Community & Economic Development Department
4430 S. Adams County Pkwy.
1st Floor, Suite W2000B
Brighton, CO 80601
PHONE 720.523.6800
EMAIL epermitcenter@adcogov.org
adcogov.org

Development Review Team Comments

Date: 1/26/2026

Project Number: OGF2025-00002

Project Name: Eagle Pad at E.120th

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Commenting Division: ROW Review

Name of Reviewer: Thayeng Chang

Date: 01/26/2026

Email:

Resubmittal Required

ROW1: Applicant must submit a site plan showing (1) the record boundaries of where the well and drill areas (2) any existing and proposed easements, (3) location of existing public roads and intersections, and (4) existing structures, well and septic systems if applicable. Include the north arrow on site plan.

Please see "EAGLE PAD_SITE_PLAN_REV_20260311.pdf" in 3l. EGR Application & Engineering Documents folder.

1- Were on original draft

2- Easements added

3- Were on original draft

4- Structures and north arrow were on original draft. No septic.

ROW2: On the site plan, show the recorded information of the document providing right-of-way access to the site. Additionally, show all survey section corner information to help determine the location of the site boundary

Access to the site is illustrated on the plan. Nothing has been recorded to date, as this is all proposed, and access will be secured with Adams County prior to construction. Section corners have been added to the site plan.

ROW3: Applicant must submit a deed that can be found in the Office of the Clerk and Recorder OR a title commitment prepared by a professional title company.

Please refer to the file "Eagle Surface Ownership Note" in folder 3m Surface Owner Documentation folder which was included in the original submittal. A note is included which states "*State Land Board ownership originated from the federal land grant at statehood (as was nearly all Sections 16 and 36 of each township). BLM patent/serial no. COCOAA 000001 44.*"

ROW4: Pending engineer review of the haul route map and its traffic impacts to adjacent roads, a maintenance agreement may be required.

Comment acknowledged. Extraction believes the Traffic Impact Fee imposed should be sufficient as the haul route is now proposed to utilize only E 120th Ave to highway E 470.

ROW5: In any segment of the Project that is parallel to an Adams County right-of-way, the pipeline shall be constructed a minimum of five (5) feet from the edge of the maximum FUTURE right-of-way width, as designated in the Adams County Master Transportation Plan. If the location and existence of the developer's permanent easement precludes development within the maximum future right-of-way width as designated in the Adams County Master Transportation Plant, the developer's overlapping easement rights shall be subordinated (subject to the then-existing right of the parties, laws, and regulations) to accommodate Adams County's development.

Pipeline will be constructed from the edge of the OGF to the midstream tie-in to the east by a third-party.

ADVISORY

ROWx: E 120th Ave is classified as a Principal Arterial roadway. The right-of-way width for this classification is 140 feet.

Comment acknowledged

ROWx: Piccadilly Rd and Gun Club Rd are classified as a Rural Arterial and Section Line Arterial roadway, respectively. The right-of-way width for these classifications is 120 feet.

Extraction is proposing an alternative haul route to / from the OGF directly to highway E 470, utilizing E 120th Ave only.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Commenting Division: Environmental Analyst Review

Name of Reviewer: Gregory Dean

Date: 01/23/2026

Email:

Resubmittal Required

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

OGA1: Approval of layflat route to bring freshwater to OGF will be needed prior to completion operations. Additional permits may be needed for boring under County roads and no layflat can be in County ROW.

Comment acknowledged

OGA2: If applicant does recycle produced water, a condition of approval will be needed to ensure the PW plan is followed. Also, any PW trucked to location may only use authorized haul routes for the OGF. Please incorporate traffic counts and routes for this use into your traffic plan.

Potential truck counts are incorporated in the TIS. At this time there is no intention to deviate from the approved haul route. Should other routes be contemplated Extraction will notify and work with Adams County.

OGA3: Equipment counts at this OGF cannot exceed those listed in operations plan. Any increase in or swapping of equipment will require a minor amendment to the OGF and may be deemed major based on scale of change.

Comment acknowledged

Since the original submittal the equipment that may be utilized for recycling has been relocated on the southwest side of the pad to facilitate operations with completions, facility build and recycling. There will be no additional impacts to residents in the area due to the closed loop nature of the operations and distance now being a few feet further away from the closest. Change in placement on the location will be immeasurable to any resident in the area. This location is over half a mile from the nearest home.

Please note, since the original submittal there have been minor changes to the type and count of equipment. The notable changes were swapping out oil and water tanks to oil and water vessels. The main reason for the change is to reduce emissions that can be associated with each of the tanks. The narrative and EAP have both been updated with the new equipment list.

OGA4: The use of electric drilling rigs will be required, and a COA will be incorporated that will limit the applicant's ability to use diesel or NG-battery assist engines except in extreme circumstances during a grid outage only.

Comment acknowledged

OGA5: Signed Will Serve letter from BFR will be required prior to issuance of permit. Revise draft letter to denote the correct contact in the signature area.

Brighton Fire Rescue has been contacted by Extraction regarding an update to the original EAP due to equipment changes and haul route revision. A copy of a signed Will Serve letter (with updated signature block) and additional communication from BFR that the original Will Serve letter is sufficient and can be submitted to Adams County.

OGA6: If haul route changes based on EGR review, maps in ERP will need to be revised.

Comment acknowledged

OGA7: Should Picadilly Rd. remain as haul route, coordination with Adams 12 may be necessary to confirm location of school bus stops.

Haul route is anticipated to change and Picadilly north of E 120th Ave will not be utilized.

OGA8: Confirm the capability of OGF to incorporate automated safety systems and remote monitoring or shut-in capability. If this site includes a monitoring tower include in your permeant equipment lists.

Language has been added to the "Production Phase" section to address this comment. No tower is proposed at this location.

OGA9: Confirm berming around liquid storage will be sufficient to contain 150% or more of the largest single tank.

Language has been added to the "Production Phase" section to address this comment.

OGA10: Revise ERP to incorporate plans or likelihood of various types of incidents per ACDS&R 4-11-02-03-03-03.10.iii

In coordination with our PSM & Emergency management team, Extraction believes this is outside of the scope of standard Plans reviewed by the local Fire Districts / Rescues. Extraction discussed with Brighton Fire Rescue and they believed the content we provided in the original and subsequent EAP was sufficient for their review.

To satisfy this code requirement, Extraction has attached the parent company's (SM Energy Company) Emergency Response Plan ("Eagle pad EAP 041326 - will serve - SM ERP.pdf") to the document for Adams County's reference. Section 5 of the ERP should address these code requirements.

OGA11: Revise ERP to include evacuation routes in the case of an emergency per ACDS&R 4-11-02-03-03-03.10.v

The requested information appears to be addressed in the plan (original and recently updated versions). See Section 2- c.) and 2- f.) for site access and route should there be an evacuation. See Section 3 for impact zones (worst case scenario). See Section 4- e.) for healthcare facility information.

OGA12: Ambient noise study is dated July 9, 2025, this study is only good for 12 months, (ACDS&R 4-11-02-03-03-03.14). Should operations occur after that a new ambient background noise study will be required. Should ambient noise increase, a revised noise mitigation plan may be required.

Comment acknowledged. It is anticipated that another ambient study will be necessary.

OGA13: Confirm height of sound walls. Narrative states 32-foot and noise mitigation references 32-foot and 24-foot.

The "Noise Control" section has been updated to describe the portions of the 24' sound panels that will be necessary to allow the County access to the detention pond if needed.

OGA14: Continuous noise monitoring will be required during preproduction because there are RBUs within ½ mile of the proposed OGF, measured to the parcel line.

The Noise Mitigation Plan has been updated to address continuous monitoring.

OGA15: No zone district boundaries within 2,000-feet, the Agricultural noise allowances applicable.

Comment acknowledged

OGA16: Confirm the unmitigated and mitigated noise data in the noise mitigation plan includes the use of electric drilling rigs as presented by the applicant.

The Noise Mitigation Plan has been updated modeling a rig on grid power. Extraction often has modeling completions assuming tier IV engines acknowledging utilizing a rig on grid power will be even quieter. The original model with tier IV engines demonstrated Extraction would be in compliance with noise standards even without the use of sound walls. The use of an electrified drilling rig and sound walls will keep Extraction well within compliance.

OGA17: If you conduct preproduction operations in 2 occupations, quarterly neighborhood meetings will be required throughout the process until interim reclamation is complete. Confirm plans for occupations.

Two occupations for drilling and completions are currently anticipated. As stated in the County's regulations, "The Operator shall hold quarterly neighborhood meetings from initial permit approval by the County, through the completion of the first wellbore, or longer as determined by the Director of Community and Economic Development". Extraction is willing to conduct quarterly meetings as long as requested by the Director.

OGA18: In Cumulative Impacts plan please incorporate reference to future land use designation (Mixed Use Commercial) and limitations due to location within the Airport Noise and Height Overlays in the Reasonably Foreseeable Future Developments.

Comment acknowledged, and additional information has been added to this section in the Cumulative Impacts Analysis.

Please note additional edits to this document unrelated to this request:

-Sections 3.1.2 and 8.3 edits have been made to address the change from oil and water tanks (mentioned in the first iteration) to vessels and the benefit of doing so.

-Section 9.0 was updated in many aspects due to change in haul route.

-Lastly, section 10.2 has been updated with updated mileage and emissions.

OGA19: County approval of an air quality monitoring plan will be required as a condition precedent.

Comment acknowledged

OGA20: No RBUs or parcels lines are within 2,000-feet of proposed OGF, no residential consents required.

Comment acknowledged

OGA21: Wetland located 1700-feet to the SE of proposed OGF will require a waiver by the BoCC at a public hearing.

Comment acknowledged. This wetland is within 2000', but is upgradient and across E 120th Ave.

OGA22: Raptor nests near OGF may require a waiver from CPW. Additional limitations on timing or further surveys may also be required. Limitations in resource review will be incorporated as COA.

A waiver will not be required from CPW for this nest. Extraction will survey again prior to activity and consult with CPW as necessary.

OGA23: A TIF of $373,590 will be assessed for 19 wells that utilizes freshwater pipeline to bring water to site, crude oil and natural gas pipeline to remove product, and trucks to haul produced water. Please confirm. This fee will be required prior to the issuance of a Notice to Proceed.

Comment acknowledged. Exploring options for produced water takeaway or recycling but cannot commit at this time.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Commenting Division: Development Engineering Review

Name of Reviewer: Laurie Clark

Date: 01/22/2026

Email:

Resubmittal Required

ENG1: Engineering documents are currently in review under EGR2025-00044.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Commenting Division: Land Use and Built Environment Review

Name of Reviewer: Megan Grant

Date: 01/22/2026

Email:

Resubmittal Required

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
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Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

The following comments apply to natural resources:

BEIR1. A cross-section of the subject parcel (applicant preferred site) is located within the Adams County Natural Resource Conservation Overlay (NRCO). The NRCO aims to protect important wildlife areas, designated floodplains, riparian corridors, and cultural resources. Refer to Sections 3-43 and 4-14-02 of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations (ACDSR) for more details.

Comment acknowledged. NRCO review has been conducted and included within the Water and Wildlife Plan.

BEIR2. If disturbance of land not previously developed within the NRCO is greater than one combined (1) acre, then a Resources Review must be completed by a qualified professional consultant prior to application submittal so that it may be taken into consideration. See ACDSR Section 4-14-02-03 for Resources Review methodology. A list of qualified professional consultants approved by Adams County to prepare resources review documentation is available upon request from Adams County Environmental Programs.

Comment acknowledged. NRCO review has been conducted and included within the Water and Wildlife Plan, Section 3.2.

BEIR3. All development must comply with the NRCO buffers/setbacks requirements for individual protected resources provided in ACDSR Section 4-14-02-04-02. Development shall be located out of the riparian plant community along rivers and streams, and outside of the hydric zone in relation to wetlands.

Development is proposed outside riparian plant communities, and outside of the hydric zone of wetlands as described in the Water and Wildlife Protection Plan.

BEIR4. Natural drainage and a wetland area is indicated on the subject parcel. These drainage areas and wildlife habitat should be developed in an environmentally sensitive manner in order to protect natural features and processes, protect and enhance important wildlife corridors, and generally sustain a high-quality natural environment. Adams County recommends the applicant coordinate with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) and Colorado Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for review and recommendations to protect habitat and resources.

It has been addressed in the application that the riparian wetland & associate drainage (NWI and NHD) do not exist. Therefore, no concurrence needed from CPW. CPW was a referral agency and had no comments from the reports / plan from HWA.

The following comments apply to permits and plans:

BEIR5. The applicant/operator shall follow all applicable hazardous materials management regulations, including CDPHE and ECMC, to ensure proper management of hazardous materials and wastes such that they do not present a significant actual or potential hazard to public health, safety, or environment.

Comment acknowledged

BEIR6. For projects that require an air permit, the applicant shall contact the CDPHE Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) for information and provide copies of permits for Adams County review. Additional information is available at:

https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/categories/services-and-information/environment/air-quality/air-emissions-business-and-industry.

If the proposed project is exempt from air permitting requirements, please include this documentation as well.

All proposed projects of this type are coordinated with the APCD. Extraction will coordinate with Adams County and CDPHE for an air monitoring plan acceptable to both agencies.

BEIR7. The determination of the risks of a release of hazardous materials from the proposed project may include but is not limited to the following considerations:

a) Plans for compliance with federal and State handling, storage, disposal, and transportation requirements.
b) Use of waste minimization techniques.
c) Adequacy of spill prevention and countermeasures, and emergency response plans.

The potential risks associated with a release of hazardous materials have been evaluated through review of the project's compliance with applicable federal and state handling, storage, disposal, and transportation requirements, incorporation of waste minimization practices, and the adequacy of spill prevention, countermeasures, and emergency response planning. These measures are intended to avoid, minimize, and effectively manage any potential releases.

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Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

BEIR8. All plans shall be reviewed and approved by the applicable fire district prior to approval.

Comment acknowledged. Brighton Fire Rescue has approved our Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Due to the proposed changes in haul route and other requested changes by Adams County, the ERP will be resubmitted to the fire district. Once approved, a copy will be sent to the Director.

BEIR9. Emergency Response Plan and Spill Response Plan, or other similar documentation, has been provided for Adams County review. Please provide a copy of the project Emergency Response Plan (and documentation that a copy has been provided) to the Adams County Office of Emergency Management as the Colorado Designated

See comment above for BEIR8. Extraction was not aware that another copy needed to be sent to Adams County OEM as this has not been filed in a previous OGF (Bennett D) and there were no comments from OEM through the referral process. Please provide further instruction whether it is acceptable to send through this application process and will be routed to OEM or if there is another filing that needs to occur.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Emergency Response Authority (DERA).

Commenting Division: Land Use and Built Environment Review

Name of Reviewer: Megan Grant

Date: 01/22/2026

Email:

Comment

The following comments apply to construction and operation:

BEIR10. Exposure to air pollution is associated with numerous health problems including asthma, lung cancer, and heart disease. Construction and traffic in unpaved areas may contribute to increased fugitive dust emissions. Adams County recommends the applicant utilize all available methods to minimize fugitive dust during all phases of construction and operation.

This is addressed in the Dust Plan in folder "3g. Dust Mitigation Plan".

BEIR11. An inert fill permit must be obtained prior to importing any volume of fill material onto the parcel as part of site development. Permit type will depend on the duration and total volume of fill to be imported to the site. The fill must meet the definition of clean, inert material.

Cut / fill will be balanced at this location.

BEIR12. Per ACDSR 4-11-02-03-03-03 General Provisions, Oil and Gas Facilities shall be at least 2,000 feet from the property line of any existing residences or platted residential lots, schools or future school facilities, state licensed daycares, high occupancy building units, environmentally sensitive areas, and designated parks and open spaces.

The boundary of the oil and gas location (OGF) is greater than 2,000' from the above-mentioned receptors.

BEIR13. Per ACDSR 4-11-02-03-03-03 General Provisions, Oil and Gas Facilities shall be at least 1,000 feet from groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GUDI) wells and Type III Aquifer wells as defined by Colorado Water Quality Control Commission and ECMC (formerly COGCC) rules.

The applicant has indicated the nearest Public Water System well(s) utilizing Groundwater Under Direct Influence of

Surface Water or Type III Aquifer sources are over two miles from the proposed oil and gas location.

Comment acknowledged. Also, confirming the previously mentioned statement is still accurate to the best of our knowledge.

BEIR14. Setbacks will be measured from the edge of the Oil and Gas Location, as defined by the ECMC, the measurement of setbacks will not include the access road.

Comment acknowledged.

BEIR15. Administrative Waiver from setback requirements: an administrative waiver may be obtained from the setback requirements if the Operator receives a written waiver from each primary resident and property owner located within the setback. Staff will evaluate the granting of an Administrative Waiver from setback requirements based on the following criteria: (1) the number of affected residents within the setback (2) location of the facility,

(3) size of the facility, (4) compatibility of the facility with surrounding land uses; and (5) conformance with the Adams County Comprehensive Plan.

This application demonstrates the OGF is outside of the setback.

BEIR16. No Administrative Waivers will be issued from setback requirements for school facilities, future school facilities, state licensed daycares, groundwater wells, environmentally sensitive areas or designated parks and open spaces.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

A waiver will be necessary from the BoCC due to a wetland within 2,000'. Please note, this wetland is isolated, upgradient and across E 120th Ave.

BEIR17. For Oil and Gas Facilities that do not meet the above setback requirements: A waiver may be granted by the Board of County Commissioners that complies with the requirements of ACDSR Section 2-02-14-07-07.

See comment above.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica
DISTRICT 1

Kathy Henson
DISTRICT 2

Emma Pinter
DISTRICT 3

Steve O'Dorisio
DISTRICT 4

Lynn Baca
DISTRICT 5

Commenting Division: Land Use and Built Environment Review

Name of Reviewer: Megan Grant

Date: 01/22/2026

Email:

Comment

The following comments apply to historic oil and gas wells:

BEIR18. There are multiple vertical plugged and abandoned oil and gas wells on the subject parcel. Prior to submittal of a site-specific development plan, all wells on the subject parcel shall be located and surveyed. The wells must be shown on the site plan.

The site plan "EAGLE PAD_SITE_PLAN_REV_20260302" in folder "3l. EGR Application & Engineering Documents" shows all P&A wells. There are no flowlines in the OGF boundary or on the subject parcel.

BEIR19. All known oil and gas well flow lines and/or easements shall be graphically depicted on the site-specific development plan. In the interest of public health and safety, Adams County recommends that the applicant locate and verify the status of the flowlines. Due to the age and status of the oil and gas wells on the subject parcel, abandoned flowlines are likely still in place. Historic records review, buried utility location, and flowline identification are highly recommended to prevent encountering flowlines during the proposed project implementation.

See the above comment BEIR18.

BEIR20. Adams County has requirements for residential construction currently, and this may expand to all construction in the future. The applicant should be aware of the standards and regulations, and adherence is recommended for safety and environmental health. On every final plat or site-specific development plan which contains a plugged and abandoned well, there shall be dedicated a well maintenance and workover setback depicted on the plat, the dimensions of which shall be not less than fifty feet in width and 100 feet in length. No permanent structures shall be located within this setback. The plugged and abandoned well shall be located in the center of the setback. There shall be public access for ingress and egress to the setback of a width of not less than twenty feet. Refer to Section 4-11-02-03-03-05.2c.

The area within this OGF does not contain any P&A wells.

The following comments apply to the airport:

BEIR21. Due to the proximity of the subject parcel to the airport, it is covered by the Airport Height Overlay, which restricts certain building height and development. More information can be found in Section 3-32 of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations.

a) Landowners may be required to install, operate, and maintain, at the owner's expense, such markers and lights which may be necessary to indicate to flyers the presence of a hazard which affects the aviation facility. This marking and lighting requirement may also extend to objects of natural growth (trees, primarily) on site.

b) An FAA aeronautical study may be required to determine if the proposed development could be a hazard to air navigation.

The applicant shall communicate with the airport and the FAA regarding the proposed project and provide this information to Adams County for review.

Extraction has proactively been in contact with DEN and FAA. DEN has requested limiting habitat, nesting structures, and food sources for avian species to reduce hazardous conditions to air traffic. Extraction has requested and subsequently granted administrative relief from certain landscaping provisions. FAA has been contacted and was determined there is no hazard to air travel with our operations. Extraction will follow the required provisions (i.e. – contacting the airport, utilizing lights on the rig derrick) from the FAA.

Toward the end of the written narrative in folder 3a-ii addresses FAA.

BEIR22. Due to the proximity of the subject parcel to the airport, it is covered by the Airport Noise Overlay (ANO). The residential noise reductions specified in this section would not apply to this proposed project. Refer to

ACDSR Section 3-39 for more information.
Comment acknowledged

BEIR23. In accordance with the ANO, a signed "Aircraft Activity Covenant with Disclosure" must be filed prior to issuance of a building permit.

It is Extraction's understanding that this "avigation easement" would be a requirement between the surface owner (Colorado State Land Board) and Adams County. Extraction cannot commit to having a Colorado State agency enter into any agreement. However, Extraction will request the Colorado State Land Board (SLB) sign the avigation agreement. Further, both DEN and SLB are aware of the existing aircraft activity and the plans for oil and gas operations.

80ARO OF COUNTY COMM!SSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica
DISTRICT 1

Kathy Henson
DISTRICT2

Emma Pinter
DISTRICT3

Steve O'Dorisio
DISTRICT 4

Lynn Baca
01STRICT5

Commenting Division: Planner Review

Name of Reviewer: Jen Rutter

Date: 01/22/2026

Email: jrutter@adcogov.org

Resubmittal Required

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

PLN1: The Future Land Use (FLU) category of the subject property is Mixed Use Commercial (limited), which envisions areas transitioning to industrial or heavy commercial developments where activities and operations are contained within buildings. Mixed Use Commercial areas often have environmental considerations or are adjacent to more intense industrial uses that do not support residential uses. The proposed OGF is located in proximity to DEN, so new residential development is limited. The FLU is compatible with oil and gas development provided that the external impacts are properly mitigated as to not deter future commercial and light industrial development.

Commet acknowledged.

PLN2: Understanding that the proposed facility is located on a large parcel, the visual mitigation in the form of wooden screen fencing can be limited to the west, south, and east portions of the proposed OGF. However, East 120th Avenue is well-traveled (4,710 vpd in 2024) and visual mitigation shall be implemented, specifically, Street Frontage Landscaping in accordance with Section 4-19-07-01. This is to ensure compatibility with the surrounding area and to ensure that there is adequate screening.

See the document in the folder "3h. Visual Aesthetics Plan" as it contains details regarding landscaping / fence.

Per email from Ms. Rutter, dated 2/23/2026, no further landscaping or planting is proposed as it was stated "The wooden screen fence will serve as the visual mitigation, and the proposed location of the fence appeared to be sufficient." This response was prompted from a message from DEN that suggested no tree planting be considered here to protect air travel safety relating to the potential conflict with birds and raptors.

PLN3: At a minimum, a landscaping plan shall contain the following items:

1. Scale - written and graphic;
2. North arrow;
3. Label the zoning of subject property and adjacent properties;
4. Label the current land use of subject property and all adjacent properties;
5. Existing plant material, if applicable;
6. Plants to be removed or relocated, if applicable;
7. Existing and proposed structures, overhangs, and paving, if applicable;
8. Planting details specifying mulching materials;
9. Details of berms, walls, or any other structural buffering device if required by these standards and regulations;
10. Title block with name of project, name of person preparing plan and date;
11. A written statement describing type of irrigation system proposed ? detail the proposed irrigation system or method of irrigation;
12. Plant schedule showing the following:

a. Number and location of plants of each species; and,

b. Plant name (common name, botanical name, and variety name); and,

c. Size and condition of plants ? size be expressed in terms of size of container, height of plant, or caliper of tree; condition to be expressed in terms of size of container, ball, and burlap, and/or bare root plant division (list shall be divided according to trees, shrubs and ground covers, and turf types); and,

13. Cost estimate including materials and cost of installation when installation of landscaping is deferred.

Comment acknowledged

PLN4: The application states: "Please see fence and landscaping details on the attached drawings." There aren't any detailed drawings attached. Please provide a depiction of the proposed fencing and landscaping.

See the document in the folder "3h. Visual Aesthetics Plan" as it contains details regarding landscaping / fence.

PLN5: Relief from Landscaping may be considered, but please note that relief is provided to add flexibility in the application of the landscaping regulations when a standard is inapplicable or inappropriate to a specific use or design proposal. However, the granting of relief does not always mean a requirement is reduced without mitigation. If applying for landscape relief for living material, please provide commensurate visual mitigation within the landscape plan. See Section 4-19-15-01 for complete regulations.

See response to PLN2 above.

PLN6: The applicant notes the inability to plant trees due to the proximity to DEN. Please furnish a letter from DEN or the FAA supporting this statement.

See response to PLN2 above.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Commenting Division: Parks Review

Name of Reviewer: Ashley Coleman

Date: 12/16/2025

Email:

Complete

No comment.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Julie Duran Mullica — DISTRICT 1
Kathy Henson — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Adams County
Community and Economic Development Department
Development Review – Engineering Comments

Case Number: EGR2025-00044	**Case Name: Eagle Pad**
Applicant: John Piekara	**Date Initiated: 12/12/2025**
Document #: 6861462	

No.	Reviewer Initials	Sheet No./ Page No./ Subject	County Comment	Applicant Response (date)
1	LC	General Comment	All necessary paperwork such as Commissioners Resolutions, Development Agreements, and Collateral Agreements will need to be on file with the Adams County Public Works Department / Construction Management section prior to the issuance of any building permits.	Comment acknowledged
2	LC	Condition of Approval	The developer/applicant may be required to enter into an Improvements Agreement (IA) with the County and bond for all public and drainage infrastructure to ensure the public improvements are completed. No building permits will be issued until all public improvements are completed and preliminarily accepted by the County.	Comment acknowledged
3	LC	General Comment	Upon completion of review and approval of these drawings and acceptance of the IA, the applicant will be required to obtain the necessary permits in order to construct the proposed improvements. This/these permit(s) will be obtained from the Adams County Public Works Department / Construction Management Section. An Infrastructure Permit (INF) will be required for the construction of all site improvements.	Comment acknowledged

4	LC	General Comment	All storm sewer pipes within the public right-of-way must be RCP Class III material. In the event that the soil chemistry is not conducive to this type of material, the applicant shall propose solutions to Adams County Public Works Department staff to mitigate the situation if it should arise.	Not applicable
5	LC	General Comment	Flood Insurance Rate Map – FIRM Panel *Flood Insurance Rate Map – FIRM Panel #08001C0365H,* Federal Emergency Management Agency, January 20, 2016. According to the above references, the "Eagle Pad" site is NOT located within a delineated 100-year flood hazard zone; A floodplain use permit will not be required.	Comment acknowledged
6	LC	General Comment	**A.** The contractor will be held responsible for the cleanliness and safety of all roadways adjacent to this site. If at any time, these roadways are found to be dangerous or not passable due to debris or mud, the Adams County Public Works Department will shut down the project, until the roadway conditions have improved and are deemed acceptable. If the contractor/applicant fails to keep the adjacent roadways clean and free from debris, the Public Works Department has the option to do the required clean up and bill the charges directly to the contractor/applicant. **B.** Erosion and sediment control measures shall be required during construction. Adams County field inspection personnel shall be able to mandate corrective action to be taken by the developer and/or contractor if any of the following situations occur: • construction plans lack sufficient detail for erosion protection • it has been determined that the submitted erosion control measures are not applicable to actual field conditions	A - Comment acknowledged B - Comment acknowledged

			• installed erosion & sediment controls are non-functional **C.** The contractor shall contact the Adams County Public Works Department / Construction Management section to find out if a preconstruction meeting is required. **D.** The developer/contractor shall be responsible for repairing or replacing damaged infrastructure adjacent to the site. **E. <u>All design and construction drawings submitted to Adams County for review and approval must be signed and stamped by a Professional Engineer. In addition, the drainage study must be signed by the developer.</u>** **F.** Asphalt patching shall include the removal of asphalt from the furthest saw cut line to the lip of gutter. A saw cut will be made 1' south of the initial saw cut for the "T" patch. **G.** If traffic control is necessary; all property and business owners in the area shall be notified. The applicant should contact Adams County Traffic Services at 303-853-7137 with any necessary information. After hours contact ADCOM at 303-288-1535. This notification is required for any disturbance to within street ROW. **H.** Work hours and work schedule shall be coordinated with Adams County Public Works Department / Construction Management Section. **I.** A Traffic Control Plan may be required to be submitted for approval prior to issuance of construction permits.	C - Comment acknowledged D - Comment acknowledged E - Comment acknowledged F - Comment acknowledged G – Not applicable H – Construction of the well pad will occur during the day. Drill and completions will occur 24/7 I - Comment acknowledged

			J. The contractor is responsible for the material testing required during the construction and installation of the approved design drawings.	J - Comment acknowledged
7	LC	General Comment	The applicant shall be responsible to ensure compliance with all Federal, State, and Local water quality construction requirements. In the event that the disturbed area of the site exceeds 1 acre and the site is within the Adams County MS4 area, then the applicant shall be responsible to prepare the SWMP plan using the Adams County ESC Template, and obtain both a County SWQ Permit and State Permit COR400000. The Eagle Pad site is not located within the Adams County MS4 permit area. An Adams County SWQ Permit is not required for development of this site.	Comment acknowledged
8	LC	General comment	The County has the right to enter the property to conduct inspections of the installation of the facilities.	Comment acknowledged
9	LC	General Comment	Add the Adams County "General Construction Notes" to the plan set. The County's General Construction Notes can be found on the last page of this document.	Comment acknowledged
10	LC	General Notification	In compliance with Colorado Revised Statute 37-92-602(8), concerning water rights, all flood control stormwater facilities that detain stormwater must be registered with the Statewide Notification Compliance Portal (SNCP). It is the responsibility of the design engineer to register the stormwater facility on the SNCP. The facility must be registered with the SNCP when the facility becomes operational and prior to the engineer of record submitting the final pond certification to Adams County. The County is required to verify the registration of the stormwater facility within 30 days of posting. The Statewide Notification Compliance Portal can be found at the following web address:	Comment acknowledged

			https://maperture.digitaldataservices.com/gvh/?viewer=cswdif	
11	LC	General Comment	If applicant proposes to import greater than 10 CY of soil to this site, additional permitting is required. Per Section 4-04-02-02, of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations, a Temporary or Special Use Permit is required to ensure that only clean, inert soil is imported into any site within un-incorporated Adams County. A Conditional Use Permit will be required if the importation exceeds 500,000 CY.	Not applicable
12	LC	General Notification	***Colorado Revised Statutes 2018, Title 9, Article 1.5, 9-1.5-103. Plans and specifications - notice of excavation - duties of excavators - duties of owners and operators - fee – repeal, (10)*** states that "All new underground facilities, including laterals up to the structure or building being served, installed on or after August 8, 2018, must be electronically locatable when installed". Therefore, all newly installed underground utilities, including storm sewer, must be electronically locatable in compliance with State Statute and shall be depicted on applicable construction documents. See Adams County tracer wire details for locating storm sewer in the public right-of-way. If the development includes storm sewer pipes/infrastructure that will be owned by the County upon completion the pipes must be installed using the Adams County "Storm Sewer - Tracer Wire Specification" The specifications are available for download in PDF format from the County's website.	Electric utilities will service this location, but no sewer will be installed.
13	LC	Traffic Impact Study	Additional review comments will be provided if alternate haul route(s) are proposed.	An alternate haul route has been proposed with this resubmittal. Haul route will only utilize E 120th to E 470. A new Traffic Impact Study has been conducted and can be located in folder 3l.
14	LC	Traffic Impact Study	The following comments are specific to the proposed haul route (E 120th Ave to Picadilly Rd to E 152nd Ave).	

15	LC	Traffic Impact Study	All segments of the proposed haul route will require testing and evaluation of existing pavement conditions to determine structural adequacy for the proposed traffic loads. Pavement design will be required to bring the roads into compliance with expected truck traffic.	An alternate haul route has been proposed with this resubmittal. Haul route will only utilize E 120th to E 470. A new Traffic Impact Study has been conducted and can be located in folder 3l.
16	LC	Traffic Impact Study	The segment of Picadilly Rd between E 120th Ave and E 128th Ave is of particular concern. Existing pavement conditions are believed to be insufficient for the proposed traffic loads.	An alternate haul route has been proposed with this resubmittal. Haul route will only utilize E 120th to E 470. A new Traffic Impact Study has been conducted and can be located in folder 3l.
17	LC	Traffic Impact Study	There are two existing bridges north of E 128th Ave on Picadilly Rd. These bridges should be evaluated for structural	An alternate haul route has been proposed with this resubmittal. Haul route will only utilize E 120th to E 470. A new Traffic Impact Study has been conducted and can be located in folder 3l.
18	LC	Traffic Impact Study	A stop sign will be required at the intersection of Picadilly Rd and E 152nd Ave.	An alternate haul route has been proposed with this resubmittal. Haul route will only utilize E 120th to E 470.
19	LC	Traffic Impact Study	Turn lanes will be required at the intersection of Picadilly Rd and E 152nd Ave. Construction and development traffic should be used in the calculations and the "temporary" nature of the need for turn lanes is not a valid argument to forego construction.	An alternate haul route has been proposed with this resubmittal. Haul route will only utilize E 120th to E 470. A new Traffic Impact Study has been conducted and can be located in folder 3l.
20	LC	Site Plans and Operations Plan	Construction Plans should include, cover sheet with general notes, site plan(s), grading plan(s), drainage plan(s), erosion control plan(s), site details, grading details, drainage details, erosion control details, etc. See Engineering Checklists at https://adamscountyco.gov/our-county/community-economic-development/appendix-b-engineering-checklists-and-standard-details/. Provide an explanation of the two different sets of plans, neither of which are complete Site Construction Plans sets.	Please see the document "EAGLE PAD_CONSTRUCTION_SITE_AND_OPS_PLANS_REV_20260512.pdf" in folder 3l. EGR Application & Engineering Documents. There is now one file with all construction drawings / site plans.
21	LC	Drainage Report	Show and describe where flows will be directed downstream from the emergency spillway. Where is the intended outfall location?	Please see "EAGLE PAD_CONSTRUCTION_SITE_AND_OPS_PLANS_REV_20260512.pdf" in folder 3l. EGR Application & Engineering Documents which depicts topography and direction of potential over land flow from the detention basin.

22	LC	Drainage Report	Use the latest version of Mile High Flood District (MHFD) Criteria Manual, Volume 1 for design and calculations. Some design criteria, such as impervious values, were revised in 2024. The latest versions of MHFD spreadsheets and other tools shall be used.	Has been revised
23	LC	Drainage Report	Provide pipe capacity calculations for outlet pipes.	Has been revised
24	LC	Drainage Report	Provide riprap calculations.	Has been revised
25	LC	Drainage Easements	Provide easement documents for the detention pond and access from public right-of-way.	Will be provided at a later date.
26	LC	SWMP Report	The SWMP Report is approved as submitted.	Comment acknowledged.
27	LC	GESC Plans	The GESC Plans are approved as submitted.	Comment acknowledged.
28	LC	O&M Manual	The O&M Manual is approved as submitted.	Comment acknowledged.
		General comment	**The listed items above may or may not represent all comments regarding the project. Adams County reserves the right to provide additional comments as the plans progress.**	Comment acknowledged.

Current Disposition: Resubmit

The review is for general compliance with Adams County Standards for the design and construction of public improvements. The sole responsibility for completeness and accuracy of the construction documents shall remain with the Project Principals and Registered Professional Engineer sealing the plans. Adams County does not accept liability for facilities designed by others.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. TO SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING CONTACT THE ADAMS COUNTY CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR SUPERVISOR AT 720-523-6965.

2. ALL CONCRETE CURB, GUTTER AND WALK MUST BE POURED MONOLITHICALLY USING 4,500 psi CONCRETE WITH FIBER MESH.

3. ALL MATERIAL SUBMITTALS MUST BE APPROVED, STAMPED AND SIGNED, BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD AND, SUBMITTED TO THE ADAMS COUNTY CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION/INSTALLATION.

4. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT COPIES OF ALL CONCRETE AND ASPHALT TICKETS TO THE ADAMS COUNTY CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR.

5. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL QUALITY CONTROL TESTING AND, IS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT ALL TEST RESULTS TO THE ADAMS COUNTY CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR.

6. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO REMOVE A MINIMUM OF TWO (2) FEET OF EXISTING ASPHALT FOR ALL CURB AND GUTTER REPLACEMENT.

7. ALL UTILITY CUTS IN EXISTING STREETS ARE REQUIRED TO BE BACKFILLED WITH FLOWFILL AND, PATCHED WITH A MINIMUM OF 9-INCH ASPHALT PATCH.

8. A COPY OF THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT SPECIFYING THE PAVEMENT THICKNESS DESIGN MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW.

9. PERMITS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE INSTALLATION OF ALL UTILITIES. THE DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR/ENGINEER, MUST SUPPLY THE LINEAL FOOTAGES AND THE NUMBER OF SERVICE CUTS REQUIRED FOR ALL UTILITIES.

10. PERMITS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE INSTALLATION OF ALL CONCRETE AND ASPHALT FACILITIES. PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THESE PERMITS, THE DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR/ENGINEER, MUST SUPPLY THE SQUARE YARDAGE/SQUARE FOOTAGES OF ALL CONCRETE AND ASPHALT BEING INSTALLED.

11. THE SIA MUST BE COMPLETED WITH APPROPRIATE COLLATERAL, ALONG WITH THE PROPOSED PLAT, PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF ANY ROW ACCESS/CONSTRUCTION PERMIT.

12. NO C.O.'S WILL BE ISSUED FOR ANY BUILDING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL ALL ROW IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND HAVE BEEN GRANTED PRELIMINARY ACCEPTANCE.

13. UPON COMPLETION OF ALL CONSTRUCTION, A DRAINAGE CERTIFICATION LETTER, AND APPROPRIATE AS-BUILT CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND INFORMATION WILL BE REQUIRED. THIS LETTER WILL BE STAMPED AND SIGNED BY THE ORIGINAL DESIGN ENGINEER.

COLORADO
Department of Public Health & Environment

Dedicated to protecting and improving the health and environment of the people of Colorado

Greg Dean
Oil & Gas Administrator
Adams County Community & Economic Development Department
4430 S. Adams County Parkway, Suite W2000A Brighton, CO 80601

VIA EMAIL
RE: For Review: Eagle Pad - Oil and Gas Facility

Dear Greg Dean,

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Air Pollution Control Division (APCD or Division) received a request for an air quality administrative review concerning the proposed Eagle Pad project as described in your correspondence dated December 12, 2025. The Division has reviewed the project letter and respectfully offers the following comments. Please note that the following Air Quality Control Commission (AQCC) regulations may not be inclusive of the regulations the proposed project will be subject to. It is the responsibility of the involved parties to determine what regulations they are subject to and follow them accordingly.

APEN and Regulation No. 3
We note that projects similar to this proposal have included the use of engines and/or generators. In Colorado, most businesses that are or will be emitting air pollutants above certain levels are required to report those emissions to the Division by completing an Air Pollutant Emissions Notice (APEN). This is a two in one form for reporting air emissions and to obtain an air permit, if a permit will be required. While only businesses that exceed the AQCC reporting thresholds are required to report their emissions, all businesses - regardless of emission amount - must always comply with the Colorado AQCC regulations, found here https://cdphe.colorado.gov/aqcc-regulations. APEN and permit reporting thresholds are provided at https://cdphe.colorado.gov/apens-and-air-permits/apen-and-permit-threshold-table.
A permit may not be required if it meets the following criteria:[1]

- Is a stationary internal combustion engine that is an emergency power generator that operates no more than 250 hrs/year; or
- Is a stationary internal combustion engine with uncontrolled actual emissions less than 5 tons per year for each individual criteria pollutant emitted; or
- Is a stationary internal combustion engine with manufacturer's site-rated horsepower of less than 50

For additional information on exemptions and permitting requirements, please visit https://cdphe.colorado.gov/apens-and-air-permits/common-apen-or-air-permit-exemptions.

[1] APEN or Permit Exemptions, CDPHE, https://cdphe.colorado.gov/apens-and-air-permits/common-apen-or-air-permit-exemptions

Land Development

We also note that projects similar to this proposal often involve land development. Under Colorado air quality regulations, land development refers to all land clearing activities, including but not limited to land preparation such as excavating or grading, for residential, commercial or industrial development. Land development activities release fugitive dust, a pollutant regulation by the Division. Small land development activities are not subject to the same reporting and permitting requirements as large land activities. Specifically, land development activities that are less than 25 contiguous acres and less than 6 months in duration do not need to report air emissions to the Division. It is important to note that even if a permit is not required, fugitive dust control measures including the Land Development APEN Form APCD-223 must be followed at the site. Fugitive dust control techniques commonly included in the plan are included in the table below.

Control Options for Unpaved Roadways	
Watering	Use of chemical stabilizer
Paving	Controlling vehicle speed
Graveling	
Control Options for Mud and Dirt Carry-Out Onto Paved Surfaces	
Gravel entry ways	Washing vehicle wheels
Covering the load	Not overfilling trucks
Control Options for Disturbed Areas	
Watering	Application of a chemical stabilizer
Revegetation	Controlling vehicle speed
Compaction	Furrowing the soil
Wind Breaks	Minimizing the areas of disturbance
	Synthetic or Natural Cover for Slopes

Please refer to the website https://cdphe.colorado.gov/apens-and-air-permits for information on land use APENs and permit forms. Click on "Land Development" to access the land development specific APEN form. Please contact KC Houlden, Construction Permits Unit Supervisor, at 303-691-4092, kenneth.houlden@state.co.us if you have any specific questions about APENs and permit forms.

If you have any other questions or need additional information, please use the contact info listed above, or e-mail or call me directly. Thank you for contacting the Air Pollution Control Division about your project.

Sincerely,

Brendan Cicione
Air Quality and Transportation Planner
General SIP Unit
Air Pollution Control Division
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
303-691-4104 // brendan.cicione@state.co.us

COLORADO
Department of Public Health & Environment

Gregory Dean
Oil & Gas Administrator
Community & Economic Development Department
Adams County

RE: OGF2025-00002 - Eagle Pad at E.120th

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) appreciates the opportunity to comment on this proposal. Please note that the following requirements and recommendations are not intended to be an exhaustive list and it is ultimately the responsibility of the applicant to comply with all applicable rules and regulations. Please also note that CDPHE's failure to respond to any referrals should not be construed as a favorable response.

The Eagle Pad location lies within an Ozone Nonattainment Area. This location does not lie within the boundaries of a Disproportionately Impacted Community. CDPHE encourages all operators, especially for locations within the Ozone Nonattainment Area, to pursue full facility electrification, grid power electrification of drilling rigs, and use of lower emission engines such as EPA Diesel Tier 4 Final Non-Genset or Natural Gas Spark Ignited Tier 2.

Hazardous and Solid Waste

The applicant must comply with all applicable solid and hazardous waste rules and regulations.

Solid waste regulations are available here:
https://cdphe.colorado.gov/all-regulations/solid-waste-regulations

Hazardous waste regulations are available here:
https://cdphe.colorado.gov/all-regulations/hazardous-waste-regulations

Applicable requirements may include, but are not limited to, testing for and properly disposing of technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (TENORM) and other solid or hazardous waste.

If you have any questions regarding solid and hazardous waste, please contact CDPHE's Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division (HMWMD) by emailing comments.hmwmd@state.co.us or calling 303-692-3320.

Water Quality and Conservation

The applicant must comply with all applicable water quality rules and regulations. Water quality regulations are available here: https://cdphe.colorado.gov/water-quality-control-commission-regulations.

Applicable requirements may include, but are not limited to obtaining a stormwater discharge permit if construction activities disturb one acre or more of land or if they are part of a larger common plan of development that will disturb one or more acres of land. In determining the area of construction disturbance, CDPHE's Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) looks at the entire plan, including disturbances associated with utilities, pipelines or roads constructed to serve the facility.

Please use the Colorado Environmental Online Services (CEOS) to apply for new construction stormwater discharge permits, modify or terminate existing permits and change permit contacts.

For CEOS support please see the division website:
https://cdphe.colorado.gov/cor400000-stormwater-discharge
or contact:
Email: cdphe_ceos_support@state.co.us or cdphe_wqcd_permits@state.co.us
Permits Phone: 303-692-3517

WQCD has compliance assistance and guidance materials on their website. There is an Oil and Gas field wide permit guidance that is specifically for construction activities associated with oil and gas. This guidance can be found at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ds7e9UEEJinxY9I4IjATLh6x08PMwNdz/view.

Additionally, while CDPHE acknowledges that disposal of flowback and produced water through licensed third-party wastewater injection facilities is the preferred method of disposal, in order to minimize the amount of fresh water used in oil and gas development, we encourage the applicant to develop a plan for using all available means to recycle and reuse these waters beneficially.

For proposed public water systems or domestic wastewater treatment works, the applicant must receive construction and capacity development approval from the division prior to the commencement of construction. You may learn more about these requirements at https://cdphe.colorado.gov/design. Prospective drinking water systems that will serve 25 people or more per day for more than 60 days out of the year must comply with the requirements of Regulation 11. The regulations are self-implementing and public water systems are expected to notify the Drinking Water Compliance Assurance Section when they meet the definition of a public water system. Our local referral partners can make referrals for prospective or discovered drinking water systems by using this County Unregistered Referral Request form.

If you have any questions regarding water quality, please contact CDPHE's WQCD by emailing cdphe.commentswqcd@state.co.us or calling 303-692-3500.

Air Quality

The applicant must comply with all relevant state and federal air quality rules and regulations. Air quality regulations are available here: https://cdphe.colorado.gov/aqcc-regulations.

Applicable requirements may include, but are not limited to, reporting emissions to the Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) by completing an Air Pollutant Emissions Notice (APEN). An APEN is a two in one form for reporting air emissions and to obtain an air permit, if a permit will be required. While only businesses that exceed the Air Quality Control Commission (AQCC) reporting thresholds are required to report their emissions, all businesses - regardless of emission amount - must always comply with applicable AQCC regulations.

Information on oil and gas APENS and permits can be found at https://cdphe.colorado.gov/apens-and-air-permits . In addition to an index of oil and gas forms, guidance, APENs and memos, this website contains an Oil and Gas Industry Emissions Calculation and Regulatory Analysis Workbook to assist operators applying for permits in following approved emissions calculation methods. If you have any questions regarding Colorado's APEN or air permitting requirements or are unsure whether your business operations emit air pollutants, please call the Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP) at 303- 692-3175 or 303-692-3148.

In addition to any applicable APEN requirements, the pre-production and early production operations emissions monitoring requirements contained AQCC Regulation Number 7, Part D, Section IV may also be applicable.

Determine if the project area is located within the Denver Metro/North Front Range (DMNFR) ozone nonattainment area by viewing the O3 8-hr NAA 2005 and 2008 NAAQS layers on the map here https://www.colorado.gov/airquality/ss_map_wm.aspx. Information on APEN and permit reporting thresholds for attainment and nonattainment areas is available at https://cdphe.colorado.gov/apens-and-air-permits/apen-and-permit-threshold-table. Many sources contribute to ozone formation including oil and gas exploration and production. In particular, the use of diesel or gas-powered equipment and devices and the flaring of natural gas produces nitrogen oxides (NOx) as well as additional volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, which contribute to ozone formation. Emissions from outside of the DMNFR ozone nonattainment area can contribute to ozone formation within the nonattainment area and they can degrade air quality in areas that are in attainment. Combustion engines used for compression are a large source of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions and leaks from storage tanks and pneumatic devices can result in fugitive methane emissions. CO2, methane, NOx and ozone are greenhouse gases, which contribute to climate change.

In order to minimize emissions from equipment and devices, CDPHE recommends that the applicant coordinate with the relevant electric utility provider to assess the feasibility of utilizing power from the electric grid to the maximum extent practicable for all drilling and completion activities. If electrically-powered alternatives are not available for a particular function, CDPHE recommends that drill rigs and hydraulic fracturing pumps be fueled by natural gas. If natural gas-powered engines are not feasible, then CDPHE recommends that diesel-powered engines perform at Tier 4 standards defined in 40 CFR Part 89, or better.

CDPHE also recommends that the applicant use non-emitting pneumatic controllers (i.e. no-bleed or instrument air driven).

Currently, natural gas pipelines in the DMNFR ozone nonattainment area are at or near capacity and some operators have requested approval to flare natural gas. In addition to wasting a resource, flaring contributes to ozone formation. CDPHE recommends that the applicant limit venting or flaring of natural gas to upset or emergency conditions, or with prior written approval from the COGCC Director for necessary maintenance operations. Emergency flaring should be controlled with an enclosed combustor with a manufacturer certification of at least 98% destruction efficiency. Additionally, CDPHE recommends that the applicant ensure that adequate pipeline takeaway capacity is available for gas, oil, fresh and produced water prior to completion. This will ensure that closed-loop green completion techniques are utilized to the maximum extent practicable and that the venting or flaring of natural gas will be minimized, thus reducing emissions from the wellsite. CDPHE also recommends that the applicant conduct LDAR inspections as frequently as possible during the drilling and completion phase and at least semi-annually during the production phase at the well site.

Because CDPHE's preference for well production facilities located in the DMNFR is that they are tankless, CDPHE recommends that applicants evaluate whether a tankless facility is possible. If an applicant is proposing a facility with storage tanks within the DMNFR, they should provide a clear explanation for why a tankless facility is not possible.

CDPHE also recommends that the applicant properly maintain all vehicles and equipment and implement some or all of the following ozone mitigation measures on forecasted high ozone days:

- Postpone flowback if emissions cannot be adequately captured with a vapor recovery unit (VRU);
- Reduce truck traffic and worker traffic;
- Minimize vehicle and engine idling;
- Postpone the refueling of vehicles;
- Suspend or delay the use of fossil fuel powered ancillary equipment;
- Postpone construction activities;
- Reschedule non-essential operational activities such as pigging, well unloading, or tank cleanings;
- Eliminate the use of paints and solvents containing VOCs.

In addition to the applicable requirements above for exploration and production activities, natural gas transmission pipelines must comply with the emission control requirements contained in Air Quality Control Commission Regulation Number 7, Section IV.

If you have more general questions about air quality, please contact CDPHE's APCD by emailing cdphe.commentsapcd@state.co.us or calling 303-692-3100.

Odors

CDPHE recommends that the applicant evaluate different additive formulations that have the potential to better suppress odors, including but not limited to additives that are not diesel-based. Additionally, the operator may use a chiller to cool drilling fluid as it is piped through the recirculation system before routing to the suction tanks. The applicant should also evaluate and employ one or more of the following measures where safe and feasible to further reduce the potential for odors and fugitive emissions: covering trucks transporting drill cuttings, enclosing shale shakers to contain fumes from exposed mud, wiping down drill pipes as they exit the wellbore to remove drilling fluids, and ensuring that all drilling fluid is removed from pipes before storage.

Well pads within close proximity to people

On October 17, 2019, CDPHE published the study "Human Health Risk Assessment for Oil and Gas Operations in Colorado."[1] This study was funded by CDPHE and conducted by ICF International, using actual emissions data collected by Colorado State University along the Front Range and Garfield County. It modeled levels of pollutants that people could be exposed to as a result of oil and gas development and found that short-term exposures to chemicals related to oil and gas development, such as benzene, may cause short-term negative health impacts (e.g. headaches; dizziness; respiratory, skin and eye irritation) during worst-case conditions. The study found that the risk of negative short-term health impacts could occur at all distances modeled, up to and including 2,000 feet, particularly during the drilling, hydraulic fracturing and flowback phases of development. While the study did not find any chronic health impacts (i.e. cancer), it did not rule out the possibility of chronic health impacts because it did not comprehensively measure exposures from multiple well pads in a single community, exposures to VOC emissions from non-oil and gas sources, or other cumulative impacts like particulate matter or noise. Due to these limitations, the study concluded that additional measurements and analysis is needed to understand how closely the models represent real-world conditions. If the proposed well pad is in close proximity to residents, the County may want to consider including a requirement that the operator notify residents in close proximity to the proposed well pad that they can report any health concerns to CDPHE's Oil and Gas Health Information and Response Program through the program's website, https://cdphe.colorado.gov/health/oil-and-gas-and-your-health, or by calling 303-389-1687.

Polyfluoroalkyl substances in firefighting foams

PFAS are a family of human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment. They have been used for decades in food packaging, carpets, personal care items, ski waxes, other household items, and firefighting foam due to their ability to resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. Human contact with these chemicals is widespread, and nearly all people have some measurable levels of the chemicals in their blood. Human health toxicity information is only available for about ten of the thousands of these chemicals. However, despite the limited information, this toxicity information suggests that exposure to some PFAS

[1] The full study as well as a summary of the study can be found on the following CDPHE Oil and Gas Health Information and Response Program website (under the headings "Reports" and "What the 2019 study does and doesn't do"): https://cdphe.colorado.gov/health/oil-and-gas-and-your-health

can cause a range of negative health outcomes. Health effects from these chemicals may include pregnancy complications, liver damage, high cholesterol, and others. More research is underway to better understand these health consequences. When PFAS is released into the environment, it can get into water, especially groundwater, and contaminate drinking water supplies. Pursuant to House Bill 19-1279, firefighting foam manufacturers will be prohibited from knowingly selling or distributing firefighting foam to which PFAS chemicals have been added. CDPHE has prepared an action plan summarizing how we will protect Coloradans from risks posed by PFAS.[2]

Due to the potential for contamination from the use of firefighting foams with PFAS chemicals, the applicant should coordinate with local fire departments to evaluate whether PFAS-free foam can provide the required performance for the specific hazard. If PFAS-containing foam is used at a location, then the applicant should be required to follow best management practices to: 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; and properly capture and dispose of PFAS-contaminated soil and fire and flush water.

Environmental Justice and Health Equity

CDPHE is dedicated to promoting and protecting the health and environment for all Coloradans. As part of those efforts, we strive to achieve health equity and environmental justice.

Environmental justice recognizes that all people have a right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, participate freely in decisions that affect their environment, live free of dangerous levels of toxic pollution, experience equal protection of environmental policies, and share the benefits of a prosperous and vibrant pollution-free economy.

Health Equity is when everyone, regardless of who they are or where they come from has the opportunity to thrive. This requires eliminating barriers like poverty and repairing injustices in systems such as education, health, criminal justice and transportation.

The Environmental Justice Act (HB21-1266) builds upon these efforts by declaring a statewide policy to advance environmental justice, defining disproportionately impacted communities, and creating an Environmental Justice Action Task Force, Environmental Justice Ombudsperson, and Environmental Justice Advisory Board. The Environmental Justice Act also directs the Air Quality Control Commission to promulgate certain rules to reduce emissions in disproportionately impacted communities, and to revise its approach to permitting actions in disproportionately impacted communities. The Environmental Justice Act further requires the Air Quality Control Commission to conduct enhanced outreach in disproportionately impacted communities for rulemakings and contested permitting actions.

[2] https://cdphe.colorado.gov/pfas

The Environmental Justice Act's definition of disproportionately impacted communities includes low-income communities, communities of color, and housing cost-burdened communities, as well as communities that experience cumulative impacts environmental impacts and exposures. Colorado EnviroScreen is an interactive environmental justice mapping tool that can be used to identify census block groups that meet those criteria. It may be found here: https://www.cohealthmaps.dphe.state.co.us/COEnviroscreen_2/

CDPHE notes that certain projects have potential to impact communities of color and low-income communities that are already disproportionately impacted by cumulative impacts across environmental media and challenges outside the environmental context. It is our strong recommendation that your organization consider the potential for disproportionate environmental and health impacts on specific communities within the project scope and take action to avoid, mitigate, and minimize those impacts.

To ensure the meaningful involvement of disproportionately impacted communities, we recommend that you interface directly with the communities in the project area to better understand community perspectives on the project to receive feedback on how it may impact them during development and construction as well as after completion. Translated materials and interpretation services should be used to engage with populations with limited English proficiency. This feedback should be taken into account wherever possible, and reflected in changes made to the project plan to implement the feedback.

Additionally, to ensure the fair treatment of disproportionately impacted communities, we recommend that you consider substantive measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to disproportionately impacted communities. This may include considering alternative facility siting locations, using best management practices to reduce impacts to air, water, soil, noise, light, or odor, or offsetting impacts by reducing impacts from other nearby facilities as appropriate.

We have included some general resources for your reference.

Resources:
CDPHE's Office of Environmental Justice
https://cdphe.colorado.gov/environmental-justice

CDPHE's Office of Health Equity
https://cdphe.colorado.gov/ohe

Comments from CDPHE acknowledged.

From: Marette - DNR, Brandon
To: Gregory Dean
Cc: Hannah Posey - DNR; Rebecca Parsons - DNR
Subject: Re: For Review: Eagle Pad - Oil and Gas Facility
Date: Friday, January 23, 2026 5:39:55 PM
Attachments: image003.png image.png

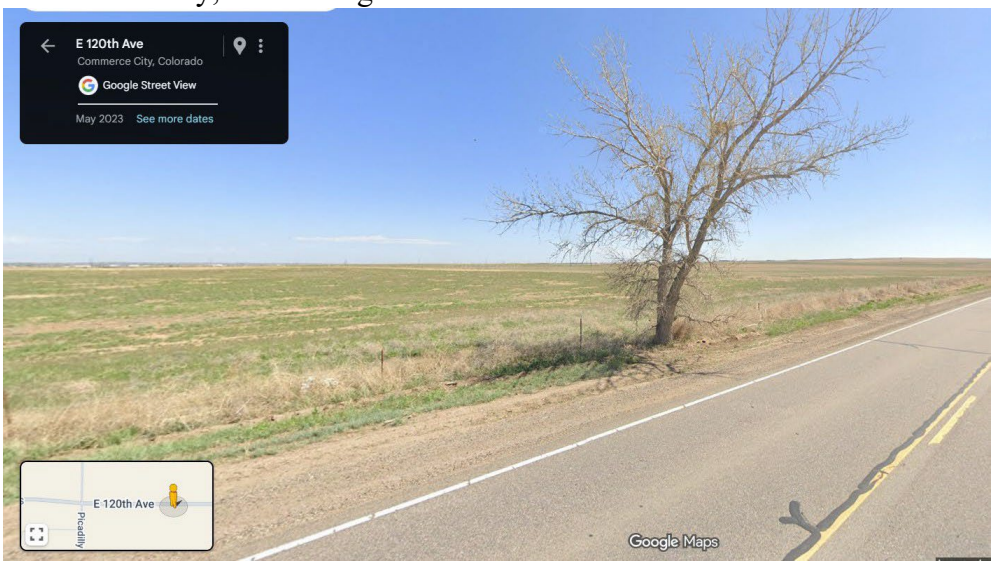
Please be cautious: This email was sent from outside Adams County

Good evening Greg,

Thanks for the opportunity to comment on this referral request. CPW offers the following comments for the county's consideration of this application:

- CPW appreciates that this location is outside of mapped High Priority Habitats.

- CPW recommends that a raptor nest survey be conducted for the trees in the vicinity, as the image below shows a nest.



- CPW recommends that the applicant complete an analysis of any prairie dog towns in the disturbance footprint, as well as complete a Burrowing Owl survey, if work is planned between March 15 to August 31.

Should you or they have any further questions, please let

me know. Regards,

Brandon B.
Marette, CWB®
Northeast Region
Energy Liaison

Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway,
Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@st
at[illegible]s CPW's
Energy Webpage

Comments from CPW acknowledged. Extraction will conduct surveys prior to any construction activity. If work begins between March 15 and August 31, Extraction will complete an analysis of any prairie dog towns and Burrowing Owl survey in the disturbance footprint and in the recommended buffer.

