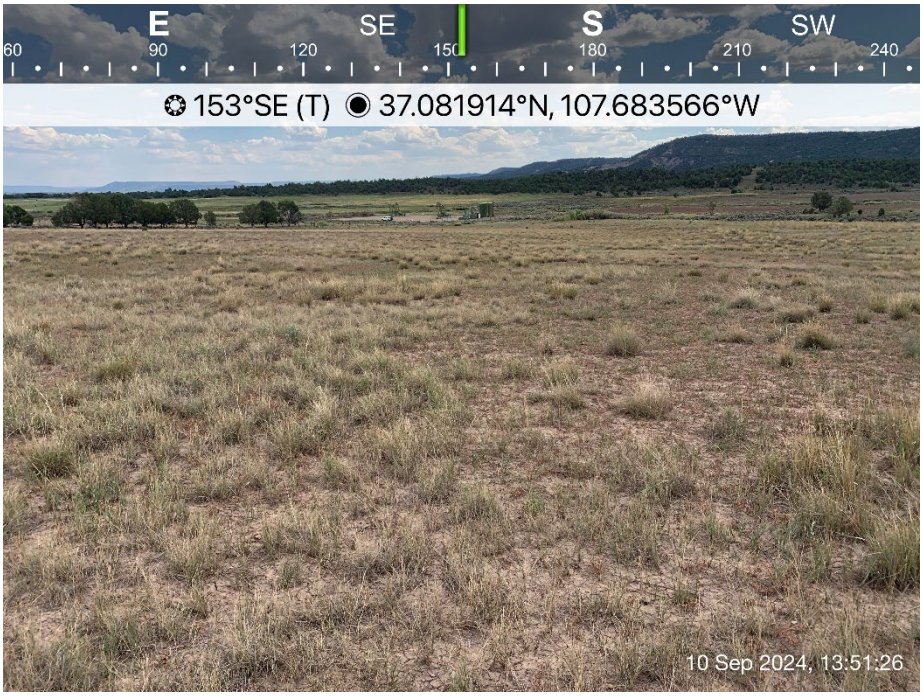
TANK PAD RECLAMATION PLAN
CATAMOUNT OUTPOST 33-8 PAD

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.

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 tank pad oil and gas location (OGL) would be 5.18 acres, with a working pad surface (WPS) of 3.20 acres. Approximately 0.15 acres would be disturbed for construction of the tank pad access road. See Table 1, below, for the acreage associated with each project component.

Table 1. Project area disturbance.

Project Component	Area of Disturbance (acres)
Tank Pad OGL	5.18
Tank Pad WPS	3.20
Tank Pad Access Road	0.15

The entire tank pad location 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. Catamount would construct a new access road to access the tank pad.

The proposed tank pad would be constructed prior to the tanks being mobilized onto the location. Site preparation would include clearing the location and grading the site to create the working pad surface. A new temporary road would be constructed to access the tank pad.

Approximately 3,196 cubic yards of topsoil would be stored along the northeastern and eastern sides of the tank 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.

Reclamation would occur as soon as the facility is no longer in use for drilling and completion. The entire site would be contoured to match pre-disturbance conditions, 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 tank pad is located on LPC parcel 595327100812. 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 tank pad OGL and proposed access road consist primarily of the Arboles clay (3 to 12% slopes) with some Zyme-Rock outcrop complex (12 to 65% slopes). 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 downgradient of the tank pad. 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 tank pad is dominated by grasses and forbs, including crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), and common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*).

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 this project is a nearby area that is similar in vegetation composition, slope, and soil to the tank 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

Tank Pad Reference Area	
Plant Species	Composition (%)
Curlycup gumweed	6.5
Field bindweed*	16.1
Western wheatgrass	48.4
Russian thistle	12.9
Pale madwort	16.1

Notes: * - noxious weed; % - percent

Table 2. Vegetation Coverage

Tank Pad Reference Area	
Vegetation Cover (%)	54.9

Bare Ground (%)	17.6

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 54.9%. Vegetation in the reference area was consistent with seasonal and surrounding conditions.

The tank pad reference area shows vegetation coverage and composition prior to tank pad construction. Revegetation following reclamation would be compared to the appropriate reference area.

4.4 Reclamation Seed Mix

The tank pad 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 area.

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 areas are 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 tank pad. Topsoil would not be mixed with the underlying subsoil horizons. Topsoil storage areas would be installed along the eastern and northern edges of the tank pad; see Figure 1.

During reclamation, stockpiled topsoil would be redistributed on the reclaimed tank 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.

