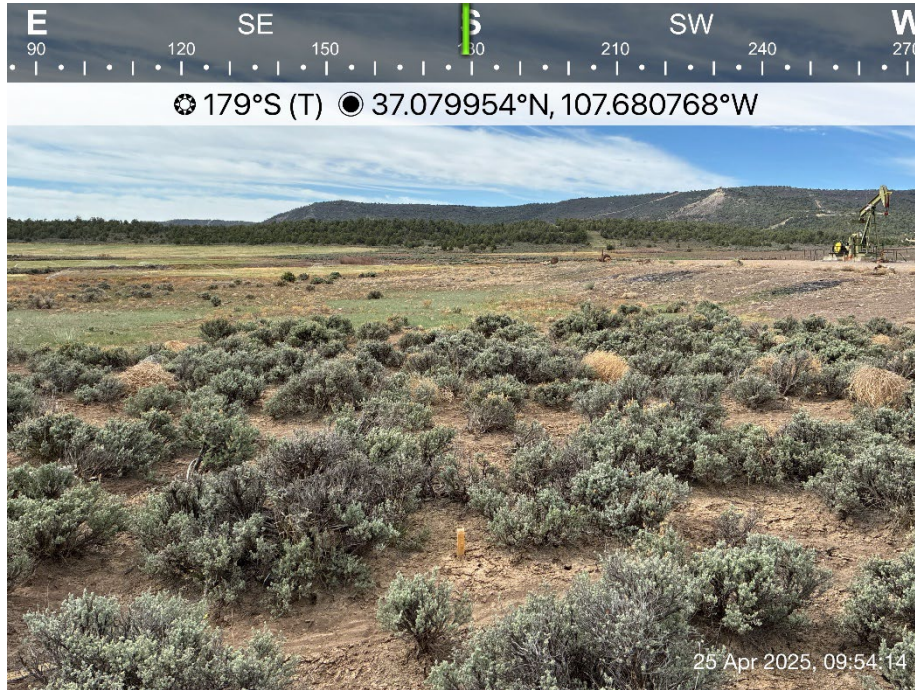


WELL PAD RECLAMATION PLAN CATAMOUNT OUTPOST 33-8 PAD

La Plata County, Colorado



Prepared For:



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Completion Date: May 19, 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cottonwood Consulting, LLC (Cottonwood) has prepared this reclamation plan for Catamount Energy Partner’s (Catamount’s) proposed natural gas development project in La Plata County, Colorado. Catamount proposes to expand one well pad, construct one temporary tank pad, and drill ten new gas wells. The project is referred to in this plan as the “Outpost 33-8 Pad”.

This plan was created to comply with the requirements of Section 304.c.(16) of the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) rules and La Plata County (LPC) Land Use Code (LUC) 90-5(R). ECMC Rule 304.c.(16) and LPC LUC 90-5(R) require that operators submit a reclamation plan documenting how the planned interim and final reclamation would comply with ECMC Rules 1003 and 1004.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Catamount proposes to expand one well pad, construct one temporary tank pad, and drill ten new gas wells in Section 26 Township (T) 33 North (N) Range (R) 8 West (W), New Mexico Principal Meridian (NMPM) in La Plata County, Colorado.

Catamount intends to construct the pads and begin drilling the wells in 2025. If well results dictate, Catamount would mobilize to the site once and would continuously occupy the project area until drilling and completion are complete. Since this project area is relatively new for Catamount and other operating peers, an initial drilling and completion mobilization may be required to confirm commerciality before drilling out the remainder of the project. If two mobilizations are required, they would not occur in February, March, or April.

The well pad would be an expansion and partial pad share of an active well pad operated by Red Willow Production Company (Red Willow; ECMC, 2024a). The tank pad would be located northwest of the well pad. The well pad oil and gas location (OGL) would be 7.28 acres, with a working pad surface (WPS) of 5.30 acres. Portions of the well pad location are already disturbed as part of the existing Red Willow well pad; see Table 1, below, for the acreage associated with each project component.

Table 1. Project area.

Project Component	Area (acres)
Well Pad OGL	7.28
Well Pad WPS	5.30
Existing Well Pad	1.63

Approximately 3.92 acres of the well pad area would be reclaimed following drilling and completion.