THINK SAFETY FIRST!
<Upcoming days off: 2/16-President's Day, 2/25>

On Fri, Dec 12, 2025 at 2:14 PM Gregory Dean <GDean@adamscountyco.gov> wrote:

> Good afternoon,
>
> The Adams County Community and Economic Development Department is requesting comments on the following application: **Eagle Pad at E. 120th for a new Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) to allow up to 19 wells on 17.03 acres in the Agricultural-3 zone district.** A map of the area is provided as an attachment.
>
> Please forward any written comments on this application to the Community and Economic Development Department at 4430 South Adams County Parkway, Suite W2000A Brighton, CO 80601-8216, or call (720) 523-6891 by **January 23, 2026**, in order that your comments may be taken into consideration in the review of this case. If you would like your comments included verbatim, please send your response by way of e-mail to GDean@adamscountyco.gov.
>
> Once comments have been received and the staff report written, it may be forwarded to you upon request. The full application submission including impact evaluations, mitigation plans, and additional maps can be obtained by contacting this office or by accessing the Adams County web site at https://adamscountyco.gov/our-county/community-economic-development/planning-development/current-land-use-cases/ . This case information will be near the bottom of this webpage, and it may sometimes take a few business days for the full packet of material to be uploaded. Thank you for your review of this case.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> **Greg Dean**
>
> Oil & Gas Administrator, *Community & Economic Development Department*
>
> 4430 S. Adams County Parkway, Suite W2000A
>
> Brighton, CO 80601
>
> o: 720.523.6891 | gdean@adamscountyco.gov | adamscountyco.gov

DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
8500 Peña Blvd. | Denver, Colorado 80249-6340 | (303) 342-2000

MEMO

Date: January 23, 2026

To: Adams County From: DEN Planning + Real Estate Through: Camilla Soechtig

Subject: OGF2025-00002 – Eagle Pad at E. 120th

Denver International Airport (DEN) received your referral letter, and we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposal. DEN provides the following comments:

- The proposed development is in the **"5-Mile 'Known - Wildlife Attractant Separation Area"** for the final build-out of future DEN Runways, as defined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The USDA Wildlife Biologists assigned to DEN (#dia-operations-usdawildlife@flydenver.com) assist in implementing DEN's Wildlife Hazard Management Plan and have requested coordination as this project progresses. USDA and DEN will provide assistance with the requirements outlined in the current version of FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33C (see link below). DEN also requests that the landscape plan include maintenance of trees and grasses to reduce attractants for wildlife such as raptor species, blackbirds/starlings, and geese. Fruit-producing trees and shrubs should be avoided. Water quality ponds/detention structures must be designed to meet a 48-hour drain time following a 100-year event.

  https://www.faa.gov/airports/resources/advisory_circulars/index.cfm/go/document.current/documentnumber/150_5200-33

- The site is found within/under the navigable airspace associated with DEN, as promulgated, and regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under 14 CFR Part 77, Objects Affecting the Navigable Airspace. Based on Part 77 and the development site location, the proponent is required to file notice with the FAA, via the FAA Form 7460-1 process (Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration), of any structure or temporary construction equipment (e.g., cranes) that penetrate Part 77 surfaces. The FAA website from which the need for the 7460 process can be determined ("Notice Criteria Tool") and/or the filing can be initiated is: https://oeaaa.faa.gov/oeaaa/external/portal.jsp.

- Any temporary or permanent use of DEN property will require an access permit or license agreement, respectively. Avigation easement required prior to issuance of building permit.

- Please supply an exhibit with height of equipment along with planned drilling areas, especially horizontal drilling, as DEN's property is to the south and to the east of this location.

Extraction acknowledges these comments. Infiltration test at our proposed detention pond demonstrates no water will be present after 48 hours following a 100-year storm event. Additionally, Adams County has agreed to grant Extraction administrative relief from planting trees that may attract avian species that can pose a hazard to air travel to/from DEN.

The avigation easement will be between the Colorado State Land Board and Adams County. Further discussion on this easement will be between the State Land Board and Adams County and/or DEN.

Extraction has provided DEN with a detailed drawing of the drill rig and area proposed for horizontal well drilling and production. There is no request to utilize DEN surface for any temporary or permanent infrastructure / equipment.

Lastly, DEN requested limiting any wildlife attractants to this location. Please see ‘‘DEN - Project Review for Eagle Pad at E. 120th 02.18.26.pdf’’ in folder 3h and comment & response associated with PLN2 above.

COLORADO
Energy & Carbon Management Commission
Department of Natural Resources

1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801
Denver, CO 80203

REFERRAL

To: Greg Dean, Oil and Gas Administrator, Community & Economic Development Department

From: Rebecca Treitz, Location Assessment Supervisor, ECMC

Subject: OGF2025-00002, Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc., Eagle Pad

Date: December 31, 2025

Attention Greg Dean,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Extraction Eagle Pad Review for a new Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) permit application with Adams County. The Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) has the following comments/questions/concerns related to the application.

The proposed location is for 19 wells, 4 oil tanks, 2 water tanks, 6 separators and additional production equipment on a disturbance of 17 acres. The Extraction Eagle Oil and Gas Development Plan (OGDP) was submitted to ECMC in October of 2025 for completeness review. The OGDP was returned to Extraction for corrections in December 2025. A pre-application meeting was held on July 23, 2025 satisfying ECMC Rule 301.f.(3). During that meeting, ECMC recommended expanding the Area of Evaluation to include a neighborhood to the southwest and the Sikh Temple. Noise from the airport and other commercial operations in the area should be considered for noise, odor, and emissions impacts.

The proposed location is not within a Disproportionately Impacted Community, therefore Community meetings and a Community Outreach Plan are not required by ECMC. The proposed location is within the Ozone Nonattainment Area requiring ECMC Rule 316.c.(4)

Enhanced Systems and Practices (ESPs). Any ESPs Extraction is not able to commit to will require a Practicability Assessment per ECMC Rule 316.c.(4).D.i.

When the OGDP passes completeness, ECMC will notify Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW), Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CPDHE), and Adams County for consultations.

The above comments are not intended to be a complete list of all issues ECMC Staff may identify as part of the formal OGDP review process, nor should they be construed as an indication of the Director's Recommendation or the final agency action the Commission may take on this or any associated OGDP application.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Treitz

Comments acknowledged

From: Clayton Woodruff
To: Gregory Dean
Subject: RE: For Review: Eagle Pad - Oil and Gas Facility
Date: Thursday, January 22, 2026 11:37:52 AM
Attachments: image004.png
image005.png

Please be cautious: This email was sent from outside Adams County

RTD Comments

Project Name: Eagle Pad - Oil and Gas Facility - OGF2025-00002 - 1st Submittal

Department	Comments
Bus Operations	No exceptions
Bus Stop Program	No exceptions
Commuter Rail	No exceptions
Construction Management	No exceptions
Engineering	No exceptions
Light Rail	No exceptions
Real Property	No exceptions
Service Development	No exceptions
Transit Oriented Development	No exceptions
Utilities	No exceptions

C Scott Woodruff
Engineer III
Capital Programs
o. 303.299.2943
m. 303-720-2025
Clayton.woodruff@rtd-denver.com
rtd-denver.com

Regional Transportation District
1560 Broadway, Suite 700, FAS-72
Denver, CO 80202

We make lives better through connections.

From: Gregory Dean <GDean@adamscountyco.gov>
Sent: Friday, December 12, 2025 2:12 PM
To: Gregory Dean <GDean@adamscountyco.gov>
Subject: For Review: Eagle Pad - Oil and Gas Facility

Good afternoon,
The Adams County Community and Economic Development Department is requesting comments on the following application: **Eagle Pad at E. 120th for a new Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) to allow up to 19 wells on 17.03 acres in the Agricultural-3 zone district.** A map of the area is provided as an attachment.

Please forward any written comments on this application to the Community and Economic Development Department at 4430 South Adams County Parkway, Suite W2000A Brighton, CO 80601-8216, or call (720) 523-6891 by **January 23, 2026**, in order that your comments may be taken into consideration in the review of this case. If you would like your comments included verbatim, please send your response by way of e-mail to GDean@adamscountyco.gov.

Once comments have been received and the staff report written, it may be forwarded to you upon request. The full application submission including impact evaluations, mitigation plans, and additional maps can be obtained by contacting this office or by accessing the Adams County web site at https://adamscountyco.gov/our-county/community-economic-

development/planning-development/current-land-use-cases/ . This case information will be near the bottom of this webpage, and it may sometimes take a few business days for the full packet of material to be uploaded. Thank you for your review of this case.

Respectfully,

Greg Dean
Oil & Gas Administrator, *Community & Economic Development Department*
4430 S. Adams County Parkway, Suite W2000A
Brighton, CO 80601
o: 720.523.6891 | gdean@adamscountyco.go

Comments acknowledged

January 14, 2026

Adams County | Community & Economic Development
4430 South Adams County Parkway
Brighton, CO 80601

Re: OGF2025-00002 Eagle Pad at E 120th

Dear Greg:

On behalf of United Power, Inc., thank you for inviting us to review and comment on the Oil and Gas Facility Permit for the Eagle Pad at East 120th Ave. After review of the information, United Power has no concerns or objection to the OGF Permit. This request should not hinder our ability for future expansion, including all present and any future accommodations for electrical distribution.

Thank you,

Emily Wood

Emily Wood
United Power, Inc.
Right of Way Agent II
O: 720-685-5605 | Email: platreferral@unitedpower.com

Comments acknowledged

From: Linda Froemke
To: Gregory Dean
Cc: Linda Froemke; Linda Froemke
Subject: FW: Case Number OGF2025-00002 Eagle Pad at E.120th- RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR COMMENTS
Date: Monday, January 26, 2026 3:59:18 AM
Importance: High

You don't often get email from linda@all-starenviroinc.com. Learn why this is important

Please be cautious: This email was sent from outside Adams County

Hello Mr. Dean,
I just noticed I got your email wrong.
Please accept my comments to be added to the record for this project.
Thank you.

From: Linda Froemke
Sent: Friday, January 23, 2026 4:13:08 AM
To: gdean@adamscounty.gov <gdean@adamscounty.gov>
Cc: James Delvalle <james@all-starenviroinc.com>; Linda Froemke <lafroemke@gmail.com>
Subject: Case Number OGF2025-00002 Eagle Pad at E.120th- RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

Mr. Dean,
My husband and I say NO to the construction of the Eagle Pad at East 120th for the following reasons:

1. **Deleterious increase in noise pollution, both subsurface and above ground immediately adjacent to our neighborhood.** Previous drilling activities by Extraction just north along Picadilly have resulted in significant disruptive vibrations to our building structures and denied us peaceful enjoyment of our property. Drilling of 19 vertical wells with one acre spacing will potentially result in ongoing extreme disruptive events to our neighborhood. No above ground sound barriers can stop the inevitable side effect of multiple wells being drilled so close to our properties. The buffer zone is not adequate.
2. **Deleterious increase in light pollution during and after the construction of the facility .** Light pollution will negatively affect our dark and quiet neighborhood as well as potentially disrupt Barr Lake wildlife including migrating birds. This area is an essential migration corridor for birdlife and has been for 100 years. The construction of this facility on a hill overlooking this essential migration corridor is NOT ACCEPTABLE!
3. **Deleterious increase in potential air pollution during and after the completion of this facility**. Weld and Adams County already have periodic and frequent high levels of ground ozone pollution and often, a low haze from O&G activities. We do not need to add more potential exposure to the residents of our communities with another O&G facility in our backyard.
4. **Extreme increase in dangerous heavy traffic along 120th during construction of the**

facility and during drilling activities. 120th is already way too busy and the intersection of Picadilly and 120th is a death trap with speeding heavy trucks killing wildlife and domestic animals almost daily. There have been fatalities as well at the corner of Picadilly and 120th.

5. **Negative impact on already scarce water supplies to power this facility.** How much water will this facility draw and where will it come from? Where is this impact discussed?
6. **Potential negative impact to our local well water.** This is an unknown but if it does happen, who will diagnose, correct and compensate us. Access to clean well water is an essential to our property values and to the future habitability of our subdivision. We strongly object to potentially being forced into using Commerce City surface water should our wells begin to be drawn down to the point of being unusable. What is the mitigation plan?
7. **Potential negative impact on nearby surface water.** The proposed Eagle pad location is adjacent to a drainage corridor that extends southeast-northwest toward Barr Lake and the South Platte River. A surface or near surface spill from drilling activities and/or during operation of the proposed new facility could negatively impact that drainage and surrounding rural properties, domestic animals and wildlife.
8. **Unknown and currently undiscussed future disruptions to our community during the installation of Eagle pad supporting infrastructure.** I see no plans revealed to our community about future pipelines or other projects to support this facility. We all know its not going to be a self-enclosed "bubble " out there.

My husband and I moved to our current home 5 years ago from Thornton to get away from the Denver Metro noise and pollution. This large industrial development would have a significant negative impact on our current peaceful enjoyment of this 45-year-old rural neighborhood. At this time, the occupants of Lake Estates all pay very high property taxes for minimum services from Adams County. And now, our peaceful neighborhood is being asked to endure the short- and long-term side effects of being on the front line of yet another industrial O&G development, this time perched on a hill overlooking our properties. There is no debating the fact that Eagle Pad will have a significant negative impact on our quality of life in both immediate and future yet to be determined ways.

And on a larger scale outlook of what is good for our environment, the Eagle Pad definitely gets a BIG THUMBS DOWN! Adams County should be courting renewable energy development, not expansion of more oil and gas extraction and all the negative impacts that come with the installation of an industrial size oil facility next to neighborhoods teaming with children, wildlife and a healthy rural way of life.

LINDA A. FROEMKE
JAMES DELVALLE

OWNERS
11921 ORLEANS CIRCLE
COMMERCE CITY, CO 80022
720-636-3080 – Mobile
Linda@all-starenviroinc.com
lafroemke@gmail.com
james

Thank you for taking the time to share your concerns regarding the proposed Eagle Pad project. We appreciate the opportunity to address them and to detail how the project has been designed to protect nearby residents, wildlife, and environmental resources, including, but not limited to, air and water resources.

Noise:
All drilling and completion activities will comply with Adams County and Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) noise standards, which are specifically established to protect nearby residences. The well design and spacing do not increase noise levels beyond regulatory limits, and subsurface operations do not generate vibrations capable of causing structural impacts to homes. Noise mitigation practices—including the use of sound walls, drilling powered by grid electricity, controlled operational schedules, and continuous real-time monitoring—will be implemented, and operations will be adjusted or halted if applicable noise limits are approached or exceeded.

Light:
Construction and operational lighting will follow strict downward-shielded standards to minimize offsite light spill. Lighting plans are being reviewed to ensure impacts to nearby residents are avoided. Permanent lighting will not be utilized at this site when the wells are on production.

Air Quality:
The project is subject to state and county air quality requirements, including emissions controls, leak detection and repair (LDAR), and continuous monitoring, as agreed upon with Adams County. Modern oil and gas facilities do not generate uncontrolled emissions described, and the project will not result in a meaningful increase in ozone exposure beyond existing regional conditions. Any deviation from permitted limits triggers immediate corrective action.

Traffic:
Traffic plans are being coordinated with Adams County to minimize issues with road conditions and enhance safety, including defined haul routes, limited delivery windows if necessary, and contractor speed enforcement. Heavy traffic is temporary and related only to short-term construction and pre-production phases. The project does not create permanent high-volume truck traffic once all wells are in production.

Water Use:
Water volumes, sourcing, and management are fully disclosed in the project application. Water used for drilling and completion will be legally sourced and tracked and will be recycled where feasible. The project does not draw from local domestic wells or community water supplies. Oil and gas operations may utilize legally available surface water that is not currently dedicated to agricultural or municipal demand and would otherwise continue downstream in accordance with Colorado water law.

Domestic Wells:
Multiple layers of steel casing and cement isolate operations from groundwater. There is no mechanism for properly constructed oil and gas wells to impact domestic well water.

Nonetheless, baseline and follow-up water sampling is conducted, and a remediation is established should any verified impact occur.

Surface Water Protection:
The facility layout includes secondary containment, berming, and spill prevention controls. Any release, regardless of size, would be subject to immediate reporting and cleanup requirements.

Future Infrastructure:
Any future pipelines or supporting infrastructure would require separate permitting and regulatory approval. No undisclosed infrastructure is being constructed under this application. There will be oil and gas pipelines constructed from the facility directly to the east and tied into an existing pipeline along Gun Club Road. The pipelines will eliminate hauling of produced hydrocarbons. These pipelines will be permitted, constructed and managed by an unaffiliated third party.

Visual Mitigation:
During drilling and completion activities, temporary sound walls will be installed around the location, which will also serve as visual mitigation during these short-term phases. Once the wells are placed into production, the site will be surrounded by a six-foot wooden fence along the sides closest to nearby residences and public roadways to further reduce visual impacts. In addition, all landscaping will be reviewed and approved by Adams County and will fully comply with the County's applicable design standards to ensure the location is appropriately screened and integrated into the surrounding area.

We understand and respect residents' desire to preserve the character of their neighborhood. The Eagle Pad has been designed under some of the most stringent oil and gas regulations in the nation, indeed, often exceeding them, with the explicit intent of avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating impacts to nearby communities and environmental resources.

We remain committed to transparency, compliance, and being a responsible neighbor throughout the life of the project.

From: Gale Hoeffner
To: Gregory Dean
Subject: Re: Adams County - Eagle Pad (OGF2025-00002)
Date: Friday, January 23, 2026 8:59:45 AM

Please be cautious: This email was sent from outside Adams County

Dear Mr. Dean,

This comment is in response to to the letter dated December 12,2025, concerning future oil well drilling, in the Agricultural-3 zone district, including the Airport Noise & Airport Height Overlay Districts.

Having possibly, up to, 19 wells, even on 17.03 acres, is a bit of overkill, in my opinion.

Considering the depth & potential for leakage of just one well, can be catastrophic!
Even if it's monitored & closed off, the damage has still has been done.

Environmentally, this is not a good plan. What must be done to make even one well possible, disrupts the soundness of the structure below, with the area filled in.

Mistakes are always an issue-nothing is a perfect job.

The project has the potential to lower property values in our area, which, obviously, isn't favorable!

I don't agree with this plan, knowing we will be sitting on or close to it!
Thank you for taking this comment info into consideration,

Gale Hoeffner
January 22, 2026
Sent from my iPhone

> On Jan 23, 2026, at 7:46 AM, Gregory Dean <GDean@adamscountyco.gov> wrote:
>
> I just received your response, there was definitely a massive Microsoft outage yesterday. I checked the email address in the letter that was sent to you and it is correct, so it should work. I recommend trying to resend your comments today or responding to this email directly.
>
> <!--[if !vml]-->
> <image002.png>
> <!--[endif]-->Greg Dean

Thank you for your thoughtful comments regarding the proposed oil and gas development within the Agricultural-3 zone district, including the Airport Noise and Airport Height Overlay Districts. We appreciate the opportunity to address your concerns.

With respect to the number of wells, it is important to clarify that multiple wells located on a single, consolidated pad is a deliberate impact-reduction strategy, not an intensification of impact. State and county regulations encourage consolidating wells to minimize surface disturbance, reduce traffic, limit noise and light impacts, and avoid the need for multiple pads across the landscape. The wells are drilled thousands of feet below groundwater resources and residential foundations, and modern directional drilling does not compromise the structural integrity of near-surface rock formations.

Concerns regarding leakage and catastrophic failure, while understandable, do not reflect how oil and gas wells are constructed or regulated in Colorado. Each well is built with multiple layers of steel casing and cement designed specifically to protect groundwater and isolate producing formations. The casing and cementing plan is reviewed and approved by an Energy & Carbon Management Commission engineer prior to construction. These construction requirements are verified through testing, inspection, and ongoing monitoring, and wells that do not meet standards cannot be placed into service. Should a well eventually be closed, it must be permanently plugged and reclaimed in accordance with state requirements to ensure long-term environmental protection.

From an environmental perspective, the project is undergoing regulatory review to ensure compliance with extensive state and local safeguards governing air quality, water protection, spill prevention, wildlife considerations, and emergency response. While no industrial activity is entirely risk-free, Colorado's oil and gas framework is designed to identify, prevent, and promptly address issues should they arise.

Regarding property values, studies and regulatory findings have not established a consistent or measurable decline in property values resulting from modern, permitted oil and gas operations that comply with setback and mitigation requirements. Nevertheless, we recognize that perceptions vary among residents, and we take community concerns seriously.

Our company's commitment is to operate responsibly, transparently, and in full compliance with Colorado's strict regulations, with the goal of minimizing impacts and protecting public health, safety, and the environment throughout the life of the project.

Thank you again for sharing your perspective and engaging in the review process.

Eagle Oil and Gas Facility

Conceptual Review / Pre-Application Meeting Summary

July 23, 2025

Attendees: Adams County - Gregory Dean, Katie Keefe, Laurie Clark, David Dittmer, Megan Grant, Greg Barnes; State Land Board (SLB) – Steve Freese; CO Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) – Rebecca Treitz, Stephen Schwarz, Dan Sharon, Sarah Brady; CO Department Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) – Tessa Sorensen; Extraction – Jeff Annable, Claude Boiteau, Lilah Huning, John Piekara

Greg Dean began the Conceptual Review by providing an overview of Adams County Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) permitting process. He confirmed with ECMC that this meeting would satisfy the requirements of ECMC rule 301.f.(3), therefore a second pre-application meeting held by ECMC Director will not be necessary. Below is a summary of agency comments, questions and discussions.

ECMC (Treitz, Sharon, Schwarz):

- Asked if we considered Alma (existing Location approximately one mile north) as a possible alternative versus constructing a new site. Extraction responded that Alma wouldn't be technically feasible to reach all of the targeted minerals, and that location is within 2,000' of 3 residential building units (RBUs). Adams County commented that an OGF would also have to be filed if more wells were to be added.
- Asked Extraction to include the entire neighborhood in the E/2 section 2 2S 66W in the area of evaluation for cumulative impacts and address any potential impacts to the temple to the west, in section 35. County and Extraction confirmed the whole neighborhood in E/2 section 2 will be invited to the County required Community meeting in August. Also asked Extraction to discuss any cumulative impacts associated with the auto repair shop, Flatrock Training Center, concrete plant and Denver International Airport in the permits.
- Pointed out the disproportionately impacted community (DIC) spatial data on maps was from 2023 and should be using 2024 data. These maps will be updated.
- Questioned the need for oil tanks and if oil would be piped or hauled. Extraction responded oil will be piped.

- Discussed produced water will likely be trucked, but Extraction is still evaluating.
- Asked Admas County on preferred timing of OGF to state permitting. Adams County is amenable to concurrent permitting but requests their OGF be approved prior to an ECMC hearing.
- Surface Use Agreement (SUA) or oil and gas lease to be used for right to construct? Extraction said will be the SUA.
- Can Extraction utilize a rig on grid power here. Extraction said they are still working on an agreement with the power company, but grid power will be used.

CDPHE (Sorensen):

- Would like Extraction to provide number of RBUs within 1 mile in OGF application.
- Reiterated to use the most current DIC data.
- More questions and conversations will occur during the ECMC consultation.

SLB (Freese):

- No major questions at this time.
- Working to finalize the SUA.

Adams County (Dean)

- Described the alternate site analysis of the three locations evaluated by Extraction. Please note, this is required per Adams County Code but will not have any ECMC rule 304.b.(2).(B) triggers for an alternative location analysis. The following positives and negatives were identified for each location by Adams County:
    - Applicant Desired Location:
        - (+) No residential building units, building unit parcels, schools, or platted residential development within 2,000-feet
        - (+) No HPH within 2,000-feet
        - (+) shortest access road
        - (+) shortest pipeline corridor needed to connect to existing pipelines (2,000-feet)
        - (-) Mapped wetland within 1,000-feet of the edge of disturbance
        - (-) located within the Natural Resource Conversation Overly, a natural resources review would be required.
    - Alternative Location 1:
        - (+) No residential building units, building unit parcels, schools, or platted residential development within 2,000-feet
        - (+) Not within the Natural Resource Conservation Overly
        - (+) No HPH with 2,000-feet

        - (-) mapped wetland within 1,200-feet from the edge of disturbance
        - (-) additional wetlands within 2,000-feet of this alternative site
        - (-) more surface disturbance with longer access road compared to desired location (2,640-feet vs. 500-feet) and longer pipeline route with a road crossing necessary (1-mile vs 2,000 feet)
        - (-) Disproportionally Impacted Community within 0.5 mile
    - Alternative Location 2:
        - (+) shorter haul route than Alt 1 (1,800 feet vs 2,640 feet)
        - (-) 12 existing RBUs or building unit parcels and 200+ platted residential lots within 2,000-feet (Commerce City)
        - (-) designated wetland within 500-feet to the west of alternative location
        - (-) within the 2025 aquatic native species conservation waters area and HPH area
        - (-) immediately adjacent to a FEMA floodplain near Third Creek
        - (-) longest pipeline route of all presented alternatives (2 miles vs 2,000-feet)
        - (-) proposed access road within the floodplain
        - (-) Mineral development not technologically feasible relative to desired location. This would require an additional facility to be built to access minerals fully
- Provided further information that if the proposed site is chosen to permit Extraction will need to submit the alternate site analysis in the OGF. The OGF will have to go in front of the Board of County Commissioners for a waiver due to being within 2,000' feet of an environmentally sensitive area (national wetlands inventory (NWI) mapped wetland).
- A traffic impact fee will be implemented based on well count and status of pipeline to and from the location. If Extraction requests a lowered fee a study by a 3rd party must be submitted.
- Does ECMC want to be invited to the Community meeting? ECMC responded it isn't required but would appreciate the invitation. Extraction will send an invitation to ECMC.

Adams County (Dittmer)

- Road improvements will be needed on E 120th if used for hauling. Acceleration and/or deceleration lanes may also be necessary.
- SLB will need to dedicate 20' to the County along their property line and E 120th Ave.
- Extraction will need to acquire an address for the property for emergency response purposes.
- Will need easements for access to the detention pond to inspect as necessary.

- Layflat water lines cannot be in the County ROW. Crossing ROW is acceptable with appropriate approvals.

Adams County (Clark)

- Extraction will need a COR400000 permit from CDPHE. Extraction has secured this permit.
- Traffic impact study will be needed here. Improvements to E 120th and possibly Picadilly will be needed based on the study results.
- Will need site plans stamped by a professional engineer.
- Extraction can start the engineering permit at any time.
- Will need an access permit from the County to access the site.

Adams County (Grant)

- Need to coordinate with the FAA due to proximity to Denver Airport. Extraction has proactively reached out to the FAA and airport staff about potential requirements.
- Air permitting status in the OGF would be helpful, with a table showing the permits and status.
- This location is in a Natural Resources Conservation Overlay. Resources Review is needed by a qualified professional. Extraction has engaged a third-party firm and no impacts are anticipated.
- The Board of County Commissioners will look for compliance with plans, including but not limited to emergency response plan (ERP), waste management plans, odor plans, light plans, noise plans, spill response plans and others that are required. The ERP must be reviewed and approved by the fire rescue for this area.
- Need to ensure dust is minimized and no mud tracking on County roads.
- In OGF address setbacks to residences, school and childcare facilities. Extraction confirmed none are in the setbacks.
- GUDI and Type III wells confirmed to be greater than the setback required.
- The P&A wells and if flowlines remain should be shown on the site plans.

Adams County (Barnes & Dean)

- Be sure to submit Landscape Plan. Address lack of tree planting due to conversations with Denver International Airport to avoid conflict with nesting birds and air travel.
- Future land use is compatible with oil and gas activity. Make a note of this on the OGF.

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

SITE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

District Office
650 Southgate Drive
Windsor, CO, 80550

Eagle Pad

ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Table of Contents

Section 1 - Signature Page Section

2 - Site specific information

- **a.** Site Safety Requirements
- **b.** Emergency muster/assembly point(s)
- **c.** 911 Address and GPS coordinates
- **d.** Site description, equipment list, and storage information
- **e.** Nearby schools and other High Occupancy Buildings
- **f.** Directions to project locations and Map.
- **g.** Location of SOS sheets
- **h.** Location of sign-in sheets, JSA, safety forms

Section 3 - Maps & Documents

- **a)** Site Map
  - i. 250', 500', 1,000' Buffer zones and location of nearest Building Unit(s)
  - ii. Access Map and Muster point(s)
  - iii. 2500’ Buffer zone

Section 4 - List of Emergency Contacts

- **a)** Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. contact information.
- **a)** Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. community/media relations contact information
- **b)** First responder contact information
- **c)** Regulatory contact information
- **d)** Nearest hospital
- **e)** Spill response organization contact information.

Section 5 - Spill Response and Reporting

- **a)** Spill Response
- **b)** Spill Reporting
  - Water Resources Exhibit

Section 6 - Reportable storage quantity's

- **a)** Reportable quantities
- **b)** Tier II Reporting

Section 7 - Evacuation Information

- **a)** Evacuation plan procedures (public)

Section 8 - Coordination with First Responder Agencies

SECTION 1
SIGNATURE PAGE

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.			
Name	**Signature**	**Title**	**Date**
Lisa David	Lisa David	Director, PSM and Emergency Management	04/29/26
Fire District			
Name	**Signature**	**Title**	**Date**

SECTION2
SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

a) Site Safety Requirements and General Information

The minimum personal protective equipment (PPE) to enter any Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. production location includes a 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 Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. locations. In addition, all contract personnel entering an Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. location to perform work must understand and abide by Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.'s contractor expectations relating to environmental, health, and safety requirements.

The primary hazards that any person must be aware of while on an Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. 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)

Eagle Pad

Muster point is at the entrance to location. Muster locations will be identified during all safety briefings.

c) 911 Address and GPS coordinates

API# - Pending

Legal Description – SE ¼ SW ¼ & SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 36, T1S, R66W, 6th P.M.

Address – Pending

Lat/Long: Lat: 39.916939° N Long: -104.723452° W Elevation: 5212ft

d) Site description

The Eagle Pad is an Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. oil and gas production facility that will have 19 horizontal oil and gas wells. No oil will be stored on site as it will be transported off-site via pipeline. Some produced water will be stored on site and can be referenced in the following equipment list.

	Equipment Type	**Description**	**Height (ft) - includes base where applicable**	**Permanent or Temporary**
	Nineteen horizontal wells	Wellhead above surface.	8	Permanent
	Three gas lift meter buildings	Skid to measure and control flow of gas lift to individual wells to aid production	8.5	Permanent
	Eight vapor recovery units	Captures and compresses hydrocarbon vapors that would otherwise be vented or flared.	10	Permanent
	Nineteen 3-phase meters	Measures production of gas, oil, and water for each well.	5	Permanent
	Three gas meters	Measures natural gas prior to being sent to pipeline or sent to on site equipment.	8	Permanent
	Four gas scrubbers	Pressure vessel used to catch any liquids in the gas.	14	Permanent
	Six bulk treaters	Treat crude oil to remove contaminants like water, salts, and solids before it's sent to pipelines.	13	Permanent
	Two knock outs (low and high pressure)	Vessel used to catch any liquids in vent gas prior to ECDs	4	Permanent
	Two ECDs	To be used only on an as-needed basis to incinerate natural gas that cannot be captured, processed and sold for commercial resale and/or in the event of an unplanned shut-down of the pad.	28	Permanent
	One instrument air skid	Compressed air to control valves.	12.5	Permanent
	Two LACT	Measures and pumps oil into sales pipeline	9	Permanent
	One electrical rack	Stand used to mount the various electrical components needed to control the facility.	9	Permanent
	One maintenance vessel	Pressure vessel used on an as-needed basis to catch any liquids during maintenance events prior to	9	Permanent

		waste gas being sent to the ECD.		
	One modular large volume tank (MLVT)	Temporary fresh water tanks for well completion operations will be used in lieu of historic inground pits or multiple mobile 500 bbl steel tanks.	15	Permanent
	Eight temporary 500bbl produced water tanks	Tanks used temporarily for produced water storage.	10	Temporary
	One temporary ECD (for temp) produced water tanks	To be used temporarily to incinerate, versus venting of, natural gas from the temporary produced water tanks.	28	Temporary
	Two Gas Lift Compressors	Compressors utilized for gas lift to aid production.	14	Permanent
	Two Produced Water Vessels	Pressurized water vessels in lieu of tanks which significantly reduce emissions	30	Permanent
	One Oil surge vessel	To provide a control volume of fluid for the oil pumps. Ensures adequate suction pressure for pumps.	15	Permanent
	One Temporary Knock Out	Vessel used to catch any liquids in vent gas prior to ECDs from temporary water tanks	4	Temporary
	Two 500bbl frac tanks (sand management)	Tanks used temporarily for sand storage.	10	Temporary
	Nineteen sand cans	Temporary equipment to remove sand from the production stream.	25	Temporary

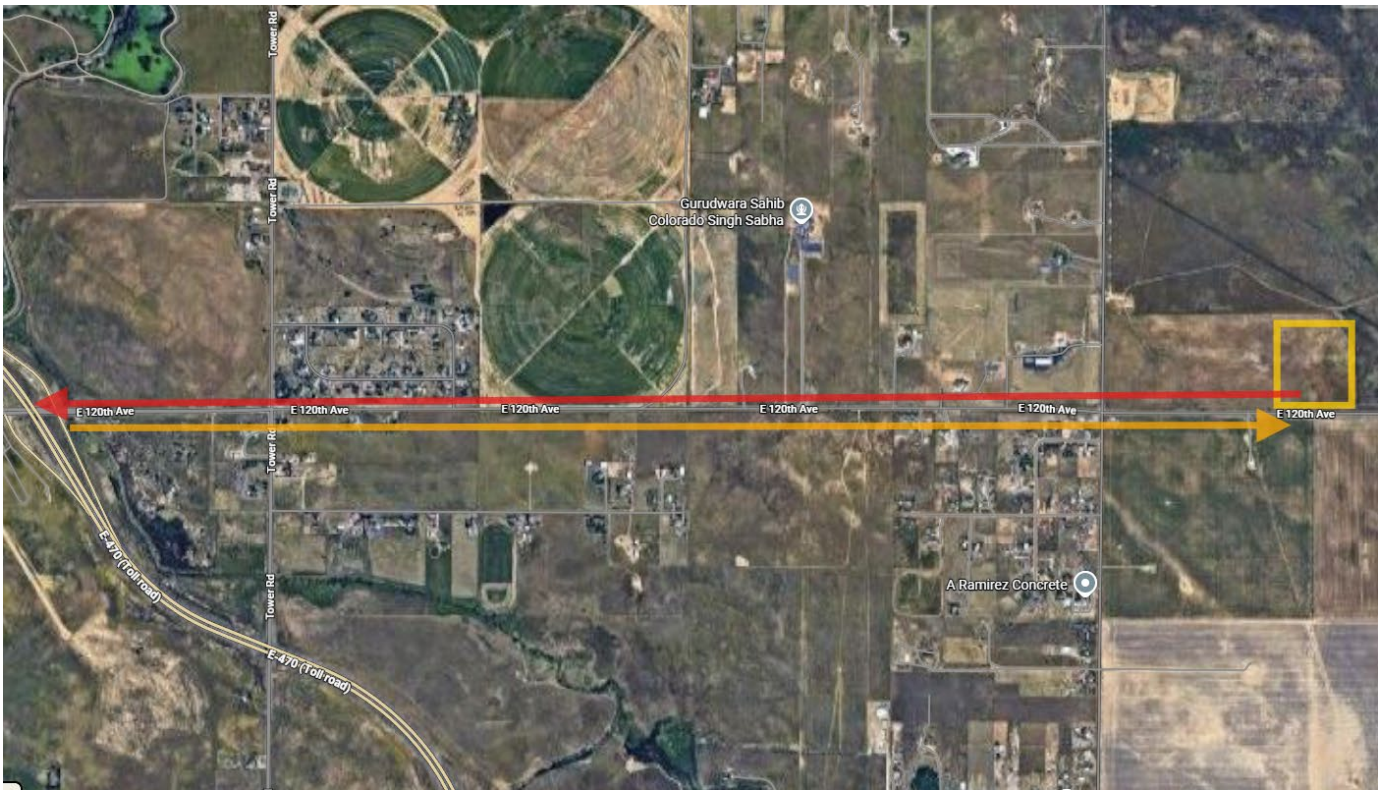
e) Nearby schools and other High Occupancy Buildings

No Schools within 2500’ of this location

No Residence within 2500’ this location

f) Directions to Project Location

Eagle Pad – Take the 120th Ave exit off of E-470 and proceed in an Easterly direction for approximately 3 miles to the proposed access road to the North.



g) 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. All SDS sheets are available through the following link, but can only be accessed by Civitas employees- https://chemmanagement.ehs.com/9/52B6C4F1-9454-4F70-86F1-15370D01243A

h) Sign-In Sheets, JSAs, and Safety Forms

During drilling and completion activities all employees and approved visitors to the **Eagle 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.

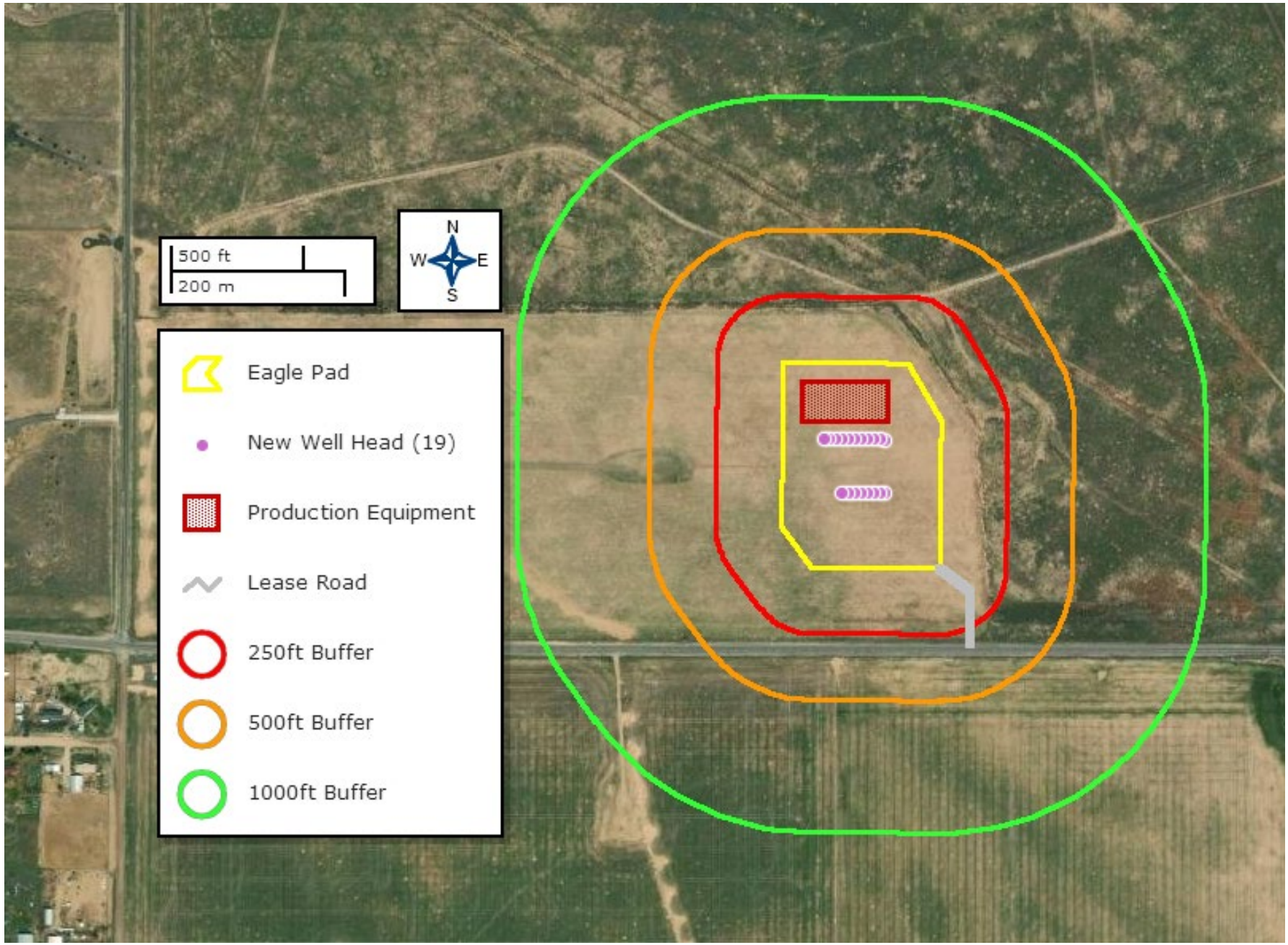
Once drilling and completion activities are finalized, the site will transition to its production phase and no unauthorized personnel will be allowed on location without first contacting a company representative. At this point, the primary chemicals stored on site will be crude oil and produced water.

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.

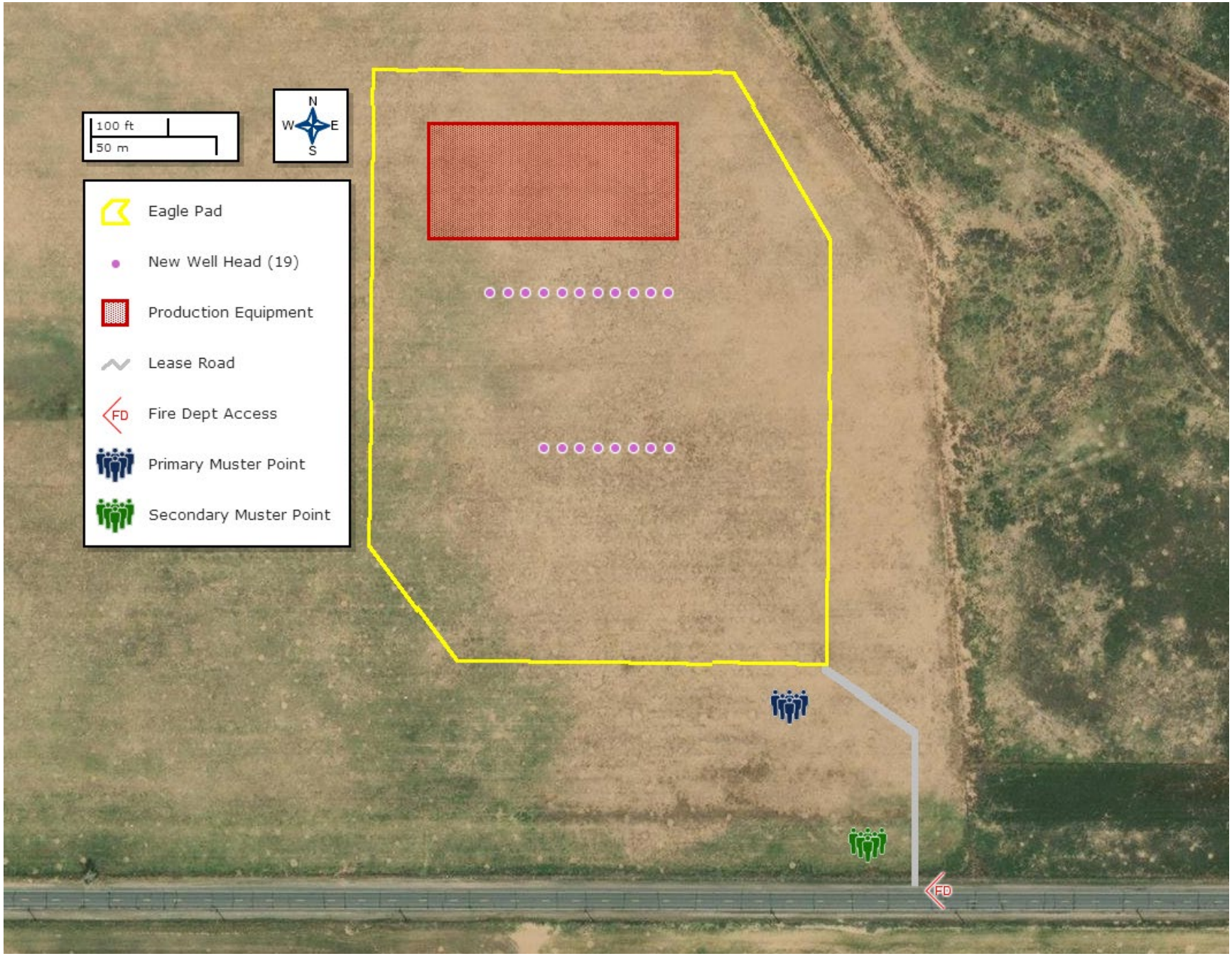
Section 3- Maps

Eagle

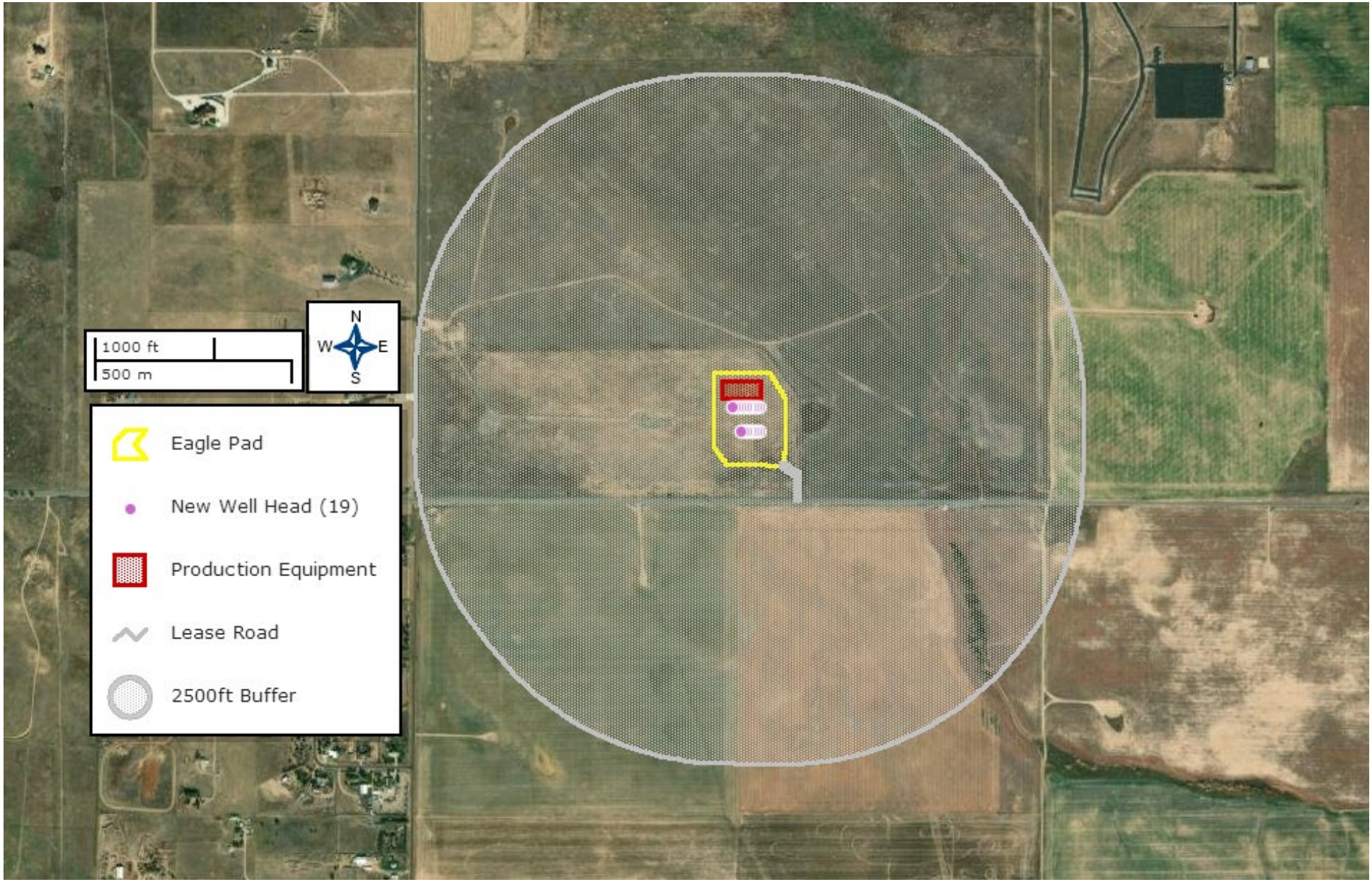
250ft, 500ft, 1000ft, Buffer



Eagle Pad Access Map
and Muster Point



2500ft Buffer Map



Section 4

List of Emergency Contacts

a) Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Name	Office Phone	Emergency/Cell
Field Office 650 Southgate Drive Windsor, Co. 80550	NA	303-659-7740
Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. EHS on call emergency number	NA	720-927-1813
PSM, Emergency Management Director- Lisa David	NA	Cell 307-689-0000
EHS- Manager: Ivan Steinke	NA	Cell 970-381-8561

b) Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. community/media relations

Name	Office	Cell Phone
Chris Mitton	NA	303-720-9912

c) First Responders

Name	Emergency	Non-Emergency Dispatch	Office Number
Brighton Fire Rescue District	911	303-288-1535	303-659-4101
Adams County Sheriff	911	303-288-1535	303-654-1850
Adams County OEM	911	303-288-1535	720-523-6600
Colorado State Patrol	911	303-239-4501	719-775-2964

d) Regulator Contacts

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

e) Medical Facilities

Name	Office Phone	Cell Phone
Intermountain Health Platte Valley Hospital	303-498-1600	*NA*
UCHealth Emergency Room, Commerce City	303-286-6920	*NA*

f) Spill Response Organization

Name	24/7 Emergency	Non-Emergency
EnviroServe	800-488-0910	NA

g) **Fire, explosion, associated with loss of well control.**

Name	Office Phone
Brighton Fire Rescue District	911 or 303-288-1535
Wild Well Control, Inc.	281-353-5481
Adams County Office of Emergency Management	911 or 720-523-6600

h) Government Agencies

Name	Office Phone
Adams County Sheriff	911 or 303-654-1850
ECMC	303-894-2100
CDPHE	877-518-5608
Adams County OEM	911 or 720-523-6600

i) **Railroad Emergency Response**

Name	Office Phone
Union Pacific Railroad	888-877-7267

Section 5
Spill Response and Clean Up

a) Spill Response

There are multiple types of hydrocarbons 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, and motor oil spills are less common, but still equally important to mitigate. If a spill is found reportable, it will be mitigated in accordance with Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) guidelines.

Once a release has been identified, it will be immediately stopped and contained if possible and is safe to do so. When containing a spill; pig blankets, snakes, absorbent materials, or earthen berms will be constructed around the release to keep material from spreading. These materials will be provided by APEX and the contract company and kept on-site. Diligent efforts will be made to minimize contact with live vegetation or open water if release is outside of secondary containment structures.

In the event of a large incident requiring outside assistance, Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. has contracted with Wild Well Control who possesses a working knowledge of oil and gas operations, emergency response and Incident Command. Once notified Wild Well Control personnel can be on location from 6 to 12 hours.

b) Spill Reporting

What determines a reportable spill and to whom does the report go?

- Spill and leaks shall be reported to the local fire department by using 911 in accordance with the provisions contained in the adopted International Fire Code.
    - ***IFC § 5704.2.7.10 Leak reporting.*** *A consistent or accidental loss of liquid, or other indication of* a *leak from* a *tank or system, shall be reported immediately to the fire department, the fire code official and other authorities having jurisdiction.*
- A spill/release will be reported to the ECMC if released material is property of Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. 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 Adams County LEPC if released material is

property of Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. and meets the ECMC reporting thresholds (see below),

- A spill/release will be reported to the CDPHE if released material is in the custody of a third party for spills that meet CDPHE reporting thresholds, 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:

1. the spill or release impacts or threatens to impact any waters of the state, a residence or occupied structure, livestock, or a public byway.

2. a spill or release in which 1 barrel or more is released outside of berms or other secondary containment; or

3. 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).

4. Petroleum releases of 25 gallons or more

Once a spill is determined reportable, there is a 24-hour deadline to make initial notification to the ECMC or CDPHE depending on product ownership. Spills/releases in the custody of Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. 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 Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

These regulatory guidelines will be strictly followed by Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. and anycontractors operating under Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.’s guidance during all activities.

Section 6
Reportable quantities

a) Reportable quantities

Mandated by Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) - also known as SARA Title Ill - 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) 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, propene, and methane are on the lists and are known to be in crude oil. In addition, diesel is on the lists and may be stored on sites during construction.

b. Reportable requirements

If your facility will meet the requirements under 40 CFR, you must submit your Tier II report to the state every year before March 1ST.

These regulatory guidelines will be strictly followed by Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. and anycontractors operating under Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.'s guidance during all activities.

Section 7

Evacuation Information

a. Evacuation Plan Procedures (public)

The procedure to be used in alerting nearby persons in the event of any occurrence that could pose a threat to life or property will be arranged and completed with public officials in detail.

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

1. The Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. representative will immediately notify proper authorities, including the fire department, sheriff's office, highway patrol, and any other public officials as described above and will enlist their assistance in warning residents and transients in the calculated radius of exposure.
2. Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. will coordinate with local authorities to warn residents' down- wind of the location and within radius of exposure from the well site. Additional evacuation zones may be necessary as the situation warrants.
3. The Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. representative will coordinate with appropriate emergency personnel to divert traffic in the vicinity away from the potentially dangerous area. No trespassing and warning signs will be posted at the entrance to the well site. The contract company will monitor essential and non-essential traffic on-site.
4. General:
    a. The area included within the radius of exposure is the zone with the maximum potential hazard. When it is determined that conditions exist which create an additional area (beyond the initial zone of maximum potential hazard) vulnerable to possible hazard, public areas in the additional hazardous area will be evacuated.
    b. In the event of a disaster, 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. Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. will fully cooperate with these authorities and will exert every effort by careful advice to such authorities to prevent panic or rumors.
    c. Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. 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) Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. will communicate site construction, drill spud, completion operations and Production Turn-In-Line dates to Bennett Watkins Fire Rescue and the Adams County Office of Emergency Management for coordination/communication with local first responders. These dates will be provided a minimum of 7 business days 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 Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. appointed company man on location and First Responders present. Unified Command post will be established based on conditions present at the time of incident.

c) While foam is not currently supplied for oil and gas emergency response, Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. is an active member of Colorado Preparedness and Response Network (CPRN), and a solution is being sought through a cooperative effort including other operators, First Responders and Adams County. Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. has an established source of foam sitting at our Hub Facility off WCR -6 and WCR – 7.

d) Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc., EHS representative and first responders identified in this Site Safety and Emergency Action Plan have reviewed this plan and discussed coordination efforts in the event of an emergency requiring first responder assistance.

e) Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. will provide training or walkthroughs as requested by the local first responders.

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

November 20, 2025

Brighton Fire Rescue District
500 S. 4th Ave., 3rd Floor
Brighton, CO 80601

RE: Service to Civitas Resources Oil & Gas Facility – Eagle Pad

Dear Brighton Fire Rescue District Representative,

Civitas Resources (Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.) is submitting an Oil and Gas Facility application to construct a proposed Oil & Gas Facility and associated infrastructure located in Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West in Adams County, Colorado. Your referral package on the site is enclosed. Access to the site will be to the north off E. 120th Ave. approximately halfway between Picadilly Rd. and Gun Club Rd. Once on the property, follow the private access north approximately 250 feet. There will be a 250 foot long, 30 foot wide private access road that will lead north to the well pad. There are nineteen wells planned for this site.

Adams County has asked that we notify Brighton Fire Rescue District of this facility and access route and gain assurance that requisite EMT and fire protection services can be provided to this site.

Upon review of the enclosed referral package, if said service can be provided, we would appreciate you indicating such by signing and returning a copy of this letter. Please do not hesitate to contact me directly at 303-294-7824, jpiekara@civiresources.com, with any questions or comments.

Emergency services, including EMT and fire protection services can be provided to the Eagle oil and gas facility site via the access route herein described.

_____

Brighton Fire Rescue District Date

By:

Its:

Sincerely,

John Piekara - Regulatory Advisor (Civitas Resources)

Suite 3700 – 555 17th St., Denver, CO 80202
www.civitasresources.com
*(*Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. *is a wholly owned subsidiary of Civitas Resources, Inc.)*

Brighton Fire Rescue District

500 S. 4th Avenue, 3rd Floor • Brighton, Colorado 80601
Telephone: (303) 659-4101 • Fax: (303) 659-4103 • Website: www.brightonfire.org.

January 30, 2026

John Piekara- Regulatory Advisor
Civitas Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.
555 17th St., Suite 3700
Denver, CO 80202

Subject: Will Serve Letter

Project: Eagle Well Pad
Location: Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West in Adams County, CO.

To Whom It May Concern:

The above-named project is within the boundaries of the Brighton Fire Rescue District and will be served by the district. Fire protection, EMS and prevention services provided by the district will be according to applicable laws and District rules, regulations, and policies. Attached is a copy of the districts Planning and Development Requirements. Please use this for information regarding access to include road size, road construction, turn arounds, and gates.

Please contact this office if you need further information or have any questions.

Sincerely,

Todd Godek
Div. Chief of Fire Prevention
Brighton Fire Rescue District
500 S. 4th Ave – 3rd Floor
Brighton, CO. 80601
Direct: 303.654.8045
www.brightonfire.org

From: Plan Reviews
To: John Piekara; Plan Reviews
Subject: RE: Eagle Pad - Will Serve & Signed ERP Request
Date: Monday, May 11, 2026 6:58:41 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image003.png
image004.png

EXTERNAL EMAIL: SLOW DOWN, Use Technology Safely!

Good Morning

John
Thank you for the call last week. As we discussed since the pad site change. The past will Serve letter we gave you will still be honored for the site.

Chris Swainson
Fire Inspector
Brighton Fire Rescue District
500 S. 4th Ave – 3rd Floor
Brighton CO 80601
Office: 303.654.8041
Cell:720-978-2039
Email: Cswainson@brightonfire.org
www.brightonfire.org

From: John Piekara <jpiekara@civiresources.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 29, 2026 4:24 PM
To: Plan Reviews <planreviews@brightonfire.org>
Subject: RE: Eagle Pad - Will Serve & Signed ERP Request

Good afternoon Chief Godek.
Hope this email finds you well.
After further review of our application with Adams County and the Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission (both regulatory agencies) there had been a request to evaluate our haul route and some equipment with the production facility. After taking into consideration their comments, we have changed the haul route and removed tanks and replaced with pressurized vessels at the production facility (emission reduction strategy).
I have attached the 2 pdf you sent in February for reference:

Will Serve Eagle Well Pad.pdf 236 KB | 2018 IFC Planning and Development Requirements.pdf 332 KB

I also sent the updated EAP reflecting these changes mentioned above. I apologize for resending and requesting another review. It is a bit of a chicken and egg situation being we have to send these to the Fire Rescue before applying with the local governments and the State, and often receive feedback from one or the other.

I'd be happy to upload through your online system if preferred. Please let me know best path forward.

Thanks again for your help here and serving the community.
John

From: BFR Plan Reviews <planreviews@brightonfire.org>
Sent: Wednesday, February 4, 2026 7:34 AM
To: John Piekara <jpiekara@civiresources.com>
Subject: RE: Eagle Pad - Will Serve & Signed ERP Request

Please find attached Will Serve Letter and Planning and Development Requirements for information.

Regards,

Todd Godek
Div. Chief of Fire Prevention
Brighton Fire Rescue District
500 S. 4th Ave – 3rd Floor
Brighton, CO. 80601
Direct: 303.654.8045
www.brightonfire.org

From: John Piekara <jpiekara@civiresources.com>
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2026 10:03 AM
To: BFR Plan Reviews <planreviews@brightonfire.org>

Cc: John Piekara <jpiekara@civiresources.com>
Subject: RE: Eagle Pad - Will Serve & Signed ERP Request

CAUTION: External Sender. Please do not click on links or open attachments from senders you do not trust.

Hello. I realized the signature block for the Will Serve had Bennett Watkins, so this copy is updated with Brighton Fire Rescue District.
Sorry for the confusion!
Thanks
John

From: John Piekara
Sent: Thursday, January 29, 2026 3:01 PM
To: 'planreviews@brightonfire.org' <planreviews@brightonfire.org>
Subject: RE: Eagle Pad - Will Serve & Signed ERP Request

Good afternoon.
I wanted to reach out to see if you need anything additional from me at this time to continue processing this request.

Don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Regards
John

From: John Piekara
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2025 10:33 AM
To: 'planreviews@brightonfire.org' <planreviews@brightonfire.org>
Subject: Eagle Pad - Will Serve & Signed ERP Request

Good morning
Please find attached the Site Plans, Emergency Response Plans and Will Serve Letter for the proposed Eagle Pad Oil and Gas Facility in your District. At your earliest convenience can you please have a signed copy of the Will Serve letter and Emergency Response Plan returned to me?

Please don't hesitate to reach out to me if you need additional information or have any questions. I appreciate your time with this matter.

Thank you
John

John Piekara
Regulatory Advisor
Civitas Resources | 555 17th St. Ste 3700 | Denver, CO 80202
Office: 303.294.7824 | Cell: 717.609.2023
jpiekara@civiresources.com
CIVITAS

Brighton Fire Rescue District

500 S. 4th Ave, 3rd Floor • Brighton, Colorado 80601

Telephone: (303) 659-4101 • Fax: (303) 659-4103 • Website: www.brightonfire.org.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input regarding the planning processes of your proposed new development. The information contained below should be examined and utilized when designing your fire department access roads, firefighting water supplies; including fire hydrant locations, distribution, and fire flow. We've also given additional guidance and fire safety information regarding addressing, and fire safety considerations.

