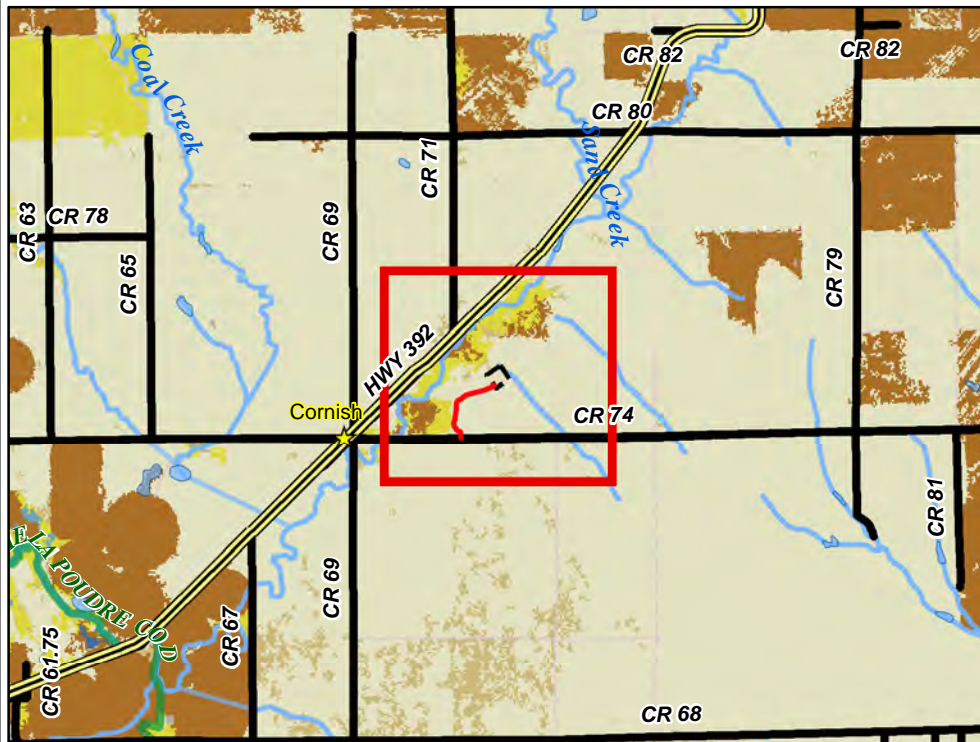
File: BOG_Land_Use_V1

Main Map (H2E Gathered Data)

- Photo Point
- Flow
- Road - Proposed
- Construction Boundary
- Residential/Commercial
- Disturbed Grassland
- Industrial
- County/Local Road
- Major Roads
- Highway
- Waterway
- Wetland

Inset Map (National Land Cover Data)

- Barren Land
- Cultivated Crops
- Deciduous Forest
- Developed, High Intensity
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Developed, Medium Intensity
- Developed, Open Space
- Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands
- Evergreen Forest
- Hay/Pasture
- Herbaceous
- Mixed Forest
- Open Water
- Perennial Snow/Ice
- Shrub/Scrub
- Woody Wetlands