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, the tank 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 the tank pad, would be recontoured to blend with the surrounding landscape, including restoration of the existing drainage patterns to preconstruction conditions, to the extent practicable.

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, well name, GPS location, and direction.

5.8 Site Specific Reclamation Control Measures

The following control measures would be implemented during reclamation.

- The tank pad would be fully reclaimed following drilling and completion.
- The entire site would be graded using heavy equipment to match preexisting contours and restore drainage patterns.
- The property boundary fence between the tank pad and existing access road would be reinstalled.
- Construction control measures, such as sediment control logs, may remain in place as needed to protect surface water features.
- Reclamation areas would be reseeded with the approved seed mix to reduce soil erosion.
- All reclaimed areas would be covered evenly with topsoil.
- 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.

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 reclamation, the tank pad would be monitored annually.

8.0 FINAL RECLAMATION

The tank would be reclaimed following drilling and completion. No additional activities are expected following reclamation and reclamation activities at the tank pad are considered final.

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."

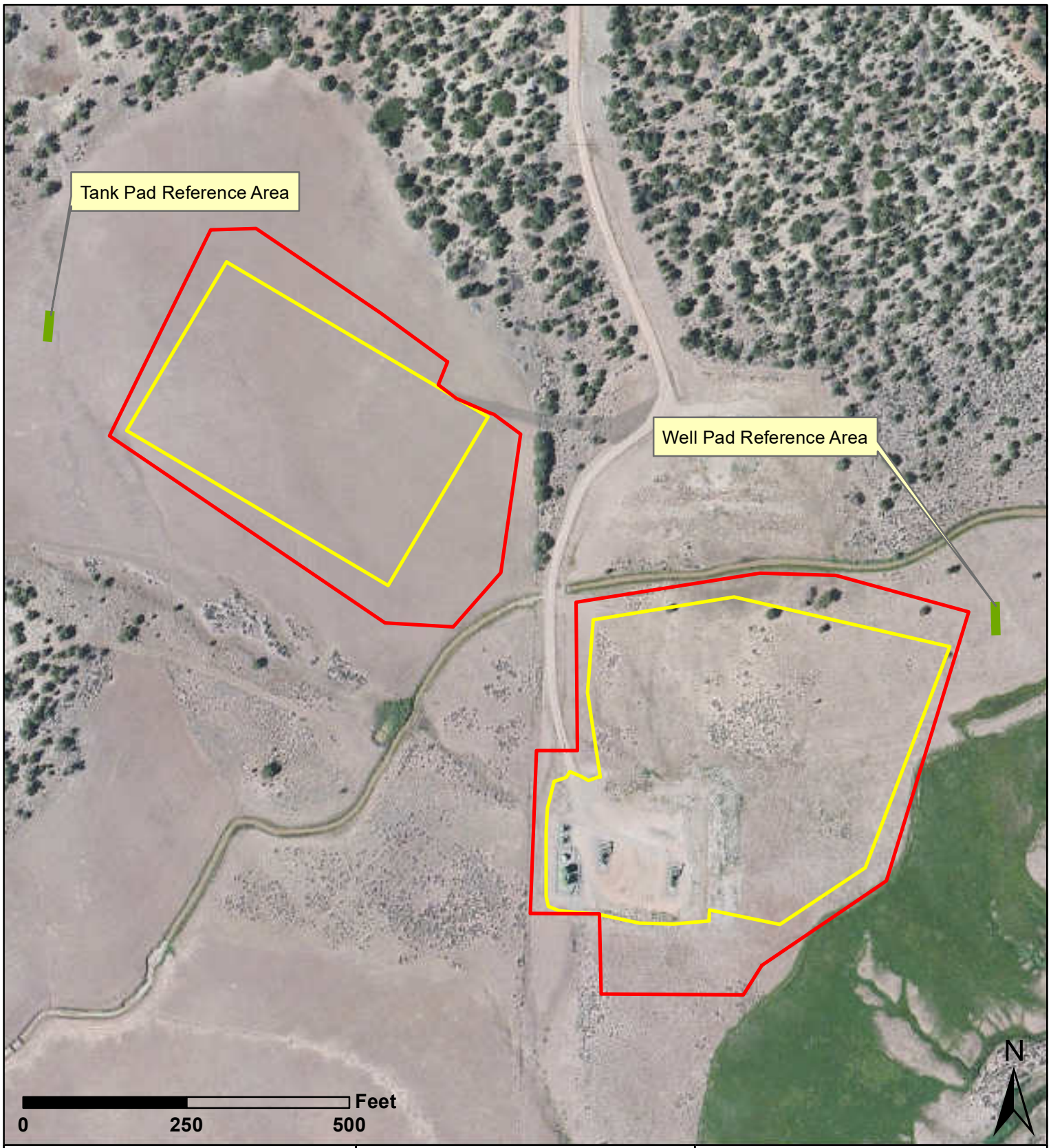
8.2 Analysis of Catamount's Ability to Accomplish Final Reclamation

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. A short access road would be constructed for access to the tank pad. 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.

