



### DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FORM

#### Application Type:

<input type="checkbox"/> Conceptual Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary PUD	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Use
<input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision, Preliminary	<input type="checkbox"/> Final PUD	<input type="checkbox"/> Variance
<input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision, Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Rezone	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional Use
<input type="checkbox"/> Plat Correction/ Vacation	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>OGF</u>

**PROJECT NAME:**

#### APPLICANT

Name(s):  Phone #:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

2nd Phone #:  Email:

#### OWNER

Name(s):  Phone #:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

2nd Phone #:  Email:

#### TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE (Consultant, Engineer, Surveyor, Architect, etc.)

Name:  Phone #:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

2nd Phone #:  Email:

**DESCRIPTION OF SITE**

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Area (acres or square feet):

Tax Assessor Parcel Number:

Existing Zoning:

Existing Land Use:

Proposed Land Use:

Have you attended a Conceptual Review? YES  NO

If Yes, please list PRE#:

I hereby certify that I am making this application as owner of the above described property or acting under the authority of the owner (attached authorization, if not owner). I am familiar with all pertinent requirements, procedures, and fees of the County. I understand that the Application Review Fee is non-refundable. All statements made on this form and additional application materials are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name:  Date:

Owner's Printed Name

Name:

Owner's Signature

**The applicant hereby affirms that the Operator and its associated subcontractors and affiliates have complied with applicable worker safety training and certification requirements as outlined in Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Sec. 4-11-02-03-03. Records and documentation of compliance are available and will be provided to the County upon request.**

Name:  Date:

Owner's Printed Name

Name:

Owner's Signature

## Oil and Gas Facility Permit Narrative



**PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION AND WELLS:  
NESW SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 64 WEST, 6<sup>TH</sup> P.M.  
JOBES PAD**

**SUBMITTAL February 9, 2026**

**SUBMITTED BY:**



**8620 Wolff Court, Suite 200  
Westminster, Colorado 80031**

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# ADAMS COUNTY OGF APPLICATION

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<b>Project Narrative</b>
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## Description of Intended Use

Incline submits this application for an Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) permit for the proposed Jobes Pad. Incline is permitting the surface location for 16 horizontal wells that will produce from the Niobrara formation in Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of Township 3 South, Range 64 West.

The wells and production facility will be built in a cluster arrangement. This layout allows for a smaller footprint with centralized facilities for the proposed 16 wells. The cluster concept and horizontal drilling eliminates the need to develop additional well pads, thus reducing the surface footprint.

## Operations Plan

The Operations Plan will be divided into the (A) Construction Phase, (B) Drilling Phase, (C) Completion Phase, and (D) Production Phase. Incline personnel will perform daily safety meetings during drilling and completion operations.

### (A) Construction Phase

The disturbed area of the proposed oil and gas facility will be approximately 13.0 acres in size and construction of this site will include leveling the pad to accommodate the drilling rig along with construction of stormwater features (detention pond) and topsoil stockpile locations along both the west and east sides of the pad that will reach a maximum height of 5 feet. Access to this location will be via proposed temporary access totaling 0.1 acres (135 feet) that connects to the existing solar farm access road. The addition of temporary access serves to improve safety for trucks during the construction phase. Once the construction phase is concluded, this access will be closed and reclaimed. Furthermore, an additional .8 acres (774 feet) of access road will be constructed as permanent to reach the proposed Jobes pad from the existing access road. Improvements will also be made to a portion of the existing access.

### (B) Drilling Phase

Once the pad construction is completed, drilling rig equipment will be brought onto location and rigged up. Drilling operations, which run 24 hours a day until fully drilled, will commence after the rig is "rigged up". Surface holes will be drilled to approximately 3,000 feet using fresh water. Surface casing will then be run and cemented to surface to protect any shallow fresh water zones. Surface casing setting depth is determined from subsurface ground water maps prepared by the State Engineer and supplemented by the latest data available from offsetting wells. A baseline water sample will be obtained from water wells within ½ mile of the proposed location to ensure water quality.

The cement is allowed to set, and well control equipment is installed and tested. After about 8 hours of waiting on cement and installing well control equipment, drilling is resumed to complete the production portion of the well into the oil and gas bearing formations. The wells will be drilled horizontally. The wells will be steered such that a curve will be drilled to approximately 90 degrees or parallel to the dip of the

## ADAMS COUNTY OGF APPLICATION

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formation. The proposed vertical depth for the Jobs wells is approximately 7,000 – 8,000 feet below ground level and the length of the horizontal leg will be approximately 1.5 miles long.

Once the horizontal section of the wellbore is drilled, a string of production casing will be run into the wellbore. This casing will be cemented into place to isolate the productive zones of the reservoir.

Incline's drilling rigs are equipped with a closed-loop system, therefore, fluids used for drilling are contained and used throughout the drilling campaign; reserve pits will not be constructed. The drilling rig will be on location for approximately 7 days per horizontal well. At the end of the drilling phase, the drilling rig will be moved off location.

### (C) Completion Phase

The completion phase begins after the drilling equipment is transported off the location. Completions operations are conducted twenty-four (24) hours per day intermittently over a period of several weeks. The site may be re-graded to accommodate the completion equipment. Additional operations including cementing, drilling and logging may occur as circumstances require. For horizontal wells, multiple fracture stages are completed along the lateral length of each wellbore.

During hydraulic fracturing, water and sand are pumped at high rates and pressures that exceed the minimum in-situ rock stresses and hydraulically fracture the formation. Sand is intended to stay in the open fractures whil to prop them open, improving the permeability of the formation thus allowing more efficient recovery of the hydrocarbons. . The completion equipment will consist of 2 Minion tanks (6,500 BBL and 10,000 BBL) for fresh water storage, multiple flowback tanks, pressure pumps, blending and bulk material trucks with other necessary equipment. After fracing is completed, the mobile equipment is removed, excluding tanks that are used to retain the water that is produced during flowback and well testing operations. No water is allowed to accumulate or be disposed of on surface. All water is hauled to approved disposal sites or recycled for stimulation use. The flowback tanks will remain on location until the well is rerouted through standard production equipment.

### (D) Production Phase

The production equipment for the Jobs Pad will be located adjacent to the wells. The equipment on the Jobs Pad for the 16 proposed wells will consist of 8 oil tanks, 12 water tanks, 16 separators, 1 instrument air skid, 6 compressors, 2 horizontal surge tanks, 2 gas lift compressors, 2 heater treaters, 2 gas meters, 4 EIS combustors, 1 knockout drum, and 2 LACT skids. Tanks and facilities shall be painted per ECOMC Rules. During the production phase, the OGF will be reduced by 7.6 acres bringing total disturbance down to 5.4 permanent acres for the life of the wells (approximately 25 years).

Before commencing drilling/completions operations, Incline will have secured a pipeline agreement and will only begin flowback once the pipeline is in place. An Incline employee or contractor called a "lease Operator," then begins monitoring the well on a scheduled basis. The lease operator reports the measurements of the oil, water, gas sales, and pressure readings. Much of this production information is compiled and submitted to the ECOMC on a monthly basis.

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In addition, the lease operator will inspect the site for hazards and weed control, maintaining the appearance of the Well Pad. For the first several months, water will be hauled daily from the location. As volumes decline, water hauling will also decline.

<b>Resource/Impacts Evaluation</b>
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### Water and Wildlife

Groundwater will be sampled in accordance with the ECMC's rule 615. Initial and periodic groundwater samples will be collected from water sources within a half mile radius of proposed site, prioritizing proximity, type and aquifer diversity. Incline will implement stormwater controls that will prevent illicit or inadvertent discharges from the site. Proposed prevention measures include a diversion ditch/berm, sediment control logs, vehicle tracking control, surface roughening, and culvert inlet and outlet protection. In addition, the Jobs pad is located greater than ½ mile from the nearest downgradient surface water of the state via the migration pathway. The Jobs Pad is not anticipated to affect these water features or any that are further away due to pad containment BMPs and distance. Incline has a robust Leak Detection and Repair program that employs cameras to identify leaks. Monitoring and/or inspections will begin during the drilling phase and continue throughout the life of the Oil and Gas Location.

The nearest CPW high priority habitat is located 4,496 feet southwest of the proposed pad and is identified as Bald Eagle active nest site – half mile buffer. The site is characterized as rangeland with a range of grasses being the dominant ground cover which are known to support flora and fauna characteristic of the Colorado plains. Since this site is not within critical or CPW high priority habitat, Incline has not reached out to CPW about proposed mitigation measures. However, if wildlife is encountered on site, a representative from Incline will reach out to CPW and consult on appropriate mitigation measures that should be employed.

### Noise

Any operations involving the use of a drilling rig, workover rig, or frac'ing and any equipment used in the drilling, completion or production of a well are subject to and will comply with the noise regulations set forth by the ECMC. Incline's contract drilling company will comply with ECMC rules regarding noise abatement. In addition to following the ECMC Rules and Regulations, Incline, whenever possible, will schedule deliveries and construction traffic to and from the site during daylight hours. Prior to operations, Incline will obtain a baseline noise study that encompasses at least 5 days with at least 1 day being a weekend. This location is located greater than ½ mile from any Residential Building Unit and will be able to comply with ECMC rules without the use sound walls. All noise complaints will be responded to within 24 hours of receiving the complaint; the county and state will be notified when a complaint is received.

### Visual Impacts

## ADAMS COUNTY OGF APPLICATION

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The production facilities will be painted in accordance with ECMC rules regarding Visual Mitigation, which states: "Production facilities, regardless of construction date, which are observable from any public highway shall be painted with uniform, non-contrasting, non-reflective color tones (similar to the Munsell Soil Color Coding System), and with colors matched to but slightly darker than the surrounding landscape." Incline is requesting relief from landscaping and visual mitigation plans as set forth in Chapter 4 of Adams County Development Standards and regulation due to the location of the Jobs Pad. The Jobs Pad is situated in an area that is hidden from public view due to topography and surrounding development and will not be observable from any residential building units.

### Odor

All requirements applicable in Adams County and ECMC regulations related to odor will be adhered to by Incline. No noxious, prolonged or unusually high amounts of odor are expected from the proposed drilling of the wells. Oil and gas facilities and equipment shall be operated in such a manner that odors do not constitute a nuisance or hazard to public welfare. Due to the location of the proposed Jobs Pad, it is not anticipated that odors will have any impact to the nearest RBUs or motorists.

### Dust

All requirements applicable in Adams County and ECMC regulations related to dust will be adhered to by Incline. Oil and gas facilities and equipment shall be operated in such a manner that dust does not constitute a nuisance or hazard to public welfare. Incline shall employ practices for control of fugitive dust caused by their operations. Such practices shall include but are not limited to the use of speed restrictions, automation of wells and production facilities, regular road maintenance, restriction of construction activity during high-wind days, and silica dust controls when handling sand used in hydraulic fracturing operations. Operator will implement the use of traffic signs when leaving the location to remind drivers of specific routes to utilize. Silica dust from handling sand used in hydraulic fracturing operations will be mitigated by utilization of the enclosed dustless sand delivery method.

### Community Outreach

Incline has held 2 neighborhood meetings in which 4 property owners attended via the second meeting on Zoom. Discussions included the haul route, access point, surrounding water wells, and water testing. There were no particular points of concern expressed by attendees. Incline will continue outreach, notification, and neighborhood meetings in accordance with Adams County regulations. Property owners will be notified of operations occurring on the site and will be invited to quarterly meetings until completion of the first wellbore.

### Abandonment and Plugging of Wells

Incline or Incline's successors will comply with all rules with respect to abandonment and plugging of wells. Incline will provide Adams County with ECMC Notice of Intent to Abandon report at the time that it is filed. All property owners and current residents within ½ mile of the OGF or well will be notified when facility decommissioning/plug and abandonment is filed with ECMC.

### Signage

## ADAMS COUNTY OGF APPLICATION

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Incline will comply with and maintain all signage pursuant to Adams County and ECMC Rules and Regulations. A sign will be placed next to the intersection of the access road and right of way that includes 24-hour, 7-days per week contact information.

### **Transportation/Access Roads**

Incline will maintain all access roads in compliance with Adams County Code. Total access road disturbance pre-reclamation totals 2.5 acres reducing to 2 acres after reclamation which includes existing disturbance. New proposed disturbance totals 1.5 acres (includes existing to-be-improved access road) being reduced to 1.1 acres after reclamation. Haul routes are proposed to be 60% north on Imboden Rd (CR 25 N) to 56<sup>th</sup> Ave west and 40% south on Imboden Rd to E Colfax Ave (CO-36) west. Most traffic will occur during the completions and flowback phase where approximately 17,500 total truck trips are anticipated. Once the location enters the production phase, 1,800 annual truck trips are anticipated.

### **Waste Disposal**

Incline will dispose of all waste in accordance with ECMC and/or the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment rules and regulations. Incline will provide the County with copies of all waste management reports at the County's Request.



# **Community Outreach Plan**

**District Office**

**1528 Wazee Street**

**Denver, Colorado 80202**

**JOBES PAD**

**NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 18 T3S, R64 W 6<sup>th</sup> P.M.**

**Adams County, Colorado**

## **Jobs Pad Community Outreach Plan**

### **Location**

Incline Energy Partners, LLC (Incline), is proposing a new oil & gas operation consisting of one well pad with 16 horizontal wells. The new development is located north of the intersection of East 48<sup>th</sup> Ave and Imboden Road in Adams County.

### **Community Outreach Planning**

Local community relationships are extremely important to Incline. Our Community Outreach plan is comprised of best management practices that are as inclusive as possible to reach any impacted landowners.

On December 9, 2025, Incline held a pre-application neighborhood meeting for the Jobs Pad Oil and Gas Facility. The meeting was held at Lulu's Inn, 33355 E Colfax Ave, Watkins, CO 80137, approximately three miles south of the proposed location. The meeting was held from 5:00 p.m. to approximately 7:00 p.m. The invitation was sent to property owners within 500 feet on November 19, 2025. Only a representative from Adams County was in attendance. Handouts were available illustrating the proposed Jobs Pad location in relation to its surroundings. On December 22<sup>nd</sup>, Incline hosted a second neighborhood meeting via Zoom that included property owners within 1 mile of the proposed Pad. A representative from Adams County and four (4) property owners were in attendance. Graphics were available illustrating the proposed Jobs Pad location in relation to its surroundings.

There are no residences whose properties are within 2,000 feet of the project. There are no Disproportionately Impacted Communities within a half mile of the proposed site.

Incline is committed to transparent and consistent community outreach. We will conduct quarterly meetings once the Oil and Gas Facility Permit is approved by Adams County. We will send Activity Notices prior to each phase of development throughout the process.

### **Community Outreach Efforts**

To encourage feedback, notices will include several methods for recipients to provide feedback, i.e. the Incline Community Relations phone number and email address or a postage paid return envelope.

Any feedback from these notices will be logged and brought to the project team for consideration. All areas of feedback will be extensively tracked, including any applicable mitigation measures that are undertaken by the project team. It's our overall goal to incorporate community feedback into operations plans where we can.

## **Community Outreach Commitments**

In an effort to maintain above-and-beyond contact to area residents, Incline is committed to the following communication vehicles:

- Quarterly meeting once the Oil and Gas Facility Permit is approved with Adams County until completion of the first wellbore
- Activity Notices sent to arrive at least two weeks before each stage of the project
- Several methods of receiving feedback and questions from the public (Community Relations phone number and email and a postage paid return envelope)

## **Sample Neighborhood Communication**

Incline Operating, LLC is constructing a new oil & gas well pad, approved by Adams County and the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission north of the intersection of East 48<sup>th</sup> Ave and Imboden Road in Adams County. We will be conducting operations according to the below estimated schedule and will notify you, as a resident within 1 mile of the facility, at least 14 days prior to the planned quarterly neighborhood meetings.

Safe and responsible operations are at the core of our company's values. Above all, our approach is defined by our commitment to working with our communities. You will receive regular updates as the project continues describing the next phase of operations, the estimated timeline, and what you might see when that phase begins.

Your feedback is important to us. Please do not hesitate to contact us with questions about this proposed development. You can reach us via email at [Julie@inclinelp.com](mailto:Julie@inclinelp.com) or via phone at 720-534-0834.

## **Site-specific Impact Mitigation and Best Management Practices by Phase**

### **Construction**

#### **Site Specific Impact Mitigation**

- Existing Access Road will be upgraded and utilized, with minimal new road construction. We are proposing a temporary access road providing additional access to Imboden Rd in order to improve safety for accessing the site.

### **Best Management Practices**

- Freshwater will be used as a dust suppressant, when necessary, on the pad and access road.
- Topsoil stockpiles will be stabilized with appropriate vegetation to provide both short- and long-term stabilization to prevent erosion.
- Tracking controls will be installed at the entrance of the access road to prevent mud-tracking and associated dust on the public roadway.

### **Drilling**

#### **Site-specific Impact Mitigation**

- Use of Group III drilling fluids.

#### **Best Management Practices**

- Installation of polyethylene liner on location during drilling operations. The drilling rig and associated equipment (including fluid storage area) will be placed atop the liner.
- Utilize closed-loop, fluid management system.
- Remove drilling cuttings daily.

### **Completions**

#### **Site-specific Impact Mitigation**

- Incline will utilize a Tier IV (or equivalent) completions fleet.
- Utilize temporary, lay-flat freshwater lines for completions.

#### **Best Management Practices**

- Incline will install a polyethylene liner across portions of the location as an isolation barrier. The completion fleet and associated equipment (including fluid storage areas) will be placed atop the liner.
- Use of sealed containers (e.g., sandboxes) for the storage and transportation of sand used in hydraulic fracturing.
- Any gas encountered during flowback will be routed to a gas sales pipeline or combusted with a minimum of 98% destruction efficiency.
- Lighting will be angled in a downward manner and placed at reasonable heights to limit the halo effect off location.

## **Production**

### **Site-specific Impact Mitigation**

- Utilize compressed air pneumatics for all pneumatic actuation on location.
- Utilize pipelines for oil and gas takeaway.
- Utilize a pressurized maintenance vessel during maintenance operations.
- Facility will run on grid power where practicable.

### **Best Management Practices**

- Equipment will be painted according to the Munsell Soil Color Coding System to avoid creating a marked contrast with the surrounding landscape.
- Wells, facilities, and equipment will be equipped to be shut in remotely.
- Development of a site-specific SPCC plan.

### **Proposed Operations Timeline**

- Q4 2026– Construct Pad
- Q4 2026 – Drilling Operations
- Q2 2027 – Completion Operations
- Q3 2027 – Interim Reclamation Operations
- Q3 2027 – Production Operations

# Jobs Pad Form 2A

## Noise Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

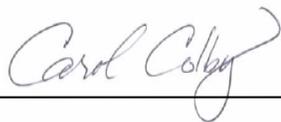
December 29, 2025

Prepared for:

Ascent Geomatics Solutions  
8620 Wolf Ct.  
Westminster, Colorado 80031

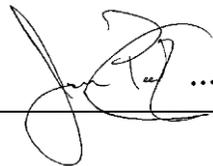
Prepared by:

Behrens and Associates, Inc.  
2320 Alaska Avenue  
El Segundo California, 90245



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Carol Colby  
Acoustical Engineer



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Jason Peetz  
Engineering Manager



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## 1. Executive Summary

The following Form 2A Noise Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (2A NMP) was prepared by Behrens and Associates Environmental Noise Control (BAENC) for the planned operations associated with the proposed Jobs Pad operated by Incline Operating, LLC. Predictive noise models representing the planned operations for the site were developed and assessed against the maximum permissible noise levels described in the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) noise regulations. The following tasks were completed during development of the ECMC 2A NMP:

- Development of a site-specific drilling noise model representing the Precision 461 Drilling Rig
- Development of a site-specific completions noise model representing the Liberty Traditional Fleet
- Development of site-specific production noise model

An ambient sound level survey may be conducted 60-90 days prior to commencement of operations to document the existing ambient sound levels at the site and determine if an increase in maximum permissible sound levels is appropriate per ECMC Rule 423.d(2).

The site-specific noise model was developed to predict the future noise impact of the proposed operations and determine what noise mitigation measures, if any, would be required to demonstrate compliance with the ECMC maximum permissible noise levels. The noise modeling results were calculated utilizing the ISO 9613-2 standard and include the effects of local topography, buildings, barriers, and ground cover. Both A-weighted (dBA) and C-weighted (dBC) noise levels will be measured during the ambient survey and considered during the noise modeling assessment.

The operator has the ability to utilize an equivalent drilling rig, completions fleet, and/or production equipment at the time operations commence as needed with substantially similar equipment with equal or less sound signature.

Table 1-1 below summarizes the analysis and mitigation findings in the NMP and presents them in the form of best management practices.

**Table 1-1 Site Mitigation and Best Management Practices**

Task	Result of Analysis/Action
Ambient Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed an ambient sound level survey plan</li> <li>• The ambient sound level survey may be conducted at the site approximately 60-90 days before commencement of operations</li> </ul>
Drilling Noise Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed noise model representing drilling to assess operational noise levels against ECMC allowable dBC noise levels</li> <li>• No mitigation recommended</li> </ul>
Completions Noise Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed noise model representing completions to assess operational noise levels against ECMC allowable dBC noise levels</li> <li>• No mitigation recommended</li> </ul>
Flowback Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flowback operations follow completions but utilizes a fraction of similar pump trucks resulting in a smaller noise impact</li> <li>• No mitigation recommended</li> </ul>
Production Noise Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed noise model representing production to assess operational noise levels allowable ECMC dBC noise levels</li> <li>• Noise mitigation not recommended</li> </ul>
Land Use Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural site zoning (Adams County)</li> </ul>

# Behrens and Associates, Inc.

*Environmental Noise Control*



High Priority Habitat (HPH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Jobs pad does not have any additional noise restrictions beyond ECMC based on the location of the site and nearby wildlife habitats.</li></ul>
Continuous Monitoring Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Noise points of compliance were not identified for the site due to the absence of RBU's within 2000 feet of the working pad surface</li><li>• Continuous monitoring not recommended</li></ul>

Based on the noise modeling analysis, with the implementation of the best management practices outlined in Table 1-1, the drilling and completions operations are predicted to comply with the ECMC dBA and dBC noise level limits.



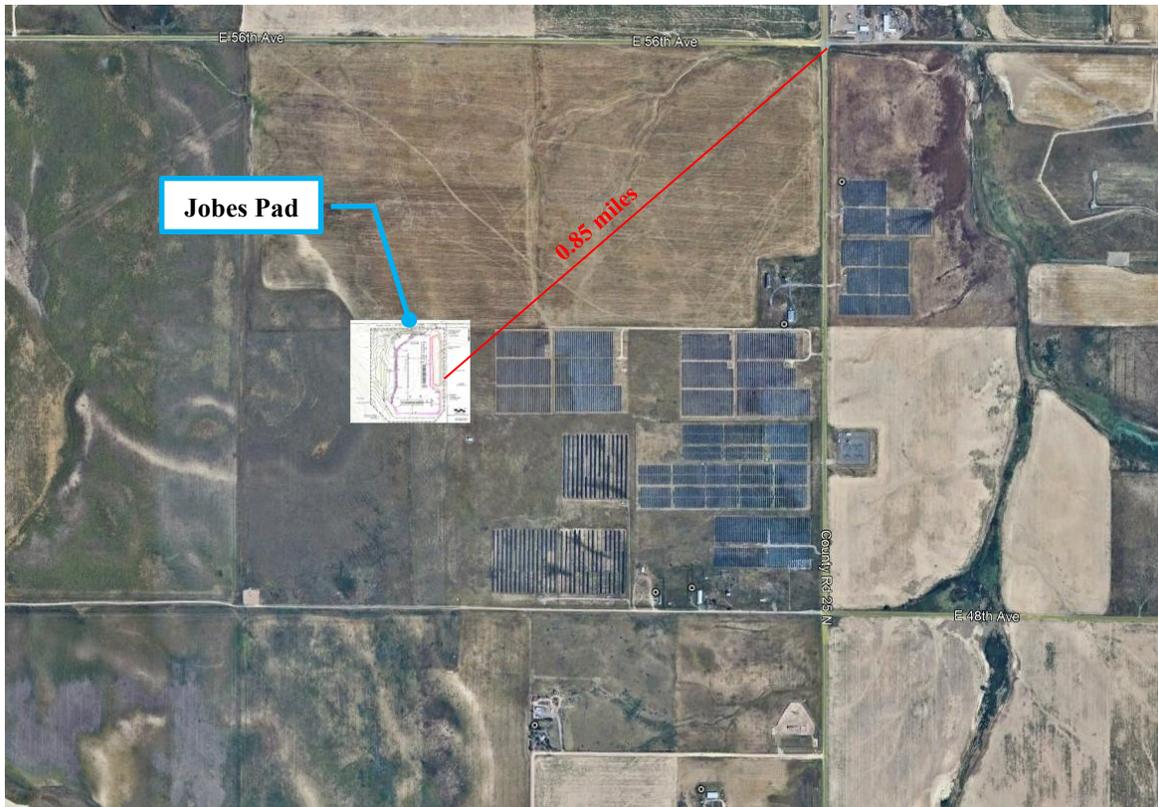
## 2. Introduction

The following report provides a noise modeling assessment of the proposed activities at the Jobs Pad operated by Incline Operating, LLC, in relation to the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) noise regulations. The assessment includes a noise modeling analysis of drilling, completions and production at the Jobs Pad. The Jobs Pad (39.789141°, -104.597052°) is located approximately 0.85 miles southwest of E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Imboden Rd. intersection as shown in Figure 2-1. The Adams County GIS portal indicates that the parcel number is #0181700000319. An image depicting the parcel as defined by Adams County is shown in Figure 2-2 below.

To assess the operational noise levels of the proposed operations at the Jobs pad, file noise level data previously measured of a Precision 461 Drilling Rig, a Liberty traditional completion crew and production facility equipment were utilized in the noise modeling. The noise models were developed using SoundPLAN 9.1 software.

The following is provided in this report:

- A review of applicable ECMC noise standards
- A discussion of noise modeling methodology
- An assessment of the predicted operational noise levels in relation to the ECMC noise limits
- Review of continuous noise monitoring requirements.



**Figure 2-1 Jobs Pad Location**



**Figure 2-2 Adams County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Parcel # 0181700000319**



## 3. Noise Fundamentals

Sound is most commonly experienced by people as pressure waves passing through air. These rapid fluctuations in air pressure are processed by the human auditory system to produce the sensation of sound. The rate at which sound pressure changes occur is called the frequency. Frequency is usually measured as the number of oscillations per second or Hertz (Hz). Frequencies that can be heard by a healthy human ear range from approximately 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. Toward the lower end of this range are low-pitched sounds, including those that might be described as a “rumble” or “boom”. At the higher end of the range are high-pitched sounds that might be described as a “screech” or “hiss”.

Environmental noise generally derives, in part, from a combination of distant noise sources. Such sources may include common experiences such as distant traffic, wind in trees, and distant industrial or farming activities. These distant sources create a low-level "background noise" in which no particular individual source is identifiable. Background noise is often relatively constant from moment to moment but varies slowly from hour to hour as natural forces change or as human activity follows its daily cycle.

Superimposed on this low-level, slowly varying background noise is a succession of identifiable noisy events of relatively brief duration. These events may include the passing of single-vehicles, aircraft flyovers, screeching of brakes, and other short-term events. The presence of these short-term events causes the noise level to fluctuate. Typical indoor and outdoor A-weighted sound levels are shown in Figure 3-1.

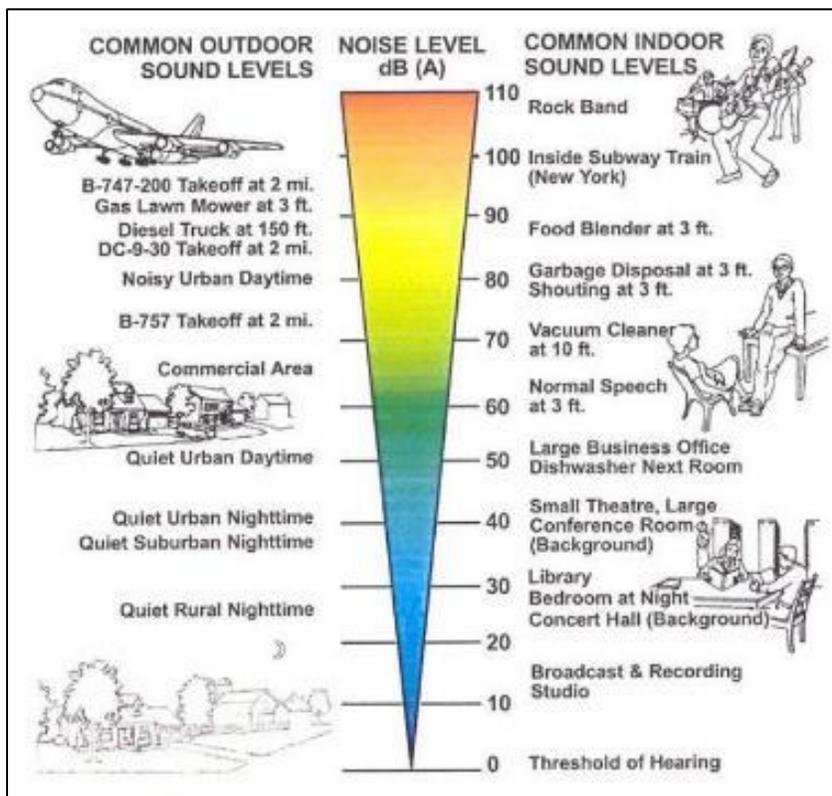


Figure 3-1 Typical Indoor and Outdoor A-Weighted Sound Levels



## 4. Noise Standards

The pad is located in Adams County in the state of Colorado and is subject to the regulations of Adams County and the Energy & Carbon Management Commission (ECMC). The Adams County Land Use Regulations defaults to the ECMC guidelines. The ECMC publishes rules regulating oil and gas operations with rules relating to noise found in Rule 423.

### 4.1 Energy & Carbon Management Commission (ECMC)

The ECMC Code lists noise limits for oil and gas operations. “All Oil and Gas Operations will comply with the following maximum permissible noise levels in Table 423-1 unless otherwise required by Rule 423.” The noise limits are provided in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 ECMC Table 423-1 – Maximum Permissible Noise Levels**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>7:00 am to next 7:00 pm</b>	<b>7:00 pm to next 7:00 am</b>
Residential / Rural / State Parks & State Wildlife Areas	55 dBA	50 dBA
Commercial / Agricultural	60 dBA	55 dBA
Light Industrial	70 dBA	65 dBA
Industrial	80 dBA	75 dBA
All Zones	60 dBC	60 dBC

Exceptions to the noise limits above are given in Rule 423.b(2) and Rule 423.b(5):

(2) Unless otherwise required by Rule 423, drilling or completion operations, including Flowback:

A. In Residential/Rural or Commercial/Agricultural, maximum permissible noise levels will be 60 db(A) in the hours between 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and 65 db(A) in the hours between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.; and

B. In all zones maximum permissible noise levels will be 65 db(C) in the hours between 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and 65 db(C) in the hours between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

(5) Operators may exceed the noise levels in Table 423-1 as measured at the nearest point of compliance if all effected Surface Owners and tenants agree in writing to the higher noise limit requested by the Operator.

To demonstrate compliance with the sound level limits, Rule 423.c.(2).A states:

A. In response to a complaint or at the Director’s request, Operators will measure sound levels at 25 feet from the complainant’s occupied structure towards the noise source for low frequency (dbC) indicated issues. For high frequency (dbA) measurement will be at the nearest point of compliance. For equipment installed at Oil and Gas Locations subject to a Form 2A approved prior to January 15, 2021, after the



Commencement of Production Operations, no single piece of equipment will exceed the maximum permissible noise levels listed in Table 423-1 as measured at a point 350 feet from the equipment generating the noise in the direction from which the complaint was received.

Defining noise points of compliance, Rule 423.a.(5) states:

- (5) For proposed Oil and Gas Locations with a Working Pad Surface within 2,000 feet of one or more Residential Building Units, at least one, and no more than six noise points of compliance where monitors will be located. Operators will identify noise points of compliance using the following criteria:
  - A. Provide one noise point of compliance in each direction in which a Residential Building Unit is located within 2,000 feet of the proposed Working Pad Surface.
  - B. Noise points of compliance will be located at least 350 feet from the Working Pad Surface, and no less than 25 feet from the exterior wall of the Residential Building Unit that is closest to the Working Pad Surface. If a Surface Owner or tenant refuses to provide the Operator with access to install a noise monitor, then the noise point of compliance will be located at either the next-closest Residential Building Unit or an alternative location approximately the same distance and direction from the Working Pad Surface.

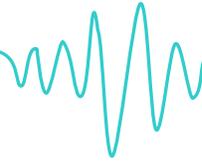
With regards to adjusting maximum permissible noise levels based on measured ambient sound levels, Rule 423.d. states:

d. Cumulative Noise. All noise measurements will be cumulative.

- (1) Noise measurements taken at noise points of compliance designated pursuant to Rule 423.a.(5) will take into account ambient noise, rather than solely the incremental increase of noise from the facility targeted for measurement.
- (2) At new or substantially modified Oil and Gas Locations where ambient noise levels at noise points of compliance designated pursuant to Rule 423.a.(5) already exceed the noise thresholds identified in Table 423-1, then Operators will be considered in compliance with Rule 423, unless at any time their individual noise contribution, measured pursuant to Rule 423.c, increases noise above ambient levels by greater than 5 dBC and 5 dBA between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. or 7 dBC and 7 dBA between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. This Rule 423.d.(2) does not allow Operators to increase noise above the maximum cumulative noise thresholds specified in Table 423-2 after the Commencement of Production Operations.
- (3) After the Commencement of Production Operations, if ambient noise levels already exceed the maximum permissible noise thresholds identified in Table 423-1, under no circumstances will new Oil and Gas Operations or a significant modification to an existing Oil and Gas Operations raise cumulative ambient noise above:

**Table 423-2 – Maximum Cumulative Noise Levels**

LAND USE	7:00 am to next 7:00 pm	7:00 pm to next 7:00 am
Residential /Rural/State Parks/State Wildlife Areas	65 db(A)	60 db(A)
Commercial/Agricultural	70 db(A)	65 db(A)
Light Industrial	80 db(A)	75 db(A)
Industrial	90 db(A)	85 db(A)
All Zones	75 db©	70 db©



## 4.2 Summary of ECMC Maximum Permissible Noise Levels

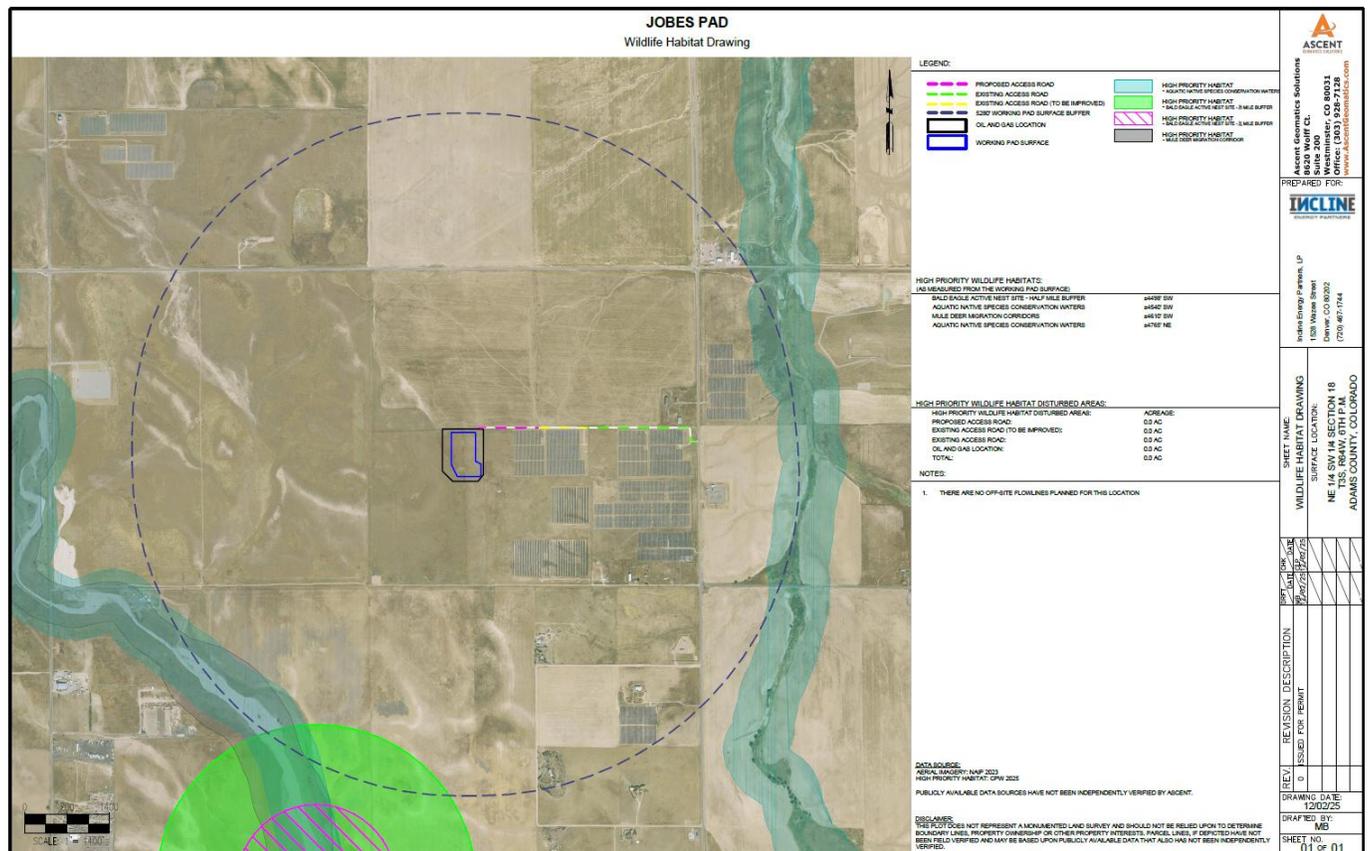
Notwithstanding any influence or adjustments due to ambient noise or maximum cumulative noise levels of Rule 423 – Table 423-2, based on ECMC Rule 423, the allowable noise level limits applicable to the site are as follows:

**Table 4-2 Unadjusted Maximum Permissible Noise Levels**

Operation	Applicable Zoning	Noise Limits (dBA)	Noise Limits (dBC)
Completions	Agricultural	65 day / 60 night	65 day and night
Drilling	Agricultural	65 day / 60 night	65 day and night
Production	Agricultural	60 day / 55 night	60 day and night

## 4.3 High Priority Habitat (HPH)

Ascent Geomatic Solutions provided a “Cumulative Impacts Wildlife Habitat Map” which is reproduced below. The Jobs pad does not have any additional noise restrictions beyond ECMC based on the location of the site and nearby wildlife habitats.



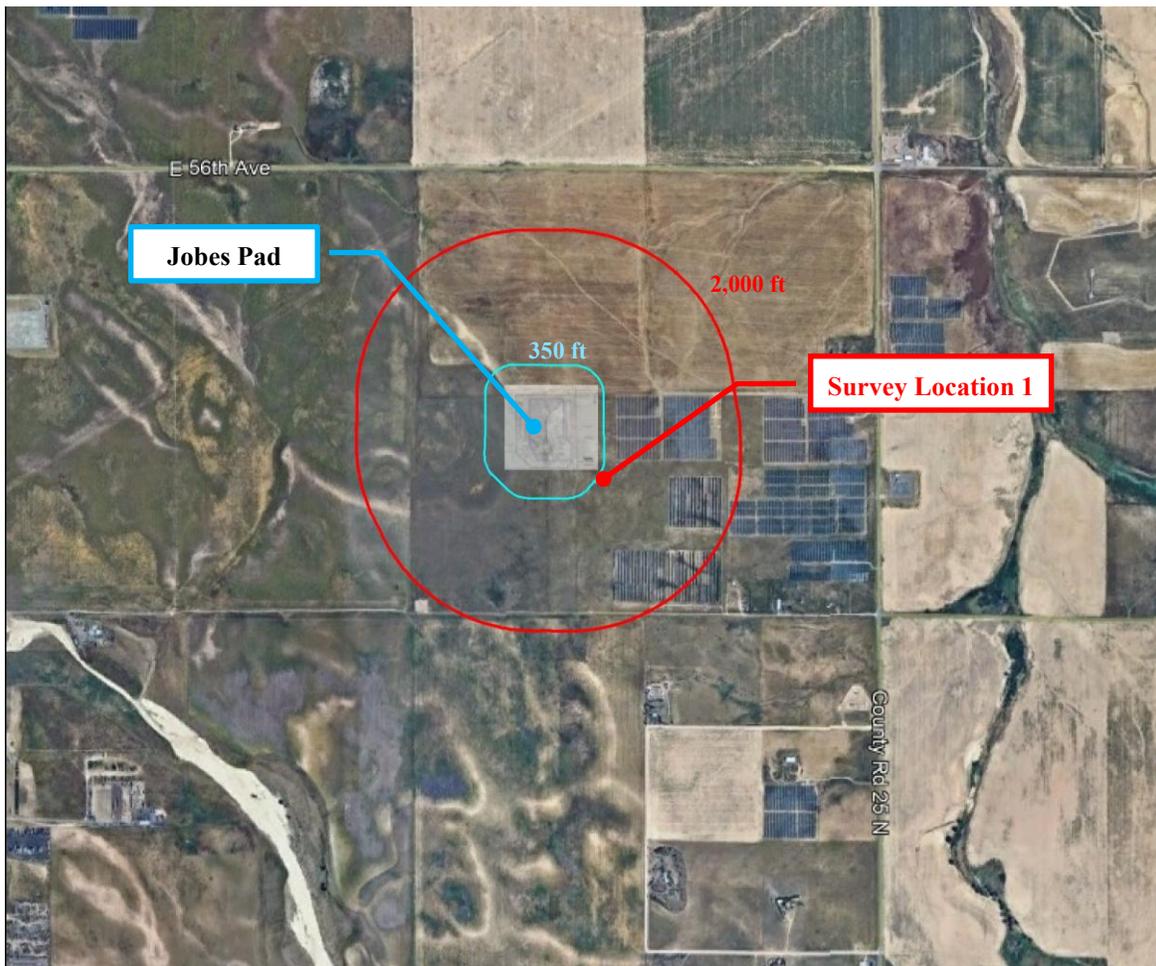
**Figure 4-1 Jobs Pad Activity Schedule**



## 5. Ambient Sound Level Survey Plan

### 5.1 Ambient Sound Level Survey Plan

An ambient sound level survey may be conducted at the site approximately 60-90 days before commencement of operations. The ambient sound level survey will be conducted using a sound level meter that conforms to ANSI S1.4 Specification for Sound Level Meters. A baseline ambient noise survey will be conducted over a five-day period using 1-hour  $L_{eq}$  averages and including at least one weekend day. A single cumulative daytime ambient noise level and a single cumulative nighttime ambient noise level will be established by taking the logarithmic average of all daytime or nighttime 1-hour  $L_{eq}$  values measured and in accordance with the sound level data collection requirements pursuant to Rule 423.b. Per ECMC guidelines, the measurements must be conducted at an approximate height of 5 feet and exclude periods from the calculation when winds exceeded 5 mph. The location of the proposed ambient sound level survey can be seen in Figure 5-1.



**Figure 5-1 Suggested Ambient Monitoring Locations**



## 6. Jobs Pad Noise Modeling

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### 6.1 Noise Modeling Methodology

The noise modeling was completed with use of three-dimensional computer noise modeling software. All models in this report were developed with SoundPLAN 9.1 software using the ISO 9613-2 standard. Noise levels are predicted based on the locations, noise levels and frequency spectra of the noise sources, and the geometry and reflective properties of the local terrain, buildings and barriers. The ISO 9613-2 standard was used which assumed light to moderate winds to be blowing from the source to receptor. The predicted noise levels represent only the contribution of the drilling and completions operations and do not include ambient noise or noise from other facilities. Actual field sound level measurements may vary from the modeled noise levels due to other noise sources such as traffic, other facilities, other human activity, or environmental factors. The modeled environmental conditions can be seen in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1 Modeled Environmental Conditions**

Weather Parameter	Modeled Input
Temperature	10° C
Relative Humidity	70%
Air Pressure	1013.3 mbar
Wind Velocity	Per ISO 9613-2
Wind Direction	Source to receptor
Foliage	Not included
Ground Absorption	0.5 for working pad 0.8 for general ground cover

Sound level data utilized in the surface drilling model was based on file data of the Precision 461 rig collected by BAENC. The V door faces north with the backyard equipment positioned to the south of the pad. The predicted modeling results are dependent on equipment and mitigation orientation as indicated.

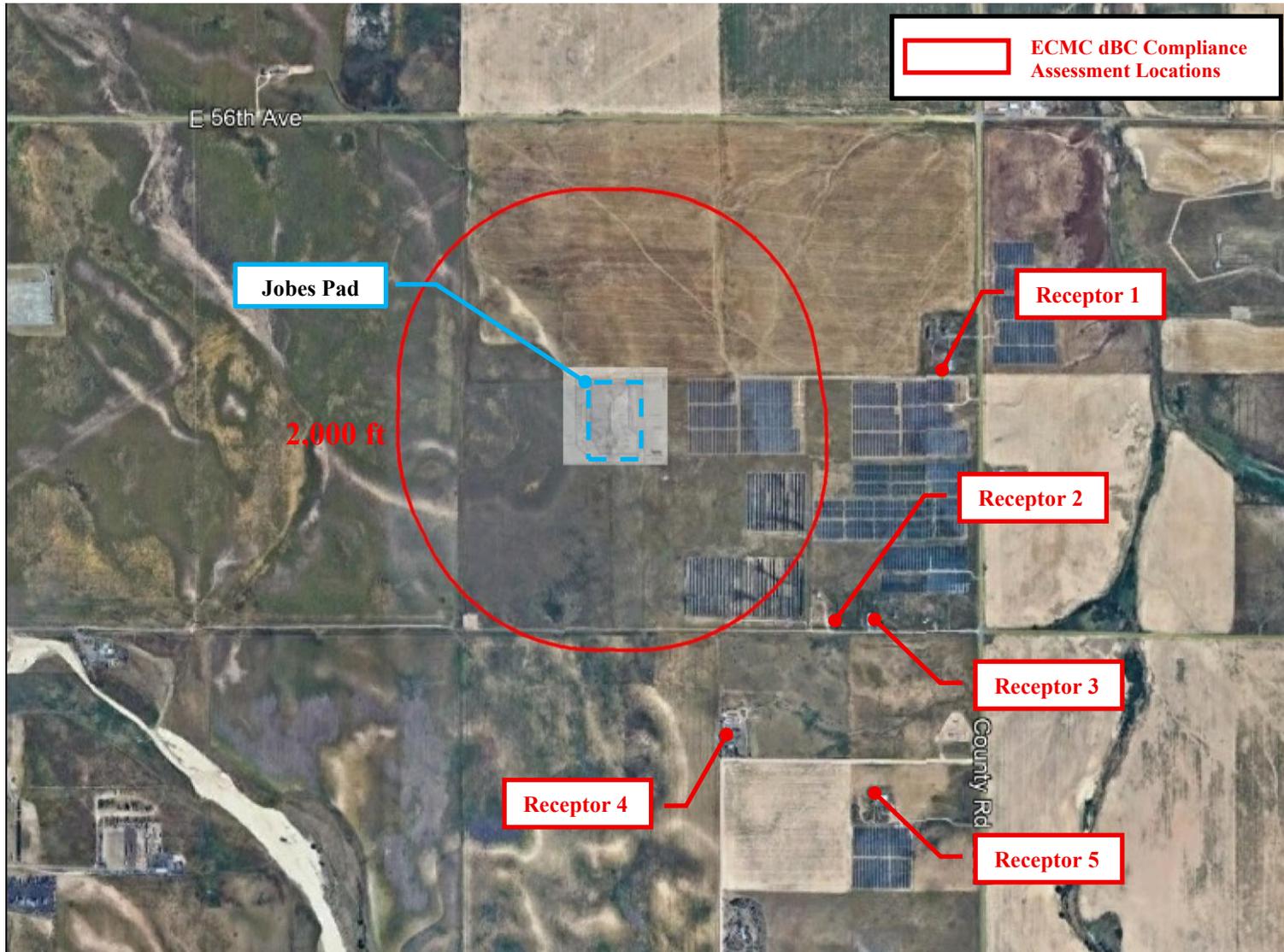
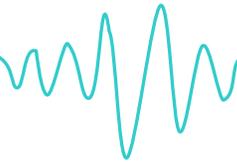
Sound level data utilized in the completions model was based on file data of the Liberty Traditional completions crew collected by BAENC. The model consists of 14 completions trucks positioned at the Jobs Pad east of the wells.

The operator has the ability to utilize an equivalent drilling rig and/or completions fleet at the time operations commence as needed with substantially similarly equipment with an equal or less sound signature.

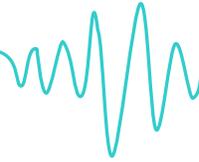
### 6.2 Noise Sensitive Receptors

The noise sensitive receptors utilized in the drilling and completions modeling were positioned to be consistent with the requirements of the ECMC noise standards. The requirements state that dBA noise levels shall comply with the applicable noise limits as measured at 350 feet from the working pad surface and no less than 25 feet from the exterior wall of the Residential Building Unit that is within 2,000 ft. and closest to the drill pad surface. Receptor points used in the modeling can represent multiple closely located RBU's. The requirements state that dBC noise levels shall comply with the applicable noise limits as measured at 25 feet from the exterior wall of nearby residences or occupied structures.

Due to the absence of RBU's within 2,000 feet of the working pad surfaces, A-weighted noise points of compliance were not evaluated in regard to the ECMC drilling and completions code. Figure 6-1 shows dBC noise sensitive receptor location for Jobs pad drilling and completions operations.



**Figure 6-1 Drilling and Completions Operations – ECMC Noise Sensitive Receptor Locations**



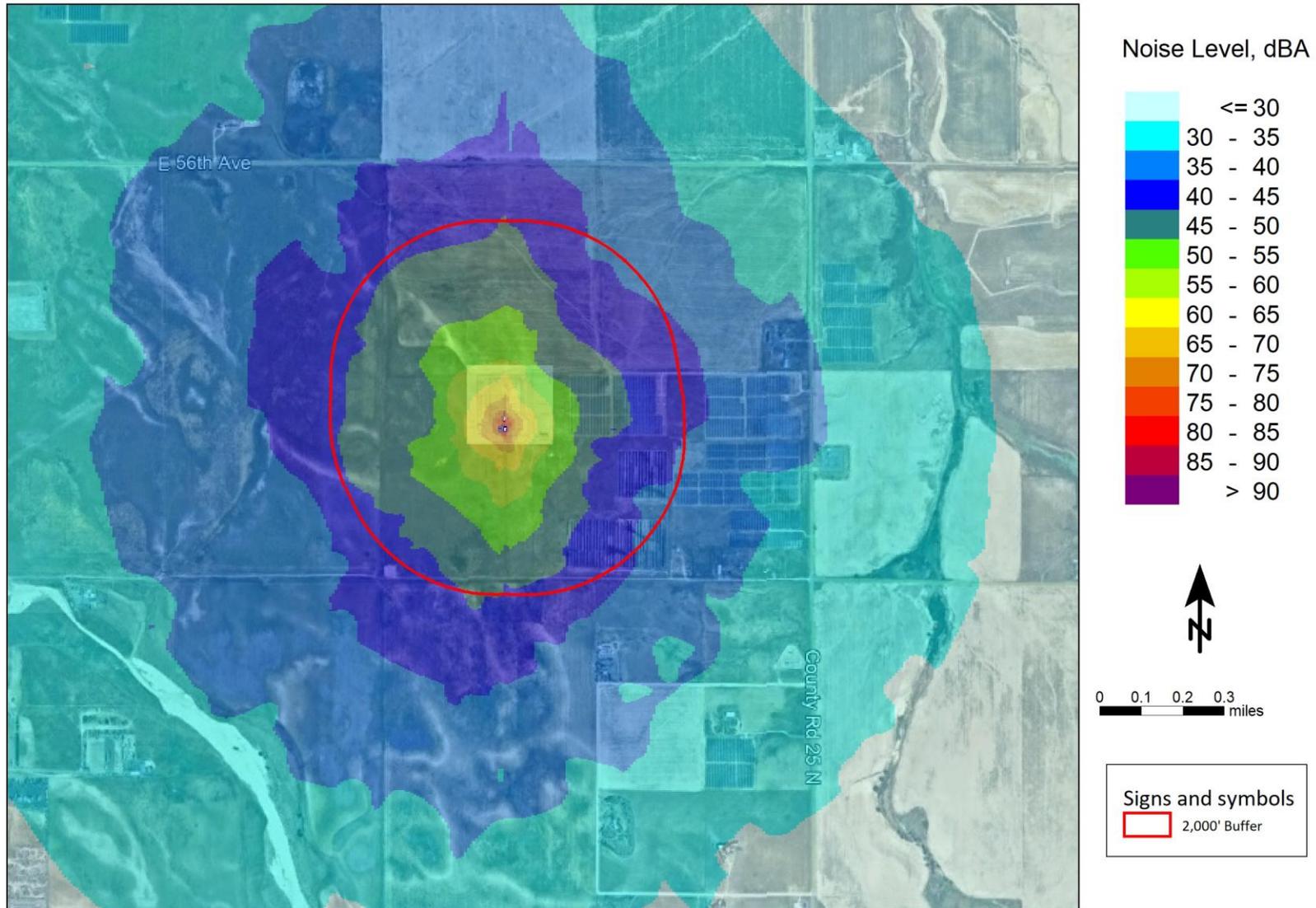
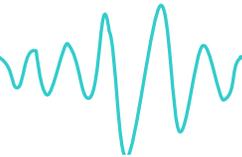
## 6.3 Unmitigated Jobs Drilling and Completions Noise Modeling Results

The unmitigated modeling is based off current drilling and completions plans and does not include sound walls or other third-party acoustical mitigation measures. The results of the unmitigated drilling and completions noise modeling are presented in Table 6-2. The locations in the tables correspond to the locations identified in Figure 6-1. The predicted noise levels represent only the contribution of the drilling and completions operations and do not include ambient noise or noise from other facilities. Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3 show the Unmitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map in dBA and dBC, respectively. Figure 6-4 and Figure 6-5 show the Unmitigated Completions Noise Contour Map in dBA and dBC, respectively. The noise contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour.

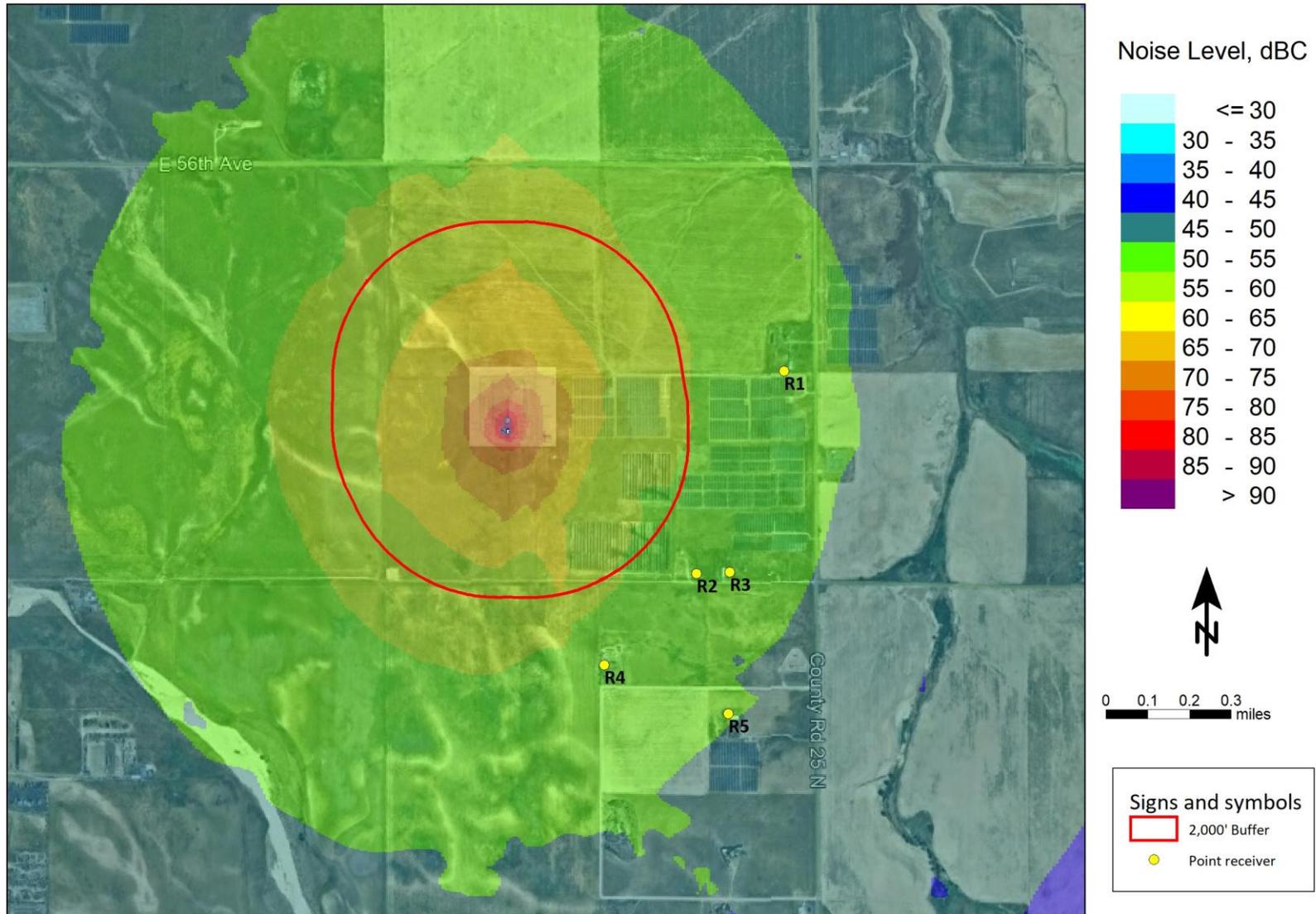
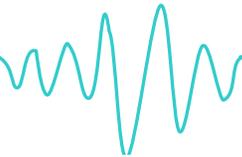
**Table 6-2 Unmitigated Noise Modeling Results (dBC)**

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Location Description</b>	<b>Drilling Operations</b>	<b>Completions Operations</b>
Receptor 1	0.67 Miles Northeast of Center of Jobs Pad	52	60
Receptor 2	0.58 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	52	61
Receptor 3	0.63 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	52	60
Receptor 4	0.65 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	53	60
Receptor 5	0.58 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	50	57
<b>ECMC Noise Limit</b>	<b>25 ft. from the exterior of wall of a residence or occupied structure towards the noise source</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>

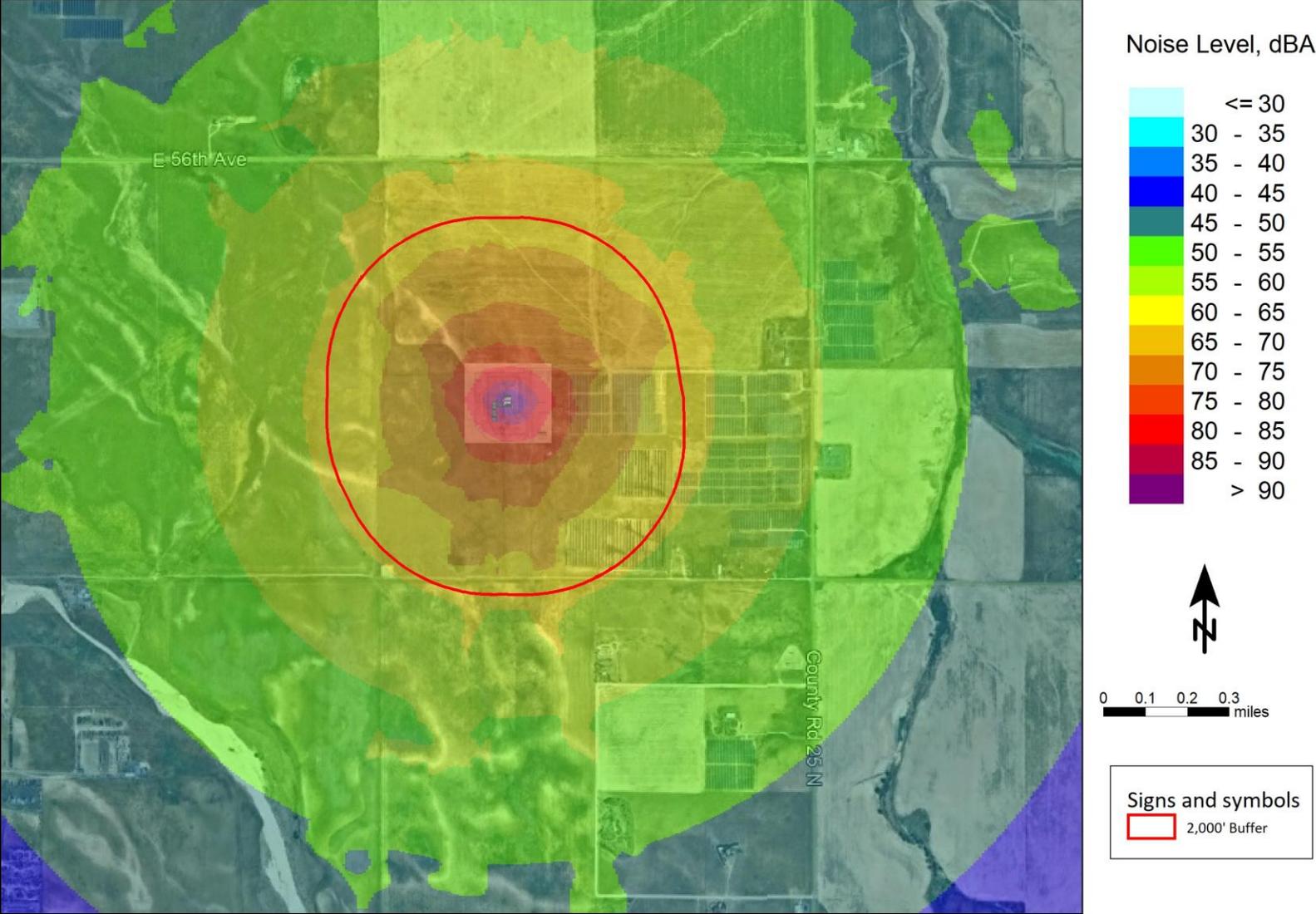
The results of the noise modeling indicate that the drilling operations will comply with the ECMC C-weighted noise level limits. Therefore, mitigation will not be recommended for the drilling operations and completion operations.



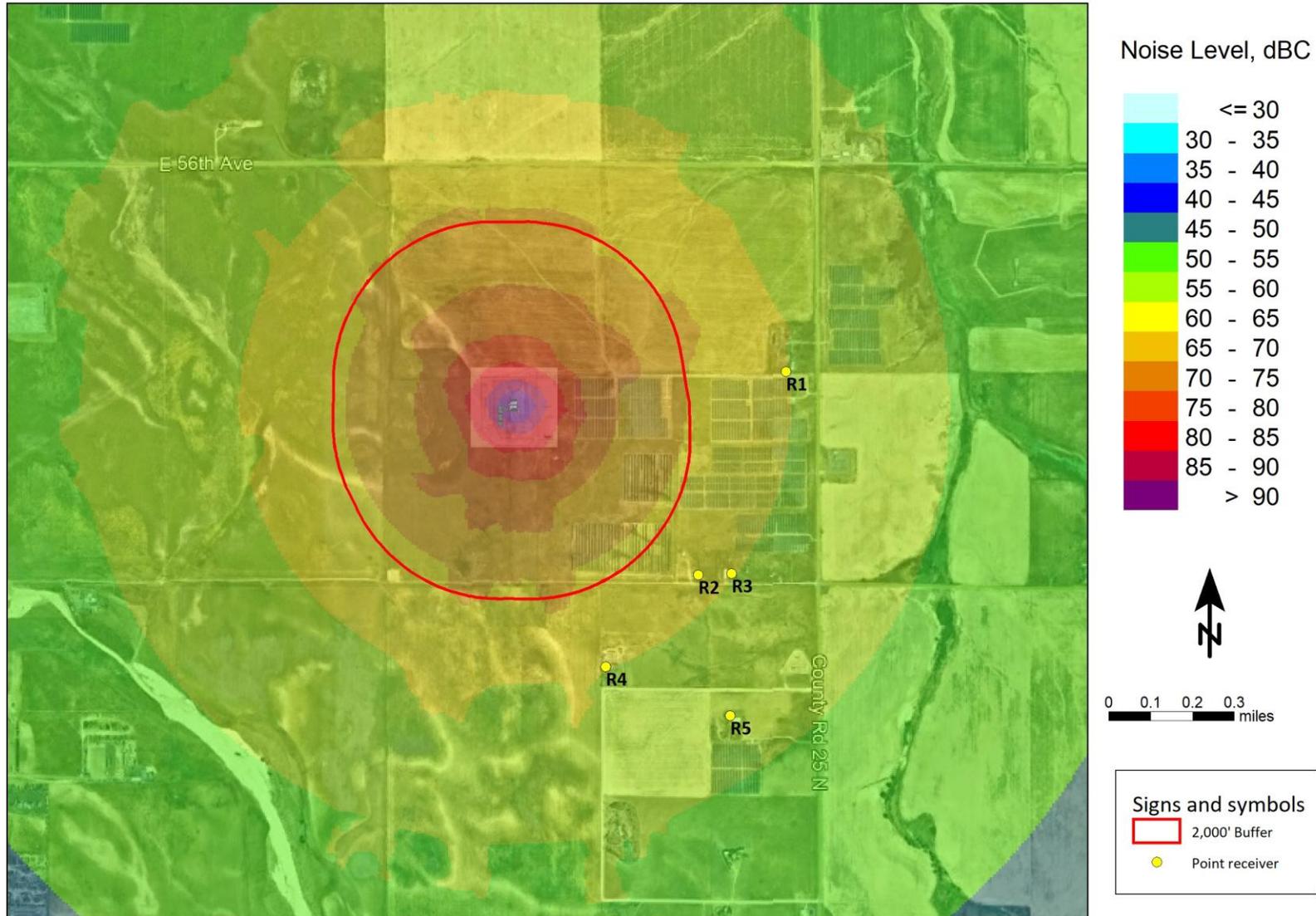
**Figure 6-2 Unmitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBA)**



**Figure 6-3 Unmitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBC)**



**Figure 6-4 Unmitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBA)**



**Figure 6-5 Unmitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBC)**



## 6.4 Unmitigated Production Facility Noise Modeling Results

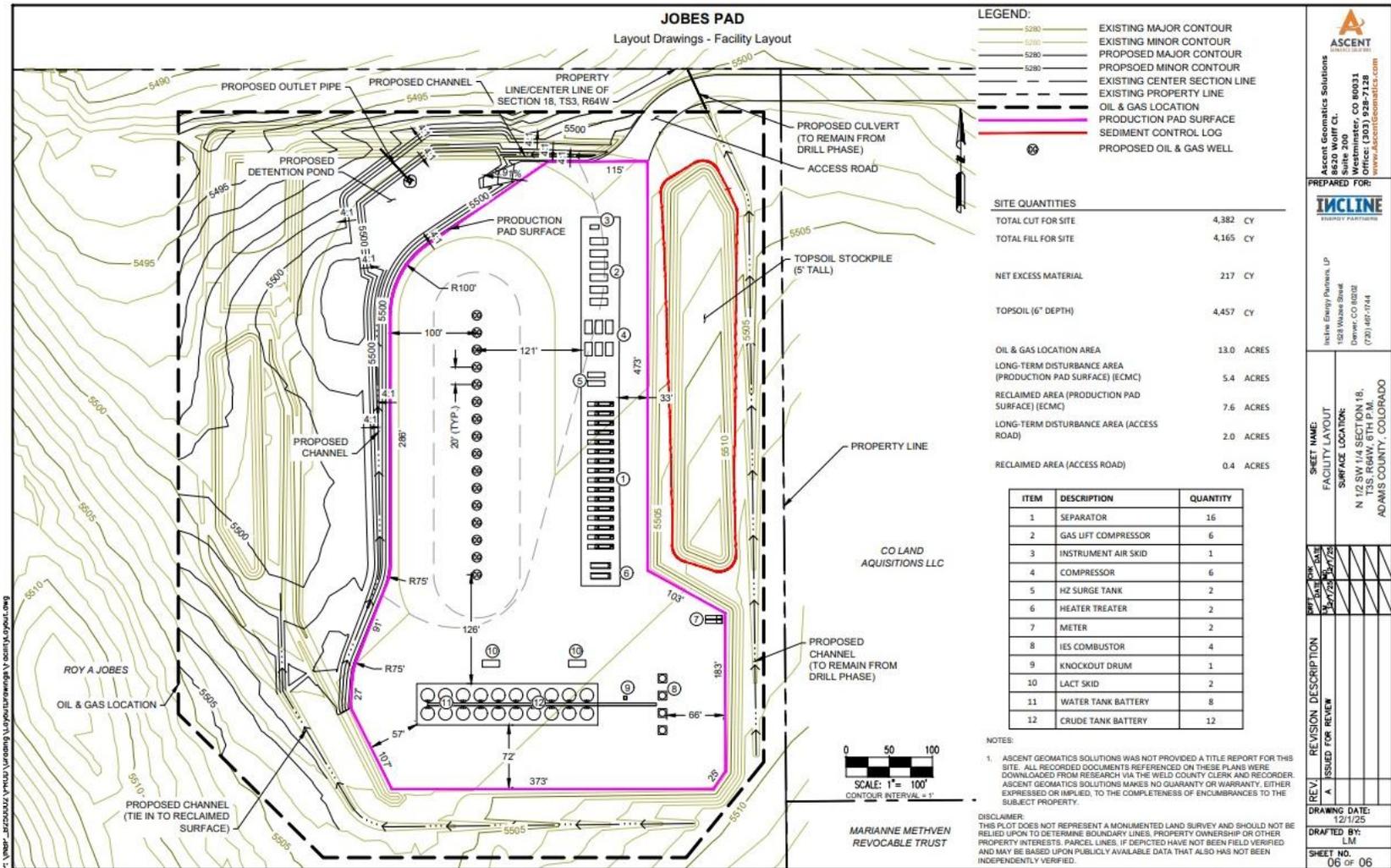
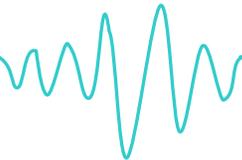
The unmitigated modeling is based off current production site plans dated 12-1-25 and does not include sound walls or other third-party acoustical mitigation measures. The production facility operational noise model was created to predict the constant, steady-state noise levels at the Jobs Pad and adjacent surroundings. The production facility was modeled assuming all listed equipment was operating simultaneously to represent the loudest operating scenario. Sound level data utilized in the production model was based on manufacturer data and file data previously collected by BAENC at similar production facilities with similar equipment. The production facility orientation was supplied by Ascent Geomatics Solutions and can be seen Figure 6-6. The predicted modeling results are dependent on equipment and orientation as indicated.

The equipment list and layout were scrutinized to determine the major noise emitting sources planned for the site. These major noise sources, listed in Table 6-3, were included in the production modeling. Other auxiliary/temporary equipment or smaller equipment not anticipated to generate significant noise was not included in the production model. The predicted modeling results are dependent on equipment and mitigation orientation as indicated and are only inclusive of the equipment listed in Table 6-3.

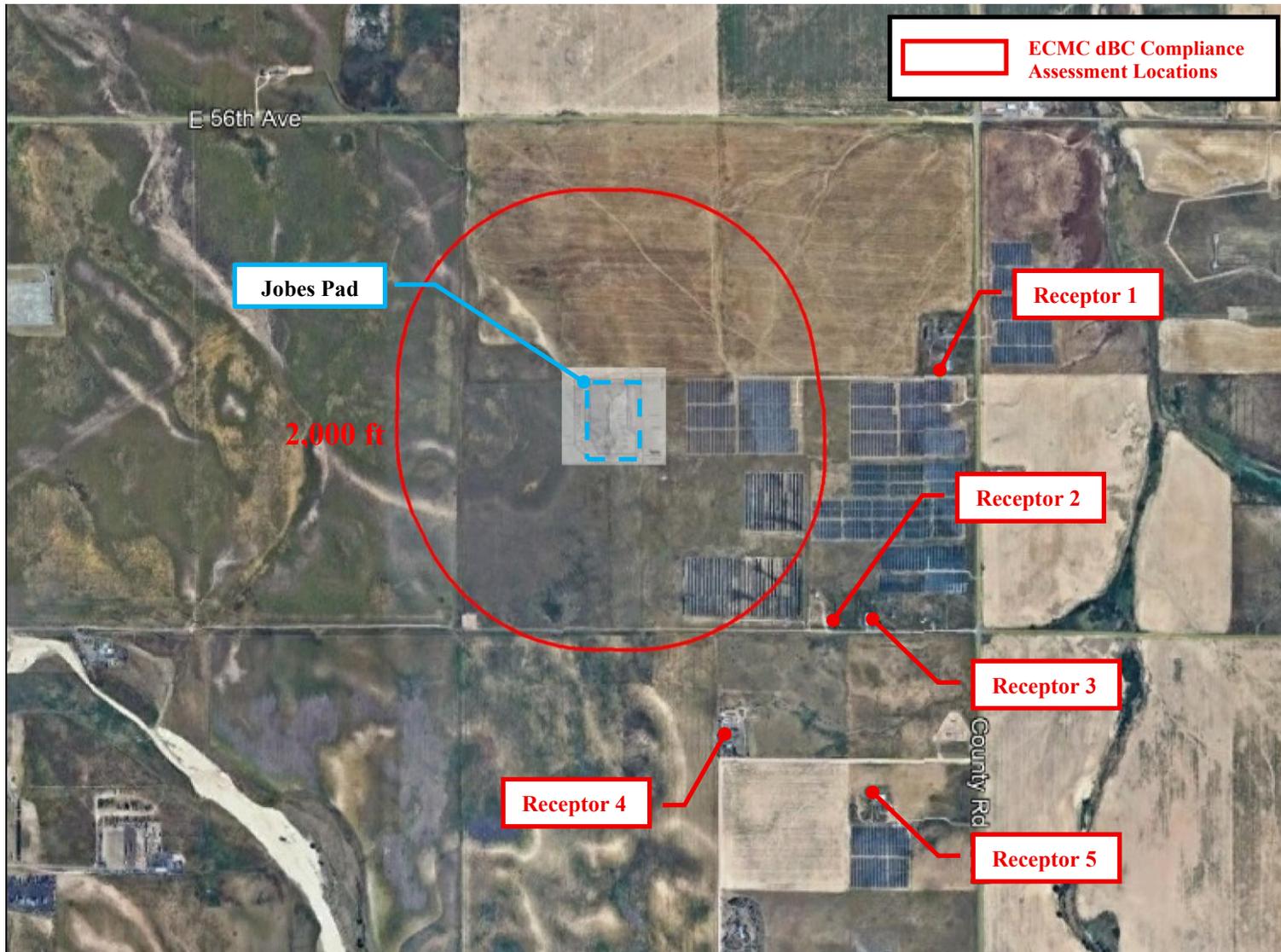
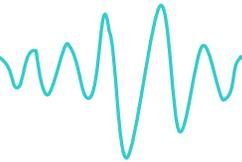
**Table 6-3 Production Facility Major Noise Emitting Equipment Included in Model**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Gas Lift Compressor	6
Separator	16
Compressor	6
Combustor	4
Heater Treater	2
Instrument Air Skid	1
Oil LACT Skid	2

The noise sensitive receptors utilized in the production modeling were positioned to be consistent with the requirements of the ECMC C-weighted noise standards. The requirements state that dBA noise levels shall comply with the applicable noise limits as measured at 350 feet from the working pad surface and no less than 25 feet from the exterior wall of a Residential Building Unit that is within 2,000 feet and closest to the production pad surface. The requirements state that dBC noise levels shall comply with the applicable noise limits measured at 25 feet from the exterior wall of nearby residences or occupied structures. Due to the absence of RBU's within 2,000 feet of the working pad surface, A-weighted noise points of compliance were not evaluated for ECMC.



**Figure 6-6 Modeled Jobs Production Facility Layout**



**Figure 6-7 Production Operations – ECMC Noise Sensitive Receptor Locations**

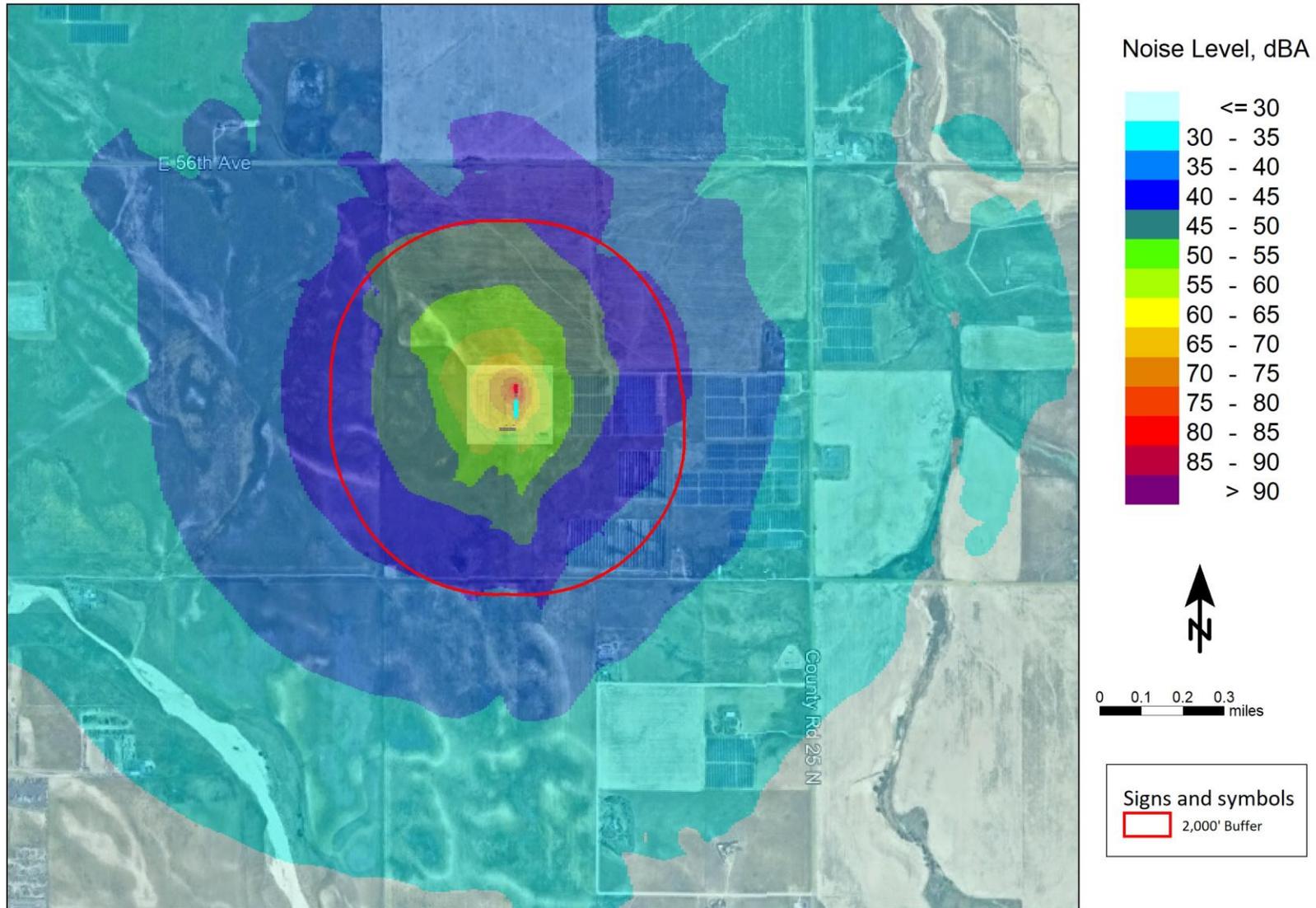
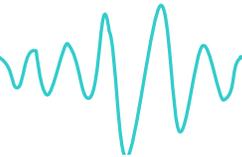


The results of the unmitigated production facility noise modeling are presented in Table 6-4. The locations in the tables correspond to the locations identified in Figure 6-7. The predicted noise levels represent only the contribution of the production operations and do not include ambient noise or noise from other facilities. Noise contour maps are shown in Figure 6-8 and Figure 6-9 for the Unmitigated Production Facility Noise Contour Map in dBA and dBC respectively. The noise contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour.

The results of the unmitigated noise modeling indicate that the production operations will comply with the ECMC C-weighted noise level limits.

**Table 6-4 ECMC - Unmitigated Noise Modeling Results (dBC)**

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Location Description</b>	<b>Production Facility</b>
Receptor 1	0.67 Miles Northeast of Center of Jobs Pad	60
Receptor 2	0.58 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	59
Receptor 3	0.63 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	58
Receptor 4	0.65 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	58
Receptor 5	0.58 Miles Southeast of Center of Jobs Pad	55
<b>ECMC Noise Limit</b>	<b>25 ft. from the exterior of wall of a residence or occupied structure towards the noise source</b>	<b>60 Day and Night</b>



**Figure 6-8 Unmitigated Production Operations Noise Contour Map (dBA)**

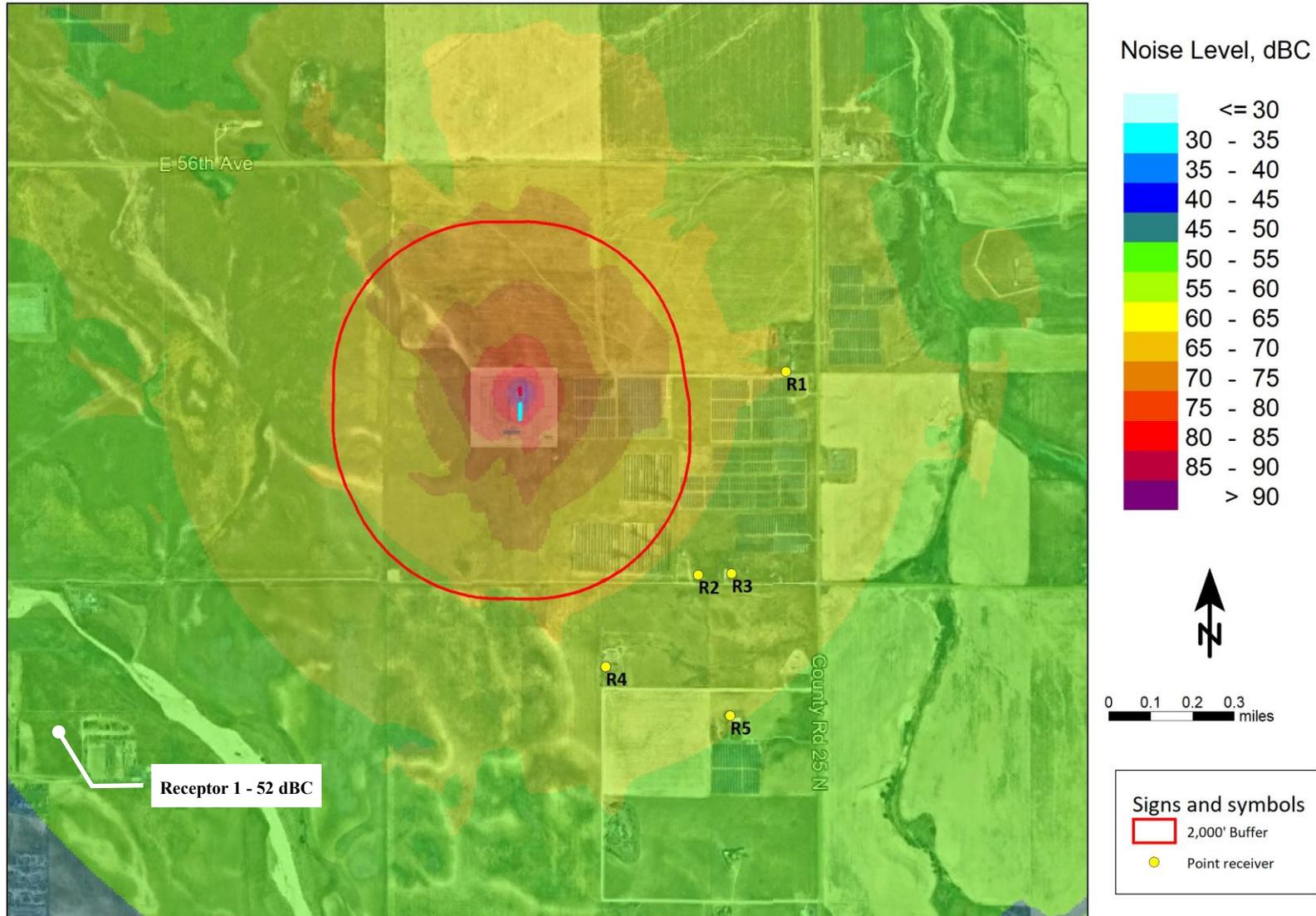
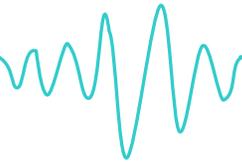


Figure 6-9 Unmitigated Production Operations Noise Contour Map (dBC)



## 7. Noise Points of Compliance and Continuous Noise Monitoring

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### 7.1 Continuous Monitoring Procedure

The following continuous monitoring procedures were reviewed to ensure compliance with the monitoring procedures outlined in ECMC Rule 423.c.(2). To demonstrate compliance with ECMC noise regulations, pre-production activities and ongoing operations lasting longer than 24 consecutive hours will require continuous monitoring measurements from each noise point of compliance designated. According to Section 423. Noise (c), to demonstrate compliance with Tables 423-1 and 423-2 Operators will measure sound levels according to the following standards:

- (1) During pre-production activities and ongoing operations lasting longer than 24 consecutive hours such as drilling, completion, recompletion, Stimulation, and Well maintenance, in areas zoned residential or within 2,000 feet of a Building Unit, Operators will take continuous sound measurements from each noise point of compliance designated pursuant to Rule 423.a.(5).

Noise points of compliance were not identified for the site due to the absence of RBU's within 2,000 feet of working pad surface. As a result, continuous noise monitoring during drilling and completions is not required at the site.



**Incline Operating, LLC**

**Rule 315.b.**

# **Cumulative Impacts Analysis**

**Jobs OGDP**

**Jobs Pad**

**NESW of Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West**

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# Introduction

This Cumulative Impacts Analysis (CIA) has been prepared for the Jobes Pad Oil and Gas Development Plan (OGDP), specifically the Jobes Pad, in compliance with Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 315.b.

The CIA evaluates potential cumulative effects of the project on air quality and water quality, public health, wildlife, noise, odor, soil, and other environmental resources. It provides a comprehensive overview of the proposed development, identifies measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts, and ensures alignment with Colorado's environmental standards and community health goals.

The analysis demonstrates that, while the Jobes Pad will contribute incrementally to regional development activity, Incline Operating, LLC (Incline) has incorporated numerous best management practices (BMPs) and enhanced systems to ensure that contributions remain below thresholds of significant adverse cumulative impacts.

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## **Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Activity:**

The Jobes Pad is in an area characterized by ongoing agricultural, energy, and oil and gas development. The Cumulative Impact Assessment Area (CIAA) shows minimal existing facilities within one mile, and cumulative effects will primarily result from similar types of development.

Cumulative impacts occur when the effects of a proposed project are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. These impacts can be minor individually but collectively significant over time. To minimize surface disturbance, the Jobes Pad has been strategically designed and located to confine new development to the smallest practicable footprint.

Most past, present, and foreseeable development nearby consists of existing oil and gas operations, renewable energy sites, and agricultural activities. Information for this assessment was obtained from public sources, including county, state, and federal websites.

There is one oil and gas location identified as active within one mile of the Jobes Pad with 1 active well and 1 existing, active compressor station located approximately 1.5 miles from the Jobes Pad.

### **Air Quality:**

Emissions from the Jobes Pad during both pre-production and production phases are expected to be low and within regulatory limits. Best Management Practices to minimize emissions include the use of vapor recovery systems, enclosed storage tanks and pipeline takeaway.

The Jobes Pad is situated within Colorado's Ozone Nonattainment Area, where ozone concentrations exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Engines used during drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations have the potential to contribute to ozone forming pollutant, especially during the warmer summer months. Incline will use Tier IV and natural gas engines for hydraulic fracturing which significantly reduces nitrogen oxides from the combustion of fuel used to power these engines.

Incline has eliminated sources of emissions like gas driven pneumatic controllers and controls and capture 100% of tank vapors during the operations of tank vapor recovery units.

Incline is currently meeting all NOx Intensity standards for the one location they operate.

### **Water Quality:**

Incline has provided a map with the area 2.5 miles around the proposed location to understand the water features present and any ways that they could be impacted by operations. Two wetlands/associated waters of the U.S. exist within 2,640 feet. There are no 303(d) impaired or use-limited streams or waterbodies within 2.5 miles of the Working Pad Surface. The closest waters of the state are located 2,091 feet northeast and is a temporarily flooded riverine wetland.

Incline employs robust BMPs including secondary containment systems to prevent potential spills and a closed-loop drilling system to minimize impacts.

### **Climate:**

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions generated during drilling, hydraulic fracturing, and production operations primarily come from combustion engines. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has established GHG intensity targets that oil and gas operators must meet by 2025. The Jobes Pad will meet the new production facility GHG intensity thresholds.

Incline will implement a suite of greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction controls and operational best practices at this location to minimize the incremental contribution of GHG emissions associated with this facility. These measures include installing a tank vapor recovery system, eliminating gas-driven pneumatic controllers, and utilizing a modern flowback design that captures flowback emissions. Incline will also deploy Tier IV and natural gas engines for hydraulic fracturing operations and connect the production facility to line power at second occupation when utility service is available, thereby eliminating long-term engine combustion emissions.

**Noise:**

Noise will occur during construction, drilling, and hydraulic fracturing activities. The Jobes Pad is situated in an area with 5 Residential Building Units (RBUs) within one (1) mile and 9 RBUs total within the Area Of Evaluation (AOE). The location is not within a High Priority Habitat. Incline hired Behrens and Associates to model the pre-production and production facilities that show the location's noise levels to be lower than the county and state regulations.

During pre-production, noise may originate from construction activities, drilling operations, truck traffic, and hydraulic fracturing equipment. In the production phase, potential noise sources are limited to intermittent truck traffic, equipment operation, and interim reclamation activities. Overall noise impacts are expected to remain minimal and localized.

**Odor:**

Odor impacts are expected to be minimal throughout all phases of operations due to the use of closed-loop systems and refined fluids, which significantly reduce the potential for odor emissions. Additionally, there are no nearby receptors in proximity to the Jobes Pad.

**Wildlife:**

Wildlife impacts from the Jobs Pad are expected to be minimal. Additional mitigation measures include the implementation of BMPs for lighting and noise and will further minimize potential disturbances to wildlife.

The nearest High Priority Habitat (HPH) lies 4,498 feet from the proposed working pad surface and is identified as “Bald Eagle Active Nest Site – Half Mile Buffer”. In addition, the Aquatic Native Species Conservation Waters and Mule Deer Migration Corridors HPHs lie 4,539 feet and 4,609 feet away respectively.

Through mitigation measures, coupled with adherence to ECMC Rules 1202.a. and 1202.a., the Jobs Pad is expected to minimally impact wildlife across all project phases.

**Soil and Biological Resources:**

Three soil types will be disturbed for the construction relating to the Oil and Gas Location for the proposed Jobs Pad. Soils will be protected from erosion, compaction and degradation through interim reclamation practices and surface stabilization measures. These efforts are designed to maintain microbial activity, support the establishment of vegetative cover, and ensure long-term soil health. In addition, weeds will be controlled to prevent seed production and the accumulation of biomass that could interfere with soil redistribution or contribute to onsite debris.

**Vegetation and Habitat:**

Incline will minimize erosion and habitat degradation by implementing effective stormwater and erosion control measures to the greatest extent practicable. Following interim reclamation, native and previously disturbed grasslands will be restored. No unique or sensitive habitat is expected to be permanently impacted. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management will help ensure environmental impacts remain minimal throughout all phases of the project.

**Transportation Corridors:**

Utilizing existing roads and access for site access will minimize additional surface disturbance. Planned access road improvements, along with the implementation of traffic

best management practices (BMPs), will help reduce cumulative transportation related impacts throughout the project lifecycle. Incline will share access with the solar farm next door and extend the access to the Jobs Pad, reducing additional dust and impacts to residents nearby.

**Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Hierarchy:**

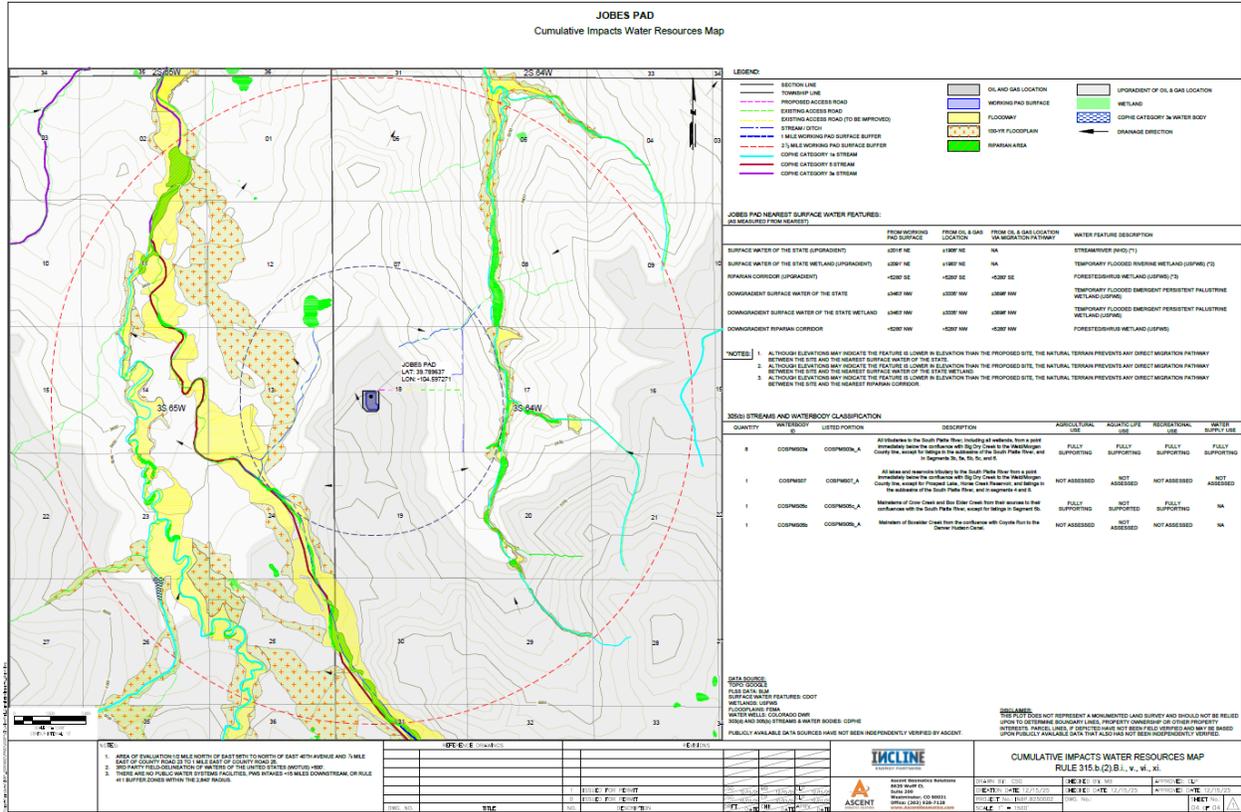
The occupation of the Oil and Gas Location for the proposed Jobs Pad follows the Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate hierarchy by incorporating BMPs at every phase of operations. These include down-shielded lighting, closed-loop mud systems, emissions control, and staged reclamation. Collectively, these BMPs effectively address all significant potential cumulative impact categories.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).A.: Area of Evaluation**

The following Areas of Evaluation have been selected for this location:

- Potential impacts to water resources under Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii will be considered within a 2.5-mile radius from the proposed WPS.
- All other resources will be analyzed within a 1-mile radius from the proposed WPS with an adjustment for an extra half mile to the southeast to incorporate a nearby compressor station and surrounding homes.





### Rule 315.b.(2).B.: Map

Mapping of the AOE is included in the submitted Form 2A documentation and supplements. The map includes surface disturbance boundaries, existing infrastructure, habitat classifications, land uses, and community proximity.

## Rule 315.b.(2).C.: Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Development

### Rule 315.b.(2).C.i.: Impacts from Development

*A narrative description of impacts from publicly available local, state, or federal permits representing past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development of any kind within the Area of Evaluation, and the incremental impacts of the Oil and Gas Location(s) or Well(s) on such development*

Incline has reviewed publicly available local, state, and federal permit data and land use records for the Area of Evaluation (AOE). Due to the minimal oil and gas activity within a 1-mile radius of the proposed location, and the predominant land uses in the area being agricultural and rangeland with only scattered industrial activity, Incline has not identified any significant impacts from past, present, or Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the AOE. The extended AOE (1.5 miles south of the Jobes Pad) includes a midstream liquid/natural gas handling facility that has existed since 2015 and permitted by way of an Adams County conditional use permit. The handling facility is surrounded by engineered sound walls and landscaping on the north and west sides of the facility and is not visible from the proposed Jobes Pad. As such, the proposed Oil and Gas Location and associated wells are not expected to contribute to incremental impacts to residents and other receptors in combination with other developments.

Construction associated with the proposal to build the Jobes Pad would initially disturb approximately 15.5 acres. Following interim reclamation of 8.1 acres, the total OGDG residual surface disturbance would be reduced to approximately 7.4 acres. Residual disturbance includes acreage that would remain disturbed for the life of the project (LOP), which is approximately 25 years plus the time required to successfully reestablish vegetation. Site reclamation would be initiated for portions of the well pad not required for the continued operation of the well within 6 months of completion, weather permitting.

**Table 2**  
**Estimated Surface Disturbance**

<b>Project Feature</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Initial (acres)</b>	<b>Long-Term (acres)<sup>1</sup></b>
Jobs Pad	Sixteen (16) new wells	13.0	5.4
Existing Access Road	2021 feet	0.9	0.9
Existing to-be-Improved Access Road	774 feet	0.7	0.5
Proposed Access Road	1050 feet	0.8	0.6
Temporary Access Road	155 feet	0.1	0.0
Water Lines and Flowlines	0	0.0	0.0
<b>OGDP Location Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>--</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Residual disturbance calculations are based on the assumption that interim reclamation would be successful.

<sup>2</sup> Assuming interim reclamation success, interim reclamation at the well pad would reduce disturbance at well pad site.

<sup>3</sup> Total acreage estimates are based on Geographic Information System (GIS) software calculations and match what is presented in the Form 2A Plat package. These totals may not equal the total summation when using mathematic equation due to rounding, removal of overlapping development and minute boundary discrepancies. GIS-based calculations are considered more accurate than estimates calculated using simple addition and therefore will be used throughout this document.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).C.ii.: Existing Adverse Impacts**

*A narrative description of any known sources of adverse impacts from Oil and Gas Facilities within the Area of Evaluation, based on publicly available data*

Based on a review of publicly available data, there is 1 active oil and gas facility within the AOE. No additional cumulative pollution sources or known adverse impacts from oil and gas facilities were identified within the AOE.

**Table 3**

**INDUSTRIAL AND OIL & GAS FACILITIES QUANTITIES:  
(FEATURES WITHIN EACH BUFFER OF WORKING PAD SURFACE)**

<b>RANGE</b>	<b>0-2000 FEET</b>	<b>2001-2640 FEET</b>	<b>2641-AOE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ACTIVE OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA (ACRES)	0	0	7	7
ACTIVE NON-OIL & GAS INDUSTRIAL FACILITY AREA (ACRES)	85	22	43	150
ACTIVE OIL & GAS LOCATIONS (COUNT)	0	0	1	1
ACTIVE NON-OIL & GAS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (COUNT)	4	1	6	11
WELLS, ACTIVE BUILT (COUNT)	0	0	1	1
WELLS, PERMITTED (COUNT)	0	0	0	0
WELLS, PA (COUNT)	0	0	5	5
WELLS, PROPOSED (COUNT)	0	0	0	0

## **Rule 315.b.(2).C.iii Adverse Impacts from Industrial Facilities**

*A qualitative description of adverse Cumulative Impacts, identified based on publicly available data, as originating from an Industrial Facility within the Area of Evaluation*

Based on a review of publicly available data, there are 11 industrial facilities identified within the Area of Evaluation (AOE). 9 of the 11 industrial facilities identified are commercial-scale solar farms; one of the other industrial facilities is a power substation; the last and furthest away industrial facility is a compressor station. Adverse impacts resulting from existing industrial facilities are limited to habitat loss (although none disturb HPH) and potential noise from the existing compressor station.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).C.iv EnviroScreen Data**

*A copy of the most recent Colorado EnviroScreen data for the Oil and Gas Location*

The location is not within a DIC. The most recent EnviroScreen data for the proposed Oil and Gas Location is shown below in Figure 2.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).C.v: Environmental Equity and Cumulative Impact Analyses**

*A copy of any Environmental Equity and Cumulative Impact Analysis prepared by CDPHE pursuant to § 25-1-133, C.R.S. (2024) that includes the Area of Evaluation*

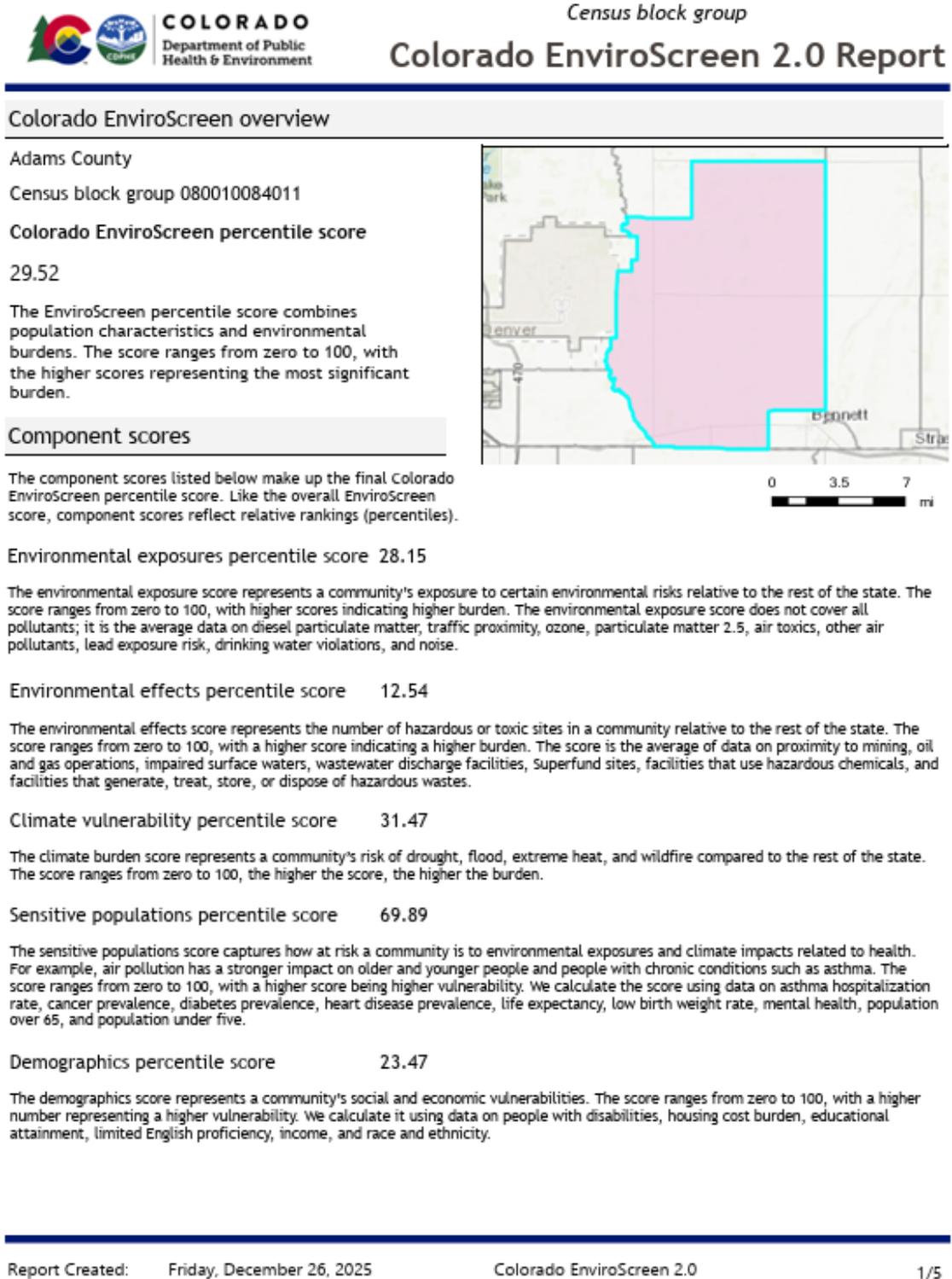
At time of filing, a copy of any Environmental Equity and Cumulative Impact Analysis prepared by CDPHE pursuant to § 25-1-133, C.R.S. (2024) that includes the Area of Evaluation report was not available.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).C.vi: Environmental Justice Summary**

*A copy of the CDPHE/APCD Environmental Justice Summary, if one has been submitted to CDPHE, for the Oil and Gas Location(s) or Facilities to be sited at the Oil and Gas Location(s), and a copy of any response or result of CDPHE's review of the summary*

The Jobs Pad does not require an APCD permit, the only emission source during the production phase is fugitive emissions.

Figure 2



The pollution and climate indicators section lists the selected census block group's environmental exposures, environmental effects, and climate vulnerability indicator percentile scores. See pages 25 to 31 of the Colorado EnviroScreen technical documentation for the pollution and climate indicator data sources and methodology. The indicator percentile ranking is highlighted in red if it is above the 80th percentile, indicating that the census block group and the selected location have a higher burden based on that indicator than other Colorado communities.

### Pollution and climate indicators

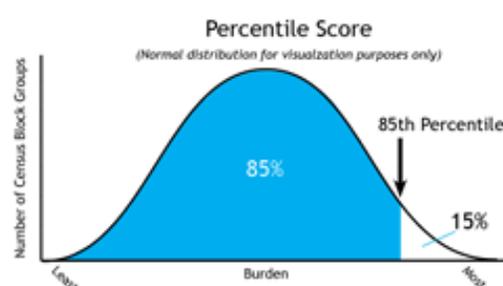
Indicator	Value	Unit	Percentile
Air toxics emissions	0.21	distance weighted measure of estimated air toxics emissions	83.84
Diesel particulate matter	0.08	micrograms per cubic meter	25.85
Drinking water regulations	35.29	population weighted duration (in weeks) of resolved and unresolved health based violations from active community public water systems	40.33
Fine particle pollution (PM 2.5)	8.56	micrograms per cubic meter	59.41
Impaired streams and rivers	78.5	average impairment and assessment status of streams	61.65
Lead exposure risk	0.07	percentage of housing units built before 1960, as an indicator of potential exposure to lead	33.14
Noise	40.07	decibels A	21.91
Other air pollutants	0.01	distance weighted measure of estimated other air pollutant emissions	42.01
Ozone	47.19	parts per billion	33.05
Proximity to hazardous waste facilities	0.23	distance weighted count of hazardous waste facilities within 10 km	12
Proximity to mining locations	0.05	distance weighted measure of the total number of active coal, hard rock, and construction materials mining permits	9.74
Proximity to National Priorities List sites	0	distance weighted count of proposed or listed NPL sites within 10 km	0
Proximity to oil and gas sites	32.48	distance weighted measure of the total number of active oil and gas locations	61.8
Proximity to Risk Management Plan sites	0.13	distance weighted count of RMP facilities within 10 km	10.21
Traffic proximity and volume	32299.41	amount of vehicular traffic nearby, and distance from roads	6.36
Wastewater discharge indicator	2.34	toxic chemical concentrations in stream segments per km	4.08
Drought	37.55	sum of weekly total percent of an area experiencing a severe, extreme, or exceptional drought	65.13
Extreme heat days	23.75	average number of high heat days between May and September from 2019 to 2023	41.89
Floodplains	1.34	percentage of each geographic area where there is at least a one percent chance of flooding annually	35.24
Wildfire risk	249.89	mean wildfire hazard potential within each geographic area as determined by the US Forest Service, 2023	13.09

The health and social indicators section lists the selected census block group's sensitive populations and demographics percentile scores. See pages 36 to 52 of the Colorado EnviroScreen technical documentation for the health and social indicators data sources and methodology. The indicator percentile ranking is highlighted in red if it is above the 80th percentile, indicating that the census block group and the selected location have a higher burden based on that indicator than other Colorado communities.

Health and Social Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Unit	Percentile
Asthma hospitalization rate	57.48	rate of hospitalization per 100,000 people	76.41
Cancer index	45.12	percent of adults	31.4
Diabetes index	76.47	percent of adults	80.16
Heart Disease index	78.09	percent of adults	84.34
Life expectancy	76.1	years	85.49
Low birth weight	8.15	percent of singleton births	32.05
Mental health indicator	18.5	percent of adults	79.42
Population over 64 years of age	20.57	percent of total population	70.16
Population under five years of age	1.36	percent of total population	7.74
Disability	11.95	percent of total population	59.47
Housing cost burdened	30.21	percent of households	50.34
Less than High School education	6.74	percent of total population	53.5
Linguistic isolation	0.19	percent of total population	0.92
Low income	15.98	percent of total population	39.49
People of color	17.56	percent of total population	29.59

## Understanding the Data

The values shown in the last column of the Pollution and Climate Indicator and Health and Social Indicator tables are percentiles. Percentiles are a way to see how one area compares to other areas in Colorado. Percentile values range from 0 - 100. A higher score indicates a higher burden. Specifically, the percentile tells you the percentage of places in Colorado that have a lower score than the selected location. For example, an area with an 85 percentile score for the noise indicator ranks in the top 15% of areas impacted by noise in Colorado. That means that 85% of the other census block groups in Colorado have a lower score for noise impacts.



The data in the report comes from Colorado EnviroScreen version 2.0. Developed in 2022 by CDPHE and Colorado State University, EnviroScreen maps the overlap of environmental exposures and effects, climate vulnerability, sensitive populations, and demographics to better understand environmental injustice and environmental health risks in Colorado. For more detailed information on the data sources used in Colorado EnviroScreen Version 2.0 see the [technical documentation](#).

### Colorado EnviroScreen does:

- Show which areas in Colorado are more likely to have higher environmental health injustices.
- Identify areas in Colorado where government agencies can prioritize resources and work to reduce pollution and other sources of environmental injustice.
- Provide information to empower communities to advocate to improve public health and the environment.
- Identify areas that meet the updated definition of "Disproportionately Impacted Community" under House Bill 23-1233 adopted a definition that applies to all state agencies, including CDPHE.

### Colorado EnviroScreen does not:

- Define a healthy or unhealthy environment.
- Establish causal associations between environmental risks and health.
- Define all areas that may be affected by environmental injustice or specific environmental risks.
- Provide information about an individual person's health status or environment.
- Take all environmental exposures into account.
- Tell us about smaller areas within a census block group that may be more vulnerable to environmental exposures than other areas.
- Provide information about non-human health or ecosystem risks.

## Disproportionately impacted community definition criteria

Criteria	Yes/No	Value
Low-income population above 40%	No	15.98%
People of color population above 40%	No	17.56%
Linguistically isolated households above 20%	No	0.19%
Housing cost-burdened population above 50%	No	30.21%
Area under tribal jurisdiction	No	N/A
Colorado EnviroScreen percentile score	No	29.52
Within a Justice 40 census tract	No	N/A

The table above lists the disproportionately impacted community criteria outlined in Colorado Revised Statute 24-4-109. CDPHE released the most recent version of the disproportionately impacted community map in November 2024.

Demographic data are from the Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022. Colorado EnviroScreen Percentile Score comes from Colorado EnviroScreen version 2.0, released November 2024. Areas identified as "within a Justice 40 Census Tract" are flagged as "Disadvantaged" by the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool released in November 2022, which aims to identify communities for the Justice40 Initiative.

For more information about the definition of Colorado EnviroScreen, visit <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/ej/learn>.

## Additional Resources

[CDPHE Office of Environmental Justice](#)

[Colorado EnviroScreen version 2.0 Reports, Guides, and Resources folder](#)

# **Rule 315.b.(2).D: Measures to Avoid, Minimize or Mitigate Adverse Cumulative Impacts**

## **Rule 315.b.(2).D.i.: Avoidance Measures:**

*A description of specific measures taken to avoid an incremental increase in Cumulative Impacts that would otherwise result from the proposed Operations and how such measures avoid adverse impacts to public health and the environment, including air quality, water quality, climate, noise, odor, wildlife, and Biological Resources.*

Incline has incorporated extensive site-specific design features, operational practices, and engineering controls to avoid or minimize any incremental increase in cumulative impacts associated with the Jobs Pad. These measures include connecting the pad to the electrical grid to reduce combustion emissions, utilizing closed-loop drilling systems, and transporting oil, gas, and supplied water through existing pipeline infrastructure to significantly reduce truck traffic and associated emissions, dust, and noise. Additional air-quality protections include the use of non-emitting pneumatic controllers, enclosed combustion during flowback, continuous air monitoring during the highest-impact phases, vapor recovery equipment, and rigorous inspection programs such as daily AVO checks, monthly LDAR surveys, and preventative maintenance to limit fugitive emissions. Secondary and tertiary containment, engineered berms, stormwater best management practices, lined work areas, geosynthetic liners beneath temporary tanks, and daily monitoring of pipelines and storage systems ensure that surface water, groundwater, and wetlands are protected from accidental releases.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).D.ii.aa.(1).: BMPs/ESPs**

*The Operator will describe all Best Management Practices or Enhanced Systems and Practices the Operator is committed to implementing.*

*For each Best Management Practice or Enhanced System and Practice identified, a description of how it minimizes adverse impacts to public health and the environment, including air quality, water quality, climate, noise, odor, wildlife, and Biological Resources;*

This section outlines key BMPs and ESPs designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts. Specific BMPs tailored to each resource impact are detailed in their respective sections and referenced throughout the Cumulative Impacts Analysis. Together, these practices ensure the protection of public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife.

### ***Air Quality***

- Incline will employ practices for continuous control of fugitive dust caused by operations.
- Incline uses a gravity fed box proppant delivery system that meets OSHA standards, rather than the historic pneumatic trailer proppant transfer system that blows sand out of the trailer into frac sand silos on the location; a method that required supplemental dust control to meet OSHA requirements. With a gravity fed proppant delivery system, the delivery container is also a well pad storage container, eliminating the need for frac sand silos on location. Storing frac sand in containers reduces sand dust during fracturing operations by dropping sand directly from the container into the blender sand hopper system.
  - Rule 316.c.(3).A.iv. The Operator will use sand management technology and/or procedures including, but not limited to, closed-loop sandbox technology to reduce the generation and release of silica dust at the Oil and Gas Location.
- Incline will not flare produced gas during normal operations.
  - Rule 316.c.(3).A.ii. The Operator will have adequate and committed pipeline takeaway capacity for all produced gas.
  - Rule 316.c.(3).A.iii. The Operator will shut in the facility, if the gas pipeline is unavailable, and obtain an approved Gas Capture Plan prior to utilizing gas on site.
- Incline will use supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems to monitor well operations, which will reduce emissions from vehicle traffic due to the reduced number of vehicle trips to the site.

- Incline will employ vapor recovery technology to capture hydrocarbon storage tank emissions. Any hydrocarbon storage tanks emissions that are not routed to the sales line will be combusted in an emission control device with at least 95 percent control efficiency.
- Tanks and Vapor Control Systems will also be designed and constructed in accordance with Air Quality Control Commission Regulation Number 7.
- Incline will capture produced water storage tank emissions and route them to an emission control device with at least 95 percent design control efficiency.
- Incline has a 24/7 Field Monitoring (FMR) that allows for continuous monitoring operating conditions when personnel are not on-site in order to identify and correct any improper operations as soon as possible.
- Incline has a Preventative Maintenance (PM) program that contributes to the decrease in fugitive emissions and spills related to non-functioning or aging equipment.
- Incline will use non-emitting pneumatic control valves on the production facilities.
- Incline will implement a Leak Detection and Repair program (LDAR) including inspections using infrared (e.g., FLIR) cameras.
- As Incline is committed to closed-loop drilling there will be no emission-producing reserve pits.
- Incline has engaged the utility power provider (Excel) in the area and submitted our power request and will continue to work toward implementation of an electrified production facility.
- Rule 316.c.(3).A.v. The Operator will cover trucks transporting drill cuttings.
- Rule 316.c.(3).B.v. For ozone mitigation on CDPHE-forecasted high ozone days, the Operator will, as practicable:
  - Eliminate use of VOC paints and solvents
  - Minimize vehicle and engine idling
  - Minimize truck traffic and worker traffic
  - Postpone the refueling of fleet or personal transit vehicles on Location
  - Suspend or delay the use of non-essential fossil fuel powered ancillary equipment (excluding safety-critical or site/Well integrity critical operations)

- Reschedule non-essential operational activities such as preventative maintenance and tank cleaning

### ***Water Resources***

- Incline will implement a site-specific Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to protect Waters of the State that could receive stormwater runoff from the Location.
- Incline will have no staging, refueling, or chemical storage areas associated with the Project in the vicinity of water resources.
- Incline will avoid dust suppression activities within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any reservoir, lake, wetland, or natural perennial or seasonally flowing stream or river.
- Incline will manage potential pollutants located onsite by sealing, wrapping, covering, or having containment/protection while not actively being used in order to eliminate/ minimize contact with stormwater runoff, and prevent discharges of chemicals or other materials from the site.
- Incline will practice proper storage, safe-handling, good housekeeping and spill prevention practices and procedures to prevent pollutants or contaminants from leaving the site.
- Upon surface owner authorization and per ECMC Rules 615 and 318A.e(4), Incline will collect baseline water quality samples from an appropriate set of water wells within the vicinity of the oil and gas location. Baseline samples will be collected prior to drilling (setting of conductor casing) operations for the initial site well.
- Incline will use SCADA to allow for rapid well shutdown in the event of a potential release.
- Rule 316.c.(3).A.vi. The Operator will coordinate with nearby fire district(s) to promote any further transition away from PFAS Chemical-containing foam and evaluate if PFAS Chemical-free foams are available for any specific hazards.
- Rule 316.c.(3).A.vii. If PFAS Chemical-containing foam is used at a location, the Operator will:
  - Properly characterize the site to determine the level, nature, and extent of contamination

- Perform appropriate soil and water sampling to determine whether additional characterization is necessary and inform the need for and extent of interim or permanent remedial actions
- Properly capture and dispose of PFAS Chemical contaminated soil and fire and flush water
- Properly characterizing any contamination allows Incline to understand the nature of the contamination and plan for removal and disposal of contaminated soil and water.

### ***Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Resources and Ecosystems***

- Incline will inform and educate employees and contractors on wildlife conservation practices, including no harassment or feeding of wildlife.
- Incline will consolidate and centralize fluid collection and distribution facilities to minimize impact on wildlife.
- Incline will adequately size infrastructure and facilities to accommodate both current and future gas production.
- Incline will install screening or other devices on the stacks and on other openings of heater treaters or fired vessels to prevent entry by migratory birds.
- Incline will mow or brush hog vegetation where appropriate, leaving root structure intact, instead of scraping the surface, where allowed by the surface owner.

### ***Soil Resources***

- Incline will implement a site-specific Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP).
- All available topsoil will be removed from the well pad and stockpiled/stored along the eastern and western edges of the proposed pad to retain indigenous seed bank and soil microbes that are fundamental to site restoration. To mitigate topsoil loss and migration of soil offsite, the stockpile will undergo surface roughening, seeding, and mulching. Unless infeasible, topsoil shall be preserved for those areas of a site that will utilize vegetative final stabilization.
- Control measures for erosion and sediment control may include, but are not limited to, wattles/sediment control logs, silt fences, earthen dikes, drainage swales,

sediment traps, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, inlet protection, outlet protection, gabions, sediment basins, temporary vegetation, permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, slope roughening, maintaining existing vegetation, and preservation of mature vegetation. These structures will be installed during construction and left in place and maintained for the life of the project or until the disturbed slopes have been revegetated and stabilized.

- The site will be routinely inspected for control measure integrity and current installation. Any deficiencies will be noted and addressed in a timely manner.
- Incline will limit construction activities during wet periods to avoid excess disturbance of areas surrounding operations.
- Unless specifically requested by the landowner, the proposed access road and well pad will be contoured and revegetated to a stable condition.
- Incline will regrade cut and fill areas awaiting reclamation to match pre-existing contours to the nearest extent possible to provide long term erosion control and site stability.
- Incline will grade the topsoil stockpile to ensure that all surfaces can be stabilized safely and effectively.
- Incline will stabilize and maintain areas needed for production operations or for subsequent drilling operations to minimize dust and erosion to the extent possible.

### ***Vegetation***

- Incline will confirm that erosion and sedimentation controls are implemented as necessary before and after seeding operations, as detailed in the site-specific SWMP.
- Incline will monitor and maintain the vegetation on the topsoil stockpiles to promote native vegetation and to suppress invasive and noxious weeds.

### ***Public Welfare – General***

- To minimize the possibility of fires during the construction phase, equipment, including welding trucks, will be equipped with fire extinguishers and spark arresters.
- Vehicle users associated with the oil field will be instructed to travel at low speed and remain on existing roads and the well pad at all times.
- Incline will use SCADA to reduce the frequency of vehicle trips to the Location to monitor well operations.
- Incline will implement a Transportation Plan to guide the management of transportation throughout the implementation of the proposed project.

### **Noise**

- Incline will orient equipment within the Location to reduce potential noise during pre-production and production activities.
- Incline will post contact information to receive and address noise complaints arising from preproduction operations around the clock, 24 hours, 7 days per week. Upon receipt of a complaint, either directly to Incline or from the ECMC, an Incline representative will contact the associated stakeholder within 48 hours of receipt.
- Noise modeling conducted by an independent third party shows that noise impacts can be avoided without the use of sound walls.

### **Light**

- Light fixtures mounted on the equipment will be angled in a downward direction.
- Use of LED fixtures, as feasible, to reduce skyglow.
- Position lights in a downward direction where vertical light is not required.
- Angle light away from off-site buildings.
- Reduce lighting within well pad to a minimal level for safe pre-production activity.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).D.ii.aa.(2).:**

If any Best Management Practice or Enhanced System and Practice is recommended by CPW or CDPHE at the pre-application meeting pursuant to Rules 301.f or g, or at any other consultation, but is not adopted by the Operator, the Operator will describe why such

recommendation does not apply to, or is unnecessary or unreasonable for, the Oil and Gas Location(s), or why the Operator is otherwise unable to commit to such Best Management Practice or Enhanced System and Practice

CDPHE did not recommend any specific BMPs or ESPs at the Adams County conceptual review/pre-application meeting held on November 5, 2025. ECMC staff identified that a practicability assessment would be necessary as this location is within the non-attainment zone. Incline will consult with CDPHE once this project reaches the completeness review stage.

CPW did attend the Adams County pre-application meeting and did not recommend any BMPs or ESPs due to the proposed location falling outside of HPH.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).D.iii.aa-ee:**

*Where the measures described in Rules 315.b.(2).D.i and ii will not prevent an incremental increase to adverse Cumulative Impacts, a description of all measures taken to mitigate adverse Cumulative Impacts to any of the resources, and how those measures mitigate adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, or wildlife resources, including but not limited to:*

- aa. No Wells are planned to be plugged and abandoned as part of the Oil and Gas Development Plan or other Oil and Gas Operations.*
- bb. No Facilities or equipment is planned to be decommissioned and removed as part of the proposed Oil and Gas Operations.*
- cc. No Oil and Gas Locations are planned to be reclaimed part of the proposed Oil and Gas Operations.*
- dd. No access road, flowline, gathering line, or pipeline infrastructure are planned to be removed and reclaimed as part of the proposed Oil and Gas Operations.*
- ee. Any other information utilized by the Operator that would assist the Commission in evaluating the Cumulative Impacts from the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

Incline is exploring appropriate measures for re-plugging the closest PA status wells to the proposed Jobs Pad. These wells can be referenced on the Industrial Facilities CI Map.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).D.iv.aa-ff: Additional Measures:**

The WPS is not within a half (1/2) mile of an RBU, HOBUs, School Facility, or Child Care Centers within a DIC, so aa – ff are not necessary to include.

## **315.b.(2).D.v: Residual Impacts:**

*A narrative explanation qualifying the projected incremental increase to Cumulative Impacts that will not be avoided, minimized, or mitigated, including identification of the people, communities, resources, or other receptors impacted.*

Incline's Cumulative Impact Analysis fully addresses the principles of the avoid, minimize, and mitigate hierarchy. The integration of BMPs, ESPs, and other mitigation measures outlined in this analysis collectively support the protection of public health, safety, welfare, as well as environmental and wildlife resources. Overall impacts are expected to be minimal due to the site's location, reliance on existing infrastructure, and the comprehensive implementation of BMPs throughout the project.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).E: Resource Impact Descriptions**

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.i.aa: Air Quality:**

*Qualitative description of potential pre-production and production impacts to air quality from the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

Air quality in an area is generally influenced by the quantities of pollutants that are released within and upwind of the area, and it can be highly dependent upon the pollutants' chemical and physical properties. Air quality regulations and source-specific permits limit the allowable quantities of pollutants that may be emitted. The topography, weather, and land use in an area will also affect how pollutants are transported and dispersed and the resulting ambient concentrations.

The location of the Jobs Well Pad and broader CIAA currently contains various emission sources including agricultural fields, vehicle traffic, houses, a midstream facility, and oil and gas production. The addition of the infrastructure needed to construct, drill, and operate the Pad and associated wells would have a cumulative impact on air quality within

the CIAA. However, the proposed wells' contribution to cumulative effects would be minor, as demonstrated by the Emissions Inventory results reflected in Form 2B. In addition, the BLM Colorado State Office completed the second iteration of the Colorado Air Resource Management Modeling Study (CARMMS) (BLM 20b), which provides cumulative analyses for multiple projected oil and gas development scenarios in Colorado through the year 2021 (CARMMS 1.5) and year 2025 (CARMMS 2.0). For the CARMMS 2.0 study, oil and gas emissions increases were projected and modeled for 2025, according to projected reasonably foreseeable development in the region, as well as recent oil and gas development growth data. These CARMMS projections were determined for each BLM Field Office in Colorado including the administrative planning area for the Royal Gorge Field Office, within which the Jobs OGDP occurs.

The Air Resources impacts would be minimized and mitigated by the measures included in this Cumulative Impacts Plan. Emissions would be permitted and regulated by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Pollution Control Division, and would be subject to appropriate controls to reduce emissions to minimal levels. However, in the context of cumulative impact assessment, any contribution to emissions, no matter how small, adds to the cumulative effects from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.i.bb:**

*Description of any relevant current or ongoing air quality monitoring reports generated by a Relevant and Proximate Local Government, including a discussion of any exceedances noted by the Local Government*

Adams County participates in the Colorado Local Entity Air Network (CLEAN) Love My Air program with air monitors located at Rotella Park and the Justice Center. The Love My Air program reports real-time air quality in an online, interactive map viewable at [www.denver.lovemyair.com](http://www.denver.lovemyair.com). The proximate local government, the City of Aurora, also hosts an interactive map with real-time data available from their 15 city-wide monitoring stations. This is viewable at [https://www.auroragov.org/residents/environmental\\_resources/air\\_quality](https://www.auroragov.org/residents/environmental_resources/air_quality). No exceedances were noted at the time this CI Analysis was drafted and data was accessed.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.i.cc:**

*Description of known sources with Title V operating permits, pursuant to the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7661 – 7661f*

The Jobs Pad Oil and Gas Location is under the Title V operating permit thresholds and therefore, the Clean Air Act 42 U.S.C. § 7661 – 7661f is not applicable.

Additionally, no other Title V operating permits are maintained in the CIA either by Incline or other operators.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.i.dd:**

*Qualitative description of other sources of hazardous air pollutants within the Area of Evaluation, including whether the proposed Operations are anticipated to exceed or contribute to the exceedance of any applicable public health limits*

Per the qualitative evaluation provided in Form 2B, a Public Health incremental impacts evaluation was conducted as a high-level and conservative screening. This screening method used the total amount of each Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) that may be emitted from equipment or activities during pre-production and production (as reported in Form 2B) to estimate the steady state air concentration of each HAP within the facility using a box model methodology. The highest potential concentrations of each HAP were then used to evaluate both acute and chronic exposures. Acute exposure comparison was based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Airborne Chemicals (AEGs) for commercial/Industrial exposure. For acute exposure for residential properties, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs) for acute duration exposure were used as a comparison. For chronic exposure, the reference calculations were obtained from the USEPA Regional Screening Level tables. The default exposure values prepared by USEPA were used in the risk evaluation.

Based on the airborne HAP concentrations estimated using HAP emission rates and the box model methodology, no HAP is expected to exceed the target cancer risk or noncancer hazard index for chronic duration exposures during pre-production or production. Additionally, no HAPs exceed the residential or industrial screening levels for

acute duration exposures within the well pad location during pre-production or production. These results support the conclusion that HAP emissions are not expected to contribute to acute or chronic risks to human health within or beyond the Jobes Pad.

In simpler terms, since no acute or chronic human health risks are anticipated on the Pad, no impacts are anticipated further away from the pad where receptors are located. It should also be noted that the Pad is not located within a disproportionately impacted community (DIC).

The Pony Station Compressor Station does contribute to VOCs at slightly above 25 tons per year according to publicly available information. This far exceeds the estimated VOCs generated by the proposed Jobes Pad, and as such, impacts to surrounding residents are not expected to be increased due to this OGD.

#### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.i.ee:**

*Statement describing whether the Operator is below, has met, or is in exceedance of its NO<sub>x</sub> Intensity Target as of the date of the relevant application or form submission*

Incline is exempt from NO<sub>x</sub> intensity targets due to producing < 45kboe.

#### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.i.ff**

*Identification of any instances of noncompliance with NO<sub>x</sub> Intensity Target by Operators with Oil and Gas Operations within the Area of Evaluation*

Incline is in full compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> intensity requirements. Accordingly, there are no instances of non-compliance. Crestone Peak Operating operates one oil and gas location within the AOE and is in compliance with their NO<sub>x</sub> intensity requirements.

Pre-production: Emissions from engines; all within regulatory thresholds.  
Production: Low VOCs, enclosed tank systems, vapor recovery. No nearby sensitive receptors.

#### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii: Water Quality**

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii.aa:**

*Description of water resources within the Area of Evaluation, including distances and directions to aquatic features nearest to the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

Incline performed a review of environmental resources and the potential presence of wetland or waters of the United States (WOTUS) at or within the vicinity of the proposed location. The assessment utilized National Wetland Inventory (NWI) data, the National Hydrology Dataset (NHD), and digital elevation model (DEM)/topographic data. The desktop review indicated that there are four (4) mapped features within a ½-mile radius of the proposed location.

The nearest NWI or NHD-mapped feature to the proposed pad is an NHD-mapped unnamed intermittent stream/river, which is lined with a NWI-mapped riverine feature, located 2,091-feet Northeast.

Using ArcGIS downstream analysis, the nearest/immediate downgradient receiving water to the proposed project is an USFWS-mapped temporary flooded emergent persistent palustrine wetland, located 3,463 feet Northwest of the proposed location if measuring with a straight/direct line, or 3,896 feet if following the downstream flow path. The Wetland/Waters Site Map can be found in Appendix A – SWMP Maps.

Incline will protect all adjacent and downstream waterbodies through BMP installation and implementation. The subject location will have a perimeter control in the form of a channel and sediment control logs around the pad, and a detention pond located along the northwestern side of the pad. 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 outlined in Appendix A – SWMP Maps.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii.bb:**

*The categories of classified uses, antidegradation designation, water quality attainment status, and causes of any impairment as used and reported by CDPHE pursuant to the Clean Water Act Sections 303(d) and 305(b), of any segment and/or surface Water of the State, any portion of which is located within the Area of Evaluation.*

In accordance with Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii.bb, this submittal addresses the classified uses, antidegradation designations, water quality attainment status, and any identified causes of impairment for surface waters of the State located wholly or partially within the defined Area of Evaluation. This information is based on the most current data and assessments published by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), as required under Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the federal Clean Water Act.

A review of CDPHE's 2026 Provisional Integrated Reporting Data confirms that no waterbodies within the Area of Evaluation are currently listed as impaired under the 303(d) list. This finding is supported by the map provided on Page 11, which illustrates the locations and classifications of surface water segments, including their designated uses and provisional antidegradation status as established by CDPHE.

Based on this review, it is concluded that no surface waters within the Area of Evaluation are impaired, and the applicable classified uses and antidegradation designations remain consistent with CDPHE's 2026 provisional assignments.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii.cc:**

#### *Description of potential pre-production and production impacts to aquatic features from the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

Production and fluid storage activities at the proposed Jobes Pad or other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable production facilities or industrial development could increase the potential for accidental spills of fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum products. During drilling and completions, the Jobes Pad is planned to have twenty temporary frac tanks totaling 500 barrels (bbls) each. During production, the Jobes Pad could have eight (8) permanent oil storage tanks totaling 3,200 bbls of oil storage and twelve (12) permanent produced water tanks totaling 4,800 bbls of produced water storage. While the potential might be limited, spills of fuels or produced fluids from tank storage and loading/unloading activities have the potential to contaminate surface waters. However, oil and gas development regulatory requirements to prevent spills from reaching surface and groundwater make these impacts unlikely, and therefore, represent a negligible potential cumulative impact within the CIAA. Incline's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan details the protocols for site-specific spill containment.

Further protection is also provided with stormwater BMPs which provide additional containment capacity for a failure in accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(c). Stormwater BMPs would remain in place until the wells on the Pad are plugged and abandoned, and all equipment removed.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii.dd:**

*Description of BMPs that will be implemented to prevent potential spills and impacts to water resources and water quality*

To avoid impacts to water resources and water quality Incline will implement the following BMPs:

- AVO inspections.
- Inspections of all production equipment (tanks, separators, combustors, etc.), wellheads, temporary equipment, on-site aboveground flowlines.
- Approved Instrument Monitoring Method (AIMM) inspections.
- Spill prevention training to all field employees.
- Spill response procedures.
- Use of pit-less drilling systems.
- Use of closed-loop drilling systems.
- Flowback and stimulation fluids are contained within tanks and placed in secondary containment that are also placed in an area with downgradient perimeter berming.
- Continuous offsite disposal of flowback water to minimize on-location storage.
- Surrounding the pad with a system of ditches and berms that are intended to collect stormwater runoff from the pad areas and convey it around the edges of the pad.
- Stormwater BMPs provide tertiary containment around the perimeter of the production facility.
- Engineered containment berms constructed around separation equipment.
- Production Facilities are installed with automated fluid level monitoring, capable of alerting the operator in the event of a sudden change in fluid level.
- Wells equipped with remote shut-in capability.

- Corrosion protection for buried piping.
- Load lines are bull-plugged or capped and located inside secondary containment.
- Sized secondary containment for 150% capacity of the largest primary vessel within the containment.

These measures collectively ensure zero discharge potential, maintaining full compliance with CDPHE water quality standards, preventing any measurable impact to surface water, groundwater, or wetland ecosystems.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii.ee:**

*Evaluation of proposed water use for pre-production activities and a summary of Best Management Practices intended to reduce impacts from freshwater use*

Total water volume needed for the Jobs Pad would be approximately 4.8 MM bbls of fresh water from groundwater sources. Water for the Project would come from existing, permitted sources; no new water wells or water storage areas are proposed. The use of more than 4.8 million bbls of water for the drilling and completion of wells on the Jobs Pad would cumulatively contribute to water use from other oil and gas development, industrial, and agricultural activity within the CIAA. Incline will transport water used for hydraulic fracturing to the Jobs Pad using temporary surface lay-flat water pipelines to transport water to minion tanks that will remain onsite during the completions phase, therefore minimizing or eliminating the need for truck transportation of water for this phase. Incline's use of oil-based muds during drilling also reduces freshwater use at the Location. Other operators' use of oil-based drilling muds and water recycling programs also contribute to an overall reduction in the volume of fresh water needed to drill and complete wells within the CIAA.

The following BMPs will be implemented to reduce impacts from freshwater use:

- Incline will source water used for its operations largely from non-potable surface water.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii.ff:**

*Description of impacts to water quality from other past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the Area of Evaluation*

Incline is not aware of any impacts to water quality from other past, present, or Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the Area of Evaluation.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.iii Climate**

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.iii.aa**

*Statement describing whether the Operator is below, has met, or is in exceedance of its Greenhouse Gas Intensity Targets as of the date of the relevant application or form submission*

As of the date of this application, the Operator is not subject to Greenhouse Gas Intensity Target compliance requirements. The Greenhouse Gas Intensity Targets are not yet in effect; compliance for calendar year 2025 will be evaluated by June 30, 2026.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.iii.bb**

*Estimate of the Greenhouse Gas emissions expected to occur from sources that are controlled or owned by the Operator, as well as reasonably foreseeable truck traffic, associated with the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

**Figure 5**

<b>Pre-Production Emissions</b>									
Complete the following chart based on the estimated total equipment emissions (in tons) for the Oil & Gas Location during the pre-production (construction, drilling, completions) stage for Criteria Pollutants by equipment type.									
	NOx	CO	VOCs	Methane	Ethane	CO2	N2O	PM 2.5	PM 10
Process Heaters or Boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Tanks	0.03468	0.1581	0.64975	0.0000575	0.0000775	60	0.0011	0	0
Venting or Blowdowns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combustion Control Devices	0.0267341	0.121876	0.2594782	0.0008865	0.0011948	46.2528	0.0008479	0	0
Non-Road Internal Combustion Engines	156.9	35.4	5.1	0.8114	0	18302.2	0.162288	0	0
Drill Mud	0	0	1.5	5.2	0	0	0	0	0
Flowback or Completions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loadout	0.03468	0.1581	0.118	0.0000575	0.0000775	60	0.0011	0	0

### Production Emissions

Complete the following chart based on the estimated full facility equipment emissions (in tons) for the Oil & Gas Location once the Oil & Gas Location has entered the production stage, for Criteria Pollutants. The table should be filled out based on ONE year of operation.

	NOx	CO	VOCs	Methane	Ethane	CO2	N2O	PM 2.5	PM 10
Stationary Engines or Turbines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Process Heaters or Boilers	5.7970588	4.8695294	0.3188382	0.1333323	0.1797088	6956.47	0.1275352	0	0
Storage Tanks	0.2009045	0.9158884	11.934382	0.0003331	0.0004489	347.5857	0.0063724	0	0
Dehydration Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumatic Pumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumatic Controllers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Separators	0.3563767	1.6246588	9.2393533	0.0005908	0.0007964	616.5688	0.0113037	0	0
Fugitives			1.5136452	0.0593756	0.1340756	0.0159839			
Venting or Blowdowns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combustion Control Devices	0.0267341	0.1218761	0.2594782	0.0008865	0.0011948	46.2528	0.0008479	0	0
Loadout	0.0620301	0.2827843	0.8769797	0.0001028	0.0001386	107.3185	0.0019675	0	0
Non-Road Internal Combustion Engines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Well Bradenhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Well Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Rule 315.b.(2).E.iii.cc

*Any reductions in Greenhouse Gas emissions directly attributable to the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

At this time, Incline is not currently plugging and abandoning (P&A) any wells at this location. However, we are evaluating the re-plugging of previously plugged wells within the AOE. As part of our broader emissions reduction strategy, we remain committed to assessing opportunities that support measurable and meaningful reductions in GHG emissions across our operations.

### Rule 315.b.(2).E.iii.dd

*Description of Best Management Practices that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse Impacts to Climate from the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

The following BMPs will avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts to Climate:

- Incline conducts regular inspections of production facilities to ensure equipment is functioning correctly and that required maintenance is completed.
  - AVOs (Audio, Visual, Olfactory) are completed daily to ensure pollution control equipment is working correctly.
  - LDAR inspections are completed monthly to minimize equipment leaks.

- Incline remotely monitors production facilities, which helps reduce onsite traffic.
- All drill cuttings are processed using centrifugal dryers to remove as much remaining oil-based drilling fluid as possible that is not captured by the shale shakers.
- Incline transports gas from production facilities via pipeline infrastructure which will reduce emissions from loadout.
  - Water for completions is delivered via the Lay-flat system, minimizing or completely eliminating the need for truck transport.
- Tank vapor capture to reduce or eliminate emissions from working, flashing, and breathing.
- Incline has engaged with and will continue to work with Excel to bring electricity to the Jobs Pad.
- Incline implements BMPs to minimize unloading events and mitigate odor-related emissions during necessary liquid unloading operations, such as maintenance activities on wells with restricted production.

### Ozone Mitigation

Incline implements the following ozone mitigation measures, as feasible, based on ozone action days, the ongoing operations at the time, and safety considerations.

- Minimize vehicle and engine idling.
- Reduce truck traffic and working traffic.
- Properly maintain vehicles and equipment.
- Consider postponing various operational activities such as pigging, well unloading, tank cleaning, and other maintenance that would vent gas if the activity is scheduled on an Ozone Action Day.
- Consider suspension or delay the use of fossil fuel-powered ancillary equipment on an Ozone Action Day.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).E.iv: Noise**

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.iv.aa:**

*Description of the pre-production and production noise sources and potential impacts to human and wildlife receptors within the Area of Evaluation*

Noise modeling and field analysis were conducted for the Jobes Pad to evaluate both pre-production and production-phase sound levels in accordance with Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission Rule 423 and Adams County Code. The assessment included predictive modeling of drilling, completions, flowback, and production operations using site-specific data for the Ensign 142 drilling rig, Traditional Liberty Fleet completions equipment, and the proposed production facility layout. During the pre-production phase, primary sound sources will include the drilling rig, completion pump trucks, auxiliary engines, and transient vehicle traffic. Modeling results indicate that all pre-production equipment will operate below the applicable daytime and nighttime noise thresholds for agricultural zoning 65 dBA and 65 dBC for drilling and completions.