*Code references are found in the 2018 International Fire Code, unless otherwise specified.

Applicant Information

Name:	**Title:**
Phone:	**Email:**

Project Information

Name:	**Address:**
Description/Scope:	

FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS

When is fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection required to be installed?
Prior to and during time of construction. Except if approved alternative methods of protection are provided.

503.1.1 **Access within 150 feet of all portions of building.**

503.2.1/D103.1 **Dimensions for fire access roads:**

- Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches.
- Where a fire hydrant is located on a fire apparatus access road, the minimum unobstructed road width shall be 26 feet, exclusive of shoulders.

D102.1/503.2.3 **Surface requirements for access roads:**

- Road surface to be an approved fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing up to 75,000 pounds.
- Access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

503.2.3 **Turning radius:**

- The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be determined by the fire code official.
- Brighton Fire Rescue District Tower 51 specifications are attached to this document

D103.2 **Fire apparatus access road grades:**

- Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 10 percent in grade.

D103.5 **Fire apparatus access road gates:**

- Where a single gate is provided, the gate width shall be not less than 20 feet. Where a fire apparatus road consists of a divided roadway, the gate width shall be not less than 12 feet.
- Gates shall be of the swinging or sliding type.
- Construction of gates shall be of materials that allow manual operation by one person.
- Electric gates shall be equipped with a means of opening the gate by fire department personnel for emergency access.
- Methods of locking shall be submitted for approval by the fire code official.

505.1/505.2 **Premises identification:**

- New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property.
- Address numbers shall be not less than 4 inches high with a minimum stroke width of ½ inch.
- Streets and roads shall be identified with approved signs.

Section 506 **Key box requirements:**

- Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes.
- An approved lock shall be installed on gates or similar barriers when required by the FCO (Fire Code Official).

503.1.2 **The FCO is authorized to require more than one fire apparatus access road based on:**

- Potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climate conditions or other factors that could limit access.

D107 **One or two-family residential developments:**

- Developments where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30, shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

  Exceptions:

  1. Where there are more than 30 dwelling units on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all dwelling units are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, access from two directions shall not be required.
  2. The number of dwelling units on a single fire apparatus access road shall not be increased unless fire apparatus access roads will connect with future development, as determined by the fire code official.

D106.1/D106.2 **Multiple-family residential:**

1. Multiple-family residential projects having more than 100 dwellings units shall be equipped throughout with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads. **Exception**: Projects having up to 200 dwelling units shall have not fewer than one approved fire apparatus access road where all buildings, including nonresidential occupancies, are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems.
2. More than 200 dwellings shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads regardless of whether they are equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system.

D104.1-D104.3 **Fire apparatus access roads for commercial and industrial developments:**

1. Buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet or three stories in height shall have not fewer than two means of fire apparatus access for each structure.
2. Buildings or facilities having a gross building area of more than 62,000 square feet shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

Exception: Projects having a gross building area of up to 124,000 square feet that have a single approved fire apparatus access road where all buildings are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems.

3. Where two fire apparatus access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the lot or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses.

D105.1-D105.4 **Aerial fire apparatus access roads:**

1. Where the vertical distance between the grade plane and the highest roof surface exceeds 30 feet, approved aerial fire apparatus access roads shall be provided.
2. Shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet, exclusive of shoulders, in the immediate vicinity of the building or portion thereof.
3. Shall be located not less than 15 feet and not greater than 30 feet from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building.
4. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located over the aerial fire apparatus access road or between the aerial fire apparatus access road and the building.

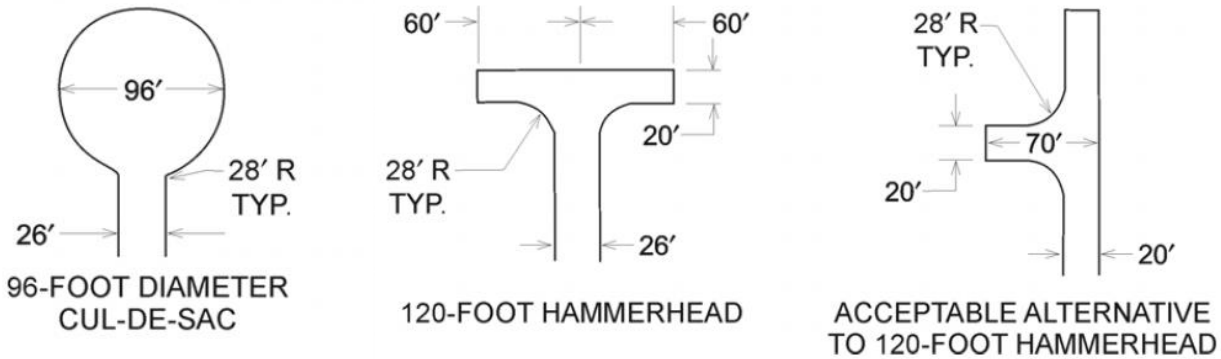
503.2.5/D103.4 **Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.**

TABLE D103.4
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEAD-END
FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

LENGTH (feet)	WIDTH (feet)	TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED
0-150	20	None required
151-500	20	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
501-750	26	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
Over 750	Special approval required	

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

Figure D103.1 **Approved turnaround options:**



503.3/D103.6 **Markings and signs:**

- Where required by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent NO PARKING-FIRE LANE signs complying with Figure D103.6. Signs shall have a minimum dimension of 12 inches wide by 18 inches high and have red letters on white reflective background. Signs shall be posted on one or both sides of the fire apparatus road.

Figure D103.6

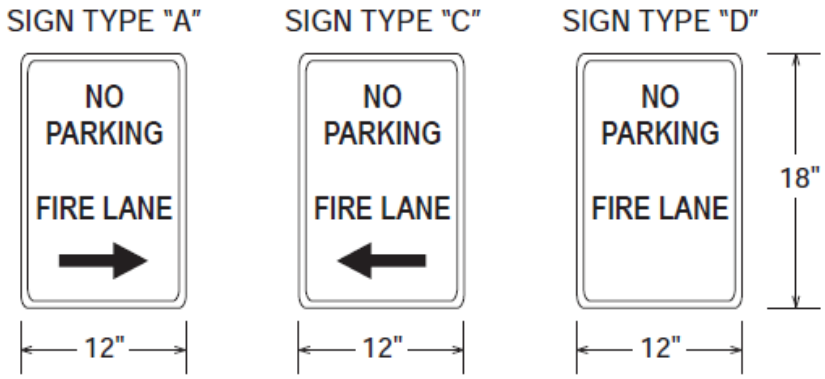


FIGURE D103.6
FIRE LANE SIGNS

FIRE DEPARTMENT WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

When utilizing this form please insert the information needed within the blanks.

507.4 **Water supply test:**

- The fire code official shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the fire code official or approved documentation of the test shall be provided to the fire code official prior to final approval of the water supply system.

Table B105.1(2) **Required water supply and fire flow:**

According to Table B105.1(2) the required water supply for fire suppression shall be _____ gallons per minute at 20 psi residual pressure for _____ hours. This flow requirement is based on Type _____ construction not to exceed_____ square feet. If the buildings are to have fire sprinklers installed per NFPA 13 - which allows for a reduction in fire flow requirements, but in no case shall the resulting fire-flow be less than 1500 gallons per minute at 20 psi residual pressure, please provide this information.

_____

_____

For existing sites – please provide information regarding the available fire flow.
Once this information is provided, we can determine if the fire flow is adequate.

_____

_____

Table B105.1(1) **Required fire-flow for one-and two-family dwellings, group R-3 and R-4 buildings and townhouses:**

When designing fire-flow and water supplies for the occupancies listed above refer to Table B105.1(1). Based upon the information in Table B105.1(1) the minimum fire flow required is _____ gallons per minute for a duration of _____ hours.

912.2/912.4.1 **Fire department connections:**

- The location of fire department connections shall be approved by the fire code official.
- The fire code official is authorized to require locking caps on fire department connections for water-based fire protection systems.

507.5/Table C102.1 **Fire hydrants:**

The minimum amount of fire hydrants needed on this site shall be _____spaced no more than _____ feet from the most remote portion of the building measured by an approved fire access route around the exterior of the facility or building. Fire hydrants shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

507.5.5/507.5.6 **Obstruction & protection of fire hydrants:**

- A 3-foot clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, except as otherwise required or approved.
- Where fire hydrants are subject to impact by a motor vehicle, guard posts or other approved means shall comply with Section 312.

FIRE SPRINKLER AND FIRE ALARM

903/NFPA 13 **Automatic Sprinkler Systems:**

- Approved automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with chapter 9 in the IFC and the NFPA standard pertaining to the system.

907/NFPA 72 **Fire alarm and detection systems:**

- When fire alarm systems are required, construction documents for these systems shall be submitted for review and approval prior to system installation. These plans need to be submitted to the building department for review. Installation and maintenance of fire alarm systems shall be in accordance with Section 907 of the IFC and NFPA 72.

FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION

Chapter 33 **Fire safety during construction:**

- Temporary heating shall be in accordance with Section 3303.
- Smoking shall be prohibited, except in approved areas.

3315/906 **Portable fire extinguishers (general):**

- Fire extinguisher locations shall be in accordance with Section 3315. Fire extinguisher rating and size shall be addressed during the building permit process.

304.3.3 **Dumpsters (general):**

- Dumpsters and containers with an individual capacity of 1.5 cubic yards or more shall not be stored in buildings or placed within 5 feet of combustible walls, openings, or combustible roof eave lines.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to provide comment; we look forward to working with you.
If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to the Brighton Fire Prevention Team at 303-659-4101.

SM ENERGY

Emergency Response Plan - Rev. 0

April 2026

Section 1- Plan Introduction....4

1.1 Owner & Operator

1.2 Purpose

1.3 Scope

1.4 Objectives

Section 2 - ERP Maintenance and Review....6

2.1 ERP Revisions

2.2 Plan Administration

2.3 Plan Review

2.4 Record of Revisions

2.5 Required Signatures

Section 3 Incident Tiers....11

3.1 Incident Tiers

Section 4 Notification Procedures....13

4.1 Notifications

4.2 Incident Management Team

Section 5 - Response Procedures....15

5.1 Incident Detection

5.2 Employee Response to an Emergency Situation

5.3 Fire and Explosion

5.4 Injury/Medical/Rescue

5.5 Spill or Release

5.6 Security Incidents

5.7 Severe Weather

5.8 Response Termination

Section 6 Incident Management System....35

6.1 Incident Command System Structure

6.2 ICS Planning Cycle

6.3 SM Energy Incident Management Team Organization

6.4 Common Responsibilities

6.5 Roles and Responsibilities Checklist

Section 7 Training & Exercise Procedures 47

7.1 Training

7.2 Exercise/Drills

Section 8 Well Control 54

8.1 Incident Management Team Responsibilities in a Well Control Scenario

8.2 Responsibilities of Others

8.3 General Well Control Procedures

Section 9 Media Relations 61

9.1 Media Relations

Annex A – Denver-Julesburg Business Unit

Section 1- Plan Introduction

1.1 Owner & Operator

This Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is developed for:

Owner/Operator & Address	SM Energy

1.2 Purpose

This ERP is designed to provide SM Energy Company (SM) employees and designated Crisis Management Team (CMT), Incident Management Team (IMT), and Emergency Response Team (ERT) members with the necessary information to respond to incidents in a safe, rapid, effective, and efficient manner.

An incident is an adverse event that might be, or could lead to, a disruption, loss, emergency or crisis that happens within the company, and requires the conduct of the SM Emergency Response Team and/or Incident Management Team.

An emergency is a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring prompt action. An emergency poses an immediate risk to health, safety, life, property, or environment. For the purposes of this ERP, emergencies can often be managed by the SM Emergency Response Team alone.

The ERP's primary goal is to help SM prevent, as far as practical, any injury or loss of life, damage to property, wildlife, or the environment. The health and safety of the public, SM employees, and its contractors will always be the primary objective of this ERP.

This ERP follows the guideline set forth in 49 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 130. It also follows the guidelines set forth in the various local jurisdictions in which SM operates. This includes Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah.

1.3 Scope

This plan was developed as a general guidance for SM during any activation that requires emergency response operations to be carried out. The ERP contains procedures applicable to most foreseeable incidents. Actual conditions for activation will dictate whether deviation from this ERP will be appropriate. This plan provides procedures for personnel to follow if an incident or emergency occurs.

This ERP outlines SM's approach to categorizing incidents and emergencies, managing internal and external notifications, responding to various situations, using the Incident Management System, conducting training and exercises, handling well control incidents, and engaging with the media and public. Additional site-specific procedures are detailed in other documents, such as Facility Response Plans (FRPs), Emergency Action Plans (EAPs), Tactical Response Plans (TRPs), or any plans required by local jurisdictions where SM

operates.

Not all incidents or emergencies will have procedures in place for response activities. This ERP provides a high-level overview of those commonly experienced incidents or emergencies. SM will continuously train, update, and evaluate this ERP to ensure it is as effective as possible.

1.4 Objectives

Plan Objectives	
✓	Serve as the basis for an organized action plan in dealing with Incidents and Emergencies
✓	Spell out responsibility, priority, and importance in responding to an Incident or Emergency
✓	Provide information regarding the handling of serious Incidents or Emergencies and identify the organizations that are involved
✓	Identify personnel and agencies that must be notified during an Incident or Emergency

Section 2 - ERP Maintenance and Review

2.1 ERP Revisions

This section describes the procedures that will be followed to make changes to this ERP.

This ERP is maintained and revised by the SM Emergency Managers.

All recommended changes will be submitted to SM Emergency Managers and include the following information:

Recommended Change Required Information	
✓	Name of person submitting the change(s) and position
✓	The recommended change(s)
✓	The reason for the change(s)

Strategic changes are defined as those that result in a change in:

Strategic Changes	
✓	Organizational Changes
✓	Procedure Modifications
✓	Change in Commodities Transported
✓	Regulatory Mandates
✓	Asset Acquisitions

All changes will be reviewed by the SM Emergency Managers and will be made accordingly.

Revisions are documented in **Section 2.4 Record of Revisions** within this ERP.

2.2 Plan Administration

SM Emergency Managers are responsible for the overall administration of the ERP and shall ensure that this ERP contains the necessary information to effectively support an SM response.

2.3 Plan Review

This ERP will be reviewed annually by the Company Emergency Managers. Following that annual review, each Business Unit's designated leadership will review and sign off on this Plan. Any revisions made to the ERP will be listed on the Record of Revisions table in **Section 2.4.**

Primary Contacts	Lisa David	Director, PSM & Emergency Management
	Mike Hart	Emergency Response Advisor
ERP Review	This ERP will be reviewed at a minimum of once per year and follow the ERP Revisions procedure listed in **Section 2.1,** to ensure that it is current regarding personnel changes, contact information, contractor and available equipment changes, and other relevant information as required. The SM Energy Emergency Response Advisor, in collaboration with the Director, PSM & Emergency Management, will perform the Annual Review in Q1 of each year. Following that review, this ERP shall be reviewed and signed off on by the following leaders from each Business Unit: a) Vice President, Business Unit b) Director, Business Unit Operations c) Manager, EHS	
Significant Updates	ERP revisions should be made if: d) Changes occur which will impact response capabilities; e) Any change occurs regarding primary response personnel listed on the response team; or f) Any change occurs regarding the name or capabilities of the primary response contractors.	
Documentation and Distribution	All revisions will be recorded on the Record of Revisions table in **Section 2.4**.	

2.4 Record of Revisions

Date	Section	Revision Made by	Description
Mar 2026	ERP- Entire Document	Mike Hart	Initial Plan Development & Promulgation

2.5 Required Signatures

I confirm that I have thoroughly reviewed this Emergency Response Plan developed for SM and support its implementation. I acknowledge my responsibility to support, promote, and enforce this Emergency Response Plan and ensure that personnel are trained and prepared to carry out their requirements.

Denver-Julesburg Business Unit

Senior Vice President, Denver-Julesburg

Jason Menegatti
Jason Menegatti (Apr 14, 2026 14:20:46 MDT)

Director, Denver-Julesburg Operations

Matt Thome
Matt Thome (Apr 8, 2026 21:54:11 MDT)

Manager, EHS, Denver-Julesburg

Ivan Steinke
Ivan Steinke (Apr 8, 2026 14:38:12 MDT)

Southwest Business Unit

Senior Vice President, Southwest

Nikki Burnett
Nikki Burnett (Apr 9, 2026 09:48:49 MDT)

Director, Southwest Operations

Joseph A Delmonico
Joseph A Delmonico (Apr 15, 2026 15:39:31 CDT)

Manager, EHS, Southwest

Luke Williams
Luke Williams (Apr 29, 2026 09:16:47 CDT)

Uinta Business Unit

Senior Vice President, Uinta



Director, Uinta Operations



Manager, EHS, Uinta

Merlin Rasmussen

Section 3 Incident Tiers

For effective incident or emergency response, events should be categorized into one of three "Tiers." The classification of an Incident Tier is based on the complexity of the situation, the risks to SM personnel, contractors, and the public, the environmental impact, the risk to SM assets, and the potential harm to SM's reputation. These tier levels are used to communicate clearly with everyone in the company.

Typically, a Minor Incident or Emergency poses the least threat to SM. Examples include near misses, minor vehicle accidents that don't require law enforcement or medical assistance, or small, insignificant damage to SM equipment. These situations usually do not require the activation of the SM Incident Management Team (IMT) or Emergency Response Team (ERT).

In contrast, a Major Incident or Emergency presents a significant threat to SM. This may involve a fatality or life-altering injury to an SM employee or contractor, a well blowout, or an uncontrollable fire at an SM facility. These types of incidents will likely call for the activation of not only the SM ERT, but also the IMT and possibly the Crisis Management Team (CMT).

This guidance focuses on the organization, functions, roles, and responsibilities related to IMTs established to respond to emergencies.

Incident Tiers	
Tiers	**Ranking**
1	**Minor**
2	**Serious**
3	**Major**

3.1 Incident Tiers

The chart below represents a high-level set of examples of the different Incident Tiers. For an encompassing list of the different high-probability emergencies or incidents SM may face, reference the Notification Requirements document located in the SM Emergency Management SharePoint (also referenced as a screenshot on the following page).

Incident Tiers		
Severity	Actual (A)	Potential (P)
1 - MINOR	Recordable with no further medical attention needed, release contained onsite, Well Control Event with no release, small fire w/o outside assistance	Recordable with no further medical attention needed, release contained onsite, Well Control Event with no release, small fire w/o outside assistance
Onsite incidents where control of the hazard has been obtained, but the potential exists for the imminent loss of control due to deteriorating conditions.		
2 - SERIOUS	Significant event or permanent injury, environmental release offsite or requiring long term remediation, fire event requiring outside assistance, significant gas leak	Significant event or permanent injury, environmental release offsite or requiring long term remediation, fire event requiring outside assistance, significant gas leak
An incident where control of the hazard has been lost but where imminent and/or intermittent control of the hazard is possible.		
3 - MAJOR	Single or multiple fatality event, Fire requiring multiple jurisdiction response, ignition event, environmental event affecting freshwater or community receptors	Single or multiple fatality event, Fire requiring multiple jurisdiction response, ignition event, environmental event affecting freshwater or community receptors
An incident where control of the hazard has been lost, imminent control is not possible and public safety is, or has the potential, to be threatened.		

Section 4 Notification Procedures

4.1 Notifications

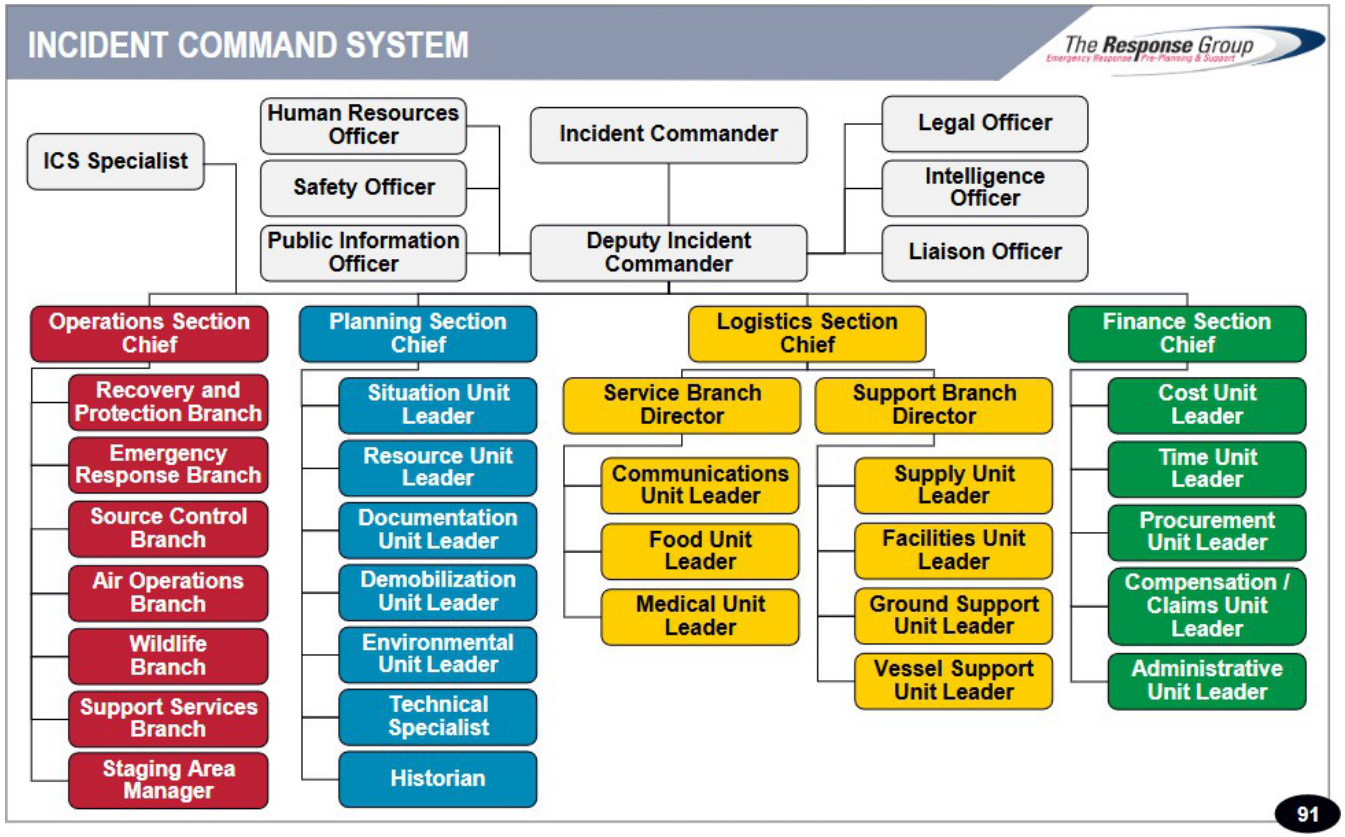
For internal notifications following an incident or emergency, SM utilizes a comprehensive Reporting Matrix, managed by the Company's Emergency Managers. This matrix specifies the required notifications that must be made in response to typical incidents or emergencies encountered by SM.

Notification procedures are regularly reviewed, analyzed, and updated to ensure a more efficient and effective system. These procedures are maintained on the Company's Emergency Management SharePoint site and are accessible upon request.

SM operates in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. Notification requirements and procedures vary by region. Please consult the relevant Business Unit Annexes located at the end of this Emergency Response Plan for specific details.

4.2 Incident Management Team

SM follows the best practices of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). Though SM may not staff all ICS positions within an IMT, SM will be trained to understand the responsibilities and interactions of all positions on an IMT.



Section 5 - Response Procedures

The purpose of this section is to identify necessary response checklist/procedures to follow based on the type of Incident or Emergency that could occur at a SM location. The checklists below are developed to allow the IMT the ability to make sound decisions during the initial response of an incident:

Response Procedures	
Subsection	Incident Type
5.1	Incident Detection
5.2	Employee Response to an Emergency Situation
5.3	Fire and Explosion • General Firefighting • Natural Gas Fire • Petroleum Fire • Flammable Liquid Fire • Explosion • Wildfire
5.4	Injury/Medical/Rescue
5.5	Spill or Release • Spill Detection • Initial Response • H_2S Release • Hazardous / Flammable Chemical • Pipeline Strike
5.6	Security Incidents • Bomb Threat via Telephone • Suspicious Package • Mass Shooting • Protestors • Trespassers
5.7	Severe Weather • Thunderstorm / Lightening / High Winds • Flooding • Tornado • Winter Storm
5.8	Response Termination • Debriefing the Incident • Post-Incident Analysis • Critiquing the Incident

5.1 Incident Detection

The appropriate SM field personnel are to conduct visual observations and routine inspections of locations and equipment to ensure proper operations. In the event of an incident at a facility, immediate response and reporting is required. Failure to immediately report and respond to a spill or release can increase environmental damage and subject SM to unnecessary fines and enforcement actions.

5.2 Employee Response to an Emergency Situation

5.2.1 All Personnel

All Personnel	
Safety is of the utmost priority.	
✓	Always think before responding.
✓	Never rush into the scene of an incident.
✓	Always assess the situation first and know the hazards.
✓	Never perform any actions that may put your safety at risk or the safety of others.

5.2.2 First On-Scene / On-Scene Commander

Initial Response to an Emergency Situation Checklist	
The first SM employee who responds to the scene of an emergency will be designated as the On-Scene Commander until a member of the SM Emergency Response Team arrives on scene and assumes control. That person should perform the following actions:	
✓	Move to a safe location if your personal safety may be in jeopardy.
✓	Never jeopardize your safety or that of another individual. **Do not re-enter the evacuated facility.**
✓	Survey the scene – stay calm – park your vehicles away from the scene of the emergency and turn off the engine.
✓	If anyone is seriously injured, dial 911 immediately.
✓	Contact the SM Emergency Line and relay all pertinent information.
✓	Contact Foreman. Make sure that you speak to a person and never simply leave a message.
✓	If flammable or explosive material has been released, secure all ignition sources including cellular phones and other communication devices.
✓	If safe, take prompt action to eliminate any dangers.
✓	If safe, provide medical aid for any injured personnel.
✓	If necessary, evacuate everyone from the danger area to a safe location or to an upwind location.
✓	Conduct head count and determine if everyone is accounted for.
✓	Secure the location – Block the road leading to the site with your truck or close the gate to control access. Once the Police or the Sheriff's department arrives, they can assist in monitoring the entrance and securing the location. The media does not have any legal right to be on the property.
✓	Promptly decide: • Whether or not the emergency can be readily brought under control and if immediate action can be taken. **Always use the correct PPE**. • If there is a spill and you are qualified to do so, deploy boom and absorbent material if available. Build containment areas to prevent water contamination and further pollution of the environment.
✓	Contact an approved/qualified spill response contractor if product has been released or discharged.
✓	Direct the initial phase of control, containment, and response until a supervisor arrives.
✓	For media inquiries, refer to **Section 9** of this ERP.

5.2.3 Foreman / On-Scene Commander

Foreman	
SM organizes its Emergency Response Team to be primarily composed of Foreman and other Supervisors which oversee specific geographic regions or specific work fronts. In most situations, upon learning of an ongoing emergency or incident, the first person on scene should turn over command of the situation to the appropriate Foreman or other member of the Emergency Response Team.	
✓	Upon learning of the emergency, determine the seriousness of the emergency and what backup personnel and/or equipment may be required and contact your superintendent. Ensure that you always speak to a responsible person and never just leave a message.
✓	Report directly to the scene of the emergency.
✓	Secure the entrance to the area, if not already done. **Do not re-enter the evacuated facility.**
✓	Establish direct contact with pumpers, roustabouts, and emergency responders.
✓	Inform emergency responders of any potentially dangerous situations (e.g., H_2S, toxic chemicals, etc.). Do not interfere with the work of any government emergency responders or law enforcement personnel.
✓	Notify and provide necessary information and/or reports to the appropriate governmental agencies.
✓	Relay information between management and governmental agencies on actions taken.
✓	Assist the Business Unit EHS Department with the investigation of the incident.

5.2.4 Superintendent

Superintendent	
✓	Contact the SM Emergency Line and relay all pertinent information.
✓	Notify the appropriate Federal and State agencies. This may be delegated to other SM members, such as SM Emergency Managers. Refer to Federal and State reporting requirements located in **Business Unit Annexes** of this ERP.
✓	For media inquiries, refer to **Section 9** of this ERP.
✓	Cooperate with the government agencies on site and, if safe to do so, provide tasking to available SM personnel.

5.3 Fire and Explosion

5.3.1 General Firefighting Procedures

Product specific fire and explosion information can be obtained from the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

General Firefighting Procedures	
No Employees are to Fight a Major Fire	
✓	Call 911. SM will maintain control of the scene but will defer to appropriate Emergency authorities on how best to tactically respond to the Incident or Emergency.
✓	Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used.
✓	All personnel must first consider their safety and the safety of others.
✓	Extinguish a fire using a dry chemical extinguisher using the proper fire extinguisher procedures.
✓	Avoid getting trapped by the fire.
✓	Always fight a fire upwind (wind at your back).
✓	Never attempt to fight a fire around vessels containing flammable liquids.

5.3.2 Natural Gas Fire Procedures

Natural Gas Fire Procedures	
In the event of an uncontrolled natural gas release, caution should be exercised due to the possibility of nearby ignition sources.	
✓	Call 911. SM will maintain control of the scene but will defer to appropriate Emergency authorities on how best to tactically respond to the emergency or incident.
✓	Turn off vehicles when arriving on scene.
✓	Do not attempt to put out fire while gas is still escaping.
✓	Only if it is safe to do so, shut off the source of the gas release.
✓	Once the source has been shut off, observe the area from a safe distance to ensure that all potential hazards have been addressed.
If the source of the gas release can't be safely shut off:	
✓	The area should be isolated (lease entrance gate(s) locked and guarded).
✓	The on-scene commander will determine the best plan to eliminate the gas release and the appropriate radius of exposure.
✓	Notify private residents within a ½ mile radius of the location.
✓	The On-Scene Commander will determine if area residents should evacuate the area.

5.3.3 Petroleum Fire Procedures

Petroleum Fire Procedures	
✓	Stop the source of the spill before extinguishing any fire, if safe to do so.
✓	Do not attempt to fight any fire that may endanger your personal safety.

5.3.4 Flammable Liquid Fire Procedures

Flammable Liquid Fire Procedures	
✓	Call 911. SM will maintain control of the scene but will defer to appropriate Emergency authorities on how best to tactically respond to the emergency or incident.
✓	Use caution when approaching due to the possibility of intense heat.
✓	Only if it is safe to do so, locate and shut off the source of the liquid.
✓	Only attempt to extinguish if the fuel source has been shut off and adjacent equipment is cool, to prevent re-ignition.

5.3.5 Explosion

Explosions	
✓	Call 911. SM will maintain control of the scene but will defer to appropriate Emergency authorities on how best to tactically respond to the emergency or incident.
✓	In the event of an explosion on a lease or at a facility, it will likely result in a fire.
✓	If the explosion results in a sustained natural gas leak and fire, review the Natural Gas Fire Procedures in **Section 5.3.2**.
✓	Be aware that multiple gas leaks and/or fires may result in an explosion. Caution should be used, and a complete containment plan established before proceeding to eliminate the possibility of secondary explosions.

5.3.6 Wildfire

Wildfires	
✓	If a wildfire is detected or a warning is issued, immediately notify relevant personnel and authorities.
✓	Activate the evacuation plan for personnel in affected areas, ensuring their safety. **Do not re-enter the evacuated facility.**
✓	Begin shutting down operations.
✓	Establish an incident command structure with clear roles and responsibilities for decision-making.
✓	Collaborate with local firefighting agencies and emergency services to provide and receive support. Protect critical assets if able to do so safely.

5.4 Injury/Medical/Rescue

Injury/Medical/Rescue Checklist	
The following checklist can assist in preparing for and responding to workplace injuries.	
✓	Properly respond to any injured personnel by first making sure that the area is safe for others to properly respond.
✓	Notify emergency personnel and emergency services as soon as possible. This includes First Responders, ambulance services, hospitals, etc. as needed (see **Business Unit Annexes** for phone list).
✓	Always use the proper PPE when responding.
✓	Only move an injured person to a safe location if an immediate threat to their life exists. If you need to move a person you suspect has a neck injury, keep their head and neck immobile and attempt to move them as one unit. Do the same if an injured person must be rolled over.
✓	Notify the appropriate level of supervision as soon as practical.
✓	Follow up on any actions identified by the incident or investigation.

Determining Hospitals	
One of the best ways to be prepared for a workplace injury or illness is to pre-identify hospitals that are properly equipped to deal with an injury that may result from the types of hazards involved with SM operations.	
The following may assist in determining any additional hospitals:	
✓	Types of special care units.
✓	Air ambulances service.
✓	Knowledge of hazards associated with oil and gas operations.
✓	Location.

5.5 Spill or Release

5.5.1 Spill Detection

In the event of a spill or release at a facility, prompt response and reporting are required. Failure to immediately report and respond to a spill or release can increase the environmental impact and subject SM to fines and penalties.

5.5.2 Initial Response

Initial Response	
Ensure Safety of Citizens & Response Personnel	
✓	Evaluate personal safety first.
✓	Make appropriate Notifications.
✓	Identify hazard(s) of the spill or release by referencing the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
✓	Establish site control (hot zone, warm zone, cold zone, and security).
✓	Consider evacuations as needed. **Do not re-enter the evacuated facility.**
✓	Establish transportation restrictions.
✓	Monitor air in impacted areas.
✓	Develop site safety and health plan for response personnel once the Incident Management Team is activated.
✓	Ensure JSA (Job Safety Analysis) and/or safety briefings are conducted.
Notify Spill Response Contractors	
✓	Notify response company for equipment and manpower as needed.
Stop and Contain the Spill (If Possible & Safe)	
✓	Complete emergency shutdown.
✓	Follow agreed upon site control zones.
✓	Deploy oil containment boom at the spill source and at appropriate collection areas, where safe and practical.
✓	Conduct recovery operations.
✓	Arrange for proper disposal.
Shut Off All Ignition Sources	
✓	No smoking.

Initial Response	
✓	No cell phones or other devices using electrical charge.
✓	No open flames or portable lighting.
Estimate Spill Volume	
✓	Retrieve available detailed information on the release (daily production, duration of release, etc.).
✓	Estimate volume of release.
✓	Survey spill site for dimensions of spill.
Notify Agencies of Spill Size	
✓	Use Agency Notification List to determine required agency notifications.
Notify Agencies If Spill Enters a Water Source	
✓	Verify release or spill entered navigable water.
✓	See **Business Unit Annexes** to determine required notifications.
Foreman / Superintendent Response Actions	
✓	Mobilize material, equipment, and manpower to stop, contain, and clean up the spill.
✓	Report spill to the Regional Manager / Next Level Supervisor and the Business Unit EHS Department.
✓	Notify appropriate regulatory agencies.
Manager / Supervisor	
✓	If necessary and based on the magnitude and impacts of the spill, the Regional Manager / Superintendent will notify the appropriate Division Manager and VP of Production.

5.5.3 Pipeline Strike

All Pipeline incidents shall be reported to the Advisor, DOT, as well as other required Notifications listed in the SM Notification Matrix. An in-depth guide for responding to Pipeline incidents, inclusive of both DOT-regulated and non-DOT-regulated pipelines, can be found in the Gas Operations, Maintenance, & Emergency Response Manual.

Pipeline Strike	
✓	Evaluate personal safety first.
✓	Identify hazard(s) of product in the Pipeline.
✓	Establish site control (hot zone, warm zone, cold zone, security).
✓	Consider evacuations from the scene if necessary. **Do not re-enter a secured scene.**
✓	Notify the SM Emergency Line and immediate Supervisor.
✓	Attempt to locate and isolate the line upstream of the affected location.

5.5.4 H_2S Release

Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) Release	
✓	If a Fixed or Personal Monitor alarms, the employee must assume that H_2S is present. **The SM employee shall follow the same procedures listed below, regardless of the PPM value of the release.**
✓	Employees shall immediately leave the area by the safest route possible.
✓	Employees should determine the wind direction, as much as possible.
✓	Notify your supervisor.
✓	The employee should proceed upwind or move crosswind and then upwind.
✓	H2S will collect in low lying areas. Employees should also move uphill, where applicable.
✓	All employees will follow the practices found in the SM H2S Safe Work Practice Document
Employee Responsibility	
✓	Evacuation routes.
✓	Location of plant alarms, if applicable.
✓	Designated assembly areas.
✓	Appropriate PPE & Breathing Apparatus, as applicable • FR Clothing • Personal Monitors

Hazard Information	
Physical Description	H_2S is a colorless gas with an odor resembling rotten eggs at low concentrations. At high concentrations (150 to 500ppm), loss of the sense of smell can occur. Most people can smell H_2S at concentrations ranging from 0.1 ppm to 2 ppm. H_2S can deaden the sense of smell in a few minutes. At higher concentrations, respiratory paralysis and death may occur quickly.
Primary hazards	Toxic, flammable gas. Respiratory hazard. Moderately irritating to eyes, mucous membranes. A potentially hazardous volume of hydrogen sulfide is defined as one which could result in a ground level concentration of 100 ppm or higher where people are known or expected to be located. Concentrations of 100 ppm are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).
Fire hazards/ special firefighting considerations	H_2S concentration will be lethal at lower explosive limit, as 4% = 40,000 ppm. Gives off sulfur dioxide when burning.
Spill/release considerations	H_2S is heavier than air and can accumulate in low-lying areas. H_2S is corrosive to many materials in the presence of water or water vapor and is reactive with oxidizing agents

5.5.5 Hazardous/Flammable Chemicals

Hazardous Chemicals Release	
Leak or Spill from a Chemical Storage Vessel	
✓	Immediately contact the supervisor in accordance with the Notification Flowchart in **Section 4.1** and review the SDS for the chemical spill. Pay particular attention to acute and chronic hazards the chemical may present, and the PPE required handling the material.
✓	The supervisor will contact the Business Unit EHS Department, and he/she will provide guidance on spill control, containment, cleanup, regulatory required notification, and activation of chemical specific response plan.
✓	In case of flammable liquid(s) release, the supervisor shall contact the local Fire Department and the SM Foreman and/or Superintendent
✓	Immediately evacuate the area affected by the chemical spill. Be alert for respiratory hazards. Stay upwind if possible. Wear respiratory protection equipment for protection from hazardous materials.
✓	Eliminate ignition sources if vapors could reach fired vessels, running vehicles, welding activity, cell phone, etc. The tank or vessel should be isolated.
✓	Recoverable liquids will be collected by vacuum truck and will be pumped into another storage tank or vessel for storage prior to disposal.
✓	Chemical contaminated soil and debris will be cleaned up and disposed of in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations.
✓	A release of a flammable liquid could require notification to state and federal agencies (See **Annexes** for Notification and Contact Information).
Hazard Information	
Primary Flammable Liquid Inventor	• Crude Oil • Natural Gas/Natural Gas Liquids • Gasoline/Diesel Fuel • Various Well Treatment Fluids (see SDS at site)
Primary Hazard	Fire/explosion. Respiratory hazard due to oxygen displacement.
Exposure Limit	Varies with each product. Consult SDS.
Fire hazards/special firefighting considerations	Vapor release/explosion. Use firefighting foam. Water spray will spread liquids and may be inefficient. (Use only if necessary to keep fuel from igniting).
Spill/release considerations	Possible skin irritation. Do not enter liquid spill. No cell phone or non-intrinsically safe devices are used. Utilize hand-held gas detection equipment to monitor LEL/O_2 levels.
Disposal procedures	Consult with the Business Unit EHS Department prior to disposing of any chemical waste.

5.6 Security Incidents

5.6.1 Bomb Threats Via Telephone

Bomb Threats Via Telephone	
The person receiving the call should:	
✓	Write down observations immediately.
✓	Attempt to keep the person on the line as long as possible.
✓	Call 911.
✓	Try to determine the location of the bomb, what it looks like and when it is scheduled to detonate.
✓	Notify immediate supervisor without delay and provide them with conversation notes.
Facility Supervisor	
✓	Based on available information, determine whether to evacuate the facility or area.
✓	If an evacuation is declared, specify evacuation routes.

5.6.2 Mass Shooting

Mass Shooting	
✓	Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.
✓	Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.
✓	If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door. If you are in a hallway, get into a room and secure the door.
✓	Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life.
✓	Evacuate if there is an accessible escape path. Attempt to evacuate the premises.
✓	Hide out if evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.
✓	Call 911 if safely able to do so.
✓	As a last resort, take action against the active shooter. Attempt to throw items and improvise weapons, if possible.

5.6.3 Protestors

Protestors	
When handling protestors at a SM facility or field location, remain calm and respectful, ensuring the safety of everyone involved.	
✓	**Assess the situation:** Quickly evaluate the number of protesters, their behavior, and any potential risks to the activity being performed and the personnel on site.
✓	**Communicate with authorities:** Contact local law enforcement to inform them of the protest and coordinate response strategies.
✓	**Communicate with SM Security:** Contact the Business Unit Security Manager to report the incident and request a security response.
✓	**Communicate with SM Government Relations & Regulatory:** Coordinate messaging with the SM Director, Government Relations & Regulatory or their representative.
✓	**Maintain a visible security presence:** Have personnel on-site to monitor the situation and respond to any disruptions.
✓	**Engage with protest leaders (if appropriate):** If the protest appears peaceful, security or a designated individual will contact the leader to understand their concerns and see if a dialogue can be facilitated.
✓	**Respect their right to protest:** Ensure that protesters are allowed to express their views within the bounds of the law and designated areas.
✓	**Avoid confrontation:** Do not engage in verbal altercations with protesters and instruct staff to remain calm and professional.
✓	**Address disruptions calmly:** If protesters are causing significant disruptions, politely ask them to move to a designated area or leave the area.
✓	**Document the event:** If safe to do so, record video footage of the protest for documentation purposes.

5.6.4 Trespassers

Trespassers	
Trespassing is the act of entering or remaining on private property without permission. SM buildings and field locations are posted with "No Trespassing" signs or fenced in a manner to keep people out.	
✓	Identify the situation: Assess whether the trespasser poses an immediate threat to you or your property.
✓	Verbal warning: If safe to do so, firmly ask the trespasser to leave your property immediately.
✓	Document evidence: If safe to do so, take photos or videos of the trespasser and their presence on your property to include vehicles and license plates. Be prepared to provide a description of the vehicle and any unauthorized individuals.

✓	Contact authorities: If the trespasser refuses to leave or you feel threatened, call the police and provide details about the situation. Contact SM Security Manager and Advisor as soon as able to do so.

5.6.5 Suspicious Packages

Suspicious Package at Facility/Location	
Personnel seeing a suspicious package.	
✓	Notify immediate supervisor.
✓	Do not touch or move any suspicious package.
Immediate supervisor.	
✓	Notify appropriate SM personnel and building/landlord personnel.
✓	Contact local law enforcement immediately.
✓	Promptly evacuate everyone in the immediate vicinity.

5.7 Severe Weather

The Severe Weather Checklist below should be used during all severe weather situations.

Weather Monitoring	
✓	Radios and scanners can be used to monitor severe weather reports provided by local emergency response frequencies and radio stations.
✓	When severe weather approaches, scanners and radios should be turned on and monitored.
✓	All personnel should be notified of severe storms in the area. All personnel can then assist in the weather watch as they go about their regular duties.

5.7.1 Thunderstorms / Lightning / High Winds

Thunderstorms / Lightning / High Winds Checklist	
This checklist identifies actions to be taken when threatened by thunderstorms, producing lightning or high winds.	
✓	Upon notification by weather monitoring of impending severe weather conditions, notify the immediate supervisor and/or any contractors on location of the situation.
✓	Personnel will be instructed to shut down all nonessential activities and take shelter inside a permanent building until the storm has passed.
✓	Immediately bring personnel off vessels, tanks, scaffolding, pipe racks, and other elevated work areas. Suspend product loading operations and close all tank openings.
✓	Take shelter until the storm has passed.

5.7.2 Flooding

Flooding Checklist	
✓	Evacuate immediately, if advised to do so.
✓	Avoid areas that are prone to flooding (e.g., dips, low spots, canyons, and washes).
✓	Avoid areas that are already flooded.
✓	Never walk through a flooded area. As little as six inches of flowing water can sweep a person off their feet.
✓	Do not drive through a flooded area. Only two feet of water can lift and wash away a truck.
✓	If a vehicle stalls in a flooded area, abandon the vehicle, and move to higher ground.
✓	Do not park vehicles near streams and washes, especially during severe storm warnings.

5.7.3 Tornado

Tornado Checklist	
Tornado Watch indicates that conditions are favorable for development of a tornado.	
✓	Be on alert.
✓	If funnel-shaped clouds are sighted, call the local field office, and follow procedures below.
Tornado Warning indicates that a tornado has been spotted in the area. Take protective action. If a tornado strike is imminent, personnel should take shelter immediately.	
✓	Unless an actual tornado is spotted, notification will probably come over the Sheriff or Fire Department's radio frequency first.
✓	The on-site supervisor or contractor in charge will make the decision to initiate an emergency shut in.
✓	**If seeking shelter inside a building**, move to the interior, away from windows. Seek protection from falling or flying objects by sheltering in a closet, bathroom, under a table or desk, etc.
✓	**If seeking shelter outside**, move from process areas, product storage, or other areas where release of hazardous materials or hazardous energy may be possible due to storm damage. If in open areas, move to a low-lying area, such as a road ditch, culvert, etc. Lie face down and cover your head to protect yourself from flying debris.
✓	**If driving in open country,** move away from the approaching tornado at right angles if possible. If there is not time to find shelter, abandon your vehicle and lie flat in a ditch or depression. Avoid areas with large trees and power lines.
✓	If the area is hit by a tornado, be aware of escaping gas, and possibly a fire.

5.7.4 Winter Storm

A winter storm may include snow, sleet, or a rainstorm where ground temperatures are cold enough to allow ice to form (i.e., freezing rain).

Winter Storm Checklist	
This checklist identifies actions to be taken when company offices or facilities are threatened by a winter storm.	
✓	During the winter storm season, the on-site supervisor or contractor in charge, with the help from the field office personnel will monitor weather forecasts and notify field personnel via cell phone of any winter storm watches or warnings.
✓	If a winter storm strikes and storm severity warrants field evacuation, all personnel will report to the field office for a head count. The drilling, completions and/or production superintendent will ensure that all persons are accounted for prior to closing down operations. Individuals traveling to their residence will telephone and notify the on-duty supervisor of their safe arrival home.
✓	In the event an individual becomes stranded in the field or on the road, stay with the vehicle and follow winter survival rules until help arrives. Do not attempt to travel on foot until it is safe to do so.
✓	After the storm, facilities will be checked with the aid of four-wheel drive vehicles. All personnel shall maintain cell phone communication with the office when in the field during or immediately after a storm.

5.8 Response Termination

Termination activities may be divided into two phases: debriefing the incident / Hot Wash and critiquing the Incident or Training/Exercise. The extent to which these phases are undertaken depends on the nature and magnitude of the Incident, Emergency, or Training/Exercise.

5.8.1 Debriefing the Incident / Hot Wash

Debriefing the Incident	
✓	Debriefings should begin as soon as the "emergency" phase of the operation or Exercise is completed. Ideally, this should be before first responders leave the scene, and it should include the hazmat response team, sector officers, and other key players such as public information officers and agency representatives who the Incident Commander and Emergency Managers determines would benefit from being involved.
✓	Inform responders exactly what hazardous materials they were (possibly) exposed to and the signs and symptoms.
✓	Identify equipment damage and unsafe conditions requiring immediate attention or isolation for further evaluation.
✓	Assign information-gathering responsibilities for a critique.
✓	Summarize the activities performed by each sector, including topics for follow-up.
Meeting Attendance Forms and or memoranda may be utilized to document the debriefing. Hot Wash forms may be distributed and collected by Company Emergency Managers for review.	

5.8.2 Incident Critique

Incident Critique	
✓	An Incident Critique is a detailed, step-by-step review of the incident to establish a clear picture of the events that took place during the incident. It is conducted to establish a clear picture of the emergency response for further study.
✓	The Incident Critique is not the same as investigations carried out to establish the probable cause of the accident for administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. Those are usually conducted utilizing root cause or hazard and operability methodologies. One person or (or office) should be designated to collect information about the response during the debriefing. Additional data may be obtained from Command post logs, incident reports and eyewitness interpretations.
✓	Once all available data has been assembled and a rough draft report developed, the entire package should be reviewed by key responders to verify the available facts are arranged properly and verified. The Incident Critique should focus on four key topics: *Command and Control, Tactical Operations, Resources and Support Services*.
✓	***Command and Control*** – Was command established and sectors organized? Did information flow from operations personnel through Sector Officers to the Incident Commander? Were response objectives communicated to the personnel expected to carry them out?
✓	***Tactical Operations*** – Were the tactical options ordered by the Incident Commander and implemented by emergency response personnel effective? What worked? What did not?
✓	***Resources*** – Were the resources adequate for the job? Are improvements needed to apparatus and/or equipment? Were personnel trained to do the job effectively?
✓	***Support Services*** – Were the support services received from other organizations adequate? What is required to bring support to the desired level?

A commitment to critique all significant Incidents or Emergencies will improve IMT performance by improving efficiency. A good critique promotes:

- Trust in the response system as being self-correcting.
- Willingness to cooperate through teamwork.
- Continuing training in skills and techniques.
- Pre-planning for significant incidents.
- Sharing information between response agencies.

Section 6 Incident Management System

6.1 Incident Command System Structure

SM has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) ICS organization as outlined in:

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive Five (HSPD-5)
- National Response Framework

All Federal, State, tribal, and local levels of government, as well as many private sector and non-governmental organizations use ICS for a broad spectrum of emergencies. These range from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade, and include acts of catastrophic terrorism. SM has adopted NIMS ICS to allow the partnership of Unified Command to be developed when required in training, exercises, or responses.

By utilizing NIMS ICS, SM strengthens its ability to operate seamlessly alongside partner agencies during complex Incidents or Emergencies. This common framework demonstrates our commitment to nationally recognized best practices in emergency management and reinforces confidence among our partners that SM is prepared, capable, and aligned with unified response operations.

SM provides comprehensive training for its team to promote understanding and effective collaboration. However, SM may not fill all National Incident Management System roles; some positions may be staffed by partner agencies or contracted consultants.

Note: The document, FEMA 501, National Incident Management System was referenced in the development of this document.

ICS Organization	
The ICS is applicable across a spectrum of incidents that may differ in terms of size, scope, and complexity because of its:	
✓	A modular organizational structure that is extendable to incorporate all necessary elements. Responsibility and performance begin with the incident command element, the IC and build from the top down.
✓	Functional unit management structure.

Functional Areas	
ICS is usually organized around five major functional areas:	
✓	Command
✓	Operations

✓	Planning
✓	Logistics
✓	Finance/administration

6.2 ICS Planning Cycle

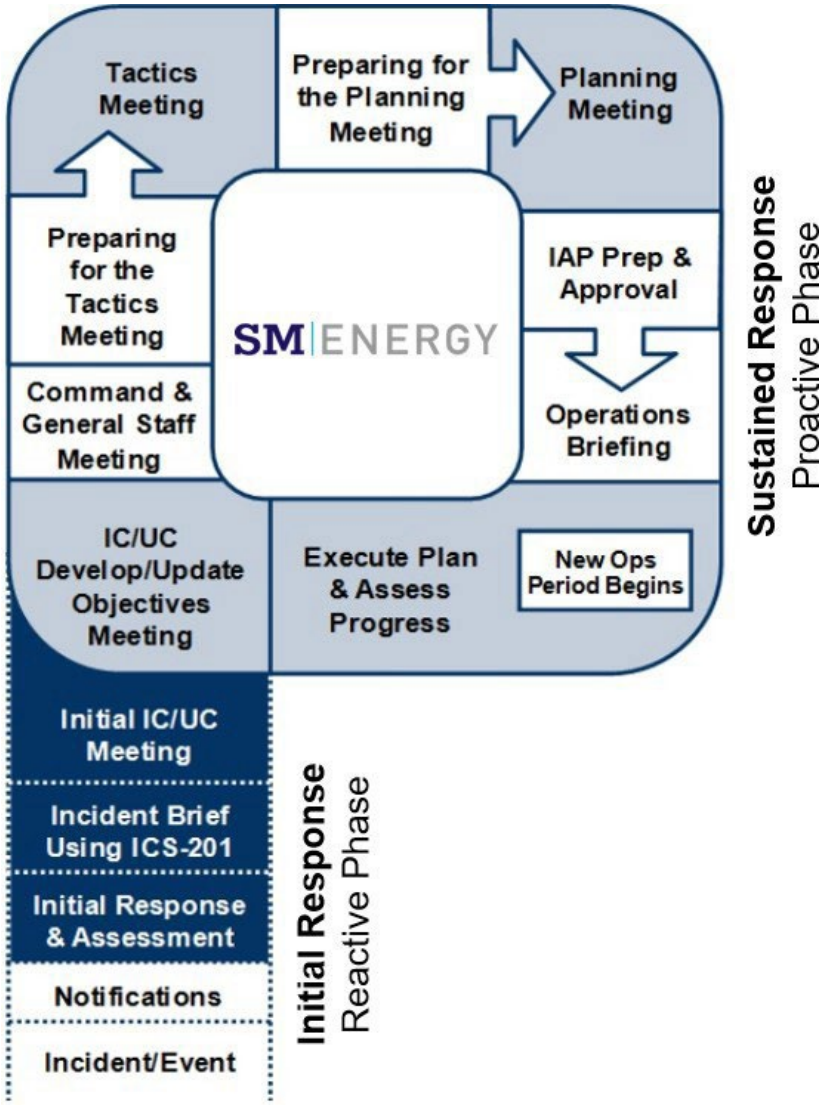
The ICS planning Cycle is an ordered sequence of actions used to accomplish incident objectives.

Purpose of the ICS Planning Cycle	
✓	Activating a defined and scalable response management of each incident's unique characteristics.
✓	Define operational periods for planning and operations purposes to develop measurable strategies that contribute to the mitigation as the incident evolves.
✓	Dissemination response information including: • Response Objectives • Resource status • Situation Updates, • Safety requirements and advisories. • Evaluation of current response strategies; and • Revision of the above as the incident evolves.
✓	Establish incident objectives guiding the efforts of the IMT.

As depicted on the ICS "Planning P" the ICS planning cycle is divided into two phases; Initial Response, and Operational Planning.

In a more complex Tier 3 Emergency, planning for the next operational period will take place in the proactive phase. To manage the emergency a meeting schedule will be set by the IC, with support from the SM Emergency Managers. A detailed Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be developed through the meetings outlined in the Operational Planning description below. A more detailed description of the ICS Planning Cycle and its phases can be found in the SM Incident Management Handbook (IMH).

ICS Planning "P"



In alignment with NIMS ICS best practices, SM will utilize the ICS Planning "P" when responding to major incidents or emergencies. The Initial Response, also known as the Reactive Phase, generally concludes within the first few days of significant events. As part of a Unified Command, SM will then transition to Sustained Response operations, also referred to as the Proactive Phase. Members of the SM Incident Management Team should be familiar with and adhere to NIMS ICS principles, including the ICS Planning "P" process.

The Initial Response phase of an incident is typically the period of greatest concern due to the hazards present during the first approach and assessment of a release.

Initial Response Phase	
✓	Incident Occurrence/ Discovery
✓	Notification
✓	Initial Response and Assessment
✓	Initial Incident Briefing ICS 201 form
✓	Assessment Meetings
✓	Initial Objectives Meeting

The primary document developed during the Initial Response phase is the ICS 201 Incident Brief, with other ICS forms supplementing as they are developed, and information is gathered. When management of an incident transitions from reactive to proactive response methods, the planning cycle moves to Operational Planning. SM trains its On-Scene Commanders from the Emergency Response Team on how to manage emergencies or incidents on-scene and trains those team members how to produce an ICS 201 Incident Brief form.

If the Unified Command determines formal incident planning is needed the Unified Command presents the Command and General Staff of the IMT with initial incident objectives to move the planning cycle forward.

The Operational Planning phase of an incident allows further refinement of planning processes and alignment with day-to-day operations. Control objectives are refined for each operational period and are defined by specific strategies and tactics for response operations. Because an incident response is dynamic and evolves over time, objectives, tactics, resources need, etc. are re-evaluated for each Operational Period.

Proactive / Sustained Response Phase	
✓	Objectives Meeting
✓	Command and General Staff Meeting
✓	Tactics Meeting
✓	Planning Meeting
✓	Operations Briefing

The primary document developed during operational planning is the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

The planning cycle is timed so the operations briefing occurs just before the start of a new Operational Period, guided by the most recently developed IAP.

6.3 SM Energy Response Team Organization

SM organizes its overall Response Organization (or **Response Team**) into a 3-tiered System, designed to manage Incidents or Emergencies at the appropriate level. Each Business Unit will maintain a trained **Emergency Response Team** and **Incident Management Team**, while a corporate **Crisis Management Team** will support all Business Units.

The Business Unit **Emergency Response Team (ERT)** typically consists of field personnel, usually at the Foreman level and above, who would manage Incidents "at the lowest level". The first person on scene will function as the On-Scene Commander (OSC) until relieved by an authorized supervisor who can assume the role of On-Scene Commander. Transfer of Command will take place as personnel that are more qualified respond to the incident, and as needed. The ERT will be trained in the responsibilities of the **On-Scene Commander (OSC)** position, 24-Hour HAZWOPER (First Responder Awareness Level), and basic Incident Command System skills.

The Business Unit **Incident Management Team (IMT)** consists of middle and senior level Business Unit Managers who would work within an Incident Management Team or Unified Command Structure during a serious Incident or Emergency. This team is based near the Incident, at an Incident Command Post (ICP) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC). It directs tactical response operations, facilitates planning and addresses the concerns of public and government agencies. IMT members will be trained in 24-Hour HAZWOPER (First Responder Awareness Level), advanced Incident Command System skills, and ICS position-specific skills.

The company-wide **Crisis Management Team (CMT)** consists of senior company leadership. The CMT provides guidance on issues that have the potential to significantly impact SM's reputation or operations or pose a significant legal, regulatory or financial liability. If the incident is expected to exceed the IMT capabilities, the CMT will be activated for support. The CMT oversees all actions that need to take place away from the scene (such as media interaction or regulatory interaction). The CMT supports the IMT, facilitates planning and provides additional media and Human Resources coordination. The CMT may also provide additional support to address the concerns of the public and government agencies. The CMT will participate in an annual Training course to cover their responsibilities at least once per calendar year.

The information below is an overview of some of the Command and General Staff positions of the Incident Management Team. Not all ICS positions will be staffed by SM personnel. SM will work alongside partner agencies and jurisdictions, or Emergency Management consulting firms, to fill any positions not staffed by SM personnel. For information on subordinate positions or in-depth role and responsibility checklists refer to the SM Incident Management Handbook (IMH).

All assigned personnel should review common responsibilities in addition to position-specific responsibilities when assigned a position on the IMT. SM regularly trains its IMT on how to utilize the SM IMH.

In addition to the position required ICS forms and response specific documentation, every member of the IMT should maintain an ICS 214a Individual Activity Log. SM maintains a contract with TRG to have access to WebIAP, an industry-wide software that allows interoperability and ease of use for all ICS forms. SM IMT members will maintain their ICS 214a Individual Activity Logs within the WebIAP software. SM Emergency Managers will establish and maintain all WebIAP “Incidents” on behalf of the SM IMT.

It is recommended to initiate a large response effort during initial response when exact resource and personnel requirements are unknown and/or fluid and then scaling back when resources are no longer necessary for the response.