Attachment 2 is a breakdown of anticipated final reclamation costs.

FIGURES



Legend

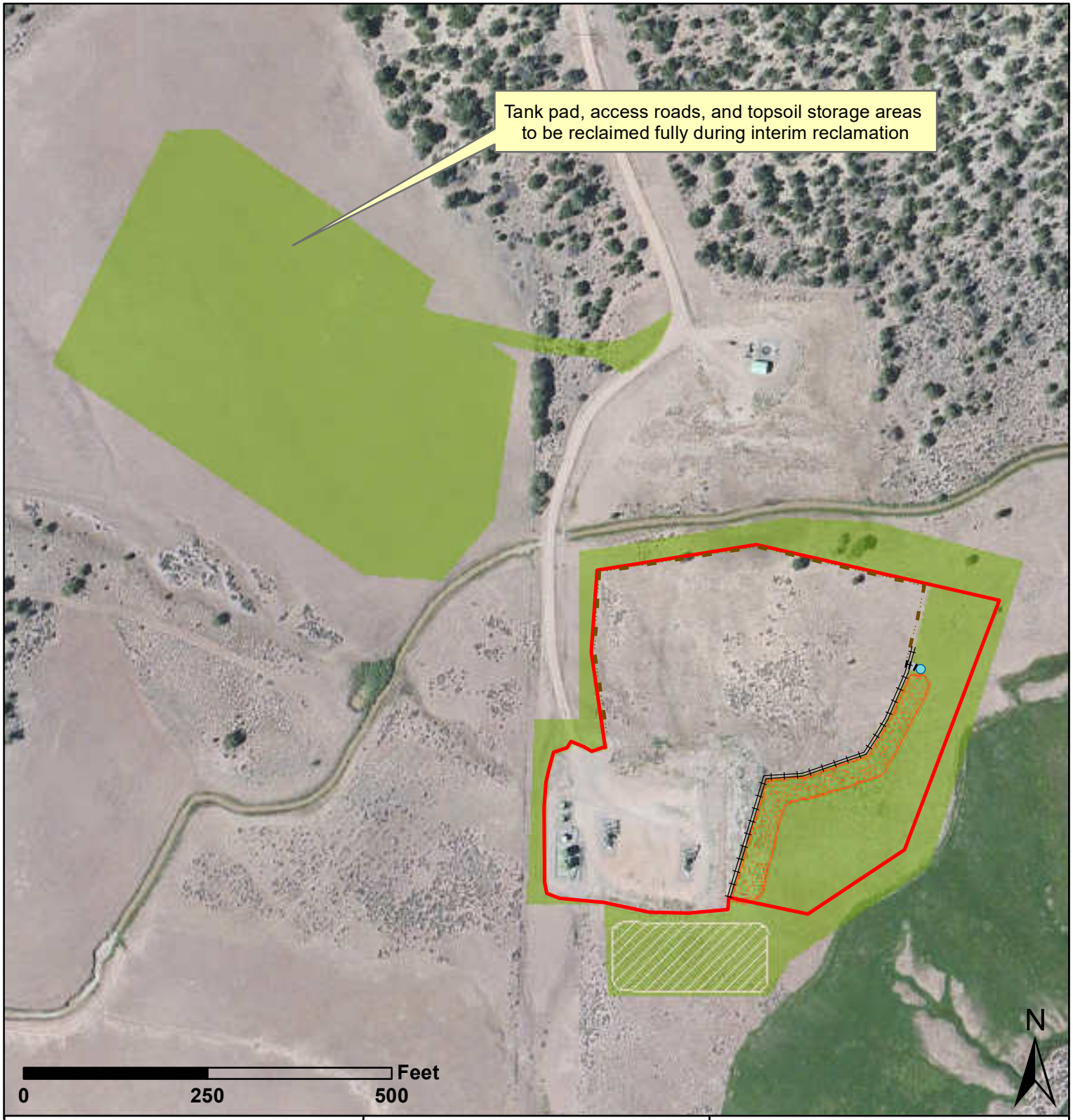
- Oil and Gas Location
- Working Pad Surface
- Reference Area
- Access Road

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



Legend

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

Cottonwood CONSULTING

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

Cottonwood
CONSULTING

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 ECMC 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.