The project would be located on private land approximately 3.5 miles southwest of Ignacio, Colorado. The elevation of the proposed project is approximately 6,580 feet above mean sea level. Access to the well pad is from existing roads.

The proposed well pad expansion would be constructed prior to the drilling rig being mobilized onto the location. Site preparation would include clearing the location and grading the site to create the working pad surface. The well pad would consist of a graveled surface. Access to the well pad would be from existing roads that would be upgraded and maintained as needed prior to drilling operations.

Approximately 3,751 cubic yards of topsoil would be stored along the northeastern and south sides of the well pad.

Catamount would use freshwater for construction and dust abatement. Water used during drilling and completions for each well could be sourced from the Los Pinos River and the Southern Ute water station. Freshwater from the Los Pinos River would be delivered via layflat pipeline and stored in tanks located on the tank pad. Layflat pipelines would be temporary for the duration of active drilling and completion operations. Approximately 4,000 barrels of water may be sourced from the Southern Ute water station during construction and drilling operations.

Production equipment would be located adjacent to the wells. Typical equipment would consist of water tanks constructed within berms comprised of steel rings with a synthetic or engineered liner, separators, gas coolers and dehydration equipment and emission control equipment, meters, flowlines, and proposed electrical and/or solar equipment. The location would include automation equipment that allows operators to remotely monitor pressures, rates, temperatures, valve positions and tank levels.

Interim reclamation would occur as soon as the facility is no longer in use for drilling and completion. Areas not needed for production, including cut and fill slopes, top soil storage areas, and a portion of the working pad surface, would be reclaimed.

If economically viable, the proposed wells would enter the production/operational phase following completion activities. The wells would produce gas for subsequent transportation, treatment, and sales. The wells would most likely also produce water in conjunction with gas.

When the economics no longer justify continued production of the wells, the wells would be plugged and abandoned. The plugging and abandonment would be conducted in compliance with ECMC regulations to ensure that formations, particularly freshwater aquifers, are isolated and to prevent the migration of hydrocarbons and other fluids through or along the wellbore. Typically, a series of cement plugs are set in the wellbore to achieve this isolation and prevent migration of fluids. Following downhole plugging operations, the production equipment on the well pad would be removed, the site would be contoured to match pre-disturbance conditions, the remaining topsoil would be spread on the ground surface, and the site would be seeded. The area would be monitored until revegetation success has reached at least 80 percent (%) of the surrounding area.

3.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located in Section 26, T33N R8W, NMPM in La Plata County, Colorado. The surface location was selected based on landowner preference, proximity to existing roads and

pipeline infrastructure, and to avoid impacts to wetlands, ponds, and irrigation ditches. The proposed well pad OGL is located on LPC parcel 595325200071. The parcel is part of the unincorporated portion of La Plata County, which is not zoned. Instead, lands within La Plata County are divided by the La Plata County Comprehensive Plan into planning districts which provide recommendations for the development of the districts and guidance regarding land development decisions, including supplying land use classifications for the included lands (LPC, 2017). The parcel is in the Southeast Planning District. The Southeast District Plan states that one of the goals is to “Value and esteem natural resource extraction as a viable part of the District’s economy” (LPC, 2019).

Land use in the project area is dominated by oil and gas development, agriculture, and some residential development.

Based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, soils within the well pad OGL consist of the Arboles clay (3 to 12% slopes) and water; however, based on field observations, there is no surface water within the footprint of the well pad OGL. The Arboles clay is characterized by clay found on side slopes and base slopes. The parent material of the unit is fine-textured alluvium derived from shale. The soil is considered well drained with a high runoff class. The soil is not prone to flooding or ponding and is not considered prime farmland (NRCS, 2024).

Irrigation ditches, ponds, and wetlands are located adjacent to and near the project area. The Pine River Southwest Ditch is located adjacent to and upgradient of the well pad. A pond is located approximately 42 feet south of the well pad and other ponds and wetlands are located near the project area. No wetlands or ponds are located within the project area.

4.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 Pre-Application Consultation

Staff from Cottonwood and Catamount met with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) staff at the project site on November 5, 2024 and with staff from La Plata County on November 12, 2024 to discuss the proposed project and any concerns, questions, alternatives, and mitigation measures.