During the production phase, steady-state equipment such as separators, compressors, combustors, and associated processing infrastructure represent the primary sound sources. Due to no RBUs existing within 2,000 feet of the location, A-weighted noise points of compliance were not evaluated for ECMC. Unmitigated noise modeling during the production phase indicates that production operations will comply with ECMC C-weighted noise level limits with a maximum of 60dBC at the closest receptor 0.67 miles northeast of the center of the proposed Jobes Pad.

Incline will implement an ambient sound level survey plan approximately 60-90 days before commencement of operations. The baseline ambient noise survey will be conducted over a five-day period and will include at least one weekend day.

Given the distance to human receptors and the sensitive wildlife habitats immediately adjacent to the site, potential noise-related effects on both human and wildlife receptors are expected to be negligible. With adherence to the identified best management practices and operational controls, the project will remain compliant with all state noise

standards and will not contribute measurably to cumulative noise impacts within the Area of Evaluation.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.iv.bb:**

*For Locations within 2,000 feet of a Residential Building Unit, High Occupancy Building Unit, School Facility or Child Care Facility, a description of all common, significant, and acute ambient noise sources, including periodicity, timing, and duration of noise events, and any publicly available baseline noise surveys*

The Jobs Pad will be located further than 2,000 feet from any RBU, HOBUs, School Facility or Child Care Facility.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.iv.cc:**

*Description of any predictive noise modeling completed from the Oil and Gas Location(s) and summary of whether mitigation is required to comply with permissible noise level limits described in Rule 423 and noise limits of the Relevant Local Government*

Behrens and Associates, Inc. (Behrens) was commissioned to prepare a Noise Mitigation Plan (NMP) for the proposed Jobs Pad to be operated by Incline. Incline is proposing to develop oil wells at the Jobs Pad located in Adams County, Colorado. Adams County defers to ECMC rules for acceptable noise levels. The purpose of the plan is to assess predicted environmental noise impacts from the proposed operations on the surrounding area as compared to the maximum permissible noise level (MPNL) limits described in the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 423 noise regulation.

All computer models and predicted noise levels generated for the assessment are developed with the commercial noise modeling software SoundPLAN 9.1. The ISO 9613-2 international standard is utilized in this software as it is widely accepted both internationally as well as in North America. The algorithms used in the commercial software package are based on methods and theory accepted in the environmental acoustics community. Both detailed equipment technical information and location specific topography, are used to generate comprehensive noise predictions that take into account environmental conditions, buildings, ground cover and barriers (natural, topographical,

and otherwise). Note that actual field measurements may differ from modeled noise levels on any given day due to ever changing environmental factors and other noise sources in the study area not explicitly in the computer model. Table 5 below lists the conditions used in the model.

**Table 5**

<b>Weather Parameter</b>	<b>Modeled Input</b>
Temperature	10° C
Relative Humidity	70%
Air Pressure	1013.3 mbar
Wind Velocity	Per ISO 9613-2
Wind Direction	Source to receptor
Foliage	Not included
Ground Absorption	0.5 for working pad 0.8 for general ground cover

To facilitate this work, the following analyses were completed:

- Completion of a full site-specific Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) with individual models for:
  - Drilling operations with the Precision 461 rig.
  - Completion operations with a Liberty Traditional completions crew.
  - Production operations with the equipment and layout proposed by Incline
  - Flowback operations and equipment were reviewed as part of this Noise Mitigation Plan (NMP). Flowback utilizes a fraction of similar, but smaller equipment compared to the three other operations studied. No mitigation is required for flowback operations.
  - Specification of BMPs that will be implemented at the proposed location such that all operations comply with both noise regulations and minimize the environmental noise impact on the surrounding area.

**Table 6**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Result of Analysis/Action</b>
Ambient Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developed an ambient sound level survey plan</li><li>• The ambient sound level survey may be conducted at the site approximately 60-90 days before commencement of operations</li></ul>
Drilling Noise Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developed noise model representing drilling to assess operational noise levels against ECMC allowable dBC noise levels</li><li>• No mitigation recommended</li></ul>
Completions Noise Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developed noise model representing completions to assess operational noise levels against ECMC allowable dBC noise levels</li><li>• No mitigation recommended</li></ul>
Flowback Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Flowback operations follow completions but utilizes a fraction of similar pump trucks resulting in a smaller noise impact</li><li>• No mitigation recommended</li></ul>
Production Noise Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developed noise model representing production to assess operational noise levels allowable ECMC dBC noise levels</li><li>• Noise mitigation not recommended</li></ul>
Land Use Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agricultural site zoning (Adams County)</li></ul>

The Jobs Pad is wholly located within rangeland and is zoned as agricultural. The closest RBU is 2,688 feet to the southeast of the WPS. There are no High Occupancy Building Units, Designated Outside Activity Areas, Childcare Centers, or Schools within the location's AOE.

Based on the existing Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) High Priority Habitat (HPH) layers the location is not within HPH. The proposed project is anticipated to have no effect on any federally listed species. Additionally, no water features or other habitat elements would draw any HPH towards the Location.

Incline has planned the orientation of the pre-production and production equipment within the Location to reduce potential noise during pre-production activities and production activities.

Should Incline receive a noise-related complaint, and operations are found to be out of compliance with ECMC Rules, Incline is committed to implementing noise reduction measures to become in compliance.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.iv.dd:**

*Description of relevant BMPs and evaluation of how such BMPs would avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to receptors from pre-production and production sources of noise*

The BMPs that Incline plans to implement for the proposed Jobs site are as follows:

- Incline will orient equipment within the Location to reduce potential noise during pre-production and production activities.
- If the drilling rig or completions fleet is changed prior to commencement of operations, the mitigation measures employed will be equally or more protective.
- Flowback operations and equipment were reviewed. Flowback utilizes a fraction of similar but smaller equipment compared to the three other operations studied.
- Incline will post contact information to receive and address noise complaints arising from preproduction operations around the clock, 24 hours, 7 days per week. Upon receipt of a complaint, either directly to Incline or from the ECMC or Adams County, an Incline representative will contact the associated stakeholder within 48 hours of receipt.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.iv.ee:**

*Description of noise impacts from other past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the Area of Evaluation*

There are potential noise impacts that may come from the Pony Station Compressor Station which is situated between 1 and 1.5 miles from the proposed Jobs Pad. This site is fully electrified, utilizes sound walls, and utilizes landscaping/berming to shield nearby residences from potential noise impacts. Impacts from this site within the AOE is expected to very minimally contribute to cumulative noise impacts associated with the proposed Jobs Pad due to its distance and heavy use of noise-reduction BMPs.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).E.v: Odor**

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.v.aa:**

*Description of pre-production and production sources of odor and potential impacts to receptors in the Area of Evaluation*

Odor from existing and proposed oil and gas operations, including the Jobes Pad, as well as other industrial operations within the CIAA, could have a cumulative impact on RBUs in the CIAA. There are ten (10) RBUs within the CIAA radius but none within a ½ mile of the proposed Jobes Pad.

Odor impacts from the Jobes Pad would occur during drilling, completions, and production operations. However, Incline would use a refined distillate derived from petroleum hydrocarbons that is specifically designed for down hole oil-based mud (OBM) drilling purposes. This product provides a higher aniline point and a lower BTEX than straight diesel which is intended to reduce the odor associated with the OBM system. The refined distillate is generally classified as a Group II fluid per the manufacturer as it is not a diesel nor is it a synthetic mineral oil or an additive/odor neutralizer. Aromatics would also be mitigated during completion operations by virtue of the utilization of closed flowback tanks with all water/gas vapors being sent to a temporary enclosed combustion device or sold down the gas sales line during the flowback period.

To reduce odors during drilling and completions, the rig would be washed of oily debris before moving in. Incline would utilize drying shakers to minimize residual oil on cuttings prior to transport and would promptly remove cuttings during drilling operations. Cuttings will not be stored on site beyond the volumes stored between truck loading. Other exploration and production activity wastes stored onsite at the location would be stored in compatible containers or engineered containment devices. Wastes would be transported offsite via truck by a licensed transporter, and transportation frequencies will vary based on waste volumes.

Hydrocarbon odors from production activities would be minimized and eliminated by keeping produced fluid hydrocarbons and natural gas contained within pipes, separators,

tanks, and combustors, and through pipeline takeaway which minimizes the number of tanks on site during production.

The above-described practices would help to contain odors from being noticed within the CIAA.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.v.bb:**

*Description of relevant BMPs and ESPs and evaluation of how such measures would avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to receptors from pre-production and production sources of odor*

Incline will use the following BMPs and ESPs to avoid odor impacts to receptors from preproduction and production sources of odor:

- All drilling cuttings are processed using centrifugal dryers to remove as much residual oil-based drilling fluid as is reasonably possible, that is not captured by the shale shakers. Incline performs routine inspections of production facilities to ensure equipment is operating properly and maintenance is completed to prevent odor sources.
  - Daily inspections incorporate AVO (Audio, Visual, Olfactory) observations by trained Incline personnel.
  - Regular inspection minimizes the risk of undetected leaks that could result in odor concerns.
  - Monthly LDAR inspections are performed using an Infrared Camera capable of detecting leaks, by certified inspectors to identify fugitive emissions.
- Remote monitoring systems are utilized to detect leaks or spills, in addition to reducing truck traffic, which can itself be a source of odor.
- During flowback and well completions, Incline implements closed-loop completion techniques to the maximum extent practicable to minimize emissions and the flaring of natural gas.
  - Closed-loop systems significantly reduce the exposure of gas and fluids to the atmosphere, helping control odor.

- Cuttings storage time on location will be minimized prior to transport to local landfills
  - Reducing on-site storage duration minimizes potential odor emissions from formation-derived hydrocarbons.
- Incline transports gas from production facilities via pipeline infrastructure, eliminating emissions and odors associated with loading and unloading operations.
  - Truck loading activities and hydrocarbon transfers between tanks and trucks present higher risks of spills and odor release, which are mitigated through pipeline use.
  - Incline implements BMPs to minimize unloading events and to reduce potential odor causing emissions when liquids unloading is necessary (i.e., maintenance activities to remove liquids from existing wells that are inhibiting production).
  - Fewer unloading events equate to fewer opportunities for odor-generating incidents.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.v.cc:**

*Description of odor impacts from other past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the Area of Evaluation*

The only odor impacts Incline has identified are limited to general farming odors and any odor emitted from either the one oil and gas site or compressor station within the AOE during upset conditions, although odor impacts in the area are minimal.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vi: Wildlife**

#### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vi.aa:**

*Qualitative evaluation of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitats within the Area of Evaluation*

A desktop habitat review determined that the Location is not situated within High Priority Habitat (HPH). Potential cumulative impacts to wildlife may include habitat fragmentation,

habitat loss, reduced foraging opportunities, and displacement of species. Such impacts may persist until final reclamation is achieved.

Within the Area of Evaluation, three (3) High Priority Habitats exist with the closest being a Bald Eagle Active Nest Site – Half Mile Buffer at 4,496 feet southwest. Other HPHs include Aquatic Native Species Conservation Waters and Mule Deer Migration Corridors at over 4,500 feet away. The Jobs Pad location avoids these high priority habitats and is co-located near existing development to consolidate habitat fragmentation.

The Project design also minimizes fragmentation through consolidation. The Jobs Pad will host multiple horizontally drilled wells, reducing the need for new access roads and pipelines compared to historic vertical well development. This horizontal, multi-well approach avoids the “spider-web” pattern of disturbance associated with legacy development. In addition, the pad utilizes an existing access road from Adams County Imboden Road, minimizing new disturbance and associated habitat loss.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.vi.bb:**

*For Locations within High Priority Habitat, quantitative evaluation of High Priority Habitat surface disturbance from the Oil and Gas Location(s)*

According to Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) High Priority Habitat (HPH) mapping layers, the proposed Jobs Pad is not situated within designated HPH areas. Within the 1-mile buffer of the Location, an HPH designation of a Bald Eagle Active Nest – Half Mile buffer is located approximately 4,498 feet southwest of the pad, Aquatic Native Species Conservation Waters approximately 4,540 southwest and 4,765 northeast of the pad, and Mule Deer Migration Corridor lie approximately 4,610 southwest of the pad.

CPW was invited to and participated in the Adams County Conceptual Review meeting on November 5, 2025. Since this location is not within HPH and is situated thousands of feet away, there were no concerns voiced with the siting or impacts of this location.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.vi.cc:**

*Description of relevant Best Management Practices and evaluation of how such Best Management Practices would avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to wildlife, including noise, light, and odor*

Three HPH designations are located within the AOE of the Jobs Pad: Bald Eagle Active Nest Site – Half Mile buffer, Aquatic Native Species Conservation Waters, and Mule Deer Migration Corridors. Incline incorporates both general and site-specific BMPs into project planning and execution to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to wildlife, including those associated with noise, light, and odor.

Incline's standard operating procedures incorporate wildlife protection measures beyond regulatory minimums and are adjusted as needed in consultation with CPW and other relevant agencies. Site selection and project design incorporate survey data, and adaptive management allows Incline to respond to changing wildlife conditions over the life of the Project. Seasonal avoidance of important breeding, nesting, and winter habitats is prioritized to reduce disturbance to wildlife populations, productivity, and habitat use.

Wildlife Protection BMPs to be implemented at the Jobs Pad include:

- Training all personnel and contractors on applicable wildlife protection measures and BMPs, including noise, light, and odor management.
- Prohibiting personnel and contractors from harassing or harming wildlife; maintaining recommended CPW buffer distances when wildlife are present.
- Reporting wildlife concerns (e.g., injured or orphaned animals) to site management and Environmental Health, Safety & Regulatory (EHSR) personnel.
- Consulting CPW and/or other applicable agencies upon identification of new wildlife constraints.
- Installing screens or exclusion devices on heater treaters, fired vessels, and similar equipment to prevent migratory bird entry.
- Documenting wildlife-related issues and adaptive management measures in project records.

BMPs addressing noise, light, and odor impacts include:

- Directing lighting downward and shielding it to reduce light spill and skyglow, while using motion sensors or timed lighting where possible.
- Implementing dust and odor control measures, including closed-loop drilling systems and vapor recovery units, to reduce emissions that may affect wildlife.

Through these measures, Incline will minimize habitat disturbance and reduce potential direct and indirect impacts on wildlife associated with noise, light, and odor during construction, drilling, completions, and production activities.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.vi.dd:**

*Description of potential for threatened, endangered or sensitive species habitat within the Oil and Gas Location(s), including a description of relevant BMPs and evaluation of how such BMPs would avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to potentially affected federally listed species. If impacts to federally listed species are anticipated, a description of consultation efforts with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

Incline is not aware of any federally threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat at the Jobs Pad. A desktop review of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) data layers and Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) species information confirmed that no such habitat is present within the disturbance area.

Although no listed species or designated habitat are anticipated to be impacted, Incline applies standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) designed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential effects should sensitive species be observed during operations. These BMPs include:

- Training personnel and contractors on wildlife awareness, identification, and reporting requirements.
- Stopping work and notifying EHSR personnel if any federally listed or sensitive species are identified within the project area.
- Consulting with CPW and USFWS, as appropriate, if potential habitat or species presence is confirmed during operations.
- Implementing adaptive management practices, such as buffer zones or timing restrictions, if required by agencies.

Because no impacts to federally listed species are anticipated, no consultation with USFWS has been initiated at this time. Should new information arise regarding potential presence of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species, Incline will coordinate with the appropriate regulatory agencies to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act and applicable state requirements.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vi.ee:**

*Qualitative evaluation of other terrestrial or aquatic wildlife resources in the Area of Evaluation that could be affected by pre-production and production activities associated with the Oil and Gas Location(s), and how those potential impacts contribute to impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development within the Area of Evaluation*

Cumulative impacts on terrestrial wildlife populations and habitats within the Area of Evaluation primarily result from surface disturbing activities associated with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future for oil and gas and non-oil and gas development. These activities contribute to habitat fragmentation, displacement, and loss of foraging areas until successful reclamation occurs.

Cumulative impacts to aquatic species are more often associated with water depletion and changes in surface and groundwater quality, as described in Rule 315.b.(2).E.ii: Water Quality. Aquatic resources within the broader Area of Evaluation may be indirectly influenced by increased sedimentation, stormwater runoff, or accidental releases of drilling or production fluids, though such impacts are expected to be significantly minimized or eliminated through the implementation of stormwater management practices, spill prevention and response plans, and other BMPs.

The proposed Jobs Pad minimizes its contribution to these cumulative impacts by:

- Reducing the total footprint through interim reclamation (from 13.0 acres to 5.4 acres).
- Consolidating wells onto a single pad, significantly reducing the need for additional access roads and pipelines, which are primary sources of fragmentation for terrestrial habitats.
- Utilizing an existing access road from Adams County Imboden Road, avoiding new road-related impacts to terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Overall, while cumulative impacts from regional development may have altered terrestrial and aquatic habitats within the Area of Evaluation, the Project's design, use of existing disturbed areas (existing access road), and BMP implementation are expected to result in a minimal incremental contribution to cumulative wildlife resource impacts.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vi.ff:**

#### *Description of impacts to wildlife from other past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the Area of Evaluation*

Incline is not aware of any specific wildlife impacts resulting from other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future development within the Area of Evaluation. While general land uses in Weld County including oil and gas, agricultural, and residential development can contribute to habitat fragmentation, displacement, and loss of foraging opportunities for terrestrial species, no documented site-specific impacts have been identified in the Area of Evaluation.

The Jobs Pad is expected to have a minimal incremental effect relative to other development activities in the region. Ongoing implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), interim reclamation, and coordination with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) will further reduce the potential for cumulative impacts on wildlife.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii: Biological and Soil Resources**

#### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.aa: Soils**

##### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.aa.1**

#### *Qualitative baseline evaluation of soil types within the Area of Evaluation*

Within the CIAA, four soil map units will be affected by construction and operation of the Jobs OGDP.

Construction of the pad and associated infrastructure will result in approximately 15.5 acres of soil disturbance. The breakdown of affected soil types is provided in Table 4.

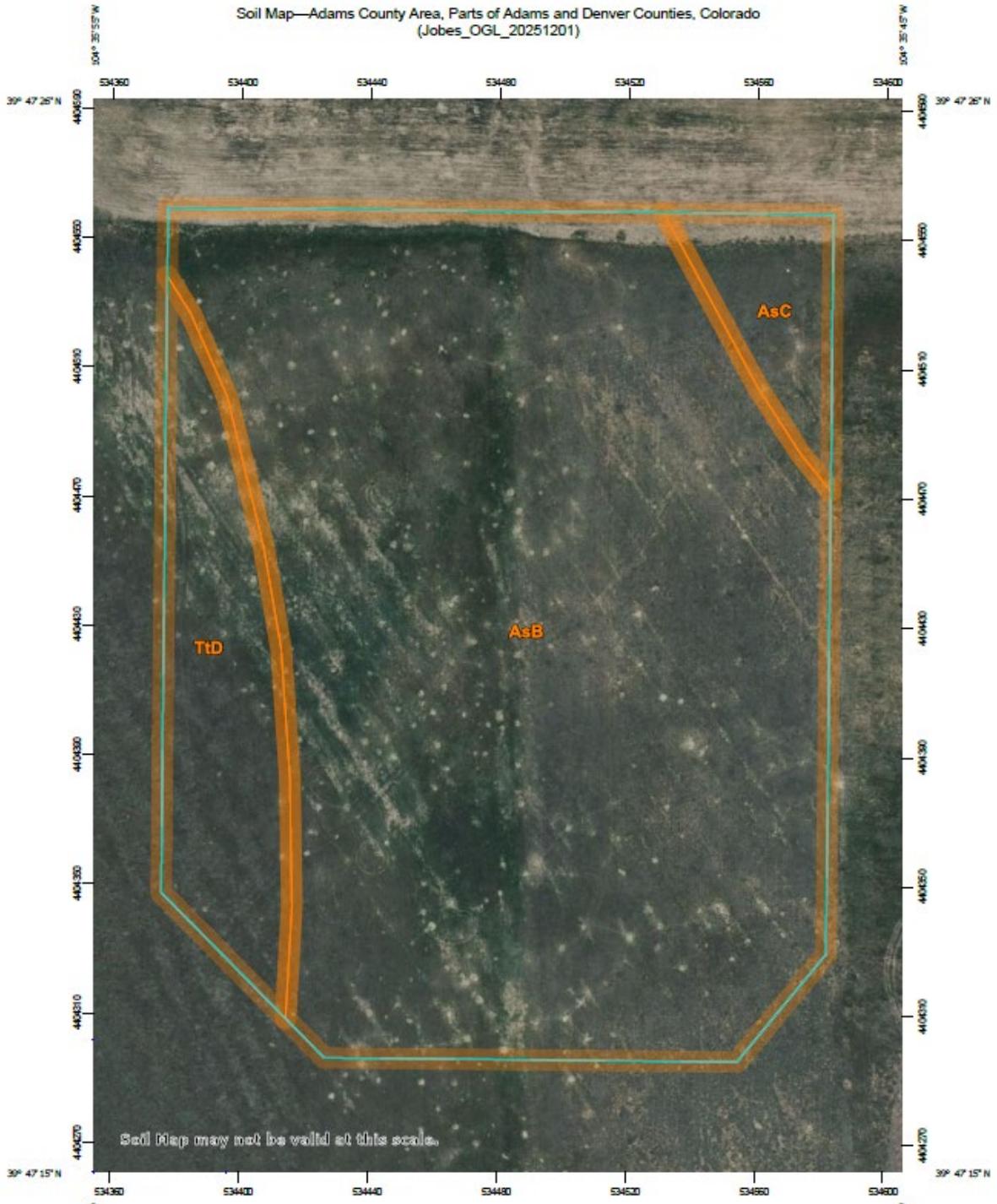
**Table 4**

**Jobs OGDP Soil Disturbance (update)**

<b>Project Feature</b>	<b>Soil Type</b>	<b>Acreage Disturbed</b>
Well Pad and Access Road	AsB – Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	12.5
Well Pad and Access Road	AsC – Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	.9
Well Pad	TtD – Truckton loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	1.6
Access Road	PIB – Platner loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	.5
<b>Total OGDP Soil Disturbance</b>		<b>15.5</b>

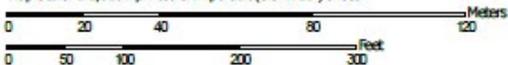
Topsoil will be stripped, segregated, and preserved in place for use during interim and final reclamation. Reclamation will include grading to restore pre-existing contours, stabilization of disturbed soils, and revegetation with native grassland seed mixes consistent with baseline conditions. Interim reclamation will reduce the long-term disturbed area, and final reclamation will return soils to conditions that support grassland restoration and long-term ecological function.

Soil Map—Adams County Area, Parts of Adams and Denver Counties, Colorado  
(Jobs\_OGL\_20251201)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:1,620 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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

### MAP LEGEND

<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>	 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
<b>Soils</b>	 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Stony Spot
	 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Very Stony Spot
	 Soil Map Unit Points	 Wet Spot
<b>Special Point Features</b>		 Other
 Blowout		 Special Line Features
 Borrow Pit	<b>Water Features</b>	 Streams and Canals
 Clay Spot	<b>Transportation</b>	
 Closed Depression	 Rails	
 Gravel Pit	 Interstate Highways	
 Gravelly Spot	 US Routes	
 Landfill	 Major Roads	
 Lava Flow	 Local Roads	
 Marsh or swamp	<b>Background</b>	
 Mine or Quarry	 Aerial Photography	
 Miscellaneous Water		
 Perennial Water		
 Rock Outcrop		
 Saline Spot		
 Sandy Spot		
 Severely Eroded Spot		
 Sinkhole		
 Slide or Slip		
 Sodic Spot		

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL:  
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Adams County Area, Parts of Adams and Denver Counties, Colorado  
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 29, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 9, 2021—Jun 12, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AsB	Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	10.8	83.3%
AsC	Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	0.6	4.6%
TtD	Truckton loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	1.6	12.1%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.aa.2.

### *Quantification of short-term and long-term (post interim reclamation) surface disturbance by soil type resulting from the Oil and Gas Location and associated access roads and flowlines*

Cumulative impacts on soil resources within the Area of Evaluation primarily result from surface disturbing activities that remove vegetation and topsoil. Such disturbances can lead to soil compaction, increased erosion, and elevated sediment yield, all of which reduce soil productivity, stability, and viability. Compaction, in particular, can adversely affect infiltration and aeration, leading to increased runoff, vegetation stress, erosion, and potential changes in soil microbial processes, including denitrification.

Most soil organisms that contribute to soil health and productivity live within the top few inches of soil. Disturbance, erosion, or compaction of this layer disrupts biological habitat and reduces overall soil viability. Preserving and properly managing topsoil is therefore one of the most effective mitigation strategies.

At the Jobs Pad, initial pad construction will include stripping and segregating topsoil from the disturbance area, which will be stockpiled onsite for reuse in interim reclamation and final reclamation. Stockpiled topsoil will be protected from compaction and contamination, and BMPs such as cat-tracking, cover crops, organic matter amendments, and erosion control practices will be employed as needed to maintain soil viability. A weed mitigation and monitoring program will also be implemented to prevent establishment of invasive species on topsoil stockpiles.

#### Quantification of Disturbance by Soil Type

Short-term disturbance associated with pad construction and access road will total 15.5 acres. Following interim reclamation, long-term disturbance will be reduced to 7.4 acres. A summary of soil disturbance by soil type is provided in Table 5.

**Table 5**

**Short-Term and Long-Term Surface Disturbance by Soil Type – Jobs**

<b>Soil Type</b>	<b>Short-Term Disturbance (acres)</b>	<b>Long-Term Disturbance (post-interim reclamation, acres)</b>
Ascalon sandy loam, 0–3% slopes	12.5	6.7
Ascalon sandy loam, 3–5% slopes	0.9	0.3
Truckton loamy sand, 5–9% slopes	1.6	0.1
Platner loam, 0–3% slopes	0.5	0.3

**Evaluation**

Implementation of topsoil preservation and reclamation BMPs will substantially reduce long-term impacts to soil resources. Interim reclamation will restore disturbed soils to grassland vegetation consistent with baseline conditions, minimizing erosion potential and restoring soil biological functions. As a result, while short-term impacts will occur during construction and operations, the Project is expected to have a limited cumulative contribution to long-term soil disturbance and loss of soil viability within the Area of Evaluation.

**Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.aa.3.**

*Description of relevant Best Management Practices and an evaluation of how such Best Management Practices avoid, mitigate, or offset adverse impacts to soil resources*

Site-specific BMPs related to topsoil at the location are consolidated and provided in this section. The following list of BMPs are anticipated to be employed at the subject location.

**Limits of Construction**

- The Limits of construction (LOC) designate the area intended for development of the Oil and Gas Location and areas that have surface-disturbance.
- The LOC will be established prior to any surface disturbance and will be identified in the grading plan and in-field using survey lath/stakes.
- The LOC are intended to protect soil resources outside the disturbance area from degradation, compaction, and erosion resulting from construction, drilling, and production operations.

- The Jobs Pad will be utilizing an existing access road, limiting the overall new surface disturbance.

#### Topsoil Management

- Topsoil depth will be determined based on soil color, density, and texture, as assessed during the Site Investigation. Removal will be monitored accordingly.
- Topsoil will not be stripped during periods of significant precipitation or when soils are excessively wet, based on field conditions and soil texture.
- Cat-tracking/equipment-tracking will be used as a temporary stabilization measure of the topsoil pile.
- Seed/mulch will be used as a permanent stabilization measure on the topsoil pile.
- Compaction will be limited to maintain microbial activity within the topsoil pile, and the topsoil stockpile will be seeded/mulched to promote vegetation growth. The pad topsoil stockpile will be 5-feet and 4-feet tall and have 4:1 slopes.

#### Subsoil Horizon Separation

- Subsoil horizons will be stockpiled separately from topsoil to maintain their natural profile for future use in reclamation.
- Distinct soil horizons (e.g., gravel or shale) will also be stored separately.
- Subsoil will not be mixed with topsoil or placed atop dedicated topsoil stockpiles, preserving soil structure for reclamation purposes.

#### Signage and Identification

- All topsoil stockpiles will be clearly marked with signage to preserve the material for future reclamation. This signage complies with ECMC Rule 407 and will be documented in Form 45, the Location Construction Report.
- Incline will place a sign on each topsoil stockpile designating and preserving that material for reclamation purposes throughout the lifetime of the location.

#### Erosion and Stormwater Controls

- Perimeter channels will be constructed around the location and topsoil stockpiles to divert stormwater and control sediment.
- Track packing of topsoil stockpiles will help mitigate erosion from wind and water until permanent stabilization measures are in place.

## Seeding and Mulching

- Seeding will be conducted during the appropriate season to maximize soil moisture use and ensure successful germination.
- Seeding methods may include mechanical or broadcast application following seedbed preparation.
- Seeded areas will be stabilized with mulch to prevent soil and seedbank loss from erosion.

## Vegetation Establishment

- Re-vegetation will enhance soil health and prevent erosion.
- Seeded topsoil stockpiles will support vegetative cover, reducing erosion and encouraging long-term soil stability.

## Weed Control

- Routine weed mitigation will be performed (mowing and/or spraying) on a routine basis per Incline's seasonal schedule and on an ad-hoc basis when necessary. Routine inspection throughout the life of the pad will be used to identify when action is needed beyond the routine weed mitigation schedule.
- Weed control efforts will aim to prevent seed production and excessive biomass that could interfere with soil redistribution or create debris.

## Spill and Waste Management

- Any spills will be addressed in accordance with requirements from the ECOM, CDPHE, and Weld County LEPC.
- All impacted material will be removed and disposed of at a licensed facility.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.aa.4.**

### *Description of the impacts to soil from other past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the Area of Evaluation*

Soil resources within the Area of Evaluation are subject to impacts from a variety of land uses and development activities, including agriculture, oil and gas operations, and other industrial or construction-related disturbance. These cumulative activities affect soil productivity, stability, and long-term ecological function.

## Agricultural Activities

Agriculture represents a dominant land use in the Area of Evaluation and includes both dryland and irrigated crop production, as well as livestock grazing and storage. Common soil impacts from agricultural practices include:

- Repeated cultivation leading to soil structure degradation.
- Compaction from equipment and livestock.
- Overgrazing, which reduces vegetative cover and increases erosion potential.
- Long-term removal or degradation of topsoil due to continuous surface disturbance.

## Spills and Contamination

Soil resources may also be affected by spills or releases associated with oil and gas development, mining, transportation, and other construction activities. Such spills, whether reported or unreported to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) can result in localized soil contamination.

Standard response practices typically include:

- Excavation and offsite disposal of contaminated soils at approved facilities.
- Replacement of excavated soils with clean fill to restore surface integrity.
- Implementation of remedial actions (e.g., soil amendments or revegetation) to restore soil productivity and prevent further environmental degradation.

## Evaluation

The cumulative effect of these past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future activities is incremental degradation of soil quality and productivity across the Area of Evaluation. While reclamation and remediation practices are employed, repeated disturbance continues to pose risks to soil stability, biological function, and long-term viability.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.bb: Vegetation and Habitat**

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.bb.1**

*Evaluation of any barrens habitats and habitats identified as SWAP Habitats in Colorado Parks and Wildlife State Wildlife Action Plan (2015), Ch. 3, Table 4, as incorporated in Rule 314.e.(10).E.ii, within the Area of Evaluation*

Barren habitats are characterized by high percentages of exposed, rocky substrates and sparse vegetation cover, making them particularly susceptible to wind and water erosion due to limited vegetative stabilization. These areas often support specialized plant and wildlife communities that are sensitive to disturbance.

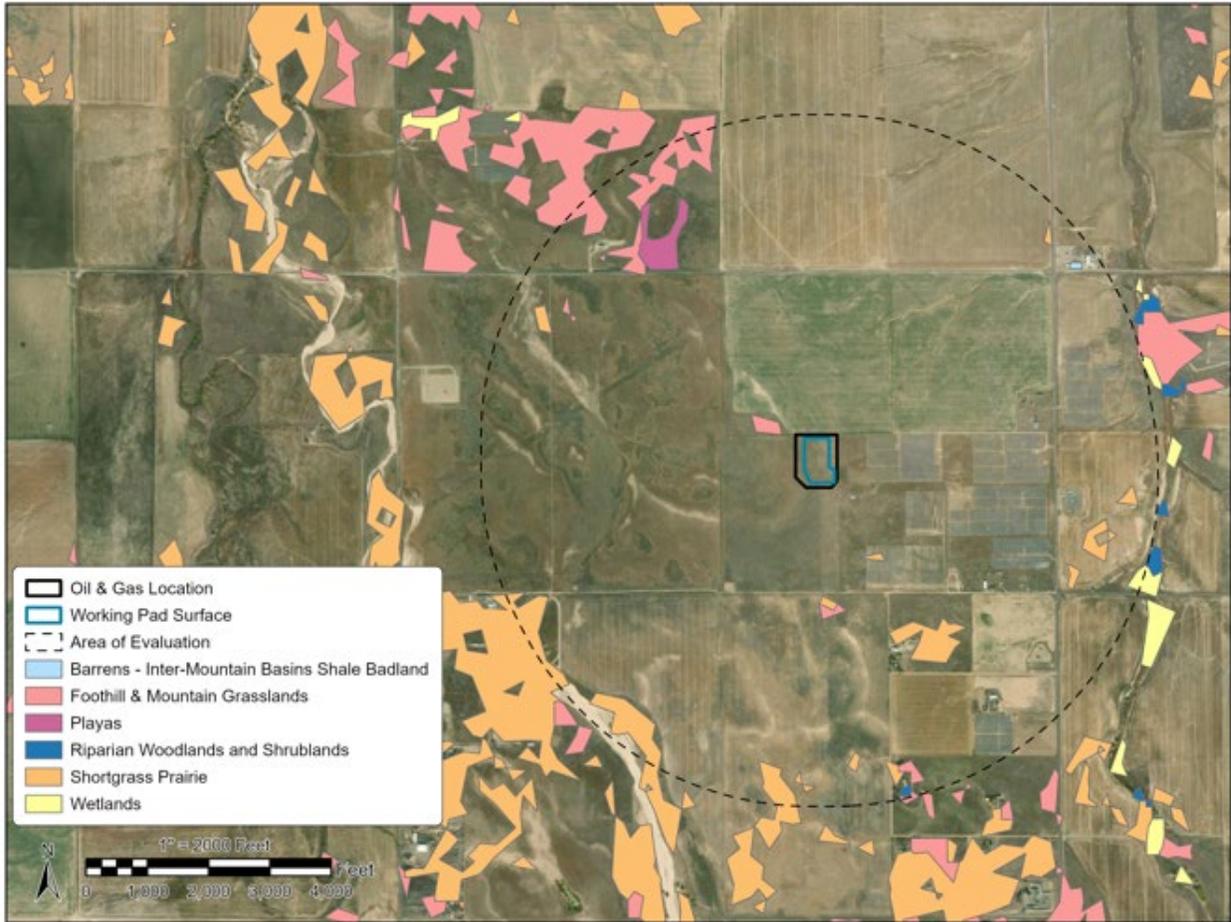
The Colorado Parks and Wildlife State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP, 2015, Ch. 3, Table 4) identifies barren habitats and other priority habitats for conservation because of their ecological importance and vulnerability. Within the Area of Evaluation, SWAP-designated habitats were assessed to determine their presence and potential for impact by the proposed Jobs Pad.

Figure 6 illustrates the extent of barren habitats within the Area of Evaluation, in accordance with Rule 314.e.(10).E.ii. Based on this assessment, the map provides a baseline for evaluating whether any SWAP-priority barren habitats may be affected by project activities and to what degree.

#### **Evaluation Summary:**

- No SWAP-priority barren habitats are located within the direct disturbance footprint of the Jobs Pad or associated infrastructure.
- Cumulative contributions to habitat disturbance are expected to be minimal to none, given the limited extent of barren habitats within the CIAA for vegetation.

Figure 6



**Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.bb.2**

*Quantification of short-term and long-term vegetation disturbance resulting from the Oil and Gas Location and associated access roads and flowlines*

**Table 6 (update)  
Estimated Surface Disturbance**

Disturbed Vegetation	Project Feature	Initial (acres)	Long-Term (acres) <sup>1</sup>
Disturbed Grassland	Jobs Pad	13.0	5.4
Disturbed Grassland	Existing Access Road	1.6	1.4
Disturbed Grassland	New Access Road	.9	0.6
Disturbed Grassland	Water Lines and Flowlines	0.0	0.0
Disturbed Grassland	<b>OGDP Location Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>

The pre-disturbance land use at the subject location is grassland/rangeland.

The pre-disturbance vegetation at the project location includes the following:

Prairie Sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Needle and Thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), Side Oats Grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*)

### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.bb.3**

*Qualitative description of relevant BMPs and an evaluation of how such BMPs avoid, mitigate, or offset adverse impacts to vegetation resources, including impacts to any barrens habitats and habitats identified as SWAP Habitats in Colorado Parks and Wildlife State Wildlife Action Plan (2015), Ch. 3, Table 4, as incorporated in Rule 314.e.(10).E.ii. Such Best Management Practices will include the Operator's plans for interim reclamation and weed control*

#### Vegetation and Habitat Based BMPs and Evaluation

Incline implements a suite of structural and operational BMPs designed to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to vegetation resources, including barrens habitats and habitats identified as priorities in the Colorado Parks and Wildlife State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP, 2015, Ch. 3, Table 4). Key BMPs include interim reclamation, weed control, erosion prevention, and site-specific management measures.

#### Limits of Construction

- The Limits of construction designate the area intended for development of the Oil and Gas Location and areas that have surface-disturbance.
- The LOC will be established prior to any surface disturbance and will be identified in the grading plan and in-field using survey lath/stakes.
- The LOC are intended to protect soil resources outside the disturbance area from degradation, compaction, and erosion resulting from construction, drilling, and production operations.
- The Jobs Pad will be utilizing an existing access road, limiting the overall new surface disturbance.

#### Seeding and Mulching

- Seeding will be conducted during the appropriate season to maximize soil moisture use and ensure successful germination.

- Seeding methods may include mechanical or broadcast application following seedbed preparation.
- Seeded areas will be stabilized with mulch to prevent soil and seedbank loss from erosion.

#### Vegetation Establishment

- Incline will reseed disturbed areas in the first favorable season following rig demobilization with species consistent with the plant community in the vicinity of the Pad.
- Re-vegetation will enhance soil health and prevent erosion.
- Incline will monitor the sites to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate; these areas will be reseeded as needed.
- Seeded topsoil stockpiles will support vegetative cover, reducing erosion and encouraging long-term soil stability.

#### Weed Control

- Routine weed mitigation will be performed (mowing and/or spraying) on a routine basis per Incline's seasonal schedule and on an ad-hoc basis when necessary. Routine inspection throughout the life of the pad will be used to identify when action is needed beyond the routine weed mitigation schedule.
- Incline will monitor the site for the presence of noxious weeds. If encountered, Incline will employ a third-party consultant knowledgeable in identifying such species and implement weed control measures consistent and in compliance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. If necessary, Incline will implement a weed control plan.
- Weed control efforts will aim to prevent seed production and excessive biomass that could interfere with soil redistribution or create debris.

#### Evaluation

Implementation of these BMPs combined with the reoccupation of previously disturbed areas and use of existing access infrastructure reduces adverse impacts to vegetation and SWAP-priority habitats. Interim reclamation and ongoing monitoring ensure that revegetation is successful, erosion is minimized, and noxious weeds are controlled,

thereby mitigating the cumulative effects of oil and gas development on vegetation resources within the Area of Evaluation.

#### **Rule 315.b.(2).E.vii.bb.4**

##### *Description of impacts to vegetation from other past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development within the Area of Evaluation*

Vegetation within the Area of Evaluation is influenced by a range of land uses and development activities, including agricultural operations, oil and gas facilities, and incidental spills or contamination events. These activities contribute to habitat alteration, vegetation loss, and cumulative degradation of plant communities.

#### **Agricultural Activities**

Agricultural land uses within the Area of Evaluation include dryland and irrigated crop production, as well as livestock grazing and storage. Impacts to vegetation associated with these activities include:

- Repeated cultivation that disrupts plant communities.
- Soil compaction from equipment and livestock traffic.
- Overgrazing, reducing vegetative cover and increasing susceptibility to erosion.
- Removal or degradation of topsoil, which affects vegetation productivity and habitat quality.

#### **Spills and Contamination**

Spills or releases from oil and gas operations, mining, and other construction activities, whether reported or unreported to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) can affect vegetation directly through contamination and indirectly through disturbance associated with cleanup activities. Excavation, removal, and replacement of soils may temporarily degrade vegetation and habitat until restoration occurs.

#### **Vegetation Disturbance by Land Use**

Table 7 summarizes the extent of land use types within the Area of Evaluation and their potential contribution to cumulative vegetation impacts.

**Table 7 (update)**

### Disturbance in the Area of Evaluation by land use

Land Use	Acres in Evaluation Area
Irrigated crop land	1514
Non-irrigated crop land	0
Rangeland	115
Forestry	8
Public	63
Developed Open Space	0
Developed Low Intensity	0
Developed Medium Intensity	0
Developed High Intensity	0
Industrial and Oil & Gas Facilities	156
Barren Land, Open Water, Exotic & Ruderal, Urban Areas, Wetlands	451

#### **Evaluation**

Cumulative impacts to vegetation in the Area of Evaluation are largely associated with rangeland management and agricultural use. Oil and gas facilities, including the Jobs Pad, represent a small fraction of total land use. Through the implementation of Incline's BMPs, including interim reclamation, topsoil preservation, revegetation with native species, and ongoing weed control, the Jobs Pad is expected to contribute minimally to cumulative vegetation impacts while maintaining soil and habitat function.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).F: Transportation Corridors**

#### **Rule 315.b.(2).F.i:**

*Description of the transportation routes planned for the Oil and Gas Operations, including the type, size, and volume of the intended roadways to be used*

The proposed access point for the Jobs Pad is located approximately 2,360 feet north from the intersection of E 48<sup>th</sup> Ave and Imboden Rd on the west side of Imboden Rd. The proposed haul route for ingress to the well pad is from the north along Imboden Rd. Traffic will travel south for 0.5 miles on Imboden Rd from E 56<sup>th</sup> Ave to the proposed access point on the west side of the road. Traffic will then travel west on the private access road to the Oil and Gas Location.

The duration of drilling and completion activity at this site is estimated to be three (3) months and will range from passenger cars and pickups to semi-truck/trailers and tandem truck vehicles. A detailed description of anticipated vehicle traffic is included in table 8 below.

**Table 8**

<b>Estimated Pad Traffic</b>			
<b>16 1.5 Mile Wells</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Daily Heavy</b>	<b>Daily Light</b>	<b>Days</b>
Pad Construction	37.1	12	14
Drilling: MIRU & RDMO	40	30	10
Drilling	20	20	96
Completion & Flowback	100	20	175
Battery Construction	4	12	30
Pad Trips Total	20459.4	6248.0	325
Per Well Total	1278.7	390.5	20.3
Average Per Day	63.0	19.2	

**Rule 315.b.(2).F.ii**

*Description of the current traffic volumes and patterns on the affected roadways and impacts projected from Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development*

Incline's Haul Route utilizes the most direct path to a roadway of arterial status, connecting local roads to the regional arterial network. Traffic volumes and patterns vary by project phase and occupation schedule, as summarized below.

**Construction Phase**

- Total truck trips: 520
- Equivalent vehicle visits per day: 37

**Drilling Phase**

- Total truck trips: 2320
- Equivalent vehicle visits per day: 22

**Completions & Flowback Phase**

- Total truck trips: 17,500

- Equivalent vehicle visits per day: 100

### **Production Phase**

- Total annual truck trips: 1,800
- Equivalent vehicle visits per day: 5

\*In the event of a temporary pipeline shutdown, maintenance, or capacity limitation, limited trucking may be required to ensure continued production.

### Evaluation of Impacts

The traffic generated by the Jobs Pad will result in temporary increases during construction, drilling, and completions activities. Production phase traffic is substantially lower and occurs on a recurring, predictable basis. Overall, the project's contribution to traffic volumes on arterial and local roadways is incremental relative to existing traffic patterns, and Incline's use of established haul routes helps to minimize additional roadway impacts.

### **Rule 315.b.(2).F.iii**

*Description of Best Management Practices to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to transportation corridors*

Incline will implement multiple traffic reduction measures during the construction, drilling, completions, and production phases of the Jobs Pad. These measures focus on reducing vehicle trips, optimizing operations, and leveraging existing infrastructure.

### **Use of Pipelines**

An existing freshwater supply near the site will be piped directly to the location, minimizing water hauling during completions. Freshwater may be trucked for drilling operations but would account for only 2% of freshwater needed.

Produced hydrocarbons will be removed via natural gas gathering line and a crude oil pipeline, reducing the need for truck transport.

### **Automation Systems**

Incline will employ an automation system to remotely monitor wells and equipment, measure tank levels, and verify pressures and temperatures.

This system enables some routine tasks to be completed with fewer physical site visits, decreasing traffic associated with production-phase operations.

### **Integrated Operations Planning**

Operations are coordinated to optimize scheduling of production, maintenance, and other site activities.

Where safe and applicable, multiple tasks are performed concurrently to minimize the number of separate trips required, thereby reducing overall traffic volume.

### **Evaluation**

Collectively, these BMPs such as pipeline use, automation, and integrated operations, minimize traffic impacts to transportation corridors during all phases of the project. By reducing truck trips and optimizing site visits, Incline ensures that the Jobes Pad's contribution to cumulative traffic impacts is limited and manageable.

## **Rule 315.b.(3). Analysis of Evaluations & Information:**

*The Operator will submit a brief narrative analysis of the combined impacts contained in the evaluations and information required pursuant to Rules 315.b.(2).E-G that will not be avoided, minimized, or mitigated*

Cumulative impacts on the environment may result when the environmental effects associated with a proposed project are added to other past, current, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. The proposed Jobes Pad is within an area of existing oil and gas development, and is surrounded by agricultural, rangeland, and other industrial/developed areas in Adams County, Colorado. The majority of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable development in the vicinity of Jobes Pad is associated with current or planned oil and gas exploration, midstream infrastructure, industrial development, residential development, and agricultural development. Information for this cumulative impact assessment was obtained from county, state, and federal websites, and other public domain sources.

In an effort to provide information relevant to Commission decision making, a practical delineation of the spatial and temporal scales is needed for an informative cumulative impact analysis. The Area of Evaluation or Cumulative Impact Assessment Area was standardized to be 1 mile from the location with a 1.5 mile extension in the south to include an existing compressor station for all resources except for water resources which were evaluated at a 2.5 mile radius.

## **Rule 315.b.(2).G: Additional Information**

### **G. Public Welfare and Recreation:**

No parks, trails, or recreational use within 1 mile. No significant community receptors or DICs.

Per the qualitative evaluation provided in Form 2B, a Public Health incremental impacts evaluation was conducted as a high-level and conservative screening. This screening method used the total amount of each Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) that may be emitted from equipment or activities during pre-production and production (as reported in Form 2B) to estimate the steady state air concentration of each HAP within the facility using a box model methodology. The highest potential concentrations of each HAP were then used to evaluate both acute and chronic exposures. Acute exposure comparison was based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Acute Exposure Guideline Levels for Airborne Chemicals (AEGs) for commercial/Industrial exposure. For acute exposure for residential properties, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs) for acute duration exposure were used as a comparison. For chronic exposure, the reference calculations were obtained from the USEPA Regional Screening Level tables. The default exposure values prepared by USEPA were used in the risk evaluation.

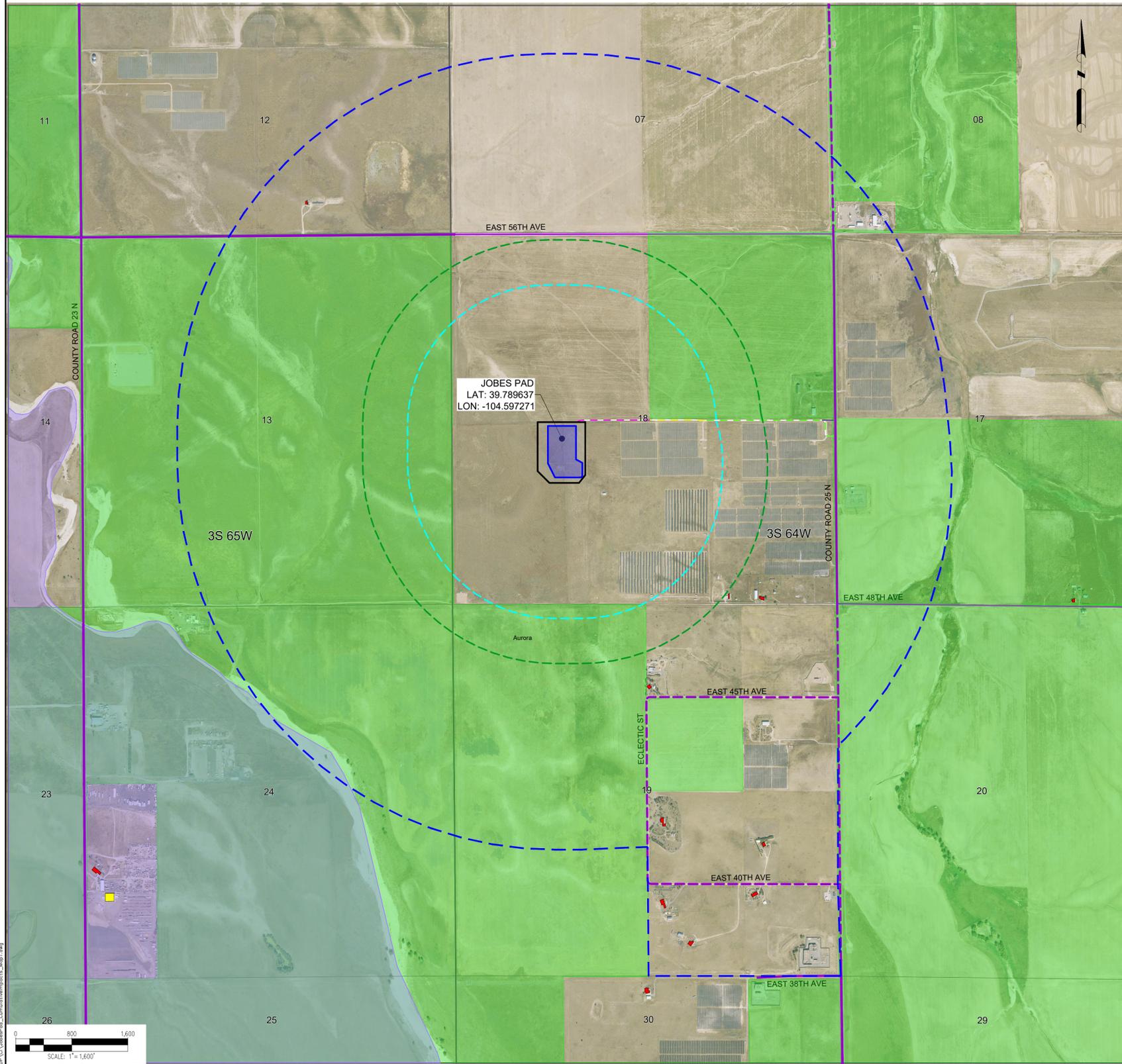
Based on the airborne HAP concentrations estimated using HAP emission rates and the box model methodology, no HAP is expected to exceed the target cancer risk or noncancer hazard index for chronic duration exposures during pre-production or production. Additionally, no HAPs exceed the residential or industrial screening levels for

acute duration exposures within the well pad during pre-production or production. These results support the conclusion that HAP emissions are not expected to contribute to acute or chronic risks to human health within or beyond the Jobs Pad.

In simpler terms, since no acute or chronic human health risks are anticipated on the pad, no impacts are anticipated further away from the pad where receptors are located. It should also be noted that the Pad is not located within a disproportionately impacted community (DIC).

# JOBES PAD

## Cumulative Impacts Cultural Features Map



**LEGEND:**

— SECTION LINE	Oil and Gas Location	Disproportionately Impacted Community -POC Population Above 40%
— TOWNSHIP LINE	Working Pad Surface	Municipal Boundary (City of Aurora)
--- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD	Residential Building Unit	
--- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD	Building Unit	
--- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)		
--- PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD		
--- GRAVEL ROAD		
--- PAVED ROAD		
--- 2,000' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER		
--- 2,640' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER		
--- 5,280' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER (INCLUDES COMPRESSOR STATION NW OF E 38TH AVE & CR 25N)		

**CULTURAL FEATURES WITHIN CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AREA OF EVALUATION:**  
(NUMBER OF FEATURES WITHIN EACH RANGE AS MEASURED FROM THE WORKING PAD SURFACE)

	0 - 2,000 FEET	2,001 - 2,640 FEET	2,641 - AOE
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNITS	0	0	9
HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNITS	0	0	0
SCHOOL FACILITIES	0	0	0
CHILD CARE CENTERS	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>

**CULTURAL FEATURES WITHIN A DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY WITHIN THE CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AREA OF EVALUATION:**  
(NUMBER OF FEATURES WITHIN EACH RANGE AS MEASURED FROM THE WORKING PAD SURFACE)

	0 - 2,000 FEET	2,001 - 2,640 FEET	2,641 - 4,000 FEET	4,001 - AOE
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNITS	0	0	0	0
HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNITS	0	0	0	0
SCHOOL FACILITIES	0	0	0	0
CHILD CARE CENTERS	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**DATA SOURCE:**  
 AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 PLSS DATA: BLM  
 DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES: CDPHE 2024 DIC MAP  
 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION: CDDT  
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE

**DISCLAIMER:**  
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PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY ASCENT.



**NOTES:**

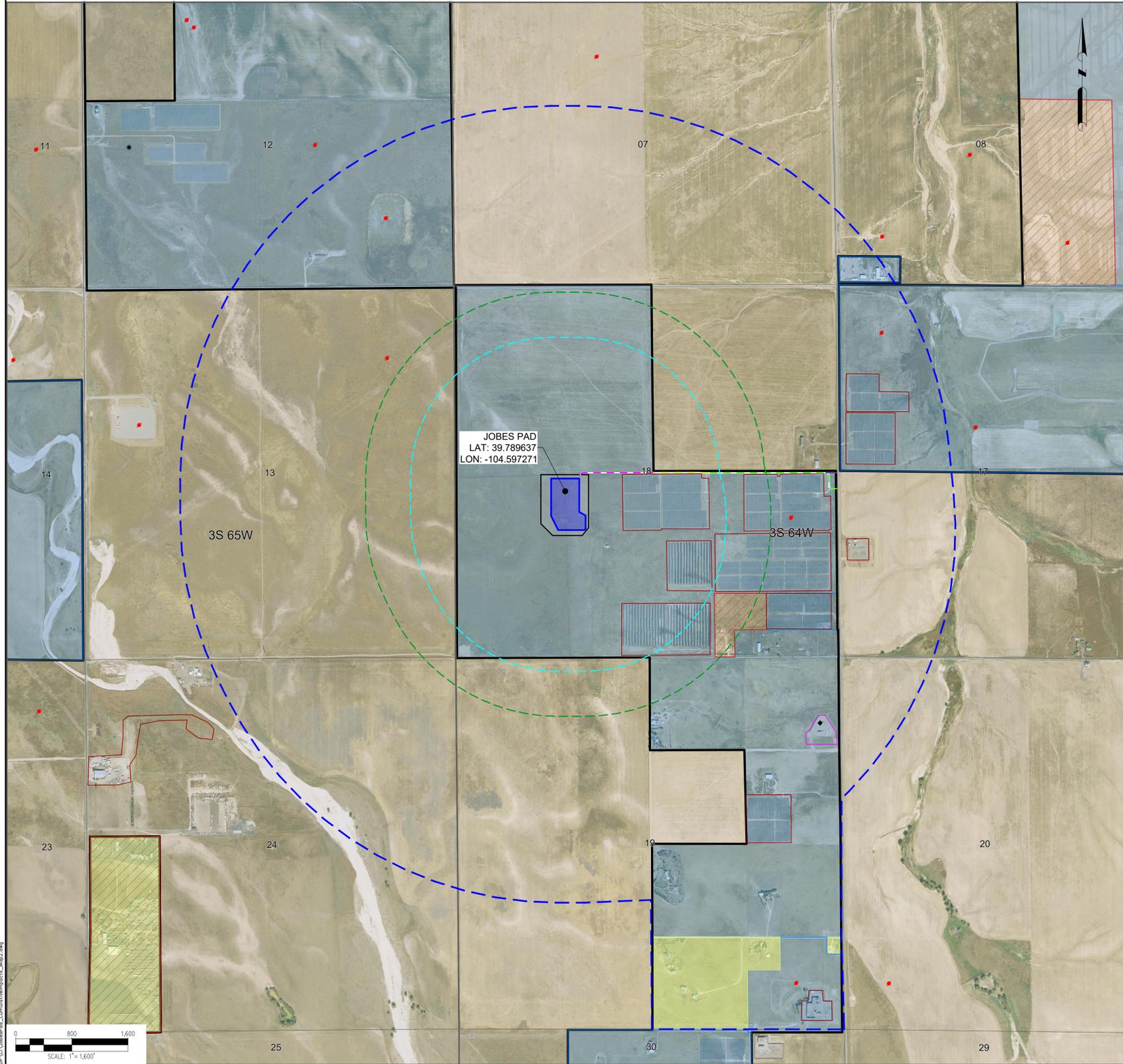
- AREA OF EVALUATION: 1/2 MILE NORTH OF EAST 56TH TO NORTH OF EAST 40TH AVENUE AND 1/4 MILE EAST OF COUNTY ROAD 23 TO 1 MILE EAST OF COUNTY ROAD 25
- AREA OF EVALUATION TO INCLUDE THE EXISTING COMPRESSOR STATION NORTHWEST OF EAST 38TH AVE & COUNTY ROAD 25 NORTH.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS		
DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
		3	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	ECM 12/26/25
		2	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MB 12/26/25
		1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	CSG 12/18/25
		0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	CSG 10/03/25

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CUMULATIVE IMPACTS CULTURAL FEATURES MAP		
RULE 315.b.(2).B.i., ii., iii., vii., x., xi.		
DRAWN BY: ECM	CHECKED BY: MB	APPROVED: CLP
CREATION DATE: 12/26/25	CHECKED DATE: 12/26/25	APPROVED DATE: 12/26/25
PROJECT No.: INBP.B250002	DWG. No.:	SHEET No.: 01 OF 04
SCALE: 1" = 800'		

# JOBES OGD Cumulative Impacts Industrial Oil & Gas Facilities Map



**LEGEND:**

— SECTION LINE	■ OIL AND GAS LOCATION	◆ PRODUCING WELL
— TOWNSHIP LINE	■ WORKING PAD SURFACE	● SHUT-IN WELL
— PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD	■ INDUSTRIAL FACILITY	● PLUGGED & ABANDONED WELL
— EXISTING ACCESS ROAD	■ NON-OIL & GAS INDUSTRIAL FACILITY	
— EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)	■ ADAMS COUNTY ZONING DISTRICT - A	
— PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD	■ ADAMS COUNTY ZONING DISTRICT - PUD	
— 2,000' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER	■ ADAMS COUNTY ZONING DISTRICT - I	
— 2,640' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER		
— 5,280' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER (INCLUDES COMPRESSOR STATION NW OF E 38TH AVE & CR 25N)		

**INDUSTRIAL AND OIL & GAS FACILITIES QUANTITIES:**  
(FEATURES WITHIN EACH BUFFER OF WORKING PAD SURFACE)

RANGE	0-2000 FEET	2001-2640 FEET	2641-AOE	TOTAL
ACTIVE OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA (ACRES)	0	0	7	7
ACTIVE NON-OIL & GAS INDUSTRIAL FACILITY AREA (ACRES)	85	22	43	150
ACTIVE OIL & GAS LOCATIONS (COUNT)	0	0	1	1
ACTIVE NON-OIL & GAS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (COUNT)	4	1	6	11
WELLS, ACTIVE BUILT (COUNT)	0	0	1	1
WELLS, PERMITTED (COUNT)	0	0	0	0
WELLS, PA (COUNT)	0	0	5	5
WELLS, PROPOSED (COUNT)	0	0	0	0



**DATA SOURCE:**  
AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
PLSS DATA: BLM  
ZONING DISTRICTS: ADAMS COUNTY  
EXISTING WELLS: ECMC

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- NOTES:**
- AREA OF EVALUATION: 1/2 MILE NORTH OF EAST 56TH TO NORTH OF EAST 40TH AVENUE AND 1/2 MILE EAST OF COUNTY ROAD 23 TO 1 MILE EAST OF COUNTY ROAD 25.
  - THERE ARE NO PARCELS ZONED COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL WITHIN THE AREA OF EVALUATION AND NO FUTURE FORESEEABLE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS WERE IDENTIFIED.
  - AREA OF EVALUATION TO INCLUDE THE EXISTING COMPRESSOR STATION NORTHWEST OF EAST 38TH AVE & COUNTY ROAD 25 NORTH.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS			
DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	DRFT	DATE
		3	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	ECM	12/26/25
		2	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MB	12/26/25
		1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	CSG	12/19/25
		0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	CSG	10/03/25

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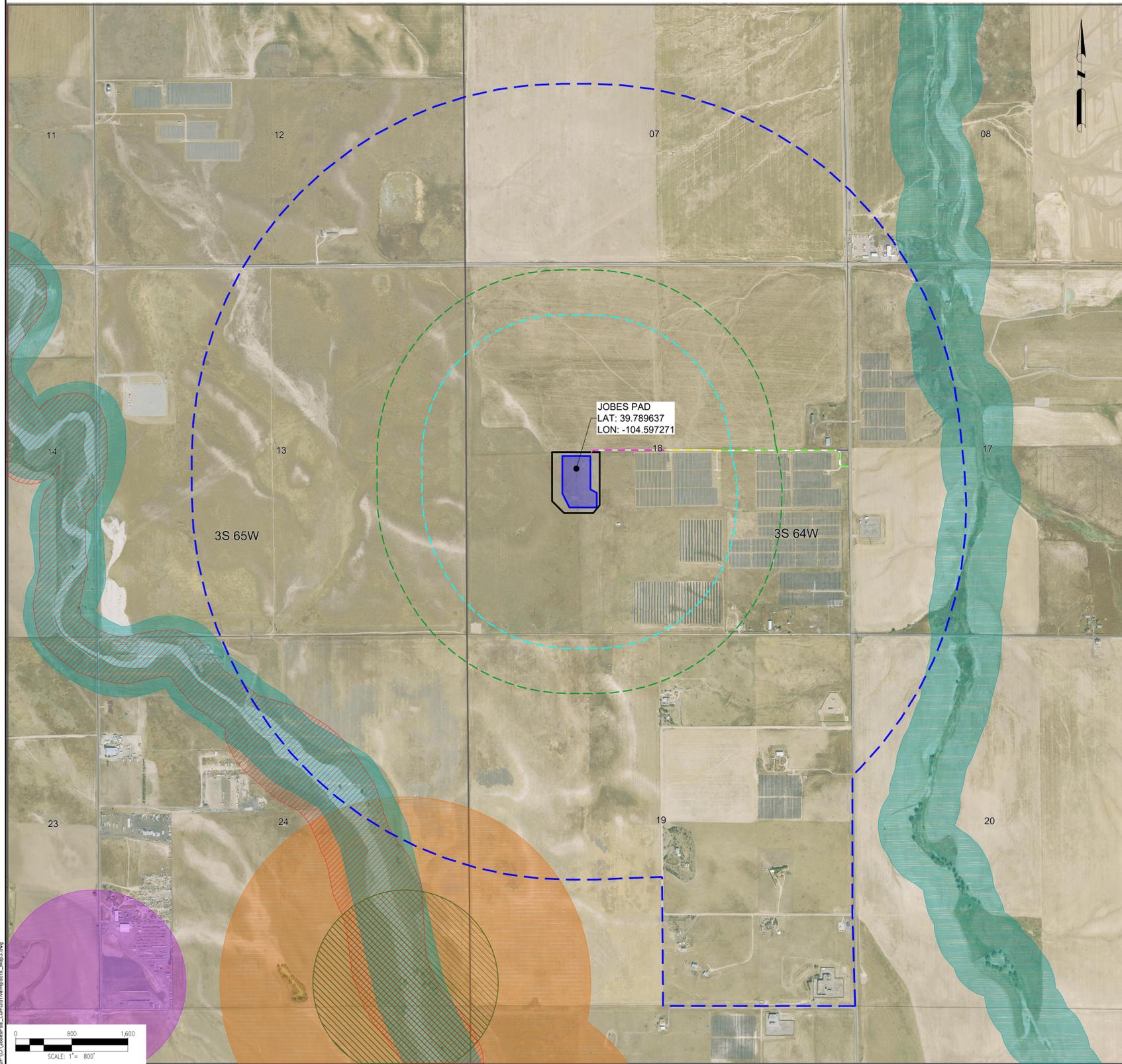
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**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS INDUSTRIAL AND OIL & GAS FACILITIES MAP**  
RULE 315.b.(2).B.i., vii., viii., ix., xi.

DRAWN BY: ECM	CHECKED BY: MB	APPROVED: CLP
CREATION DATE: 12/26/25	CHECKED DATE: 12/26/25	APPROVED DATE: 12/26/25
PROJECT No.: INBP.B250002	DWG. No.:	SHEET No.: 2
SCALE: 1" = 800'		02 OF 04

# JOBES PAD

## Cumulative Impacts Wildlife Habitat Map



**LEGEND:**

	SECTION LINE		OIL AND GAS LOCATION		HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - MULE DEER MIGRATION CORRIDORS
	TOWNSHIP LINE		WORKING PAD SURFACE		HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - BALD EAGLE ACTIVE NEST SITE - 1/2 MILE BUFFER
	PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD				HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - BALD EAGLE ACTIVE NEST SITE - 1/4 MILE BUFFER
	EXISTING ACCESS ROAD				HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - BURROWING OWL ACTIVE NEST SITE
	EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)				HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS
	PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD				
	2,000' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER				
	2,640' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER				
	5,280' WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER (INCLUDES COMPRESSOR STATION NW OF E 38TH AVE & CR 25N)				

**HIGH PRIORITY WILDLIFE HABITAT WITHIN 5,280' OF THE WORKING PAD SURFACE:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE WORKING PAD SURFACE)

Bald Eagle Active Nest Site - Half Mile Buffer	±4498' SW
Aquatic Native Species Conservation Waters	±4539' SW, ±4765' NE
Mule Deer Migration Corridors	±4609' SW

**HIGH PRIORITY WILDLIFE HABITAT DISTURBED AREAS:**

PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD:	0.0 AC
PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD	0.0 AC
EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)	0.0 AC
EXISTING ACCESS ROAD:	0.0 AC
OIL & GAS LOCATION:	0.0 AC
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>0.0 AC</b>



**DATA SOURCE:**  
AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
PLSS DATA: BLM  
HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT: CPW 2025

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**NOTES:**

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- AREA OF EVALUATION TO INCLUDE THE EXISTING COMPRESSOR STATION NORTHWEST OF EAST 38TH AVE & COUNTY ROAD 25 NORTH.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS							
DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	DRFT	DATE	CHK	DATE	APRV	DATE
		3	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	ECM	12/26/25	MB	12/26/25	CLP	12/26/25
		2	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MB	12/18/25	HJL	12/18/25	CLP	12/18/25
		1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	CSG	12/15/25	MB	12/15/25	CLP	12/15/25
		0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	CSG	10/03/25	CP	10/03/25	CLP	10/07/25

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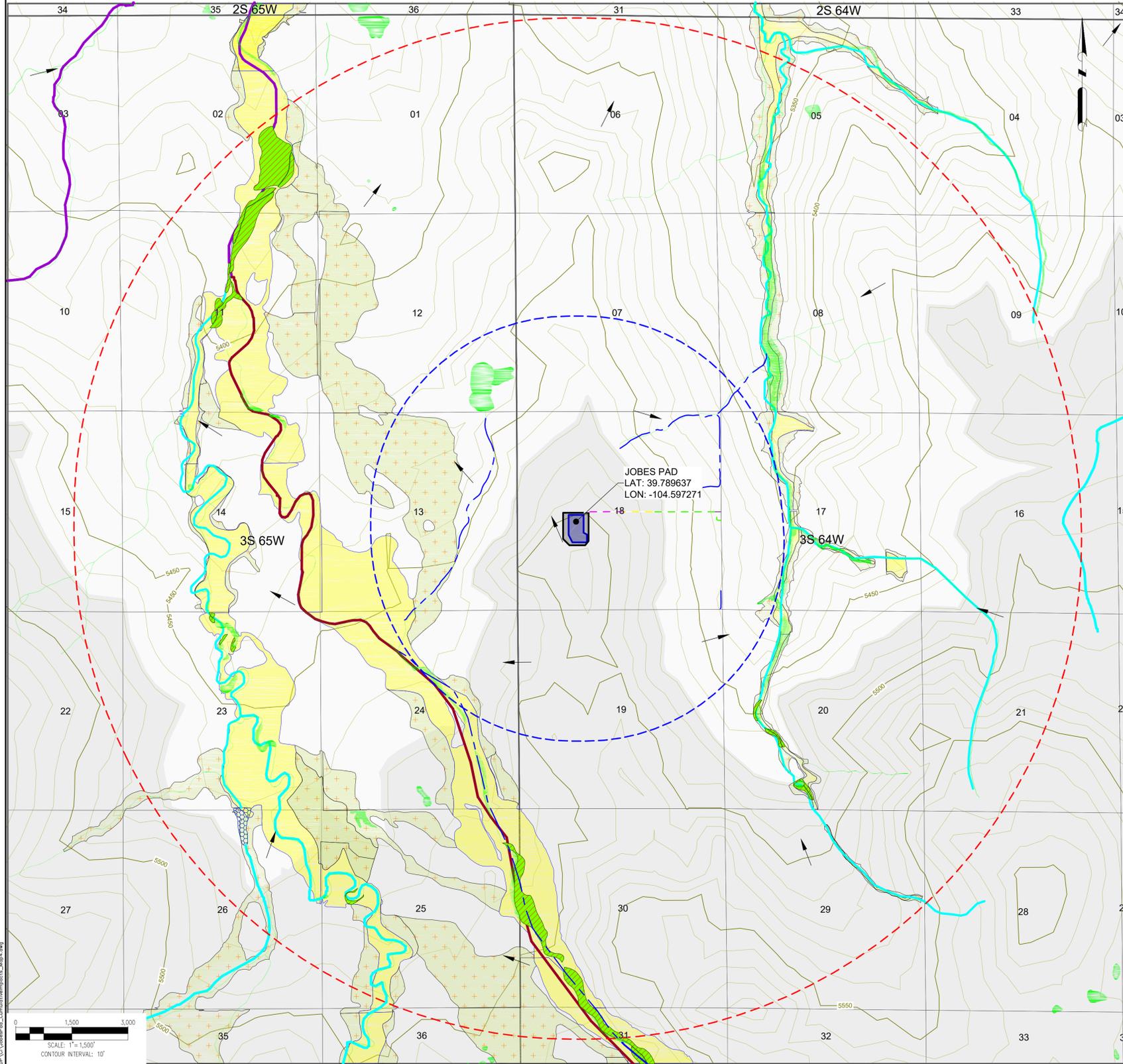
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**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS WILDLIFE HABITAT MAP**  
RULE 315.b.(2).B.i., iv., xi.

DRAWN BY: ECM	CHECKED BY: MB	APPROVED: CLP
CREATION DATE: 12/26/25	CHECKED DATE: 12/26/25	APPROVED DATE: 12/26/25
PROJECT No.: INBP.B250002	DWG. No.:	SHEET No.: 03 OF 04
SCALE: 1" = 800'		2

# JOBES PAD

## Cumulative Impacts Water Resources Map



**LEGEND:**

	SECTION LINE		OIL AND GAS LOCATION		UPGRADIENT OF OIL & GAS LOCATION
	TOWNSHIP LINE		WORKING PAD SURFACE		WETLAND
	PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD		FLOODWAY		CDPHE CATEGORY 3a WATER BODY
	EXISTING ACCESS ROAD		100-YR FLOODPLAIN		DRAINAGE DIRECTION
	EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)		RIPARIAN AREA		
	PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD				
	STREAM / DITCH				
	1 MILE WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER				
	2 1/2 MILE WORKING PAD SURFACE BUFFER				
	CDPHE CATEGORY 1a STREAM				
	CDPHE CATEGORY 5 STREAM				
	CDPHE CATEGORY 3a STREAM				

**JOBES PAD NEAREST SURFACE WATER FEATURES:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM NEAREST)

	FROM WORKING PAD SURFACE	FROM OIL & GAS LOCATION	FROM OIL & GAS LOCATION VIA MIGRATION PATHWAY	WATER FEATURE DESCRIPTION
SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE (UPGRADIENT)	±2016' NE	±1906' NE	NA	STREAM/RIVER (NHD) (*1)
SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE WETLAND (UPGRADIENT)	±2091' NE	±1983' NE	NA	TEMPORARY FLOODED RIVERINE WETLAND (USFWS) (*2)
RIPARIAN CORRIDOR (UPGRADIENT)	+5280' SE	+5280' SE	+5280' SE	FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND (USFWS) (*3)
DOWNGRADIENT SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE	±3463' NW	±3335' NW	±3896' NW	TEMPORARY FLOODED EMERGENT PERSISTENT PALUSTRINE WETLAND (USFWS)
DOWNGRADIENT SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE WETLAND	±3463' NW	±3335' NW	±3896' NW	TEMPORARY FLOODED EMERGENT PERSISTENT PALUSTRINE WETLAND (USFWS)
DOWNGRADIENT RIPARIAN CORRIDOR	+5280' NW	+5280' NW	+5280' NW	FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND (USFWS)

**\*NOTES:**

- ALTHOUGH ELEVATIONS MAY INDICATE THE FEATURE IS LOWER IN ELEVATION THAN THE PROPOSED SITE, THE NATURAL TERRAIN PREVENTS ANY DIRECT MIGRATION PATHWAY BETWEEN THE SITE AND THE NEAREST SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE.
- ALTHOUGH ELEVATIONS MAY INDICATE THE FEATURE IS LOWER IN ELEVATION THAN THE PROPOSED SITE, THE NATURAL TERRAIN PREVENTS ANY DIRECT MIGRATION PATHWAY BETWEEN THE SITE AND THE NEAREST SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE WETLAND.
- ALTHOUGH ELEVATIONS MAY INDICATE THE FEATURE IS LOWER IN ELEVATION THAN THE PROPOSED SITE, THE NATURAL TERRAIN PREVENTS ANY DIRECT MIGRATION PATHWAY BETWEEN THE SITE AND THE NEAREST RIPARIAN CORRIDOR.

**305(b) STREAMS AND WATERBODY CLASSIFICATION**

QUANTITY	WATERBODY ID	LISTED PORTION	DESCRIPTION	AGRICULTURAL USE	AQUATIC LIFE USE	RECREATIONAL USE	WATER SUPPLY USE
8	COSPMS03a	COSPMS03a_A	All tributaries to the South Platte River, including all wetlands, from a point immediately below the confluence with Big Dry Creek to the Weld/Morgan County line, except for listings in the subbasins of the South Platte River, and in Segments 3b, 5a, 5b, 5c, and 6.	FULLY SUPPORTING	FULLY SUPPORTING	FULLY SUPPORTING	FULLY SUPPORTING
1	COSPMS07	COSPMS07_A	All lakes and reservoirs tributary to the South Platte River from a point immediately below the confluence with Big Dry Creek to the Weld/Morgan County line, except for Prospect Lake, Horse Creek Reservoir, and listings in the subbasins of the South Platte River, and in segments 4 and 8.	NOT ASSESSED	NOT ASSESSED	NOT ASSESSED	NOT ASSESSED
1	COSPMS05c	COSPMS05c_A	Mainstems of Crow Creek and Box Elder Creek from their sources to their confluences with the South Platte River, except for listings in Segment 5b.	FULLY SUPPORTING	NOT SUPPORTED	FULLY SUPPORTING	NA
1	COSPMS05b	COSPMS05b_A	Mainstem of Boxelder Creek from the confluence with Coyote Run to the Denver Hudson Canal.	NOT ASSESSED	NOT ASSESSED	NOT ASSESSED	NA

**DATA SOURCE:**  
 TOPO: GOOGLE  
 PLSS DATA: BLM  
 SURFACE WATER FEATURES: CDOT  
 WETLANDS: USFWS  
 FLOODPLAINS: FEMA  
 WATER WELLS: COLORADO DWR  
 303(d) AND 305(b) STREAMS & WATER BODIES: CDPHE

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**NOTES:**

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- 3RD PARTY FIELD-DELINEATION OF WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES (WOTUS) >500'.
- THERE ARE NO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS FACILITIES, PWS INTAKES <15 MILES DOWNSTREAM, OR RULE 411 BUFFER ZONES WITHIN THE 2,640' RADIUS.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS	
DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION
		2	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
		1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
		0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT

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**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS WATER RESOURCES MAP**  
RULE 315.b.(2).B.i., v., vi., xi.

DRAWN BY: ECM	CHECKED BY: MB	APPROVED: CLP
CREATION DATE: 12/26/25	CHECKED DATE: 12/26/25	APPROVED DATE: 12/26/25
PROJECT No.: INBP.B250002	DWG. No.:	SHEET No.: 04 of 04
SCALE: 1" = 1500'		



# Environmental Justice Report

## Applicant Information

**Company Name:** Incline Operating, LLC

**Facility Name:** Jobes Pad

**Plant AIRS ID Number:**

**Permit Type:**

**Permit Number:**

**Facility location used for generating the report:** 39.78937 , -104.5973

## Environmental Justice Summary

Adams County

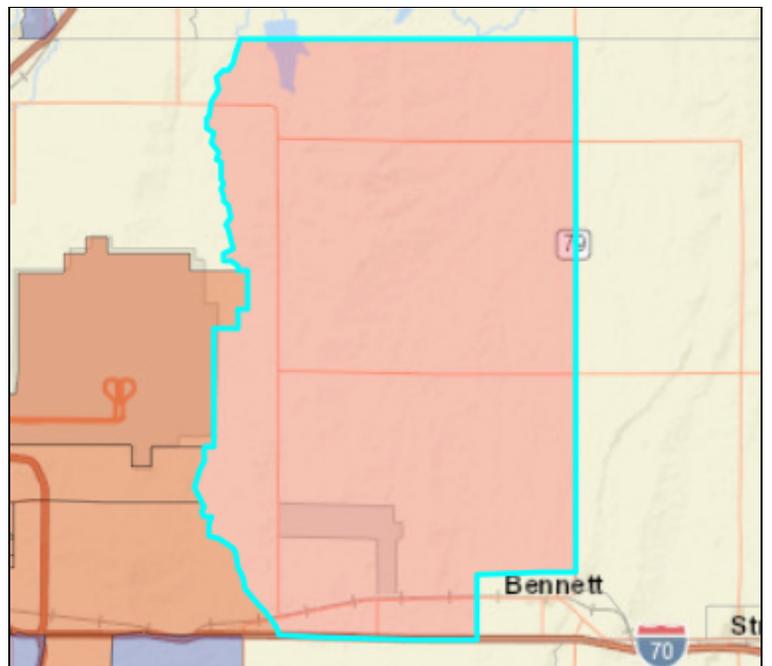
Census Block Group 080010084011

**Air Quality Reg. 3 Disproportionately Impacted (DI) Community**

No

**Air Quality Reg. 3 Community Type**

Not Disproportionately Impacted



<b>Low-income Population</b>	34%
<b>People of Color Population</b>	22.7%
<b>Limited English Proficiency Population</b>	0.4%
<b>Housing Cost Burdened Population</b>	36.1%
<b>CO EnviroScreen Percentile Score</b>	58.07

## Environmental Justice Overview

**Environmental Exposures Percentile Score** 16.02

The environmental exposures score represents a community's exposure to certain environmental risks relative to the rest of the state. The score ranges from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating higher burden. The environmental exposures score does not cover all pollutants; it is the average of data on diesel particulate matter, traffic proximity, ozone, PM 2.5, air toxics, other air pollutants, lead exposure risk, drinking water violations, and noise.

**Environmental Effects Percentile Score** 42.58

The environmental effects score represents how many hazardous or toxic sites are in a community relative to the rest of the state. The score ranges from 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating higher burden. The score is the average of data on proximity to mining, oil and gas operations, impaired surface waters, wastewater discharge facilities, Superfund sites, facilities that use hazardous chemicals, and facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes.

**Climate Vulnerability Percentile Score**                      **73.92**

The climate burden score represents a community’s risk of drought, flood, extreme heat, and wildfire compared to the rest of the state. The score ranges from 0 to 100, the higher the score, the higher the burden.

**Sensitive Populations Percentile Score**                      **75.65**

The sensitive populations score captures how at risk a community is to environmental exposures and climate impacts as it relates to health. For example, air pollution has stronger impacts on older and younger people, and people with chronic conditions such as asthma. The score ranges from 0 to 100, with a higher score being worse. The score is calculated using data on asthma hospitalization rate, cancer prevalence, diabetes prevalence, heart disease prevalence, life expectancy, low birth weight rate, mental health, population over 65, and population under 5.

**Demographics Percentile Score**                                      **64.67**

The demographics score represents a community’s social and economic vulnerabilities. The score ranges from 0 to 100, with a higher number representing a higher vulnerability. It is calculated using data on people living with disabilities, housing cost burden, educational attainment, limited English proficiency, income, and race and ethnicity.

**One-mile radius with satellite imagery for facility: Jobs Pad**



*Image above notes a one-mile radius from the location in the center of the circle.*



One-mile radius around location used to generate report

An aerial or satellite image of the facility, including a one-mile radius of the surrounding area, is a required component for the Environmental Justice Summary.

This image was generated from the Environmental Justice Report Tool for Air Quality Regulation 3 using the ESRI World imagery basemap. The map features Maxar imagery at 0.3m resolution for select metropolitan areas around the world and 0.5m resolution across the United States. In addition to commercial sources, the World Imagery map features high-resolution aerial photography contributed by the GIS User Community. This imagery ranges from 0.3m to 0.03m resolution (down to ~1:280 in select communities).

For more information, visit: [World Imagery](https://www.esri.com/en-us/world-imagery)

## Pollution and Climate Indicators

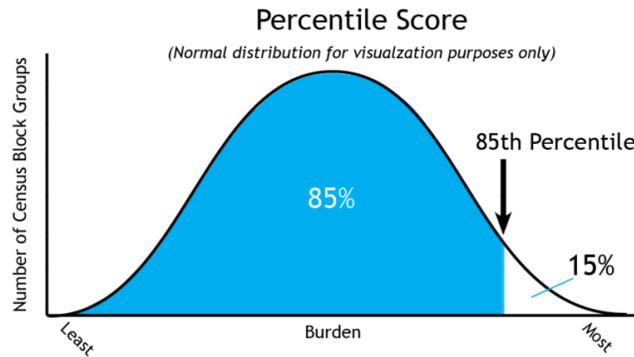
Indicator	Original Unit of Measure	Percentile
Air Toxics Emissions	distance weighted measure of estimated air toxics emissions	99.32
Diesel Particulate Matter	micrograms per cubic meter	24.79
Drinking Water Regulations	population weighted duration (in weeks) of resolved and unresolved health based violations from active community public water systems	13.48
Fine Particle Pollution (PM 2.5)	micrograms per cubic meter	55.27
Impaired Streams and Rivers	average impairment and assessment status of streams	72.18
Lead Exposure Risk	percentage of housing units built before 1960, as an indicator of potential exposure to lead	44.99
Noise	decibels A	21.74
Other Air Pollutants	distance weighted measure of estimated other air pollutant emissions	97.31
Ozone	parts per billion	29.22
Proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities	distance weighted count of hazardous waste facilities within 5 km	17.19
Proximity to Mining Locations	distance weighted measure of the total number of active coal, hard rock, and construction materials mining permits	83.46
Proximity to National Priorities List Sites	distance weighted count of proposed or listed NPL sites with 5 km	39.61
Proximity to Oil and Gas	distance weighted measure of the total number of active oil and gas locations	98.98
Proximity to Risk Management Plan Sites	distance weighted count of RMP facilities within 5 km	37.63
Traffic Proximity and Volume	amount of vehicular traffic nearby, and distance from roads	2.81
Wastewater Discharge Indicator	toxic chemical concentrations in stream segments per km	0
Drought	sum of weekly total percent of an area experiencing a severe, extreme, or exceptional drought	30.29
Extreme Heat Days	average number of high heat days between May and September from 2016 to 2020	86.01
Floodplains	percentage of each geographic area where there is at least a one percent chance of flooding annually	79.9
Wildfire Risk	mean wildfire hazard potential within each geographic area as determined by the US Forest Service, 2021	62.83

## Health and Social Indicators

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Original Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Percentile</b>
Asthma Hospitalization Rate	rate of hospitalization per 100,000 people	59.2
Cancer Prevalence	percent of adults	48.17
Diabetes Prevalence	percent of adults	82.81
Heart Disease in Adults	percent of adults	75.79
Life Expectancy	years	84.56
Low Birth Weight	percent of singleton births	31.98
Mental Health Indicator	percent of adults	70.5
Population over 64 years of age	percent of total population	30.95
Population under 5 years of age	percent of total population	29.44
Disability	percent of total population	40.87
Housing Cost Burdened	percent of total population	67.41
Less Than High School Education	percent of total population	58.46
Linguistic Isolation	percent of total population	54.73
Low Income	percent of total population	68.3
People of Color	percent of total population	46.57

## Understanding the Data

The values shown in the Pollution and Climate Indicator and Health and Social Indicator tables are percentiles. Percentiles are a way to see how one area compares to other areas in Colorado. Percentile values range from 0 - 100. A higher score indicates higher burden. Specifically, the percentile tells you the percentage of places in Colorado that have a lower score than the selected location. For example, an area with 85 percentile score for the noise indicator, ranks in the top 15% of areas impacted by noise in Colorado. That means that 85% of the other Census Block Groups in Colorado have a lower score for noise impacts.



The data in the report comes from Colorado EnviroScreen version 1.0. Developed in 2022 by CDPHE and Colorado State University, EnviroScreen maps the overlap of environmental exposures and effects, climate vulnerability, sensitive populations, and demographics to better understand environmental injustice and environmental health risks in Colorado. For more detailed information on the data sources used in Colorado EnviroScreen Version 1.0 see the [technical documentation](#).

On the first page of the report, red text highlights if values for a census block group meet or exceed the criteria for definition of Disproportionately Impacted Community for Air Quality Regulation 3. On subsequent pages of the report, red text highlights indicators in the top percentiles for Colorado that may warrant additional consideration during the permitting process. The Environmental Justice Report is not intended to show individual health risk or exposure.

In the Environmental Justice Summary on the first page, values shown in red indicate a census block group that meets or exceeds the following criteria to qualify as a Disproportionately Impacted (DI) Community for Air Quality Reg 3:

- Over 40% of households are low-income (meaning they are at or below 200% of the federal poverty level),
- Over 40% of the population identify as people of color,
- Over 50% of households are housing-cost burdened (meaning they spend more than 30% of household income on housing costs), or
- Over 20% of the population is linguistically isolated (meaning no adults in a household speak English well).

A census block group that meets or exceeds any of these percentages is labeled as a Socioeconomically Vulnerable Community (SVC).

The CO EnviroScreen Percentile Score, which is also found on the first page of the Environmental Justice Report, is written in red if it is above the 80th percentile. A census block group with a CO EnviroScreen Score above the 80th percentile is labeled as a Cumulatively Impacted Community (CIC).

In other sections of the Environmental Justice Report, including the Environmental Justice Overview, Pollution and Climate Indicators, and Health and Social Indicators sections, indicator and component scores over the 80th percentile

are also highlighted in red. The 80th percentile threshold is used in most cases to flag census block groups that have indicators and groups of indicators (components) that are in the top 20% of census block groups in Colorado. These indicators and components are flagged because they may warrant further review in the permitting process by the permit applicant and/or the Division staff reviewing the permit.

For most indicators, the indicator is highlighted in red if it is above the 80th percentile to indicate that the census block group where the facility is located faces higher risks based on that indicator compared to other Colorado communities. However, less than 20% of census block groups in Colorado have oil and gas facilities or mining locations. Accordingly, all census block groups in Colorado score above the 80th percentile for proximity to these two types of facilities because even having zero facilities puts a community in the top 20%. Accordingly, the Environmental Justice Report highlights a census block group in red if it is above the 85th percentile for mining facilities and above the 90th percentile for oil and gas facilities. This ensures that only census block groups with a greater number of facilities than the statewide average of zero are highlighted on the EJ Report.

**Colorado EnviroScreen does:**

- Show which areas in Colorado are more likely to have higher environmental health injustices.
- Identify areas in Colorado where government agencies can prioritize resources and work to reduce pollution and other sources of environmental injustice.
- Provide information to empower communities to advocate to improve public health and the environment.
- Identify areas that meet the updated definition of “Disproportionately Impacted Community” under House Bill 23-1233 adopted a definition that applies to all state agencies, including CDPHE.
- Identify areas where the Air Quality Regulation (Reg.) Number 3, which governs permitting in disproportionately impacted communities, applies.
- Identify areas that meet the prior definition of “Disproportionately Impacted Community” under the Colorado Environmental Justice Act (HB21-1266).

**Colorado EnviroScreen does not:**

- Define a healthy or unhealthy environment.
- Establish causal associations between environmental risks and health.
- Define all areas that may be affected by environmental injustice or specific environmental risks.
- Provide information about an individual person’s health status or environment.
- Take all environmental exposures into account.
- Tell us about smaller areas within a census block group that may be more vulnerable to environmental exposures than other areas.
- Provide information about non-human health or ecosystem risks.

## Additional Resources

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[Frequently Asked Questions: Environmental Justice Report Tool for Air Quality Regulation 3](#)

[Air Pollution Control Division's Small Business Assistance Program](#)

[CDPHE Environmental Justice Program](#)

[Colorado EnviroScreen Version 1.0 Reports, Guides, and Resources Folder](#)

## Colorado EnviroScreen overview

Adams County

Census block group 080010084011

### Colorado EnviroScreen percentile score

29.52

The EnviroScreen percentile score combines population characteristics and environmental burdens. The score ranges from zero to 100, with the higher scores representing the most significant burden.

### Component scores

The component scores listed below make up the final Colorado EnviroScreen percentile score. Like the overall EnviroScreen score, component scores reflect relative rankings (percentiles).

#### Environmental exposures percentile score 28.15

The environmental exposure score represents a community's exposure to certain environmental risks relative to the rest of the state. The score ranges from zero to 100, with higher scores indicating higher burden. The environmental exposure score does not cover all pollutants; it is the average data on diesel particulate matter, traffic proximity, ozone, particulate matter 2.5, air toxics, other air pollutants, lead exposure risk, drinking water violations, and noise.

#### Environmental effects percentile score 12.54

The environmental effects score represents the number of hazardous or toxic sites in a community relative to the rest of the state. The score ranges from zero to 100, with a higher score indicating a higher burden. The score is the average of data on proximity to mining, oil and gas operations, impaired surface waters, wastewater discharge facilities, Superfund sites, facilities that use hazardous chemicals, and facilities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes.

#### Climate vulnerability percentile score 31.47

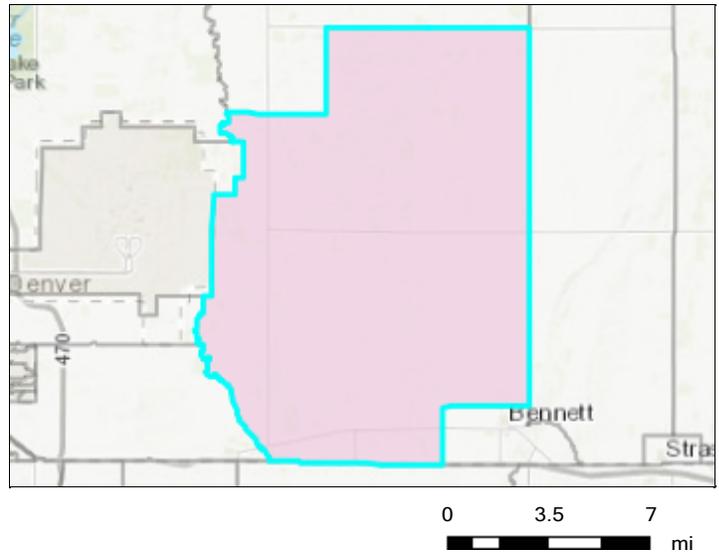
The climate burden score represents a community's risk of drought, flood, extreme heat, and wildfire compared to the rest of the state. The score ranges from zero to 100, the higher the score, the higher the burden.

#### Sensitive populations percentile score 69.89

The sensitive populations score captures how at risk a community is to environmental exposures and climate impacts related to health. For example, air pollution has a stronger impact on older and younger people and people with chronic conditions such as asthma. The score ranges from zero to 100, with a higher score being higher vulnerability. We calculate the score using data on asthma hospitalization rate, cancer prevalence, diabetes prevalence, heart disease prevalence, life expectancy, low birth weight rate, mental health, population over 65, and population under five.

#### Demographics percentile score 23.47

The demographics score represents a community's social and economic vulnerabilities. The score ranges from zero to 100, with a higher number representing a higher vulnerability. We calculate it using data on people with disabilities, housing cost burden, educational attainment, limited English proficiency, income, and race and ethnicity.



The pollution and climate indicators section lists the selected census block group's environmental exposures, environmental effects, and climate vulnerability indicator percentile scores. See pages 25 to 31 of the Colorado EnviroScreen technical documentation for the pollution and climate indicator data sources and methodology. The indicator percentile ranking is highlighted in red if it is above the 80th percentile, indicating that the census block group and the selected location have a higher burden based on that indicator than other Colorado communities.

## Pollution and climate indicators

Indicator	Value	Unit	Percentile
Air toxics emissions	0.21	distance weighted measure of estimated air toxics emissions	83.84
Diesel particulate matter	0.08	micrograms per cubic meter	25.85
Drinking water regulations	35.29	population weighted duration (in weeks) of resolved and unresolved health based violations from active community public water systems	40.33
Fine particle pollution (PM 2.5)	8.56	micrograms per cubic meter	59.41
Impaired streams and rivers	78.5	average impairment and assessment status of streams	61.65
Lead exposure risk	0.07	percentage of housing units built before 1960, as an indicator of potential exposure to lead	33.14
Noise	40.07	decibles A	21.91
Other air pollutants	0.01	distance weighted measure of estimated other air pollutant emissions	42.01
Ozone	47.19	parts per billion	33.05
Proximity to hazardous waste facilities	0.23	distance weighted count of hazardous waste facilities within 10 km	12
Proximity to mining locations	0.05	distance weighted measure of the total number of active coal, hard rock, and construction materials mining permits	9.74
Proximity to National Priorities List sites	0	distance weighted count of proposed or listed NPL sites within 10 km	0
Proximity to oil and gas sites	32.48	distance weighted measure of the total number of active oil and gas locations	61.8
Proximity to Risk Management Plan sites	0.13	distance weighted count of RMP facilities within 10 km	10.21
Traffic proximity and volume	32299.41	amount of vehicular traffic nearby, and distance from roads	6.36
Wastewater discharge indicator	2.34	toxic chemical concentrations in stream segments per km	4.08
Drought	37.55	sum of weekly total percent of an area experiencing a severe, extreme, or exceptional drought	65.13
Extreme heat days	23.75	average number of high heat days between May and September from 2019 to 2023	41.89
Floodplains	1.34	percentage of each geographic area where there is at least a one percent chance of flooding annually	35.24
Wildfire risk	249.89	mean wildfire hazard potential within each geographic area as determined by the US Forest Service, 2023	13.09

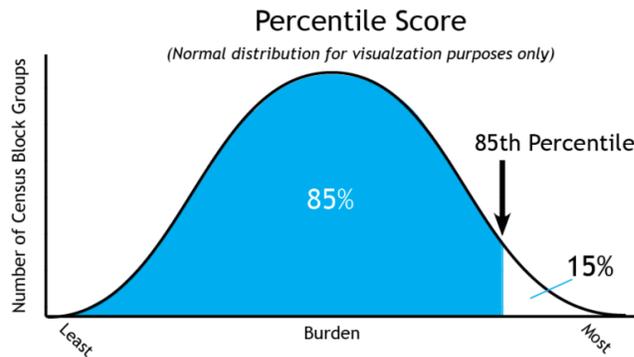
The health and social indicators section lists the selected census block group's sensitive populations and demographics percentile scores. See pages 36 to 52 of the Colorado EnviroScreen technical documentation for the health and social Indicators data sources and methodology. The indicator percentile ranking is highlighted in red if it is above the 80th percentile, indicating that the census block group and the selected location have a higher burden based on that indicator than other Colorado communities.

## Health and Social Indicators

Indicator	Value	Unit	Percentile
Asthma hospitalization rate	57.48	rate of hospitalization per 100,000 people	76.41
Cancer index	45.12	percent of adults	31.4
Diabetes index	76.47	percent of adults	80.16
Heart Disease index	78.09	percent of adults	84.34
Life expectancy	76.1	years	85.49
Low birth weight	8.15	percent of singleton births	32.05
Mental health indicator	18.5	percent of adults	79.42
Population over 64 years of age	20.57	percent of total population	70.16
Population under five years of age	1.36	percent of total population	7.74
Disability	11.95	percent of total population	59.47
Housing cost burdened	30.21	percent of households	50.34
Less than High School education	6.74	percent of total population	53.5
Linguistic isolation	0.19	percent of total population	0.92
Low income	15.98	percent of total population	39.49
People of color	17.56	percent of total population	29.59

## Understanding the Data

The values shown in the last column of the Pollution and Climate Indicator and Health and Social Indicator tables are percentiles. Percentiles are a way to see how one area compares to other areas in Colorado. Percentile values range from 0 - 100. A higher score indicates a higher burden. Specifically, the percentile tells you the percentage of places in Colorado that have a lower score than the selected location. For example, an area with an 85 percentile score for the noise indicator ranks in the top 15% of areas impacted by noise in Colorado. That means that 85% of the other census block groups in Colorado have a lower score for noise impacts.



The data in the report comes from Colorado EnviroScreen version 2.0. Developed in 2022 by CDPHE and Colorado State University, EnviroScreen maps the overlap of environmental exposures and effects, climate vulnerability, sensitive populations, and demographics to better understand environmental injustice and environmental health risks in Colorado. For more detailed information on the data sources used in Colorado EnviroScreen Version 2.0 see the [technical documentation](#).

### Colorado EnviroScreen does:

- Show which areas in Colorado are more likely to have higher environmental health injustices.
- Identify areas in Colorado where government agencies can prioritize resources and work to reduce pollution and other sources of environmental injustice.
- Provide information to empower communities to advocate to improve public health and the environment.
- Identify areas that meet the updated definition of “Disproportionately Impacted Community” under House Bill 23-1233 adopted a definition that applies to all state agencies, including CDPHE.

### Colorado EnviroScreen does not:

- Define a healthy or unhealthy environment.
- Establish causal associations between environmental risks and health.
- Define all areas that may be affected by environmental injustice or specific environmental risks.
- Provide information about an individual person’s health status or environment.
- Take all environmental exposures into account.
- Tell us about smaller areas within a census block group that may be more vulnerable to environmental exposures than other areas.
- Provide information about non-human health or ecosystem risks.

## Disproportionately impacted community definition criteria

Criteria	Yes/No	Value
Low-income population above 40%	No	15.98%
People of color population above 40%	No	17.56%
Linguistically isolated households above 20%	No	0.19%
Housing cost-burdened population above 50%	No	30.21%
Area under tribal jurisdiction	No	N/A
Colorado EnviroScreen percentile score	No	29.52
Within a Justice 40 census tract	No	N/A

The table above lists the disproportionately impacted community criteria outlined in Colorado Revised Statute 24-4-109. CDPHE released the most recent version of the disproportionately impacted community map in November 2024.

Demographic data are from the Census Bureau American Community Survey 2018-2022. Colorado EnviroScreen Percentile Score comes from Colorado EnviroScreen version 2.0, released November 2024. Areas identified as “within a Justice 40 Census Tract” are flagged as “Disadvantaged” by the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool released in November 2022, which aims to identify communities for the Justice40 Initiative.

For more information about the definition of Colorado EnviroScreen, visit <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/ej/learn>.

## Additional Resources

[CDPHE Office of Environmental Justice](#)

[Colorado EnviroScreen version 2.0 Reports, Guides, and Resources folder](#)



# **Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan**

**District Office**

**1528 Wazee Street**

**Denver, Colorado 80202**

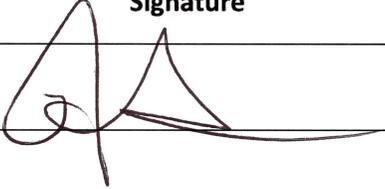
**JOBES PAD**

**NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 18 T3S, R64 W 6<sup>th</sup> P.M.**

**Adams County, Colorado**

**SECTION 1**

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

<b>Incline Energy Partners</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
Julie Friday		Vice President, Development	2/6/26
<b>Fire District</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>

## SECTION 2

### **SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

#### **a) Site Safety Requirements and General Information**

The minimum personal protective equipment (PPE) to enter any Incline Operating, LLC (“Incline”) production location includes hard hat, safety glasses, safety toe boots, fire resistant clothing (FRC), and a 4-gas monitor. All contractors and visitors are responsible for providing their employees with the appropriate training on and use of PPE while on Incline locations. In addition, all contract personnel entering a Incline location to perform work must understand and abide by Inclines’ contractor expectations relating to environmental, health, and safety requirements.

The primary hazards that any person must be aware of while on an Incline production location include, but are not limited to, the potential for release of hydrocarbon gases and/or liquids from production equipment/tanks, heavy truck and equipment traffic, loud noise, high pressures, and the potential for a flash fire. These hazards can vary depending on the work being performed.

#### **b) Emergency Muster/Assembly Point (s)**

##### **Jobs Pad**

The primary muster point is on the West side of the location. The secondary muster point is South of the location. Muster locations will be identified during all safety briefings.

#### **c) 911 Address and GPS Coordinates**

API # - Pending

Legal Description – NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 18 T3S, R64W

Address – Pending

Lat/Long: 39.789637° -104.597271°

#### **d) Site Description**

The Jobs pad is an Incline oil and gas producing facility that will have 16 horizontal oil and gas wells. 8 oil tanks will be stored on site. Oil is planned to be transported off-site via pipeline. Some produced water will be stored on site and can be referenced in the following equipment list:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	SEPARATOR	16
2	GAS LIFT COMPRESSOR	6
3	INSTRUMENT AIR SKID	1
4	COMPRESSOR	6
5	HZ SURGE TANK	2
6	HEATER TREATER	2
7	METER	2
8	IES COMBUSTOR	4
9	KNOCKOUT DRUM	1
10	LACT SKID	2
11	WATER TANK BATTERY	12
12	CRUDE TANK BATTERY	8

e) **Chemicals stored onsite**

The following chemicals are stored onsite:

- Drilling:

<b>OBM Products (Production Section)</b>	<b>Generic Name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Min qty</b>	<b>Max QTY</b>
Calcium Chloride	Calcium Chloride	Calcium Salt/Inhibition	1 pallet (56 sx)	8 pallets (448 sx)
Cedar Fiber	Cedar Fiber	LCM	2 pallets (120 sx)	4 pallets (240 sx)
Bulk Barite	Barite	Weight Material	20 tons	80 tons
Barite (sacks)	Barite	Weight Material	10 pallets (400 sx)	10 pallets (400 sx)
UF FLC	CJ 363	Fluid Loss Control	1 pallet (50 sx)	2 pallets (100sx)
Fiber (fine)	Fiber LCM	LCM	2 pallets (100sx)	4 pallets (200sx)
Lime	Lime	Alkalinity Control	1 pallet (50sx)	8 pallets (400sx)
Multi-Seal	Multi-Seal	LCM	2 pallets (120 sx)	6 pallets (360sx)
Claytone SF	Organoclay	Rheology Control	1 pallet (50sx)	2 pallets (100sx)
UF-WA	Petro-Wet	Wetting Agent	1 pallet (4 drums)	4 pallets (16 drums)
Sawdust (bails)	Sawdust	LCM	2 pallets (40 bails)	8 pallets (160 bails)
UF Syn Mul I (drums)	Mul I	Primary Emulsifier	1 pallet (4 drums)	5 pallets (20 drums)
UF Syn Mul II (drums)	Mul II	Secondary Emulsifier	1 pallet (4 drums)	5 pallets (20 drums)
Walnut shells	Walnut shells	LCM	1 pallet (50sx)	3 pallets (150sx)
Wash-Up	Wash-Up	Rig Wash Soap	1 pallet (4 drums)	2 pallets (8 drums)
Organoclay 22A	Organoclay 22a	Low End Rheology Modifier	1 pallet (50sx)	2 pallets (100sx)
NeoFlo	NoeFlo	Base	50 bbls	400 bbls
<b>WBM Products (Surface Section)</b>	<b>Generic Name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Min qty</b>	<b>Max QTY</b>
Barite (sacks)	Barite	Weight Material	10 pallets (480sx)	10 pallets (400sx)
Super Gel X	Bentonite	Viscosifier	4 pallets (200 sx)	10 pallets (500sx)
Gypsum	Gyp/Calcium Sulfate	Calcium Source/Flocculant	1 pallet (60sx)	2 pallets (120sx)
Iso-Drill (5 gal bucket)	Polyacrylimide	Shale Encapsulator	1 pallet (32 buckets)	2 pallets (64 buckets)
Sapp (sacks)	SAPP	Thinner/Dispersant	1 pallet (42sx)	2 pallets (84sx)
Sapp (sticks)	SAPP Sticks	Thinner/Dispersant	1 cooler (72 sticks)	2 coolers (144 sticks)
Soap (Sticks)	Soap Sticks	Soap/Surfactant	1 cooler (72 sticks)	2 coolers (144 sticks)

- Completions:

- Liberty Cleanout
- FRP-1K
- FRP-1S
- CSA-74W
- BioSuite GQ510X
- SCI-78W
- HCL-28
- Soda Ash

- Production:

- Crude oil
- Gas
- Produced Water
- Methanol

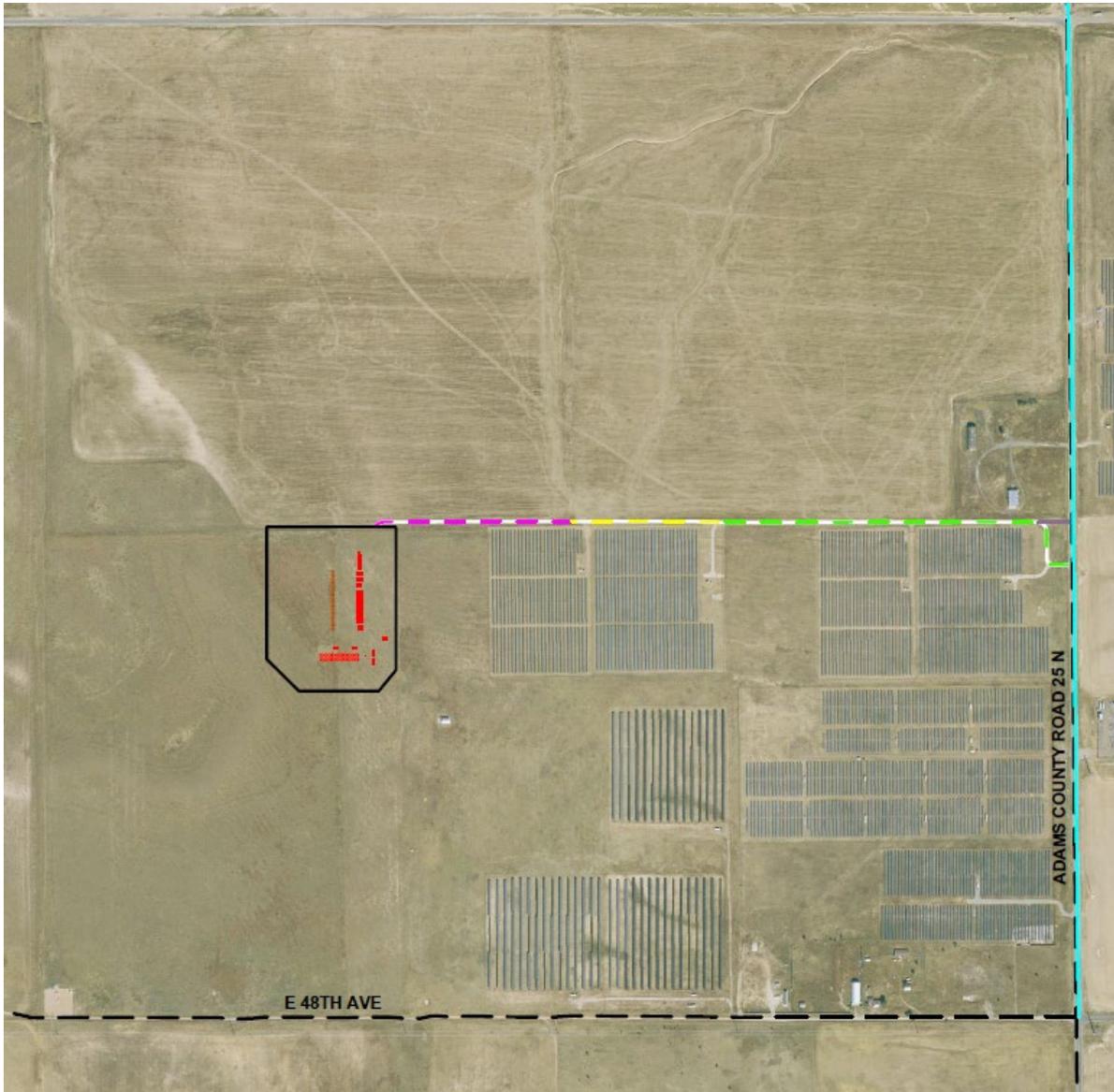
f) **Nearby schools and other High Occupancy Buildings**

No Schools near this location

No Residence are near this location

g) **Directions to Project Locations –**

**Jobs Pad** – Turn West at an existing access for the Jobs pad located .4 Miles north from the intersection of E48th Ave and Adams County Road 25 N (Imboden Rd).



**h) Location of SDS sheets**

Depending on the operations taking place on location, the chemicals that may be present will vary. Regardless, hazard communication is a critical safety measure and Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) will be available from the Company Representative present or the contractor performing work on location.

**i) Sign-In Sheets, JSAs, and Safety Forms**

During drilling and completion activities all employees and approved visitors to the **Jobs Pad** will be required to enter through a manned security checkpoint at the location entrance where they will be required to sign in and will be provided with a detailed safety briefing of current operations and all safety precautions that must be adhered to while on location. In addition, all who enter the location must also sign out upon their departure. Security personnel are required to account for all persons entering or leaving location during active operations and in the event of an incident.

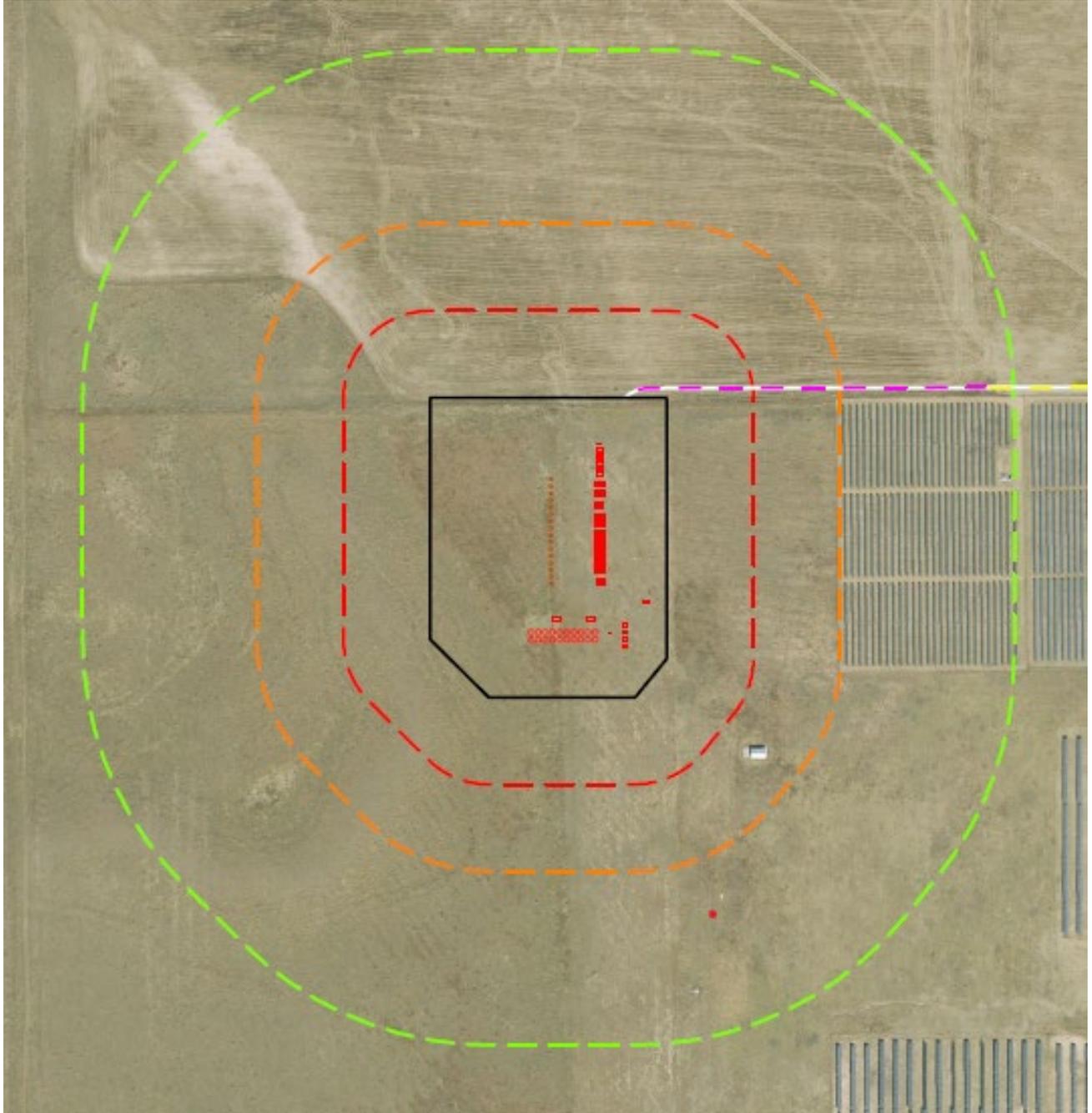
Once drilling and completion activities are finalized, the site will transition to its production phase and no unauthorized personnel will be allowed on location without first contacting a company representative. At this point, the primary chemicals stored on site will be crude oil and produced water.

Job Safety Analysis (JSA's) are written every day, per task, or per shift if work crews are working 24/7 and can be found on location. This is performed by each contractor and kept in their files for review.

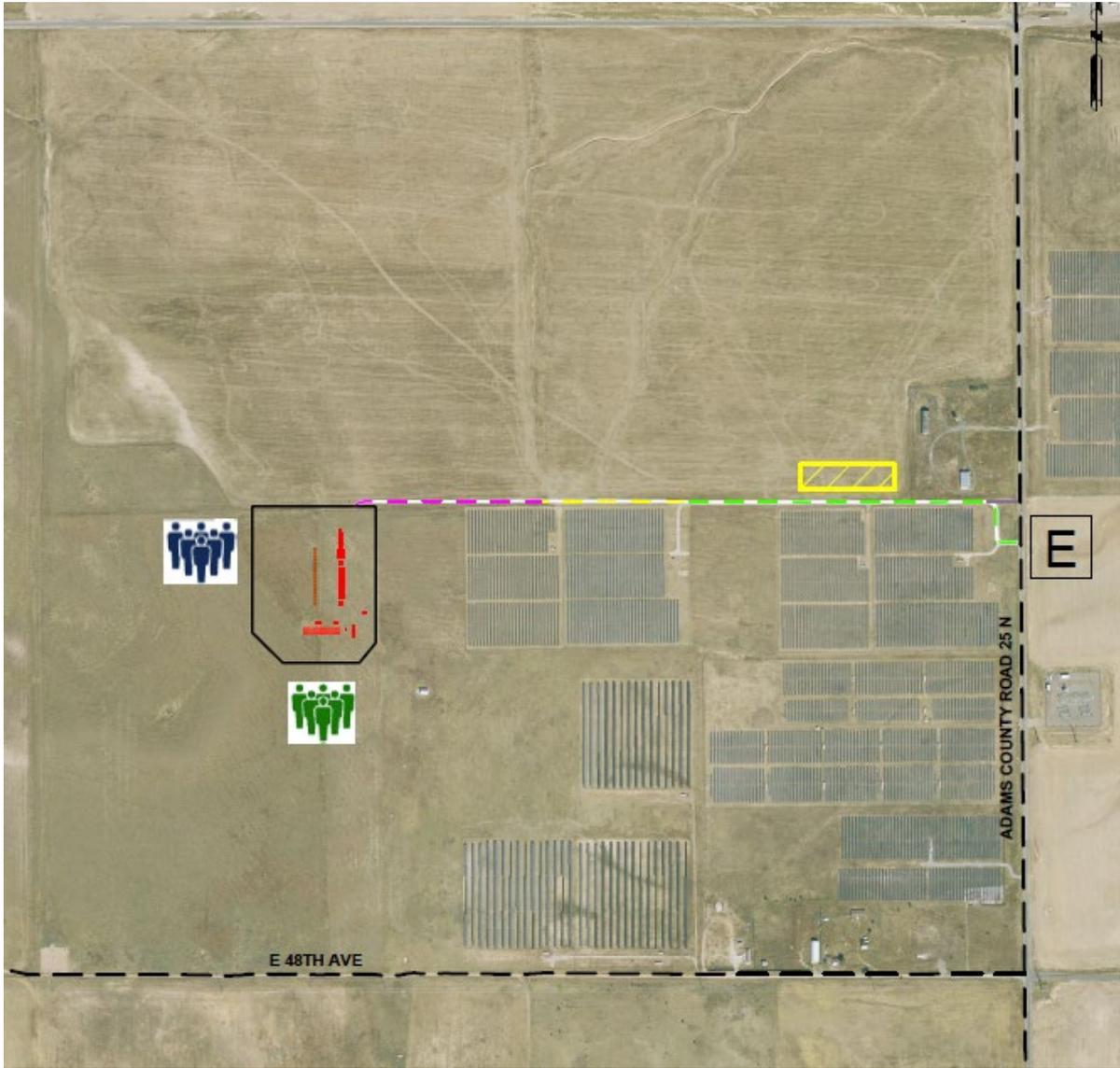
**SECTION 3 - Maps**

**Jobes Pad**

**200ft, 500ft, 1000 ft Buffer**



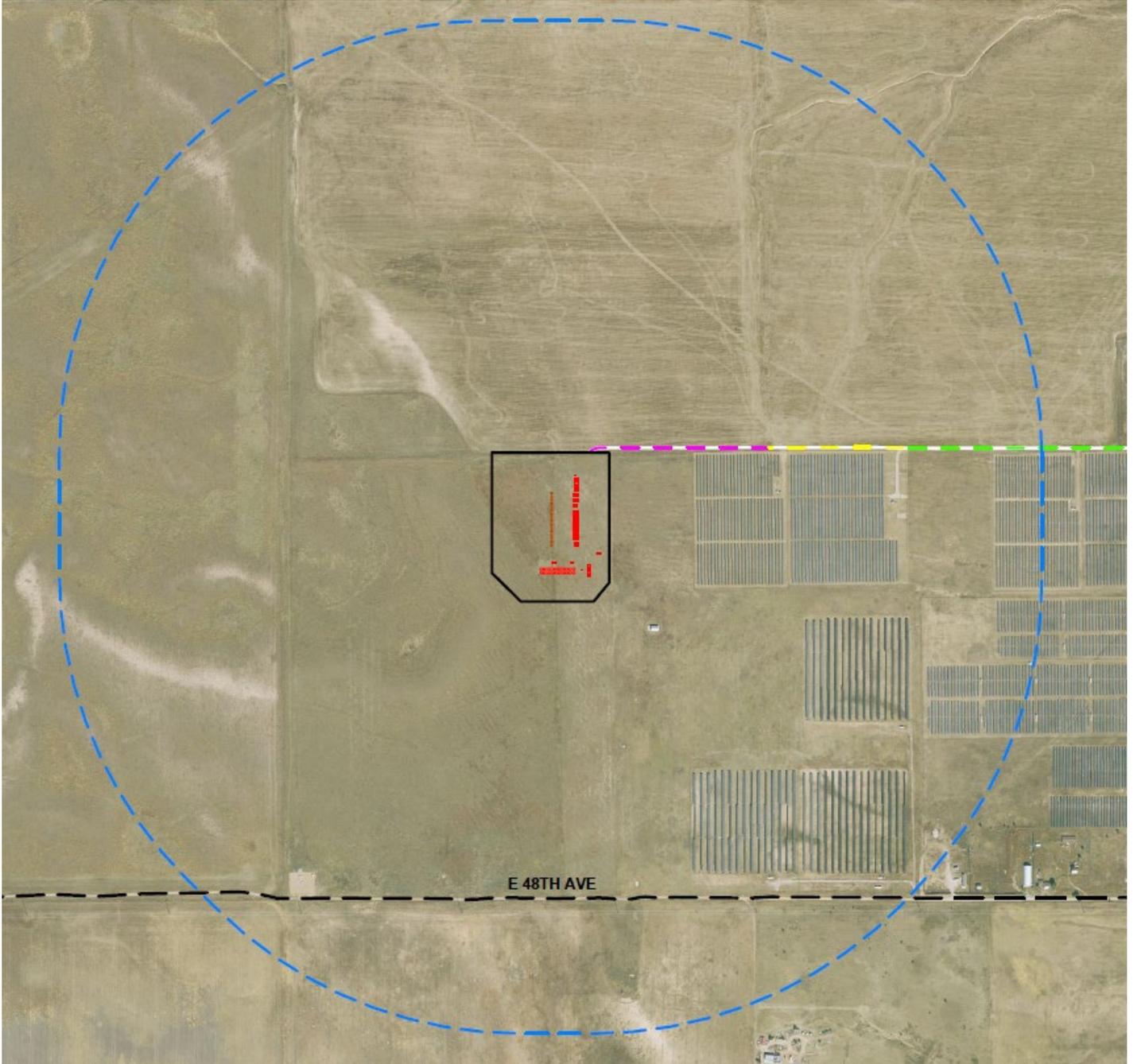
# Jobs Pad Access Map and Muster Point



**LEGEND:**

-  PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
-  EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
-  EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)
-  PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
-  PUBLIC ROAD
-  PROPOSED WELL
-  PRIMARY MUSTER POINT
-  SECONDARY MUSTER POINT
-  SITE ACCESS
-  OIL AND GAS LOCATION
-  PROPOSED EQUIPMENT
-  STAGING AREA

**2500 Buffer Map**



## SECTION 4

### List of Emergency Contacts

#### A) Incline Energy Partners

Name	Office Phone	Emergency/Cell
William Francis 4645 N Central Expy S, Dallas, TX 75205	214-274-3800	214-274-3800
Julie Friday 1528 Wazee Denver, CO 80202	720-534-0834	432-528-4702
Incline EHS on-call emergency number William Francis	214-274-3800	214-274-3800
EHS Supervisor Julie Friday	720-534-0834	432-528-4702
EHS – Safety Julie Friday	720-534-0834	432-528-4702
EHS – Environmental Julie Friday	720-534-0834	432-528-4702

#### B) Incline community/media relations

Name	Office Phone	Cell Phone
Julie Friday	720-534-0834	432-528-4702

#### C) First Responders

Name	Emergency Number	Non-Emergency Number
<b>*All emergency notifications require notification to 911 first</b>		
Bennet Watkins Fire Rescue	911	303-228-1535
Adams County OEM	911	303-228-1535
Adams County Sheriff	911	303-288-1535

Colorado State Highway Patrol	911	303-239-4501
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#### D) Local, State, and Federal Contacts

Name	Emergency Number	Non-Emergency Number
Adams County Local Government Designee – Greg Dean	None	720-523-6891
ECMC	None	303-894-2100
CDPHE	None	877-518-5608
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	None	303-291-7227
National Response Center	800-424-8802	none

#### E) Medical Facilities

Name	Office Phone
University of Colorado Hospital	720-848-0000
The Medical Center of Aurora	303-695-2600

#### F) Spill Response Organization

Name	24/7 Emergency Number	Non-Emergency Number
Clean Harbors	800-645-8265	n/a
Custom Environmental	303-423-9949	n/a

#### G) Fire, explosion, associated with loss of well control

Name	24/7 Emergency Number	Non-Emergency Number
Bennett Watkins Fire Rescue	911	303-644-3572
Wild Well Control, Inc.	281-784-4700	281-353-5481
Adams County Office of Emergency Management	911	720-526-6600

#### H) Railroad Emergency Response

Name	24/7 Emergency Number
Union Pacific Railroad	888-877-7267

## **SECTION 5**

### **Spill Response and Clean Up**

#### **a) Spill Response**

There are multiple types of hydrocarbons and or chemicals stored or processed onsite which can be released/spilled during oil and gas production and exploration. Most commonly released are unrefined products such as crude oil and produced water. Refined petroleum products such as diesel, gasoline, produced oils, and motor oil spills are less common, but still equally important to mitigate. If a spill is discovered, it will be mitigated in accordance with Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC), and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

Once a release has been discovered, it will be immediately stopped and contained if possible and safe to do so. When containing a spill; a combination of sorbent rolls, pads, mats, socks, or containment boom may be deployed, or earthen berms will be constructed around the release to keep spilled material contained and from spreading. These materials will be provided by Incline and the contract spill response company and kept on-site during all construction phases. During a spill, efforts will be made to minimize contact with live vegetation, nearby drainage ditches, rivers, creeks, or streams. If the release is outside of secondary containment or poses a threat to flow off site, or impact environmentally sensitive areas, the spill response contractor will be notified for cleanup assistance, if needed, and for removal and disposal of spilled materials and contaminated areas.

In the event of a large incident requiring outside assistance/cascading resources, Incline has contracted with Custom Environmental. Custom Environmental possesses a working knowledge of oil and gas operations, emergency response and the Incident Command System (ICS). Once notified, Custom Environmental personnel can be on location within 12 hours.

#### **b) Spill Reporting**

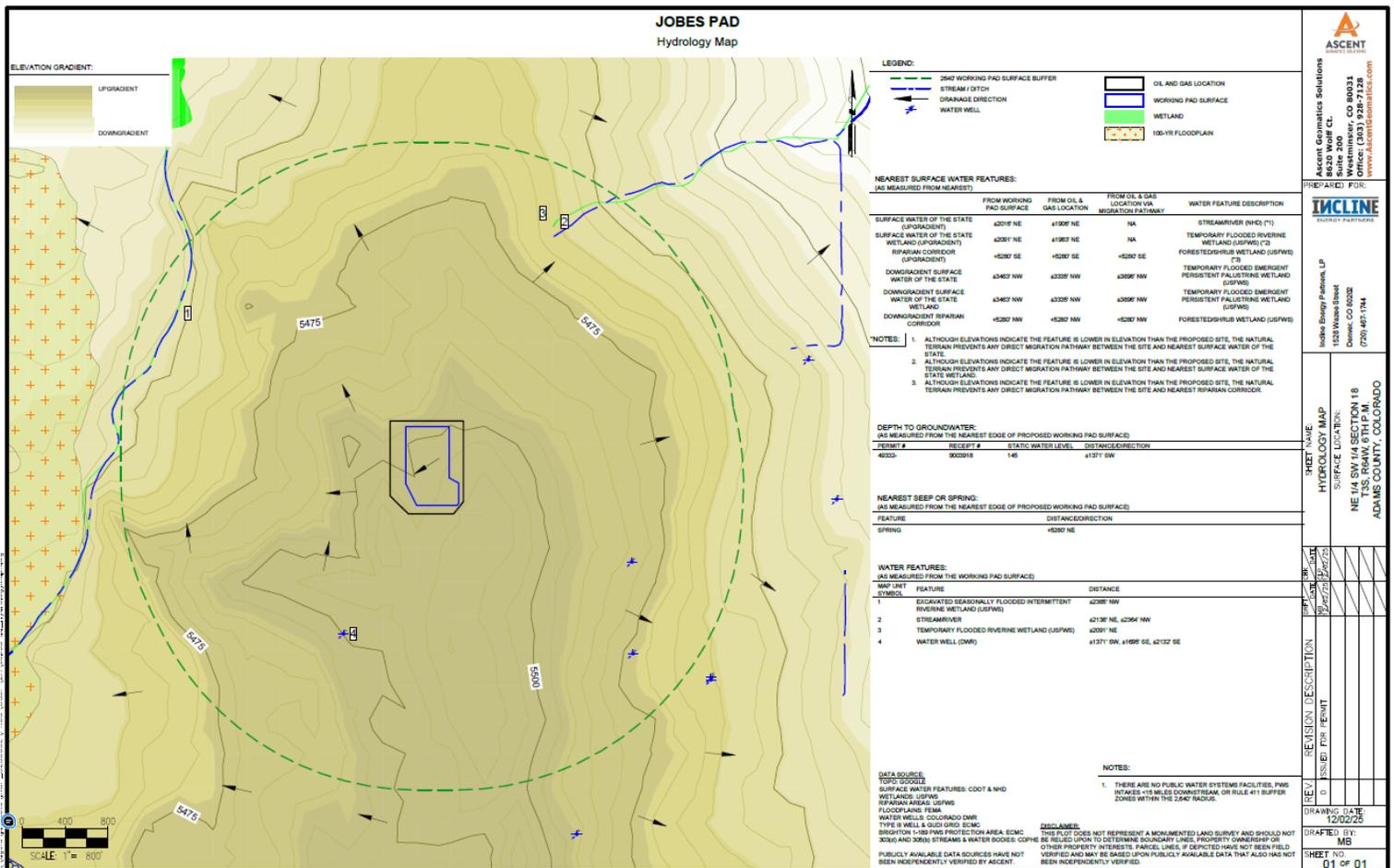
The person reporting a spill will be required to supply the minimum spill assessment information to provide as a complete understanding of the incident as possible to local, state, or federal agencies if applicable. Some initial spill response actions and information that may be reported are presented below:

- A spill/release will be reported to the ECMC if released material is property of Incline and meets the ECMC reporting thresholds (see below), an example would be crude oil released from a separator or produced water from a water vault.
- A spill/release will be reported to the ECMC released material is property of Incline and meets the ECMC reporting thresholds (see below) Mandated by Section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA).
- A spill/release will be reported to the CDPHE if released material is in the custody of a third party for spills meeting CDPHE reporting thresholds or are of any size that impact or threaten to impact waters of the state, a residence or occupied structure, livestock or public byway. An example would be an oil hauler over filling a truck and spills product onto the ground next to a flowing irrigation ditch.
- Spills are reportable to the ECMC in the following circumstances:
  - A. the spill or release impacts or threatens to impact any waters of the state, a residence or occupied

- structure, livestock or a public byway;
- B. a spill or release in which 1 barrel or more is released outside of berms or other secondary containment;
- C. or any spill or release of 5 barrels or more.

If the spill impacts or threatens to impact waters of the state (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies or storm sewers leading to surface water), it must also be reported immediately to CDPHE (25-8-601 CRS) and the National Response Center. Once a spill is determined reportable, there is a 24-hour deadline to make initial notification to the COGCC/LEPC or CDPHE depending on the product ownership. Spills/releases in the custody of Incline will be reported by a Company representative. Spills/releases in the custody of a third party will be reported by the responsible company's EHS Department to the appropriate agency and to Incline Operating, LLC.

These regulatory guidelines will be strictly followed by Incline and any contractors operating under Incline guidance during all activities at the Jobs Pad located at NESW Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West.



## **SECTION 6**

### **Reportable quantities**

#### **a) Reportable quantities**

No Reportable Quantities of any chemicals on the EPA's List of Lists will be stored in discrete amounts at the Jobs Pad. However Methane, Ethane, Propane, Butane, and other hydrocarbons are on the List of Lists and are known to be present in crude oil, natural gas and diesel fuel, all of which will be stored or processed at the Jobs Pad. Mandated by Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) – also known as SARA Title III – the Tier II form captures information about the types, quantities, and locations of hazardous chemicals at a given facility. The form also lists contact information for the facility's designated emergency point-of-contact.

- Any facility that is required to maintain MSDSs (or SDSs) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 49 CFR 1910.1200 regulations for hazardous chemicals stored or used in the workplace.
- Facilities with chemicals in quantities that equal or exceed the lists of lists thresholds must report.
- Propane, benzene, propane and methane are on the lists of lists and are known to be in crude oil. In addition, diesel is on the lists of lists and may be stored on oil and gas sites during construction and development.

#### **b) Reportable requirements**

Incline will submit a Tier II report for the Jobs Pad to the State of Colorado every year before March 1<sup>st</sup> per the requirements of 40 CFR Part 370.

These regulatory requirements will be strictly followed by Incline and any contractors operating under Incline during all activities at the Jobs Pad located at NESW Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West.

## **SECTION 7**

### **Evacuation Information**

#### **a) Evacuation Plan Procedures (public)**

The procedure to be used in alerting the public in the event of than incident which could pose a threat to life or property will be arranged and coordinated with first responders and public officials in detail.

In the event of an actual emergency, the following steps will be immediately taken:

1. The Incline representative will immediately notify first responders (911), to warn the public of a potential chemical exposure.
2. First responders may conduct door to door evacuation notices in addition to reverse 911 and utilizing the



Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).

3. The Incline representatives responsible for employees and contract personnel will monitor essential and non-essential personnel traffic on or near the incident site.
4. General:
  - a. The area inside the perimeter fencing is considered to be the zone with the maximum potential hazard. When it is determined that conditions exist which create an additional area (outside the perimeter fencing) vulnerable to possible hazard, public areas in the additional hazardous area will be evacuated.
  - b. In the event of an incident, after the public areas have been evacuated and traffic stopped, it is expected that local civil authorities will have arrived and within a few hours will have assumed direction of and control of the public, including all public areas.
  - c. Incline will dispatch appropriate personnel to the site as soon as possible. These personnel will cooperate with the civil authorities to the fullest extent possible and will make every attempt to supply accurate facility information and give advice to authorities to help deal with the incident, control rumors and prevent the spread of social media misinformation
  - d. Incline will dispatch appropriate personnel to the disaster site as soon as possible. The company's personnel will cooperate with and provide such information to civil authorities as they might require.

## SECTION 8

### **Coordination with First Responder Agencies**

- a) Incline will communicate rig up, spud, completion and start of production dates to the Adams County Office of Emergency Management for coordination/communication with local first responders. These start dates will be provided a prior to commencement or change in oil and gas development operations.
- b) In the event of an emergency requiring First Responders, Unified Command will be established between the Incline appointed company man on location and First Responders present. A Unified Command post will be established based on conditions present at time of incident.
- c) Incline EHS representative and First Responders identified in this Emergency Action Plan and Tactical Response Plan have reviewed both documents and have discussed coordination efforts in the event of an emergency situation requiring First Responder assistance.
- d) **Industry Mutual-Aid:** Energy companies operating in Adams County are encouraged to be members of the Colorado Preparedness Response Network (CPRN), to support mutual-aid collaboration between industry and public emergency response organizations to achieve a coordinated and effective response to an all-hazards event.



## **Visual Aesthetics Plan**

**District Office**

**1528 Wazee Street**

**Denver, Colorado 80202**

**JOBES PAD**

**NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 18 T3S, R64 W 6<sup>th</sup> P.M.**

**Adams County, Colorado**

## **Introduction**

Per Adams County Development Standards and Regulations, Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-18, and the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission's (ECMC), Rule 425, all permanent equipment at new and existing Oil and Gas Facilities, regardless of construction date, which are observable from any public highway, road, or publicly-maintained trail, will be painted with uniform, non-contrasting, non-reflective color (ties similar to the Munsell Soil Color Coding System), and with colors matched to but slightly darker than the surrounding landscape.

## **Visual Mitigation & Landscaping Plans**

Incline is seeking relief from the visual mitigation and landscaping plans required in Chapter 4 of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations. Because of where the proposed Jobs Pad is located, it will not be visible to surrounding RBUs or motorists on Imboden Rd, E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue, or Hudson Rd. Preventing the line of sight are topography (rolling terrain), existing development (solar farms), existing vegetation, and distance. The proposed pad may be visible to any motorists using E 48<sup>th</sup> avenue, however the current state of this road is an unimproved two-track that seldom sees use past the existing solar farm. Due to these reasons, Incline is requesting relief from the visual mitigation and landscaping plans. The site will still be painted with uniform, non-contrasting non-reflective color, and with colors matched to but slightly darker than the surrounding landscape as stated in Adams County Development Standards and Regulations.



**JOBES PAD LIGHT MITIGATION PLAN**

**Contents**

Introduction..... 2

    Narrative..... 2

    Location Information..... 2

Plan Details ..... 2

    Jurisdictional Agency ..... 2

Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices ..... 3

Exhibits/References/Appendices ..... 3



## **Introduction**

### *Narrative*

Incline Operating, LLC (“Incline”) has prepared this document to satisfy the requirements of Adams County Code 4-11-02-03-03-03.19. and ECMC Rule 304.c.(3) to develop a Light Mitigation Plan consistent with the requirements of ECMC Rule 424.a. This site-specific Light Mitigation identifies and describes potential impacts and site-specific mitigation measures in a manner that is protective of and minimizes adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources, and addresses incremental and Cumulative Impacts.

- OGD Name: Jobes OGD
- Location:(Proposed) Jobes Pad
- # wells: 16
- Estimated Commencement Date: 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (October), 2026

### *Location Information*

- Legals: NESW Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West
- Zoning: A-3
- Land Use: Rangeland
- Nearest Intersection: E 48<sup>th</sup> Ave & CR 25 N (Imboden Rd)
- Jurisdiction: Adams County
- Local Government Permit Status: In Process/Concurrent Permitting

## **Plan Details**

### *Jurisdictional Agency*

The Relevant Local Government has lighting plan requirements under applicable Adams County Code 4-11-02-03-03-03.19. that are equally protective and defer to ECMC Lighting Standards. Incline will comply with both agency’s codes as they are equally protective. The Jobes Pad falls within an agricultural zoning designation and will adhere to ECMC’s standards for Commercial/Agricultural land use under Rule 424. Production phase lighting at the Jobes Pad location produces 0.88 lumens/square foot. Illumination at 1 mile will be less than 0.1 lux per the attached photometric plan.



ECMC Maximum Permissible Light Levels:

<b>LAND USE</b>	<b>Lumens per square foot of Working Pad Surface</b>
Residential /Rural/State Parks/State Wildlife Areas/High Priority Habitat/Wilderness Areas/National Park/National Monument	1.25
<u>Commercial/Agricultural</u>	<b><u>2.5</u></b>
Light Industrial	5.0
Industrial	7.5

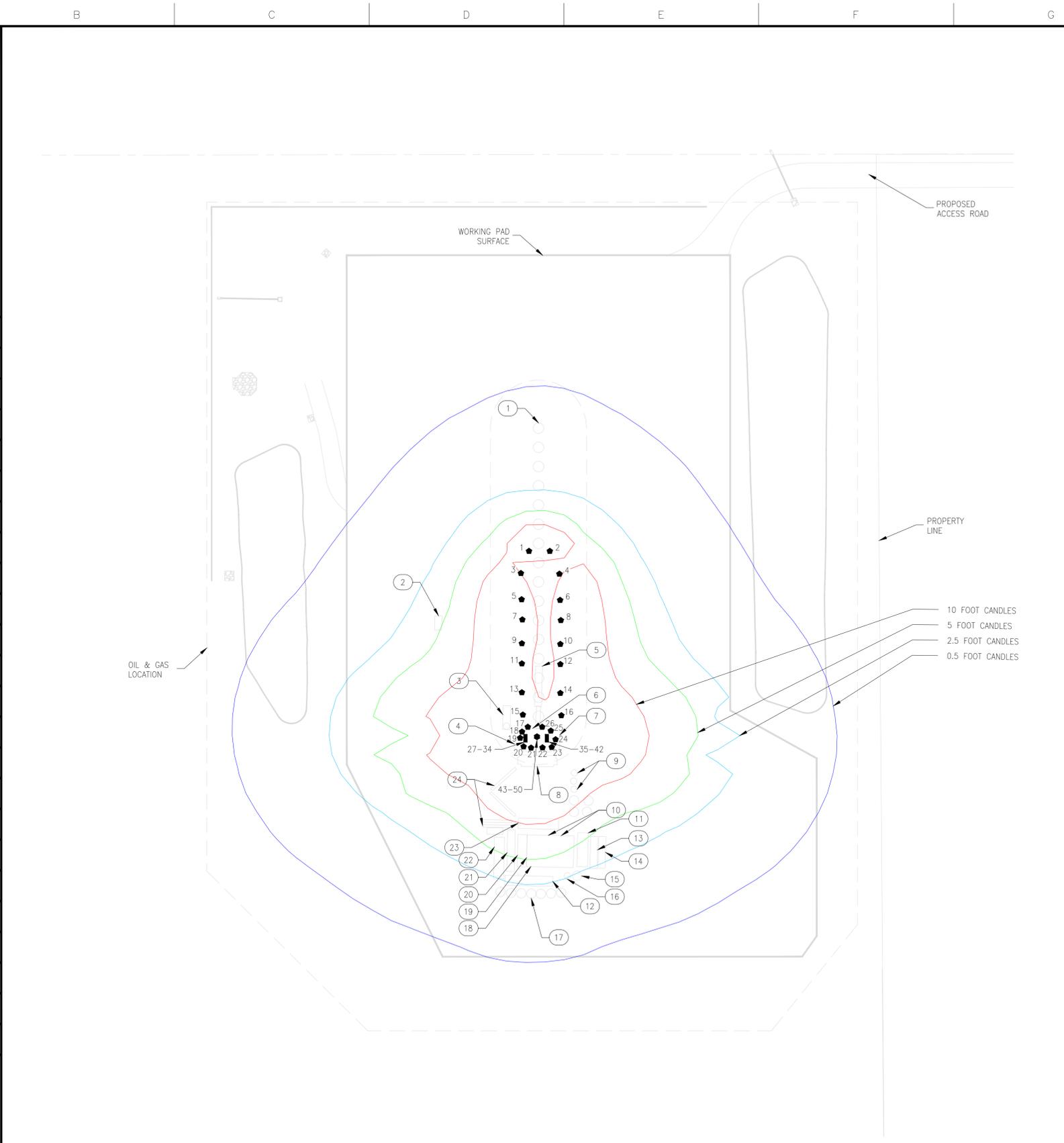
### **Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices**

- Low power LED lights are used for the drill rig.
- Operator will direct site lighting downward and inward, such that no light shines above a horizontal plane passing through the center point light source.
- Operator will use appropriate technology within fixtures that obscures, blocks, or diffuses the light to reduce light intensity outside the boundaries of the Oil and Gas Facility.
- Operator will minimize lighting when not needed to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
- Operator will use full cut-off lighting to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
- Operator will use lighting colors that reduce light intensity to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
- Operator will use low-glare or no-glare lighting to minimize light pollution and obtrusive lighting.
- When operator has active operations involving personnel ongoing at an oil and gas location, Operators will provide sufficient on-site pre-production lighting to ensure the safety of all persons on or near the site. Lights will be used only in the areas of ongoing tasks and will be switched off when not required.