6.4 Common Responsibilities

Common Responsibilities Checklist	
Receive assignment, including:	
✓	Job assignment.
✓	Brief overview of type and magnitude of incident.
✓	Resource order number and request number.
✓	Reporting location & time.
✓	Travel instructions.
✓	Any special communications instructions.
✓	Monitor incident related information from media, internet, etc., if available
✓	Assess personal equipment readiness for specific incidents and climate (e.g., medications, money, computer, medical record, etc.). Maintain a checklist of items and possible a personal Go-Kit.
✓	Inform others as to where you are going and how to contact you.
✓	Review Incident Management Handbook.
✓	Take advantage of available travel to rest prior to arrival.
Upon arrival at the incident, check-in at the designated check-in location. Check-in may be found at any of the following locations:	
✓	Incident Command Post (ICP), Base/Camps, Staging Areas, Helo-bases.
✓	If you are instructed to report directly to a line assignment, check-in with the Division/Group Supervisor.
✓	Receive briefing from immediate supervisor.
✓	Agency Representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies report to the Liaison Officer (LNO) at the ICP after check-in.
✓	Acquire work materials.
✓	Abide by organizational code of ethics.
✓	Participate in IMT meetings and briefings as appropriate.
✓	Ensure compliance with all safety practices and procedures. Report unsafe conditions to the Safety Officer.
✓	Supervisors shall maintain accountability for their assigned personnel with regard as to exact location(s) and personal safety and welfare at all times, especially when working in or around incident operations.
✓	Organize and brief subordinates.
✓	Know your assigned communication methods and procedures for your area of responsibility and ensure that communication equipment is operating properly.
✓	Use clear text and ICS terminology (no codes) in all communications.

Common Responsibilities Checklist	
✓	Complete forms and reports required of the assigned position and ensure proper disposition of incident documentation as directed by the Documentation Unit.
✓	Ensure all equipment is operational prior to each work period.
✓	Report any signs/symptoms of extended incident stress, injury, fatigue, or illness for you or coworkers to your supervisor.
✓	Respond to demobilization orders and brief subordinates regarding Demobilization.
✓	Prepare personal belongings for demobilization.
✓	Return all assigned equipment to appropriate location.
✓	Complete Demobilization Check-out process before returning to home base.
✓	Participate in After-Action activities, as directed.
✓	Carry out all assignments, as directed.

6.5 Roles and Responsibilities Checklist

Listed below is a list of common roles that fall within the SM IMT structure. In addition to the list below, SM maintains an Incident Management Handbook which contains a complete list of all positions, roles, and responsibilities within the company IMT structure.

6.5.1 On-Scene Commander

On-Scene Commander	
✓	Review Common Responsibilities.
✓	Maintain ICS 214a Individual Log.
✓	Conduct initial assessment and accountability. Activate appropriate response resources.
✓	Establish initial response priorities and objectives.
✓	Document all response activities on the ICS 201 Form, as able to do so.
✓	Establish appropriate hazard control zone security.
✓	Ensure response activities are implemented in accordance with this Emergency Response Plan, and any other guidance offered by the Operations Section Chief.
✓	Coordinate site access with the Safety Officer.
✓	Report to the Operations Section Chief or any other assigned representative, as instructed.
✓	Participate in After-Action activities, as directed.

6.5.2 Incident Commander

Incident Commander and Deputy IC Checklist	
✓	Review Common Responsibilities.
✓	Obtain a briefing from the prior IC (201 Briefing).
✓	Determine Incident Objectives & general direction for managing the incident.
✓	Establish the immediate priorities.
✓	Establish an ICP.
✓	Brief Command Staff and General Staff.
✓	Establish an appropriate organization.
✓	Ensure planning meetings are scheduled, as required.
✓	Approve and authorize the implementation of an IAP.
✓	Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
✓	Coordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
✓	Coordinate with key people and officials.
✓	Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
✓	Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
✓	Approve the use of trainees, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
✓	Authorize release of information to the news media.

Incident Commander and Deputy IC Checklist	
✓	Ensure ICS 209 is completed and forwarded to appropriate higher authority.
✓	Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.
✓	Maintain Individual/Activity Log (ICS 214a).

6.5.3 Safety Officer

Safety Officer Checklist	
✓	Review Common Responsibilities.
✓	Participate in tactics and planning meetings, and other meetings and briefings as required.
✓	Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident.
✓	Review the IAP for safety implications.
✓	Provide safety advice in the IAP for assigned responders.
✓	Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
✓	Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.
✓	Assign assistants, as needed.
✓	Review and approve the medical plan (ICS Form 206).
✓	Develop the Site Safety Plan and publish Site Safety Plan summary (ICS Form 208) as required.
✓	Maintain Individual/Activity Log (ICS 214a).

6.5.4 Public Information Officer

Public Information Officer Checklist	
✓	Review Common Responsibilities.
✓	Determine from the IC if there are any limits on information release.
✓	Develop material for use in media briefings.
✓	Obtain IC approval of media releases.
✓	Inform media and conduct media briefings.
✓	Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required.
✓	Manage a Joint Information Center (JIC) if established.
✓	Obtain media information that may be useful to incident planning.
✓	Maintain current information summaries and/or displays on the incident and provide information on the status of the incident to assigned personnel.
✓	Maintain Individual/Activity Log (ICS 214a).

6.5.5 Security Officer

Security Officer Checklist	
✓	Collect and analyze incoming intelligence information from all sources.
✓	Determine the applicability, significance, and reliability of incoming intelligence information.
✓	As requested, provide intelligence briefings to the IC/UC.
✓	Provide intelligence briefings in support of the ICS Planning Cycle.
✓	Provide Situation Unit with periodic updates of intelligence issues that impact consequence management operations.
✓	Answer intelligence questions and advise Command and General Staff as appropriate.
✓	Supervise, coordinate, and participate in the collection, analysis, processing, and dissemination of intelligence.
✓	Assist in establishing and maintaining systematic, cross-referenced intelligence records and files.
✓	Establish liaison with all participating law enforcement agencies including Federal, State and Local agencies.
✓	Conduct first order analysis on all incoming intelligence and fuse all applicable incoming intelligence with current intelligence holdings in preparation for briefings.
✓	Prepare all required intelligence reports and plans.
✓	As the incident dictates, determine need to implant Intelligence Specialists in the Planning and Operations Sections.
✓	Maintain Individual/Activity Log (ICS 214a).

6.5.6 Operations Section Chief

Operations Section Chief Checklist	
✓	Review Common Responsibilities.
✓	Obtain briefing from IC.
✓	Request sufficient Section supervisory staffing for both ops & planning activities.
✓	Convert operational incident objectives into strategic and tactical options through a work analysis matrix.
✓	Coordinate and consult with the PSC, SOFR technical specialists, modeling scenarios, trajectories, etc., on selection of appropriate strategies and tactics to accomplish objectives.
✓	Identify kind and number of resources required to support selected strategies.
✓	Subdivide work areas into manageable units.
✓	Develop work assignments and allocate tactical resources based on strategy requirements.
✓	Coordinate planned activities with the SOFR to ensure compliance with safety practices.
✓	Prepare ICS 234 Work Analysis Matrix with PSC to ensure Strategies & Tactics and tasks are in line with ICS 202 Response Objectives to develop ICS 215.
✓	Participate in the planning process and the development of tactical portions (ICS 204 and ICS 220) of the IAP.
✓	Assist with development of long-range strategic, contingency, and demobilization plans.
✓	Supervise Operations Section personnel.
✓	Monitor need for and request additional resources to support operations as necessary.
✓	Coordinate with the LOFR and AREP's to ensure compliance with approved safety practices.
✓	Evaluate and monitor current situation for use in next operational period planning.
✓	Interact and coordinate with Command on achievements, issues, problems, significant changes special activities, events, and occurrences.
✓	Troubleshoot operational problems with other IMT members.
✓	Supervise and adjust operations organization and tactics as necessary.
✓	Participate in operational briefings to IMT members as well as briefings to media and visiting dignitaries.
✓	Develop recommended list of Section resources to be demobilized and initiate recommendation for release when appropriate.
✓	Receive and implement applicable portions of the incident Demobilization Plan.
✓	Maintain Individual/Activity Log (ICS 214a).

Section 7 Training & Exercise Procedures

7.1 Training

7.1.1 Training Criteria

Training for all Incident Management Team Members will be performed on an annual basis.

7.1.2 Trainers

Trainers who teach any Emergency Management training subjects shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, such as the courses offered by the U.S. Coast Guard, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or they shall have the training and/or academic credentials and instructional experience necessary to demonstrate competent instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter of the courses they are to teach.

7.1.3 Incident Management Team Training

The following provides sections that should be incorporated into the training modules for the Incident Management Team (IMT). The material should not be considered all-inclusive. Team members receiving this training will have an excellent educational foundation to help them play a highly proactive role in the incident. Training will be performed on an annual basis.

The SM Emergency Managers will facilitate and guide IMT members into registering for, and completing, all required Trainings and Exercises.

All members of any Business Unit Incident Management Team are required to complete the following ICS Courses:

- IS-100 (Introduction to the Incident Command System)
- IS-200 (ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents)
- IS-700 (National Incident Management System, An Introduction)
- IS-800 (National Response Framework, An Introduction)
- ICS-300 (Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents)

Incident Management Team Members Required Knowledge	
✓	Notification procedures/requirements for facility operations, internal response organization, national and regional authorities, contractors, and the information required for those organizations.
✓	Communication system used for notifications and response.
✓	Roles and Responsibilities of the SM On-Scene Commanders and Emergency Response Team (ERT) personnel.
✓	IMT Roles and Responsibilities.

✓	IMT Incident Command Post (ICP) Facility.
✓	Information on the products stored, used, or transferred by the facility/site including familiarity with the material safety data sheets, special handling procedures, health and safety hazards, spill, and firefighting procedures.
✓	Potential incident scenarios and response procedures.
✓	The operational capabilities of the contractors to respond to different types of incidents and how to manage them.
✓	Know and be able to implement the Incident Command System.
✓	Know how to implement the emergency response plan.

7.1.4 HAZWOPER Training

The minimum amount of training under HAZWOPER depends on the worker's role and responsibilities during the response and cleanup. Before they begin working, all workers must be trained and demonstrate competence in the tasks they will conduct, the hazards associated with the tasks, and the precautions and protection needed to safely complete the tasks. After training, adequate supervision must be provided to ensure safety protocols are followed.

SM requires all members of the Emergency Response Team and Incident Management Team to complete "On-Scene" Commander or Incident Commander (24 hours initial) Training – See Level 5 below.

HAZWOPER Training Levels	
✓	First Responder - Awareness (Level 1) (Sufficient hours of training to demonstrate competencies) – a person who Witnesses or discovers a release of hazardous material must be trained in how to notify the proper authorities. This level requires training on the SM Emergency Response Plan.
✓	First Responder - Operations (Level 2) (8 hours initial) – a person who responds to releases of hazardous material defensively, without physically trying to approach the point of release. Examples would be shutting isolation valves remote from the release, building dams to divert liquid releases, or barricading an area to prevent exposure to the release. This level requires 8 hours of training on items such as personal protective equipment, hazard communication, SM Emergency Response Plan and how to perform basic control and containment operations.
✓	Hazardous Material Technician (Level 3) (24 hours initial) – this level requires specific training in how to respond aggressively to a release. SM policy is to only react defensively and allow specially trained outside personnel to perform these functions. This level requires at least 24 hours of specific training.
✓	Hazardous Material Specialist (Level 4) (24 hours initial) – this level requires specific training in how to respond aggressively to a release. SM policy is to only react defensively and allow specially trained outside personnel to perform these functions. This level requires at least 24 hours of specific training.
✓	**"On-Scene" Commander or Incident Commander (Level 5) (24 hours initial)** – the duties of an on-site incident commander are to assume control of a situation and coordinate all response to the incident. An On-Scene Commander requires at least 24 hours of operations level training, as well as specific training on On-Scene Commander duties.

Hazard Communication	
✓	Decontamination facility, if required.
✓	General site characteristics.
✓	Location of first aid assistance.
✓	Material adverse health characteristics.
✓	Material flammability, expositive characteristics.
✓	Material reactivity characteristics.
✓	Potential worksite personal safety hazards.

Personal Protective Equipment	
✓	Lines of authority.
✓	The location where they will be working.
✓	PPE requirements as identified by the material being handled and the activities being performed.
✓	Work they will perform.

On-Scene Commander	
On-Scene Commanders who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the First Responder Awareness level, shall receive at least 24-hours of training equal to the First Responder Operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas:	
✓	Know and be able to implement the Incident Command System.
✓	Know how to implement the emergency response plan.
✓	Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
✓	Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.
✓	Know how to implement the local authority emergency response plan.
✓	Know the national and regional authority emergency response plan.
✓	Notification procedures/requirements for facility operations, internal response organization, national and regional authorities, contractors, and the information required for those organizations.
✓	Communication system used for notifications and response.
✓	IMT Roles and Responsibilities.
✓	IMT Incident Command Post (ICP) Facility.
✓	Information on the products stored, used, or transferred by the facility/site including familiarity with the material safety data sheets, special handling procedures, health and safety hazards, spill, and firefighting procedures.
✓	Potential incident scenarios and response procedures.
✓	The operational capabilities of the contractors to respond to different types of incidents and how to manage them.

7.1.5 Training Documentation

All SM training shall be documented and training files for each affected employee will be maintained on file for a period of three (3) years. Training Records may be provided by the SM Emergency Managers.

7.2 Exercise/Drills

SM requires exercises to ensure effectiveness of the written emergency response / support plan(s) and the capability of the response team(s). As a result, SM maintains a constantly updating Annual Exercise Calendar, located in the SM Emergency Management SharePoint site.

SM follows the requirements found in the **Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP)** Guidelines, developed as a workable program which meets the intent of Section 4202(a) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). This includes Discussion-based and Operations-based Exercises which allow SM ERTs and IMTs to best prepare for emergencies and incidents they may face.

Exercises will simulate scenarios and risks identified in the company's Emergency Response Plan. Exercises should include all activated elements of the IMT and should present a variety of problems that should challenge all segments of the IMT.

7.2.1 Tabletop Exercise

A Tabletop Exercise is an informal gathering of appropriate incident response team personnel to discuss incident response/management issues. The intent of a tabletop exercise is to allow the participants to evaluate plans, procedures, policies and resolve issues of coordination, assignment of responsibilities, interaction between departments and organizations, etc. in a non-threatening environment and under a minimum of stress.

SM Energy will perform at least one Tabletop Exercise annually for each EPA or PHMSA-regulated facility that SM Energy owns.

7.2.2 Functional Exercise

A Functional Exercise is designed to focus on testing and evaluating centralized emergency operations capabilities and the response of the various units of government, private industry, and volunteer organizations in a simulated, real-time environment. This level of exercise involves (1) EOC personnel who carry out actions and coordination as though the incident were real; (2) a team of controllers and simulators who track exercise events and related objective assessment and represent the incident, responding field units, levels of government not active in the exercise; (3) a team of evaluators who assess operational capabilities based on required criteria for successful performance based on the emergency response plan.

7.2.3 Full Scale Exercise

A Full-Scale Exercise is designed to test and evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner. The full-scale exercise includes all the components of the functional exercise with the addition of the actual responding field units and personnel. This level of exercise activity should test all components of the emergency management system that would be involved in the response given the scenario selected for the exercise.

Exercises should be designed to:	
✓	Test the IMT's ability to act as required, as per this Emergency Response Plan and other associated SM Plans.
✓	Provide response personnel with an opportunity to apply their training and exercise/get comfortable with their roles & responsibilities and the Incident Management System.
✓	Identify gaps, limitations, and areas of concern to address with the response team, plans, equipment, and response tools.
✓	Build on lessons learned from previous experience from previous drills or actual spill response events.

Section 8 Well Control

8.1 Incident Management Team Responsibilities in a Well Control Scenario

These procedures are applicable to Drilling & Completions, Workover Rigs, Contract Support, and all other personnel involved in all facets of Drilling at SM. Further thorough procedures can be found in the Well Control Emergency Plan, located in the SM Emergency Management SharePoint site.

8.1.1 Foreman

Foreman	
✓	Remove everyone from location. The safety of personnel is always the highest priority.
✓	Secure the location by: 1. Making the initial contact with local authorities, highway patrol and other law enforcement personnel, as appropriate. 2. Appointing members of the rig crew to keep unauthorized people, including the media, away from the site. 3. Account for all personnel on location.
✓	Notify the Well Control Superintendent of the emergency and blowout conditions (i.e., H_2S, fire, water, gas.)
✓	Facilitate the evacuation of nearby residents and seek assistance from local authorities.
✓	The Foreman is directly responsible for supervising and preparing: • Weighted kill fluids • Set up of all pumping equipment for kill fluids. Ensures that sufficient horsepower is available. • Set up for any special or heavy equipment needed
✓	Prepare sketches of Blowout Prevention Equipment with notation on placement of pipe and blind rams, choke manifolds and wellhead equipment. BOP nomenclature is listed from the wellhead up. The proper designations are: A = Annular Type Blowout Preventer G = Rotating Head R = Single ram type bop R_d = Double ram type preventer with two sets of rams installed R_t = Triple ram type preventer with three sets of rams installed C_H = Remotely operated connector attaching wellhead or preventers to each other C_L = Low pressure remotely operated connector attaching marine riser to BP stack. S = Spool with side outlets for kill or choke lines M = 1000 psi. working pressure
✓	Help develop well control plan.
✓	Informs the local fire department of plans.

8.1.2 Drilling Superintendent

Drilling Superintendent	
✓	Notifies the Well Control Manager that an emergency exists and recommends the SM Incident Management Team be mobilized.
✓	Coordinates activities of Emergency Response Team as follows: 1. Contacts Division Production Manager for use of production personnel as support staff. 2. Contacts Contractor Superintendent and SM Manager of Environmental, Health & Safety. 3. Help prepare the well control plan.
✓	Establishes ground communication network.
✓	Locates an off-site staging area with Construction Foreman.
✓	Coordinates activities with Contractor regarding moving equipment.
✓	Establishes long term security program with law enforcement agencies.
✓	Directs relief well drilling activities, as needed.
✓	Maintains accurate list of available and approved contractors who can provide materials and service during an emergency.

8.1.3 Drilling Manager

Drilling Manager	
✓	Mobilizes SM Incident Management Team in the event of an emergency.
✓	Calls Well Control Specialists – Wild Well Control.
✓	Prepares well control plan with Wild Well Control, Well Control Superintendent, Drilling Engineer, Drilling Foreman, Field Superintendent, and Contractor Representative.
✓	Will manage efforts of all directly affected operations personnel.
✓	Keeps Insurance adjusters informed when they are on-site.
✓	Makes decision to declare an emergency exists.
✓	Coordinates press releases with Manager, Public Affairs
✓	Keeps Crisis Management Team informed.
✓	Has final authority over well control plan and other operations.
✓	Coordinates meetings with working interest partners to keep them informed of operations.
	Coordinates providing Insurance adjuster and IMA with the following:

✓	1. All drilling/completion/workover reports. 2. Operating agreement. 3. Drilling contact. 4. Invoices from date of incident to controlled or plugged well. Rental agreements, MSA's with vendors, etc.

8.2 Responsibilities of Others

8.2.1 Drilling or Completion Rig Contractor Superintendent

Drilling or Completion Rig Contractor Superintendent	
✓	Supervises activities of the Rig Manager as far as rig is concerned (i.e., removing equipment, equipment limitations, pressure ratings, etc.).
✓	Provides support personnel (if needed) to help as security guards, relief Rig Managers or other jobs.
✓	Assists in obtaining special permits to haul heavy and oversized equipment.
✓	Assists in mobilization of a rig to drill a relief well.
✓	Assists in the preparation of a Well Control Plan.

8.2.2 Contractor Representative

Contractor's Representative	
✓	Reports to Well Control Superintendent and works with Foreman and Field Superintendent.
✓	Provides photographs and drawings of the rig and details of the rig's equipment and limitations.
✓	Works with Rig Manager to be sure rig equipment is not used beyond capacity.

8.2.3 Drilling Engineer

Drilling Engineer	
✓	Provides well engineering data, wellhead, casing design, etc.; and engineering and staff backup.
✓	Provides drawings showing the physical structure involved.
✓	Provides plan view of surface and bottom hole location.
✓	Maintains schematic drawing of the well bore including casing, drill string, tubing packers, and any other downhole equipment while operations are in progress. This sketch will contain pressure limitations and frac gradients.
✓	Provides electric logs of the well bore showing formations.
✓	Provides geologic cross section of the area of field, including surrounding well locations.
✓	If directional wells are used for well control, prepare a plan view of the proposed kill well(s) and current directional plots of each kill well.

8.2.4 Well Control Specialists

Well Control Specialists	
✓	Prepares Well Control Plan with V.P. of Drilling, Well Control Manager, Well Control Superintendent, Engineer, Foreman, Field Superintendent, and Construction Foreman.
✓	Directs on-site implementation of Well Control Plan.
✓	Communicates with Well Control Superintendent to plan equipment needs and schedules events.

8.2.5 Land

Land	
✓	Works under supervision of Well Control Superintendent and closely with Foreman and Field Superintendent to locate off-site staging area.
✓	Supervises building of off-site work area or location for relief well.
✓	Line up dirt moving equipment such as dozers, and other heavy equipment to build pits for mud and water as required.
✓	Finds water sources for as much water as possible for mud mixing, well control and cooling.
✓	Negotiates and settles damages with landowners on staging area. Uses land department to obtain names and phone numbers.
✓	Provides a map of the general area, including distances to the nearest town. The map will include problem bridges or roads with load restrictions.
✓	Provide detailed list of residents within a 1 – 2-mile radius of the emergency in case further evacuation is necessary.
✓	If possible, provide a series of photographs showing the facilities before the emergency and then sequential photos of the same view, if possible, one photo from each of the four sides taken as day-to-day operations proceed.
✓	Works with Well Control Superintendent to establish a ground communication network.
✓	Supervises site security personnel and establishes a check-in/out procedure.
✓	Supervises emergency reclamation of any land damaged during the operation.

8.2.6 Press Relations

Press Relations	
All press releases are to be approved by the Director, Government Relations & Regulatory or their representatives at SM. Inquiries from the press should be directed to the ranking SM representative on-site. In the event the press is near the location you should:	
✓	Be sure press representatives are a safe distance away and not in the way of efforts to control the well.
✓	Be polite and courteous. If a confrontation arises, ask for their names, and phone numbers and indicate that we will get back to them once we have more facts. If they persist, instruct them not to trespass on the site, excuse yourself and walk away. Do not attempt to answer provocative questions, speculate as to cause or liability or make a reply to any question dealing with company activity or policy.
✓	Do not release any information on the well.

NOTE: For additional information regarding Press Relations, refer to **Section 9** of this ERP.

8.3 General Well Control Procedures

8.3.1 Blowout Contingency Procedures

Blowout Contingency Procedures	
If, at any time, a well blowout occurs:	
✓	The primary concern shall be directed towards the safety of SM and contract personnel as well as the public.
✓	After the safety of all personnel is assured, the foreman shall contact the Well Control Superintendent or his alternate and report the situation.
After contacting Management, the Well Control Superintendent may commence operations to control the blowout. These actions may include:	
✓	Eliminate all sources of ignition (shut down rig, all motors, etc.).
✓	Contact service companies to provide heavy kill fluids and pumping services.
✓	Obtain a backhoe or dozer to construct earthen dams to prevent escape of fluids, and vacuum trucks to collect and dispose of fluids.
✓	Blowout control specialists shall be contacted to organize and supervise the necessary specialty contractor services needed to regain control of the well.

8.3.2 Prevention of Well Control Problems

Prevention of Well Control Problems
In all cases where tubing flanges or wellheads are removed, a hydraulic blowout preventer equipped with proper pipe and blind rams shall be installed. The blowout preventer will be tested for proper operation prior to starting well work.

Section 9 Media Relations

9.1 Media Relations

Communication and public affairs are best handled by people trained in handling the media. There will be times when it is not practical to refer all questions from the media and public to corporate headquarters. Indeed, a factual, short response can help reduce the time and effort ultimately needed to respond to the media and public.

9.1.1 Initial Notifications

Notifications regarding an incident and associated media inquiry should follow the following process.

If the press or media arrive on scene, please follow the procedures below:		
✓	Immediately contact:	
	Name	Cell
	Chris Mitton	**303-720-9912**

9.1.2 Media Policy

All information released will be handled in accordance with the following policy:	
✓	In the event of injuries or loss of life, the names will be withheld until the next of kin is notified.
✓	Individuals assigned to guard duty should be courteous, as they will generally be the first SM representatives with whom reporters and photographers will have contact. When press representatives ask guards at the facility or lease gates for permission to enter, the guards will tell them, as politely as possible, that they do not have the authority to grant such permission and will suggest that, for official information, they talk to the Public Relations representative who will be at the scene of the emergency.
✓	Reporters, photographers, and other unauthorized personnel are not to be permitted to be on the lease or near the facility during an emergency.
✓	There is to be no Company interference with reporters and photographers who are not on Company property. Photographers have rights to take photographs from public highways, and railroad property.
✓	**OUR REPRESENTATIVES MUST NOT DO ANY GUESSING OR SPECULATING**. They must state only established facts. Say no more than is needed. Whenever it is evident that the reporter is trying to make a sensation out of the incident to represent the danger or loss as being greater than it is, our representatives state the facts as they are. This is particularly necessary in case of petroleum product fires, which are spectacular and usually look more serious than they are.

Annex A – Denver-Julesburg Business Unit

A-1 General Information

General Information	
Location Name(s):	SM Energy Denver-Julesburg Business Unit
Address(es):	555 17th Street, Suite 3700, Denver, CO 80202

A-2 Emergency Management Contacts

A-2.1 Denver-Julesburg based Emergency Management Contacts

Name/Position	Cell
Greg Gibson - Operations	303-774-3991
Zeb Wells – Midstream Operations	303-817-9786
Ivan Steinke - Safety Officer / Environmental Unit Leader	970-381-5114
Chris Mitton – Public Information Officer	303-720-9912
Shayne Heap – Security Officer	303-947-6749
Lisa David – Emergency Manager	307-689-0000
Mike Hart – Emergency Manager	540-295-7091
SM Energy Emergency Line	720-927-1813

A-2.2 Denver-Julesburg based Notification Requirements

For any emergency or incident occurring in the Denver-Julesburg Basin, all SM employees must notify both their direct supervisor and the SM Operations Emergency Line.

The Emergency Line will then send a notification, regardless of incident severity, to a designated distribution group that includes SM Denver-Julesburg Emergency Management contacts. For more serious incidents, the Emergency Line will place a direct phone call to the appropriate personnel at any time of day.

SM Emergency Managers will assess whether a team meeting (virtual or in-person) is required and decide if the situation calls for activation of the Denver-Julesburg Incident Management Team.

A-3 External Notification Procedures

A-4.1 SM Energy Corporate Office

SM Energy Corporate Office	
Address	**Phone**
555 17th Street, Suite 3700, Denver, CO 80202	303-293-9100

A-4.2 Fire Departments

Fire Departments	
Contact	**Phone**
Fire Department – Adams	303-539-6800
Fire Department – Arapahoe (S. Metro Fire)	720-989-2000
Fire Department – Aurora	303-326-8999
Fire Department – Boulder	303-441-3350
Fire Department – Broomfield (N. Metro Fire)	303-452-9910
Fire Department - Dacono	303-833-2742
Fire Department – Larimer (Poudre Fire)	970-416-2892
Fire Department – Weld (City of Greeley)	970-350-9500

A-4.3 Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement	
Contact	**Phone**
Police Department – Adams	303-654-1850
Police Department – Arapahoe	720-874-3600
Police Department – Aurora	303-739-6000
Police Department – Boulder	303-441-3333
Police Department – Broomfield	303-438-6400
Police Department – Dacono	303-833-3095
Police Department – Larimer	970-498-5100
Police Department – Weld	970-356-4015

A-4 Required Notifications

A-4.1 National Response Center

NRC
800-424-8802

National Response Center (NRC) **c/o United States Coast Guard (CG-MER-3) 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE Washington, D.C. 20593-7000**	**Additional Information:** **Web Site** https://www.nrc.uscg.mil

If you have a spill/release to report, contact the NRC via the toll-free number or visit the NRC Web Site (https://nrc.uscg.mil/) for additional information on reporting requirements and procedures. For those without 800 access, please contact the NRC at 202-267-2675.

Reporting Requirements	
Type:	All spills that impact or threaten navigable water or adjoining shorelines
Verbal:	Within 1 Hour of release
Written:	As requested by the agency

Be prepared to give the following information when reporting an incident:	
✓	Your name, location, organization, and telephone number
✓	Name and address of the party responsible for the incident
✓	Date and time of the incident
✓	Location of the incident
✓	Source and cause of the release or spill
✓	The number of fatalities and personal injuries if any
✓	All other significant facts that are known by the operator relevant to the cause of the incident or the extent of damages.

A-4.2 Environmental Protection Agency

EPA Region 8
800-227-8917

Environmental Protection Agency Region 8 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129	**General Information** Phone: 303-312-6312 https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/forms/contact-epas-region-8-office

Reporting Requirements	
Type:	Any amount of oil that has entered or threatened to enter any navigable waters;
	A release of a hazardous substance above the RQ according to CERCLA requirements
Verbal:	At the earliest possible convenience
Written:	Not required
States:	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming,

Note: Always request fax confirmation of the report

A-4.3 Department of Transportation/PHMSA

PHMSA
202-366-4433

Reporting Requirements	
PHMSA expects notification to the NRC at the earliest possible moment, but no later than one hour after discovery of the following events.	
✓	A natural gas leak or hazardous liquid leak where the repair cost, including property damage, could exceed $50,000 or the release could meet or exceed 3 MMCF of gas or 5 gallons of hazardous liquid.
✓	Any injuries or fatalities that occur because of an event to which a company facility may have contributed. This is not dependent on a natural gas or hazardous liquid release.
✓	A natural gas release of unknown quantity through the ESD system or a relief valve that could meet or exceed 3 MMCF. A hazardous liquid release of 5 gallons or more, except that no report is required for release of less than 5 barrels if associated with maintenance work, unless other reporting criteria are met. If the volume of gas or hazardous liquid released is not immediately known, contact Operational Compliance as soon as practical but no later than 1 hour following discovery of the event.
✓	An emergency shutdown of an LNG facility or underground natural gas storage facility.
✓	A release of any quantity of natural gas from company facilities that results in an evacuation.
✓	An observation of surface bubbles or sheen in waters of offshore water where company facilities are present.
✓	A release of any quantity of hazardous liquid that resulted in pollution of any stream, river, lake, reservoir, or other similar body of water.
✓	A circumstance where natural gas or hazardous liquids is not released but the event results in emergency responders arriving at the facility or garners attention from the public or media.
Follow-up Report	In addition to the reporting of accidents to the NRC, ***a written/electronic accident report*** (DOT/PHMSA F 7000-1 rev 7/2014, which can be found at http://www.phmsa.dot.gov), must be submitted as soon as practicable but ***no later than 30 days*** after the incident for releases resulting in the following:

A-4.4 Chemical Safety and Hazardous Investigation Board

Chemical Safety & Hazard Investigation Board
202-261-7600

Reporting Requirements

The CSB requires an owner or operator of a stationary source to submit an accidental release report to the CSB any accidental release resulting in a fatality, serious injury or substantial property damage.

If notification to the National Response Center (NRC) has been made, the CSB reporting requirement may be satisfied by submitting the NRC identification number to the CSB immediately following submission of the report to the NRC.

If notification has not been made to the NRC, a report must be submitted directly to the CSB within four hours of the accidental release and must include the following information, a applicable:

✓	The name of, and contact information for, the owner/operator;
✓	The name of, and contact information for, the person making the report;
✓	The location information and facility identifier;
✓	The approximate time of the accidental release;
✓	A brief description of the accidental release;
✓	An indication whether one or more of the following has occurred: • Fire; • Explosion; • Death; • Serious injury; or • Property damage;
✓	The name of the material(s) involved in the accidental release, the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number(s), or other appropriate identifiers
✓	If known, the amount of the release:
✓	If known, the number of fatalities;
✓	If known, the number of serious injuries;
✓	Estimated property damage at or outside the stationary source; and
✓	Whether the accidental release has resulted in an evacuation order impacting members of the general public and others, and, if known: • The number of persons evacuated; • Approximate radius of the evacuation zone; and • The type of person subject to the evacuation order (i.e., employees, members of the general public, or both).

The report may be made by email to: report@csb.gov, or by telephone at 202-261-7600.

A-4.5 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Occupational Safety & Health Administration Region 8
800-321-OSHA (6742)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) **Region 8 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)** **Cesar Chavez Memorial Building 1244** **Speer Blvd., Suite 551** **Denver, CO 80204**	**24-Hour Hotline:** **800-321-(OSHA) 6742** **Regional Office:** **720-264-6550** https://www.osha.gov/contactus/bystate/region8

Reporting Requirements

Basic requirement. Within eight (8) hours after the death of any employee from a work- related incident. Any work-related in-patient hospitalization, as well as amputations and losses of any eye must be reported to OSHA within 24-hours.**

In accordance with 29 CFR 1904.39 the following information is to be supplied to OSHA when reporting an incident:

- Company name
- Location of the Incident
- Time of Incident
- Number of fatalities or hospitalized employees
- Names of any injured employees
- Contact person and phone number
- A brief description of the incident

If the Regional Office is closed, use the 24-Hour Hotline number to make a verbal report. The following link will also take you to the on-line OSHA Form that can be submitted electronically: https://www.osha.gov/pls/ser/serform.redoform

****The reporting time frames above are when the company learns of the accident and not when the accident actually occurred.**

A-5 State Notifications

A-5.1 Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE)

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE)
877-518-5608

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment 9195 E. Mineral Ave., Suite 200 Centennial, CO 80112	**24-Hr. Emergency:** 303-279-8855 https://cdphe.redcap.state.co.us/surveys/?s=HXEXXXDC8T **Centennial, CO Office:** 720-852-6600

Reporting Requirements

A release of any chemical, oil, petroleum product, sewage, etc., which may enter waters of the State of Colorado (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies or storm sewers leading to surface water) must be reported to CDPHE immediately (25-8-601 CRS).

Written notification to CDPHE must follow within five (5) days (5 CCR 1002-61, Section 61.8(5)(d)).

✓	All spills or releases of exploration and production wastes or produced fluids which meet the reporting thresholds of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) Rule 906 shall be reported to the COGCC within 24 hours of discovery and on the COGCC Spill/Release Report Form 19 within 72 hours. Spills or releases are reportable when: circumstances: • The spill or release impacts or threatens to impact any waters of the state, (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies or storm sewers leading to surface water), a residence or occupied structure, livestock or a public byway; • A spill or release in which 1 barrel or more is released outside of berms or other secondary containment; or • Any spill or release of 5 barrels or more.
✓	Petroleum releases of 25 gallons or more (or any size that causes a sheen on nearby surface waters) from regulated aboveground and underground fuel storage tanks must be reported to the Division of Oil and Public Safety (303-318-8547) within 24 hours. If the report is made after business hours, leave a message on the technical assistance line for the Division of Oil and Public Safety and contact the 24-hour CDPHE Emergency and Incident Reporting Line. This includes spills from fuel dispensers.
✓	Releases of oil, petroleum products or other hazardous liquids from interstate and intrastate pipelines that have or may enter waters of the State of Colorado (which include surface water, ground water and dry gullies or storm sewers leading to surface water) must be reported to CDPHE immediately (25-8-601 CRS). CDPHE should also be notified of releases to soil, as cleanup activities may be covered by state solid or hazardous waste requirements (6 CCR 1007-2, 6 CCR 1007-3).

A-5.2 Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission

Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission 877-518-5608

Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission 1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 801 Denver, CO 80203	**24-Hr. Emergency:** 877-518-5608 Denver, CO Office: 303-894-2100/ fax: 303-894-2109

Reporting Requirements

Operators shall report a spill or release of E&P Waste or produced fluids that meet any of the following criteria to the Director verbally or in writing as soon as practicable, but nor more than twenty-four (24) hours after discovery (the "Initial Report").
https://cogcc.state.co.us/forms/pdf_forms/form19.pdf

- A spills/release of any size that impacts or threatens to impact any waters of the state, a residence or occupied structure, livestock, or public byway;
- A spill/release in which one (1) barrel or more of E&P Waste or produced fluids is spilled or released outside of berms or other secondary containment;
- A spill/release of five (5) barrels or more regardless of whether the spill/release is completely contained within berms or other secondary containment.

✓	The Initial Report to the Director shall include, at a minimum, the location of the spill/release and any information available to the Operator about the type and volume of waste involved.
✓	If the Initial Report was not made by submitting a COGCC Spill/Release Report, Form 19 the Operator must submit a Form 19 with the Initial Report information as soon as practicable but not later than 72 hours after discovery of the spill/release unless extended by the Director.
✓	In addition to the Initial Report to the Director, the Operator shall make a supplemental report on Form 19 not more than 10 calendar days after the spill/release is discovered that includes an 8 1/2 x 11 inch topographic map showing the governmental section and location of the spill or an aerial photograph showing the location of the spill; all pertinent information about the spill/release known to the Operator that has not been reported previously; and information relating to the initial mitigation, site investigation, and remediation measures conducted by the Operator.

A-5.3 Colorado Emergency Planning Commission

Colorado Emergency Planning Commission 844-773-0305 / 512-463-6788

Colorado Emergency Planning Commission 9195 E. Mineral Ave., Suite 200 Centennial, CO 80112	**24-Hr. Emergency:** 303-279-8855 / 877-518-5608 **Centennial, CO Office:** 720-852-6600

Reporting Requirements

Facilities (including motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft) must immediately notify state, tribal and local authorities responsible for local emergency planning if there is:

- A release at the facility of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a hazardous substance defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) equal to or in excess of the reportable quantity (RQ) for that substance, and
- The release could potentially result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site. The EPA has identified and listed over 700 hazardous substances under CERCLA and has assigned an RQ to each substance. Chemicals on the EHS list have been also assigned reportable quantities. The “List of Lists” is a valuable source of information regarding RQs.

SM ENERGY

A-5.4 Colorado Public Utilities Commission

Colorado Public Utilities Commission 303-894-2000	
Colorado Public Utilities Commission 1560 Broadway, Ste 250 Denver, CO 80202	**24-Hr. Emergency:** 303-894-2000

Reporting Requirements

Facilities (including motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft) must immediately notify state, tribal and local authorities responsible for local emergency planning if there is:

- A release at the facility of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a hazardous substance defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) equal to or in excess of the reportable quantity (RQ) for that substance, and
- The release could potentially result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site. The EPA has identified and listed over 700 hazardous substances under CERCLA and has assigned an RQ to each substance. Chemicals on the EHS list have been also assigned reportable quantities. The “List of Lists” is a valuable source of information regarding RQs.

A-6 Well Control Notifications

In the event, or potential event, of a well control emergency, the foreman or rig manager must promptly contact the SM superintendent responsible for the operation or the first available member of the well control emergency response team.

SM maintains a Master Service Agreement (MSA) with Wild Well Control for all locations in Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah.

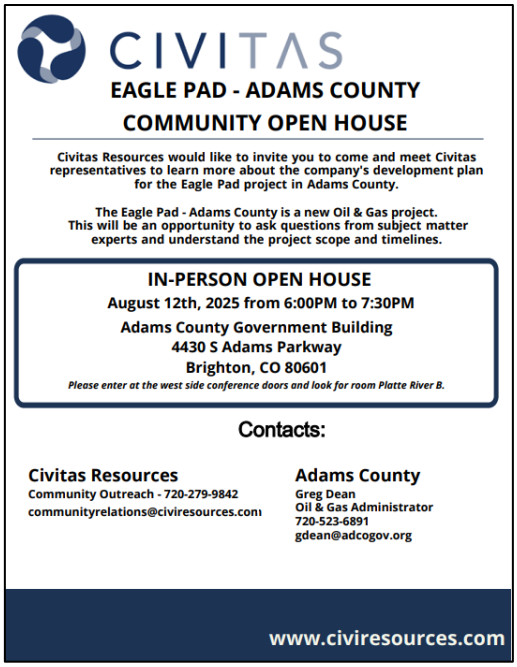
If a well control incident occurs, SM Emergency Managers will contact Wild Well Control to evaluate the situation and determine whether activation of Wild Well Control is warranted.

A-6.1 Emergency Response Contractor

Emergency Response Contractor: Wild Well Control	
Address	2202 Oil Center Ct, Houston, TX 77073
Office Number	281-784-4700
Website	www.wildwell.com

Eagle Pad Community Open House
August 12, 2025
Brighton, CO

On August 12, 2025, Civitas hosted an in-person open house for landowners near the Eagle Pad. An invitation was sent first class postage to 84 landowners three weeks prior to the meeting.



CIVITAS

EAGLE PAD - ADAMS COUNTY
COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE

Civitas Resources would like to invite you to come and meet Civitas representatives to learn more about the company's development plan for the Eagle Pad project in Adams County.

The Eagle Pad - Adams County is a new Oil & Gas project. This will be an opportunity to ask questions from subject matter experts and understand the project scope and timelines.

IN-PERSON OPEN HOUSE
August 12th, 2025 from 6:00PM to 7:30PM
Adams County Government Building
4430 S Adams Parkway
Brighton, CO 80601
Please enter at the west side conference doors and look for room Platte River B.

Contacts:

Civitas Resources
Community Outreach - 720-279-9842
communityrelations@civiresources.com

Adams County
Greg Dean
Oil & Gas Administrator
720-523-6891
gdean@adcogov.org

www.civiresources.com

The event was held at the Adams County Government Center in Brighton from 6:00-7:30PM, with five Civitas representatives from multiple technical disciplines in attendance. There were seven attendees and each one was able to meet with Civitas subject matter experts to get an overview of the project and have any questions answered. Additionally, there was a GIS station that allowed landowners to zoom in on their own property to see where it is in relation to facilities and other aspects of the project. The format allowed people to ask questions specific to their property and proximity to the project. Some questions and comments were:

Where is this project?
How deep are the wells?
Will this impact my well water?
What is the surface land being used for now?
Will I feel anything at my house during drilling or completions?
How long will the pad be developed?
Will each well have its own surface wellhead?

Where is the produced fluid be taken?
What waste will be generated?
Where is the water for completions coming from?
Will you be using water from local aquifers?
Is this a new location or expanding an old one?
What is the project timeline?
Can you show me the haul route?
How do you P&A wells?
Can we pave the gravel roads?
What type of monitoring will you do?
"I am concerned about the truck traffic"
"Now that I know where this is, I'm happy"

PHOTOS FROM THE EVENT





CIVITAS

NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	ADDRESS
Bernard & Judy Watters	3033785226		21581 E 118th Ave CC CO 80022
Gale & Jim Hoffner	720-955-7693	garyfurfang@gmail.com	11981 Orleans Cr., CC, Co 80022
Greg Dean		gdean@adcogov.org	21555 Orleans Cir
Darrin Graham			

EAGLE PAD - ADAMS COUNTY COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE

Civitas Resources would like to invite you to come and meet Civitas representatives to learn more about the company's development plan for the Eagle Pad project in Adams County.

The Eagle Pad - Adams County is a new Oil & Gas project. This will be an opportunity to ask questions from subject matter experts and understand the project scope and timelines.

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Adams County Government Building
4430 S Adams Parkway
Brighton, CO 80601

Please enter at the west side conference doors and look for room Platte River B.

Contacts:

Civitas Resources

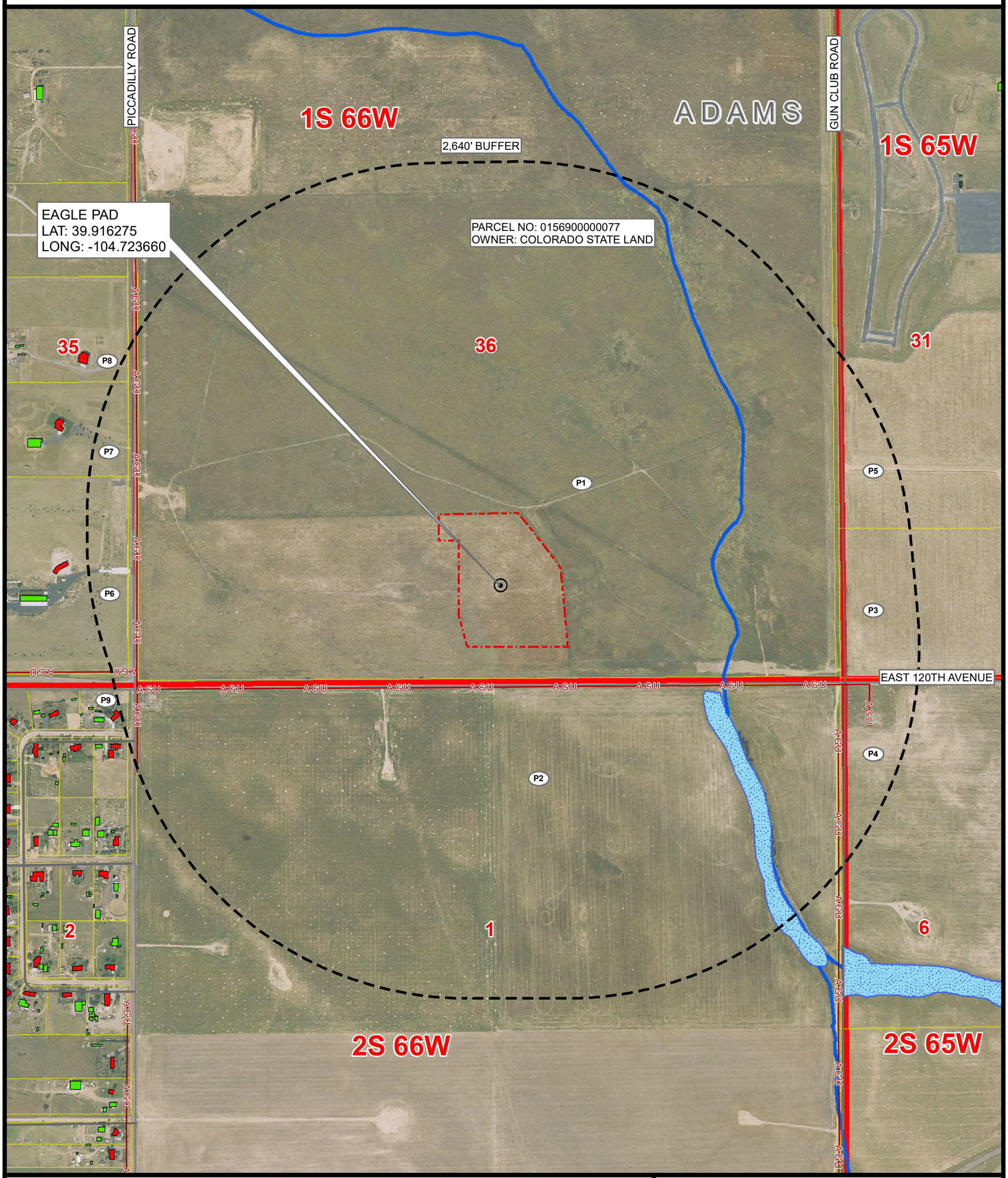
Community Outreach - 720-279-9842
communityrelations@civiresources.com

Adams County

Greg Dean
Oil & Gas Administrator
720-523-6891
gdean@adcogov.org

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- BUILDING
- NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- HEALTH FACILITY
- SCHOOL FACILITY
- CHILD CARE FACILITY
- AGU ABOVE GROUND UTILITY
- PUBLIC ROAD
- RAILROAD
- DITCH/CANAL/DRAINAGE
- DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY
- RULE 411.b 2640' BUFFER
- 100-YEAR FLOODWAY
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- RIPARIAN CORRIDOR
- DELINEATED WETLANDS
- RIVERINE CORRIDOR
- FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND
- FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND
- OTHER
- LAKE
- FRESHWATER POND

NOTE:
THIS MAP IS A COMPILATION OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA. THE ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF SAID DATA HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED BY 609 CONSULTING, LLC. EXISTING CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER FROM WHAT IS SHOWN.

Prepared For:

CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

609 Consulting, LLC
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6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331
SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

N

NAD83 CO-Nft
Scale: 1" = 750ft

Drawn by: KMG Date: 1 Apr 2025
Revised: KMG Date: 10 Jun 2025

K:\CIVITAS RESOURCES\20241\2024_118_EAGLE_T1S_R66W_SEC_36\GIS\ALA\MAPS\ADAMS COUNTY PRE APP\EAGLE_ALA_MAP_LOCATION_ANALYSIS_MAP_PROPOSED_LOCATION_MAP(SHEET 1).mxd 6/10/2025 1:00:59 PM

EAGLE PAD
SITE PLAN
S1/2 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

OWNER: ADAMS COUNTY
PARCEL NUMBER: 01569000000068
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

NW. COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
FOUND 3 1/4" ALUM. CAP
P.L.S. NO. 25379

OWNER: DAVIDSON JOHN R AND DAVIDSON KAREN L
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925300003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: HUNTER SARA E AND HUNTER JEFF D
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925300004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

OWNER: GARCIA MARIA ALMA
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925400003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: ARTHUR B HENRY TRUST
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925400004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

NE. COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
FOUND 3 1/4" ALUM. CAP
P.L.S. NO. 25379

GUN CLUB ROAD

OWNER: MATHIS BETTY H
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156700000233
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: TRINH MEILING
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156730300002
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

EAST 128TH AVENUE

N. 1/4 COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
SET 2 1/2" ALUM. CAP
P.L.S. NO. 38512

EXISTING VARYING WIDTH
PIPELINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #114866

EXISTING 30' WIDE
PIPELINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #110695

OWNER: LUONG ANDY
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

CO STATE A 21-36 (PA)

CO STATE A 41-36 (PA)

OWNER: SARVESTANI NASSER HAJI
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100002
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-0108CH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-1609BH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-1724BH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1-66-36-3225CDH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-3225CH (PA)

STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-0108BH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1-66-36-1609CDH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-1609CH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-1724CH (PA)
STATE OF CO 1S-66-36-3225BH (PA)

STATE A 1 (PA)

OWNER: SARVESTANI NASSER HAJI
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

OWNER: COLORADO STATE LAND
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156900000077
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

PICCADILLY ROAD

STATE A 5 (PA)

OWNER: ADAMS COUNTY
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156731200001
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

OWNER: SCOTT MICHAEL P AND SCOTT LORI A
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100005
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

W. 1/4 COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
FOUND 3 1/4" ALUM. CAP
P.L.S. NO. 38318

EXISTING 30' WIDE
PIPELINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #104416

CENTER 1/4 COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
FOUND 3 1/4" ALUM. CAP
L.S. NO. 9133

E. 1/4 COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
FOUND 3 1/4" ALUM. CAP
P.L.S. NO. 25379

EXISTING 10' WIDE
POWERLINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #104410

CO STATE A 33-36 (PA)

STATE A 6 (PA)

OWNER: SHELBOURN MARVIN R AND SHELBOURN SONDRA R
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935400002
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

STATE A 2 (PA)

APPROXIMATE
PROPERTY LINE
(TYP.)

EXISTING 30' WIDE
PIPELINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #104398

OWNER: LUCERO JAY E
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935400004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

EXISTING 30' WIDE
PIPELINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #104403

OWNER: RODRIGUEZ ANSELMO AND DEL VAL EDITH
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935400003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

STATE A 4 (PA)

CO STATE A 24-36 (PA)

STATE A 3 (PA)

CO STATE A 44-36 (PA)

PROPOSED
DETENTION
POND

OWNER: ADAMS COUNTY
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156731300001
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

EXISTING 20' WIDE
PIPELINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #114866

ACCESS
POINT

EXISTING VARYING WIDTH
ACCESS ROW
RECEPTION #104983

EXISTING 50' X 50' VALVE SITE
EASEMENT RECEPTION #114866

EXISTING 20' WIDE
PIPELINE EASEMENT
RECEPTION #110695

SW. COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
SET 2 1/2" ALUM. CAP
P.L.S. NO. 38512

S. 1/4 COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
FOUND 3 1/4" ALUM. CAP
ILLEGIBLE

SE. COR.
SEC. 36, T1S, R66W
FOUND 3 1/4" ALUM. CAP
P.L.S. NO. 14592

EAST 120TH AVENUE

LEGEND

- EXISTING FENCE
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- EXISTING STRUCTURE
- DITCH / POND
- SUBJECT PARCEL PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED WELL
- PLUGGED AND ABANDONED WELL
- PROPOSED FACILITY EQUIPMENT
- INTERIM RECLAMATION BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED 6' WOOD FENCE
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION
- EASEMENT
- SECTION CORNER

N

0 300' 600'
1" = 300'

NOTES:

- PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY 609 CONSULTING, LLC.
- ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SIZE: 24" x 36"
- PARKING: DURING PRE-PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES PARKING CAN OCCUR ANYWHERE NEAR THE PERIMETER OF THE OIL AND GAS FACILITY AT A SAFE DISTANCE FROM ONGOING OPERATIONS.
- SANITATION: PORTABLE SANITATION FACILITIES WILL BE LOCATED NEAR THE PERIMETER OF THE OIL AND GAS FACILITY BEHIND SOUND WALLS.