4.2 Vegetation Community

Vegetation at the well pad is primarily big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and curlycup gumweed (*Grindelia squarrosa*) with some native grasses and forbs, including western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), prairie sagewort (*Artemisia frigida*), white heath aster (*Symphyotrichum ericoides*), white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), redroot buckwheat (*Eriogonum racemosum*), and prairie sagewort (*Artemisia frigida*).

Some Colorado Department of Agriculture noxious weeds were observed on the tank pad and well pad, including field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*; List C) and musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*; List B; CDA, 2024). Some riparian vegetation, including sedges (*Carex* spp.), was observed on

the north edge of the proposed well pad near the Pine River Southwest Ditch. No wetlands or surface water are present in the proposed project area.

4.3 Reference Area

The reference area chosen for the well pad is a nearby area that is similar in vegetation composition, slope, and soil to the well pad. The reference area is at the same elevation and within the same vegetation community and represents project area conditions prior to disturbance.

Cottonwood conducted line-point intercept transects in the reference area to determine the vegetation coverage and composition in the reference area. Reference areas are shown on Figure 1 and vegetation composition is included in Table 1 below. Table 2 shows the vegetation coverage in the reference area.

Table 1. Reference Area Vegetation Composition

Well Pad Reference Area	
Plant Species	Composition (%)
Curlycup gumweed	38.5
Russian thistle	38.5
Prostrate knotweed	3.8
Western wheatgrass	15.4
Common purslane	3.8

Notes: * - noxious weed; % - percent

Table 2. Vegetation Coverage

Well Pad Reference Area	
Vegetation Cover (%)	
Vegetation Cover (%)	44.0
Bare Ground (%)	40.0

Notes: Vegetation Cover includes all points with a top canopy present. Bare Ground includes points with no top or lower canopy present and only soil at the soil surface. % - percent

Vegetation coverage in the reference area was 44.0%. Vegetation in the reference area was consistent with seasonal and surrounding conditions.

The well pad reference area shows the vegetation composition of the well pad expansions area prior to construction. Revegetation following interim reclamation would be compared to the appropriate reference area.

4.4 Reclamation Seed Mix

All disturbed areas not utilized for production, including the cut and fill slopes and portions of the well pad working pad surface, would be reclaimed once all drilling and completion are finished. Stockpiled topsoil would be redistributed to reclamation areas. Catamount would use a CPW- and landowner-approved seed mix to seed the reclamation areas. Following reclamation, the well pad working pad surface, including the existing Red Willow pad, would remain in use for the life of

the wells.

4.5 Weed Survey

During a site visit on September 10, 2024, a Cottonwood biologist inventoried the project area to identify weeds. Some Colorado Department of Agriculture noxious weeds were observed on the tank pad and well pad, including field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*; List C) and musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*; List B; CDA, 2024). Other unlisted weedy species, including Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and pale madwort (*Alyssum alyssoides*), were also observed in the project area. Catamount would treat weeds prior to construction. Following construction, Catamount would treat weeds in a manner consistent with Catamount's Weed Management Plan.

5.0 INTERIM RECLAMATION PLAN

All activities associated with reclamation would be conducted in compliance with ECMC rules, LPC rules, and the landowner Surface Use Agreement. The proposed interim reclamation area is shown on Figure 2.

5.1 Vegetation and Site Clearing

Vegetation removed during construction, including trees that measure less than three inches in diameter and slash/brush, would be chipped or mulched and incorporated into the topsoil as additional organic matter. No trees greater than three inches diameter are expected to be removed during project activities.

5.2 Removal of Equipment and Associated Debris and Waste Materials

Once drilling and completion operations are complete, all debris and waste materials would be removed and disposed of in accordance with ECMC Rule 1003.a. All cellars, rat holes, and other boreholes unnecessary for production operations would be backfilled per industry standards. No pits are proposed. All cuttings would be removed from the location and hauled offsite for disposal.

5.3 Topsoil Stripping, Storage, and Replacement

The upper six inches of topsoil would be stripped following vegetation and site clearing during the construction of the well pad. Topsoil would not be mixed with the underlying subsoil horizons. Topsoil storage areas would be installed along the northeast edge of the well pad and south of the well pad; see Figure 1.