### **Exhibits/References/Appendices**

Photometric Plan (*signed by a person with relevant expertise in light mitigation techniques and design*)  
Cut Sheets

FACILITY EQUIPMENT LIST	
1	WELLHEADS
2	FLARE
3	CHOKE
4	SCAVENGER TANK
5	CATWALK
6	SUB STRUCTURE
7	DOG HOUSE
8	DRAWWORKS
9	BULK CEMENT
10	GENERATORS
11	FUEL TANK
12	SUCTION PIT
13	PARTS HOUSE
14	CHANGE HOUSE
15	DB22
16	BAR
17	MUD STORAGE TANKS
18	PUMP 1
19	PUMP 2
20	ACCUMULATOR
21	WATER TANK
22	SHALE PIT
23	VFD BUILDING
24	POWER SUPPLY SUITCASE



LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE					
TYPE	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	LUMENS PER FIXTURE	FIXTURE COUNT	FIXTURE SUBTOTAL
1	■	4' LINEAR LED, EATON DLL4/UNV1S903D LOCATION 1: WALL MOUNTED IN DERRICK APPROX. HEIGHT 53', 68', 83', 98', 113', 128', 143', 158'.	7,900	16	126,400
2	●	FLOODLIGHT EATON DFLMY400/TT 76 LOCATION 1: WALL MOUNTED ALONG BACK YARD STRUCTURES APPROX. HEIGHT 9'. LOCATION 2: ON DOGHOUSE APPROX. HEIGHT 36'. LOCATION 3: ON TRANSFER TANK ROOF APPROX. HEIGHT 20'. LOCATION 4: AT END OF CATWALK APPROX. HEIGHT 10'. LOCATION 5: UNDER DOGHOUSE AND BETWEEN SUB AND TRANSFER TANK APPROX. HEIGHT 18'. LOCATION 6: IN DERRICKS APPROX. HEIGHT 41'. LOCATION 7: ABOVE DRAWWORKS APPROX. HEIGHT 36'.	40,000	26	1,040,000
3	●	AEON HL-AF-750WD-50K-N6-277V-WH, FLOODLIGHT MOUNTED ON THE CROWN APPROX. HEIGHT 167'.	105,000	8	840,000

SITE TOTALS	
TOTAL LUMENS	2,006,400 LUMENS
SITE SQUARE FOOTAGE	566,280 SQ. FT
LUMENS/SQ. FT	3.54 LUMENS/SQ. FT
ILLUMINATION AT 2000'	<0.1 LUX
ILLUMINATION AT 1-MILE	<0.1 LUX
LUMINATION MAXIMUM AT 1 MILE PER ECMC RULE 424.F	4 LUX

PRE-PRODUCTION LIGHTING LEVELS ARE BASED ON PRECISION DRILLING RIG AND ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL EQUIPMENT SELECTION. CURRENT LAYOUT SHOWS THAT MINIMAL LIGHT BREACHES DISTURBANCE AREA AND LESS THAN 0.5 FOOTCANDLES OF LIGHT WOULD BREACH SITE BOUNDARIES.

NOTES:  
A. THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON PRECISION DRILLING RIG AND IS SUBJECT TO VARIATIONS IN DESIGN AND LAYOUT. EACH LAYOUT IS DESIGNED BY OTHERS BUT SHALL NOT EXCEED THE FIXTURE COUNTS LISTED ON THIS DRAWING.  
B. ALL LIGHT FIXTURES AND INSTALLATION MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST ISSUE OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODES, ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS.  
C. ALL LIGHT FIXTURES AND THE INSTALLATION OF THESE LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL COMPLY WITH ECMC SECTION 424 AND DARK SKY COMPLIANT REQUIREMENTS.  
D. RIG LIGHTING WILL VARY DEPENDING ON PARTICULAR WELL BEING DRILLED. AREA SHOWN REPRESENTS THE RANGE OF LIGHT DISTRIBUTION WHEN AT THE WELL FURTHEST SOUTH.  
E. LIGHT FIXTURES 27-42 ARE MOUNTED IN PAIRS VERTICALLY ON THE MAST.  
F. LIGHT FIXTURES 43-50 ARE HALO LIGHTS MOUNTED ON THE CROWN. MODELED AS COMPARABLE FIXTURE TO DRILLING RIG SPECIFIED LIGHT DUE TO IES AVAILABILITY.  
G. ALL LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE FITTED WITH SHIELD AND DOWNCAST.  
H. ALL LIGHTING SHALL BE DIRECTED DOWNWARD AND INWARD.  
I. LIGHTS ARE NOT ON CONTINUOUSLY, BUT WHEN ON THESE ARE THE EXPECTED LUMENS/SQ. FT.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS				
DWG NO.	TITLE	REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK
		▲	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	12/12/25	LMA	OGG
		▲			RJM	RJM
		▲			ENG	APR

**HALKER**

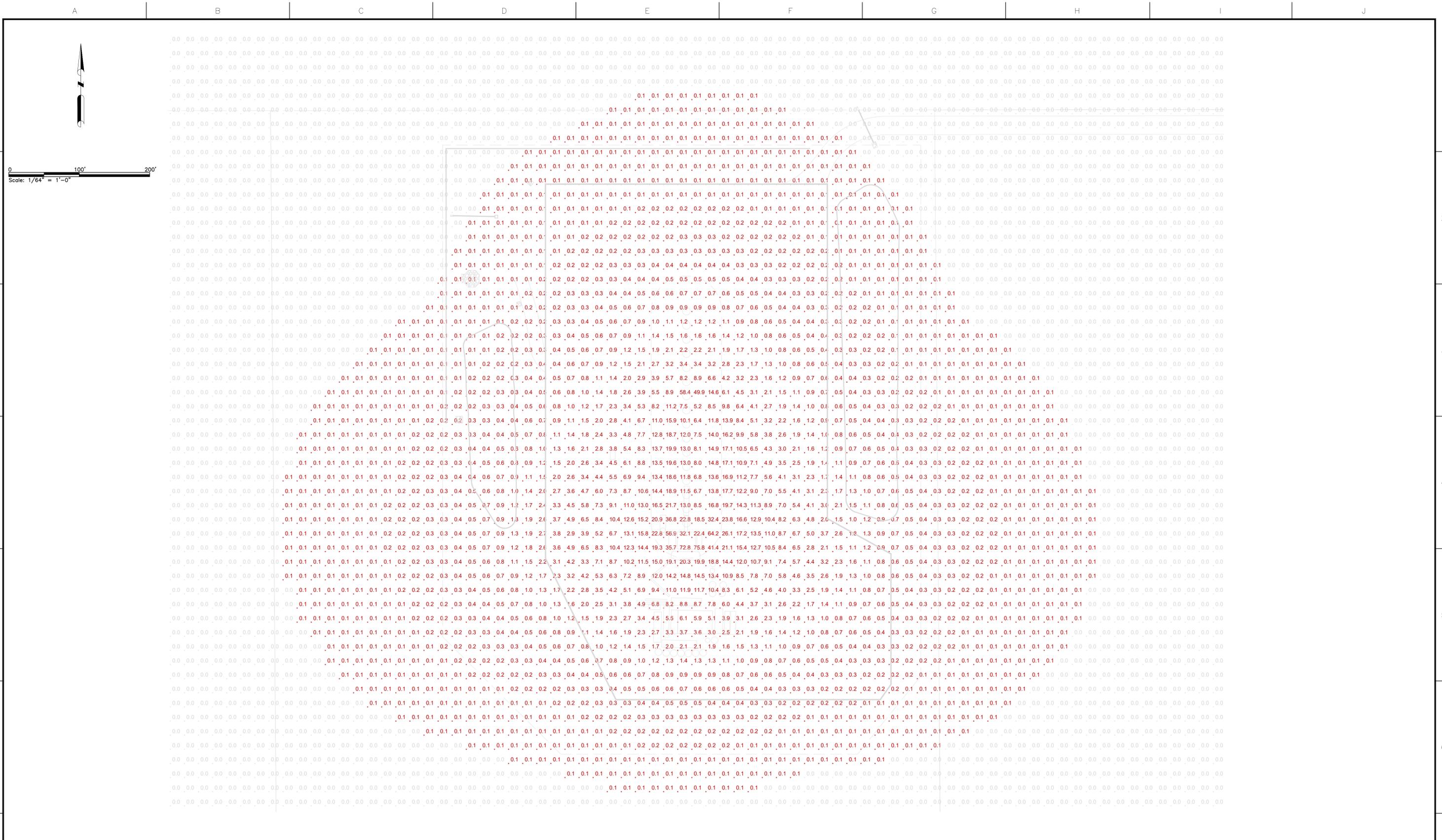
JOBES PAD LIGHTING  
DRILLING RIG  
LIGHTING LAYOUT

SCALE: (FORMATTED 22x34)  
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DRAWING NO.  
22059-08-73001

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**NOTES:**  
 A. THIS DRAWING IS INTENDED TO SHOW FOOTCANDLE POINT CALCULATING FOR THIS PHASE OF SITE DEVELOPMENT. REFER TO DRAWING -73001 FOR FURTHER LIGHTING DETAILS.  
 B. ALL LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE FITTED WITH SHIELD AND DOWNCAST.  
 C. ALL LIGHTING SHALL BE DIRECTED DOWNWARD AND INWARD.

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**HALKER**

JOBS LIGHTING PAD  
 DRILLING RIG  
 LIGHTING POINT CALCULATIONS

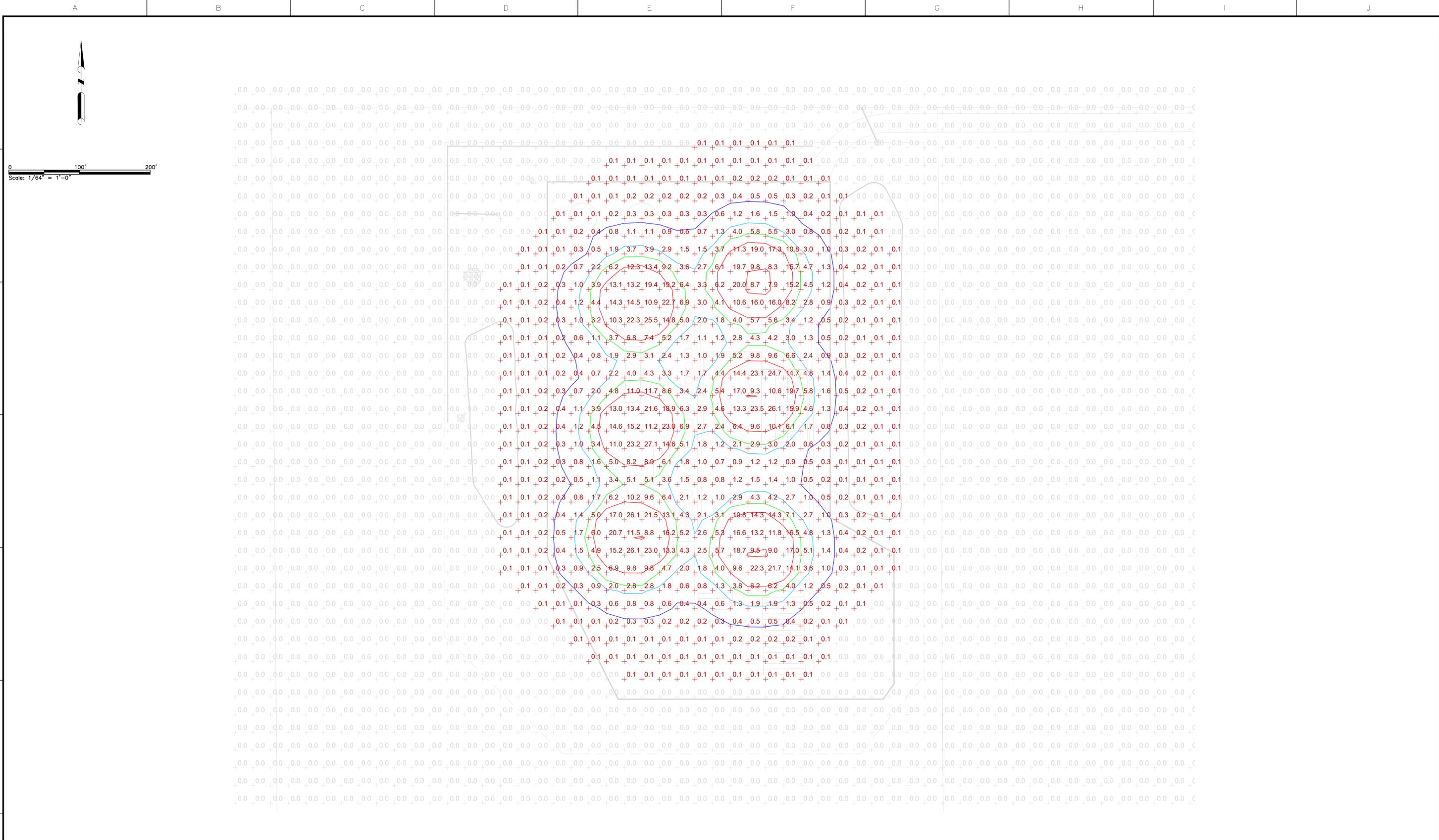
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**NOTES:**  
 A. THIS DRAWING IS INTENDED TO SHOW FOOTCANDLE POINT CALCULATING FOR THIS PHASE OF SITE DEVELOPMENT. REFER TO DRAWING -73011 FOR FURTHER LIGHTING DETAILS.  
 B. ALL LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE FITTED WITH SHIELD AND DOWNCAST.  
 C. ALL LIGHTING SHALL BE DIRECTED DOWNWARD AND INWARD.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS							
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		3							
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		7							

**HALKER**

JOBS LIGHTING PAD  
 COMPLETIONS  
 LIGHTING POINT CALCULATIONS

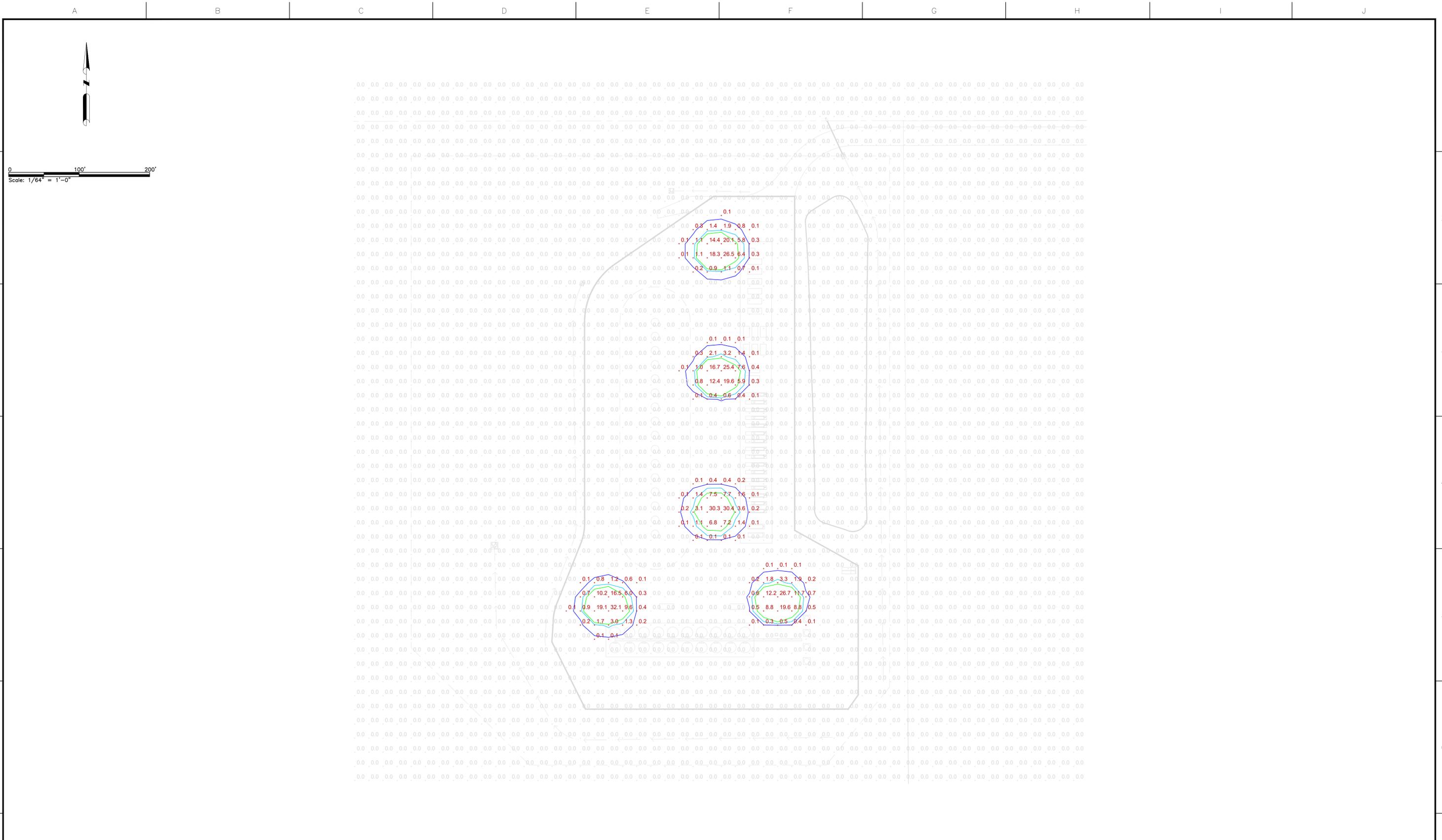
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NOTES:  
 A. THIS DRAWING IS INTENDED TO SHOW FOOTCANDLE POINT CALCULATING FOR THIS PHASE OF SITE DEVELOPMENT. REFER TO DRAWING -73021 FOR FURTHER LIGHTING DETAILS.  
 B. ALL LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE FITTED WITH SHIELD AND DOWNCAST.  
 C. ALL LIGHTING SHALL BE DIRECTED DOWNWARD AND INWARD.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS				
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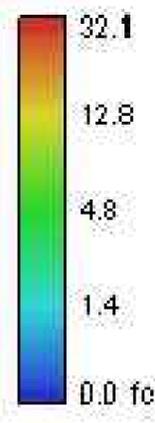
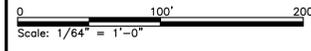
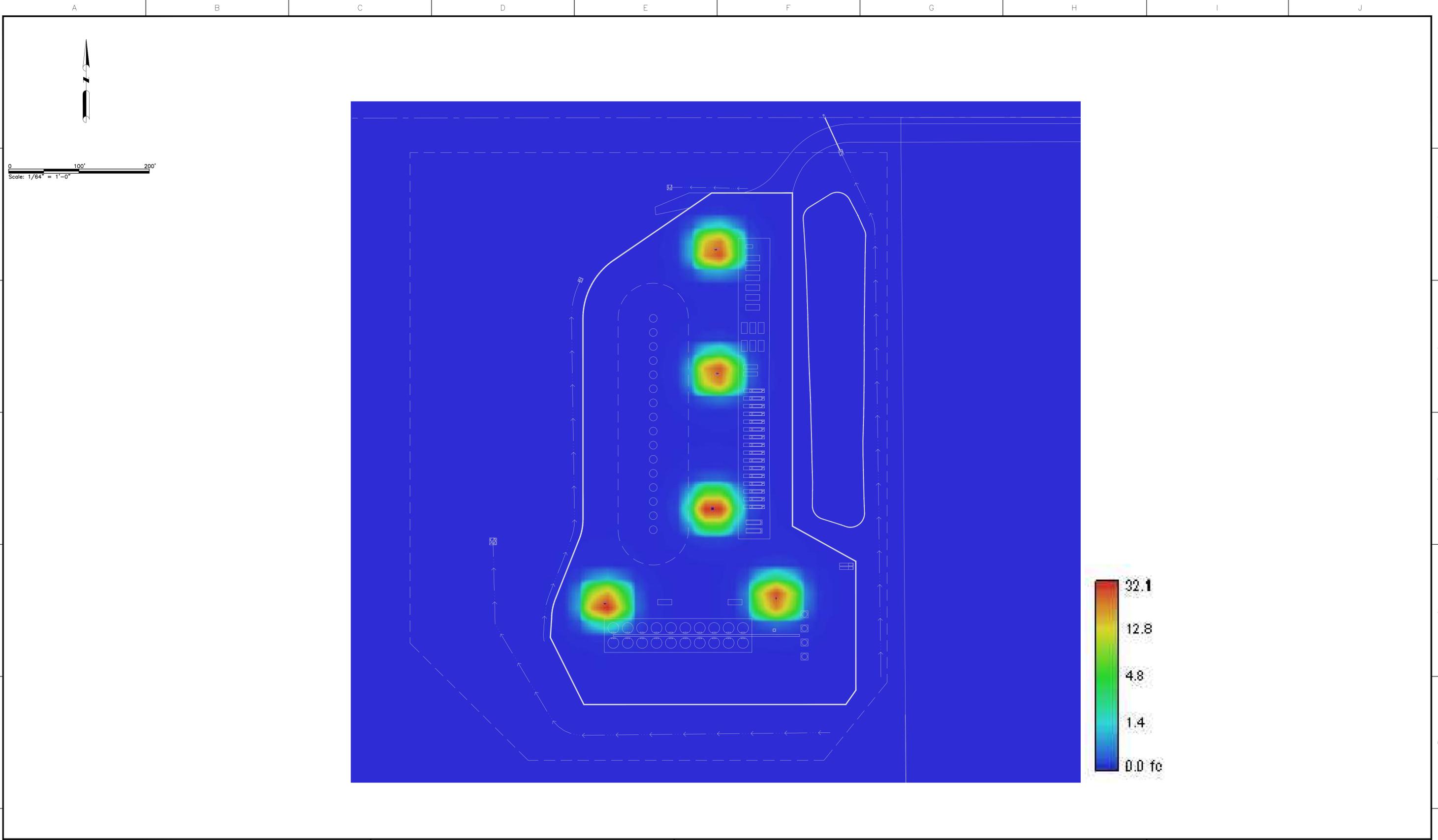
JOBS PAD LIGHTING  
 PRODUCTION  
 LIGHTING POINT CALCULATIONS

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NOTES:  
 A. HEAT MAP INTENDED TO SHOW VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF CONTENT SHOWN ON OTHER DRAWINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PHASE OF SITE DEVELOPMENT. REFER TO DRAWING-73021 FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON LIGHT FIXTURE LOCATIONS, FIXTURE TYPES, AND EQUIPMENT CALLOUTS.  
 B. ALL LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL BE FITTED WITH SHIELD AND DOWNCAST.  
 C. ALL LIGHTING SHALL BE DIRECTED DOWNWARD AND INWARD.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS						
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		△	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	12/12/25	LMA	OGG	RJM	RJM

**HALKER**

JOBES PAD LIGHTING  
 PRODUCTION  
 LIGHTING HEATMAP

SCALE: (FORMATTED 22X34)  
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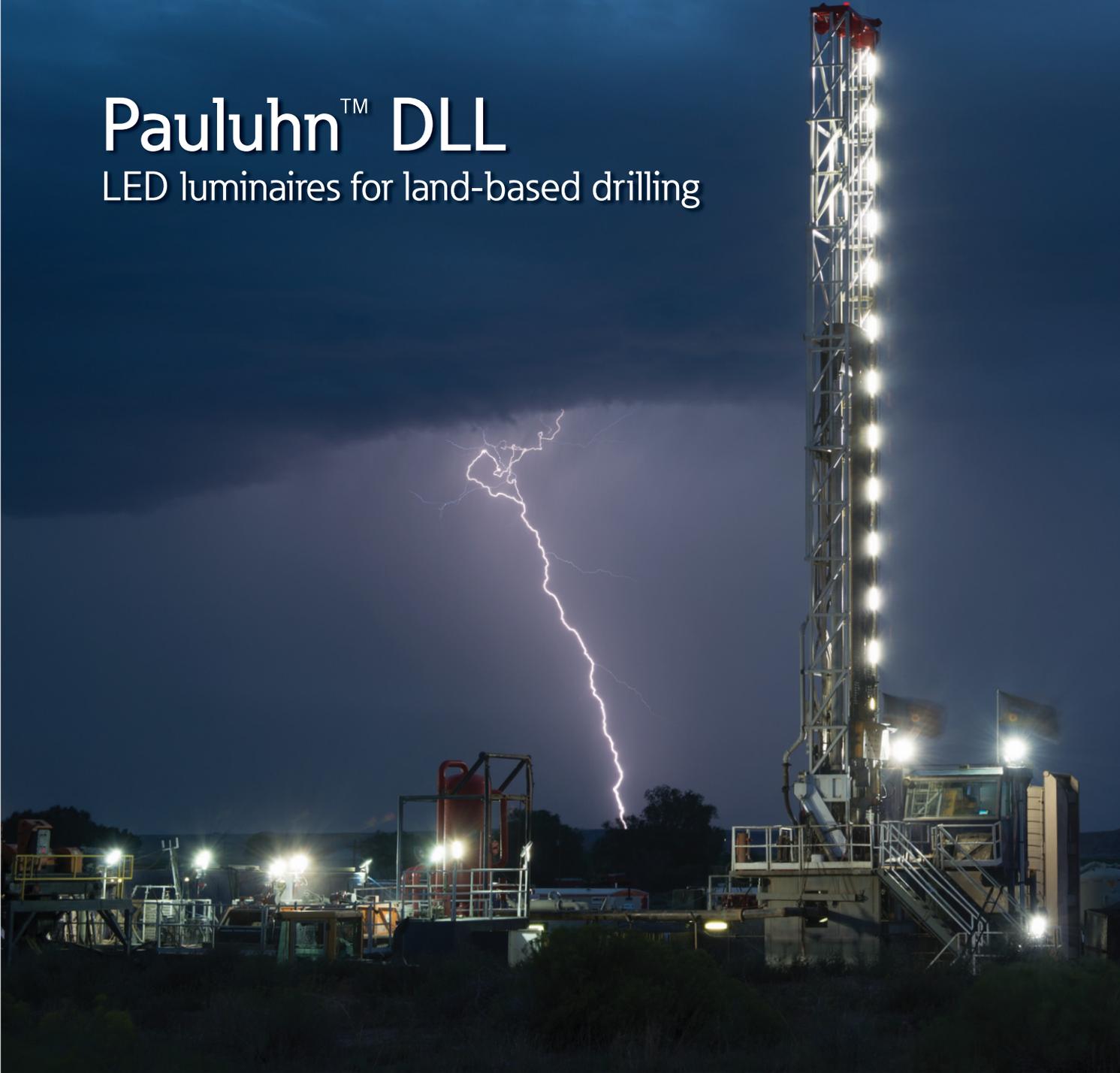
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LED lighting for land-based rigs  
Pauluhn™ DLL LED Luminaires

CROUSE-HINDS  
SERIES

# Pauluhn™ DLL

LED luminaires for land-based drilling



**EATON**

*Powering Business Worldwide*



Pauluhn™ DLL Series LEDs

# Safe. Reliable. Efficient.

Featuring the industry's broadest range of LED luminaires for harsh and hazardous environments, Eaton's Crouse-Hinds can deliver a lighting solution that performs reliably in even the worst operating conditions. All the while reducing your energy, maintenance and manpower costs.



## Why LED?

### Useful life

Rated life is up to 60,000 hours of maintenance-free and safe operation

### Energy efficiency

LED average energy consumption is 65% less than T12, T8 and T5HO fluorescent fixtures

### Start/restart time

Instant illumination vs. 10 minute restrike time for fluorescent

### Light quality

Higher color rendering and color temperature compared to fluorescent

### Environmental benefits

Mercury-free LED eliminates disposal costs and lower energy consumption for a smaller carbon footprint

## Why Crouse-Hinds?

### Industry-best reliability

Built to withstand extreme temperatures, vibration, water and dust

### Thermal management

Effective heat sinking ensures longer life

### Quality of light

Custom optics designed to maximize light distribution and intensity

### Retrofit compatibility

LED fixtures are compatible with Pauluhn DuraPro, MagnaPro, Rig-A-Lite™ and Snelson® fluorescent fixtures

## Ensign Rig 89

LOCATION: Gillette, Wyoming

DETAILS: Rig retrofit with Pauluhn DLL4 LEDs

# Why Pauluhn™ DLL LED?

**Designed for drilling.** Pauluhn DLL linear LED luminaires are engineered to stand up to the demanding conditions faced on land-based drilling rigs. The DLL stands up to high vibration, hose down, shock and impact, while delivering long life and high lumen performance for up to 20 years.

## Custom optics:

- Standard wide (120°) beam spread for control room and indoor application maximizes illumination on wall panels
- Narrow (80°) beam spread option for high mast/derrick application avoids spillage and light loss

## Comprehensive certification:

- Single model certified for use in Class I, Division 2 and Class II, Division 2 harsh and hazardous applications

## Quick & easy installation:

- Easy access to drivers and wiring
- No custom brackets or hardware needed
- Seven mounting options available
- Easily retrofit to Pauluhn DuraPro and MagnaPro, Rig-A-Lite and Snelson



## Slim profile:

- 2.7" fixture height (excluding mounting brackets)
- Perfect for mounting in confined or low height areas

## Built to last:

- Ingress protection from hose down water or diesel fuel in harsh operational conditions – passed 2,000 psi high pressure test
- Vibration-, impact- and shock-resistant – passed 5G, 3-axis vibration test
- 60,000 hour lifetime @ 55°C ambient



## Case study: land-rig retrofit

### Location:

Ensign Rig 122, Vernal, Utah

### Challenge:

Ensign was looking for a rugged, low maintenance solution to replace existing Pauluhn DuraPro fluorescent fixtures on a drilling rig.

### Solution:

Install Pauluhn DLL 2 foot linear LED luminaires

### Results:

Ensign was easily able to replace 21 DuraPro fixtures with 14 DLLs in only about an hour by using the existing DuraPro brackets. Ensign saw better light quality on the mast and deck, while reducing amperage load and eliminating lamp maintenance.



## Pauluhn™ DLL Series LED Luminaires

The Pauluhn DLL Linear LED by Eaton's Crouse-Hinds is specifically designed to replace fluorescent T12, T8 and T5HO lighting on land-based and offshore drilling platforms. The rugged and durable design features the industry's most versatile and flexible mounting options. The Pauluhn DLL is the ideal solution for high vibration, impact and hose down in drilling applications.

### Applications:

Land-based and offshore rigs; areas include: derrick, mast, SCR house, top drive, operator's house, power and pump stations.

### Key features & benefits:

- High efficacy: up to 120 LPW
- -40°C to +65°C ambient operating temperature (standard model)
- Low profile fixture (<3" height)
- Versatile ceiling/swivel, wall, flush, pole and pendant mounting options
- Wide and narrow optics for uniform illumination in control room and drill mast
- Four points of secondary retention
- 2,000 psi high pressure hose rated
- High vibration resistance
- Emergency battery back-up (90 minutes) and surge protection options (up to 10kV)‡
- DesignLights Consortium® Qualified (some models are not DLC qualified)\*
- 5 year fixture warranty†



‡ One year warranty

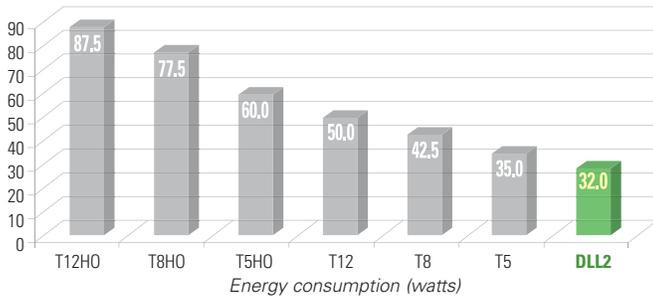
\* Refer to [www.designlights.org](http://www.designlights.org) Qualified Products List under Family Models for full listing details. Not all models are approved for all application categories.

† Refer to page 2 of the D-0716 authorized distributor price book for Crouse-Hinds standard Terms and Conditions.

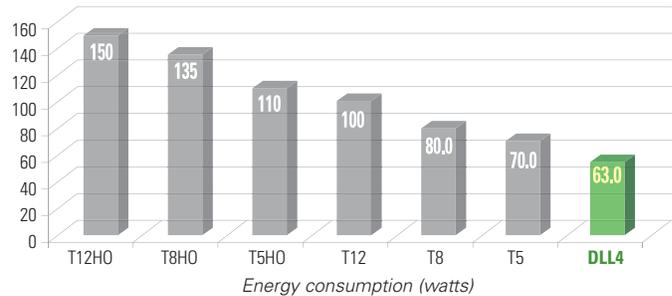


## Energy consumption comparison

2 foot DLL linear LED vs. fluorescent



4 foot DLL linear LED vs. fluorescent



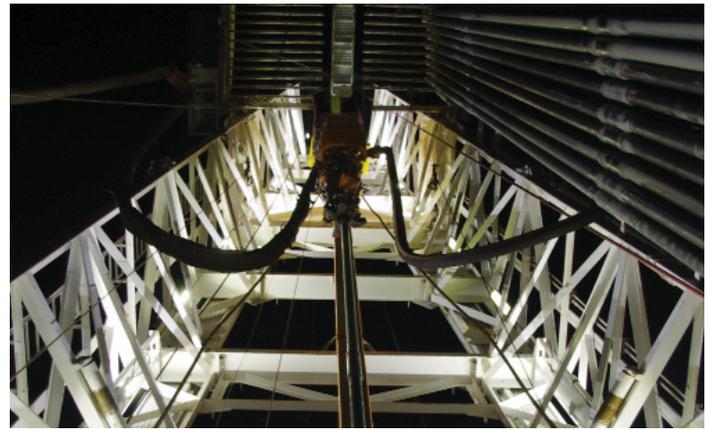
Model	Typical lumens	Wattage	Lumens per watt	Equivalent HID luminaire	Typical energy savings / lifetime
DLL2	3,958	32	124	T12HO	Up to 63%
				T8HO	Up to 59%
				T5HO	Up to 47%
				T12	Up to 36%
				T8	Up to 25%
				T5	Up to 9%

All luminaires in the comparison are 2 lamp, 2 foot

Model	Typical lumens	Wattage	Lumens per watt	Equivalent HID luminaire	Typical energy savings / lifetime
DLL4	7,900	63	130	T12HO	Up to 58%
				T8HO	Up to 54%
				T5HO	Up to 43%
				T12	Up to 37%
				T8	Up to 22%
				T5	Up to 10%

All luminaires in the comparison are 2 lamp, 4 foot

# Specifications



## Certifications:

### NEC standards:

- Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D
- Class II, Division 2, Groups F, G
- Class I, Zone 2
- Class III
- NEMA 4X; IP66
- Marine and wet locations

### UL standards:

- UL844 Electrical Fixture Hangers for Hazardous Locations
- UL1598 Luminaire
- UL1598A Luminaire for Installation on Marine Vessels
- UL924 for Emergency Lighting

### CSA standard:

- C22.2 No. 137

### Additional certifications:

- ABS design assessed

## Materials:

### Housing:

- Copper-free aluminum
- Optional Corro-free™ epoxy powder coat

### Lens:

- Clear or diffused or polycarbonate

## Mounting:

### Versatile mounting options:

- Flush back mount
- Swivel/ceiling back mount
- Offset ceiling mount
- Offset wall mount
- Pole mount
- Pendant mount

### Easily retrofit to:

- Existing Pauluhn DuraPro and MagnaPro fluorescent light fixtures
- Rig-A-Lite and Snelson C1D2 fluorescent lighting fixtures

## Electrical ratings:

	DLL2	DLL4
<b>Lumen output</b>	3,958	7,900
<b>Frequency</b>	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz
<b>Voltage</b>	100-277 VAC/108-250 VDC; 347-480 VAC	

Model	Voltage	Current (A)	Wattage (W)	Power factor	THD
DLL2/UNV1	100	0.33	32.5	0.92	<20%
DLL2/UNV1	277	0.13	34.3	0.92	<20%
DLL2/UNV34	347	0.10	32.2	0.92	<20%
DLL2/UNV34	480	0.07	34.5	0.92	<20%
DLL4/UNV1	100	0.63	63.4	0.92	<20%
DLL4/UNV1	277	0.23	62.5	0.92	<20%
DLL4/UNV34	347	0.18	61.4	0.92	<20%
DLL4/UNV34	480	0.13	63.9	0.92	<20%

## Temperature codes:

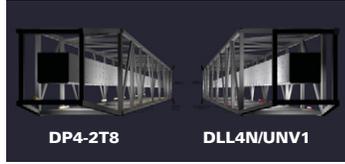
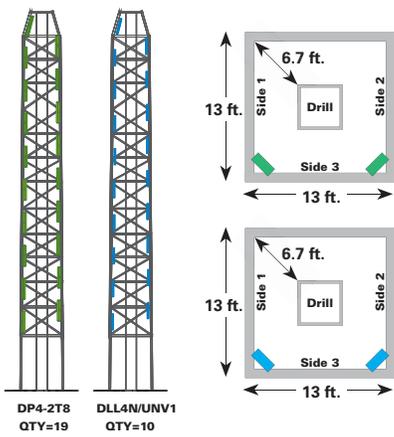
Ambient temperature	Min. temp. wire supply	Class I, Div. 2	Class II, Div. 2	Simultaneous rating
				Class I, Div. 2, Class II, Div. 2
40°C	60°C	T6	T6	T6
55°C	75°C	T5	T5	T5
65°C	90°C	T5	T5	T5

## Weights:

Luminaire	lbs.	kg.
DLL2	12.5	5.7
DLL4	22.5	10.2

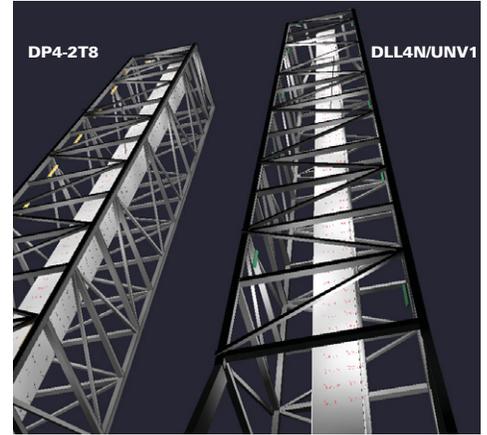
# Photometrics: high mast derrick

4 foot DLL LED with 80° optics vs. 4 foot 2 lamp T8 DuraPro

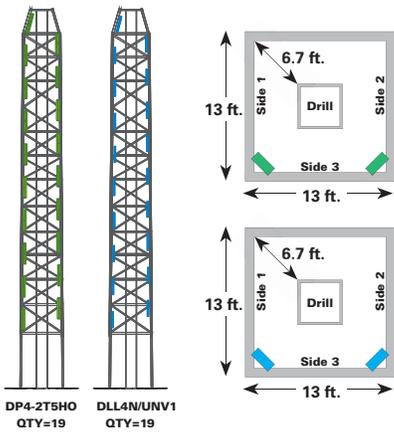


Model	Average footcandles	
	DLL4N/UNV1	DP4-2T8
Side 1	12.37	9.18
Side 2	10.80	9.56
Side 3	21.66	16.19

47% lower fixture count (19 vs.10) and higher average illumination on the drill.

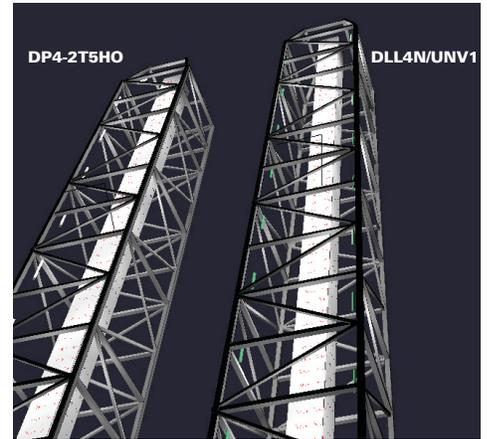


4 foot DLL LED with 80° optics vs. 4 foot. 2 lamp T5HO DuraPro



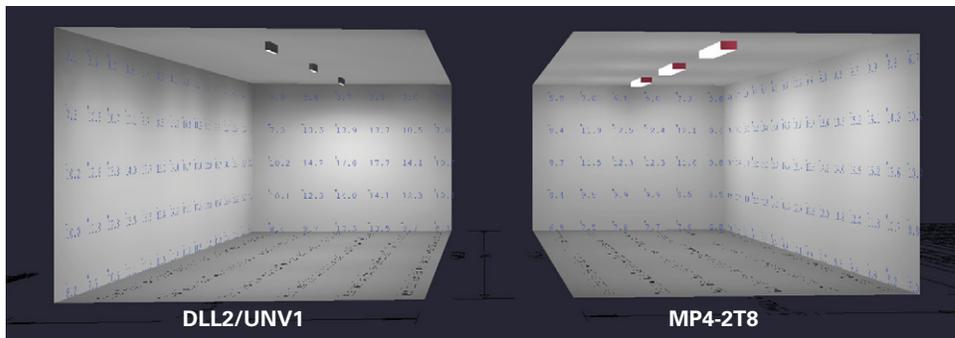
Model	Average footcandles	
	DLL4N/UNV1	DP4-2T5HO
Side 1	25.68	20.33
Side 2	18.88	20.52
Side 3	42.00	35.79

57% lower energy consumption and higher average illumination on the drill.



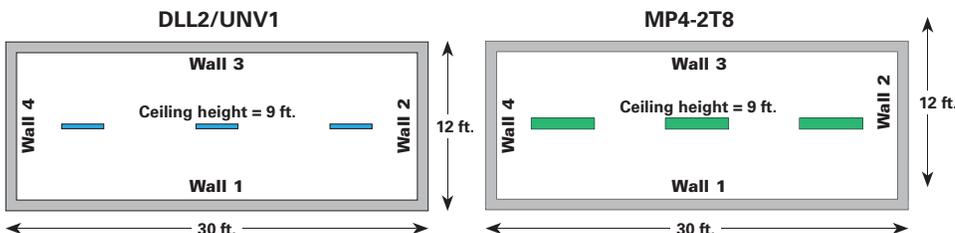
# Photometrics: control room/pump shed

2 foot DLL LED with 120° optics vs. 4 foot 2 lamp T8 MagnaPro



Model	Average footcandles	
	DLL2/UNV1	MP4-2T8
Wall 1	10.11	11.55
Wall 2	9.90	9.10
Wall 3	10.16	11.56
Wall 4	9.66	9.10
Floor	17.85	13.86

64% lower energy consumption and higher average illumination on floor

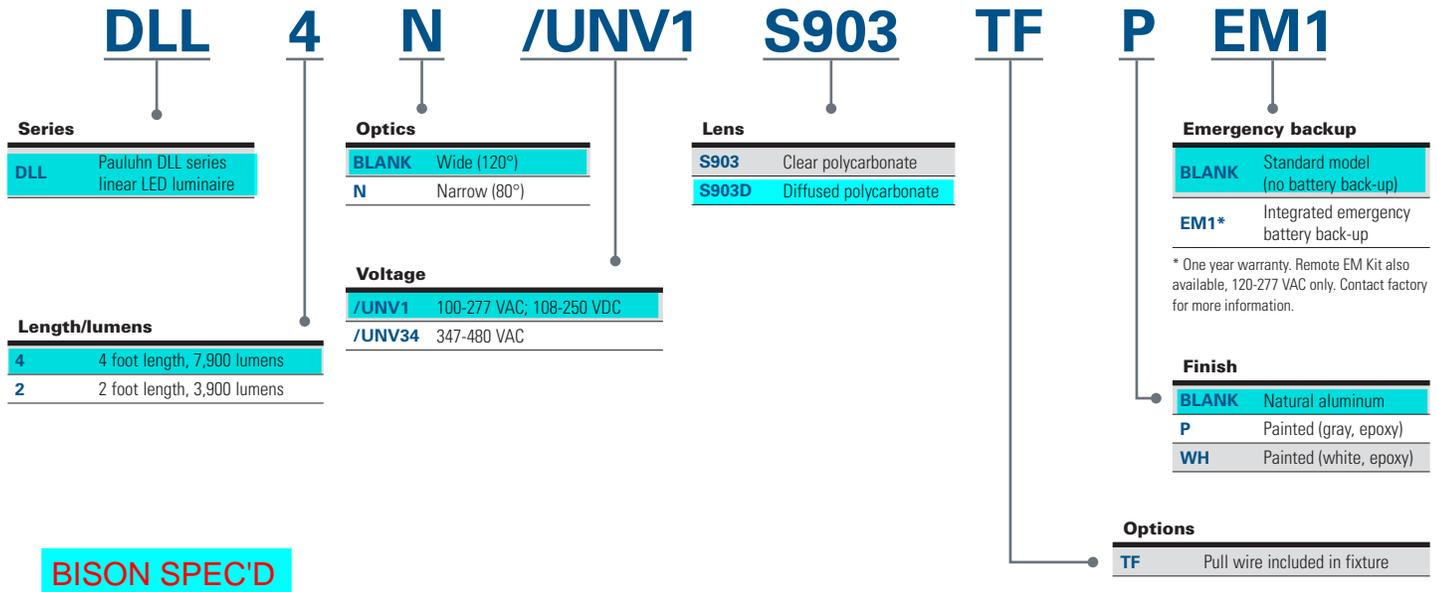


# Ordering information

## Part number example

### DLL4N/UNV1 S903 TF P EM1

DLL series linear LED, cool white, 4 foot, ½" hubs, 80° narrow light pattern, 100-277 VAC driver, polycarbonate lens, through feed hubs, painted, battery back-up



**BISON SPEC'D**

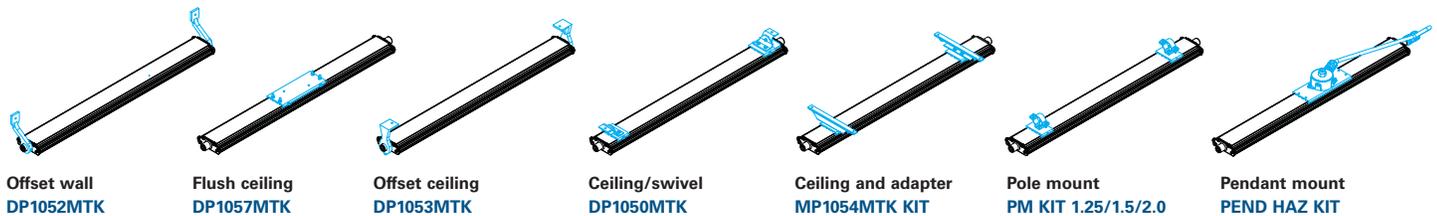
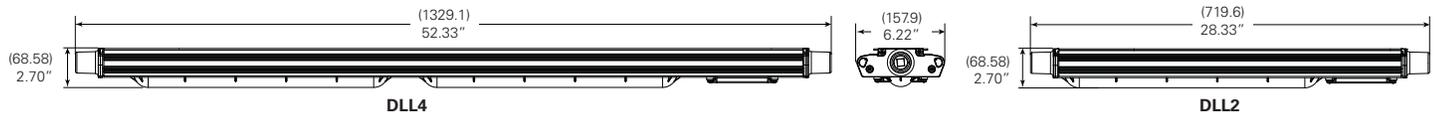
#### Accessories (ordered separately)

<b>DP1057MTK</b>	Flush/back mount back plate (compatible with DuraPro)
<b>DP1050MTK</b>	Ceiling/swivel mount (compatible with DuraPro)
<b>DP1053MTK</b>	Ceiling/wall mount offset (compatible with DuraPro)
<b>MP1054MTK KIT</b>	Ceiling mount bracket and adapter kit (compatible with MagnaPro)
<b>DP1052MTK</b>	Offset wall mount (compatible with DuraPro)
<b>PM KIT 1.25</b>	Pole mount kit, 1.25" conduit
<b>PM KIT 1.5</b>	Pole mount kit, 1.50" conduit
<b>PM KIT 2.0</b>	Pole mount kit, 2.00" conduit

#### Accessories (ordered separately)

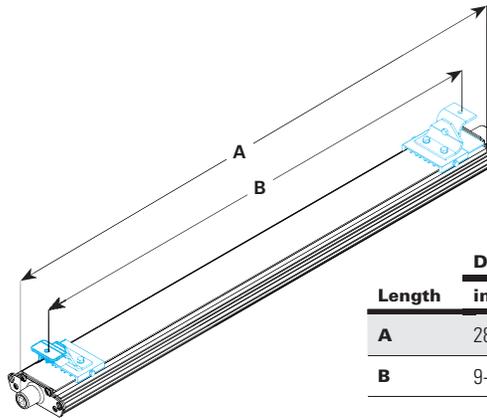
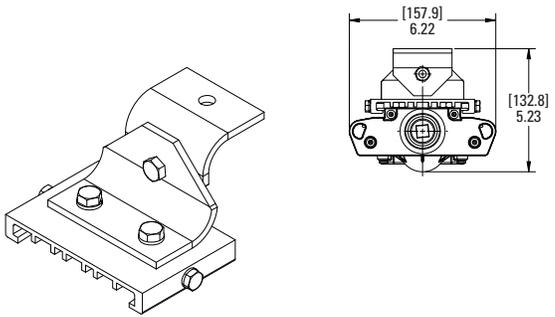
<b>PEND HAZ KIT</b>	Pendant mount kit
<b>SS KIT</b>	Safety chain kit
<b>VMVL/UNV1 80W 1A KIT</b>	1 amp driver replacement kit 100-277 VAC for 4 ft. linear
<b>VMVL/UNV34 80W 1A KIT</b>	1 amp driver replacement kit 347-480 VAC for 4 ft. linear
<b>VMVL/UNV1 80W 0.5A KIT</b>	0.5 amp driver replacement kit 100-277 VAC for 2 ft. linear
<b>VMVL/UNV34 80W 0.5A KIT</b>	0.5 amp driver replacement kit 347-480 VAC for 2 ft. linear

#### Dimensions & mounting options:



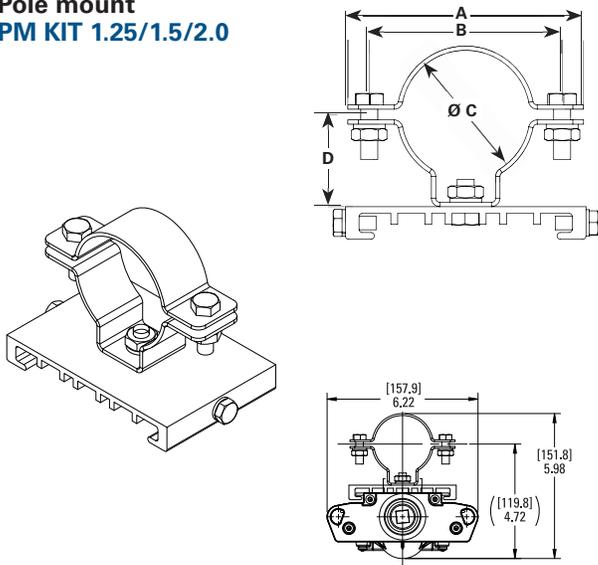
# Mounting options

## Ceiling/swivel mount DP1050MTK

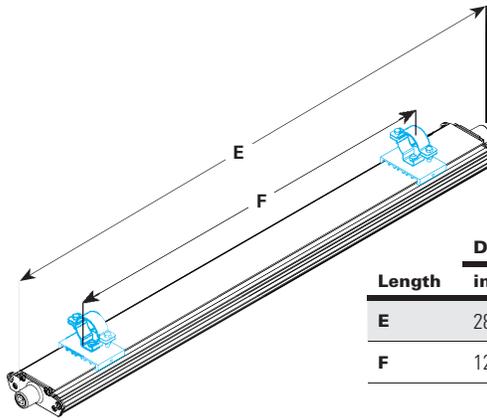


Length	DLL2		DLL4	
	in.	mm.	in.	mm.
A	28.3	720	52.3	1329
B	9-27	222-681	9-51	222-1289

## Pole mount PM KIT 1.25/1.5/2.0

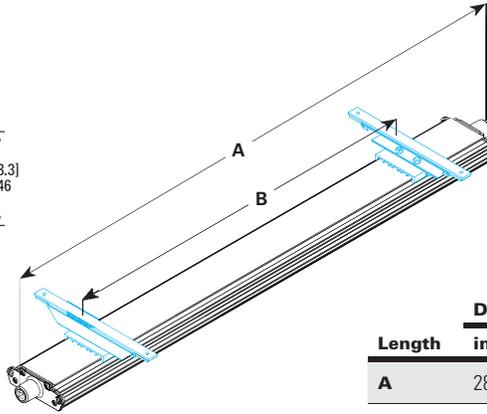
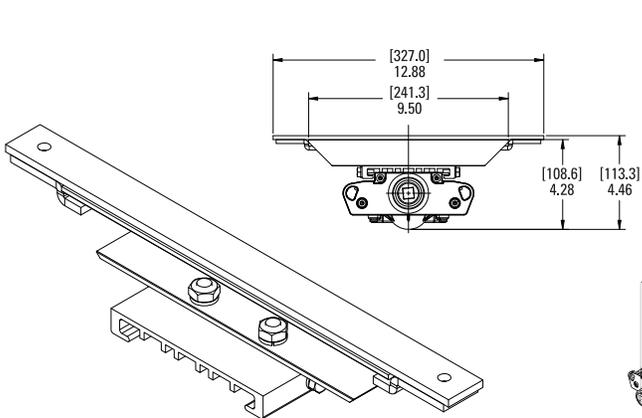


Configuration	ALL MEASUREMENTS IN INCHES			
	A	B	C	D
PM KIT 1.25	4.331	3.543	1.680	1.693
PM KIT 1.5	3.740	2.953	2.000	1.535
PM KIT 2.0	3.386	2.598	2.360	1.378



Length	DLL2		DLL4	
	in.	mm.	in.	mm.
E	28.3	720	52.3	1329
F	12-21	305-533	24-45	610-1143

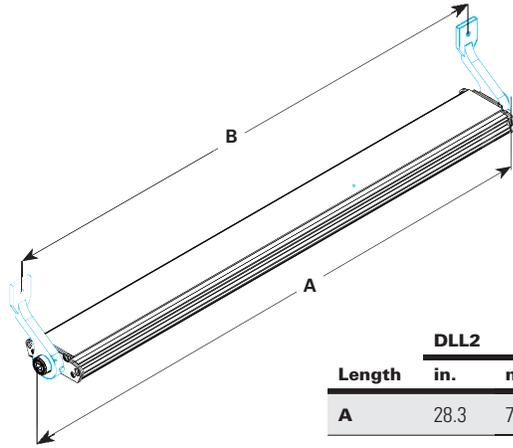
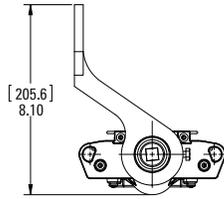
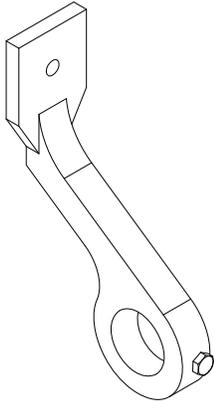
## MagnaPro mount MP1054MTK KIT



Length	DLL2		DLL4	
	in.	mm.	in.	mm.
A	28.3	720	52.3	1329
B	12-22	305-559	24-46	610-1168

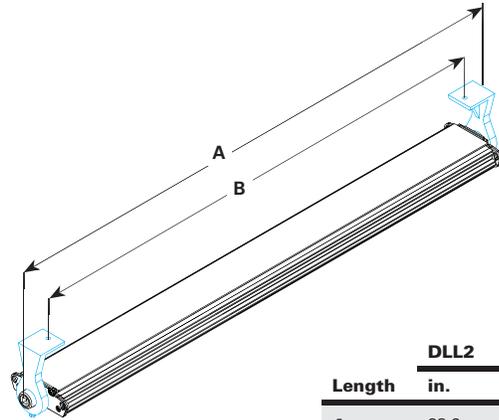
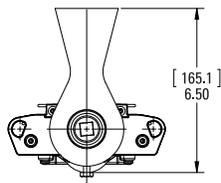
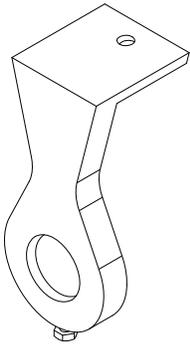
# Mounting options

## Offset wall DP1052MTK



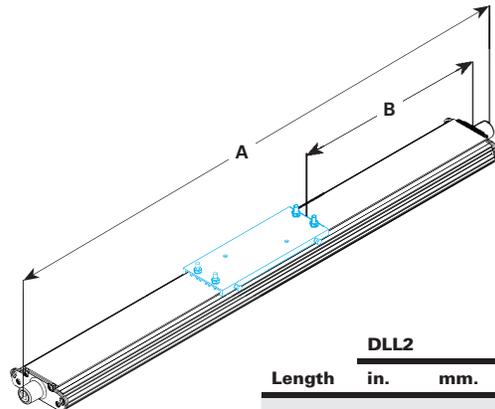
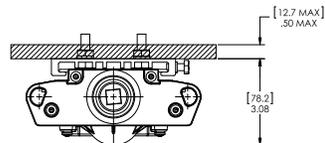
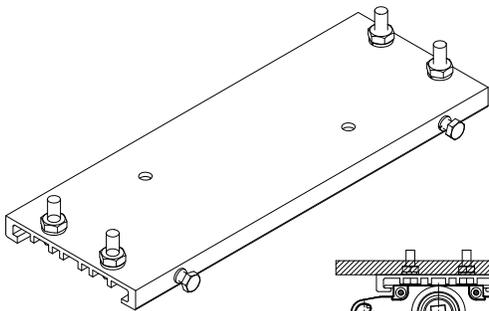
Length	DLL2		DLL4	
	in.	mm.	in.	mm.
<b>A</b>	28.3	720	52.3	1329
<b>B</b>	26.3	669	50.3	1278

## Offset ceiling/wall mount DP1053MTK



Length	DLL2		DLL4	
	in.	mm.	in.	mm.
<b>A</b>	28.3	720	52.3	1329
<b>B</b>	26.3	584	47.0	1194

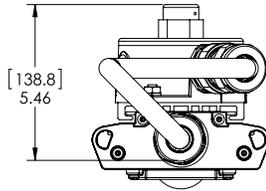
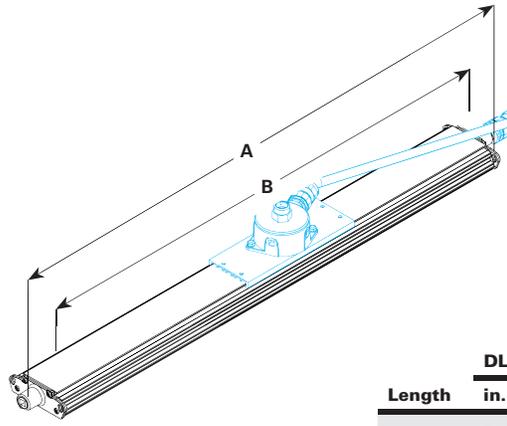
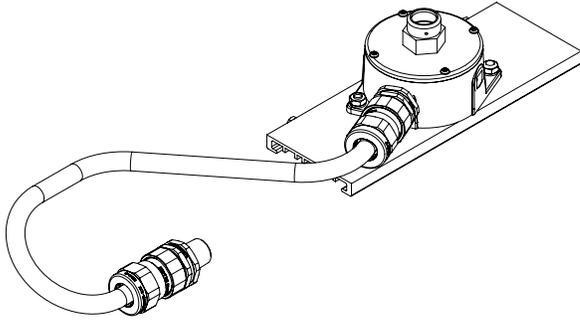
## Flush ceiling DP1057MTK



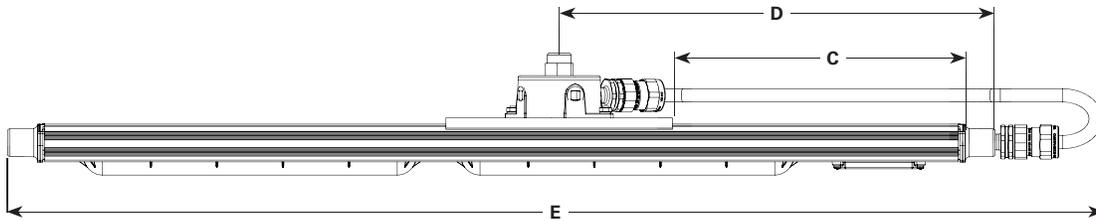
Length	DLL2		DLL4	
	in.	mm.	in.	mm.
<b>A</b>	28.3	720	52.3	1329
<b>B</b>	6.2	157.5	18.2	462

# Mounting options

Pendant mount - Class I, Div. 2 only  
**PEND HAZ KIT**



Length	DLL2		DLL4	
	in.	mm.	in.	mm.
<b>A</b>	31.7	805	55.8	1418
<b>B</b>	28.3	720	52.3	1329
<b>C</b>	4.2	108	16.0	406
<b>D</b>	12.2	310	24.0	610
<b>E</b>	34.9	886	58.9	1495



# Battery back-up

Champ DLL linear LED luminaires are now available with an integral battery back-up module. Virtually the same size as the standard 4 foot model and up to 90 minutes of emergency lighting to keep your facility and people safe.



Model	EM output	Normal output
<b>DLL4/UNV1 S903 EM1</b>	1,400 lumens (100-277V)	6,720 lumens (100-277V)

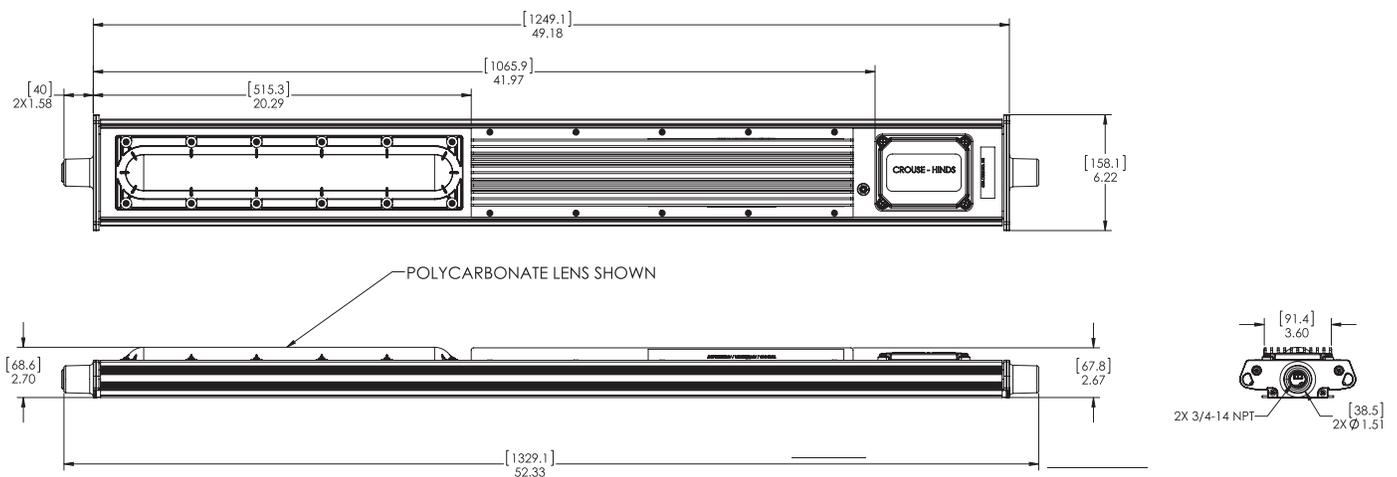
### Applications:

- Egress and emergency lighting for areas requiring uninterrupted lighting during power failure
- Hazardous rated indoor and outdoor emergency lighting in manufacturing plants, heavy industrial, chemical and petrochemical facilities, platforms, loading docks and parking areas.

### Key features:

- Operating ambient: 0°C to +40°C
- 90 minute runtime in emergency mode
- 6,720 lumen output for normal operation
- 1,400 in emergency mode
- 50,000 hours rated life @ 40°C
- IP66 rated enclosure
- LED indicator to check battery operation
- Nickel-cadmium battery
- 1 year warranty

### Dimensions:



### Certifications and compliances:

#### NEC/CEC

- Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D
- Class II, Division 2, Groups F, G
- Wet Location, IP66, Type 4X

#### UL Standards

- UL844 Hazardous (Classified)
- UL1598 Luminaires, UL1598A Marine
- UL924 Emergency Lighting

#### CSA Standard

- CSA C22.2 Nos. 137, 141

### Electrical ratings:

<b>Voltage</b>	120	277
<b>Amperage @ 120VAC</b>	.48	.212
<b>Wattage @ 120VAC</b>	57.8	57.7
<b>Lumen output</b>	6,720	6,720
<b>Frequency</b>	50/60Hz	50/60Hz
<b>Power factor @ 100 VAC</b>	> .90	> .90
<b>THD</b>	6.58	11.70

### Temperature codes:

Ambient temperature	Min. temp. wire supply	Class I, Div. 2	Class II, Div. I	Simultaneous rating Class I, Div. 2, Class II, Div. 1
40°C	60°C	T5	T6	T5

**U.S. (global headquarters):  
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March 2017

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# Pauluhn DFL HID hazardous area floodlights

Cl. I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D  
 Cl. I, Zone 2, AEx nR II  
 Cl. II, Div. 1, Groups F, G (250W max.)  
 Ex nR II

Marine & Wet Locations  
 NEMA 4X  
 IP66

5L

## Applications:

- Onshore drilling and exploration
- Pipeline compressor and storage
- Corrosive environments
- Façade security lighting

## Features:

- 150-400W high pressure sodium or 175-400W metal halide
- AEx nR, Ex nR restricted breathing rating is standard – restricted breathing offers cooler T-numbers for increased hazardous locations suitability
- NEMA 7x6 butterfly beam floodlight pattern – wide, uniform and far reaching to provide excellent efficiency and more light where you need it
- NEMA Type 4X and IP66 heavy duty, die cast copper-free aluminum construction is designed for use indoors and outdoors in marine and wet locations with stainless steel external hardware suitable for saltwater and corrosive applications
- 40°C, 55°C and 65°C ambient suitability – addresses high ambient common at industrial facilities
- Low ambient capability to -40°C – perfect for colder climates
- Hinged door frame assembly – has captive cover screws for ease of relamping
- Yoke mount design – standard construction provides the greatest mounting flexibility; can be mounted vertically (wall), horizontally (rooftop or floor) or any angle in between
- 3-axis resonance withstand and UL844 vibration compliant – can stand up to the tough jobs
- Precision formed aluminum reflector – superior beam control, distribution and efficiency
- High light output with a low cost of operation – cost-effectiveness in a high wattage floodlight
- Slipfitter adapter for pole mounting and wall mounting bracket available

## Certifications and compliances:

- Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D
- Class I, Zone 2, AEx nR II
- Class II, Division 1, Groups F, G (250W maximum)
- Ex nR II
- UL/cUL844 – Hazardous Locations
- UL/cUL1598 – Luminaires
- UL/cUL1598A – Supplemental Requirements for Luminaires for Installation on Marine Vessels
- 60079-15
- NEMA Type 4X
- IP66
- Marine and wet locations
- ABS



## Standard materials and finishes:

- Housing and lens frame – heavy duty die cast copper-free aluminum with Corro-free epoxy powder coat finish
- Lens – heat- and impact-resistant tempered glass
- Gasket – one-piece silicone
- Mounting brackets – aluminum with Corro-free epoxy powder coat finish
- Reflector – precision formed aluminum
- Lamp holder – porcelain
- Hardware – stainless steel

## Technical specifications:

- Entries – one 3/4" AEx/Ex gland
- Wind rating – EPA: 2.90 at vertical
- Lamp type – high pressure sodium; probe start metal halide<sup>A</sup>; pulse start metal halide (lamps not provided)
- Lamp holder – mogul base
- Ballast – multi-tap 120/208/240/277V, 60 Hz (standard); 220-240V, 50 Hz (optional); tri-tap 120/277/347V (optional); 480V (optional)

## Mounting option:

- Yoke mount

## Photometrics:

- Refer to [www.eaton.com](http://www.eaton.com) (under the Resources tab of each product family) for specific photometric IES files

<https://www.eaton.com/us/en-us/catalog/lighting-and-controls/pauluhn-dfl-hazardous-area-hid-floodlights.resources.html>

**IES FILE  
 CONTAINS THE  
 FOLLOWING**

IES photometric files

↓ [Crouse-Hinds Pauluhn DFL HID Floodlight ies photometric files](#)

(ZIP 19 KB, 09/08/2021)

Manufacturer	Catalog Number	Description	Lamp	Filename	Number Lamps	Lumens Per Lamp
COOPER CROUSE-HINDS	DFLMYM400	CAST ALUMINUM HOUSING, FORMED SPECULAR HAMMERTONE REFLECTOR, CLEAR GLASS ENCLASURE.	ONE CLEAR VBD M59 400 WATT PS METAL HALIDE LAMP RATED AT 40,000 LUMENS.	dfmym400.ies	1	40000

<sup>A</sup>Not available in the U.S.

# Pauluhn DFL HID hazardous area floodlights

Cl. I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D  
Cl. I, Zone 2, AEx nR II  
Cl. II, Div. 1, Groups F, G (250W max.)  
Ex nR II

Marine & Wet Locations  
NEMA 4X  
IP66

5L

## Options:

Description	Suffix
• Lamps included .....	<b>L<sup>B</sup></b>
• 480V.....	<b>480</b>
<i>Replace /MT in catalog number with /480</i>	
• 230V.....	<b>230</b>
<i>Replace /220 ONLY in catalog number with /230</i>	

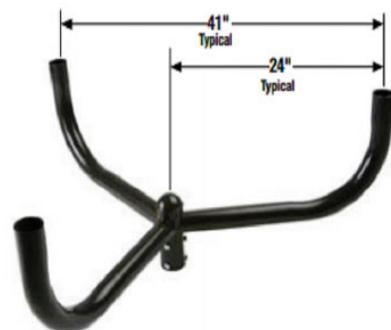
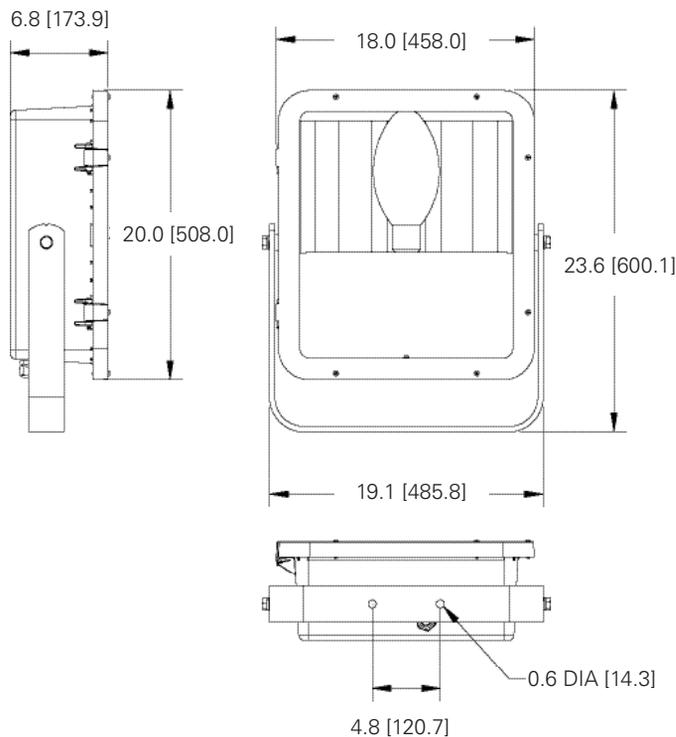
## Accessories (ordered separately):

Description	Cat. #
• Pole mount slipfitter adapter .....	<b>SFA6</b>
• Wall mount bracket adapter .....	<b>SWB6</b>
• Bull horn, 2 tenon, gray .....	<b>BLHN2</b>
• Bull horn, 3 tenon, gray .....	<b>BLHN3</b>

## Ordering information:

Cat. #	Lamp type	Watts	Weight (lbs.)	ANSI lamp type	Zone T-code	Division T-code	Ambient temperature °C	Supply wire °C
DFLMY250/MT 76 S828	Pulse start metal halide	250	42.0	M153	T3	T1	40/55/65	90/90/105
DFLMY400/MT 76 S828	Pulse start metal halide	400	44.0	M155	T3	T1	40/55	105/105
DFLMY320/MT 76 S828	Pulse start metal halide	320	44.0	M154	T3	T1	40/55	105/105
DFLMY250/TT 76 <sup>C</sup>	Probe start metal halide	250	42.0	M58 <sup>C</sup>	T3	T1	40/55/65	90/90/105
DFLMY400/TT 76 <sup>C</sup>	Probe start metal halide	400	44.0	M59 <sup>C</sup>	T3	T1	40/55	90/105
DFLMY250/220 50 76 <sup>C</sup>	Probe start metal halide	250	42.0	M58 <sup>C</sup>	T3	T1	40/55/65	90/90/105
DFLMY400/220 50 76 <sup>C</sup>	Probe start metal halide	400	44.0	M59 <sup>C</sup>	T3	T1	40/55	90/105
DFLSY250/MT 76	High pressure sodium	250	40.0	S50	T3	T1	40/55/65	90/90/105
DFLSY400/MT 76	High pressure sodium	400	44.0	S51	T3	T1	40/55	90/105
DFLSY250/TT 76	High pressure sodium	250	40.0	S50	T3	T1	40/55/65	90/90/105
DFLSY400/TT 76	High pressure sodium	400	44.0	S51	T3	T1	40/55	90/105
DFLSY250/220 50 76	High pressure sodium	250	40.0	S50	T3	T1	40/55/65	90/90/105
DFLSY400/220 50 76	High pressure sodium	400	44.0	S51	T3	T1	40/55	90/105

## Dimensions (in inches):



Bull horns – provided with 2 3/8" pole tenon

<sup>B</sup> Lamp is not included unless option 'L' is selected.  
<sup>C</sup> Not available in the U.S.

# HYLITE™

LED Lighting

Available in Five Popular Lumen Packages and in NEMA 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Beam Spreads to suit a Variety of Flood Lighting Applications

140 LpW

IP67

Glare-Free, UGR <19

# AEON™

## Flood Light

With Enhanced Glare-Free Illumination and various Beam Spreads, AEON Provides Crisp Illumination, avoiding any Visual Discomfort. AEON's Proprietary Optics produce the Ideal Light Distribution and Beam Angles for Variety of Flood Lighting applications, while saving you up to 83% in Energy use compared to Traditional Lighting.

Engineered with State-of-the-Art technology for Efficiency, Glare Control, and Uniformity, the AEON features Instant On/Off, Dimming, Full Controllability, High Energy Efficiency, Flicker-Free Lighting and Complete Flexibility.

The AEON delivers Simple, Smart and Easy-to-use Flood Lighting Solutions that provide Advanced Functionality, Versatility and Operational Efficiency.

#### 5 Popular Delivered Lumen Packages:

230W: 33,100lm (~1000W HID)

310W: 44,100lm (~1500W HID)

440W: 62,100lm (~2000W HID)

520W: 73,500lm (~3000W HID)

750W: 105,000lm (~4000W HID)

The Most Efficient and the Most Powerful LED Flood Light in the Industry!

Additional Options available for all Models:

- Full RGB Colors and DMX Controls
- With Remote Drivers
- Extended Warranty
- Complete Package with Poles, Platforms & Cross-Arms

100% Project Financing Available

SAVE UP TO  
**83%**  
ON YOUR ENERGY COSTS



Proprietary & Patented Designs!



98% RECYCLABLE



NO

LEAD, MERCURY, TOXIC GASES OR HEAVY METALS



### Illuminating facts about High Performance AEON™ LED Flood Light Better for your Eyes, Better for the Planet.

#### What makes the AEON™ LED Flood Light your Lighting Solution of Choice?

- The most powerful Flood Light Luminaire with the Highest Reliability Level: Incredibly High 95% Total Efficiency and with the Highest Efficacy in its own Class: Up to 140 Delivered LpW. More Light with Fewer Fixtures.
- Heavy-duty, Lightweight and Durable Die-Cast Design for High Wear Resistance: Withstands Harsh, Extreme Outdoor Conditions and Corrosive Environments.
- Proprietary Thermal Efficient Design with Passive Cooling Maximizes Heat Dissipation for Longer Life of the Luminaire. Designed for Greater Life Expectancy in Warmer Climates.
- Patented Revolutionary Aerodynamic Design for Minimal Wind Resistance.
- State-of-the-Art, Aesthetically Pleasant Compact Design with No Exposed Electronics or Wiring. Rugged, Weather-tight Design, IP67 Rated for Wet location.
- Patented Cross-Vent Convection Design for Longer Life of LED Package and Electronics.
- Adjustable in 15° Increments: 0-90° Orient and 270° Tilt Angle.
- Scalable LED Modules in NEMA 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Beam Spreads allows for Optimized Configuration for different applications.
- Proprietary Glare-Free Illumination: No Visual Discomfort. UGR <19.
- Precise, Custom-engineered Optics with Controlled Intensity and Uniformity: Maintains Consistent Delivered Foot Candles over the Luminaires life.
- High Color Rendition showing True Colors: CRI >85.
- Proprietary Design offers Uniform and Constant Light Levels throughout the life of the Luminaire with Minimal Lumen Depreciation.
- Avoids Light Pollution and Trespass: Optical Accuracy. Directs Light precisely where needed without any Spillage.
- Advance Technology for Luminaire Longevity: Integrated Power Supply Operates at Lower Temperature and at incredible 95% Efficiency.
- Technology within the Fixture: No Outside Exposure to any Sensitive Electronic Components.
- Operational Flexibility: Adaptable to Various Intelligent Lighting Controls: Wired or Wireless, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, Dali, AirMesh Networks, Hybrid Networked Lighting Controls, etc.
- Ultra-Low EMI eliminates Electrical Interference with surrounding Electronic Systems.
- Excellent for 4K, Ultra-HD and HDTV Broadcasting, Digital Photography and Flicker-free Slow-Motion Recording for Optimal Television and Security Viewing.
- IP67 - Complete Protection against Dust, Debris and Water Infiltration.

Designed, Engineered &



Assembled in the USA



Contract  
47QSWA20D0040

# AEON™ Flood Light

Enjoy a Drastic Reduction in your Monthly Utility Bill and Eliminate Costly Maintenance Expenses. AEON™...a Favorable Impact on your Bottom-line.

AEON Model	Watts	Delivered Lumens	HID Equivalent	Energy Savings*	Input Line Current (A)				Net Weight	EPA (Sq. Ft.)
					120V	277V	347V	480V		
HL-AF-230WD	230W	33,100	1000W	77%	2.1A	0.9A	0.7A	0.5A	29 lbs.	1.6
HL-AF-310WD	310W	44,100	1500W	79%	2.8A	1.2A	1.0A	0.7A	34 lbs.	1.6
HL-AF-440WD	440W	62,100	2000W	78%	3.9A	1.7A	1.4A	1.0A	44 lbs.	2.2
HL-AF-520WD	520W	73,500	3000W	83%	4.6A	2.0A	1.6A	1.2A	48 lbs.	2.2
HL-AF-750WD	750W	105,000	4000W	81%	6.7A	2.9A	2.3A	1.7A	66 lbs.	3.0

\* Does not include Ballast Loss, Maintenance, Replacement Lamp Savings and Disposal Costs which amount to an additional Savings of 30-50%!

- Rugged, Durable and Compact Luminaire stands up to the most demanding Elements and is Excellent for use in Hot & Humid Climates and Suitable for use in Corrosive Environments.
- UV Stabilized Electrostatic Finish and Stainless Steel Hardware to withstand Extreme Outdoor Conditions.
- Incredibly Long-Life Span of over 100,000 Hours.
- Simple, Reliable, and Affordable, Maintenance-free Design.
- Advanced Functionality and User Friendly with Quick Connect System: Lenses, Modules and Drivers are Field-Changeable.
- Solid-State: No Moving Parts. Ideal for High Vibration Areas (ANSI C136.31, 3G Rated).
- Standard Included: Instant On/Off, Continuous Dimming, 10 ft. Prewired Sheathed Cord, Hoist Hook and 3.3 ft (1m) Stainless Steel Safety Cable.
- Several Mounting Options: Yoke, Pendant, Wire Loop or Hook.
- 10kA / 20kV In-line Surge Protection against Over Voltage, Short Circuit, and Over Temperature.
- Suitable for Ambient Temperatures: -40°F--122°F (-40°C--50°C).
- RoHS Compliant: No Lead, Mercury, Toxic Gases or any Hazardous Materials. Facilitates LEED® points.
- Environmentally Friendly: 98% Recyclable.
- Neighborhood-Friendly: No Spillage or Sky Glow.
- Save Labor Cost Significantly: Quick & Easy Installation Process.
- Lowest Total Cost of Ownership. Shortest Payback Period and a High ROI.
- Meets/Exceeds National and International Standards



Standard LED Optics

AEON™  
Proprietary  
Glare-Free  
LED Optics

Multi-Voltage  
Options

120-277VAC / 347-480VAC



2-for-1  
Replacement.  
More Light  
Less  
Luminaires

SAVE UP TO

83%

ON YOUR  
ENERGY COSTS

US Patents: D866,832, D866,833, D866,834, D866,835

## 5 Popular Delivered Lumen Packages

- Scalable LED Modules in NEMA 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Beam Spreads allows for Optimized Configuration for different Applications
- Various Delivered Lumen Packages to suit a Variety of Indoor and Outdoor Applications



98%  
RECYCLABLE

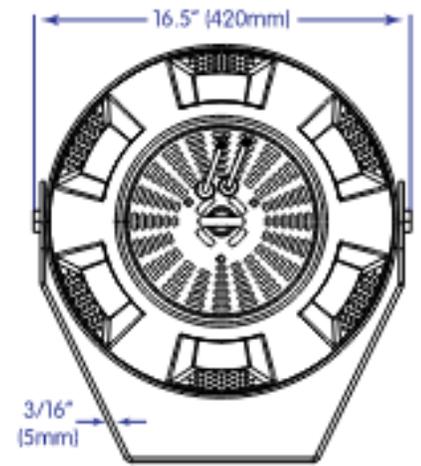
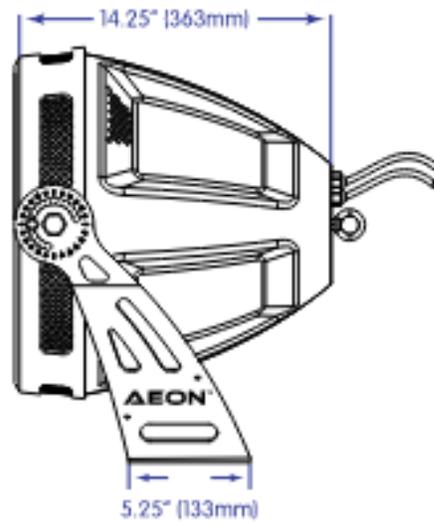
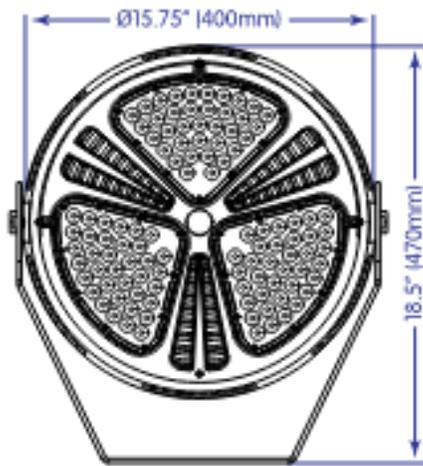


NO  
LEAD, MERCURY, TOXIC GASES  
OR HEAVY METALS

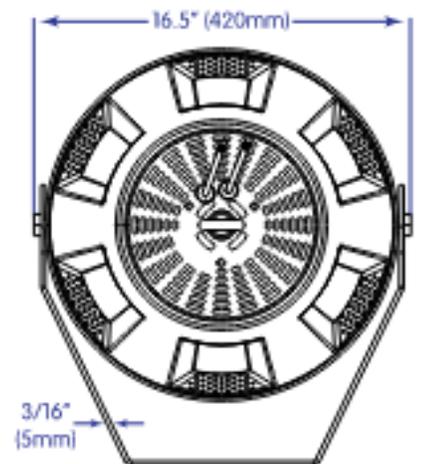
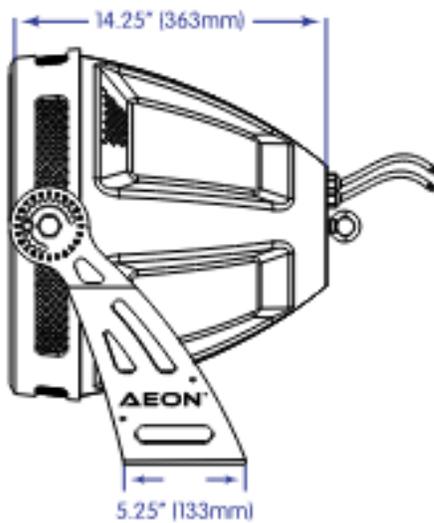
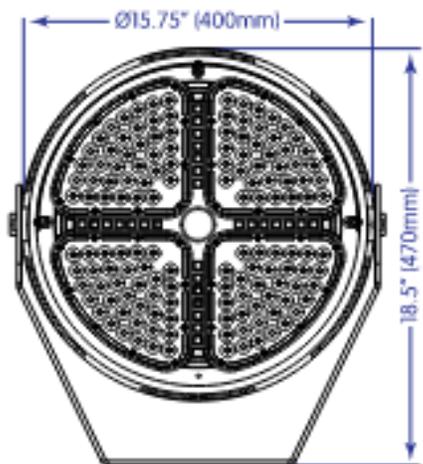
230WD - NEMA 2			230WD - NEMA 3			230WD - NEMA 4			230WD - NEMA 5			230WD - NEMA 6		
Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter	Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter									
50 ft.	99	11.8 ft.	50 ft.	53	20.2 ft.	50 ft.	34	27.0 ft.	50 ft.	25	30.9 ft.	50 ft.	13	40.9 ft.
75 ft.	44	17.7 ft.	75 ft.	23	30.3 ft.	75 ft.	15	40.5 ft.	75 ft.	11	46.2 ft.	75 ft.	6	61.2 ft.
100 ft.	25	23.5 ft.	100 ft.	13	40.4 ft.	100 ft.	8	54.0 ft.	100 ft.	6	61.6 ft.	100 ft.	3	81.7 ft.
150 ft.	11	35.3 ft.	150 ft.	6	60.7 ft.	150 ft.	4	81.0 ft.	150 ft.	3	92.5 ft.	150 ft.	2	122.4 ft.
200 ft.	6	47.1 ft.	200 ft.	3	80.9 ft.	200 ft.	2	108.0 ft.	200 ft.	2	123.3 ft.	200 ft.	1	163.3 ft.
Beam Angle: 14° Field Angle: 25°			Beam Angle: 23° Field Angle: 43°			Beam Angle: 30° Field Angle: 64°			Beam Angle: 35° Field Angle: 80°			Beam Angle: 45° Field Angle: 114°		
310WD - NEMA 2			310WD - NEMA 3			310WD - NEMA 4			310WD - NEMA 5			310WD - NEMA 6		
Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter	Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter									
50 ft.	135	11.3 ft.	50 ft.	71	19.4 ft.	50 ft.	45	26.6 ft.	50 ft.	33	30.5 ft.	50 ft.	18	41.0 ft.
75 ft.	60	17.0 ft.	75 ft.	32	29.0 ft.	75 ft.	20	40.0 ft.	75 ft.	15	46.0 ft.	75 ft.	8	61.3 ft.
100 ft.	34	22.6 ft.	100 ft.	18	38.7 ft.	100 ft.	11	53.1 ft.	100 ft.	8	61.0 ft.	100 ft.	5	81.7 ft.
150 ft.	15	34.0 ft.	150 ft.	8	58.0 ft.	150 ft.	5	80.0 ft.	150 ft.	4	91.5 ft.	150 ft.	2	122.5 ft.
200 ft.	8	45.1 ft.	200 ft.	5	77.4 ft.	200 ft.	3	106.3 ft.	200 ft.	2	122.0 ft.	200 ft.	1	163.3 ft.
Beam Angle: 14° Field Angle: 24°			Beam Angle: 22° Field Angle: 42°			Beam Angle: 30° Field Angle: 64°			Beam Angle: 34° Field Angle: 80°			Beam Angle: 45° Field Angle: 114°		
440WD - NEMA 2			440WD - NEMA 3			440WD - NEMA 4			440WD - NEMA 5			440WD - NEMA 6		
Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter	Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter									
33 ft.	375	7.4 ft.	33 ft.	187	12.5 ft.	33 ft.	180	14.9 ft.	33 ft.	93	22.8 ft.	33 ft.	55	27.3 ft.
66 ft.	94	14.7 ft.	66 ft.	47	25.0 ft.	66 ft.	45	29.8 ft.	66 ft.	23	45.6 ft.	66 ft.	14	54.5 ft.
99 ft.	42	22.1 ft.	99 ft.	21	37.4 ft.	99 ft.	20	44.6 ft.	99 ft.	10	68.4 ft.	99 ft.	6	81.8 ft.
133 ft.	23	29.4 ft.	133 ft.	12	49.9 ft.	133 ft.	11	59.5 ft.	133 ft.	6	91.2 ft.	133 ft.	3	109.1 ft.
200 ft.	10	44.2 ft.	200 ft.	5	74.8 ft.	200 ft.	5	89.3 ft.	200 ft.	3	136.9 ft.	200 ft.	2	163.6 ft.
Beam Angle: 13° Field Angle: 24°			Beam Angle: 22° Field Angle: 45°			Beam Angle: 26° Field Angle: 58°			Beam Angle: 39° Field Angle: 80°			Beam Angle: 45° Field Angle: 115°		
520WD - NEMA 2			520WD - NEMA 3			520WD - NEMA 4			520WD - NEMA 5			520WD - NEMA 6		
Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter	Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter									
33 ft.	416	7.3 ft.	33 ft.	221	12.8 ft.	33 ft.	213	15.1 ft.	33 ft.	110	22.7 ft.	33 ft.	66	27.3 ft.
66 ft.	104	14.6 ft.	66 ft.	55	25.6 ft.	66 ft.	53	30.2 ft.	66 ft.	28	45.4 ft.	66 ft.	17	54.5 ft.
99 ft.	46	21.9 ft.	99 ft.	25	38.4 ft.	99 ft.	24	45.3 ft.	99 ft.	12	68.1 ft.	99 ft.	7	81.8 ft.
133 ft.	26	29.2 ft.	133 ft.	14	51.2 ft.	133 ft.	13	60.4 ft.	133 ft.	7	90.9 ft.	133 ft.	4	109.0 ft.
200 ft.	12	43.8 ft.	200 ft.	6	76.7 ft.	200 ft.	6	90.6 ft.	200 ft.	3	136.3 ft.	200 ft.	2	163.5 ft.
Beam Angle: 13° Field Angle: 24°			Beam Angle: 22° Field Angle: 45°			Beam Angle: 26° Field Angle: 58°			Beam Angle: 38° Field Angle: 80°			Beam Angle: 45° Field Angle: 114°		
750WD - NEMA 2			750WD - NEMA 3			750WD - NEMA 4			750WD - NEMA 5			750WD - NEMA 6		
Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter	Distance	Max FC	Beam Diameter									
33 ft.	501	8.2 ft.	33 ft.	278	12.7 ft.	33 ft.	305	15.1 ft.	33 ft.	158	22.5 ft.	33 ft.	90	27.6 ft.
66 ft.	125	16.4 ft.	66 ft.	70	25.5 ft.	66 ft.	76	30.2 ft.	66 ft.	39	45.0 ft.	66 ft.	22	55.1 ft.
133 ft.	31	32.8 ft.	133 ft.	17	51.0 ft.	133 ft.	19	60.3 ft.	133 ft.	10	89.9 ft.	133 ft.	6	110.3 ft.
200 ft.	14	49.2 ft.	200 ft.	8	76.5 ft.	200 ft.	9	90.4 ft.	200 ft.	4	134.9 ft.	200 ft.	3	165.4 ft.
300 ft.	6	73.7 ft.	300 ft.	4	114.7 ft.	300 ft.	4	135.7 ft.	300 ft.	2	202.3 ft.	300 ft.	1	248.1 ft.
Beam Angle: 14° Field Angle: 27°			Beam Angle: 23° Field Angle: 46°			Beam Angle: 26° Field Angle: 57°			Beam Angle: 39° Field Angle: 81°			Beam Angle: 46° Field Angle: 119°		

# AEON™ Flood Light

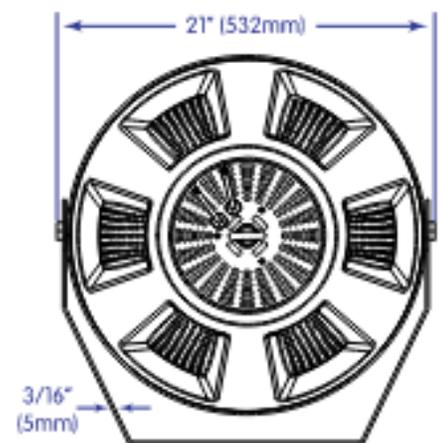
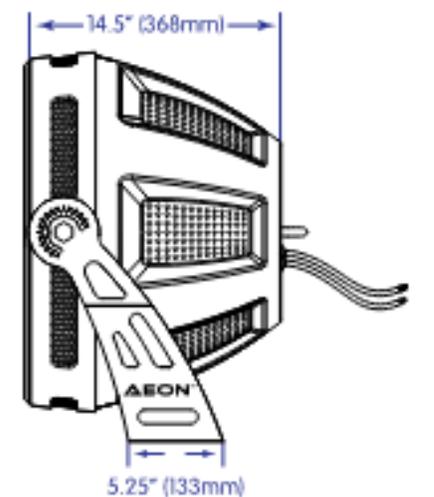
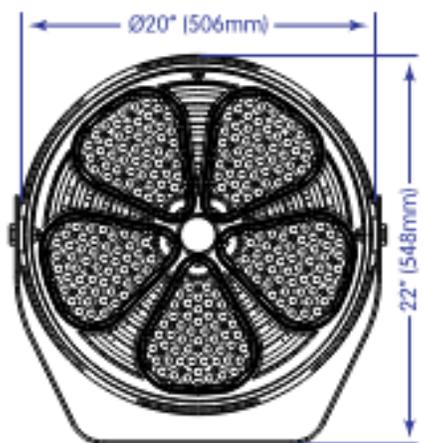
## HL-AF-230WD



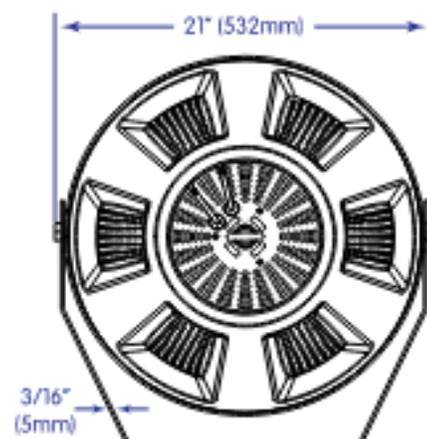
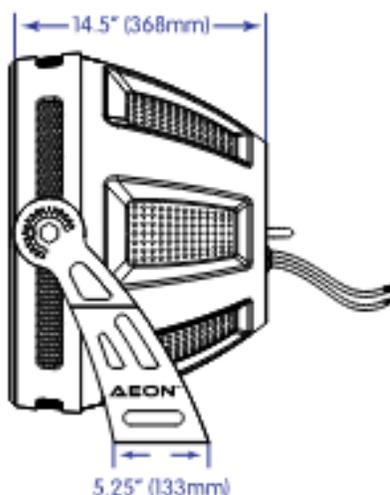
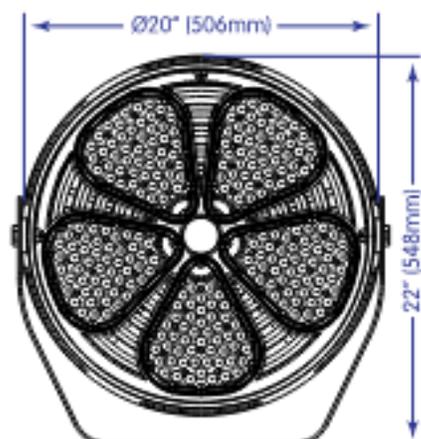
## HL-AF-310WD



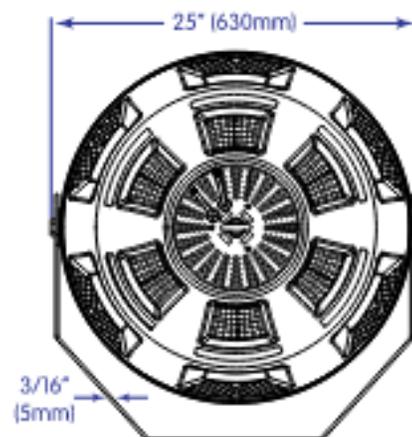
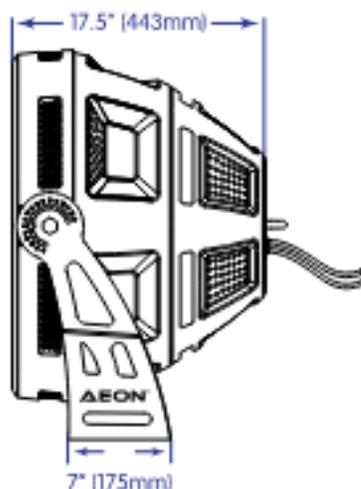
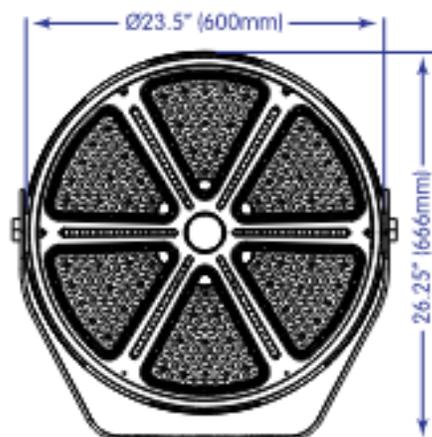
## HL-AF-440WD



HL-AF-520WD



HL-AF-750WD



Ordering Nomenclature:

HL	-	AF	-	440WD	-	50K	-	N6	-	277V	-	WH	-	PCK-7
COMPANY		SERIES		WATTS		CCT		NEMA SPREAD		VOLTAGE		COLOR		OPTIONS
				230WD		50K = 5000K		2		277V = 120V-277V		WH = White		See Options, below
				310WD		57K = 5700K		3		480V = 347V-480V		GY = Gray		
				440WD		Important Note:		4				BK = Black		
				520WD		Standard CCT: 5000K		5				Important Note:		
				750WD		5700K available as "Special Order" only and with Longer Lead Times		6				Standard Color: White Gray and Black available as "Special Orders" only and with Longer Lead Times		

Options:

- YB-2331 High Mast / Indirect Lighting Yoke Bracket for 230W-310W
- YB-4452 High Mast / Indirect Lighting Yoke Bracket for 440W-520W
- YB-7500 High Mast Yoke Bracket for 750W
- PCK-7 Photo Control Receptacle Kit Only (Photocell not included)

- NMA-1270F Indirect Lighting Mount Adapter, 3/4NPT
- NLM-1840 Indirect Lighting Loop Mount Assembly
- PMA-1230B Pendant Mount Adapter, 3/4NPT
- HMA-34NPT Hook Mount Adapter, 3/4NPT

As part of the company's continuous product improvement program, HyLite reserves the right to change materials or modify the design of its product without notification. All Specifications subject to change without notice. All values are design and/or typical values when measured under laboratory conditions. Actual Values depend upon the ambient temperature of the installation location. Please consult factory for your specific requirements.

# Laydown Light Towers

## LED/Metal Halide/LED Balloon



# Robust and reliable with unique features for enhanced performance

- High-output light fixtures
- Telescoping tower rotates nearly 360 degrees
- Multiple low-speed engine options
- Heavy gauge all-steel body
- Unobstructed engine accessibility



Not just another light tower, Wanco Laydown Light Towers use state-of-the-art technology for superior illumination, shining a uniform light pattern across the entire job site and exceeding government regulations for worksite illumination.

For fast job-site setup and less downtime, each light fixture can be aimed independently without the use of tools—and the fixtures stay in place once positioned. Choose either LED or metal halide lights when specifying your light tower. Wanco’s proprietary LED fixtures are the brightest available on any portable light tower, and Wanco’s metal halide fixtures feature high-intensity parabolic reflectors that increase illumination. Balloon lights are also available.

The telescoping tower stows securely in a travel cradle when it is horizontal, then extends vertically to 30 feet when deployed. While upright, the tower rotates nearly 360 degrees and the lights operate at any height, eliminating the need to move the trailer frequently. Two winches raise and extend the tower easily. Manual winches are standard and power winches are optional.

A choice of industrial diesel engines and four-pole generators ensure reliable performance. The high-efficiency engine and 30-gallon fuel tank provide extended run times between refuelings—up to 120 hours with Wanco’s exclusive LED light fixtures. Performance enhancing options include an automated dusk-to-dawn start/stop system and cold-weather start package.

For system maintenance, Wanco’s exclusive hinged top panel provides unimpeded access to the engine, generator and electrical components. The equipment bay is a rugged all-steel cabinet with gull-wing doors that can be locked closed to protect against unauthorized access.

Wanco Laydown Light Towers boast trouble-free performance and exceptional longevity—hallmarks of the Wanco brand.

To order one today, call **800.972.0755** or visit [wanco.com](http://wanco.com).

## Brief specifications

### Physical

Deployed footprint	127 × 112 in. (321 × 285 cm), L × W
Operating height	Max. 30 ft (9.14m) Min. 12½ ft (3.81m)
Travel height	66 in (168cm)
Weight	Operating    Approx. 1800 lb (815kg) Shipping     Approx. 1550 lb (703kg)

### Lights

Lamps*	<b>480-watt LEDs</b> Four 480W fixtures	350-watt LEDs Four 350W fixtures	Metal halides Four 1000W lamps
Luminosity**	<del>57,800 lm per fixture</del> <del>231,200 lm total</del>	49,000 lm per fixture 196,000 lm total	110,000 lm per lamp 440,000 lm total

### NOTE 1

### Power system

Engine type	Tier 4 Final diesel, 3-cylinder, 4-cycle
Engine speed*	1800 rpm @ 60 Hz or 1500 rpm @ 50 Hz
Generator type	Brushless, class H
Sound level	71 dB @ 23 ft (7m) at max. load
Battery	12 Vdc, 550 CCA

	<b>Kubota® D1005</b>	<b>Mitsubishi® L3E</b>	<b>Kohler® KD1003</b>
Maximum power output*	13.1 hp (9.8 kW)	15.4 hp (11.5 kW)	23.7 hp (17.7 kW)
Displacement*	61.08 in³ (1001cm³)	68.53 in³ (1123cm³)	62.7 in³ (1028cm³)
Fuel tank capacity	30 gal (114L)	30 gal (114L)	30 gal (114L)
	<b>480-watt LEDs</b>	<b>350-watt LEDs</b>	<b>Metal halides</b>
Fuel consumption*	0.31 gal/hr (1.17L/h)	0.25 gal/hr (0.096L/h)	0.49 gal/hr (1.86L/h)
Runtime before refueling*	Approx. 97 hrs	Approx. 120 hrs	Approx. 62 hrs

### Output power

Output*	6 kW or 8 kW
Voltage*	120 Vac or 240 Vac
Amperage	50 A @ 120V, 25 A @ 240V
Frequency*	60 Hz or 50 Hz
Voltage regulation	±6%, no load to full load

\*Depending on model    \*\*Continuous intensity for LEDs, initial intensity for metal halides

**NOTE 1: MODELED AS POWER LITE LED-FL480W  
SEE DATA SHEET ATTACHED FOR 62,400  
LUMENS PER FIXTURE.**



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Printed on recycled paper



# POWER-LITE®

Certainty at The Speed of Light



LED-FL480W



LED-FL720W



LED-FL960W

## LED STADIUM

### FLOOD LIGHT

#### LED-FL

Utilising the POWER-LITE® LED Flood Light provides many benefits in addition to the substantial costs savings achieved through our LED technology. Our LED Flood Lights tackle the usual challenges faced with providing a lighting solution, including the elimination of UV therefore insects will not be attracted to this light. There is no warm up process, the light is immediate and reaches full output upon the flick of a switch. The IP65 rating and high quality powder coating provides a durable and safe solution, protecting the product against rust and water penetration, meaning no maintenance is required.



#### APPLICATIONS

- Warehouses
- Petrol Stations
- Stadiums
- Commercial
- Industrial



☎ 1800 909 306  
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 ✉ [sales@nedlandsgroup.com.au](mailto:sales@nedlandsgroup.com.au)

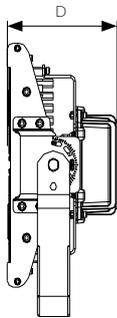
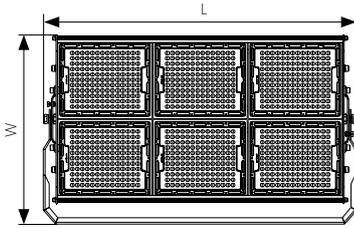


# POWER-LITE®

Certainty at The Speed of Light

## DIMENSIONS (L x W x D mm)

LED-FL480W	579.4 x 442 x 201
LED-FL720W	833.4 x 442 x 201
LED-FL960W	1079.4 x 442 x 200



**LED Chip**  
Philips SMD 3030

**Efficacy**  
Up to 125lm/W

**Lens**  
PC Lens

**LED Driver**  
Meanwell  
Non-dimmable

**Working Temp**  
-40°C to +50°C

**Connection**  
1m Power Cable

**Power Factor**  
>0.95

**Material**  
Aluminium

**Lifespan**  
50,000hrs

**Carton Qty**  
1

5700K

AC100-277V

Black

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS CODE

LED STADIUM FLOOD LIGHT

480W	Net Weight 19kg	LED-FL480W
62,400lm	Replaces 1000W	
720W	Net Weight 30kg	LED-FL720W
93,600lm	Replaces 1500W	
960W	Net Weight 36kg	LED-FL960W
124,800lm	Replaces 2000W	
4 Amps		

IP66

IK10

60 x 100° Beam Angle



1800 909 306  
nedlandsgroup.com.au  
sales@nedlandsgroup.com.au

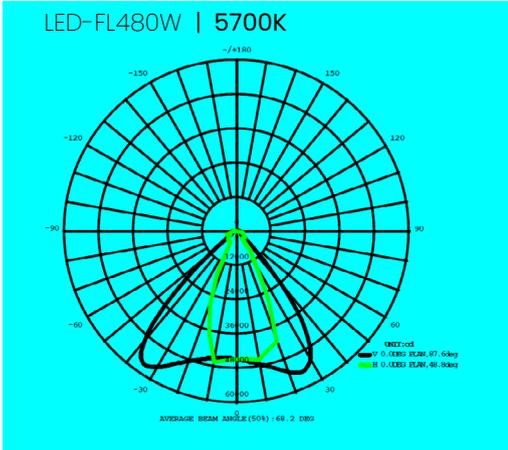


# POWER-LITE®

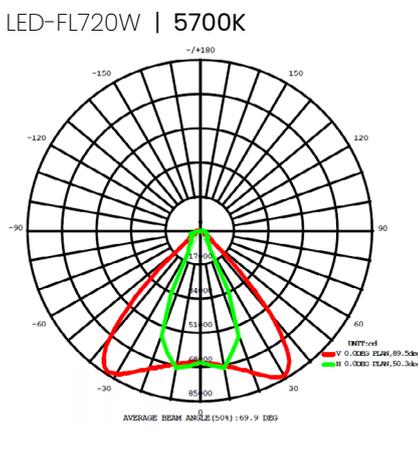
Certainty at The Speed of Light

## PHOTOMETRICS

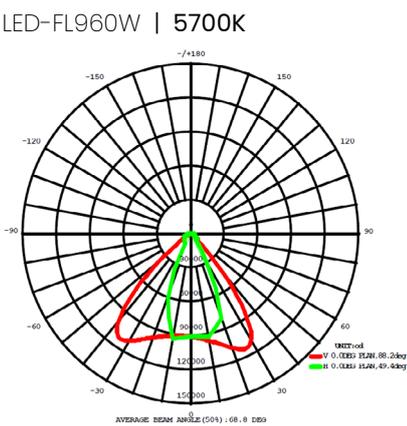
LED-FL480W | 5700K



LED-FL720W | 5700K



LED-FL960W | 5700K





Color: Bronze

Weight: 20.9 lbs

**Project:**  
**BOOMHOG**

**Type:**  
**FXLED150SF**

**Prepared By:**  
**HALKER**

**Date:**  
**06.05.23**

**Driver Info**

Type	Constant Current
120V	1.39A
208V	0.80A
240V	0.70A
277V	0.60A
Input Watts	163.6W

**LED Info**

Watts	150W
Color Temp	5000K (Cool)
Color Accuracy	72 CRI
L70 Lifespan	100,000 Hours
Lumens	20,686 lm
Efficacy	126.4 lm/W

**Technical Specifications**

**Compliance**

**UL Listed:**

Suitable for wet locations. Suitable for mounting within 1.2m (4ft) of the ground.

**IESNA LM-79 & LM-80 Testing:**

RAB LED luminaires and LED components have been tested by an independent laboratory in accordance with IESNA LM-79 and LM-80

**IP Rating:**

Ingress protection rating of IP66 for dust and water

**DLC Listed:**

This product is listed by Design Lights Consortium (DLC) as an ultra-efficient premium product that qualifies for the highest tier of rebates from DLC Member Utilities.

DLC Product Code: P0000173K

**Performance**

**Lifespan:**

100,000-Hour LED lifespan based on IES LM-80 results and TM-21 calculations

**Wattage Equivalency:**

Equivalent to 400W Metal Halide

**Other**

**Note:**

All values are typical (tolerance +/- 10%)

**Warranty:**

RAB warrants that our LED products will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of five (5) years from the date of delivery to the end user, including coverage of light output, color stability, driver performance and fixture finish. RAB's warranty is subject to all terms and conditions found at [rablighting.com/warranty](http://rablighting.com/warranty).

**Buy American Act Compliance:**

RAB values USA manufacturing! Upon request, RAB may be able to manufacture this product to be compliant with the Buy American Act (BAA). Please contact customer service to request a quote for the product to be made BAA compliant.

**LED Characteristics**

**LEDs:**

Long-life, high-efficacy, surface-mount LEDs

**Color Stability:**

LED color temperature is warranted to shift no more than 200K in color temperature over a 5-year period

**Color Uniformity:**

RAB's range of Correlated Color Temperature follows the guidelines of the American National Standard for Specifications for the Chromaticity of Solid State Lighting (SSL) Products, ANSI C78.377-2017.

**Construction**

**EPA:**

2

**Ambient Temperature:**

Suitable for use in up to -40°C (-40°F) to 40°C (104°F)

**Lens:**

Tempered glass lens included

**Housing:**

Die-cast aluminum housing and door frame

**Mounting:**

Heavy-duty slipfitter for 2 3/8"OD pipe

**Finish:**

Formulated for high durability and long-lasting color

**Tilt Increment:**

Rotates in 6 degree increments

**Electrical**

**Driver:**

Constant Current, Class 2, 120-277V, 50/60 Hz, 120V: 1.39A, 208V: 0.81A, 240V: 0.70A, 277V: 0.60A

**THD:**

1.95% at 120V, 8.2% at 277V

**Power Factor:**

99.9% at 120V, 97.6% at 277V

**Photocell:**

120-277V Twistlock photocell included. Photocell is compatible with 120-277V.





## **JOBES PAD DUST MITIGATION PLAN**

### **Contents**

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## **Introduction**

### *Narrative*

Incline Operating, LLC (“Incline”) has prepared this document to satisfy the requirements of both Adams County Code 4-11-02-0-03-03-17 and ECMC Rule 304.c.(5) to develop a Dust Mitigation Plan consistent with the requirements of ECMC Rule 427.a. This site-specific Dust Mitigation Plan establishes how Incline will manage and control dust for all Oil and Gas Operations on Oil and Gas Locations and lease access roads in a manner that is protective of and minimizes adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources, and addresses incremental and Cumulative Impacts.

- OGD Name: Jobes OGD
- Location:(Proposed) Jobes Pad
- # wells: 16
- Estimated Commencement Date: 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (October), 2026

### *Location Information*

- Legals: NESW Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West
- Zoning: A-3
- Land Use: Rangeland
- Nearest Intersection: E 48<sup>th</sup> Ave & CR 25 N (Imboden Rd)
- Jurisdiction: Adams County
- Local Government Permit Status: In Process/Concurrent Permitting

## **Dust Mitigation Plan Specific Data**

- Location Soil types: AsB – Ascalon sandy loam, AsC – Ascalon sandy loam, TtD – Truckton loamy sand
- Proposed access Soil types: AsB – Ascalon sandy loam, AsC – Ascalon sandy loam, PIB - Platner loam
- Proposed vehicle speed limit to minimize dust: 15 MPH
- Proposed access material: gravel
- Proposed access disturbance (in acres): 2.4
- Working Pad Surface disturbance (in acres): 6.9
- Oil & Gas Location disturbance (in acres): 13
- Total area of soil disturbance (in acres): 15.4
- Access roads are paved: No
- Number of anticipated truck trips during each stage of well pad
  - Construction: 519
  - Drilling: 2,320
  - Completion: 17,500
  - Production: 3,100



### **Windborne Dust Minimization**

- Incline will use methods including wind breaks and barriers, road or facility surfacing, and soil stockpile stabilization measures to suppress fugitive dust caused solely by wind.
- Incline will avoid the creation of fugitive dust by restricting or limiting construction activity during high wind days.
- Incline will minimize fugitive dust caused by their operations, or dust originating from areas disturbed by their Oil and Gas Operations that become windborne.

### **Additional Dust Control Measures**

- No additional dust control measures proposed due to being greater than 2,000 feet from HPH and RBUs.

### **Predominant Wind Patterns**

- Average wind speed during earthmoving months (September and October): 8.9 mph
- Prevailing Wind Direction: Predominantly from the south
- Seasonal Pattern: Consistent, moderate wind speeds throughout the fall period with relatively stable conditions as summer monsoon patterns transition to drier fall weather

### **Cumulative Dust Impacts**

- There are no locations identified as future foreseeable industrial development within the area of evaluation.
- There are 0 pending or permitted locations anticipated to be drilled and completed within the proposed time frame within the area of evaluation.
- There are no other major sources of dust in the area which will result in the area bearing a cumulative dust risk that could harm public health, safety, welfare, the environment, or wildlife resources, including impacts to plants, such as burial or significant damage to photosynthetic processes.
- There is 1 active oil and gas location within one mile of the area of evaluation:

*Active Oil & Gas Locations within 1 mile:*

***Venturers 41-4H (Loc ID 428353):***

*1 existing well (SI status), 12 Oil Tanks, 4 Water Tanks, 0 Condensate Tanks, 0 Pits*

- The Jobs Pad is anticipated to share an access road with an existing solar farm on the adjacent parcel, providing direct access to paved Imboden Rd.

### **Best Management Practices**

- Operator shall employ practices for control of fugitive dust caused by their operations. Such practices shall include but are not limited to the use of speed restrictions, automation of wells and production facilities, regular road maintenance, restriction of construction activity during high-wind days, and silica dust controls when handling sand used in hydraulic fracturing operations. Operator will implement the use of traffic signs when leaving the location to remind drivers of specific routes to utilize.



- Operator will use soil stockpile stabilization measures to suppress fugitive dust caused solely by wind.
- Operator will minimize the amount of fugitive dust through the use of speed restrictions. All vehicles will be subject to a speed limit of 15 MPH on all lease roads to minimize dust.
- Operator will mitigate the creation of fugitive dust through regular road maintenance as coordinated through agreements with Relevant Local Governments or Agencies with road jurisdiction.
- Operators will not use any of the following fluids for dust suppression:
  - Produced water
  - E&P Waste or hazardous waste
  - Crude oil or any oil not specifically designed for road maintenance
  - Solvents
  - Any process Fluids
- Operator will use only fresh water (potable or non-potable) to conduct dust suppression activities within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any water body.
- Access road will be watered or treated with a commercial dust suppressant if necessary.
- Operator will maintain safety data sheets (“SDS”) for any chemical-based dust suppressant and make the SDS available immediately upon request to the Director and to the Local Government. Operators will maintain SDS for any chemical-based dust suppressant until the site passes final site Reclamation and transfer the records upon transfer of property ownership.
- Silica dust from handling sand used in hydraulic fracturing operations will be mitigated by utilization of the enclosed dustless sand delivery method.

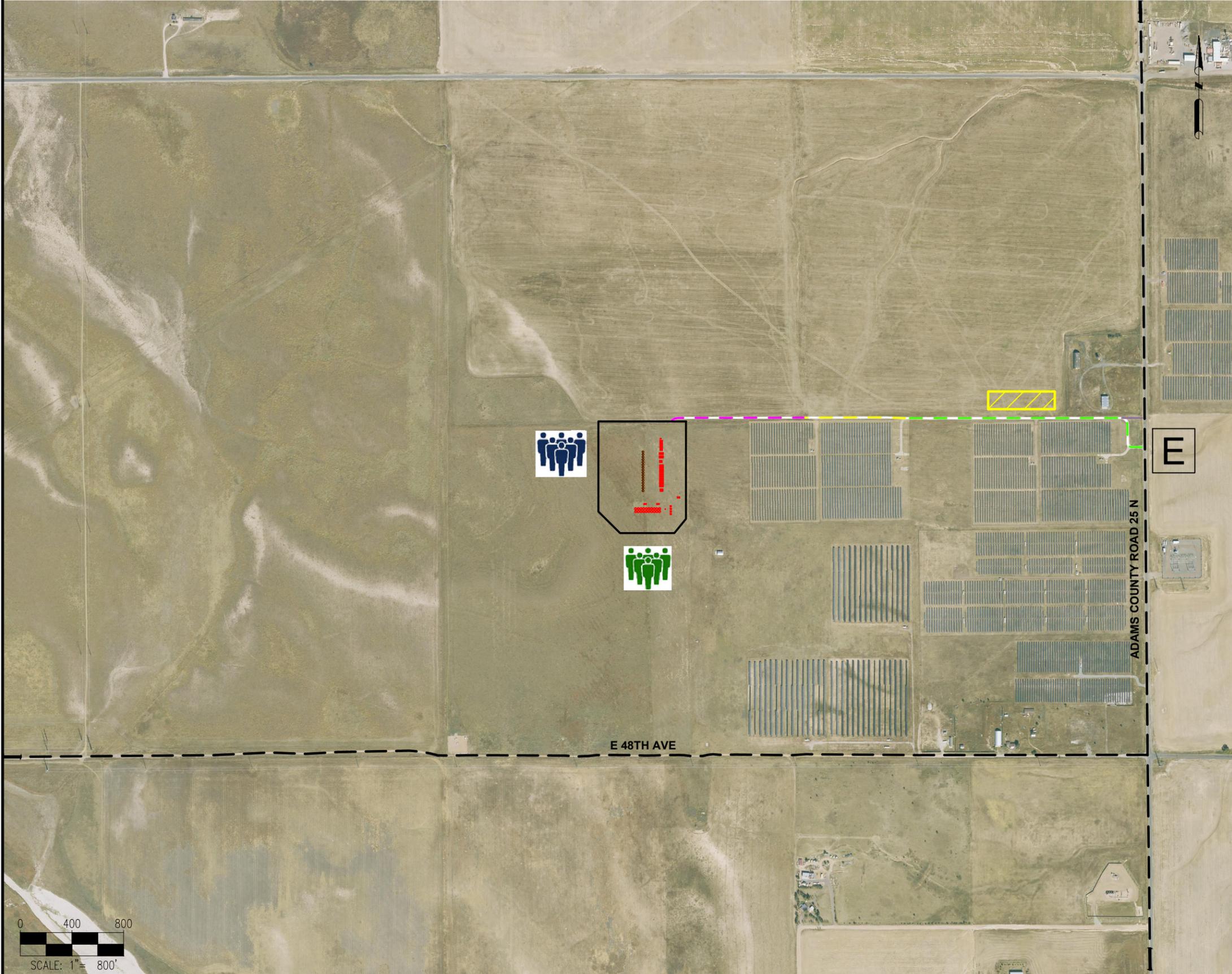
#### **Exhibits/References/Appendices**

Access Road Map

NOAA/NWS Climate Data (1991-2020), Denver International Airport (KDEN)

# JOBES PAD

## Access Map and Muster Point



- LEGEND:**
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
  - EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
  - EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)
  - PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
  - PUBLIC ROAD
  - PROPOSED WELL
  - PRIMARY MUSTER POINT
  - SECONDARY MUSTER POINT
  - SITE ACCESS
  - OIL AND GAS LOCATION
  - PROPOSED EQUIPMENT
  - STAGING AREA

**DATA SOURCE:**  
 AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 PARCEL DATA: ADAMS COUNTY ASSESSOR  
 PUBLIC ROADS: CDOT

**PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY ASCENT.**

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

**ASCENT**  
 GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS

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 8620 Wolff Ct.  
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 Westminster, CO 80031  
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[www.AscentGeomatics.com](http://www.AscentGeomatics.com)

PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
 ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**ACCESS MAP AND MUSTER POINT**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
WB	CP	12/15/25
ECM	CP	12/29/25

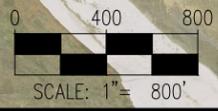
REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT

DRAWING DATE:  
 12/29/25

DRAFTED BY:  
 ECM

SHEET NO.  
 01 OF 01

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**JOBES PAD ODOR MITIGATION PLAN**

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    Potential Odor Sources by Phase of Operations ..... 2

    Drilling ..... 3

    Cuttings..... 3

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    Idling ..... 3

    Monitoring..... 3

    Complaints..... 4

Best Management Practices ..... 4

Exhibits/References/Appendices ..... 5



## **Introduction**

### *Narrative*

Incline Operating, LLC (“Incline”) has prepared this document to satisfy the requirements of Adams County Code 4-11-02-03-03-16. to develop an Odor Mitigation Plan that demonstrates how the Operator will minimize odors from its operations and comply with Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Quality Control Commission, Regulation No. 2 Odor Emissions, 5 CCR 1001-4, Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, and Regulation No. 7, 5 CCR 1001-9 sections VII and VIII. This site-specific odor mitigation plan details how Incline will conduct Oil and Gas Operations to minimize odors outside the boundaries of the Oil and Gas Location in a manner protective of and minimizing adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources.

- OGD Name: Jobes OGD
- Location:(Proposed) Jobes Pad
- # wells: 16
- Estimated Commencement Date: 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (October), 2026

### *Location Information*

- Legals: NESW Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West
- Zoning: A-3
- Land Use: Agricultural
- Nearest Intersection: E 48<sup>th</sup> Ave & CR 25 N (Imboden Rd)
- Jurisdiction: Adams County

## **Odor Sources**

### *Potential Odor Sources by Phase of Operations*

- Drilling
  - Engines
    - Drilling Rig Gen Sets
    - Third Party Vendor Trucks
  - Diesel Fuel Storage
  - Oil Based Drilling Mud & Storage
  - Drill cuttings across shale shakers
  - Drill cuttings haul off to disposal facility
- Completions
  - Engines
    - Workover or Coiled Tubing Rig
    - Pump & Sand Trucks
    - Generators
    - Pumps
    - Mixing equipment
    - Forklifts, loaders, mechanical horsepower
    - Acid Transports



- Perforating guns
- Operations
  - Separators
  - Tanks
  - Compressors
  - Pumps
  - Knockouts
  - Dehydrators
  - ECDs
  - Generators
  - Chemical Storage
  - Diesel Fuel Tanks
  - Sumps & Scrubbers

*Drilling*

The Jobs Pad will utilize a water-based drilling fluid while drilling the upper 300 ft of the wellbore that will be covered by surface casing. Once surface casing is set, an oil based drilling fluid will be used.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Aromatic Content</u>	<u>Additives</u>
Fresh Water	Water Based	N/A	N/A	Gel sweeps for viscosity
D822	Distillate	II	N/A	If applicable

*Cuttings*

To reduce odors during drilling and completion, the rig will be washed of oily debris before moving in. Operator will utilize drying shakers to minimize residual oil on cuttings prior to transport and will promptly remove cuttings during drilling operations. Cuttings will not be permanently stored on site. Operator will cover trucks transporting drill cuttings.

**Odor Mitigation Equipment and Processes**

*Idling*

Trucks will be prohibited from idling on location when not in use to prevent the accumulation of odors from exhaust.

*Monitoring*

At least 1 wind direction indicator shall be clearly visible from all principal working areas at all times so that wind direction can be easily determined to evaluate the potential migration pathways of odors.

Incline will conduct regular odor surveillance downwind at the perimeter of the property during drilling, well completion, rework, repair, or maintenance.

A Leak Detection and Repair ("LDAR") program along with an audio, visual, olfactory ("AVO") program is planned for this location as part of an overall leak and spill detection program.



### *Complaints*

Upon Director request, the Operator(s) of the Oil and Gas Facility or Facilities subject to the complaint will provide within 24 hours the Director, the Relevant or Proximate Local Government, and the complainant (should the complainant request notification) with a complete description of all activities occurring at the facility during the timeframe specified in the complaint.

Incline will take necessary and reasonable actions to reduce odors, including, but not limited to, conducting air sampling to measure volatile organic compounds at Oil and Gas Facility or Facilities subject to the complaint if required by the Director. Incline will conduct at least two measurements made >15 minutes apart outside of property line of property where odors originate.

### **Best Management Practices**

- Oil and gas operations shall be in compliance with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Quality Control Commission, Regulation No. 2 Odor Emissions, 5 CCR 1001-4, Regulation No. 3, CCR 1001-5, and Regulation No. 7, 5 CCR 1001-9 sections VII and VIII.
- Oil and gas facilities and equipment shall be operated in such a manner that odors and dust do not constitute a nuisance or hazard to public welfare.
- Operator utilizes a clear, colorless refined distillate derived from petro-hydrocarbons that is specifically designed for down hole OBM drilling purposes. This product provides a higher aniline point and a lower BTEX than straight diesel which should reduce the odor associated with the OBM system. The refined distillate is generally classified as a Group II fluid per the manufacturer as it is not a diesel nor is it a synthetic mineral oil or an additive/odor neutralizer.
- An actual odor neutralizer will be utilized in the OBM mud system during drilling operations to help mitigate odors.
- Aromatics will also be mitigated during completion operations by virtue of the utilization of closed flowback tanks with all water/gas vapors being sent to a temporary ECD during the flowback period.
- Hydrocarbon odors from production facilities are minimized and eliminated by keeping produced fluid hydrocarbons and natural gas contained within pipes, separators, tanks, and combustors.
- All tanks will be sealed with thief hatches and gaskets. Automatic tank level sensing equipment will be installed to prevent unnecessary opening of thief hatches on production tanks. Tank vapors are managed with properly sized piping and combustors or compression.
- If drilling mud is to sit stagnant for any lengthy period of time, biocides will be added to prevent the build-up of nuisance odors.
- Operators shall utilize appropriate biocide treatments to control bacterial growth and related odors as needed.



- The moisture content of water/bentonite-based mud (WBM) generated cuttings managed onsite will be kept as low as practicable to prevent accumulation of liquids greater than de minimis amounts.
- A closed loop system is used for both water-based and oil-based mud. All drilling mud and waste will be hauled off for disposal. Oil-based mud will only be used after surface casing is set.
- All odor-emitting substances are hauled off location as quickly as possible. Cuttings are hauled off daily during the drilling phase.
- Any stored mud additives are contained in sealed sacks or drums prior to removal or use.
- Water-based mud is a bentonite/water clear fluid that typically carries the odor profile of fresh dirt and is not normally susceptible to odor-causing bacterial degradation for the duration of drilling.

**Exhibits/References/Appendices**

N/A



**JOBES PAD WATER AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION PLAN**

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## **Introduction**

This Water and Wildlife Protection Plan (WWPP) was prepared by Incline Operating, LLC (“Incline”) for the proposed Jobs pad. This plan was prepared to adhere to Adams County's development standards and regulations. The WWPP serves as a framework for water and wildlife protection and a communication tool to foster cooperative relationships between Incline and its stakeholders. Implementation of this plan will serve to avoid or minimize environmental impacts, adverse effects to wildlife populations, their associated habitats, and respective productivity levels in anticipation of the development of Incline’s oil and gas resources.

This site-specific Water and Wildlife Protection Plan identifies hydrologic features, high priority habitats, and the sources of fresh water to be used for drilling and completion operations and confirms the sourcing of water is conducted in a manner that is protective of and minimizes adverse impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources, and addresses incremental and Cumulative Impacts.

- OGD Name: Jobs OGD
- Location:(Proposed) Jobs Pad
- # wells: 16
- Estimated Commencement Date: 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (October), 2026

## Location Information

- Legals: NESW Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West
- Zoning: A-3
- Land Use: Rangeland
- Nearest Intersection: E 48<sup>th</sup> Ave & CR 25 N (Imboden Rd)
- Jurisdiction: Adams County
- Local Government Permit Status: In Process/Concurrent Permitting



## Water Supply

### Source Details

The table below shows the planned source and volume of all surface water and groundwater to be used and the coordinates of the planned source of water:

#### Drilling:

Source Name	Source Type	Latitude	Longitude	Est. Used Volume	Transport Method
Rangeview Metropolitan District Hydrant	Fresh	39.725429	-104.643050	50,000 bbls	Trucked

#### Completion:

Source Name	Source Type	Latitude	Longitude	Est. Used Volume	Transport Method
Select Water Solutions/South Platte	Fresh Non Potable	39.95392778	-104.74666667	4.8 million bbls	Lay Flat Pipe

The seller's name and address (if water is to be purchased):

Farmers Reservoir and Irrigation Company (FRICO)  
80 S 27th Ave, Brighton, CO 80601  
(303)659-7373

Rangeview Metropolitan District  
34501 E Quincy Ave Bldg. 65, Ste. A Watkins, CO 80137  
(303)292-3456

### Water Recycling or Re-Use

At this time, no recycled or reused water is anticipated to be used due to constraints in the scheduling and availability and there is not sufficient room at the facility to accommodate the additional storage and processing equipment required. In addition, successful processing requires additional chemical usage and significant energy expenditure, which increases the cumulative impact and carbon footprint of the operation. The storage of recycled water can lead to increased odor complaints. If available, a small amount of recycled or reused water could be used during the drilling and completion phases.

Incline has determined that the lowest cost course of action, both in terms of decreased impact on public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources, and economically, is to take produced water to an approved disposal site as soon as possible. The area currently has adequate supplies of fresh water adjudicated for industrial purposes such as hydraulic fracturing, in addition to safe and reliable disposal options.



### **Water Quality**

Groundwater will be sampled in accordance with the ECMC's rule 615. Initial and periodic groundwater samples will be collected from water sources within a half mile radius of proposed site, prioritizing proximity, type and aquifer diversity. Sampling will occur before drilling, at specific intervals after completion, and post-abandonment. Analysis will include testing for pH, dissolved gases, hydrocarbons, and various chemical constituents.

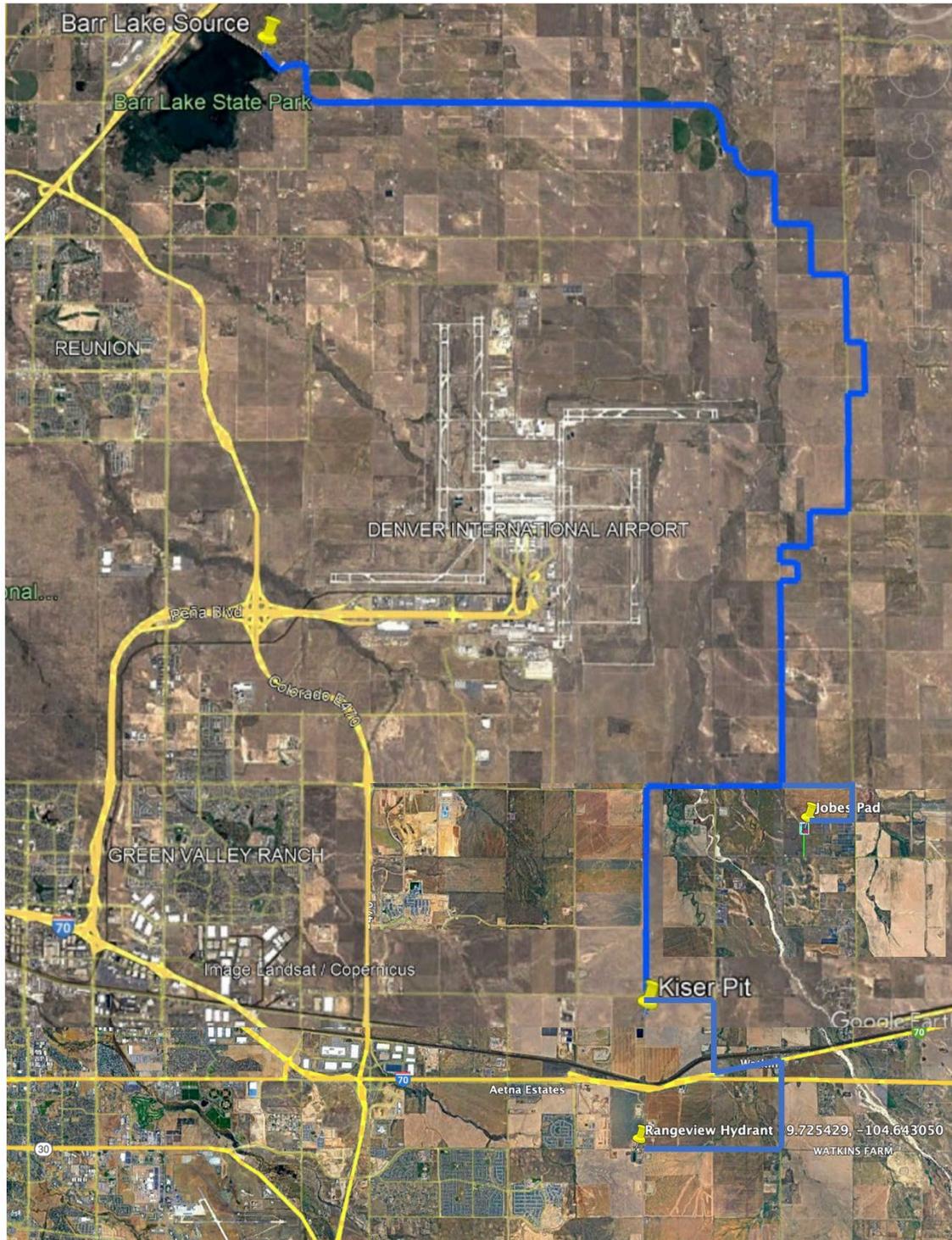
Incline will implement stormwater controls that will prevent illicit or inadvertent discharges from the site. Proposed prevention measures include a diversion ditch/berm, sediment control logs, vehicle tracking control, surface roughening, and culvert inlet and outlet protection. Absorbent material will be kept on site and in case of a spill or leak will be applied to the affected area. Any spill or release will be reported both to Adams County and ECMC per local and state requirements.

### **Water BMP and Safety Requirements**

Incline minimizes environmental impacts by integrating site-specific guidance into development plans and implementing additional protection measures as needed. The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) and safety measures ensure environmental protection and operational safety throughout all phases of operation:

- During drilling, completion, and production operations, regular Auditory, Visual, and Olfactory Monitoring (AVO) inspections are performed on equipment containing hydrocarbons, fluids, or associated chemicals. AVO inspections include taking the time to look, smell and listen for leaks.
- Operator utilizes a polyethylene liner beneath the drilling rig during drilling operations and beneath the areas where completions equipment (including pump trucks and other heavy equipment) during completion operations to ensure there is an impermeable layer between the rig and the earth. The use of this liner prevents hydrocarbons and other fluids from reaching the soil in the unlikely event a leak does occur. The liner is inspected for integrity throughout drilling operations and maintenance/repair to the liner occurs as needed.
- Routine Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) inspections will be conducted and documented pursuant to U.S. EPA requirements. The location will be equipped with a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that allows for remote monitoring and shut-in capabilities.
- Operator has developed a robust Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program, which utilizes Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR®) cameras to identify and fix leaks. These inspections will begin during the drilling phase and continue throughout the life of the Oil & Gas Location.
- Any spill or release reported to the ECMC shall also be reported to Adams County (RLG).

Water Supply Route Map





### **Natural Resources Evaluation**

The nearest wetland (temporary flooded riverine wetland) to the proposed Jobs Pad is located 2,091 feet northeast and is not immediately downgradient of the proposed site. This wetland is associated with an ephemeral stream that is located 2,016 feet northeast of the Pad. The nearest downgradient surface water of the state/wetland (temporary flooded emergent persistent palustrine wetland) is located 3,335 feet northwest of the Pad. The nearest groundwater well according to DWR is located 1,371 feet southwest of the Pad with a static water level of 145 feet.

The Jobs Pad is not anticipated to affect these water features or any that are further away due to pad containment BMPs and distance. The Pad is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-mapped 100-year floodplain.

The nearest CPW high priority habitat is located 4,496 feet southwest of the proposed pad and is identified as Bald Eagle active nest site – half mile buffer. The site is characterized as rangeland with a range of grasses being the dominant ground cover which are known to support flora and fauna characteristic of the Colorado plains.

Since this site is not within critical or CPW high priority habitat, Incline has not reached out to CPW about proposed mitigation measures. However, if wildlife is encountered on site, a representative from Incline will reach out to CPW and consult on appropriate mitigation measures that should be employed.

### **Wildlife Best Management Practices**

- All open trenches for flowlines will be less than ¼ mile in length and will have wildlife escape ramps on both ends for ingress and egress from the trenches.
- Operator will reseed with CPW recommended seed mixes when consistent with the Surface Owner's approval.
- Operator will use CPW-recommended fence designs when consistent with the Surface Owner's approval and any Local Government requirements.
- Operator will conduct all vegetation removal necessary for Oil and Gas Operations outside of the nesting season for migratory birds (April 1 to August 31).
- Operator will construct lined berms or other lined containment devices pursuant to Rule 603.o around any new crude oil, condensate, and produced water storage Tanks.
- Operator will inspect the Oil and Location on a daily basis, unless the approved Form 2A provides for different inspection frequency or alternative method of compliance.
- Operator will maintain adequate spill response equipment at the Oil and Gas Location during drilling and completion operations.



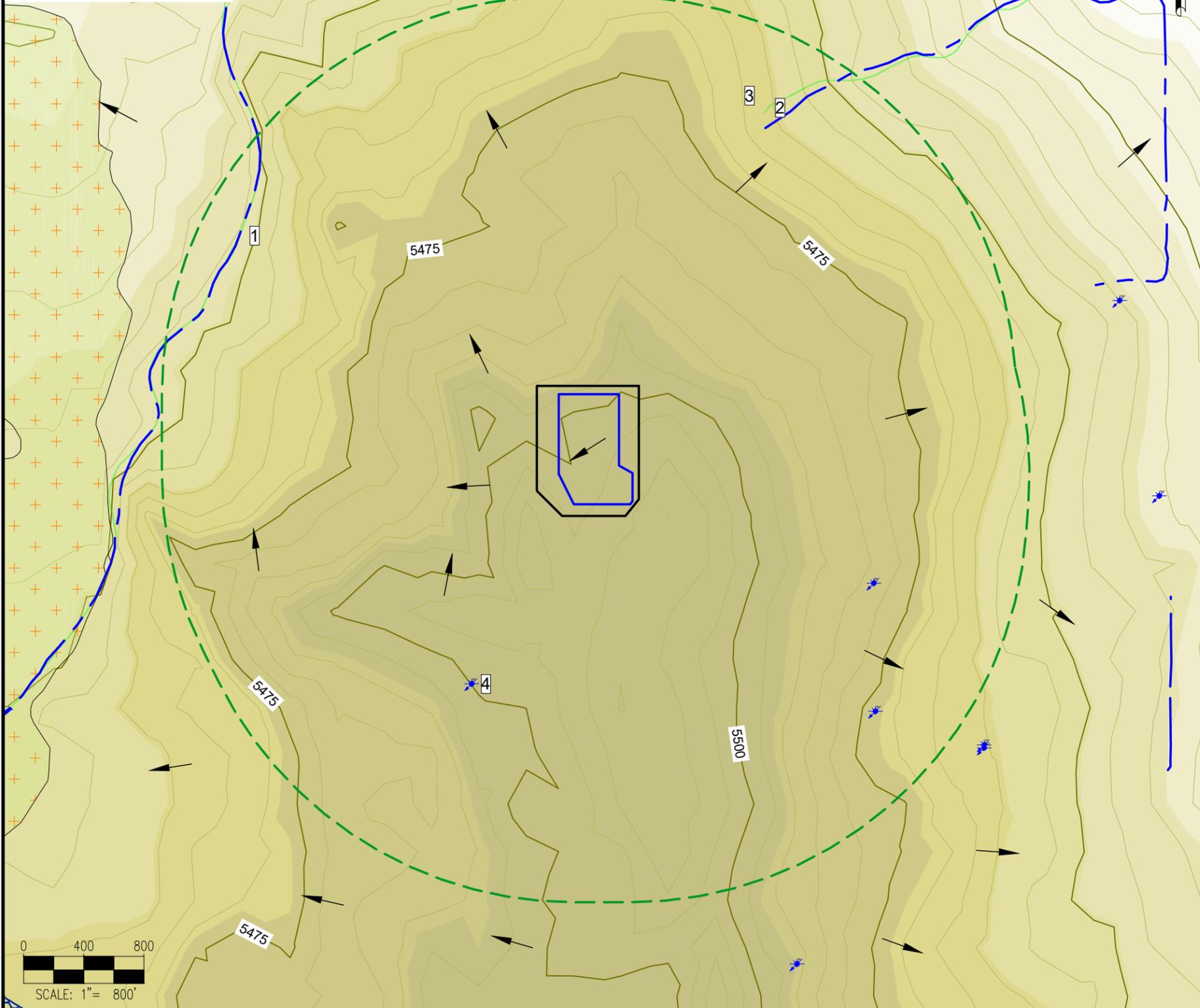
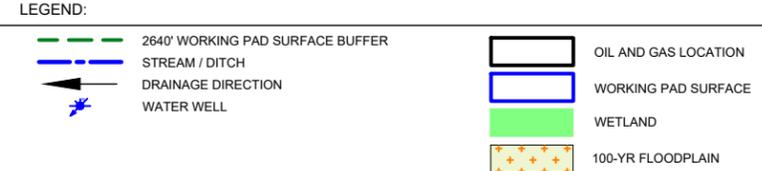
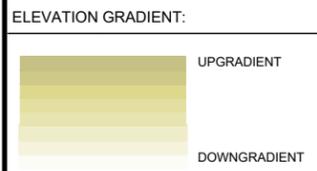
- Operator will Inform and educate employees and contractors on wildlife conservation practices, including no harassment or feeding of wildlife.
- Operator will minimize rig mobilization and demobilization by completing or re-completing all wells from a given well pad before moving rigs to a new location.
- Operator will share access road with existing solar farm to minimize surface disturbance.
- Operator will adequately size infrastructure and facilities to accommodate both current and future gas production.
- Operator will protect culvert inlets from erosion and sedimentation and install energy dissipation structures at outfalls.
- Operator will implement fugitive dust control measures.
- Operator will install screening or other devices on the stacks and on other openings of heater treaters or fired vessels to prevent entry by migratory birds.
- Operator will post speed limits and caution signs to the extent allowed by surface owners, Federal and state regulations, local government, and land use policies.
- Operator will install and use automated emergency response systems and remote monitoring of well production to the extent practicable.
- Operator will reduce traffic associated with transporting drilling and completions water through the use of pipelines, large tanks, or other measures.