Stormwater Management Plan Map

01.JPG Dorado Pad

D_WGS_1984: 40.530300 -104.386000






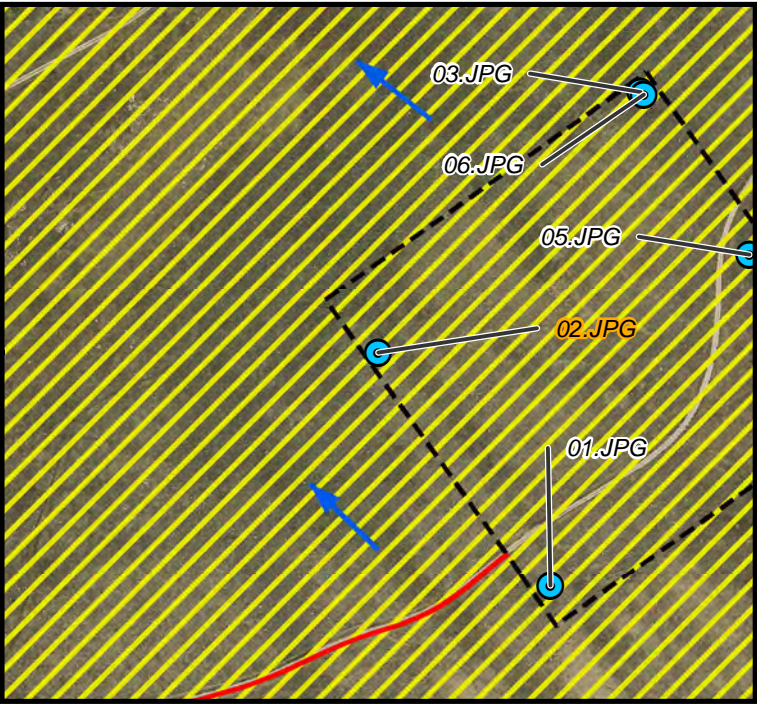
-  Photo Point
-  Flow
-  Road - Proposed
-  Construction Boundary
-  Disturbed Grassland

Photo taken facing N at the S corner of the proposed facility across a portion of disturbed grassland where the construction will occur. Vegetation identified on site during the pre-construction inspection includes blue gramma, prickly pear cactus, crested wheatgrass, buffalo grass, California oatgrass, purple three-awn, western wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, small soapweed, western spiderwort and sand dropseed.



05.02.2024



Stormwater Management Plan Map

02.JPG Dorado Pad

D_WGS_1984: 40.531690 -104.387300






-  Photo Point
-  Flow
-  Road - Proposed
-  Construction Boundary
-  Disturbed Grassland

Photo taken facing E near the S corner of the proposed facility across a portion of disturbed grassland where the construction will occur. Vegetation identified on site during the pre-construction inspection includes blue gramma, prickly pear cactus, crested wheatgrass, buffalo grass, California oatgrass, purple three-awn, western wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, small soapweed, western spiderwort and sand dropseed.



Stormwater Management Plan Map

03.JPG Dorado Pad

D_WGS_1984: 40.533230 -104.385300





-  Photo Point
-  Flow
-  Construction Boundary
-  Disturbed Grassland

Photo taken facing S at the N corner of the proposed facility across a portion of disturbed grassland where the construction will occur. Vegetation identified on site during the pre-construction inspection includes blue gramma, prickly pear cactus, crested wheatgrass, buffalo grass, California oatgrass, purple three-awn, western wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, small soapweed, western spiderwort and sand dropseed.



05.02.2024



Stormwater Management Plan Map

04.JPG Dorado Pad

D_WGS_1984: 40.531940 -104.384100






-  Photo Point
-  Flow
-  Road - Proposed
-  Construction Boundary
-  Disturbed Grassland

Photo taken facing W near the E corner of the proposed facility across a portion of disturbed grassland where the construction will occur. Vegetation identified on site during the pre-construction inspection includes blue gramma, prickly pear cactus, crested wheatgrass, buffalo grass, California oatgrass, purple three-awn, western wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, small soapweed, western spiderwort and sand dropseed.



05.02.2024



Stormwater Management Plan Map

05.JPG Dorado Pad

D_WGS_1984: 40.532260 -104.384400






-  Photo Point
-  Flow
-  Road - Proposed
-  Construction Boundary
-  Disturbed Grassland

Photo taken facing E near the E edge of the proposed facility giving an overview of the area prior to construction activities. Vegetation identified on site during the pre-construction inspection includes blue gramma, prickly pear cactus, created wheatgrass, buffalo grass, California oatgrass, purple three-awn, western wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, small soapweed, western spiderwort and sand dropseed.