During interim reclamation, stockpiled topsoil would be redistributed on the reclaimed portions of the well pad. Remaining topsoil would be stored south of the well pad and marked with a permanent sign for final reclamation of the well pad. Spreading of topsoil would not be done when the ground or topsoil is wet. Vehicle/equipment traffic would not be allowed to cross topsoil stockpiles.

Remaining topsoil would be stored south of the well pad following interim reclamation. Approximately 3,100 cubic yards of spoils would be stored in a berm on the well pad at the top of the fill slope following interim reclamation (see Figure 2).

5.4 Water Management/Erosion Control Features

Per the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) developed for the project, Catamount would install and maintain stormwater control measures during construction of the project to protect adjacent surface water quality. Control measures would be installed prior to beginning construction. The SWMP would be modified and amended as site conditions warrant.

Following construction, portions of the well pad would be reclaimed. Construction control measures, such as sediment control logs, may remain in place as needed to protect surface water features.

All reclaimed areas would be covered evenly with topsoil. Recontouring would form a complex slope that would aid in revegetation and help with slope stabilization. The site would be seeded by drill seeding and would be mulched following seeding.

5.5 Seedbed Preparation

Reclaimed areas, including portions of the well pad that are not needed for production, would be recontoured to blend with the surrounding landscape, including restoration of the existing drainage patterns to preconstruction conditions, to the extent practicable. All guy line anchors remaining on site for future use would be identified as required by ECMC Rule 1003.a.

Within reclaimed areas, stockpiled topsoil would be evenly redistributed prior to final seedbed preparation. In accordance with ECMC Rule 1003.c, seedbed preparation within compacted areas would include ripping to a minimum depth of 18 inches and spacing furrows two feet apart. Ripping would be conducted perpendicularly in two phases, where practicable. If large clumps/clods result from the ripping process, disking would be conducted perpendicular to slopes to provide terracing and minimize runoff and erosion. Final seedbed preparation would consist of raking or harrowing the spread topsoil prior to seeding to promote a firm (but not compacted) seedbed without surface crusting. Soil amendments may be added to the topsoil if needed.

5.6 Seeding and Mulching

Reseeding would take place as soon as practicable within the first favorable season. A disc-type seed drill would be utilized for seeding the disturbed areas of the site. A drag, packer, or roller would follow the seeder to ensure uniform seed coverage and adequate compaction. Seed would be drilled perpendicular to slopes in order to minimize runoff and erosion.

Drill seeding may be used on well-packed and stable soils that occur on gentler slopes and where tractors and drills can safely operate. Where drill seeding is not practicable, seeds would be hand-broadcast. Broadcast application of seed requires a doubling of the drill-seeding rate. The seed would then be raked into the ground surface. If needed, Catamount may truck water to the site to water the seed following application.

Certified weed free hay or certified weed free straw would be applied and mechanically crimped into the soil after seeding.

5.7 Interim Reclamation Completion Notice

Catamount would submit a Sundry Notice Form 4 describing the interim reclamation procedures and any associated mitigation measures performed; any changes in the landowner's designated final land use; and a minimum of four photographs taken during the growing season facing each cardinal direction which document the success of the interim reclamation and one photograph which documents the total cover of live perennial vegetation of the reference area. Each photograph shall be identified by date taken, location name, GPS location, and direction.

5.8 Site Specific Interim Reclamation Control Measures

The following control measures would be implemented during interim reclamation.

- Interim reclamation areas would be graded using heavy equipment to reduce grades.
- An earthen berm would be installed at the top of the fill slopes following interim reclamation.
- Ditches would be installed at the toe of the cut slopes.
- At the eastern cut/fill transition on the well pad, a gated drainpipe with a rock rundown would transport stormwater from the pad to an armored sediment basin at the base of the fill slope.
- Construction control measures, such as sediment control logs, may remain in place as needed to protect surface water features.
- The well pad working pad surface would be compacted and stabilized to avoid erosion.
- Interim reclamation areas would be reseeded with the approved seed mix to reduce soil erosion.
- Following interim reclamation at the well pad, remaining topsoil would be stored south of the pad.
- All reclaimed areas would be covered evenly with topsoil.
- Interim reclamation areas would be seeded by drill seeding and would be mulched following seeding.
- Drill seeding would occur in the first favorable season following demobilization.
- Following interim reclamation at the well pad, a berm of spoils dirt would be installed at the top of the fill slope.