### **Exhibits/References/Appendices**

Wildlife Habitat Map  
Hydrology Map

# JOBES PAD

## Hydrology Map



**NEAREST SURFACE WATER FEATURES:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM NEAREST)

	FROM WORKING PAD SURFACE	FROM OIL & GAS LOCATION	FROM OIL & GAS LOCATION VIA MIGRATION PATHWAY	WATER FEATURE DESCRIPTION
SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE (UPGRADIENT)	±2016' NE	±1906' NE	NA	STREAM/RIVER (NHD) (*1)
SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE WETLAND (UPGRADIENT)	±2091' NE	±1983' NE	NA	TEMPORARY FLOODED RIVERINE WETLAND (USFWS) (*2)
RIPARIAN CORRIDOR (UPGRADIENT)	+5280' SE	+5280' SE	+5280' SE	FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND (USFWS) (*3)
DOWNGRADIENT SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE	±3463' NW	±3335' NW	±3896' NW	TEMPORARY FLOODED EMERGENT PERSISTENT PALUSTRINE WETLAND (USFWS)
DOWNGRADIENT SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE WETLAND	±3463' NW	±3335' NW	±3896' NW	TEMPORARY FLOODED EMERGENT PERSISTENT PALUSTRINE WETLAND (USFWS)
DOWNGRADIENT RIPARIAN CORRIDOR	+5280' NW	+5280' NW	+5280' NW	FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND (USFWS)

- \*NOTES:**
- ALTHOUGH ELEVATIONS INDICATE THE FEATURE IS LOWER IN ELEVATION THAN THE PROPOSED SITE, THE NATURAL TERRAIN PREVENTS ANY DIRECT MIGRATION PATHWAY BETWEEN THE SITE AND NEAREST SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE.
  - ALTHOUGH ELEVATIONS INDICATE THE FEATURE IS LOWER IN ELEVATION THAN THE PROPOSED SITE, THE NATURAL TERRAIN PREVENTS ANY DIRECT MIGRATION PATHWAY BETWEEN THE SITE AND NEAREST SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE WETLAND.
  - ALTHOUGH ELEVATIONS INDICATE THE FEATURE IS LOWER IN ELEVATION THAN THE PROPOSED SITE, THE NATURAL TERRAIN PREVENTS ANY DIRECT MIGRATION PATHWAY BETWEEN THE SITE AND NEAREST RIPARIAN CORRIDOR.

**DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE NEAREST EDGE OF PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE)

PERMIT #	RECEIPT #	STATIC WATER LEVEL	DISTANCE/DIRECTION
49332-	9003918	145	±1371' SW

**NEAREST SEEP OR SPRING:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE NEAREST EDGE OF PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE)

FEATURE	DISTANCE/DIRECTION
SPRING	+5280' NE

**WATER FEATURES:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE WORKING PAD SURFACE)

MAP UNIT SYMBOL	FEATURE	DISTANCE
1	EXCAVATED SEASONALLY FLOODED INTERMITTENT RIVERINE WETLAND (USFWS)	±2365' NW
2	STREAM/RIVER	±2016' NE, ±2364' NW
3	TEMPORARY FLOODED RIVERINE WETLAND (USFWS)	±2091' NE
4	WATER WELL (DWR)	±1371' SW, ±1695' SE, ±2132' SE

**DATA SOURCE:**  
 TOPO: GOOGLE  
 SURFACE WATER FEATURES: CDOT & NHD  
 WETLANDS: USFWS  
 RIPARIAN AREAS: USFWS  
 FLOODPLAINS: FEMA  
 WATER WELLS: COLORADO DWR  
 TYPE III WELL & GUDI GRID: ECMC  
 BRIGHTON 1-189 PWS PROTECTION AREA: ECMC  
 303(d) AND 305(b) STREAMS & WATER BODIES: CDPHE

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

**NOTES:**

- THERE ARE NO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS FACILITIES, PWS INTAKES <15 MILES DOWNSTREAM, OR RULE 411 BUFFER ZONES WITHIN THE 2,640' RADIUS.

**PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY ASCENT.**

**ASCENT**  
GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS

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 www.AscentGeomatics.com

PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**HYDROLOGY MAP**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	DATE	CHK	DATE
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	MB	12/02/25	MB	12/02/25

DRAWING DATE:  
12/02/25

DRAFTED BY:  
MB

SHEET NO.  
01 of 01

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## **Jobs OGDG Neighborhood Meeting Summary**

### **First Neighborhood Meeting**

The first Jobs OGDG neighborhood meeting was held on **December 9, 2025**, from **5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.** at **Lulu's Inn in Watkins, Colorado.**

**All property owners and residents within 500 feet of the project site** were invited to attend. This included **six separate properties representing five owners**, as well as **all individuals who attended the Jobs Pre-Application Meeting hosted by Adams County.** **There are no tenants who live in the notification zone.**

Despite the invitations, **no nearby property owners or residents attended** the meeting. The **only attendee was Greg Dean, representing Adams County, Colorado.** Through our conversation at the meeting, it was brought up that all property owners within a 1-mile radius should have been invited to the meeting. As such, Greg said we could host a second virtual neighborhood meeting and invite the property owners who were not invited to the first meeting.

The meeting location remained open for the full scheduled time to allow for public participation. No public comments, questions, or concerns were received due to the lack of attendance.

### **Second Neighborhood Meeting**

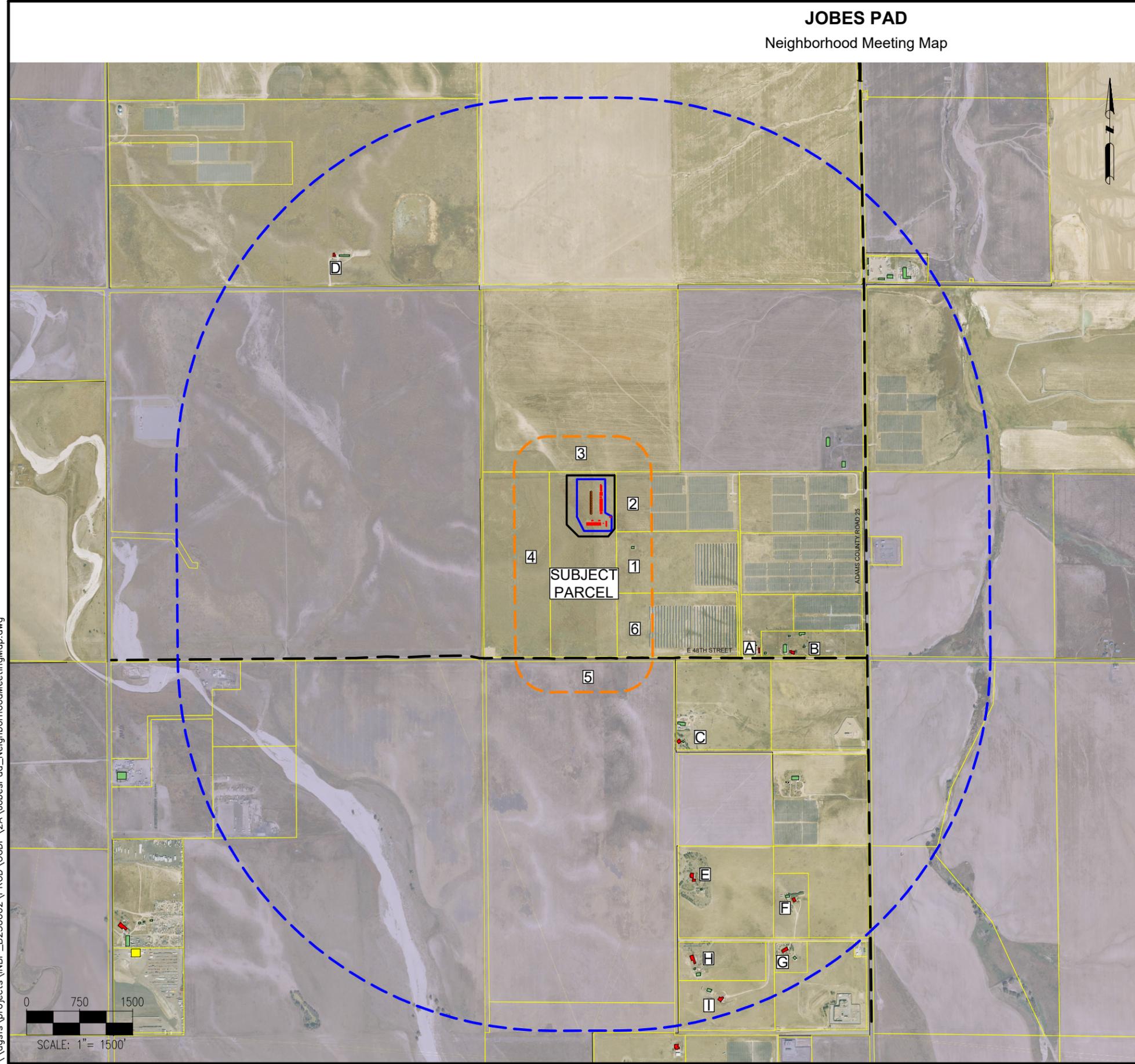
The second Jobs OGDG neighborhood meeting was held on **December 22, 2025**, from **5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.** online at [meet.google.com/ddy-wbob-gzu](https://meet.google.com/ddy-wbob-gzu).

**All property owners and residents, except for the owners and residents invited to the first neighborhood meeting, within 1-mile of the project site** were invited to attend. **Greg Dean from Adams County, Colorado attended along with 4 property owners.**

The discussions included the haul route, access point, surrounding water wells, and water testing.

# JOBES PAD

## Neighborhood Meeting Map



**LEGEND:**

- 500' PARCEL BUFFER
- 5280' PARCEL BUFFER
- PROPOSED WELL
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- BUILDING
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- MUNICIPAL AREA (TOWN OF AURORA)
- PROPERTY LINE

**PROPERTY OWNERS WITHIN 500' OF JOBES PAD PARCEL:**

MAP LABEL	OWNER	PARCEL NUMBER
1	MARIANNE METHVEN REVOCABLE TRUST	018170000321
2	CO LAND ACQUISITIONS LLC	018170000320
3	ADAMS COUNTY	0181718200001
4	SHANNON ANN C TRUST UND 1/3 INT AND CARLSON CURTIS W UND 1/3 DEAN THOMAS CARLSON TRUST UND 1/3 INT	018170000318
5	CITY OF AURORA	0181700000229
6	MARIANNE METHVEN REVOCABLE TRUST	0181700000322

**RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNITS:  
(MEASURED FROM NEAREST)**

RBU ID	OWNER	FROM WELL	FROM EQUIPMENT	FROM WORKING PAD SURFACE
A	KAMERRA LLC	±3039' SE	±2751' SE	±2668' SE
B	JE K PARK TRUST	±3412' SE	±3126' SE	±3043' SE
C	ROBSON RONALD E AND ROBSON CYNTHIA A	±3423' SE	±3173' SE	±3094' SE
D	L AND S CAPITAL LTD	±4916' NW	±4945' NW	±4647' NW
E	M&M INVESTMENT GROUP LLC	±5273' SE	±5039' SE	±4963' SE
F	DYE DAVID O AND DYE CHERYL A	±6136' SE	±5872' SE	±5789' SE
G	CRESTONE PEAK RESOURCES WATKINS MIDSTREAM LLC	±6730 SE	±6484' SE	±6382' SE
H	LEE BRIAN AND LEE SAMANTHA	±6400' SE	±6170' SE	±6103' SE
I	SMALLEY KARLAND H AND SMALLEY TRACEY A	±7064' SE	±6830' SE	±6780' SE

**DATA SOURCE:**  
 AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 PARCEL DATA: ADAMS COUNTY ASSESSOR  
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE

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

**DISCLAIMER:**  
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PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
 ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING MAP**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
MP	CLP	11/18/25

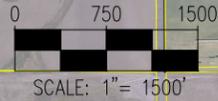
REV.	DESCRIPTION
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT

DRAWING DATE:  
 11/18/25

DRAFTED BY:  
 MB

SHEET NO.  
 01 OF 01

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## Conceptual Review Transmittal Items

Application submittals must include all documents on this checklist as well as this checklist form. Please use the reference guide (pg. 6) included in this packet for more information on each submittal item.

All submittals shall include one (1) electronic copy with all documents combined in a single PDF.

1. Development Application Form (pg. 4)
2. Application Fee (see table below)
3. Written Explanation of the Project
4. Site Plan for Each of the Three Proposed OGF Locations
5. Certificate of Taxes Paid
6. Owner Authorization (if applicant is not the owner)

### Supplemental Items

1. Proof of Water Service Supply
2. Signed Resident and/or Owner Location Consent, if applicable

<b>Application Fees</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Due</b>
Conceptual Review	\$1,100 (Non-Residential)	With application submittal



**Application Type:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Conceptual Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary PUD	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Use
<input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision, Preliminary	<input type="checkbox"/> Final PUD	<input type="checkbox"/> Variance
<input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision, Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Rezone	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional Use
<input type="checkbox"/> Plat Correction/ Vacation	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

**PROJECT NAME:**

**APPLICANT**

Name(s):  Phone #:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

2nd Phone #:  Email:

---

**OWNER**

Name(s):  Phone #:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

2nd Phone #:  Email:

---

**TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE (Consultant, Engineer, Surveyor, Architect, etc.)**

Name:  Phone #:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

2nd Phone #:  Email:

---

**DESCRIPTION OF SITE**

Address: 33355 E 48TH AVE

City, State, Zip: Watkins, CO 80137

Area (acres or square feet): 13.0 acres

Tax Assessor Parcel Number: 0181700000319

Existing Zoning: A-3

Existing Land Use: Agricultural

Proposed Land Use: Oil and Gas Facility

I hereby certify that I am making this application as owner of the above described property or acting under the authority of the owner (attached authorization, if not owner). I am familiar with all pertinent requirements, procedures, and fees of the County. I understand that the Application Review Fee is non-refundable. All statements made on this form and additional application materials are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Julie Friday

Owner's Printed Name

Date: 10/7/25

Name: [Signature]

Owner's Signature



## **Alternative Location Analysis**

### **Jobs Pad**

NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West

Adams County, CO

October 2025

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Alternative Location 2: Tier II-A .....	7
Alternative Location 3: Tier II-A .....	8
Alternative Location 4: Tier III-A .....	9

# Alternative Location Analysis for the Jobes Pad

## Executive Summary

### Introduction

Incline Operating, LLC's proposed location is in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6<sup>th</sup> P.M., Adams County, CO ("Jobes Pad"). The location will be used to develop the Jobes OGD. As currently planned, the Jobes Pad will utilize sixteen (16) horizontal wellbores to develop approximately 1,920 acres of the Jobes OGD.

Before Incline identified the Jobes Pad as its recommended location for the Jobes OGD, a range of other locations were carefully considered during an exhaustive Alternative Location Analysis ("ALA") process. The ALA process is comprised of multiple layers of review. During the initial stage of planning, Incline identified the target mineral development area that will allow for the optimal recovery of hydrocarbons. Once the target mineral development area was identified and the necessary operational parameters were outlined, Incline conducted a "Desktop Review" process to identify the best surface locations. This process involved use of geographic information system ("GIS") mapping tools (such as State and Adams County GIS tools), informational databases for survey and location data including COGIS database, property reports, and county title records. Incline considered surface features such as residential building units ("RBUs"), pipelines, water features, traffic routes, access points, infrastructure and utilities, nearby oil and gas developments, current and future land uses, estimated surface disturbance areas, feasibility of limiting surface disturbances, and the ability to recover the target minerals. In addition, Incline evaluated environmental factors such as the Jobes Pad's proximity to and relative flow direction from (upgradient or downgradient) water bodies and wetlands, as well as proximity to wildlife and plant habitats, and seasonal wildlife migrations. Incline then utilized the information to identify locations that would minimize impacts to receptors and still allow for technically feasible operations. Where impacts to receptors could not be eliminated, Incline evaluated possible best management practices ("BMPs") and mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or protect the public health, safety, welfare, environment, and wildlife. After a comprehensive analysis of both the subsurface and surface factors, Incline identified a consolidated number of locations for final consideration.

### Best Management Practices

For each alternative location ("AL") evaluated, Incline devised plans to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to the receptors triggered by the AL. These plans leveraged technological advancements of facility design and operations and BMPs identified in this analysis. In the case of the Jobes Pad, Incline may apply technological advancements and BMPs such as: (i) the installation of sound walls to reduce noise and light effects; (ii) the use of pipelines that obviate the need for truck hauling and thus reduce traffic and emissions; (iii) the utilization of closed loop flowback technology that produces zero uncontrolled emissions; and (iv) the use of odor and dust suppressants to further minimize impacts to residents and communities.

### Locations Considered

Following Incline's extensive evaluation of possible drilling locations outlined above, it identified five (5) potentially viable sites. The legal description of the Proposed Jobes Pad and every AL considered are shown in the table below, however, a more detailed narrative of the location analysis follows. This ALA references specific AL numbers identified on the ALA Maps attached herein.

Location	Description
<b>Proposed Location: Jobs Pad</b>	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: NE/4 SW/4, Adams County, CO
AL1	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: SW/4 SW/4, Adams County, CO
AL2	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: NE/4 NW/4, Adams County, CO
AL3	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 8: SW/4 SE/4, Adams County, CO
AL4	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 19: NW/4 NE/4, Adams County, CO

Proposed Location: Jobs Pad: Tier I-A

Jobs OGDG Development Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
 Sections 18 E/2; 19 E/2; 17 & 20: ALL  
 Adams County, CO

Jobs Pad Location

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
 Section 18: NE/4 SW/4  
 Adams County, CO

Location’s setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current land use on the parcel where the proposed Jobs Pad is located is dry cropland. Future land use surrounding the proposed oil and gas location is assumed to be used for grazing and solar farm operations.

There are no RBUs within 2,000 feet of the Jobs Pad working pad surface. The nearest RBU is located approximately 2,668 feet to the southeast of the Jobs Pad with only 5 RBUs being located within 1 mile of the working pad surface.

There are no High Occupancy Building Units (“HOBUs”) or other dense urban development immediately adjacent to the proposed Jobs Pad. The properties immediately adjacent to the proposed location are mainly utilized for agriculture, however, the parcel directly to the east of the Jobs Pad is used for a solar farm. The City of Aurora is located 1,065 feet west of the Working Pad Surface.

Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

Depending on which access road Incline utilizes (north access road – 0 RBUs; south access road – 3 RBUs), RBUs may experience increased noise, odor, dust, light, and traffic during construction, drilling, and completions operations. Incline will effectively limit these disturbances using BMPs. Temporary sound walls may be utilized around the perimeter of the well pad surface, providing screening, and may be in place throughout the drilling and completions operations if it is determined that RBUs would experience impacts due to their distance from the Jobs Pad. Operator utilizes a clear, colorless refined distillate

derived from petroleum hydrocarbons that is specifically designed for down-hole OBM drilling purposes. This product provides a higher aniline point and a lower BTEX than straight diesel which should reduce the odor associated with the OBM system. The refined distillate is generally classified as a Group II fluid per the manufacturer as it is not a diesel nor is it a synthetic mineral oil or an additive/odor neutralizer. An actual odor neutralizer will be utilized in the OBM mud system during drilling operations to help mitigate odors. Aromatics will also be mitigated during completion operations by virtue of the utilization of closed flowback tanks with all water/gas vapors being sent to a temporary ECD during the flowback period. Hydrocarbon odors from production facilities are minimized and eliminated by keeping produced fluid hydrocarbons and natural gas contained within pipes, separators, tanks, and combustors. Incline intends to have midstream equipment in place to transport oil and gas from the location via permanent pipelines, however tanks will be in place on location in the event that the permanent lines are unavailable. Traffic will follow a designated traffic route on paved Imboden Road. BMPs, such as reduced speed restrictions, regular road maintenance, restriction of construction activity during high-wind days, and silica dust controls when handling sand used in hydraulic fracturing operations will be implemented to suppress dust from nearby RBUs. Traffic reduction measures such as automation of wells and production facilities and, if available, piping frac water to location in temporary above-ground piping, saving many thousands of truck trips to the location, may be employed. Additionally, Incline will implement the use of traffic signs when leaving the location to remind drivers of specific routes to utilize. Lighting will be shielded and turned downward to mitigate light pollution from the pad to the adjacent RBUs.

#### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Not located in a High Priority Habitat
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  - Located outside the floodway and the 100-year floodplain
  - The location is not located within active croplands
  - Located efficiently for regular maintenance and access
  - Ability to develop the lands from one location, reducing Incline's footprint
  - Within Airport Influence Zone Restriction Areas 1 and 2
  - Within Industry Hub CASP FLU designation (Comprehensive Area Service Plan – Future Land Use)
  
- Disadvantages
  - Challenging topography for construction

#### Permitting Considerations

This location allows Incline to drill 1.5-mile laterals for maximum mineral development from one surface location eliminating the need for a second well pad in the area if shorter horizontal well lengths were chosen; maximizes drilling and completion efficiencies.

## Alternative Location 1: Tier III-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 18: SW/4 SW/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current use for this location is a dry cropland with future use allocated to a solar farm. There is 1 RBU within 2,000' of the alternative location.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

The RBU within 2,000 feet of AL1 would likely be impacted by increased noise, odor, dust, light, and traffic during construction and drilling and completions operations. Incline would effectively limit these disturbances using stringent BMPs, such as installing temporary sound walls around the perimeter of the well pad surface, using odor suppressants, enforcing reduced speeds and treating the access road to suppress dust, shielding and turning light downward to mitigate light pollution from the pad to the adjacent RBUs, and ensuring traffic follows a designated traffic route to paved Imboden Road.

### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat and floodplain
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Accommodating topography with no concerns for construction
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  
- Disadvantages
  - AL1 is within 2,000 feet of an RBU
  - Access is via unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue

### Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable

Residential impacts, future use, and feasibility. A solar farm is planned for this property, making AL1 unavailable for a surface location.

## Alternative Location 2: Tier II-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 18: NE/4 NW/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current and future use for this location is agriculture. AL2 is located upgradient of and within a wetland. There are no RBUs within 2,000' of the alternative location. AL2 is located close to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue which would potentially impact motorists.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

AL2 is within the boundaries of, or is immediately upgradient from, a mapped, visible, or field-verified wetland or riparian corridor.

### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat and floodplain
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Accommodating topography with no concerns for construction
  - Use of AL2 would allow for less access road disturbance due to the proximity to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  
- Disadvantages
  - Within and upgradient of a wetland

### Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable

Residential impacts, surface owner, future use, and feasibility. Incline did not prefer a surface location within and upgradient from a wetland.

## Alternative Location 3: Tier II-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 8: SW/4 SE/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current and future use for this location is agriculture. AL3 is located in cropland where there are future plans for manufacturing in process with the County – USE2024-00012. This location is immediately upgradient from a wetland and is within 2,000 feet of HPH and a floodplain.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

AL3 is within the boundaries of, or is immediately upgradient from, a mapped, visible, or field-verified wetland or riparian corridor. In addition, it is within 2,000 feet of a floodplain and HPH.

### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Use of AL3 would minimize access road disturbance due to proximity to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  
- Disadvantages
  - Immediately upgradient from wetland.
  - Within 2,000 feet of a floodplain
  - Within 2,000 feet of HPH
  - Step-out distance is technically difficult
  - Future use slated for manufacturing

### Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable

Future use, distance from HPH and floodplain, upgradient from a wetland, and feasibility issues all make AL3 unavailable for a surface location.

## Alternative Location 4: Tier III-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 19: NW/4 NE/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current and future use for this location is agriculture. AL4 is located in pasture land. There are 3 RBUs within 2,000' of the alternative location.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

The 3 RBUs within 2,000 feet of AL4 might be impacted by increased noise, odor, dust, light, and traffic during construction and drilling and completions operations. Incline would effectively limit these disturbances using stringent BMPs, such as installing temporary sound walls around the perimeter of the well pad surface, using odor suppressants, enforcing reduced speeds and treating the access road to suppress dust, shielding and turning light downward to mitigate light pollution from the pad to the adjacent RBUs, and ensuring traffic follows a designated traffic route on unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

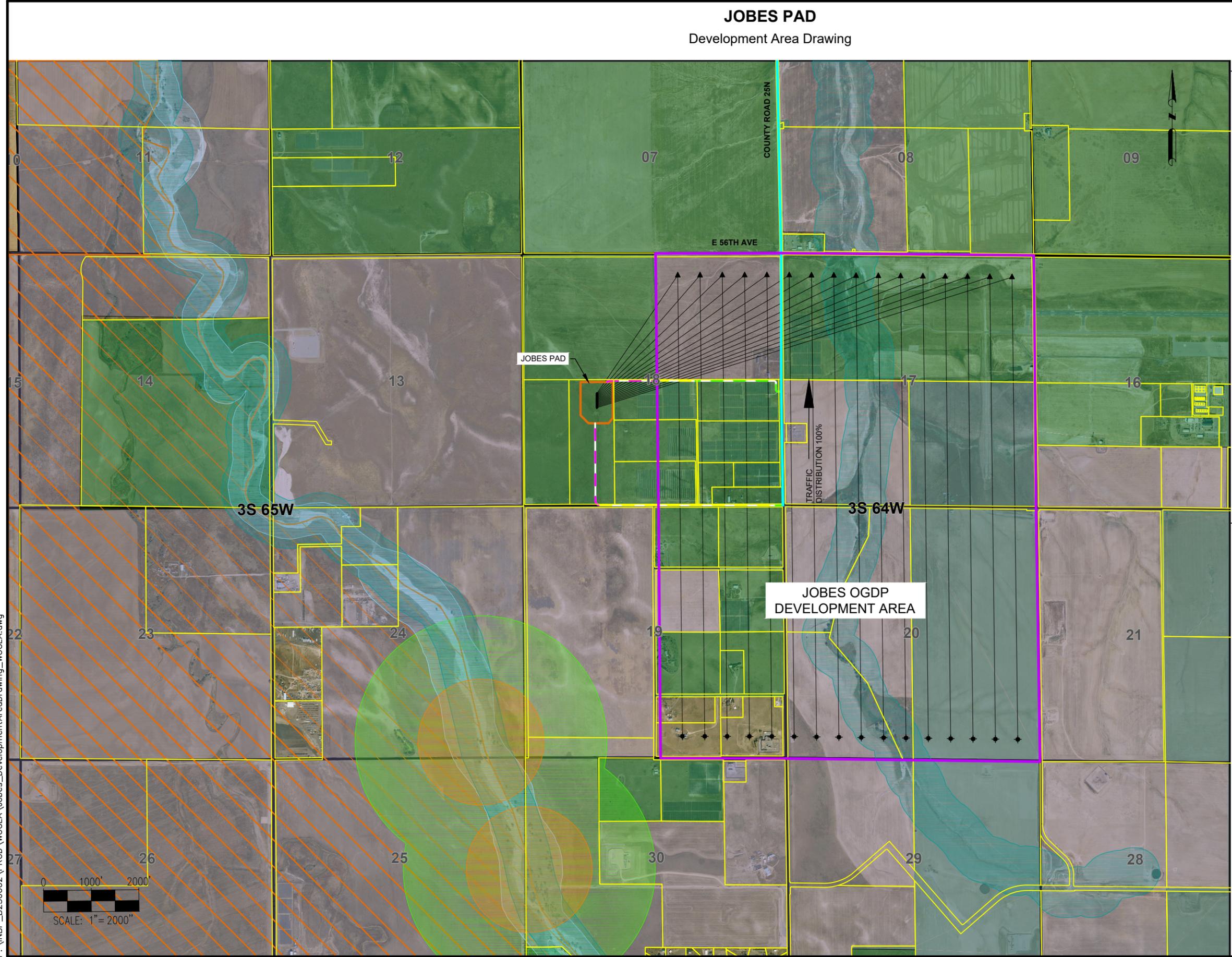
### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat, wetlands, and floodplain
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  
- Disadvantages
  - AL4 is within 2,000 feet of 3 RBUs
  - Access is via unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable  
Residential impacts make AL4 an undesirable location.

# JOBES PAD

## Development Area Drawing



- LEGEND:**
- SECTION LINE
  - TOWNSHIP LINE
  - BORELINES
  - - - PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
  - - - EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
  - - - EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)
  - HAUL ROUTE
  - PROPERTY LINE
  - OIL & GAS LOCATION
  - DEVELOPMENT AREA
  - HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS
  - HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - BALD EAGLE ACTIVE NEST SITE - 1/2 MILE BUFFER
  - HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - BALD EAGLE ACTIVE NEST SITE - 1/4 MILE BUFFER
  - HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - MULE DEER MIGRATION CORRIDORS
  - DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY
  - MUNICIPAL AREA (TOWN OF AURORA)
  - AIRPORT INFLUENCE ZONE
  - PROPOSED WELL
  - ◆ BOTTOM HOLE
  - ▲ LANDING POINT

LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
JOBES PAD	39.789637°	-104.597271°

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PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**DEVELOPMENT AREA DRAWING**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	DATE	CHK	DATE
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	CSG	10/03/25		10/03/25

DRAWING DATE:  
10/03/25

DRAFTED BY:  
CSG

SHEET NO.  
01 OF 01

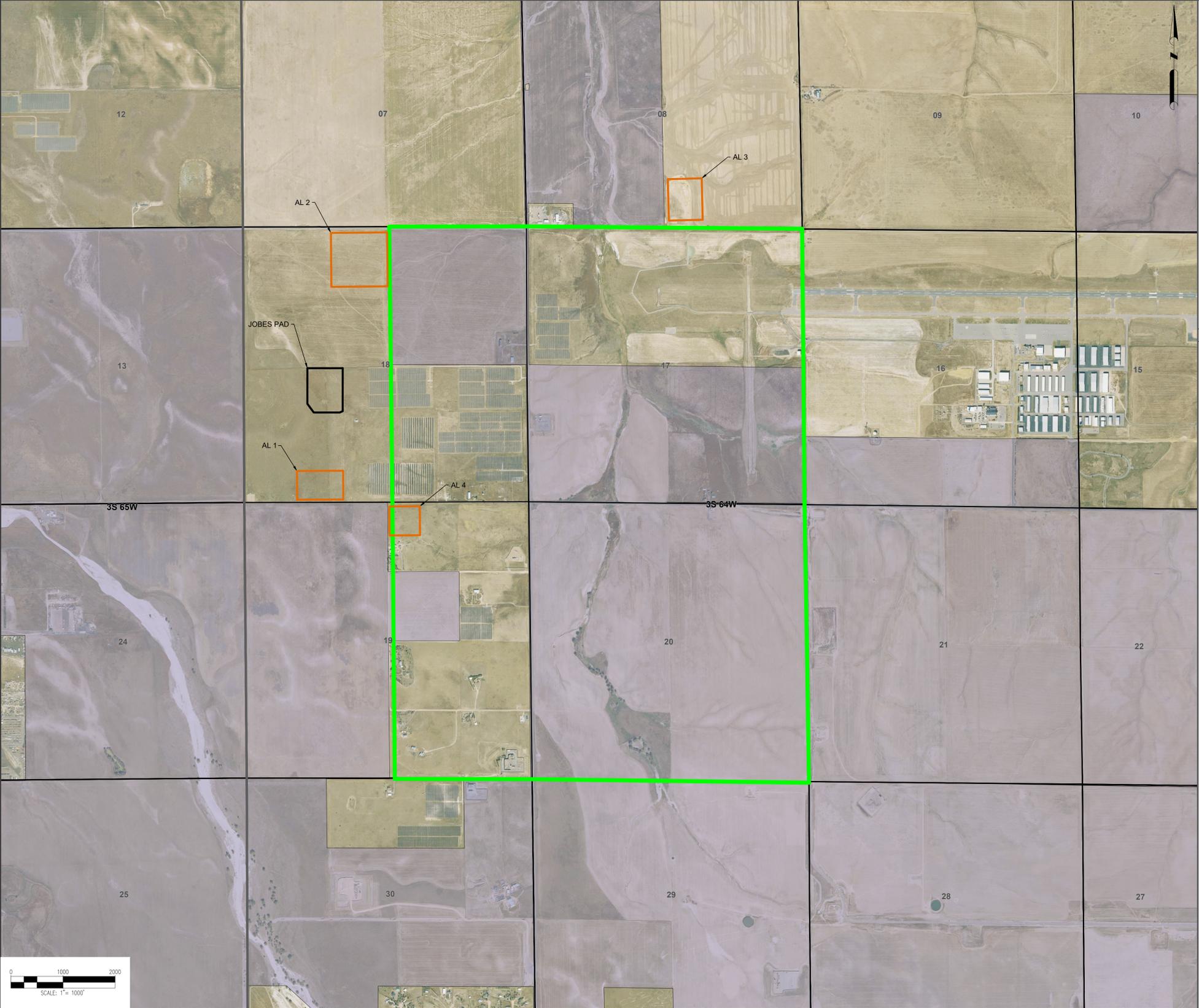
**DATA SOURCE:**  
PLSS DATA: BLM  
HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT: CPW 2025  
DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES: CDPHE 2024 DIC MAP

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

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

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**JOBES PAD**  
Alternative Location Analysis Map 1



- LEGEND:**
- SECTION LINE
  - TOWNSHIP LINE
  - OIL AND GAS LOCATION
  - ALTERNATIVE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
  - JOBES DSU BOUNDARY
  - MUNICIPAL AREA (CITY OF AURORA)

**REFERENCE POINT OF PROPOSED LOCATION**

LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
JOBES PAD	39.789637°	-104.597271°

**MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE WORKING PAD SURFACE)

LOCATION	MEASUREMENT	MUNICIPALITY
JOBES PAD	±1065' E	CITY OF AURORA
AL 1	±57' S	CITY OF AURORA
AL 2	±44' E	CITY OF AURORA
AL 3	±83' W	CITY OF AURORA
AL 4	±34' W	CITY OF AURORA



**DATA SOURCE:**  
 AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 PLSS DATA: BLM  
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE

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

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NOTES:

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS				
DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	DRFT DATE	CHK DATE	APRV DATE
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT			CSG 10/06/25	HJL 10/06/25	CLP 10/06/25

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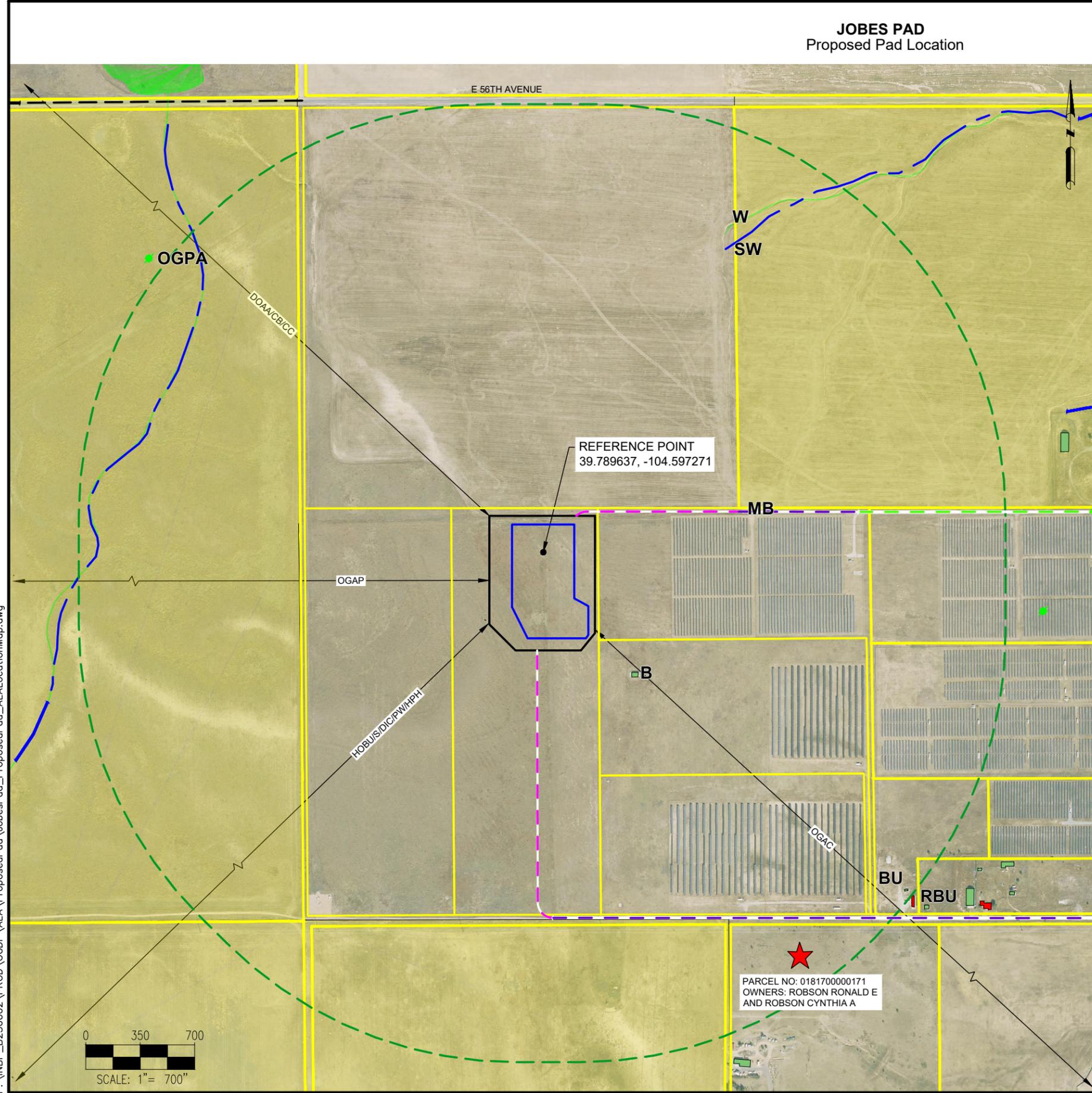
ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS MAP 1			
JOBES PAD			
DRAWN BY: CSG	CHECKED BY: HJL	APPROVED: CLP	
CREATION DATE: 10/06/25	CHECKED DATE: 10/06/25	APPROVED DATE: 10/06/25	
PROJECT No.: INBP.B250002	DWG. No.:	SHEET No.:	
SCALE: 1" = 1000'		01 OF 03	

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# JOBES PAD Proposed Pad Location



**LEGEND:**

- 2640' OIL & GAS LOCATION BUFFER
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)
- PUBLIC ROAD
- STREAM / DITCH
- ★ PLUGGED & ABANDONED WELL
- ★ NEAREST PARCEL WITH RBU
- REFERENCE POINT
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- MUNICIPAL AREA (CITY OF AURORA)
- WETLAND

NOTE: ALL TRAFFIC WILL TRAVEL EAST ON E. 48TH AVE, THEN NORTH ON COUNTY ROAD 25 N.

**CULTURAL DISTANCES:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE OIL & GAS LOCATION)

MEASURED FROM THE NEAREST		EDGE OF OIL & GAS LOCATION
B	BUILDING	±342' SE
BU	BUILDING UNIT	±2644' SE
RBU	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	±2644' SE
HOBU	HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	+5280' SW
DOAA	DESIGNATED OUTSIDE ACTIVITY AREA	+5280' NW
S	SCHOOL FACILITY	+5280' SW
CC	CHILD CARE CENTER	+5280' NW
DIC	DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY BOUNDARY	±4500' SW
MB	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	±928' E
CB	COUNTY BOUNDARY	+5280' NW
W	WETLAND	±1983' NE
SW	SURFACE WATER	±1906' NE
PW	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL	+5280' SW
HPH	HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	±4429' SW
OGAP	ACTIVE OIL AND GAS WELL (PRODUCING)	±4303' SE
OGAP	PERMITTED OIL AND GAS WELL (APPROVED PERMIT)	+5280' W
OGPA	PLUGGED AND ABANDONED OIL AND GAS WELL	±2742' NW

**DATA SOURCE:**  
 AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 OIL & GAS WELLS: ECMC  
 WETLANDS: USFWS  
 RIPARIAN AREAS: USFWS  
 TYPE III WELL & GUDI GRID: ECMC  
 FLOODPLAINS: FEMA  
 SURFACE WATER FEATURES: CDOT & NHD  
 PARCEL DATA: ADAMS COUNTY ASSESSOR  
 DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES: CDPHE 2024 DIC MAP  
 SCHOOL FACILITIES: CDPHE  
 MOBILE HOME PARKS: HIFLD  
 HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT: CPW 2025  
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 CHILD CARE CENTERS: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 PUBLIC ROADS: CDOT

**DISCLAIMER:**  
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PARCEL NO: 018170000171  
 OWNERS: ROBSON RONALD E  
 AND ROBSON CYNTHIA A

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PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
 ENERGY PARTNERS

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 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**PROPOSED PAD LOCATION DRAWING**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
 T35N, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	CHK	DATE
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	HJL	CP	10/6/25

DRAWING DATE:  
 10/6/25

DRAFTED BY:  
 HJL

SHEET NO.  
 01 OF 01

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DATA LINK: INBP\_B250002\_A\_20251001\_0458PM

**JOBES PAD**  
Alternative Location 1

LEGEND:

- 2640' ALTERNATIVE LOCATION BUFFER
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)
- STREAM / DITCH
- ★ NEAREST PARCEL WITH RBU
- REFERENCE POINT
- PLUGGED & ABANDONED WELL
- ALTERNATIVE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY -POC POPULATION ABOVE 40%
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - BALD EAGLE ACTIVE NEST SITE - 1/2 MILE BUFFER
- HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS
- HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - MULE DEER MIGRATION CORRIDORS
- MUNICIPAL AREA (TOWN OF AURORA)

NOTE: ALL TRAFFIC WILL TRAVEL EAST ON E. 48TH AVE, THEN NORTH ON COUNTY ROAD 25 N.

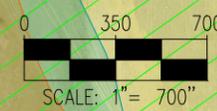
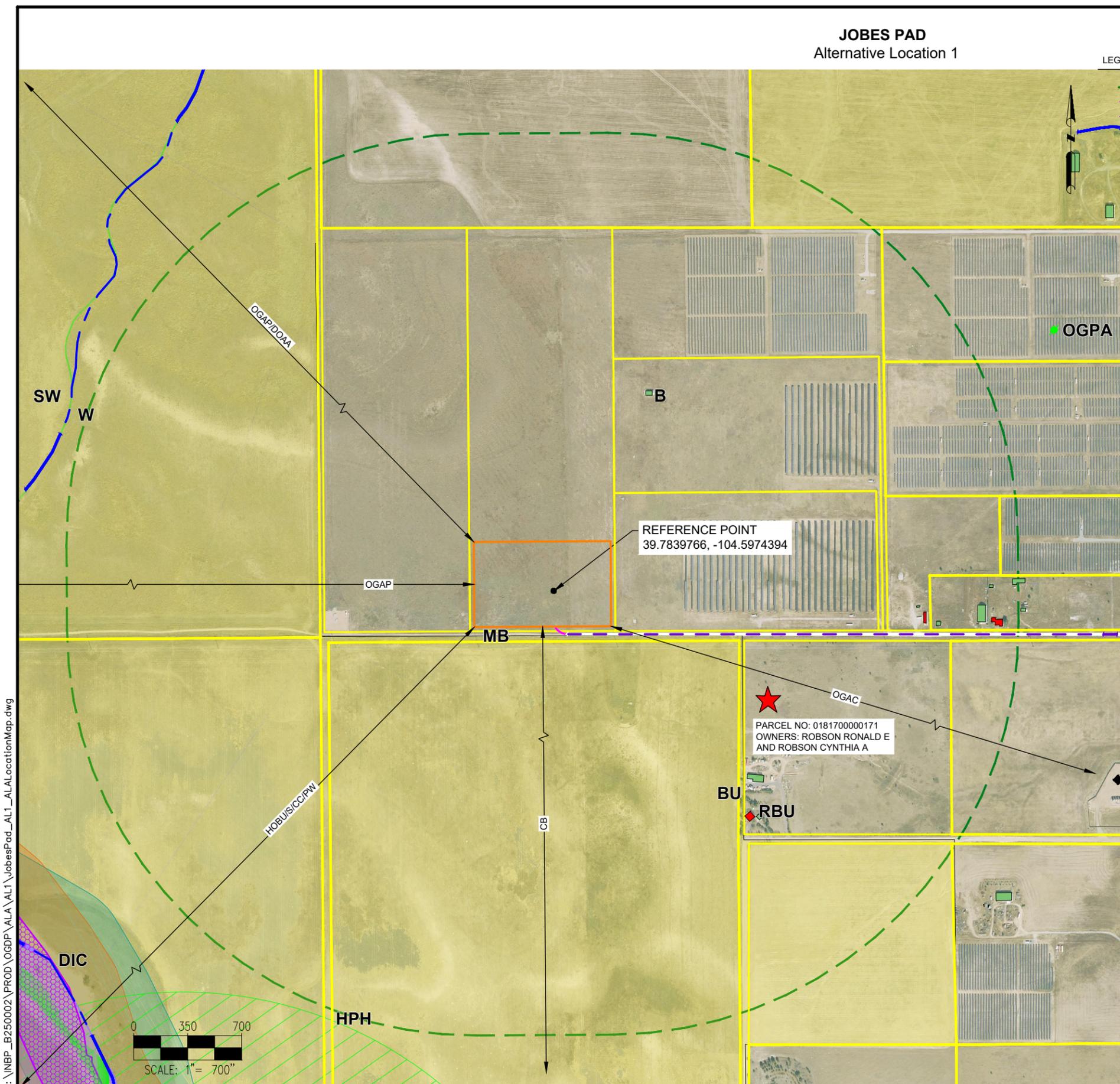
CULTURAL DISTANCES:  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE ALTERNATIVE LOCATION)

MEASURED FROM THE NEAREST		EDGE OF LOCATION
B	BUILDING	±970' NE
BU	BUILDING UNIT	±1498' SE
RBU	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	±1498' SE
HOB	HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	+5280' SW
DOAA	DESIGNATED OUTSIDE ACTIVITY AREA	+5280' NW
S	SCHOOL FACILITY	+5280' SW
CC	CHILD CARE CENTER	+5280' SW
DIC	DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY BOUNDARY	±3492' SW
MB	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	±57' S
CB	COUNTY BOUNDARY	+5280' S
W	WETLAND	±2747' NW
SW	SURFACE WATER	±2747' NW
PW	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL	+5280' SW
HPH	HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	±2705' SW
OGAC	ACTIVE OIL AND GAS WELL (PRODUCING)	±3431' SE
OGAP	PERMITTED OIL AND GAS WELL (APPROVED PERMIT)	+5280' NW
OGPA	PLUGGED AND ABANDONED OIL AND GAS WELL	±3182' NE

DATA SOURCE:  
AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
OIL & GAS WELLS: ECMC  
WETLANDS: USFWS  
RIPARIAN AREAS: USFWS  
TYPE III WELL & GUDI GRID: ECMC  
FLOODPLAINS: FEMA  
SURFACE WATER FEATURES: CDOT & NHD  
PARCEL DATA: ADAMS COUNTY ASSESSOR  
DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES: CDPHE 2024 DIC MAP  
SCHOOL FACILITIES: CDPHE  
MOBILE HOME PARKS: HIFLD  
HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT: CPW 2025  
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
CHILD CARE CENTERS: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
PUBLIC ROADS: CDOT

**DISCLAIMER:**  
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PREPARED FOR:  
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ENERGY PARTNERS

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(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
AL1 LOCATION DRAWING  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
T35S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE	CP
HJL		10/6/25	

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT

DRAWING DATE:  
10/6/25  
DRAFTED BY:  
HJL  
SHEET NO.  
01 OF 01

DATA LINK: INBP\_AL250002\_B 20251001\_0458PM

**JOBES PAD**  
Alternative Location 2

LEGEND:

- 2640' ALTERNATIVE LOCATION BUFFER
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- HAUL ROUTE
- PUBLIC ROAD
- STREAM / DITCH
- PLUGGED & ABANDONED WELL
- ★ NEAREST PARCEL WITH RBU
- REFERENCE POINT
- ALTERNATIVE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING
- WETLAND
- MUNICIPAL AREA (TOWN OF AURORA)

NOTE: ALL TRAFFIC WILL TRAVEL EAST ON E. 56TH AVE, THEN NORTH ON COUNTY ROAD 25 N.

CULTURAL DISTANCES:

(AS MEASURED FROM THE ALTERNATIVE LOCATION)

MEASURED FROM THE NEAREST		EDGE OF LOCATION
B	BUILDING	±2363' SE
BU	BUILDING UNIT	±3760' W
RBU	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	±3760' W
HOBU	HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	+5280' SW
DOAA	DESIGNATED OUTSIDE ACTIVITY AREA	+5280' NW
S	SCHOOL FACILITY	+5280' SW
CC	CHILD CARE CENTER	+5280' SW
DIC	DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY BOUNDARY	+5280' SW
MB	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	±44' E
CB	COUNTY BOUNDARY	+5280' NW
W	WETLAND	0'
SW	SURFACE WATER	0'
PW	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL	+5280' SW
HPH	HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	±3399' E
OGAC	ACTIVE OIL AND GAS WELL (PRODUCING)	+5280' SE
OGAP	PERMITTED OIL AND GAS WELL (APPROVED PERMIT)	+5280' W
OGPA	PLUGGED AND ABANDONED OIL AND GAS WELL	±2649' W

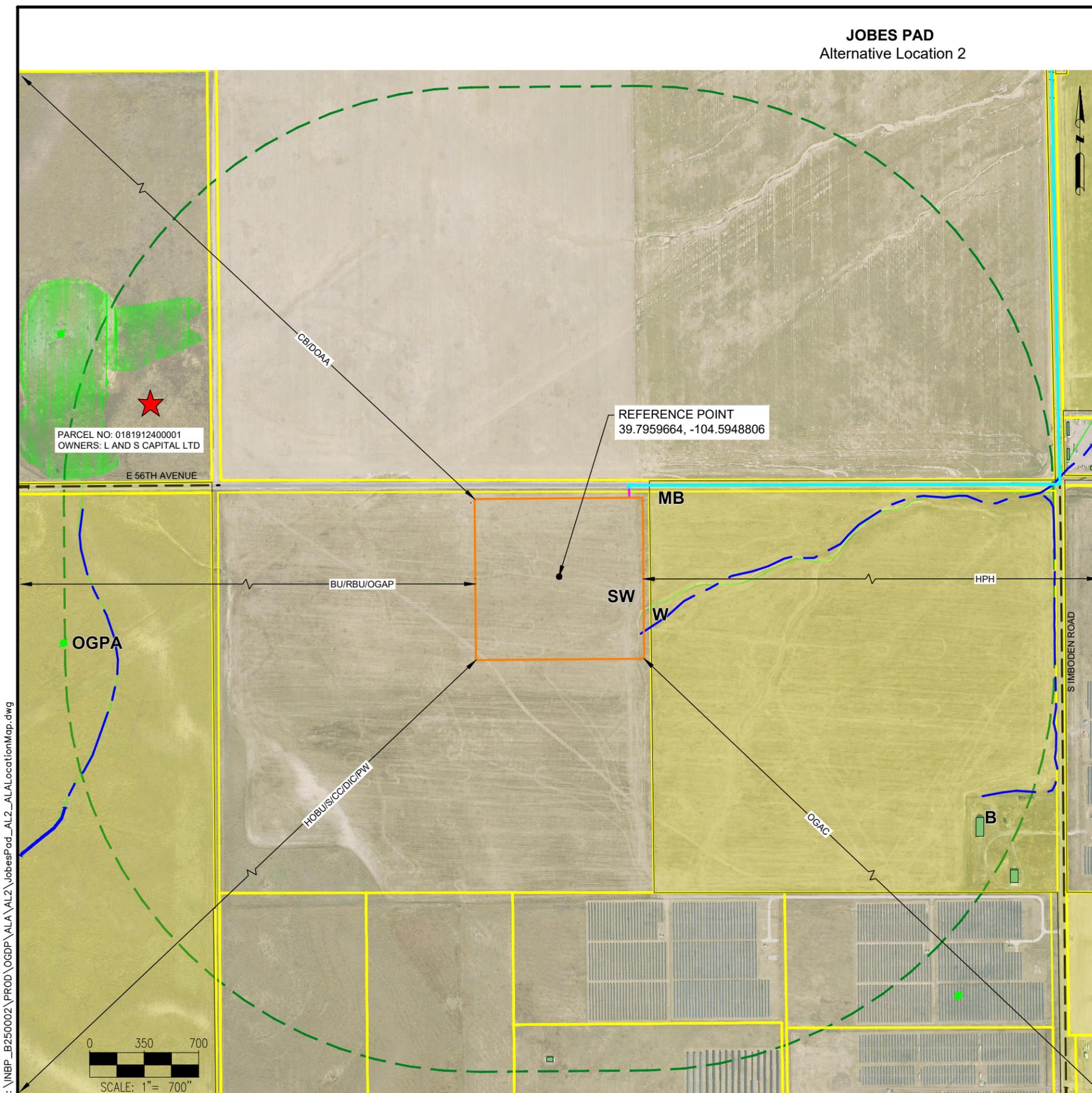
DATA SOURCE:

AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 OIL & GAS WELLS: ECMC  
 WETLANDS: USFWS  
 RIPARIAN AREAS: USFWS  
 TYPE III WELL & GUDI GRID: ECMC  
 FLOODPLAINS: FEMA  
 SURFACE WATER FEATURES: CDOT & NHD  
 PARCEL DATA: ADAMS COUNTY ASSESSOR  
 DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES: CDPHE 2024 DIC MAP  
 SCHOOL FACILITIES: CDPHE  
 MOBILE HOME PARKS: HIFLD  
 HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT: CPW 2025  
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 CHILD CARE CENTERS: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 PUBLIC ROADS: CDOT

DISCLAIMER:

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



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PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
 AL2 LOCATION DRAWING

SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
 T35S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE	DATE
HJL	CP	10/6/25	10/6/25

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT

DRAWING DATE:  
10/6/25

DRAFTED BY:  
HJL

SHEET NO.  
01 OF 01

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DATA LINK: INBP\_AL250002\_C 20251001\_0458PM

**JOBES PAD**  
Alternative Location 3

LEGEND:

- 2640' ALTERNATIVE LOCATION BUFFER
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
- HAUL ROUTE
- PUBLIC ROAD
- STREAM / DITCH
- PLUGGED & ABANDONED WELL
- ★ NEAREST PARCEL WITH RBU
- REFERENCE POINT
- ALTERNATIVE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- WETLAND
- HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT  
- AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS
- MUNICIPAL AREA (TOWN OF AURORA)

NOTE: ALL TRAFFIC WILL TRAVEL WEST ON E. 56TH AVE, THEN NORTH ON COUNTY ROAD 25 N.

CULTURAL DISTANCES:

(AS MEASURED FROM THE ALTERNATIVE LOCATION)

MEASURED FROM THE NEAREST

		EDGE OF LOCATION
B	BUILDING	±2073' W
BU	BUILDING UNIT	±2501' NE
RBU	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	±2501' NE
HOBU	HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	+5280' SW
DOAA	DESIGNATED OUTSIDE ACTIVITY AREA	+5280' NW
S	SCHOOL FACILITY	+5280' SW
CC	CHILD CARE CENTER	+5280' SW
DIC	DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY BOUNDARY	+5280' SW
MB	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	±83' W
CB	COUNTY BOUNDARY	+5280' NW
W	WETLAND	±394' N
SW	SURFACE WATER	±394' N
PW	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL	+5280' SW
HPH	HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	±703' W
OGAP	ACTIVE OIL AND GAS WELL (PRODUCING)	+5280' SW
OGAP	PERMITTED OIL AND GAS WELL (APPROVED PERMIT)	+5280' W
OGPA	PLUGGED AND ABANDONED OIL AND GAS WELL	0'

DATA SOURCE:

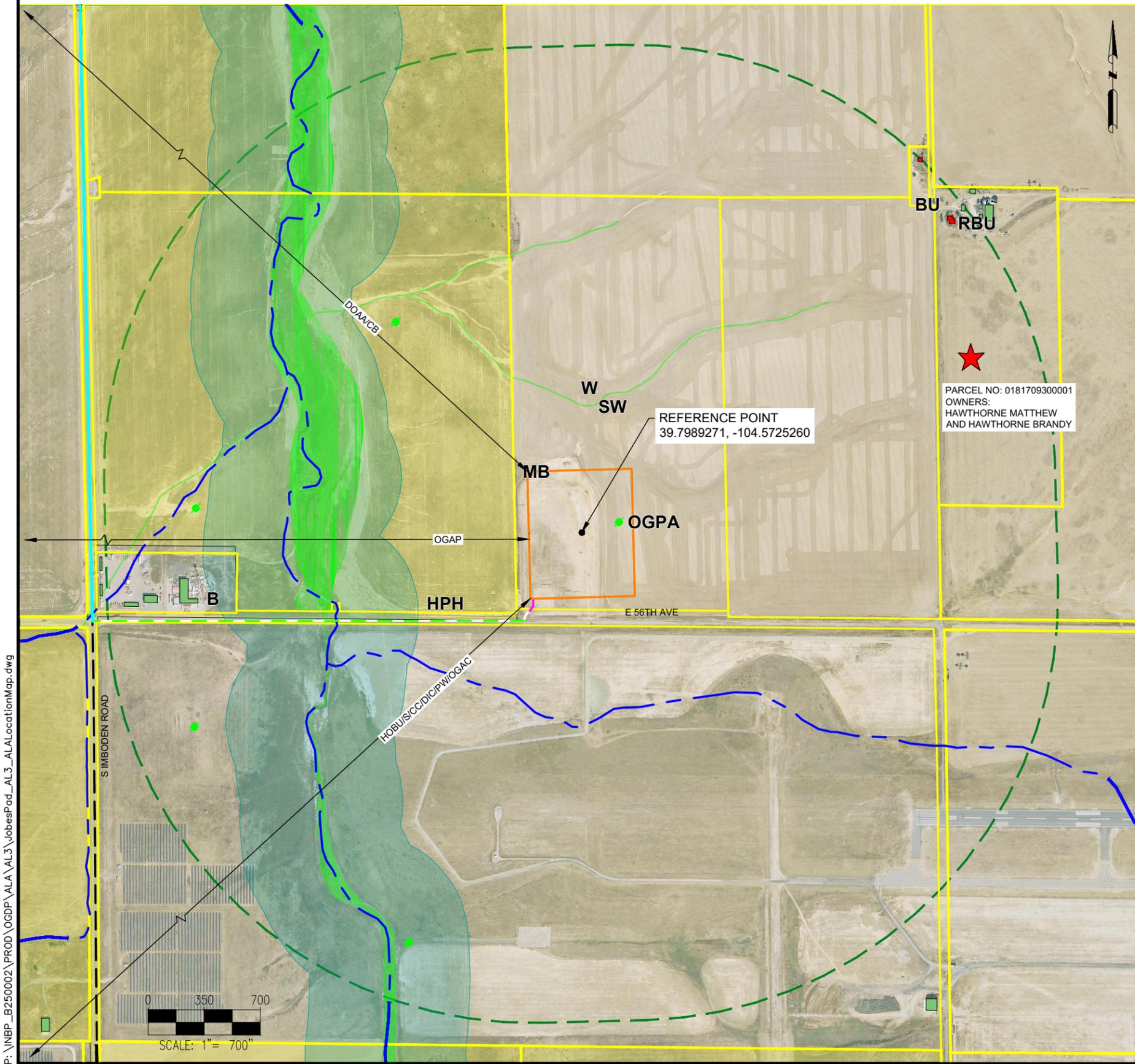
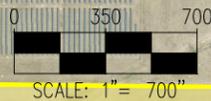
AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 OIL & GAS WELLS: ECMC  
 WETLANDS: USFWS  
 RIPARIAN AREAS: USFWS  
 TYPE III WELL & GUDI GRID: ECMC  
 FLOODPLAINS: FEMA  
 SURFACE WATER FEATURES: CDOT & NHD  
 PARCEL DATA: ADAMS COUNTY ASSESSOR  
 DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES: CDPHE 2024 DIC MAP  
 SCHOOL FACILITIES: CDPHE  
 MOBILE HOME PARKS: HIFLD  
 HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT: CPW 2025  
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 CHILD CARE CENTERS: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 PUBLIC ROADS: CDOT

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

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**ASCENT**  
GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS

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 Office: (303) 928-7128  
[www.AscentGeomatics.com](http://www.AscentGeomatics.com)

PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
AL3 LOCATION DRAWING

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
T35S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE	CP
HJL		10/6/25	

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DATE
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	10/6/25

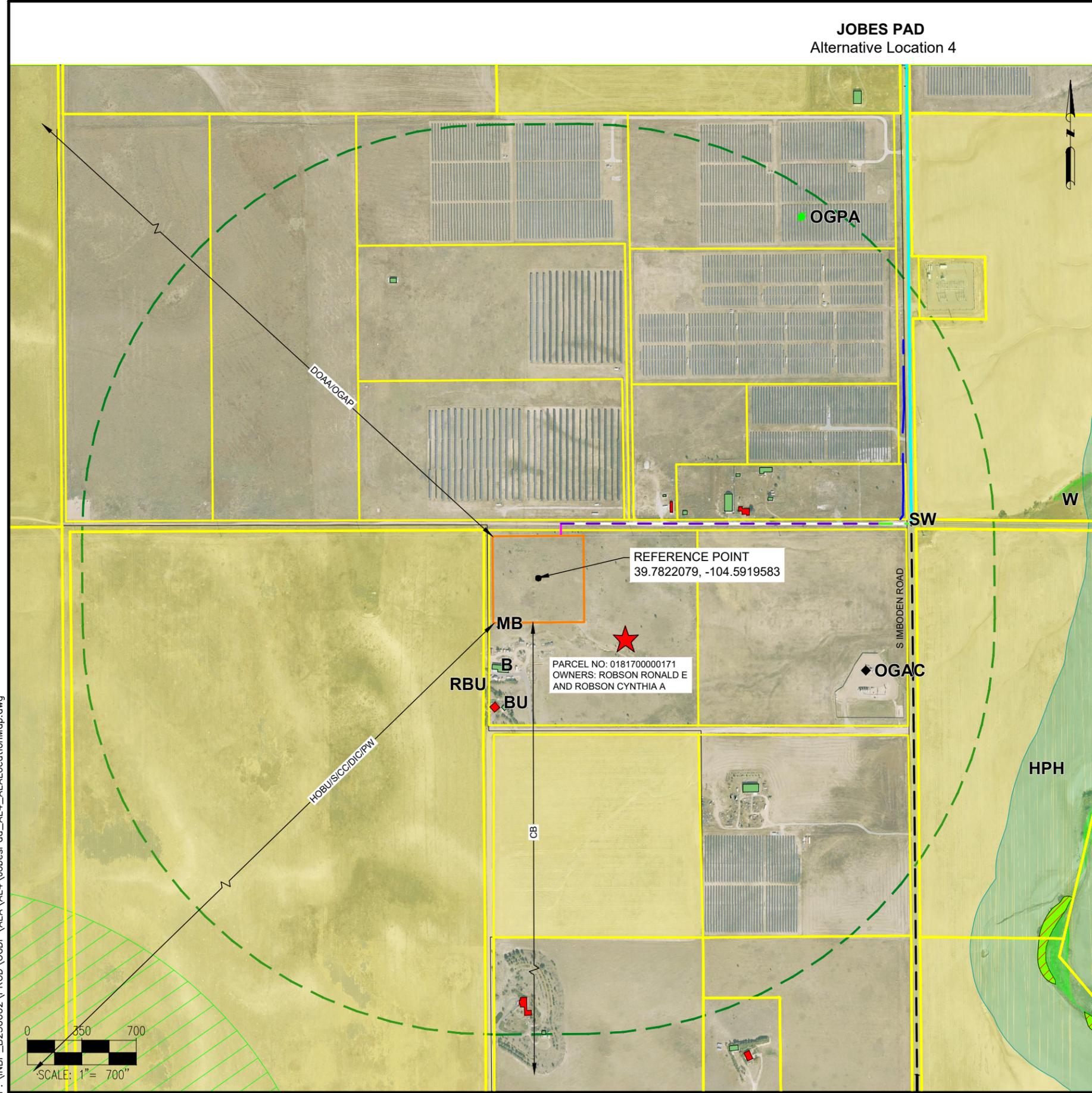
DRAWING DATE:  
10/6/25

DRAFTED BY:  
HJL

SHEET NO.  
01 OF 01

DATA LINK: INBP\_AL250002\_D\_20251001\_0458PM

**JOBES PAD**  
Alternative Location 4



**LEGEND:**

- 2640' ALTERNATIVE LOCATION BUFFER
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
- EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)
- HAUL ROUTE
- PUBLIC ROAD
- STREAM / DITCH
- PLUGGED & ABANDONED WELL
- ◆ PRODUCING WELL
- ★ NEAREST PARCEL WITH RBU
- REFERENCE POINT
- ALTERNATIVE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- WETLAND
- RIPARIAN AREA
- HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - BALD EAGLE ACTIVE NEST SITE - 1/2 MILE BUFFER
- HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT - AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS
- MUNICIPAL AREA (TOWN OF AURORA)

NOTE: ALL TRAFFIC WILL TRAVEL EAST ON E. 48TH AVE, THEN NORTH ON COUNTY ROAD 25 N.

**CULTURAL DISTANCES:**  
(AS MEASURED FROM THE ALTERNATIVE LOCATION)

MEASURED FROM THE NEAREST		EDGE OF LOCATION
B	BUILDING	±267' S
BU	BUILDING UNIT	±509' S
RBU	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	±509' S
HOBU	HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	+5280' SW
DOAA	DESIGNATED OUTSIDE ACTIVITY AREA	+5280' NW
S	SCHOOL FACILITY	+5280' SW
CC	CHILD CARE CENTER	+5280' SW
DIC	DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY BOUNDARY	±4682' SW
MB	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY	±34' W
CB	COUNTY BOUNDARY	+5280' S
W	WETLAND	±3032' E
SW	SURFACE WATER	±2040' E
PW	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL	+5280' SW
HPH	HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	±2955' SE
OGAC	ACTIVE OIL AND GAS WELL (PRODUCING)	±1837' SE
OGAP	PERMITTED OIL AND GAS WELL (APPROVED PERMIT)	+5280' NW
OGPA	PLUGGED AND ABANDONED OIL AND GAS WELL	±2479' NE

**DATA SOURCE:**  
 AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
 OIL & GAS WELLS: ECMC  
 WETLANDS: USFWS  
 RIPARIAN AREAS: USFWS  
 TYPE III WELL & GUDI GRID: ECMC  
 FLOODPLAINS: FEMA  
 SURFACE WATER FEATURES: CDOT & NHD  
 PARCEL DATA: ADAMS COUNTY ASSESSOR  
 DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES: CDPHE 2024 DIC MAP  
 SCHOOL FACILITIES: CDPHE  
 MOBILE HOME PARKS: HIFLD  
 HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT: CPW 2025  
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 CHILD CARE CENTERS: COLORADO INFORMATION MARKETPLACE  
 PUBLIC ROADS: CDOT

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PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**AL4 LOCATION DRAWING**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18  
T35S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
HJL	CP	10/6/25

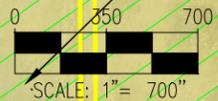
REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DATE
0	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	10/6/25

DRAWING DATE:  
10/6/25

DRAFTED BY:  
HJL

SHEET NO.  
01 OF 01

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DATA LINK: INBP\_AL250002\_E 20251001\_0458PM

**SECOND ADDENDUM TO  
SURFACE LOCATION, SUBSURFACE, ROADWAY, AND PIPELINE  
EASEMENT**

THIS SECOND ADDENDUM TO SURFACE LOCATION, SUBSURFACE, ROADWAY, AND PIPELINE EASEMENT ("Second Addendum") is effective this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of October, 2025, by and between **Roy A. Jobs**, whose address is 2640 Hudson Street, Denver, CO 80207 (the "Owner"), the Owner of the surface estate described below (the "Property") and **Incline Operating, LLC (the "Operator")**, whose address is 4645 N. Central Expressway, Suite 100, Dallas, TX 75205 (individually, a "Party"; together, the "Parties").

Legal Location:            Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
   Section 18: S/2  
   Adams County, Colorado

WHEREAS, the Parties entered into a Surface Location, Subsurface, Roadway, and Pipeline Easement Agreement dated May 22, 2025 (the "Original Agreement") filed of record at Reception No. 2025000029960 in the Adams County, Colorado records;

WHEREAS, the Parties entered into a First Addendum to Surface Location, Subsurface, Roadway, and Pipeline Easement Agreement dated August 14, 2025 (the "First Addendum") filed of record at Reception No. 2025000047341 in the Adams County, Colorado records;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the terms of the Original Agreement and First Addendum, Owner has granted to Operator the right to enter upon and use the surface and subsurface of the Property for the purpose of exploring, developing, producing, transporting and other operations for oil, gas and associated hydrocarbons from the Property and lands pooled therewith.

WHEREAS, Owner and Operator desire to amend the Original Agreement and First Addendum by adding this Second Addendum to Surface Location, Subsurface, Roadway, and Pipeline Easement;

NOW, THEREFORE in consideration of the mutual covenants contained in the Original Agreement and First Addendum and herein, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Exhibit A.** The Parties hereby agree Exhibit A in the Original Agreement and First Addendum is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the Amended Exhibit A, which is attached to this Second Addendum and incorporated herein by reference, and all references in the Original Agreement and First Addendum to Exhibit A are hereby replaced with Amended Exhibit A.
2. **Ratification/Superseding Effect.** Except as specifically amended by this Second Addendum and except to the extent necessary to conform to and incorporate the attached Amended Exhibit A herein, and the terms of this Second Addendum, the terms and conditions included in the Original Agreement and First Addendum shall continue in full force and effect. In the event of a conflict between this Second Addendum, the First Addendum, and the Original Agreement as to a matter covered herein, this Second Addendum shall control.
3. **Binding Effect.** This Second Addendum, the First Addendum, and the Original Agreement are binding upon the Parties and their successors and assigns and inure to their benefit. The Second Addendum, First Addendum, and the Original Agreement shall be covenants that run with the land.

4. **Counterparts.** This Second Addendum may be executed by facsimile or electronic scan, in counterparts, each of which will be considered an original and enforceable against either Party.
5. **Governing Law and Venue.** This Second Addendum shall be governed by, construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of Colorado. Venue shall be deemed to be exclusively in the state district court(s) of Adams County, Colorado.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Parties have caused this Second Addendum to be executed by duly authorized representatives on the dates set forth in the acknowledgments, to be effective on the date first above written.

**OWNER:**  
Roy A. Jobs

By:  \_\_\_\_\_

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

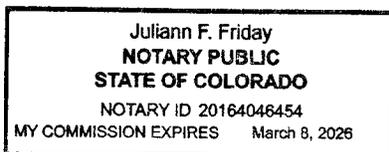
STATE OF Colorado  
COUNTY OF Denver

BEFORE ME, this 2 day of October, 2025, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, personally appeared **Roy A. Jobs** to me known to be the identical person(s), described and who executed the within and foregoing instrument of writing and acknowledged to me that they duly executed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

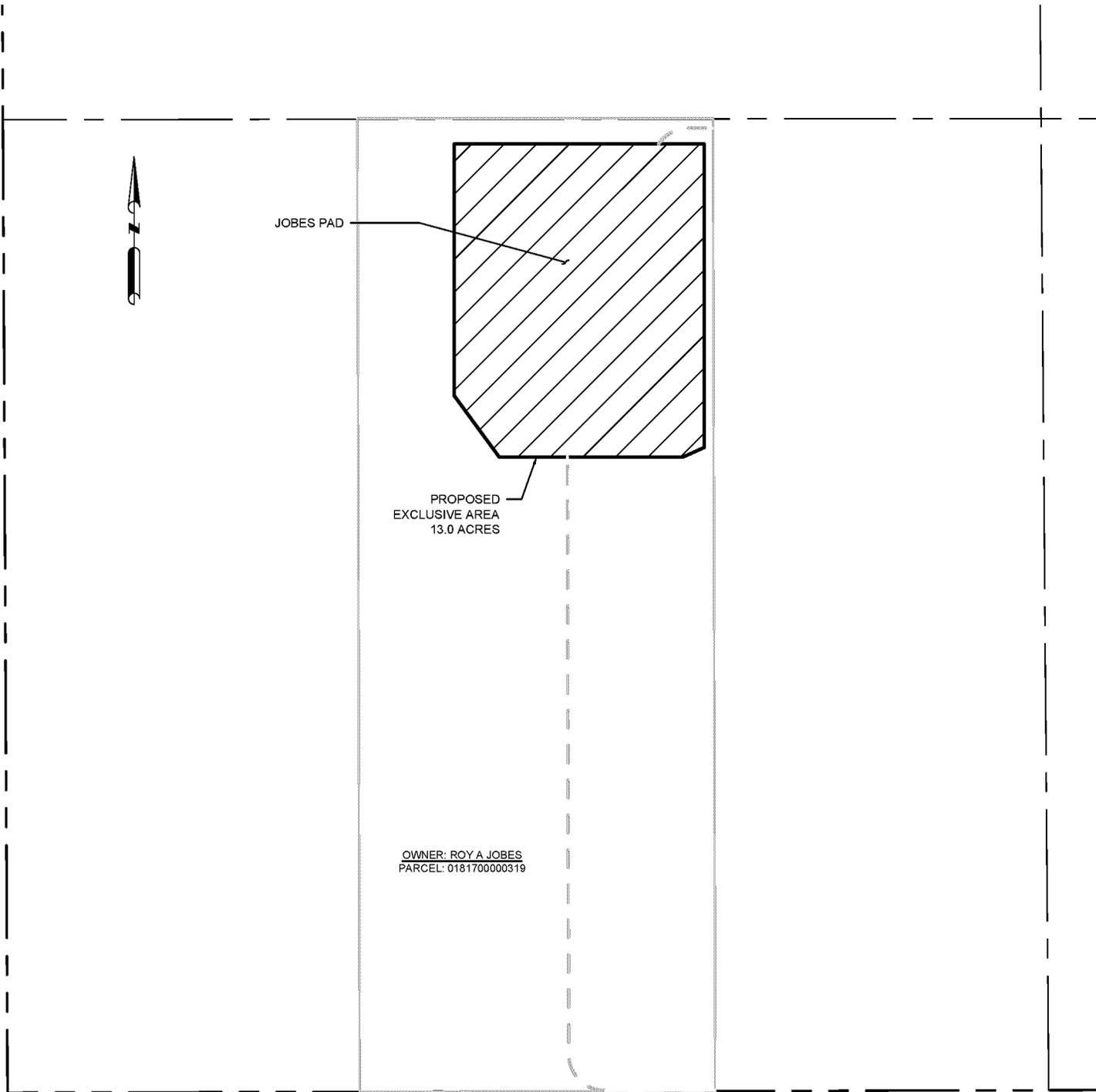
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed my notarial seal the day and year last above written.

My Commission Expires

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public  
(Print Name) Juliann Friday



### JOBES PAD EXHIBIT A



PROPOSED EXCLUSIVE AREA  
13.0 ACRES

OWNER: ROY A JOBES  
PARCEL: 0181700000319

**LEGEND:**

- = EXCLUSIVE AREA 13.0 ACRES
- = APPROXIMATE 30' WIDE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- = PROPERTY LINE
- = APPROXIMATE 30' WIDE EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
- = SECTION LINE
- = QUARTER LINE

DISCLAIMER:  
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NHD: USGS  
AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY ASCENT



Ascent Geomatics Solutions  
8620 Woffel Ct.  
Suite 200B  
Westminster, CO 80031  
Office: (303) 928-7128  
www.ascentsolutions.com

FIELD DATE:  
N/A

DRAWING DATE:  
09-25-25

BY:  
MB

CHECKED:  
HJL

SITE NAME:  
JOBES PAD

SURFACE LOCATION:  
S 1/2 SEC. 18, T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Rev. 1

PREPARED FOR:





**TREASURER & PUBLIC TRUSTEE  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO  
CERTIFICATE OF TAXES DUE**

**ORIGINAL**

Account Number R0115195  
Parcel 0181700000319  
Assessed To  
JOBES ROY A  
623 E 111TH PLACE  
NORTHGLENN, CO 80233

Certificate Number 2025-266765  
Order Number  
Vendor ID Counter

**Legal Description**

**Situs Address**

SECT.TWN.RNG:18-3-64 DESC: PT OF THE S2 OF SEC 18 DESC AS FOLS BEG AT THE SE COR OF SEC 18 TH N 30 FT TH W 30 FT TH CONT W 2702/06 FT TH W 818/07 FT TO THE POB TH W 942/44 FT TH N 2608/13 FT TH E 942/45 FT TH S 2607/15 FT TO THE POB 56/4168A

33355 E 48TH AVE

Year	Tax	Interest	Fees	Payments	Balance
<b>Tax Charge</b>					
2024	\$155.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$155.78)	\$0.00
<b>Total Tax Charge</b>					\$0.00
<b>Grand Total Due as of 10/07/2025</b>					<b>\$0.00</b>

Tax Billed at 2024 Rates for Tax Area 395 - 395

Authority	Mill Levy	Amount	Values	Actual	Assessed
RANGEVIEW LIBRARY DISTRICT	3.6670000	\$8.14	AG DRY FARMING	\$8,393	\$2,220
FIRE DISTRICT 7 - BENNETT	13.2330000	\$29.38	LAND		
ADAMS COUNTY	26.9440000	\$59.81	Total	\$8,393	\$2,220
SD 29 GENERAL (Bennett)	25.3280000	\$56.23			
URBAN DRAINAGE SOUTH PLATTE	0.1000000	\$0.22			
URBAN DRAINAGE & FLOOD CONT	0.9000000	\$2.00			
<b>Taxes Billed 2024</b>	<b>70.1720000</b>	<b>\$155.78</b>			

ALL TAX SALE AMOUNTS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE DUE TO ENDORSEMENT OF CURRENT TAXES BY THE LIENHOLDER OR TO ADVERTISING AND DISTRAINT WARRANT FEES. CHANGES MAY OCCUR; PLEASE CONTACT THE TREASURER'S OFFICE PRIOR TO MAKING A PAYMENT AFTER AUGUST 1. TAX LIEN SALE REDEMPTION AMOUNTS MUST BE PAID BY CASH OR CASHIER'S CHECK.

SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS AND THE BOUNDARIES OF SUCH DISTRICTS MAY BE ON FILE WITH THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, THE COUNTY CLERK, OR, THE COUNTY ASSESSOR.

This certificate does not include land or improvements assessed under a separate account number, personal property taxes, transfer tax, or, miscellaneous tax collected on behalf of other entities, special or local improvement district assessments, or mobile homes, unless specifically mentioned.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the entire amount of taxes due upon the above described parcels of real property and all outstanding lien sales for unpaid taxes as shown by the records in my office from which the same may still be redeemed with the amount required for redemption on this date are as noted herein. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

TREASURER & PUBLIC TRUSTEE, ADAMS COUNTY, Alexander

L Villagran



4430 S. Adams County Parkway

Brighton, CO 80601



**Jobs Pad OGD Pre-Application Meeting Notes**

## **Jobes Pad OGD - Pre-Application Meeting Summary**

Meeting Date and Time: November 5, 2025, 9:30 am

Location Names: Jobes Pad

Operator: Incline Operating, LLC

County: Adams

Invitees: Adams County, Colorado Air and Space Port, Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC), Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW), Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), City of Aurora, Incline, Ascent Geomatics Solutions

### **Introduction**

- Jobes Pad Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: NE/4 SW/4, Adams County, CO. Latitude: 39.789637 Longitude: -104.597271
- 16 oil wells and associated production equipment (exact counts TBD)
- The only Proximate Local Government within 1 mile of the proposed Jobes pad is the City of Aurora. The Relevant Local Government is Adams County.
- The Area of Evaluation to be used is a 1.5-mile buffer to include the gas processing plant SE of the proposed location

The current land use on the parcel where the proposed Jobes Pad is located is dry cropland. Future land use surrounding the proposed oil and gas location is assumed to be used for grazing and solar farm operations.

There are no residential building units (“RBUs”) within 2,000 feet of the Jobes Pad working pad surface. The nearest RBU is located approximately 2,668 feet to the southeast of the Jobes Pad with only 5 RBUs being located within 1 mile of the working pad surface.

There are no High Occupancy Building Units (“HOBUs”) or other dense urban development immediately adjacent to the proposed Jobes Pad. The properties immediately adjacent to the proposed location are mainly utilized for agriculture, however, the parcel directly to the east of the Jobes Pad is used for a solar farm. The City of Aurora is located 1,065 feet west of the Working Pad Surface and they do not object to the proposed location.

There are no School Facilities, or Child Care Centers located within a mile or less of the proposed project. The proposed location is not within a High Priority Habitat (HPH); the nearest HPH is 4,429 feet to the southwest.

Proposed access to the location is via Imboden Rd, consolidating access with the solar farm on the adjacent parcel.

For each alternative location (“AL”) evaluated, Incline devised plans to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to the receptors triggered by the AL. These plans leveraged technological advancements of facility design and operations and BMPs identified in this analysis. In the case of the Jobs Pad, Incline may apply technological advancements and BMPs such as: (i) the use of pipelines that obviate the need for truck hauling and thus reduce traffic and emissions; (ii) the utilization of closed loop flowback technology that produces zero uncontrolled emissions; and (iii) the use of odor and dust suppressants to further minimize impacts to residents and communities.

### **Adams County:**

The proposed oil and gas development in Adams County represents a well-suited location for this type of industrial activity. To move forward, the project will require an access easement from the county, which is essential for site operations. The proposed oil and gas location parcel owner was among the first and was the most successful of negotiations as it was the preferred site.

As discussed, Incline has the option to advance with either the proposed location or alternative locations 1 or 2 as those were the County’s preferred locations. Alternative location 1 is closer to RBUs, and alternative location 2 falls within Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) boundaries, both of which unlike the proposed location, which are critical distinctions for permitting purposes.

Drainage and access present significant technical requirements. The project will need easements for drainage infrastructure and must secure an access easement from the county through the solar farm if the eastern access is used. Additionally, traffic concerns related to the haul route require attention, though stakeholders expressed greater confidence in accessing the site via Imboden through the solar farm. Concerns were also been raised about the proximity of homes situated along E48th Avenue, further solidifying the eastern access onto Imboden Rd being the preferred access.

Fire district approval is another crucial component of the permitting process. A letter from the fire district will be required to confirm that the access road meets appropriate safety and operational standards.

As discussed, the Oil and Gas Facility (“OGF”) application must include detailed information about coordination with the adjacent solar farm, demonstrating that the two operations can coexist effectively. Traffic impact fees are anticipated in the \$300,000 range, and the applicant will receive a workbook detailing these calculations following submission of the application to the county.

Community engagement is an important component of the approval process. A neighborhood meeting must be held inviting all residents within one mile of the well pad, with two weeks' notice provided in advance. A suitable location for this meeting should be identified, with Colorado Air and Space Port (“CASP”) being considered as a possible venue. Key stakeholders, including Yesica Chavez, ECMC community liaison, should be invited, along with all invitees of the conceptual review meeting as noted by ECMC.

The application process includes provisions for landscape relief requests, which can be submitted directly within the landscape plan.

Overall, the proposed location was deemed very appropriate for oil and gas development and a recommendation was made to submit an application for the proposed site or one of the first two alternatives.

#### **City of Aurora:**

The City of Aurora is planning for the development of a campus for renewable energy in the area. This was mentioned to provide color and detail on surrounding future land uses.

A critical point of clarification concerns future regulatory applicability. Should the property be annexed into Aurora at any point in the future, the development would fall under Aurora's regulatory requirements at the time of annexation. This means that while the project currently operates under county jurisdiction, potential future annexation could shift the applicable regulatory framework, and stakeholders should be aware of this possibility.

Technical coordination with existing infrastructure was also addressed. Incline should examine the plugged and abandoned (“P&A”) wells located to the north of the project site. Working collaboratively with the adjacent solar farm, Incline will explore appropriate re-plugging measures for those wells. This coordination effort would help ensure that existing infrastructure is properly managed and does not create conflicts with the new development or the solar farm operations.

#### **ECMC:**

One of the primary technical discussions centered on Rule 316.c, which pertains to enhanced systems and processes. A practicability assessment has been identified as necessary for this project, particularly given that the proposed location is located within a non-attainment zone.

Mineral rights were discussed, and it was stated that all minerals are fee.

Water recycling was discussed as a possibility. Incline and ECMC discussed recycled water utilization, recognizing that recycled water would likely need to be trucked to the site rather

than piped. The preferred storage method for this water would be MLVTs. Adams County noted that adding produced water recycling to the site would necessitate a new OFG application if proposed after approval. It was discussed that to cover the possibility of produced water recycling, it's recommended to take that into consideration when preparing plans so as to capture all potential impacts if there is that possibility. If produced water is intended to be recycled, then a produced water recycling plan should be submitted.

Infrastructure connectivity was another question raised by the ECMC. Adams County added that it would likely not approve an application without pipeline takeaway from the site, making this a non-negotiable aspect of site selection and design. Incline intends on connecting to a pipeline and is currently working with providers on options.

If the location is within ½ mile of an RBU, a community outreach plan would be required, and should be vetted by the Community Liaison to determine the appropriate level of action and outreach with the community.

The Cumulative Impacts Analysis ("CIA") will need to account for nearby industrial infrastructure. A gas processing plant is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the project site, and this facility should be included in the area of evaluation ("AOE") for climate per ECMC.

**Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW):**

Construction should commence prior to March 15th to avoid the burrowing owl nesting season, as noted by Colorado Parks and Wildlife. CPW had no objections.

**Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE):**

No comments or concerns were raised by CDPHE.

## Location Details

### Jobs Pad Location - NE ¼ SW ¼, Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West

- Surface Owner: FEE
- Mineral Owner: FEE
- Total Disturbed Acres: 13
- Number of Wells: 16
- Number of Modular Large Volume Tanks (MLVT) and tanks on location: 1 MLVT, 8 oil tanks, 12 water tanks
- Pipeline take-away: Yes
- If recycled water be used: No
- If an Alternative Location Analysis (ALA) is required, condition triggering the ALA: No criteria triggering ALA

### Alternative Location 1

- Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: SW/4 SW/4, Adams County, CO
- Latitude: 39.7839766, Longitude: -104.5974394
- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat and floodplain
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Accommodating topography with no concerns for construction
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
- Disadvantages
  - AL1 is within 2,000 feet of an RBU
  - Access is via unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue

### Alternative Location 2

- Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: NE/4 NW/4, Adams County, CO
- Latitude: 39.7959664 Longitude: -104.5948806
- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat and floodplain
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Accommodating topography with no concerns for construction
  - Use of AL2 would allow for less access road disturbance due to the proximity to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible

- Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
- Disadvantages
  - Within and upgradient of a wetland

### **Alternative Location 3**

- Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 8: SW/4 SE/4, Adams County, CO
- Latitude: -104.5948806 Longitude: -104.5725260
- Advantages
  - Use of AL3 would minimize access road disturbance due to proximity to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
- Disadvantages
  - Immediately upgradient from wetland.
  - Within 2,000 feet of a floodplain
  - Within 2,000 feet of HPH
  - Step-out distance is technically difficult
  - Future use slated for manufacturing

### **Alternative Location 4**

- Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 19: NW/4 NE/4, Adams County, CO
- Latitude: 39.7822079 Longitude: -104.5919583
- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat, wetlands, and floodplain
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
- Disadvantages
  - AL4 is within 2,000 feet of 3 RBUs
  - Access is via unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue



## **Alternative Location Analysis**

### **Jobs Pad**

NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West

Adams County, CO

October 2025

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# Alternative Location Analysis for the Jobes Pad

## Executive Summary

### Introduction

Incline Operating, LLC's proposed location is in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6<sup>th</sup> P.M., Adams County, CO ("Jobes Pad"). The location will be used to develop the Jobes OGD. As currently planned, the Jobes Pad will utilize sixteen (16) horizontal wellbores to develop approximately 1,920 acres of the Jobes OGD.

Before Incline identified the Jobes Pad as its recommended location for the Jobes OGD, a range of other locations were carefully considered during an exhaustive Alternative Location Analysis ("ALA") process. The ALA process is comprised of multiple layers of review. During the initial stage of planning, Incline identified the target mineral development area that will allow for the optimal recovery of hydrocarbons. Once the target mineral development area was identified and the necessary operational parameters were outlined, Incline conducted a "Desktop Review" process to identify the best surface locations. This process involved use of geographic information system ("GIS") mapping tools (such as State and Adams County GIS tools), informational databases for survey and location data including COGIS database, property reports, and county title records. Incline considered surface features such as residential building units ("RBUs"), pipelines, water features, traffic routes, access points, infrastructure and utilities, nearby oil and gas developments, current and future land uses, estimated surface disturbance areas, feasibility of limiting surface disturbances, and the ability to recover the target minerals. In addition, Incline evaluated environmental factors such as the Jobes Pad's proximity to and relative flow direction from (upgradient or downgradient) water bodies and wetlands, as well as proximity to wildlife and plant habitats, and seasonal wildlife migrations. Incline then utilized the information to identify locations that would minimize impacts to receptors and still allow for technically feasible operations. Where impacts to receptors could not be eliminated, Incline evaluated possible best management practices ("BMPs") and mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or protect the public health, safety, welfare, environment, and wildlife. After a comprehensive analysis of both the subsurface and surface factors, Incline identified a consolidated number of locations for final consideration.

### Best Management Practices

For each alternative location ("AL") evaluated, Incline devised plans to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to the receptors triggered by the AL. These plans leveraged technological advancements of facility design and operations and BMPs identified in this analysis. In the case of the Jobes Pad, Incline may apply technological advancements and BMPs such as: (i) the installation of sound walls to reduce noise and light effects; (ii) the use of pipelines that obviate the need for truck hauling and thus reduce traffic and emissions; (iii) the utilization of closed loop flowback technology that produces zero uncontrolled emissions; and (iv) the use of odor and dust suppressants to further minimize impacts to residents and communities.

### Locations Considered

Following Incline's extensive evaluation of possible drilling locations outlined above, it identified five (5) potentially viable sites. The legal description of the Proposed Jobes Pad and every AL considered are shown in the table below, however, a more detailed narrative of the location analysis follows. This ALA references specific AL numbers identified on the ALA Maps attached herein.

Location	Description
<b>Proposed Location: Jobs Pad</b>	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: NE/4 SW/4, Adams County, CO
AL1	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: SW/4 SW/4, Adams County, CO
AL2	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 18: NE/4 NW/4, Adams County, CO
AL3	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 8: SW/4 SE/4, Adams County, CO
AL4	Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Section 19: NW/4 NE/4, Adams County, CO

Proposed Location: Jobs Pad: Tier I-A

Jobs OGD Development Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
 Sections 18 E/2; 19 E/2; 17 & 20: ALL  
 Adams County, CO

Jobs Pad Location

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
 Section 18: NE/4 SW/4  
 Adams County, CO

Location’s setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current land use on the parcel where the proposed Jobs Pad is located is dry cropland. Future land use surrounding the proposed oil and gas location is assumed to be used for grazing and solar farm operations.

There are no RBUs within 2,000 feet of the Jobs Pad working pad surface. The nearest RBU is located approximately 2,668 feet to the southeast of the Jobs Pad with only 5 RBUs being located within 1 mile of the working pad surface.

There are no High Occupancy Building Units (“HOBUs”) or other dense urban development immediately adjacent to the proposed Jobs Pad. The properties immediately adjacent to the proposed location are mainly utilized for agriculture, however, the parcel directly to the east of the Jobs Pad is used for a solar farm. The City of Aurora is located 1,065 feet west of the Working Pad Surface.

Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

Depending on which access road Incline utilizes (north access road – 0 RBUs; south access road – 3 RBUs), RBUs may experience increased noise, odor, dust, light, and traffic during construction, drilling, and completions operations. Incline will effectively limit these disturbances using BMPs. Temporary sound walls may be utilized around the perimeter of the well pad surface, providing screening, and may be in place throughout the drilling and completions operations if it is determined that RBUs would experience impacts due to their distance from the Jobs Pad. Operator utilizes a clear, colorless refined distillate

derived from petroleum hydrocarbons that is specifically designed for down-hole OBM drilling purposes. This product provides a higher aniline point and a lower BTEX than straight diesel which should reduce the odor associated with the OBM system. The refined distillate is generally classified as a Group II fluid per the manufacturer as it is not a diesel nor is it a synthetic mineral oil or an additive/odor neutralizer. An actual odor neutralizer will be utilized in the OBM mud system during drilling operations to help mitigate odors. Aromatics will also be mitigated during completion operations by virtue of the utilization of closed flowback tanks with all water/gas vapors being sent to a temporary ECD during the flowback period. Hydrocarbon odors from production facilities are minimized and eliminated by keeping produced fluid hydrocarbons and natural gas contained within pipes, separators, tanks, and combustors. Incline intends to have midstream equipment in place to transport oil and gas from the location via permanent pipelines, however tanks will be in place on location in the event that the permanent lines are unavailable. Traffic will follow a designated traffic route on paved Imboden Road. BMPs, such as reduced speed restrictions, regular road maintenance, restriction of construction activity during high-wind days, and silica dust controls when handling sand used in hydraulic fracturing operations will be implemented to suppress dust from nearby RBUs. Traffic reduction measures such as automation of wells and production facilities and, if available, piping frac water to location in temporary above-ground piping, saving many thousands of truck trips to the location, may be employed. Additionally, Incline will implement the use of traffic signs when leaving the location to remind drivers of specific routes to utilize. Lighting will be shielded and turned downward to mitigate light pollution from the pad to the adjacent RBUs.

#### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Not located in a High Priority Habitat
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  - Located outside the floodway and the 100-year floodplain
  - The location is not located within active croplands
  - Located efficiently for regular maintenance and access
  - Ability to develop the lands from one location, reducing Incline's footprint
  - Within Airport Influence Zone Restriction Areas 1 and 2
  - Within Industry Hub CASP FLU designation (Comprehensive Area Service Plan – Future Land Use)
  
- Disadvantages
  - Challenging topography for construction

#### Permitting Considerations

This location allows Incline to drill 1.5-mile laterals for maximum mineral development from one surface location eliminating the need for a second well pad in the area if shorter horizontal well lengths were chosen; maximizes drilling and completion efficiencies.

## Alternative Location 1: Tier III-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 18: SW/4 SW/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current use for this location is a dry cropland with future use allocated to a solar farm. There is 1 RBU within 2,000' of the alternative location.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

The RBU within 2,000 feet of AL1 would likely be impacted by increased noise, odor, dust, light, and traffic during construction and drilling and completions operations. Incline would effectively limit these disturbances using stringent BMPs, such as installing temporary sound walls around the perimeter of the well pad surface, using odor suppressants, enforcing reduced speeds and treating the access road to suppress dust, shielding and turning light downward to mitigate light pollution from the pad to the adjacent RBUs, and ensuring traffic follows a designated traffic route to paved Imboden Road.

### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat and floodplain
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Accommodating topography with no concerns for construction
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  
- Disadvantages
  - AL1 is within 2,000 feet of an RBU
  - Access is via unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue

### Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable

Residential impacts, future use, and feasibility. A solar farm is planned for this property, making AL1 unavailable for a surface location.

## Alternative Location 2: Tier II-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 18: NE/4 NW/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current and future use for this location is agriculture. AL2 is located upgradient of and within a wetland. There are no RBUs within 2,000' of the alternative location. AL2 is located close to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue which would potentially impact motorists.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

AL2 is within the boundaries of, or is immediately upgradient from, a mapped, visible, or field-verified wetland or riparian corridor.

### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat and floodplain
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Accommodating topography with no concerns for construction
  - Use of AL2 would allow for less access road disturbance due to the proximity to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  
- Disadvantages
  - Within and upgradient of a wetland

### Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable

Residential impacts, surface owner, future use, and feasibility. Incline did not prefer a surface location within and upgradient from a wetland.

## Alternative Location 3: Tier II-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 8: SW/4 SE/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current and future use for this location is agriculture. AL3 is located in cropland where there are future plans for manufacturing in process with the County – USE2024-00012. This location is immediately upgradient from a wetland and is within 2,000 feet of HPH and a floodplain.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

AL3 is within the boundaries of, or is immediately upgradient from, a mapped, visible, or field-verified wetland or riparian corridor. In addition, it is within 2,000 feet of a floodplain and HPH.

### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Use of AL3 would minimize access road disturbance due to proximity to E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  
- Disadvantages
  - Immediately upgradient from wetland.
  - Within 2,000 feet of a floodplain
  - Within 2,000 feet of HPH
  - Step-out distance is technically difficult
  - Future use slated for manufacturing

### Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable

Future use, distance from HPH and floodplain, upgradient from a wetland, and feasibility issues all make AL3 unavailable for a surface location.

## Alternative Location 4: Tier III-A

### Location Area

Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M.  
Section 19: NW/4 NE/4  
Adams County, CO

### Location's setting and potentially impacted receptors

The current and future use for this location is agriculture. AL4 is located in pasture land. There are 3 RBUs within 2,000' of the alternative location.

### Potential impacts to health, safety, welfare, wildlife, and the environment

The 3 RBUs within 2,000 feet of AL4 might be impacted by increased noise, odor, dust, light, and traffic during construction and drilling and completions operations. Incline would effectively limit these disturbances using stringent BMPs, such as installing temporary sound walls around the perimeter of the well pad surface, using odor suppressants, enforcing reduced speeds and treating the access road to suppress dust, shielding and turning light downward to mitigate light pollution from the pad to the adjacent RBUs, and ensuring traffic follows a designated traffic route on unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

### Advantages and disadvantages associated with the location

- Advantages
  - Outside of High Priority Habitat, wetlands, and floodplain
  - Step-out distance is technically and operationally feasible
  - The proposed site is not located near a childcare or school facility
  - Not located in a Disproportionately Impacted Community
  
- Disadvantages
  - AL4 is within 2,000 feet of 3 RBUs
  - Access is via unpaved E 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Permitting considerations and conditions or factors that make the location unavailable  
Residential impacts make AL4 an undesirable location.



## Engineering Review Application

### Application Type:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction Documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion and Sediment Control Plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

Have you attended a Conceptual Review? YES  NO

If Yes, please list PRE#:

### APPLICANT

Name(s):  Company:   
Address:   
City, State, Zip:   
Phone #:  Email:

### OWNER

Name(s):  Phone #:   
Address:   
City, State, Zip:   
2nd Phone #:  Email:

### TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE (Consultant, Engineer, Surveyor, Architect, etc.)

Name:  Company:   
Address:   
City, State, Zip:   
Phone #:  Email:

**DESCRIPTION OF SITE**

Address:	33355 E 48th Ave
City, State, Zip:	Watkins, CO 80137
Area (acres or square feet):	13.0
Tax Assessor Parcel Number	0181700000319
Existing Zoning:	A-3
Existing Land Use:	Rangeland
Proposed Land Use:	Oil and Gas Facility

I hereby certify that I am making this application as owner of the above described property or acting under the authority of the owner (attached authorization, if not owner). I am familiar with all pertinent requirements, procedures, and fees of the County. I understand that the Application Review Fee is non-refundable. All statements made on this form and additional application materials are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name: Julie Friday

Date: 7/14/26

Owner's Printed Name

Name: 

Owner's Signature

# Jobs Pad

N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 18, T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
Adams County, CO

## Traffic Impact Study

KE Job #2025-072

Prepared for:

**Ascent Geomatics Solutions**  
8620 Wolff Court  
Westminster, CO 80031

Prepared by:



**KELLAR ENGINEERING**

[www.kellarengineering.com](http://www.kellarengineering.com)  
970.219.1602 phone



**December 23, 2025**

**Sean K. Kellar, PE, PTOE**

This document, together with the concepts and recommendations presented herein, as an instrument of service, is intended only for the specific purpose and client for which it was prepared. Reuse of and improper reliance on this document without written authorization from Kellar Engineering LLC shall be without liability to Kellar Engineering LLC.

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## 1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this Traffic Impact Study (TIS) is to identify project traffic generation characteristics, to identify potential traffic related impacts on the adjacent street system, and to develop mitigation measures required for identified traffic impacts. This TIS is for the proposed Jobs Pad project located at the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West, 6th P.M., Adams County, CO. The Jobs Pad plans to utilize sixteen horizontal wellbores to develop approximately 1,920 acres of the Jobs Oil & Gas Development Plan (OGDP). The proposed location is zoned agricultural and construction operations are planned to start in Q4 of 2026 in Adams County, CO. See Figure 1: Vicinity Map.

Kellar Engineering LLC (KE) has prepared the TIS to document the results of the project's anticipated traffic conditions in accordance with Adams County's requirements and to identify projected impacts to the local and regional traffic system.

## 2.0 Existing Conditions and Roadway Network

The project site is located north of E. 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue and west of County Road 25 N (Imboden Road) in Adams County, CO. CR 25 N is an existing north-south two-lane rural roadway. The posted speed on CR 25 N is 55 mph (day) and 50 mph (night). East 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue is an existing east-west two-lane rural roadway. Access to the project site is proposed from the west side of CR 25 N.

### 2.1 Recent Traffic Volumes

Recent traffic volume counts were conducted by All Traffic Data Services, Inc. on Thursday, December 4, 2025 using data collection video cameras in accordance with Adams County criteria. The traffic counts are shown in Figure 3 with the count sheets provided in Appendix A.

Figure 1: Vicinity Map (NTS)

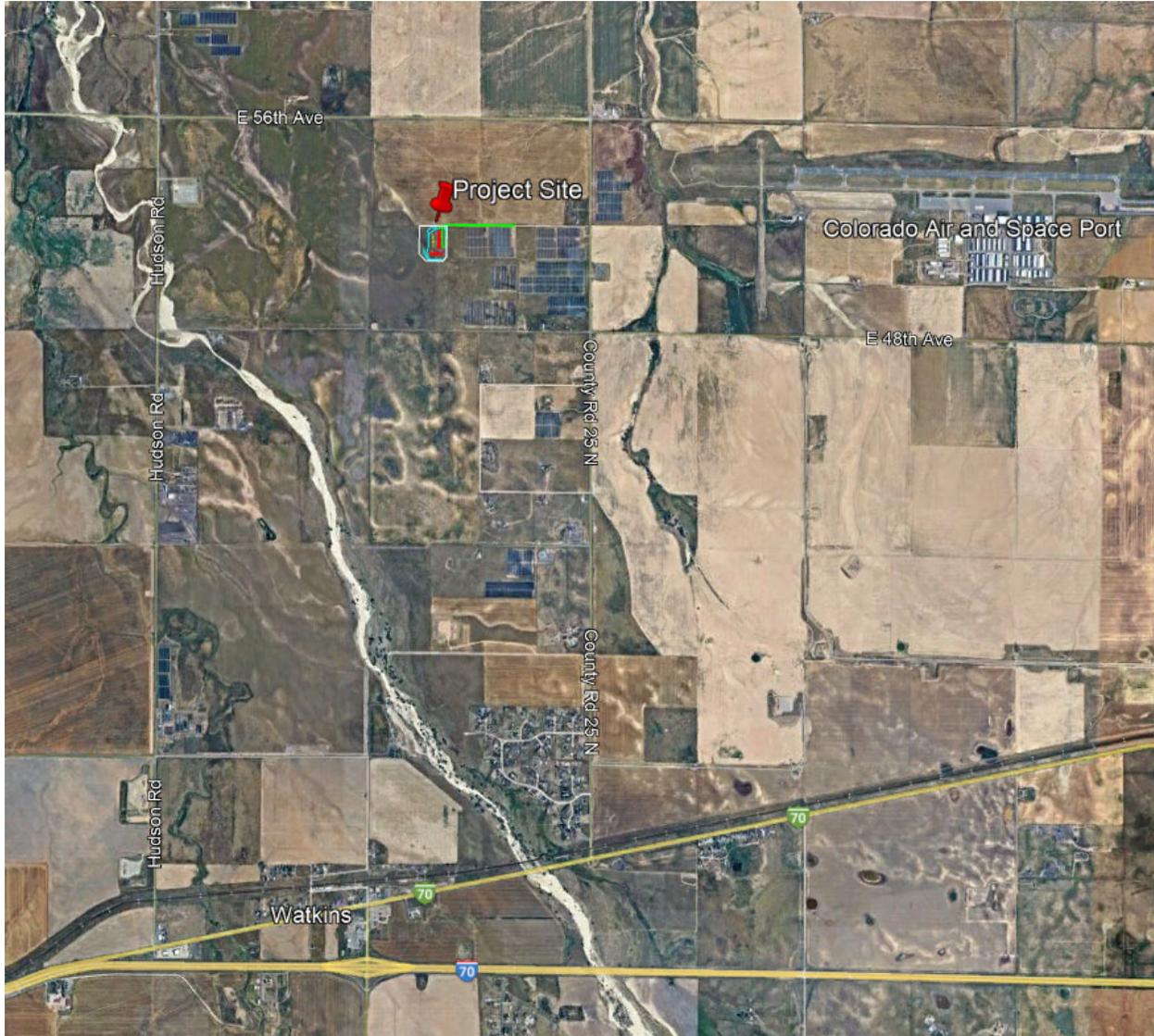
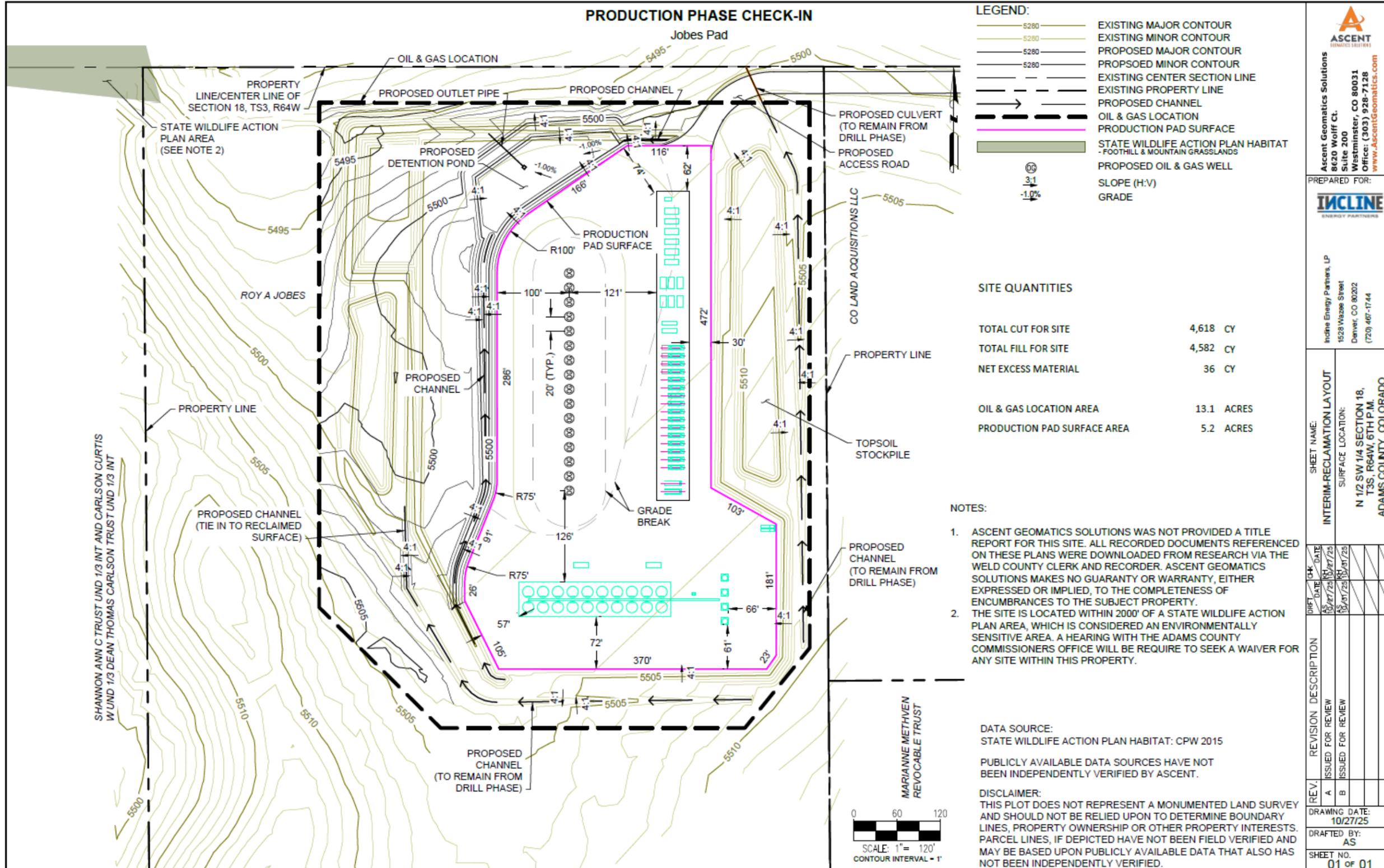


Figure 2: Site Plan (For reference only. Provided by Civil Engineer. See Civil Engineering Drawings for more information)



### 3.0 Pedestrian/Bicycle Facilities

Currently there are no existing sidewalks or bicycle facilities adjacent to the project site. Additionally, the project is not anticipated to generate additional pedestrian or bicycle trips. Any additional pedestrian or bicycle traffic from this project, if any, would be negligible.

### 4.0 Proposed Project

The proposed project consists of analyzing the peak traffic associated with the construction of the Jobs Pad project. The project site is located north of E. 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue and west of CR 25 N. Access to the project site is proposed from the west side of CR 25 N. See Table 1: Trip Generation, Figure 2: Site Plan, and Section 5.4.

#### 4.1 Trip Generation

Site generated traffic estimates are determined through a process known as trip generation. Rates and equations are applied to the proposed land use to estimate traffic generated by the development during a specific time interval. The acknowledged source for trip generation rates is the *Trip Generation Report* published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). The Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition does not provide detailed data on the proposed project. As such, KE was able to estimate the weekday peak hour trip generation for the AM and PM peak hours based upon information provided by the client and project team.

- Peak activity during pad construction will be an average of approximately of 63 vehicles per day. 7:00 AM – 4:00 PM general hours Monday – Friday.
- Light activity during pad construction will be lower. Estimated at approximately 19 vehicles per day.
- Typical anticipated number of daily trips **after** construction is complete = 1 round-trip per day

Estimated Pad Traffic			
16 1.5 Mile Wells			
Activity	Daily Heavy	Daily Light	Days
Pad Construction	37.1	12	14
Drilling: MIRU & RDMO	40	30	10
Drilling	20	20	96
Completion & Flowback	100	20	175
Battery Construction	4	12	30
Pad Trips Total	20459.4	6248.0	325
Per Well Total	1278.7	390.5	20.3
Average Per Day	63.0	19.2	

Based upon the above data, the project is conservatively anticipated to generate a maximum of approximately 126 daily trips, 60 total (40 entering, 20 exiting) AM peak hour trips, and 30 total (10 entering, 20 exiting) PM peak hour trips. See Table 1: Trip Generation.

#### 4.2 Trip Distribution

Distribution of site traffic on the street system was based on the area street system characteristics, existing traffic patterns and volumes, anticipated surrounding development areas, and the proposed access system for the project. The directional distribution of traffic is a means to quantify the percentage of site generated traffic that approaches the site from a given direction and departs the site back to the original source. Figure 5 illustrates the trip distribution used for the project's analysis.

#### 4.3 Traffic Assignment

Traffic assignment was obtained by applying the trip distributions to the estimated trip generation of the development. Figure 6 shows the site generated peak hour traffic assignment.

#### 4.4 Short Range Total Peak Hour Traffic

Site generated peak hour traffic volumes were added to the background traffic volumes to represent the estimated traffic conditions for the short range 2027 horizon. These traffic volumes are shown in Figure 7. The analysis includes the proposed development for the project plus a 2% increase in background traffic per Adams County growth rates.

#### 5.0 Traffic Operation Analysis

KE's analysis of traffic operations in the site vicinity was conducted to determine the capacity at the identified intersection. The acknowledged source for determining overall capacity is the latest edition of the Highway Capacity Manual.

##### 5.1 Analysis Methodology

Capacity analysis results are listed in terms of level of service (LOS). LOS is a qualitative term describing operating conditions a driver will experience while traveling on a particular street or highway during a specific time interval. LOS ranges from an A (very little delay) to an F (long delays). A description of the level of service (LOS) for signalized and unsignalized intersections from the Highway Capacity Manual are provided in Appendix B.

##### 5.2 Intersection Operational Analysis

Operational analysis was performed for the short range 2027 total horizon. The calculations for this analysis are provided in Appendix E. Using the total traffic volumes shown in Figure 7, the project's study intersections are projected to meet level of service (LOS) criteria with the addition of the project's traffic.

##### 5.3 Auxiliary Lane Requirements

The auxiliary lane analysis for the study intersections were conducted per the Auxiliary Lane Requirements (Section 8-01-08-02 in Chapter 8, Adams County Development Standards and Regulations). Based upon the criteria for collector and arterial roadways, a left turn lane is required for any access with a projected peak hour left ingress turning volume greater than 25 vph. If the posted speed is greater than 40 mph, a deceleration lane and taper is required for

any access with a projected peak hour left ingress turning volume greater than 10 vph. A right turn lane is required for any access with a projected peak hour right ingress turning volume greater than 50 vph. If the posted speed is greater than 40 mph, a right turn deceleration lane is required for any access with a projected peak hour right ingress turning volume greater than 25 vph. A right turn acceleration lane with taper is required for any access with a projected peak hour right turning volume greater than 50 vph when the posted speed is greater than 40 mph. Based upon the above criteria, the project requires a northbound left-turn deceleration lane at the site access to CR 25 N to accommodate the project's peak construction traffic. Per Table 8.11 in Adams County Development Standards, this northbound left-turn lane should consist of a total length of 600' (378' of full width + 222' bay taper).

#### 5.4 Temporary Site Access (For Construction)

There are concerns that the existing solar farm access to CR 25 N does not have sufficient geometry to accommodate construction access for large vehicles. Therefore, a temporary access point for construction only is being requested for safety reasons. Due to these access points being less than 330', Administrative Relief from Chapter 8 Design Standards is requested for this temporary site access for construction. This temporary site access will be removed once construction is complete. See below figure for temporary access point location.



**Table 1: Trip Generation**

ITE Code	Land Use	Size	Average Daily Trips		AM Peak Hour Trips					PM Peak Hour Trips				
			Rate	Total	Rate	In	Rate	Out	Total	Rate	In	Rate	Out	Total
N/A	Jobs Pad	*	*	126	*	40	*	20	60	*	10	*	20	30

N/A = Not Available

\*

The Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition does not provide detailed data related to the proposed use. Therefore, trip generation is based upon information obtained from the client and project team. See Section 4.1 Trip Generation for more information

Figure 3: Recent Peak Hour Traffic

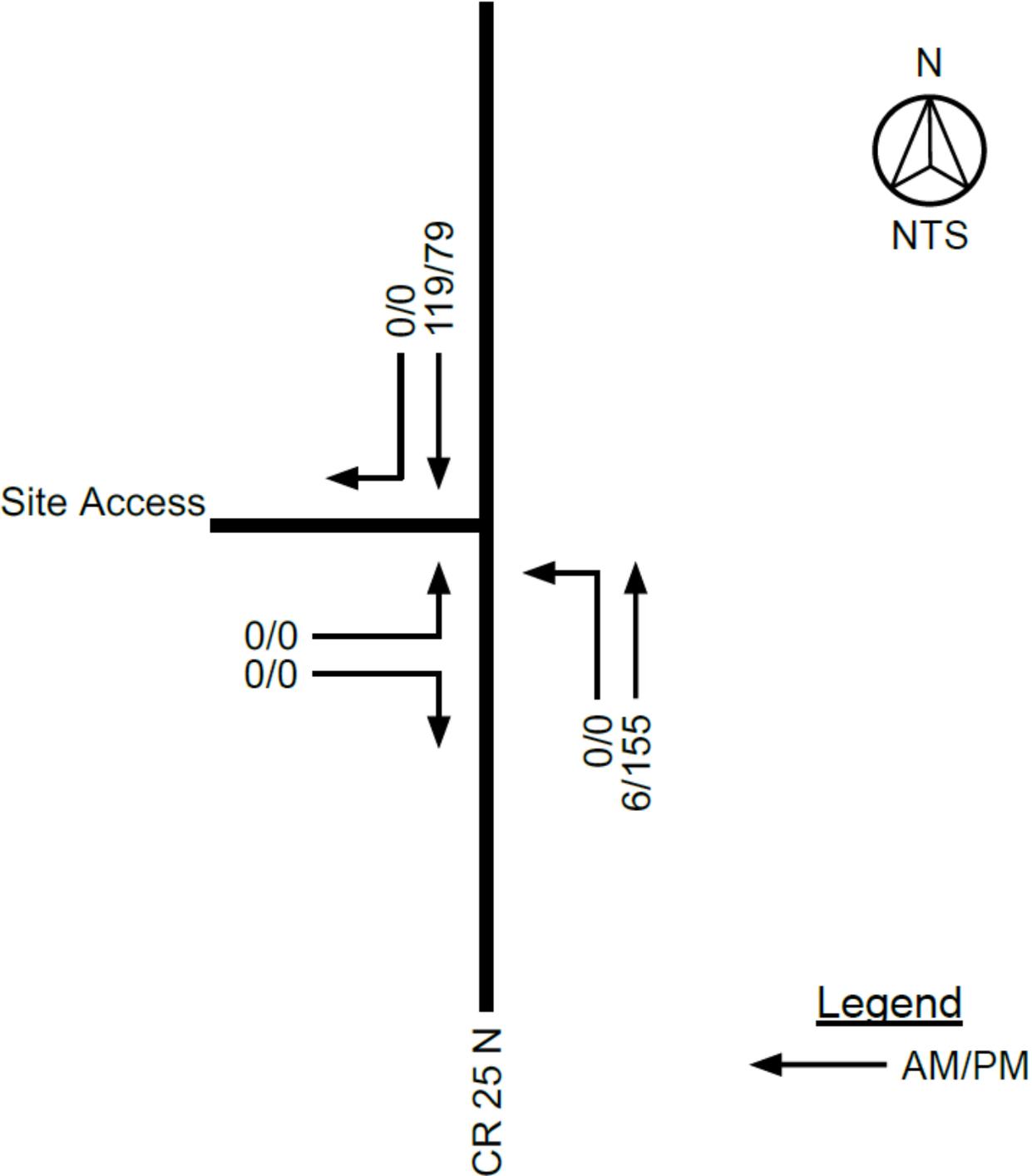


Figure 4: 2027 Background Traffic

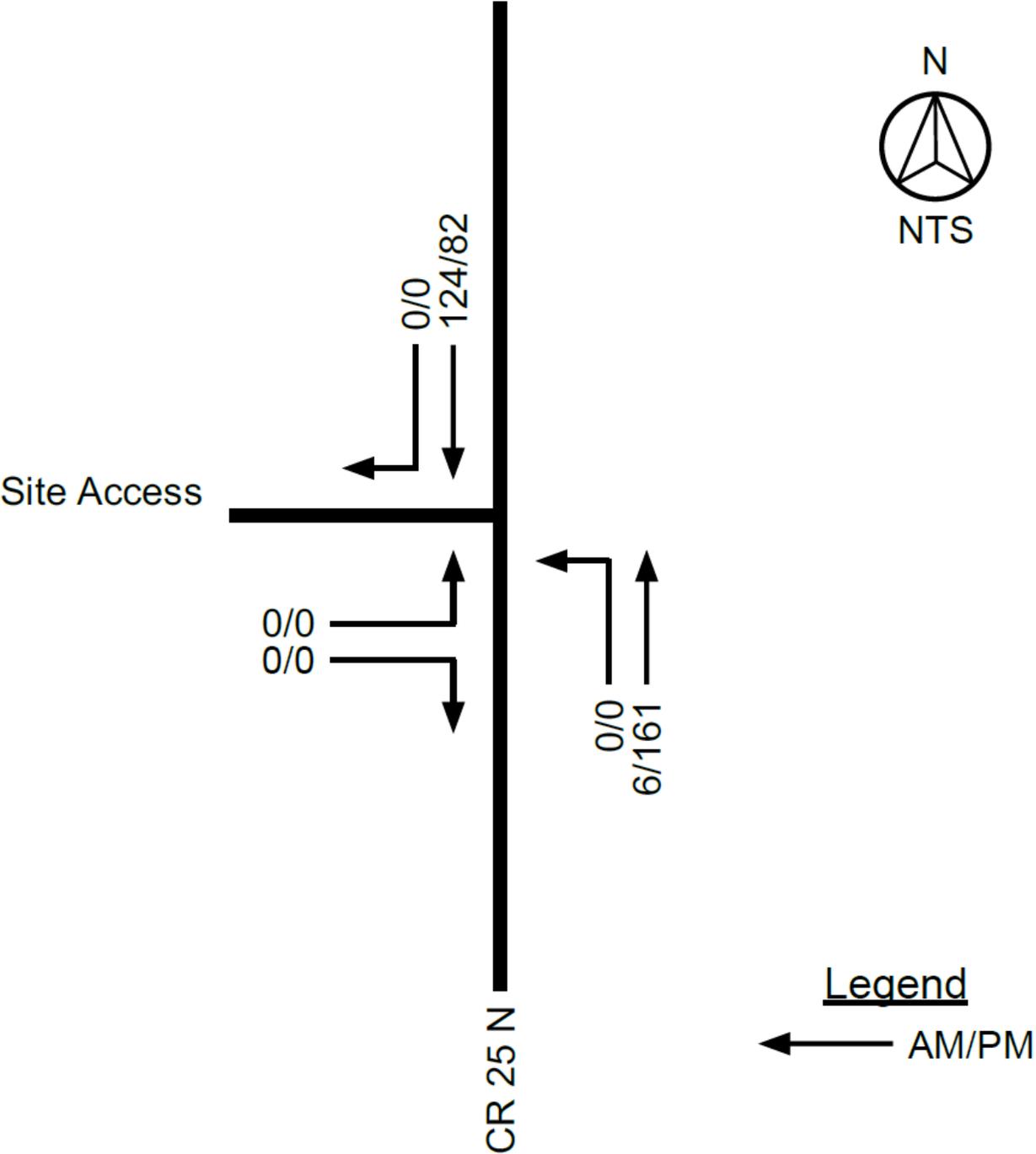


Figure 5: Trip Distribution

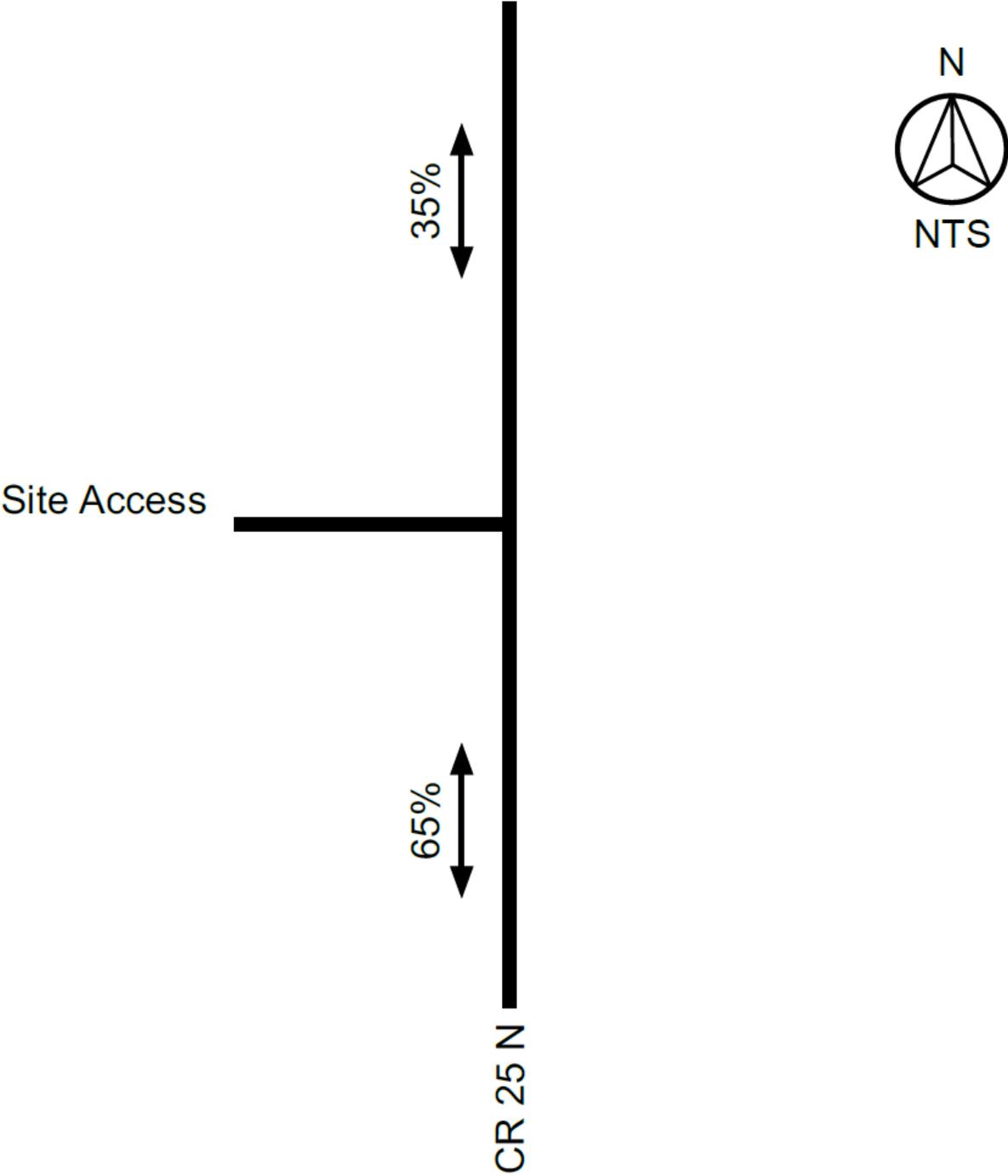


Figure 6: Site Generated Traffic

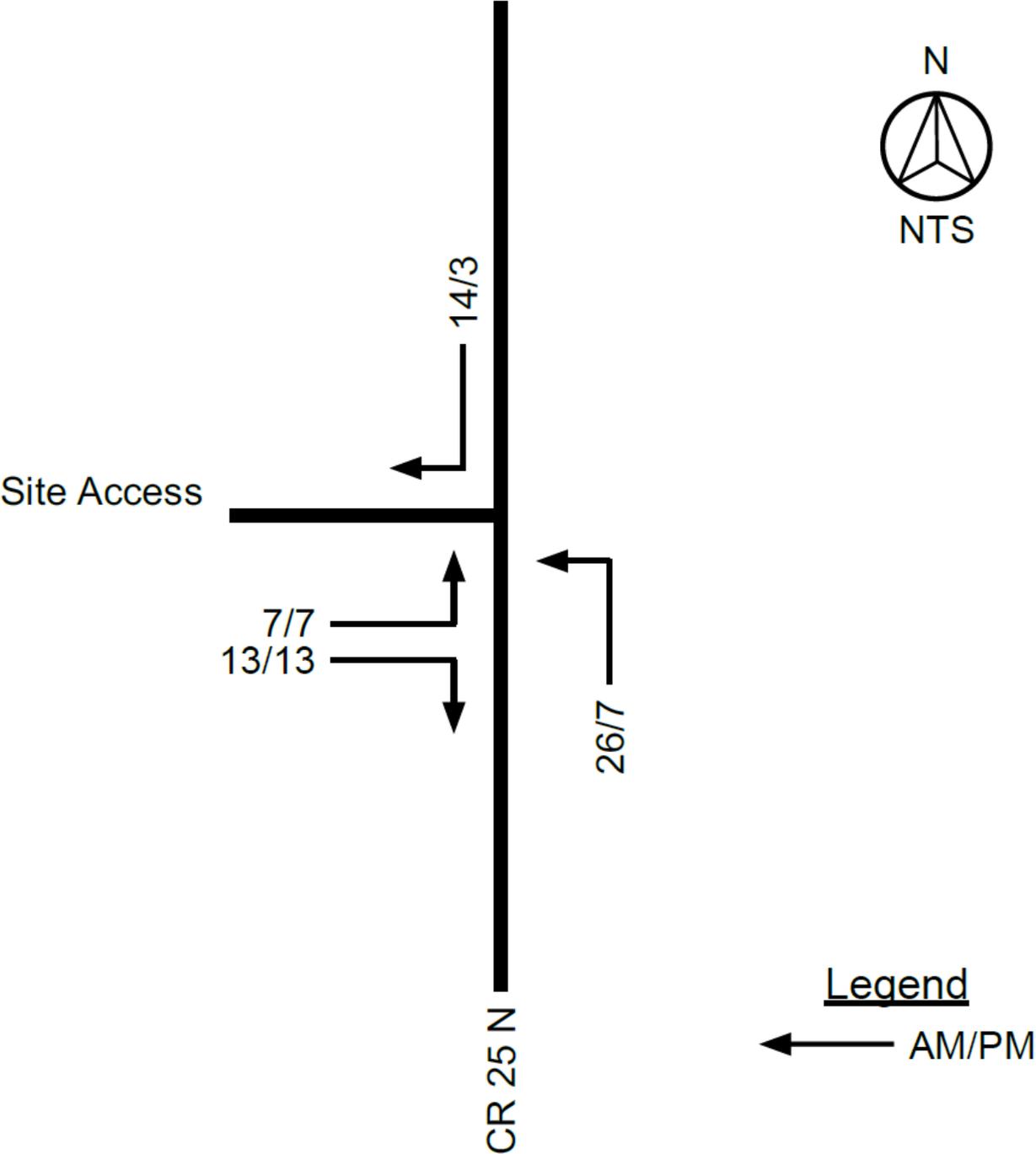
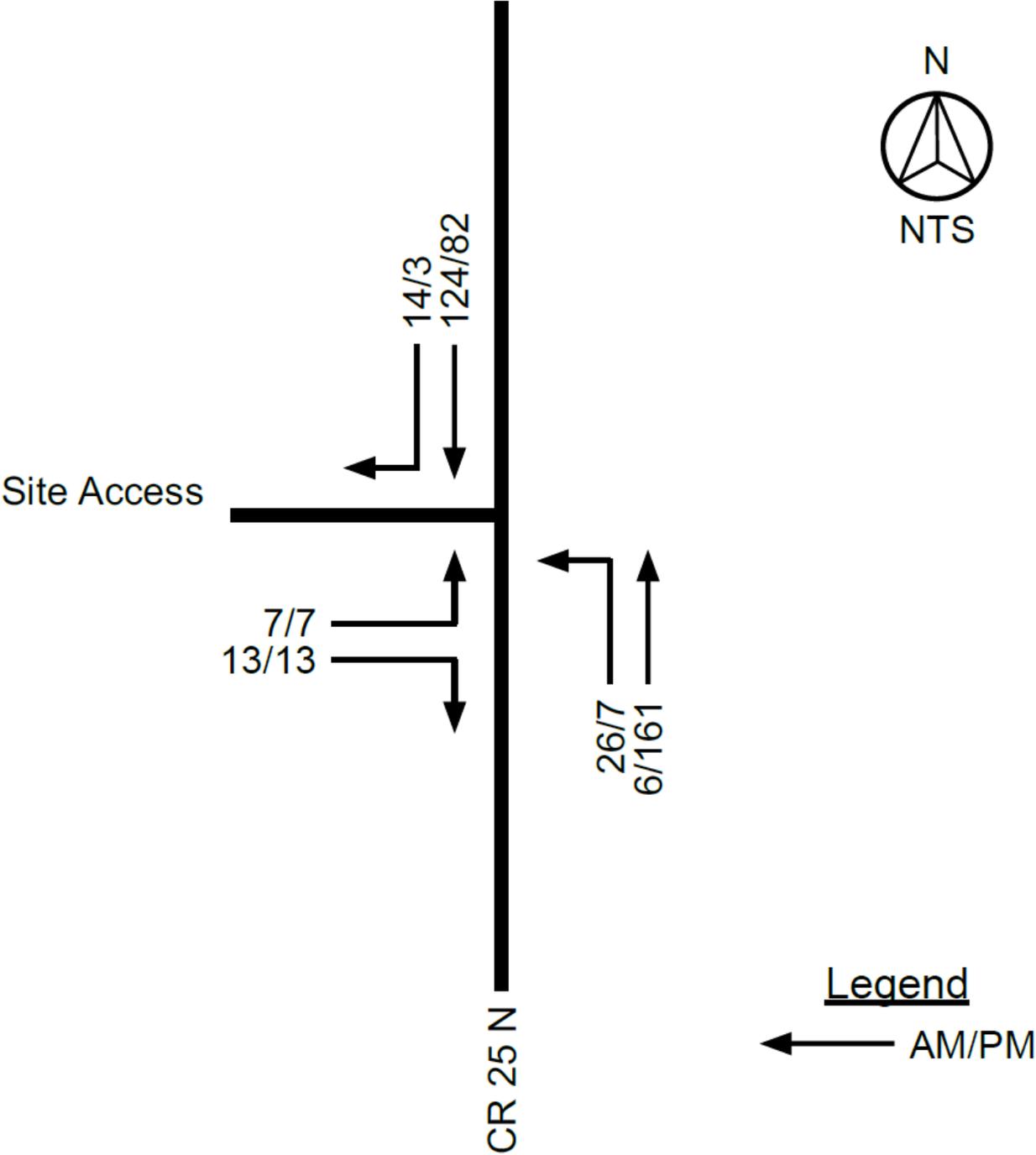


Figure 7: 2027 Short Range Total Traffic



**Table 2: Recent Peak Hour Operations**

Intersection	Movement	Level of Service (LOS)	
		AM	PM
		LOS	LOS
CR 25 N/Existing Solar Farm Access	EB Left/Right	A	A
	EB Approach	A	A
	NB Left/Thru	A	A
	NB Approach	A	A
	SB Thru/Right	A	A
	SB Approach	A	A

**Table 3: 2027 Background Peak Hour Operations**

Intersection	Movement	Level of Service (LOS)	
		AM	PM
		LOS	LOS
CR 25 N/Existing Solar Farm Access	EB Left/Right	A	A
	EB Approach	A	A
	NB Left/Thru	A	A
	NB Approach	A	A
	SB Thru/Right	A	A
	SB Approach	A	A

**Table 4: 2027 Short Range Total Peak Hour Operations**

Intersection	Movement	Level of Service (LOS)	
		AM	PM
		LOS	LOS
CR 25 N/Site Access	EB Left/Right	A	A
	EB Approach	A	A
	NB Left/Thru	A	A
	NB Approach	A	A
	SB Thru/Right	A	A
	SB Approach	A	A

## 6.0 Findings

Based upon the analysis presented in this TIS, the proposed project will be able to successfully meet Adams County's requirements. The study intersections are projected to operate acceptably upon development of the proposed project.

The findings of the TIS are summarized below:

- During construction, the proposed project is anticipated to generate approximately 126 total daily weekday trips, 60 AM total peak hour trips, and 30 PM total peak hour trips. One round-trip equals two vehicle trips. See Table 1: Trip Generation.
- The project's site access is projected to operate acceptably and comply with the County's intersection level of service (LOS) requirements with full development of the proposed project. See Table 5.
- The project's temporary site access for construction will operate safely and will be removed once construction is complete. See Section 5.4.
- The study intersections will operate acceptably during the AM and PM peak hours with the Proposed Development (per Chapter 8 in Adams County Development Standards and Regulations). See Table 5.
- The existing intersection controls at the study intersections are sufficient to accommodate the project's traffic.
- A northbound left-turn deceleration lane is required at the site access to CR 25 N to accommodate the project's peak construction traffic. This northbound left-turn lane should consist of a total length of 600' (378' of full width + 222' bay taper) per Section 8-01-08-02 in Chapter 8, Adams County Development Standards and Regulations). See Section 5.3.
- Once operational, the anticipated number of **daily trips** after construction is complete is anticipated to be no more than **one round-trip per day**.

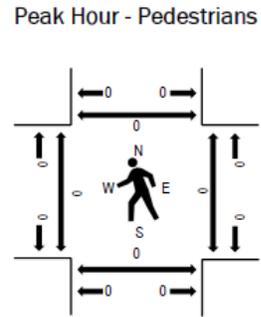
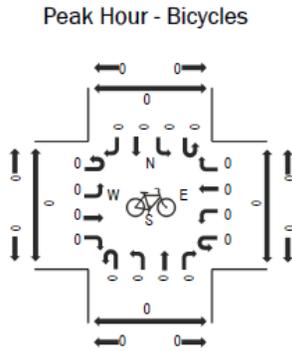
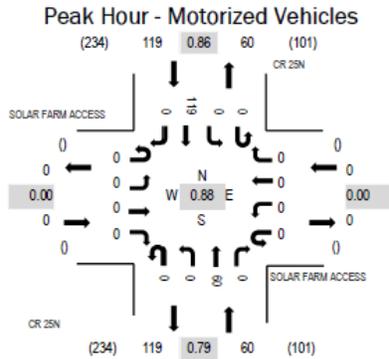
APPENDICES:



# Appendix A: Traffic Counts



Location: 1 CR 25N & SOLAR FARM ACCESS AM  
 Date: Thursday, December 4, 2025  
 Peak Hour: 07:45 AM - 08:45 AM  
 Peak 15-Minutes: 07:45 AM - 08:00 AM



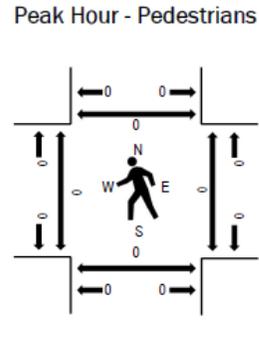
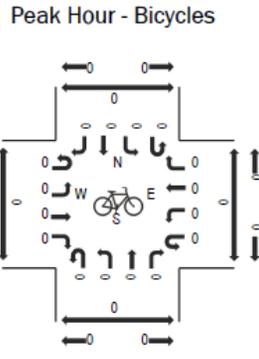
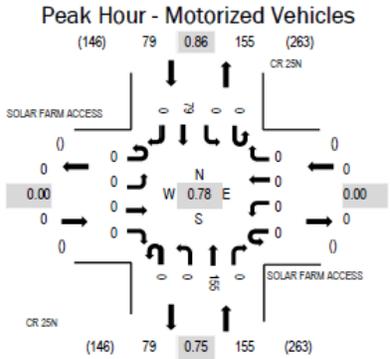
Note: Total study counts contained in parentheses.

## Traffic Counts - Motorized Vehicles

Interval Start Time	SOLAR FARM ACCESS Eastbound				SOLAR FARM ACCESS Westbound				CR 25N Northbound				CR 25N Southbound				Total	Rolling Hour	Pedestrian Crossings				
	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right			West	East	South	North	
7:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	27	0	36	178	0	0	0	0
7:15 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	34	0	45	175	0	0	0	0
7:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	34	0	46	177	0	0	0	0
7:45 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	39	0	51	179	0	0	0	0
8:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	20	0	33	157	0	0	0	0
8:15 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	31	0	47	177	0	0	0	0
8:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	29	0	48	177	0	0	0	0
8:45 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	20	0	29	177	0	0	0	0
Count Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	234	0	335	177	0	0	0	0
Peak Hour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	119	0	179	177	0	0	0	0



Location: 1 CR 25N & SOLAR FARM ACCESS PM  
 Date: Thursday, December 4, 2025  
 Peak Hour: 04:30 PM - 05:30 PM  
 Peak 15-Minutes: 05:15 PM - 05:30 PM



Note: Total study counts contained in parentheses.