609 CONSULTING, LLC

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Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

DRAWING REVISIONS

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	7/3/25	CONCEPTUAL REVIEW
2	7/28/25	REVISION #1
3	3/1/26	REVISION #2
4	3/11/26	REVISION #3

EAGLE PAD
SITE PLAN

DATE: 3/11/26

SURVEY DATE: 6/10/25

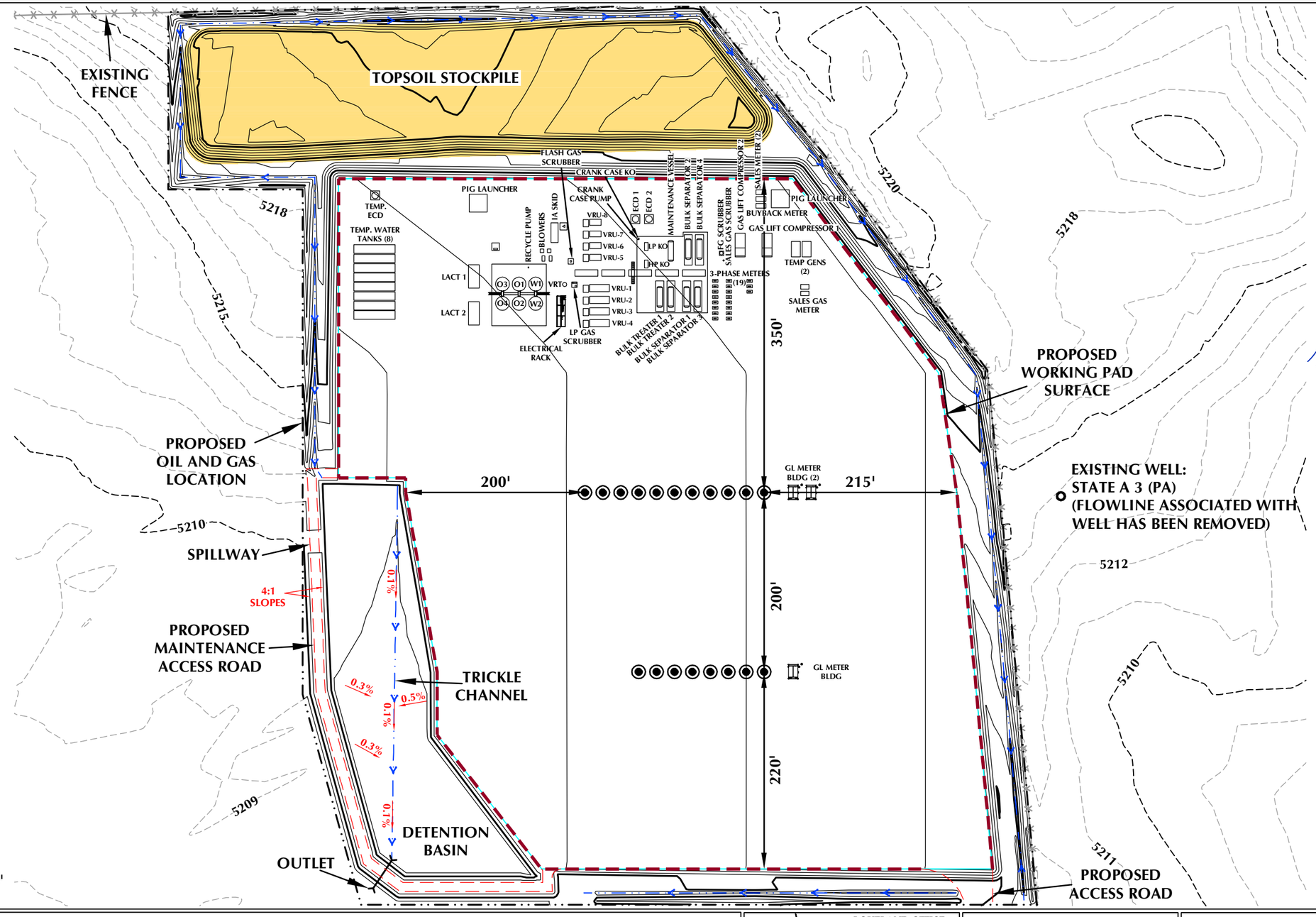
SHEET NO: 1 1 OF 5

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CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT SITE PLAN

EAGLE PAD

SE1/4 SW1/4 & SW1/4 SE1/4 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



COLORADO LICENSED
KATHLEEN M. GOLES
63868
3/1/2026
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION (17.03 ACRES)
- PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE (10.65 ACRES)
- SOUND WALLS
- EXISTING 1' CONTOUR
- PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR
- EXISTING FENCE
- DIVERSION DITCH

609 CONSULTING, LLC

LOVELAND OFFICE
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1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:

CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

EAGLE PAD
CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT SITE PLAN

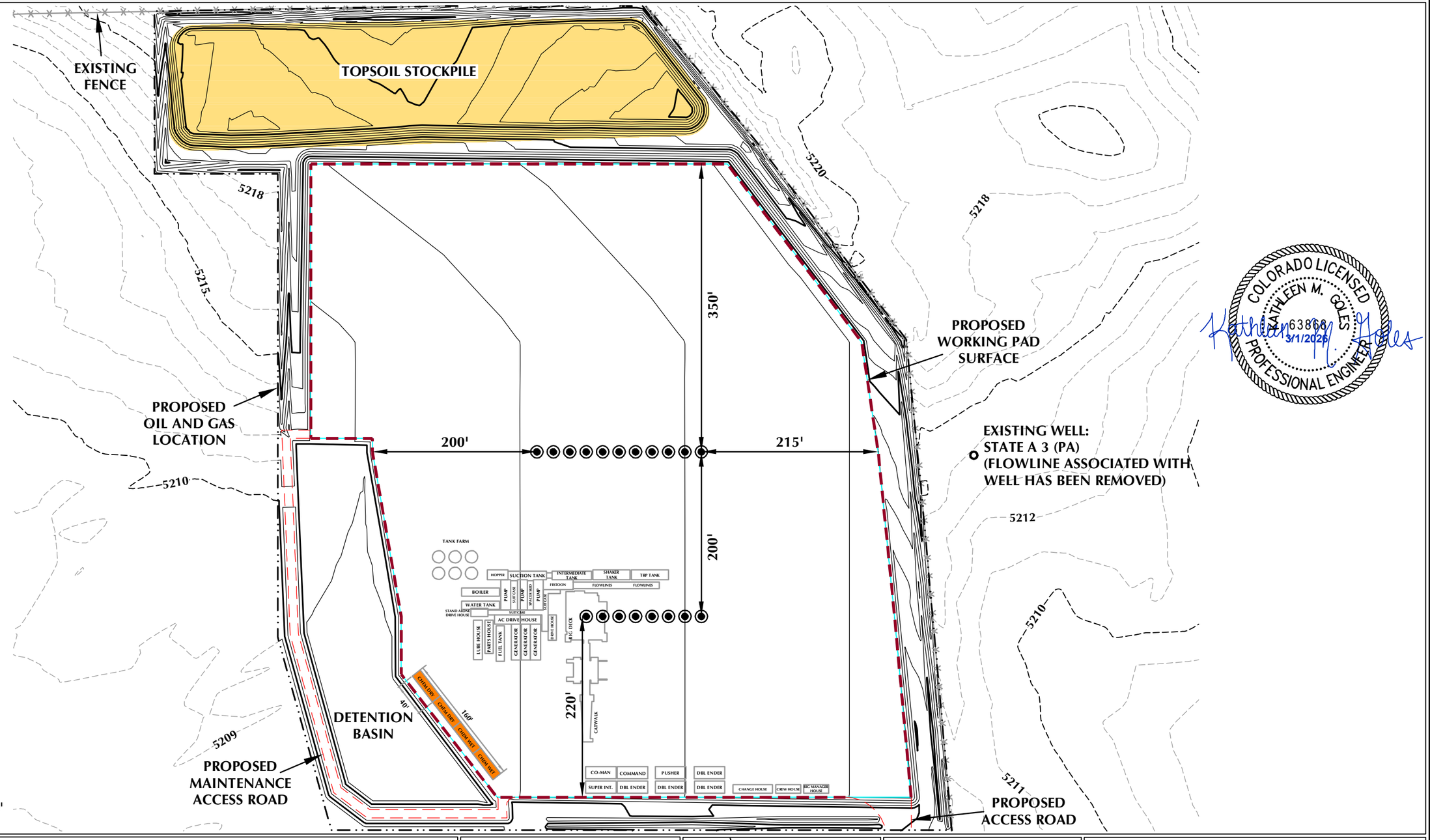
DATE:	3/1/26	SHEET:	2 OF 5
SURVEY DATE:	6/10/25	DRAFTED BY:	KMG

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DRILLING LAYOUT SITE PLAN

EAGLE PAD

SE1/4 SW1/4 & SW1/4 SE1/4 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



COLORADO LICENSED
KATHLEEN M. GOLES
63868
3/1/2026
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE
- SOUND WALLS
- EXISTING 1' CONTOUR
- PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR
- EXISTING FENCE

NOTE:

- RIG PROFILE IS APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION DUE TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

609 CONSULTING, LLC

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SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:

CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

EAGLE PAD
DRILLING LAYOUT SITE PLAN

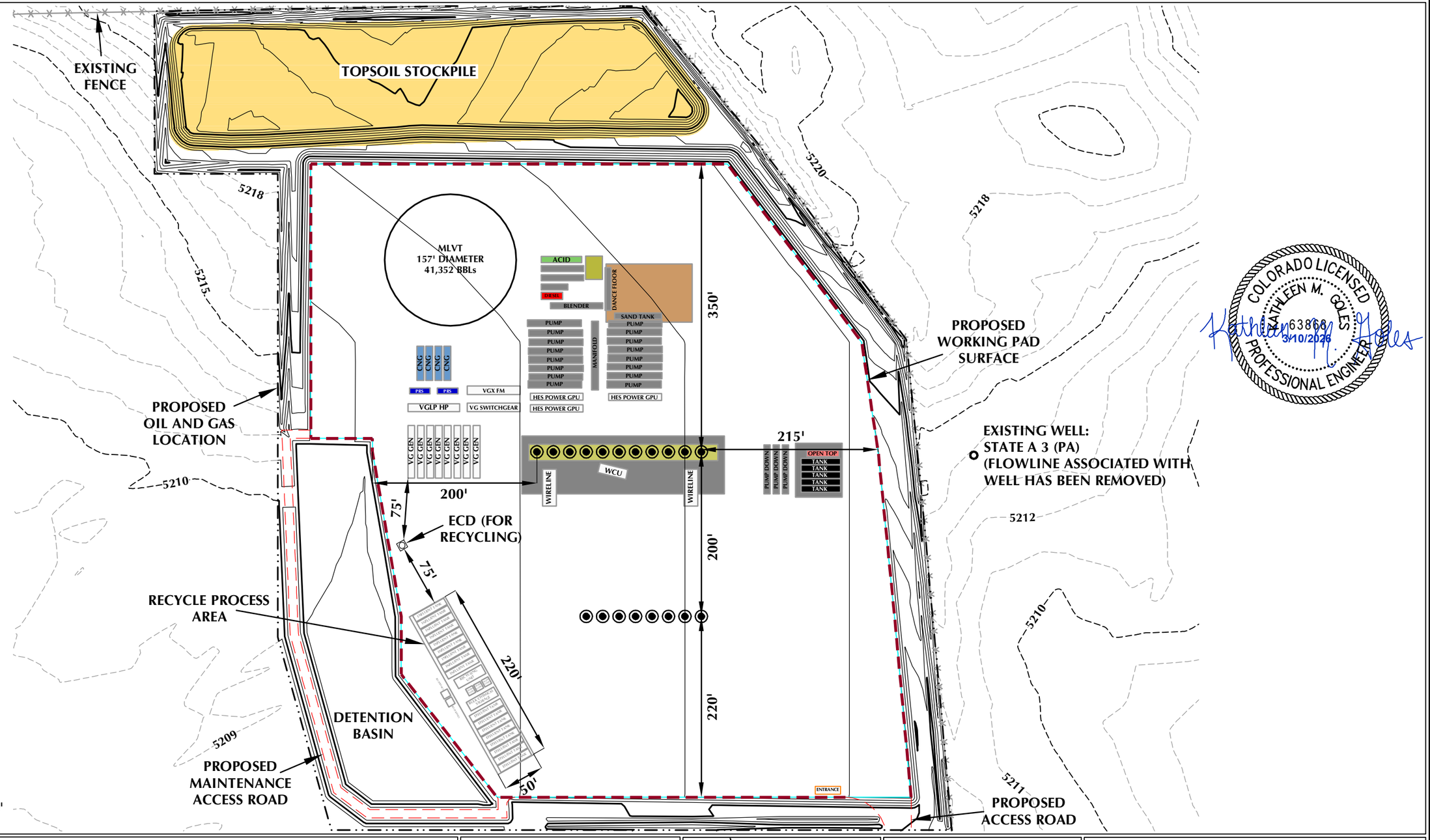
DATE: 3/1/26	SHEET: 3 OF 5
SURVEY DATE: 6/10/25	DRAFTED BY: KMG

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COMPLETIONS LAYOUT SITE PLAN

EAGLE PAD

SE1/4 SW1/4 & SW1/4 SE1/4 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



COLORADO LICENSED
KATHLEEN M. GOLES
63868
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
3/10/2026

LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE
- EXISTING 1' CONTOUR
- PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR
- CNG
- DIESEL
- DANCE FLOOR
- OPEN TOP
- FRAC SHACK
- EQUIPMENT - OTHER
- EQUIPMENT - UN
- DESIGNATED AREA
- ACID
- PRS
- VG GEN
- ENTRANCE
- SOUND WALLS
- EXISTING FENCE
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

NOTE:

- COMPLETIONS LAYOUT IS APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION DUE TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

609 CONSULTING, LLC

LOVELAND OFFICE
6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331

SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:

CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

EAGLE PAD
COMPLETIONS LAYOUT SITE PLAN

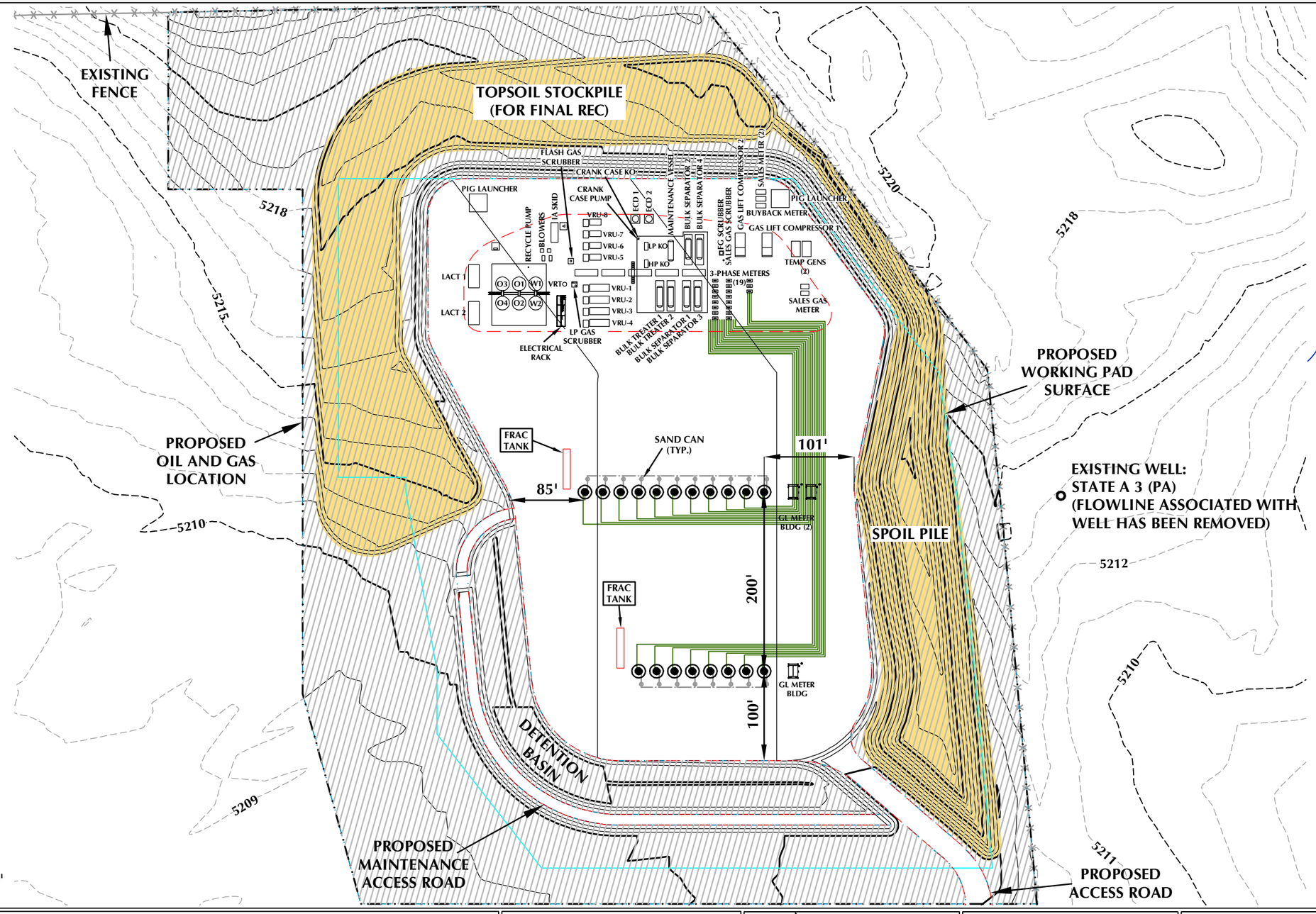
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SURVEY DATE:	6/10/25	DRAFTED BY:	KMG

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PRODUCTION LAYOUT SITE PLAN

EAGLE PAD

SE1/4 SW1/4 & SW1/4 SE1/4 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



NOTES:

1. SEE SEED MIX IN THE DRAINAGE REPORT INCLUDED WITH THE ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS.
2. TENTATIVE SCHEDULES FOR PRE-PRODUCTION OPERATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE WRITTEN NARRATIVE.

COLORADO LICENSED
KATHLEEN M. GOLES
63868
3/1/2026
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION (17.03 ACRES)
- PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE (10.65 ACRES)
- RECLAMATION AREA (10.51 ACRES)
- UNRECLAIMED AREA (6.52 ACRES)
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
- PROPOSED FLOWLINE
- PROPOSED PIPELINE
- EXISTING 1' CONTOUR
- PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR
- EXISTING FENCE

NOTE:

- WELLHEADS AND FACILITY EQUIPMENT WILL REMAIN PERMANENT AFTER FLOWBACK IS COMPLETE. SAND CANS AND FRAC TANKS ARE TEMPORARY AND WILL BE REMOVED FOLLOWING FLOWBACK OPERATIONS

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6706 North Franklin Avenue
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Phone 970-776-4331

SHERIDAN OFFICE
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Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:

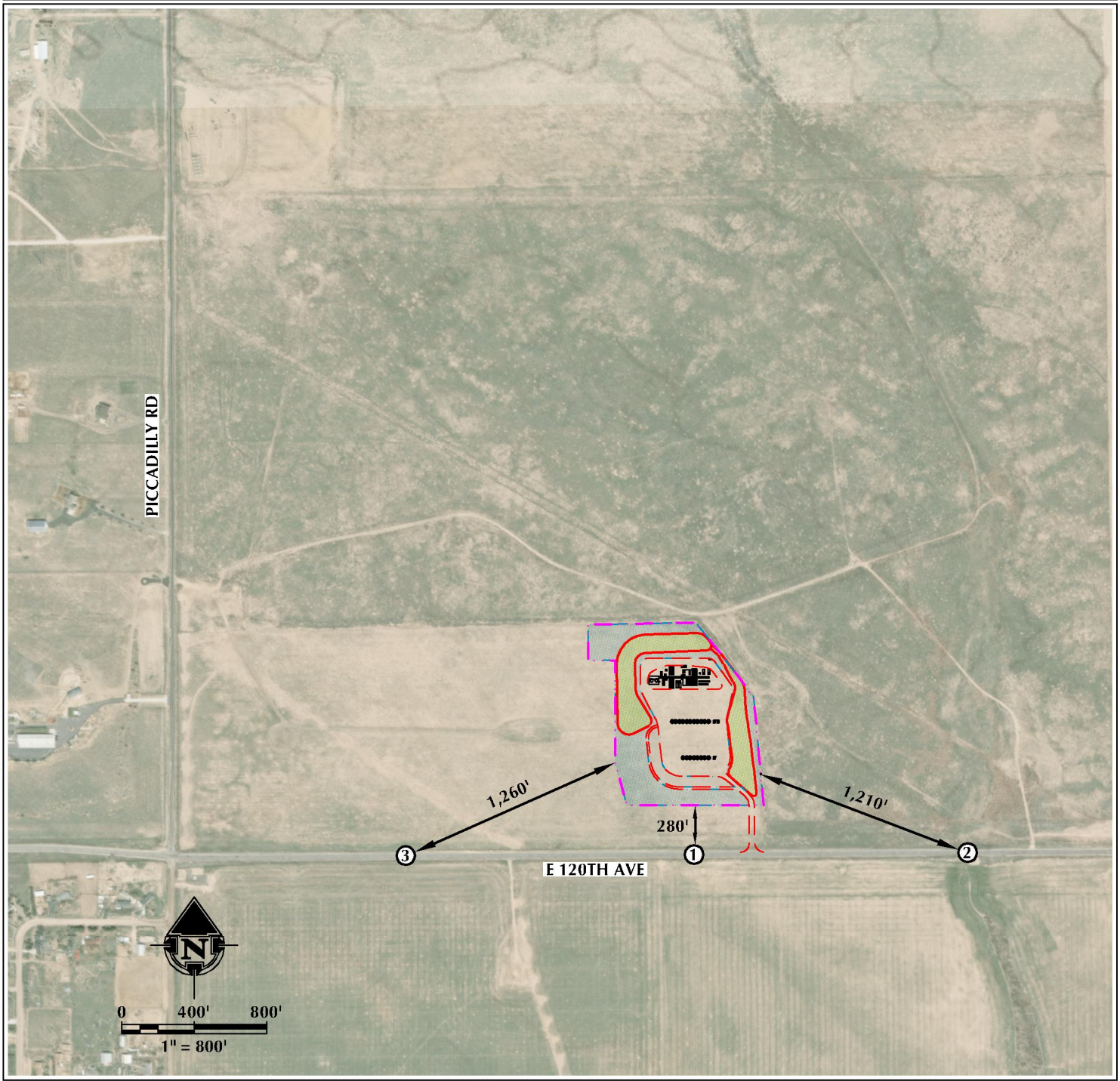
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

EAGLE PAD
PRODUCTION LAYOUT SITE PLAN

DATE:	3/1/26	SHEET:	5 OF 5
SURVEY DATE:	6/10/25	DRAFTED BY:	KMG

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IMAGE RENDERING LOCATIONS
EAGLE PAD
SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- RECLAMATION BOUNDARY
- SPOIL PILE
- ACCESS ROAD
- (#) PICTURE LOCATION

SHEET NO: 1 OF 2

609 CONSULTING, LLC

LOVELAND OFFICE
6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
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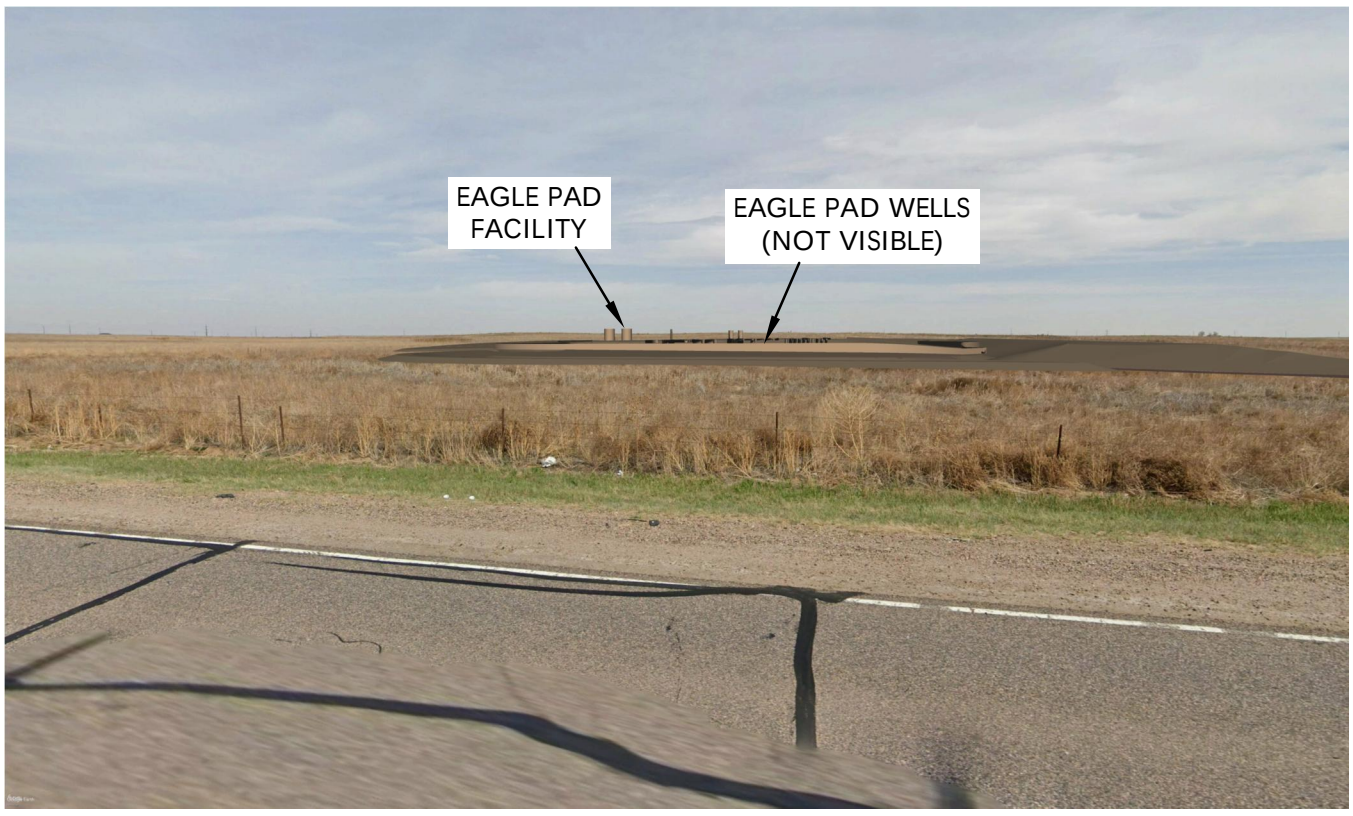
SM ENERGY
555 17th Street, Suite 3700
Denver, Colorado 80202

DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	7/8/26
DRAFTER:	JFE
REVISED:	

DATA SOURCES & NOTES:

- AERIAL IMAGERY COURTESY OF GOOGLE.
- THIS EXHIBIT IS NOT A PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEY AND CANNOT BE RELIED UPON TO DETERMINE OWNERSHIP.

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PICTURE 1 - 280' SOUTH OF LOCATION



PICTURE 2 - 1,210' SOUTHEAST OF LOCATION



PICTURE 3 - 1,260' SOUTHWEST OF LOCATION

EAGLE PAD

SIMULATION PICTURES

LOCATED IN SECTION 36
T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

SM ENERGY
555 17th Street, Suite 3700
Denver, Colorado 80202

GROUND LEVEL PICTURE

E 120TH AVE

INTERIM RECLAMATION

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LOVELAND OFFICE
6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331

NOTE:
- IMAGERY COURTESY OF GOOGLE.

SCALE: NTS | DATE: 7/8/26 | SHEET NO: 2 2 OF 2

REVISED:

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STATE OF COLORADO

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS

SURFACE USE AGREEMENT
OT 117566
Non-State and Pooled or Communitized Minerals

THIS SURFACE USE AGREEMENT ("**Agreement**"), dated this 9th day of August, 2025, ("**Effective Date**") is made by and between the State of Colorado, acting by and through the Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners, whose address is 1127 Sherman Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80203, herein called the "**State Land Board**", and, Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc, whose address is 555 17th Street, Suite 3700, Denver, CO 80202, herein called the "**Operator**".

WHEREAS, the State Land Board represents that it is the surface owner and in possession of the surface estate in all or part of the following lands located in Adams County, Colorado (the "**Property**"):

Subdivision CS2, Section 36, Township 1S, Range 66W

WHEREAS, the State Land Board acknowledges that the Operator has certain rights to conduct oil and gas operations under the terms of oil and gas lease(s) underlying or adjacent to the Property;

WHEREAS, the State Land Board and the Operator, together also herein be called the "**Parties**", desire to facilitate development of the oil and gas resources based on reasonable access and use of the Property, and to reach an understanding and agreement regarding the Operator's surface access and use and to minimize disturbance associated with oil and gas operations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the terms and conditions cited below, the State Land Board and the Operator agree as follows:

1. Surface Rights
   The State Land Board agrees to allow the Operator reasonable use of a portion of the Property to build well pad(s), tank batteries, access road(s); construct pipelines, flowlines, gathering lines and powerlines; and to drill, complete, produce and operate vertical, directional or horizontal wells (the "**Operations**"). Operations on the Property shall be confined to a limited portion of the surface of the Property exclusively reserved for Operations (the "**Operations Area**"), together with an "**Access Corridor**," as necessary, for access roads and associated lines, containing 17.21 acres which is further identified on **Exhibit A**. The Operator shall have the exclusive right to utilize the Operations Area provided the State Land Board may use the balance of the Property and the Access Corridor for State Land Board purposes that do not materially interfere with Operations. Furthermore, the Operator shall have the right to access and use the Property in "Emergency Situations". Emergency Situations is defined as situations that require immediate attention in order to protect human life or prevent further degradation of the land.

2. Subsurface Easement
   To the extent the State Land Board owns the sub-surface rights underlying the Property, the State Land Board hereby grants the Operator a sub-surface easement for passage of any portion of the directional or horizontal wellbore for a well located on the Operations Area through the State Land Board owned sub-surface. If a wellbore from a well located on the Operations Area leaves the sub-surface boundaries of one State Land Board oil and gas lease and enters lands covered under a separate oil and gas lease or leases, the State Land Board grants an easement to allow the wellbore

to travel and produce from all applicable leases, provided such easement does not conflict with the terms of any State Land Board lease now in effect.

3. Term

This Agreement shall have a primary term of three (3) years (the "**Primary Term**") and shall continue for so long thereafter as any well utilizing the Operations Area continues to produce oil or gas. If, after the expiration of the Primary Term of this Agreement, production from all wells utilizing the Operations Area should cease for any cause for a period of more than two (2) years, the State may terminate this Agreement, provided that the Operator may request annual one-year extensions to this Agreement by (i) providing evidence of compliance with ECMC Rule 417 – Mechanical Integrity Testing for Shut-in Wells, which may be in the form of ECMC Form 21 – Mechanical Integrity Test and, (ii) paying the State Land Board, in addition to the Annual Payment, $1,000 per acre of the Operations Area.

If the Operator fails to commence Operations on the Operations Area during the Primary Term by established production from wells located on the Operations Area or from off-site Wells utilizing facilities located on the Operations Area, this Agreement will terminate at the end of the Primary Term.

Upon termination of Operations, this Agreement shall remain in effect as to other terms and conditions until all wells are plugged and abandoned and the reclamation and clean-up requirements set out in the "**Reclamation**" section below have occurred consistent with the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (the "ECMC") regulations then in effect, and to the reasonable satisfaction of the State Land Board.

Agreement extensions in the absence of oil or gas production or in the event that the Operator fails to comply with 3.i and 3.ii above may be granted at the sole discretion of the State Land Board.

4. Payments to the State Land Board

A. Initial Damage Payment - On the Effective Date of the Agreement the Operator shall pay the State Land Board $127,725.00, based on the surface use rates set forth on Exhibit B for surface damage, impact and use of the Operations Area.

B. Well Payments – In addition to the Initial Damage Payment, the Operator shall pay the State Land Board a one-time payment for any and all wells located on the Operations Area based on the rates set forth on Exhibit B. Well Payments are due on the next annual anniversary date of the Effective Date following the well spud date, defined as when the drill bit contacts the ground to start the process to drill for and install surface casing.

C. Annual Payment - The Operator shall pay the State Land Board annually, on or before each anniversary of the Effective Date for so long as this Agreement remains in effect, an Annual Payment of $12,772.50, calculated based on the rates set forth on Exhibit B. The State Land Board may accept, in lieu of Annual Payments, a lump-sum one-time payment on the Effective Date of this Agreement, at the sole and absolute discretion of the State Land Board.

D. Access Corridor Payment: The operator shall pay a one-time Access Corridor Payment to the State Land Board of $900.00, based on the rates set forth on Exhibit B, for access roads, pipeline and powerline easements, and all other disturbances outside the Operations Area.

Payment shall be made on the Effective Date of the Agreement and the Operator may be subject to either the SUA or a separate Right-of-Way ("ROW") agreement. Operator shall consult with and obtain approval from the State Land Board for Access Corridors and shall cooperate with the State Land Board regarding the location and construction timing for any pipeline burial in order to minimize surface disturbance, and shall pay the State Land Board based on the compensation schedule set forth on Exhibit B. For accuracy of measurement, Operator shall provide an As-Built Survey and the Access Corridor Payment may be adjusted accordingly.

E. Production Facilities Payment – Upon written approval by the State Land Board, the Operator shall pay the State Land Board a one-time payment for each well located off the Operations Area (**"Off-Site Wells"**) that uses facilities located on the Operations Area, including without limitation, tanks and compressors, and all associated oil and gas production and operational facilities (the "Production Facilities"), calculated based on Exhibit B **("Production Facilities Payment")**. The State Land Board's written approval and the Production Facilities Payment are due prior to constructing pipelines or producing hydrocarbons from Off-Site Wells to the facilities located on the Operations Area and such use will be granted at the State Land Board's sole and absolute discretion.

F. Rental Adjustment - On the tenth anniversary of this Agreement and every fifth anniversary date thereafter the Annual Payment shall be increased based on the change in Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers, "CPI-U" (CUUR0000SA4) (Base Period 1982-84=100) (the "Index"), as first published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the five year period preceding such anniversary date.

On the tenth anniversary of this agreement and annually thereafter the Annual Payment may be reduced based on a reduction in size of the Operations Area due to interim reclamation subject to written approval by the State Land Board's District Manager or their appointee.

5. Excess Damage

If the Operations cause damage to (i) the Property located outside of the Operations Area or (ii) any other State Land Board-owned surface, or (iii) personal property located on Property outside of the Operations Area and Access Corridor, or if Operator's surface use exceeds the use contemplated herein, causing damage, including without limitation damage or destruction of land, crops, livestock, structures, buildings, fences, culverts, concrete ditches, irrigation systems, and natural water ways, Operator shall repair or replace the damaged property, or shall pay reasonable compensation to the State Land Board or the owner of such personal property for the replacement or repair of the damaged property. Failure to timely repair, replace or pay for additional damages may result in termination of this Agreement subject to notice and cure rights contained in paragraph 20.

6. Consultation

A. Surface Owner - Prior to execution of this Agreement, Operator shall meet with a State Land Board representative to define the Operations Area and Access Corridor as set forth on Exhibit A. Except for Emergency Situations, Operators shall be confined to the Operations Area and Access Corridor, and any change to Exhibit A requires prior consultation and written approval of the State Land Board. Except as indicated in paragraph 28, the State Land Board does not waive any ECMC surface owner consultation requirements, and the Operator shall not seek a variance to any required consultation without the advance written approval of the State Land Board.

B. Colorado Parks and Wildlife - Prior to executing this Agreement, Operator shall consult with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (**CPW**) representatives as required by ECMC Rules, and as required by the State Land Board, to determine if the Property contains CPW mapped High Priority Habitat (HPH) and/or occurrences of Federally-listed Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate Wildlife. The Operator shall review the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) data to identify animal and plant species of concern. Evidence of such consultation and review and the Operator's design measures and best management practices (BMPs) to be employed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to biological resources, species, and habitats must be attached to this Agreement as Exhibit C. The Parties mutually agree that any violation or non-compliance with the Exhibit C design measures and BMPs, in whole or in part, arising directly or indirectly from the use, occupation or control of the Property and the Operations Area, by the Operator or the Operator's Contactors is a default of this Agreement and the State Land Board may terminate this Agreement, subject to notice and cure rights contained in paragraph 20. In addition, the Parties mutually agree that Operator will pay liquidated damages of $1,000 per day for any such violation of or non-compliance with the Exhibit C design measures and BMPs.

7. As-Built Information

No later than 90 days after completion of construction of the well site, Production Facilities, access roads and pipelines, individually or together, or concurrently upon an Operator's submission of an As-Built Survey to the ECMC, whichever is earlier, the Operator shall provide the State Land Board with a certified plat showing the actual dimensions of the Operations Area and the Access Corridor and the total number of acres disturbed (**"As-Built Survey"**). Should the operator need to use lands to conduct additional operations outside of the area defined in the As-Built Survey, the Operator must obtain written approval from the State Land Board and the State Land Board can require a new As-Built Survey to include the additional acreage being used.

8. Operational Standards

At all times the Operator and its Contractors shall enter and use the Property, including the Operations Area, and shall conduct all Operations thereon, in a good, careful, safe, and workmanlike manner, in compliance with applicable state rules and regulations including those of the ECMC, the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission and any other State or Federal agency with jurisdiction over Operations, the applicable oil and gas lease(s), and this Agreement. Operator shall strive to identify and use the best management practices then available for surface management of oil and gas operations. The term "Contractors" shall include any third party and its employees, agents and affiliates that are retained, engaged or employed by the Operator to conduct Operations on the Property.

A. Limitation - The Operator shall use the Operations Area only for Operations as depicted and detailed on Exhibit A. No Operations, compressors, pipelines, powerlines, access roads, facilities, and equipment beyond those provided for on Exhibit A are allowed without the prior written consent of the State Land Board, except for Emergency Situations.

B. Compliance - Operator shall inform all Contractors of the standards contained herein. Should any Contractor fail to comply with Operator's obligations set forth herein, Operator shall be responsible and liable to the State Land Board for resulting damages.

C. Road standards - To the extent technically feasible, as agreed to by the Parties, Operator shall use existing roads to access the Operations Area and Access Corridor, except for Emergency

Situations.

I. Access roads shall be limited to approximately thirty-feet, being fifteen feet on each side of the centerline, and shall be constructed along the boundary lines of the Property, or along the section lines of the Property, to the extent technically feasible, as agreed by the Parties.

II. Culverts shall be installed at ditch and drainage crossings, and shall be sized to prevent obstruction to the free flow of the volumes of water being carried, inclusive of flood stages. If existing culverts are damaged or destroyed Operator agrees to promptly repair or replace such culverts.

III. Upon the State Land Board's written request, the Operator shall construct cattle guards at all places where Operator requires access through the State Land Board's fences. Permanent gates shall be installed at each point where an access road intersects perimeter or cross fences. If the State Land Board or Operator elects to lock any gate on the access road, keys shall be provided to the other party.

IV. All access roads shall be kept and maintained free from ruts. Access roads shall be compacted and an adequate amount of crushed aggregate and lighter gravel shall be added on top of the surface of the access road to minimize rutting and damage to the surface.

V. During dry months, Operator shall apply fresh water (or water to a standard suitable for irrigation purposes) to the surface of the access roads to reasonably limit dissemination of dust.

VI. The use and construction of any access roads shall not include a right of use by the general public. Operator shall be responsible for maintaining all access roads and any existing roads utilized by Operator, at Operator's sole cost and expense.

VII. Operator shall impose a reasonable speed limit, not to exceed twenty miles per hour on the access road, and Operator shall be responsible for all traffic on the access road occurring in connection with Operations, including without limitation any damage to livestock or growing crops.

D. Water Protection - Operator shall protect all water sources and conveyance structures, and test water quality in accordance with ECMC rules and regulations. All water sampling and testing shall be completed at Operator's expense by a reputable testing consultant selected by the Operator.

E. Fencing - To exclude livestock, upon the State Land Board's request, Operator shall fence any drill site, or if production is established, any well site, with a wildlife friendly four strand wire fence secured by posts at appropriate intervals. Pits must be separately fenced and netted according to the State Land Board's specifications to protect birds and wildlife. Final fencing materials shall be determined based on best management practices for the protection of

wildlife agreed to by the Parties.

F. Production Containment - Operator will install and maintain steel containment rings around production tanks and associated facilities, and install steel berms and an impervious synthetic liner within bermed areas and use best management practices to prevent any hydrocarbon substances from infiltrating soil or ground water.

G. Buried Pipelines - Operator shall bury all pipelines to a minimum depth of 36 inches.

H. Additional Surface Installations - At the State Land Board's request, Operator shall install additional screening, fencing, and landscaping around a wellsite to minimize noise and aesthetic impacts.

I. Prohibited Activities – The Operator and its Contractors may not hunt, fish, or possess firearms, alcoholic beverages, or illegal drugs on the Property.

J. Weed Control – The Operator shall keep the Operations Area and Access Corridor free of weeds as required by ECMC Rule 1003(f). Noxious weeds shall be sprayed within two (2) weeks of any request by the State Land Board for such spraying.

K. Trash and Debris - Operator shall keep the Operations Area free from trash and debris and shall provide for periodic removal of all trash and debris from the Operations Area.

L. Erosion Control - If the State Land Board identifies portions of the Property where Operations have caused erosion Operator agrees to take reasonable measures to control erosion, including without limitation installation of soil berms or diversions, mulching, seeding or soil binders.

M. Storage Prohibited - The Operator shall not store any oil and gas equipment, machinery, vehicles, pipe or other item on the Operations Area that is not required in connection with Operations, without the prior written consent of the State Land Board.

N. Unmanned Aerial Systems – The State Land Board maintains the right to access, inspect and monitor the Leased Land at all reasonable times, utilizing all reasonable means and methods, including but not limited to gate counters, game cameras and Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS). The use of UAS will be in accordance with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) rules and regulations. The Operator shall cooperate with the State Land Board and will not interfere with all reasonable means and methods of access, inspection and monitoring, including the State Land Board's actions necessary to comply with FAA rules and regulations.

9. Reclamation

Prior to initiating reclamation activities, Operator agrees to consult with the State Land Board. The Operator shall reclaim the Operations Area and the Access Corridor(s) and other associated impacted State Land Board-owned land for damages resulting from the Operator's Operations, at its sole expense as nearly as practicable to its original condition. Interim and final reclamation shall be to the satisfaction of the State Land Board and shall, at a minimum, comply with all appropriate reclamation regulations, including ECMC Reclamation Regulation Series 1000 and Series 1100, and any more stringent reclamation regulations adopted by the ECMC while this Agreement is in effect.

Additional interim and final reclamation requirements and standards, if any, are attached hereto as Exhibit D.

The existence of this Agreement shall not relieve the Operator of its obligation to fully comply with all of the ECMC Rules.

10. Other Lessees

Subject to Section 1 of this Agreement, Operator acknowledges that the State Land Board may have granted rights of surface use to additional third-parties. The State Land Board will provide Operator, upon request from the Operator, with the necessary information regarding any rights granted to additional third-parties. The Operator must use reasonable efforts to minimize the impact of its Operations on the other surface lessees and their surface use(s).

11. Assignment

This Agreement is assignable, in whole or in part, by either party, subject to the following:

A. The Operator may assign this Agreement in whole or in part with written consent of the State Land Board. Such consent will not be unreasonably withheld. The Operator may assign its rights in the Agreement only following written disclosure to the assignee of the existence of this Agreement, and such assignment must be expressly subject to the assignee's assumption of all terms, conditions and obligations of this Agreement.

B. The State Land Board may assign or convey its interest in the Property or any portion thereof only following written disclosure to the assignee of the existence of this Agreement, and such assignment or conveyance must be expressly subject to all terms and conditions of this Agreement, and the assumption by such assignee or grantee of all obligations of the State Land Board under this Agreement.

12. Successors and Assigns

When the word Operator is used in this Agreement, it shall also mean the successors and assigns of the Operator, including but not limited to its employees and officers, agents, affiliates, Contractors, subcontractors and/or purchasers. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, successors and assigns of the Parties.

13. Confidentiality

The existence and terms of this Agreement may be a public record and subject to the Colorado Open Records Act ("**CORA**"), C.R.S. § 24-72-200.1, et. seq. Data, maps, surveys, and other information prepared by or furnished to the State Land Board pursuant to this Agreement are subject to the confidentiality provisions of C.R.S. § 36-1-138(2). The Operator may record a memorandum or redacted form evidencing the existence of this Agreement.

14. Governing Law/Venue

This Agreement shall be interpreted according to the laws of the State of Colorado. Venue for any dispute shall be the City and County of Denver.

15. Written Modifications

This Agreement, including its Exhibits, may only be amended in writing signed by both Parties. All notices to either party shall be in writing addressed to the Parties at the address first set forth below.

16. Notices

Any notice or other communication given by either party to the other relating to this Agreement shall be in writing, delivered by U.S. mail or sent by reputable overnight courier, to such other party at the respective addresses set forth in this Agreement (or at such other address as may be designated from time to time by written notice given in the manner provided in this Agreement). If sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, such notice shall be deemed effective on receipt.

If to the State Land Board:
Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners
Attention: Oil and Gas Leasing Manager
1127 Sherman St., #300
Denver, CO 80203

If to Operator:
Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc
555 17th Street, Suite 3700
Denver, CO 80202

17. Governmental Immunity
Liability for claims or injuries to persons or property arising from the negligence of the State of Colorado, its departments, institutions, agencies, boards, officials, and employees is controlled and limited by the provisions of the Governmental Immunity Act, C.R.S. § 24-10-101 et seq., and the risk management statues, C.R.S. § 24-30-1501 et seq., as amended. No term or condition of this Agreement will be construed or interpreted as a waiver, express or implied, of any of the immunities, rights, benefits, protections, or other provisions, of the Governmental Immunity Act as applicable now or hereafter amended.

18. Indemnification
The Operator assumes all liability arising from the use, occupation or control of the Property by Operator under this Agreement. This assumption includes, but is not limited to, liability for all personal injuries (including death) and environmental and property damage and destruction. The Operator agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the State Land Board from and against any and all liabilities, losses, damages, liens, expenses, claims, demands, debts, obligations, fines, penalties, suits or actions, judgments, and costs of any kind whatsoever arising from the use, occupation or control of the Property, caused by any act, omission or neglect of Operator, or Operator's employees, agents, guests, invitees, contractors or assigns. The Operator further agrees to indemnify the State Land Board for any costs, including costs of suit and fees for consultants, experts, and attorneys, incurred by the State Land Board in terminating or canceling, enforcing obligations or defending itself against any matter arising under this Agreement caused or permitted by Operator or Operator's employees, agents, guests, invitees, contractors or assigns. This provision shall survive termination, cancellation or relinquishment of this Agreement and any cause of action by the State Land Board to enforce it shall not be deemed to accrue until the State Land Board's actual discovery of said liability, claim, loss, damage, or exposure. This indemnity is in addition to any other indemnity provided for in this Agreement. The Operator will not be responsible for any liability caused by persons granted other uses of the Property by the State Land Board.

19. Insurance
The Operator, at its sole cost and expense, shall during the entire term of this Agreement procure, pay for and keep in full force and effect an occurrence based general liability insurance policy from an insurance carrier licensed to do business in Colorado, in an amount not less than one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) per occurrence and two million dollars ($2,000,000.00) aggregate. The Operator, at its sole cost and expense, shall during the entire term of this Agreement procure, pay for and keep in full force and effect a property insurance policy from an insurance carrier licensed to do business in Colorado covering all insurable improvements owned by the State Land Board located on the Property in an

amount not less than necessary to cover the replacement cost. All policies shall name the State Land Board as an additional insured, shall provide that the coverage is primary and noncontributory over any other insurance coverage available to the State Land Board, its agents and employees and shall include a clause waiving all rights of recovery, under subrogation or otherwise against the State Land Board, its agents and employees. Failure to buy and maintain the required insurance is a default of this Agreement. Before starting work under this Agreement, Operator shall, at the State Land Board's request, furnish a certificate of liability insurance, referencing the agreement number and reflecting the above requirements. The State Land Board may alter any requirements of this section to meet the requirements of the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act or any requirements determined by the Colorado Office of Risk Management.

20. Bond

Without impacting the requirements of the ECMC, prior to accessing the Property and commencing construction and Operations, the State Land Board will require Operator to file a good and sufficient bond in the initial minimum amount of $25,000 securing the state against loss of rents or other loss or waste, or occupation of the land for more than thirty days after the cancellation or expiration of the lease by Operator, on up to five acres of the Property. The Bond amount will increase at a rate of $5,000 per acre or fraction thereof for surface disturbance and damage in excess of five acres. The Operator may satisfy this individual lease bond obligation by maintaining a blanket bond with Lessor in an amount determined by Lessor. The State Land Board may accept cash, a surety bond, or a bank irrevocable letter of credit and will require that such bond be held in full force and effect after the termination or expiration of this Agreement until such time that the State Land Board has approved final reclamation of the Operations Area. The State Land Board agrees to take into account any additional bonding requirements imposed for the protection of the surface estate, provided there is no obligation that the State Land Board will reduce the bond amount.

21. Default and Remedies

A. In addition to any defaults specified in other sections of this Agreement, the failure of Operator to comply with or to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement in whole or in part or in a timely or satisfactory manner may constitute a default.

B. The State Land Board may also determine the Operator is in default any time the ECMC issues to the Operator a Notice of Alleged Violation relating to the Operator's Operations on or connected to the Property.

C. The State Land Board shall promptly notify the Operator in writing of any default under this Agreement. Operator shall immediately commence and diligently pursue action calculated to cure the claimed default and prosecute such action as necessary to fully remedy and cure such default to the reasonable satisfaction of the State Land Board within 60 days after service of written default notice. Operator will contact the State Land Board within 10 days after service of written notice to the Operator by the State Land Board if the cure will reasonably require more than 60 days to complete or if concurrent corrective actions required by the ECMC may require an extension to the 60 day cure period.

D. If Operator fails to cure the default as provided in this Paragraph 20.C., the State Land Board may:

I. Declare this Agreement terminated and the Operator shall surrender and peaceably deliver to the State Land Board the Property and the Operations Area, in accordance

with and subject to the terms of this Agreement, and such Property shall be in good condition.

II. Require the Operator to pay $1,000.00 per day of the Default as Liquidated Damages commencing on the date that the Default occurs and ending on date that the Operator has fully remedied and cured the default to the reasonable satisfaction of the State Land Board or when the Parties have otherwise reached an agreement to settle the default. Whenever Liquidated Damages are available in this Agreement, the Parties have agreed that the State Land Board's actual damages, in the event of the Operator's Default, would be extremely difficult or impracticable to determine. After negotiation, the Parties have agreed that, considering all the circumstances existing on the date of this Agreement, this amount is a reasonable estimate of the damages that the State Land Board would incur in such event. Each party specifically confirms the accuracy of the statements made above and each party has had the opportunity to be represented by counsel to explain, at the time this Agreement was made, the consequences of this Liquidated Damages provision. The Parties represent that they have either retained legal counsel, or have declined to do so.

III. Enforce the terms of this Agreement through specific performance.

IV. Seek damages for the failure to comply with the terms of this Agreement.

V. Require payment from the bond required in Paragraph 19.

VI. Seek all other available remedies in law and equity.

E. The State Land Board's rights and remedies, including those not specifically described, available in law or equity shall be cumulative, and the State Land Board may pursue any or all of such rights and remedies at the same time or separately. Nothing in this Paragraph 20 relieves the Operator of any responsibility for the final reclamation of the Property and the Operations Area and the Access Corridors, or the requirement to comply with all ECMC rules and regulations.

22. Title and Condition

The Operator enters into this Agreement with the Property in its "as is" condition with all faults, including the environmental condition of the Property. The State Land Board makes, and the Operator affirms that the State Land Board has made no representations or warranties, express or implied, of any kind whatsoever with regard to the title or condition of the Property or its fitness or suitability for any particular use. The Operator acknowledges that it is solely responsible for performing its own due diligence and for becoming fully familiar with the title, encumbrances and condition of the Property and any applicable restrictions, uses, or other conditions that might affect the Operator's development or use for a particular purpose.

23. Force Majeure

If performance of this Agreement or of any obligation hereunder is prevented or substantially restricted or interfered with by reason of an event of "Force Majeure" (defined below), the affected party, upon giving notice to and receiving approval from the other party, shall be excused from such performance to the extent of and for the duration of such prevention, restriction or interference for a period not to exceed ten (10) years, provided Force Majeure shall not excuse the obligation to timely pay the Annual Payment that shall continue to be due as set forth herein. The

affected party shall use its reasonable efforts and due diligence to avoid or remove such causes of nonperformance, and shall continue performance hereunder whenever such causes are removed. "**Force Majeure**" means flood, drought, earthquake, storm, fire, tornado, lightning, windstorm, unusually inclement weather or other natural catastrophe; acts of God, casualty or accident; war, sabotage, vandalism, civil strife or other violence; strikes or labor disputes; or any law, order, proclamation, regulation, ordinance, action, demand or requirement of any government agency or utility. Such determination of Force Majeure shall be at the State Land Board's reasonable sole discretion.

24. No Partnership or Joint Venture

This Agreement does not create any agent-principal or principal-agent relationship, joint venture, partnership, or other similar relationship between the State Land Board and the Operator, and neither party shall have the power to bind the other except as expressly set forth in this Agreement.

25. Partial Invalidity

If any term, covenant, condition or provision of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall at any time or to any extent be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement or the application of such term or provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid or unenforceable shall not be affected and each term, covenant, condition and provision of this Agreement shall be valid and be enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

26. Severability and Survival of Terms

No waiver of any right under this Agreement shall be effective for any purpose unless in writing signed by the party possessing the right, and no such waiver shall be construed to be a waiver of any subsequent provision, right, or term of this Agreement. Failure of the State Land Board or the Operator to complain of any act or omission on the part of the other party, no matter how long the same may continue, shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any of its rights under this Agreement. No waiver by the State Land Board or the Operator at any time, express or implied, of any breach of any provision of this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver of a breach of any other provisions of this Agreement or a consent to any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision.

27. Entire Agreement

This Agreement and all addenda, exhibits, and schedules attached hereto, contains the entire agreement with respect to the subject matter. No oral statement or prior written matter shall have any force or effect, with an exception being for a separate Right of Way ("ROW") agreement. The Operator agrees that it is not relying on any representations or agreements other than those contained in this Agreement.

28. Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in any number of multiple, identical, original counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same agreement.

29. Signatures

Signatures required in this Agreement shall be either original "wet" handwritten signatures or digital signatures in accordance with the Colorado State Controller Contract, Grant and Purchase Order Policies regarding the use of digital signatures issued under the State Fiscal Rules. If any signatory

signs this Agreement using a digital signature in accordance with the Colorado State Controller Contract, Grant and Purchase Order Policies regarding the use of digital signatures issued under the State Fiscal Rules, then any agreement or consent to use digital signatures within the electronic system through which that signatory signed shall be incorporated into this Agreement by reference.

30. Rules and Laws

The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be performed and exercised subject to all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations, orders, local ordinances or resolutions applicable to and binding upon the administration of lands owned by the State of Colorado, and to laws, rules and regulations governing oil and gas operations in Colorado, including, but not limited to, the rules and regulations of the ECMC. The Operator must immediately forward any notice of noncompliance of violation related to Operations on the Property to the State Land Board. Should the Operator have a good faith dispute with any local government or authority, other than the State Land Board, regarding the application of a rule, regulation, ordinance, order or ruling, the State Land Board shall not consider the good faith contest or appeal of such rule, regulation, ordinance, order or ruling a violation of this Agreement while any appeal or other recognized legal or administrative process is pending to resolve the dispute.

The State Land Board shall approve all ECMC required waivers that are consistent with the terms of this Agreement and the Exhibit A Operations on the Operations Area. Waivers for operations outside of or in conflict with this Agreement may be approved at the State Land Board's absolute and sole discretion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the State Land Board and the Operator, by their signatures below, agree to the terms of this Agreement:

EXTRACTION OIL & GAS, INC

By: _____ August 26, 2025
Signature Date

Sean Casper Surface Land Manager
Printed Name Title

STATE OF COLORADO BY THE
STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS

By: _____
Steve Freese, Minerals Field Specialist

Date: 8/29/25

SURFACE USE AGREEMENT
OT 117566

EXHIBIT A
OPERATIONS, OPERATIONS AREA AND ACCESS CORRIDOR(S)

EXHIBIT B
PAYMENTS

EXHIBIT C
CONSULTATION
DESIGN MEASURES AND BMPs

EXHIBIT D
RECLAMATION (None Attached)

Table of Contents for Exhibit A, B, and C

27 Pages

Exhibit A

Page 1-2	Location drawing
Page 3-4	Facility layout drawing
Page 5	Access road map
Page 6-7	Access road pictures
Page 8	Reference area map
Page 9-10	Reference area photos
Page 11-13	Multi well plan

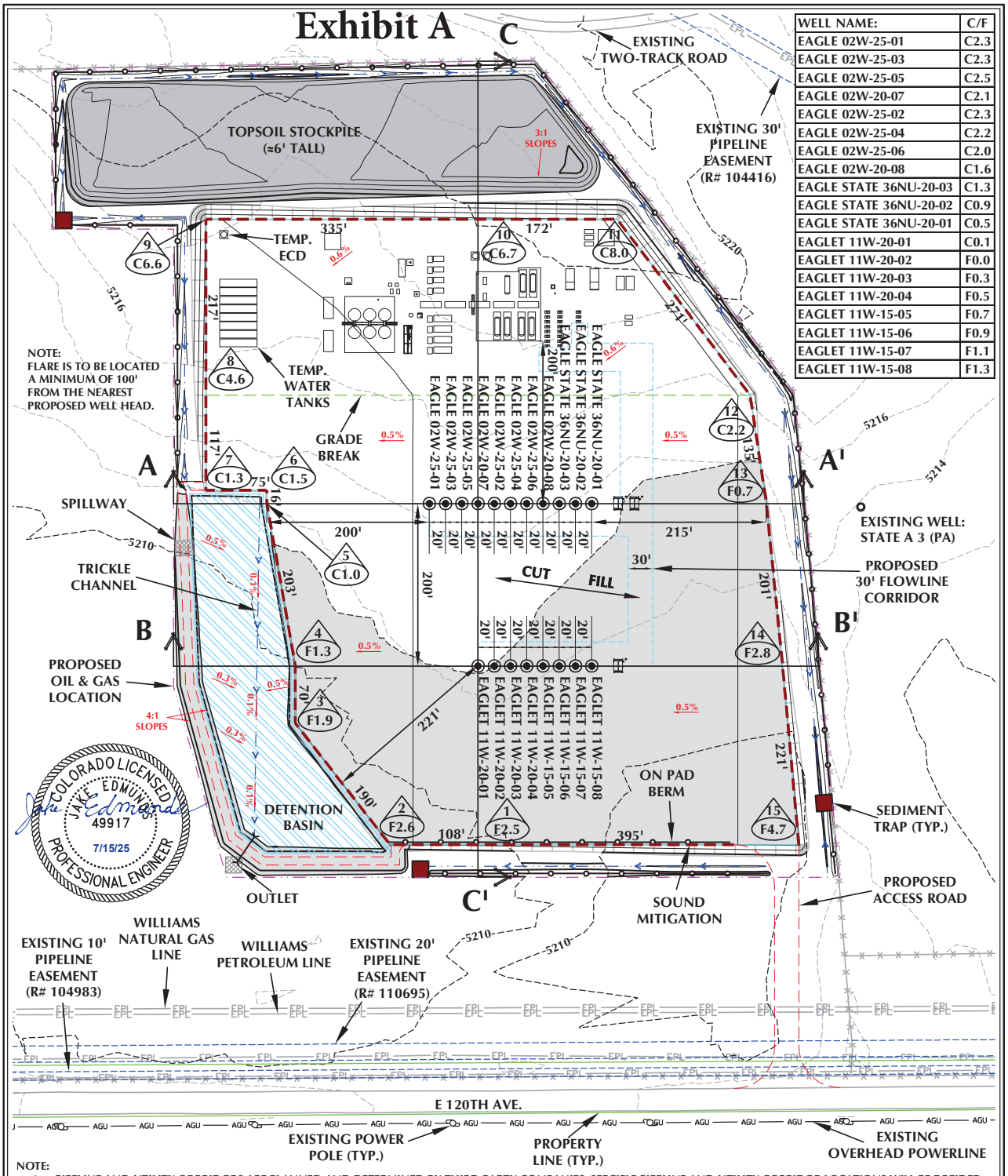
Exhibit B

Page 14	Surface use agreement pay table
Page 15-16	Payment calculators

Exhibit C

Page 17	Minimum mineral percentage acknowledgement
Page 18-27	CPW review letter

Exhibit A



WELL NAME:	C/F
EAGLE 02W-25-01	C2.3
EAGLE 02W-25-03	C2.3
EAGLE 02W-25-05	C2.5
EAGLE 02W-20-07	C2.1
EAGLE 02W-25-02	C2.3
EAGLE 02W-25-04	C2.2
EAGLE 02W-25-06	C2.0
EAGLE 02W-20-08	C1.6
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03	C1.3
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02	C0.9
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01	C0.5
EAGLET 11W-20-01	C0.1
EAGLET 11W-20-02	F0.0
EAGLET 11W-20-03	F0.3
EAGLET 11W-20-04	F0.5
EAGLET 11W-15-05	F0.7
EAGLET 11W-15-06	F0.9
EAGLET 11W-15-07	F1.1
EAGLET 11W-15-08	F1.3

NOTE:
1. PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDORS ARE PLANNED AND DETERMINED BY THIRD PARTY COMPANIES. SPECIFIC PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDOR LOCATIONS WILL BE DECIDED BY THOSE THIRD PARTY COMPANIES CLOSER TO THE START DATE OF OPERATIONS BASED ON CONTRACT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY NEGOTIATIONS.
2. EXISTING UTILITIES DISPLAYED ON THE GRADING PLAN ARE FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OR EARTHWORK, CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE TO CALL FOR LOCATES: (800) 922-1987
3. DIVERSION DITCH AND/OR BERM TO BE CONSTRUCTED AROUND THE ENTIRE PAD LOCATION. BERM SECTIONS TO BE COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES.
4. CENTER OF WELL PAD REFERENCED BELOW CORRESPONDS TO THE SURFACE LOCATION OF THE EAGLE 02W-25-07 WELL.

EAGLE PAD - CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT DRAWING - PLAN VIEW

PAD QUANTITIES AND DESIGN PARAMETERS

EXISTING GRADE @ CENTER OF WELL PAD = 5214.5'
FINISHED GRADE @ CENTER OF WELL PAD = 5212.4'
CUT/FILL SLOPES = 3:1; EXCEPT AS NOTED
SHRINKAGE FACTOR = 1.10
SWELL FACTOR = 1.00
OIL AND GAS LOCATION AREA = 17.03 ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE = 10.65 ACRES
ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE AREA = 0.18 ACRES
PIPELINE/UTILITY CORRIDOR AREA = SEE NOTE 1

PAD QUANTITIES

TOTAL CUT FOR PAD = 26,990 C.Y.
TOTAL FILL FOR PAD = 26,990 C.Y.
TOPSOIL @ 10" DEPTH = 17,406 C.Y.
TOTAL IMPORT = 0 C.Y.