6.0 VEGETATION RECLAMATION STANDARDS

Per ECMC Rule 1003.e.2, interim reclamation 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 80% of pre-disturbance levels or reference areas, excluding noxious weeds.

Catamount would use mechanical, biological, and chemical control to prevent the establishment

of weeds as outlined in Catamount’s Weed Management Plan (Attachment 1).

7.0 RECLAMATION MONITORING

Reclamation monitoring would begin in the year following the completion of reclamation activities. Monitoring would be conducted on an annual basis. The reclaimed areas would be compared to the reference area to determine if vegetation growth has achieved 80% of pre-disturbance levels. In the scenario that seeded vegetation doesn’t grow within the expected time, the reseeding area would be reassessed and retreated to promote desired vegetation growth. Noxious weeds would be addressed per Catamount’s Weed Management Plan.

Following interim reclamation, the well pad would be monitored annually. Following plugging and abandonment of the well, final reclamation of the well pad would occur.

8.0 FINAL RECLAMATION

When the economics no longer justify continued production, the wells would be plugged and abandoned. The plugging and abandonment would be conducted to ensure that formations, particularly freshwater aquifers, are isolated to prevent the migration of hydrocarbons and other fluids through or along the wellbore. Typically, a series of cement plugs are set in the wellbore to achieve this isolation and prevent migration of fluids. Following downhole plugging operations, all the production equipment on the well pad would be removed, the site would be contoured to match surrounding conditions, the remaining topsoil would be spread on the ground surface, and the site would be seeded and mulched. Access roads would be closed, graded, and re-contoured, and any culverts and/or obstructions installed would be removed.

Production equipment, including water tanks and associated berms and liners, separators, gas coolers and dehydration equipment, emission control equipment, meters, flowlines, and electrical and/or solar equipment would be removed from the site. The wellheads would be removed and the location of the former wellheads would be marked per ECMC rules. No other subsurface facilities would remain in place.

8.1 Surface Owner Agreement

Catamount or its agents met in-person with the surface owners to discuss all aspects of the project, including reclamation, on May 15, May 21, and July 19, 2024. Additionally, Catamount communicates regularly with the landowners by phone, email, and text. A signed surface use agreement is in place and states that the “Grantee will perform interim reclamation around the permanent or ongoing operations pad after drilling and completion is finished. Grantee will also perform final reclamation after plug and abandonment operations are finished.”