**Traffic Counts - Motorized Vehicles**

Interval Start Time	SOLAR FARM ACCESS Eastbound				SOLAR FARM ACCESS Westbound				CR 25N Northbound				CR 25N Southbound				Total	Rolling Hour	Pedestrian Crossings			
	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Left	Thru	Right			West	East	South	North
4:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	20	0	42	196	0	0	0	0
4:15 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	14	0	43	202	0	0	0	0
4:30 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	22	0	55	234	0	0	0	0
4:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	18	0	56	234	0	0	0	0
5:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	16	0	48	213	0	0	0	0
5:15 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	23	0	75		0	0	0	0
5:30 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	20	0	55		0	0	0	0
5:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	13	0	35		0	0	0	0
Count Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0	0	146	0	409		0	0	0	0
Peak Hour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	79	0	234		0	0	0	0

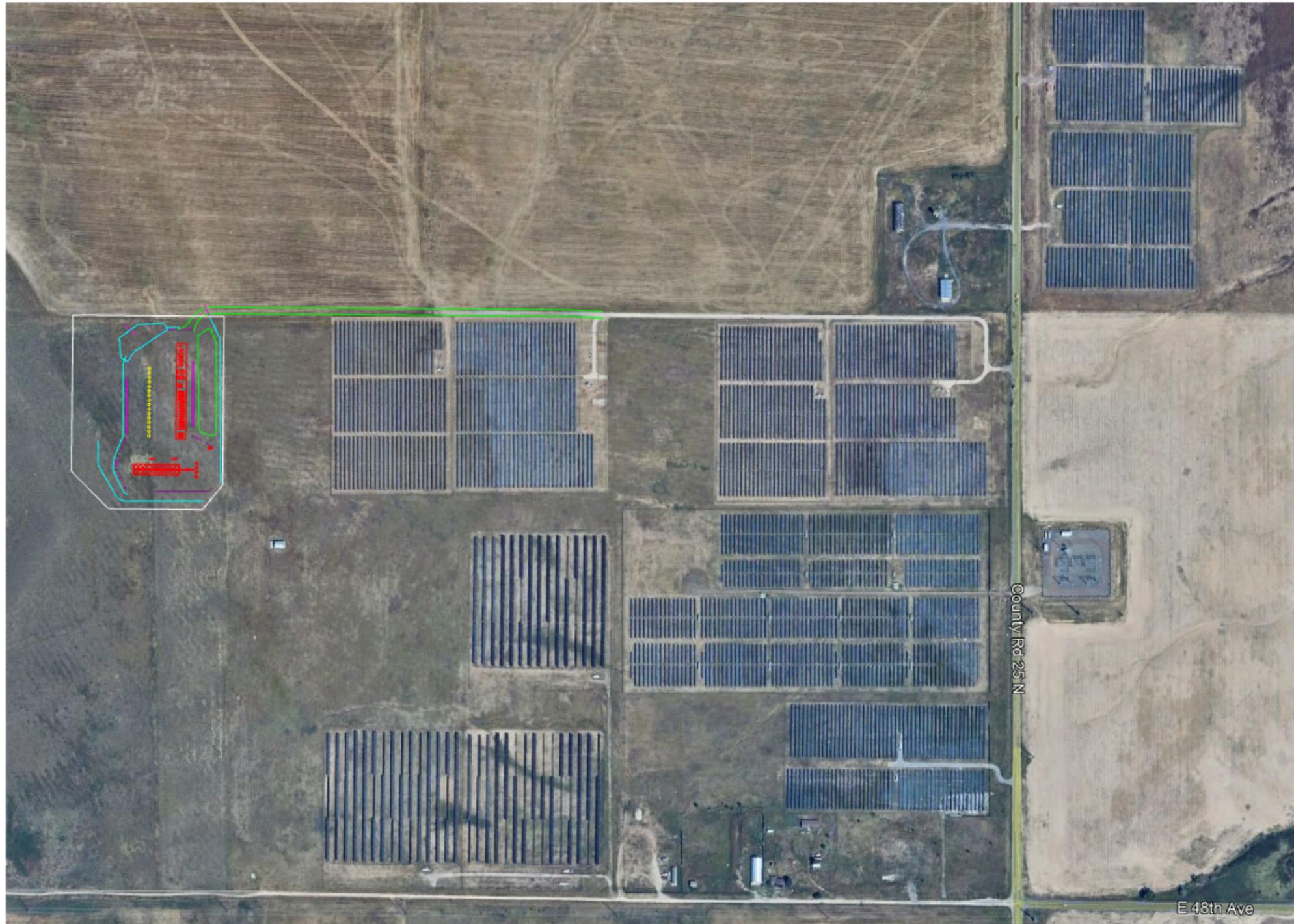


Appendix B: Level of Service (LOS) Table

**Level of Service Definitions**

Level of Service (LOS)	Signalized Intersection Average Total Delay (sec/veh)	Unsignalized Intersection Average Total Delay (sec/veh)
A	$\leq 10$	$\leq 10$
B	$> 10$ and $\leq 20$	$> 10$ and $\leq 15$
C	$> 20$ and $\leq 35$	$> 15$ and $\leq 25$
D	$> 35$ and $\leq 55$	$> 25$ and $\leq 35$
E	$> 55$ and $\leq 80$	$> 35$ and $\leq 50$
F	$> 80$	$> 50$

Appendix C: Aerial Image (Google)



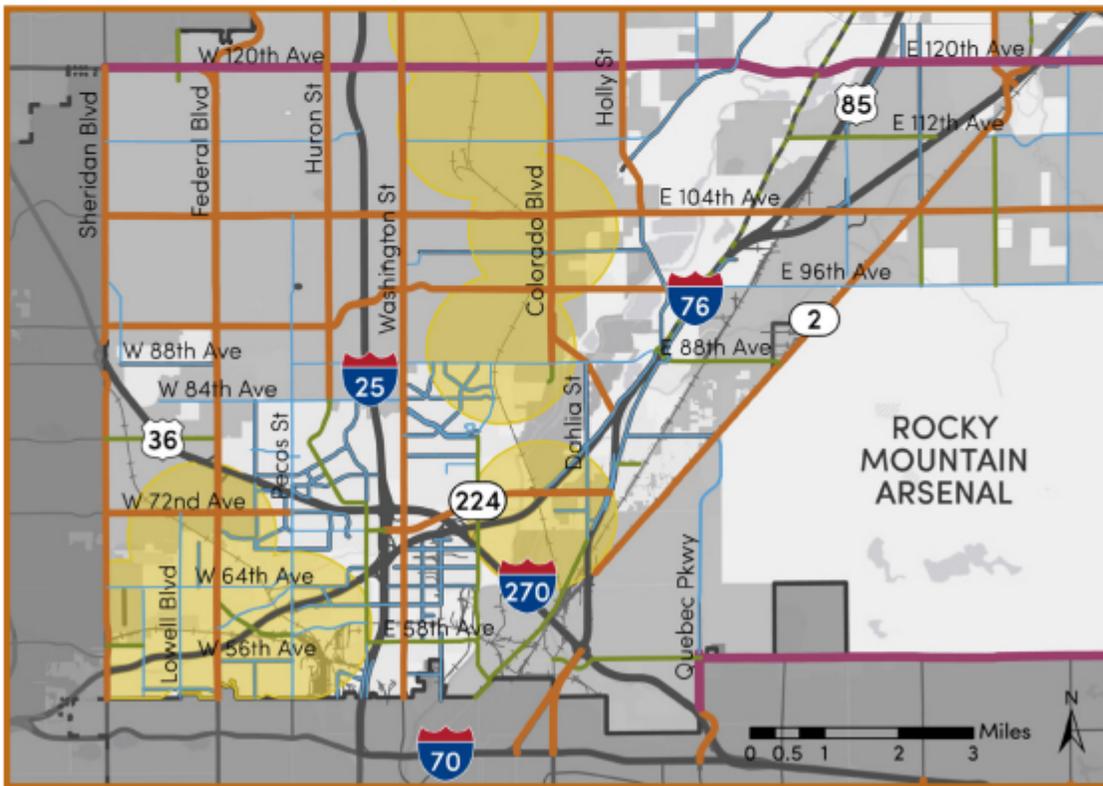


Appendix D: Excerpt from Transportation Master Plan - Roadway Classifications

**MAP 3.2: ROADWAY CLASSIFICATIONS**



- Adams County Boundary
- Incorporated Places Adams County
- TOD Cross Section Considered 1 Mile Around Commuter Rail Stations
- Regional Arterial
- Rural Regional Arterial
- Principal Arterial
- Rural Major Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Rural Arterial
- Collector



Appendix E: HCM Calculations (Synchro)

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	6	119	0
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	6	119	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	0	0	0	7	129	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	136	129	129	0	-
Stage 1	129	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	7	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	4.12	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	2.218	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	857	921	1457	-	-
Stage 1	897	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1016	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	857	921	1457	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	857	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	897	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1016	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	0
HCM LOS	A		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1457	-	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	0	-	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	155	79	0
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	155	79	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	0	0	0	168	86	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	254	86	86	0	0
Stage 1	86	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	168	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	4.12	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	2.218	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	735	973	1510	-	-
Stage 1	937	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	862	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	735	973	1510	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	735	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	937	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	862	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	0
HCM LOS	A		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1510	-	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	0	-	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	6	124	0
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	6	124	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	0	0	0	7	135	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	142	135	135	0	-	0
Stage 1	135	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	7	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	4.12	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	2.218	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	851	914	1449	-	-	-
Stage 1	891	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1016	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	851	914	1449	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	851	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	891	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1016	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	0
HCM LOS	A		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1449	-	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	0	-	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	161	82	0
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	0	161	82	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	0	0	0	175	89	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	264	89	89	0	0
Stage 1	89	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	175	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	4.12	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	2.218	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	725	969	1506	-	-
Stage 1	934	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	855	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	725	969	1506	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	725	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	934	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	855	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	0
HCM LOS	A		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1506	-	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	0	-	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	-	-	-

2027 Short Range Total AM Traffic  
3: CR 25 N & Site Access

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	7	13	26	6	124	14
Future Vol, veh/h	7	13	26	6	124	14
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	8	14	28	7	135	15

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	206	143	150	0	0
Stage 1	143	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	63	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	4.12	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	2.218	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	782	905	1431	-	-
Stage 1	884	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	960	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	766	905	1431	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	766	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	866	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	960	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	9.3	6.1	0
HCM LOS	A		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1431	-	851	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.02	-	0.026	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	9.3	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-

2027 Short Range Total PM Traffic  
3: CR 25 N & Site Access

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.9					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	7	13	7	161	82	3
Future Vol, veh/h	7	13	7	161	82	3
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	8	14	8	175	89	3

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	282	91	92	0	0
Stage 1	91	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	191	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	4.12	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	2.218	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	708	967	1503	-	-
Stage 1	933	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	841	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	704	967	1503	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	704	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	927	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	841	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	9.3	0.3	0
HCM LOS	A		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1503	-	855	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.005	-	0.025	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.4	0	9.3	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.1	-	-



## Sean Kellar, PE, PTOE

Principal Engineer

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### Education

B.S., Civil Engineering, Arizona State University – Tempe, AZ

### Registration

Colorado, Professional Engineer (PE)  
Wyoming, Professional Engineer (PE)  
Idaho, Professional Engineer (PE)  
Arizona, Professional Engineer (PE)  
Kansas, Professional Engineer (PE)  
Missouri, Professional Engineer (PE)  
Professional Traffic Operations Engineer (PTOE)

### Professional Memberships

Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)

### Industry Tenure

Over 25 Years

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Sean's wide range of expertise includes: transportation planning, traffic modeling roadway design, bike and pedestrian facilities, traffic impact studies, traffic signal warrant analysis, parking studies, corridor planning and access management. Sean's experience in both the private and public sectors; passion for safety and excellence; and strong communication and collaboration skills can bring great value to any project. Prior to starting Kellar Engineering, Sean was employed at the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) as the District Traffic Engineer for the Kansas City District. Sean also worked for the City of Loveland, CO for over 10 years as a Senior Civil Engineer supervising a division of transportation/traffic engineers. While at the City of Loveland, Sean managed several capital improvement projects, presented several projects to the City Council and Planning Commission in public hearings, and managed the revisions to the City's Street Standards. Sean is also proficient in Highway Capacity Software, Synchro, PT Vissim, Rodel, GIS, and AutoCAD.

## WORK EXPERIENCE:

**Kellar Engineering**, Principal Engineer/President – January 2016 – Present

**Missouri Department of Transportation**, District Traffic Engineer, Kansas City District – June 2015 – January 2016

**City of Loveland, Colorado**, Senior Civil Engineer, Public Works Department – February 2005 – June 2015

**Kirkham Michael Consulting Engineers**, Project Manager - February 2004 – February 2005

**Dibble and Associates Consulting Engineers**, Project Engineer – August 1999 – February 2004

## **Supplemental Transportation Information**

### **Project Lifetime Truck Trip Estimates**

The Jobes Pad will generate varying levels of traffic throughout its operational lifecycle, with the highest traffic volumes occurring during the completions and flowback phase. During the construction phase, the project will generate approximately 520 total truck trips, equivalent to 37 vehicle visits per day. The drilling phase will see an increase to 2,320 total truck trips, averaging 22 vehicle visits per day over the duration of drilling operations.

The most intensive traffic period will occur during the completions and flowback phase, when the project will generate approximately 17,500 total truck trips, equivalent to 100 vehicle visits per day. This phase represents the peak traffic impact on local roadways. Once the pad enters the production phase, traffic will decrease significantly to approximately 1,800 total annual truck trips, or an average of 5 vehicle visits per day. In the event of a temporary pipeline shutdown, maintenance, or capacity limitation, limited trucking may be required to ensure continued production, which could temporarily increase vehicle trips beyond the normal production phase estimates.

The duration of drilling and completion activity at this site is estimated to be three months and will involve a range of vehicle types from passenger cars and pickups to semi-truck/trailers and tandem trucks.

### **Access Routes and Transportation Infrastructure**

The proposed access point for the Jobes Pad is located approximately 2,360 feet north from the intersection of E 48th Avenue and Imboden Road on the west side of Imboden Road. The haul route has been designed to utilize the most direct path to a paved, public road. Traffic approaching the well pad from the north will travel south for 0.5 miles along Imboden Road from E 56th Avenue to the proposed access point on the west side of the road. From this access point, traffic will then travel west on the private access road to reach the Oil and Gas Location. There is a proposed temporary access road that will only exist during the construction phase of operations to allow for additional safety for turning trucks.

The Jobes Pad will be utilizing an existing access road, which significantly limits the overall new surface disturbance associated with the project. Additionally, Incline will share access with the adjacent solar farm and extend the access to the Jobes Pad, a design feature that reduces additional dust generation and minimizes impacts to residents in the vicinity.

Haul Routes are to head north out of the site on Imboden Rd towards East 56th Ave or E 88th Ave depending on the destination. This will account for 60% of traffic from the site. The remaining 40% of traffic will head south on Imboden Rd toward E Colfax Ave (CO-36).

## **Pipeline Infrastructure for Product Transportation**

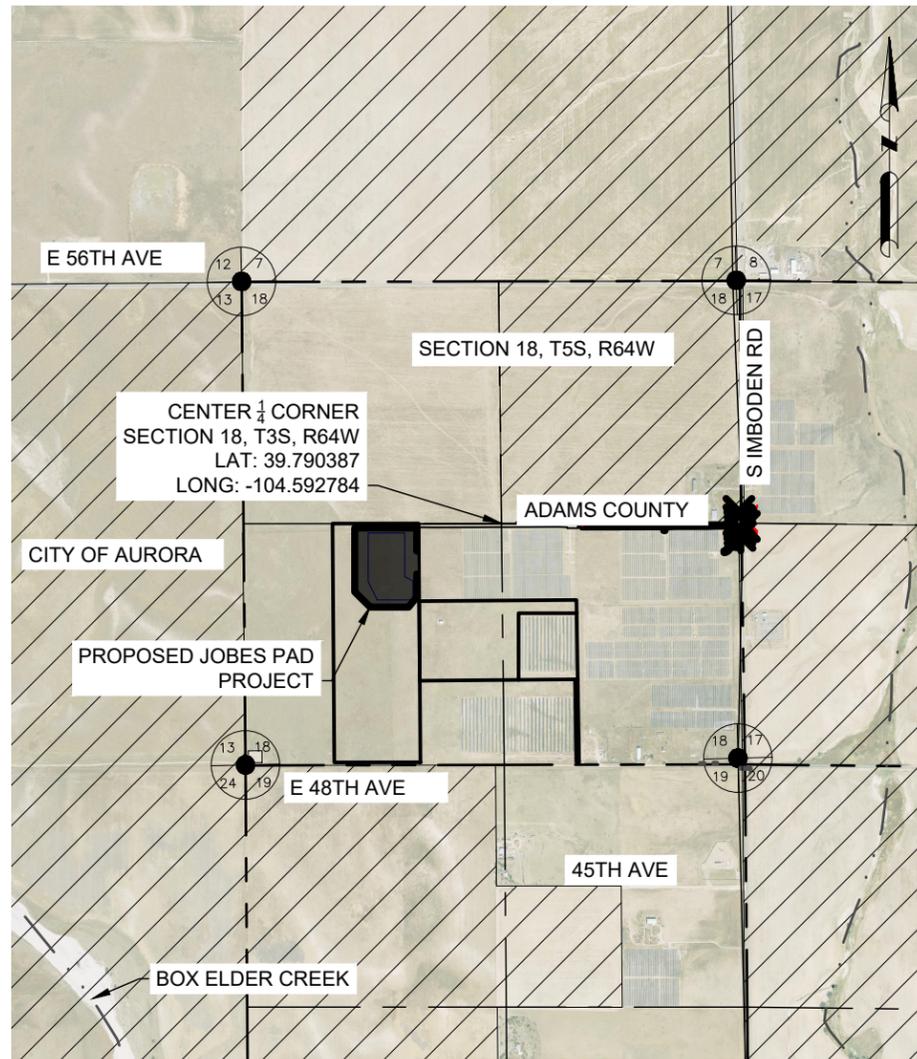
Incline has designed the Jobs Pad operations to maximize the use of pipeline infrastructure for transporting both incoming water supplies and outgoing produced hydrocarbons, thereby minimizing truck traffic throughout the project's lifecycle. An existing freshwater supply located near the site will be piped directly to the location via temporary, lay-flat line, substantially reducing water hauling requirements during completions operations. While some freshwater may need to be trucked for drilling operations, this would account for only approximately 2% of the total freshwater needed for the project.

For hydraulic fracturing operations, Incline will transport water to the Jobs Pad using temporary surface lay-flat water pipelines. These pipelines will deliver water to minion tanks that will remain onsite during the completions phase, thereby minimizing or eliminating the need for truck transportation of water during this phase of operations.

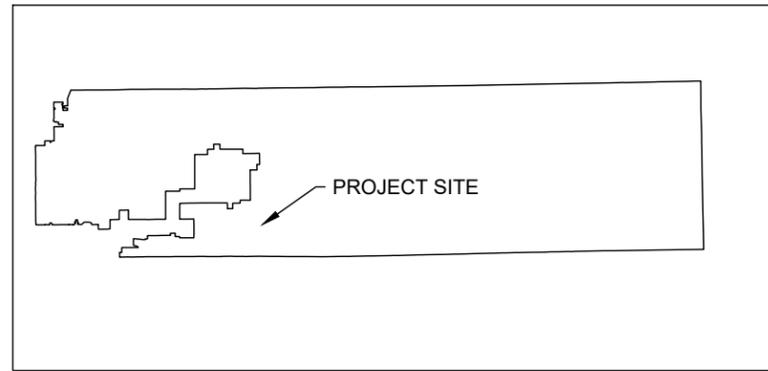
For produced hydrocarbons, the project is designed to utilize permanent pipeline infrastructure that eliminates the need for ongoing truck transport during production operations. Produced hydrocarbons will be removed from the site via natural gas gathering line and a crude oil pipeline, significantly reducing the need for truck transport during the production phase. This pipeline infrastructure provides multiple benefits: it reduces traffic-related emissions, eliminates emissions and odors associated with loading and unloading operations, and minimizes the overall traffic impact on local transportation corridors.

Through these pipeline systems and the strategic use of existing access infrastructure, Incline has designed a transportation plan that minimizes traffic impacts during all phases of operations while maintaining operational efficiency and safety throughout the project lifecycle.

**JOBES PAD**  
OGF CONSTRUCTION PLANS



VICINITY MAP  
N.T.S



VICINITY MAP  
N.T.S

**LEGEND:**

- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- CENTER SECTION LINE
- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING STREAM
- CITY OF AURORA LIMITS

**NOTES:**

- PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS SHALL CONFORM TO ADAMS COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND LATEST EDITION OF COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

**PREPARED BY:**

ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS  
ADDRESS: 860 WOLFF COURT, WESTMINSTER, CO 80031  
PHONE: (303) 928-7128  
CONTACT: MARK SKELSKEY

**PREPARED FOR:**

INCLINE ENERGY PARTNERS, LP  
ADDRESS: 1528 WAZEE STREET, DENVER, CO 80202  
PHONE: (720) 534-0834  
CONTACT: JULIE FRIDAY

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER:**

INBERG-MILLER ENGINEERS (IME)  
ADDRESS: 300 EAST 16TH STREET, SUITE 305, GREELEY, CO 80631  
PHONE: (970) 373-0009

**CONTROL POINT:**

NGS Control Station DR R  
N:1,175,518.06  
E: 3,247,852.67  
Elev: 5408.49' (NAVD 88)  
STAINLESS STEEL ROD IN SLEEVE

**DISCLAIMER:**

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Sheet List Table		
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02	AREA IMPACT MAP	B
03	CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT SITE PLAN	B
04	DRILLING LAYOUT SITE PLAN	B
05	COMPLETIONS LAYOUT	B
06	PRODUCTION LAYOUT	B
07	SIGNAGE PLAN	B



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denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
COVER PAGE

SURFACE LOCATION:

NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.,  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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LM	MD	12/5/25	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
LM	MS	12/23/25	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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12/5/25

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LM

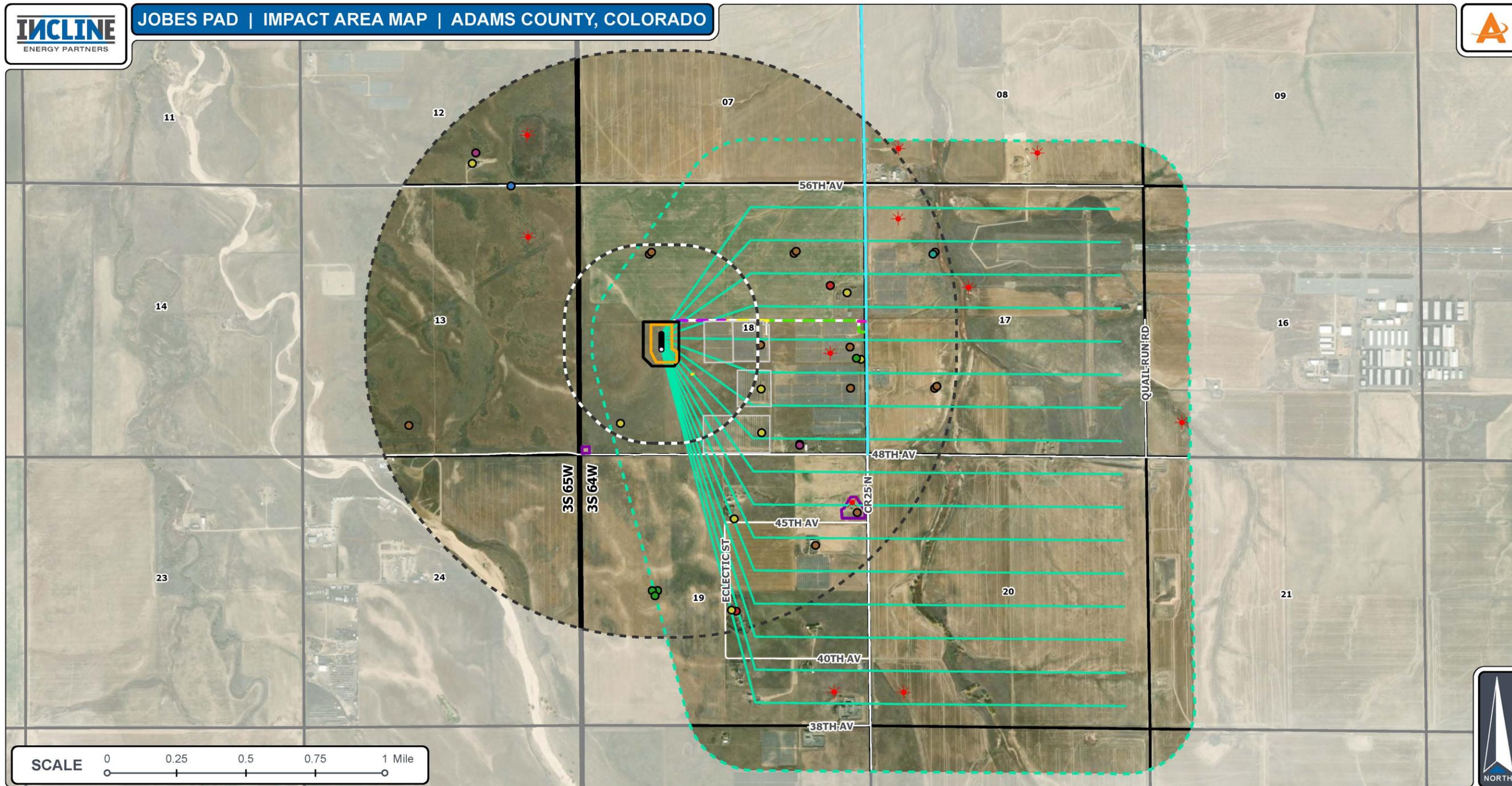
SHEET NO.  
01 OF 07

**PRELIMINARY**

**JOBES PAD**  
OGF CONSTRUCTION PLANS- IMPACT AREA MAP



**JOBES PAD | IMPACT AREA MAP | ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO**



LEGEND	
	OIL & GAS LOCATION (OGL)
	WORKING PAD SURFACE (WPS)
	PROPOSED WELL
	BORELINE
	PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
	EXISTING ACCESS ROAD
	EXISTING ACCESS ROAD (TO BE IMPROVED)
	PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
	OGL 1-MILE BUFFER
	OGL 1500' BUFFER
	BORELINE 0.25-MILE BUFFER
	BUILDING
	FENCE
	OIL & GAS FACILITY
	PRODUCTION HAUL ROUTE
<b>IMPACT AREA</b>	
	PLUGGED & ABANDONED
	SHUT-IN
	PERMIT EXTENDED
	PUMP INSTALLED, NO CONSTRUCTION INFO RECEIVED
	WELL ABANDONED
	WELL CONSTRUCTED
	WELL REPLACED - ABANDONMENT REQUIRED
	APPLICATION DENIED
	PERMIT CANCELED
	PERMIT EXPIRED
	TOWNSHIP
	SECTION
	ROAD

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PREPARED FOR:

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ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**IMPACT AREA MAP**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
LM	MD	12/1/25
LM	MD	12/23/25

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**12/1/25**

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**LM**

SHEET NO.  
**02 OF 07**

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Date Expired: 1/2/2026

**JOBES PAD**

**OGF CONSTRUCTION PLANS - Construction Layout**

**LEGEND:**

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED CHANNEL
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL
- SLOPE (H:V)
- GRADE

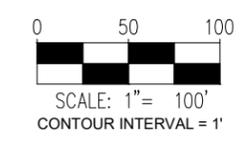
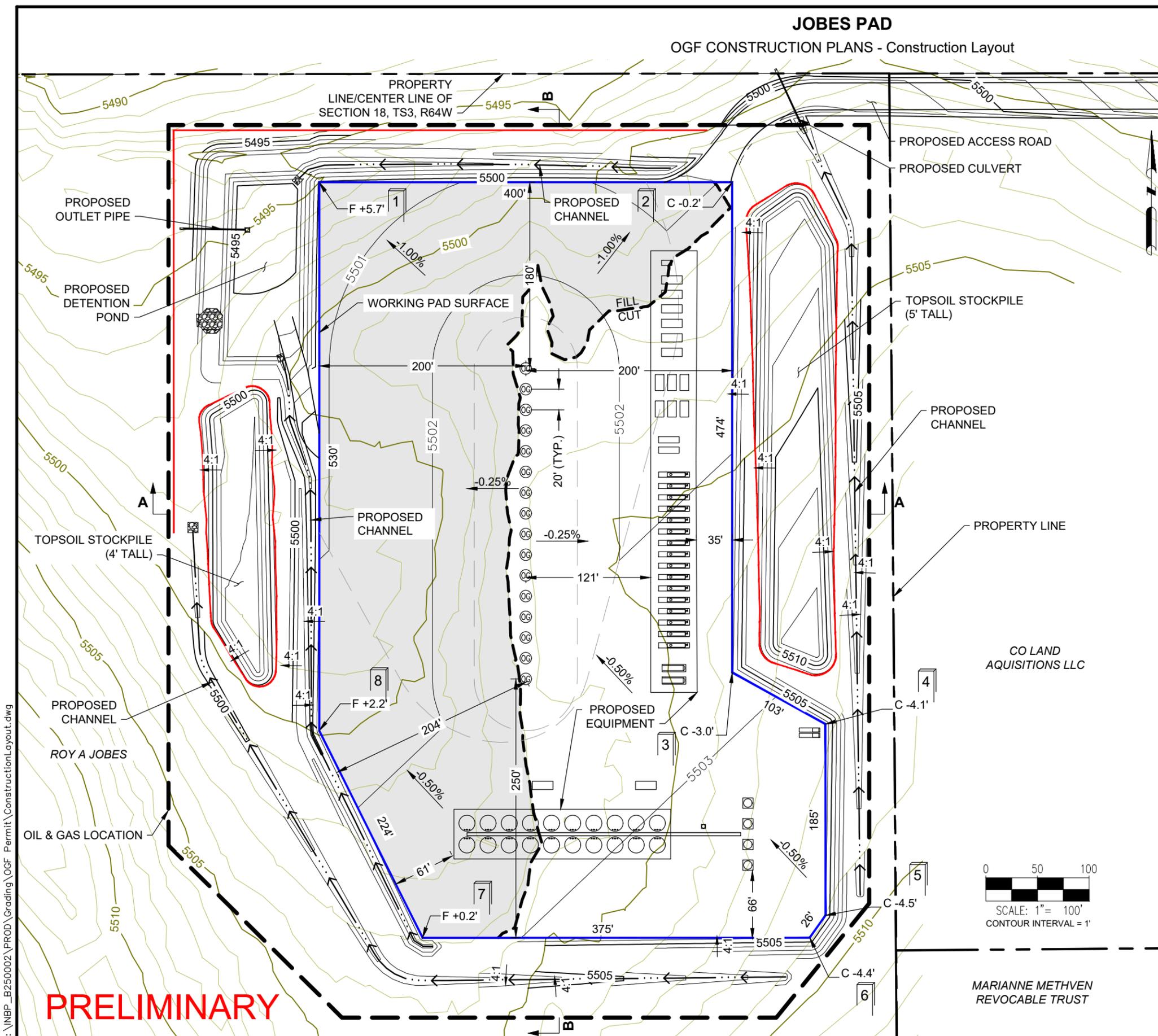
**SITE QUANTITIES**

EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION	5495.03' - 5508.99'
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION	5500.69' - 5504.46'
ROUGH GRADE ELEVATION	5500.19' - 5503.96'
TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	11,089 CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	11,089 CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	0 CY
TOPSOIL (WELL PAD, 6" DEPTH)	5,830 CY
TOPSOIL (ACCESS ROAD, 6" DEPTH)	923 CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0 ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE AREA	6.9 ACRES
ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE AREA	2.4 ACRES

**NOTES:**

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PREPARED FOR:

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ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT SITE PLAN**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
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LM	AS	12/23/25

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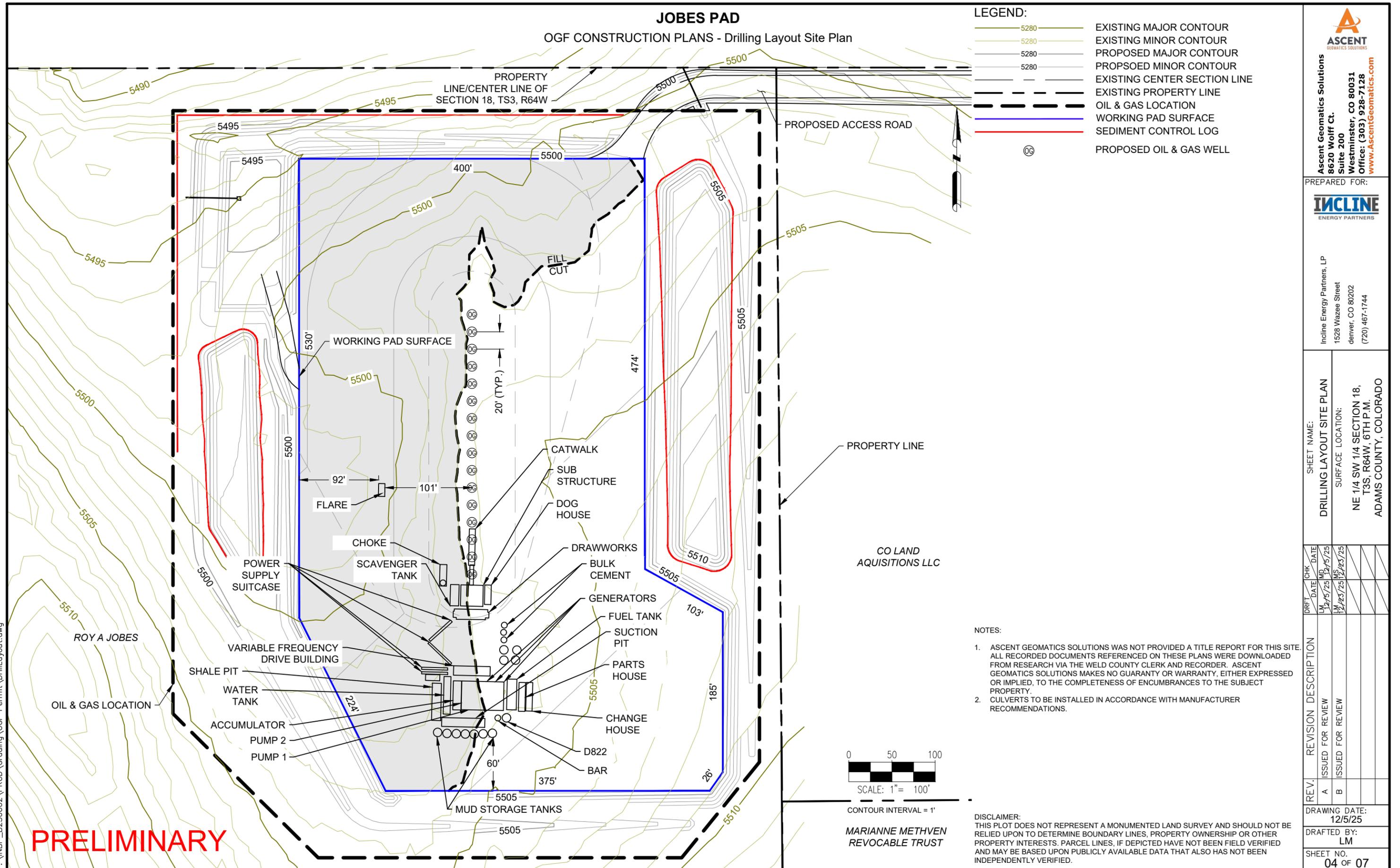
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# JOBES PAD

## OGF CONSTRUCTION PLANS - Drilling Layout Site Plan

### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL



### NOTES:

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PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**DRILLING LAYOUT SITE PLAN**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
LM	MD	12/15/25
LM	MD	12/23/25
		12/23/25

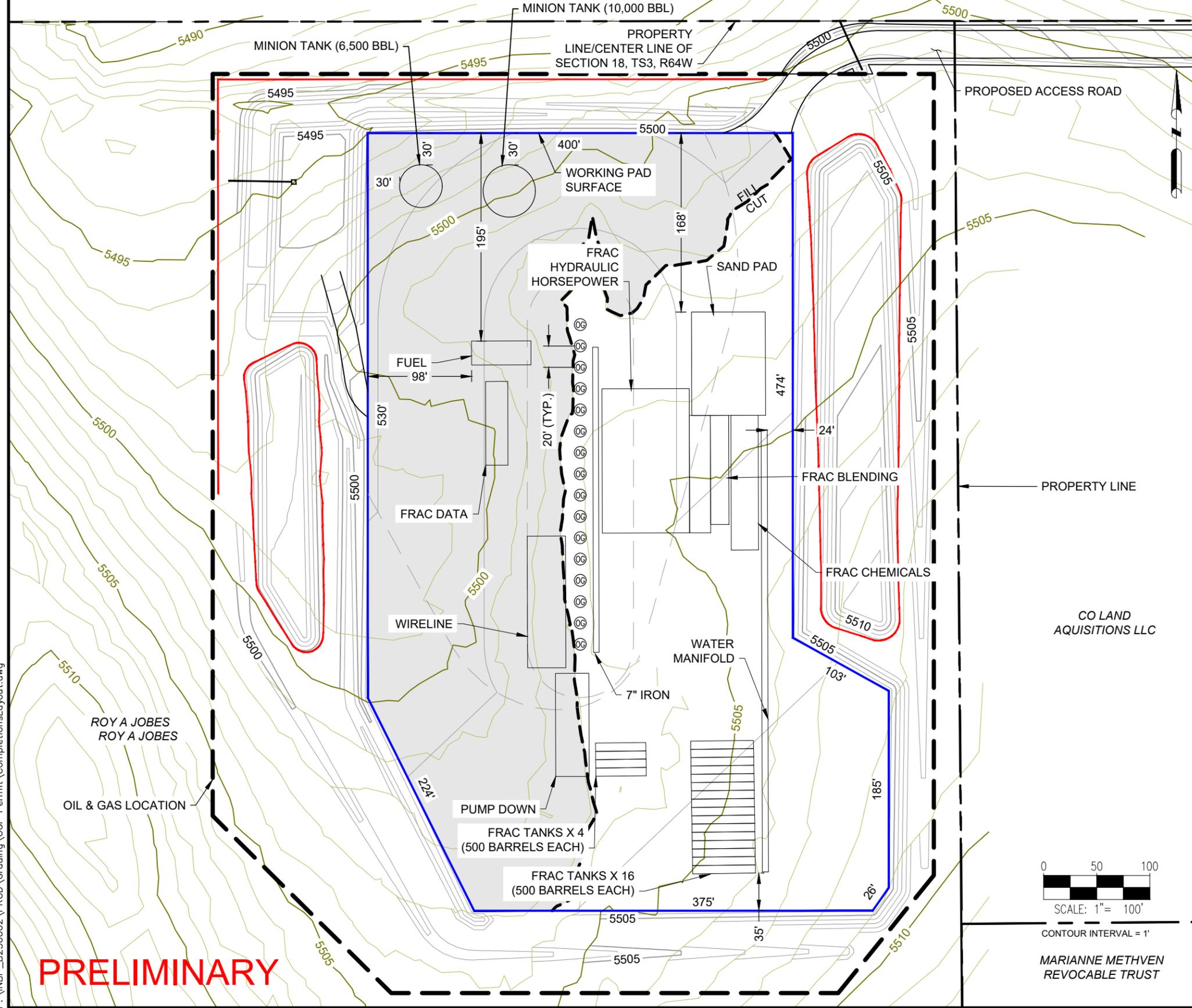
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# JOBES PAD

## OGF CONSTRUCTION PLANS - Completions Layout



**LEGEND:**

	5280	EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
	5280	EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
	5280	PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
	5280	PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
		EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
		EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
		OIL & GAS LOCATION
		WORKING PAD SURFACE
		SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
		PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL

**ASCENT**  
 GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS  
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 Suite 200  
 Westminster, CO 80031  
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 www.AscentGeomatics.com

PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
 ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
 1528 Wazee Street  
 denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

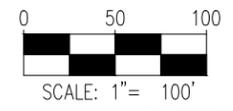
SHEET NAME:  
**COMPLETIONS LAYOUT**  
 SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
LM	MD	12/15/25
LM	MD	12/23/25
		12/23/25

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
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B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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  - CULVERTS TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS.



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1'

MARIANNE METHVEN  
 REVOCABLE TRUST

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**PRELIMINARY**

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**JOBES PAD**  
OGF CONSTRUCTION PLANS - Production Layout

**LEGEND:**

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL

**SITE QUANTITIES**

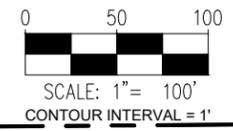
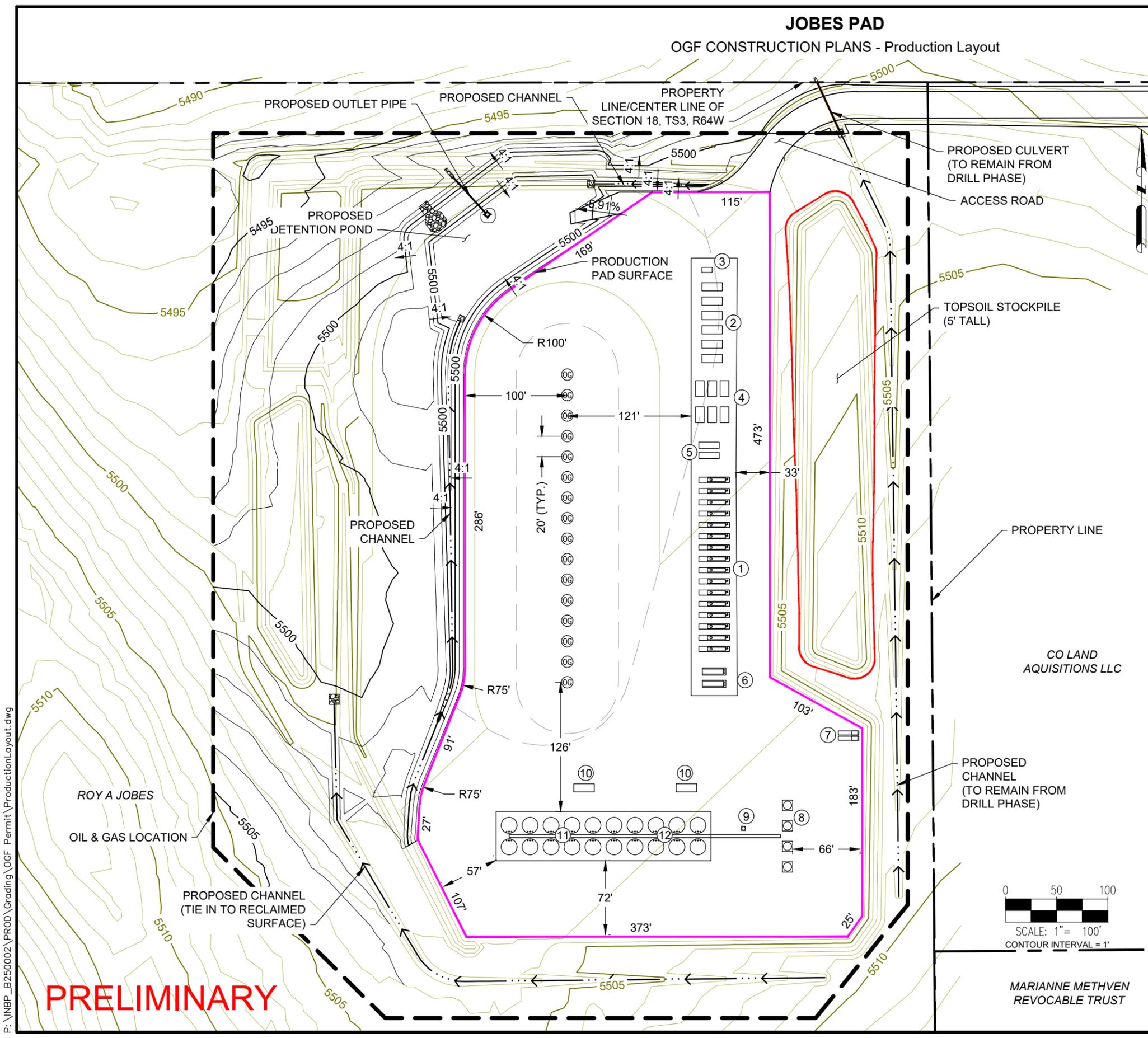
TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	4,382 CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	4,165 CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	217 CY
TOPSOIL (6" DEPTH)	4,457 CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0 ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE) (ECMC)	5.4 ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE) (ECMC)	7.6 ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	2.0 ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	0.4 ACRES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	SEPARATOR	16
2	GAS LIFT COMPRESSOR	6
3	INSTRUMENT AIR SKID	1
4	COMPRESSOR	6
5	HZ SURGE TANK	2
6	HEATER TREATER	2
7	METER	2
8	IES COMBUSTOR	4
9	KNOCKOUT DRUM	1
10	LACT SKID	2
11	WATER TANK BATTERY	12
12	CRUDE TANK BATTERY	8

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PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**PRODUCTION LAYOUT**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	DESCRIPTION	CHK	DATE
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	LM	12/23/25
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	LM	12/23/25

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LM  
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**JOBES PAD**  
OGF CONSTRUCTION PLANS - Signage Plans

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

**INCLINE EMERGENCY: (720) 467-1744**  
**LOCAL EMERGENCY: 911**  
**JOBES PAD**

N 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 64 WEST  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

**NOTICE**

AUTHORIZED  
PERSONNEL  
ONLY

**DANGER**

NO SMOKING  
NO OPEN FLAMES  
NO SPARKS

**CAUTION**

PROPER PPE  
REQUIRED

**NOTICE**

Location  
Equipped With  
Instrument Air

**NOTICE**

THE USE OR POSSESSION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS OR DRUG PARAPHERNALIA BY ANYONE WHILE ON INCLINE ENERGY OWNED OR LEASED PROPERTY IS PROHIBITED. THE USE OR POSSESSION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, FIREARMS, OR WEAPONS IS ALSO PROHIBITED. ALL PERSONS AND VEHICLES ON COMPANY PROPERTY ARE SUBJECT TO SEARCH AT ANY TIME.

SCALE: NTS  
SIZE: 48" X 36"  
MATERIAL: WHITE MAX METAL W/ UV LAMINATE AND CONSTRUCTED ANGLE IRON FRAMES  
LOCATION: SITE ENTRANCE PLUS FENCE GATES

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

(720)467-1744  
JOBES PAD  
WELL PAD  
N 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 18 T3S R64W  
ADAMS COUNTY, CO

SCALE: NTS  
SIZE: 36" X 24"  
MATERIAL: WHITE MAX METAL W/ UV LAMINATE AND CONSTRUCTED ANGLE IRON FRAMES  
LOCATION: PLACES AT EACH BATTERY

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

(720)467-1744

SCALE: NTS  
SIZE: 24" X 18"  
MATERIAL: WHITE MAX METAL W/ UV LAMINATE AND CONSTRUCTED ANGLE IRON FRAMES  
LOCATION: PLACES AT EACH WELL HEAD



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www.AscentGeomatics.com

PREPARED FOR:



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1528 Wazee Street  
denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
SIGNAGE PLAN

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	DATE	CHK	DATE
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DRAWING DATE:  
12/5/25

DRAFTED BY:  
LM

SHEET NO.  
07 OF 07

**PRELIMINARY**

# Level 3 Drainage Report Jobs Pad

Created for  
**Incline Energy Partners**



Adams Co Case Number: PRE2025-00084  
Ascent Project Number: B25.INBP.0002  
Report Number: FDR 01 Rev B

Issue Date  
December 2025



8620 Wolff Court  
Westminster, CO 80031  
303-928-7128

## REFERENCE CONTRACT

This work has been conducted by Ascent Geomatic Solutions (Ascent) for Incline Energy Partners (INBP) under contract number B25.INBP.0002. This work has been performed under Ascent project number B25.INBP.0002. The Incline project manager for Jobs Pad is Julie Friday; Mr. Matt Perse is the project manager for Ascent.

## DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	Issued	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
A	12/09/2025	Issued for Review	AS	MS	MS
B	12/23/2025	Issued for Review	AS	MS	MS

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A drainage analysis was performed for the project site in accordance with the Adams County Development Standards & Regulations and through a direct request from Adams County, this report was prepared to discuss the analysis and design of stormwater drainage at the proposed project site. It was determined that a detention pond is required to maintain historic release rates off site. A grading and stormwater management system has been designed based on the hydrological analysis. The Drainage Plan and Drainage Plan Checklist provided by Adams County can be found in this report. The drainage system was designed to be phased. The design implements a detention pond during the construction phase and interim-reclamation phase. Once interim-reclamation occurs the drill phase detention pond will be reclaimed and returned to pre-construction conditions and elevations. A smaller volume detention pond and BMP practices will be utilized during the production phase to ensure stormwater release from the site is in compliance with Adams County and State requirements.

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Appendix L – DRAINAGE PLAN

L.1

Appendix M – SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION AND GEOTECHNICAL DATA REPORT

M.1

### LELVEL 3 STORM DRAINAGE PLAN CHECKLIST

ATTACHMENT # B- 6

April 15, 2002

<b>Level 3 – Storm Drainage Plan(s)</b>						
Item No.	Submitted <sup>1</sup>	County Use Only				
		Rejected	N/A			
				<b>General Requirements for all Storm Drainage Study Plans and Details:</b>		
1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet Size – 24" x 36" or 11" x 17"		
2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Title Sheet		
3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Site Plan		
4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Title Block – include name and address of proposed project/development, submittal date, title of drawing, and sheet number.		
5.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drawing Information <table border="0" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North arrow indicator</li> <li>Section-Township-Range</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drawing Scale</li> <li>Symbol Legend</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North arrow indicator</li> <li>Section-Township-Range</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drawing Scale</li> <li>Symbol Legend</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North arrow indicator</li> <li>Section-Township-Range</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drawing Scale</li> <li>Symbol Legend</li> </ul>					
6.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drawing Scale – 1" = 50' or 100'. Larger scales may be required where necessary to clearly present details.		
				<b>Site Plan:</b>		
7.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Topography – include existing and final contour lines at a maximum of 2' intervals (with source to datum) for the site extended beyond project limits as appropriate to show downstream effects and adjacent property interaction (insufficient extension of contours will be cause for rejection). In addition, contour lines for adjacent rights-of-way must be included for the full width of right-of-way. Slopes steeper than 10% shall be identified by shading or cross-hatching.		
8.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities – existing and proposed with easements identified.		
9.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Site Layout – including property boundaries (bearings, dimensions, and area), adjoining streets and centerlines (with names and ROW widths), access locations, and existing structures (curb, gutter, sidewalks, etc).		
10.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storm Drainage Structures – including existing and proposed structures (curb, gutter, pipes, inlets, channels, culverts, irrigation ditches, detention/retention basins, etc.) clearly identifying invert, flowline elevations, limits of erosion protection, and direction of flow. Number, size and materials of construction for each structure shall be presented in tabulation form. In addition, notes shall be included referencing details, cross-sections, profiles, etc.		
11.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural Features – including drainage channels, wetlands, water bodies, areas of natural vegetation, and flood plains. For natural drainage features, show direction of flow and 100 year flood plain boundary (if applicable).		
12.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demolition – including all items to be removed (culverts, storm sewer, trees, curb, gutter, sidewalk, etc.) shall be presented in tabulation form.		



**ATTACHMENT # B- 6**

April 15, 2002

13.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed Structures - including new roads and road improvements, parking surfaces, building footprints, walkways, landscape areas, maintenance access, etc. Exact lines, grades and gradients of proposed public roadways shall be shown. If a cul-de-sac is proposed as part of the roadway system, show spot flowline elevations at 25' intervals along the perimeter of the cul-de-sac. Spot elevations at flowlines may also be necessary at intersections.
14.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fill Source and Quantity – including source and quantity of selected off-site material and locations and quantity of designated on-site borrow pits and pertinent information showing where each type of fill is to be placed. This information shall be referred to the County Environmental Analyst
				<b>Profiles</b>
15.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storm Drainage Structure Profiles - including pipe sizes, pipe types and materials, lengths of runs, gradients and exact locations of pipes or channels, structure identifier (e.g. catch basin/manhole number), type of structure (e.g. Type 16 CB), exact location of structures (e.g. station and offset, or dimensioning), invert elevations in/out of structures, outlet configuration, and top elevations of structures. In addition, hydraulic gradelines will be shown for all storm sewer collection systems.
16.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Surface Grades – existing and finish surface grades.
17.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed utilities, showing exact line and grade of all proposed utilities at crossings with the proposed drainage system.
				<b>Cross Sections:</b>
18.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spacing – roadways, streets, channels and basins – 50' intervals (<1 mile) or 100' intervals (≥1 mile), changes in section or at critical areas.
19.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roadways – including new, existing, improved, and maintenance access roads.
20.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Detention/Retention Basins – including slope, depth, and erosion protection techniques.
21.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified/Newly Developed Channels – including proposed channels, ditches and swales.
				<b>Details:</b>
22.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Details shall be provided for all proposed drainage structures for which there is insufficient information in the plan or profile views (i.e. outlet configurations, headwall/wingwall, etc.). Details are not required for structures included in the CDOT Standard Plans, provided that the specific CDOT Standard Plans are referenced in the construction notes.
				<b>Additional Requirements:</b>
23.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indicate any proposed phasing of construction.
24.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Professional Engineer's Seal – including signature and date.

**ATTACHMENT # B- 6**

April 15, 2002

ATTACHMENT #6 CONTINUED				
25.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	General Construction Notes – include notes for clarification (see Attachment ____ for County examples)
26.				Drainage maintenance plan
27.				All drainage easements and maintenance access points identified on plans. Submittal includes a copy of final plat to verify easements.
Developer's Comments (please reference the item number for each comment)				
County's Comments				

<sup>1</sup> To be checked by the Developer. If a "submitted" box is not checked, the Applicant must explain (in comment box above) or the application may be rejected for insufficient information.

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Incline Energy Partners (INBP) is constructing a new oil and gas well site in Adams County, Colorado. The project is referred to as the Jobs Pad. As part of the project, a drilling and production pad will need to be constructed.

Ascent Geomatic Solutions (Ascent) has been contracted to perform the grading, drainage analysis and drainage report for the Jobs Pad. This report presents the findings and recommendations for the grading and stormwater management for the project.

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The Jobs Pad is located in the NESW of Section 18, Township 3 South, Range 64 West of the 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian in Adams County, Colorado<sup>1</sup>. Current land use for this parcel is Rangeland. Figure 1 shows an aerial photo of the project site location. A vicinity map showing the project location relative to the surrounding area can be found in Appendix D.

Figure 1: Aerial of Project Location



The proposed oil and gas facility is located on a 13.0-acre<sup>2</sup> zoned agricultural site which is a portion of a 56.4-acre parcel owned by Roy A Jobs, parcel number 0181700000319 and resides at a mean elevation 5,503 ft. amsl. The site is located 0.7 miles west of Imboden Road and 0.3 miles north of

<sup>1</sup> The project site is located at latitude: 39.789284° N, longitude: -104.599645° W.

<sup>2</sup> Acreage per Surface Use Agreement (SUA). A portion of the SUA area remains undeveloped or is designed for offsite diversion, resulting in the 10.2 acre basin area used for the hydrologic calculations.

East 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The site is in a non-urbanized area and is bounded on all sides by rangeland. There are no major water features on the site.

A Geotechnical Report was performed at this location<sup>3</sup>.

### 3. DESIGN CRITERIA

The proposed drainage plan follows Adams County Development Standards & Regulations. Many of the requirements from Mile High Flood District (MHFD) by reference into its code and as such MHFD requirements have been included in the design and analysis for the Jobes Pad project.

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk AutoCAD Civil 3D (Hydraflow)<sup>4</sup> and were used to perform many of the hydrologic and hydraulic calculations for this project. The Rational Method was used for most of the hydrologic calculations and to estimate historic peak flows. The runoff coefficients used in the Rational calculations are taken from USDCM-1-2008<sup>3</sup> in accordance with Adams County requirements.

The overall design directives include mitigation of stormwater so as not to negatively impact adjacent properties.

### 4. DESIGN CONDITIONS

The existing conditions ground cover of the project site and the ground cover of the rangeland adjacent to the pad can be described as short pastures and lawns<sup>5</sup> Figure 2 provides a photograph of the existing surface conditions and the basin delineation map is presented in Appendix L

The hydrologic soil classifications for the project were obtained from the Geotechnical Report<sup>6</sup> for the onsite basins, for the offsite runoff the classification were obtained from NRCS. The hydrologic soil group is assumed to be 100% Type A for basins 1 and 4. The hydrologic soil group is assumed to be 100% Type B for basins 2 and 3.

Selection of imperviousness values for the project site are based on whether the conditions are existing or proposed; the specific imperviousness values selected for the hydrologic analysis are discussed in Sections 4.1 and 4.2.

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<sup>3</sup> Appendix M – SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION AND GEOTECHNICAL DATA REPORT

<sup>4</sup> Reference Appendix A, Table 3: Reference Software and Websites for more information.

<sup>5</sup> The “short pastures and lawns” condition has a corresponding Conveyance Factor (K) of 7 within the Rational Method.

<sup>6</sup> Reference Appendix A, Table 2: Reference Documents for more information

The design storm data used to analyze both existing and proposed conditions were taken from NOAA Atlas 14 (NOAA-14)<sup>7</sup>. The NOAA-14 precipitation frequency data used for the hydrologic analysis is provided in Appendix F.

The proposed site is not located within the FEMA 100-yr floodplain. No groundwater was encountered in the test borings before they were backfilled<sup>8</sup>.

#### 4.1 Existing Conditions

The existing conditions design values are provided in Table 1. 6” to 9” grasses with sporadic low-lying weeds cover the project area (reference Figure 2). Stormwater from the project site travels down gradient towards the northwest until it reaches E 56<sup>th</sup> Avenue, from there it follows the road towards the west where it reports to the Box Elder Creek approximately 1.7 miles from the northwest corner of the site.

Figure 2: Project Site Existing Conditions



Table 1: Existing Conditions Design Values

Parameter	Value
Average Slope	1-10%
Existing Condition Flow Direction	South to Northwest
Coverage Type	Short Pasture and Lawn
Conveyance Factor	7

<sup>7</sup> Reference Appendix A, Table 3: Reference Software and Websites for more information

<sup>8</sup> Reference Appendix A, Table 2: Reference Documents for more information.

## 4.2 Proposed Conditions

The proposed drainage drawings located in Appendix L show the proposed project site with construction disturbance area and grading. The stormwater management systems for the drilling phase were designed based on the drilling phase conditions with equipment, which provides a hydrologic “worst case” design.

The proposed well pad will be capped with 6” of CDOT class 5 of aggregate base course (ABC) compacted to 95% standard proctor. The well pad was assigned an assumed imperviousness of 40%. Piers, concrete pads and/or footers are expected and were assigned an assumed imperviousness of 100%. The detention pond was assigned an assumed imperviousness of 2%. Reference Appendix H for composite value for total imperviousness calculations<sup>9</sup>.

The onsite drainage basins (Basin 1 and 2) vary from the existing conditions. The offsite basins effectively did not change. See Drainage Drawings in Appendix L for basin delineations.

### 4.2.1 Stormwater System Design

The stormwater system for the Jobs Pad is designed to be phased. The design includes evaluation of the water quality capture volume, the 5-year minor storm and the 100-year major storm events.

The drilling phase includes two onsite channels, two offsite channels, one culvert, and one detention pond with a concrete outlet structure with a concrete outlet pipe. Sheet L.3 in Appendix L identifies the stormwater design elements.

Once drilling phase is complete, approximately 7.6 acres of the site will be reclaimed as close to existing conditions as possible, and the permanent well pad will be reduced to approximately 5.4 acres. Sheet L.6 in Appendix L depicts the production phase design.

#### 4.2.1.1 Well Pad Drainage Features

##### Drilling Phase

During the drilling phase rainfall that lands on the pad will generally flow southeast to northwest towards an onsite channel on the east or north or will flow directly to the detention pond; from there water will flow through the concrete outlet structure and outlet pipe out onto existing ground where

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<sup>9</sup> Imperviousness calculations were performed by referencing USDCM-1 Table 6-3 “Recommended Percentage Imperviousness Values” (see Appendix A for more information on USDCM-1)

it will resume historic flow patterns. Offsite runoff from the south is diverted around the site via two channels and a culvert.

#### Production Phase

Rainfall that lands on the pad during the production phase will flow away from the wells in all directions and generally towards the northwest towards two onsite channels, one on the east and one on the north side of pad. Once it reaches the detention pond it will flow through the concrete outlet structure and outlet pipe out onto existing ground where it will resume historic flow patterns. The two offsite channels from drilling phase remain and offsite runoff from the south is diverted around the site via two channels and a culvert.

#### *4.2.1.2 Detention Pond Drilling Phase*

Stormwater for Basin 1 – Design Point 1 will flow to the northwest across the well pad surface and report to the detention pond in the northwest corner of the site. The MHFD spreadsheet model Detention Basin Design Workbook Version 4.07 (MHFD-Detention) was used to size the detention pond (Design Point 1). The required detention pond volume for the 100-yr storm event is 0.574 ac-ft (25,003cu-ft)<sup>10</sup>. The total detention pond volume is 0.608 ac-ft (26,484 cu-ft). The depth of the proposed pond at the outlet structure is 3.0' deep plus 1.4' (minimum) of freeboard above the 1-hr, 100-yr water surface elevation. The pond is graded at 4:1 interior side slopes. The detention pond utilizes a concrete outlet structure. The detention pond design also includes a 12' wide emergency spillway. The detention pond for this site is located in the Colorado Air and Space Port Airport Influence Zone. Due to the proximity to the space port the detention pond will drain 99% of the 100-year design storm within 46 hours.

#### *4.2.1.3 Detention Pond Production Phase*

Stormwater for Basin 4 – Design Point 6 will flow to the northwest across the well pad surface and report to the detention pond in the northwest corner of the site. The MHFD spreadsheet model Detention Basin Design Workbook Version 4.07 (MHFD-Detention) was used to size the detention pond (Design Point 6). The required detention pond volume for the 100-yr storm event is 0.485 ac-ft (21,127-ft)<sup>11</sup>. The total detention pond volume is 0.578 ac-ft (25,178 cu-ft). The depth of the proposed pond at the outlet structure is 2.7' deep plus 1.0' (minimum) of freeboard above the 1-hr, 100-yr water surface elevation. The pond is graded at 4:1 interior side slopes. The detention pond utilizes a concrete outlet structure. The detention pond design also includes a 10' wide emergency

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<sup>10</sup> Reference Appendix J– DETENTION / WQCV CALCULATIONS

<sup>11</sup> Reference Appendix J– DETENTION / WQCV CALCULATIONS

spillway. The detention pond for this site is located in the Colorado Air and Space Port Airport Influence Zone. Due to the proximity to the space port the detention pond will drain 99% of the 100-year design storm within 46 hours.

#### *4.2.1.4 Best Management Practices*

The production pad will not be serviced by a stormwater pond in accordance with Adams County criteria. Stormwater runoff will be treated through Best Management Practices (BMP) to reduce sediment transport from the pad. The following BMPs are intended for the production pad:

- Fiber roll, wattles
- Revegetation/Mulching
- Surface Roughening

## **5. MAINTENANCE PLAN**

### Drainage Basin

Detention ponds have low to moderate maintenance requirements on a routine basis but may require significant maintenance once every 15 to 25 years. Maintenance frequency depends on the amount of construction activity within the tributary watershed, the erosion control measures implemented, the size of the watershed, and the design of the facility.

Inspection of the surface system will include functional and aesthetic needs. Functional maintenance is important for performance and safety reasons and aesthetic is important primarily for public acceptance of stormwater facilities. The removal of debris, sediment, overgrown or weedy vegetation will be prioritized based upon the inspection results.

### Inspection

Inspect the drainage structures at least once annually, generally in the Spring, observing the amount of sediment where channels discharge into the pond and checking for debris at the outlet structure.

### Maintenance

Debris and Litter Removal - Remove debris and litter from the detention area as required to minimize clogging of the outlet.

Mowing and Plant Care- When starting from seed, mow native/drought tolerant grasses only when required to deter weeds during the first three years. Following this period, mowing of native/drought tolerant grass may stop or be reduced to maintain a height of no less than 6 inches (higher mowing heights are associated with deeper roots and greater drought tolerance). In general, mowing should be done as needed to maintain appropriate height and control weeds. Mowing of manicured grasses may vary from as frequently as weekly during the summer, to no mowing during the winter.

Sediment Removal from the Forebay, Trickle Channel, and Micropool (if applicable)- Remove sediment from the forebay and trickle channel annually. If portions of the watershed are not developed or if roadway or landscaping projects are taking place in the watershed, the required frequency of sediment removal in the forebay may be as often as after each storm event. The forebay should be maintained in such a way that it does not provide a significant source of resuspended sediment in the stormwater runoff.

Sediment removal from the micropool is required about once every one to four years, and should occur when the depth of the pool has been reduced to approximately 18 inches. Small micropools may be vacuumed and larger pools may need to be pumped in order to remove all sediment from the micropool bottom. Removing sediment from the micropool will benefit mosquito control. Ensure that the sediment is disposed of properly and not placed elsewhere in the basin.

Sediment Removal from the Basin Bottom- Remove sediment from the bottom of the basin when accumulated sediment occupies about 20% of the water quality design volume or when sediment accumulation results in poor drainage within the basin. The required frequency may be every 15 to 25 years or more frequently in basins where construction activities are occurring.

Erosion and Structural Repairs- Repair basin inlets, outlets, trickle channels, and all other structural components required for the basin to operate as intended. Repair and vegetate eroded areas as needed following inspection.

The following is a more detailed guideline for detention pond maintenance considerations:

Action	Maintenance Objective	Frequency of Action
Lawn mowing and lawn care	Occasional mowing to limit unwanted vegetation. Maintain irrigated turf grass as 2 to 4 inches tall and non-irrigated natives grasses at 4 to 6 inches.	Routine - Depending on aesthetic requirements.
Debris and litter removal	Remove debris and litter from the entire pond to minimize outlet clogging and improve aesthetics.	Routine - Including annual, pre-storm season (April and May) and following significant rainfall events.
Erosion and sediment control	Repair and revegetate eroded areas in the basins and channels.	Non-routine - Periodic and repair as necessary based on inspection.
Structural	Repair pond inlets, outlets, forebays, low flow channel liners, and energy dissipaters as needed.	Non-routine - Repair as needed based on regular inspections.
Inspections	Inspect basins to insure that the basin continues to function as initially intended. Examine the outlet for clogging, erosion, slumping, excessive sedimentation levels, overgrowth, embankment and spillway integrity, and damage to any structural element.	Routine - Annual inspection of hydraulic and structural facilities. Also check for obvious problems during routine maintenance visits, especially for plugging of outlets.
Nuisance control	Address odor, insects, and overgrowth issues associated with stagnant or standing water in the bottom zone.	Non-routine - Handle as necessary per inspection or complaints.
Sediment Removal	Remove accumulated sediment from the forebay and the bottom of the basin.	Non-routine - Performed when sediment accumulation occupies 20 percent of the WQCV. This may vary considerably, but expect to do this as necessary per inspection. The forebay will require more frequent cleanout than other areas of the pond.

## 6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The proposed drainage plan follows Adams County Development Standards & Regulations. Rational Method and MHFD-Detention method were used to perform many of the calculations for drainage analysis. The drainage system was designed to be phased. The design implements a detention pond during the construction and production phase. Once interim-reclamation occurs the detention pond will be reclaimed and taken back as close to existing ground as possible. A smaller volume detention pond and Best Management Practices will be utilized during production phase to reduce sediment transport from the pad.

This report and the calculations have been produced after proper due diligence for the site and surrounding adjacent offsite areas. The drainage design is adequate to protect public health, safety, and general welfare and has no adverse impacts on public rights-of-way or offsite properties. The stormwater management designs provided in this report have been performed in accordance with Adams County requirements.

**Andreas Savland**  
*Project Engineer*  
December 5, 2025

**Mark Skelskey, P.E.**  
*Engineer of Record*



## APPENDIX A – REFERENCE DOCUMENTS, SOFTWARE AND WEBSITES

Table 2: Reference Documents

Document	Abbreviation
“Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual: Volume 1 – Management, Hydrology, and Hydraulics”, by Urban Drainage & Flood Control District; Revised August 2018; Originally Published September 1969	USDCM-1
“Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual: Volume 1”, by Urban Drainage & Flood Control District; Revised April 2008; Originally Published June 2001	USDCM-1-2008
“Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual: Volume 2 – Structures, Storage, and Recreation”, by Urban Drainage & Flood Control District; Updated September 2017; Originally Published September 1969	USDCM-2
“Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual: Volume 3 – Best Management Practices”, by Urban Drainage & Flood Control District; Updated October 2019; Originally Published September 1992	USDCM-3
“Adams County Development Standards & Regulations”, by Adams County, CO; Originally Published April 2002.	ACDSR-1
“Subsurface Exploration and Geotechnical Data Report,” by Inberg-Miller Engineers., Originally Published October 2, 2025.	SEGDR-1

Table 3: Reference Software and Websites

Document	Abbreviation
“Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk AutoCAD Civil 3D v2024.3”, by Autodesk, Inc.; released 2024.	Hydraflow
“AutoCAD Civil 3D - 2024”, by Autodesk; released 2024.	CAD-C3D
“NOAA Atlas 14”, by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Updated April 21, 2017 <a href="https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html">https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html</a>	NOAA-14
“USDA/NRCS Web Soil Survey”, by National Resource Conservation Society. <a href="https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx">https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx</a>	NRCS

## APPENDIX B – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABC	Aggregate Base Course
ac	acres
AC	Adams County
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
Avg.	Average
BMP	Best Management Practice
C	Runoff Coefficient
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
cfs	Cubic feet per second
COGCC	Colorado Oil and Gas Commission
cm	Centimeters
CM	Criteria Manual
ECD	Emissions Control Device
EURV	Excess Urban Runoff Volume
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
ft.	feet
fps	Feet Per Second
HEC-HMS	Hydrologic Engineering Center - Hydrologic Modeling System
hr.	hour
K	Conveyance Factor (UD-Rational) <sup>12</sup>
LACT	Lease Automatic Custody Transfer
MHFD	Mile High Flood District
min.	minutes
RG	Rough Grade
RI	Recurrence interval (rainstorm)
TOC	Top of Concrete
UD	Urban Drainage
UDFCD	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District

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<sup>12</sup> Reference Table 3: Reference Software and Websites for additional information on this engineering reference document.

USDCM-1	Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual – Volume 1 <sup>13</sup>
USDCM-1-2008	Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual – Volume 1(2008) <sup>13</sup>
USDCM-2	Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual – Volume 2 <sup>13</sup>
USDCM-3	Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual – Volume 3 <sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Reference Table 2: Reference Documents for additional information on this engineering reference document.

## APPENDIX C – STORM DRAINAGE REPORT CHECKLIST

ATTACHMENT # B- 7

April 15, 2002

<b>Level 3 – Storm Drainage Study Report</b>				
Item No.	Submitted <sup>1</sup>	County Use Only		
		Rejected	N/A	
1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cover sheet – Including project name, proponent’s name, address, and telephone number, Project Engineer, and date of submittal.
2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Table of contents - Show the page numbers for each section of the report, including appendices.
3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Description – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the type of permit(s) for which the applicant is applying, the size and location of the project site, address or parcel number, and legal description of the property, property zoning, etc.</li> <li>• Describe other permits required.</li> <li>• Describe the project, including proposed land use, site improvements, construction of impervious surfaces, and landscaping.</li> </ul>
4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing Conditions - include references to relevant reports such as basin plans, flood studies, groundwater studies, wetland designation, sensitive area designation, environmental impact statements, water quality report, etc.
5.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing Conditions - where such reports impose additional conditions on the applicant, those conditions shall be included in the report. In addition, an existing drainage report or master plan (County approved source) may be used as a baseline and updated with the proposed information.
6.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Developed site drainage conditions - describe the land cover resulting from the proposed project; describe the potential stormwater quantity and quality impacts resulting from the proposed project; describe the proposal for the collection and conveyance of site runoff from the project site, for the control of any increase in stormwater quantity resulting from the project , and for the control of stormwater quality.
7.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydrological Analysis – including assumptions, computations, and results.
8.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Describe the drainage basin(s) to which the project site contributes runoff, and identify the receiving waters for each of these drainage basins.
9.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soils hydrological group(s)
10.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Description of upstream basins - identify any sources of runoff to the project site. This should be based on a field investigation. Any existing drainage or erosion problems upstream which may have an impact on the proposed development should be noted.
11.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Downstream Drainage Analysis – the initial drainage report submittal shall include a Level 1 Downstream Drainage Analysis. Any further analysis of downstream conditions required beyond the Level 1 analysis shall be submitted as part of this Drainage Report.

**ATTACHMENT # B- 7**

April 15, 2002

ATTACHMENT #7 CONTINUED				
12.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geotechnical Report - either supervised or prepared by a registered professional engineer (sealed, signed and dated).
13.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basin map(s) – showing boundaries of project, any offsite contributing drainage basins, onsite drainage basins, approximate locations of all major drainage structures within the basins, and depict the course of stormwater origination from the subject property and extending all the way to the closest receiving body of water. Reference the source of the topographic base map, the scale of the map, and include a north arrow.
14.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydraulic design computations - supporting the design of proposed conveyance, quantity and quality control facilities, and verifying the capacity of existing drainage facilities. These computations may include capacity and backwater analysis required either as part of the proposed drainage design or as a part of the downstream drainage investigation, and flood routing computations required for the design of detention/retention storage facilities, for wetland impact analysis, or for flood plain analysis.
15.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion and Sedimentation Control - include a description of proposed erosion control objectives and strategies; a description of erosion control facilities and other temporary water quality facilities proposed; a description of the revegetation plan for the project site; identification of areas of concern regarding soil stability and/or water quality impacts; computations for the sizing of temporary stormwater conveyance and quantity control facilities; computations for the design and sizing of proposed sediment containment facilities, etc.
16.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Appendices – include copies of any additional relevant reports, prepared by others, which support or corroborate the findings, conclusions, or assumptions contained in the Drainage Report; copies of any additional permits (or completed permit applications) required for the project.
<b>Vicinity Map</b>				
17.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet Size – 11" x 17" or 8½" x 11"
18.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Title Sheet
19.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Site Plan
20.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Title Block – include name and address of proposed project/development, submittal date, title of drawing, and page number.
21.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drawing Information – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North arrow indicator</li> <li>• Section-Township-Range</li> <li>• Drawing Scale</li> <li>• Symbol Legend</li> </ul>
22.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drawing Scale – as necessary to clearly present details.

**ATTACHMENT # B- 7**

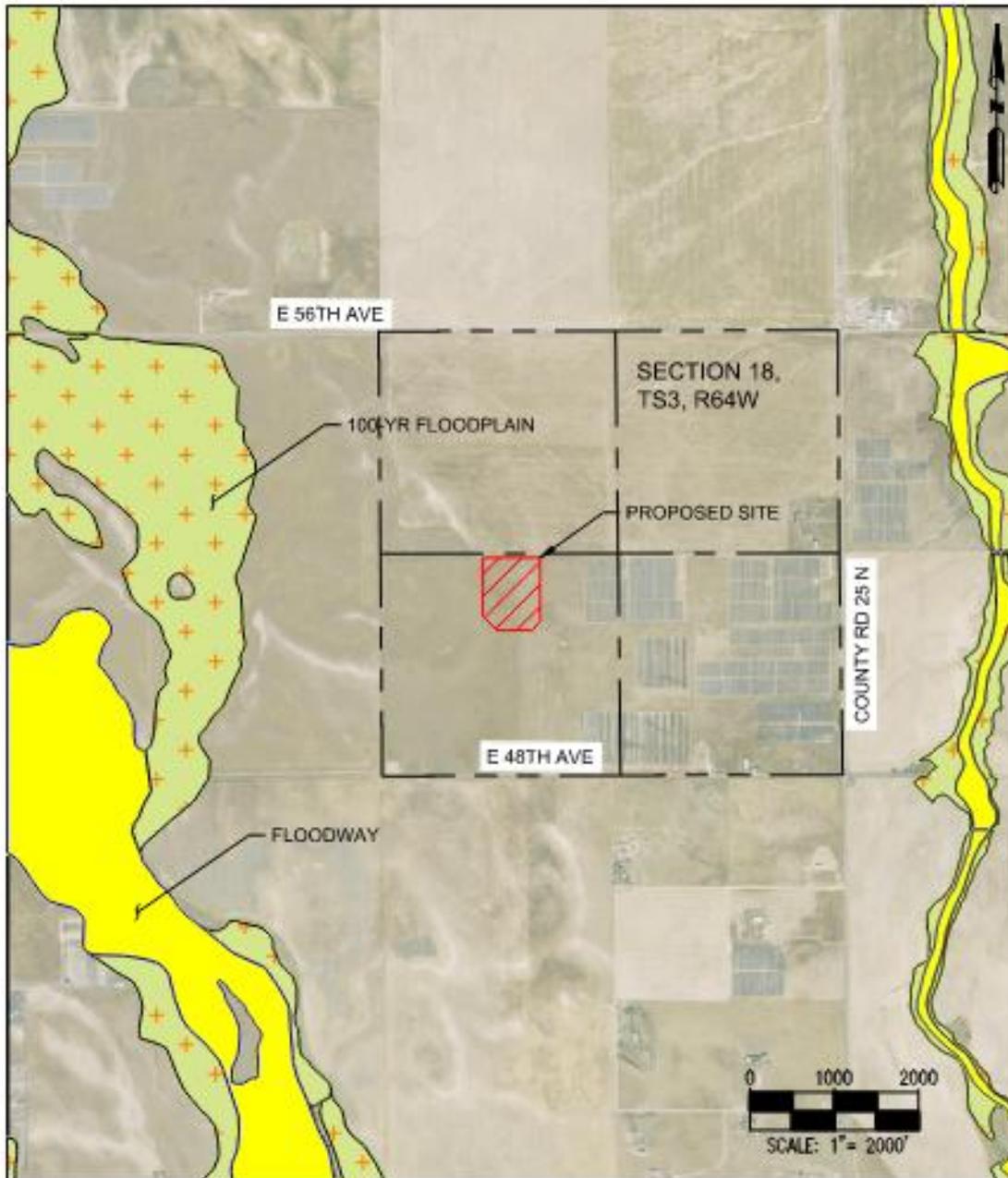
April 15, 2002

ATTACHMENT #7 CONTINUED			
23.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project site topography, land cover and land use; abutting property land cover and land use.
24.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Offsite drainage to the property; creeks, lakes, ponds, wetlands, ravines, gullies, steep slopes, springs, and other environmentally sensitive areas on or adjacent to the project site.
25.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	General soils conditions present within the project site.
26.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Existing natural and manmade drainage facilities within and immediately adjacent to the project site.
27.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Points of discharge for drainage from the project site.
28.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Impact on adjacent properties. Location(s) of downstream outfall points.
29.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signed statement from engineer, developer
Developer's Comments (please reference the item number for each comment)			
County's Comments			

<sup>1</sup> To be checked by the Developer. If a "submitted" box is not checked, the Applicant must explain (in comment box above) or the application may be rejected for insufficient information.



### APPENDIX D – VICINITY MAP



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

**DATA SOURCE:**  
AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023  
FLOODPLAIN: FEMA  
PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES  
HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY  
VERIFIED BY ASCENT

### APPENDIX E – FEMA MAP

## National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



104°36'9"W 39°47'41"N



### Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

<b>SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS</b>	Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone X, V, APF</i>
	With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
	Regulatory Floodway
<b>OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD</b>	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i>
	Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
	Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
	Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
<b>OTHER AREAS</b>	NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
	Effective LOMRs
	Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
<b>GENERAL STRUCTURES</b>	- - - Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
	Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
<b>OTHER FEATURES</b>	20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
	17.8 Water Surface Elevation
	Coastal Transect
	Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
	Limit of Study
	Jurisdiction Boundary
	Coastal Transect Baseline
	Profile Baseline
	Hydrographic Feature
<b>MAP PANELS</b>	Digital Data Available
	No Digital Data Available
	Unmapped

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 12/3/2025 at 11:12 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000

104°35'32"W 39°47'14"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023



## APPENDIX F – NOAA ATLAS 14 PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY TABLE

11/20/25, 8:30 AM

Precipitation Frequency Data Server



**NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 8, Version 2**  
**Location name: Watkins, Colorado, USA\***  
**Latitude: 39.7892°, Longitude: -104.5973°**  
**Elevation: 5504 ft\*\***  
\* source: ESRI Maps  
\*\* source: USGS



### POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Michael St. Laurent, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Michael Yekta, Geoffrey Bonnin

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

[PF tabular](#) | [PF graphical](#) | [Maps & aeriels](#)

### PF tabular

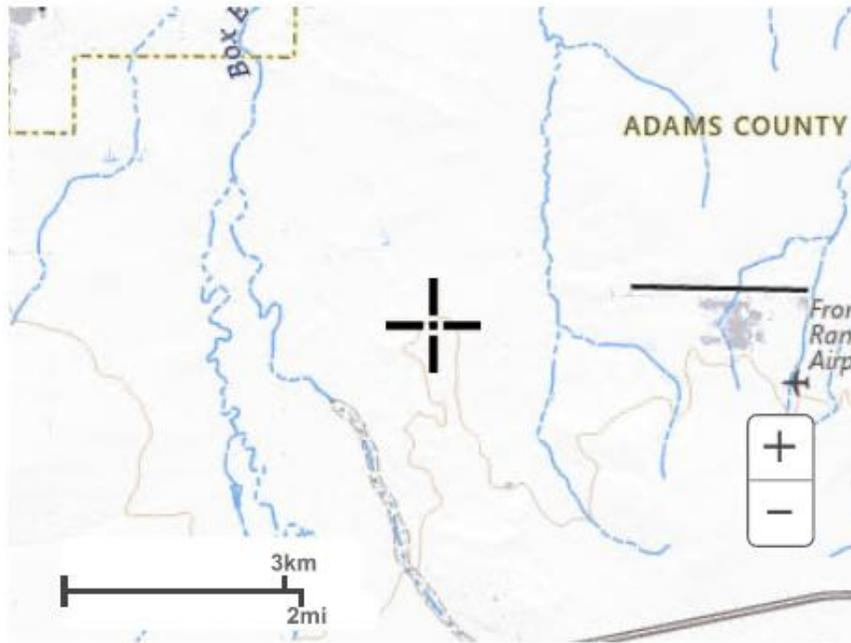
<b>PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches)<sup>1</sup></b>										
Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)									
	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
<b>5-min</b>	0.232 (0.186-0.289)	0.286 (0.229-0.357)	0.383 (0.307-0.480)	0.473 (0.377-0.596)	0.611 (0.475-0.809)	0.727 (0.549-0.970)	0.852 (0.620-1.16)	0.989 (0.688-1.38)	1.18 (0.791-1.69)	1.34 (0.868-1.93)
<b>10-min</b>	0.339 (0.273-0.424)	0.418 (0.336-0.523)	0.561 (0.449-0.704)	0.693 (0.551-0.872)	0.894 (0.695-1.18)	1.06 (0.803-1.42)	1.25 (0.908-1.70)	1.45 (1.01-2.02)	1.73 (1.16-2.48)	1.97 (1.27-2.83)
<b>15-min</b>	0.414 (0.333-0.517)	0.510 (0.410-0.638)	0.684 (0.548-0.858)	0.845 (0.673-1.06)	1.09 (0.847-1.44)	1.30 (0.980-1.73)	1.52 (1.11-2.08)	1.77 (1.23-2.47)	2.11 (1.41-3.02)	2.40 (1.55-3.45)
<b>30-min</b>	0.563 (0.453-0.703)	0.692 (0.556-0.865)	0.925 (0.740-1.16)	1.14 (0.908-1.44)	1.47 (1.14-1.95)	1.75 (1.32-2.34)	2.05 (1.49-2.80)	2.38 (1.66-3.33)	2.86 (1.91-4.08)	3.24 (2.09-4.66)
<b>60-min</b>	0.696 (0.560-0.869)	0.851 (0.684-1.06)	1.14 (0.909-1.42)	1.40 (1.11-1.76)	1.81 (1.41-2.40)	2.16 (1.63-2.88)	2.54 (1.85-3.46)	2.95 (2.05-4.12)	3.54 (2.37-5.07)	4.03 (2.60-5.79)
<b>2-hr</b>	0.829 (0.671-1.03)	1.01 (0.817-1.25)	1.35 (1.08-1.67)	1.66 (1.33-2.07)	2.15 (1.68-2.83)	2.56 (1.95-3.40)	3.02 (2.22-4.09)	3.52 (2.47-4.88)	4.23 (2.85-6.01)	4.82 (3.14-6.86)
<b>3-hr</b>	0.907 (0.737-1.12)	1.10 (0.894-1.36)	1.46 (1.18-1.81)	1.80 (1.45-2.23)	2.32 (1.83-3.05)	2.77 (2.12-3.66)	3.26 (2.41-4.40)	3.80 (2.69-5.25)	4.58 (3.11-6.47)	5.22 (3.42-7.40)
<b>6-hr</b>	1.08 (0.887-1.33)	1.30 (1.06-1.59)	1.70 (1.39-2.09)	2.08 (1.68-2.56)	2.66 (2.11-3.46)	3.16 (2.44-4.13)	3.70 (2.75-4.95)	4.30 (3.06-5.88)	5.16 (3.53-7.22)	5.87 (3.88-8.23)
<b>12-hr</b>	1.33 (1.10-1.62)	1.58 (1.30-1.92)	2.03 (1.67-2.48)	2.45 (2.00-3.00)	3.08 (2.46-3.95)	3.62 (2.81-4.68)	4.20 (3.14-5.54)	4.83 (3.46-6.52)	5.73 (3.94-7.92)	6.46 (4.31-8.98)
<b>24-hr</b>	1.60 (1.33-1.93)	1.91 (1.58-2.30)	2.43 (2.01-2.94)	2.90 (2.38-3.52)	3.59 (2.87-4.53)	4.16 (3.24-5.29)	4.75 (3.57-6.18)	5.39 (3.88-7.18)	6.27 (4.35-8.56)	6.98 (4.70-9.61)
<b>2-day</b>	1.86 (1.56-2.22)	2.23 (1.86-2.66)	2.84 (2.36-3.40)	3.36 (2.78-4.04)	4.10 (3.29-5.10)	4.69 (3.67-5.90)	5.30 (4.00-6.80)	5.92 (4.30-7.79)	6.78 (4.73-9.13)	7.44 (5.06-10.2)
<b>3-day</b>	2.04 (1.71-2.42)	2.41 (2.02-2.86)	3.03 (2.53-3.61)	3.56 (2.96-4.26)	4.32 (3.47-5.33)	4.92 (3.86-6.14)	5.53 (4.20-7.06)	6.17 (4.50-8.07)	7.04 (4.94-9.44)	7.72 (5.28-10.5)
<b>4-day</b>	2.17 (1.83-2.57)	2.54 (2.14-3.01)	3.17 (2.66-3.77)	3.71 (3.09-4.42)	4.47 (3.61-5.51)	5.08 (4.01-6.33)	5.71 (4.35-7.26)	6.36 (4.66-8.29)	7.25 (5.11-9.68)	7.95 (5.45-10.7)
<b>7-day</b>	2.47 (2.09-2.91)	2.88 (2.43-3.38)	3.55 (2.99-4.18)	4.12 (3.45-4.88)	4.93 (4.00-6.01)	5.56 (4.41-6.87)	6.22 (4.77-7.84)	6.89 (5.08-8.90)	7.80 (5.54-10.3)	8.51 (5.88-11.4)
<b>10-day</b>	2.74 (2.32-3.21)	3.17 (2.69-3.72)	3.89 (3.29-4.57)	4.49 (3.78-5.30)	5.34 (4.35-6.47)	6.00 (4.78-7.36)	6.67 (5.14-8.36)	7.36 (5.44-9.45)	8.29 (5.90-10.9)	9.00 (6.25-12.0)
<b>20-day</b>	3.52 (3.01-4.09)	4.03 (3.44-4.68)	4.87 (4.14-5.67)	5.56 (4.71-6.50)	6.51 (5.33-7.80)	7.24 (5.80-8.78)	7.97 (6.18-9.87)	8.70 (6.49-11.0)	9.68 (6.95-12.6)	10.4 (7.30-13.7)
<b>30-day</b>	4.16 (3.57-4.80)	4.74 (4.07-5.48)	5.69 (4.87-6.59)	6.47 (5.50-7.52)	7.52 (6.18-8.94)	8.32 (6.69-10.0)	9.10 (7.09-11.2)	9.89 (7.40-12.5)	10.9 (7.87-14.1)	11.7 (8.22-15.3)
<b>45-day</b>	4.93 (4.25-5.67)	5.63 (4.85-6.48)	6.75 (5.80-7.78)	7.65 (6.54-8.85)	8.86 (7.30-10.5)	9.76 (7.88-11.7)	10.6 (8.31-13.0)	11.5 (8.64-14.4)	12.6 (9.12-16.1)	13.4 (9.48-17.4)
<b>60-day</b>	5.57 (4.81-6.37)	6.38 (5.51-7.31)	7.66 (6.60-8.80)	8.69 (7.44-10.0)	10.0 (8.29-11.8)	11.0 (8.93-13.1)	12.0 (9.40-14.6)	12.9 (9.74-16.1)	14.1 (10.2-18.0)	14.9 (10.6-19.4)

<sup>1</sup> Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS). Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

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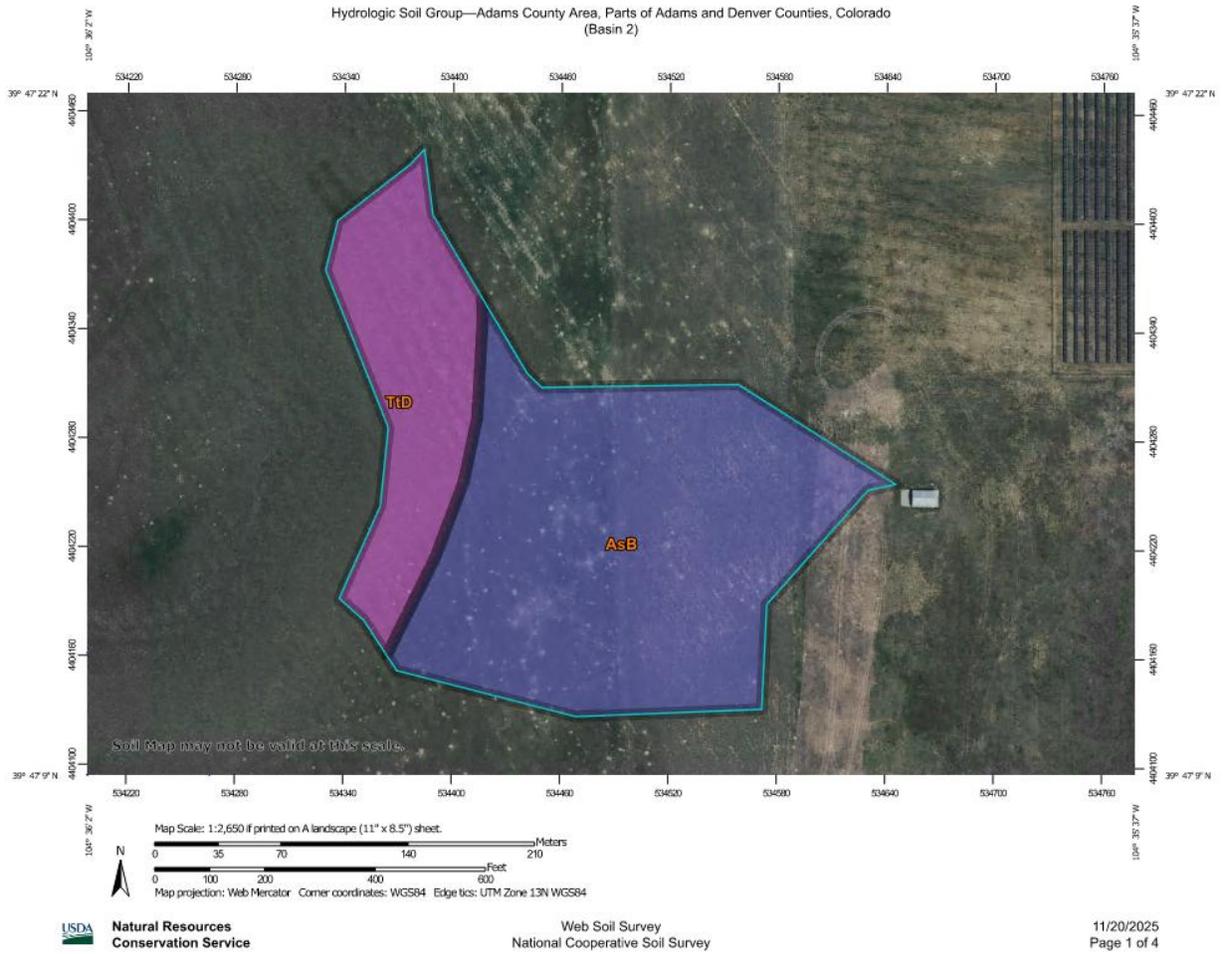
Precipitation Frequency Data Server



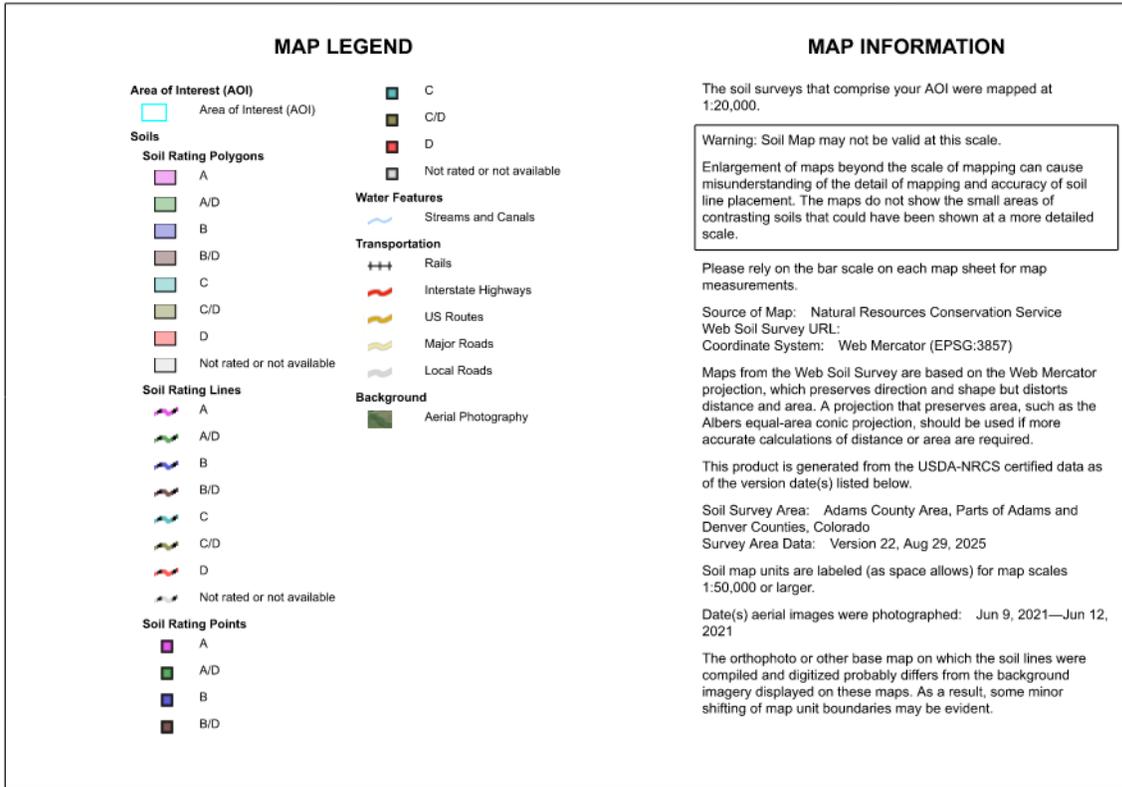
Large scale terrain



### APPENDIX G – SOILS MAP



Hydrologic Soil Group—Adams County Area, Parts of Adams and Denver Counties, Colorado  
 (Basin 2)



## Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AsB	Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B	9.0	73.0%
TtD	Truckton loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	A	3.3	27.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>12.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

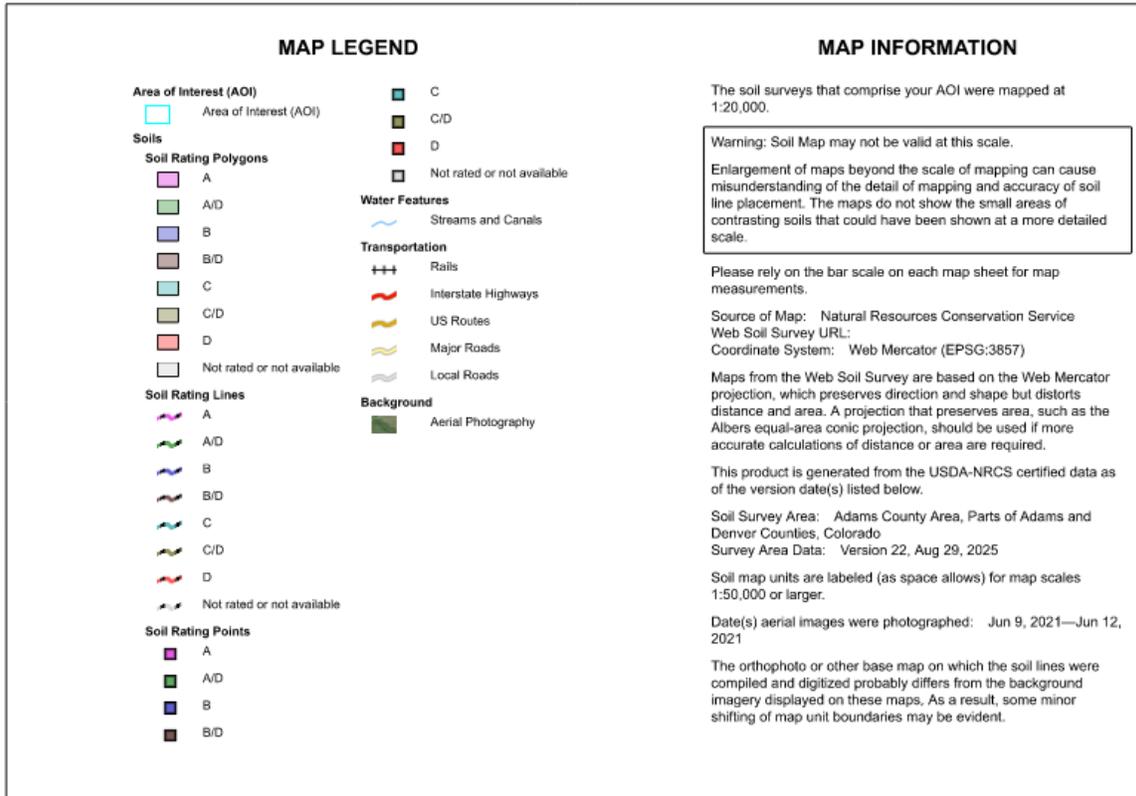
If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

### Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Condition



Hydrologic Soil Group—Adams County Area, Parts of Adams and Denver Counties, Colorado  
 (Basin 3)



## Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AsB	Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B	3.4	71.6%
AsC	Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	B	1.3	28.4%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>4.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

### Rating Options

*Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

### Appendix H – GROUND SURFACE IMPERVIOUS CALCULATIONS

***COMPOSITE BASIN-WEIGHTED "% IMPERVIOUS" CALCULATIONS***

*-REFERENCE :UDFCD USDCM VI Table 6-3 Recommended Percentage Imperviousness Values*

	Undeveloped areas			Street					Total Area	Percent Imperv.	
	Historic flow analysis	Greenbelts, Agricultural	Off-site flow analysis (when land use not defined)	Paved	Gravel	Recycled asphalts	Drives and walks	Roofs			
	% Imperv.	2.00%	2.00%	45.00%	100.00%	40.00%	75.00%	90.00%	90.00%		
		Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area		
CONSTRUCTION (DRILLING) PHASE	BASIN 1 DESIGN POINT 1					6.3				6.3	40%
					0.7					0.7	100%
			3.3							3.3	2%
		<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>32%</b>
	BASIN 1 DESIGN POINT 2					3.1				3.1	40%
					0.5					0.5	100%
			1.5							1.5	2%
		<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>34%</b>
	BASIN 1 DESIGN POINT 3					3.2				3.2	40%
				0.2					0.2	100%	
		1.4							1.4	2%	
	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>27%</b>	
INTERIM- RECLAMATION (PRODUCTION) PHASE	BASIN 4 DESIGN POINT 7					4.6				4.6	40%
					0.7					0.7	100%
			2.6							2.6	2%
		<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>33%</b>
	BASIN 2 DESIGN POINT 8					2.4				2.4	40%
					0.5					0.5	100%
			1.4							1.4	2%
		<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>34%</b>
	BASIN 3 DESIGN POINT 9					1.9				1.9	40%
				0.2					0.2	100%	
		0.8							0.8	2%	
	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>34%</b>	



## APPENDIX I – HYDROLOGIC CALCULATIONS

### Drilling Phase

Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method																						
Designer: AS		MHFD-Rational, Version 3.00 (August 2025)		Clear Worksheet		$t_t = \frac{0.395(L_1 - C_1)\sqrt{L_1}}{S^{0.5}}$		Computed $t_t = t_1 + t_2$		$t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 5$ (urban) $t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 10$ (non-urban)		Select MHFD location for NOAA Atlas 14 Rainfall Depths from the pull-down list OR enter your own depths obtained from the NOAA website (click this link)																														
Company:		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Date: 12/3/2025		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Project: JOBS PAD		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Location: ADAMS COUNTY		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Provide input for area, soil type, and imperviousness on the Runoff Coeffs worksheet.		Runoff Coefficient, C		Overland (Initial) Flow Time		Overland Flow Length		Overland Flow Slope		Overland Flow Time		Channelized (Travel) Flow Time		Channelized Flow Length		Channelized Flow Slope		Channelized Flow Velocity		Channelized Flow Time		Time of Concentration		Rainfall Intensity, I (in/hr)		Peak Flow, Q (cfs)																
Subcatchment Name	Area (ac)	NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group(s)	Imperviousness	WQE & 2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	Overland Flow Length L <sub>o</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Overland Flow Slope S <sub>o</sub> (ft/ft)	Overland Flow Time t <sub>o</sub> (min)	Channelized Flow Length L <sub>c</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Channelized Flow Slope S <sub>c</sub> (ft/ft)	NRCS Conveyance Factor K	Channelized Flow Velocity V <sub>c</sub> (ft/sec)	Channelized Flow Time t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Computed t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Regional t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Selected t <sub>c</sub> (min)	(Optional) Override t <sub>c</sub> (min)	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr
Basin 1	10.20	A	5.0%	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.29	100.00	5516.53	5515.37	0.012	18.59	1057.00	5515.37	5497.68	0.017	7	0.91	19.45	38.04	39.19	38.04		0.95	1.16	1.55	1.90	2.46	2.93	3.45	4.81	6.16	6.20	6.30	6.42	6.76	2.03	5.24	14.04
Basin 2	12.30	B	5.0%	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.28	0.36	0.45	0.55	100.00	5514.07	5513.97	0.011	13.26	602.00	5513.97	5503.53	0.012	7	0.78	12.89	26.16	34.45	26.16		1.10	1.44	1.93	2.37	3.07	3.66	4.20	6.00	6.14	6.17	6.30	1.29	4.04	6.12	9.09	13.63
Basin 3	4.70	B	5.0%	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.28	0.36	0.45	0.55	100.00	5516.48	5515.64	0.008	20.41	326.00	5515.64	5506.19	0.011	7	0.71	5.96	26.27	29.38	26.27		1.10	1.44	1.93	2.37	3.07	3.66	4.20	6.00	6.14	6.17	6.30	1.29	4.04	6.12	9.09	13.63

Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method																						
Designer: AS		MHFD-Rational, Version 3.00 (August 2025)		Clear Worksheet		$t_t = \frac{0.395(L_1 - C_1)\sqrt{L_1}}{S^{0.5}}$		Computed $t_t = t_1 + t_2$		$t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 5$ (urban) $t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 10$ (non-urban)		Select MHFD location for NOAA Atlas 14 Rainfall Depths from the pull-down list OR enter your own depths obtained from the NOAA website (click this link)																														
Company:		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Date: 12/3/2025		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Project: JOBS PAD		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Location: ADAMS COUNTY		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Provide input for area, soil type, and imperviousness on the Runoff Coeffs worksheet.		Runoff Coefficient, C		Overland (Initial) Flow Time		Overland Flow Length		Overland Flow Slope		Overland Flow Time		Channelized (Travel) Flow Time		Channelized Flow Length		Channelized Flow Slope		Channelized Flow Velocity		Channelized Flow Time		Time of Concentration		Rainfall Intensity, I (in/hr)		Peak Flow, Q (cfs)																
Subcatchment Name	Area (ac)	NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group(s)	Imperviousness	WQE & 2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	Overland Flow Length L <sub>o</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Overland Flow Slope S <sub>o</sub> (ft/ft)	Overland Flow Time t <sub>o</sub> (min)	Channelized Flow Length L <sub>c</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Channelized Flow Slope S <sub>c</sub> (ft/ft)	NRCS Conveyance Factor K	Channelized Flow Velocity V <sub>c</sub> (ft/sec)	Channelized Flow Time t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Computed t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Regional t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Selected t <sub>c</sub> (min)	(Optional) Override t <sub>c</sub> (min)	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr
Basin 1	10.20	A	32.0%	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.36	0.46	100.00	5516.53	5515.37	0.012	15.45	1485.00	5515.37	5494.40	0.014	10	1.19	20.83	36.28	36.01	36.01		0.98	1.20	1.60	1.97	2.54	3.04	3.57	4.98	1.90	2.32	3.29	4.30	6.37	9.24	13.08	21.37
Basin 2	3.00	A	34.0%	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.37	0.47	100.00	5516.53	5515.37	0.012	15.17	1409.00	5513.97	5498.26	0.009	10	0.95	24.73	39.90	38.19	38.19		0.94	1.15	1.55	1.90	2.45	2.93	3.44	4.80	0.97	1.19	1.68	2.19	2.73	4.82	6.45	11.35
Basin 3	4.70	A	27.0%	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.32	0.43	100.00	5503.67	5503.16	0.005	21.15	723.00	5503.16	5497.90	0.007	10	0.85	14.11	35.28	32.46	32.46		1.04	1.27	1.71	2.10	2.71	3.21	3.80	5.30	0.75	0.91	1.30	1.71	2.58	3.88	5.72	10.66
Basin 4	12.30	B	5.0%	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.28	0.36	0.45	0.55	100.00	5514.07	5513.97	0.011	13.26	1107.00	5513.97	5498.53	0.011	10	1.06	17.40	30.67	43.99	30.67		1.08	1.32	1.77	2.17	2.80	3.39	3.93	5.48	0.33	0.41	0.71	2.60	9.67	14.64	21.74	37.38
Basin 5	4.70	B	5.0%	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.28	0.36	0.45	0.55	100.00	5516.48	5515.64	0.008	20.41	982.00	5515.64	5500.46	0.015	10	1.24	13.16	33.57	38.72	33.57		1.02	1.25	1.67	2.09	2.66	3.17	3.73	5.19	0.12	0.15	0.26	0.94	3.50	5.30	7.87	13.53

### Production Phase

Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method																						
Designer: AS		MHFD-Rational, Version 3.00 (August 2025)		Clear Worksheet		$t_t = \frac{0.395(L_1 - C_1)\sqrt{L_1}}{S^{0.5}}$		Computed $t_t = t_1 + t_2$		$t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 5$ (urban) $t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 10$ (non-urban)		Select MHFD location for NOAA Atlas 14 Rainfall Depths from the pull-down list OR enter your own depths obtained from the NOAA website (click this link)																														
Company:		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Date: 12/3/2025		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Project: JOBS PAD		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Location: ADAMS COUNTY		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Provide input for area, soil type, and imperviousness on the Runoff Coeffs worksheet.		Runoff Coefficient, C		Overland (Initial) Flow Time		Overland Flow Length		Overland Flow Slope		Overland Flow Time		Channelized (Travel) Flow Time		Channelized Flow Length		Channelized Flow Slope		Channelized Flow Velocity		Channelized Flow Time		Time of Concentration		Rainfall Intensity, I (in/hr)		Peak Flow, Q (cfs)																
Subcatchment Name	Area (ac)	NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group(s)	Imperviousness	WQE & 2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	Overland Flow Length L <sub>o</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Overland Flow Slope S <sub>o</sub> (ft/ft)	Overland Flow Time t <sub>o</sub> (min)	Channelized Flow Length L <sub>c</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Channelized Flow Slope S <sub>c</sub> (ft/ft)	NRCS Conveyance Factor K	Channelized Flow Velocity V <sub>c</sub> (ft/sec)	Channelized Flow Time t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Computed t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Regional t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Selected t <sub>c</sub> (min)	(Optional) Override t <sub>c</sub> (min)	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr
Basin 4	7.90	A	5.0%	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.29	100.00	5516.53	5515.48	0.011	19.21	774.00	5515.48	5499.72	0.020	7	1.00	12.91	32.12	34.47	32.12		1.05	1.28	1.72	2.11	2.73	3.25	3.83	5.33	6.14	0.17	0.26	0.36	0.66	1.74	4.50	12.06

Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method										Calculation of Peak Runoff using Rational Method																						
Designer: AS		MHFD-Rational, Version 3.00 (August 2025)		Clear Worksheet		$t_t = \frac{0.395(L_1 - C_1)\sqrt{L_1}}{S^{0.5}}$		Computed $t_t = t_1 + t_2$		$t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 5$ (urban) $t_{t\text{ minimum}} = 10$ (non-urban)		Select MHFD location for NOAA Atlas 14 Rainfall Depths from the pull-down list OR enter your own depths obtained from the NOAA website (click this link)																														
Company:		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Date: 12/3/2025		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Project: JOBS PAD		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Location: ADAMS COUNTY		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		Jobs Pad		1-hour rainfall depth, P <sub>1</sub> (in) =		WQE		2-yr		5-yr		10-yr		25-yr		50-yr		100-yr		500-yr														
Provide input for area, soil type, and imperviousness on the Runoff Coeffs worksheet.		Runoff Coefficient, C		Overland (Initial) Flow Time		Overland Flow Length		Overland Flow Slope		Overland Flow Time		Channelized (Travel) Flow Time		Channelized Flow Length		Channelized Flow Slope		Channelized Flow Velocity		Channelized Flow Time		Time of Concentration		Rainfall Intensity, I (in/hr)		Peak Flow, Q (cfs)																
Subcatchment Name	Area (ac)	NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group(s)	Imperviousness	WQE & 2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	Overland Flow Length L <sub>o</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Overland Flow Slope S <sub>o</sub> (ft/ft)	Overland Flow Time t <sub>o</sub> (min)	Channelized Flow Length L <sub>c</sub> (ft)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	US Elevation (ft) (Optional)	Channelized Flow Slope S <sub>c</sub> (ft/ft)	NRCS Conveyance Factor K	Channelized Flow Velocity V <sub>c</sub> (ft/sec)	Channelized Flow Time t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Computed t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Regional t <sub>c</sub> (min)	Selected t <sub>c</sub> (min)	(Optional) Override t <sub>c</sub> (min)	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr	WQE	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	500-yr
Basin 4	7.90	A	33.0%	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.47	100.00	5516.53	5515.48	0.011	15.83	1260.00	5515.48	5498.05	0.014	10	1.18	17.85	33.68	33.50	33.50		1.02	1.25	1.67	2.06	2.											

## APPENDIX J – DETENTION / WQCV CALCULATIONS

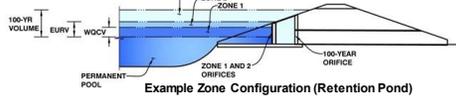
### DETENTION BASIN STAGE-STORAGE TABLE BUILDER

MHFD- Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)

Clear Workbook

Project: Jobs Pad

Basin ID: Basin 1 Drill Phase



Example Zone Configuration (Retention Pond)

#### Watershed Information

Extended Detention Basin (EDB) **EDB**

Watershed Area = 10.20 acres

Watershed Length = 1,561 ft

Watershed Length to Centroid = 875 ft

Watershed Slope = 0.014 ft/ft

Watershed Imperviousness = 32.00% percent

Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group A = 100.0% percent

Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group B = 0.0% percent

Percentage Hydrologic Soil Groups C/D = 0.0% percent

Target WQCV Drain Time = 24.0 hours **Drain Time Too Short**

Location for 1-hr Rainfall Depths = D.I.A.

After providing required inputs above including 1-hour rainfall depths, click "Run CUHP" to generate runoff hydrographs using the embedded Colorado Urban Hydrograph Procedure.

Run CUHP

Optional User Overrides

Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) = 0.134 acre-feet

Excess Urban Runoff Volume (EURV) = 0.332 acre-feet

2-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 0.85 in.) = 0.145 acre-feet

5-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.13 in.) = 0.215 acre-feet

10-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.39 in.) = 0.288 acre-feet

25-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.8 in.) = 0.446 acre-feet

50-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.15 in.) = 0.666 acre-feet

100-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.53 in.) = 0.955 acre-feet

500-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 3.55 in.) = 1.750 acre-feet

Approximate 2-yr Detention Volume = 0.149 acre-feet

Approximate 5-yr Detention Volume = 0.210 acre-feet

Approximate 10-yr Detention Volume = 0.276 acre-feet

Approximate 25-yr Detention Volume = 0.394 acre-feet

Approximate 50-yr Detention Volume = 0.481 acre-feet

Approximate 100-yr Detention Volume = 0.608 acre-feet

#### Define Zones and Basin Geometry

Zone 1 Volume (WQCV) = 0.134 acre-feet

Zone 2 Volume (5-year - Zone 1) = 0.076 acre-feet

Zone 3 Volume (100-year - Zones 1 & 2) = 0.398 acre-feet

Total Detention Basin Volume = 0.608 acre-feet

Initial Surcharge Volume (ISV) = user ft<sup>3</sup>

Initial Surcharge Depth (ISD) = user ft

Total Available Detention Depth (H<sub>total</sub>) = user ft

Depth of Trickle Channel (H<sub>TC</sub>) = user ft

Slope of Trickle Channel (S<sub>TC</sub>) = user ft/ft

Slopes of Main Basin Sides (S<sub>main</sub>) = user ft/V

Basin Length-to-Width Ratio (R<sub>L/W</sub>) = user

Initial Surcharge Area (A<sub>ISV</sub>) = user ft<sup>2</sup>

Surcharge Volume Length (L<sub>ISV</sub>) = user ft

Surcharge Volume Width (W<sub>ISV</sub>) = user ft

Depth of Basin Floor (H<sub>FLOOR</sub>) = user ft

Length of Basin Floor (L<sub>FLOOR</sub>) = user ft

Width of Basin Floor (W<sub>FLOOR</sub>) = user ft

Area of Basin Floor (A<sub>FLOOR</sub>) = user ft<sup>2</sup>

Volume of Basin Floor (V<sub>FLOOR</sub>) = user ft<sup>3</sup>

Depth of Main Basin (H<sub>MAIN</sub>) = user ft

Length of Main Basin (L<sub>MAIN</sub>) = user ft

Width of Main Basin (W<sub>MAIN</sub>) = user ft

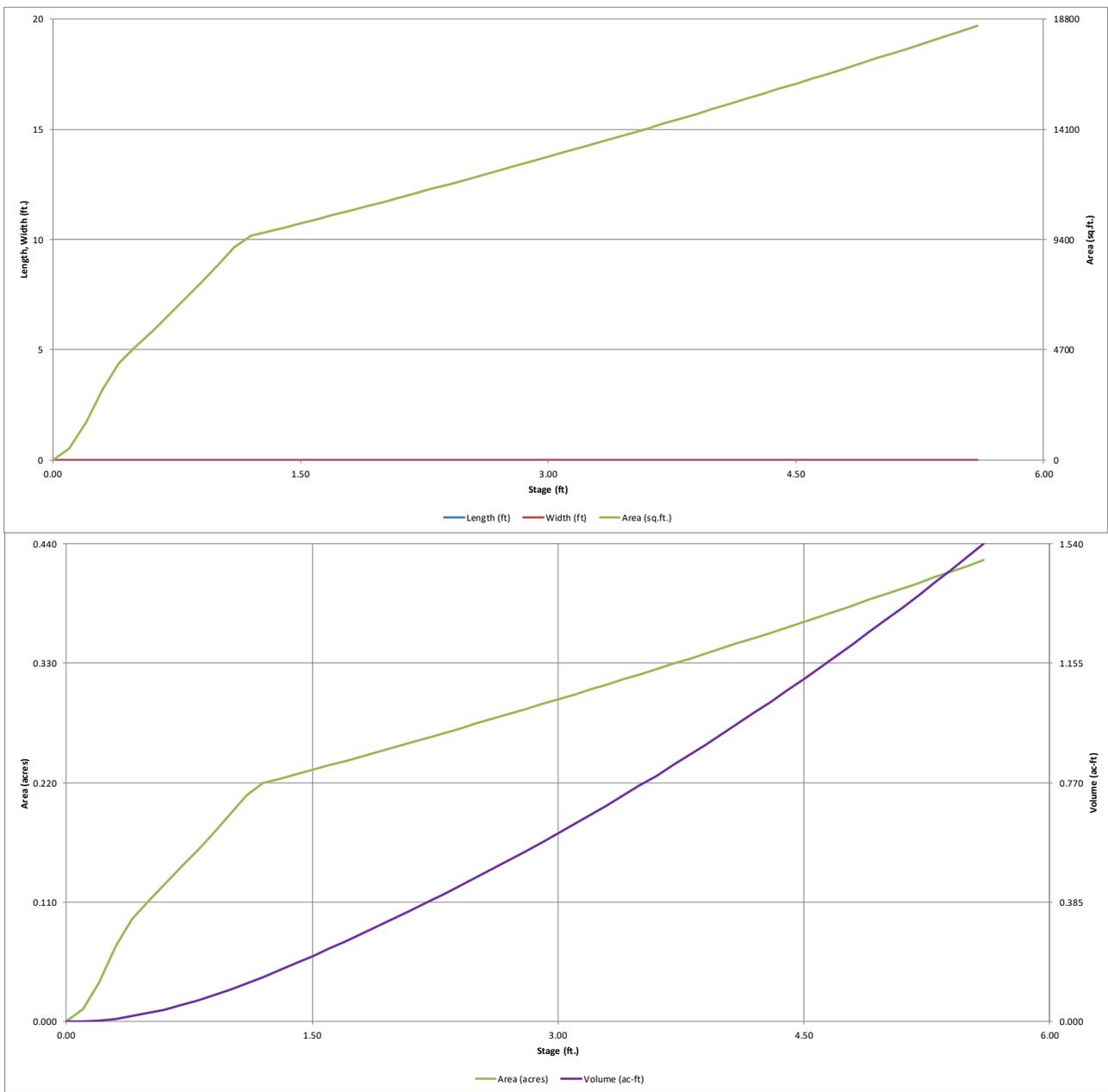
Area of Main Basin (A<sub>MAIN</sub>) = user ft<sup>2</sup>

Volume of Main Basin (V<sub>MAIN</sub>) = user ft<sup>3</sup>

Calculated Total Basin Volume (V<sub>total</sub>) = user acre-feet

Stage - Storage Description	Stage (ft)	Optional Override Stage (ft)	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Optional Override Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Area (acres)	Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Volume (ac-ft)
Top of Micropool	--	0.00	--	--	--	0	0.000		
5494.5	--	0.10	--	--	--	492	0.011	24	0.001
5494.6	--	0.20	--	--	--	1,597	0.037	129	0.003
5494.7	--	0.30	--	--	--	2,998	0.069	359	0.008
5494.8	--	0.40	--	--	--	4,114	0.094	714	0.016
5494.9	--	0.50	--	--	--	4,819	0.111	1,161	0.027
5495	--	0.60	--	--	--	5,488	0.126	1,676	0.038
5495.1	--	0.70	--	--	--	6,171	0.142	2,259	0.052
5495.2	--	0.80	--	--	--	6,871	0.158	2,911	0.067
5495.3	--	0.90	--	--	--	7,587	0.174	3,634	0.083
5495.4	--	1.00	--	--	--	8,322	0.191	4,430	0.102
5495.5	--	1.10	--	--	--	9,075	0.208	5,299	0.122
5495.6	--	1.20	--	--	--	9,558	0.219	6,231	0.143
5495.7	--	1.30	--	--	--	9,734	0.223	7,196	0.165
5495.8	--	1.40	--	--	--	9,911	0.228	8,178	0.188
5495.9	--	1.50	--	--	--	10,090	0.232	9,178	0.211
5496	--	1.60	--	--	--	10,269	0.236	10,196	0.234
5496.1	--	1.70	--	--	--	10,451	0.240	11,232	0.258
5496.2	--	1.80	--	--	--	10,633	0.244	12,286	0.282
5496.3	--	1.90	--	--	--	10,817	0.248	13,359	0.307
5496.4	--	2.00	--	--	--	11,001	0.253	14,449	0.332
5496.5	--	2.10	--	--	--	11,188	0.257	15,559	0.357
5496.6	--	2.20	--	--	--	11,375	0.261	16,687	0.383
5496.7	--	2.30	--	--	--	11,564	0.265	17,834	0.409
5496.8	--	2.40	--	--	--	11,754	0.270	19,000	0.436
5496.9	--	2.50	--	--	--	11,946	0.274	20,185	0.463
5497	--	2.60	--	--	--	12,138	0.279	21,389	0.491
5497.1	--	2.70	--	--	--	12,332	0.283	22,613	0.519
5497.2	--	2.80	--	--	--	12,527	0.288	23,856	0.548
5497.3	--	2.90	--	--	--	12,724	0.292	25,118	0.577
5497.4	--	3.00	--	--	--	12,922	0.297	26,400	0.606
5497.5	--	3.10	--	--	--	13,121	0.301	27,703	0.636
5497.6	--	3.20	--	--	--	13,321	0.306	29,025	0.666
5497.7	--	3.30	--	--	--	13,523	0.310	30,367	0.697
5497.8	--	3.40	--	--	--	13,726	0.315	31,729	0.728
5497.9	--	3.50	--	--	--	13,930	0.320	33,112	0.760
5498	--	3.60	--	--	--	14,135	0.324	34,515	0.792
5498.1	--	3.70	--	--	--	14,342	0.329	35,939	0.825
5498.2	--	3.80	--	--	--	14,550	0.334	37,384	0.858
5498.3	--	3.90	--	--	--	14,759	0.339	38,849	0.892
5498.4	--	4.00	--	--	--	14,970	0.344	40,336	0.926
5498.5	--	4.10	--	--	--	15,181	0.349	41,843	0.961
5498.6	--	4.20	--	--	--	15,394	0.353	43,372	0.996
5498.7	--	4.30	--	--	--	15,608	0.358	44,922	1.031
5498.8	--	4.40	--	--	--	15,824	0.363	46,494	1.067
5498.9	--	4.50	--	--	--	16,040	0.368	48,087	1.104
5499	--	4.60	--	--	--	16,258	0.373	49,702	1.141
5499.1	--	4.70	--	--	--	16,477	0.378	51,339	1.179
5499.2	--	4.80	--	--	--	16,698	0.383	52,997	1.217
5499.3	--	4.90	--	--	--	16,919	0.388	54,678	1.255
5499.4	--	5.00	--	--	--	17,142	0.394	56,381	1.294
5499.5	--	5.10	--	--	--	17,366	0.399	58,107	1.334
5499.6	--	5.20	--	--	--	17,591	0.404	59,854	1.374
5499.7	--	5.30	--	--	--	17,818	0.409	61,625	1.415
5499.8	--	5.40	--	--	--	18,046	0.414	63,418	1.456
5499.9	--	5.50	--	--	--	18,275	0.420	65,234	1.498
5500	--	5.60	--	--	--	18,505	0.425	67,073	1.540



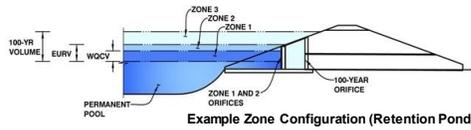


## DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE DESIGN

*MHFD-Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)*

Project: **Jobs Pad**

Basin ID: **Basin 1 Drill Phase**



Zone	Estimated Stage (ft)	Estimated Volume (ac-ft)	Outlet Type
Zone 1 (WQCV)	1.16	0.134	Orifice Plate
Zone 2 (5-year)	1.50	0.076	Rectangular Orifice
Zone 3 (100-year)	3.01	0.398	Weir&Pipe (Restrict)
<b>Total (all zones)</b>		<b>0.608</b>	

Clear Input Parameters (Including Tables)

User Input: Orifice at Underdrain Outlet (typically used to drain WQCV in a Filtration SCM)

Underdrain Orifice Invert Depth = <input type="text" value=""/>	ft (distance below the filtration media surface)	Underdrain Orifice Area = <input type="text" value=""/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Underdrain Orifice Diameter = <input type="text" value=""/>	inches	Underdrain Orifice Centroid = <input type="text" value=""/>	feet

Calculated Parameters for Underdrain

User Input: Orifice Plate with one or more orifices or Elliptical Slot Weir (typically used to drain WQCV and/or EURV in a sedimentation SCM)

Centroid of Lowest Orifice = <input type="text" value="0.00"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)	WQ Orifice Area per Row = <input type="text" value="7.986E-03"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Depth at top of Zone using Orifice Plate = <input type="text" value="1.16"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)	Elliptical Half-Width = <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet
Orifice Plate: Orifice Vertical Spacing = <input type="text" value="5.00"/>	inches	Elliptical Centroid = <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet
Orifice Plate: Orifice Area per Row = <input type="text" value="1.15"/>	sq. inches (diameter = 1-3/16 inches)	Elliptical Slot Area = <input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>

Calculated Parameters for Plate

Size Plate to match WQCV Drain Time

User Input: Stage and Total Area of Each Orifice Row (numbered from lowest to highest)

Row	Stage of Orifice Centroid (ft)	Orifice Area (sq. inches)
Row 1 (required)	0.00	1.15
Row 2 (optional)	0.40	1.15
Row 3 (optional)	0.80	1.15
Row 4 (optional)		
Row 5 (optional)		
Row 6 (optional)		
Row 7 (optional)		
Row 8 (optional)		
Row 9 (optional)		
Row 10 (optional)		
Row 11 (optional)		
Row 12 (optional)		
Row 13 (optional)		
Row 14 (optional)		
Row 15 (optional)		
Row 16 (optional)		

User Input: Vertical Orifice (Circular or Rectangular)

Invert of Vertical Orifice = <input type="text" value="1.50"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)	Vertical Orifice Area = <input type="text" value="0.17"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Depth at top of Zone using Vertical Orifice = <input type="text" value="3.01"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)	Vertical Orifice Centroid = <input type="text" value="0.08"/>	feet
Vertical Orifice Height = <input type="text" value="2.00"/>	inches		
Vertical Orifice Width = <input type="text" value="12.00"/>	inches		

Calculated Parameters for Vertical Orifice

User Input: Overflow Weir (Dropbox with Flat or Sloped Grate and Outlet Pipe OR Rectangular/Trapezoidal Weir and No Outlet Pipe)

Overflow Weir Front Edge Height, H <sub>o</sub> = <input type="text" value="2.50"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)	Height of Grate Upper Edge, H <sub>g</sub> = <input type="text" value="2.50"/>	feet
Overflow Weir Front Edge Length = <input type="text" value="3.00"/>	feet	Overflow Weir Slope Length = <input type="text" value="3.00"/>	feet
Overflow Weir Grate Slope = <input type="text" value="0.00"/>	H:V	Grate Open Area / 100-yr Orifice Area = <input type="text" value="17.49"/>	N/A
Horiz. Length of Weir Sides = <input type="text" value="3.00"/>	feet	Overflow Grate Open Area w/o Debris = <input type="text" value="6.26"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Overflow Grate Type = <input type="text" value="Type C Grate"/>	N/A	Overflow Grate Open Area w/ Debris = <input type="text" value="3.13"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Debris Clogging % = <input type="text" value="50%"/>	%		

Calculated Parameters for Overflow Weir

User Input: Outlet Pipe w/ Flow Restriction Plate (Circular Orifice, Restrictor Plate, or Rectangular Orifice)

Depth to Invert of Outlet Pipe = <input type="text" value="0.25"/>	ft (distance below basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)	Outlet Orifice Area = <input type="text" value="0.36"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Outlet Pipe Diameter = <input type="text" value="15.00"/>	inches	Outlet Orifice Centroid = <input type="text" value="0.24"/>	feet
Restrictor Plate Height Above Pipe Invert = <input type="text" value="5.00"/>	inches	Half-Central Angle of Restrictor Plate on Pipe = <input type="text" value="1.23"/>	radians

Calculated Parameters for Outlet Pipe w/ Flow Restriction Plate

User Input: Emergency Spillway (Rectangular or Trapezoidal)

Spillway Invert Stage = <input type="text" value="3.00"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)	Spillway Design Flow Depth = <input type="text" value="0.35"/>	feet
Spillway Crest Length = <input type="text" value="12.00"/>	feet	Stage at Top of Freeboard = <input type="text" value="4.75"/>	feet
Spillway End Slopes = <input type="text" value="4.00"/>	H:V	Basin Area at Top of Freeboard = <input type="text" value="0.38"/>	acres
Freeboard above Max Water Surface = <input type="text" value="1.40"/>	feet	Basin Volume at Top of Freeboard = <input type="text" value="1.20"/>	acre-ft

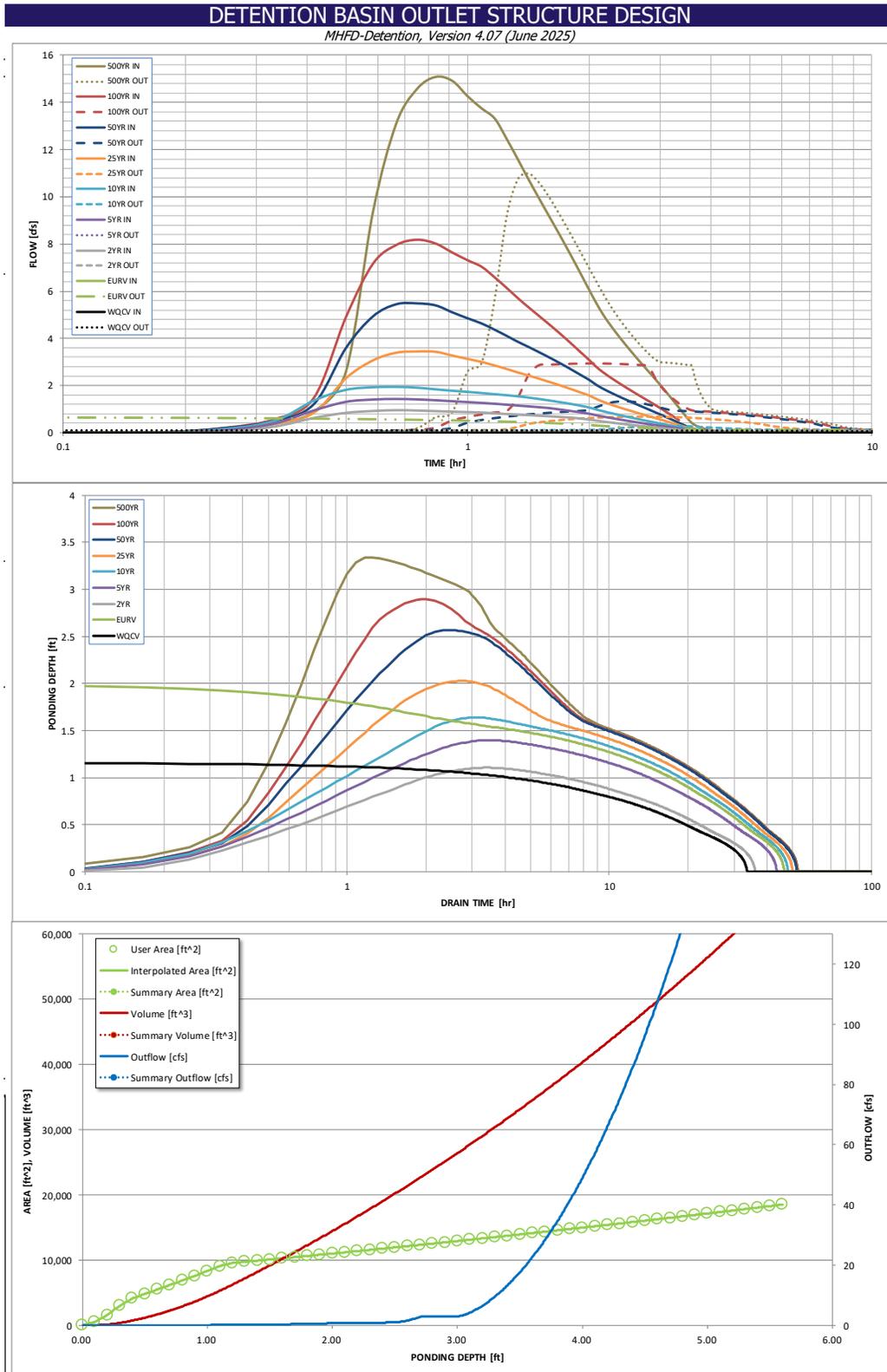
Calculated Parameters for Spillway

### Routed Hydrograph Results

The user can override the default CUHP hydrographs and runoff volumes by entering new values in the Inflow Hydrographs table (Columns W through AF).

	WQCV	EURV	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Design Storm Return Period	N/A	N/A	0.85	1.13	1.39	1.80	2.15	2.53	3.55
One-Hour Rainfall Depth (in)	0.134	0.332	0.145	0.215	0.288	0.446	0.666	0.955	1.750
CUHP Runoff Volume (acre-ft)	N/A	N/A	0.145	0.215	0.288	0.446	0.666	0.955	1.750
Inflow Hydrograph Volume (acre-ft)	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.9	3.9	9.1
CUHP Predevelopment Peak Q (cfs)	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.0	5.2	14.0
OPTIONAL Override Predevelopment Peak Q (cfs)	N/A	N/A	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.20	0.51	1.38
Predevelopment Unit Peak Flow, q (cfs/acre)	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.4	5.5	8.2	15.1
Peak Inflow Q (cfs)	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.9	11.0
Peak Outflow Q (cfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Ratio Peak Outflow to Predevelopment Q	Plate	Vertical Orifice 1	Plate	Plate	Vertical Orifice 1	Vertical Orifice 1	Overflow Weir 1	Outlet Plate 1	Spillway
Structure Controlling Flow	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.3	0.3
Max Velocity through Gate 1 (fps)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max Velocity through Gate 2 (fps)	30	40	33	39	42	41	40	38	32
Time to Drain 97% of Inflow Volume (hours)	32	44	35	42	46	47	47	46	42
Time to Drain 99% of Inflow Volume (hours)	1.16	2.01	1.11	1.40	1.64	2.03	2.57	2.89	3.34
Maximum Ponding Depth (ft)	0.21	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.31
Area at Maximum Ponding Depth (acres)	0.134	0.334	0.122	0.185	0.244	0.337	0.483	0.574	0.710
Maximum Volume Stored (acre-ft)									





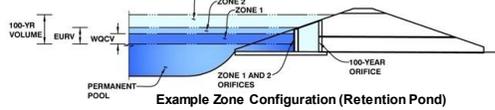
### DETENTION BASIN STAGE-STORAGE TABLE BUILDER

MHFD-Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)

Clear Workbook

Project: **Jobs Pad**

Basin ID: **Basin 4 Production Phase**



**Example Zone Configuration (Retention Pond)**

**Watershed Information**

Extended Detention Basin (EDB)	<b>EDB</b>
Watershed Area =	7.90 acres
Watershed Length =	1,360 ft
Watershed Length to Centroid =	598 ft
Watershed Slope =	0.014 ft/ft
Watershed Imperviousness =	33.00% percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group A =	100.0% percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Group B =	0.0% percent
Percentage Hydrologic Soil Groups C/D =	0.0% percent
Target WQCV Drain Time =	24.0 hours <b>Drain Time Too Short</b>
Location for 1-hr Rainfall Depths =	D.I.A.

After providing required inputs above including 1-hour rainfall depths, click 'Run CUHP' to generate runoff hydrographs using the embedded Colorado Urban Hydrograph Procedure.