PLATING MATERIAL VOLUME
TO BE ADDED TO PAD = 8,590 C.Y.
TO BE ADDED TO ROAD = 196 C.Y.
(ASSUMING 6" DEPTH)

LEGEND

- EXISTING WELL LOCATION
- PROPOSED WELL LOCATION
- EXISTING CONTOURS (2' INTERVAL)
- PROPOSED CONTOURS (2' INTERVAL)
- EXISTING PIPELINE
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- EXISTING FENCE
- DIVERSION DITCH
- BERM

HORIZONTAL 0 60' 120' 1" = 120'
2' CONTOURS

EAGLE PAD

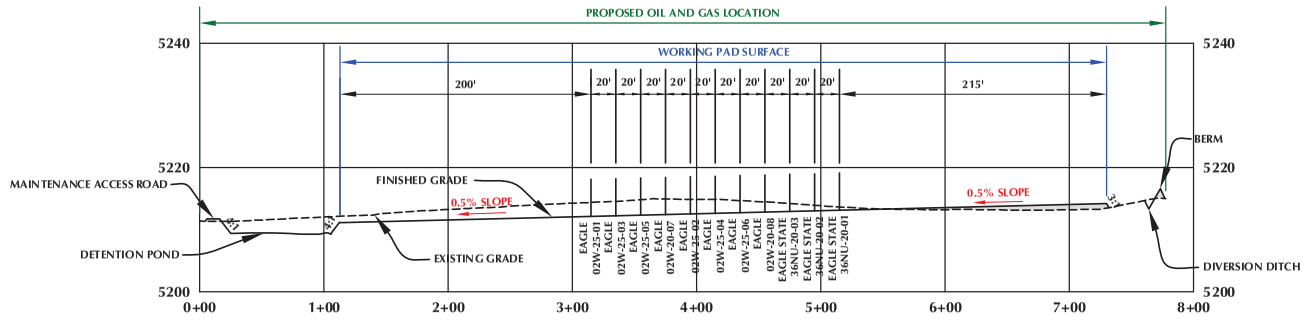
CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT DRAWING - PLAN VIEW
LOCATED IN SESW & SWSE
SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

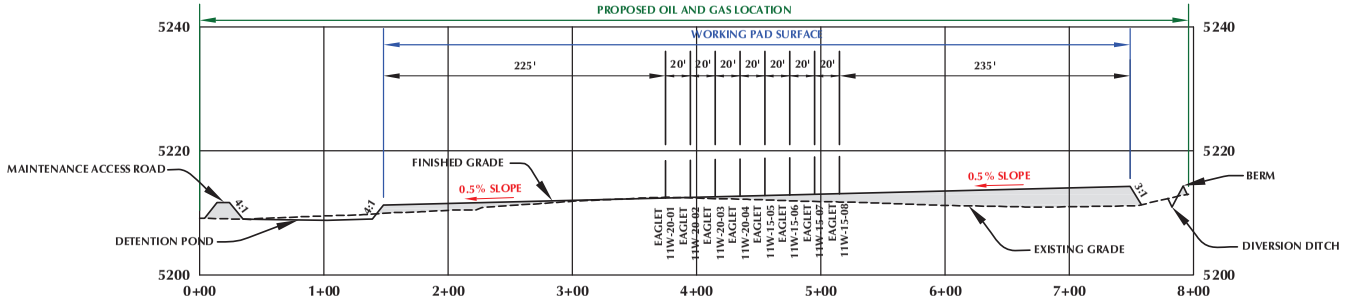
609 CONSULTING, LLC
LOVELAND OFFICE
6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331
SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

SCALE: 1"=120'	DATE: 6/18/25	SHEET NO: 1 OF 1
REVISED:	JFE 7/15/25	

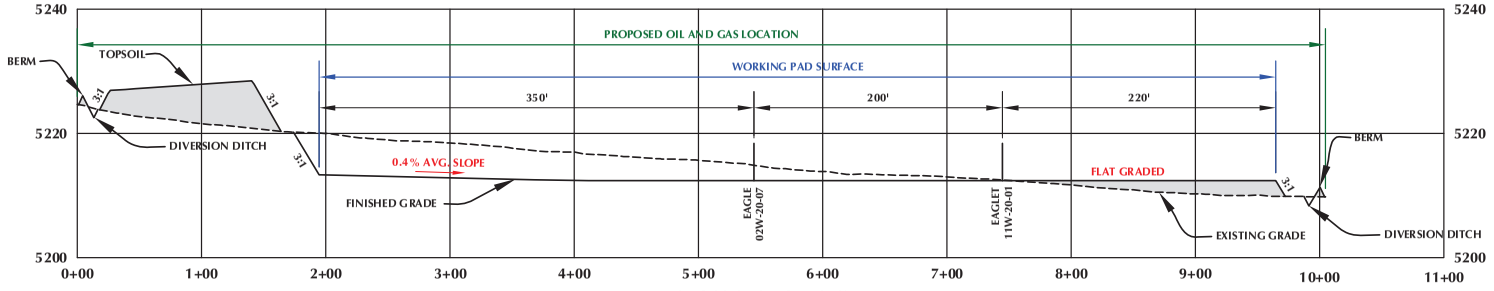
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CROSS SECTION A-A'



CROSS SECTION B-B'



CROSS SECTION C-C'

COLORADO LICENSED
JAKE EDMUNDS
49917
7/15/25
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

EAGLE PAD

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT DRAWING - CROSS SECTIONS
LOCATED IN SESW & SWSE
SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

NOTES:

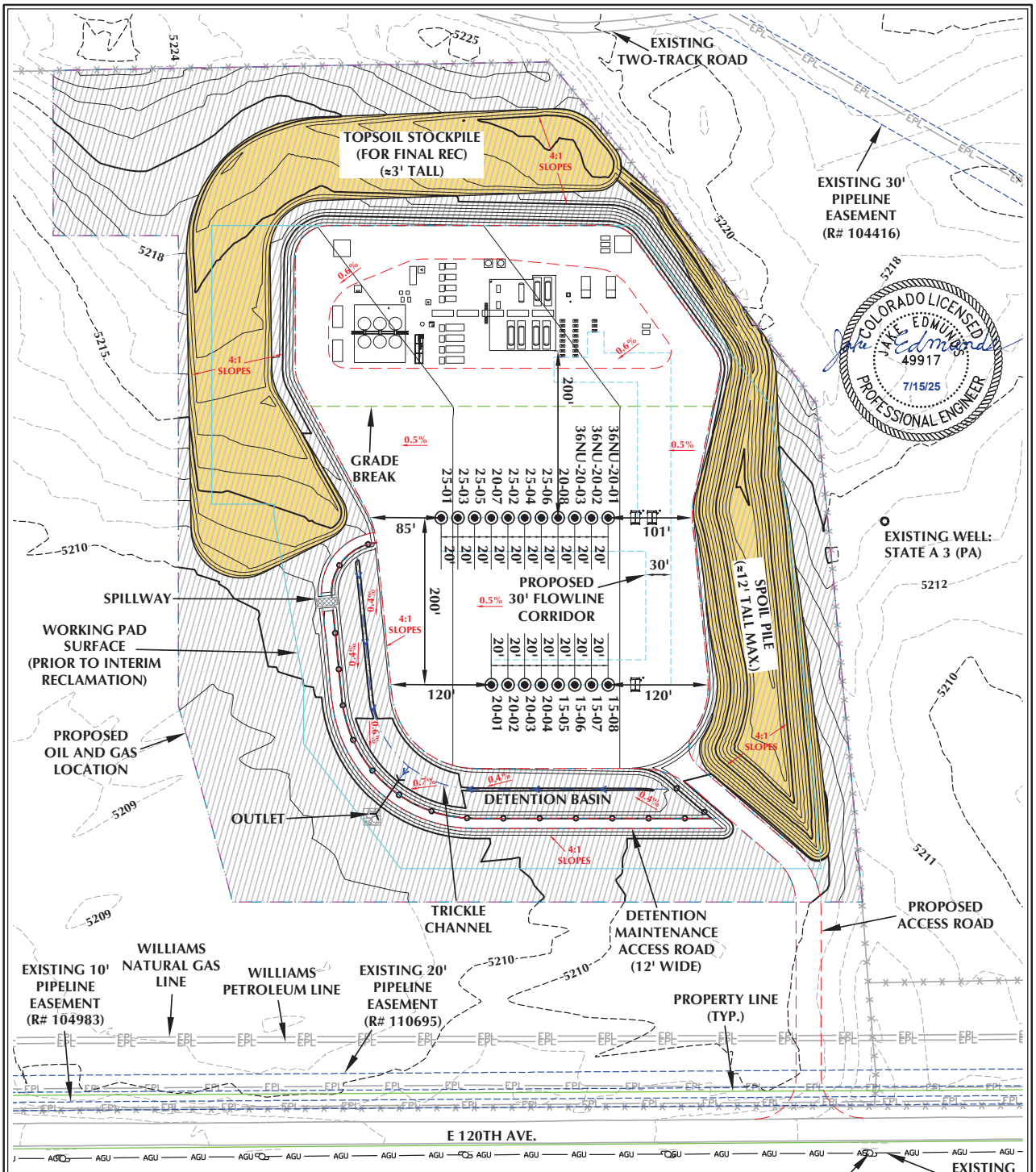
Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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Phone 970-776-4331
SHERIDAN OFFICE
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Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

HORIZONTAL 0 50' 100' 1" = 100'
VERTICAL 0 10' 20' 1" = 20'

SCALE: 1"=100'	DATE: 6/18/25	SHEET NO: 1
REVISED:	JFE 7/15/25	1 OF 1

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NOTES:

1. PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDORS ARE PLANNED AND DETERMINED BY THIRD PARTY COMPANIES. SPECIFIC PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDOR LOCATIONS WILL BE DECIDED BY THOSE THIRD PARTY COMPANIES CLOSER TO THE START DATE OF OPERATIONS BASED ON CONTRACT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY NEGOTIATIONS.
2. EXISTING UTILITIES DISPLAYED ON THE GRADING PLAN ARE FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OR EARTHWORK, CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE TO CALL FOR LOCATES: (800) 922-1987
3. RECLAIMED AREA WILL BE RE-SEEDED AND RE-VEGETATED DURING INTERIM RECLAMATION.

EAGLE PAD FACILITY LAYOUT DRAWING

QUANTITIES AND DESIGN PARAMETERS

SHRINKAGE FACTOR = 1.00
SWELL FACTOR = 1.00
OIL AND GAS LOCATION AREA = 17.03 ACRES
AREA RECLAIMED DURING
INTERIM RECLAMATION = 10.51 ACRES
TOTAL PAD AREA AFTER
INTERIM RECLAMATION = 6.52 ACRES

PAD QUANTITIES

TOTAL CUT = 24,186 C.Y.
TOTAL FILL = 24,186 C.Y.
MATERIAL STORED FOR FINAL REC = 12,238 C.Y.

TOPSOIL @ 10" DEPTH
FROM PAD = 17,406 C.Y.
TOPSOIL USED FOR INTERIM REC = 8,552 C.Y.
TOPSOIL STORED FOR FINAL REC = 8,854 C.Y.

PLATING MATERIAL VOLUME
TO BE REMOVED FROM PAD = 3,537 C.Y.
(ASSUMING 6" DEPTH)

LEGEND

- EXISTING WELL LOCATION
- PROPOSED WELL LOCATION
- EXISTING CONTOURS (1' INTERVAL)
- PROPOSED CONTOURS (1' INTERVAL)
- EXISTING PIPELINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- RECLAMATION AREA

HORIZONTAL 0 60' 120' 1" = 120'
1' CONTOURS

EAGLE PAD

FACILITY LAYOUT DRAWING
LOCATED IN SESW & SWSE
SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

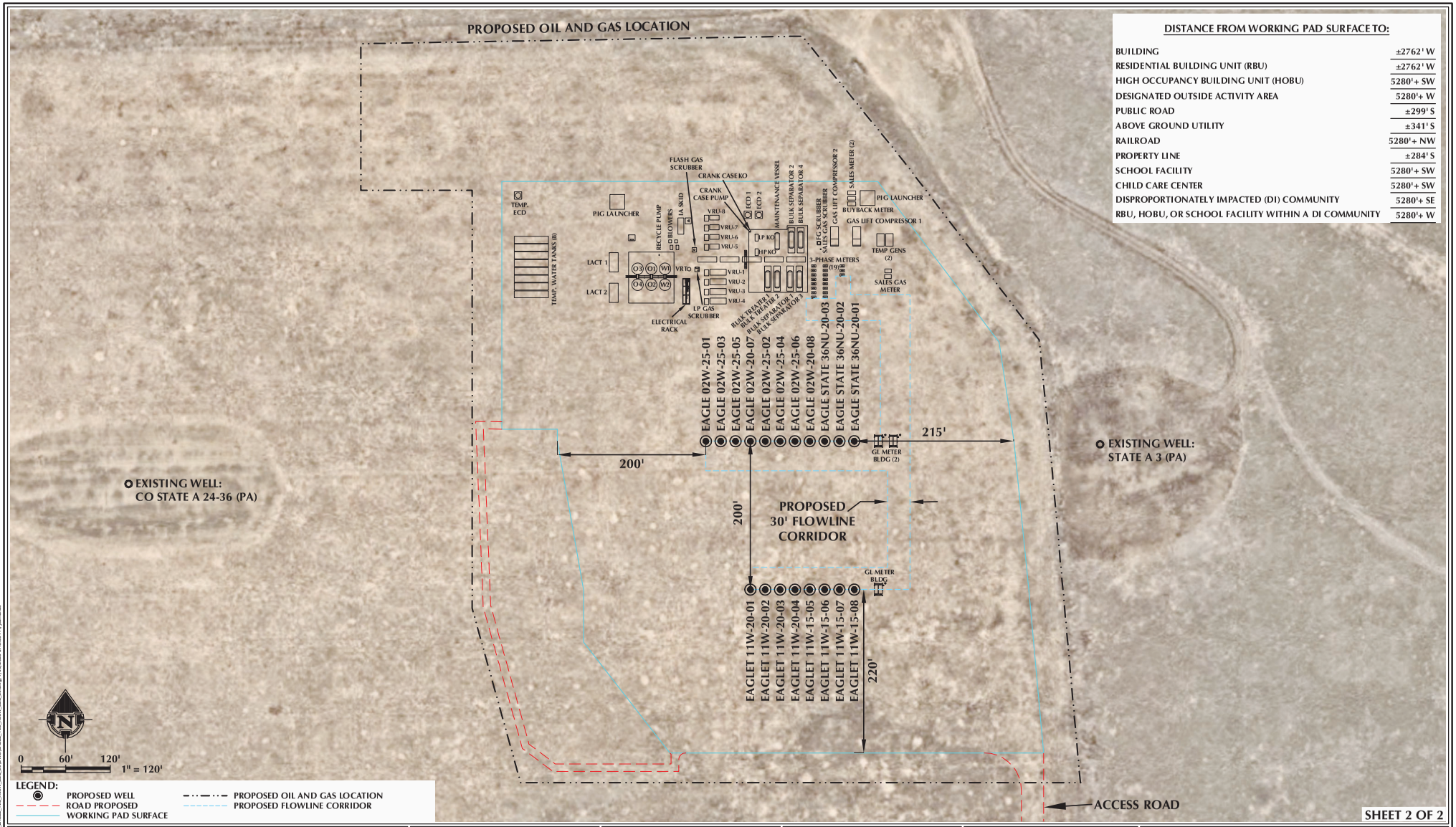
Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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Phone 970-776-4331

SHERIDAN OFFICE
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Phone 307-674-0609

609 CONSULTING, LLC

SCALE: 1"=120'	DATE: 6/18/25	SHEET NO: 1 OF 2
REVISED:	JFE 6/27/25	



NOTES:
1. EQUIPMENT PLACEMENT IS APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO MINOR MODIFICATION DUE TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.
2. FLOWLINE CORRIDOR IS APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO MINOR MODIFICATION DUE TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.
3. ALL WATER TANKS ARE 500bbls.
3. ALL OIL TANKS ARE 500bbls.

FACILITY COORDINATES:
LAT: 39.916939° LONG: -104.723452° (NAD83)

DATA SOURCES:
- AERIAL COURTESY OF NEARMAP

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Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

SCALE:	1" = 120'
DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	6/18/25
DRAFTER:	KMG
REVISED:	7/15/25

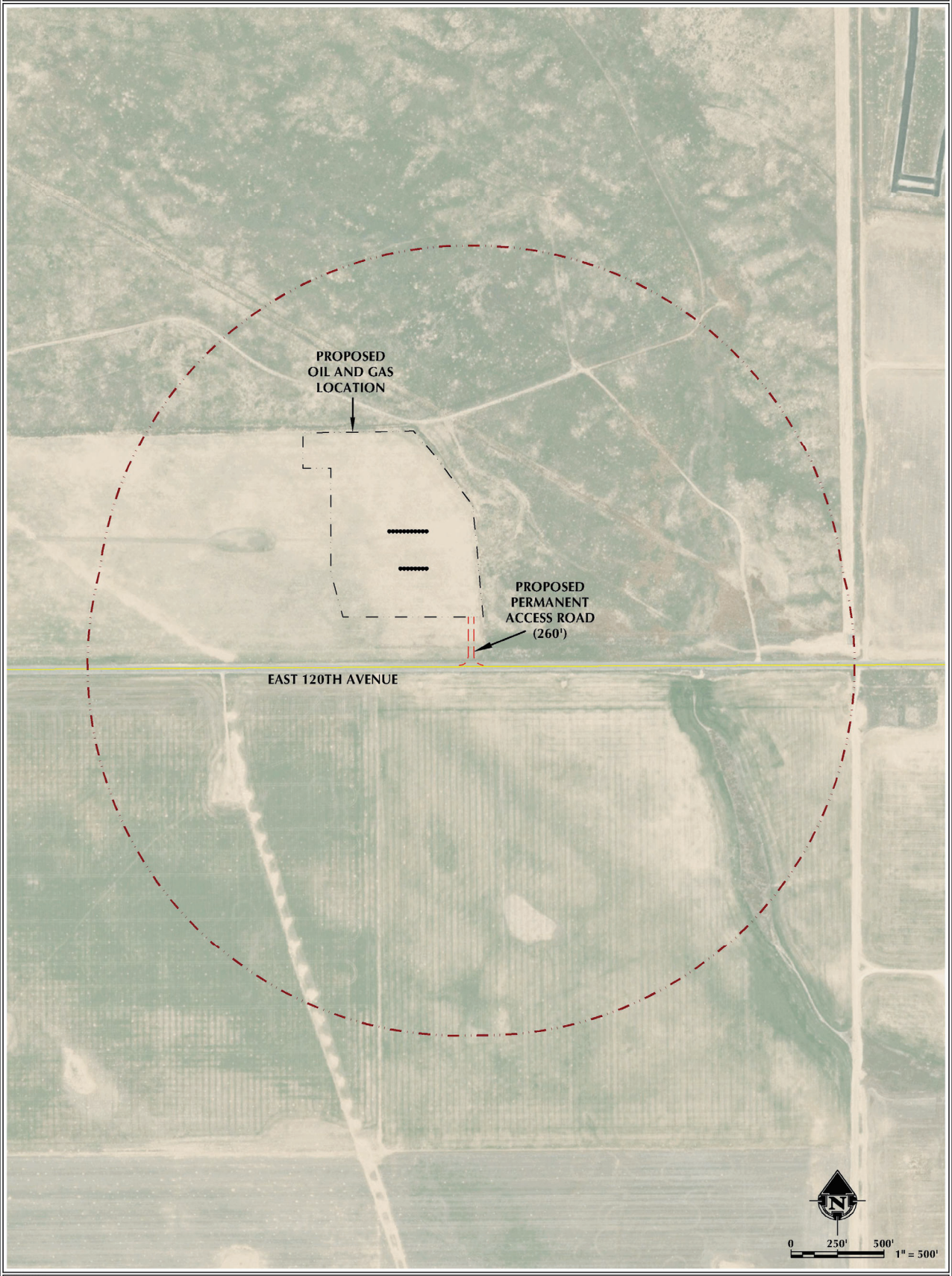
FACILITY LAYOUT DRAWING
EAGLE PAD
LOCATED IN SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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ACCESS ROAD MAP

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD
- PUBLIC ROAD
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- 2000' ACCESS BUFFER
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT

INTERSECTION OF PROPOSED PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD AND EAST 120TH AVENUE
LATITUDE: 39.914289°
LONGITUDE: -104.722112°

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Phone: 307-674-0609

DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	6/17/25
DRAFTER:	GLK
REVISED:	

DATA SOURCES & NOTES:
- AERIAL COURTESY OF ESRI INC.

PREPARED FOR: CIVITAS Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.



ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE NORTH (INTO PROPERTY)



ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE EAST

EAGLE PAD

ACCESS ROAD PICTURES
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03, EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-20-07, EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06, EAGLE 02W-20-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02, EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05, EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07, EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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SCALE: NTS | DATE: 6/17/25 | SHEET NO: 1 1 OF 2
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ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE SOUTH



ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE WEST

EAGLE PAD

ACCESS ROAD PICTURES
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03, EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-20-07, EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06, EAGLE 02W-20-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02, EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05, EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07, EAGLET 11W-15-08
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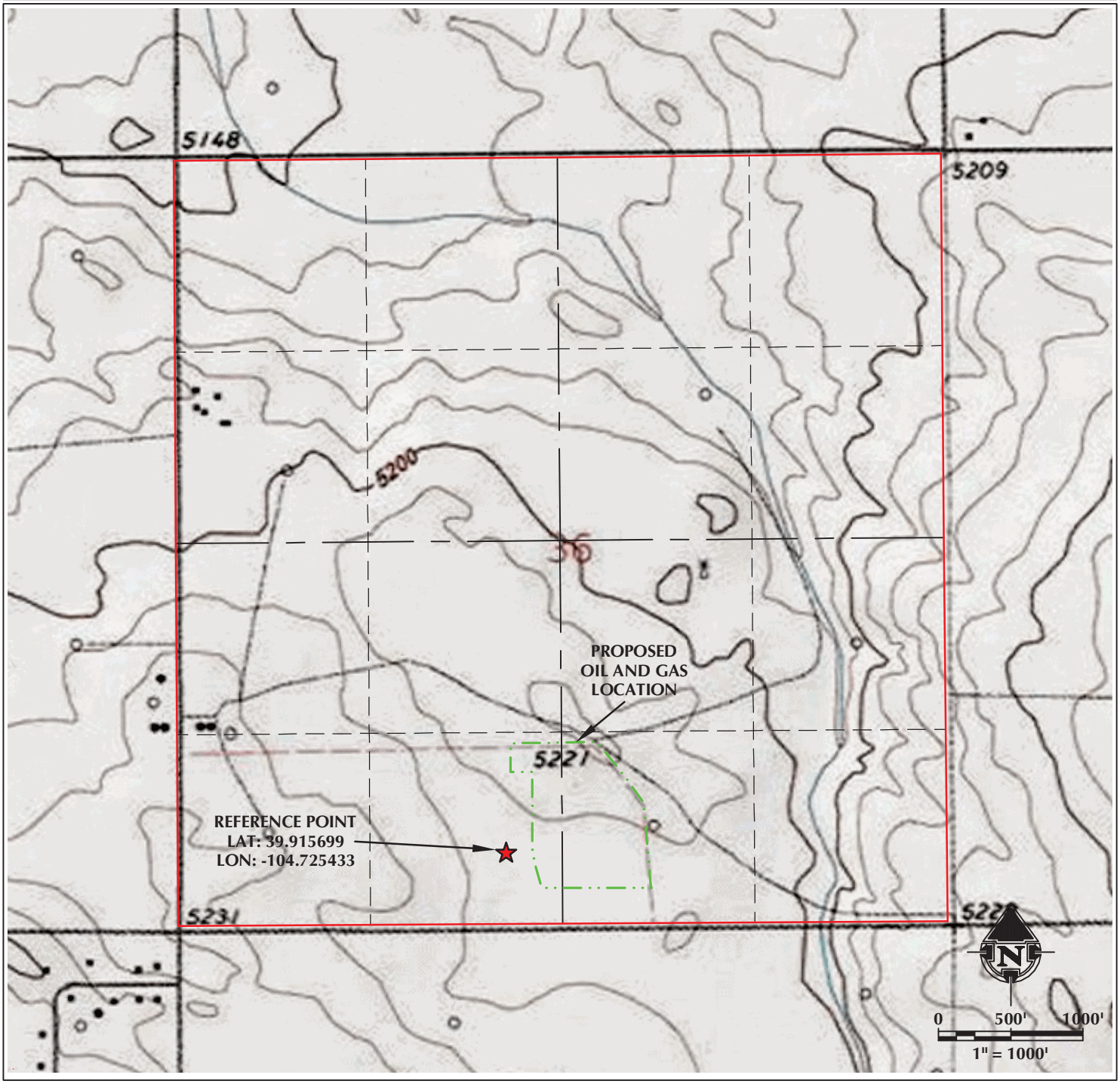
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REFERENCE AREA MAP

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- SECTION LINE
- SECTION 1/4 LINE
- SECTION 1/4 1/4 LINE
- REFERENCE POINT

609 CONSULTING, LLC

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6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331

SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	6/17/25
DRAFTER:	GLK
REVISED:	

DATA SOURCES:
- TOPOGRAPHIC MAP IS COURTESY OF USGS

PREPARED FOR: CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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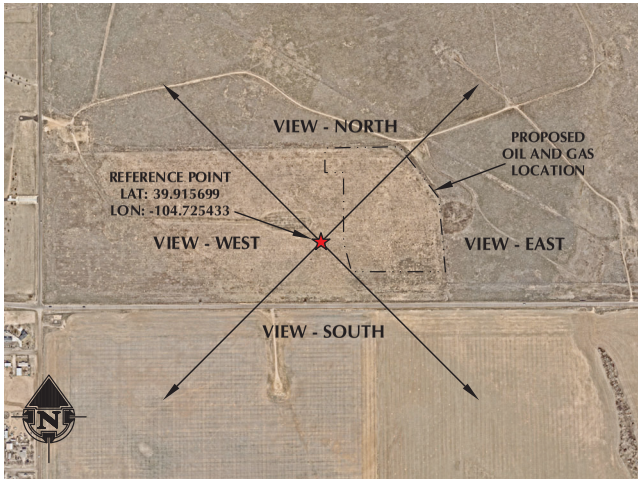
REFERENCE AREA PICTURES

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



VIEW - NORTH



VIEW - OVERHEAD
AERIAL IMAGERY COURTESY OF NEARMAP
2025-03-03



VIEW - EAST



VIEW - SOUTH



VIEW - WEST

SHEET 1 OF 2

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Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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REVISED:	

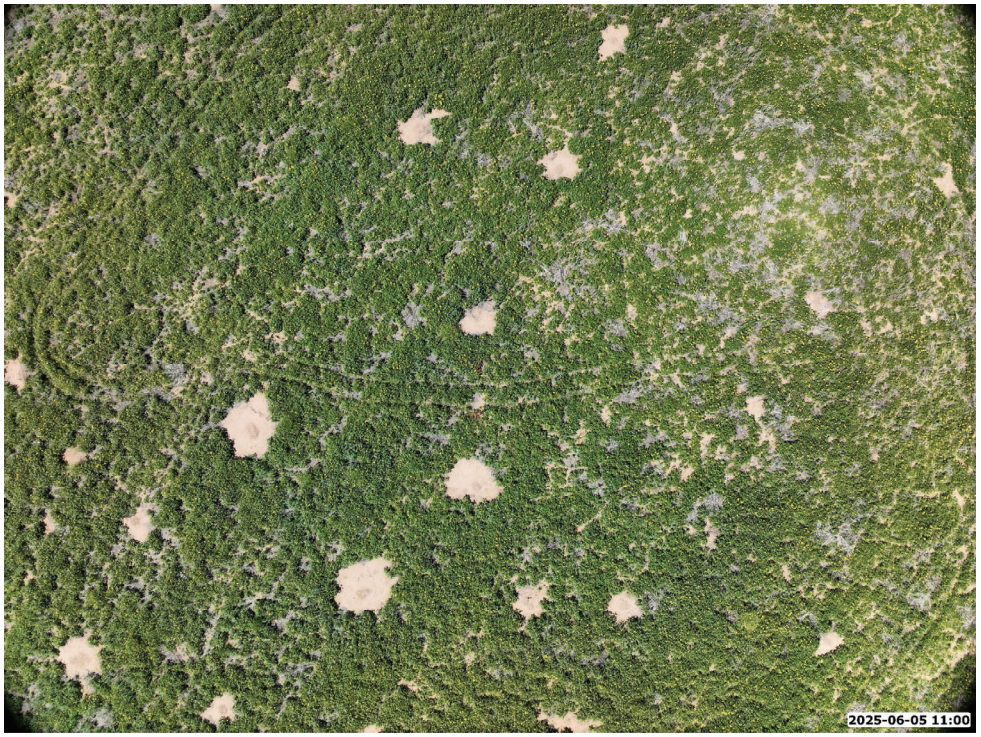
DATA SOURCES:
-AERIAL IMAGERY COURTESY OF NEARMAP.

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REFERENCE AREA PICTURES

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



VIEW - OVERHEAD (DRONE)



VIEW - CLOSE UP

SHEET 2 OF 2

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609 CONSULTING, LLC

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	6/17/25
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WELL PAD - EAGLE PAD

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) /
MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03,
EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-25-07,
EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06,
EAGLE 02W-25-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02,
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02,
EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05,
EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07 & EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRAFTED BY:	SJM	CHECKED BY:	RKF
DATE DRAFTED:	6/18/25	DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
REVISED:		FILE NAME:	24-118

SHEET NO: **1A** 1A OF 1

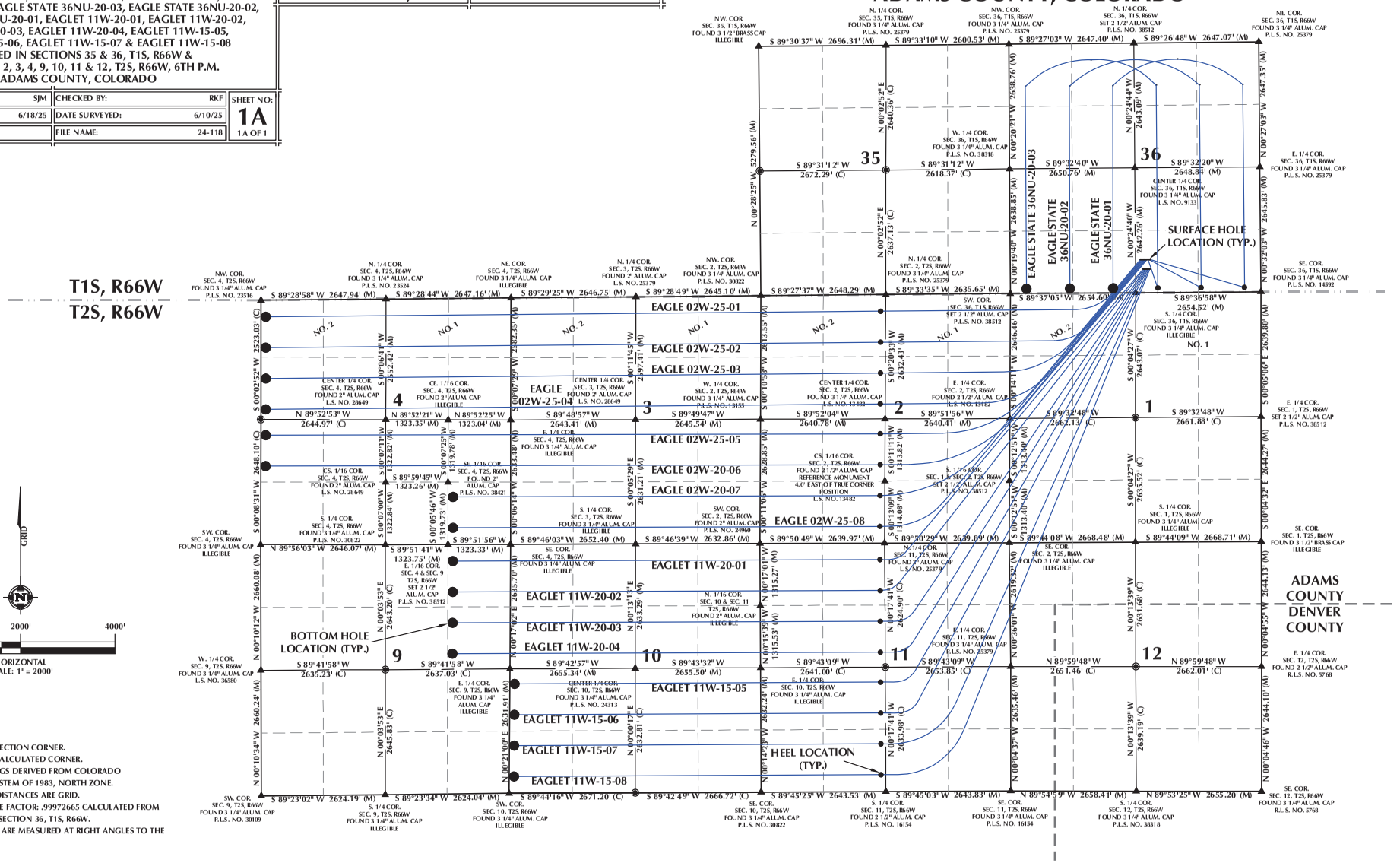
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Prepared For:
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Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) / MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



NOTES:

1. ▲ INDICATES SECTION CORNER.
2. ◉ INDICATES CALCULATED CORNER.
3. BASIS OF BEARINGS DERIVED FROM COLORADO COORDINATE SYSTEM OF 1983, NORTH ZONE.
4. ALL MEASURED DISTANCES ARE GRID. COMBINED SCALE FACTOR: .99972665 CALCULATED FROM SW. CORNER OF SECTION 36, T1S, R66W.
5. WELL FOOTAGES ARE MEASURED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE SECTION LINES.

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DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) / MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W & SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

WELL NOTES:

EAGLE 02W-25-01
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 707' FSL, 2543' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-03
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2523' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-05
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2503' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-20-07
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2483' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-02
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2463' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-04
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2443' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-06
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2423' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-20-08
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2403' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FSL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 705' FSL, 2383' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 100' FSL, 2181' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 100' FSL, 345' FWL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)

EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 705' FSL, 2363' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 100' FSL, 1263' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 100' FSL, 1263' FWL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)

EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 705' FSL, 2343' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 100' FSL, 345' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 100' FSL, 2181' FWL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-01
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2485' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-02
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2465' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-03
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2445' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-04
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2425' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

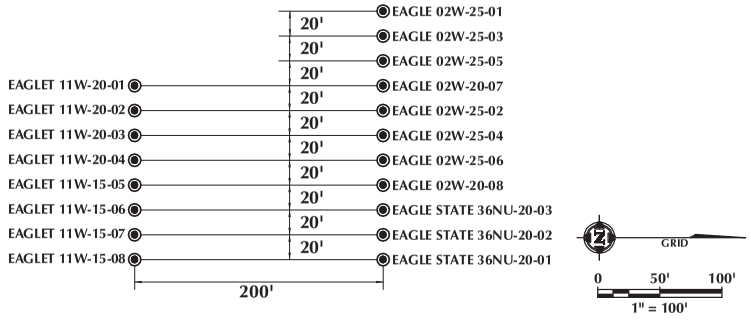
EAGLET 11W-15-05
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2405' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-15-06
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 505' FSL, 2385' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-15-07
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 505' FSL, 2365' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-15-08
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 505' FSL, 2345' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

WELL HEAD SPACING DETAIL



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609 CONSULTING, LLC

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

WELL PAD - EAGLE PAD

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) /
MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03,
EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-25-07,
EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06,
EAGLE 02W-25-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02,
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02,
EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05,
EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07 & EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
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ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRAFTED BY:	SJM	CHECKED BY:	RKF	SHEET NO: 1B
DATE DRAFTED:	6/18/25	DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25	1B OF 1
REVISED:		FILE NAME:	24-118	

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WELL PAD - EAGLE PAD

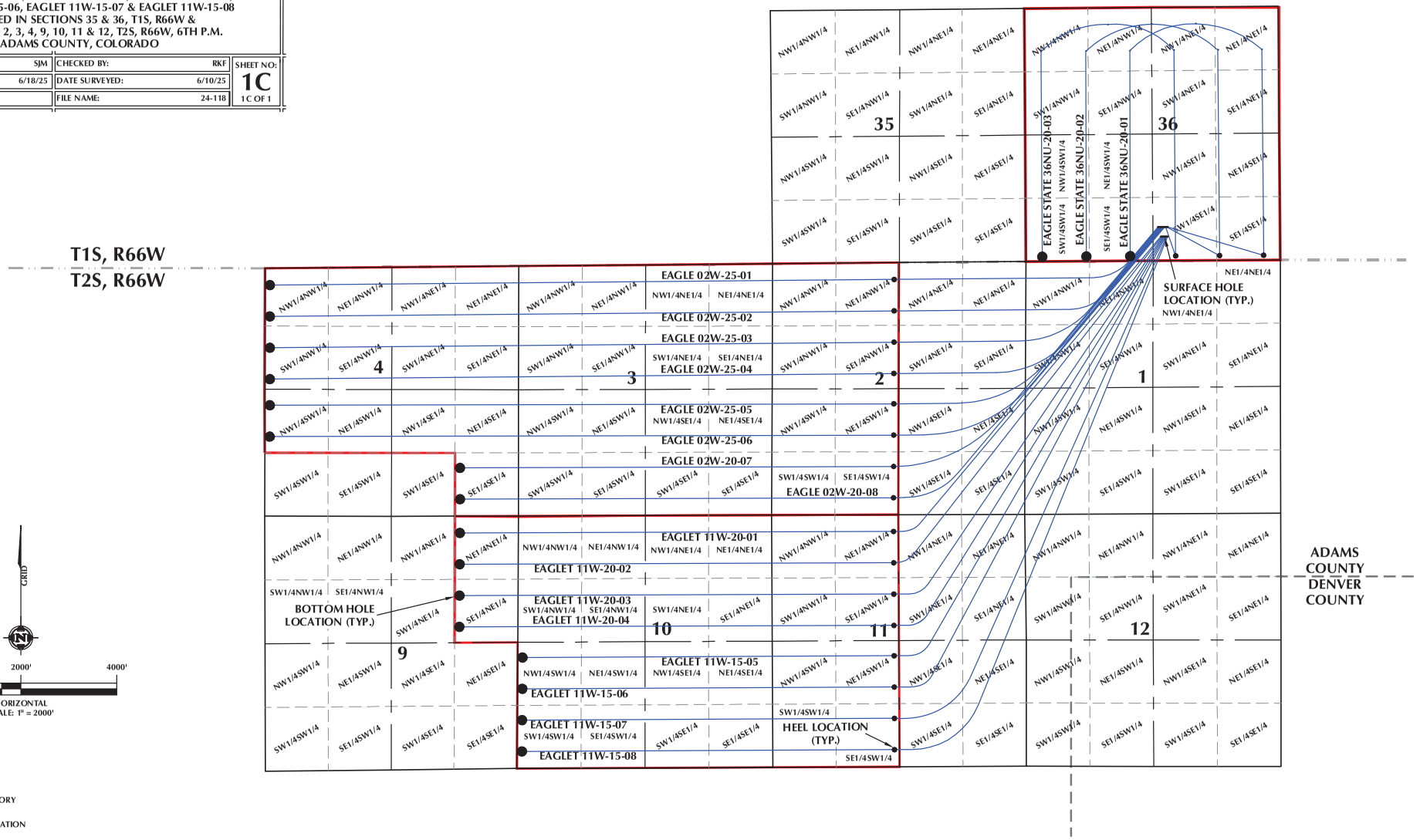
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EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-25-07,
EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06,
EAGLE 02W-25-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02,
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02,
EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05,
EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07 & EAGLET 11W-15-08
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DRAFTED BY: SJM	CHECKED BY: RKF	SHEET NO: 1C
DATE DRAFTED: 6/18/25	DATE SURVEYED: 6/10/25	1C OF 1
REVISED:	FILE NAME: 24-118	

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Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) / MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND:
- DSU BOUNDARY
- WELLBORE TRAJECTORY
- HEEL LOCATION
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION

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Exhibit B

SURFACE USE AGREEMENT
PAYMENT TABLE

Fee Category	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
	State has a mineral interest of greater than or equal to 50% but less than 100%[5]	**State has a mineral interest of greater than 10% but less than 50%**	**State has a mineral interest of less than or equal to 10%[4]**
Initial Damage Payment: Initial well pad or facility payment per acre	$5,000	$7,500	TBD
Well Payments: Well payment per well[1]	$5,000 one-time	$7,500 one-time	TBD
Annual Payment: Rental due per year	10% of initial well pad or facility payment	10% of initial well pad or facility payment	TBD
Access Corridor Payment: Access roads, pipeline and powerline easements, and other off-pad disturbances	$5,000 per acre or ROW pricing[2], one-time payment	$5,000 per acre or ROW pricing[2], one-time payment	TBD
Production Facilities Payment: Off-property wells producing through an onsite Production Facility[3]	$5,000 per well, one-time payment	$7,500 per well, one-time payment	TBD

(1) Payment is due on or before the next annual anniversary date after the spud of a well.

(2) $5,000 per acre or the Standard State ROW rates, whichever is greater; may be subject to either the SUA or a separate ROW agreement.

(3) Requires prior written approval by the State Land Board and payment before any construction may begin. Please refer to the COGCC Rules and Regulations for the definition of Production Facility.

(4) All applications that fall into the Tier 3 category require that the proposed fee structure be submitted to the Board for approval.

(5) SUAs are not required when the state has 100% mineral ownership or when wellbores are contained entirely within state minerals.

Exhibit B

Acreage and Annual Payment Calculator

Instructions: Please fill out all of the sections that are highlighted in yellow. In the well column input the well name and the percentage of State Land Board Minerals that will be produced. If there are more spaces then wells please leave them blank and do not enter "0". Please enter all numbers to the third decimal point to insure accuracy. The total initial payment and the annual rental payment will then be automatically calculated. Please note that if the total State percentage of minerals is 10% or less then board approval will be required and this chart should not be used.

Input each wells State Mineral Percentage that runs into this facility Please only enter one well per row. Example 0%=0, 49%=49, 100%=100, Leave unused rows blank.		Fee Schedule	
Well Name	%	Percentage of State Minerals	Charge per Acre
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01	100.000	10% to 0% State minerals	Board Approval
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02	100.000	Greater then 10% but less then 50% State Minerals	$7,500.00
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03	100.000	50% or greater but less then 100% State Minerals	$5,000.00
EAGLE 02W-25-01	0.000	100% State Minerals	$0.00
EAGLE 02W-25-03	0.000	Input the proposed total disturbance to the third decimal point below.	
EAGLE 02W-25-05	0.000		
EAGLE 02W-20-07	0.000	Input the total acreage of the pad	
EAGLE 02W-25-02	0.000		17.030
EAGLE 02W-25-04	0.000	Input the total acreage of all pipeline easements, access	
EAGLE 02W-25-06	0.000	roads, and other disturbances NOT on the pad	0.180
EAGLE 02W-20-08	0.000	Calculated Total State Percentage from previous column	
EAGLET 11W-20-01	0.000		15.789
EAGLET 11W-20-02	0.000	Well pad cost per acre based to State Percentage	
EAGLET 11W-20-03	0.000		$7,500.00
EAGLET 11W-20-04	0.000	Off well pad cost per acre for off well pad disturbances	
EAGLET 11W-15-05	0.000		$5,000.00
EAGLET 11W-15-06	0.000	Initial payment due for well pad disturbance	
EAGLET 11W-15-07	0.000		$127,725.00
EAGLET 11W-15-08	0.000	One time payment due for off well pad disturbance	
			$900.00
		Final Calculated Payments	
		Total initial payment due for all planned construction	
			$128,625.00
The calculated State percentage will automatically be carried over and input.		Annual Rental Payment due on anniversary date	
			$12,772.50

Exhibit B

Total Well Payment Calculator			
Percentage of State Minerals	Enter the number of wells running into the State Facility for each category	Charge per well	Total Payments
10% to 0% State minerals	16	$10,000	$160,000.00
Greater then 10% but less then 50% State Minerals		$7,500	$0.00
50% or greater but less then 100% State Minerals		$5,000	$0.00
100% State Minerals	3	$0	$0.00
		Total Well Payment*	$160,000.00

*Well Payments are due on the next annual anniversary date of the Effective date following spud. This number assumes full development.

Exhibit C

July 24, 2025

State Board of Land Commissioners
Attn: Steve Freese
1127 Sherman Street, Suite 300
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Mr. Freese,

This letter is to confirm that Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. and the Colorado State Land Board (SLB) agree that the total percentage of wellbore drilled from the Eagle pad located in SESW & SWSE Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West must at all times contain a share of SLB minerals greater than ten percent. The share of SLB minerals will be calculated by inputting the percentages of the drilled wells into the Exhibit B acreage and annual payment calculator. Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. understands that if the total percentage of wellbore drilled is ever equal to or below ten percent then all associated leases will be considered in default and may be terminated by the SLB.

In addition, Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. understands that the surface disturbance payment consideration for this SUA was determined based on the SLB percentage of all of the planned wells as calculated on Exhibit B. Partial development of this SUA has the potential to change the percentage of SLB minerals drilled and therefore the charge per acre as outlined on Exhibit B and referenced below. Any additional payment will be due on the next anniversary date of this lease. Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. understands that at no time will the State Land Board issue a refund in the event that the SLB percentage lowers the per acre cost.

Fee Schedule

Percentage of State Minerals	Charge per Acre
10% to 0% State minerals	Board Approval
Greater then 10% but less then 50% State Minerals	$7,500.00
50% or greater but less then 100% State Minerals	$5,000.00
100% State Minerals	$0.00

Thank you,

Jeremy Sonnier, Surface Land Advisor
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of
Civitas Resources, Inc.

From: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Sent: Thursday, June 20, 2024 3:29 PM
To: Lilah Hubbard
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR; Nathan Bennett; Jeremy Sonnier; Claude Boiteau; Jeff Annable; Hannah Posey - DNR
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Good afternoon Lilah,

Thanks for your email. I would agree BOwls probably aren't using that location this year.

Therefore, CPW is willing to waive the BOwl nesting season if this fall, Civitas fills in the PD holes within the development area. If not, CPW would ask for Civitas to do another round of surveys next spring. Either way, please do a final BOwl check within 2 weeks prior to construction.

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®
Northeast Region Energy Liaison
LIVE LIFE OUTSIDE
Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage
THINK SAFETY FIRST!

On Thu, Jun 13, 2024 at 12:34 PM Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com> wrote:

> Good afternoon Brandon,
>
> RPG completed the additional burrowing owl survey on 6/11/24: no burrowing owls nor prairie dogs were observed during the survey. To summarize, RPG has conducted four (4) burrowing owl surveys between 5/20/24 - 6/11/24, and all have been negative for burrowing owl activity (and prairie dog activity).
>
> Please let us know if you have any other questions or if CPW approves this request to waive the HPH requirements for this project.
>
> Thank you for your time,
>
> **Lilah Hubbard**
> Natural Resource Specialist

Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
www.civitasresources.com | NYSE: CIVI

From: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 6, 2024 12:05 PM
To: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>; Nathan Bennett <nbennett@civiresources.com>; Jeremy Sonnier <jsonnier@civiresources.com>; Claude Boiteau <cboiteau@civiresources.com>; Jeff Annable <jannable@civiresources.com>
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Hi Brandon,

RPG has scheduled an additional survey for 6/11/24.

This project is still in the early planning stage: we do not yet have a surface use agreement with SLB, but we wanted to be proactive and request input from CPW early on regarding the HPH to ensure we have a path forward for this project. We also hope that this early consultation with CPW will help answer any questions that SLB may have regarding the HPH.

We hope to begin the OGDP process later this year or early next year, but the timeline will depend on the agreements and other preliminary steps.

Other Civitas team members have been copied on this email in case you have additional project-related questions.

Thank you,

Lilah Hubbard
Natural Resource Specialist
Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
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From: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2024 2:28 PM
To: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>; Nathan Bennett <nbennett@civiresources.com>; Jeremy Sonnier <jsonnier@civiresources.com>; Claude Boiteau <cboiteau@civiresources.com>; Jeff Annable <jannable@civiresources.com>
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Yes, please, could you have RPG do one more survey next week?

What's the proposed development and time frame?

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®
Northeast Region Energy Liaison
LIVE LIFE OUTSIDE
Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage
THINK SAFETY FIRST!

On Wed, Jun 5, 2024 at 1:00 PM Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com> wrote:

Hi Brandon,

Thank you for the question. The surveys were conducted on 5/20/24, 6/3/24, and 6/4/24. We typically aim to have surveys conducted approximately one week apart (per CPW-recommended protocol), but the second survey was delayed in this case due to a schedule conflict. We can schedule additional surveys if that's what you would suggest.

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Thank you,

Lilah Hubbard
Natural Resource Specialist
Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
www.civitasresources.com | NYSE: CIVI
CIVITAS

From: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2024 12:44 PM
To: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>; Nathan Bennett <nbennett@civiresources.com>; Jeremy Sonnier <jsonnier@civiresources.com>; Claude Boiteau <cboiteau@civiresources.com>; Jeff Annable <jannable@civiresources.com>
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Good afternoon Lilah,

Thanks for your email.

Were the surveys separated by a week? (e.g., 3 weeks total)

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®

Northeast Region Energy Liaison

Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage

THINK SAFETY FIRST!

On Wed, Jun 5, 2024 at 12:02 PM Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com> wrote:

Hi Brandon and Lexi,

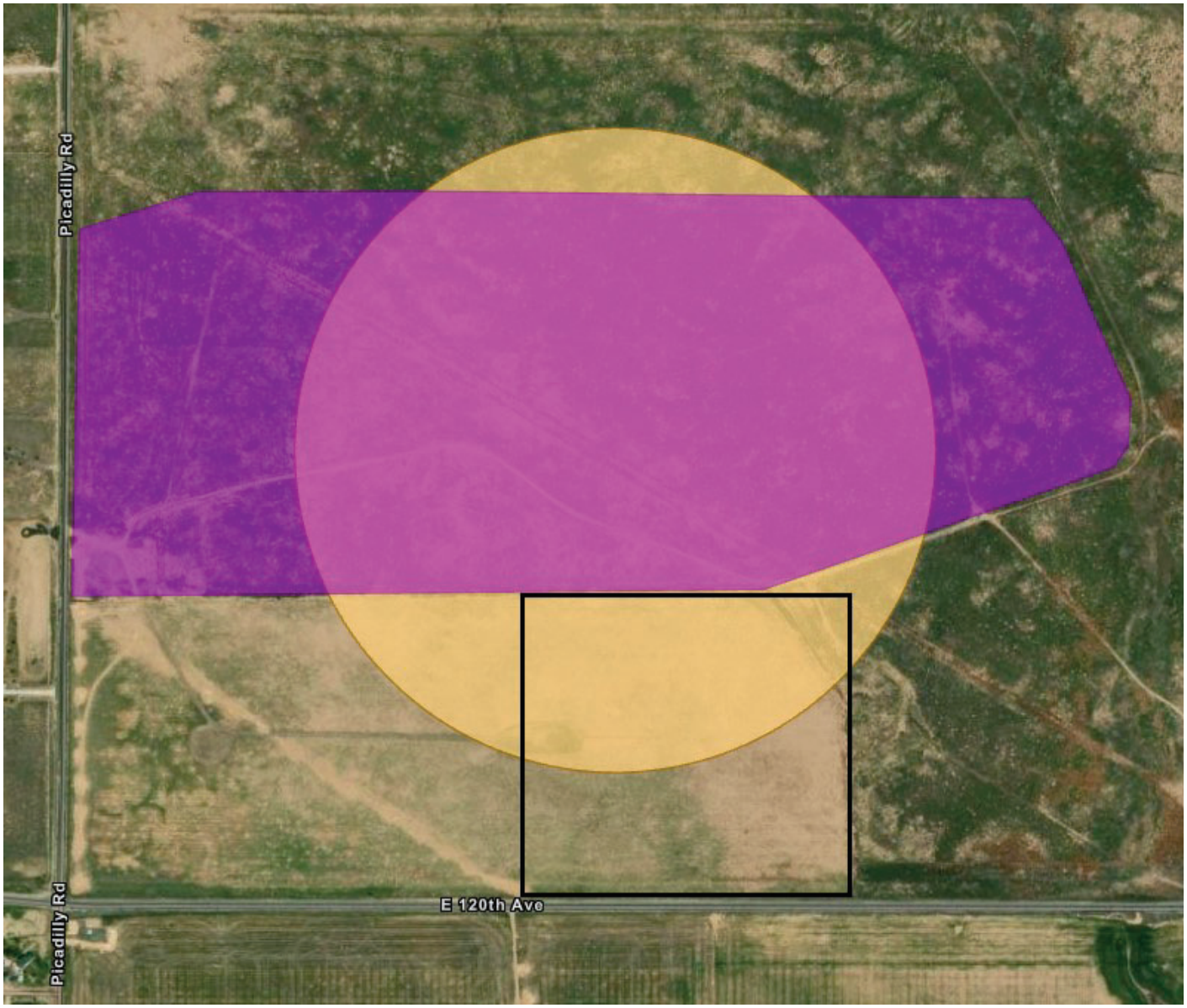
Civitas is working on potential development plans in the southern half of Sec 36 of T1S R66W in Adams County. Civitas' wildlife consultant, RPG Resources, conducted preliminary assessments to survey the mapped Burrowing Owl Active Nest Site High Priority Habitat (HPH) and to survey for other potential wildlife resources.

RPG completed three burrowing owl surveys, and all three surveys were negative for burrowing owl presence. They also noted the following: *The majority of the burrows from the historic prairie dog colony are collapsed, however there are some open burrows suitable for nesting scattered within the mapped habitat. Overall, this habitat is poor quality nesting habitat with vegetation approximately 1 foot tall throughout the entire field. There was no sign of burrowing owl (white wash, pellets, feathers) observed, nor was there sign of recent activity at the prairie dog burrows.*

The purple polygon below represents the overall boundaries of the field-verified habitat, as mapped by RPG, and the orange circle represents the HPH polygon / historic nest buffer. The black box is Civitas' current area of focus, so there is minimal chance that any open burrows would be physically impacted.

Based on the lack of activity in this HPH (and overall poor quality of this habitat), Civitas would like to request exemption from ECMC HPH requirements for this development. (Please note: prior to any dirt disturbance, additional surveys will be conducted, and we will follow up with CPW if new wildlife concerns are identified.)

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you for your time.



Purple polygon = RPG-mapped overall habitat
Orange polygon = HPH polygon
Black box = Civitas' current area of focus


6/3/24, 9:16 AM
+39.918744,-104.724809
Adams County


6/3/24, 9:16 AM
+39.918744,-104.724809
Adams County





Thank you,

Lilah Hubbard
Natural Resource Specialist

Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
www.civitasresources.com | NYSE: CIVI



Re: Request for review 36 1S 66W due 7/10/24

1 message

Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us> Mon, Jul 8, 2024 at 9:04 AM
To: "Freese - DNR, Steve" <steve.freese@state.co.us>
Cc: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>, Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>, Hannah Posey - DNR <hannah.posey@state.co.us>

Good morning Steve,

While CPW appreciates the BOwl surveys Civitas performed this year, one year's worth of no activity at the burrows doesn't necessitate an exemption from the HPH layer. Therefore, should permitting timelines push into the 2025 nesting season, CPW recommends another round of BOwl surveys (three surveys separated by a week) if initial construction and mobilization occur between March 15 and August 31.

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®
Northeast Region Energy Liaison

LIVE LIFE OUTSIDE

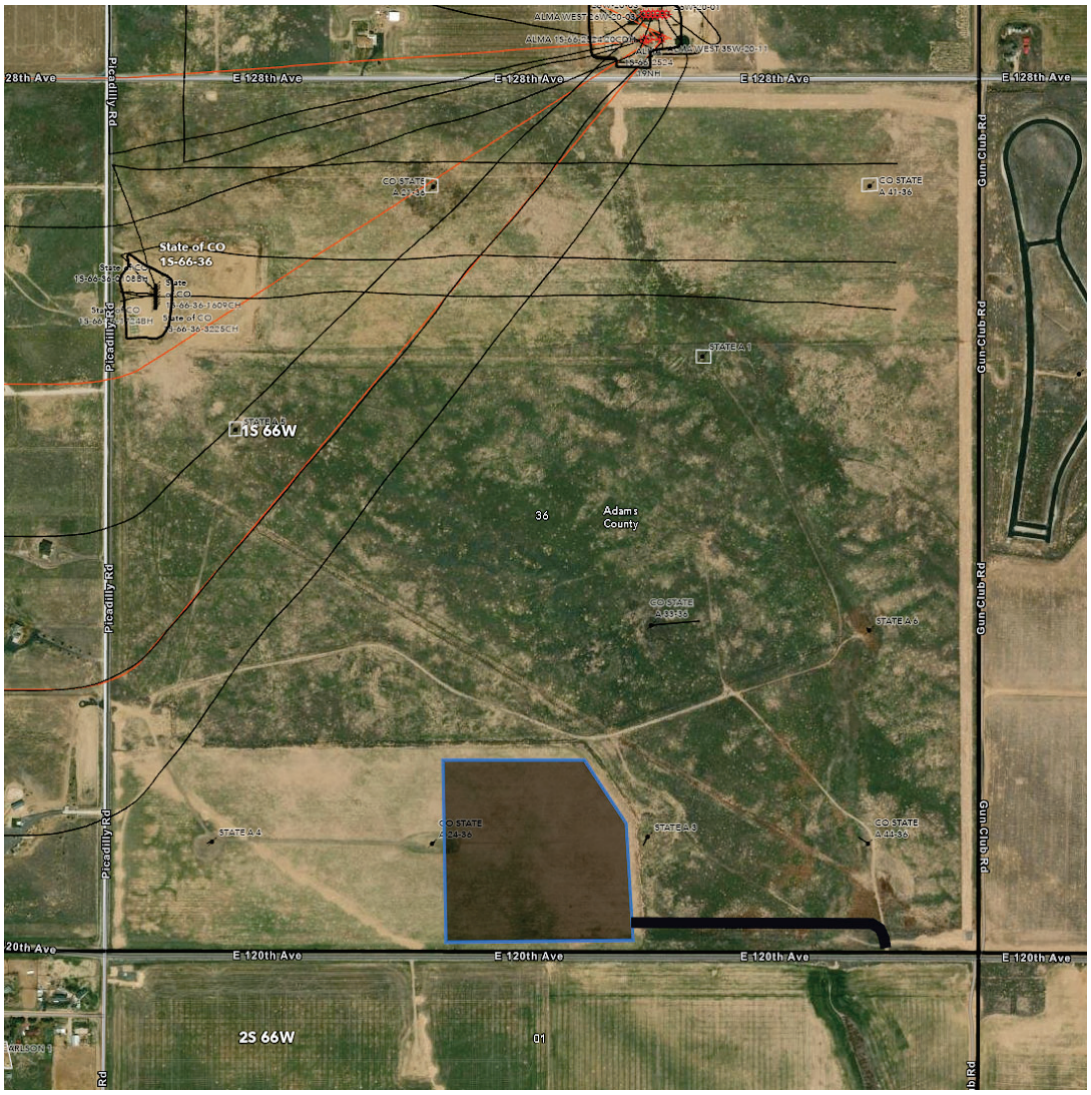
Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage

THINK SAFETY FIRST!

(Upcoming days off or in the field: 7/10; 7/15-17)

On Mon, Jun 10, 2024 at 7:28 AM Freese - DNR, Steve <steve.freese@state.co.us> wrote:

> Brandon,
>
> I have an operator interested in an oil and gas location in 36 1S 66W. The road is highlighted in black below and will follow an area that was previously disturbed for pipeline construction. The pad is outlined in blue and will be located in lands that have historically been farmed. Could you please provide any comments or concerns by 7/10/24? If you would like to meet onsite please let me know as soon as possible so we can get that scheduled.
>
> I believe Lilah Hubbard with Civitas has also reached out to you regarding this pad on 6/5/24 requesting an exemption to the HPH based on surveys that they have performed.



Thank you,

Steve Freese
Minerals Field Specialist
Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners
C 303.905.2808
1127 Sherman Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80203
Steve.Freese@state.co.us

Proof of Ownership

State Land Board ownership originated from the federal land grant at statehood (as was nearly all Sections 16 and 36 of each township). BLM patent/serial no. COCOAA 000001 44.

Adams County Oil and Gas Facility – Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) Written Narrative

Eagle Pad
SESW & SWSE Section 36
Township 1 South Range 66 West

Prepared By: Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.
December 10, 2025
Revised May 11, 2026

Introduction

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. (Extraction) is submitting an application for an Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) Permit for the proposed Eagle Pad oil and gas location. The application seeks to permit the drilling and completing of up to nineteen (19) horizontal wells and the installation of related surface production equipment on one well pad, that will be serviced by new one access road in Adams County, Colorado. The proposed location is off E 120th Ave., approximately halfway between Picadilly and Gun Glub Roads.

These wells and associated production facilities are being proposed on a single pad in the SESW & SWSE Section 36-1S-66W, parcel number 0156900000077, owned by the Colorado State Land Board, and is zoned A-3. The horizontal drilling technique eliminates the need to develop additional well pads, thus reducing the overall footprint needed on the surface if otherwise developed with vertical and or directional wells. This well pad and the subsequent 19 wells will develop and produce approximately 3,160 mineral acres across three drilling and spacing units (DSUs) in the Niobrara formation of the Denver-Julesburg (DJ) Basin.

The OGF, pursuant to Section 4-11-02-03-03 of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations, will include a full Written Narrative of the site preparation, drilling, completion, production, maintenance and final abandonment processes. Additionally, the following plans and documents are included with the OGF permit application: conceptual review summary, neighborhood meeting summary, operations plan which includes the alternative site analysis, emergency preparedness and response plan, transportation plan, mitigation plans (i.e. – noise, light, odor, dust), visual aesthetics plan, community outreach plan, cumulative impacts plan, water and wildlife plans, engineering documents and surface owner documentation. A number of these plans are substantially equivalent to those prepared for Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission ("ECMC") and have been submitted with this application with little to no modifications. Additionally, Extraction will seek approval for an Air Quality Monitoring Plan with Adams County staff and Colorado Department of Health & Environment ("CDPHE") prior to conducting operations.

Operating plan

The Operating Plan is divided into the site preparation, drilling phase, protection of fresh water, completion phase, production phase, and the abandonment and reclamation of wells and the site. All operations will be consistent with Adams County code and Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission ("ECMC") rules and regulations. Extraction's tentative schedule for development is detailed below but is preliminary and likely subject to change.

Timing	Phase 1	Phase 2
Construction	4Q 2026 (~40 days)	
Drill	1Q 2027 (~68 days)	3Q 2028 (~37 days)
Comp	3Q 2027 (~55 days)	4Q 2028 (~25 days)
TIL	4Q 2027	1Q 2029

Site Preparation (40 days+)

The proposed pad will be approximately 17.03 acres in size during construction and drilling and completions operations. Site preparation will include removal of current grass vegetation and stockpiling of topsoil, earthwork operations to grade the pad level for drilling operations, platting the pad with road base material, and construction of a new access road. It is not anticipated that soil fill material will be necessary to construct the location. Additionally, storm water controls and mitigation BMPs will be installed during construction of the pad.

Drilling Phase

A drilling prognosis will be prepared prior to drilling which details the landing points, formation tops, total depths, mud design, and wellbore logging and casing programs for each well.

The drilling phase typically proceeds as follows:

- A conductor rig is moved onto the location to set conductor casing for each well; typically, conductor casing takes one day for every two wells to set. Conductor casing is set at depths of 75-200' and hold back the loose gravels and soil types from falling into the hole. The conductor casing is then cemented to the surface.

- After the conductor casing is set, a surface, or "spudder," rig or drilling rig if the surface rig is unavailable, is moved onto location to set surface casing. It typically takes one day per well to set surface casing.

- For this site, surface casing will be set at least 50 feet below the deepest known aquifer in the area. Surface casing is then run and cemented from this depth to the surface. Typical surface casing designs in this area of the basin are between 1,500' - 2,000' deep.

- Next, the drilling rig is moved onsite and rigged up. Mobilization of the drilling rig typically takes 2 to 4 days and a 24-hour drilling schedule is utilized. Under normal conditions, drilling is anticipated to take approximately 5 to 6 days per well.

- On multi-well pads, the wellheads are planned at 20 feet on center. The rig is set up on the first well to be drilled, then skids or walks to each subsequent well.

- Once the total depth is reached for a well, the drill string is removed from the hole.

- Prior to running production casing, at least one well per pad has open-hole logs run to meet ECMC requirements if an offset well's logs are not available or are insufficient. Logs are run to determine sufficient cement coverage and the stratigraphy of the formation. The objective target formations for this project are mapped and estimated to be between 7000-7600' deep.