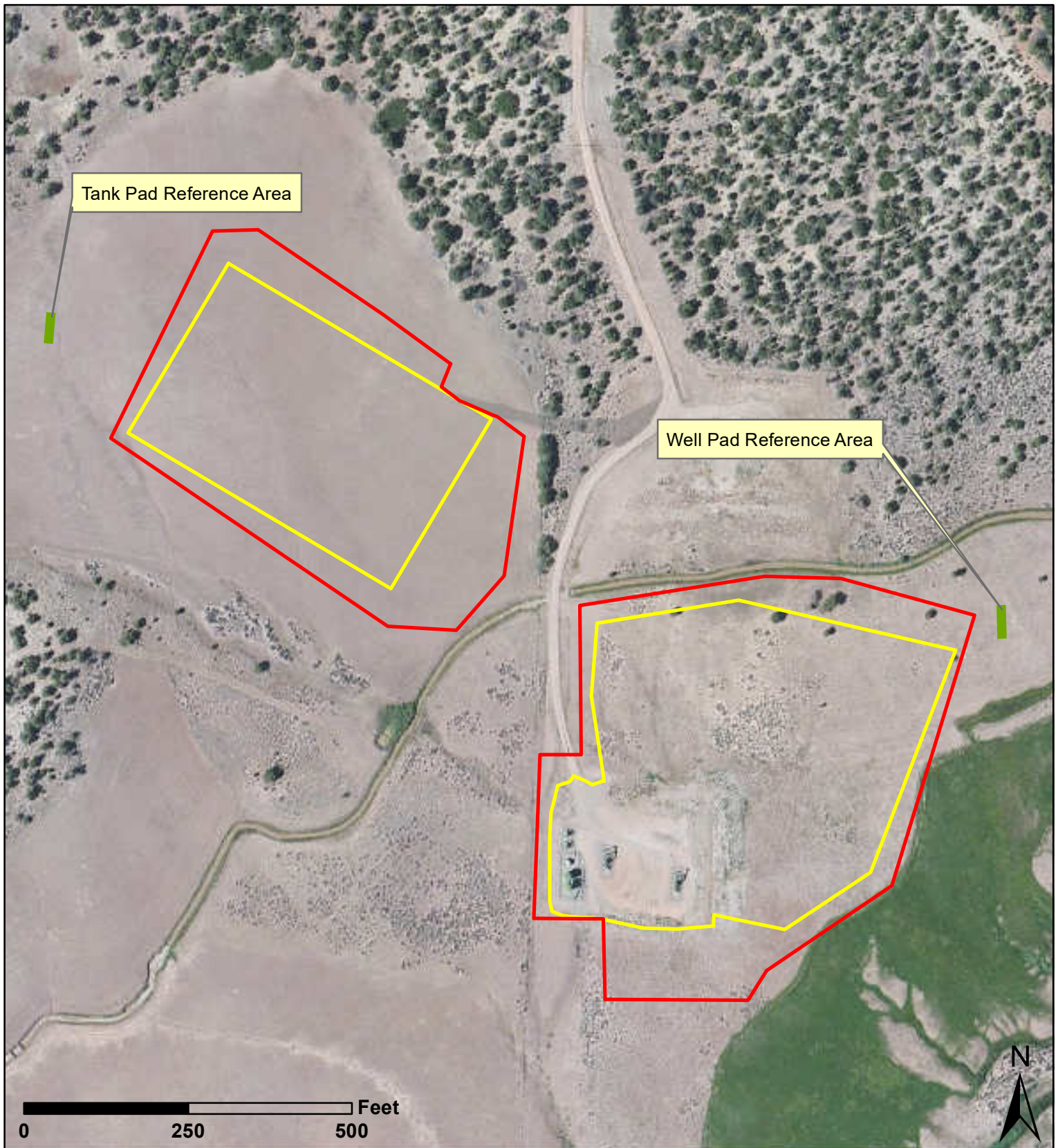
8.2 Analysis of Catamount’s Ability to Accomplish Final Reclamation





Catamount is a local operator with extensive experience in construction, production, maintenance, and final reclamation at well sites across southwestern Colorado and La Plata County. Catamount has the means to ensure that the project area is reclaimed successfully and in a timely manner.

Access to the project area is from existing roads. The existing roads are of sufficient width and quality to allow rig access and truck access. Based on Catamount's conversations with the landowners, no residential development is expected in the areas near the Outpost 33-8 Pad. The well pad was designed by Catamount to allow sufficient access for plugging and abandoning the well and final reclamation.

Attachment 2 is a breakdown of anticipated final reclamation costs.