Run CUHP

Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) =	0.106 acre-feet	Optional User Overrides	acre-feet
Excess Urban Runoff Volume (EURV) =	0.268 acre-feet		acre-feet
2-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 0.85 in.) =	0.119 acre-feet		inches
5-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.13 in.) =	0.175 acre-feet		inches
10-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.39 in.) =	0.234 acre-feet		inches
25-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 1.8 in.) =	0.358 acre-feet		inches
50-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.15 in.) =	0.529 acre-feet		inches
100-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 2.53 in.) =	0.753 acre-feet		inches
500-yr Runoff Volume (P1 = 3.55 in.) =	1.369 acre-feet		inches
Approximate 2-yr Detention Volume =	0.120 acre-feet		
Approximate 5-yr Detention Volume =	0.169 acre-feet		
Approximate 10-yr Detention Volume =	0.222 acre-feet		
Approximate 25-yr Detention Volume =	0.316 acre-feet		
Approximate 50-yr Detention Volume =	0.385 acre-feet		
Approximate 100-yr Detention Volume =	0.485 acre-feet		

**Define Zones and Basin Geometry**

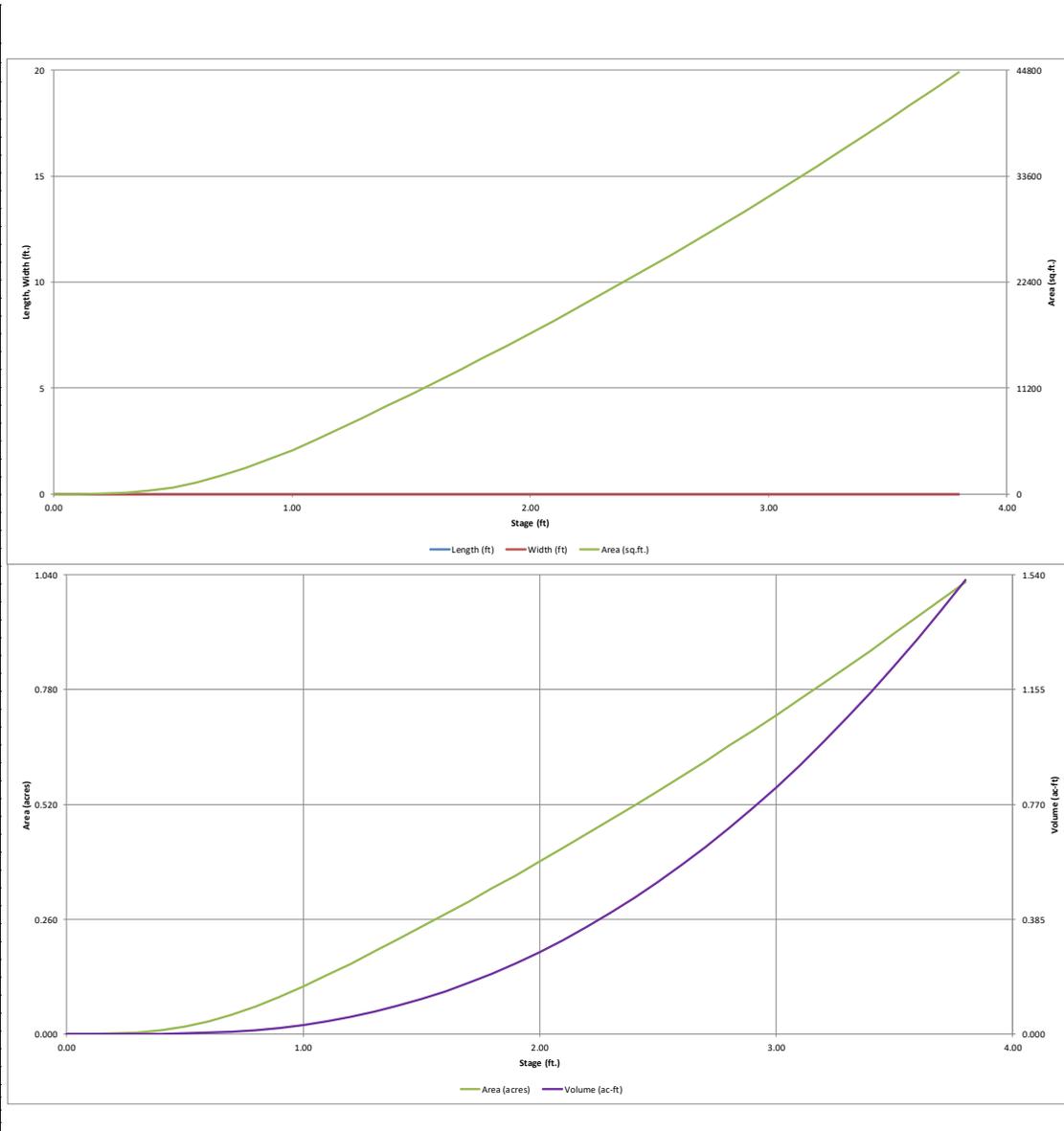
Zone 1 Volume (WQCV)	0.106 acre-feet
Zone 2 Volume (5-year - Zone 1)	0.064 acre-feet
Zone 3 Volume (100-year - Zones 1 & 2)	0.315 acre-feet
Total Detention Basin Volume =	0.485 acre-feet
Initial Surcharge Volume (ISV) =	user ft <sup>3</sup>
Initial Surcharge Depth (ISD) =	user ft
Total Available Detention Depth (H <sub>total</sub> ) =	user ft
Depth of Trickle Channel (H <sub>TC</sub> ) =	user ft
Slope of Trickle Channel (S <sub>TC</sub> ) =	user ft/ft
Slopes of Main Basin Sides (S <sub>main</sub> ) =	user H:V
Basin Length-to-Width Ratio (R <sub>LW</sub> ) =	user

Stage - Storage Description	Stage (ft)	Optional Override Stage (ft)	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Optional Override Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Area (acre)	Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Volume (ac-ft)
Top of Micropool	--	0.00	--	--	--	0	0.000		
5498	--	0.10	--	--	--	4	0.000	0	0.000
5498.1	--	0.20	--	--	--	48	0.001	3	0.000
5498.2	--	0.30	--	--	--	161	0.004	13	0.000
5498.3	--	0.40	--	--	--	378	0.009	40	0.001
5498.4	--	0.50	--	--	--	729	0.017	96	0.002
5498.5	--	0.60	--	--	--	1,244	0.029	194	0.004
5498.6	--	0.70	--	--	--	1,920	0.044	352	0.008
5498.7	--	0.80	--	--	--	2,728	0.063	585	0.013
5498.8	--	0.90	--	--	--	3,647	0.084	903	0.021
5498.9	--	1.00	--	--	--	4,664	0.107	1,319	0.030
5499	--	1.10	--	--	--	5,765	0.132	1,840	0.042
5499.1	--	1.20	--	--	--	6,925	0.159	2,475	0.057
5499.2	--	1.30	--	--	--	8,115	0.186	3,227	0.074
5499.3	--	1.40	--	--	--	9,324	0.214	4,099	0.094
5499.4	--	1.50	--	--	--	10,553	0.242	5,093	0.117
5499.5	--	1.60	--	--	--	11,802	0.271	6,210	0.143
5499.6	--	1.70	--	--	--	13,071	0.300	7,454	0.171
5499.7	--	1.80	--	--	--	14,361	0.330	8,826	0.203
5499.8	--	1.90	--	--	--	15,671	0.360	10,327	0.237
5499.9	--	2.00	--	--	--	17,001	0.390	11,961	0.275
5500	--	2.10	--	--	--	18,352	0.421	13,729	0.315
5500.1	--	2.20	--	--	--	19,723	0.453	15,632	0.359
5500.2	--	2.30	--	--	--	21,116	0.485	17,674	0.406
5500.3	--	2.40	--	--	--	22,529	0.517	19,856	0.456
5500.4	--	2.50	--	--	--	23,963	0.550	22,181	0.509
5500.5	--	2.60	--	--	--	25,419	0.584	24,650	0.566
5500.6	--	2.70	--	--	--	26,896	0.617	27,266	0.626
5500.7	--	2.80	--	--	--	28,394	0.652	30,030	0.689
5500.8	--	2.90	--	--	--	29,914	0.687	32,946	0.756
5500.9	--	3.00	--	--	--	31,455	0.722	36,014	0.827
5501	--	3.10	--	--	--	33,018	0.758	39,238	0.901
5501.1	--	3.20	--	--	--	34,603	0.794	42,619	0.978
5501.2	--	3.30	--	--	--	36,210	0.831	46,160	1.060
5501.3	--	3.40	--	--	--	37,839	0.869	49,862	1.145
5501.4	--	3.50	--	--	--	39,491	0.907	53,729	1.233
5501.5	--	3.60	--	--	--	41,165	0.945	57,761	1.326
5501.6	--	3.70	--	--	--	42,861	0.984	61,963	1.422
5501.7	--	3.80	--	--	--	44,580	1.023	66,335	1.523
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DETENTION BASIN STAGE-STORAGE TABLE BUILDER

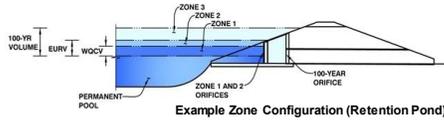
MHFD-DETENTION, Version 4.07 (June 2025)



### DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE DESIGN

*MHFD-Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)*

Project: **Jobs Pad**  
Basin ID: **Basin 4 Production Phase**



	Estimated Stage (ft)	Estimated Volume (ac-ft)	Outlet Type	
Zone 1 (WQCV)	1.46	0.106	Orifice Plate	Orifice Plate
Zone 2 (5-year)	1.70	0.064	Rectangular Orifice	Vertical Orifice (Rectangular)
Zone 3 (100-year)	2.46	0.315	Weir&Pipe (Restrict)	Weir and Pipe (w/ Restrictor Plate)
<b>Total (all zones)</b>		<b>0.485</b>		

Clear Input Parameters (Including Tables)

User Input: Orifice at Underdrain Outlet (typically used to drain WQCV in a Filtration SCM)

Underdrain Orifice Invert Depth =  ft (distance below the filtration media surface)  
Underdrain Orifice Diameter =  inches

Underdrain Orifice Area =  ft<sup>2</sup>  
Underdrain Orifice Centroid =  feet

Calculated Parameters for Underdrain

User Input: Orifice Plate with one or more orifices or Elliptical Slot Weir (typically used to drain WQCV and/or EURV in a sedimentation SCM)

Centroid of Lowest Orifice =  ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)  
Depth at top of Zone using Orifice Plate =  ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)  
Orifice Plate: Orifice Vertical Spacing =  inches  
Orifice Plate: Orifice Area per Row =  sq. inches (diameter = 7/8 inch)

WQ Orifice Area per Row =  ft<sup>2</sup>  
Elliptical Half-Width =  feet  
Elliptical Slot Centroid =  feet  
Elliptical Slot Area =  ft<sup>2</sup>

Calculated Parameters for Plate

User Input: Stage and Total Area of Each Orifice Row (numbered from lowest to highest)

	Row 1 (required)	Row 2 (optional)	Row 3 (optional)	Row 4 (optional)	Row 5 (optional)	Row 6 (optional)	Row 7 (optional)	Row 8 (optional)
Stage of Orifice Centroid (ft)	0.00	0.50	1.00					
Orifice Area (sq. inches)	0.60	0.60	0.60					

	Row 9 (optional)	Row 10 (optional)	Row 11 (optional)	Row 12 (optional)	Row 13 (optional)	Row 14 (optional)	Row 15 (optional)	Row 16 (optional)
Stage of Orifice Centroid (ft)								
Orifice Area (sq. inches)								

Size Plate to match WQCV Drain Time

User Input: Vertical Orifice (Circular or Rectangular)

	Zone 2 Rectangular	Not Selected	
Invert of Vertical Orifice =	<input type="text" value="1.50"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)
Depth at top of Zone using Vertical Orifice =	<input type="text" value="1.70"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)
Vertical Orifice Height =	<input type="text" value="1.50"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	inches
Vertical Orifice Width =	<input type="text" value="11.00"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	inches

	Zone 2 Rectangular	Not Selected	
Vertical Orifice Area =	<input type="text" value="0.11"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Vertical Orifice Centroid =	<input type="text" value="0.06"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet

Calculated Parameters for Vertical Orifice

User Input: Overflow Weir (Dropbox with Flat or Sloped Grate and Outlet Pipe OR Rectangular/Trapezoidal Weir and No Outlet Pipe)

	Zone 3 Weir	Not Selected	
Overflow Weir Front Edge Height, H <sub>o</sub> =	<input type="text" value="2.50"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)
Overflow Weir Front Edge Length =	<input type="text" value="3.00"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet
Overflow Weir Grate Slope =	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	H:V
Horiz. Length of Weir Sides =	<input type="text" value="3.00"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet
Overflow Grate Type =	<input type="text" value="Type C Grate"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	
Debris Clogging % =	<input type="text" value="50%"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	%

	Zone 3 Weir	Not Selected	
Height of Grate Upper Edge, H <sub>u</sub> =	<input type="text" value="2.50"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet
Overflow Weir Slope Length =	<input type="text" value="3.00"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet
Grate Open Area / 100-yr Orifice Area =	<input type="text" value="23.84"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	
Overflow Grate Open Area w/o Debris =	<input type="text" value="6.26"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Overflow Grate Open Area w/ Debris =	<input type="text" value="3.13"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>

Calculated Parameters for Overflow Weir

User Input: Outlet Pipe w/ Flow Restriction Plate (Circular Orifice, Restrictor Plate, or Rectangular Orifice)

	Zone 3 Restrictor	Not Selected	
Depth to Invert of Outlet Pipe =	<input type="text" value="0.25"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft (distance below basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)
Outlet Pipe Diameter =	<input type="text" value="15.00"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	inches
Restrictor Plate Height Above Pipe Invert =	<input type="text" value="4.00"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	inches

	Zone 3 Restrictor	Not Selected	
Outlet Orifice Area =	<input type="text" value="0.26"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	ft <sup>2</sup>
Outlet Orifice Centroid =	<input type="text" value="0.20"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	feet
Half-Central Angle of Restrictor Plate on Pipe =	<input type="text" value="1.09"/>	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>	radians

Calculated Parameters for Outlet Pipe w/ Flow Restriction Plate

User Input: Emergency Spillway (Rectangular or Trapezoidal)

Spillway Invert Stage =  ft (relative to basin bottom at Stage = 0 ft)  
Spillway Crest Length =  feet  
Spillway End Slopes =  H:V  
Freeboard above Max Water Surface =  feet

	Calculated Parameters for Spillway
Spillway Design Flow Depth =	<input type="text" value="0.36"/> feet
Stage at Top of Freeboard =	<input type="text" value="4.06"/> feet
Basin Area at Top of Freeboard =	<input type="text" value="1.02"/> acres
Basin Volume at Top of Freeboard =	<input type="text" value="1.52"/> acre-ft

Calculated Parameters for Spillway

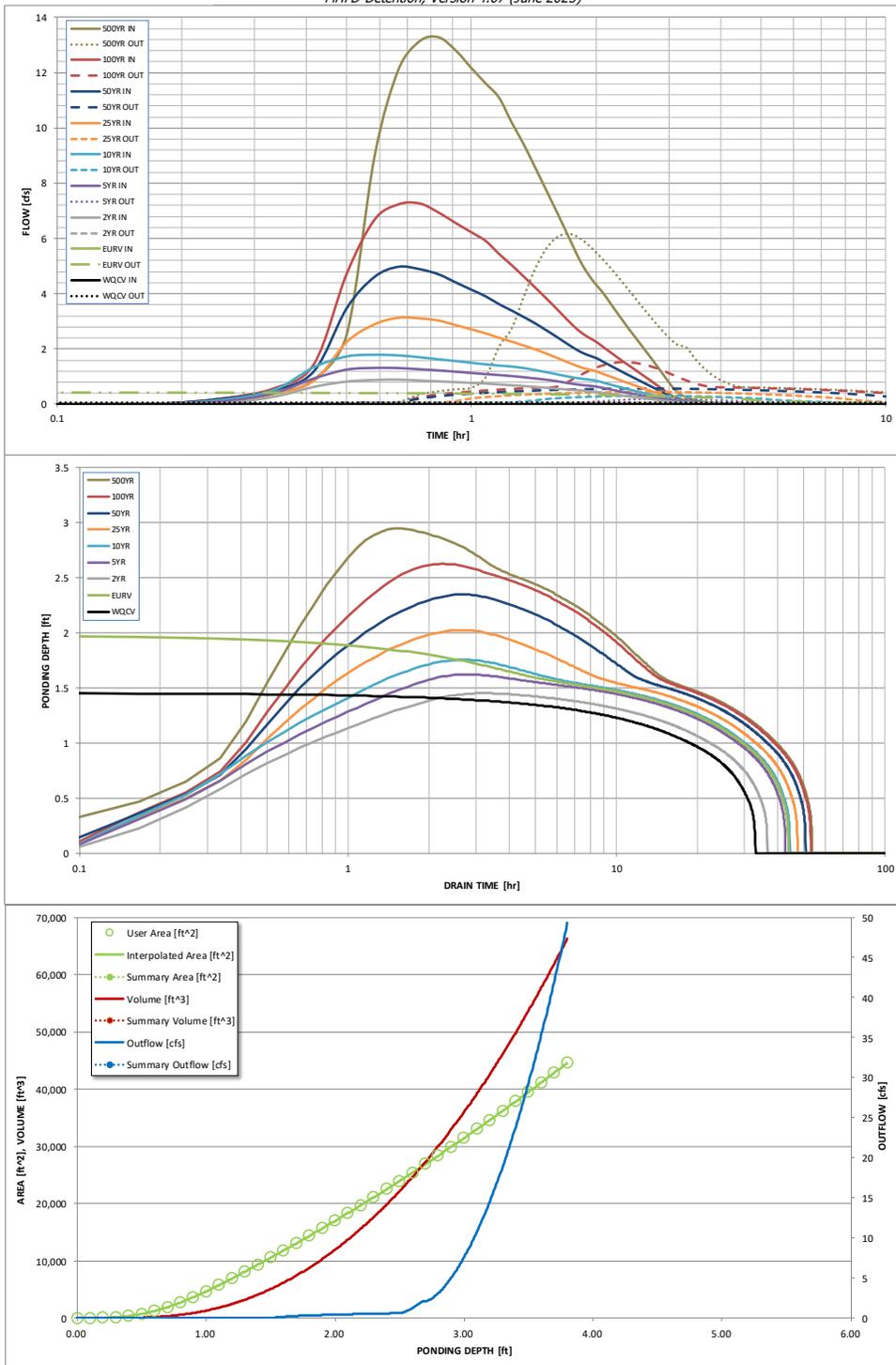
#### Routed Hydrograph Results

The user can override the default CUHP hydrographs and runoff volumes by entering new values in the Inflow Hydrographs table (Columns W through AF).

	WQCV	EURV	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year	100 Year	500 Year
Design Storm Return Period =	N/A	N/A	0.85	1.13	1.39	1.80	2.15	2.53	3.55
One-Hour Rainfall Depth (in) =	0.106	0.268	0.119	0.175	0.234	0.358	0.529	0.753	1.369
Inflow Hydrograph Volume (acre-ft) =	N/A	N/A	0.119	0.175	0.234	0.358	0.529	0.753	1.369
CUHP Predevelopment Peak Q (cfs) =	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.7	3.4	7.9
OPTIONAL Override Predevelopment Peak Q (cfs) =	N/A	N/A	<input type="text" value="0.2"/>	<input type="text" value="0.3"/>	<input type="text" value="0.4"/>	<input type="text" value="0.7"/>	<input type="text" value="1.7"/>	<input type="text" value="4.5"/>	<input type="text" value="12.1"/>
Predevelopment Unit Peak Flow, q (cfs/acre) =	N/A	N/A	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.22	0.57	1.53
Peak Inflow Q (cfs) =	N/A	N/A	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	5.0	7.3	13.3
Peak Outflow Q (cfs) =	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	6.2
Ratio Peak Outflow to Predevelopment Q =	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
Structure Controlling Flow =	Plate	Vertical Orifice 1	Plate	Vertical Orifice 1	Overflow Weir 1				
Max Velocity through Gate 1 (fps) =	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1
Max Velocity through Gate 2 (fps) =	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Time to Drain 97% of Inflow Volume (hours) =	30	38	33	39	39	41	42	42	36
Time to Drain 99% of Inflow Volume (hours) =	32	41	35	41	42	44	47	48	46
Maximum Ponding Depth (ft) =	1.46	1.99	1.45	1.62	1.76	2.03	2.35	2.63	2.95
Area at Maximum Ponding Depth (acres) =	0.23	0.39	0.23	0.28	0.31	0.40	0.50	0.59	0.70
Maximum Volume Stored (acre-ft) =	0.107	0.271	0.105	0.148	0.186	0.282	0.425	0.578	0.784

### DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE DESIGN

MHFD-Detention, Version 4.07 (June 2025)



## APPENDIX K – HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

### Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

#### Channel 1 (Design Point 2)

**Trapezoidal**

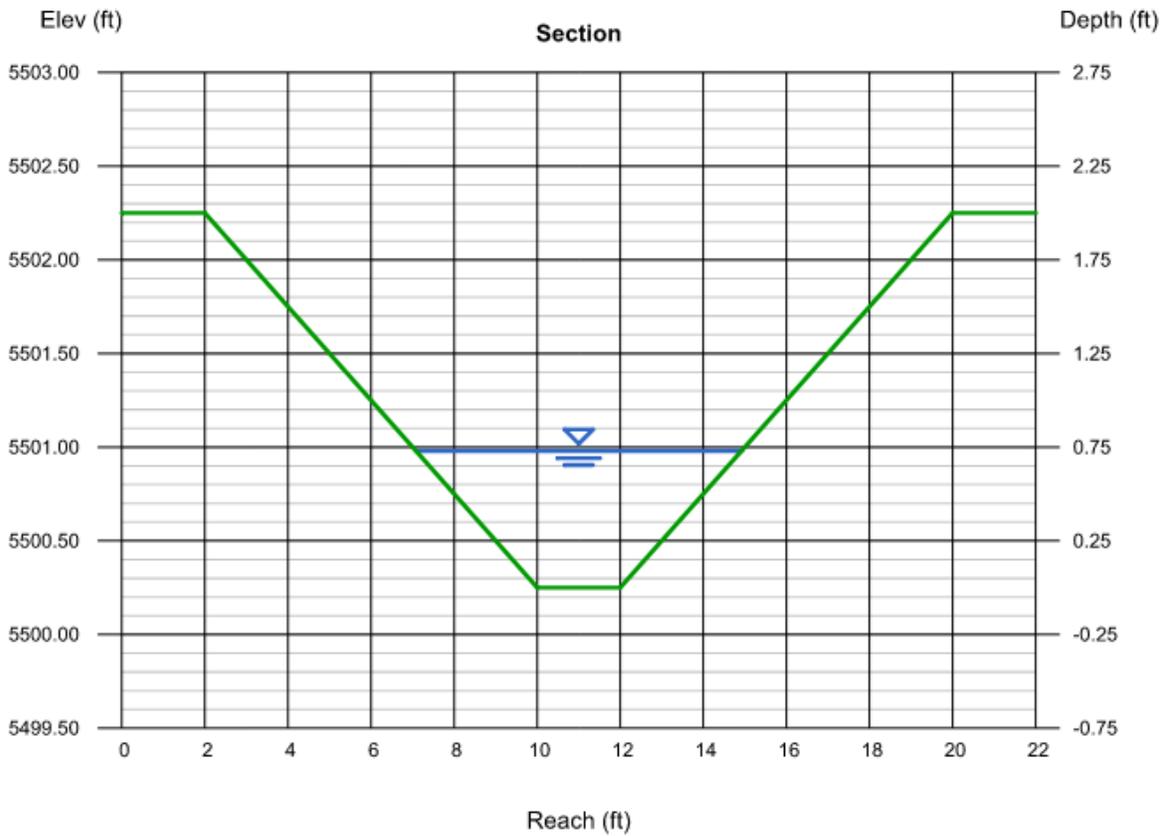
Bottom Width (ft) = 2.00  
 Side Slopes (z:1) = 4.00, 4.00  
 Total Depth (ft) = 2.00  
 Invert Elev (ft) = 5500.25  
 Slope (%) = 0.40  
 N-Value = 0.030

**Highlighted**

Depth (ft) = 0.73  
 Q (cfs) = 6.450  
 Area (sqft) = 3.59  
 Velocity (ft/s) = 1.80  
 Wetted Perim (ft) = 8.02  
 Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.50  
 Top Width (ft) = 7.84  
 EGL (ft) = 0.78

**Calculations**

Compute by: Known Q  
 Known Q (cfs) = 6.45



Channel 1 Outlet Protection		
Design Discharge	Q	6.5 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Width of Channel (at H/2)	W	4.9 ft
Design Water Depth	H	0.7 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q/WH^{1.5}$	2.10
	$Q/WH^{0.5}$	1.53
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.29 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/H$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	6
Area of flow	$A_t$	2.2 ft <sup>2</sup>
Riprap Design	Type	L
	$D_{50}$	9 in
Depth of Protection	$H_p$	18 in
Length of Protection	$L_p$	15 ft
Width of Protection	T	7 ft

OK

Use  $L_p = 10H$     7 ft



## Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

### Channel 2 (Design Point 3)

#### Trapezoidal

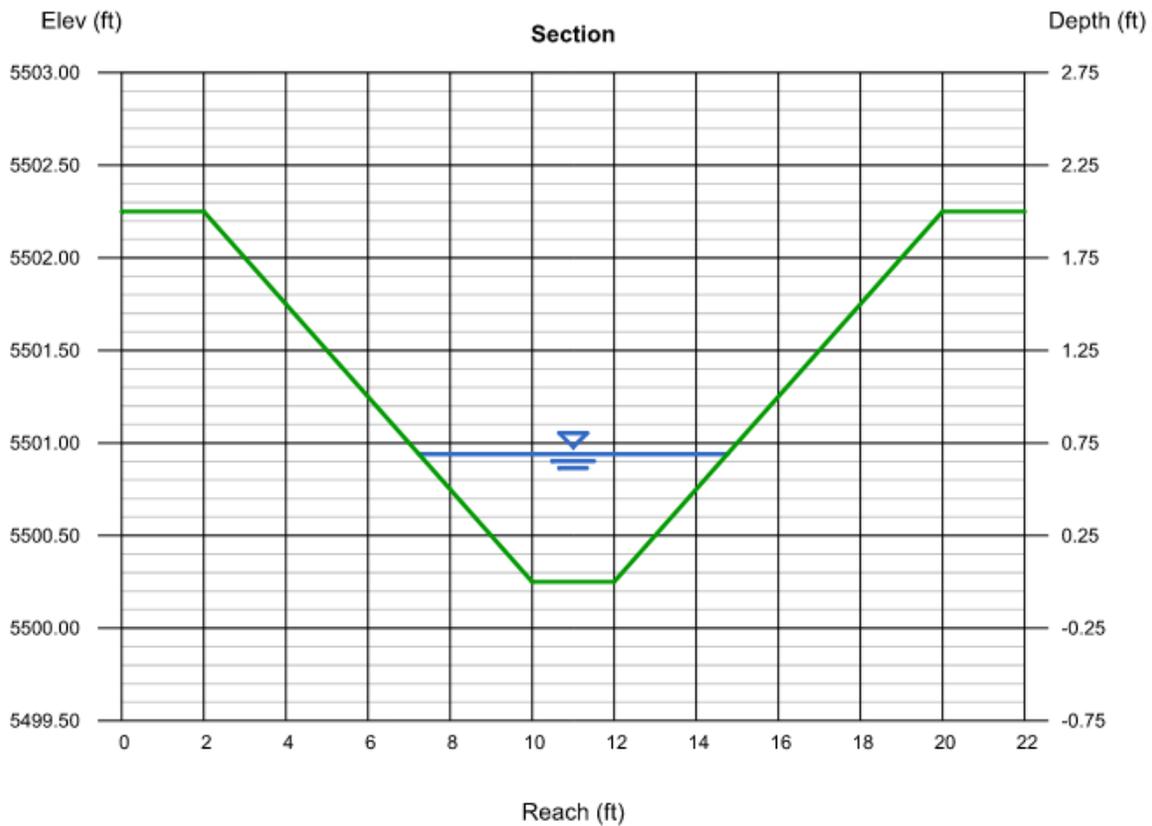
Bottom Width (ft) = 2.00  
 Side Slopes (z:1) = 4.00, 4.00  
 Total Depth (ft) = 2.00  
 Invert Elev (ft) = 5500.25  
 Slope (%) = 0.40  
 N-Value = 0.030

#### Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.69  
 Q (cfs) = 5.720  
 Area (sqft) = 3.28  
 Velocity (ft/s) = 1.74  
 Wetted Perim (ft) = 7.69  
 Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.47  
 Top Width (ft) = 7.52  
 EGL (ft) = 0.74

#### Calculations

Compute by: Known Q  
 Known Q (cfs) = 5.72



Channel 2 Outlet Protection		
Design Discharge	Q	5.7 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Width of Channel (at H/2)	W	4.8 ft
Design Water Depth	H	0.7 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q/WH^{1.5}$	2.10
	$Q/WH^{0.5}$	1.45
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.28 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/H$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	6
Area of flow	$A_t$	1.9 ft <sup>2</sup>
Riprap Design	Type	L
	$D_{50}$	9 in
Depth of Protection	$H_p$	18 in
Length of Protection	$L_p$	13 ft
Width of Protection	T	6 ft

OK

Use  $L_p = 10H$     7 ft

## Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

### Channel 3 Offsite (Design Point 4)

#### Trapezoidal

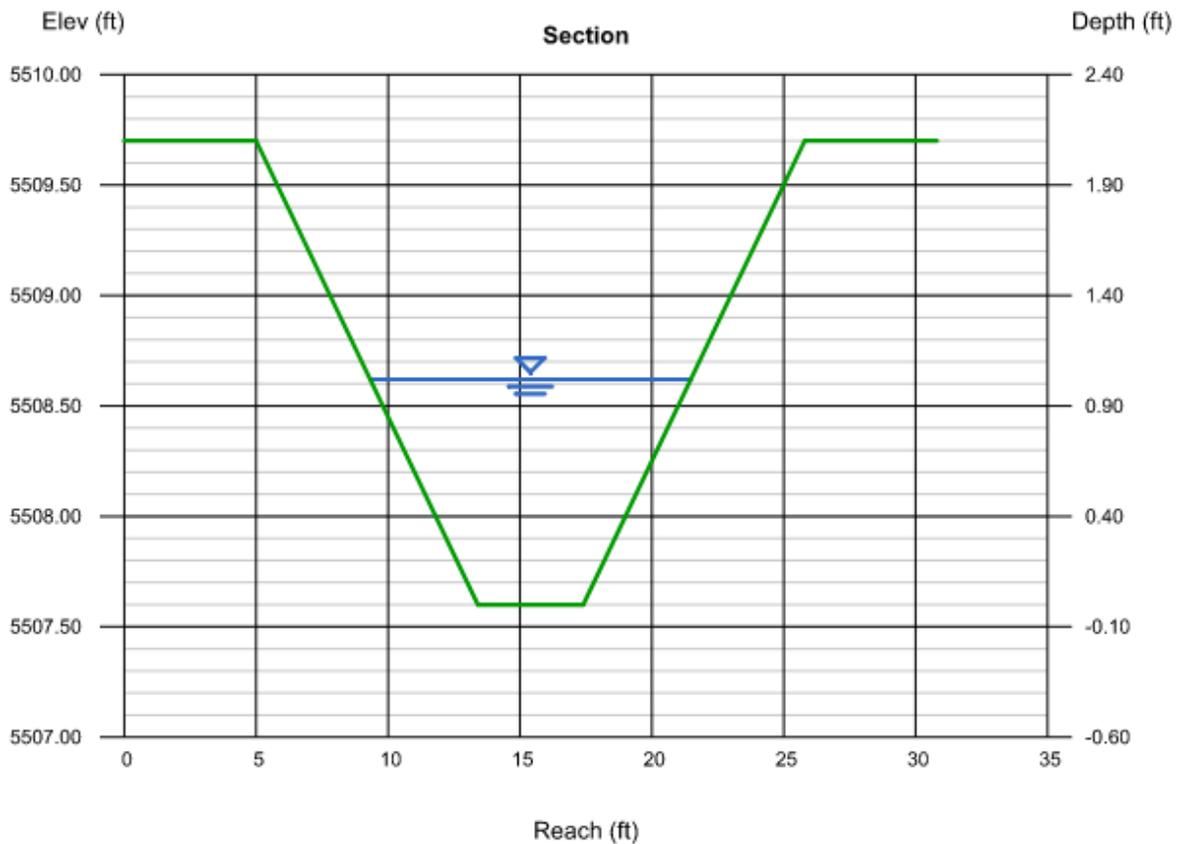
Bottom Width (ft) = 4.00  
 Side Slopes (z:1) = 4.00, 4.00  
 Total Depth (ft) = 2.10  
 Invert Elev (ft) = 5507.60  
 Slope (%) = 0.50  
 N-Value = 0.030

#### Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 1.02  
 Q (cfs) = 21.74  
 Area (sqft) = 8.24  
 Velocity (ft/s) = 2.64  
 Wetted Perim (ft) = 12.41  
 Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.76  
 Top Width (ft) = 12.16  
 EGL (ft) = 1.13

#### Calculations

Compute by: Known Q  
 Known Q (cfs) = 21.74



Channel 3 Outlet Protection		
Design Discharge	Q	21.7 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Width of Channel (at H/2)	W	8.1 ft
Design Water Depth	H	1.0 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q/WH^{1.5}$	2.61
	$Q/WH^{0.5}$	2.66
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.41 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/H$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	5.5
Area of flow	$A_t$	7.2 ft <sup>2</sup>
Riprap Design	Type	L
	D <sub>50</sub>	9 in
Depth of Protection	H <sub>p</sub>	18 in
Length of Protection	L <sub>p</sub>	53 ft
Width of Protection	T	10 ft

OK

Use Lp = 10H    10 ft

## Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

### Channel 4 Offsite (Design Point 5)

#### Trapezoidal

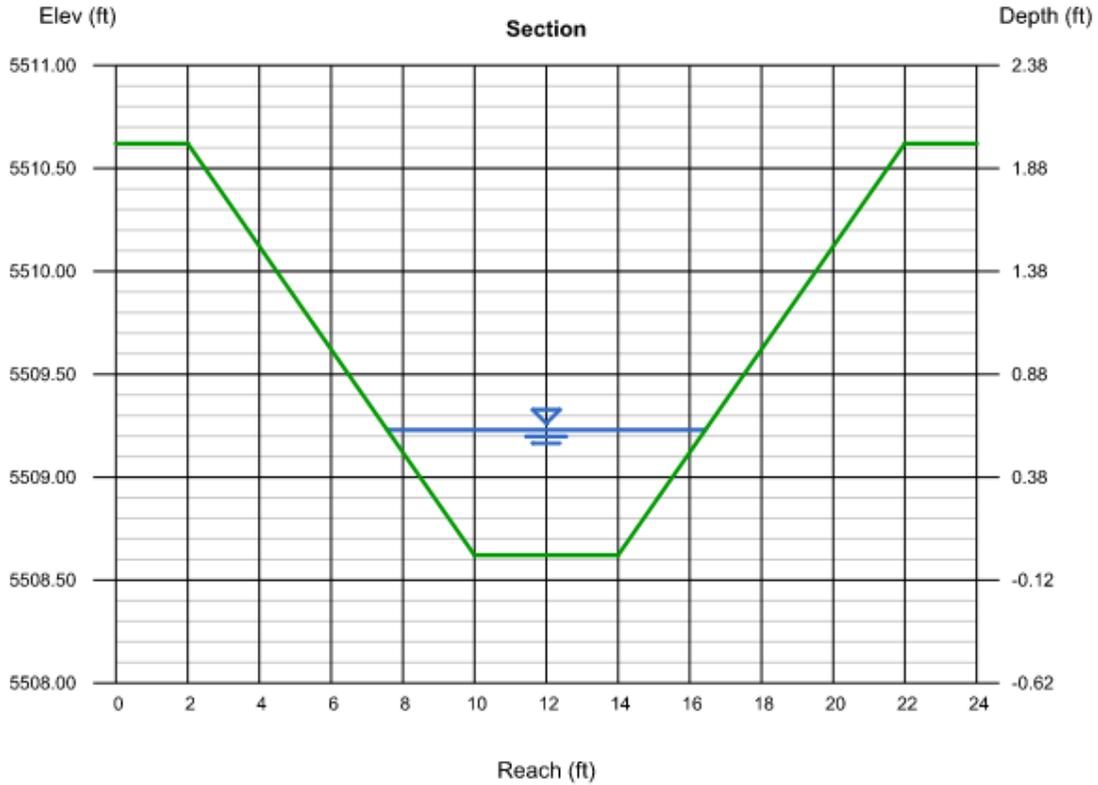
Bottom Width (ft) = 4.00  
 Side Slopes (z:1) = 4.00, 4.00  
 Total Depth (ft) = 2.00  
 Invert Elev (ft) = 5508.62  
 Slope (%) = 0.50  
 N-Value = 0.030

#### Calculations

Compute by: Known Q  
 Known Q (cfs) = 7.87

#### Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.61  
 Q (cfs) = 7.870  
 Area (sqft) = 3.93  
 Velocity (ft/s) = 2.00  
 Wetted Perim (ft) = 9.03  
 Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.43  
 Top Width (ft) = 8.88  
 EGL (ft) = 0.67



<b>Channel 4 Outlet Protection</b>		
Design Discharge	Q	7.9 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Width of Channel (at H/2)	W	6.4 ft
Design Water Depth	H	0.6 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q/WH^{1.5}$	2.57
	$Q/WH^{0.5}$	1.56
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.24 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/H$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	5.5
Area of flow	$A_t$	2.6 ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Riprap Design</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>L</b>
	<b>D<sub>50</sub></b>	<b>9 in</b>
<b>Depth of Protection</b>	<b>H<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>18 in</b>
<b>Length of Protection</b>	<b>L<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>24 ft</b>
<b>Width of Protection</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>8 ft</b>

OK

Use Lp = 10H      6 ft

## Culvert Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Friday, Nov 21 2025

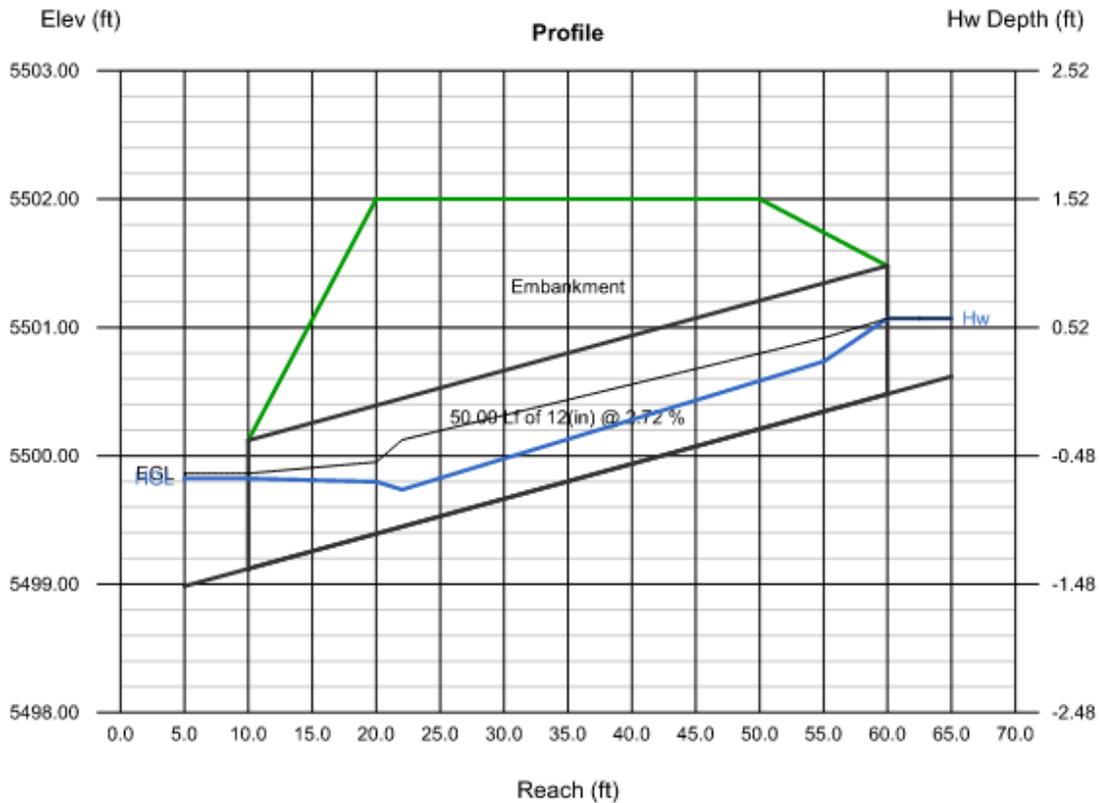
### Culvert A (Design Point 5)

Invert Elev Dn (ft) = 5499.12  
 Pipe Length (ft) = 50.00  
 Slope (%) = 2.72  
 Invert Elev Up (ft) = 5500.48  
 Rise (in) = 12.0  
 Shape = Circular  
 Span (in) = 12.0  
 No. Barrels = 1  
 n-Value = 0.013  
 Culvert Type = Circular Culvert  
 Culvert Entrance = Smooth tapered inlet throat  
 Coeff. K,M,c,Y,k = 0.534, 0.555, 0.0196, 0.9, 0.2

**Calculations**  
 Qmin (cfs) = 0.94  
 Qmax (cfs) = 0.94  
 Tailwater Elev (ft) = (dc+D)/2

**Highlighted**  
 Qtotal (cfs) = 0.94  
 Qpipe (cfs) = 0.94  
 Qovertop (cfs) = 0.00  
 Veloc Dn (ft/s) = 1.59  
 Veloc Up (ft/s) = 3.14  
 HGL Dn (ft) = 5499.82  
 HGL Up (ft) = 5500.89  
 Hw Elev (ft) = 5501.07  
 Hw/D (ft) = 0.59  
 Flow Regime = Inlet Control

**Embankment**  
 Top Elevation (ft) = 5502.00  
 Top Width (ft) = 30.00  
 Crest Width (ft) = 50.00



Culvert A Outlet Protection		
Design Discharge	Q	0.9 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Number of Barrels		1
Pipe Inside Diameter (in)	D	12 in
Pipe Inside Diameter (ft)	D	1.0 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q_i/D^{2.5}$	0.94
	$Q_i/D^{1.5}$	0.94
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.40 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/D$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	6.5
Area of flow	$A_t$	0.3 ft <sup>2</sup>
Riprap Design	Type	L
	D <sub>50</sub>	9 in
Depth of Protection	H <sub>p</sub>	18 in
Length of Protection	L <sub>p</sub>	-1 ft
Width of Protection	T	2 ft

OK

Use L<sub>p</sub> = 6D      6 ft

## Culvert Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

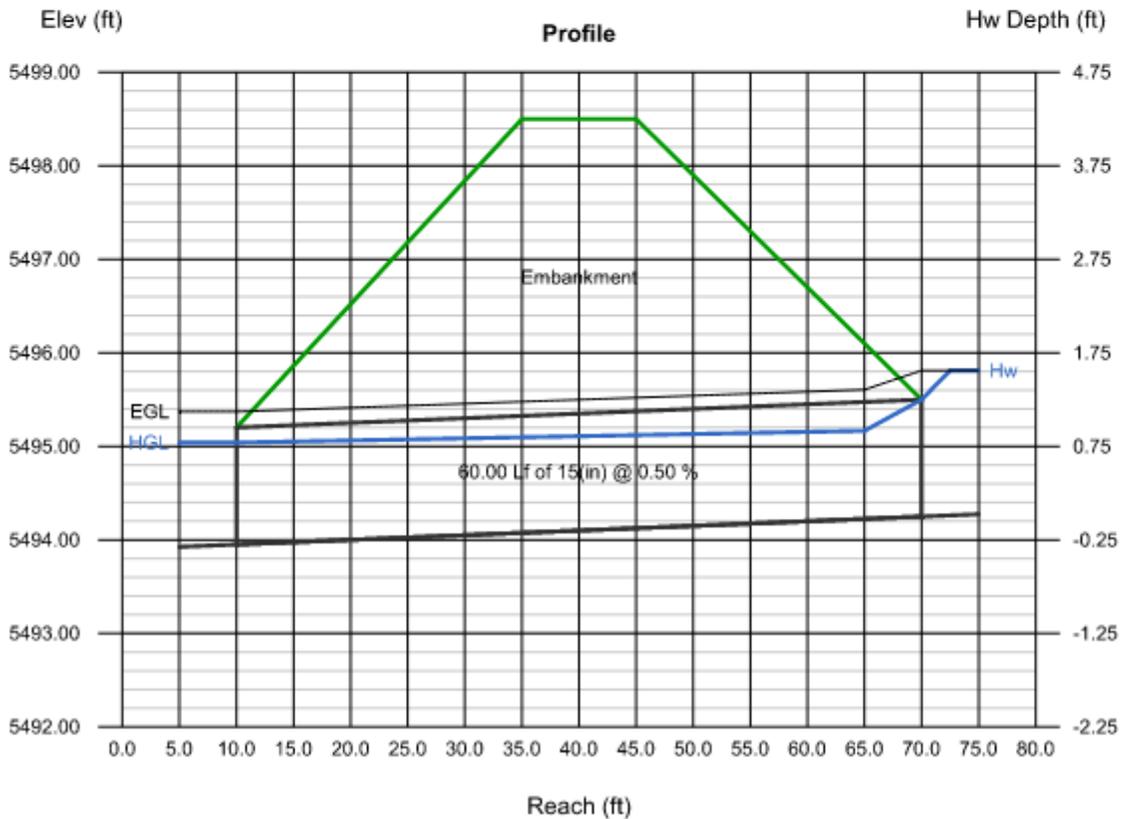
### Outlet Pipe Drill Phase

Invert Elev Dn (ft) = 5493.95  
 Pipe Length (ft) = 60.00  
 Slope (%) = 0.50  
 Invert Elev Up (ft) = 5494.25  
 Rise (in) = 15.0  
 Shape = Circular  
 Span (in) = 15.0  
 No. Barrels = 1  
 n-Value = 0.013  
 Culvert Type = Circular Concrete  
 Culvert Entrance = Square edge w/headwall (C)  
 Coeff. K,M,c,Y,k = 0.0098, 2, 0.0398, 0.67, 0.5

**Calculations**  
 Qmin (cfs) = 5.24  
 Qmax (cfs) = 5.24  
 Tailwater Elev (ft) = (dc+D)/2

**Highlighted**  
 Qtotal (cfs) = 5.24  
 Qpipe (cfs) = 5.24  
 Qovertop (cfs) = 0.00  
 Veloc Dn (ft/s) = 4.62  
 Veloc Up (ft/s) = 5.37  
 HGL Dn (ft) = 5495.04  
 HGL Up (ft) = 5495.18  
 Hw Elev (ft) = 5495.81  
 Hw/D (ft) = 1.25  
 Flow Regime = Inlet Control

**Embankment**  
 Top Elevation (ft) = 5498.50  
 Top Width (ft) = 10.00  
 Crest Width (ft) = 50.00



Project: **Jobs Pad**  
 Location: **Adams County**  
 Owner: **Incline**  
 Designer: **AS**  
 Date: **12/3/2025**

Legend: **Input**  
**Output**  
**Warning**

Outlet Pipe Maximum Capacity		
Manning Roughness Coefficient	n	0.013
Diameter	D	15 in
Slope	S	0.005
Area	A	1.227 ft <sup>2</sup>
Hydraulic Radius (full flow)	R	0.313 ft
<b>Maximum Flow Rate</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>4.58 cfs</b>
Culvert Outlet Protection		
Design Discharge	Q	2.90 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Number of Barrels		1
Pipe Inside Diameter (in)	D	15 in
Pipe Inside Diameter (ft)	D	1.3 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q_v/D^{2.5}$	1.66
	$Q_v/D^{1.5}$	2.08
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.50 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/D$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	6
Area of flow	$A_t$	1.0 ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Riprap Design</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>L</b>
	$D_{50}$	9 in
<b>Depth of Protection</b>	$H_p$	<b>18 in</b>
<b>Length of Protection</b>	$L_p$	<b>4 ft</b>
<b>Width of Protection</b>	T	<b>2 ft</b>

OK

OK

OK



## Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

### Channel 5 (Design Point 8)

#### Trapezoidal

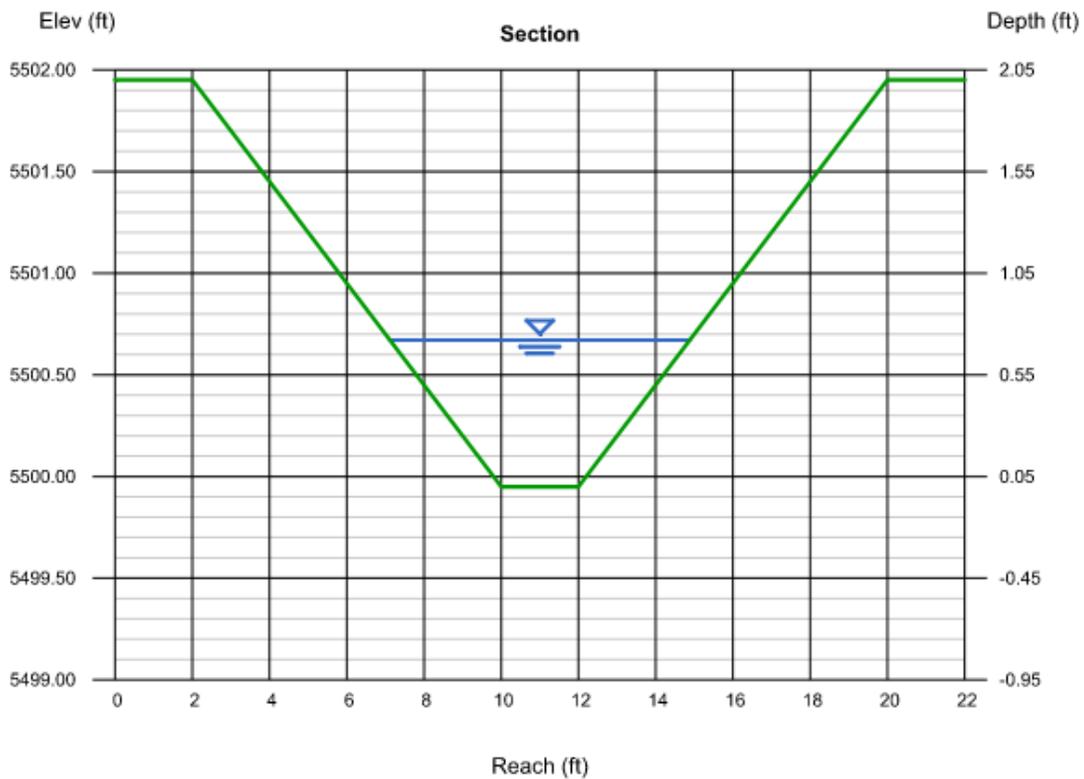
Bottom Width (ft) = 2.00  
 Side Slopes (z:1) = 4.00, 4.00  
 Total Depth (ft) = 2.00  
 Invert Elev (ft) = 5499.95  
 Slope (%) = 0.40  
 N-Value = 0.030

#### Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.72  
 Q (cfs) = 6.240  
 Area (sqft) = 3.51  
 Velocity (ft/s) = 1.78  
 Wetted Perim (ft) = 7.94  
 Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.49  
 Top Width (ft) = 7.76  
 EGL (ft) = 0.77

#### Calculations

Compute by: Known Q  
 Known Q (cfs) = 6.24



Channel 5 Outlet Protection		
Design Discharge	Q	6.2 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Width of Channel (at H/2)	W	4.9 ft
Design Water Depth	H	0.7 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q/WH^{1.5}$	2.09
	$Q/WH^{0.5}$	1.51
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.29 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/H$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	6
Area of flow	$A_t$	2.1 ft <sup>2</sup>
Riprap Design	Type	L
	D <sub>50</sub>	9 in
Depth of Protection	H <sub>p</sub>	18 in
Length of Protection	L <sub>p</sub>	14 ft
Width of Protection	T	7 ft

OK

Use L<sub>p</sub> = 10H    7 ft

## Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

### Channel 6 (Design Point 9)

#### Trapezoidal

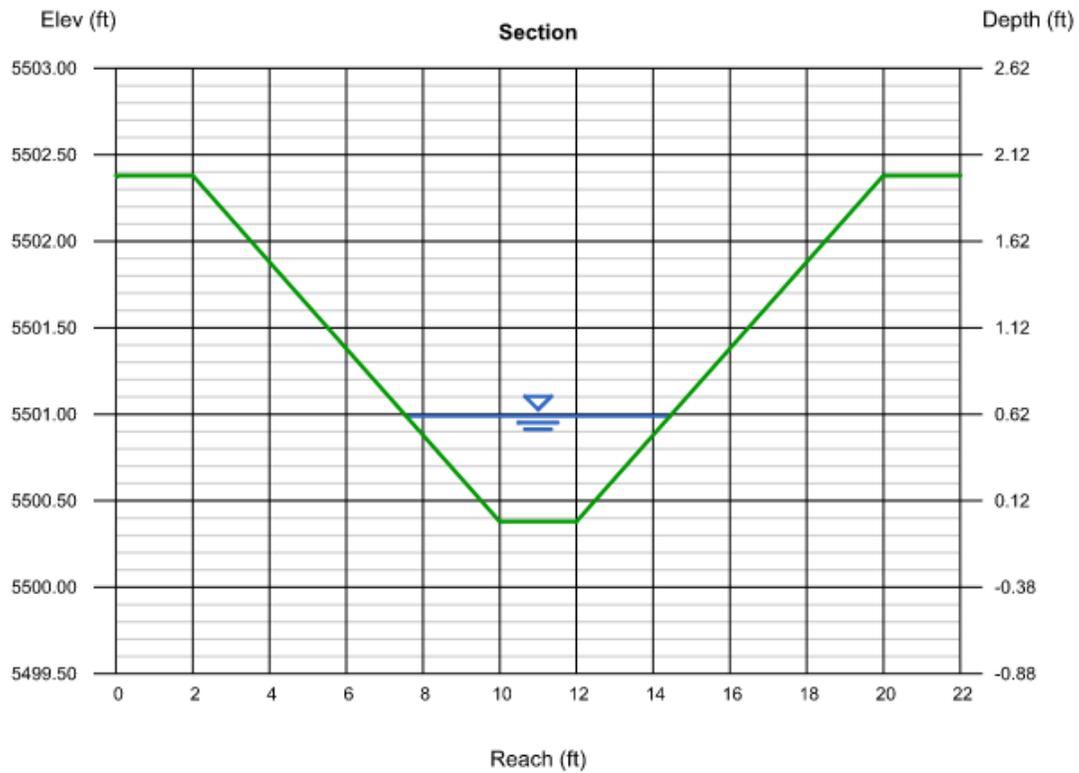
Bottom Width (ft) = 2.00  
 Side Slopes (z:1) = 4.00, 4.00  
 Total Depth (ft) = 2.00  
 Invert Elev (ft) = 5500.38  
 Slope (%) = 0.40  
 N-Value = 0.030

#### Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.61  
 Q (cfs) = 4.370  
 Area (sqft) = 2.71  
 Velocity (ft/s) = 1.61  
 Wetted Perim (ft) = 7.03  
 Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.41  
 Top Width (ft) = 6.88  
 EGL (ft) = 0.65

#### Calculations

Compute by: Known Q  
 Known Q (cfs) = 4.37



<b>Channel 6 Outlet Protection</b>		
Design Discharge	Q	4.4 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Width of Channel (at H/2)	W	4.4 ft
Design Water Depth	H	0.6 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q/WH^{1.5}$	2.07
	$Q/WH^{0.5}$	1.26
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.24 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/H$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	6
Area of flow	$A_t$	1.5 ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Riprap Design</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>L</b>
	<b>D<sub>50</sub></b>	<b>9 in</b>
<b>Depth of Protection</b>	<b>H<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>18 in</b>
<b>Length of Protection</b>	<b>L<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>9 ft</b>
<b>Width of Protection</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>6 ft</b>

OK

Use L<sub>p</sub> = 10H    6 ft

## Culvert Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Dec 3 2025

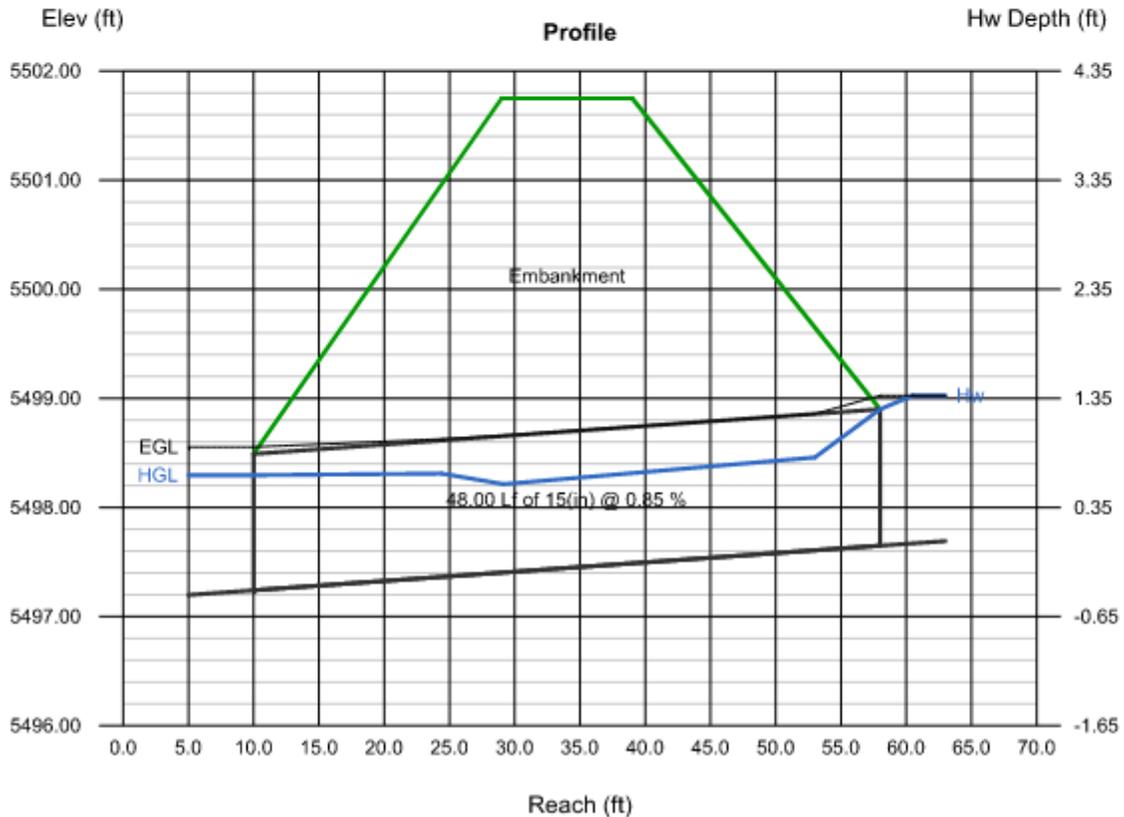
### Outlet Pipe Production Phase

Invert Elev Dn (ft) = 5497.24  
 Pipe Length (ft) = 48.00  
 Slope (%) = 0.85  
 Invert Elev Up (ft) = 5497.65  
 Rise (in) = 15.0  
 Shape = Circular  
 Span (in) = 15.0  
 No. Barrels = 1  
 n-Value = 0.013  
 Culvert Type = Circular Concrete  
 Culvert Entrance = Square edge w/headwall (C)  
 Coeff. K,M,c,Y,k = 0.0098, 2, 0.0398, 0.67, 0.5

**Calculations**  
 Qmin (cfs) = 4.50  
 Qmax (cfs) = 4.50  
 Tailwater Elev (ft) = (dc+D)/2

**Highlighted**  
 Qtotal (cfs) = 4.50  
 Qpipe (cfs) = 4.50  
 Qovertop (cfs) = 0.00  
 Veloc Dn (ft/s) = 4.07  
 Veloc Up (ft/s) = 5.01  
 HGL Dn (ft) = 5498.30  
 HGL Up (ft) = 5498.51  
 Hw Elev (ft) = 5499.03  
 Hw/D (ft) = 1.10  
 Flow Regime = Inlet Control

**Embankment**  
 Top Elevation (ft) = 5501.75  
 Top Width (ft) = 10.00  
 Crest Width (ft) = 50.00



Project: **Jobs Pad**  
 Location: **Adams County**  
 Owner: **Incline**  
 Designer: **AS**  
 Date: **12/3/2025**

Legend: **Input**  
**Output**  
**Warning**

Outlet Pipe Maximum Capacity		
Manning Roughness Coefficient	n	0.013
Diameter	D	15 in
Slope	S	0.0086
Area	A	1.227 ft <sup>2</sup>
Hydraulic Radius (full flow)	R	0.313 ft
<b>Maximum Flow Rate</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>6.01 cfs</b>
Culvert Outlet Protection		
Design Discharge	Q	4.50 ft <sup>3</sup> /s
Allowable Velocity	V	3.0 ft/s
Number of Barrels		1
Pipe Inside Diameter (in)	D	15 in
Pipe Inside Diameter (ft)	D	1.3 ft
Froude Parameter	$Q_v/D^{2.5}$	2.58
	$Q_v/D^{1.5}$	3.22
Tailwater Depth (If known)	$Y_t$	
Calculated Tailwater Depth (If unknown)	$Y_t$	0.50 ft
Tailwater Depth / Depth of Water	$Y_t/D$	0.4
Expansion Factor	$1/(2\tan \theta)$	6
Area of flow	$A_t$	1.5 ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Riprap Design</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>L</b>
	$D_{50}$	9 in
<b>Depth of Protection</b>	$H_p$	<b>18 in</b>
<b>Length of Protection</b>	$L_p$	<b>11 ft</b>
<b>Width of Protection</b>	T	<b>3 ft</b>

OK

OK

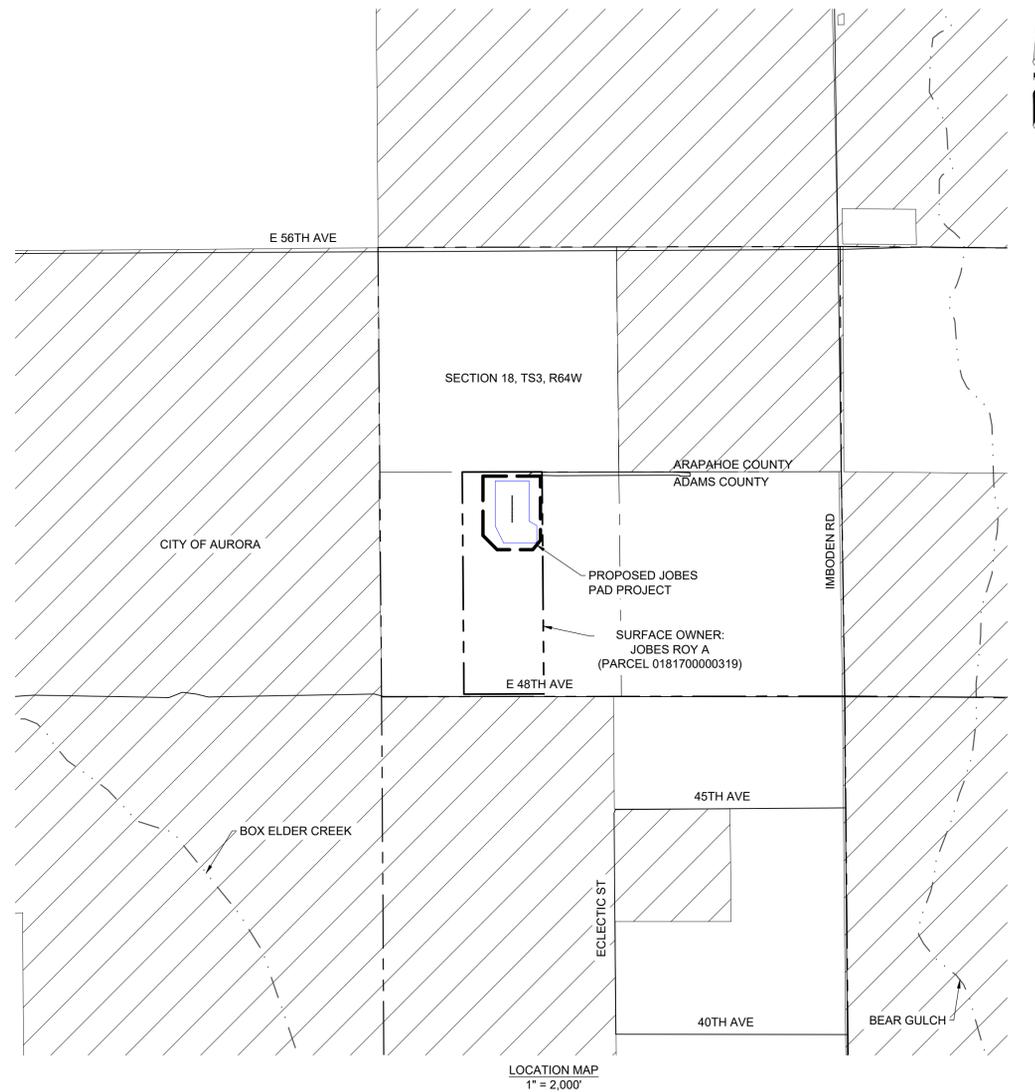
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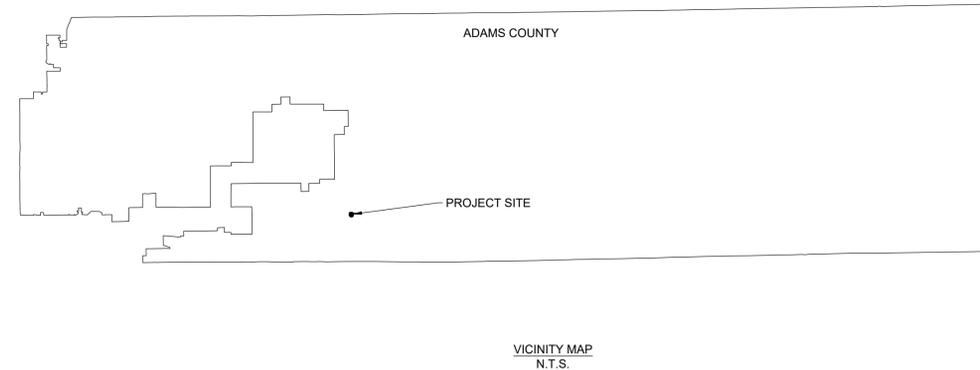
## APPENDIX L – DRAINAGE PLAN



JOBES PAD  
33355 E 48TH AVE - SECTION 18, TS3, R64W  
STORM DRAINAGE PLAN



LOCATION MAP  
1" = 2,000'



VICINITY MAP  
N.T.S.

**LEGEND:**

	WORKING PAD SURFACE
	CENTER SECTION LINE
	PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING STREAM
	CITY OF AURORA LIMITS

Sheet List Table		
SHEET NO.	TITLE	REV.
01	COVER SHEET	A
02	EXISTING CONDITIONS - DRILL PHASE	A
03	PROPOSED CONDITIONS - DRILL PHASE	A
04	DRILL PHASE - POND DETAIL	A
05	EXISTING CONDITIONS - PRODUCTION PHASE	A
06	PROPOSED CONDITIONS - PRODUCTION PHASE	A
07	PRODUCTION PHASE - POND DETAIL	A
08	OUTLET DETAILS - DRILL PHASE	A
09	OUTLET DETAILS - PRODUCTION PHASE	A
10	BMP DETAILS	A

NOTES:  
1. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS SHALL CONFORM TO ADAMS COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND LATEST EDITION OF COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

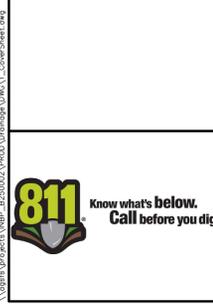
PREPARED BY:  
ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS  
ADDRESS: 860 WOLFF COURT, WESTMINSTER, CO 80031  
PHONE: (303) 928-7128  
CONTACT: MARK SKELSKY

PREPARED FOR:  
INCLINE ENERGY PARTNERS, LP  
ADDRESS: 1528 WAZEE STREET, DENVER, CO 80202  
PHONE: (720) 534-0834  
CONTACT: JULIE FRIDAY

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER:  
INBERG-MILLER ENGINEERS (IME)  
ADDRESS: 300 EAST 16TH STREET, SUITE 305, GREELEY, CO 80631  
PHONE: (970) 373-0009

CONTROL POINT:  
NGS Control Station DR R  
N: 1,175,518.06  
E: 3,247,852.67  
Elev: 5408.49' (NAVD 88)  
STAINLESS STEEL ROD IN SLEEVE

DISCLAIMER:  
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NOTES:

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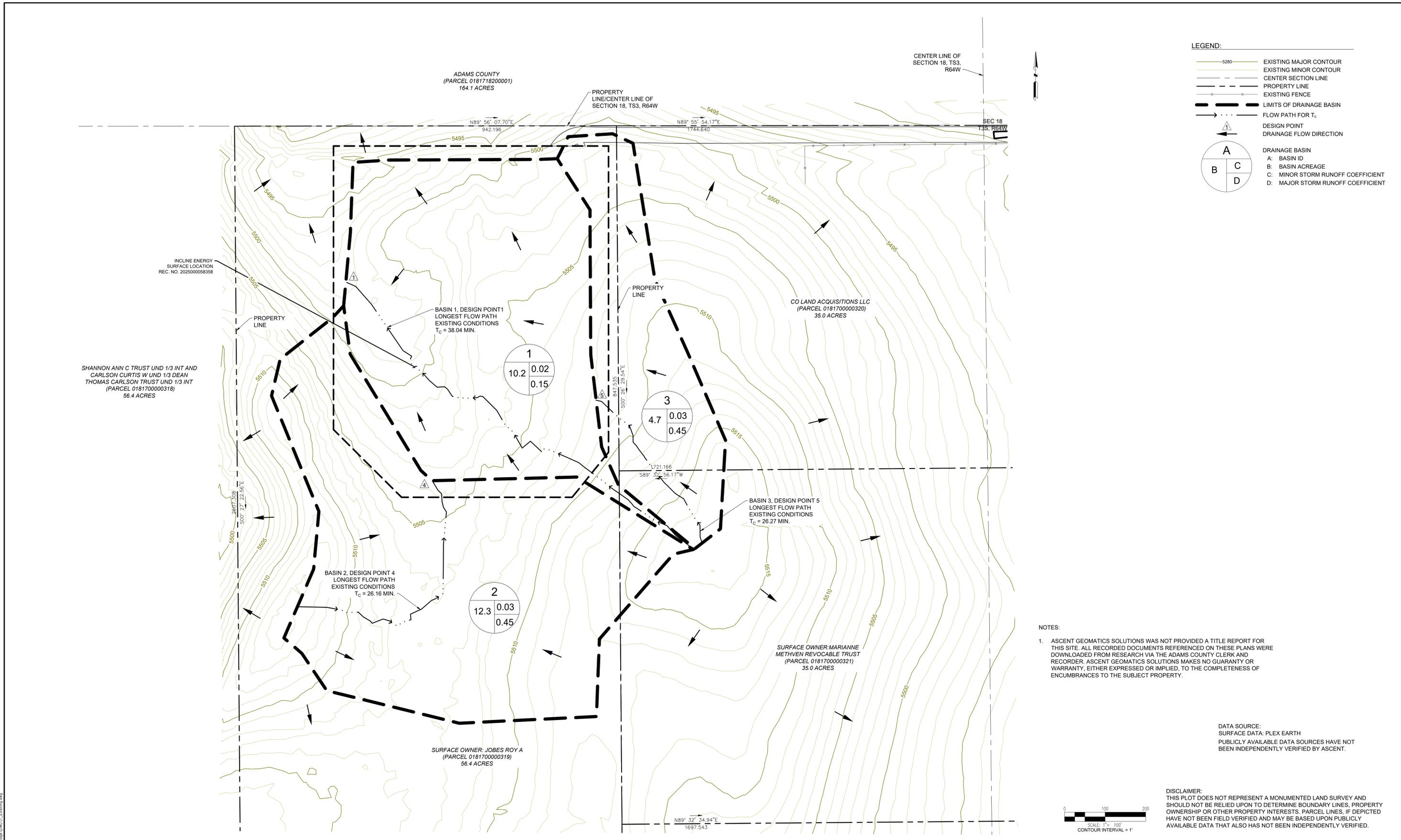
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

**ASCENT**  
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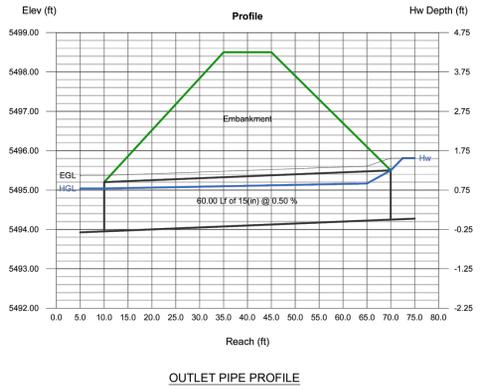
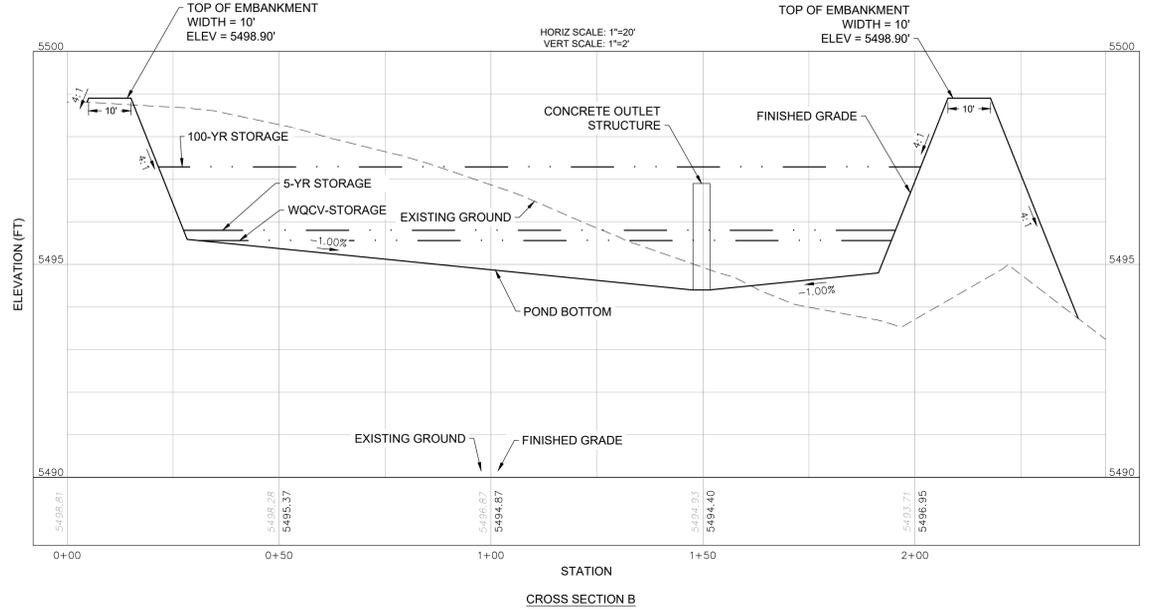
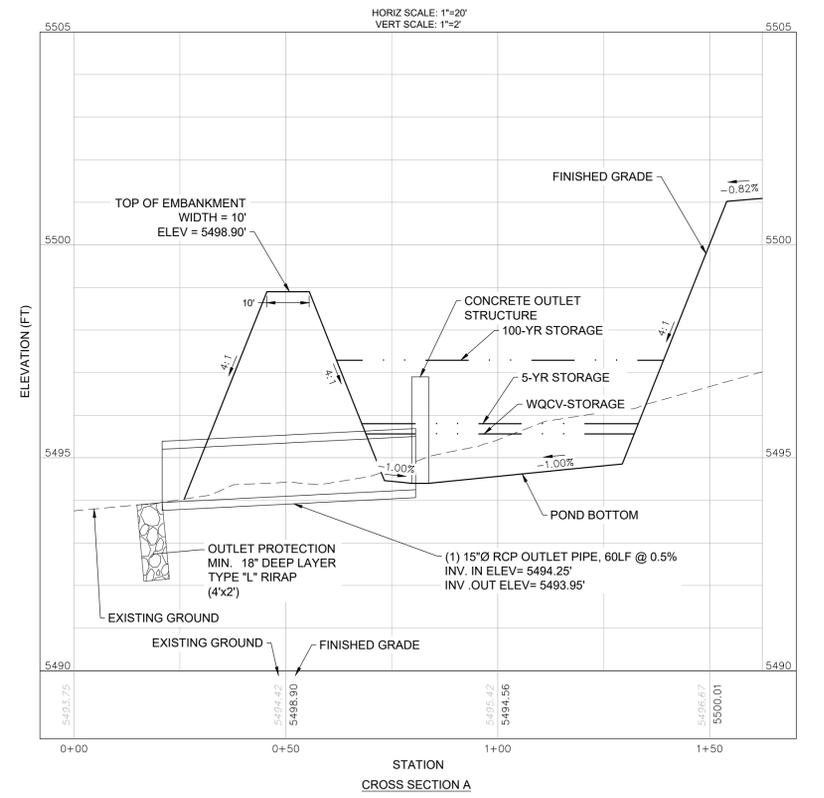
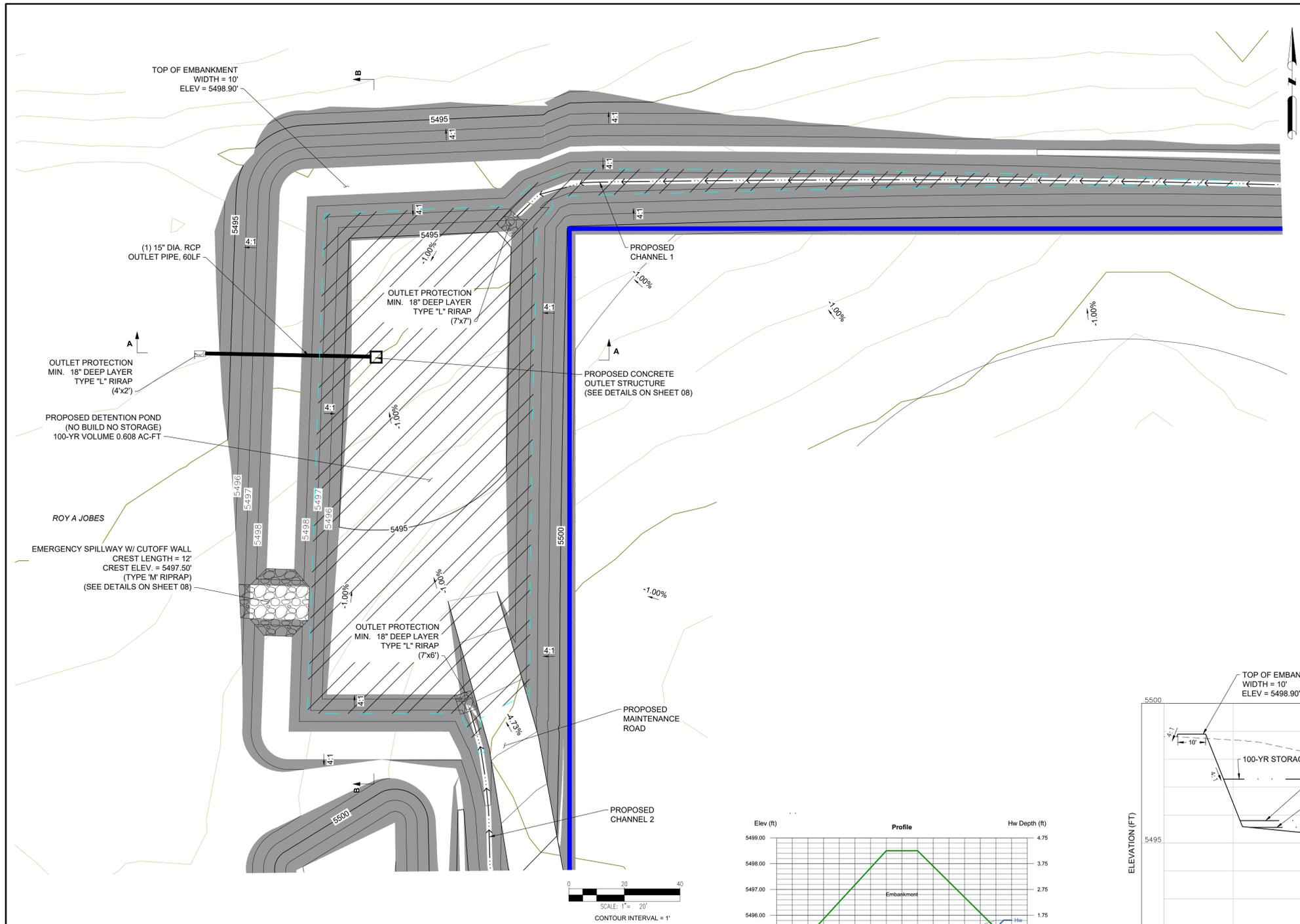
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COVER SHEET  
DRAINAGE PLAN**

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PROJECT No.: B25.INBP.0002	DWG. No.: 01	SHEET No.: 01 of 10
SCALE: N/A		



	NOTES:	REFERENCE DRAWINGS	REVISIONS	  8620 Wolff Court Westminster, CO 80031 (303) 928-7128 www.ascentgeomatics.com	<b>Jobs Pad</b> <b>EXISTING CONDITIONS - DRILL PHASE</b> <b>DRAINAGE PLAN</b>						
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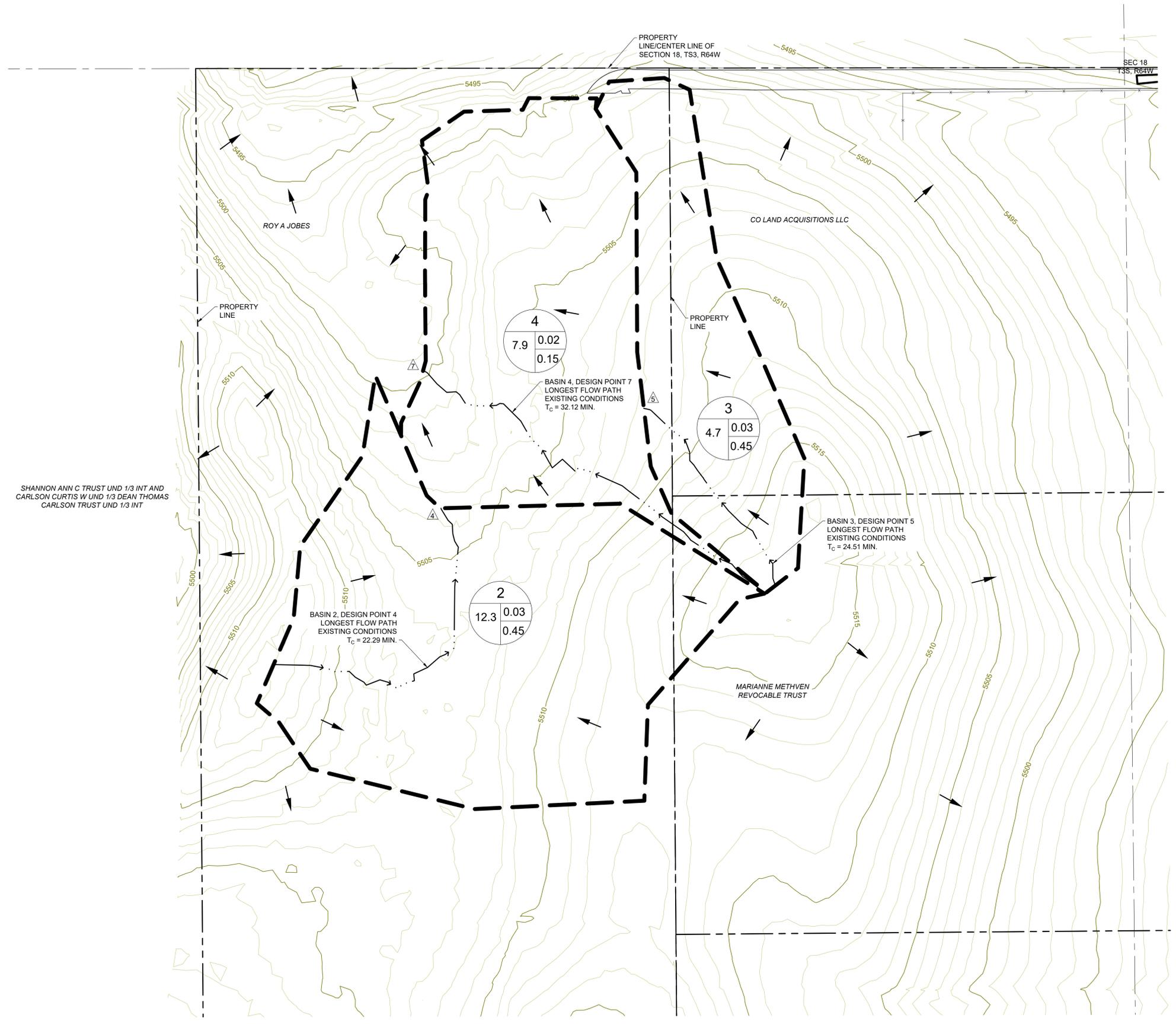
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**LEGEND:**

	EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
	EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
	PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
	PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
	WORKING PAD SURFACE
	PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
	PROPOSED CHANNEL
	RIP RAP
	SLOPES > 10%
	100-YR STORMWATER STORAGE FOOTPRINT
	SLOPE (H:V)
	GRADE

	<p>NOTES:</p>	REFERENCE DRAWINGS	REVISIONS	 8620 Wolff Court Westminster, CO 80031 (303) 928-7128 www.ascentgeomatrics.com	<b>Jobs Pad</b> <b>DRILL PHASE - POND DETAIL</b> <b>DRAINAGE PLAN</b>																																			
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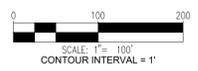
SHANNON ANN C TRUST UND 1/3 INT AND  
CARLSON CURTIS W UND 1/3 DEAN THOMAS  
CARLSON TRUST UND 1/3 INT

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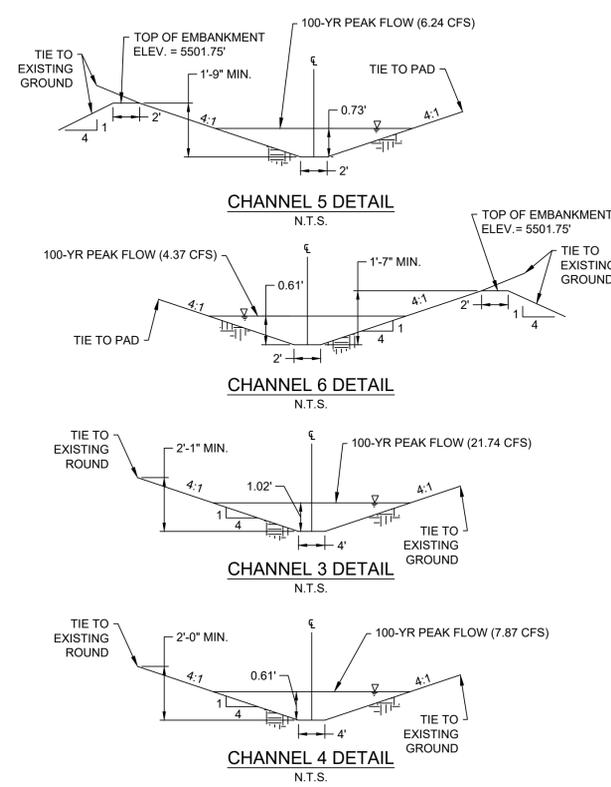
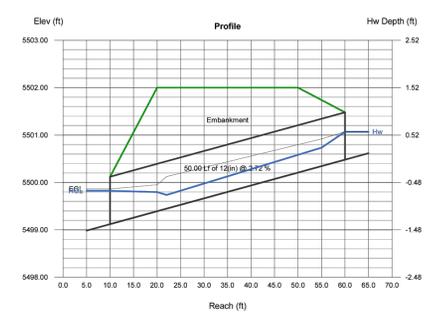
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PROJECT No.: B25.INBP.0002	DWG. No.: 05	SHEET No.: 05 OF 10
SCALE: 1" = 100'		

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**LEGEND:**

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- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- CENTER SECTION LINE
- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- LIMITS OF DRAINAGE BASIN
- LIMITS OF DRAINAGE SUB-BASIN
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED CHANNEL
- FLOW PATH FOR T<sub>c</sub>
- FILL/CUT LINE
- RIP RAP
- FILL
- SLOPES > 10%
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL
- SLOPE (H:V)
- GRADE
- DESIGN POINT
- DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
- DRAINAGE BASIN
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- B: BASIN ACREAGE
- C: MINOR STORM RUNOFF COEFFICIENT
- D: MAJOR STORM RUNOFF COEFFICIENT

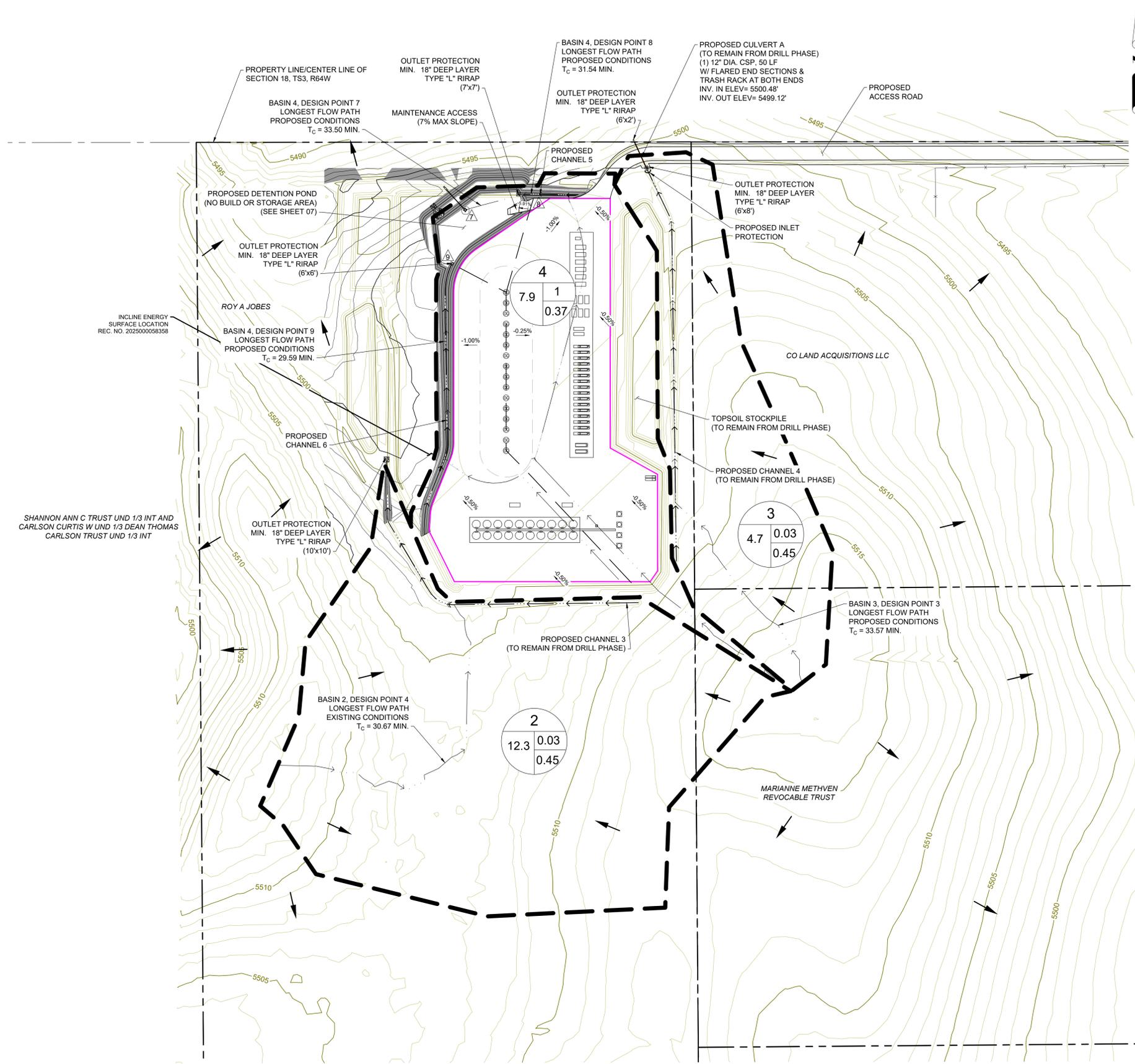


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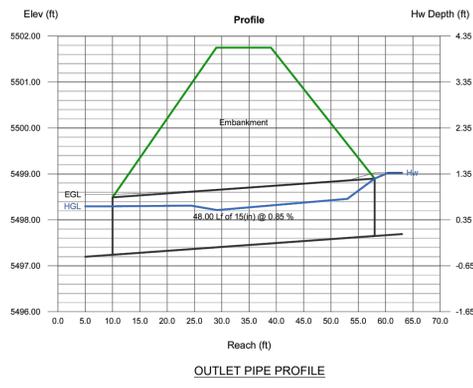
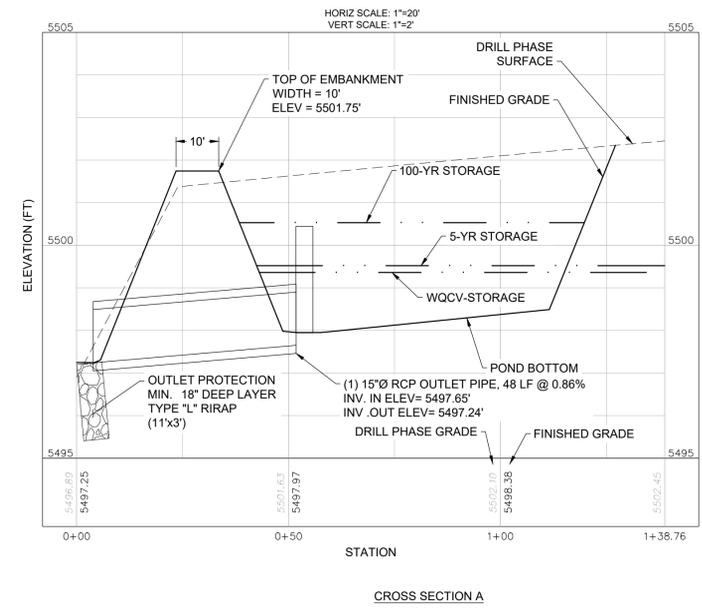
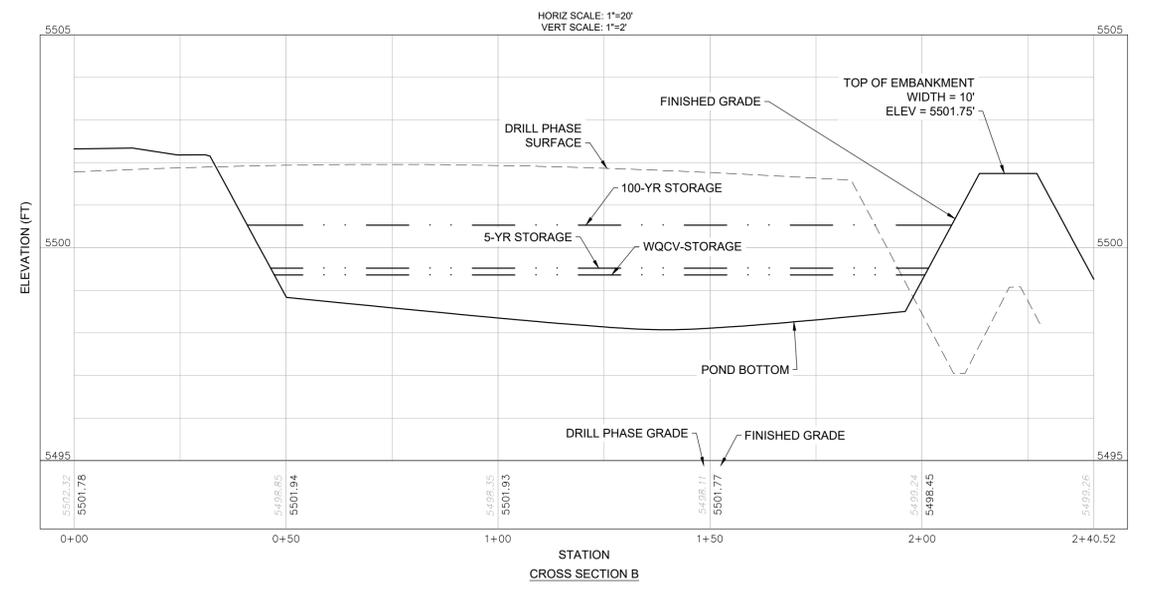
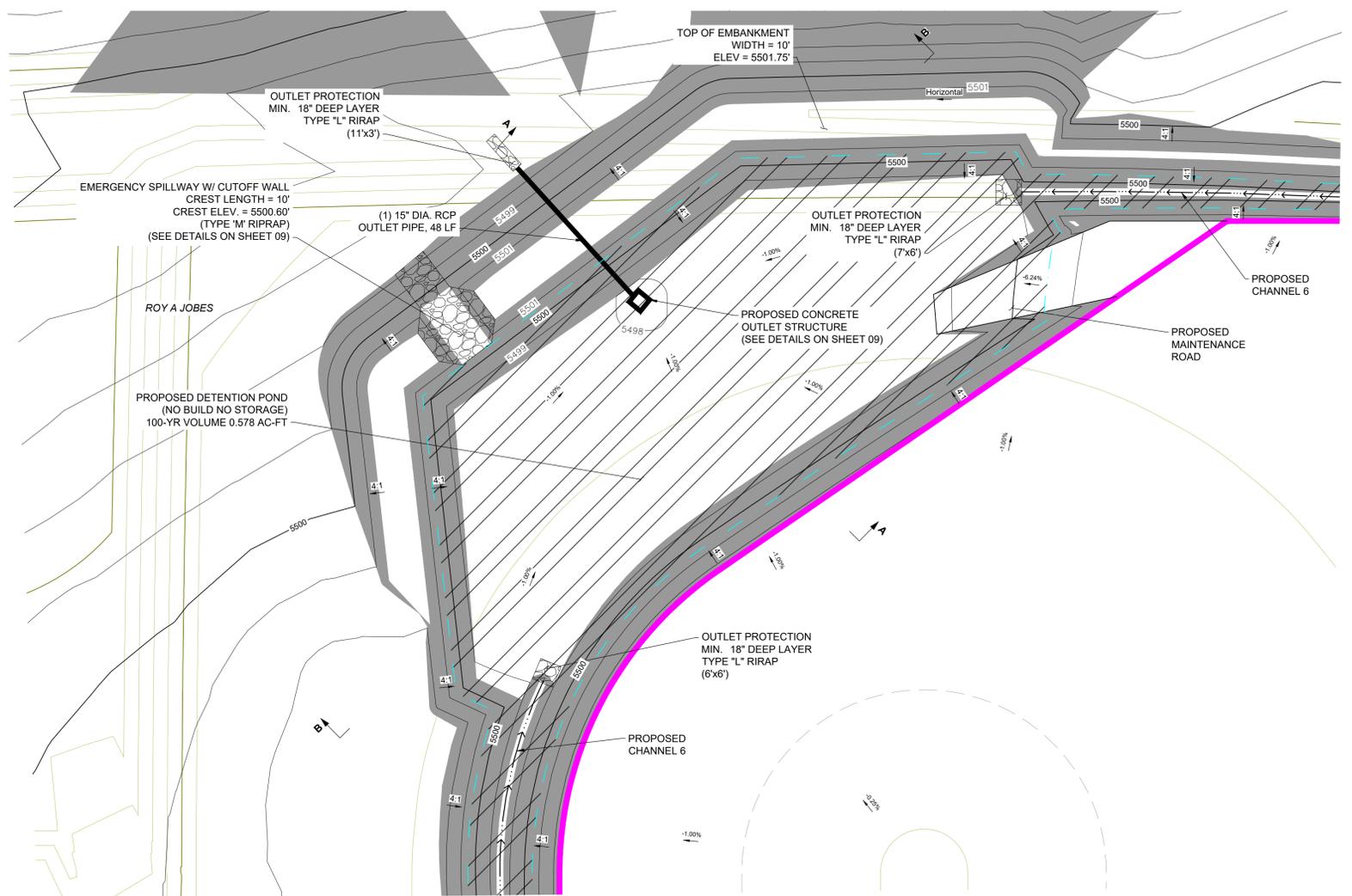
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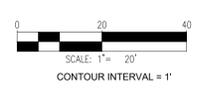
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- LEGEND:**
- 5280 — EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
  - 5280 — EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
  - 5280 — PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
  - 5280 — PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
  - PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE
  - PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
  - PROPOSED CHANNEL
  - RIP RAP
  - SLOPES > 10%
  - 100-YR STORMWATER STORAGE FOOTPRINT
  - 3:1 SLOPE (H:V)
  - 1:2% GRADE

- NOTES:**
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**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

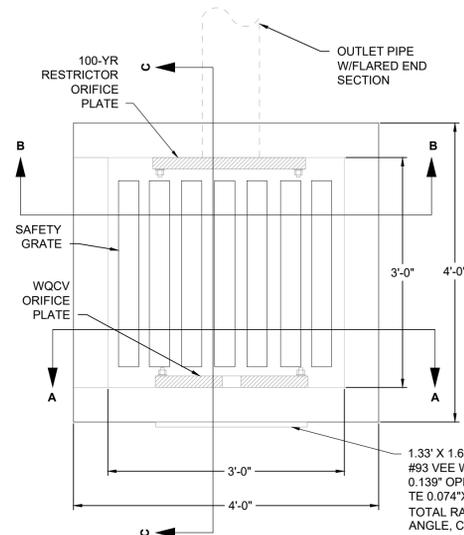
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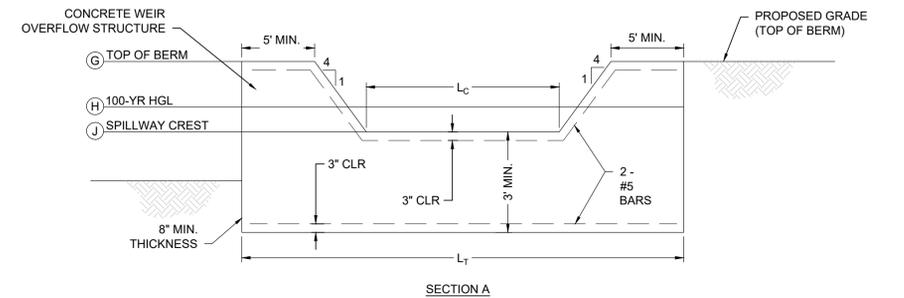
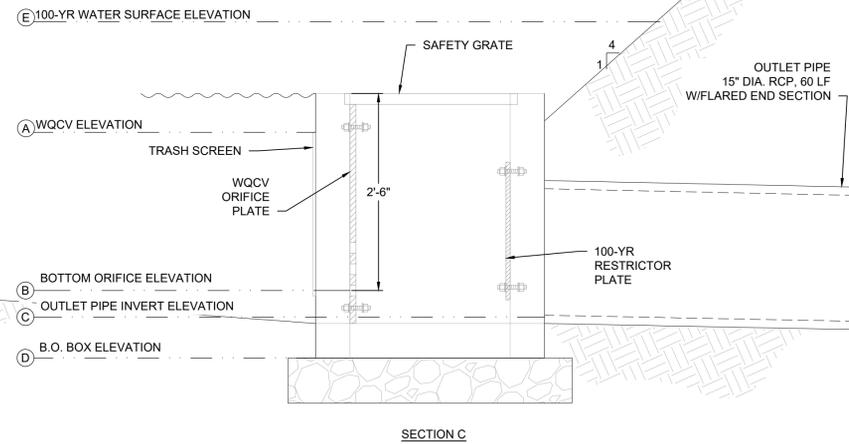
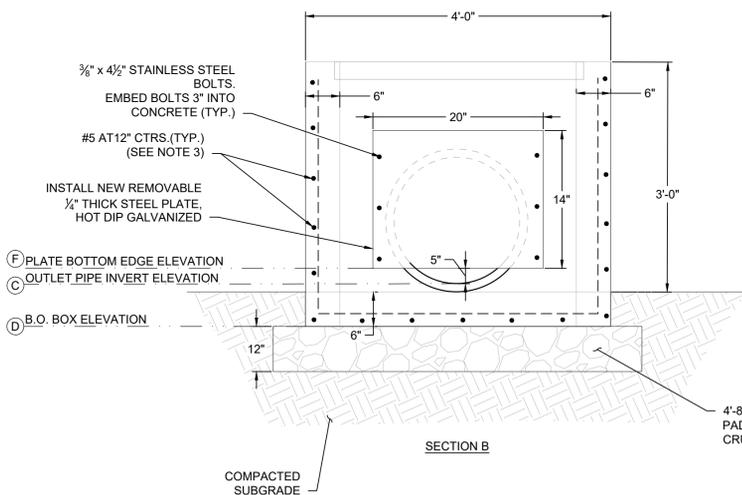
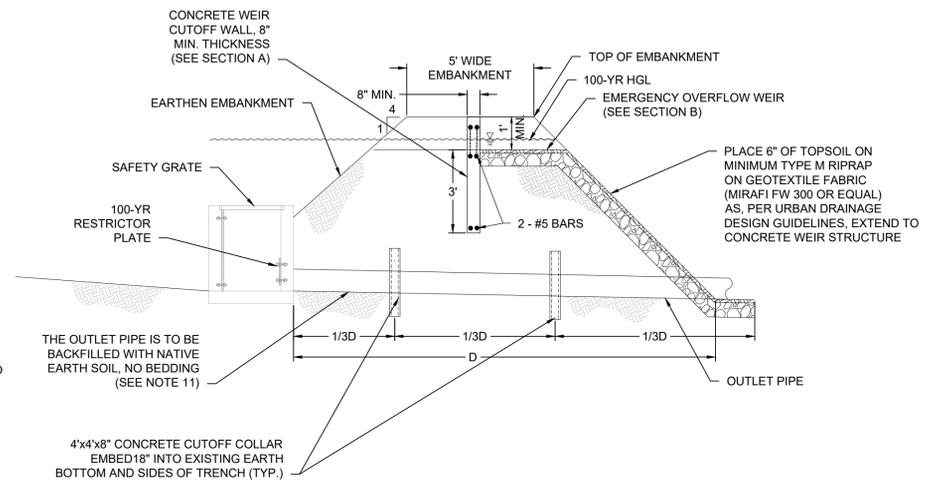
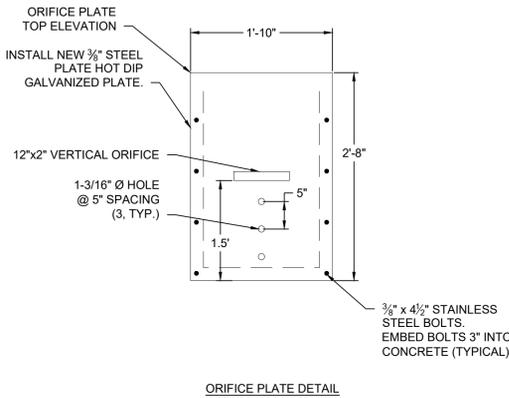
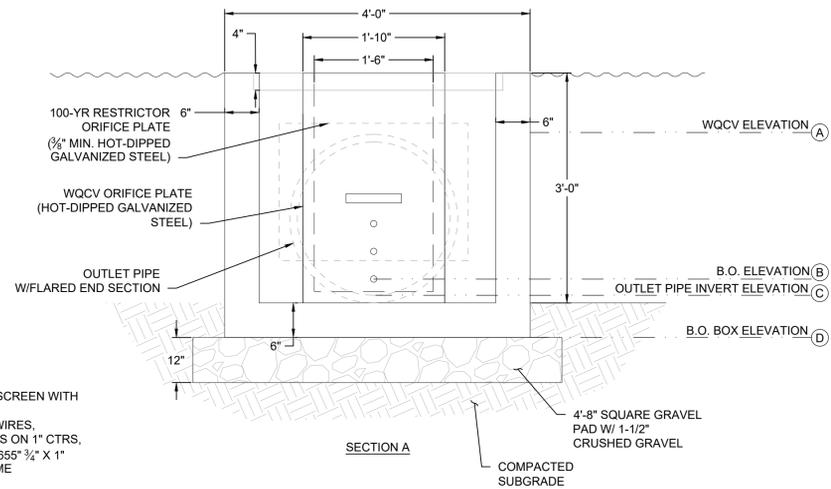
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PROJECT No.: B25.INBP.0002	DWG. No.: <b>07</b>	SHEET No.: 07 OF 10
SCALE: N/A		

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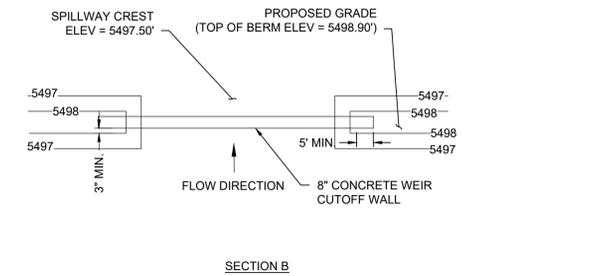




1.33' X 1.67' US FILTER WELL SCREEN WITH #93 VEE WIRE, 0.139" OPENINGS BETWEEN WIRES, TE 0.074" X 0.5" SUPPORT RODS ON 1" CTRS, TOTAL RACK THICKNESS = 0.655" 3/4" X 1" ANGLE, CARBON STEEL FRAME



TOP OF BERM ELEVATION (G)	100-YR HGL ELEVATION (H)	SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION (J)	CREST LENGTH (L <sub>c</sub> )	TOTAL LENGTH (L <sub>T</sub> )
5498.90'	5497.85'	5497.50'	12'	33'



WQCV ELEVATION (A)	BOTTOM ORIFICE ELEVATION (B)	OUTLET PIPE INVERT ELEVATION (C)	B.O. BOX ELEVATION (D)	100-YR WSE (E)	EDGE OF PLATE BOTTOM ELEVATION (F)
5495.41'	5494.25'	5494.25'	5493.75'	5497.29'	5494.67'

CONCRETE OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL

SCALE: N.T.S.

SPILLWAY AND CUTOFF WALL DETAILS

SCALE: N.T.S.

- NOTES:
- WQCV SHALL BE RELEASED OVER 40 HOURS
  - CONCRETE SHALL BE CDOT CLASS D, 4500 PSI IN 28 DAYS, PER CDOT SPECIFICATION SECTION 601.
  - REINFORCEMENT BAR SIZE AND LOCATIONS FOR CAST IN PLACE INLET BOX SHALL BE PER CDOT M-604-10 SPECIFICATIONS.
  - INLET CAN BE PRECAST OR CAST IN PLACE. FOR PRECAST USE MODEL #1500, #11 AREA INLET MANUFACTURED BY COPELAND ENTERPRISES OR EQUAL.
  - IF PRECAST, THE BOTTOM OF BOX CAN BE SET INTO POND BOTTOM TO ACCOMMODATE STANDARD SIZE PRECAST HEIGHT.
  - STEEL FOR GRATES AND GRATE INSTALLATION HARDWARE SHALL BE GALVANIZED AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT SECTION 712.06.
  - USE CDOT STANDARD INLET GRATE OR EQUAL FOR OPENING SIZE
  - TRASH RACK SHALL BE MOUNTED USING STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE AND PROVIDED WITH HINGED AND LOCKABLE OR BOLTED ACCESS PANEL.
  - TRASH RACKS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL, ALUMINUM, OR STEEL. STEEL TRASH RACKS SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED AND MAY BE HOT POWER COATED AFTER GALVANIZING.
  - SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION IS PROJECTED TO SECTION. FOR ACTUAL SPILLWAY LOCATION REFER TO PLAN VIEW ON SHEET K5.
  - PIPE IS PROJECTED TO SECTION.



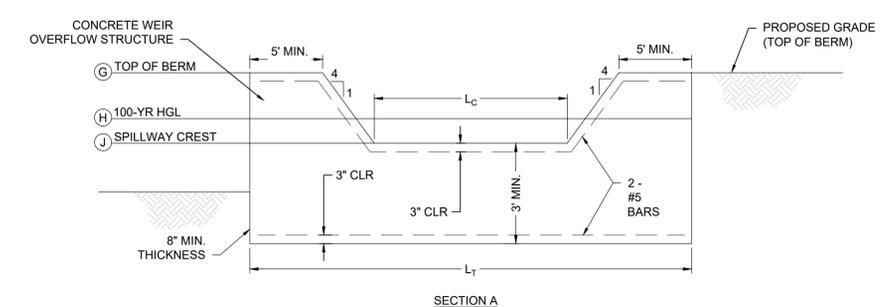
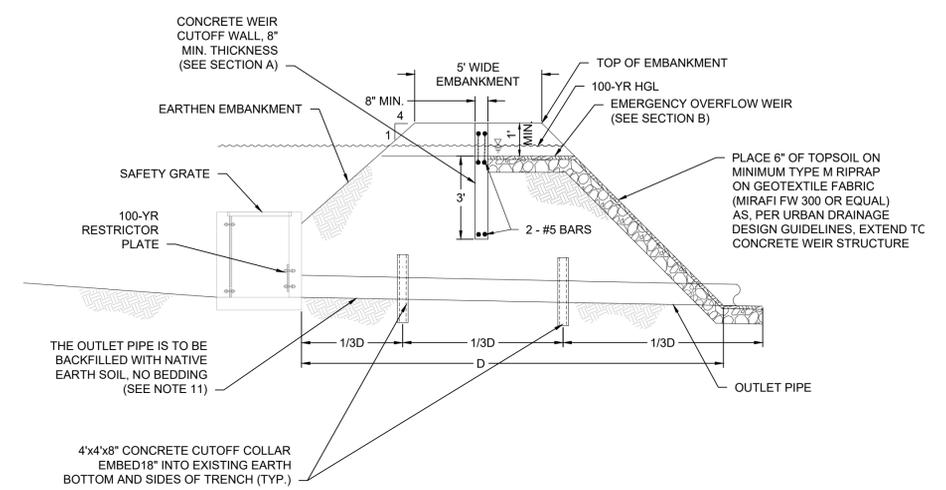
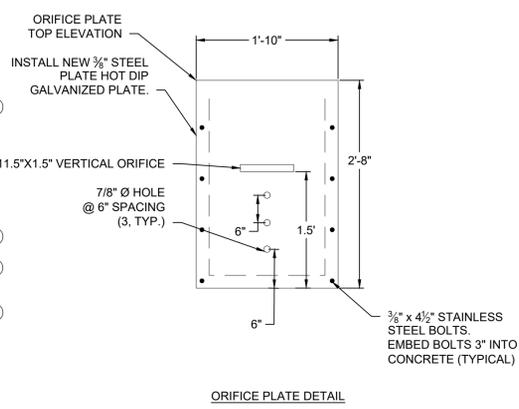
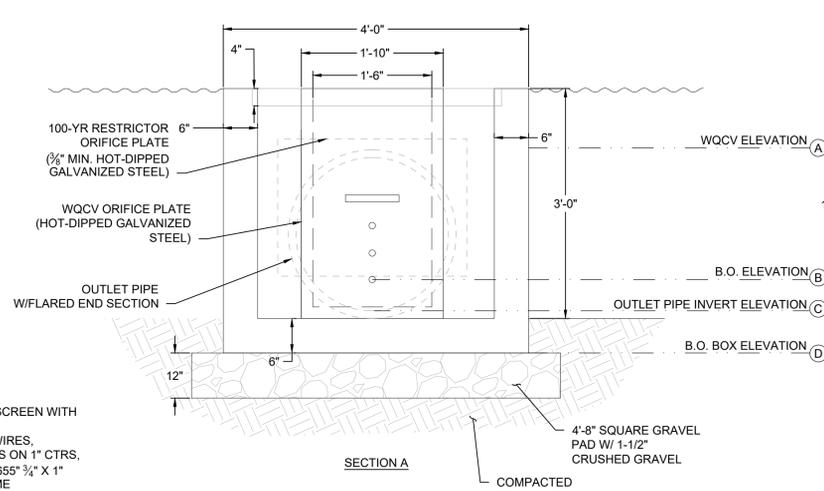
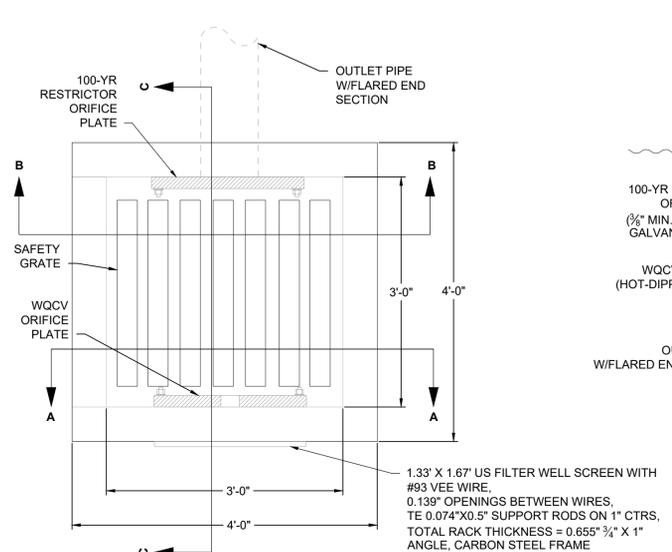
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DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

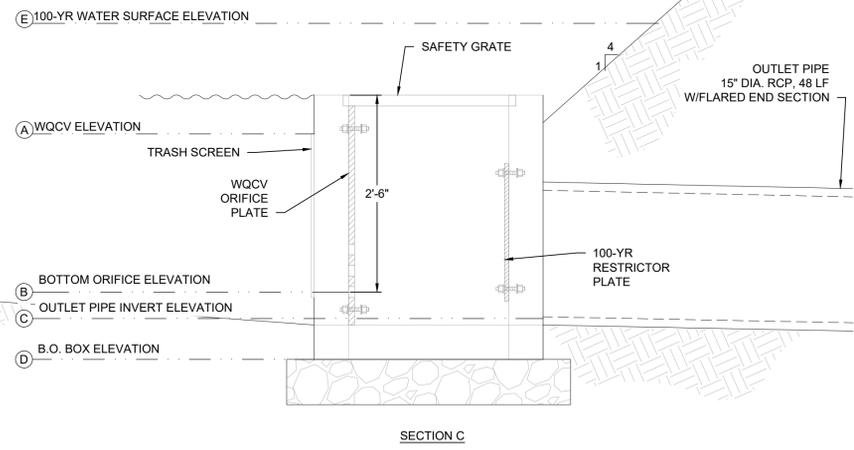
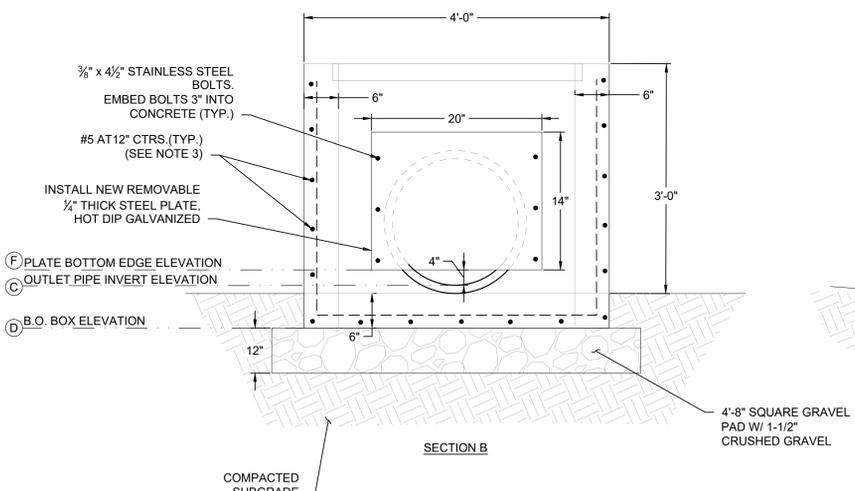
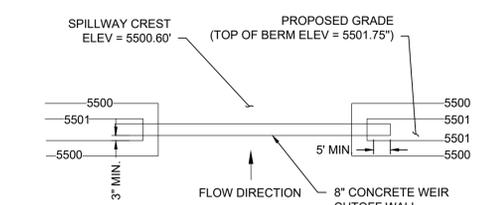


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Jobs Pad OUTLET DETAILS - DRILL PHASE DRAINAGE PLAN			
DRAWN BY: AS	CHECKED BY: MS	APPROVED: MS	
CREATION DATE: 12/05/25	CHECKED DATE: 12/05/25	APPROVED DATE: 12/05/25	
PROJECT No.: B25.INBP.0002	DWG. No.: 08	SHEET No.: 08 OF 10	
SCALE: 1" = 100'			



TOP OF BERM ELEVATION (G)	100-YR HGL ELEVATION (H)	SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION (J)	CREST LENGTH (L <sub>c</sub> )	TOTAL LENGTH (L <sub>T</sub> )
5501.75'	5500.96'	5500.60'	10'	25'



WQCV ELEVATION (A)	BOTTOM ORIFICE ELEVATION (B)	OUTLET PIPE INVERT ELEVATION (C)	B.O. BOX ELEVATION (D)	100-YR WSE (E)	EDGE OF PLATE BOTTOM ELEVATION (F)
5499.36'	5498.23'	5497.65'	5497.15'	5500.53'	5497.98'

CONCRETE OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL SCALE: N.T.S.

SPILLWAY AND CUTOFF WALL DETAILS SCALE: N.T.S.

- NOTES:
- WQCV SHALL BE RELEASED OVER 40 HOURS
  - CONCRETE SHALL BE CDOT CLASS D, 4500 PSI IN 28 DAYS, PER CDOT SPECIFICATION SECTION 601.
  - REINFORCEMENT BAR SIZE AND LOCATIONS FOR CAST IN PLACE INLET BOX SHALL BE PER CDOT M-604-10 SPECIFICATIONS.
  - INLET CAN BE PRECAST OR CAST IN PLACE. FOR PRECAST USE MODEL #1500, #11 AREA INLET MANUFACTURED BY COPELAND ENTERPRISES OR EQUAL.
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  - PIPE IS PROJECTED TO SECTION.

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NOTES:

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS		
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A	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	AS	12/05/25	MS
DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY DATE

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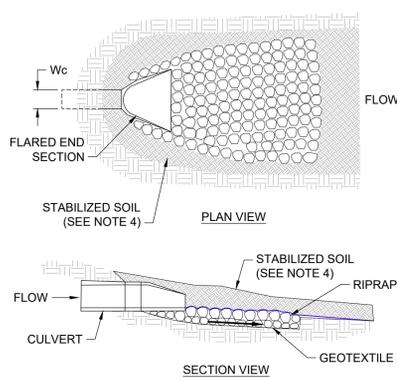
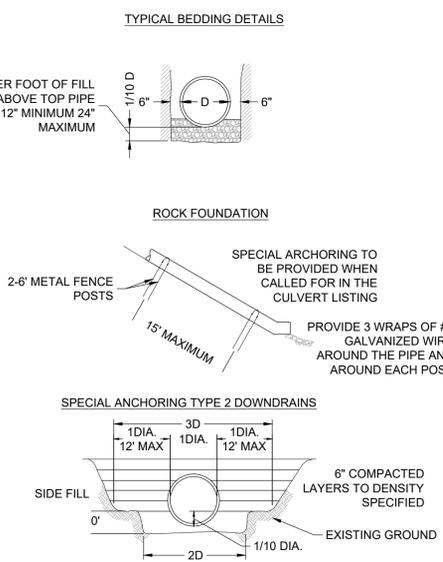
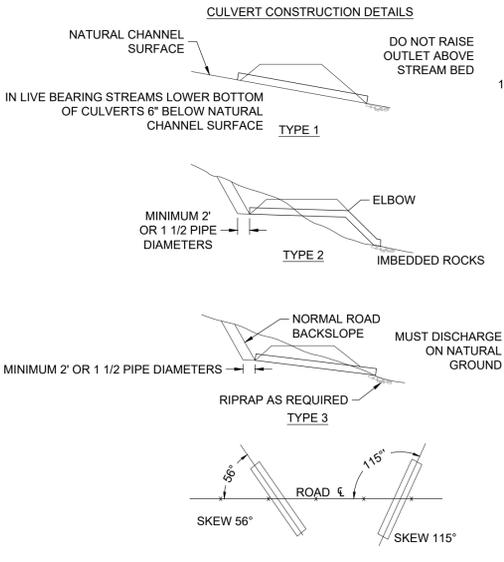
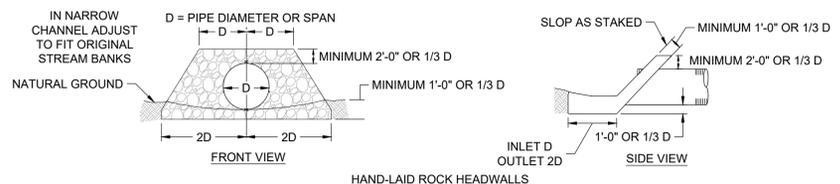
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Jobs Pad  
OUTLET DETAILS - PRODUCTION PHASE  
**DRAINAGE PLAN**

DRAWN BY: AS  
CREATION DATE: 12/05/25  
PROJECT No.: B25.INBP.0002  
SCALE: 1" = 100'

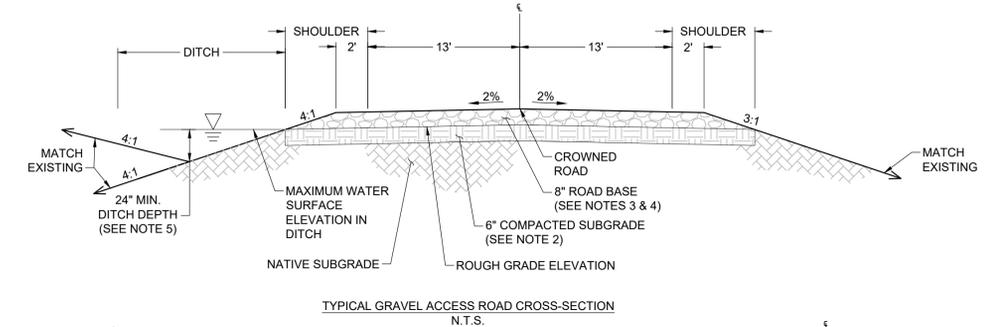
CHECKED BY: MS  
CHECKED DATE: 12/05/25  
DWG. No.: 09

APPROVED: MS  
APPROVED DATE: 12/05/25  
SHEET No.: 08 OF 10

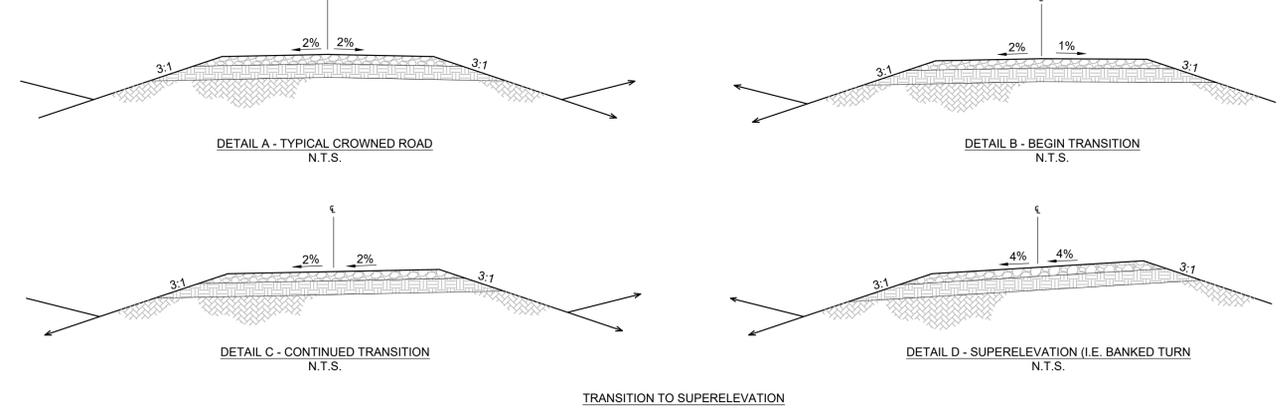


- OUTLET PROTECTION NOTES:**
1. THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF RIPRAP SHOULD BE 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER, BUT NOT LESS THAN 4".
  2. INSTALL FABRIC TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION BENEATH RIPRAP.
  3. RIPRAP MAY BE INSTALLED USING MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, AVOID DAMAGING FABRIC.
  4. STABILIZED ALL DISTURBED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION.
  5. INSPECT RIPRAP OUTLET STRUCTURES AFTER HEAVY RAINS AND SPRING SNOWMELT. REPAIR AS REQUIRED.

OUTLET PROTECTION SCALE: N.T.S.



TYPICAL GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD CROSS-SECTION N.T.S.

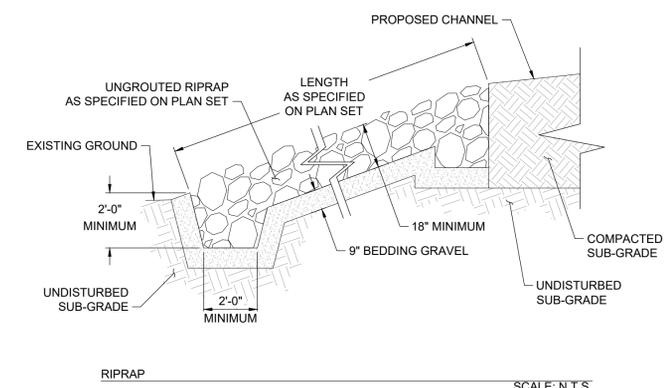


TRANSITION TO SUPERELEVATION

**DESIGN NOTES:**

1. SUPERELEVATION DESIGN BASED ON GRAVEL ROAD WITH A DESIGN SPEED LIMIT OF 25 MPH AND CURVATURE LENGTH OF 200 FEET (BEGINNING OF CURVE TO END OF CURVE).
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCARIFY SUBGRADE 6" (MIN.) WITH A MOISTURE CONDITION AND COMPACT TO 95% MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-698 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS.
3. ROAD TO BE CAPPED WITH CDOT CLASS 5 AGGREGATE ROAD BASE (OR EQUAL) TO BE COMPACTED IN 6" (MAX) LIFTS TO 95% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (-2% TO +2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS.
4. HORIZONTAL LIFTS OF GRAVEL MATERIAL TO BE COMPACTED BY LARGE COMPACTING EQUIPMENT IN MAXIMUM OF 6" (LOOSE DEPTH) LIFTS TO 90% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (+ OR -2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY.
5. UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS, ROADSIDE CHANNEL TO BE "FIELD FIT" BY CONTRACTOR BASED ON SITE CONDITIONS AND AS NEEDED.
6. REFERENCE GENERAL NOTES ON SHEET 2 FOR MORE INFORMATION.

**ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL DETAILS**



SCALE: N.T.S.

**GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES:**

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
  - LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.
  - TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP.1, IP.2, IP.3, IP.4, IP.5, IP.6).
2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.

**INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES:**

3. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
4. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
5. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
6. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
7. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
8. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLET IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SCALE: N.T.S.

**NOTES**

1. MINIMUM COVER FOR PAVED SURFACE IS 12" MINIMUM COVER, FOR DIRT SURFACE IS 18"
2. BEDDING BLANKET TO BE SUITABLE GRANULAR MATERIAL ROUGHLY SHAPED TO FIT BOTTOM PIPE

CULVERT DETAILS SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

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NOTES:

REFERENCE DRAWINGS		REVISIONS							
DWG. NO.	TITLE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE
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		A	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	AS	12/05/25	MS	12/05/25	MS	12/05/25

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Jobs Pad BMP DETAILS <b>DRAINAGE PLAN</b>		
DRAWN BY: AS	CHECKED BY: MS	APPROVED: MS
CREATION DATE: 12/05/25	CHECKED DATE: 12/05/25	APPROVED DATE: 12/05/25
PROJECT No.: B25.INBP.0002	DWG. No.: 10	SHEET No.: 10 OF 10
SCALE: N/A		

## **APPENDIX M – SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION AND GEOTECHNICAL DATA REPORT**





**Mustafa Alhakeem, P.E., L.S.I.T.**

8620 Wolff Court

Westminster, Colorado 80031

## **SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION AND GEOTECHNICAL DATA REPORT**

### **JOBES PAD ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO**



300 East 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 305

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(970) 373-0009

[www.inberg-miller.com](http://www.inberg-miller.com)

**25088-FX**

**DATE ISSUED: OCTOBER 2, 2025**



October 2, 2025

25088-FX

**PDF REPORT EMAILED: [MALHAKEEM@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM](mailto:MALHAKEEM@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM)  
CC: [DPOLVERARI@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM](mailto:DPOLVERARI@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM)  
[KMCREDMOND@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM](mailto:KMCREDMOND@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM)  
[MPERSE@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM](mailto:MPERSE@ASCENTGEOMATICS.COM)  
**THIS CONSTITUTES THE ORIGINAL****

Mustafa Alhakeem, P.E., L.S.I.T.  
Ascent Geomatics Solutions  
8620 Wolff Court  
Westminster, Colorado 80031

RE: SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION AND GEOTECHNICAL DATA REPORT  
JOBES PAD  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Dear Mustafa:

This letter transmits our Subsurface Exploration and Geotechnical Data report for the above-referenced project. The work described in this report has been completed in accordance with our Statement of Work dated August 26, 2025.

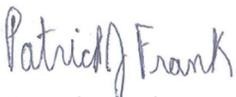
It has been a pleasure participating in this project. Additional services we could provide include:

- environmental assessment
- plan and specification review
- construction materials testing
- observation of excavations and earthwork

If you have any questions or comments, please contact our Greeley office at (970) 373-0009.

Sincerely,

INBERG-MILLER ENGINEERS



Patrick Frank, E.I.T.  
Geotechnical Engineer  
[pfrank@inberg-miller.com](mailto:pfrank@inberg-miller.com)



REVIEWED BY:



Rami Ksaibati, P.E., M.S.  
Vice President

[rksaibati@inberg-miller.com](mailto:rksaibati@inberg-miller.com)

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## APPENDICES

## Appendix A - FIELD EXPLORATION

- Sample and Data Collection Information
- Site and Exploration Location Map
- Test Boring Logs
- Topsoil Photo Logs

## Appendix B - LABORATORY TESTING

- Laboratory Testing Program
- Laboratory Test Reports

## Appendix C – TERMINOLOGY, CONVENTIONS AND REPORT INFORMATION

- Glossary
- General Notes
- Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes
- Important Information about your Geotechnical Engineering Report

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF SERVICE

Inberg-Miller Engineers was requested by Ascent Geomatics Solutions to perform a subsurface exploration and prepare this geotechnical data report for the purpose of obtaining subsurface soil and groundwater information for construction of the proposed Jobs Pad. Details regarding permanent or temporary structures and utility of the pad were not provided to Inberg-Miller Engineers. Geotechnical engineering analyses and recommendations were not requested and are not part of our scope of services. Our specific scope of services is described by our Statement of Work dated August 26, 2025.

## 2.0 CONDITIONS

### 2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed new Jobs Pad is located approximately 0.9 miles northwest of the intersection between County Road 25 North and East 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Adams County, Colorado. The overall existing ground surface of the pad site experiences a gentle upward slope in the southern direction. The pad site is bordered by rural, undeveloped agricultural and ranch property. The ground surface was covered by moderate growth of native grass and weeds at the time of our investigation.

### 2.2 FIELD EXPLORATION

The fieldwork was performed using a CME-45 truck-mounted drilling rig at the site on September 8, 2025. A total of 5 test borings were advanced to depths of approximately 15 feet below ground surface (bgs). The test borings were advanced using solid-stem augers.

In addition to the test borings, one percolation test was performed within the pad area adjacent to test boring B-1. Approximate test boring and percolation test locations are shown on the Site Location Map included in Appendix A.

Drilling and field sampling were performed according to the following standard specifications:

- a) "Standard Practice for Soil Investigation and Sampling by Auger Borings," ASTM D1452.
- b) Sampling with a 2-inch O.D., split-barrel (split-spoon) sampler per ASTM D1586, "Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils." Standard penetration test (SPT) blow counts were obtained by driving a 2.0-inch-diameter split-spoon sampler into the soil using an automatic hammer that drops a 140-pound hammer a distance of 30 inches. The SPT N-value is the blow count for 12 inches of sampler penetration. N-values are correlated to soil relative density, hardness, strength, and a variety of other parameters.
- c) Sampling with a 2.41-inch I.D., split-barrel Dames and Moore sampler per ASTM D3550 "Standard Practice for Thick Wall, Ring-Lined, Split Barrel, Drive Sampling of Soils." Sampling was performed using an automatic hammer as described above. N-value shown on the test boring logs is the blow count for 12 inches of sampler penetration.

The soil samples were field classified by a geotechnical engineer visually in accordance with ASTM D2487, sealed in containers to prevent loss of moisture, and returned to our laboratory. They were then reviewed by the geotechnical engineer to assign appropriate laboratory testing prior to the preparation of this report. A field log was prepared for each test boring during drilling.

### 2.3 [LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM](#)

As requested, the following laboratory soil tests were performed:

	TESTS
1. Moisture Content (ASTM D2216)	30
2. In-Situ Density (ASTM D2937)	5
3. Sieve Analysis (ASTM D422)	6
4. Atterberg Limits (ASTM D4318)	7
5. Moisture-Density Relationship (ASTM D698)	2

A final log for each boring was prepared, containing the work method, samples recovered, and a description of soils encountered. The sieve analyses and moisture-density relationship test results are presented graphically in Appendix B. All other test results are arrayed on the final logs in Appendix A.

### 2.4 [SOIL/ROCK CONDITIONS](#)

A summary of soil conditions that were encountered and recorded on the logs is provided below. For a more detailed description of conditions, refer to the test boring logs and drilling plan presented in Appendix A.

Soil classification laboratory test results indicate that a USDA hydrological soil classification of Soil Group A was generally encountered at our test boring locations. Hydraulic conductivity testing, which is beyond the scope of this report, would be required to confirm that these soil groups are correct.

Topsoil thickness was measured at each test boring location during the field exploration by visual observation of the borehole sidewalls after removal of drilling/excavation equipment and/or visual observation of split-spoon samples. Photos of topsoil measurements are included in Appendix A.

	TOPSOIL: Silty SAND	SAND, SAND with silt, Silty SAND, Clayey SAND	Clay with sand
USCS Classification	SM	SP, SP-SM, SM, SC	CL
Density/Consistency	N/A	Loose to Medium Dense	Very Stiff
Boring Occurrence	All	All	B-4
Vertical Limits Below Ground Surface	Varies from 5" to 7" from ground surface See Logs and Photo Logs	Varies from below topsoil to 16½' See Logs	14' to 16½' See Logs

## 2.5 PERCOLATION TEST RESULTS

One percolation test was performed within the proposed pad area as requested. A 3.25-inch inside diameter hollow-stem auger was used to drill a 7.0-inch diameter boring to a depth of 5 feet for the percolation test. A few inches of gravel was poured to the bottom of the test hole. Water was introduced into the test hole and allowed to soak for approximately 24 hours. Partial sloughing in the test hole occurred during presoaking.

Following the presoaking, 8 to 12 inches of water was added to the test hole for the percolation testing. The water depth was measured at constant time intervals. With each measurement, the water surface "drops" as water flows out of the test hole into the surrounding soil. After three consecutive "drop" measurements within 1/8 inch were recorded, the test was considered complete. The water surface was replenished to approximately the same level after each measurement or periodically. The percolation rate is calculated as the time interval divided by the final water surface drop distance. While the percolation rate has similar units to hydraulic conductivity and infiltration rate, they are not equivalent. Correlations between percolation tests performed as described above and hydraulic conductivity or infiltration rate exist and can be independently researched in the literature to determine correlations, if desired.

One such correlation can be found in the Low Impact Development Manual for Michigan (LID manual), which provides a reduction factor used to correlate percolation rate to infiltration rate. The reduction factor is used to empirically account for lateral percolation of water into the borehole sidewall during percolation testing and reduces the percolation rate to an infiltration rate of only vertical infiltration at the base of the test hole. The results of the percolation test and calculated reduction factor, and infiltration rates using the LID manual are tabulated below. Correlated field percolation values are not exact equivalents to directly observed field infiltration testing as described in ASTM D8152, ASTM D3385, or equivalent. As such, the readers of this report are advised to apply their own engineering judgement if utilizing correlated values for design purposes.

The LID manual does not include a method to account for sloughed material at the base of the test hole prior to testing. To account for these conditions, the average  $d_1$  (initial water depth) used in the LID manual Reduction Factor calculation was estimated assuming the initial water depth will be the average distance from the water level during testing to the top of the sloughed material, and the bottom of the drilled hole.

Percolation Test No.	Test Hole Depth bgs (inches)	Test Hole Diameter (inches)	Time Interval Between Measurements (min)	Final Interval Drop (inches)	Percolation Rate (min/inch)
P-1 (B-1)	49.0	7.0	5	0.38	13.3

Percolation Test No.	Average Initial Depth to Water bgs (During Test) (inches)	Average $d_1$ (Initial Water Depth) (inches)	Average Reduction Factor	Correlated Infiltration Rate (in/hr)
P-1 (B-1)	40.75	13.75	4.88	0.9

## 2.6 [GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS](#)

At the time of our subsurface exploration, no groundwater was observed in the test borings before they were backfilled. Groundwater may be present at the site within the range of exploration depth, but may not have been observable for numerous reasons, such as low soil permeability or impeded drainage.

Groundwater conditions could change with seasonal or long-term changes in climatic conditions and post-construction changes in irrigation and surface water runoff. Generally, developed sites have a significantly greater volume of water available to percolate into the ground due to irrigation and storm water runoff from hard surfaces. Localized, perched groundwater tables may develop above clay layers or bedrock, or within the foundation backfill zone.

## 2.7 [SITE DRAINAGE](#)

Consistent with the International Building Code (IBC), the ground surface adjacent to any proposed structure should be sloped a minimum of 5% away from foundations within 10 feet of the structure. Slope the ground surface beyond 10 feet of the structure at least 2% away to pavement, ditch, or other positive drainage system. Negative drainage and improper management of near-surface water by not providing an effective grading and drainage design, can result in moisture entering structure subgrade soils, causing undesirable differential foundation movement. Sources of near surface water may include pressurized irrigation and water supply lines, rainwater, snowmelt, and roof drains. Backfill against the footings and exterior walls and in utility trenches should be well compacted to reduce the potential for moisture infiltration.

## 2.8 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Excavations should be sloped, benched, shored, or made safe for entry by use of trench boxes as required by the standards of 29 CFR Part 1926. The contractor is solely responsible for designing and constructing stable excavations. Furthermore, the contractor's "responsible person" should continuously evaluate the soil exposed in the excavations, the geometry of the excavation slopes, and the protective equipment and procedures employed by his forces.

For the sole purpose of project planning, we recommend that the soil encountered in our test borings be considered an OSHA Type C soil with a corresponding Maximum Allowable Slope of 1½H:1V. Excavations, including utility trenches, extending to depths of greater than 20 feet, are required to have side slopes, trench boxes, or shoring designed by a professional engineer.

Exterior slabs and foundations are subject to frost heave due to formation of ice lenses in underlying frost susceptible soils. The frost line design depth according to the local design criteria is 36 inches.

Laboratory test results and estimations of average in-situ density based on SPT N-values, when compared with 95% of the maximum dry density test results, indicate a shrinkage of approximately 12% will occur from in-situ to post-compaction conditions. The actual shrinkage could vary significantly depending on the actual post-compaction density achieved.

For estimating purposes, the Federal Highway Administration recommends assuming dry sand, similar to soils encountered at this pad site, will expand approximately 11%, from in-situ density to loose density for transport or stockpiles.

## 3.0 TECHNICAL DATA

Our Sample and Data Collection Information, Drilling Plan, Site and Exploration Location Map, Topsoil Photo Logs, and Test Boring Logs are included in Appendix A.

## 4.0 STANDARD REPORT INFORMATION

Our Field and Laboratory Testing Program and Testing Data (laboratory reports) are included in Appendix B.

Our Standard Report Information, including Terms and Definitions, Limitations, and Comments Form, is included in Appendix C.

## 5.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client, Ascent Geomatics Solutions, for evaluation of the site, design, and construction planning purposes of the described project. All information referenced in the Table of Contents, as well as any future written documents that address comments or questions regarding this report, constitute the "entire report." Inberg-Miller Engineers' conclusions, opinions, and recommendations are based on the entire report. This report may contain insufficient information for applications other than those herein described. Our scope of services was specifically designed for and limited to the specific

purpose of providing geotechnical data for the design of the proposed Jobs Pad project. Consequently, this report may contain insufficient information for applications other than those herein described.

The readers of this geotechnical data report should realize that subsurface variations and anomalies can and will exist across the site and between the test borings. The readers should also realize that site conditions will change due to the modifying effects of seasonal, climatic and construction conditions.

We appreciate participating in your project. We can offer services under a separate contract to provide environmental engineering services, review final plans and specifications, test and laboratory construction materials, and observe excavations, as may be required. Please call our Greeley office at (970) 373-0009 if you have any questions.

## Appendix A

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## **SAMPLE AND DATA COLLECTION INFORMATION**

Field-sampling techniques were employed in this exploration to obtain the data presented in the Final Logs and Report generally in accordance with ASTM D420, D1452, D1586 (where applicable), and D1587 (where applicable).

The drilling method utilized in most test borings is a dry-process, machine rotary auger type that advances hollow steel pipe surrounded by attached steel auger flights in 5-foot lengths. This method creates a continuously cased test hole that prevents the boring from caving in above each level of substrata to be tested. Sampling tools were lowered inside the hollow shaft for testing in the undisturbed soils below the lead auger. In some test borings, as appropriate to advance to the desired depth, air or wash rotary drilling methods were utilized. Air or wash rotary drilling methods allow for the extraction of rock core samples.

Samples were brought to the surface, examined by an IME field representative, and sealed in containers (or sealed in the tubes) to prevent a significant loss of moisture. They were returned to our laboratory for final classification per ASTM D2487 methods. Some samples were subjected to field or laboratory tests as described in the text of this report.

Groundwater observations were made in the open drill holes by IME field personnel at the times and dates stated on the Final Logs. Recorded groundwater levels may not reflect equilibrium groundwater conditions due to relatively low permeability of some soils. It must also be noted that fluctuations may occur in the groundwater level due to variations in precipitation, temperature, nearby site improvements, nearby drainage features, underdrainage, wells, severity of winter frosts, overburden weights, and the permeability of the subsoil. Because variations may be expected, final designs and construction planning should allow for the need to temporarily or permanently dewater excavations or subsoil.

A Final Log of each test pit or boring was prepared by IME. Each Final Log contains IME's interpretation of field conditions or changes in substrata between recovered samples based on the field data received, along with the laboratory test data obtained following the field work or on subsequent site observations. The final logs were prepared by assembling and analyzing field and laboratory data. Therefore, the Final Logs contain both factual and interpretive information. IME's opinions are based on the Final Logs.

The Final Logs list boring methods, sampling methods, approximate depths sampled, amounts of recovery in sampling tools (where applicable), indications of the presence of subsoil types, and groundwater observations and measurements. Results of some laboratory tests are arrayed on the Final Logs at the appropriate depths below grade. The horizontal lines on the Final Logs designate the interface between successive layers (strata) and represent approximate boundaries. The transition between strata may be gradual.