- Production casing is then run, set in the hole, and cemented in place to provide integrity and isolate the deeper hydrocarbon bearing formations.

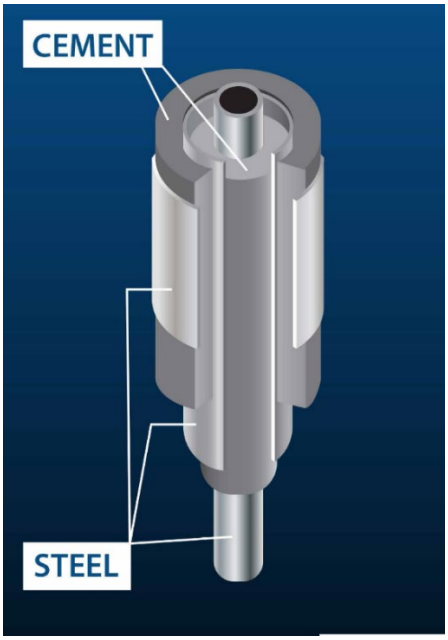
- Next, the blow out preventer is removed, the well is properly capped and secured and then the rig skids to the next well on the pad.

- Once all wells on site are drilled, cased, cemented and the well heads capped and secured, the drilling rig is demobilized and moved offsite.

Protection of Fresh Water

The ECMC sets forth specific requirements for casing setting depths necessary to protect ground water sources, and all drilling permits ensure that those setting depths have been approved. The Fox Hills sands of the late Cretaceous age are important freshwater aquifers in the western portion of the DJ Basin. In addition, there are numerous discontinuous sands of secondary importance that lie directly below the Fox Hills formation. These groundwater sands are found from the surface to a depth of approximately five hundred (500) feet in the north and eastern portions of the basin and from the surface to a depth of approximately two thousand (2,000) feet or more in the south and western parts of the basin.

In order to ensure the protection of all freshwater resources, 9-5/8" steel surface casing is set to a depth at least fifty (50) feet below the base of the deepest known Fox Hills sands or water well, whichever is deeper, as required by the ECMC and is cemented from the bottom of the pipe up to the surface. The ECMC reviews all drilling permit applications for adequate surface casing setting depths and cementing programs based on subsurface ground water maps prepared by the State Water Engineer, offset well data and all available water well data.



Additionally, the nearest Public Water System well(s) utilizing Groundwater Under Direct Influence of Surface Water or Type III Aquifer sources are over two miles from this OGF.

Completion Phase

Completion operations commence once the production casing cement has had sufficient time to cure. Typically, cement will cure to maximum strength within 72 hours. The quality is verified by a cement bond log (CBL).

Typically, the completion phase proceeds as follows:

- The well is perforated based on an open-hole log analysis. Perforation occurs at a specified intervals and pierces the steel casing, the cement and the formation.
- The well is then fractured hydraulically creating hairline cracks in the formation to produce tiny avenues that allow the hydrocarbons to flow from the formation. Sand is used as a propping agent to preserve the hairline cracks opened in the formation. Typically, six to nine fracturing operations or stages can be completed per day per well, at a rate of up to four wells simultaneously, including time to rig up, pump, and rig down. This process requires multiple, high-pressure, truck-mounted pumps and the associated portable equipment. Once the process is complete, all associated equipment is moved offsite.
- If necessary, tubing is run inside the casing to increase production efficiency. This process typically takes 1 to 3 days.
- The well is then flowed back for approximately 60 days. The length of this process is dependent on the number of wells and the length of the laterals. The flow back water will be trucked offsite to the nearest disposal well with adequate capacity or potentially be recycled and used for stimulations of other wells on this pad.

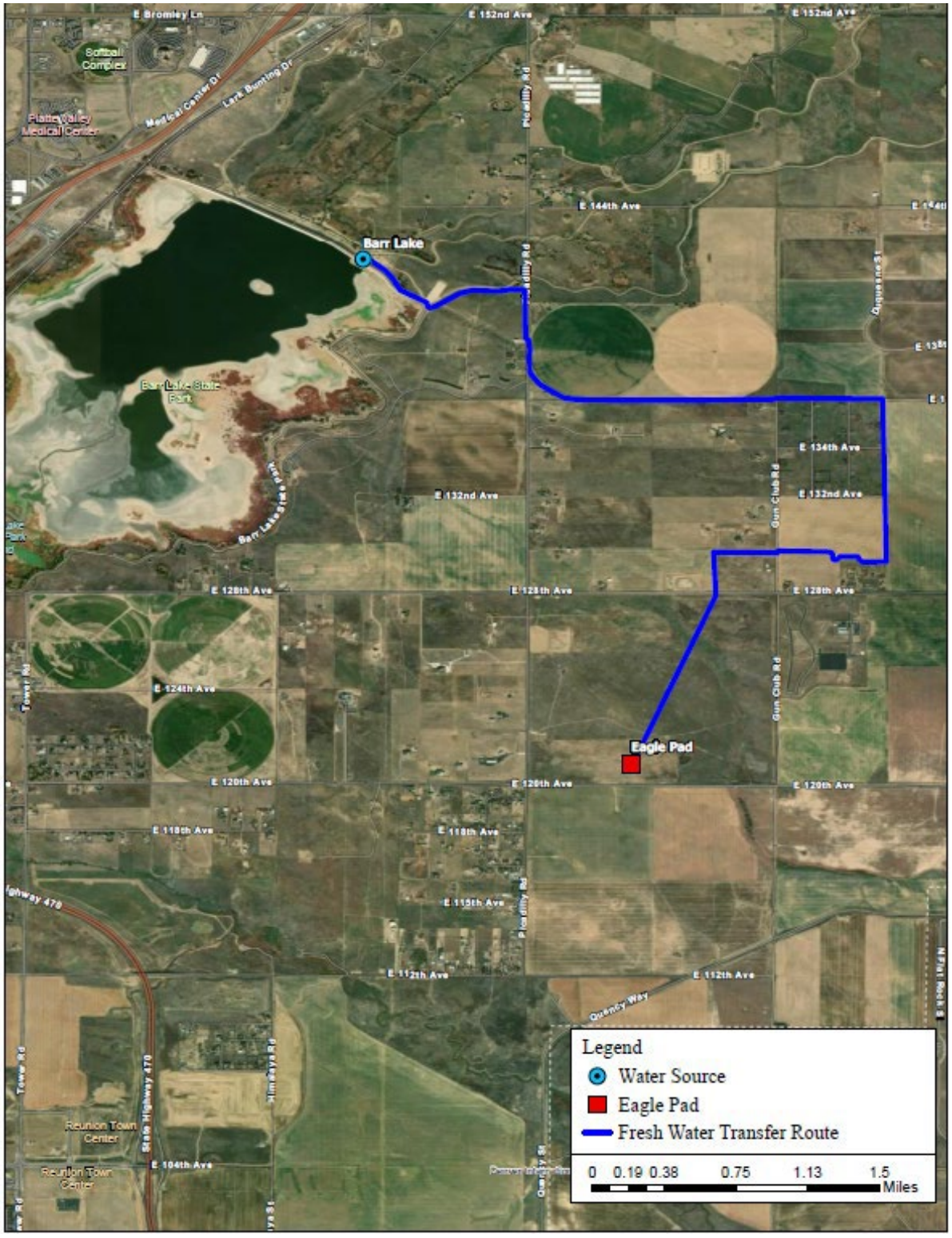
Fresh Water Source

The primary sources will be FRICO and Rangeview Metropolitan District. Extraction will use a combination of surface water and ground water for its drilling and completion operations.

Farmers Reservoir and Irrigation Company, Rangeview Metropolitan District and Extraction have an operating plan for Delivery of Non-Potable Water from Barr Lake and Lowry Storage, respectively. Water from the sources will be transferred via layflat to location. All water coming from these sources is fresh water. The source point for Barr Lake is located in Section 23, T1S, R66W at 39.95392778, -104.74666667, and the source point from the Lowry Storage is in Section 8, T4S, R65W at 39.63611111, -104.58338889.

Extraction estimates that the Eagle Pad location will consume approximately 8,437,500 bbls of water for completions.

The map below shows the planned layflat route which will be used to transport water for completions from Barr Lake.



Recycled Produced Water Source and Operations

ECMC Rules adopted in March of 2025 require operators across the state to increase the usage of recycled or reused produced water and decrease the percentage of fresh water utilized in completions operations. As an alternative to using 100% fresh water for completions, Extraction may recycle produced water on the Eagle pad to use for well completions on this location. Extraction cannot commit to recycling at Eagle or utilizing recycled water, but rather seeking authorization under this OGF for the operations should it be logistically feasible. Any water treated on this pad would be used for Eagle wells only therefore the recycled produced water operations here would not be used to support well completions elsewhere.

If recycling produced water at this location is deemed feasible Extraction would attempt to treat and utilize approximately 5% recycled produced water for well completions, therefore reducing the amount of freshwater used. This could result in approximately 422,000bbl less water from the FRICO source which is drawn from Barr Lake. It is anticipated that raw produced water would be trucked from other Extraction (or sister companies') oil and gas locations in the area to Eagle. Approximately 50 trucks per day would be entering and leaving the location in this scenario. This traffic is accounted for in the traffic memo. Alternatively, water may be sourced from Eagle wells flowing back / producing for use on other Eagle wells. There could be a scenario where the source of produced water is a combination of offsite and onsite water.

Process:

In either scenario of the source of the produced water, water would be offloaded, minimally treated, blended with fresh water then used for well stimulations. The produced water will be added into the closed top 500bbl influent tanks and then to the recycling unit where it will be treated chemically. A combination of the following will be utilized depending on testing results of influent water chemistry: chlorine dioxide (ClO_2), sodium hypochlorite (NaClO), tributyl tetradecyl phosphonium chloride (TTPC), flocculant. The water will be then filtered, if needed to remove solids, and afterwards enter the closed top 500bbl effluent tanks to allow residence time for treatment to take place. Water will then be blended with fresh water and pumped downhole for well stimulations. It is anticipated that the source of power used to move water between tanks would be two 25-kilowater tier IV natural gas generators from the completions fleet. Recycling would occur for the duration of the completions phase of Eagle wells and operations would be conducted 24 hours a day, seven days a week until well stimulations cease.

Equipment:

All recycling equipment and truck offloading areas will be staged on liners to mitigate the possibility of any water coming in contact with the ground or leaving the site in case of an incidental release of water.

All equipment will be within the limits of permitted disturbance as illustrated in the Recycled Produced Water Layout Drawing here within. The produced water would only be on this location during completions operations for Eagle wells with no storage longer than necessary for this pre-production stage. The following is the list of temporary equipment to be used for the recycling operations:

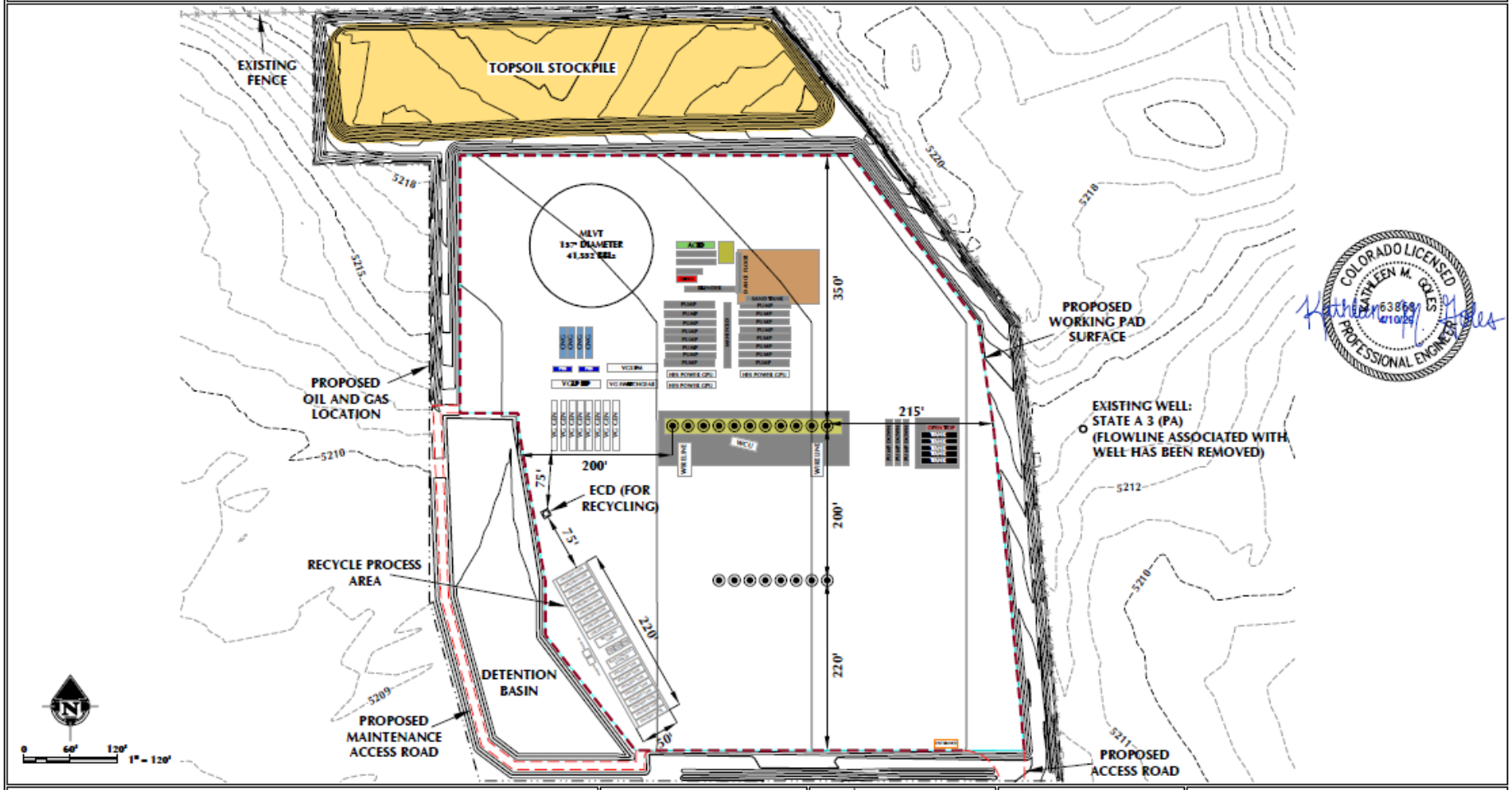
Equipment	Description	Height (ft)
11 Influent tanks (500 bbl tank)	Tank to hold raw produced water	10
11 Effluent tanks (500 bbl tank)	Tank to hold treated produced water for residence time prior to being blended with fresh water	10
Chemical tote	Used to hold chemicals to be used in the treatment process	4
Generators	Provide power to move water between tanks, inject chemicals and power equipment	7
Bulk chemical storage	Used to hold chemicals to be used in the treatment process	12
Recycling unit	Tank where chemicals are blended with raw produced water	10
Enclosed combustion device (ECD)	To be used only on an as-needed basis to incinerate natural gas if there is any associated with water in the tanks	28

Recycled Produced Water Site Layout:

The following page illustrates the details of the site plan for the recycling operations during the completions phase in relation to the entire location.

EAGLE PAD

SE1/4 SW1/4 & SW1/4 SE1/4 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- EXISTING WELL
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPOSED WORKING PAD SURFACE
- EXISTING 1' CONTOUR
- PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR
- CNG
- DIESEL
- DANCE FLOOR
- OPEN TOP
- FRAC SHACK
- EQUIPMENT - OTHER
- EQUIPMENT - UN
- DESIGNATED AREA
- ACID
- PES
- VG GEN
- ENTRANCE
- SOUND WALLS
- EXISTING FENCE
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

NOTE:
- COMPLETIONS LAYOUT IS APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION DUE TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

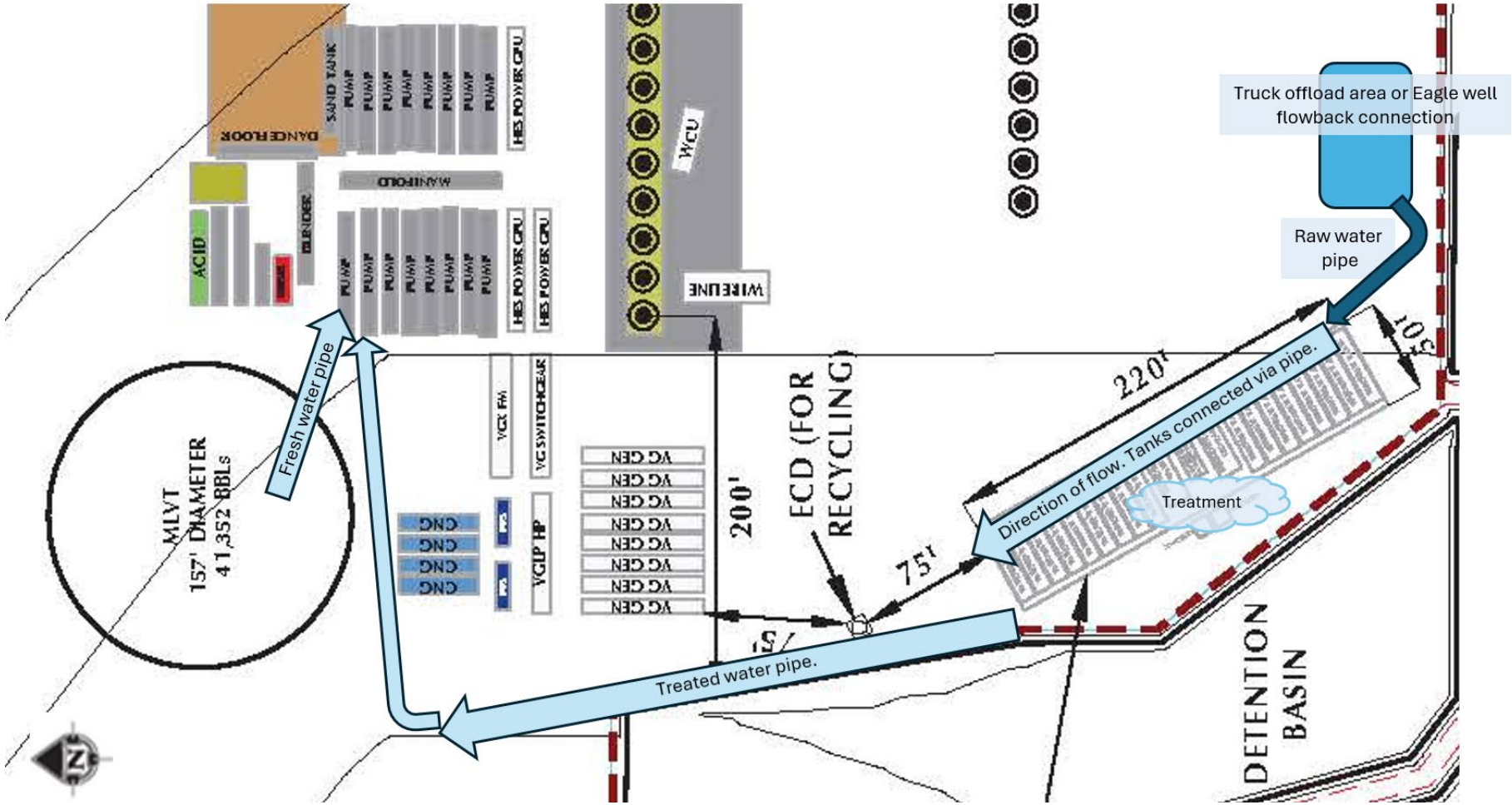
609 CONSULTING, LLC
LOVELAND OFFICE
SHERIDAN OFFICE

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

EAGLE PAD
COMPLETIONS LAYOUT SITE PLAN

DATE:	4/10/26	SHEET:	4 OF 5
SURVEY DATE:	6/10/25	DRAFTED BY:	KMG

RECYCLE PROCESS FLOW



Emissions:

Air emissions from water that has been trucked in are negligible, as this produced water is considered "dead". The water has already gone through flashing, working and breathing at their respective production facilities before arriving at the Eagle location. "Dead" produced water refers to water that has already been separated from hydrocarbons (oil and gas) and no longer contains sufficient dissolved volatile compounds to produce measurable VOC emissions under normal storage and handling conditions. In other words, it is water that is no longer saturated with hydrocarbons and therefore does not release significant VOCs when transferred or stored.

The flashing process occurs when produced water or hydrocarbon liquids containing dissolved gases or light hydrocarbons are released from higher pressure (e.g., separators) to lower pressure (e.g., atmospheric storage tanks). This rapid pressure drop causes dissolved gases and light hydrocarbons to "flash" into the vapor phase, generating emissions. For produced water that has already been transferred from the separators into storage tanks, this flashing has already occurred and was controlled by the emission control devices (ECDs) installed at the production facility.

Additional emissions can occur from tank working losses—when liquids are added or removed—or from breathing losses caused by daily temperature fluctuations. These emissions are controlled by ECDs at the production facility prior to water transfer.

For reference, AP-42, Section 7.1 (Organic Liquid Storage Tanks) provides guidance on emissions from fixed-roof storage tanks.

Regardless of where the produced water is sourced, the temporary tanks (i.e. – influent tanks, effluent tanks, chemical storage and recycle unit) will be set up with an enclosed combustion device (ECD) to burn the small amounts of hydrocarbons in each influent load from either entrained VOC's or crude oil from an upset condition, therefore making this a "closed-loop system". Air emissions from the combustion of hydrocarbons at the ECD will meet the requirements of Regulation 7, notably achieving 95% control efficiency, preventing visual emissions, and incorporating an automatic igniter.

An oxidizer/recycling unit powered by natural gas generators will be used to treat the water chemically. Air emissions from the combustion of fuel gas in the natural gas generators are exempt from air permitting in the state of Colorado due to the generators being used in the pre-production phase and the manufacture's site-rated horsepower being less than 50 HP. Air emissions from the bulk chemical storage containers are negligible due to Extraction storing the chemicals in stainless steel, ISO tanks with insulated walls. Chemicals will be stored in bulk storage containers on ISO trailers. Extraction will perform water chemistry testing to determine the combination of chemicals needed for treatment. The recycling unit is equipped with pressure bleed offs but would only be used in the event of an upset condition or shutdown to drain the unit but is tied to the water line and ECD during normal operations.

If there are any volatile air emissions from the mixing of produced water with the chemical mixture in the oxidizer/recycling unit, they will decompose quickly in the vapor space of the tanks due to the rapid half-life. The chemically treated water will be sent to closed top effluent storage tanks to allow for contact time. In this part of the process, if there are any volatile air emissions from the contact time of produced water with the chemical mixture in the effluent tanks, they will also decompose quickly due to

the rapid half-life. The specific volatile compounds generated depend on the chemical mixture and concentrations used for treatment. For example, when chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) is mixed with water, it primarily degrades into chlorite and chlorate, with minimal formation of harmful byproducts such as THMs or HAAs. Although ClO_2 is considered hazardous at high concentrations, it is highly reactive and does not persist long in the environment. The closed-top (fixed-roof) tanks maintain a vapor headspace where volatile compounds can degrade naturally over time. If additional control is needed, the ECD is connected to the vapor space to capture and will treat any remaining volatile compounds.

The recycled produced water will be blended with fresh water from a temporary modular large volume tank (MLVT) prior to being used in well stimulations. No air emissions are associated with the blending of freshwater and recycled water.

Due to the minimal emissions associated with this operation, it is anticipated odors will be negligible as well and undetectable offsite.

Benefits:

A number of benefits may be realized with the recycling operation and use of recycled produced water at the Eagle pad. The primary goal is the reduction of fresh water used in completions operations and use water that would otherwise be sent to disposal. An ancillary benefit could be a reduction of truck miles in the region by hauling water to Eagle for recycling rather than disposal. Many trucks in the area may otherwise be hauling water a further distance from Adams and Arapahoe Counties to a disposal well in Weld County. A reduction of truck miles could also reduce associated traffic, emissions, dust and noise. If it is feasible to use water from other wells onsite, some of the traffic associated with hauling produced water from location could be eliminated.

Production Phase

New production facilities are constructed in accordance with ECMC rules and regulations and will be illustrated in the detailed site plan submitted with the OGF. The production facility consists of the following surface equipment listed on the following page.

Equipment Type	Description	Height (ft) - includes base where applicable	Permanent or Temporary
Nineteen horizontal wells	Wellhead above surface.	8	Permanent
Three gas lift meter buildings	Skid to measure and control flow of gas lift to individual wells to aid production	8.5	Permanent
Eight vapor recovery units	Captures and compresses hydrocarbon vapors that would otherwise be vented or flared.	10	Permanent
Nineteen 3-phase meters	Measures production of gas, oil, and water for each well.	5	Permanent
Three gas meters	Measures natural gas prior to being sent to pipeline or sent to on site equipment.	8	Permanent
Four gas scrubbers	Pressure vessel used to catch any liquids in the gas.	14	Permanent
Six bulk treaters	Treat crude oil to remove contaminants like water, salts, and solids before it's sent to pipelines.	13	Permanent
Two knock outs (low and high pressure)	Vessel used to catch any liquids in vent gas prior to ECDs	4	Permanent
Two ECDs	To be used only on an as-needed basis to incinerate natural gas that cannot be captured, processed and sold for commercial resale and/or in the event of an unplanned shut-down of the pad.	28	Permanent
One instrument air skid	Compressed air to control valves.	12.5	Permanent
Two LACT	Measures and pumps oil into sales pipeline	9	Permanent
One electrical rack	Stand used to mount the various electrical components needed to	9	Permanent
One maintenance vessel	Pressure vessel used on an as-needed basis to catch any liquids during maintenance events prior to waste gas being sent to the ECD.	9	Permanent
One modular large volume tank (MLVT)	Temporary fresh water tanks for well completion operations will be used in lieu of historic inground pits or multiple mobile 500 bbl steel tanks.	15	Permanent
Eight temporary 500bbl produced water tanks	Tanks used temporarily for produced water storage.	10	Temporary
One temporary ECD (for temp) produced water tanks	To be used temporarily to incinerate, versus venting of, natural gas from the temporary produced water tanks.	28	Temporary
Two Gas Lift Compressors	Compressors utilized for gas lift to aid production.	14	Permanent
Two Produced Water Vessels	Pressurazized water vessels in lieu of tanks which significanly reduce emissions	30	Permanent
One Oil surge vessel	To provide a control volume of fluid for the oil pumps. Ensures adequate suction pressure for pumps.	15	Permanent
One Temporary Knock Out	Vessel used to catch any liquids in vent gas prior to ECDs fromtemporary water tanks	4	Temporary
Two 500bbl frac tanks (sand management)	Tanks used temporarily for sand storage.	10	Temporary
Nineteen sand cans	Temporary equipment to remove sand from the production stream.	25	Temporary

The wellheads will be connected to the facility via flow lines that will be buried 3 to 4 feet deep. The flow lines are typically 2-inch-diameter schedule 160 welded steel, coated.

Once the production phase of the wells commences, daily monitoring of the wells begins. Daily reports consist of tank measurements, gas production estimates, pressure readings, and general facility care and maintenance. The wells and production facility are monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and are capable of being shut in remotely or through automation if there is a safety concern.

Extraction will utilize a robust, engineered containment system around the produced water tanks and

the separators. This system features post-driven perimeter walls with a geotextile base, all coated with a durable polyurea liner. This liner is resistant to punctures, UV rays, weather extremes, and common oil and gas chemicals. The containment around the tanks is sufficient to contain 150% of the volume of the largest tank. These practices minimize the risk of contamination to groundwater and surface water, and safeguards biological resources.

The production phase continues until a well is no longer productive, or it is no longer financially viable to continue production. It is estimated that the average life of each well at this location will be 20 to 30 years.

Plugging and Abandonment of Wells & Facilities

Extraction will plug the wells, remove production equipment, and reclaim the pad when it becomes uneconomical to continue operating the wells. This will include installation of a series of required cement plugs in the wells to eliminate future flow from the well, in accordance with Section 1000 of ECMC rules and regulations. After the well has been plugged, flow lines will be flushed of all hydrocarbons and capped or removed in accordance with Rule 1103 of ECMC rules and regulations. If the separator and tanks on the property surface are no longer needed for other wells, they will be removed. Surface restoration will include removal of any above-ground casing and installation of regulation markers that will not interfere with future surface use.

Site Reclamation

The Eagle pad will have an interim reclamation period which includes re-contouring and reseeding around the edges of the pad but such as to allow for daily operations of the oil and gas facility, access to the wells, maintenance of the facility and wells, work-overs, and normal production activity. The pad size will be reduced to approximately 6.52 acres once the wells are on production.

All tanks and equipment, lines and roads will be removed from the entire multi-well pad location upon permanent cessation of the operator's production and operations at the site. All reseeding shall be done with grasses consistent with the Rocky Mountain native mix or those recommended by the State Land Board as the surface owner. All site reclamation will be in conformance with Adams County standards as well as the ECMC regulations.

Weed Control

All areas, including well heads and production facilities, will be kept free of weeds, rubbish, and other waste material. As much as possible, all areas will be kept free of noxious weeds. If noxious weeds are identified on-site, the area will be treated as soon as possible in an effort to prevent the weed from flowering and spreading. To the greatest extent possible, machinery and equipment will not be parked or staged in weed infested areas.

Drainage & Erosion Control

Proper storm-water controls will be installed around the tank battery and drilling pad during construction. The wellhead access road will be crowned, ditched and graveled, and culverts for cross drainage will be installed. Storm-water controls will also be installed around the spoil piles to prevent sediment migration. No changes in the current drainage patterns are anticipated. A Storm Water/Erosion Control BMP will also been filed with the ECMC as part of the Oil and Gas Location Assessment (ECMC Form 2A).

Sanitary Facilities

Extraction personnel and contractors will utilize portable sanitary toilets and wash stations. No personnel are on the location for a permanent period of time. No city services or permanent sanitary services of any kind are required. All personnel and contractors who visit the site are responsible for picking up and disposing of any debris.

Proposed and Alternative Locations

Preferred Location

Extraction believes the preferred location is the most suitable site for this proposed OGF. The proposed location will have a short access road and can tie into pipeline on the same parcel. There are no residential residences within one half mile of the location and no parcels within 2,000' which have a residence on them.

The main disadvantage of this location is that there is a National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapped wetland within 2,000'. A waiver from the Board of County Commissioners will be needed for this proposed OGF. The national hydrography data shows a stream on this parcel. A third-party environmental firm has surveyed this area and has determined there is no ordinary high-water mark and would not be jurisdictional waters of the United States per U.S. Army Corps of Engineers nor considered waters of the state.

Extraction has made contact with the City and County of Denver who is the surface owner where the mapped wetland is located to the southeast. Denver granted access to a third-party environmental consultant to evaluate whether the wetland exists. It was determined the wetland is present but is smaller and further away than the NWI data shows. The NWI mapped wetland is 1,076 feet from the OGF, but the field verification concluded that the distance to this wetland is 1,702 feet away. This wetland is upgradient from the OGF, across a paved road and surrounded by crop lands.

Alternative Location 1 - This location also has no parcels with residences within 2,000 feet but also has the same wetland as the preferred location within 2,000 feet. This location would be closer to the field verified boundary of the wetland. This parcel is more central to the mineral development area, and drilling would be favorable from this parcel. The remaining disadvantage is that the City and County of Denver has communicated to Extraction, on June 9, 2025, Denver would not entertain an OGF on their property. Therefore, this location must be eliminated as an option.

Alternative location 2 - This location has seven residences within 2,000 feet and five additional parcels with residences within 2,000 feet. Other disadvantages of this location include a new pipeline corridor over two and a half miles would be needed, it is within Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) mapped High Priority Habitat, multiple mapped NWI wetlands are within 2,000 feet and there is the possibility of needing another OGF to capture the minerals in section 36 to the north. Lastly, a subdivision has been platted to the west, and homes may be built prior to our development timeline. For these reasons, this site is not preferred.

Summary

Extraction's preferred location is most appropriate to develop the targeted minerals while minimizing overall surface disturbance for OGFs, minimal new access and nearby pipeline takeaway. The surface owner for Alternative Location 1 will not allow oil and gas development on their property, and Alternative Location 2 has numerous receptors within 2,000 feet making it less protective than the preferred location. The Best Management Practices to be utilized at the preferred location will ensure our operations are substantially equivalent to being 2,000 feet from the field verified wetland and will be protective of public health, safety, welfare, the environment and wildlife resources.

Please see the following pages for site plans of these locations (note, pipeline route is third party and cannot be confirmed at this time).

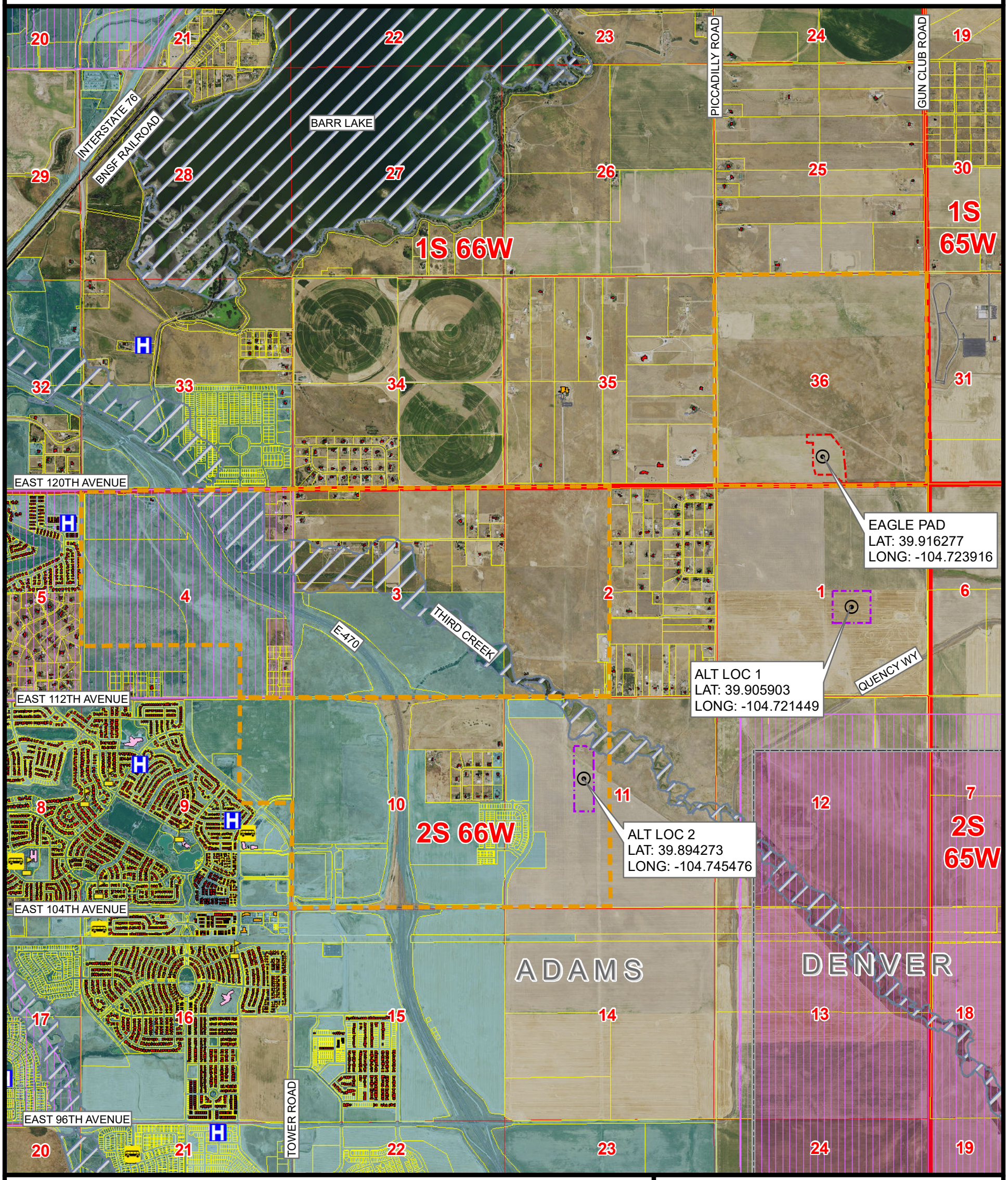
The following pages are site maps utilized for the Alternative Location Analysis

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ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS - OVERVIEW

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- ALTERNATE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- PROPOSED MINERAL BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- RAILROAD
- NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- COMMERCE CITY JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY
- DENVER JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY
- DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- HEALTH FACILITY
- SCHOOL FACILITY
- CHILD CARE FACILITY

NOTE:
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Drawn by: KMG **Date:** 17 Mar 2025
Revised: **Date:**

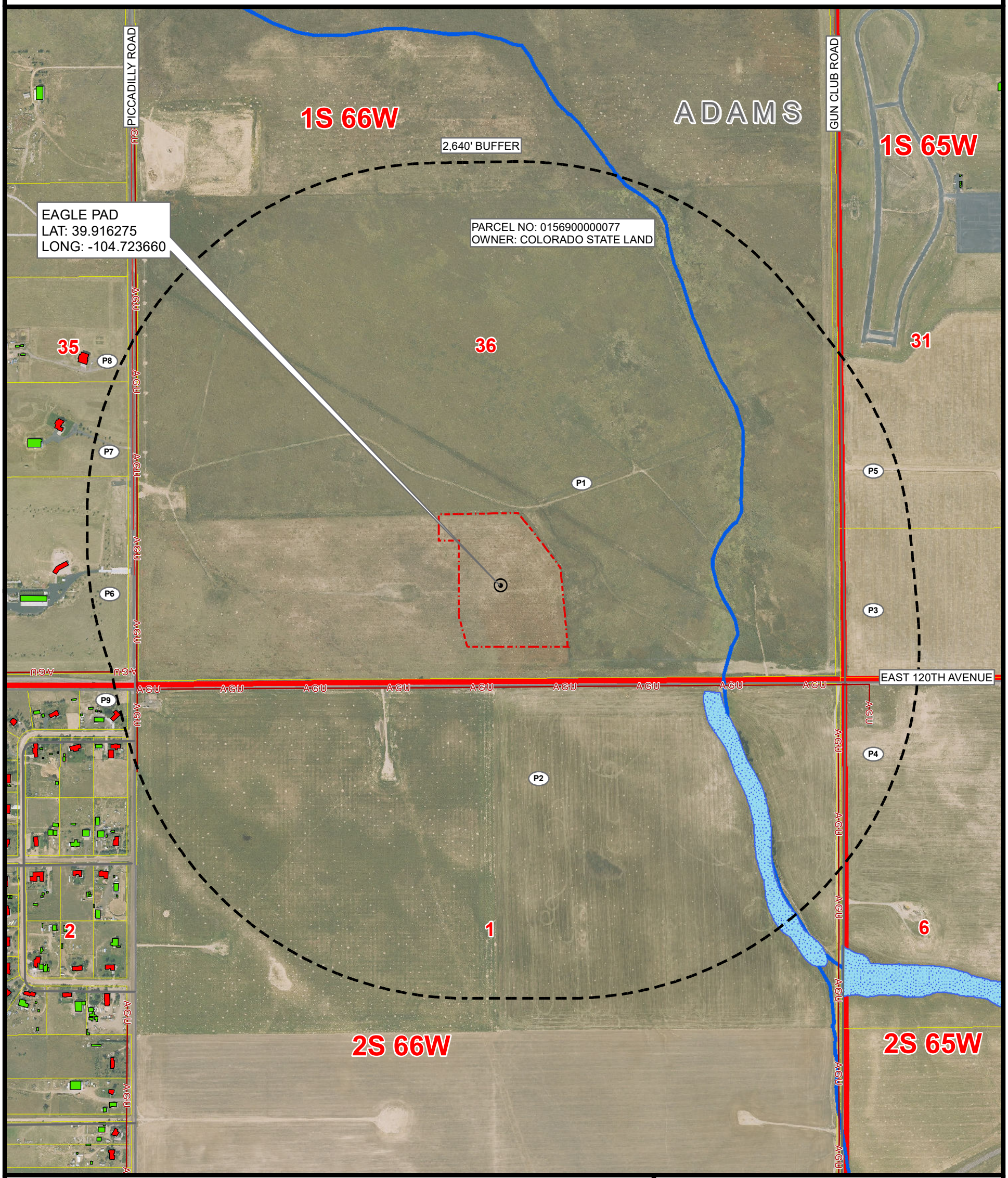
NAD83 CO-Nft
Scale: 1" = 2,500ft

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ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS - PROPOSED LOCATION

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- BUILDING
- NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- HEALTH FACILITY
- SCHOOL FACILITY
- CHILD CARE FACILITY
- A-G-U- ABOVE GROUND UTILITY
- PUBLIC ROAD
- RAILROAD
- DITCH/CANAL/DRAINAGE
- DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
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- RULE 411.b 2640' BUFFER
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- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
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- DELINEATED WETLANDS
- RIVERINE CORRIDOR
- FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND
- FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND
- OTHER
- LAKE
- FRESHWATER POND

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NAD83 CO-Nft
Scale: 1" = 750ft

Drawn by: KMG Date: 1 Apr 2025
Revised: KMG Date: 10 Jun 2025

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ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS - PROPOSED LOCATION

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

	PARCEL ID	DISTANCE	PARCEL #	OWNER
PROPERTY LINE	P1	±0'	0156900000077	COLORADO STATE LAND
	P2	±104' S	0172300000001	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
	P3	±2030' E	0156731300001	ADAMS COUNTY
	P4	±2031' E	0172500000012	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
	P5	±2109' E	0156731200001	ADAMS COUNTY
	P6	±2334' W	0156935400004	LUCERO JAY E
	P7	±2352' W	0156935400002	SHELBOURN MARVIN R AND SHELBOURN SONDRA R
	P8	±2540' NW	0156935100005	SCOTT MICHAEL P AND SCOTT LORI A
	P9	±2547' W	0172302008001	VAZQUEZ ARMANDO AND VAZQUEZ ALMA DELIA
RESIDENTIAL/NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	N/A			
HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	N/A			
SCHOOL FACILITY	N/A			
PUBLIC ROAD	±96' S (EAST 120TH AVENUE), ±2035' E (GUN CLUB ROAD), ±2276' W (PICCADILLY ROAD)			
ABOVE GROUND UTILITY	±134' S, ±2070' E, ±2264' W, ±2452' W			
RAILROAD	N/A			
DITCH/DRAINAGE/CANAL	±1135' E			
NWI WETLAND	±1024' E, ±1127' E			
FLOODPLAIN	N/A			
HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	N/A			
OTHER	N/A			

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SHEET: 2 OF 2

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Revised: KMG Date: 10 Jun 2025

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NAD83 CO-Nft
Scale: 1" = 750ft

HAUL ROUTE MAP

EAGLE PAD

SESW & SWSE SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- TRAFFIC ROUTE
- PIPELINE ROUTE

TRAVEL PATH:

TAKE EXIT 22 OFF OF I-76 TO BROMLEY LANE / EAST 152ND AVENUE AND PROCEED IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION FOR 0.9 MILES TO PICADILLY ROAD. EXIT RIGHT ONTO PICADILLY ROAD AND CONTINUE SOUTH FOR 4.0 MILES TO EAST 120TH AVENUE. EXIT LEFT AND CONTINUE EAST FOR 0.6 MILES TO THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD TO THE NORTH. EXIT LEFT ONTO THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD AND CONTINUE 0.1 MILES TO THE PROPOSED LOCATION.

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DATE SURVEYED:	8/21/24
DATE:	4/1/25
DRAFTER:	JFE
REVISED:	6/10/25

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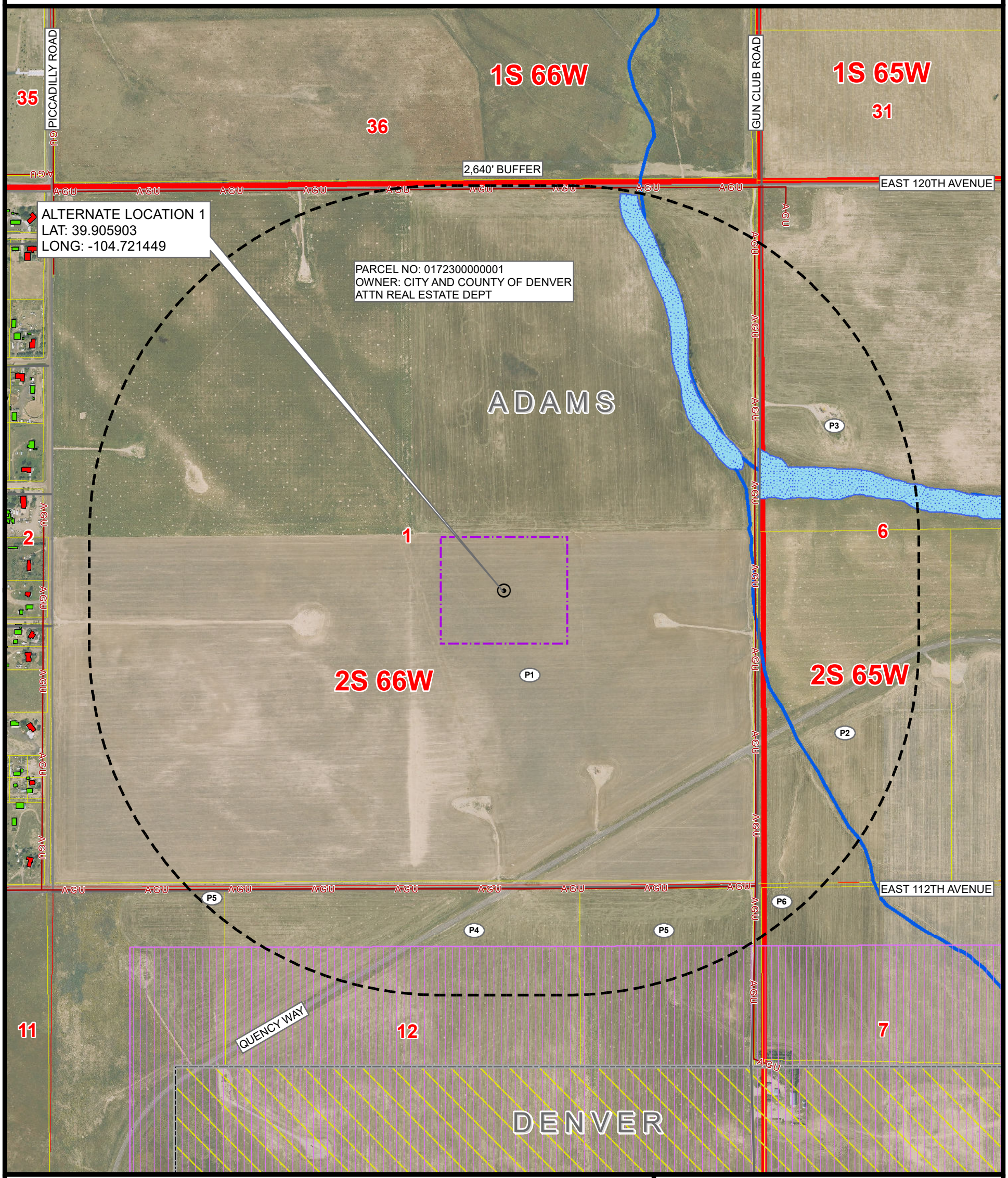
EXTRACTION OIL & GAS, INC.
555 17TH STREET, SUITE 3700
DENVER, CO 80202

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ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS - ALTERNATE LOCATION 1

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- ALTERNATE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- BUILDING
- NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- HEALTH FACILITY
- SCHOOL FACILITY
- CHILD CARE FACILITY
- AGU ABOVE GROUND UTILITY
- PUBLIC ROAD
- RAILROAD
- DITCH/CANAL/DRAINAGE
- DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- DENVER JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY
- RULE 411.b 2640' BUFFER
- 100-YEAR FLOODWAY
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- RIPARIAN CORRIDOR
- DELINEATED WETLANDS
- RIVERINE CORRIDOR
- FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND
- FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND
- OTHER
- LAKE
- FRESHWATER POND

NOTE:
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Drawn by: KMG **Date:** 1 Apr 2025
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Scale: 1" = 750ft

SHEET: 1 OF 2

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ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS - ALTERNATE LOCATION 1

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

PROPERTY LINE	PARCEL ID	DISTANCE	PARCEL #	OWNER
	P1	±0'	0172300000001	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
	P2	±1423' E	0172500000108	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
	P3	±1423' E	0172500000012	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
	P4	±1835' S	0172300000050	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
	P5	±1837' S ±2461' SW	0172300000051	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
	P6	±2337' SE	0172500000015	CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER ATTN REAL ESTATE DEPT
RESIDENTIAL/NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	N/A			
HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	N/A			
SCHOOL FACILITY	N/A			
PUBLIC ROAD	±1352' SE (QUENCY WAY), ±1380' E (GUN CLUB ROAD), ±1791' S (EAST 112TH AVENUE), ±2623' N (EAST 120TH AVENUE)			
ABOVE GROUND UTILITY	±1409' E, ±1839' S, ±2612' N			
RAILROAD	N/A			
DITCH/DRAINAGE/CANAL	±1350' NE, ±1404' NE			
NWI WETLAND	±1254' NE, ±1352' E, ±1441' NE, ±1459' E, ±2467' N			
FLOODPLAIN	N/A			
HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	N/A			
OTHER	±2272' S (DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY)			

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SHEET: 2 OF 2

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Drawn by: KMG Date: 1 Apr 2025
Revised: Date:

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Scale: 1" = 750ft

HAUL ROUTE MAP

EAGLE PAD (ALT LOC 1)

NWSE SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- TRAFFIC ROUTE
- PIPELINE ROUTE

TRAVEL PATH:

TAKE EXIT 34 OFF OF E-470 TO EAST 120TH AVENUE AND PROCEED IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION FOR 3.1 MILES TO THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD TO THE SOUTH. EXIT RIGHT ONTO THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD AND CONTINUE 0.5 MILES TO THE PROPOSED LOCATION.

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DATE SURVEYED:	8/21/24
DATE:	4/1/25
DRAFTER:	JFE
REVISED:	

PREPARED FOR: CIVITAS

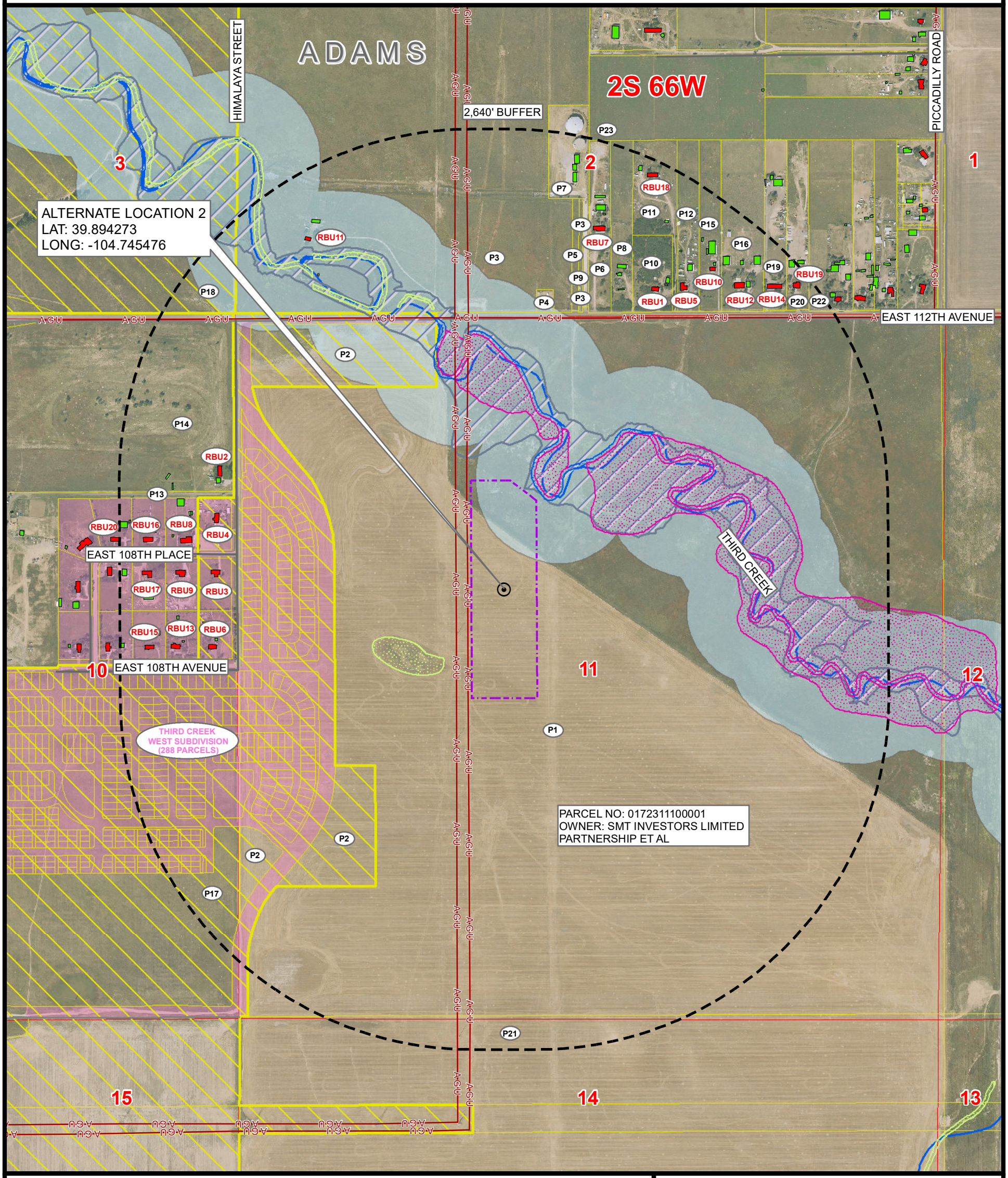
EXTRACTION OIL & GAS, INC.
555 17TH STREET, SUITE 3700
DENVER, CO 80202

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ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS - ALTERNATE LOCATION 2

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- ALTERNATE OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- BUILDING
- NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- HEALTH FACILITY
- SCHOOL FACILITY
- CHILD CARE FACILITY
- A·G·U ABOVE GROUND UTILITY
- PUBLIC ROAD
- RAILROAD
- DITCH/CANAL/DRAINAGE
- DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- COMMERCE CITY JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY
- SUBDIVISION
- RULE 411.b 2640' BUFFER
- 100-YEAR FLOODWAY
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- RIPARIAN CORRIDOR
- DELINEATED WETLANDS
- RIVERINE CORRIDOR
- FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND
- FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND
- OTHER
- LAKE
- FRESHWATER POND
- 2025 AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS

NOTE:
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Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
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Drawn by: KMG Date: 1 Apr 2025
Revised: Date:

NAD83 CO-Nft
Scale: 1" = 750ft

SHEET: 1 OF 2

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ALTERNATIVE LOCATION ANALYSIS - ALTERNATE LOCATION 2

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

	PARCEL ID	DISTANCE	PARCEL #	OWNER
PROPERTY LINE	P1	±0'	0172311100001	SMT INVESTORS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ET AL
	P2	±762' N ±888' SW ±1825' SW	0172311200002	SMT INVESTORS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ET AL
	P3	±1268' N ±1365' N ±1651' N	0172302200002	WARDIH LLC
	P4	±1283' N	0172302007001	ACKARD NORTH LTD C/O COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS COMPANY
	P5	±1356' N	0172302300004	WARDIH LLC
	P6	±1393' NE	0172302000012	TOEDTLI EVA E
	P7	±1413' N	0172302300005	EAST CHERRY CREEK VALLEY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT
	P8	±1471' NE	0172302000033	QUILLEN KENNETH AND QUILLEN PAMELA
	P9	±1556' N	0172302300003	SOUTH ADAMS COUNTY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT
	P10	±1562' NE	0172302400002	CAIRNS ANTHONY
	P11	±1746' NE	0172302400001	QUILLEN JONATHAN AND QUILLEN BRENNA
	P12	±1768' NE	0172302002001	BAKER JOE L AND BAKER SHARLENE K
	P13	±1786' W	0172300000281	BAXLEY ROBERT
	P14	±1786' W	0172300000048	RYEL FAMILY PARTNERSHIP LLLP
	P15	±1871' NE	0172302002002	SANCHEZ VICTOR RIVERA AND DE LUNA JULIA KARINA
	P16	±1982' NE	0172302000015	SHRIVER DONALD L
	P17	±1997' SW	0172310200003	SMT INVESTORS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ET AL
	P18	±2175' NW	0172303400001	TOWER EASTSIDE LLC
	P19	±2225' NE	0172302012001	MARMOLEJO JOEL
	P20	±2357' NE	0172302012002	PEREZ GUTIERREZ JUAN AND PEREZ HERNANDEZ JULIETA
	P21	±2381' S	0172314100001	SMT INVESTORS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ET AL
	P22	±2487' NE	0172302000026	EVANGELISTA TERESA
	P23	±2627' N	0172302000011	EID TROY A UND 1/3 INT NEKOUIE HASSAN SAM UND 2/3INT
SUBDIVISION	±1032' W (THIRD CREEK WEST SUBDIVISION, 288 PARCELS WITHIN BUFFER)			
RESIDENTIAL/NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT	RBU1 ±1777' NE, RBU2 ±1868' W, RBU3 ±1886' W, RBU4 ±1892' W, RBU5 ±1910' NE, RBU6 ±1915' W, RBU7 ±1982' N, RBU8 ±2096' W, RBU9 ±2145' W, RBU10 ±2161' NE, RBU11 ±2164' NW, RBU12 ±2180' NE, RBU13 ±2185' W, RBU14 ±2354' NE, RBU15 ±2383' W, RBU16 ±2390' W, RBU17 ±2399' W, RBU18 ±2502' NE, RBU19 ±2503' NE, RBU20 ±2639' W			
HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT	N/A			
SCHOOL FACILITY	N/A			
PUBLIC ROAD	±1237' N (EAST 112TH AVENUE), ±1745' W (HIMALAYA STREET), ±1766' W (EAST 108TH PLACE), ±1772' W (EAST 108TH AVENUE)			
ABOVE GROUND UTILITY	±28' W, ±115' W, ±1222' N			
RAILROAD	N/A			
DITCH/DRAINAGE/CANAL	±98' NE (THIRD CREEK), ±1497' NW			
NWI WETLAND	±54' NE, ±210' W, ±1317' N, ±1452' NW, ±1937' NW, ±2044' NW			
NWI RIPARIAN CORRIDOR	±81' NE, ±400' NE, ±404' E, ±805' N, ±996' E			
FLOODPLAIN	±16' NE			
HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT	±0' (2025 AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS)			
OTHER	±759' N (COMMERCE CITY JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARY)			

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Prepared For:

CIVITAS

Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

609 Consulting, LLC

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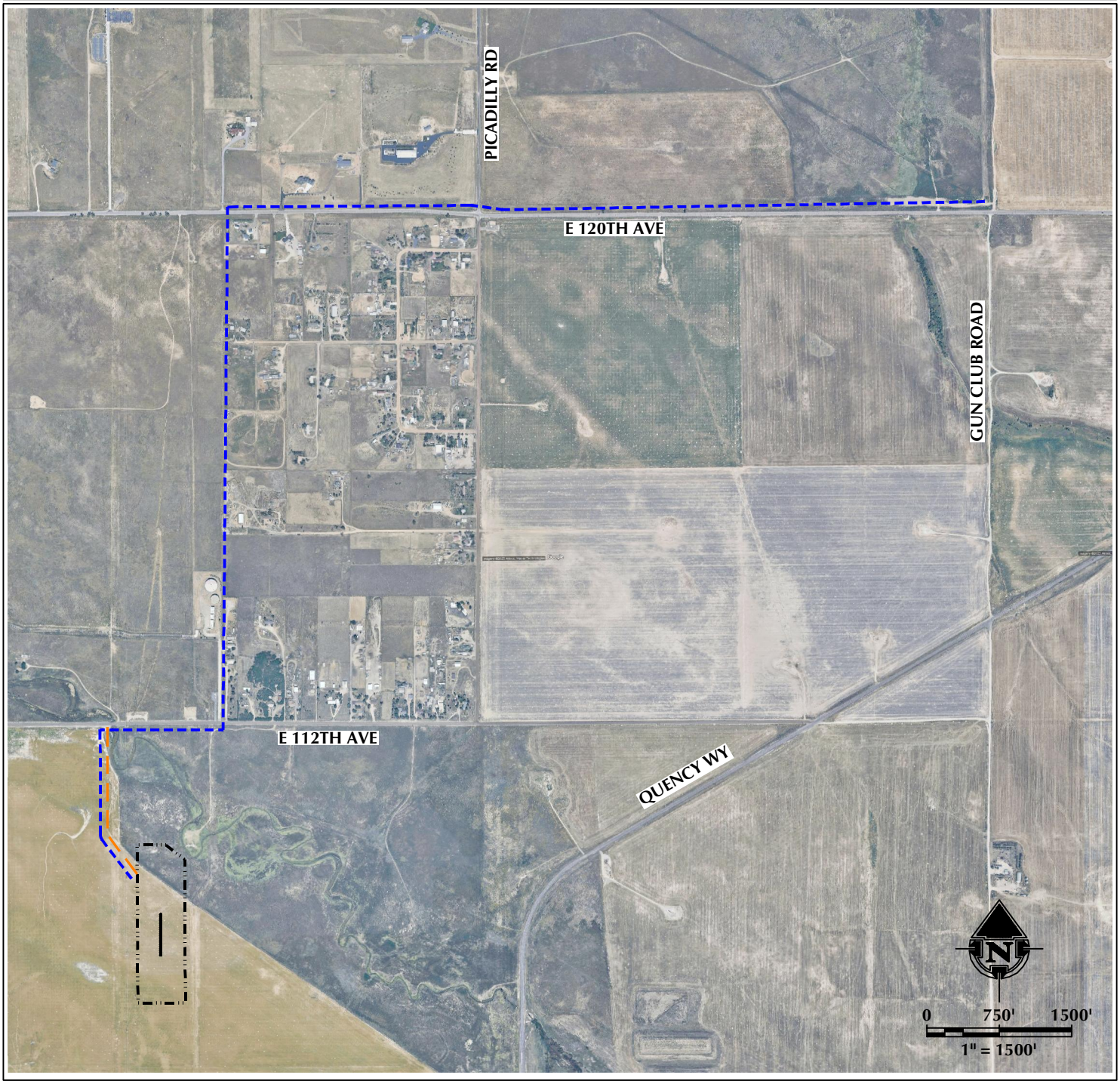
Drawn by: KMG Date: 1 Apr 2025
Revised: Date:

Scale: 1" = 750ft

HAUL ROUTE MAP

EAGLE PAD (ALT LOC 2)

NENW, SENW & NESW SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- TRAFFIC ROUTE
- PIPELINE ROUTE

TRAVEL PATH:

TAKE EXIT 34 OFF OF E-470 TO EAST 120TH AVENUE AND PROCEED IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION FOR 2.5 MILES TO PICCADILLY ROAD TO THE SOUTH. EXIT RIGHT ONTO PICCADILLY ROAD AND PROCEED IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION FOR 1.0 MILES TO THE INTERSECTION OF 112TH AVENUE. EXIT RIGHT ONTO EAST 112TH AVENUE AND PROCEED IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION FOR 0.7 MILES TO THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD TO THE SOUTH. EXIT LEFT ONTO THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD AND CONTINUE 0.3 MILES TO THE PROPOSED LOCATION.