FIGURES



Legend	
	Oil and Gas Location
	Working Pad Surface
	Reference Area
	Access Road


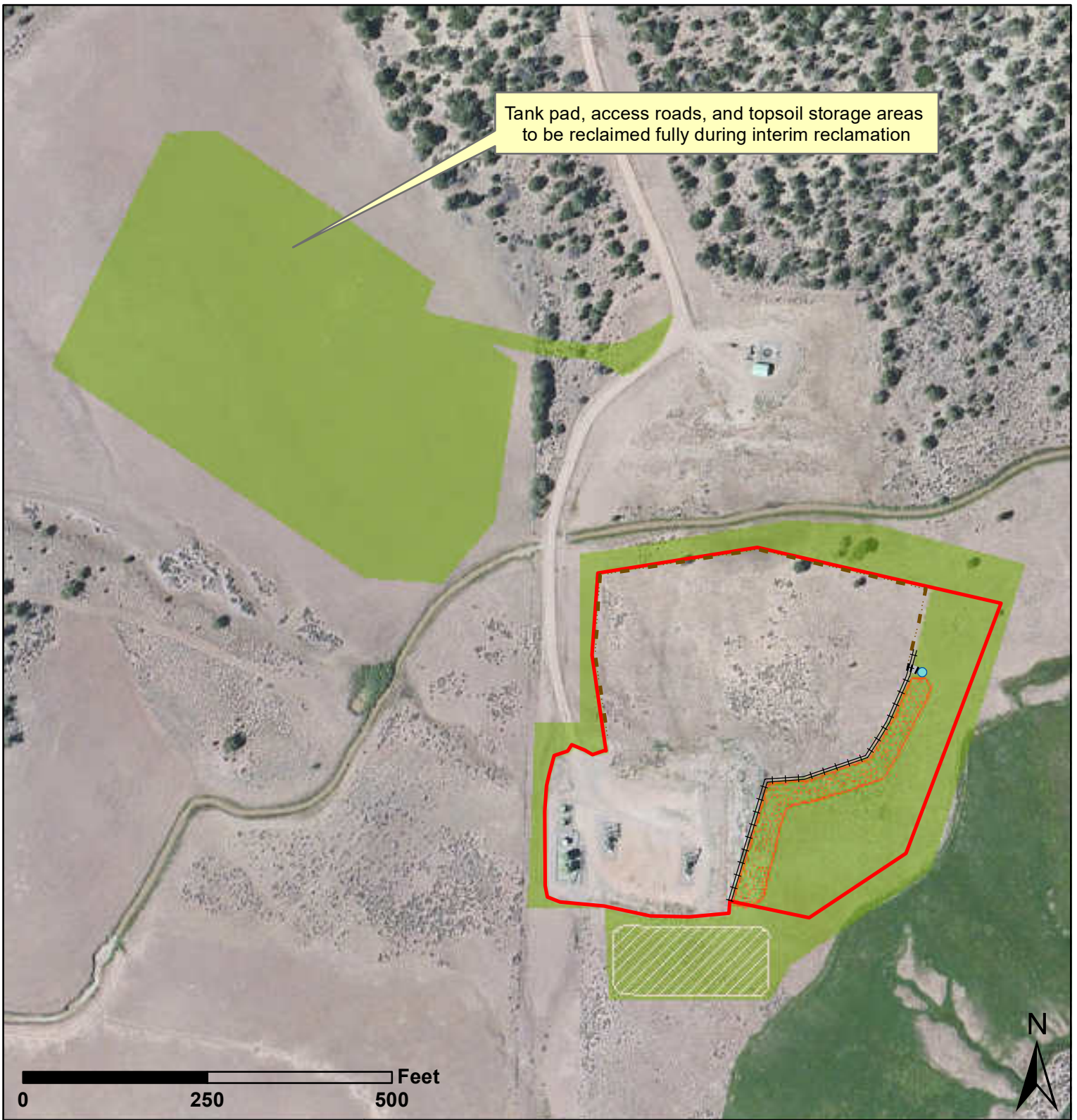
Cottonwood
 CONSULTING 
 Mapping by: E. Millar, 5/19/2025
 Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13 N
 Location: Section 26 T33N R8W NMPM


Figure 1
Reference Area Map
Outpost Pad Reclamation Plan
Catamount Energy Partners LLC



Tank pad, access roads, and topsoil storage areas to be reclaimed fully during interim reclamation

Legend

	Working Pad Surface
	Earthen Berm
	Drain Pipe w/ Rock Rundown
	Spoils Berm
	Ditch
	Sediment Basin
	Interim Reclamation Area
	Topsoil Storage


 Mapping by: E. Millar, 5/19/2025
 Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13 N

 Location: Section 26 T33N R8W NMPM

Figure 2
Interim Reclamation Map
Outpost Pad Reclamation Plan
Catamount Energy Partners LLC

ATTACHMENT 1



Weed Management Plan

March 7, 2024

**Catamount Energy Partners LLC
600 17th Street Ste 1400S
Denver CO 80202**

Introduction

In accordance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act (Title 35; Article 5.5) and under directives of the “Rules Pertaining to the Administration and Enforcement of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act” (8 CCR 1203-19) (“Weed Rules”) prepared by the Colorado Department of Agriculture; Plant Industry Division, Catamount Energy Partners LLC (Catamount) proposes the following plan for eradication, control and suppression of noxious weeds within their pipeline right of ways, roadways, well sites, transfer stations, and other Catamount owned facilities.

Species Identified for Management

The “Weed Rules” provide three designations for weed species within the State of Colorado; “A” species designated by the Commissioner for eradication within the State, “B” species of which the Commissioner requires implementation of a weed management plan to control and suppress their spread, and “C” species which the Commissioner requires implementation of a noxious weed plan to support statewide control through integrated management.

Control Management Plan

General Methods:

Noxious weeds can be managed by using a combination of control methods including prevention, mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical.