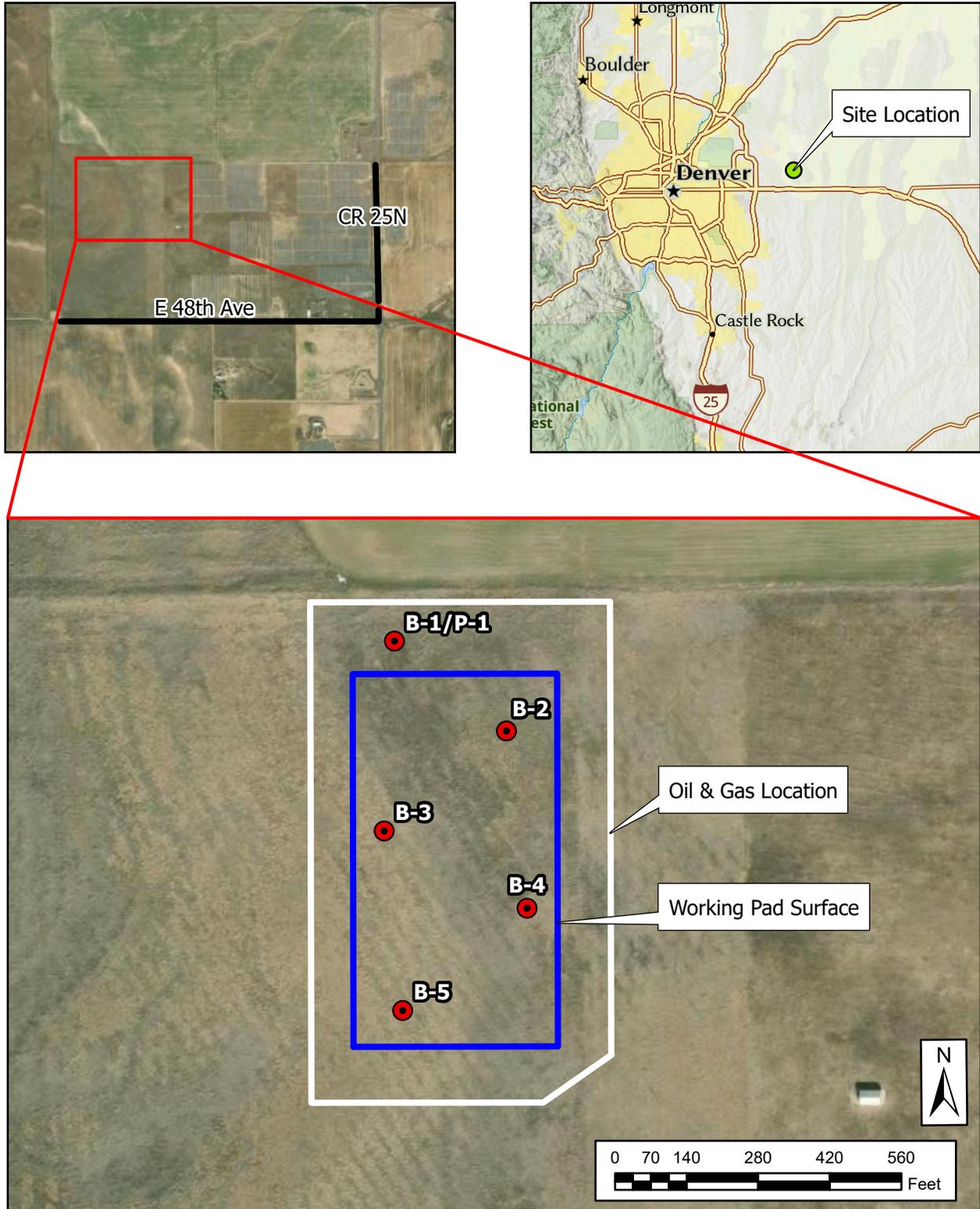
We caution that the Final Logs alone do not constitute the report, and as such they should not be excerpted from the other appendix exhibits or from any of the written text. Without the written report, it is possible to misinterpret the meaning of the information reported on the Final Logs. If the report is

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reproduced for reference purposes, the entire numbered report and appendix exhibits should be bound together as a separate document, or as a section of a specification booklet, including all drawings, maps, etc.

Pocket penetration tests taken in the field, or on samples examined in the laboratory are listed on the Final Logs in a column marked "qp." These tests were performed only to approximate unconfined strength and consistency when making comparisons between successive layers of cohesive soil. It is not recommended that the listed values be used to determine allowable bearing capacities. Bearing capacities of soil is determined by IME using test methods as described in the text of the report.

# Jobs Pad - Site Location Map



Maxar, Microsoft, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Sources: Esri, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Maxar



Location Adams County, CO  
 Boring Location 39.789958, -104.598489

# Soil Boring: B-1

**Project** Jobs Pad **Project No.** 25088-FX **Client** Ascent Geomatics Solutions

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SOIL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	SOIL GRAPHIC	SAMPLE TYPE	DRILLING GRAPHIC	DRILLING METHOD	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	q <sub>u</sub> (PP) (tsf)	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% FINES	PL-LL Moisture Content	ATTERBERG LIMITS	NOTES/TESTING
	0.5	TOPSOIL: 6 INCHES dry, brown, silty SAND				Solid Stem Auger	2-3-8 (11)					4.3		SM LL: 0 PL: 0 PI: 0  Dry Density=96.3 pcf
		Medium dense, dry, brown to tan, fine to coarse, SILTY SAND					7-9		0	74	26	3.2		
5							4-8-15 (23)					3.1		
	7.0	Medium dense, dry, tan, fine to coarse, SAND					5-7-9 (16)					2.9		
10							6-5-6 (11)					5.4		
	14.0	Medium dense, moist, brown, CLAYEY SAND					3-5-7 (12)					14.3		
	16.5													

Remarks:

Date Begun: 09/08/2025  
 Date Completed: 09/08/2025  
 Termination Depth: 16.5'  
 Crew: DAP, NRG  
 Rig: #203 - CME-45 Diesel  
 Drilling Method(s): Solid Stem Auger  
 Benchmark: -

**SAMPLE TYPES**  
 DM - Dames and Moore  
 SPT - Standard Penetration Test

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**  
 At Time of Drilling (ATD) Dry  
 Depth To Cave In: 15'



Location Adams County, CO  
 Boring Location 39.789469, -104.597716

# Soil Boring: B-2

**Project** Jobs Pad **Project No.** 25088-FX **Client** Ascent Geomatics Solutions

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SOIL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	SOIL GRAPHIC	SAMPLE TYPE	DRILLING GRAPHIC	DRILLING METHOD	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	q <sub>u</sub> (PP) (tsf)	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% FINES	PL-LL	Moisture Content	ATTERBERG LIMITS	NOTES/TESTING
	0.6	TOPSOIL: 7 INCHES dry, brown, silty SAND					1-2-4 (6)								
		Loose to medium dense, dry, brown, fine to coarse, SILTY SAND				Solid Stem Auger	7-9-12 (21)								
	6.0	Medium dense, dry, tan, fine to coarse, SAND		DM			9-10 (10)	0	53	47				SM LL: 0 PL: 0 PI: 0	Dry Density=94.8 pcf
							4-6-5 (11)								
							5-7-12 (19)								
	16.5						9-13-16 (29)								

Remarks:

Date Begun: 09/08/2025  
 Date Completed: 09/08/2025  
 Termination Depth: 16.5'  
 Crew: DAP, NRG  
 Rig: #203 - CME-45 Diesel  
 Drilling Method(s): Solid Stem Auger  
 Benchmark: -

**SAMPLE TYPES**

- SPT - Standard Penetration Test
- DM - Dames and Moore

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

At Time of Drilling (ATD) Dry

Depth To Cave In: 15'



Location Adams County, CO  
 Boring Location 39.788938, -104.598574

# Soil Boring: B-3

**Project** Jobs Pad **Project No.** 25088-FX **Client** Ascent Geomatics Solutions

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SOIL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	SOIL GRAPHIC	SAMPLE TYPE	DRILLING GRAPHIC	DRILLING METHOD	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	q <sub>u</sub> (PP) (tsf)	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% FINES	PL-LL	Moisture Content	ATTERBERG LIMITS	NOTES/TESTING	
	0.5	TOPSOIL: 6 INCHES dry, brown, silty SAND				Solid Stem Auger	2-3-3 (6)									
		Loose to medium dense, dry, brown to tan, fine to coarse, SILTY SAND					10-11-12 (23)									
5	6.5	Medium dense, dry, tan, fine to coarse, SAND					5-7-8 (15)	0	87	13					SM LL: 0 PL: 0 PI: 0	
							6-6									Dry Density=94.0 pcf
10							6-7-10 (17)									
15	16.5					5-5-8 (13)										

Remarks: -

Date Begun: 09/08/2025  
 Date Completed: 09/08/2025  
 Termination Depth: 16.5'  
 Crew: DAP, NRG  
 Rig: #203 - CME-45 Diesel  
 Drilling Method(s): Solid Stem Auger  
 Benchmark: -

**SAMPLE TYPES**

- SPT - Standard Penetration Test
- DM - Dames and Moore

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

At Time of Drilling (ATD) Dry

Depth To Cave In: 15'



Location Adams County, CO  
 Boring Location 39.788515, -104.597585

# Soil Boring: B-4

Project Jobes Pad Project No. 25088-FX Client Ascent Geomatics Solutions

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SOIL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	SOIL GRAPHIC	SAMPLE TYPE	DRILLING GRAPHIC	DRILLING METHOD	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	q <sub>u</sub> (PP) (tsf)	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% FINES	Moisture Content	ATTERBERG LIMITS	NOTES/TESTING
	0.4	TOPSOIL: 5 INCHES dry, brown, silty SAND		X		Solid Stem Auger	3-7-13 (20)					6.3		Dry Density=93.8 pcf
		Medium dense, dry, brown to tan, fine to coarse, SILTY SAND		DM			18-20					4.2		
5	6.5	Medium dense, dry, tan, fine to coarse, SAND		X			9-11-18 (29)					5.7		
				X			3-5-10 (15)					5.1		
10				X			5-7-12 (19)					3.9		
15	14.0	Very stiff, moist, brown, fine to medium grained, CLAY, with sand		X		5-12-17 (29)		2	23	75	18.6	CL: 43 LL: 16 PI: 27		
	16.5													

Remarks: -

Date Begun: 09/08/2025  
 Date Completed: 09/08/2025  
 Termination Depth: 16.5'  
 Crew: DAP, NRG  
 Rig: #203 - CME-45 Diesel  
 Drilling Method(s): Solid Stem Auger  
 Benchmark: -

**SAMPLE TYPES**

- SPT - Standard Penetration Test
- DM - Dames and Moore

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

At Time of Drilling (ATD) Dry

Depth To Cave In: 15'



Location Adams County, CO  
 Boring Location 39.787972, -104.598458

# Soil Boring: B-5

**Project** Jobs Pad **Project No.** 25088-FX **Client** Ascent Geomatics Solutions

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SOIL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	SOIL GRAPHIC	SAMPLE TYPE	DRILLING GRAPHIC	DRILLING METHOD	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	q <sub>u</sub> (PP) (tsf)	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% FINES	Moisture Content	ATTEBERG LIMITS	NOTES/TESTING
	0.0 - 0.6	TOPSOIL: 7 INCHES dry, brown, silty SAND		X		Solid Stem Auger	2-3-6 (9)					3.6		Dry Density=97.8 pcf
	0.6 - 2.0	Medium dense, dry, brown, fine to coarse, SILTY SAND		X			6-7-10 (17)					3.5		
	2.0 - 9.0	Medium dense to loose, dry, tan, fine to coarse, SAND, with silt		X			9-10					2.1		
	9.0 - 10.0			DM			3-3-5 (8)					3.4		
	10.0 - 15.0			X			4-4-5 (9)	0	90	10		4.9	SP-SM LL: 0 PL: 0 PI: 0	
	15.0 - 16.5	Medium dense, dry, brown, CLAYEY SAND		X		3-4-5 (9)					12.3			

Remarks: -

Date Begun: 09/08/2025  
 Date Completed: 09/08/2025  
 Termination Depth: 16.5'  
 Crew: DAP, NRG  
 Rig: #203 - CME-45 Diesel  
 Drilling Method(s): Solid Stem Auger  
 Benchmark: -

**SAMPLE TYPES**

- SPT - Standard Penetration Test
- DM - Dames and Moore

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

At Time of Drilling (ATD) Dry

Depth To Cave In: 15'



## PHOTO LOG

**Client:** Ascent Geomatics Solutions **Project Number:** 25088-FX **Capture Date:** 9/8/2025

**Project Name:** Jobes Pad **Captured By:** NG



B-1 @ 0'. Approximately 6" of topsoil



B-2 @ 0'. Approximately 7" of topsoil



B-3 @ 0'. Approximately 6" of topsoil



B-4 @ 0'. Approximately 5" of topsoil



## PHOTO LOG

**Client:** Ascent Geomatics Solutions **Project Number:** 25088-FX **Capture Date:** 9/8/2025

**Project Name:** Jobes Pad **Captured By:** PF



B-5 @ 0'. Approximately 7" of topsoil

## Appendix B

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## **LABORATORY TESTING** **PROGRAM**

Soil samples were transported to our laboratory where they were subject to further evaluation, which may include visual classification according to ASTM D2488 or other analysis to determine certain engineering properties. Tests were performed in accordance with the test methods listed below.

<b>Laboratory Test</b>	<b>Test Method</b>
Moisture Content	ASTM D2216
Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318
Sieve Analysis	ASTM C117
Sieve Analysis with Hydrometer	ASTM D422
Sieve Analysis (200 Sieve only)	ASTM D1140
Water Soluble Sulfate	Comparative
Unconfined Compressive Strength	ASTM D2166
Moisture-Density Relationship (Standard Proctor)	ASTM D698
Moisture-Density Relationship (Modified Proctor)	ASTM D1557
California Bearing Ratio (CBR)	ASTM D1883
Hydraulic Conductivity	ASTM D5084
Minimum Resistivity	AASHTO T288
pH	AASHTO T288
Tube Density	ASTM D2937
Direct Shear	ASTM D3080
Consolidation-Swell	ASTM D2435

Test results that are not displayed on the test boring logs are presented in Appendix B of this report.

# Aggregate-Soil Testing Summary

Inberg-Miller Engineers  
 300 East 16th Street, Ste 305  
 Greeley, CO 80631  
 Ph: (307) 373-0009  
 Fax: (307) 856-3851  
 northerncolorado@inberg-miller.com



<b>Client:</b> Ascent Geomatics Solutions	<b>IME Sample No:</b> 25088-1
<b>Address:</b> 8620 Wolff Court Westminister, CO 80031	<b>Sampled By:</b> IME
<b>Attention:</b> Mustafa Alhakeem, P.E.	<b>Sample Date/Time:</b> 9/8/2025
<b>IME Project No:</b> 25088-FX	<b>Date Received in Lab:</b> 9/8/2025
<b>Project Name:</b> Jobs Pad	<b>Type of Material:</b> Native Subgrade
<b>Project Location:</b> Adams County, Colorado	<b>Source:</b> B-4, B-5 @ 2.5-7.5'
<b>Sample Location/ID:</b> Composite sample of B-4 and B-5	<b>Sample Description:</b> Tan, F-M, silty SAND
	<b>Sample MC (%):</b>

Particle Size Analysis		
ASTM C117, C136, D422, & D1140		
Sieve	Passing	Specification
2 1/2" (63.5mm)		
2" (50.8mm)		
1 1/2" (37.5mm)		
1" (25mm)		
3/4" (19mm)		
1/2" (12.5mm)		
3/8" (9.5mm)		
No. 4 (4.75mm)		
No. 8 (2.36mm)		
No. 16 (1.18mm)		
No. 30 (600µm)		
No. 40 (425µm)		
No. 50 (300µm)		
No. 100 (150µm)		
No. 200 (75µm)		
0.020 mm (20µm)		
Atterberg Limits		
ASTM D4318		
Test	Result	Specification
Liquid Limit:	Not Plastic	
Plastic Limit:	Not Plastic	
Plasticity Index:	Not Plastic	

Other Testing			
Test	Result	Specifications /Notes	ASTM
<b>Fineness Modulus:</b>			C136
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>			D2216
<b>Compaction Properties</b>			
Max. Dry Density (pcf)	124.1		D698 - A
Optimum Moisture (%)	10.2		D698 - A
<b>Relative Density</b>			
Minimum Density (pcf)			D4254
Maximum Density (pcf)			D4253
<b>Sand Equivalent Value:</b>			D2419
<b>Organic Impurities:</b>			C40
<b>LA Abrasion % Loss:</b>			C535/C131
no. of revolutions:			C535/C131
<b>Sulfate Soundness:</b>			
Fine loss (%)			C88
Coarse loss (%)			C88
<b>Fractured Face:</b>			
1 or more faces %			D5821
2 or more faces %			D5821
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	<b>Fine</b>	<b>Coarse</b>	
Absorption %			C128/C127
Bulk (Dry)			C128/C127
Bulk (SSD)			C128/C127
Apparent			C128/C127

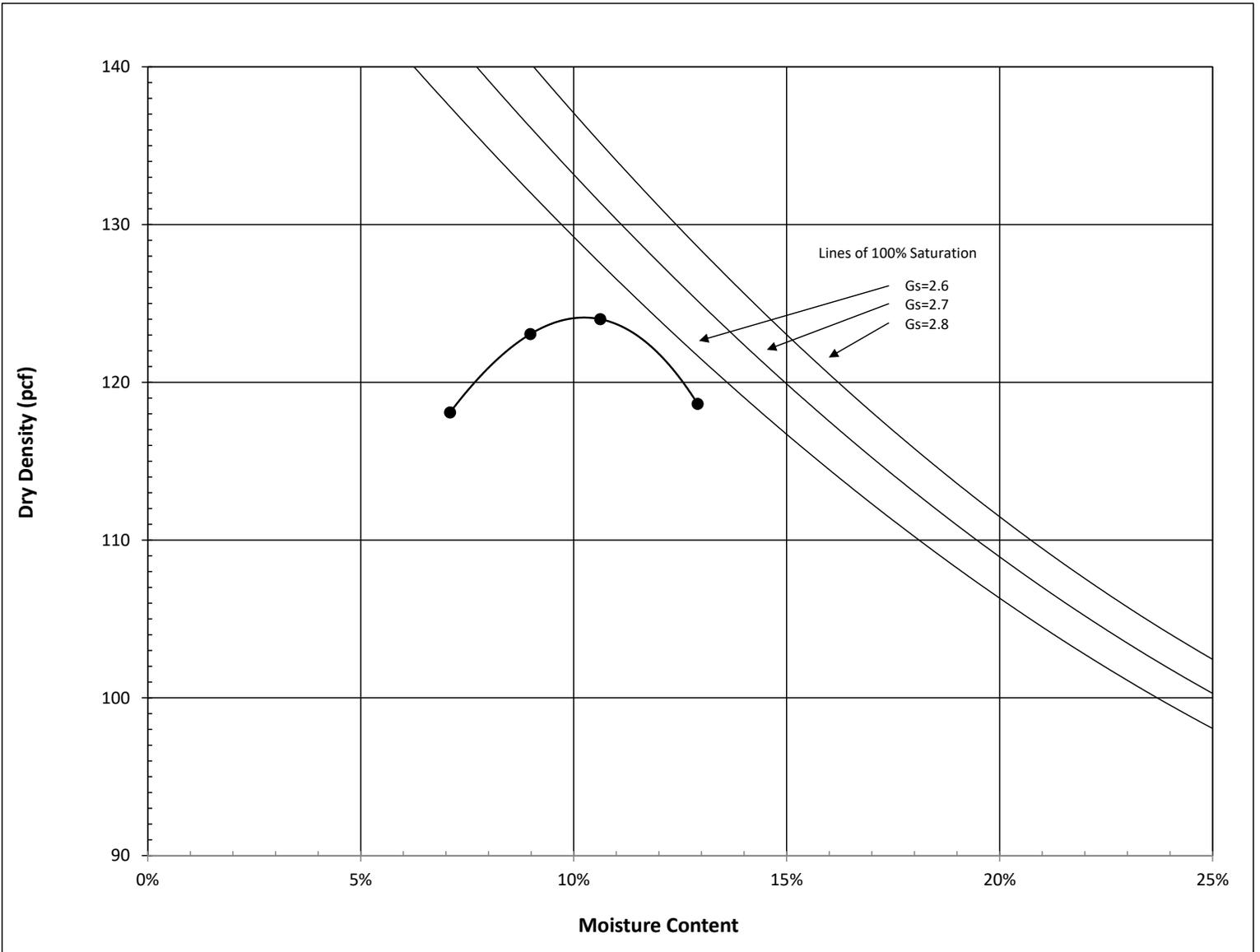
**Remarks:** Tan, fine to medium grained, Silty Sand (SM)

# Moisture-Density Analysis

Inberg-Miller Engineers  
 300 East 16th Street, Ste 305  
 Greeley, CO 80631  
 Ph: (307) 373-0009  
 Fax: (307) 856-3851  
 northerncolorado@inberg-miller.com



<b>Client:</b> Ascent Geomatics Solutions	<b>IME Sample No:</b> 25088-1
<b>Address:</b> 8620 Wolff Court Westminister, CO 80031	<b>Sampled By:</b> IME
<b>Attention:</b> Mustafa Alhakeem, P.E.	<b>Sample Date/Time:</b> 9/8/2025
<b>IME Project No:</b> 25088-FX	<b>Date Received in Lab:</b> 9/8/2025
<b>Project Name:</b> Jobes Pad	<b>Type of Material:</b> Native Subgrade
<b>Project Location:</b> Adams County, Colorado	<b>Source:</b> B-4, B-5 @ 2.5-7.5'
<b>Sample Location/ID:</b> Composite sample of B-4 and B-5	<b>Sample Description:</b> Tan, F-M, silty SAND
	<b>ASTM Method:</b> D698 - A
	<b>Tested By:</b> TTF
	<b>Test Date:</b> 9/10/2025



<b>OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (PCF)</b>	<b>124.1</b>



# Particle Size Analysis

ASTM C136/C117/D422

Inberg-Miller Engineers  
300 East 16th Street, Ste 305  
Greeley, CO 80631  
Ph: (307) 373-0009  
Fax: (307) 856-3851  
northerncolorado@inberg-miller.com



**Client:** Ascent Geomatics Solutions

**Address:** 8620 Wolff Court  
Westminster, CO  
80031

**Attention:** Mustafa Alhakeem, P.E.

**IME Project No:** 25088-FX

**Project Name:** Jobes Pad

**Project Location:** Adams County, Colorado

**IME Sample No:** 25088-2

**Sampled By:** IME

**Sample Date/Time:** 9/8/2025

**Date Received in Lab:** 9/8/2025

**Type of Material:** Native Subgrade

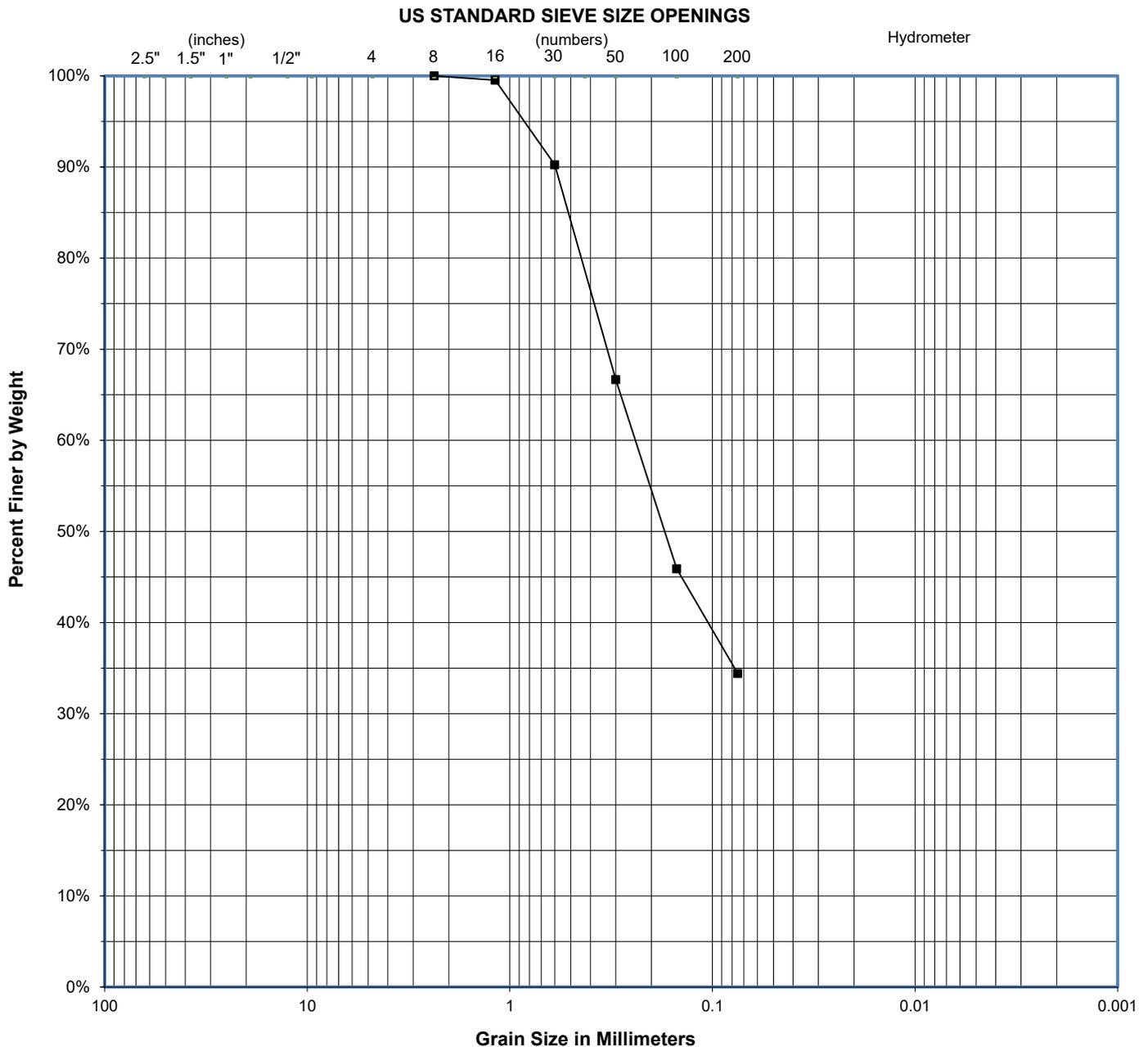
**Source:** B-1,B-2,B-3 @ 2.5-7.5'

**Sample Description:** Tan, F-M, silty SAND

**Tested By:** HJA

**Test Date:** 9/16/2025

**Sample Location/ID:** Composite sample of B-1, B-2, and B-3



gravel	coarse sand	medium sand	fine sand	silt	clay
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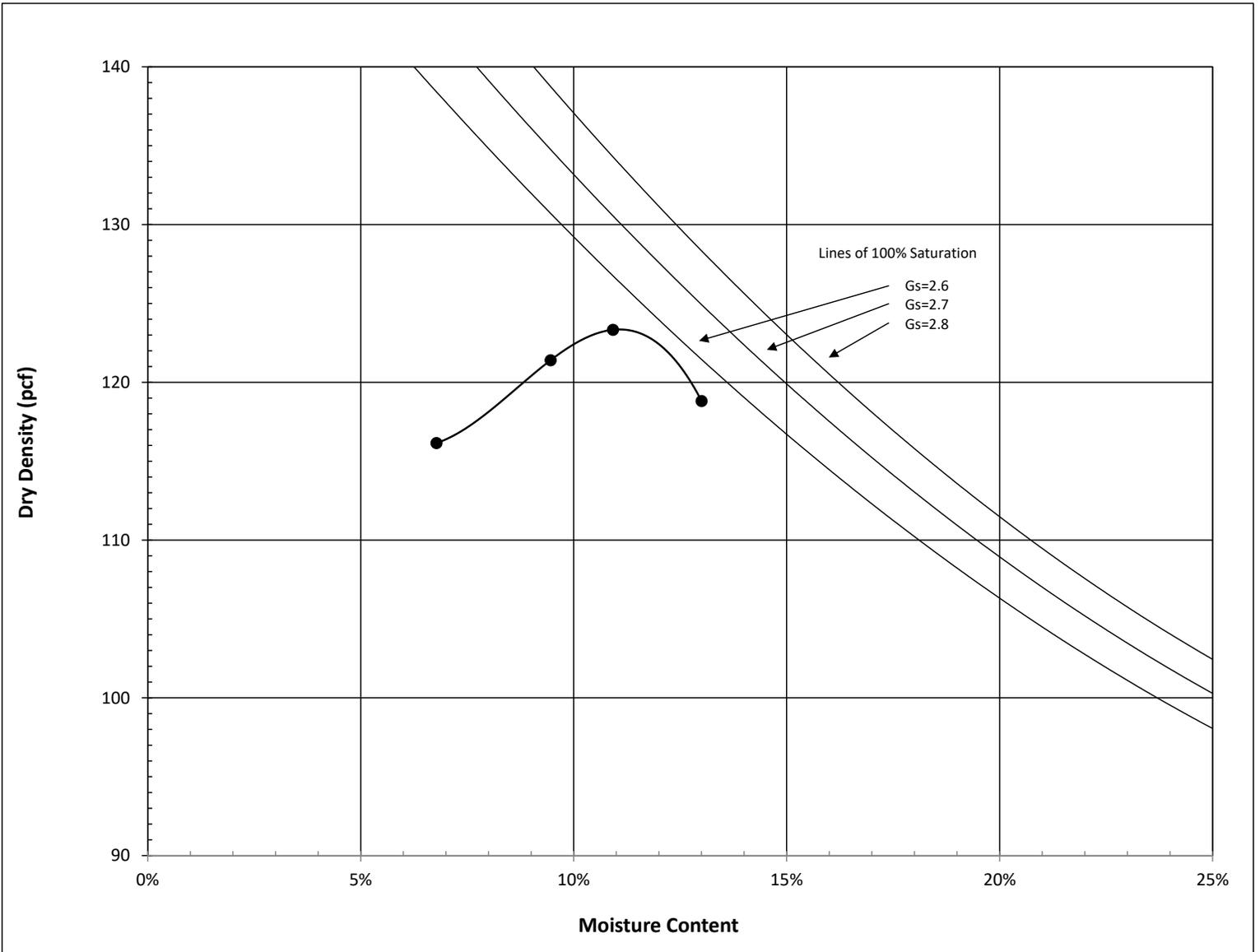
Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D2487)

# Moisture-Density Analysis

Inberg-Miller Engineers  
 300 East 16th Street, Ste 305  
 Greeley, CO 80631  
 Ph: (307) 373-0009  
 Fax: (307) 856-3851  
 northerncolorado@inberg-miller.com



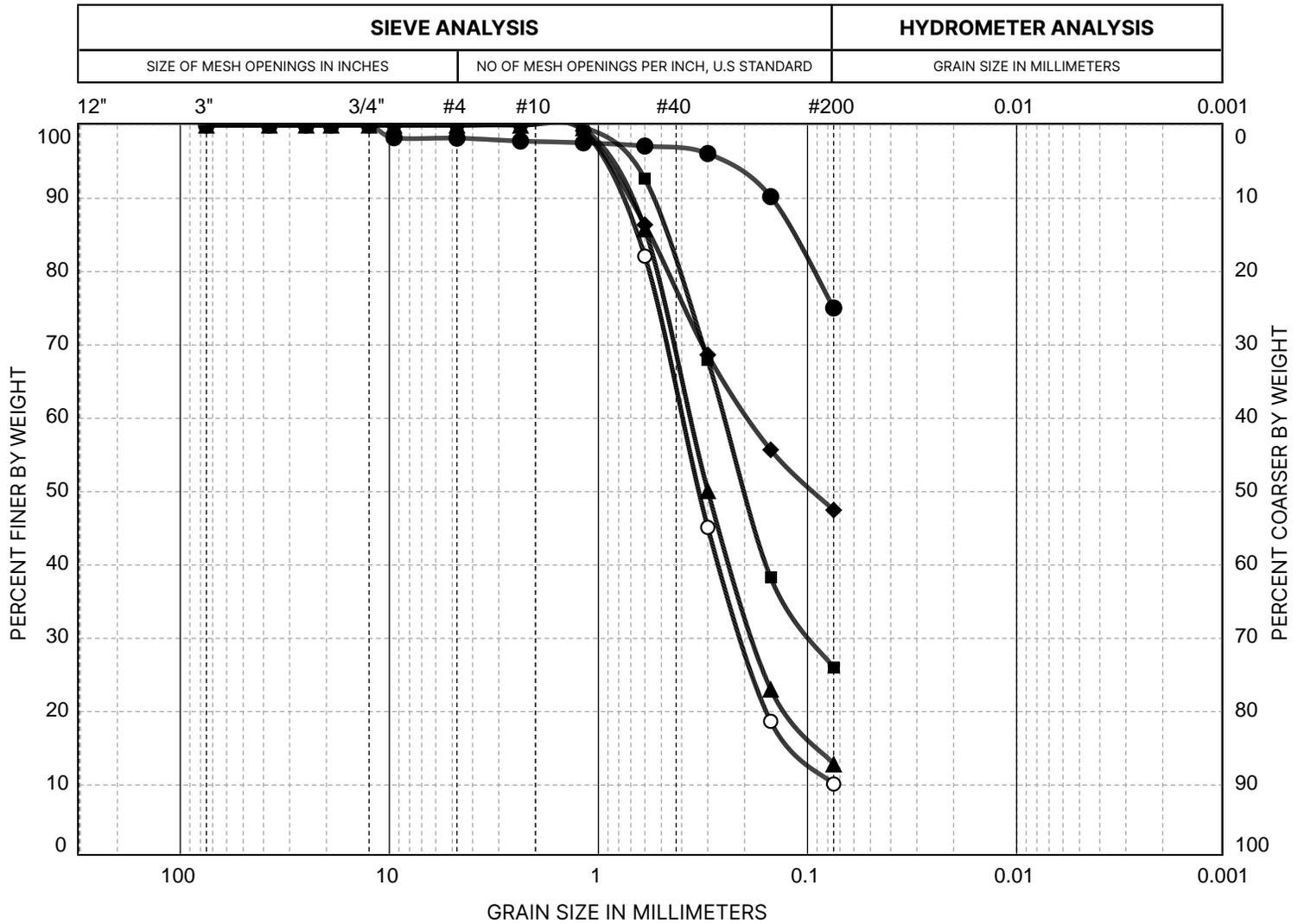
<b>Client:</b> Ascent Geomatics Solutions	<b>IME Sample No:</b> 25088-2
<b>Address:</b> 8620 Wolff Court Westminister, CO 80031	<b>Sampled By:</b> IME
<b>Attention:</b> Mustafa Alhakeem, P.E.	<b>Sample Date/Time:</b> 9/8/2025
<b>IME Project No:</b> 25088-FX	<b>Date Received in Lab:</b> 9/8/2025
<b>Project Name:</b> Jobes Pad	<b>Type of Material:</b> Native Subgrade
<b>Project Location:</b> Adams County, Colorado	<b>Source:</b> B-1,B-2,B-3 @ 2.5-7.5'
<b>Sample Location/ID:</b> Composite sample of B-1, B-2, and B-3	<b>Sample Description:</b> Tan, F-M, silty SAND
	<b>ASTM Method:</b> D698 - A
	<b>Tested By:</b> HJA
	<b>Test Date:</b> 9/15/2025



<b>OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (PCF)</b>	<b>123.4</b>



Jobes Pad  
Adams County, Colorado



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			FINES: SILT OR CLAY
	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	

EXPLORATION NUMBER	DEPTH	GRAVEL (%)	SAND (%)	FINES (%)	D10	D30	D60	D100	CU	CC
■	B-1	2.5	74.00	26.00		0.1	0.25	13.29		
◆	B-2	5	52.51	47.49			0.19	13.29		
▲	B-3	5	87.11	12.89		0.19	0.36	13.29		
●	B-4	15	1.79	23.16	75.05			13.29		
○	B-5	10	0.00	89.86	10.14	0.21	0.39	13.29		

## Appendix C

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## **GLOSSARY**

*Definition of certain words, terms or phrases that are used in this report are provided below, to help the reader to interpret the intent of Inberg Miller Engineers. These definitions:*

- 1. May differ from other published versions*
- 2. Have not been vetted by any organization outside of Inberg-Miller Engineers*
- 3. May not present a complete understanding of the term*

*The reader is encouraged to seek additional interpretation of important terms and consult with Inberg- Miller Engineers as necessary where discrepancies may be discovered, or a definition has not been provided.*

**Active Lateral Soil Pressure** – Horizontal pressure applied by soil to a wall that sufficiently yields or rotates about its base to allow the full soil shear strength to be mobilized

**Allowable End Bearing Pressure** – Recommended maximum pressure on soil or rock expressed as load per unit area that can be applied across the full bottom bearing surface of a pier or pile deep foundation within a given settlement tolerance

**Allowable Skin Friction** – Recommended maximum frictional resistance of soil or rock as load per unit area that can be applied over the vertical side surface of a pier or pile deep foundation within a given settlement tolerance.

**Alluvium** – Soil that has been transported and deposited in a moving water environment

**At-Rest Lateral Soil Pressure** - Horizontal pressure applied by soil to a wall or the vertical face of a structure that is restrained from movement and soil is not allowed to deform

**Backfill** – Soil that is used to replace some or all of soil that was excavated, and is usually subject to material specifications and density requirements

**Base** – Either 1: the bottom surface of a structure or excavation, or 2: soil or aggregate that is placed immediately below a structure or pavement

**Bearing Elevation** – A subsurface level where the base of foundations rest and transmit applied load to the soil or rock

**Bearing Stratum** – A specific soil layer defined by soil description and depth below ground surface, or elevation, to which foundations transmit applied load

**Claystone** – Consolidated sedimentary bedrock comprised chiefly of clay sized particles

**Collapse** – Loss of inter-particle soil friction, usually as a result of the effects of excessive moisture or water, and often leading to large subsidence or settlement of supported structures

**Colluvium** – Soil that has accumulated as a result of gravitational transport, commonly found near the base of slopes

**Compaction/Compacted** – Process or the result of a process where soil density is increased, soil voids are decreased, and usually resulting in an increased strength and reduced settlement potential

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**Compressibility** – Relative term applied to soil or soil layer to describe how much it may yield to expected applied load or pressure

**Conglomerate** – A mixture of clay through gravel-size particles, commonly cemented with calcium carbonate

**Consistency** – Term applied to cohesive soils to describe relative stiffness, often defined by either ASTM D1586 Standard Test Method for Standard Penetration Test (SPT) and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils or as indicated by unconfined compressive strength

**Continuous Footing** – A long narrow footing usually supporting a linear structure such as a wall. Length to width ratio may vary but is commonly taken as 10.

**Contraction Joints** – Formed or sawn joints in concrete slabs or pavements used to control crack patterns that result from thermal contraction or shrinkage

**Crushed Aggregate Base** – Processed gravel at a specified grading and quantity of fractured faces, and sometimes certain durability requirements, that is used below slabs or pavements

**Cut** – Term applied to the volume or depth of soil that has been excavated to a certain design grade

**Cut Slope** – Soil or rock slope that results from cut or excavation

**Density** – The weight of soil for a unit volume, which may be stated in a dry condition, or a moist to saturated condition with weight of water included

**Dewatering** – Process of removing water from an excavation or lowering the groundwater elevation usually via drains or pumps

**Differential Settlement** – The difference in subsidence of a soil surface, or structure resting on soil, between two points spaced a certain distance apart

**Disturbed Soil** – Soil that has been loosened usually as a result of excavation activity, traffic, vibration

**Embedment** – The portion of a structure buried within a specific stratum, usually measured as a vertical distance

**Engineered Fill** – Soil that meets a specific gradation criteria and/or other quality requirements and that is placed at a specified thickness and moisture content and compacted to meet certain minimum density requirements, for the purpose of consistently obtaining certain minimum engineering properties for design

**Envelope A** – Specified gradation criteria that describes reasonably well graded sand and gravel mixtures, with less than 20 percent silt and clay.

**ESAL** – Criteria that describes traffic loading equivalent to a certain number of passes from an 18 kip single axle

**Excavation Subgrade** – The bottom of an excavation

**Expansion Joints** – Joints that are formed in a concrete pavement or slab that allow for thermal expansion of the concrete. Joints are usually filled with an elastic material to prevent entry of foreign particles

**Factor of Safety** – A multiplier for recommended allowable values that provides a margin for safety against failure, considering uncertainty and risk

**Fill** – Soil or rock that has been placed to raise the ground surface elevation

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**Footing/Foundation Subgrade** – The surface of soil or rock to receive a structure which is usually a reinforced cast-in-place concrete

**Friction Angle** – A measure of physical resistance against sliding between soil or rock particles, usually ranging between 0 and 45 degrees

**Frost Heave** – A phenomenon that occurs in certain soil types where soil-moisture may concentrate and freeze as ice layers, causing upward swelling of the soil

**Frost Protection** – Any measure used to prevent frost-heave from affecting a structure

**Frost Susceptibility** – Soil types that are prone to frost heave

**Geotechnical Engineer** – An engineer trained through education and experience in soil mechanics and earth-structure systems

**Grade Beam** – A horizontal structural element that spans between foundations which may carry a portion of load from a structure above, but usually doesn't rely upon support from the soil below

**Heave** – The upward swelling of soil or rock, usually as a result of freezing or moisture adsorption

**Helical Screw Pile/Pier** – A foundation type that consists of a steel shaft with steel helices welded to the shaft, so that the system will pull itself into the ground when torque is applied

**Hydraulic Conductivity** – The rate at which water passes through soil under a certain pressure, usually expressed in the units of centimeters per second

**Hydrostatic Pressure** – The hydraulic pressure at a certain depth below the surface of a water body or water in saturated soil equivalent to the weight of water multiplied by the depth

**Isolated Pad Footing** – A single footing for the support of a leg, column, stanchion or other vertical structural element

**Lifts** – Layers of material that are placed as fill, backfill or pavement

**Mat Foundation** – A large, shallow spread footing that may support any combination of multiple point or area loads

**Maximum Allowable Bearing Pressure** – The recommended maximum pressure that may be applied to soil or rock, including a factor of safety, within estimated settlement tolerances

**Maximum Dry Density** – The peak soil density that is determined in a laboratory using a drop-hammer and mold over a range of varying moisture contents, expressed in terms of dry weight per unit volume

**Moisture Sensitivity** – A characteristic of soil that describes how the strength or compressibility is affected by increasing moisture content

**Moisture Vapor Control** – A design measure to limit the upward movement of soil moisture, usually through a concrete floor slab resting on the soil

**Native Soil** – Soil that is present naturally at a subject site

**On-Site Fill** – Soil used as fill or backfill that originates from a source located at the subject site

**Optimum Moisture Content** – The moisture content at which the maximum dry density is achieved in laboratory testing

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**Organic Materials** – Matter contained in soil that is subject to decomposition

**Overburden** – Soil or rock that is present above an ore body, sedimentary bedrock or certain deposit such as gravel

**Overexcavation** – A process by which usually unsuitable or unwanted soil or rock is removed or excavated below the bottom of a structure or minimum required excavation limits

**Passive Lateral Soil Pressure** – Available resisting soil pressure when a structure is forced against the soil

**Pavement Subbase** – A specified soil type, often described by gradation that is placed below base, which in turn supports flexible or rigid pavement

**Perched Groundwater** – A subsurface condition where water collects above a relatively low permeability stratum

**Permeability** – The rate at which a liquid or gas may pass through soil, rock or other material

**Pile/Pier Cap** – A reinforced concrete block designed to distribute load from a structure to multiple deep foundation elements

**Proof-Rolling** – A process by which a subgrade is subjected to wheel loading to locate relative soft or yielding areas that might be repaired before covering with structures, soil, pavement etc.

**Raft Foundation** – See Mat Foundation

**Residual Soil** – Soil that has resulted from the in-place weathering of rock

**Rigid Pavement** – Usually reinforced or unreinforced Portland cement concrete, which when cured exhibits high compressive strength but is relatively inflexible

**Sandstone** - Sedimentary bedrock comprised chiefly of sand sized particles

**Saturation** – A condition where the pores of soil or rock are completely filled with water

**Sedimentary Bedrock** – Consolidated sediments of clay, silt or sand

**Shrink-Swell Potential** – Likelihood that soil or rock may increase or decrease in volume, usually as result of water adsorption and indicated by high plasticity index and/or measured response to inundation

**Siltstone** - Sedimentary bedrock comprised chiefly of silt sized particles

**Site Fill** – Soil used to raise the grade of all or a portion of a site to a design elevation, exclusive of structures or buildings

**Slab Fill** – Soil used to fill above the foundation bearing elevation to the bottom of any special subbase or base soil/aggregate that supports a concrete slab-on-grade

**Slab Subbase** – Soil that meets a specified gradation requirement or other criteria for placement below a base aggregate

**Spread Footing/Foundations** – A foundation type that usually consists of a reinforced, cast-in-place concrete that is formed in a round, square, rectangle or continuous strip shape for transferring structural loads to the soil and is placed at certain minimum depths for frost protection or confinement

**Stripping Depth** – The depth below ground surface that unsatisfactory soil or other materials should be removed before placement of engineered fill or structures

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**Structural Fill** – Soil that meets a specified gradation or other quality or strength criteria for the purpose of raising the ground surface elevation or improving bearing conditions to receive a structure

**Subgrade** – Soil surface or substrate that will receive pavement, structure, engineered fill, backfill etc.

**Synthetic Reinforcement** – Specially manufactured fabric, usually as a woven or extruded plastic, used for the purpose of forming a composite with soil or aggregate and adding strength

**Synthetic Separation** - Specially manufactured fabric, usually as a woven plastic or non-woven fibrous plastic, used for the purpose creating a barrier for the migration of fine-grained soil

**Topsoil** – Soil that contains organic matter, usually as decayed vegetation and roots, in sufficient quantity that it is compressible, moisture sensitive, or subject to settlement with continued decay

**Total Settlement** – An estimate of the amount of settlement that may occur over the life of a structure as a result of compression of underlying soil due to the pressure imposed by the structure

**Transient Loading** – Short term loads applied to a structure, such as from seismic force or wind pressure.

**Ultimate Bearing Capacity** – An estimate of the bearing pressure applied to a soil stratum that would induce shear failure, without consideration of a factor of safety or limiting settlement

**Undisturbed Soil** – Soil that is allowed to remain in its natural state without changing moisture content or density

**Void Form** – A concrete form material for casting a structure which provides support long enough for the concrete to complete curing and gain sufficient strength for the structure to support itself, leaving a void when the form disintegrates with weathering and moisture.

**Water Table** – The surface of groundwater within saturated soil or rock layers

**Weathered Bedrock** – Native rock formation that has become delaminated or shows evidence of disintegration as determined and defined by the geotechnical engineer to distinguish a certain stratum for the purposes of the report

# GENERAL NOTES - LOG OF TEST BORING/TEST PIT

## DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION

<b>Grain Size Terminology</b>		
<u>Soil Fraction</u>	<u>Particle Size</u>	<u>U.S. Standard Sieve Size</u>
Boulders	Larger than 12"	Larger than 12"
Cobbles	3" to 12"	3" to 12"
Gravel: Coarse	3/4" to 3"	3/4" to 3"
Fine	4.76mm to 3/4"	#4 to 3/4"
Sand: Coarse	2.00mm to 4.76mm	#10 to #4
Medium	0.42mm to 2.00mm	#40 to #10
Fine	0.074mm to 0.42mm	#200 to #40
Silt	0.005mm to 0.074mm	Smaller than #200
Clay	Smaller than 0.005mm	Smaller than #200

Plasticity characteristics differentiate between silt and clay

<u>Relative Density</u>		<u>Consistency</u>	
<u>Term</u>	<u>"N" Value*</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>q<sub>u</sub>-tons/sq. ft.</u>
Very Loose	0-4	Very Soft	0.0 to 0.25
Loose	4-10	Soft	0.25 to 0.5
Medium Dense	10-30	Firm	0.5 to 1.0
Dense	30-50	Stiff	1.0 to 2.0
Very Dense	Over 50	Very Stiff	2.0 to 4.0
		Hard	Over 4.0

\*Note: The penetration number, N, is the summation of blows required to effect two successive 6" penetrations of the 2" split-barrel sampler. The sampler is driven with a 140-pound weight falling 30", and is seated to a depth of 6" before commencing the standard penetration test.

## DESCRIPTIVE ROCK CLASSIFICATION

### **Engineering Hardness Description of Rock**

(not to be confused with MOH's scale for minerals)

Very Soft	Can be carved with a knife. Can be excavated readily with point of pick. Pieces one inch or more in thickness can be broken with finger pressure. Can be scratched readily by fingernail.
Soft	Can be gouged or grooved readily with knife or pick point. Can be excavated in chips to pieces several inches in size by moderate blows of a pick point. Small thin pieces can be broken by finger pressure.
Medium Soft	Can be grooved or gouged 1/16-inch deep by firm pressure on knife or pick point. Can be excavated in small chips to pieces about 1-inch-maximum size by hard blows of the point of a geologist's pick.
Medium Hard	Can be scratched with knife or pick. Gouges or grooves to 1/4-inch deep. Can be excavated by hard blow of a geologist's pick. Hand specimens can be detached by moderate blow.
Hard	Can be scratched with knife or pick only with difficulty. Hard blow of hammer required to detach hand specimen.
Very Hard	Cannot be scratched with knife or sharp pick. Breaking of hand specimens requires several hard blows of geologist's pick.

## NOMENCLATURE

### **Drilling and Sampling**

SS	--	Split Barrel (spoon) Sampler
N	--	Standard Penetration Test Number, blows/foot*
ST	--	Thin-walled Tube (Shelby Tube) Sampler
DC	--	Thick-wall, ring lined, drive sampler
C	--	Coring
DP	--	Direct Push Sampler
CS	--	Continuous Sampler (used in conjunction with hollow stem auger drilling)
D	--	Disturbed Sample (auger cuttings, air/wash rotary cuttings, backhoe, shovel, etc.)

### **Laboratory Tests**

USCS	--	Unified Soil Classification System (soil type)
W	--	Water Content (%)
LL	--	Liquid Limit (%)
PL	--	Plastic Limit (%)
PI	--	Plasticity Index (LL-PL) (%)
q <sub>u</sub>	--	Unconfined Strength, TSF
q <sub>p</sub>	--	Penetrometer Reading (estimate of unconfined strength), TSF
Y <sub>m</sub>	--	Moist Unit Weight, PCF
Y <sub>d</sub>	--	Dry Unit Weight, PCF
WSS	--	Water Soluble Sulfate (%)
Φ	--	Angle of Internal Friction (degrees)
c	--	Soil Cohesion, TSF
SG	--	Specific gravity of soil solids
S	--	Degree of Saturation (%)
e	--	Void Ratio
n	--	Porosity
k	--	Permeability (cm/sec)

### **Water Level Measurement**

	--	Water Level at Time Shown Note: Water level measurements shown on the boring logs represent conditions at the time indicated, and may not reflect static levels, especially in cohesive soils. The available water level information is given at the bottom of each log.
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# CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES

**ASTM Designation: D2487-69 and D2488-69 (Unified Soil Classification System)**

Major Divisions		Group Symbols	Typical Names	Laboratory Classification Criteria			
<b>Coarse-Grained Soils</b> (More than half of material is larger than No. 200 sieve size)	<b>Gravels</b> (More than half of coarse fraction is larger than No. 4 sieve size)	GW	Well graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	Determine percentages of sand and gravel from grain-size curve. Depending on percentage of fines (fraction smaller than No. 200 sieve size), coarse-grained soils are classified as follows:  Less than 5 % More than 12 %	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 4; $C_c = \frac{(C_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 & 3		
			GP		Poorly Graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	Not meeting all gradation requirements for GW	
		GM <sup>a</sup>	d		Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures	Atterberg limits below "A" line or P.I. less than 4	Above "A" line with P.I. between 4 and 7 are borderline cases requiring use of dual symbols
			u				
	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg limits below "A" line or P.I. greater than 7				
	<b>Sands</b> (More than half of coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size)	<b>Clean Sands</b> (Little or no fines)	SW		Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 6; $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 & 3	
SP			Poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	Not meeting all gradation requirements for SW			
<b>Sands w/ Fines</b> (Appreciable amount of fines)		SM <sup>a</sup>	d	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	Atterberg limits above "A" line or P.I. less than 4	Limits plotting in hatched zone with P.I. between 4 and 7 are borderline cases requiring use of dual symbols	
		u					
SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg limits above "A" line or P.I. greater than 7					
<b>Fine-Grained Soils</b> (More than half material is smaller than No. 200 sieve size)	<b>Silts and Clays</b> (Liquid limit less than 50)	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, or clayey silts with slight plasticity	<b>Plasticity Chart</b> 			
		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly, clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays				
		OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity				
	<b>Silts and Clays</b> (Liquid limit greater than 50)	MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts				
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays				
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts				
	<b>Highly Organic Soils</b>	P <sub>t</sub>	Peat and other highly organic soils				

<sup>a</sup> Division of GM and SM groups into subdivision of d and u are for roads and airfields only. Subdivision is based on Atterberg limits; suffix d used when L.L. is 28 or less and the P.I. is 6 or less; the suffix u used when L.L. is greater than 28.

<sup>b</sup> Borderline classifications, used for soils possessing characteristics of two groups, are designated by combinations of group symbols. For example: GW-GC, well-graded gravel-sand mixture with clay binder.

# Important Information about Your Geotechnical-Engineering Report

*Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes.*

*While you cannot eliminate all such risks, you can manage them. The following information is provided to help.*

## **Geotechnical Services Are Performed for Specific Purposes, Persons, and Projects**

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs of their clients. A geotechnical-engineering study conducted for a civil engineer may not fulfill the needs of a construction contractor or even another civil engineer. Because each geotechnical-engineering study is unique, each geotechnical-engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client. No one except you should rely on your geotechnical engineering report without first conferring with the geotechnical engineer who prepared it. *And no one — not even you — should apply the report for any purpose or project except the one originally contemplated.*

## **Read the Full Report**

Serious problems have occurred because those relying on a geotechnical-engineering report did not read it all. Do not rely on an executive summary. Do not read selected elements only.

## **A Geotechnical-Engineering Report Is Based on a Unique Set of Project-Specific Factors**

Geotechnical engineers consider many unique, project-specific factors when establishing the scope of a study. Typical factors include: the client's goals, objectives, and risk-management preferences; the general nature of the structure involved, its size, and configuration; the location of the structure on the site; and other planned or existing site improvements, such as access roads, parking lots, and underground utilities. Unless the geotechnical engineer who conducted the study specifically indicates otherwise, do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report that was:

- not prepared for you,
- not prepared for your project,
- not prepared for the specific site explored, or
- completed before important project changes were made.

Typical changes that can erode the reliability of an existing geotechnical-engineering report include those that affect:

- the function of the proposed structure, as when it's changed from a parking garage to an office building, or from a light-industrial plant to a refrigerated warehouse,

- elevation, configuration, location, orientation, or weight of the proposed structure,
- composition of the design team, or
- project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project changes—even minor ones—and request an assessment of their impact. *Geotechnical engineers cannot accept responsibility or liability for problems that occur because their reports do not consider developments of which they were not informed.*

## **Subsurface Conditions Can Change**

A geotechnical-engineering report is based on conditions that existed at the time the study was performed. *Do not rely on a geotechnical-engineering report* whose adequacy may have been affected by: the passage of time; by man-made events, such as construction on or adjacent to the site; or by natural events, such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations. *Always* contact the geotechnical engineer before applying the report to determine if it is still reliable. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis could prevent major problems.

## **Most Geotechnical Findings Are Professional Opinions**

Site exploration identifies subsurface conditions only at those points where subsurface tests are conducted or samples are taken. Geotechnical engineers review field and laboratory data and then apply their professional judgment to render an opinion about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual subsurface conditions may differ—sometimes significantly—from those indicated in your report. Retaining the geotechnical engineer who developed your report to provide construction observation is the most effective method of managing the risks associated with unanticipated conditions.

## **A Report's Recommendations Are *Not* Final**

Do not overrely on the construction recommendations included in your report. *Those recommendations are not final*, because geotechnical engineers develop them principally from judgment and opinion. Geotechnical engineers can finalize their recommendations *only* by observing actual

subsurface conditions revealed during construction. *The geotechnical engineer who developed your report cannot assume responsibility or liability for the report's recommendations if that engineer does not perform construction observation.*

### **A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Subject to Misinterpretation**

Other design team members' misinterpretation of geotechnical-engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Lower that risk by having your geotechnical engineer confer with appropriate members of the design team after submitting the report. Also retain your geotechnical engineer to review pertinent elements of the design team's plans and specifications. Contractors can also misinterpret a geotechnical-engineering report. Reduce that risk by having your geotechnical engineer participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences, and by providing construction observation.

### **Do Not Redraw the Engineer's Logs**

Geotechnical engineers prepare final boring and testing logs based upon their interpretation of field logs and laboratory data. To prevent errors or omissions, the logs included in a geotechnical engineering report should *never* be redrawn for inclusion in architectural or other design drawings. Only photographic or electronic reproduction is acceptable, *but recognize that separating logs from the report can elevate risk.*

### **Give Contractors a Complete Report and Guidance**

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can make contractors liable for unanticipated subsurface conditions by limiting what they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent costly problems, give contractors the complete geotechnical-engineering report, *but* preface it with a clearly written letter of transmittal. In that letter, advise contractors that the report was not prepared for purposes of bid development and that the report's accuracy is limited; encourage them to confer with the geotechnical engineer who prepared the report (a modest fee may be required) and/or to conduct additional study to obtain the specific types of information they need or prefer. A prebid conference can also be valuable. *Be sure contractors have sufficient time* to perform additional study. Only then might you be in a position to give contractors the best information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions.

### **Read Responsibility Provisions Closely**

Some clients, design professionals, and contractors do not recognize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This lack of understanding has created unrealistic expectations that

have led to disappointments, claims, and disputes. To help reduce the risk of such outcomes, geotechnical engineers commonly include a variety of explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled "limitations," many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineers' responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely.* Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

### **Geoenvironmental Concerns Are Not Covered**

The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to perform a *geoenvironmental* study differ significantly from those used to perform a *geotechnical* study. For that reason, a geotechnical-engineering report does not usually relate any geoenvironmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated environmental problems have led to numerous project failures.* If you have not yet obtained your own geoenvironmental information, ask your geotechnical consultant for risk management guidance. *Do not rely on an environmental report prepared for someone else.*

### **Obtain Professional Assistance To Deal with Mold**

Diverse strategies can be applied during building design, construction, operation, and maintenance to prevent significant amounts of mold from growing on indoor surfaces. To be effective, all such strategies should be devised for the *express purpose* of mold prevention, integrated into a comprehensive plan, and executed with diligent oversight by a professional mold-prevention consultant. Because just a small amount of water or moisture can lead to the development of severe mold infestations, many mold-prevention strategies focus on keeping building surfaces dry. While groundwater, water infiltration, and similar issues may have been addressed as part of the geotechnical-engineering study whose findings are conveyed in this report, the geotechnical engineer in charge of this project is not a mold-prevention consultant; ***none of the services performed in connection with the geotechnical engineer's study were designed or conducted for the purpose of mold prevention. Proper implementation of the recommendations conveyed in this report will not of itself be sufficient to prevent mold from growing in or on the structure involved.***

### **Rely on Your GBA-Member Geotechnical Engineer for Additional Assistance**

Membership in the GEOPROFESSIONAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk confrontation techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project. Confer with your GBA-member geotechnical engineer for more information.

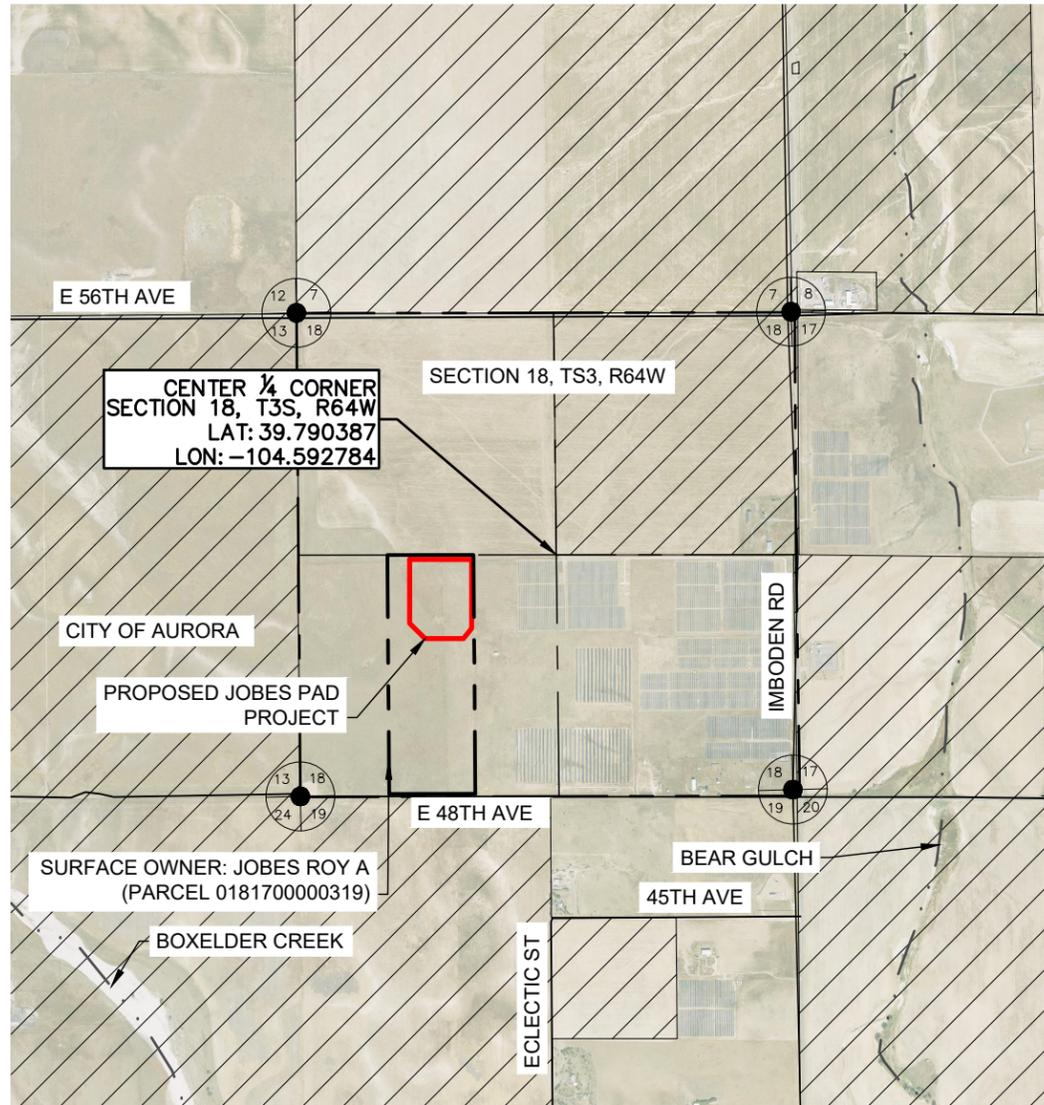


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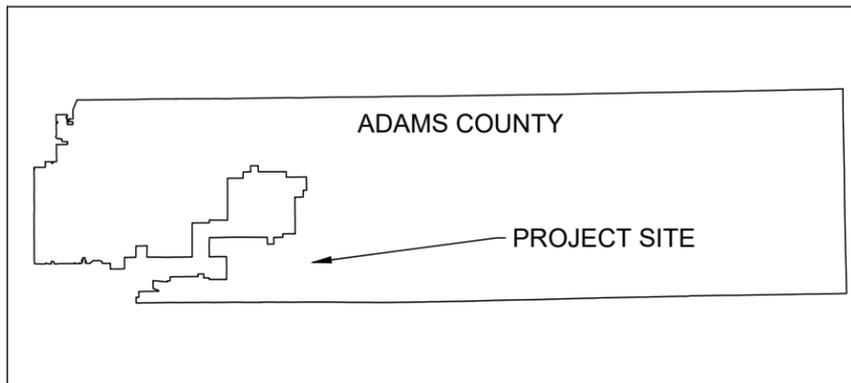
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# JOBES PAD

## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



**LOCATION MAP**  
1" = 2000'



**VICINITY MAP**  
N.T.S.

- NOTES:**
- PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS SHALL CONFORM TO ADAMS COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND LATEST EDITION OF COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

**PREPARED BY:**  
ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS  
ADDRESS: 860 WOLFF COURT, WESTMINSTER, CO 80031  
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**PREPARED FOR:**  
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CONTACT: JULIE FRIDAY

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER:**  
INBERG-MILLER ENGINEERS (IME)  
ADDRESS: 300 EAST 16TH STREET, SUITE 305, GREELEY, CO 80631  
PHONE: (970) 373-0009

**CONTROL POINT:**  
NGS Control Station DR R  
N: 1,175,518.06  
E: 3,247,852.67  
Elev: 5408.49' (NAVD 88)  
STAINLESS STEEL ROD IN SLEEVE

**DATA SOURCE:**  
AERIAL IMAGERY: NAIP 2023

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

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

DRAWING INDEX		
SHEET NO.	TITLE	REV.
1	COVER SHEET	C
2	GENERAL NOTES	B
3	QUANTITIES & LEGEND	C
4	CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT	B
5	POND DETAIL - DRILL PHASE	B
6	CROSS SECTIONS	B
7	INTERIM-RECLAMATION LAYOUT	B
8	POND DETAIL - PRODUCTION PHASE	B
9	ACCESS ROAD PLAN & PROFILE	B
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PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
COVER SHEET  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.,  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
AMS	MS	12/15/25

REV.	DESCRIPTION
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
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12/5/25

DRAFTED BY:  
AMS

SHEET NO.  
01 OF 25

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**GENERAL NOTES**

- SHOULD ARTIFACTS OF POTENTIAL HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE BE ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY CLIENT AND DISCONTINUE EXCAVATION IN THE AFFECTED AREA UNTIL OTHERWISE NOTIFIED BY THE CLIENT OR ENGINEER. ANY DAMAGE TO A DESIGNATED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE AS A RESULT OF CONTRACTOR NEGLIGENCE SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONTRACTOR.
- DO NOT PERFORM ANY GRADING OR GRUBBING OPERATION SO AS TO CAUSE FALLING ROCKS, SOIL OR DEBRIS IN ANY FORM TO FALL, SLIDE OR FLOW ONTO ADJOINING PROPERTIES, STREETS, OR INTO NATURAL WATERCOURSES.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT CHANGE OR DEVIATE FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE OWNER AND ENGINEER.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A SET OF AS-BUILT DRAWINGS WITH ALL CHANGES IDENTIFIED. THE AS-BUILT FIELD DRAWINGS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO CLIENT AT PROJECT COMPLETION.

**SAFETY**

- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR JOB SITE SAFETY OF HIS OWN PERSONNEL, ALL VISITORS TO THE SITE, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL APPLICABLE HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OSHA 29 CFR PARTS 1910 AND 1926 FOR GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE MEANS OF DUST CONTROL. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DUST CONTROL DURING ALL PHASES OF SITE PREP, EARTHWORKS AND GRADING.
- UNLESS A SAFE EXCAVATION/TRENCH DEPTH IS SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED DURING THE PRECONSTRUCTION SAFETY ASSESSMENT BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL, WHERE PERSONNEL ENTER EXCAVATIONS 4 FEET OR MORE IN DEPTH, PROTECT THE EXCAVATION WITH A SUPPORT SYSTEM OF SLOPING, SHORING, BRACING OR BY USE OF A TRENCH BOX MEETING OSHA SAFETY STANDARD; INSPECT SHORING AND/OR BRACING SYSTEMS DAILY AND AFTER RAINSTORMS OR OTHER HAZARD-INCREASING OCCURRENCE. ALSO PROVIDE SUCH PROTECTION IN EXCAVATIONS LESS THAN 4 FEET DEEP WHERE HAZARDOUS EARTH MOVEMENT MAY BE EXPECTED.
- ALL CONTRACTORS PERFORMING SUBSURFACE EARTHWORKS MUST CONTACT 811 AT LEAST 3 BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

**TOPSOIL, CLEARING AND GRUBBING**

- CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAR AND GRUB PROJECT AREA PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY EARTHWORKS. HOLES RESULTING FROM REMOVAL OF VEGETATION SHALL BE BACKFILLED, COMPACTED AND GRADED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DRAWING PACKAGE, GENERAL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS WHERE APPLICABLE.
- CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISPOSAL OF ALL WASTE MATERIAL INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO VEGETATION, ROCK, DEBRIS, EXCESS SOILS, DEMOLITION MATERIALS, AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS. ACQUISITION OF OFF-SITE DISPOSAL AREA IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY CLIENT.
- PERFORM ALL CLEARING, GRUBBING AND EARTHWORKS IN CONFORMANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING, REMOVING AND DISPOSING OF CONTAMINATED SOIL, IF APPLICABLE.
- NO VEGETATION OVERHANGING THE CONSTRUCTION AREA, BUT ROOTED OUTSIDE SAID AREA, SHALL BE REMOVED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM THE CLIENT OR CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.
- SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR DISCOVER THAT THE DEPTH OF TOPSOIL EXCEEDS THE DEPTH INDICATED ON THE PLANS, CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE CLIENT AND ENGINEER IN WRITING TO DETERMINE IF ANY REVISIONS TO THE EARTHWORKS QUANTITIES AND DESIGN ARE REQUIRED. UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT PROCEED WITH TOPSOIL REMOVAL UNTIL DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE CLIENT OR CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.

**GRADING AND COMPACTION**

- WHERE A GEOTECHNICAL REPORT EXISTS FOR THIS PROJECT, CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING AND ADHERING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE REPORT. SHOULD A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE PROJECT SITE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND THESE PLANS EXIST, CONTRACTOR TO INFORM THE ENGINEER IN WRITING BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH EARTHWORKS ACTIVITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT PROCEED WITH EARTHWORKS ACTIVITIES UNTIL DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE ENGINEER AND CLIENT.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPERLY DISPOSE OF EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL OFF SITE UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE BY THE CLIENT OR ENGINEER.
- ONSITE EXCAVATED MATERIAL STORAGE SHALL BE IN THE LOCATION INDICATED BY THE CLIENT OR AS INDICATED ON THESE PLANS. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE SOIL STOCKPILES AS APPROPRIATE.
- ANY ROCK UNEARTHED DURING EXCAVATION WITH A LONG AXIS LENGTH THAT EXCEEDS 5 INCHES AND IS NOT REQUIRED FOR SITE DEVELOPMENT, SHALL BE DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE BY THE CLIENT OR ENGINEER.
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE AND VERIFY THAT ADEQUATE COMPACTION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED PRIOR TO INDEPENDENT CONFIRMATION OF COMPACTION BY A QUALIFIED INSPECTOR. OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT AND MAXIMUM COMPACTED DENSITY TO BE INDICATED IN THESE DRAWINGS OR IN THE ASSOCIATED GEOTECHNICAL REPORT. ON SPEC MATERIAL TO BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN 6-INCH HORIZONTAL LIFTS.
- COMPACTION TO BE VERIFIED BY NUCLEAR METHOD PER ASTM D-6938 OR BY AN EQUIVALENT METHOD APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
- COMPACTION TESTING FREQUENCY FOR ROADS AND PARKING AREAS SHALL BE 1 TEST (ASTM D-6938) PER 12 FT. OF WIDTH PER 300 FT. OF LENGTH OR FRACTION THEREOF PER 6" LIFT UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS OR IN THE ASSOCIATED GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.

**JOBES PAD**

**Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan**

- COMPACTION TEST FREQUENCY FOR AREAS UNDER STRUCTURAL FOUNDATIONS SHALL BE 1 TEST (ASTM D-6938) FOR EACH 1,000 FT<sup>2</sup> OR FRACTION THEREOF PER 6" LIFT, UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS OR IN THE ASSOCIATED GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- COMPACTION TEST FREQUENCY FOR DETENTION OR RETENTION POND FILL EMBANKMENTS OR ANY EMBANKMENT IMPOUNDING WATER SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1 TEST (ASTM D-6938) PER 2,500 FT<sup>2</sup> OR FRACTION THEREOF PER 6" LIFT UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS OR IN THE ASSOCIATED GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- COMPACTION TEST FREQUENCY FOR REMAINING AREAS (NOT INCLUDING STRUCTURAL FOUNDATIONS, ROADS AND DETENTION POND EMBANKMENTS) IN NON-HEAVY LOADING AREAS SHALL BE 1 SPOT CHECKS PER 40,000 FT<sup>2</sup> PER 6" LIFT IN FILL AREAS UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS OR IN THE ASSOCIATED GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.
- CONSTRUCTION MANAGER, INSPECTOR AND/OR ENGINEER MAY REQUIRE THAT MORE COMPACTION TESTS ARE NEEDED BASED ON FIELD OBSERVATIONS. THE RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF COMPACTION TESTS INDICATED IN THESE GENERAL NOTES CONSTITUTES THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF TESTS; MORE TESTS MAY BE WARRANTED BASED ON FINDINGS IN THE FIELD.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCARIFY SUBGRADE 6" (MIN.) WITH A MOISTURE CONDITION AND COMPACT TO 95% MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-698 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS.
- HORIZONTAL LIFTS OF NON-GRAVEL MATERIAL TO BE COMPACTED IN 6" (MAX) LIFTS TO 95% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (-2% TO +2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS. HORIZONTAL LIFTS OF GRAVEL MATERIAL TO BE COMPACTED IN 6" (MAX) LIFTS TO 90% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (+ OR - 2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-1557 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS. SHOULD A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE PROJECT SITE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND THESE PLANS EXIST, CONTRACTOR TO INFORM THE ENGINEER IN WRITING BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH SOIL LIFT PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION.
- WHERE SUFFICIENT EXCAVATION MATERIAL IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR FILL AND "BORROW MATERIAL" IS REQUIRED; BORROW MATERIAL SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM SOURCES SHOWN IN THIS DRAWING PACKAGE OR OTHER SOURCES APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. OVERBURDEN TO BE REMOVED FROM BORROW SITE PRIOR TO OBTAINING BORROW MATERIAL. ENGINEER APPROVED BMP AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO BE PROVIDED BY CONTRACTOR FOR ANY BORROW LOCATIONS. ADAMS COUNTY PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR IMPORT MATERIALS.
- BLASTING IS NOT PERMITTED, UNLESS AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER AND CLIENT.
- ALL ESTIMATES OF QUANTITIES ARE FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. 6" OF TOPSOIL HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE EXISTING CAD SURFACE PRIOR TO PERFORMING EARTHWORKS CALCULATIONS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS. CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING ALL QUANTITIES.
- THE CUT AND FILL VOLUMES PROVIDED IN THIS DRAWING PACKAGE ARE LISTED AS BANK (I.E. IN-SITU) VOLUMES UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE. UNLESS STATED ELSEWHERE IN THIS DRAWING PACKAGE OR IN THE APPLICABLE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, CONTRACTOR TO ASSUME A 25% VOLUMETRIC CHANGE OF EXCAVATED SOILS (BULKING/SHRINKAGE FACTOR) FOR THE PURPOSES OF EARTHWORKS TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND STOCKPILING. SOIL MATERIAL PLACED AND COMPACTED PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THESE PLANS IS ASSUMED TO BE HAVE A 10:8.8 RATIO FOR EXCAVATED (BANK) TO PLACED EARTHWORKS VOLUMES; ANY OBSERVED VOLUMETRIC CHANGE IN THE SOILS (EXPANSION AND/OR SHRINKAGE) OF THE PLACED AND COMPACTED MATERIALS THAT IS NOT AT A 10:8.8 RATIO SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE CLIENT AND ENGINEER BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- ALL STOCKPILES SHOWN IN THESE PLANS ARE ASSUMED TO HAVE 4H:1V SIDE SLOPES. MAXIMUM STOCKPILE HEIGHT IS ASSUMED TO BE 10 FT. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT CREATE STOCKPILES WITH SIDE SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1 OR HEIGHTS GREATER THAN 10 FT. WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE ENGINEER OR UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS. THE STOCKPILE FOOTPRINTS SHOWN IN THESE PLANS ARE ASSUMED TO HAVE AN EXPANSION FACTOR OF 1.00.
- CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES IDENTIFIED SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE INSPECTOR'S OR CONSTRUCTION MANAGER'S ATTENTION AND RECONCILED WITH THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO REPAIR ALL EXISTING DISTURBED AREAS, FENCES, WALLS, SHEDS OR ANY OTHER STRUCTURES DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TO EQUAL OR BETTER CONDITION. ANY DAMAGE TO ADJACENT PROPERTY OFF OF THE CLIENT'S PROPERTY SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE CLIENT'S REPRESENTATIVE FOR AUTHORIZATION PRIOR TO SAID REPAIRS.
- ALL EARTHWORKS SHALL CONFORM TO ELEVATIONS AND GRADES DESIGNATED IN THIS DRAWING PACKAGE. ALLOWABLE TOLERANCES ARE ± 0.10 FEET OF FINISHED FINAL GRADE (FG) FOR ALL EARTHWORKS UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THIS DRAWING PACKAGE OR BY THE ENGINEER.
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) FOR STORMWATER RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS. IN PARTICULAR, BMP SHALL CONFORM WITH THE FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT'S NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) STORMWATER REGULATIONS REQUIREMENTS. DO NOT PERFORM ANY GRADING OR GRUBBING OPERATION SO AS TO CAUSE FALLING ROCKS, SOIL OR DEBRIS IN ANY FORM TO FALL, SLIDE OR FLOW ONTO ADJOINING PROPERTIES, STREETS, OR INTO NATURAL WATERCOURSES.
- ALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED AND FUNCTIONAL PRIOR TO ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITY. ALL OTHER STRUCTURAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, AROUND WHICH THEY ARE BASED, COMMENCE.

- IMPORTED FILL TO MEET ASTM D-1241 SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE I, GRADE B MATERIAL AS FOLLOWS UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THIS DRAWING PACKAGE:
  - 100% SOIL MATERIAL FINER THAN 2-INCH SIEVE.
  - 75% - 95% SOIL MATERIALS FINER THAN 1-INCH SIEVE.
  - 40% - 75% SOIL MATERIALS FINER THAN NO. 3/8 SIEVE.
  - 30% - 60% SOIL MATERIALS FINER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE.
  - 20% - 45% SOIL MATERIALS FINER THAN NO. 10 SIEVE.
  - 15% - 30% SOIL MATERIALS FINER THAN NO. 40 SIEVE.
  - 5% - 15% SOIL MATERIALS FINER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE.
  - MAXIMUM LIQUID LIMIT OF 25.
  - PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) 6 (MAX).
  - MAXIMUM EXPANSIVE POTENTIAL 0.5%.
- THE SPOT CUT/FILL VALUES SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS (WHEN APPLICABLE) ARE FOR PROPOSED GROUND VS. SCRAPED (I.E. TOPSOIL REMOVED) GROUND (E.G. +0.7 MEANS THAT THE PROPOSED GROUND IS 0.7 FT ABOVE THE SCRAPED GROUND).
- THE PREFERRED LOCATION(S) FOR PLACEMENT OF HEAVY LOADS ARE IN AREAS OF CUT. IF ANY HEAVY LOADS (E.G. MLVTS, MINION TANKS, ETC.) ARE INTENDED TO BE PLACED ON THE PAD IN FILL AREAS, THE LOAD(S) MUST BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 30 LINEAR FEET FROM THE EDGE OF THE PAD. THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SPACING TO PROTECT AGAINST SLOPE STABILITY ISSUES AND TO PROVIDE SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICES. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT SHOULD A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THIS REQUIREMENT AND THESE PLANS BE IDENTIFIED AND/OR IF THE CONTRACTOR SEEKS CLARIFICATION ON WHAT CONSTITUTES "HEAVY LOADS".
- HORIZONTAL LIFTS OF FILL SOIL MATERIAL (NON-GRAVELS) DIRECTLY BENEATH AND WITHIN 5.0 FT OF THE WATER TANK TO BE COMPACTED IN 6" (MAX) LIFTS TO 95% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (-2% TO +2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-1557; A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) COMPACTION TESTS PER 6" LIFT (COMPACTED THICKNESS) SHALL BE PERFORMED FOR THE FILL AREAS DIRECTLY BENEATH AND WITHIN 5.0 FT OF THE WATER TANK TO CONFIRM THAT THE REQUIRED COMPACTION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

**FINAL GRADE AND ACCEPTANCE**

- FINAL GRADE TO MAINTAIN POSITIVE (I.E. OFFSITE) DRAINAGE ACROSS THE ENTIRE PROJECT SITE UNLESS SPECIFICALLY INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THIS DRAWING PACKAGE.
- SETTLEMENT OR WASHING THAT OCCURS IN GRADED OR BACKFILLED AREAS PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK SHALL BE REPAIRED AND GRADES REESTABLISHED TO THE REQUIRED ELEVATIONS AND SLOPES AT NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE TO CLIENT.
- FINAL SUBGRADE (AS APPLICABLE) TO BE PROOF ROLLED BY A TRUCK WITH A REAR AXLE LOAD OF APPROXIMATE 16,000 LBS./AXLE AND ACCEPTED BY THE INSPECTOR OR CONSTRUCTION MANAGER PRIOR TO FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF SUBGRADE AND PLACEMENT OF GRAVEL TOP LAYER. REMOVE AND REPLACE ANY SOFT MATERIAL WHICH EXHIBITS PERMANENT SUBGRADE DEFORMATION EXCEEDING 0.5".
- SITE COORDINATES AND DESIGN ARE GRID VALUES BASED ON THE COLORADO STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983, NORTH ZONE, U.S. SURVEY FOOT.
- AZIMUTHS SHOWN ARE GRID AZIMUTHS. DISTANCES SHOWN ARE GRID DISTANCE.
- CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY LOCAL BENCHMARKS /MONUMENTS BEFORE STARTING CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR MAY BE REQUIRED TO RECTIFY TRUE COORDINATES TO MATCH THE NORTHINGS AND EASTINGS SHOWN IN THIS PLAN SET. ANY CONFLICTS WITH LOCAL COORDINATES SHALL BE DISCUSSED WITH FIELD ENGINEER.

**TITLE REPORT**

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

**PROJECT SPECIFIC NOTES**

- PAD TO BE CAPPED WITH CDOT CLASS 5 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (ABC) UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS OR BY THE CLIENT. ABC TO BE COMPACTED IN 6" (MAX) LIFTS TO 95% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (-2% TO +2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS.
- ALL GRADING AND EARTHWORKS TASKS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT TITLED "SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION AND GEOTECHNICAL DATA REPORT" BY INBERG-MILLER ENGINEERS DATED OCTOBER 2, 2025.



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PREPARED FOR:



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1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:

GENERAL NOTES

SURFACE LOCATION:

NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
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**PRELIMINARY**

**JOBES PAD**  
Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

**ASCENT**  
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SHEET NAME:  
**QUANTITIES & LEGEND**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.,  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

**LEGEND:**

- PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING SECTION LINE
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- EXISTING UNDERGROUND FIBER LINE
- EXISTING UNDERGROUND GAS LINE
- EXISTING OVERHEAD UTILITY LINE
- PROPOSED CHANNEL
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- PROPOSED CULVERT
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED SECURITY FENCE
- EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD
- SEEDING AND/OR HYDROMULCH SURFACE ROUGHENING
- RIP RAP
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
- 100-YR STORMWATER STORAGE FOOTPRINT
- SLOPE (H:V)
- GRADE
- EXISTING POWER POLE
- EXISTING FIBER OPTICS BOX

ITEM	SPECIFICATION	SIZE	UNIT	QUANTITY
ROAD BASE SURFACE MATERIAL (PAD)	CLASS 5	6"	CY	5,574
ROAD BASE SURFACE MATERIAL (ROAD)	CLASS 5	8"	CY	1,473
RIPRAP	TYPE 'M' (D50 = 12")		CY	69
RIPRAP	TYPE 'M' (D50 = 9")		CY	19
CULVERT	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE (CSP)	12"	LF	50
FLARED END SECTION	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE (CSP)	12"	EA	2
TRASH RACK	A36 STEEL	12"	EA	2
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (OR ALTERNATE SILT FENCE)	STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER		LF	2,599
SEED MIXTURE	ADAMS COUNTY APPROVED		AC	10.97
OUTLET STRUCTURE	REINFORCED CONCRETE (RCP) - CDOT TYPE C INLET	3'X3'X3'	EA	1
OUTLET PIPE	RCP	15"	LF	108
ANTI-SEEP COLLAR	HDPE OR CONCRETE	4'X4'X1/4"	EA	4
CONCRETE SPILLWAY	REINFORCED CONCRETE		EA	2
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL MATS	AASHTO # 1 ROCK, PREFABRICATED FODS OR APPROVED EQUAL		EA	2
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FENCE	TBD	TBD	LF	2,888
PERMANENT SECURITY FENCE	TBD	6'	LF	2,452
GATE	DOUBLE SWING GATE	13'	EA	2

TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	234	CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	680	CY
NET IMPORT MATERIAL	446	CY

EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION	5495.03' - 5508.99'
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION	5500.69' - 5504.46'
ROUGH GRADE ELEVATION	5500.19' - 5503.96'
TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	11,089 CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	11,089 CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	0 CY
TOPSOIL (WELL PAD, 6" DEPTH)	5,830 CY
TOPSOIL (ACCESS ROAD, 6" DEPTH)	923 CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0 ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE AREA	6.9 ACRES
ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE AREA	2.5 ACRES

TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	4,382	CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	4,165	CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	217	CY
TOPSOIL (6" DEPTH)	4,457	CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0	ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE)	9.6	ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE)	3.4	ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	2.0	ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	0.5	ACRES

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	CHK
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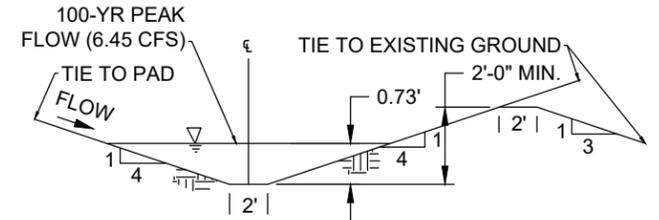
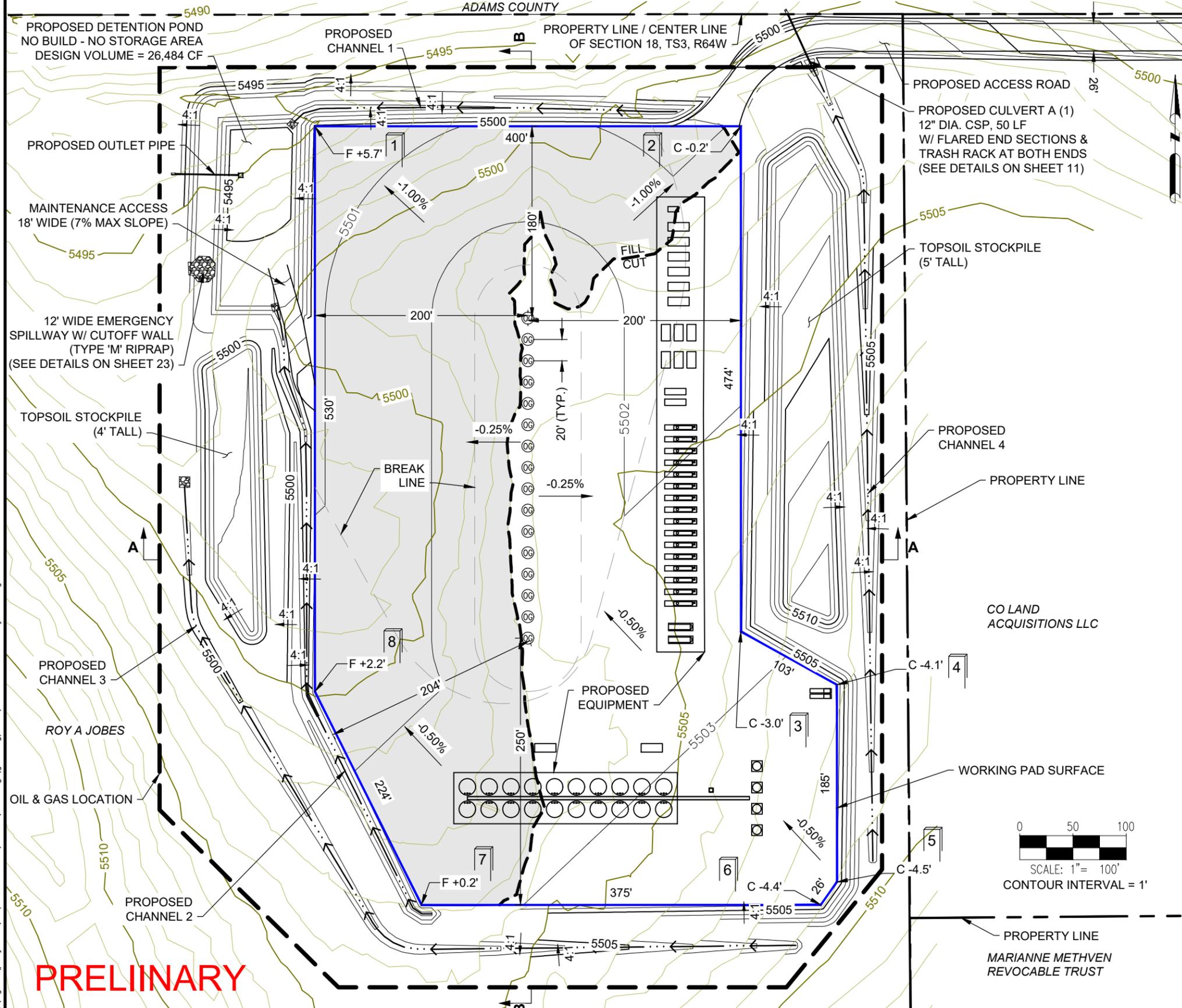
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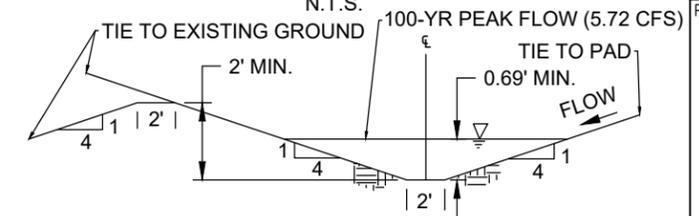
**PRELIMINARY**

# JOBES PAD

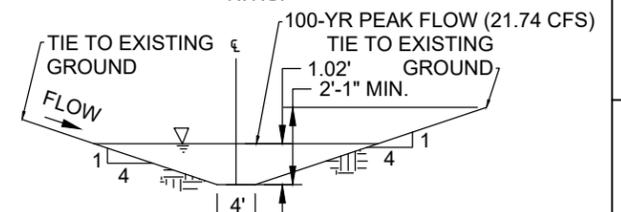
## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



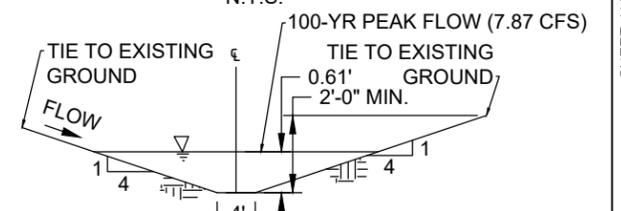
CHANNEL 1 DETAIL



CHANNEL 2 DETAIL



CHANNEL 3 DETAIL



CHANNEL 4 DETAIL

NOTES:

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www.AscentGeomatics.com

PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS  
Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE	DATE
AMS	AMS	12/5/25	12/5/25
AMS	AMS	12/23/25	12/23/25

REV.	DESCRIPTION
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

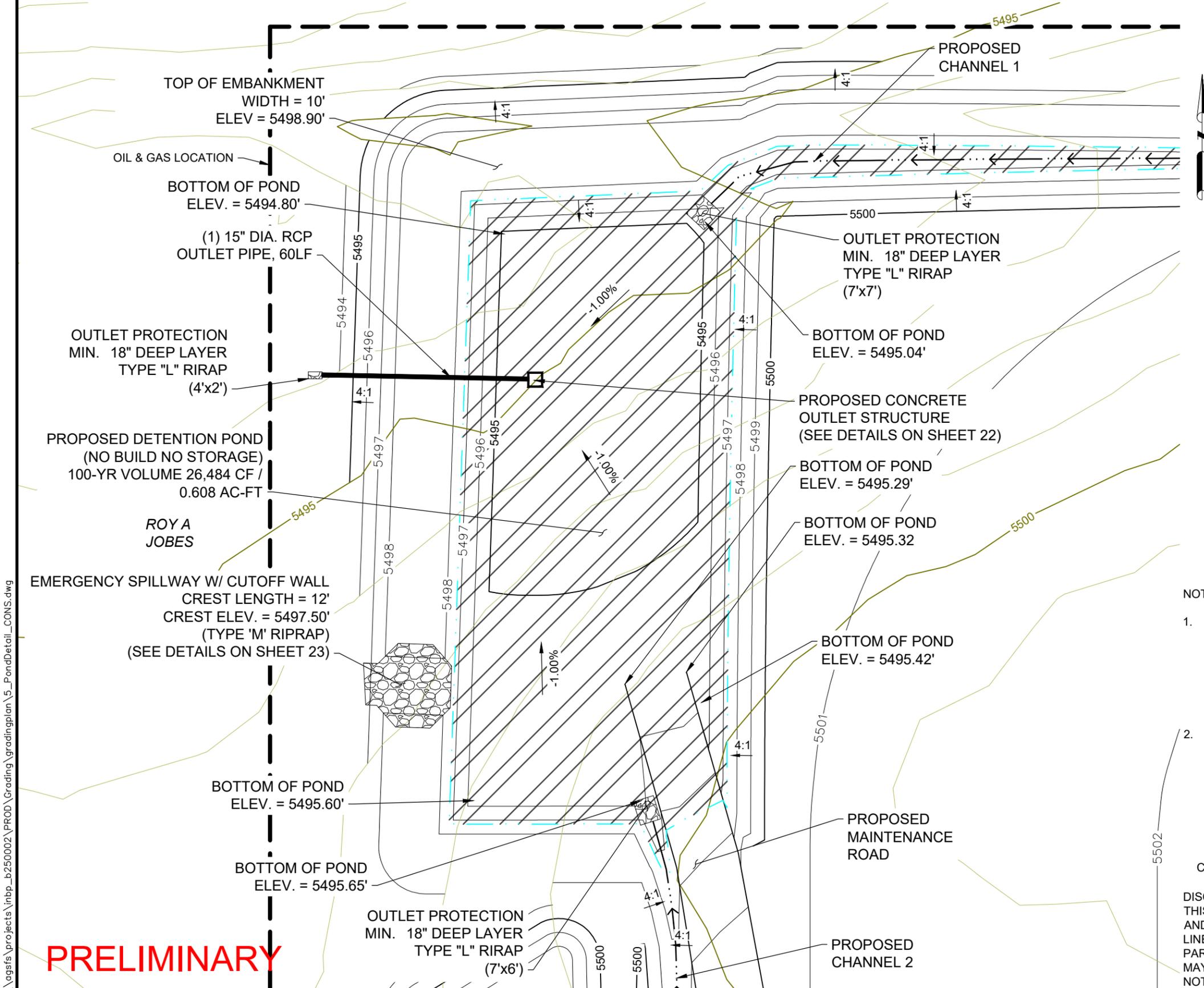
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SHEET NO.  
04 OF 25

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# JOBES PAD

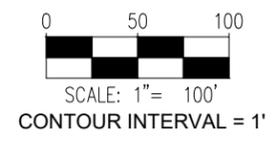
## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



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ENERGY PARTNERS

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(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**POND DETAIL - DRILL PHASE**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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DRAWING DATE:  
12/5/25

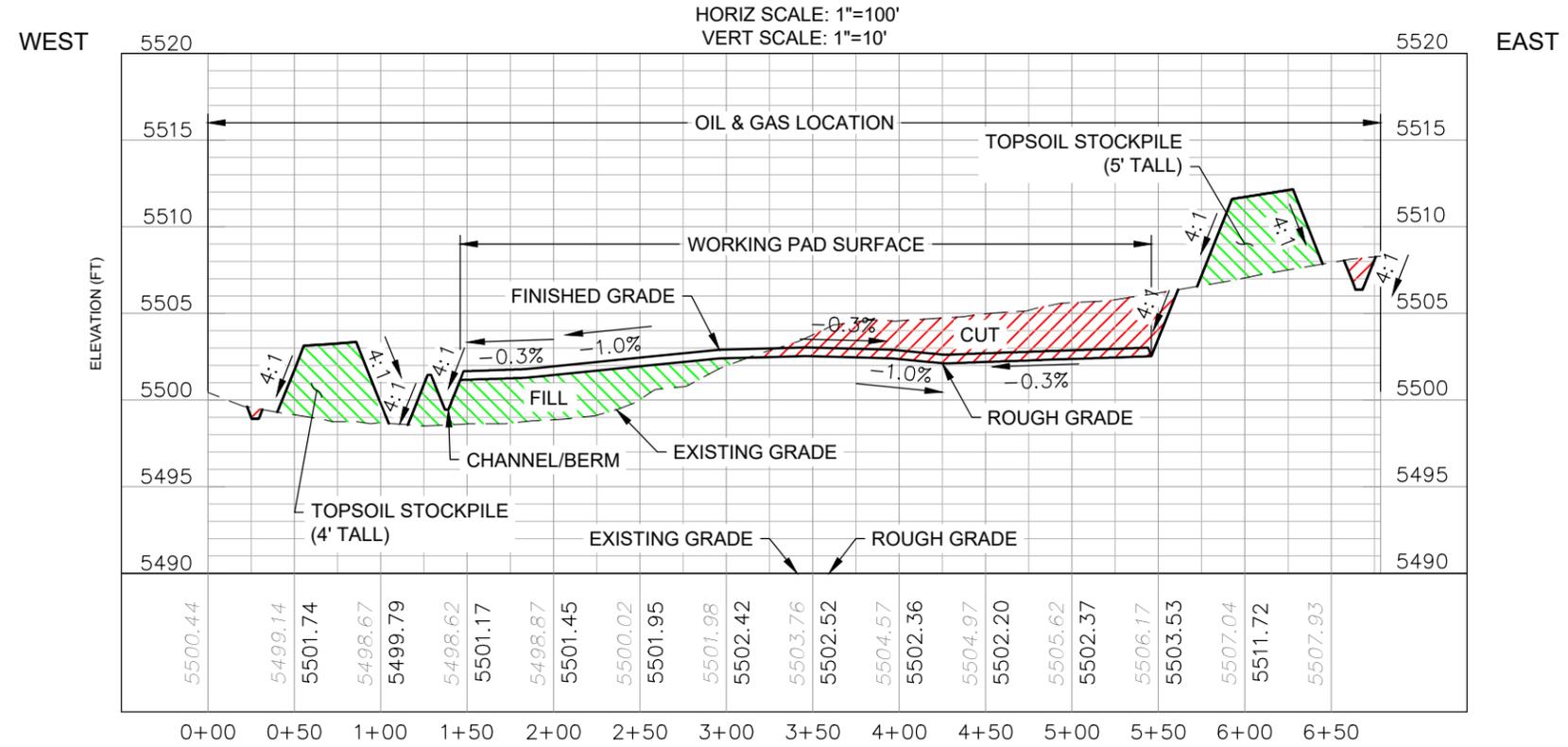
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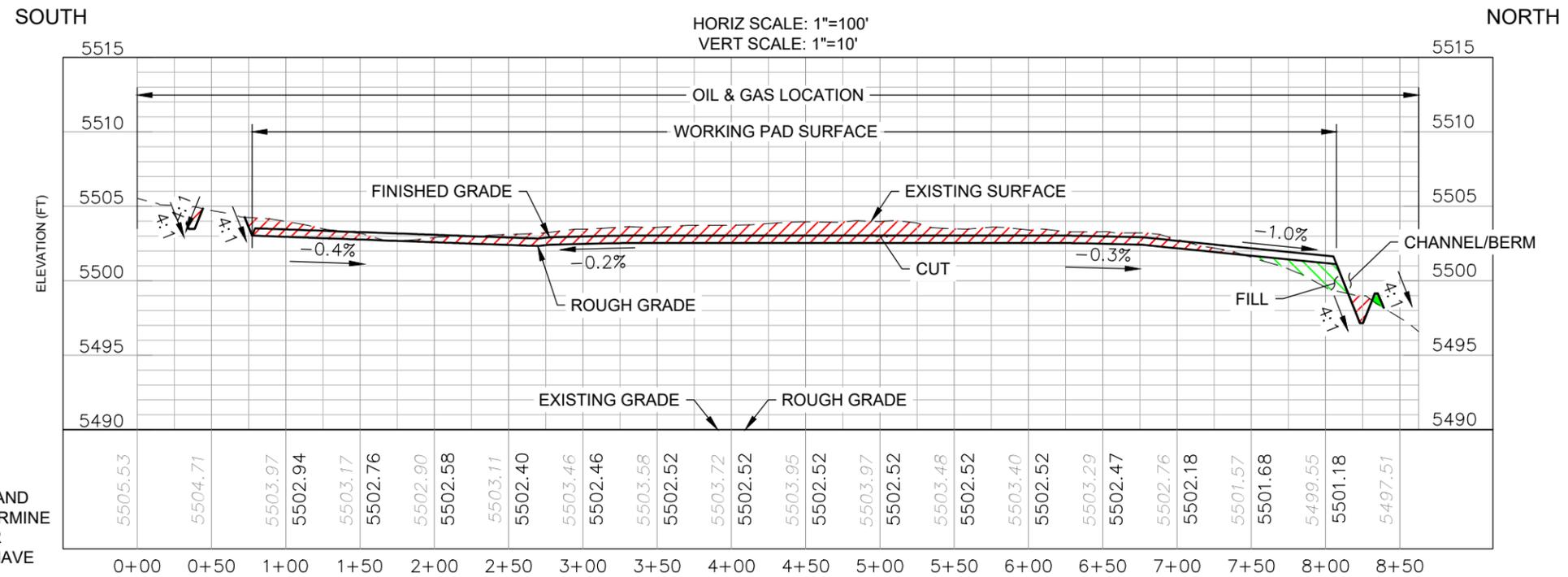
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## JOBS PAD

### Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



**SECTION A - LOOKING NORTH**



**SECTION B - LOOKING WEST**

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1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
CROSS SECTIONS

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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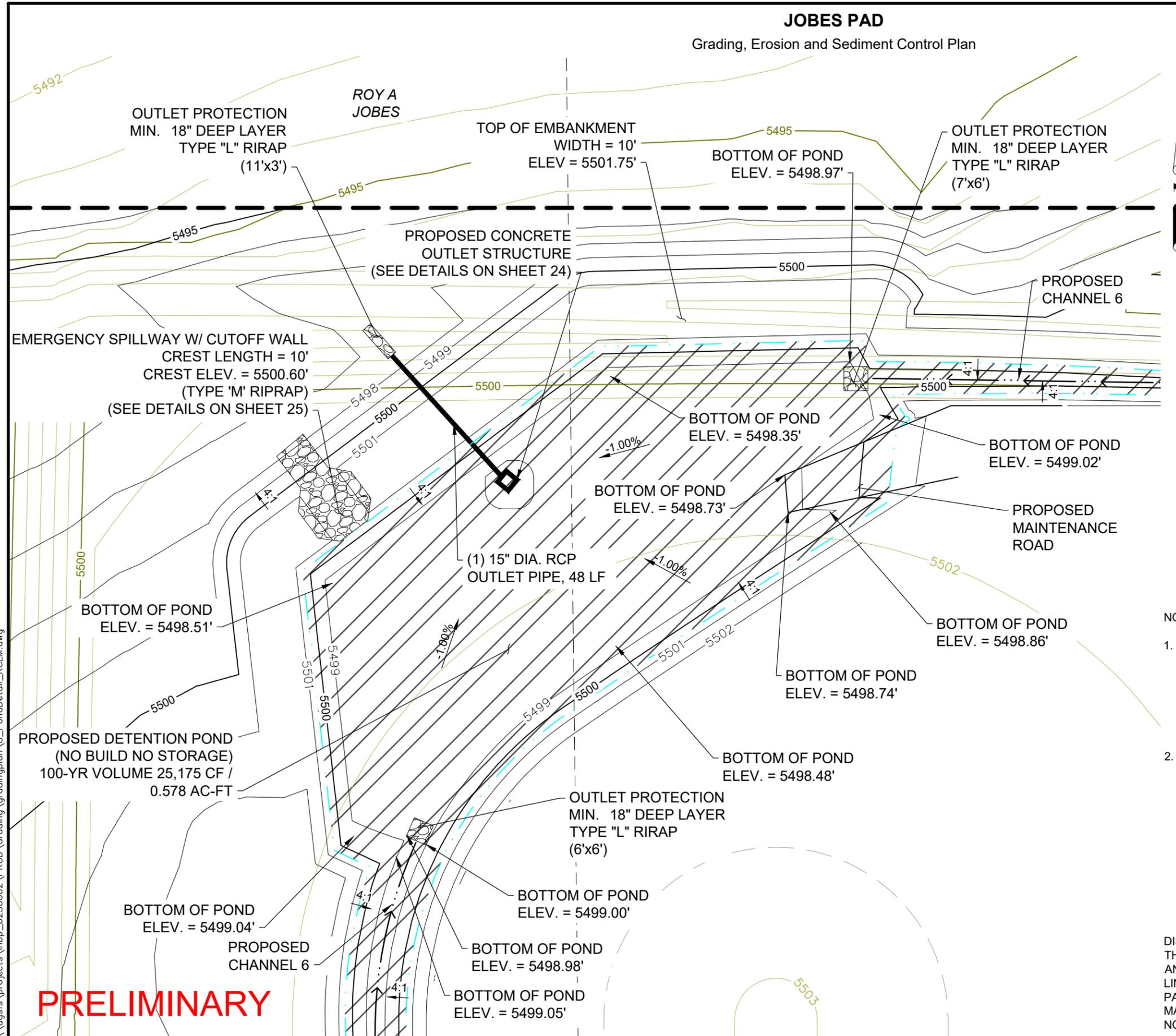
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12/5/25

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AMS

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06 OF 25

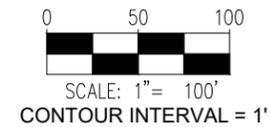


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Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



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Denver, CO 80202  
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SHEET NAME:  
**POND DETAIL - PRODUCTION PHASE**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
AMS	MS	12/5/25
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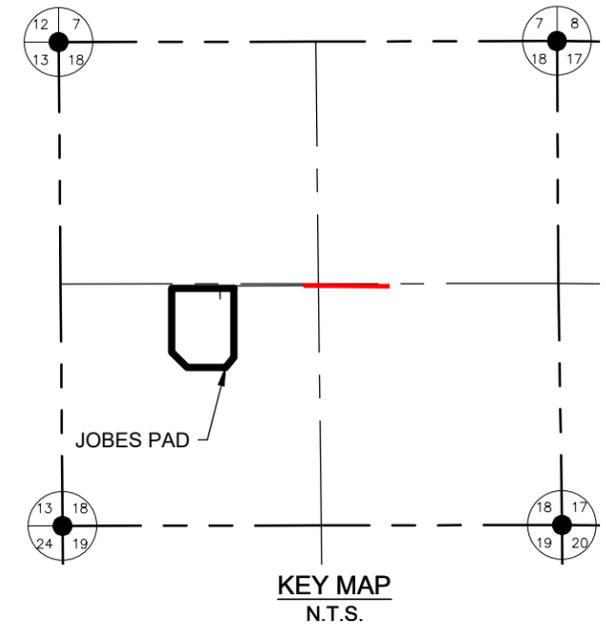
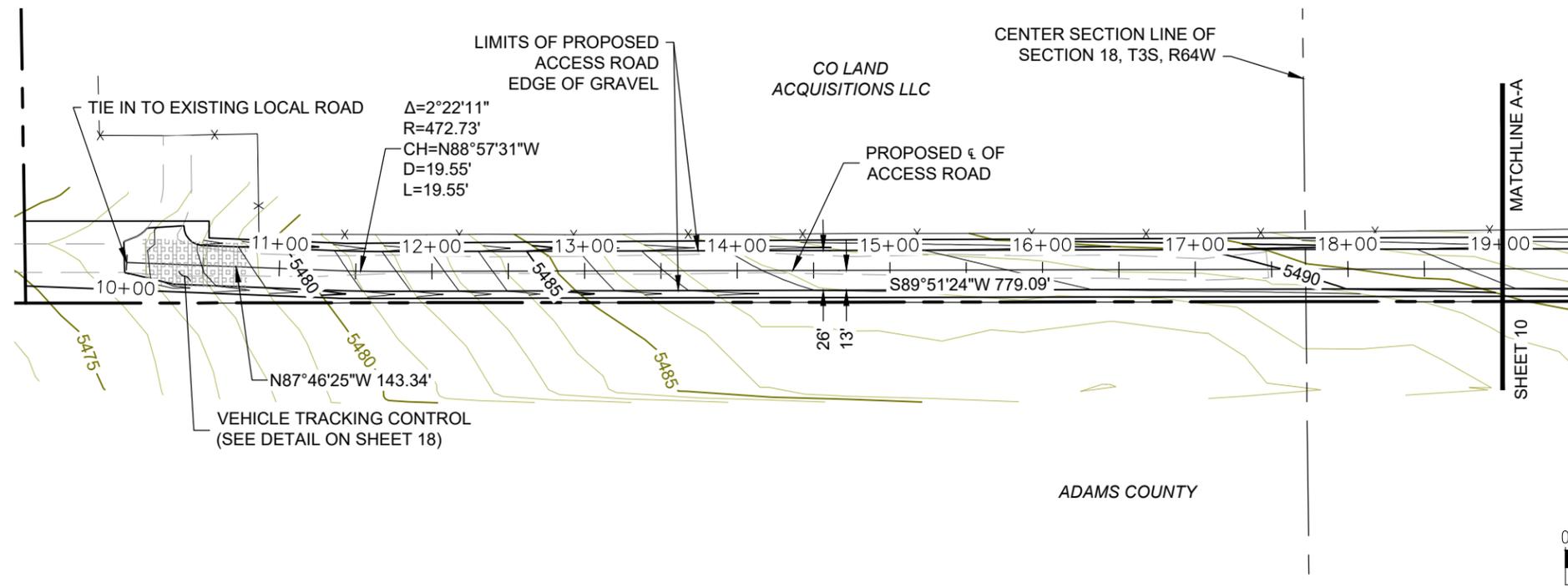
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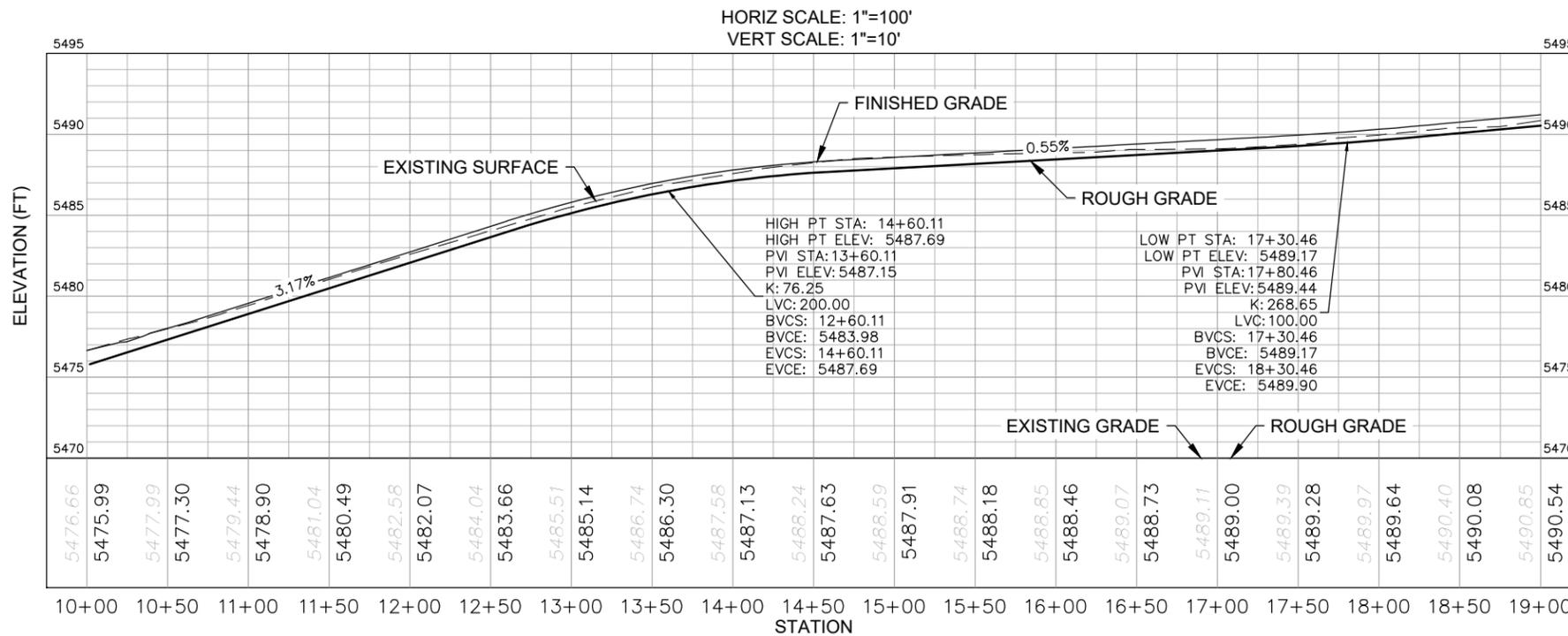
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**JOBES PAD**  
Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



**PLAN VIEW OF JOBES PAD ACCESS ROAD**



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 Denver, CO 80202  
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SHEET NAME:  
**ACCESS ROAD PLAN & PROFILE**  
 SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
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AMS	AMS	12/5/25
AMS	AMS	12/23/25
AMS	AMS	12/23/25

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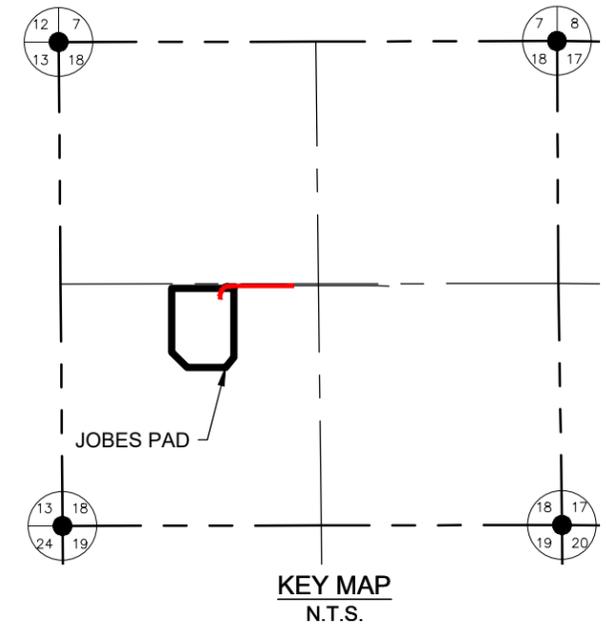
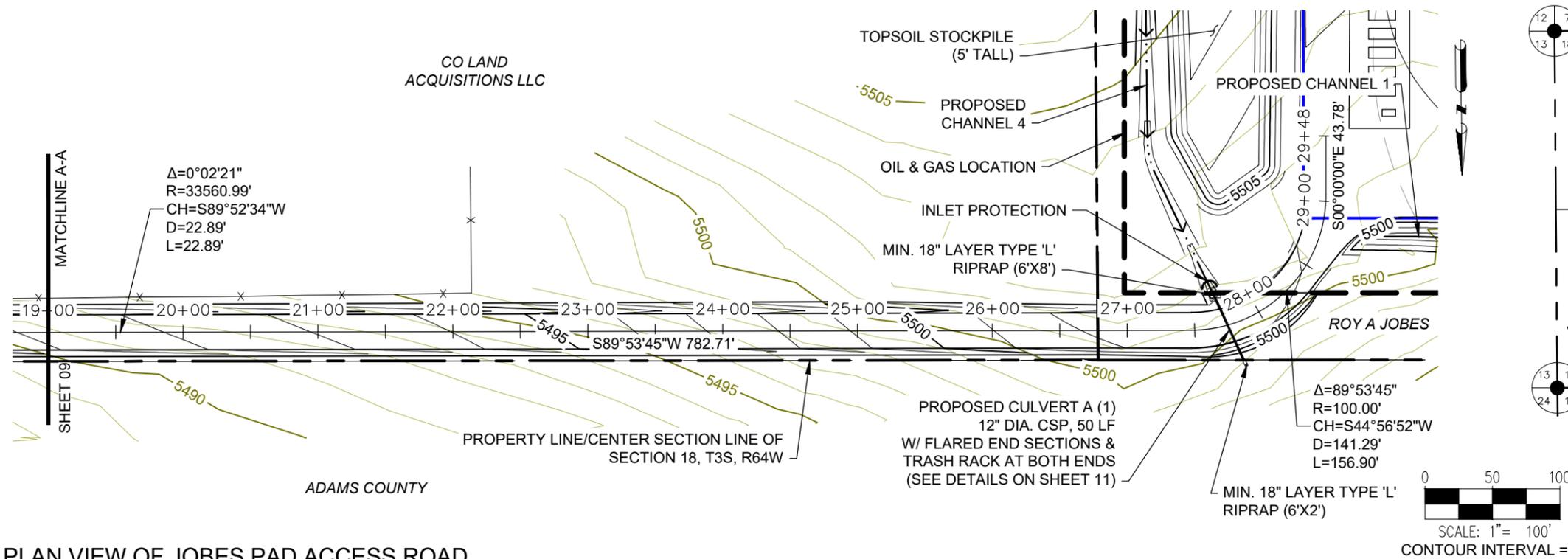
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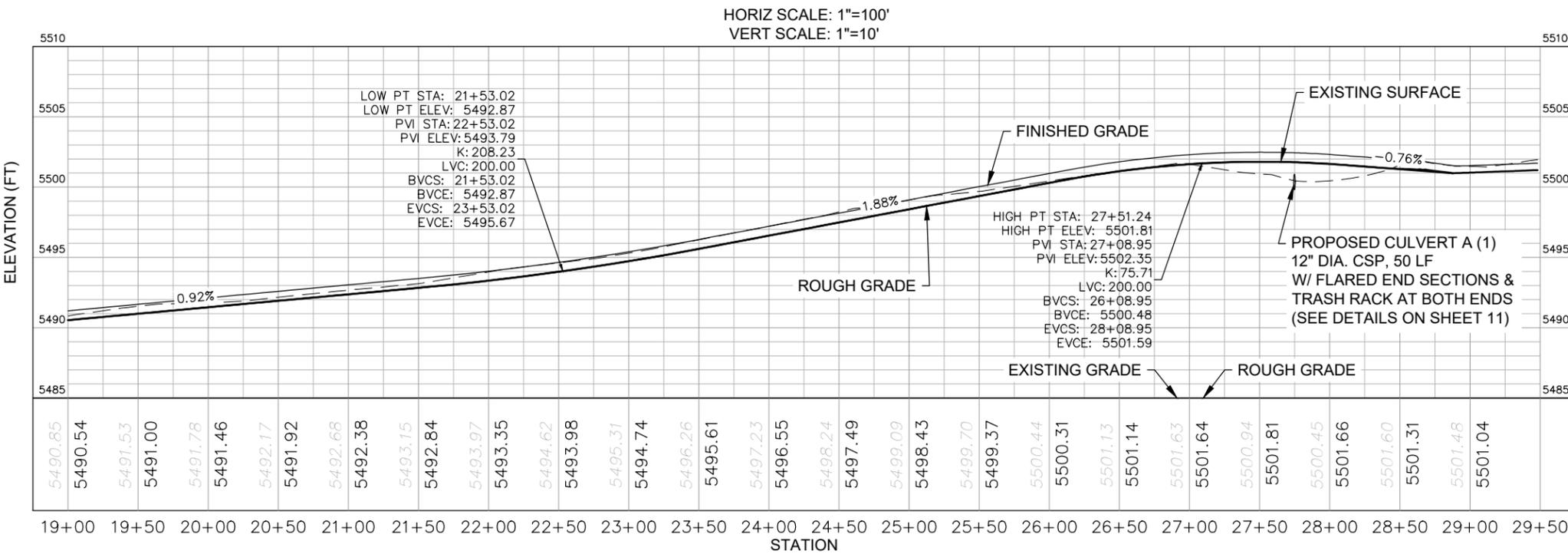
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PROFILE VIEW OF JOBES PAD ACCESS ROAD

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**JOBES PAD**  
Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



PLAN VIEW OF JOBES PAD ACCESS ROAD



PROFILE VIEW OF JOBES PAD ACCESS ROAD

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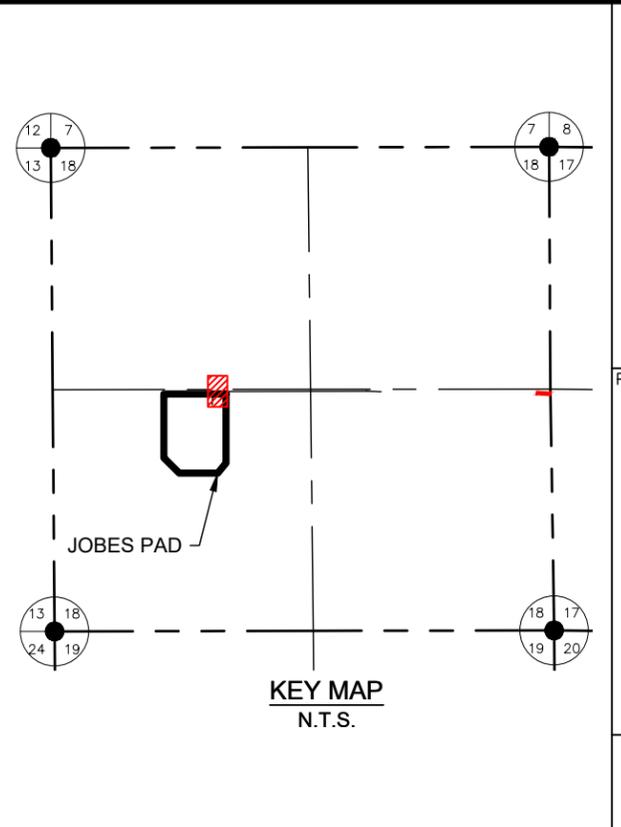
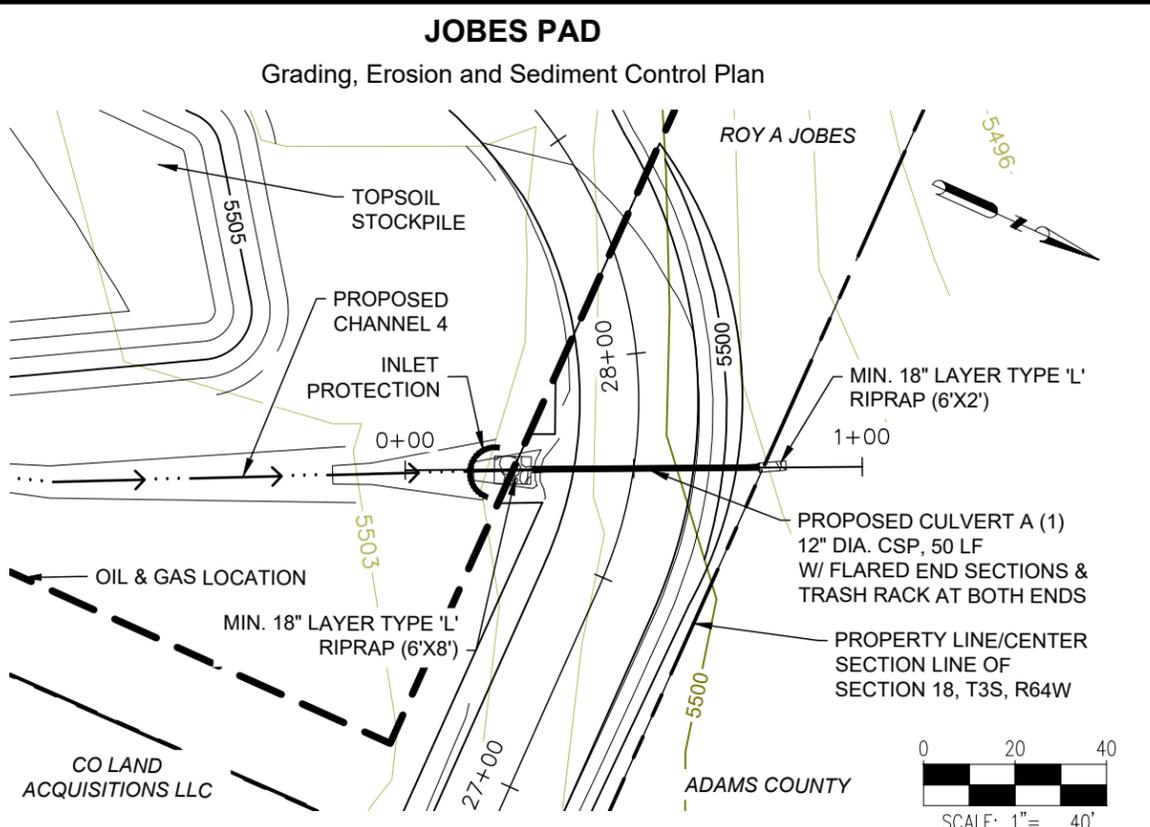
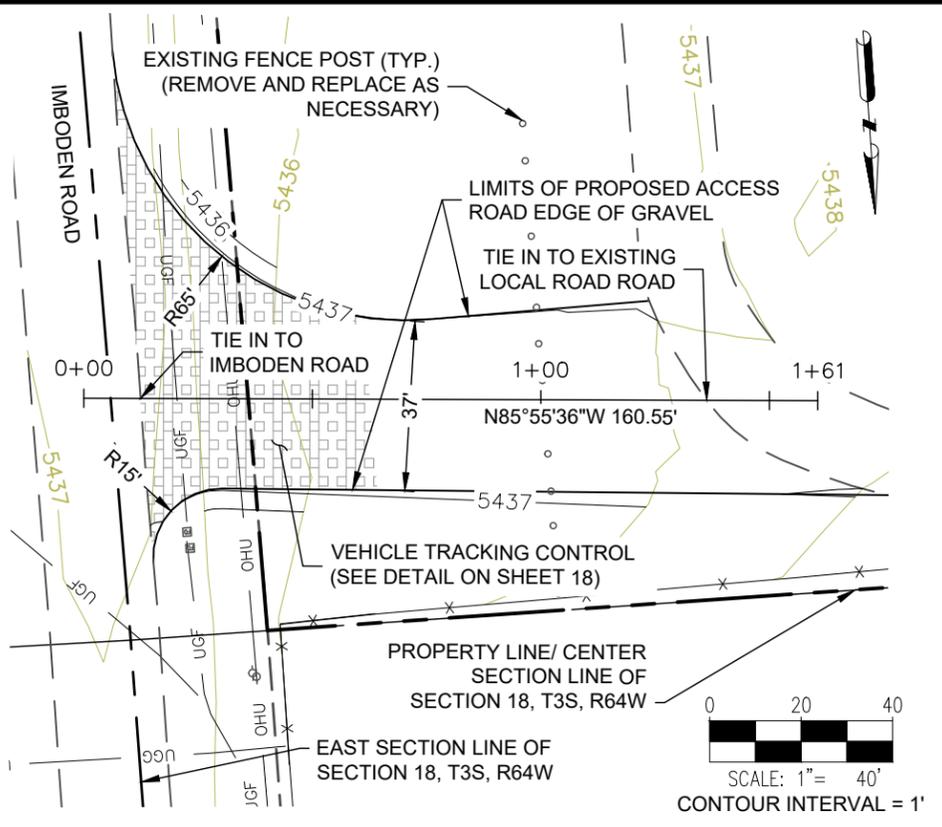
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1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**ACCESS ROAD PLAN & PROFILE**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
AMS	MS	12/25/25
AMS	MS	12/23/25
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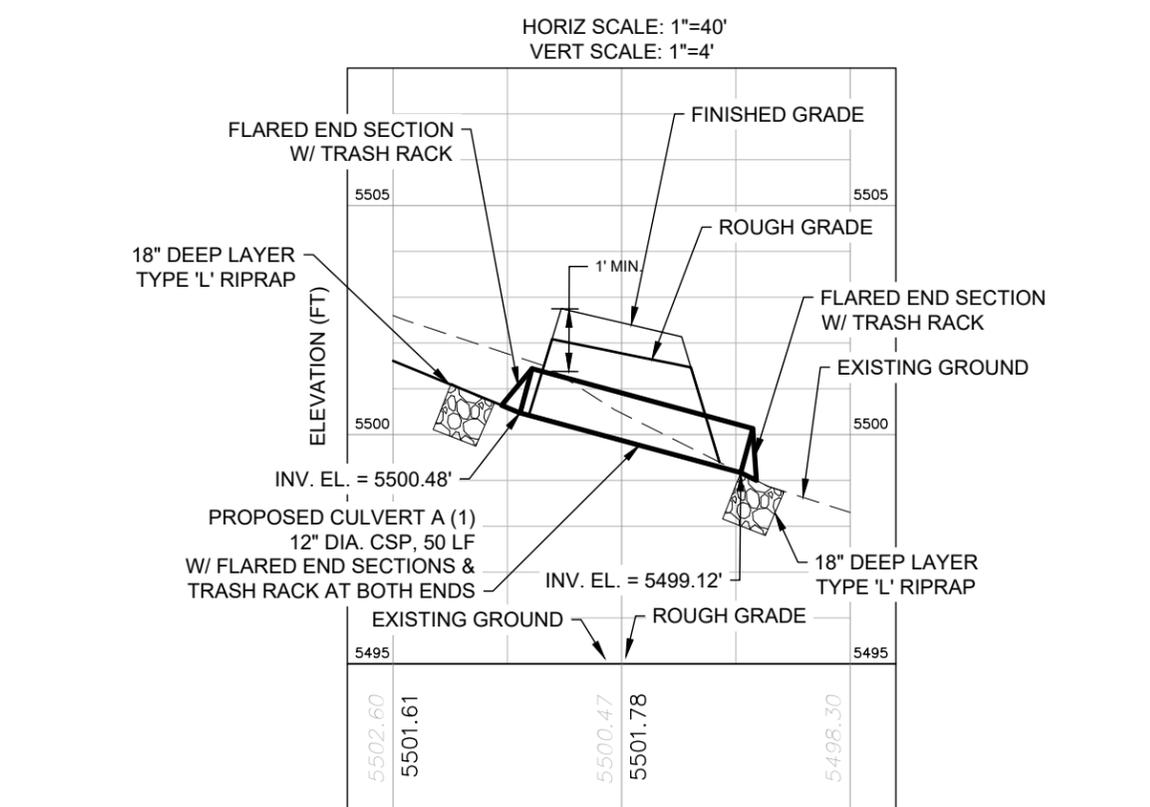
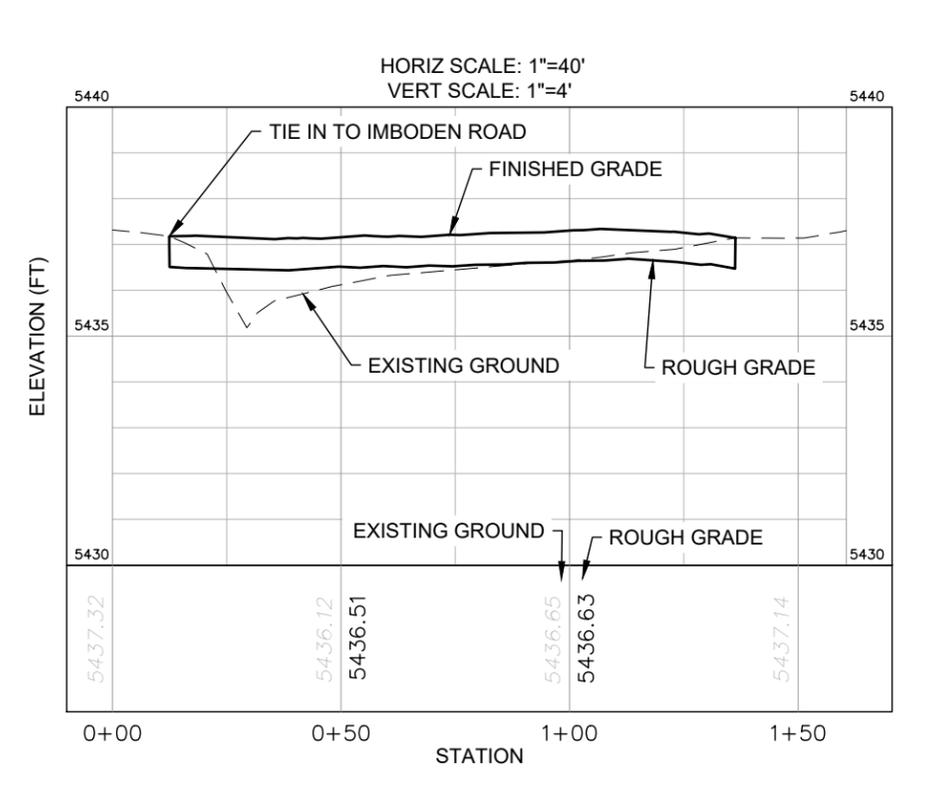
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10 OF 25



PLAN VIEW OF TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD AT IMBODEN ROAD

PLAN VIEW OF CULVERT A



PROFILE VIEW OF TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD AT IMBODEN ROAD

PROFILE VIEW OF CULVERT A

**PRELIMINARY**

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 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
 ACCESS ROAD & CULVERT PLAN AND PROFILE

SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.,  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	CHK	DATE
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AMS	MS	12/5/25
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AMS	MS	12/23/25
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AMS	MS	12/23/25

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 11 OF 25

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**JOBES PAD**

Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

**STANDARD EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN NOTES**

1. THE OPERATOR HOLDS A CURRENT STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT REQUIREMENTS. CONSTRUCTION, MATERIALS MANAGEMENT, AND BMP INSTALLING/MAINTENANCE WILL BE CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE SWMP. BMPs WILL BE ROUTINELY INSPECTED AS ESTABLISHED IN THE SWMP INSPECTION SCHEDULE. INSPECTION REPORTS, REPAIR LOGS, ETC. ARE MAINTAINED IN AN ONLINE DATABASE, AND AVAILABLE TO THE DEPARTMENT OR OTHER AGENCIES UPON REQUEST.
2. ALL EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL PROCEED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEQUENCE PROVIDED ON THE PLAN DRAWINGS. DEVIATION FROM THAT SEQUENCE MUST BE APPROVED IN WRITING FROM ADAMS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS.
3. CLEARING, GRUBBING, AND TOPSOIL STRIPPED SHALL BE LIMITED TO THOSE AREAS DESCRIBED IN EACH STAGE OF THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE. GENERAL SITE CLEARING, GRUBBING AND TOPSOIL STRIPPING MAY NOT COMMENCE IN ANY STAGE OR PHASE OF THE PROJECT UNTIL THE E&S BMPs SPECIFIED BY THE BMP SEQUENCE FOR THAT STAGE OR PHASE HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND ARE FUNCTIONING AS DESCRIBED IN THE E&S PLAN.
4. AT NO TIME SHALL CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES BE ALLOWED TO ENTER AREAS OUTSIDE THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THE PLAN MAPS. THESE AREAS MUST BE CLEARLY MARKED AND FENCED OFF BEFORE CLEARING AND GRUBBING OPERATIONS BEGIN.
5. IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERING UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES POSING THE POTENTIAL FOR ACCELERATED EROSION AND/OR SEDIMENT POLLUTION, CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT APPROPRIATE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT POLLUTION.
6. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO ANY PUBLIC ROADWAY OR SIDEWALK SHALL BE RETURNED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE BY THE END OF EACH WORK DAY AND DISPOSED IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS PLAN. IN NO CASE SHALL THE SEDIMENT BE WASHED, SHOVELED, OR SWEEPED INTO ANY ROADSIDE DITCH, STORM SEWER, OR SURFACE WATER.
7. ALL SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM BMPs SHALL BE PLACED WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY EXCEPT IN WETLAND AREAS OR AS OTHERWISE DESCRIBED IN THE PLAN DRAWINGS.
8. AREAS WHICH ARE TO BE TOP SOILED SHALL BE SCARIFIED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 3 TO 5 INCHES - 6 TO 12 INCHES ON COMPACTED SOILS - PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL. AREAS TO BE VEGETATED SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM 4 INCHES OF TOPSOIL IN PLACE PRIOR TO SEEDING AND MULCHING. FILL OUTSLOPES SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 2 INCHES OF TOPSOIL.
9. E&S BMPs SHALL REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AS SUCH UNTIL ALL AREAS TRIBUTARY TO THEM ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED OR UNTIL THEY ARE REPLACED BY ANOTHER BMP APPROVED BY THE LOCAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OR THE DEPARTMENT.
10. UPON COMPLETION OF ALL EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION OF ALL DISTURBED AREAS, THE OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR SHALL CONTACT THE LOCAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT FOR AN INSPECTION PRIOR TO REMOVAL/CONVERSION OF THE E&S BMPs.

11. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES CUTTING THROUGH ANY ACTIVE CHANNEL SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY BACKFILLED AND THE CHANNEL RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CROSS-SECTION AND PROTECTIVE LINING. ANY BASE FLOW WITHIN THE CHANNEL SHALL BE CONVEYED PAST THE WORK AREA IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS PLAN UNTIL SUCH RESTORATION IS COMPLETE.
12. AN AREA SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE ACHIEVED FINAL STABILIZATION WHEN IT HAS A MINIMUM UNIFORM 70% PERENNIAL VEGETATIVE COVER OR OTHER PERMANENT NON-VEGETATIVE COVER WITH A DENSITY SUFFICIENT TO RESIST ACCELERATED SURFACE EROSION AND SUBSURFACE CHARACTERISTICS SUFFICIENT TO RESIST SLIDING AND OTHER MOVEMENTS.
13. AT STREAM CROSSINGS, 50' BUFFER AREAS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED. ON BUFFERS, CLEARING, SOD DISTURBANCES, EXCAVATION, AND EQUIPMENT TRAFFIC SHOULD BE MINIMIZED. ACTIVITIES SUCH AS STACKING LOGS, BURNING CLEARED BRUSH, DISCHARGING RAINWATER FROM TRENCHES, WELDING PIPE SECTIONS, REFUELING AND MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED OUTSIDE OF BUFFERS.
14. MULCH WITH NETTING OR EROSION CONTROL MATS MUST BE INSTALLED ON ALL SLOPES 3:1 AND STEEPER AND WITHIN 100' OF SPECIAL PROTECTION WATERS OR 50' OF SURFACE WATERS.
15. THE OPERATOR SHALL REMOVE FROM THE SITE, RECYCLE, OR DISPOSE OF ALL BUILDING MATERIALS AND WASTES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT ILLEGALLY BURY, DUMP, OR DISCHARGE ANY BUILDING MATERIAL OR WASTES AT THE SITE.