Stormwater Management Plan Map

06.JPG Dorado Pad

D_WGS_1984: 40.533220 -104.385200





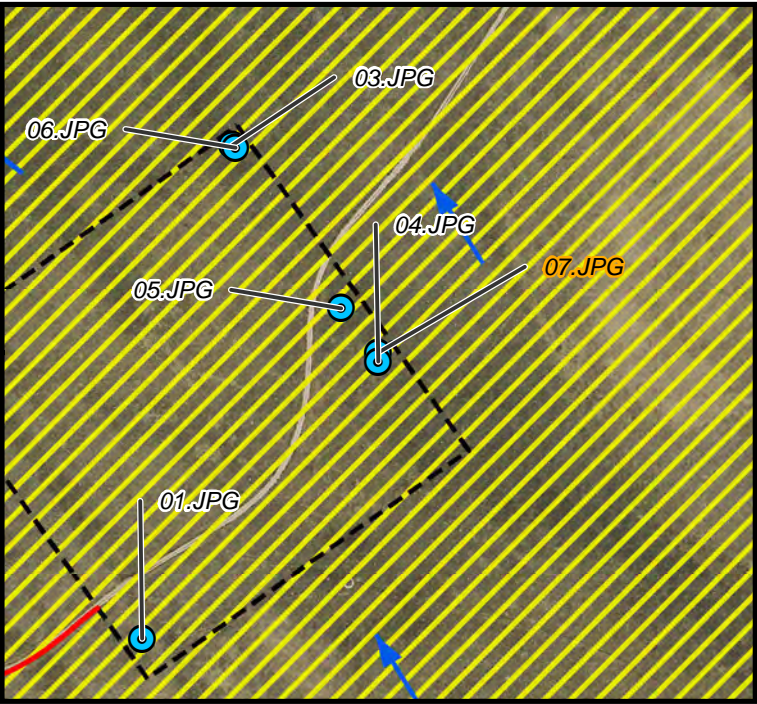
-  Photo Point
-  Flow
-  Construction Boundary
-  Disturbed Grassland

Photo taken facing N at the N corner of the proposed facility across an adjacent area of disturbed grassland that can be used as reference for future reclamation activities.



Stormwater Management Plan Map

07.JPG Dorado Pad

D_WGS_1984: 40.531990 -104.384100

- Photo Point
- ➔ Flow
- Road - Proposed
- - - Construction Boundary
- ▨ Disturbed Grassland

Photo taken facing S near the E edge of the proposed facility towards the project's high point.

Appendix B

Seed Mix

Native Grass Seed Mix

Weld County (Greeley NRCS Field Office)

Mix based on Critical Area Planting (342) specifications
for soil textures other than Sand or Loamy Sand

VARIETY	SPECIES	PLS/ACRE @ 100%	% of Mixture	PLS RATE PER ACRE
El Reno	Sideoats Grama *	9.0	30	2.70
Arriba	Western Wheatgrass *	16.0	25	4.00
Lodorm	Green Needlegrass *	10.0	20	2.00
Hachita	Blue Grama *	3.0	15	0.45
Blackwell	Switchgrass	4.0	10	0.40
Total			100	9.55

Seeding Dates: November 1 to May 15

* required grasses in mix

***Mix must be seeded with a Native Grass Drill

Options for Variety if the specified variety is in short supply, etc.

<i>Niner</i>	Sideoats Grama
<i>Barton</i>	Western Wheatgrass
<i>Lovington</i>	Blue Grama
<i>Nebraska 28</i>	Switchgrass

Recommend addition or substitution (up to 10%) of one of the following Forb or Legume Species:

Variety	Species	PLS RATE PER ACRE
<i>Ladak or Ranger</i>	Alfalfa	Up to 0.5
<i>Native</i>	Winterfat	"
<i>Native</i>	Fourwing Saltbush	"
<i>Native</i>	Purple Prairieclover	"
<i>Native</i>	American Vetch	"

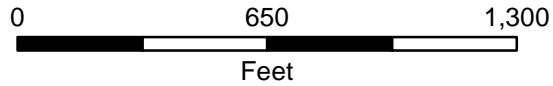
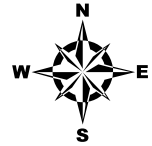
Appendix C

Wetland Survey Site Map










Wetland Delineation Site Map

Dorado Pad
SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 7N, RANGE 63W,
WELD COUNTY, CO



Editor: nwilson
File: BOG_PreConstruction_Wetland_V1

Prepared by:
Scale: 1:6,000
Date: 5/21/2024

-  Wetland Data Point
-  Information
-  Construction Boundary
-  Buffer
-  Distance
-  NWI Mapped Riverine
-  NHD Flowline