Prevention involves planting weed free seed, mulching with weed free material, cleaning machinery before moving between sites and controlling weeds prior to their setting seed. Most important, it involves the use of land management practices that minimizes soil disturbance and compaction. It involves short duration, intensive grazing practices that takes half and leaves half of the plant un-grazed. It allows for enough time for plant recovery (re-growth) before more grazing is scheduled. It evaluates the health of a grass plant community and provides for sufficient nutrients and water to optimize plant health and growth.

Mechanical control involves mechanical methods, i.e.: shoveling, mowing, and cultivation.

Cultural controls include over seeding with native plants or desirable grasses and a structured grazing plan.

Biological control incorporates releasing beneficial insects which feed only on certain noxious weeds and well managed grazing practices that target specific weeds.

Chemical control involves the judicious use of herbicides to compliment all control methods and provide an effective noxious weed management program.

Strategy

New Facilities-Revegetation:

Bare-ground application of chemical controls will occur following clean-up, but prior to re-seeding, on project sites with identified significant weedy species establishment before construction operations, as determined by a qualified third party contractor or authorized Catamount personnel.

All disturbed areas of facilities not used as working surfaces or otherwise surfaced with weed free materials shall be top-soiled and seeded with a native grass seed-mix as specified by the land-owner, Catamount or interested government agency. Seed application will be followed by the application of mulch, or weed-free straw crimped to promote seed establishment through moisture retention, and resistance to wind and water erosions.

Newly vegetated areas will be allowed at least one full growing season following successful germination and growth in order to achieve hardiness before chemical herbicides are used in the vegetated areas.

Existing Facilities-Chemical Control:

Control of noxious weeds at existing facilities will be achieved primarily by use of herbicides. Weed control operations will only be performed by Colorado approved Weed Control Contractors. The contractor will treat each facility (excluding 'no spray' areas and leases from the San Juan National Forest) during the growing season.

Bare Ground (Sterilant) Control:

- 1) Areas such as well heads, well pad and pipeline surface equipment, building foundations and other areas where unrestricted access and fire suppression are desired will be controlled by annual use of a chemical sterilant. Chemical application will generally be limited to the confines of barricades, cattle panels or other such work area delineators that are not part of the driving surface. For undefined work areas such as unrestricted wellheads, spraying should be limited to a ten (10') foot radius around the equipment.

- 2) The graveled traffic and work areas will not be bare ground sprayed. When present, these weeds will be treated during the spot spraying phase.

Spot Spraying (Selective) Control:

- 1) Spot spraying should include any areas within the perimeter of the well pad, including the interim reclamation, any transition between work areas and interim areas, and access roads. Native shrubs, such as rabbit brush and sage, shall not be sprayed.
- 2) Spraying along access roads should be limited to weeds immediately adjacent to the road. There should be no overspray into private land. Trees and native shrubs, such as sage and rabbit brush, should not be sprayed.
- 3) During spot spraying operations, any weeds found growing in bare ground treatment areas should also be treated.

Chemical control products can also vary depending on contractor preference and as chemicals and chemical mixes improve for the weed species in this area.

Audit of Weed Control Program Effectiveness

Catamount facilities are frequently inspected by Catamount's Well Technicians who have been trained to report weed infestation. If necessary, additional actions will be taken to reach management objectives.

ATTACHMENT 2

Outpost 33-8 Pad Final Reclamation Cost Analysis

Task	Estimated Cost
Well Plugging (includes plugging of 10 wells)	\$399,000.00
Equipment Removal and Decommissioning (removal of water tanks and associated berms and liners, separators, gas coolers and dehydration equipment, emission control equipment, meters, flowlines, and electrical and/or solar equipment)	\$20,500.00
Environmental Remediation (removal or in-situ remediation of impacted soils to ECOM standards)	\$10,000.00
Reclamation - Gravel Removal	\$5,500.00
Reclamation - Grading and Decompaction	\$4,640.00
Reclamation - Fertilizer/Soil Amendments	\$12,000.00
Reclamation - Seeding/Mulching	\$42,000.00
Site Monitoring (includes three years of monitoring and one round of reseeding and mulching)	\$20,400.00
Total:	\$514,040.00

Notes: Costs are an estimate based on 2024 pricing and could vary.