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Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
EROSION CONTROL NOTES  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	DATE	CHK	DATE
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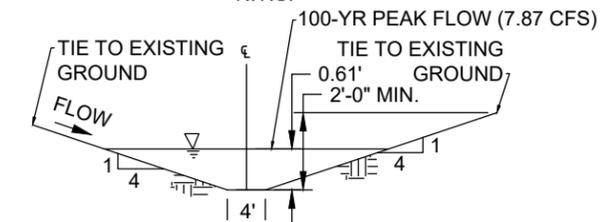
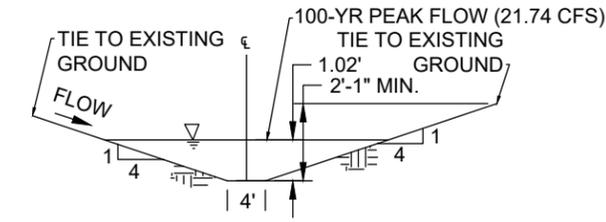
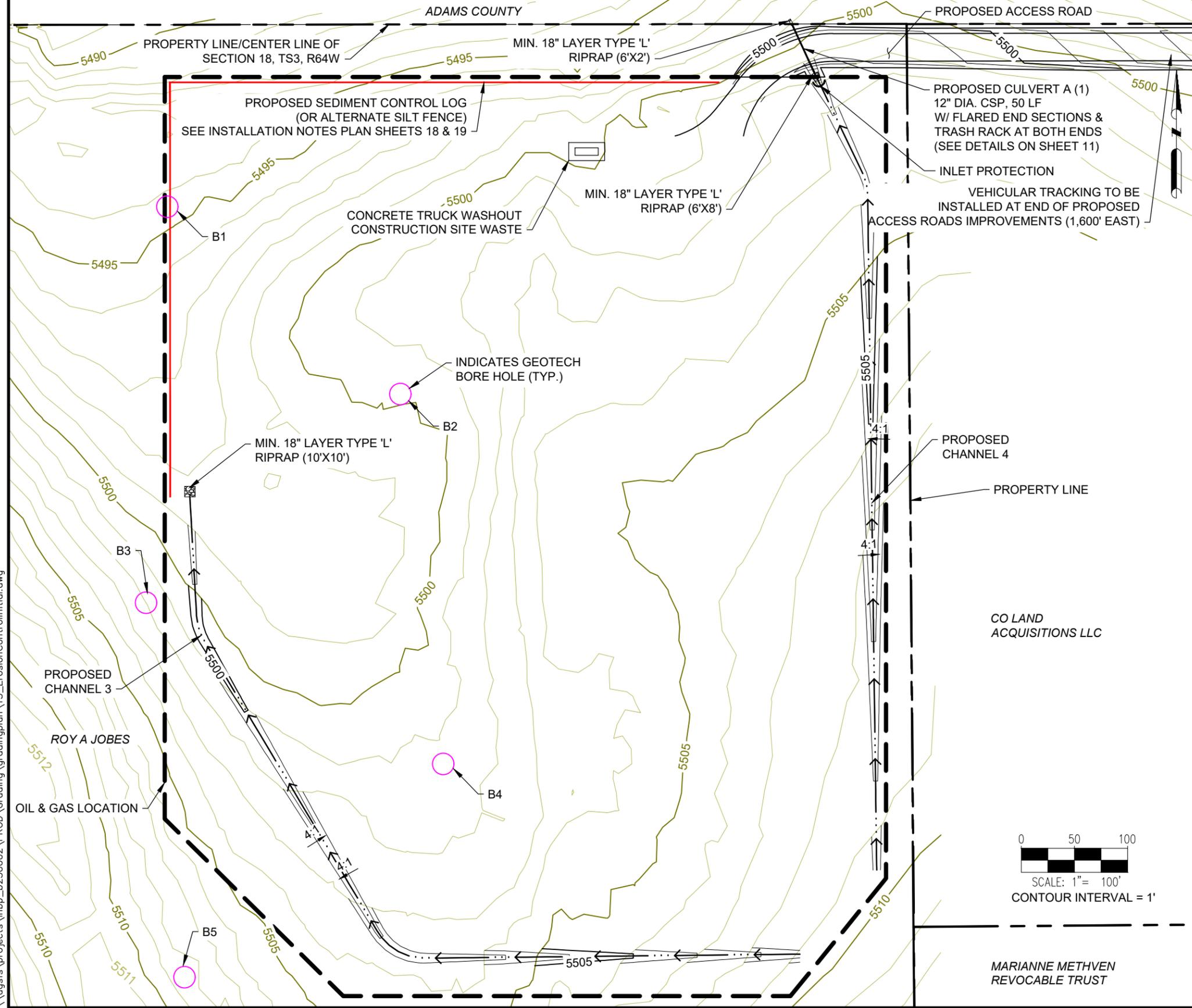
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12 OF 25

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# JOBES PAD

## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION			
BORE NO.	WATER TABLE DEPTH	TOPSOIL DEPTH	SOIL GROUP
1	>200 cm	6"	A
2	>200 cm	7"	A
3	>200 cm	6"	A
4	>200 cm	5"	A

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PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

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1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**EROSION CONTROL PLAN - INITIAL**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	CHK	DATE
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	12/5/25	AMS	12/5/25
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	12/23/25	AMS	12/23/25

DRAWING DATE:  
12/5/25

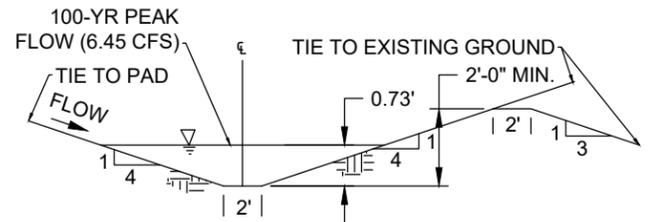
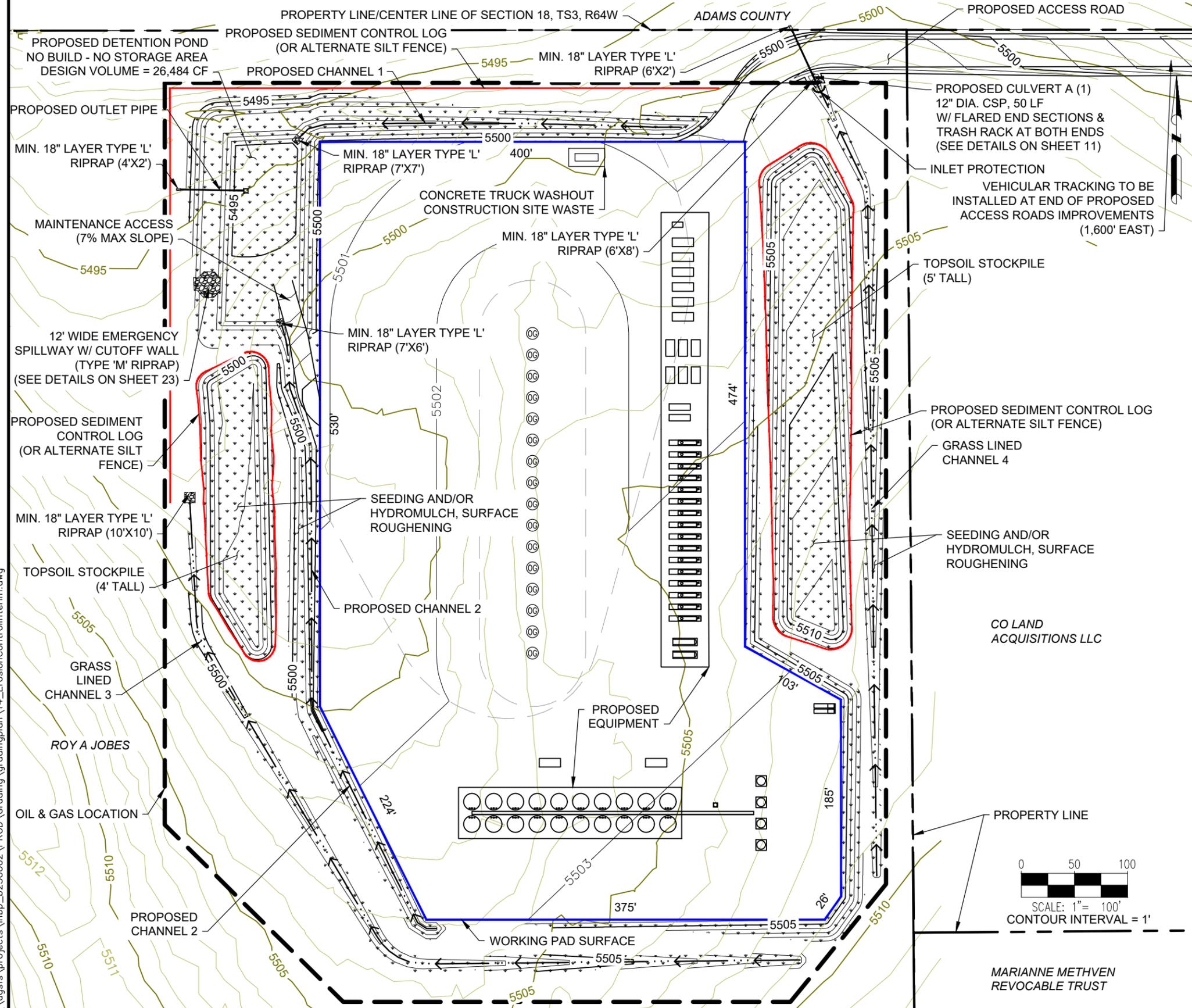
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AMS

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13 OF 25

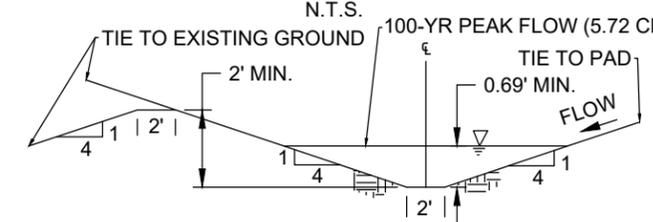
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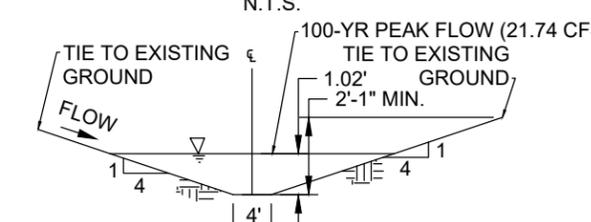
## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



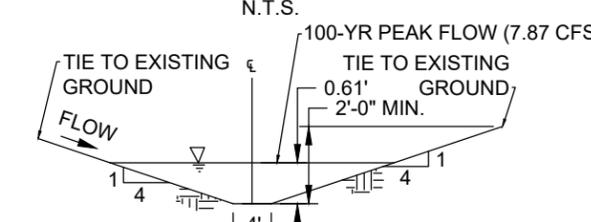
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N.T.S.



CHANNEL 2 DETAIL  
N.T.S.



CHANNEL 3 DETAIL  
N.T.S.

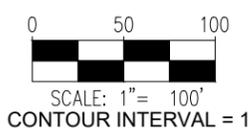


CHANNEL 4 DETAIL  
N.T.S.

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PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**EROSION CONTROL PLAN - INTERIM**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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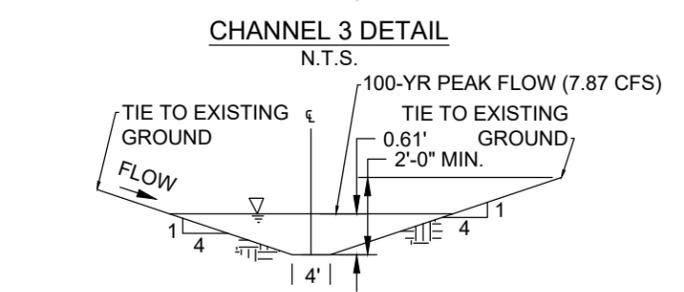
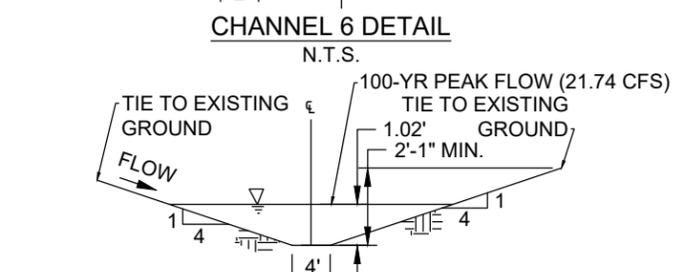
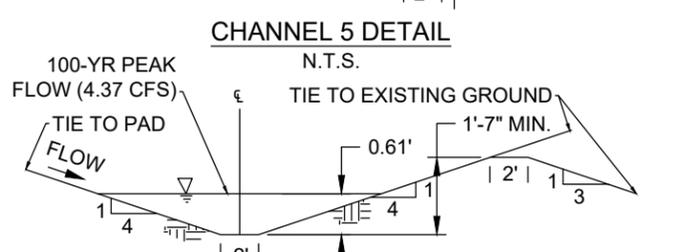
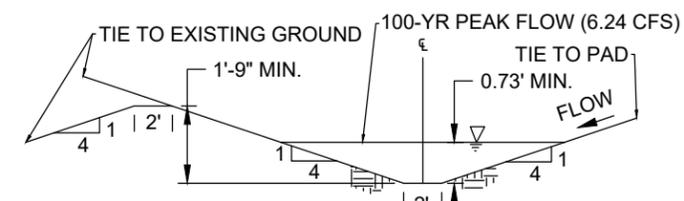
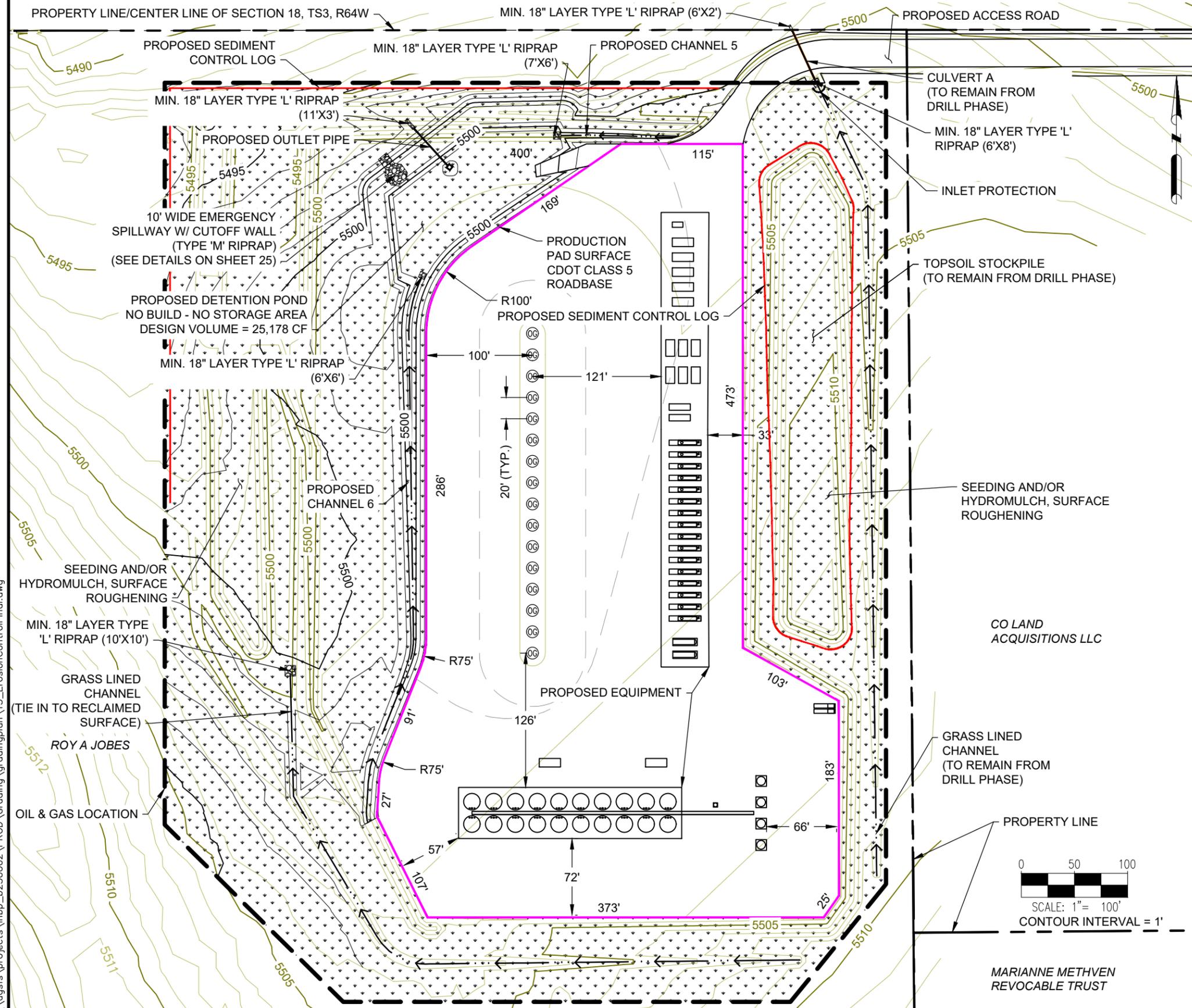
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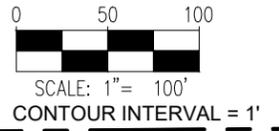
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SHEET NAME:  
**EROSION CONTROL PLAN - FINAL**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

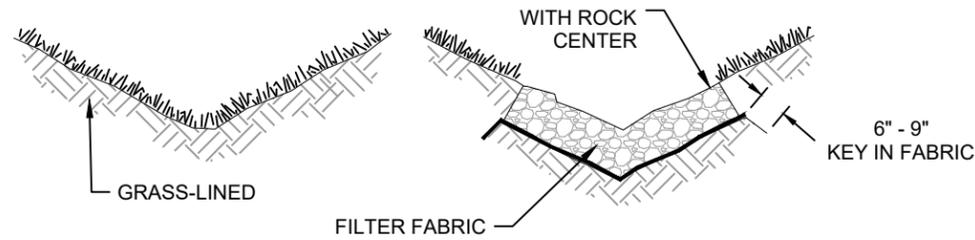
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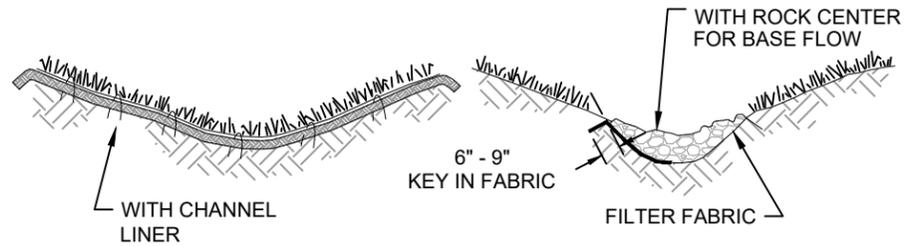
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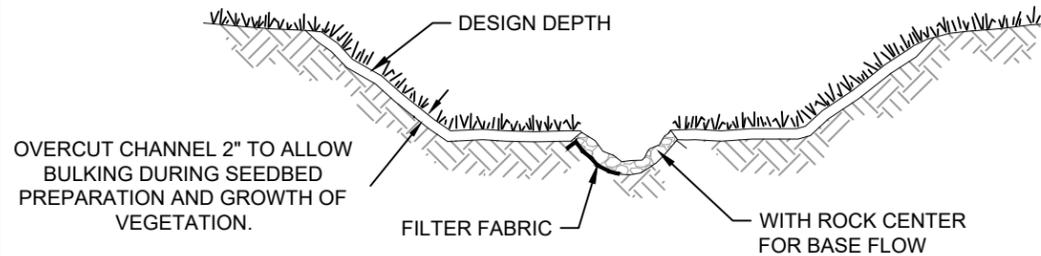
TYPICAL V-SHAPED CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION



TYPICAL PARABOLIC CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION

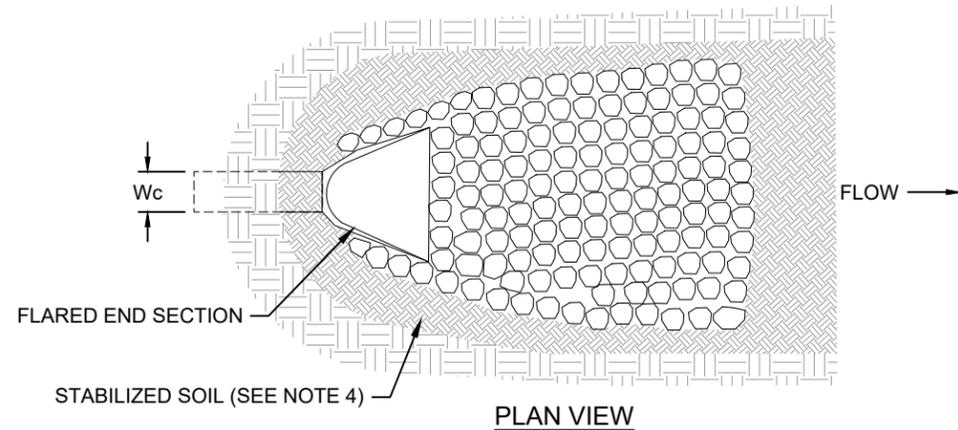


TYPICAL TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION

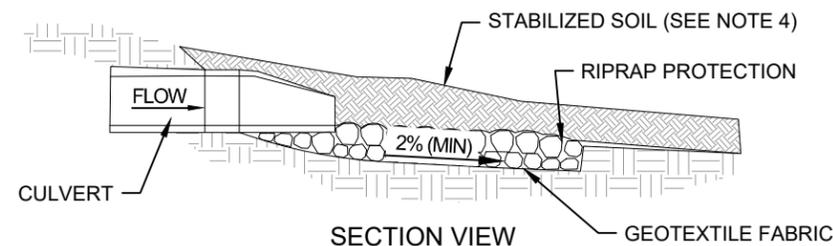


TYPICAL GRASS-LINED CHANNELS

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



- OUTLET PROTECTION NOTES:**
1. THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF RIPRAP SHOULD BE 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER, BUT NOT LESS THAN 4".
  2. INSTALL FABRIC TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION BENEATH RIPRAP.
  3. RIPRAP MAY BE INSTALLED USING MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, AVOID DAMAGING FABRIC.
  4. STABILIZED ALL DISTURBED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION.
  5. INSPECT RIPRAP OUTLET STRUCTURES AFTER HEAVY RAINS AND SPRING SNOWMELT. REPAIR AS REQUIRED.

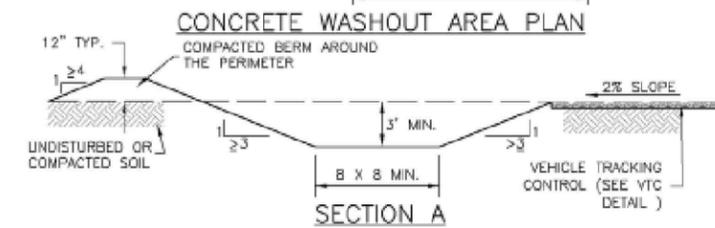
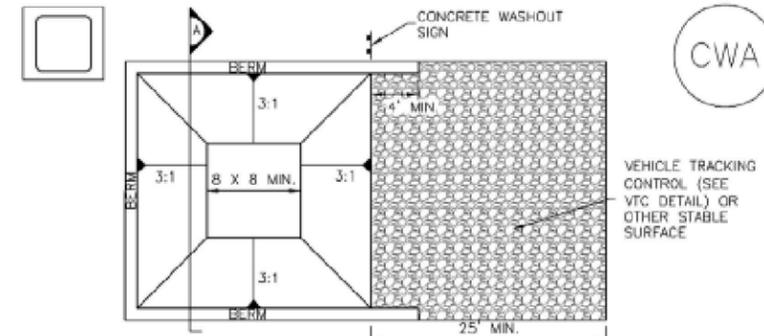


OUTLET PROTECTION

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

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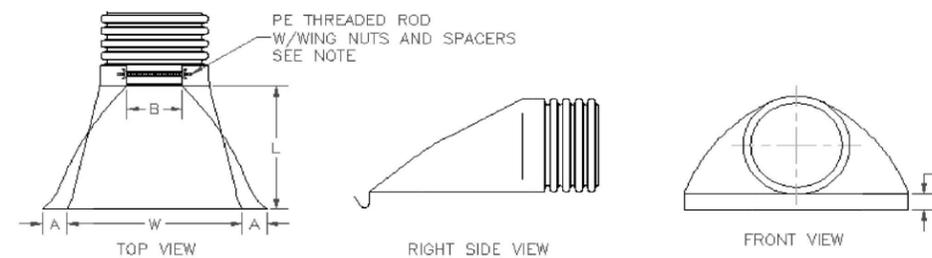


CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
  - CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
2. DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
4. CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
7. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.
9. PORTABLE WASHOUT STATIONS CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SMALL CONCRETE POURS PROVIDING THE WASHOUT STATION MEETS ADAMS COUNTY STANDARDS FOR WASHOUT AREAS.

FLARED END SECTIONS



PART #	PIPE SIZE	A	B(MAX)	H	L	W
1015NP	10 in (250 mm)	3.8 in (95 mm)	10.0 in (254 mm)	6.5 in (165 mm)	28.0 in (711 mm)	34.5 in (876 mm)
1215NP	12 & 15 (300 & 375mm)	6.5 in (165 mm)	10.0 in (254 mm)	6.5 in (165 mm)	25.0 in (635 mm)	29.0 in (737 mm)
1810NP	18 in (450 mm)	7.5 in (191 mm)	15.0 in (381 mm)	6.5 in (165 mm)	32.0 in (813 mm)	35.0 in (889 mm)
2410NP	24 in (600 mm)	7.5 in (191 mm)	18.0 in (457 mm)	6.5 in (165 mm)	36.0 in (914 mm)	45.0 in (1143 mm)
3015NP	30 in (750 mm)	7.5 in (191 mm)	12.0 in (305 mm)	8.6 in (218 mm)	58.0 in (1473 mm)	63.0 in (1600 mm)
3615NP	36 in (900 mm)	7.5 in (191 mm)	25.0 in (635 mm)	8.6 in (218 mm)	58.0 in (1473 mm)	63.0 in (1600 mm)

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SHEET NAME:  
**EROSION CONTROL DETAILS**

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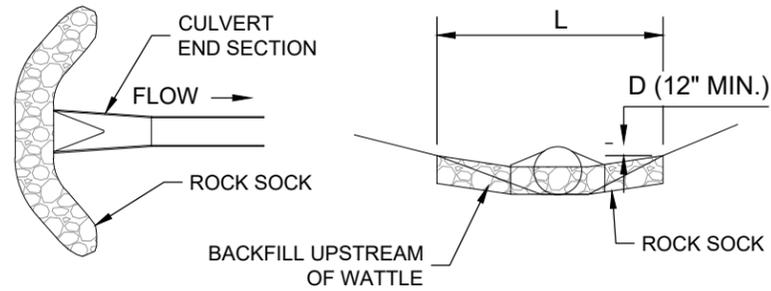
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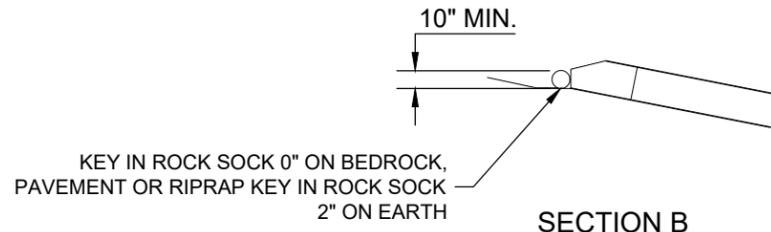
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Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



CULVERT INLET PROTECTION PLAN

SECTION A



CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

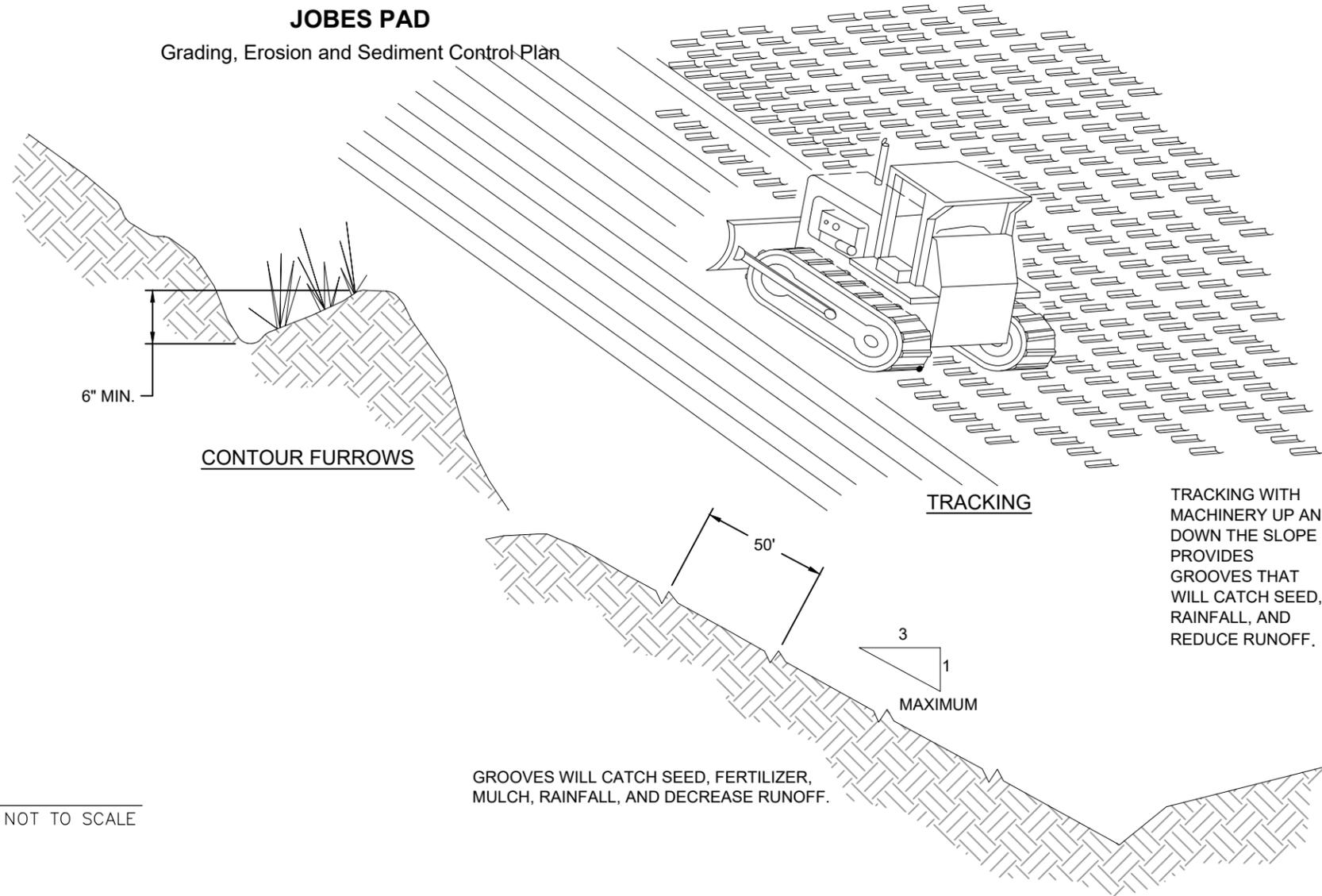
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GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES:

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:  
- LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.  
- TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP.1, IP.2, IP.3, IP.4, IP.5, IP.6).
- INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.

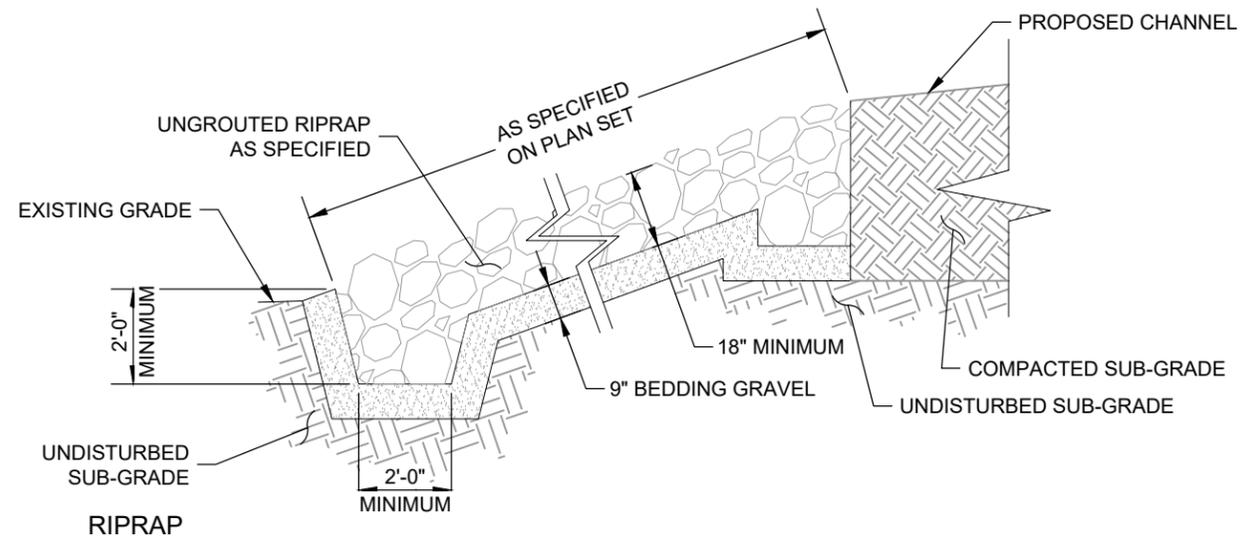
INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES:

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR 1/4 OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.
- INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.
- WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLET IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.



SURFACE ROUGHENING BY TRACKING AND CONTOUR FURROWS

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



RIPRAP

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



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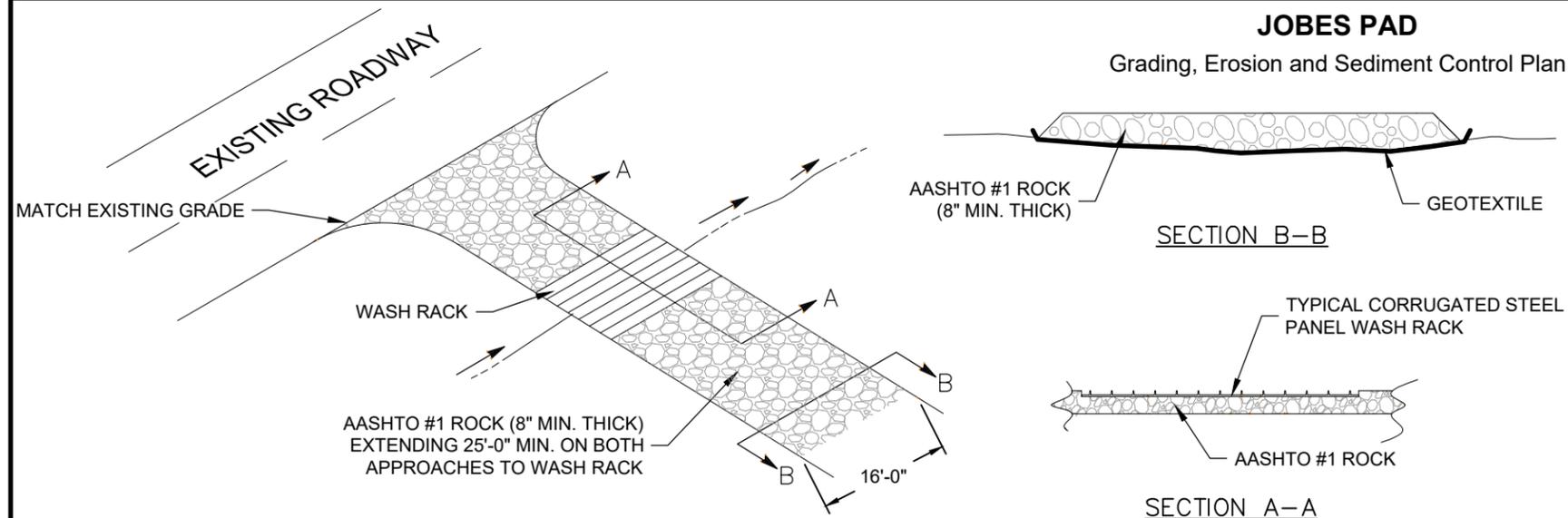
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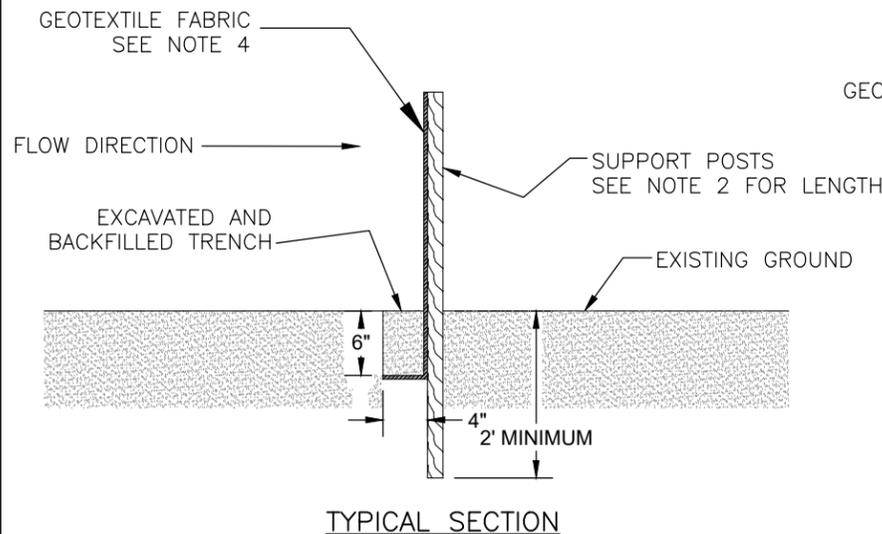
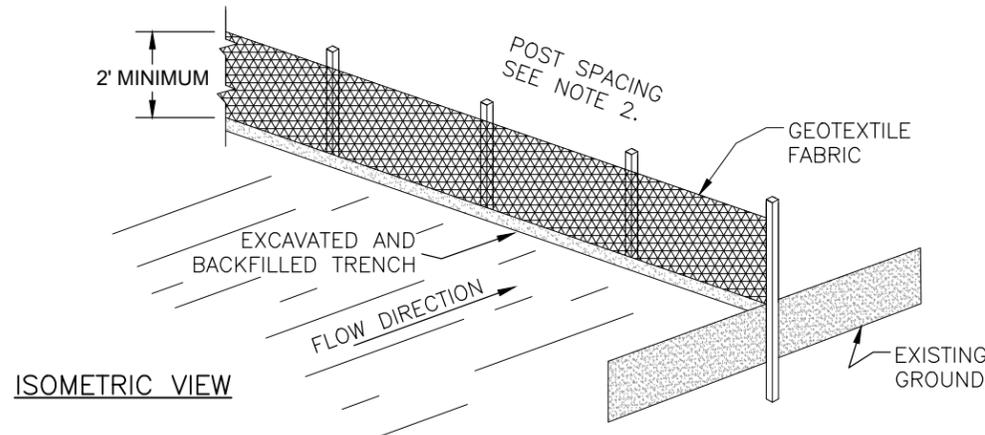
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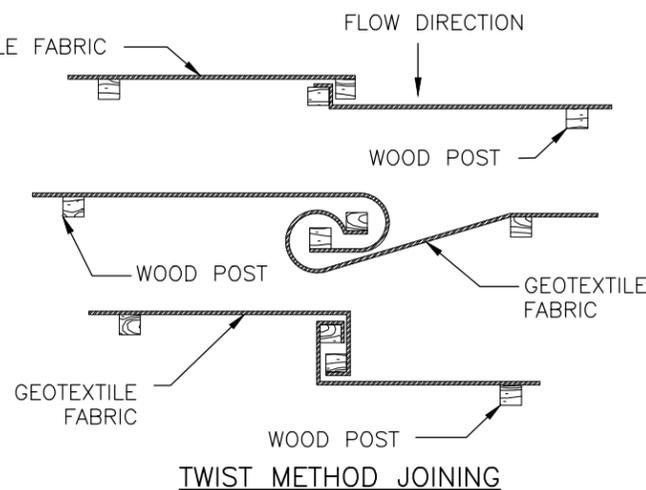


**AASHTO #1 ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE**

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE



**SILT FENCE INSTALLATION**



**TWIST METHOD JOINING**

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

**AASHTO #1 ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE NOTE:**  
 WASH RACK ONLY REQUIRED IN HQ OR EV WATERSHED AREAS. TYPICAL ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE ACCEPTABLE IN ALL OTHER AREAS. REASONABLE METHODS WHICH ARE SANCTIONED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNING BODY AS ALTERNATIVES TO INSTALLATION OF TIRE WASH STATIONS ON PUBLIC ROAD ACCESS POINTS FOR GATHERING PIPELINE PROJECTS IN EV/HQ WATERSHEDS INCLUDE:  
 1. FOR PAVED SURFACE PUBLIC ROADS: USE OF A VACUUM TRUCK SWEEPER OR SWEEPER WITH A CATCH BIN ATTACHMENT.  
 2. FOR DIRT OR GRAVEL SURFACE PUBLIC ROADS: RIGOROUS MANUAL REMOVAL OF MUD/DIRT FROM VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT TIRES PRIOR TO EXITING CONSTRUCTION SITE, SUPPLEMENTED BY IMMEDIATE RECOVER, BY MANUAL OR MECHANICAL MEANS, OF SOIL WHICH MAY BECOME DISCHARGED ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAYS. DUST CONTROL AND/OR COMPACTION VIA ROLLING OF THE DIRT PUBLIC ROAD SURFACE WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AS NEEDED.

A PREDICATE FOR UTILIZING ALTERNATIVE 1 AND 2 ABOVE IS THAT THE ROCK PAD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE MUST BE EXTENDED TO A MINIMUM TOTAL LENGTH OF 100 FEET AND MUST BE CONSTANTLY MAINTAINED INCLUDING STRUCTURE THICKNESS TO INSURE ITS EFFECTIVENESS REMAINS INTACT AT ALL TIMES. COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE PREFABRICATED VEHICLE TRACKING PADS (FODS OR EQUAL) CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE BMP.

FREQUENCY OF MECHANICAL AND/OR MANUAL CONTROLS WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC INTENSITY, WEATHER AND SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS. AT A MINIMUM FOR PAVED ROADS - ANY DAY IN WHICH CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC IS EXITING THE ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, THE VACUUM TRUCK SWEEPER OR SWEEPER WITH A CATCH BIN ATTACHMENT SHALL CLEAN THE ROADWAY AT THE END OF THE WORKDAY AND PRIOR TO ANY FORCASTED RAIN EVENT. THE REQUIREMENT IS TO NOT INTRODUCE SEDIMENT LOAD FROM CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ONTO PUBLIC ROAD SURFACES AND INTO ROAD DITCHES WHICH WILL FLOW INTO THE EV/HQ WATER RESOURCES WHICH ARE THE SUBJECT OF THE INCREASED PROTECTION MEASURES.

**SPLIT FENCE INSTALATION NOTES:**

1. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED IN THE EXCAVATED TRENCH, BACKFILLED, AND COMPACTED TO THE EXISTING GROUND SURFACE.
2. WOODEN SUPPORT POSTS SHALL BE A MINIMUM DIMENSION OF 1-1/8" x 1-1/8" AIR OR KILN DRIED OF HICKORY OR OAK AND 4 FEET LONG. STEEL POSTS SHALL BE STUDDED "TEE" OR "U" TYPE WITH A MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.3 POUNDS PER LINEAL FOOT AND 5 FEET LONG. POST SPACING SHALL BE A MAXIMUM OF 8 FEET FOR WOVEN FABRIC AND 3 FEET FOR NON-WOVEN FABRIC.
3. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE ATTACHED DIRECTLY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF WOODEN POSTS WITH 0.5 INCH STAPLES IN AT LEAST 3 PLACES, OR WITH WOODEN LATH AND NAILS. ATTACHMENT TO STEEL POSTS WILL BE BY WIRE FASTENERS OR 50 POUND PLASTIC TIE STRAPS ON THE UPSLOPE SIDE.
4. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL CONSIST OF EITHER WOVEN OR NON-WOVEN POLYESTER, POLYPROPYLENE, STABILIZED NYLON, POLYETHYLENE, OR POLYVINYLIDENE CHLORIDE. NON-WOVEN FABRIC MAY BE NEEDLE PUNCHED, HEAT BONDED, RESIN BONDED, OR COMBINATIONS THEREOF. ALL FABRIC SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

TEST REQUIREMENT	METHOD	VALUE *
MINIMUM GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH IN THE MACHINE DIRECTION	ASTM D 4632	120 LBS.
MINIMUM GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH IN THE CROSS MACHINE DIRECTION	ASTM D 4632	100 LBS.
MAXIMUM APPARENT OPENING SIZE EQUIVALENT STANDARD SIEVE	ASTM D 4751	NO. 30
MINIMUM PERMITTIVITY	ASTM D 4491	0.05 SEC
MAXIMUM PERMITTIVITY	ASTM D 4491	0.135 SEC OR 10 gpm/sq ft at 50 mm constant head.
MINIMUM ULTRAVIOLET STABILITY PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH RETAINED AFTER 500 HOURS OF EXPOSURE	ASTM D 4355	70%

\* ALL NUMERICAL VALUES REPRESENT MINIMUM/MAXIMUM AVERAGE ROLL VALUES. (FOR EXAMPLE, THE AVERAGE OF MINIMUM TEST RESULTS ON ANY ROLL IN A LOT SHOULD MEET OR EXCEED THE MINIMUM SPECIFIED VALUES.)

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B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	12/23/25	AMS	12/23/25

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 12/5/25

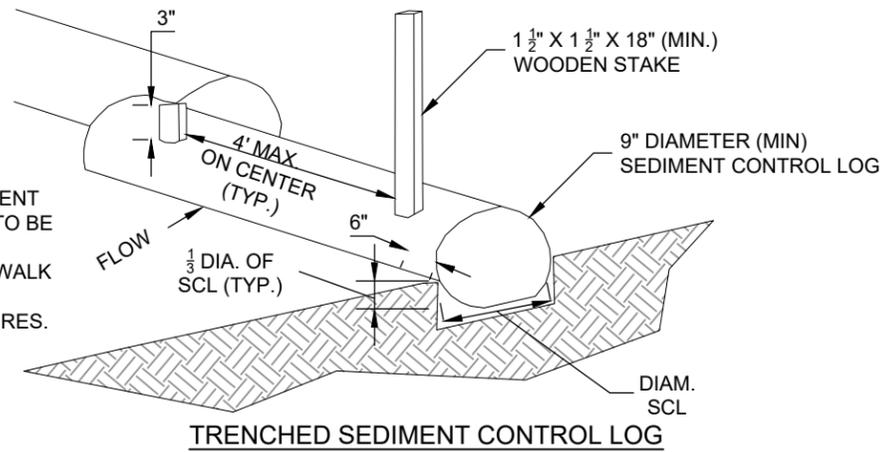
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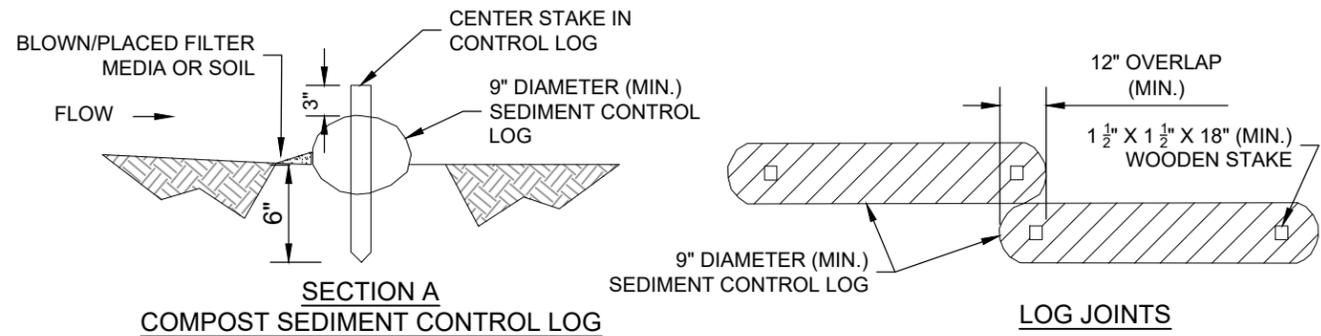
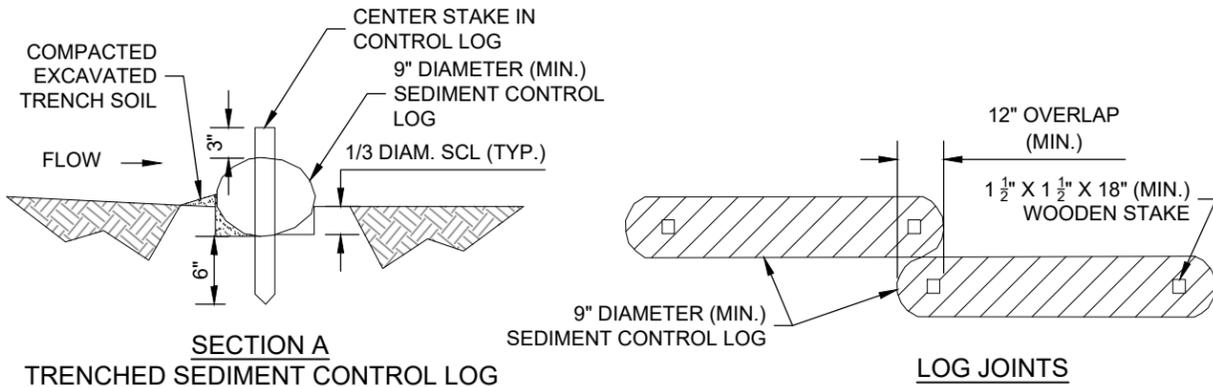
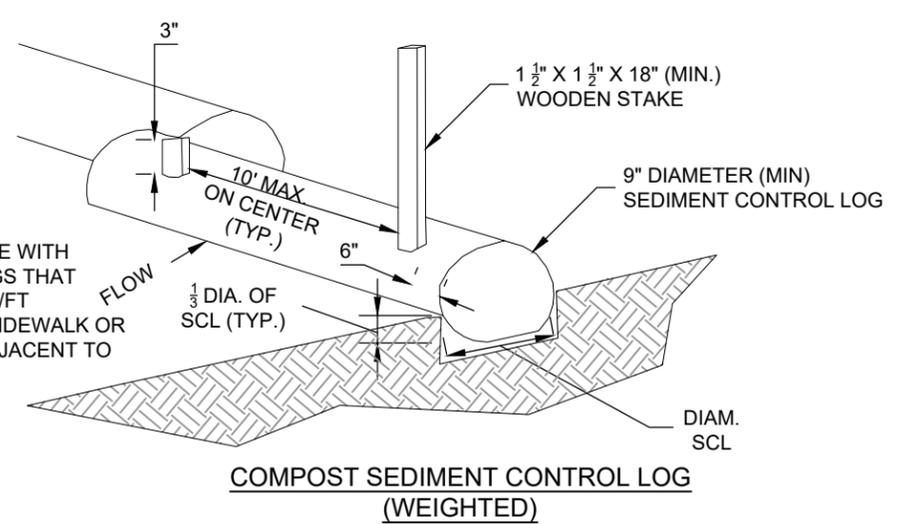
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### JOBES PAD Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

NOTES:  
1. LARGER DIAMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY NEED TO BE EMBEDDED DEEPER.  
2. PLACE LOG AGAINST SIDEWALK OR BACK OF CURB WHEN ADJACENT TO THESE FEATURES.



NOTES:  
3. THIS DETAIL IS FOR USE WITH SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT AREA A MINIMUM OF 8 LB/FT  
4. PLACE LOG AGAINST SIDEWALK OR BACK OF CURB WHEN ADJACENT TO THESE FEATURES.



TRENCHED SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

COMPOST SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WEIGHTED)

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

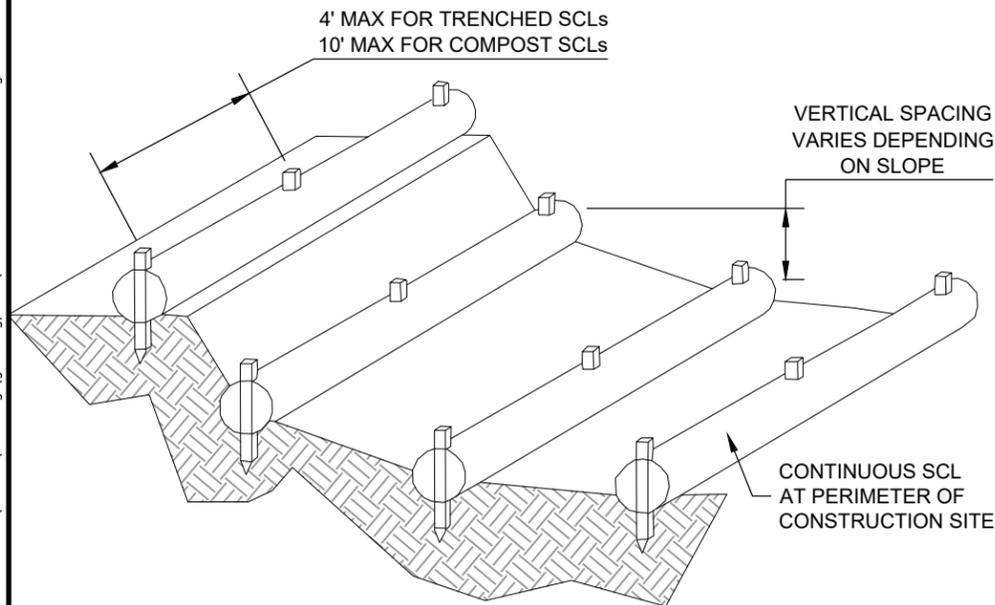
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

#### SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG INSTALLATION NOTES:

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR LOCATION AND LENGTH OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS THAT ACT AS A PERIMETER CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY UPGRADIENT LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW, COMPOST, EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBER, AND SHALL BE FREE OF ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS OR DEFECTS INCLUDING RIPS, HOLES, AND OBVIOUS WEAR.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED AS SMALL CHECK DAMS IN DITCHES AND SWALES. HOWEVER, THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PERENNIAL STREAMS.
- IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 1/3 OF THE DIAMETER OF THE LOG. IF TRENCHING TO THIS DEPTH IS NOT FEASIBLE AND/OR DESIRABLE (SHORT TERM INSTALLATION WITH DESIRE NOT TO DAMAGE LANDSCAPE) A LESSER TRENCHING DEPTH MAY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH MORE ROBUST STAKING. COMPOST LOGS THAT ARE 8 LB/FT DO NOT NEED TO BE TRENCHED.
- THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SOIL OR FILTER MATERIAL THAT IS FREE OF ROCKS AND DEBRIS. THE SOIL SHALL BE TIGHTLY COMPACTED INTO THE SHAPE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE USING A SHOVEL OR WEIGHTED LAWN ROLLER OR BLOWN IN PLACE.
- FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS' GUIDANCE FOR STAKING. IF MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT SPECIFY SPACING, STAKES SHALL BE PLACED ON 4' CENTERS AND EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 6" INTO THE GROUND. 3" OF THE STAKE SHALL PROTRUDE FROM THE TOP OF THE LOG. STAKES THAT ARE BROKEN PRIOR TO INSTALLATION SHALL BE REPLACED. COMPOST LOGS SHOULD BE STAKED 10' ON CENTER.

#### SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG MAINTENANCE NOTES:

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP. TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG.
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. COMPOST FROM COMPOST LOGS MAY BE LEFT IN PLACES AS LONG AS BAGS ARE REMOVED AND THE AREA SEEDED. IF DISTURBED AREAS EXIST AFTER REMOVAL, THEY SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.



SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS TO CONTROL SLOPE LENGTH

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

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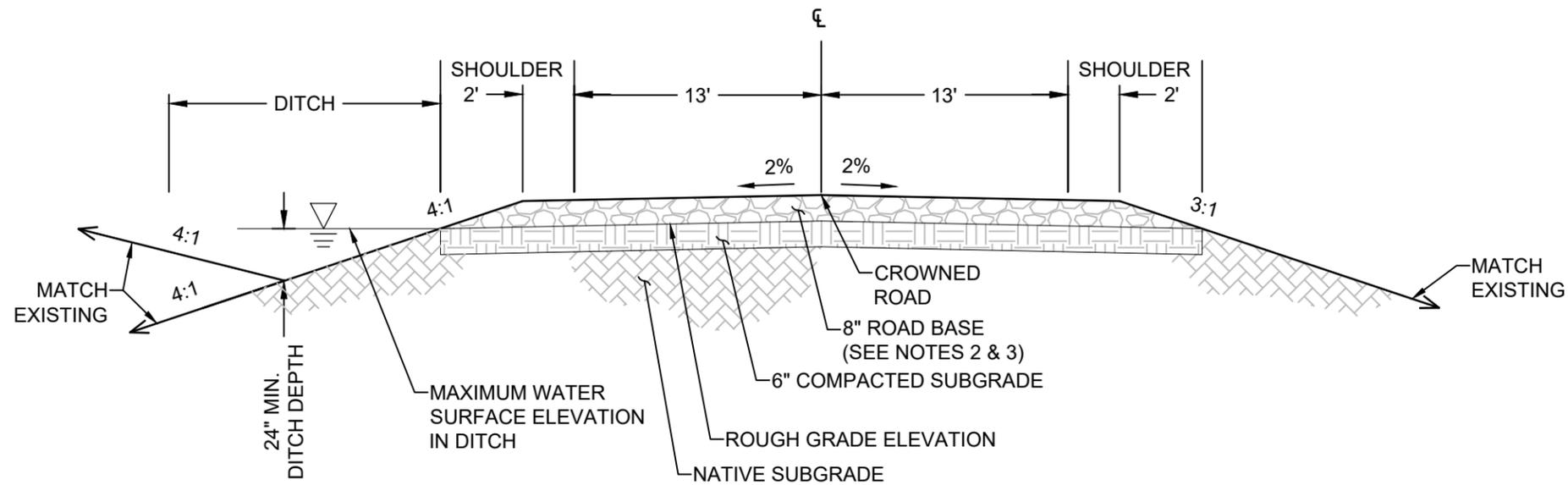
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EROSION CONTROL DETAILS  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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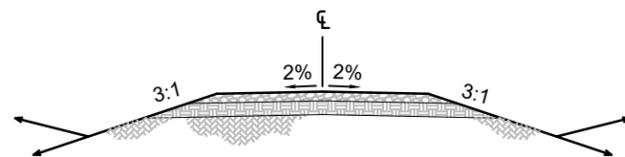
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# JOBES PAD

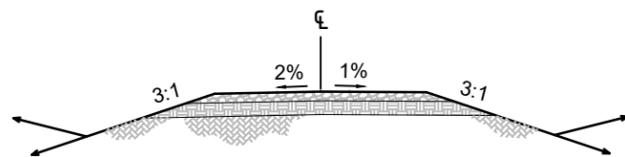
## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



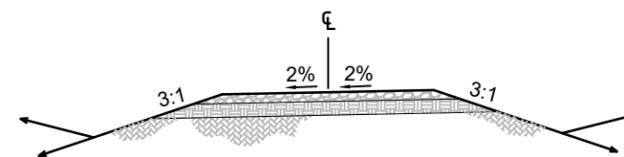
TYPICAL GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD CROSS-SECTION  
N.T.S



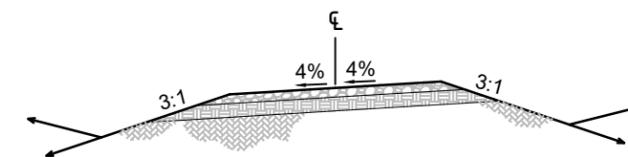
DETAIL A - TYPICAL CROWNED ROAD  
N.T.S



DETAIL B - BEGIN TRANSITION  
N.T.S



DETAIL C - CONTINUED TRANSITION  
N.T.S



DETAIL D - SUPERELEVATION (I.E. BANKED TURN)  
N.T.S

### TRANSITION TO SUPERELEVATION

#### DESIGN NOTES:

1. SUPERELEVATION DESIGN BASED ON GRAVEL ROAD WITH A DESIGN SPEED LIMIT OF 25 MPH AND CURVATURE LENGTH OF 200 FEET (BEGINNING OF CURVE TO END OF CURVE).
2. ROAD TO BE CAPPED WITH CLASS 5 ABC TO BE COMPACTED IN 6" (MAX) LIFTS TO 95% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (-2% TO +2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS.
3. HORIZONTAL LIFTS OF GRAVEL MATERIAL TO BE COMPACTED BY LARGE COMPACTING EQUIPMENT IN MAXIMUM OF 6" (LOOSE DEPTH) LIFTS TO 90% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (+ OR - 2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY.
4. UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS, ROADSIDE CHANNEL TO BE "FIELD FIT" BY CONTRACTOR BASED ON SITE CONDITIONS AND AS NEEDED.

#### ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL DETAILS

SCALE: N.T.S.

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SHEET NAME:  
ACCESS ROAD DETAILS

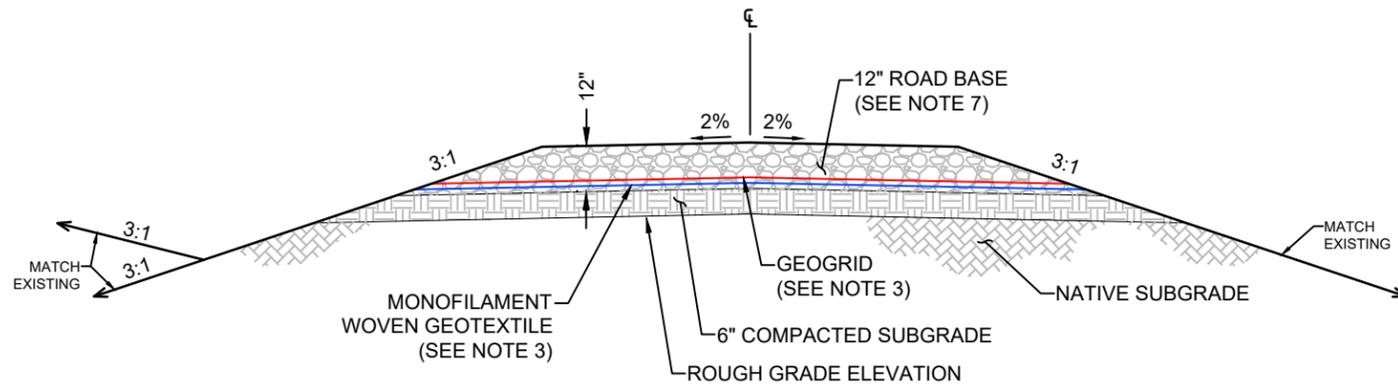
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ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
AMS	MS	12/5/25
AMS	MS	12/23/25
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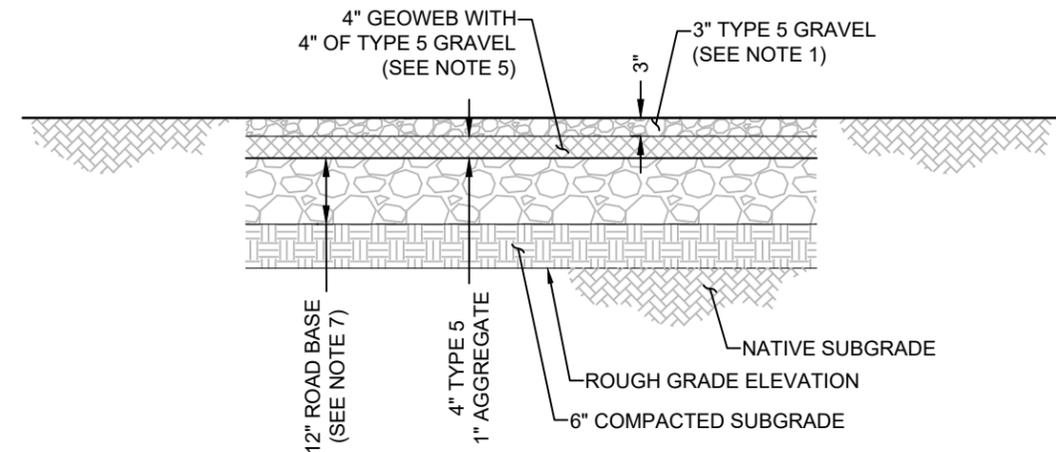
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**JOBES PAD**  
Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



**DETAIL E - SOFT SOIL ROAD DESIGN (SEE NOTE 6)**  
N.T.S



**DETAIL F - DRAINAGEWAY CROSSING ROAD DESIGN**  
N.T.S

**ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL DETAILS**

SCALE: N.T.S.

**NOTES:**

- #5 GRADE CRUSHED STONE WITH STONE SIZE RANGING FROM 1.5" - 3/8" WITH THE MAJORITY OF THE STONE BEING OF 1-INCH SIZE.
- HORIZONTAL LIFTS OF GRAVEL MATERIAL TO BE COMPACTED BY LARGE COMPACTING EQUIPMENT IN MAXIMUM OF 6" (LOOSE DEPTH) LIFTS TO 90% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (+ OR - 2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY.
- GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT OF THE SUBGRADE TO BE ACHIEVED BY PROVIDING A WOVEN MONOFILAMENT GEOTEXTILE WITH A W200 GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH (I.E. BREAK STRENGTH) RATING AS THE BOTTOM LAYER. WOVEN MONOFILAMENT GEOTEXTILE TO BE OVERLAID WITH A GEOGRID GEOTEXTILE REINFORCEMENT WITH A 1-INCH APERTURE SIZE AND AN ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH OF NOT LESS THAN 1,200 POUNDS PER FOOT. BOTH GEOSYNTHETICS TO BE 100% RESISTANT TO UV DEGRADATION.
- GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCEMENT TO BE INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS.
- SMALL CELL POLYETHYLENE GEOWEB (APPROXIMATE 45 IN<sup>2</sup>/CELL), 4-INCH DEPTH WITH A MINIMUM 300 POUND CELL SEAM STRENGTH.
- SOFT SOIL TO BE DEFINED AS ANY SOILS WHICH EXHIBITS PERMANENT DEFORMATION EXCEEDING 3/4" WHEN PROOF ROLLED OR AS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.
- ROAD BASE TO BE CLASS 5 ABC TO BE COMPACTED IN 6" (MAX) LIFTS TO 95% MAXIMUM DENSITY (MINIMUM) AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (-2% TO +2%) TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS.

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SHEET NAME:  
**ACCESS ROAD DETAILS**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
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T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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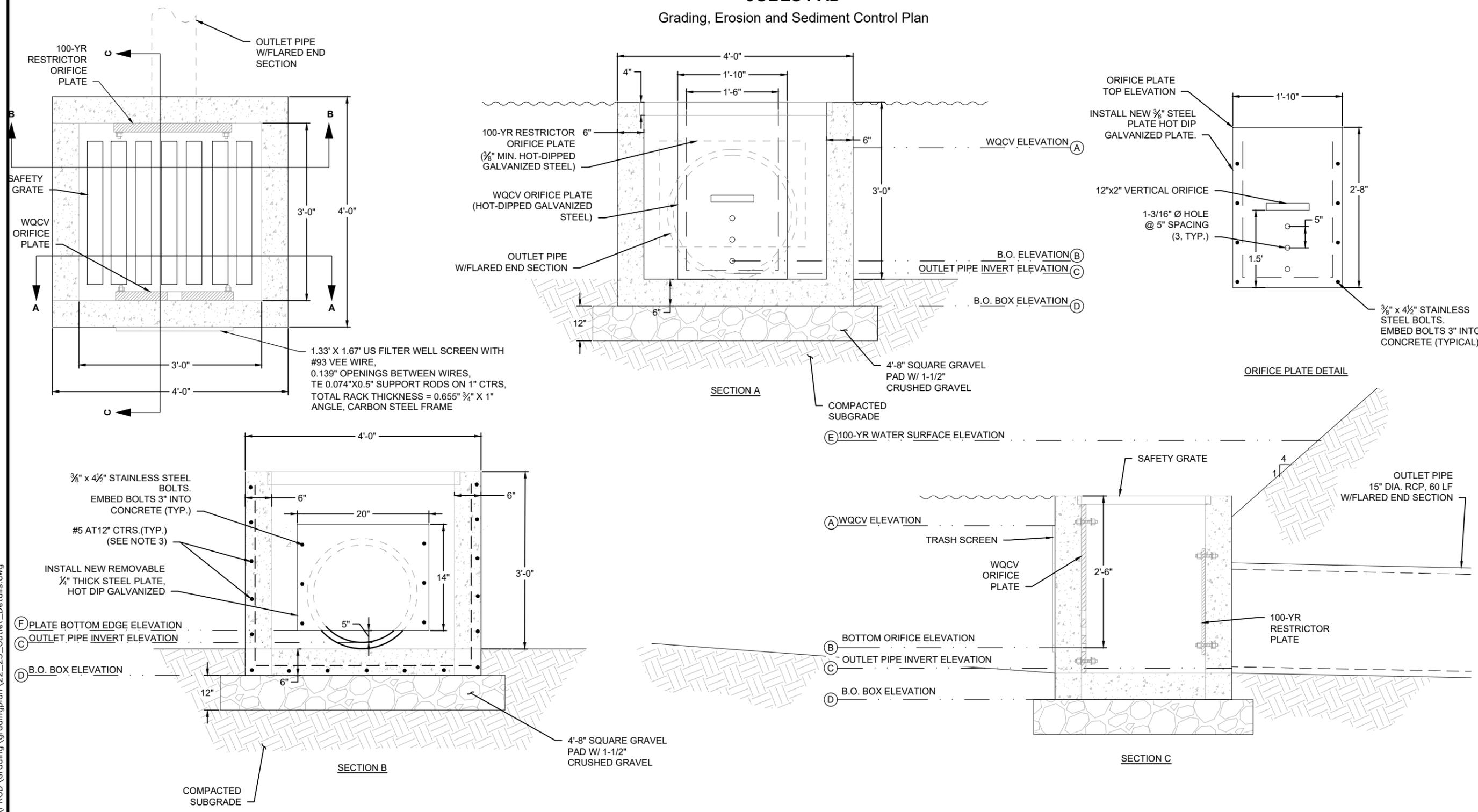
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# JOBES PAD

## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL TABLE					
WQCV ELEVATION (A)	BOTTOM ORIFICE ELEVATION (B)	OUTLET PIPE INVERT ELEVATION (C)	B.O. BOX ELEVATION (D)	100-YR WSE (E)	EDGE OF PLATE BOTTOM ELEVATION (F)
5495.41'	5494.25'	5494.25'	5493.75'	5497.29'	5494.67'

CONCRETE OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL

SCALE: N.T.S.

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# JOBES PAD

## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

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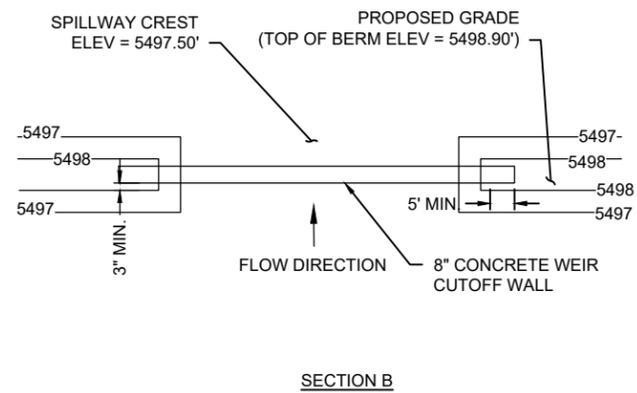
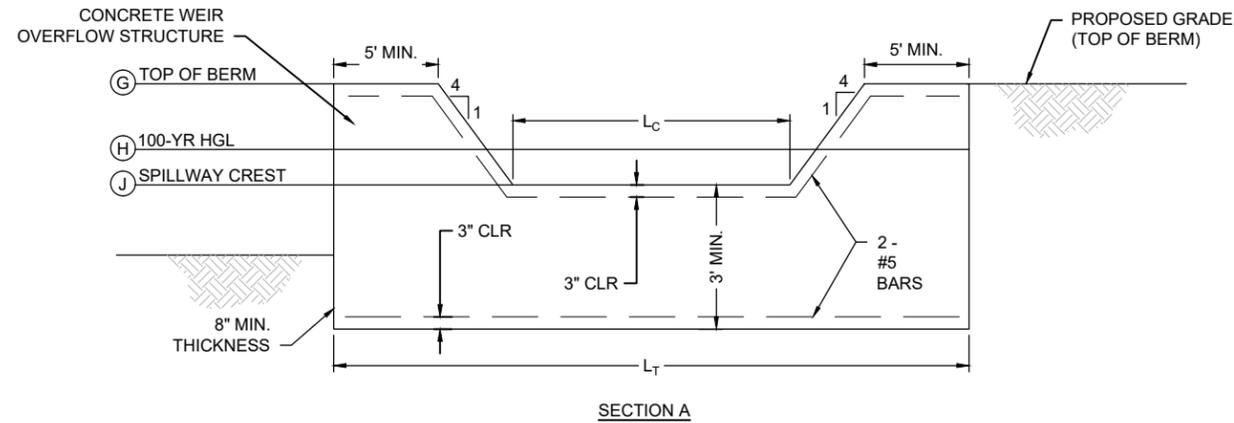
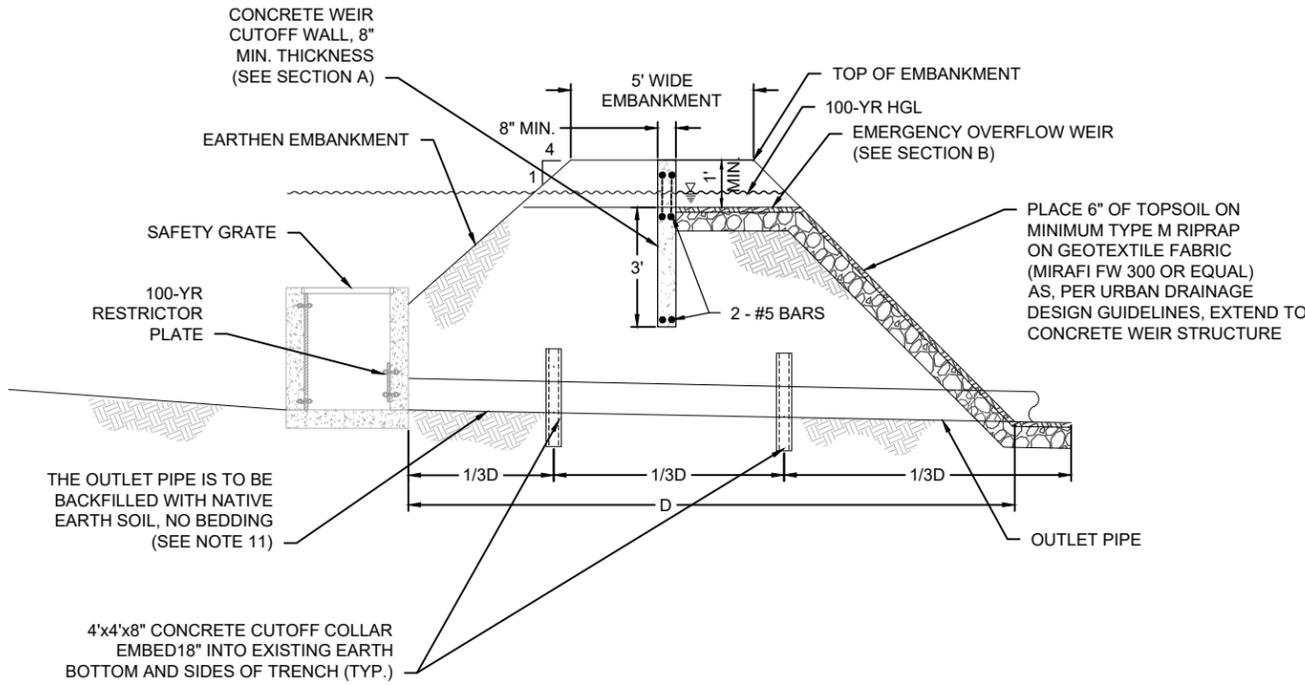
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B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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SPILLWAY DETAIL TABLE				
TOP OF BERM ELEVATION (G)	100-YR HGL ELEVATION (H)	SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION (J)	CREST LENGTH (L <sub>c</sub> )	TOTAL LENGTH (L <sub>T</sub> )
5498.90'	5497.85'	5497.50'	12'	33'



SPILLWAY AND CUTOFF WALL DETAILS

SCALE: N.T.S.

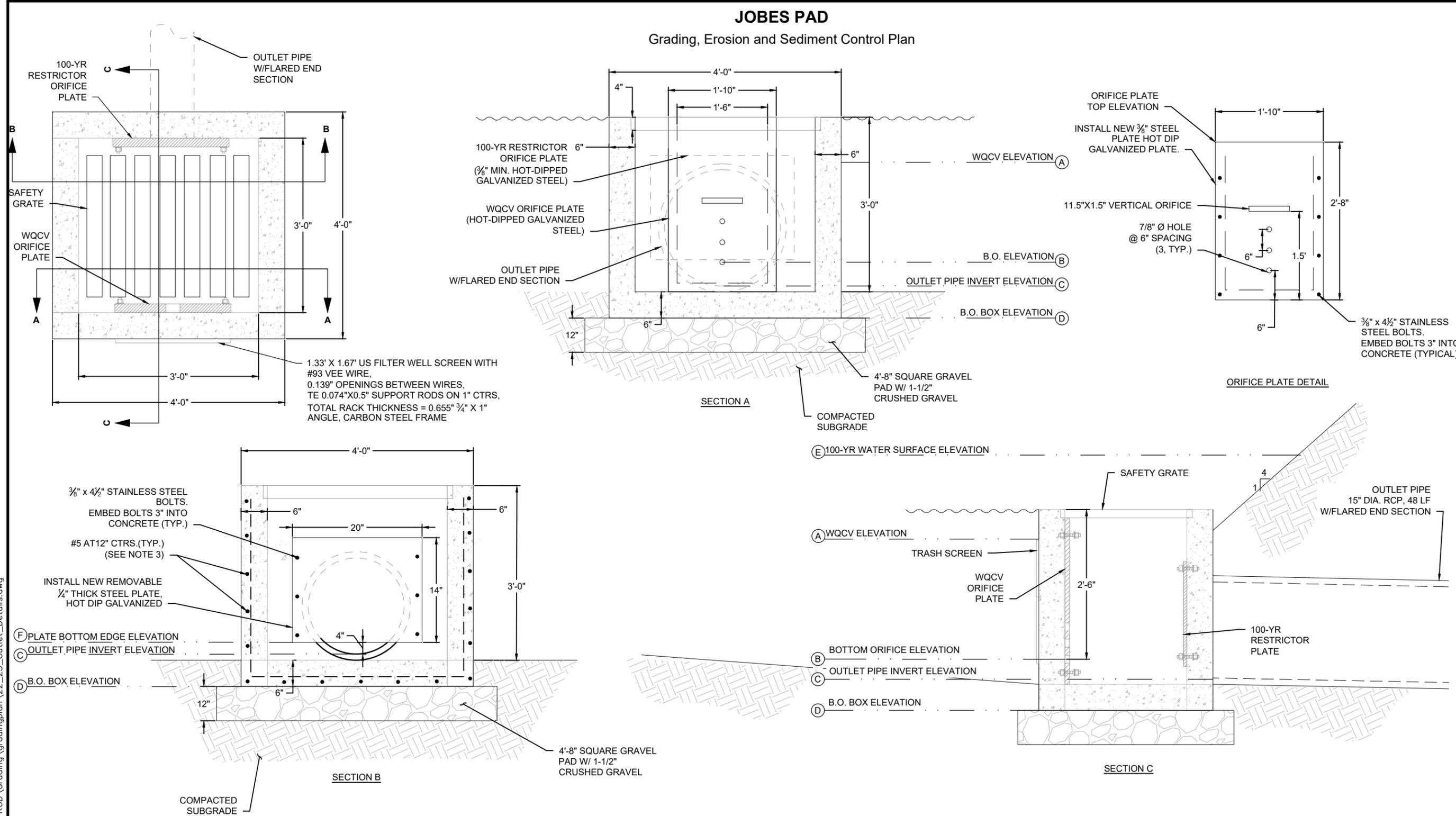
**NOTES:**

1. WQCV SHALL BE RELEASED OVER 40 HOURS
2. CONCRETE SHALL BE CDOT CLASS D, 4500 PSI IN 28 DAYS, PER CDOT SPECIFICATION SECTION 601.
3. REINFORCEMENT BAR SIZE AND LOCATIONS FOR CAST IN PLACE INLET BOX SHALL BE PER CDOT M-604-10 SPECIFICATIONS.
4. INLET CAN BE PRECAST OR CAST IN PLACE. FOR PRECAST USE MODEL #1500, #11 AREA INLET MANUFACTURED BY COPELAND ENTERPRISES OR EQUAL.
5. IF PRECAST, THE BOTTOM OF BOX CAN BE SET INTO POND BOTTOM TO ACCOMMODATE STANDARD SIZE PRECAST HEIGHT.
6. STEEL FOR GRATES AND GRATE INSTALLATION HARDWARE SHALL BE GALVANIZED AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT SECTION 712.06.
7. USE CDOT STANDARD INLET GRATE OR EQUAL FOR OPENING SIZE
8. TRASH RACK SHALL BE MOUNTED USING STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE AND PROVIDED WITH HINGED AND LOCKABLE OR BOLTED ACCESS PANEL.
9. TRASH RACKS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL, ALUMINUM, OR STEEL. STEEL TRASH RACKS SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED AND MAY BE HOT POWER COATED AFTER GALVANIZING.
10. SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION IS PROJECTED TO SECTION. FOR ACTUAL SPILLWAY LOCATION REFER TO PLAN VIEW ON SHEET 05.
11. PIPE IS PROJECTED TO SECTION.

PRELIMINARY

# JOBES PAD

## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL TABLE					
WQCV ELEVATION (A)	BOTTOM ORIFICE ELEVATION (B)	OUTLET PIPE INVERT ELEVATION (C)	B.O. BOX ELEVATION (D)	100-YR WSE (E)	EDGE OF PLATE BOTTOM ELEVATION (F)
5499.36'	5498.23'	5497.65'	5497.15'	5500.53'	5497.98'

CONCRETE OUTLET STRUCTURE DETAIL

SCALE: N.T.S.

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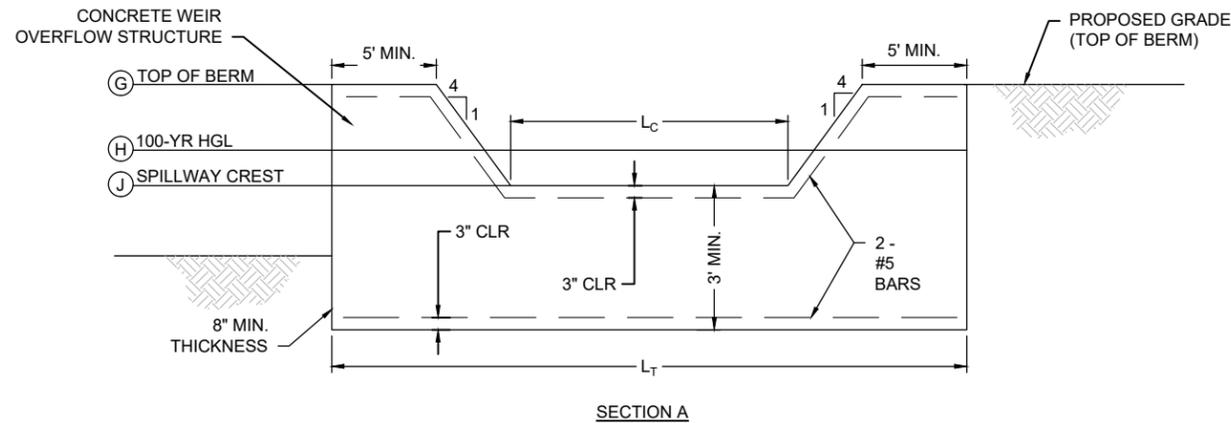
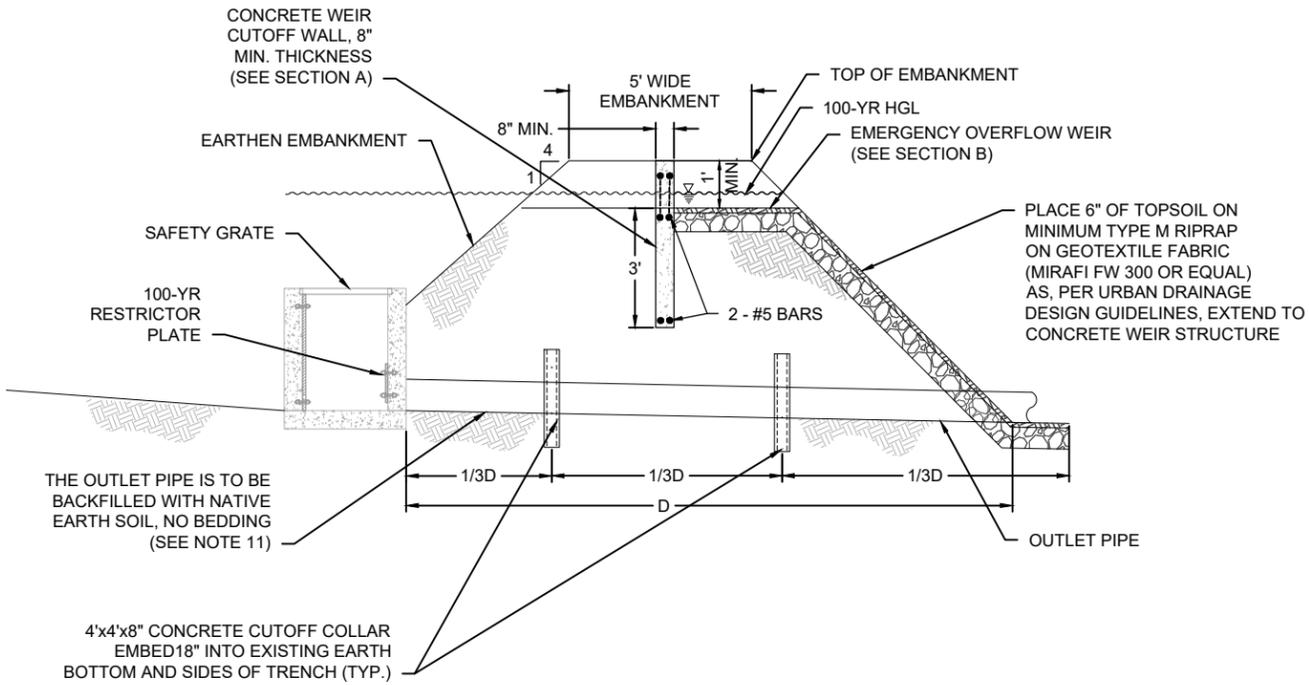
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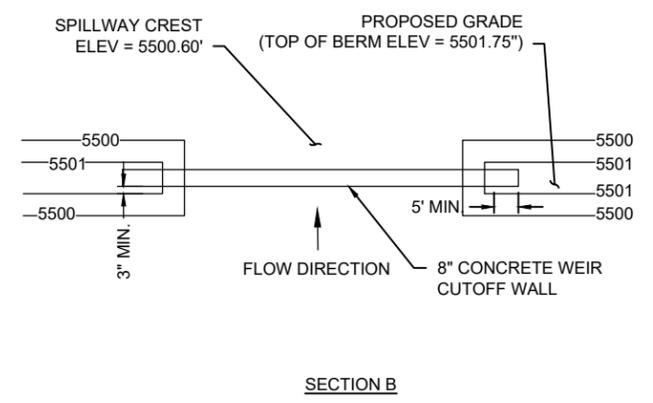
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# JOBES PAD

## Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



SPILLWAY DETAIL TABLE				
TOP OF BERM ELEVATION (G)	100-YR HGL ELEVATION (H)	SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION (J)	CREST LENGTH (L <sub>C</sub> )	TOTAL LENGTH (L <sub>T</sub> )
5501.75'	5500.96'	5500.60'	10'	25'



SPILLWAY AND CUTOFF WALL DETAILS SCALE: N.T.S.

- NOTES:**
1. WQCV SHALL BE RELEASED OVER 40 HOURS
  2. CONCRETE SHALL BE CDOT CLASS D, 4500 PSI IN 28 DAYS, PER CDOT SPECIFICATION SECTION 601.
  3. REINFORCEMENT BAR SIZE AND LOCATIONS FOR CAST IN PLACE INLET BOX SHALL BE PER CDOT M-604-10 SPECIFICATIONS.
  4. INLET CAN BE PRECAST OR CAST IN PLACE. FOR PRECAST USE MODEL #1500, #11 AREA INLET MANUFACTURED BY COPELAND ENTERPRISES OR EQUAL.
  5. IF PRECAST, THE BOTTOM OF BOX CAN BE SET INTO POND BOTTOM TO ACCOMODATE STANDARD SIZE PRECAST HEIGHT.
  6. STEEL FOR GRATES AND GRATE INSTALLATION HARDWARE SHALL BE GALVANIZED AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT SECTION 712.06.
  7. USE CDOT STANDARD INLET GRATE OR EQUAL FOR OPENING SIZE
  8. TRASH RACK SHALL BE MOUNTED USING STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE AND PROVIDED WITH HINGED AND LOCKABLE OR BOLTED ACCESS PANEL.
  9. TRASH RACKS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL, ALUMINUM, OR STEEL. STEEL TRASH RACKS SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED AND MAY BE HOT POWER COATED AFTER GALVANIZING.
  10. SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION IS PROJECTED TO SECTION. FOR ACTUAL SPILLWAY LOCATION REFER TO PLAN VIEW ON SHEET 08.
  11. PIPE IS PROJECTED TO SECTION.

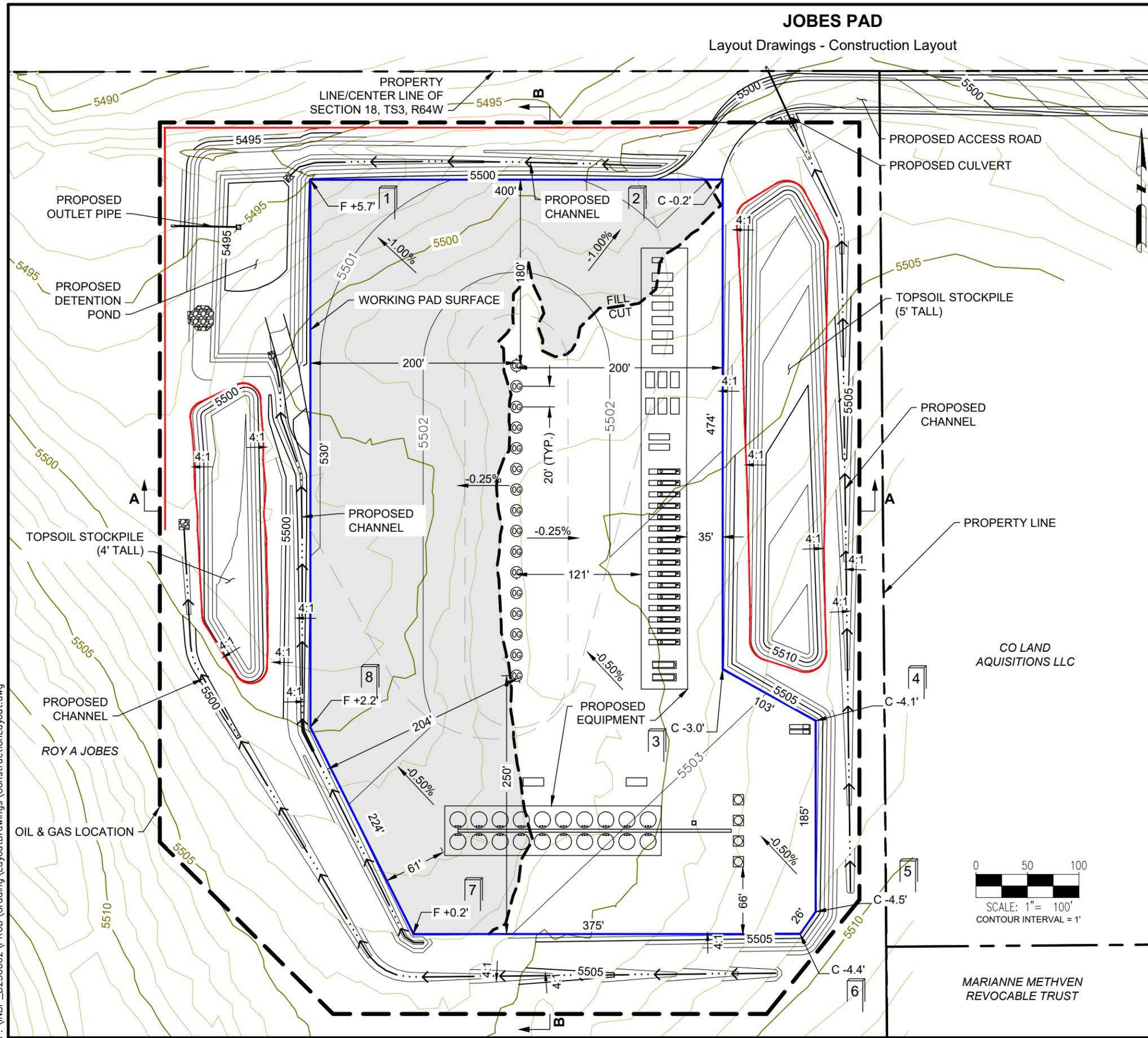
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# JOBES PAD

## Layout Drawings - Construction Layout



### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED CHANNEL
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL
- SLOPE (H:V)
- GRADE

### SITE QUANTITIES

EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION	5495.03' - 5508.99'
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION	5500.69' - 5504.46'
ROUGH GRADE ELEVATION	5500.19' - 5503.96'
TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	11,089 CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	11,089 CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	0 CY
TOPSOIL (WELL PAD, 6" DEPTH)	5,830 CY
TOPSOIL (ACCESS ROAD, 6" DEPTH)	923 CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0 ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE AREA	6.9 ACRES
ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE AREA	2.5 ACRES

### NOTES:

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### DISCLAIMER:

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**ASCENT**  
GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS

Ascent Geomatics Solutions  
8620 Wolff Ct.  
Suite 200  
Westminster, CO 80031  
Office: (303) 928-7128  
www.AscentGeomatics.com

PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

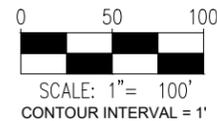
DRFT	CHK	DATE	DATE
LM	MD	12/1/25	12/1/25
AS	AS	1/1/25	1/1/25
AS	AS	2/1/25	2/1/25

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

DRAWING DATE:  
12/1/25

DRAFTED BY:  
LM

SHEET NO.  
01 OF 06

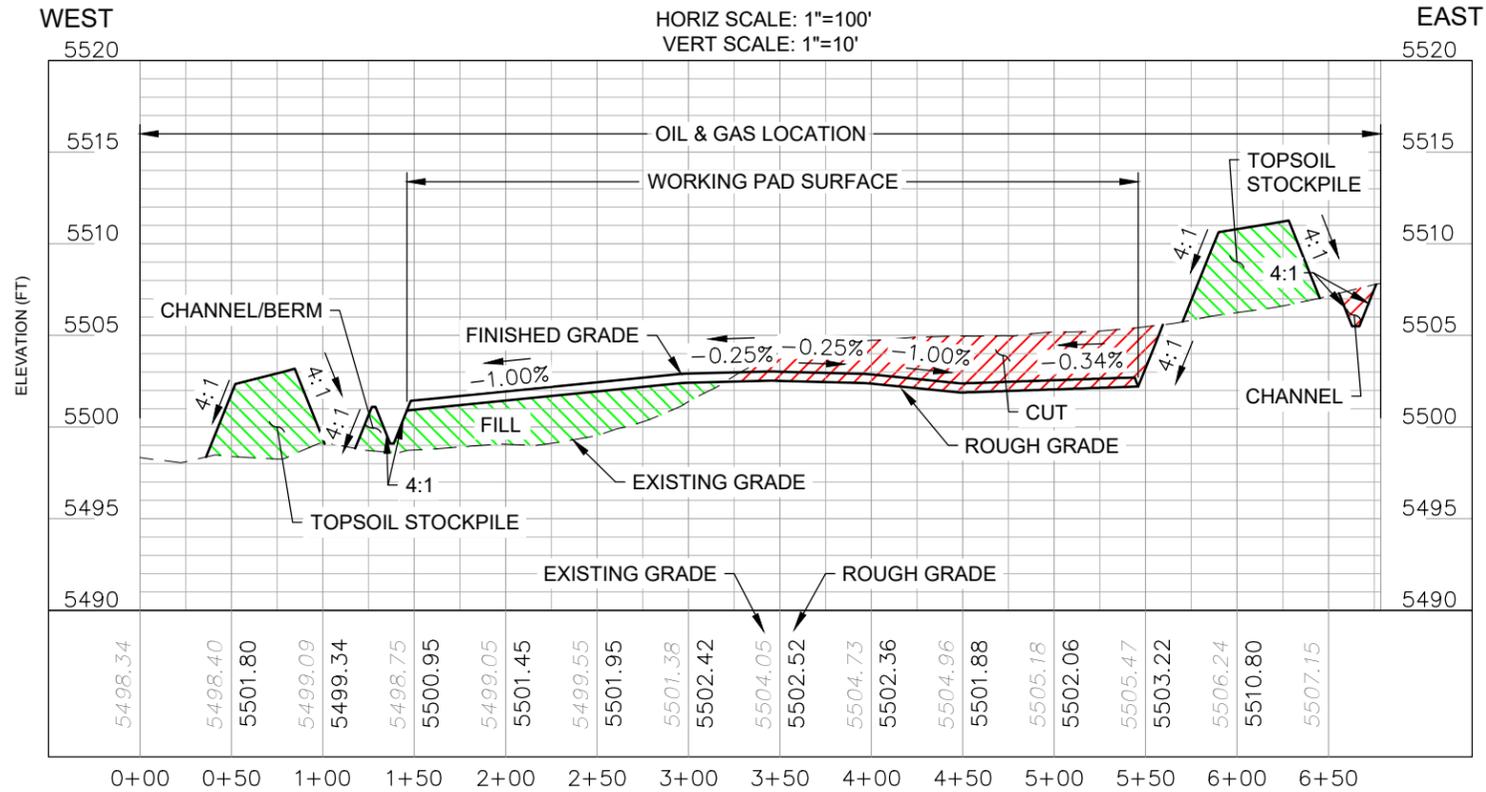


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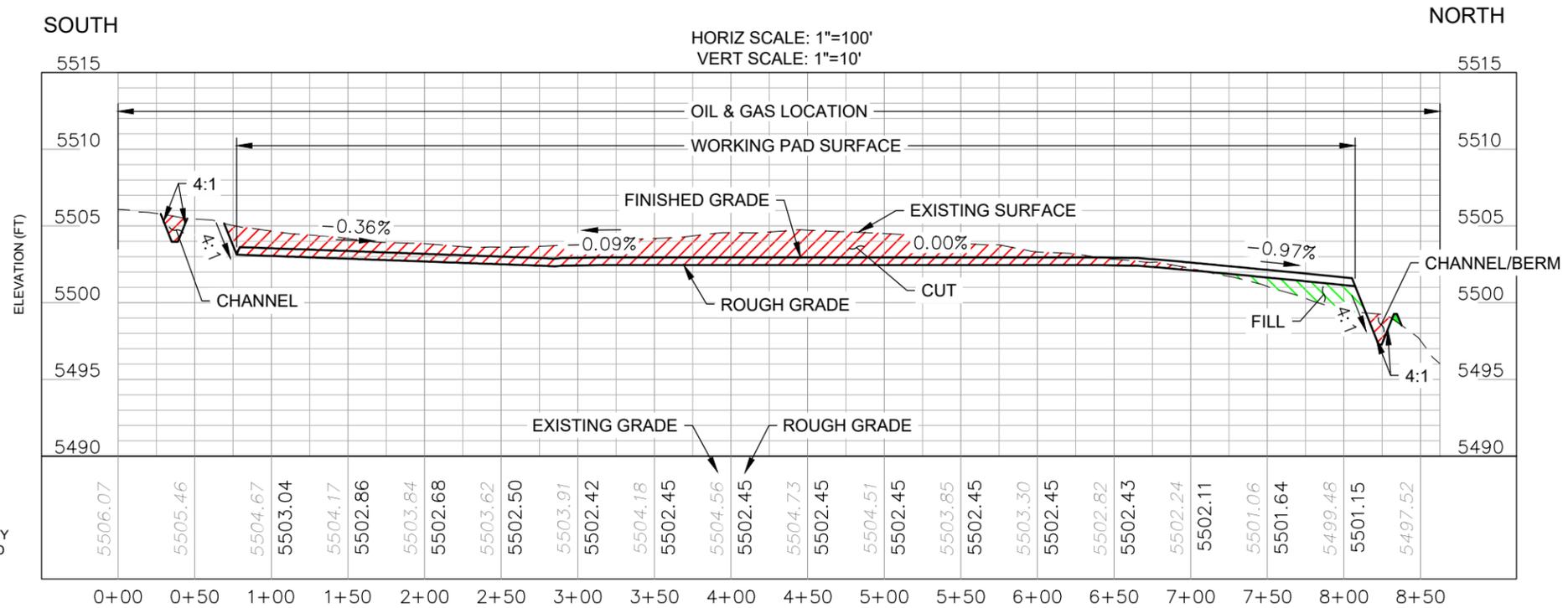
CO LAND  
AQUISITIONS LLC

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**JOBES PAD**  
Layout Drawings - Cross Sections



**SECTION A - LOOKING NORTH**



**SECTION B - LOOKING WEST**

DISCLAIMER:  
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PREPARED FOR:



Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**CROSS SECTIONS**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

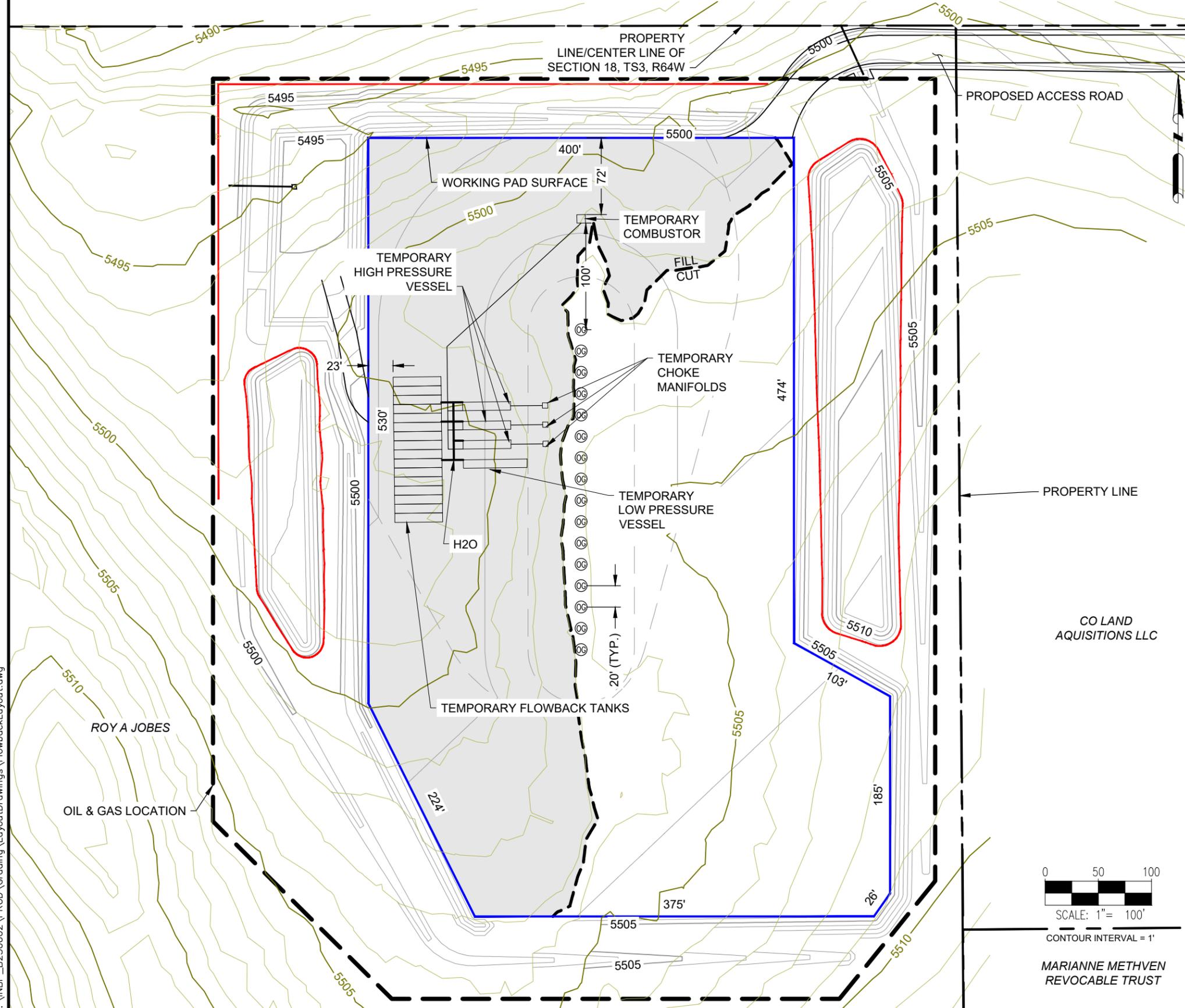
REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	DATE	CHK	DATE
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	LM	12/1/25	MD	12/4/25
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AS	12/4/25	MA	12/4/25
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AS	12/23/25	MS	12/23/25

DRAWING DATE:  
12/1/25  
DRAFTED BY:  
LM  
SHEET NO.  
02 OF 06



# JOBES PAD

## Layout Drawings - Flowback Layout



### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL

**ASCENT**  
 GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS  
 Ascent Geomatics Solutions  
 8620 Wolff Ct.  
 Suite 200  
 Westminster, CO 80031  
 Office: (303) 928-7128  
 www.AscentGeomatics.com

PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
 ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
 1528 Wazee Street  
 Denver, CO 80202  
 (720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**FLOWBACK LAYOUT**  
 SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
LM	MD	12/1/25
AS	MA	12/1/25
AS	MS	12/23/25

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1'

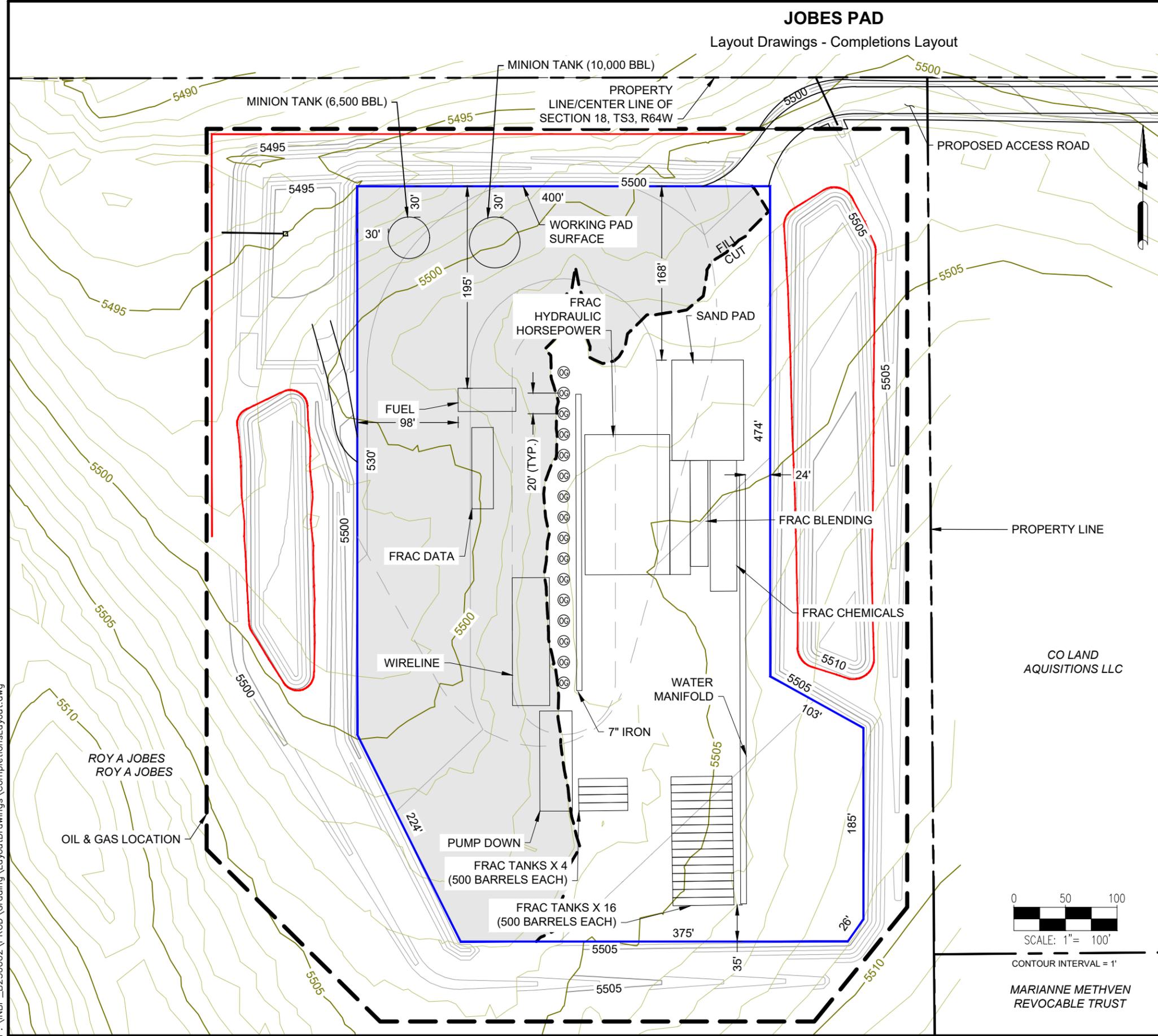
MARIANNE METHVEN  
 REVOCABLE TRUST

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# JOBES PAD

## Layout Drawings - Completions Layout



### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- - - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- - - OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- ⊙ PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL

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ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**COMPLETIONS LAYOUT**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
LM	MD	12/1/25
AS	MA	12/1/25
AS	MS	12/23/25

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12/1/25

DRAFTED BY:  
LM

SHEET NO.  
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CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1'

MARIANNE METHVEN  
REVOCABLE TRUST

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# JOBS PAD

## Layout Drawings - Facility Layout

### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- - - EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- - - OIL & GAS LOCATION
- PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- ⊙ PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL

### SITE QUANTITIES

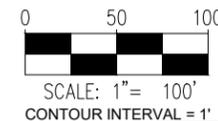
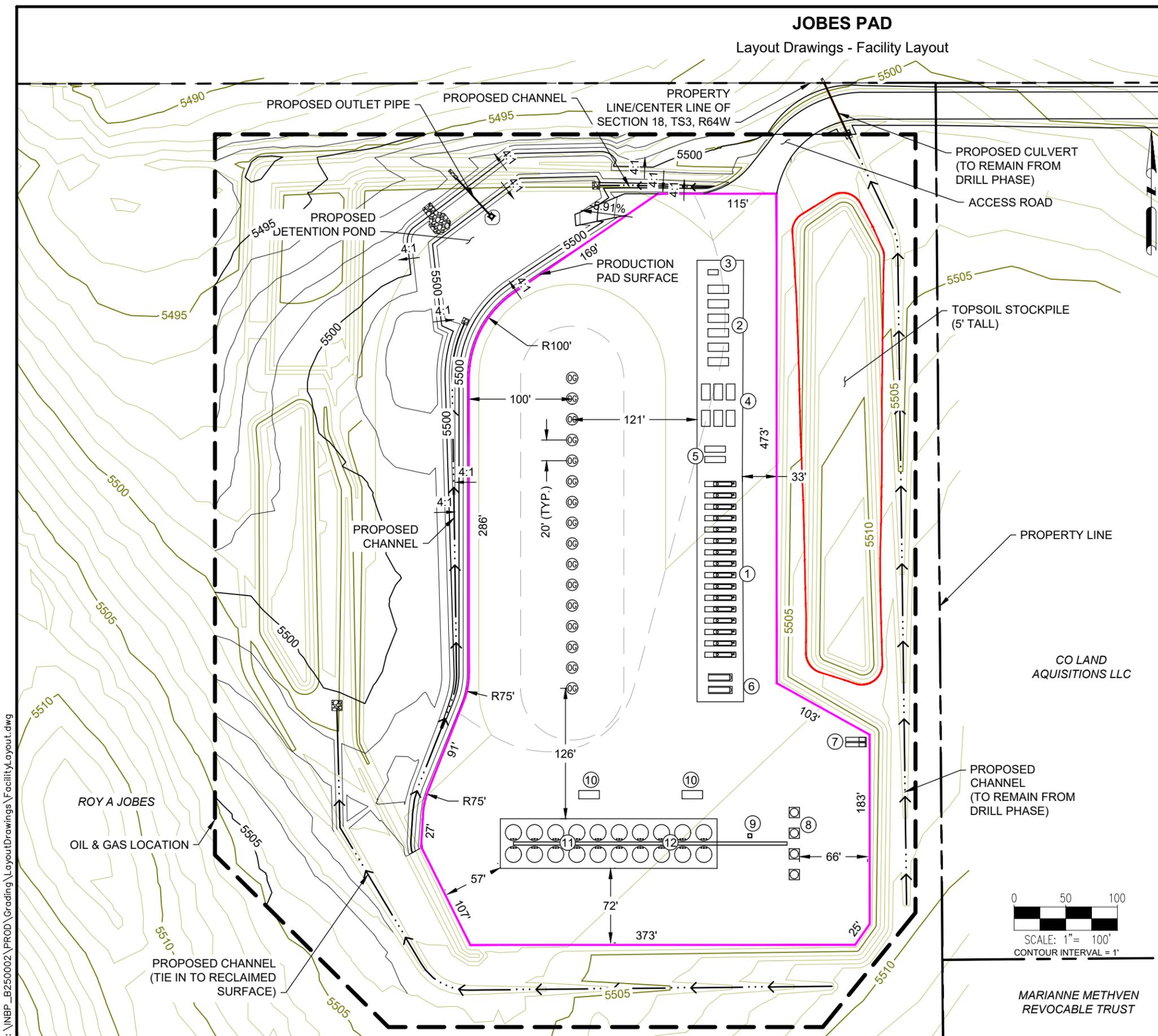
TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	4,382 CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	4,165 CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	217 CY
TOPSOIL (6" DEPTH)	4,457 CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0 ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE) (ECMC)	5.4 ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE) (ECMC)	7.6 ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	2.0 ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	0.5 ACRES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	SEPARATOR	16
2	GAS LIFT COMPRESSOR	6
3	INSTRUMENT AIR SKID	1
4	COMPRESSOR	6
5	HZ SURGE TANK	2
6	HEATER TREATER	2
7	METER	2
8	IES COMBUSTOR	4
9	KNOCKOUT DRUM	1
10	LACT SKID	2
11	WATER TANK BATTERY	12
12	CRUDE TANK BATTERY	8

### NOTES:

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PREPARED FOR:  
**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**FACILITY LAYOUT**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	DESCRIPTION	CHK	DATE
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	LM	12/1/25
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AS	12/4/25
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AS	12/23/25

DRAWING DATE:  
12/1/25

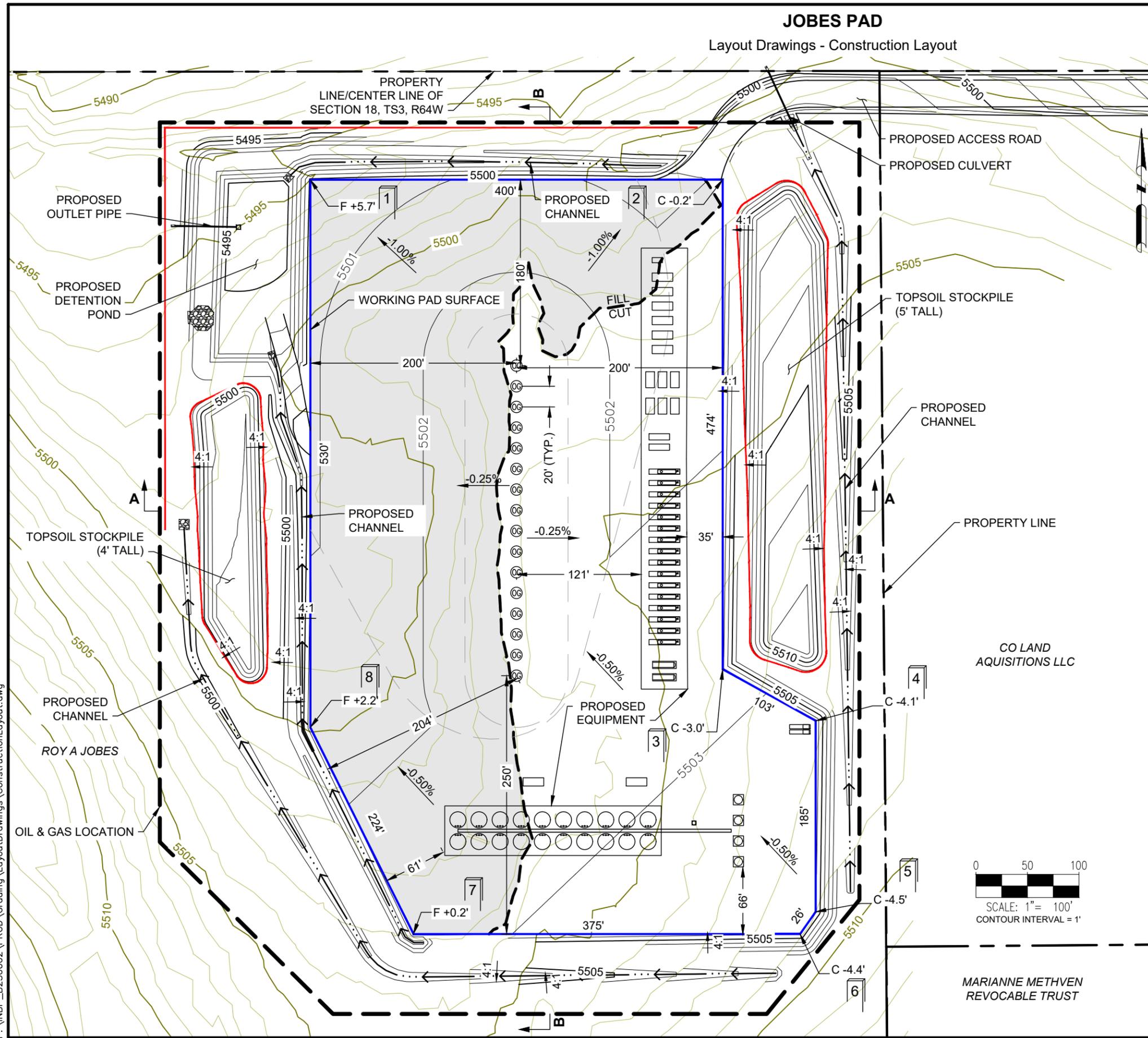
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LM

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06 OF 06

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# JOBES PAD

## Layout Drawings - Construction Layout



### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED CHANNEL
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL
- SLOPE (H:V)
- GRADE

### SITE QUANTITIES

EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION	5495.03' - 5508.99'
FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION	5500.69' - 5504.46'
ROUGH GRADE ELEVATION	5500.19' - 5503.96'
TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	11,089 CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	11,089 CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	0 CY
TOPSOIL (WELL PAD, 6" DEPTH)	5,830 CY
TOPSOIL (ACCESS ROAD, 6" DEPTH)	923 CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0 ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE AREA	6.9 ACRES
ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE AREA	2.5 ACRES

### NOTES:

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**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE	DATE
LM	MD	12/1/25	12/1/25
AS	AS	12/1/25	12/1/25
AS	AS	12/23/25	12/23/25

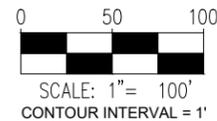
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C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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12/1/25

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LM

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REVOCABLE TRUST

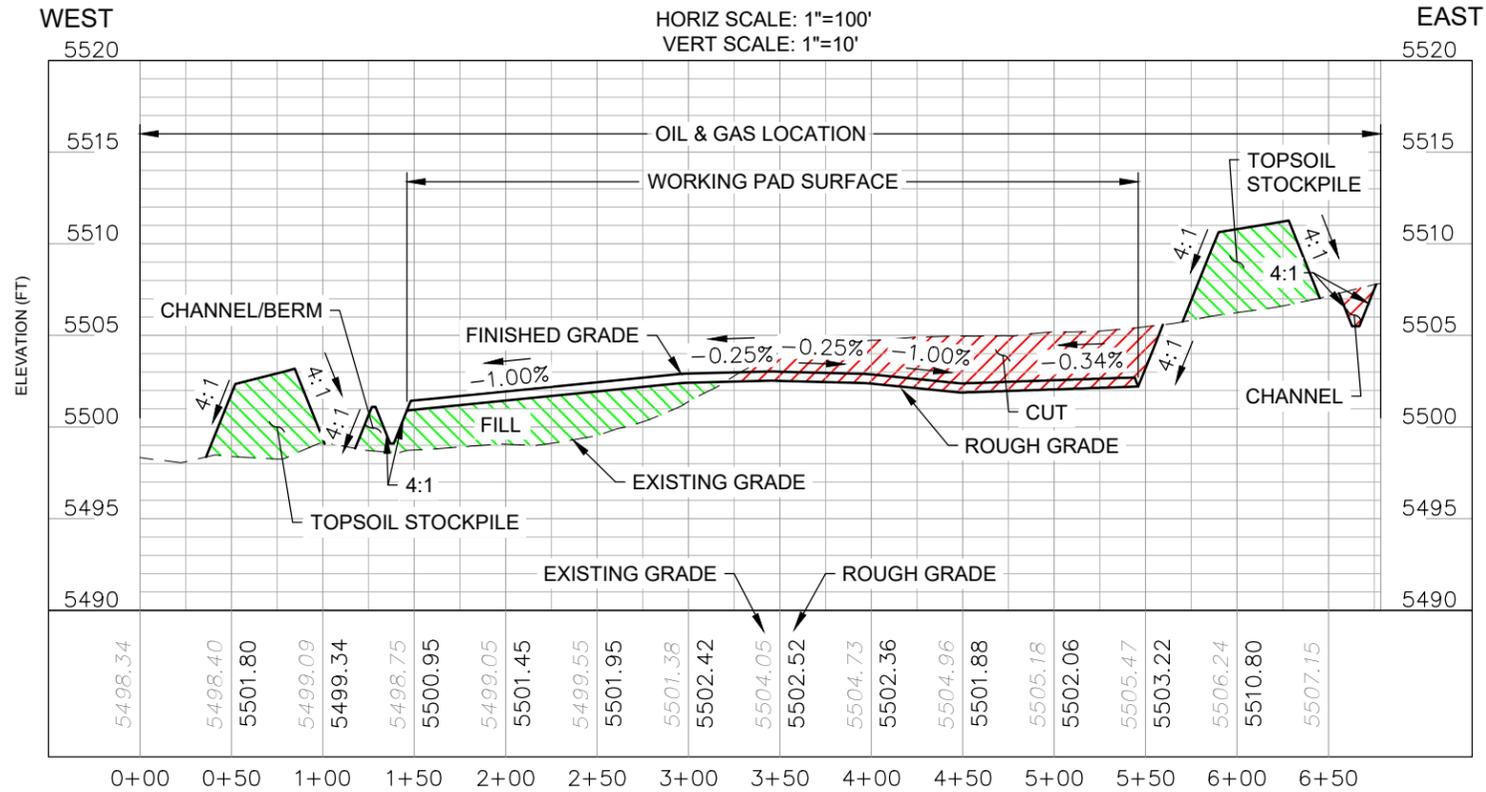
CO LAND  
AQUISITIONS LLC

ROY A JOBES

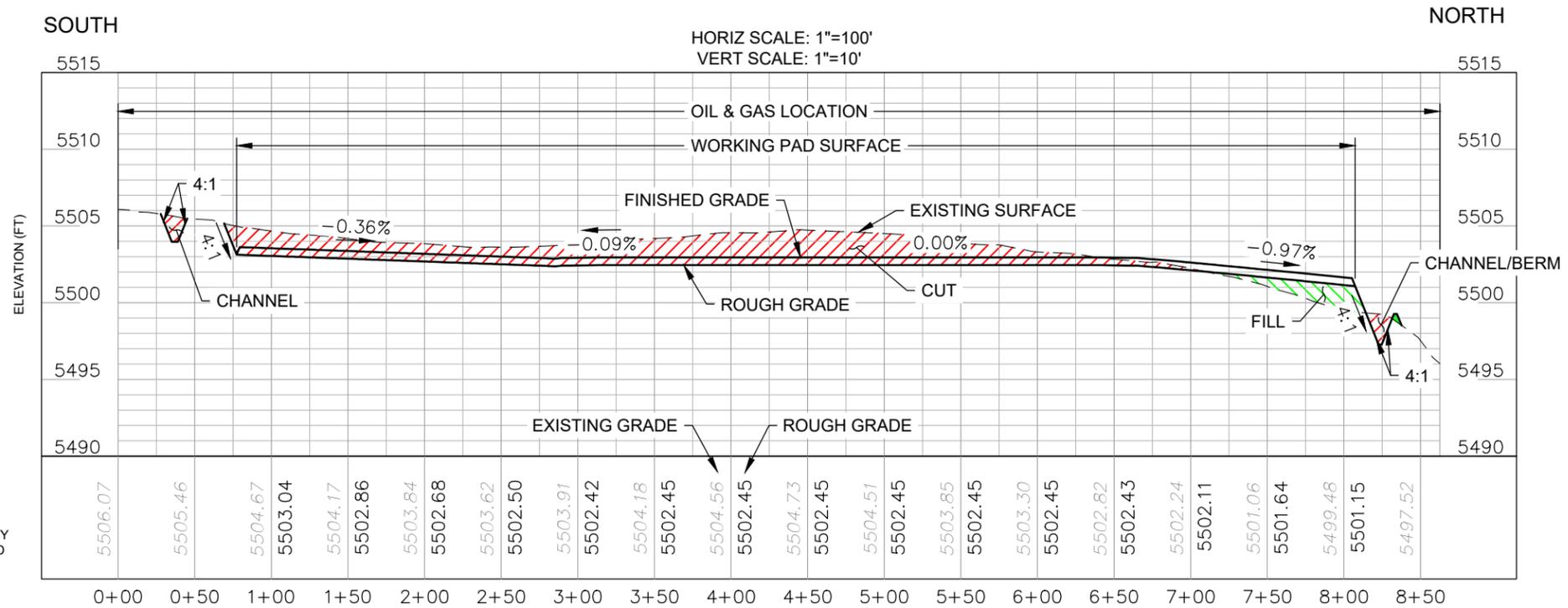
OIL & GAS LOCATION

PROPERTY  
LINE/CENTER LINE OF  
SECTION 18, TS3, R64W

**JOBES PAD**  
Layout Drawings - Cross Sections



**SECTION A - LOOKING NORTH**



**SECTION B - LOOKING WEST**

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PREPARED FOR:



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1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**CROSS SECTIONS**  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DRFT	CHK	DATE
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	LM	MD	12/1/25
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AS	MA	12/4/25
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	AS	MS	12/23/25

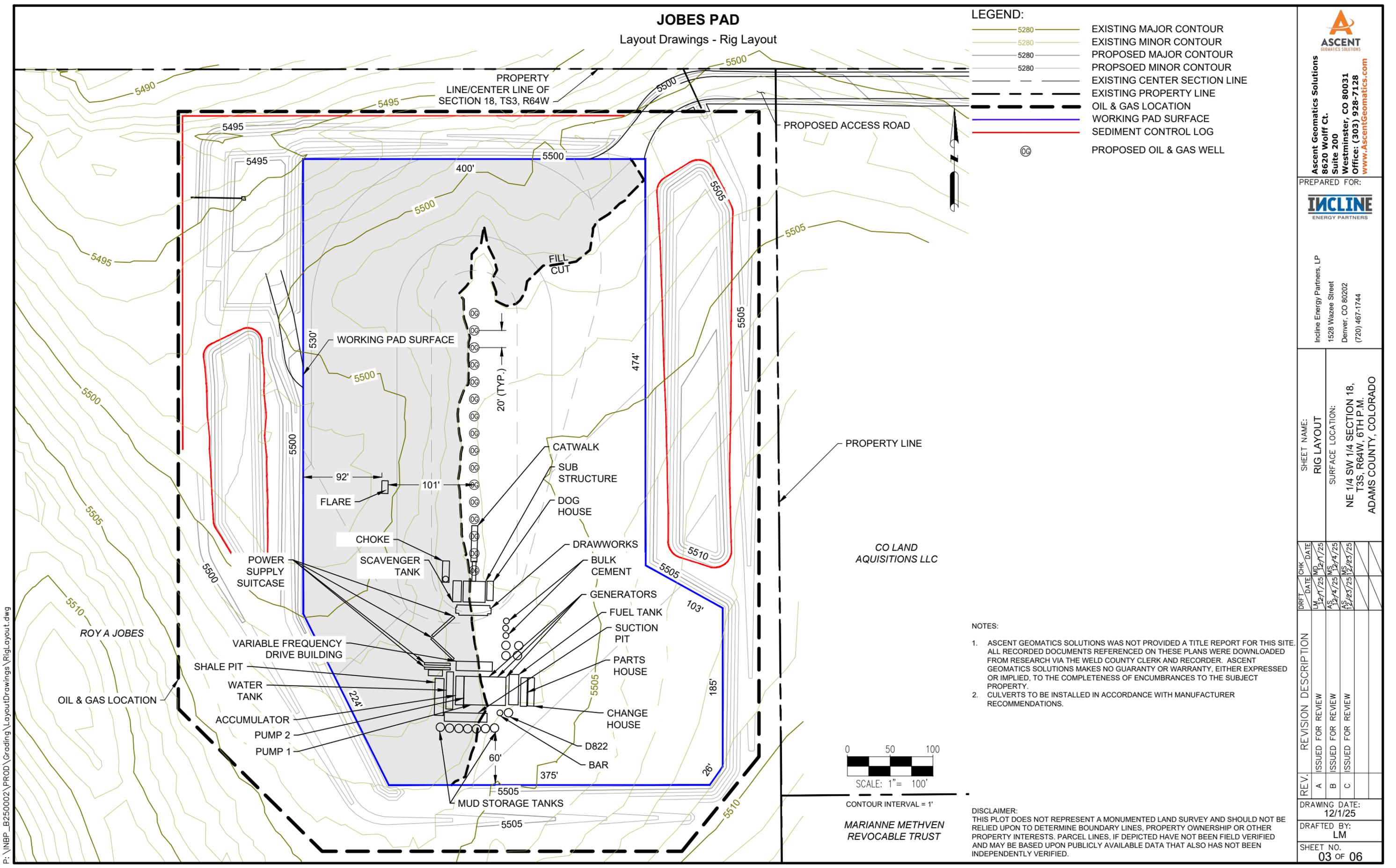
DRAWING DATE:  
12/1/25  
DRAFTED BY:  
LM  
SHEET NO.  
02 OF 06

# JOBES PAD

## Layout Drawings - Rig Layout

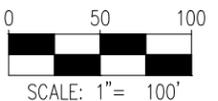
### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL



### NOTES:

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2. CULVERTS TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS.



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1'

MARIANNE METHVEN  
REVOCABLE TRUST

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PREPARED FOR:  
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ENERGY PARTNERS

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Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
RIG LAYOUT  
SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
LM	MD	12/1/25
AS	MA	12/1/25
AS	MS	12/23/25

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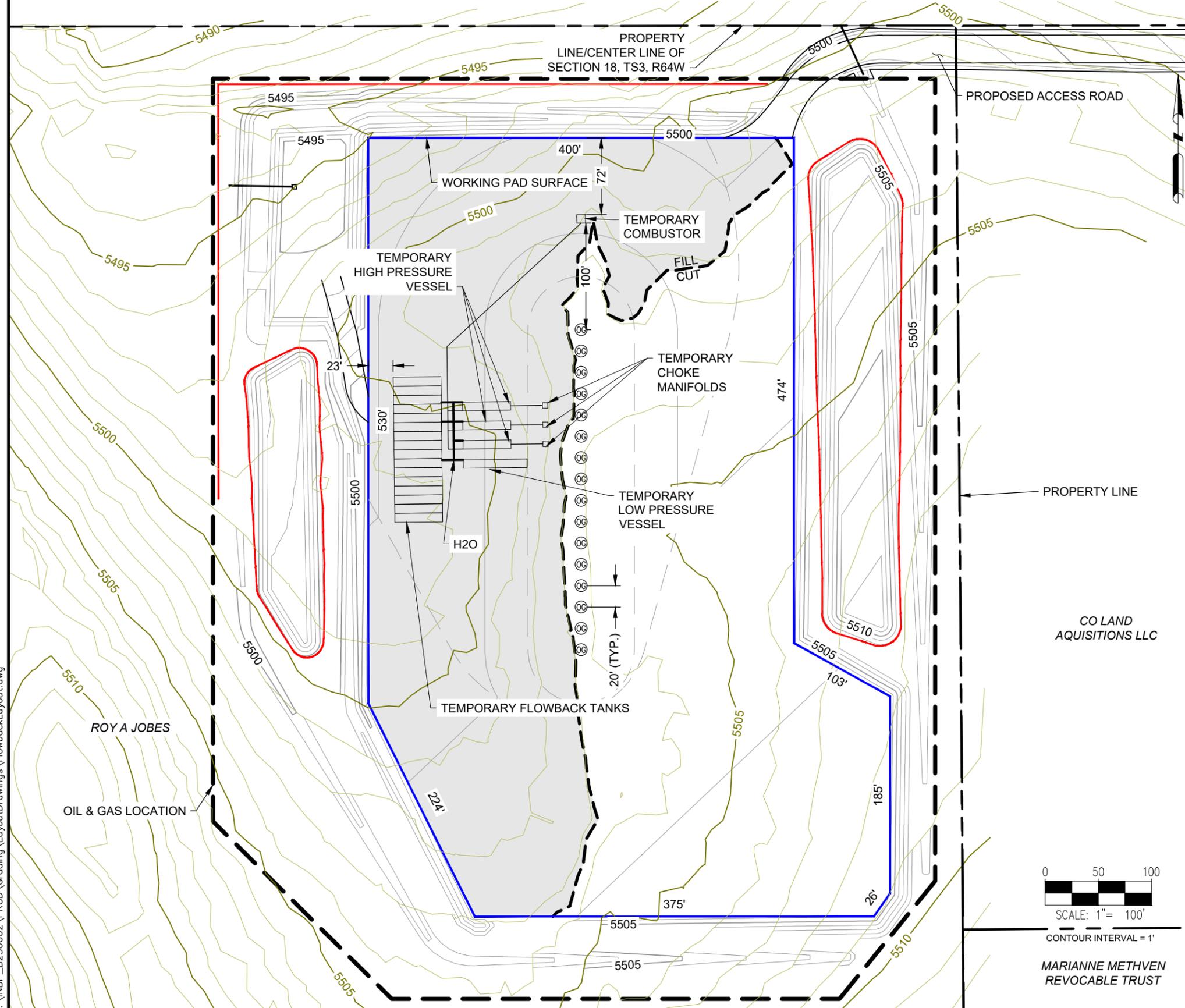
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03 OF 06

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# JOBES PAD

## Layout Drawings - Flowback Layout



### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL

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SHEET NAME:  
**FLOWBACK LAYOUT**  
 SURFACE LOCATION:  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
 T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
 ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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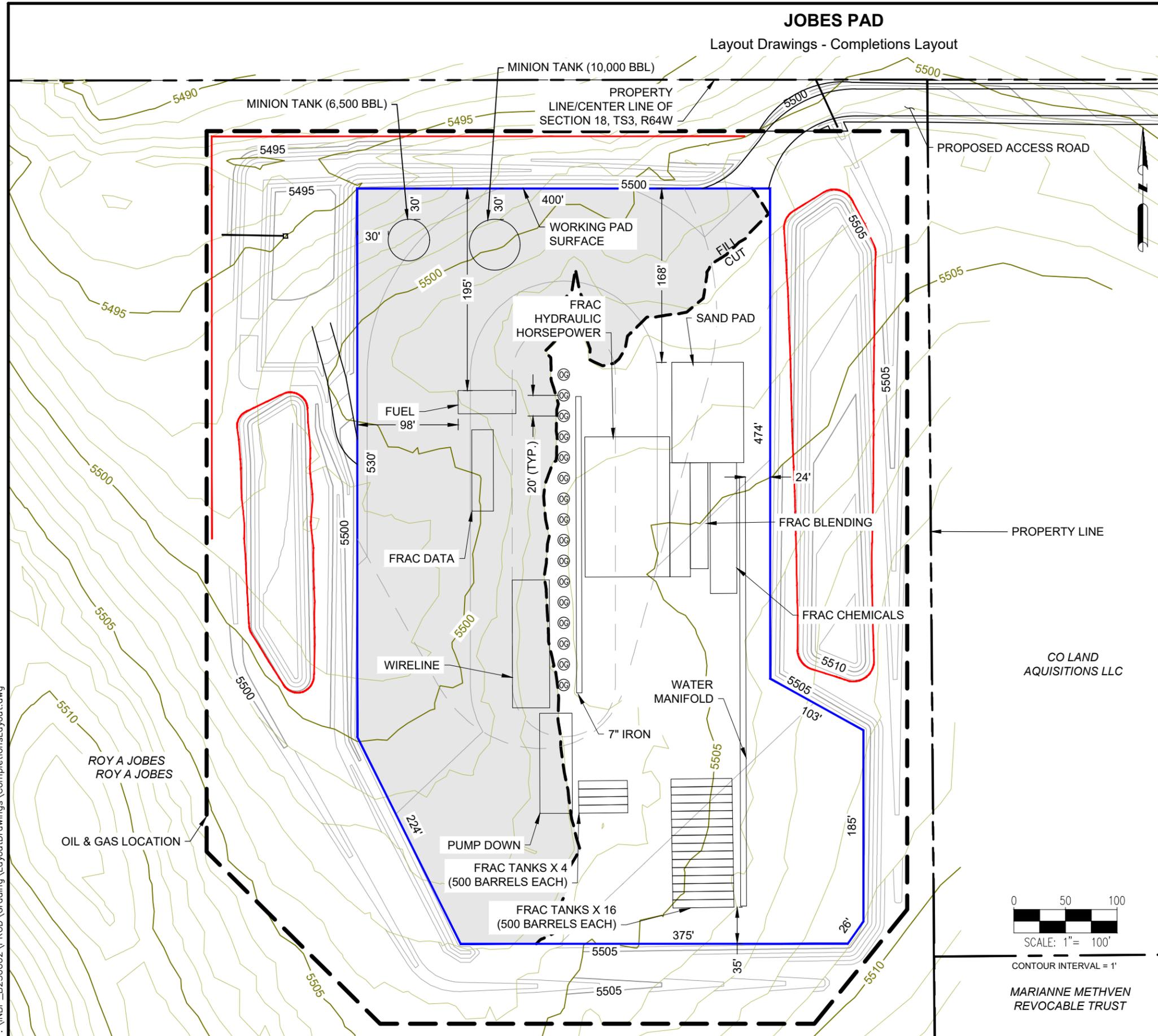
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# JOBES PAD

## Layout Drawings - Completions Layout



### LEGEND:

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- OG PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL

**ASCENT**  
GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS

Ascent Geomatics Solutions  
8620 Wolff Ct.  
Suite 200  
Westminster, CO 80031  
Office: (303) 928-7128  
www.AscentGeomatics.com

PREPARED FOR:

**INCLINE**  
ENERGY PARTNERS

Incline Energy Partners, LP  
1528 Wazee Street  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720) 467-1744

SHEET NAME:  
**COMPLETIONS LAYOUT**

SURFACE LOCATION:  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 18,  
T3S, R64W, 6TH P.M.  
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRFT	CHK	DATE
LM	MD	12/1/25
AS	MA	12/1/25
AS	MS	12/23/25

REV.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

DRAWING DATE:  
12/1/25

DRAFTED BY:  
LM

SHEET NO.  
05 OF 06

### NOTES:

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- CULVERTS TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS.

### DISCLAIMER:

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CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1'

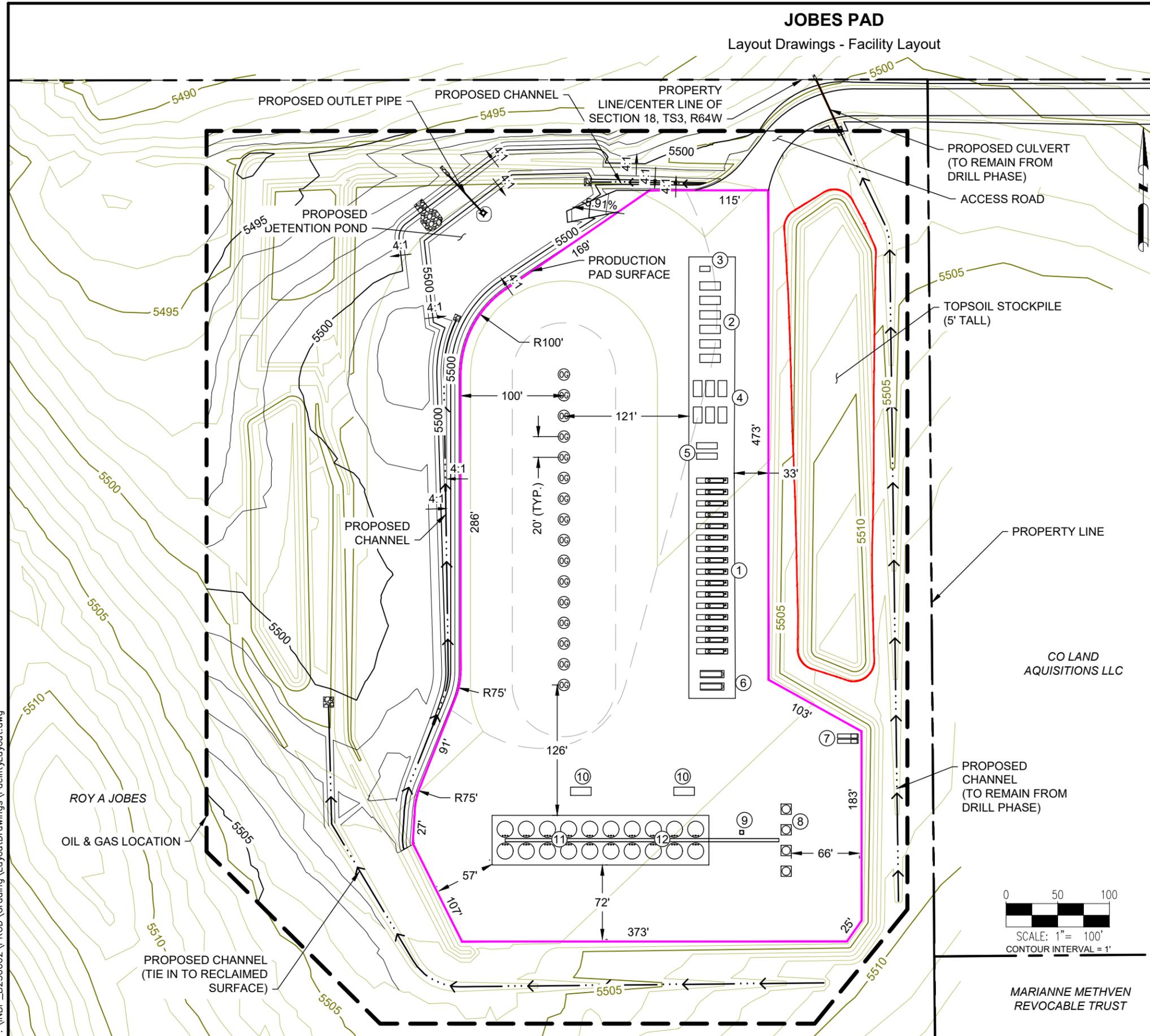
MARIANNE METHVEN  
REVOCABLE TRUST

P:\INBP\_B250002\PROD\LayoutDrawings\CompletionsLayout.dwg

**JOBES PAD**  
Layout Drawings - Facility Layout

**LEGEND:**

- 5280 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5280 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING CENTER SECTION LINE
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- OIL & GAS LOCATION
- PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE
- SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- PROPOSED OIL & GAS WELL



**SITE QUANTITIES**

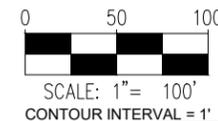
TOTAL CUT FOR SITE	4,382 CY
TOTAL FILL FOR SITE	4,165 CY
NET EXCESS MATERIAL	217 CY
TOPSOIL (6" DEPTH)	4,457 CY
OIL & GAS LOCATION AREA	13.0 ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE) (ECMC)	5.4 ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (PRODUCTION PAD SURFACE) (ECMC)	7.6 ACRES
LONG-TERM DISTURBANCE AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	2.0 ACRES
RECLAIMED AREA (ACCESS ROAD)	0.5 ACRES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	SEPARATOR	16
2	GAS LIFT COMPRESSOR	6
3	INSTRUMENT AIR SKID	1
4	COMPRESSOR	6
5	HZ SURGE TANK	2
6	HEATER TREATER	2
7	METER	2
8	IES COMBUSTOR	4
9	KNOCKOUT DRUM	1
10	LACT SKID	2
11	WATER TANK BATTERY	12
12	CRUDE TANK BATTERY	8

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12/1/25  
DRAFTED BY:  
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06 OF 06