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DATE SURVEYED:	8/21/24
DATE:	4/1/25
DRAFTER:	JFE
REVISED:	

PREPARED FOR: CIVITAS

EXTRACTION OIL & GAS, INC.
555 17TH STREET, SUITE 3700
DENVER, CO 80202

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Wildlife & Environmental

The Eagle pad and its respective production facility are not located within USFWS (United States Fish and Wildlife Service) and CPW mapped layers for sensitive species or High Priority Habitat (HPH). The pad, wells and facilities are outside of the FEMA mapped floodplain area. No wetlands, waters of the state or waters of the United States will be impacted by this development. The location is within the Natural Resource Conservation and a resources review will be submitted with the OGF.

Noise Control

Any operations involving the use of a drilling rig, workover rig, or fracking 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 Adams County's Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-14 and in ECMC Rule 423.

Idling Equipment – While idling engine/equipment, maintain at the lowest frequency possible, as well as, in a position/location that will prevent sound from carrying to nearby residents.

Unnecessary Sounds – Unnecessary sounds such as honking the horn, revving vehicle engines, loud music, and unwarranted metal hammering/banging are all examples of sound that can create nuisance; failure to eliminate unnecessary sound from location will be subject to an internal compliance assessment if reported by a landowner.

Extraction will utilize 32' sound walls to help further minimize noise and light originating from the location and will also serve as visual mitigation. 24' "gravity panel" sound walls will be used at both accesses to the road surrounding the detention pond. These panels can be moved, if needed, to provide access to the pond. Although the sound study performed by a third party indicated we will be in compliance with the noise standards of Adams County and ECMC, Extraction is committing to using sound walls to further reduce noise during drilling and completions.

Extraction has been in contact with United Power to understand if it is feasible to utilize utility power to energize the drilling rig and production facilities. Extraction commits to grid power for the drilling rig and permanent utility power for the production facility. Noise and emissions will be reduced by energizing the drill rig off utility power. Running the facility off grid power will also reduce noise to run equipment.

Extraction's contract drilling company will comply with ECMC Rules regarding noise abatement. In addition to following the ECMC Rules and Regulations, Extraction, whenever possible, will schedule deliveries and construction traffic to and from the site during daylight hours.

Visual and Light Mitigation

At move-in, rig-up and regularly during Drilling and Completion phases, operator will routinely walk around the outside of the disturbance area to identify and reduce obtrusive lighting from leaving the site where possible.

In the event there are complaints from neighbors regarding obtrusive lighting, Operator is committed to adjust fixtures or install shielding on offending fixtures to minimize the obtrusive lighting where possible. In the event the obtrusive lighting cannot be remedied due to safety concerns, Operator will work with the complainant to find an amenable solution.

During Completion Phase, temporary light plants will be present and relocated as needed for safe light levels. Operator will continue the perimeter walks to identify and reduce obtrusive lighting levels as possible.

There will be no lighting installed for permanent production operations.

All long-term facility structures will be painted a color that enables the facilities to blend in with the natural background color of the landscape, as seen from a viewing distance and location typically used by the public. Portable toilets for use on the Oil and Gas Location during the drilling and completion phases shall be screened by equipment and buildings that are proposed on-location.

Extraction will coordinate with Adams County regarding fencing and landscaping and include the appropriate plans in the OGF submittal.

Odor and Air Quality

In an effort to mitigate potential odor impacts, Operator will use a mud filtration system and/or additives to the drilling and fracturing fluids to minimize odors. The Operator will not use fragrance to mask odors. Operator shall implement one or more of the following measures as necessary:

- Operator shall utilize a closed-loop, pit-less mud system for managing drilling fluids.
- Operator shall remove drill cuttings daily and as soon as waste containers are full.
- Operator shall employ pipe cleaning procedures when removing drill pipe from the wellbore.
- Operator shall employ the use of drilling fluids with low to negligible aromatic contact (IOGP Group III) during drilling operations after the surface casing is set and freshwater aquifers are protected.
- If an odor complaint is filed and determined to be caused by the Operator's operations, Operator will add or increase the concentration of odor-mitigating additives in mud system if otherwise unable to be resolved.

Extraction will comply with all applicable air quality requirements that regulate upstream production facilities. For the Eagle Pad, these will include at a minimum:

- Colorado ECMC Rules
- Air Quality Control Commission 5 CCR 1001-5 Regulation 3
- Air Quality Control Commission 5 CCR 1001-9 Regulation 7
- NSPS 40 CFR Subpart OOOOa

- 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart W for Greenhouse Gas Reporting
- Have an Air Quality Monitoring Program approved by Adams County and CDPHE

All gas encountered during post-separation flowback will be routed to a sales line. It is anticipated that all flowback oil will be produced to permanent infrastructure (i.e., pipeline or production facility), water will be sent to tanks to be hauled to disposal, and emissions will be controlled with a combustor, as necessary.

Equipment design and operation will be the primary path to mitigate emissions during production. Installation of equipment for on-site processing and separation will include instrument-air actuated pneumatic controllers. This location will utilize cutting edge production facilities that utilize utility powered fluid separation facilities which will reduce production operation emissions. Should well maintenance be required, this activity will be sent to a maintenance tank and controlled with an enclosed combustion device.

Extraction maintains a robust leak detection and repair ("LDAR") program as required by CDPHE using modern leak detection technologies such as infra-red cameras for equipment used on the Well Sites. Extraction will inspect the facility monthly for the first year and will then comply with Colorado Regulation 7. Operator shall conduct continuous pressure monitoring to detect leaks. Extraction will coordinate with Adams County for any additional requirements in an Air Monitoring Plan.

Auditory, Visual, and Olfactory (AVO) monitoring will be conducted monthly by trained staff at the site.

Extraction shall respond to Air Quality Action Day advisories posted by the CDPHE for the Front Range Area by implementing their suggested air emission reduction measures, as feasible. Emission reduction measures shall be implemented for the duration of an air quality Action Day advisory and may include measures such as:

- Minimize vehicle and engine idling
- Reduce truck traffic and worker traffic
- Delay vehicle refueling
- Suspend or delay use of fossil fuel powered ancillary equipment; and postpone construction activities, if feasible

Signage

Extraction will maintain all signage pursuant to Adams County and ECMC Rules and Regulations. Signage Plans and details will be submitted with the OGF.

Access Roads & Maintenance

Extraction maintains all access roads in compliance with Adams County Code. Extraction will obtain the appropriate engineering documentation to establish new access. Access road will be bladed to minimize wet weather damage. Fugitive dust will be kept to a minimum. The lease road leading to the drilling site,

facility and surface equipment will be designated and maintained to support fire vehicles, equipment and apparatus. Extraction will work with Adams County Road department to ensure any damage caused by Extraction activity is property reported .

A traffic impact study and trip generation analysis be will done by a professional engineer prior to and is included in this application. Extraction will pay a traffic impact fee for utilizing Adams County Roads.

Waste Disposal

Extraction will dispose of all wastes in accordance with ECMC and/or the CDPHE rules and regulations. Extraction will provide the County copies of all waste management reports upon request.

Fencing and Landscaping

Extraction proposes the well pad be partially fenced after the location has gone through interim reclamation as required by Adams County's Development Standards and Regulations. Extraction is requesting Administrative Relief from some fencing, and exclusion of landscaping and bufferyards. The plans for fencing and landscaping can be found on the Landscape plans.

Extraction requests no fence on the north side or part of the east side of the OGF. The justification for this request is that the nearest public road to the north is approximately 4,200 feet away from the reclaimed pad, and the nearest home is approximately 4,500 feet away. Additionally, this parcel is approximately one square mile owned by the State Land Board, used for agriculture and grazing with no plans to relinquish any land for development. On the east side of the pad the soil stockpile will be approximately 12 feet tall and tapers to a shorter height the northeast of the pad. We propose adding fence on the east side where the stockpile is less than 6 feet tall, which will be the fence height. The berm should adequately screen the pad where it exceeds 6 feet.

Extraction also requests relief from planting trees or shrubs avoid providing hazardous wildlife attractants due to the proximity of Denver International Airport (DEN). Extraction has proactively had conversations with DEN (Staff Planner and Wildlife Biologist) regarding this location. DEN staff had recommendations to avoid attractants for wildlife such as raptor species, blackbirds/starlings, and geese. DEN also advised against fruit-producing trees and shrubs.

Airport Height and Noise Overlay

The proposed location lies approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the nearest runway at Denver International Airport (DEN). This location will be wholly within both height and noise overly.

Additionally, a Form FAA 7460-1 - Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration has been filed with the FAA (ASN Number 2025-ANM-3202-OE). On June 17, 2025, the FAA had responded with a determination of no hazard to air navigation these temporary structures (i.e. – drill rig and cranes). FAA has required Extraction to notify the DEN airport manager and air traffic control at least 3 business days prior to rigging up our drill rig.

Lastly, there will be no permanent structures constructed that will be devoted to office use or access to the public in this project site.

Community & Economic
Development Department
www.adcogov.org

ADAMS COUNTY
COLORADO

4430 South Adams County Parkway
1st Floor, Suite W2000
Brighton, CO 80601-8204
PHONE 720.523.6800
FAX 720.523.6998

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FORM

Application Type:

☐ Conceptual Review	☐ Preliminary PUD	☐ Temporary Use
☐ Subdivision, Preliminary	☐ Final PUD	☐ Variance
☐ Subdivision, Final	☐ Rezone	☐ Conditional Use
☐ Plat Correction/ Vacation	☐ Special Use	☒ Other: OGF

PROJECT NAME: Eagle Pad

APPLICANT

Name(s): Extraction Oil & Gas Inc. c/o John Piekara Phone #: 3032947824

Address: 555 17th St, Suite 3700

City, State, Zip: Denver, CO 80202

2nd Phone #: Email: jpiekara@civiresources.com

OWNER

Name(s): State Land Board c/o Steve Freese Phone #: 3039052808

Address: 1127 Sherman Street - Suite 300

City, State, Zip: Denver, CO 80203

2nd Phone #: Email: steve.freese@state.co.us

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

Name: Jake Edmunds - 609 Consulting Phone #: 3076740609

Address: 1095 Saberton Avenue

City, State, Zip: Sheridan, WY 82801

2nd Phone #: Email: jedmunds@609consulting.com

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Address:	E. 120th Ave (pending street number)
City, State, Zip:	Commerce City, CO 80022
Area (acres or square feet):	17.03 acres
Tax Assessor Parcel Number	0156900000077
Existing Zoning:	A-3
Existing Land Use:	agriculture
Proposed Land Use:	agriculture

Have you attended a Conceptual Review? YES [X] NO [ ]

If Yes, please list PRE#: 2025-00045

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: John Piekara Date: 12/11/2025

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. 4-11-02-03-03-03. Records and documentation of compliance are available and will be provided to the County upon request.

Name: John Piekara Date: 11/22/2025

Owner's Printed Name

Name:

Owner's Signature

Adams County Development Standards & Regulations
Noise Management Plan

Eagle Pad
Adams County, Colorado

Prepared for:

Extraction Oil & Gas Inc.
555 17th Street, Suite 3700
Denver, CO 80202

*Extraction Oil & Gas Inc. operates as a wholly owned subsidiary of SM Energy.

Prepared by:

Urban Solution Group, LLC
3301 Lawrence Street, Suite 3
Denver, CO 80205

February 11, 2026

REV3

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Rev#	Date	By	Summary of Revisions
0	2025/07/16	GFS	Initial Release
1	2025/10/13	BJP	Updated BMPs
2	2025/12/02	BJP	Updated equipment information
3	2026/02/11	HJG	Updated BMPs and drilling rig to grid/line power

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Record of Revisions 1

1 Executive Summary 1

2 Regulations and Noise Standards Summary 2

Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-14 – Brief Overview 2

Colorado ECMC Rule 423 Noise Regulation – Brief Overview 4

Compliance Summary (Unadjusted) 6

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Adjusted) - Summary 7

3 Summary of BMPs and Mitigation to be Implemented 8

4 Site Information 9

5 Compliance Points 10

6 Estimated Operations & Duration Schedule 11

7 Ambient Sound Level Survey 12

8 Noise Impact Assessment 14

Methodology 14

Equipment Information and Site Layouts 15

Drilling Noise Model Results 16

Completions Noise Model Results 21

Production Noise Model Results 26

Flowback Operations Review 29

9 Continuous Monitoring / Complaint Resolution 30

10 Conclusion 30

11 Notations 30

Appendix 1 – Equipment Layouts 31

Appendix 2 – Ambient Data and Charts 35

Appendix 3 – Sound Fundamentals 38

Appendix 4 – Glossary 41

URBAN SOLUTION GROUP

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban Solution Group, LLC (Urban) was commissioned to prepare a Noise Management Plan (NMP) for the proposed Eagle Pad to be operated by Extraction Oil & Gas Inc. (Extraction), a wholly owned subsidiary of SM Energy. Extraction is proposing to develop oil and natural gas wells at the Eagle Pad located in Adams County, Colorado. The purpose of this 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 Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-14 Noise Regulation.

To facilitate this work, the following analyses were completed:

- Pre-operational ambient sound level survey for the surrounding area
- Completion of a full site-specific Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) with individual models for:
  - Drilling operations with the Patterson-UTI APEX 1500 Series Drilling Rig on grid/line power
  - Completions operations with a Halliburton Zeus Electric Fleet powered by on-site natural gas generators
  - Production operations with the equipment and layout proposed by Extraction
- Specification of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented at the proposed Eagle location such that all operations comply with the noise regulation and minimize the environmental noise impact on the surrounding area

The results of the analyses with full implementation of the BMPs for the Eagle location are summarized as follows:

Analysis Type	Result
Noise points of compliance	• There are no property line boundaries where there exists a qualifying residential building unit on the parcel within 2,000 feet of the Eagle location. Therefore, there are no noise points of compliance.
Pre-Operational Ambient Sound Level Survey	• Ambient sound levels were measured at two locations near the site. • Ambient adjustments apply to all phases of operation as shown in Table 4.
Drilling Operations NIA	• Compliant without mitigation. However, Extraction to erect full-perimeter wall consisting of 2,580 linear feet of 32-foot-tall, STC32 engineered sound wall and 40 linear feet of 24-foot-tall, STC32 engineered sound wall to reduce the environmental noise impact as part of BMPs.
Completions Operations NIA	• Compliant without mitigation. However, Extraction to erect full-perimeter wall consisting of 2,580 linear feet of 32-foot-tall, STC32 engineered sound wall and 40 linear feet of 24-foot-tall, STC32 engineered sound wall to reduce the environmental noise impact as part of BMPs.
Flowback Operations	• Flowing back directly to permanent facility; leave perimeter sound walls in place until flows are initiated.
Production Operations NIA	• Compliant without mitigation.

2 REGULATIONS AND NOISE STANDARDS SUMMARY

Noise for energy related facilities located in Adams County, Colorado, is regulated through the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-14 noise regulation (Adams County Regulation). This regulation sets the MPNLs, which limit noise emitted from energy facilities over a specified period, as measured at noise compliance points. These allowable limits are dependent on the land use zoning within the study area as defined in the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 423 series noise regulation. An overview of the Adams County Regulation is presented below, followed by an overview of the ECMC regulation.

Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-14 – Brief Overview

The Operator shall control noise levels as follows:

a. Prior to operations Operator shall obtain a baseline noise study that encompasses at least five (5) days, one of those days being a weekend. The Operator may use the baseline noise study submitted with the Development Application to fulfill this requirement, if that noise study is completed within twelve (12) months of any ground disturbing activities.

b. Beginning with construction and up to production, the County will require continuous noise monitoring for all oil and gas facilities located with one-half mile (1/2), or greater depending on the location, nature, and size of the facility, of the property line of any existing residences, schools, state licensed daycares or high occupancy building units. The County may require continuous noise monitoring be conducted by an approved third-party consultant based on the location, nature, and size of the facility.

c. The Operator shall conform to ECMC Regulations for noise level.

d. The Operator shall post 24-hour, 7 days per week contact information to deal with all noise complaints arising from Operator's oil and gas facility. Such posting shall be visible from the public rights-of-way.

e. For Oil and Gas Facilities located within 2,000 feet of a land use or zoning designation boundary the Operator shall be required to comply with the lower maximum permissible noise level as defined in ECMC regulations for noise of that corresponding land use or zone district. For locations within 2,000 feet of a land use or zoning designation boundary, noise must be attenuated to the maximum permissible noise levels for the corresponding land use or zone district, as specified in ECMC rules, at the land use designation boundary as determined by the Director of Community and Economic Development.

f. The Operator shall update the noise modeling study or noise impact analysis if the planned or actual equipment at the Oil and Gas Facility is expected to produce noise levels that will

exceed those previously presented to the County or if the noise modeling study or noise impact analysis was completed more than twelve (12) months prior to any ground disturbing activities.

g. To ensure the Operator controls noise to the allowable levels set forth above, one or more of the following may be required based on the location, nature, and size of the facility:

a. Acoustically insulated housing or cover enclosing the motor or engine;

ii. Noise management plan identifying hours of maximum noise emissions, type, frequency, and level of noise to be emitted, and proposed mitigation measures;

iii. Obtain all power from utility line power or renewable sources;

iv. Utilize the most current equipment to minimize noise impact during drilling, completions, and all phases of operation including the use of "Quiet Fleet" noise mitigation measures for completions;

v. Sound walls around well drilling and completion activities to mitigate noise impacts;

vi. Restrictions on the unloading of pipe or other tubular goods between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.;

vii. Any abatement measures required by ECMC for high-density areas, if applicable.

viii. The use of electric drill rigs.

ix. Tier 4 or better diesel engines, diesel and natural gas co-fired Tier 2 or Tier 3 engines, natural gas fired spark ignition engines, or electric line power for hydraulic fracturing pumps.

x. Use of quiet design mufflers (also referred to as hospital grade or dual dissipative) or equivalent.

xi. The use of liquefied natural gas dual fuel hydraulic fracturing pumps.

h. Professional Consultant(s) Required: The baseline noise study and noise modeling shall be prepared by one (1) or more professionals deemed professionally qualified by the Community and Economic Development Department. Each professional shall be deemed qualified by the Department of Community and Economic Development based on education, professional certifications, experience in the field, and their understanding of the Adams County oil and gas regulations and ECMC rules pertaining to noise. The County shall maintain a list of qualified professional consultants. The applicant for an Oil and Gas Facility shall select one (1) or more individuals from the County's list of qualified consultants to prepare the required baseline noise studies and noise modeling reports.

i. Professional qualifications for review and consideration may be submitted to the County by the sound professional, the applicant, or the Operator.

Colorado ECMC Rule 423 Noise Regulation – Brief Overview

Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-14 of the Adams County noise code states that all Oil and Gas Operations will comply with the maximum permissible noise levels (MPNLs) outlined by the Colorado ECMC. Table 1 below shows the MPNLs unless otherwise required by Rule 423.

Table 1. *Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Colorado ECMC Table 423-1)*

Zone	Daytime (7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (7:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)
Residential/Rural/State Parks & Wildlife Areas	55 dB(A)	50 dB(A)
Commercial/Agricultural	60 dB(A)	55 dB(A)
Light industrial	70 dB(A)	65 dB(A)
Industrial	80 dB(A)	75 dB(A)
All Zones	60 dB(C)	60 dB(C)

Exceptions to these MPNLs for Drilling, Completions and Flowback Operations are outlined in section 423.b (2) as follows:

A. In Residential/Rural or Commercial/Agricultural, MPNLs will be 60 dBA in the hours between 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and 65 dBA in the hours between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.; and

B. In all zones MPNLs will be 65 dBC in the hours between 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and 65 dBC in the hours between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

These MPNLs are applied at "noise points of compliance". These points are chosen as outlined in section 423.a (5) of the Regulation:

(5) For proposed Oil and Gas Locations with a Working Pad Surface within 2,000 feet of one or more Residential Building Units (RBUs), 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 an RBU 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 RBU 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 RBU or an alternative location approximately the same distance and direction from the Working Pad Surface.

Demonstration of compliance with noise level limits during operation is outlined in section 423.c (2) as follows:

> 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 MPNLs 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.

Finally, adjustments to the MPNLs based on the measured pre-existing ambient noise levels is allowed. However, the new maximum allowable noise levels for permanent facilities such as Production Operations are capped and based on cumulative noise levels. Ambient adjustments and cumulative noise levels are outlined in section 423.d of the Regulation as follows:

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 MPNLs 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 the following:

Table 2. *Maximum Cumulative Noise Levels (Colorado ECMC Table 423-2)*

Zone	Daytime (7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (7:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)
Residential/Rural/State Parks & 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(C)	70 dB(C)

Compliance Summary (Unadjusted)

There are no property line boundaries within 2,000 feet of the Eagle location where there exists a qualifying residential building unit (RBU) on the parcel. Therefore, there are no compliance points.

The location is zoned with an agricultural land use designation based on information from the Adams County Zoning Department. The applicable MPNLs are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3. *Compliance Summary, Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Unadjusted)*

Zone	Operation	Daytime (7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (7:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)
Commercial/Agricultural	Drilling, Completions & Flowback	65 dB(A)	60 dB(A)
		65 dB(C)	65 dB(C)
	Production	60 dB(A)	55 dB(A)
		60 dB(C)	60 dB(C)

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Adjusted) - Summary

The results of the ambient sound level survey for the Eagle location are presented in Section 7 of this document.

The Adams County noise regulation defers to the Colorado ECMC Regulation to set MPNLs at oil and gas locations. Section 423.d(2) of the Colorado ECMC Regulation allows for adjustments to the MPNLs if the measured ambient sound levels exceed the noise thresholds in Table 423-1. Colorado ECMC code allows for an adjustment of 7 dBA/dBC during daytime, and 5 dBA/dBC during nighttime for all operations (though production operations are also constrained by the cumulative maximums in Table 423-2 of Colorado ECMC Rule 423).

All adjusted MPNLs for the corresponding ambient measuring points are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4. *Adjusted Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for the Eagle Location*

Phase	Receptor	Ambient Monitor Point #	Maximum Permissible Noise Levels	
			dBA	dBC
Construction, Drilling, and Completions	--	1	65 Day / 60.0 Night	**68.7** Day / **65.8** Night
	--	2	65 Day / **60.3** Night	**73.1** Day / **68.5** Night
Production	--	1	60 Day / 55 Night	**68.7** Day / **65.8** Night
	--	2	60 Day / **60.3** Night	**73.1** Day / **68.5** Night

3 SUMMARY OF BMPS AND MITIGATION TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are practices that are designed to prevent or reduce impacts caused by oil and gas operations on the environment and wildlife, and to minimize adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare.

The BMPs that Extraction plans to implement for the proposed Eagle site are as follows:

- Extraction conducted a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) for each phase of operations (drilling, completions, and production) to assess operational noise levels against the maximum permissible dBA and dBC noise levels stated in the regulation. Each phase of operation will comply with the MPNLs as summarized in Table 4 in Section 2 of this document.
- Prior to commencement of drilling and completion activities, a full-perimeter, engineered sound wall consisting of approximately 2,580 linear feet of 32-foot-tall, STC32 wall and 40 linear feet of 24-foot-tall, STC32 wall will be installed around the edges of the well pad to reduce noise levels in the area. The 24-foot tall, gravity-based sound walls will be used to provide a removable section to access the pad maintenance road on the southwest side of the location.
- The drilling rig that will be utilized to drill the wells to total depth will be powered by electric grid power. Thus, the three gensets that normally operate during all drilling operations will be completely shut down and only used for emergency backup in the case that the electric grid is temporarily unavailable.
- Extraction will utilize an electric completions fleet powered by on-site natural gas generators for all completions operations.
- Flowback operations and equipment were reviewed as part of this Noise Mitigation Plan (NMP). The wells will flow back directly to the permanent facility. Perimeter sound walls will be left in place until drill out is complete and flows are initiated to appropriately manage noise levels for this operation.
- A pre-operational ambient sound level survey was conducted at the two locations outlined in Figure 2 of Section 7 to quantify pre-existing A- and C-weighted sound levels.
- Beginning with construction and up to production, Extraction will conduct continuous noise monitoring at Monitoring Point 2 shown in Figure 2 of section 7 of this document.
- If the drilling rig or completions fleet is changed prior to commencement of operations, the mitigation measures employed will be equally or more protective.
- Extraction 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 Extraction, or from Adams County, an Extraction representative will contact the associated stakeholder within 48 hours of receipt.

4 SITE INFORMATION

The proposed Eagle location will be located north of East 120th Ave and east of Picadilly Road, in Adams County, CO. The location is zoned with an Agricultural land use designation based on information from the Adams County online zoning portal. The closest major road, E470, is a toll road that sees a high amount of traffic and is located approximately 2.25 miles west of the Eagle Pad.

The Eagle location is slated for drilling, completions, and production operations. Drilling is planned utilizing the Patterson-UTI APEX 1500 Series Drilling Rig on grid/line power, and completions will be carried out with the Halliburton Zeus Electric fleet (HES Zeus Fleet). Planned production equipment is provided in Figure 15 of Appendix 1.

Detailed location information is presented below, and an aerial view of the proposed location is shown in Figure 1 below.

Location:	SE1/4 SW1/4 & SW1/4 SE1/4 SEC. 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
Drilling Rig:	Patterson-UTI APEX 1500 Series Drilling Rig (on Grid Power)
Completions Equipment:	HES Zeus Fleet
Production Equipment:	Details provided in Figure 15 of Appendix 1
Pad Location Coordinates:	39.916939°, -104.723452°
Regulation Noise Target:	Adams County Regulation Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-14

Figure 1. *Aerial View of the Proposed Eagle Location*



5 COMPLIANCE POINTS

The MPNLs for all operations are applied at noise compliance points. These compliance points are chosen as outlined in the Adams County Regulation. The compliance points for both A- and C-weighted compliance are located at property line boundaries of existing RBUs located within 2,000 feet of the oil and gas location or qualifying RBUs located within 2,000 feet of the location. There are no qualifying RBUs or property line boundaries within 2,000 feet of the oil and gas location that contain qualifying RBUs. Therefore, there are no noise points of compliance.

6 ESTIMATED OPERATIONS & DURATION SCHEDULE

The following tables reflect Extraction's planned construction and operations schedule for the Eagle location at the time of this Noise Management Plan. The schedules below include an estimated duration of each stage of operation, including construction, drilling, completion, flowback, and production, for both phases of operations.

The wells will flow back directly to the permanent facility instead of being directed to temporary tanks on the well pad. Therefore, there are no flowback operation dates or durations listed in Table 5 or Table 6.

Table 5. *Extraction's Planned Operations Schedule Phase 1*

Phase	Duration (Days)	Estimated Start Date
Construction	40	Q4 2026
Drilling	68	Q1 2027
Completion	55	Q3 2027
Flowback	N/A	N/A
Production	9,125 (25 years)	Q4 2027

Table 6. *Extraction's Planned Operations Schedule Phase 2*

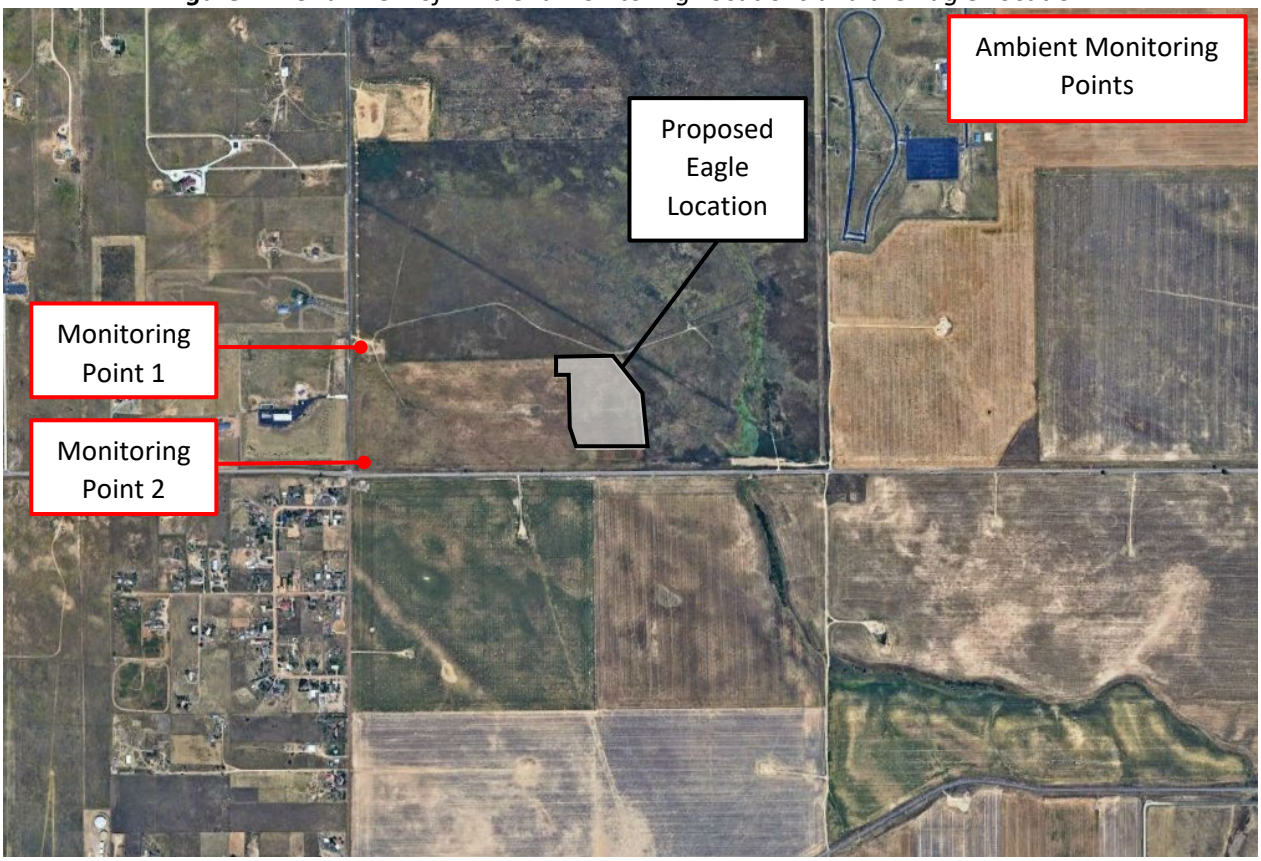
Phase	Duration (Days)	Estimated Start Date
Drilling	37	Q3 2028
Completion	25	Q4 2028
Flowback	N/A	N/A
Production	9,125 (25 years)	Q1 2029

7 AMBIENT SOUND LEVEL SURVEY

The Adams County Regulation requires that the operator conduct a background ambient noise survey to establish baseline conditions for both A-scale and C-scale noise levels near the site. Urban conducted a 5-day (120-hour) ambient sound monitoring study to monitor and document pre-operational ambient sound levels using Type 1 noise monitoring stations. The sound level meters collect measurements of both A- and C-weighted decibel levels at each monitoring location and are calibrated before and after the measurement period. The Leq average values are calculated by averaging 1-minute Leq noise levels when the wind speed is below 5 miles per hour, per ECMC guidelines and environmental acoustical engineering best practices.

The ambient monitoring locations in relation to the Eagle location are shown in Figure 2 below. A-weighted and C-weighted sound levels were collected at each of the locations from Friday, July 4, 2025, at 12:00 a.m., to Wednesday, July 9, 2025, at 12:00 a.m., inclusive. Wind speed, direction, and other environmental data was recorded with a weather station attached to the sound level meter at Monitoring Point 1 situated approximately 2,180 feet west of the edge of the Eagle location.

Figure 2. *Aerial View of Ambient Monitoring Locations and the Eagle Location*



In addition to the ambient noise levels acquired, the sound level meters (SLMs) were set to record audio files when the levels exceed 55 dBA in the daytime (7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.) and 50 dBA in the nighttime (7:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.). Based on the recordings, the most common sounds for the monitoring locations include vehicle traffic and aircraft flyovers.

Measured A- and C-weighted sound pressure level averages were not filtered for aircraft flyover events as these sounds can be considered part of the commonly occurring ambient acoustical environment. Because the Eagle site and the ambient monitoring locations are in close proximity to Denver International Airport [DIA], and there are frequent, audible aircraft flyovers in the area (as observed in the recorded audio files), measurements taken during these flyovers were included in the ambient noise data processing.

Table 7 below presents the overall A- and C-weighted averages (Leq) for the 120-hour monitoring period for both ambient monitoring locations. The averages shown represent the overall sound levels when the wind speed was below five (5) miles per hour. Data was filtered to remove values when wind speeds exceed five (5) miles per hour (as well as during periods of rain, thunder, etc.), per ECMC guidelines and environmental acoustical engineering best practices.

Table 7. *Overall Leq Background Ambient Noise Levels (Filtered for Wind Speed, Etc.)*

Location	Daytime Averages (L_{eq})		Nighttime Averages (L_{eq})		Overall Averages (L_{eq})	
	dBA	dBC	dBA	dBC	dBA	dBC
Monitoring Point 1	47.8	61.7	46.2	60.8	**47.1**	**61.3**
Monitoring Point 2	54.8	66.1	55.3	63.5	**55.0**	**65.0**

Figure 16 to Figure 17 in Appendix 2 contain charts with the unfiltered hourly averages and wind speeds for each of the monitoring points.

8 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) was conducted for the proposed Eagle location using a three-dimensional computer noise modeling software. This is a predictive model to aid in ascertaining the environmental impact of the proposed facility during all planned operations on the surrounding environment. The results of this assessment will compare the predicted levels of the Eagle location operations to the permissible noise level limits described in the Adams County noise regulation.

A brief explanation of the methodology is presented first, followed by noise model results for drilling, completions, and production.

Methodology

All computer models and predicted noise levels generated for the assessment are developed with the commercial noise modeling software SoundPLAN 9.1. The ISO 9613-1 and 2 international standards are utilized in this software as they are 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 consider 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 8 below lists the conditions used in the model.

Table 8. *Conditions Used in SoundPLAN 9.1 Software*

Parameter	Modeled Input and Description
Temperature	55°F – Represents typical summer nighttime temperature
Topography	Modeled as is, with proposed location modified per grading plan
Wind Velocity	2.2 - 11.2 mph – ISO 9613 uses a slight downwind condition from each noise source to each receiver
Wind Direction	From the noise source to the receptor points
Relative Humidity	40% - Typical summer nighttime relative humidity
Ground Absorption	Ranges from 0.0 for water bodies & major roadways up to 1.0 for thick grasslands

It is assumed that facility operating conditions do not change significantly between the daytime and nighttime periods. The resulting predicted noise levels are compared to the MPNLs outlined in the regulation to determine if the subject facility is compliant.

The noise levels generated in this predictive model are strictly from oil and gas operations at the proposed facility. Pre-existing sound sources such as those from animals, weather, road traffic, and all other ambient sounds are not included in the noise models.

There are no qualifying RBUs or property line boundaries within 2,000 feet of the Eagle location where there exists a qualifying RBU on the parcel, and therefore, there are no receptors included in the NIA. The closest RBU is an occupied residence located approximately 2,700 feet southwest of the edge of the Eagle location.

Equipment Information and Site Layouts

Drilling operations at the Eagle location are carried out using the Patterson-UTI APEX 1500 Series Drilling Rig on grid/line power. The sound power levels used in this NIA are taken from a sound signature report prepared by Urban. The drilling equipment layout for the Eagle Pad is shown in Figure 13 of Appendix 1.

Completions operations at the Eagle location are carried out using the HES Zeus Fleet powered by on-site natural gas generators. The sound power levels used for the HES Zeus Fleet in this NIA are taken from a sound signature report prepared by Urban. The completions equipment layout for the Eagle Pad is shown in Figure 14 of Appendix 1.

Production operations at the Eagle location are implemented per the equipment layout supplied by Extraction. The sound power levels used for the production equipment in this NIA are taken from the Urban Solution Group internal database. The production equipment layout for the Eagle Pad is shown in Figure 15 of Appendix 1.

Sound power levels used in each of the noise models were derived from sound pressure level measurements made for each noise source in the field. For each source, sound pressure levels were measured at specific locations on predefined measurement surfaces surrounding each noise source in accordance with applicable ANSI and ISO standards. After raw data from the field was collected, it was uploaded to a computer for further analysis and post processing. Calculated sound power levels were entered into SoundPLAN 9.1 where they are adjusted slightly to align theoretical sound pressure levels produced by the model with the actual sound pressure levels collected on site. This additional calibration step was done to ensure potential noise contamination from neighboring equipment during data collection was removed from reported sound power levels for each piece of equipment.

Drilling Noise Model Results

Results for both unmitigated and mitigated drilling operations are presented below. The predicted levels only include sound levels from drilling operations and do not include ambient noise or noise contributions from other sources outside of the planned operations.

Though there are no parcels containing RBUs within 2,000 feet of the location, Extraction will implement a full perimeter sound wall for the Eagle location regardless. This full perimeter sound wall is not needed for compliance, but Extraction considers the area to be higher risk regarding noise sensitivity and is implementing the full perimeter sound wall to reduce the environmental noise impact on the surrounding area. The sound wall layout is shown in Figure 13 of Appendix 1 and consists of approximately 2,580 linear feet of 32-foot-tall, engineered sound wall rated at STC32 and 40 linear feet of 24-foot-tall, engineered sound wall rated at STC32.

There are no parcels containing RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Eagle location and thus, there is no tabular data presented in this section. Instead, noise contour maps are provided for the area surrounding the Eagle location. The contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour. Unmitigated drilling operations noise contour maps are presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4, whereas mitigated contours are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Figure 3. *Unmitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBA)*

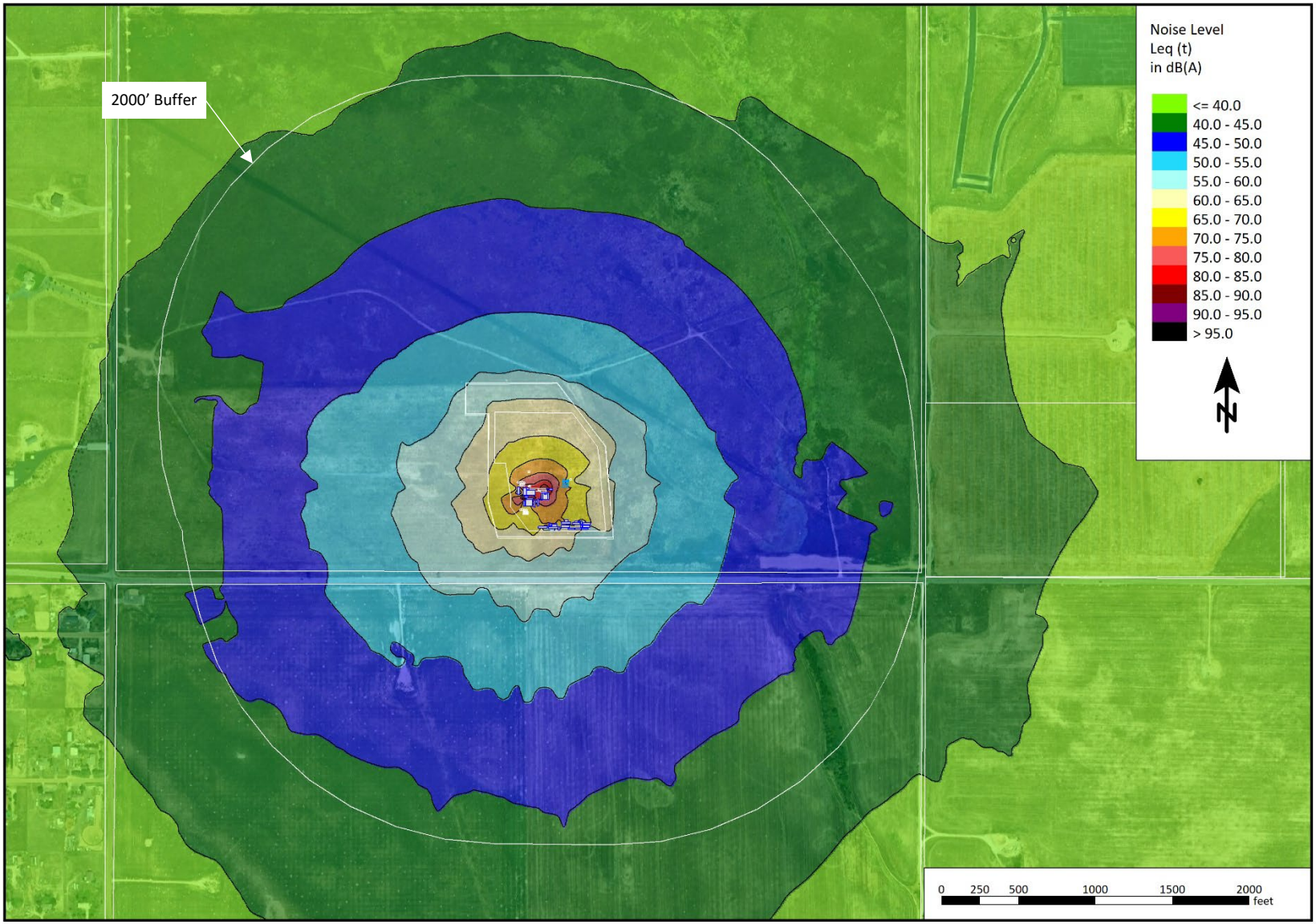


Figure 4. *Unmitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBC)*

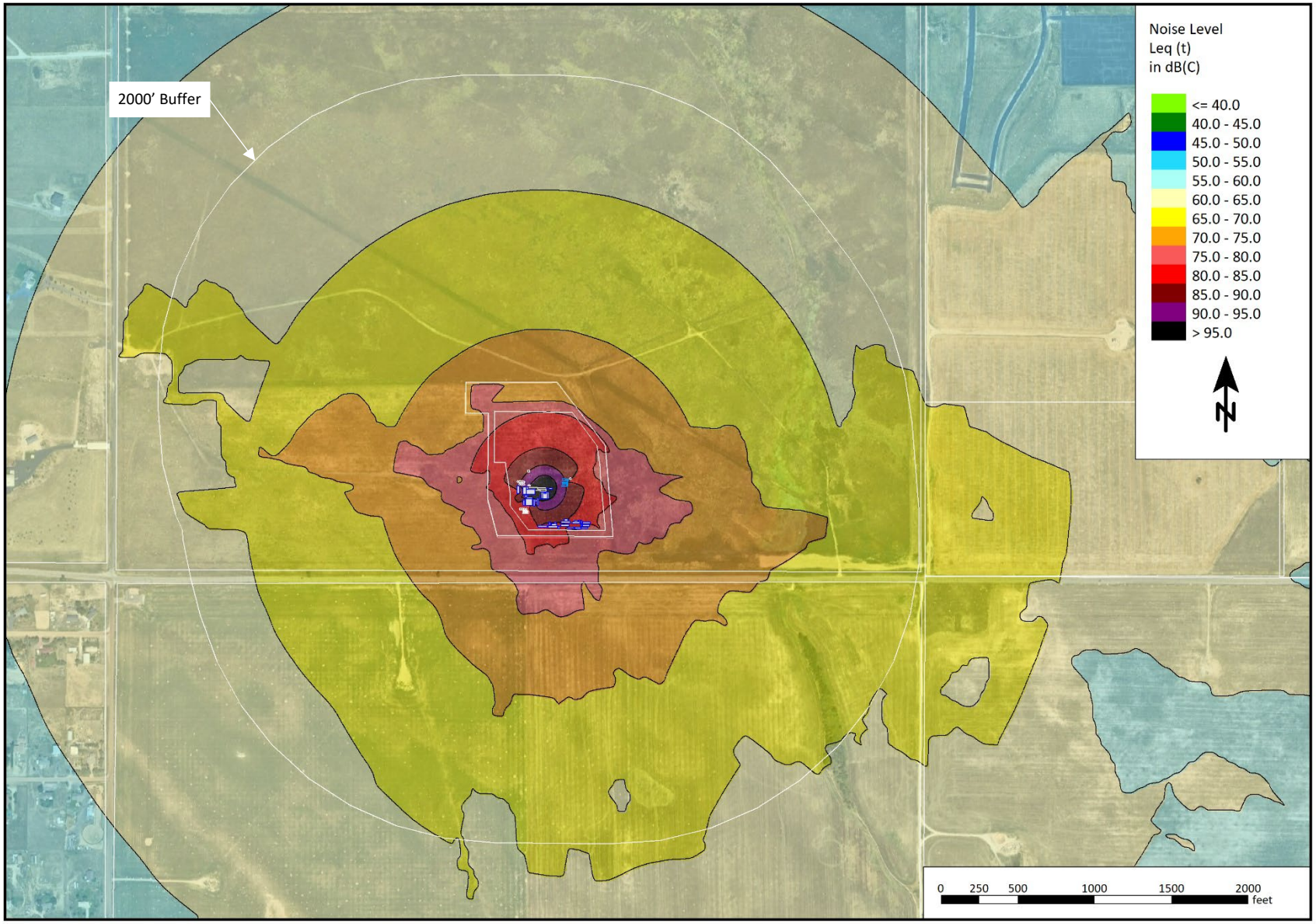


Figure 5. *Mitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBA)*

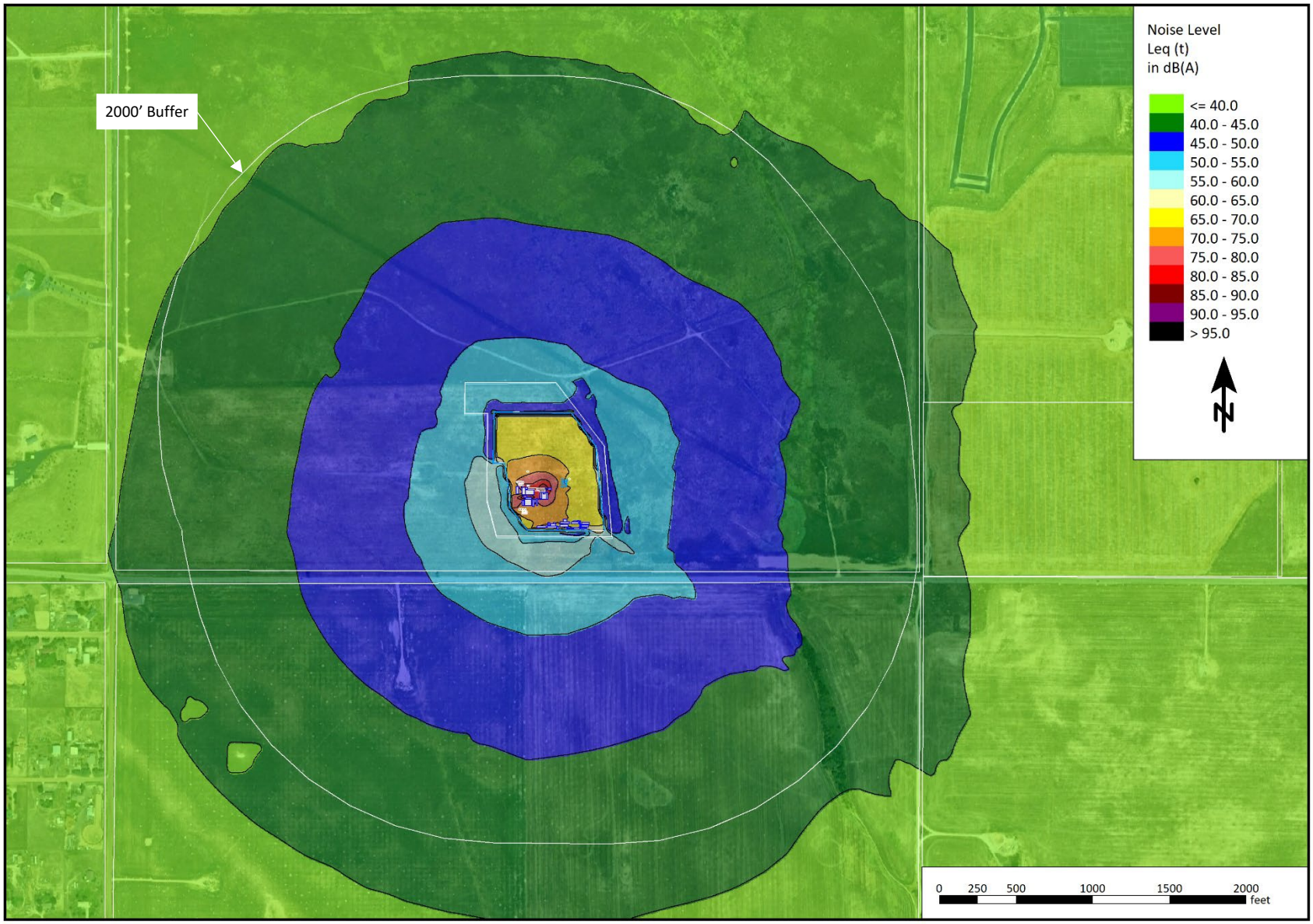
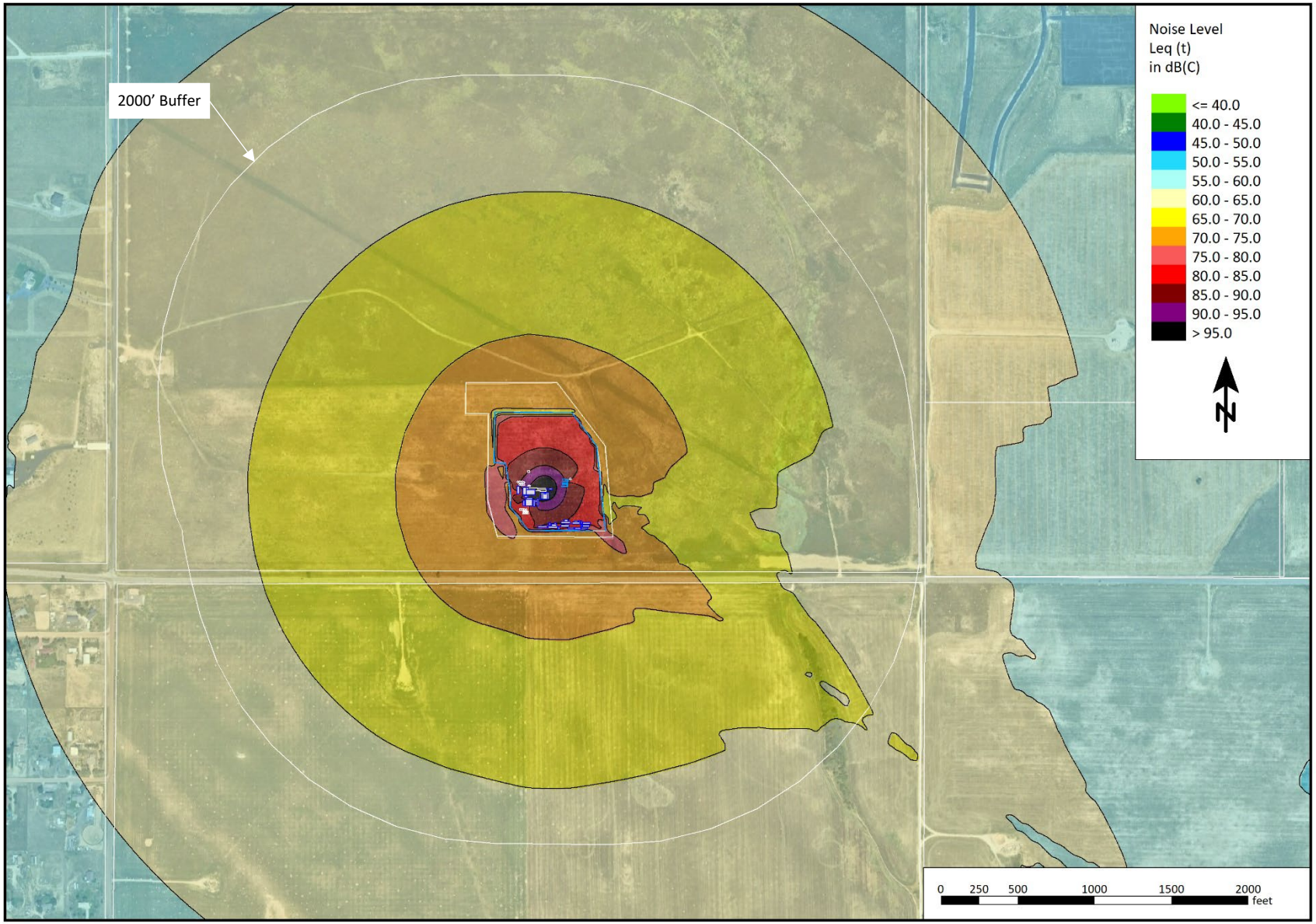


Figure 6. *Mitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBC)*



Completions Noise Model Results

Results for both unmitigated and mitigated completions operations are presented below. The predicted levels only include sound levels from completions operations and do not include ambient noise or noise contributions from other sources outside of the planned operations.

Though there are no parcels containing RBUs within 2,000 feet of the location, Extraction will implement a full perimeter sound wall for the Eagle location regardless. This full perimeter sound wall is not needed for compliance, but Extraction considers the area to be higher risk regarding noise sensitivity and is implementing the full perimeter sound wall to reduce the environmental noise impact on the surrounding area. The sound wall layout is shown in Figure 14 of Appendix 1 and consists of approximately 2,580 linear feet of 32-foot-tall, engineered sound wall rated at STC32 and 40 linear feet of 24-foot-tall, engineered sound wall rated at STC32.

There are no parcels containing RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Eagle location and thus, there is no tabular data presented in this section. Instead, noise contour maps are provided for the area surrounding the Eagle location. The contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour. Unmitigated completions operations noise contour maps are presented in Figure 7 and Figure 8, whereas mitigated contours are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10.

Figure 7. *Unmitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBA)*

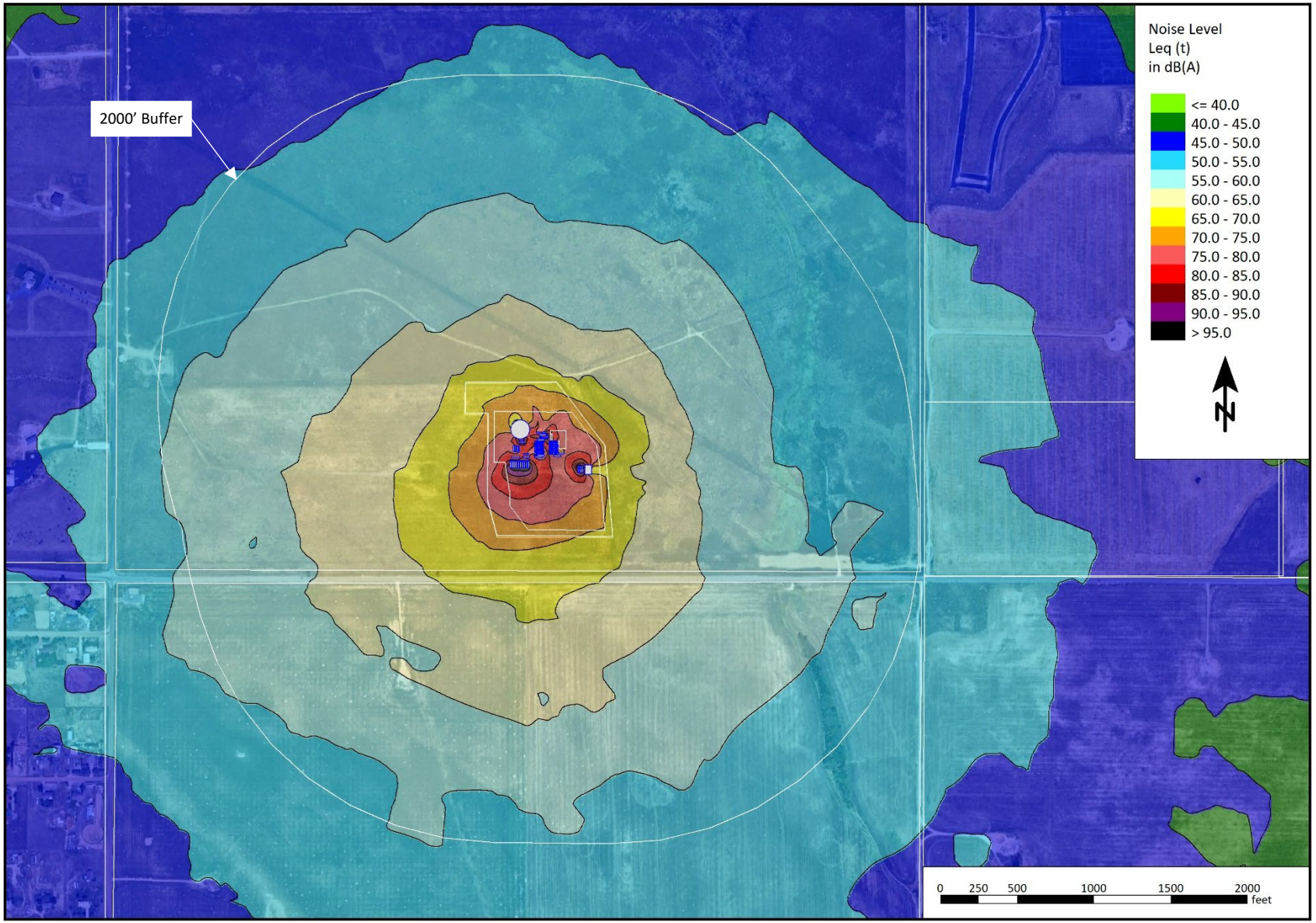


Figure 8. *Unmitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBC)*

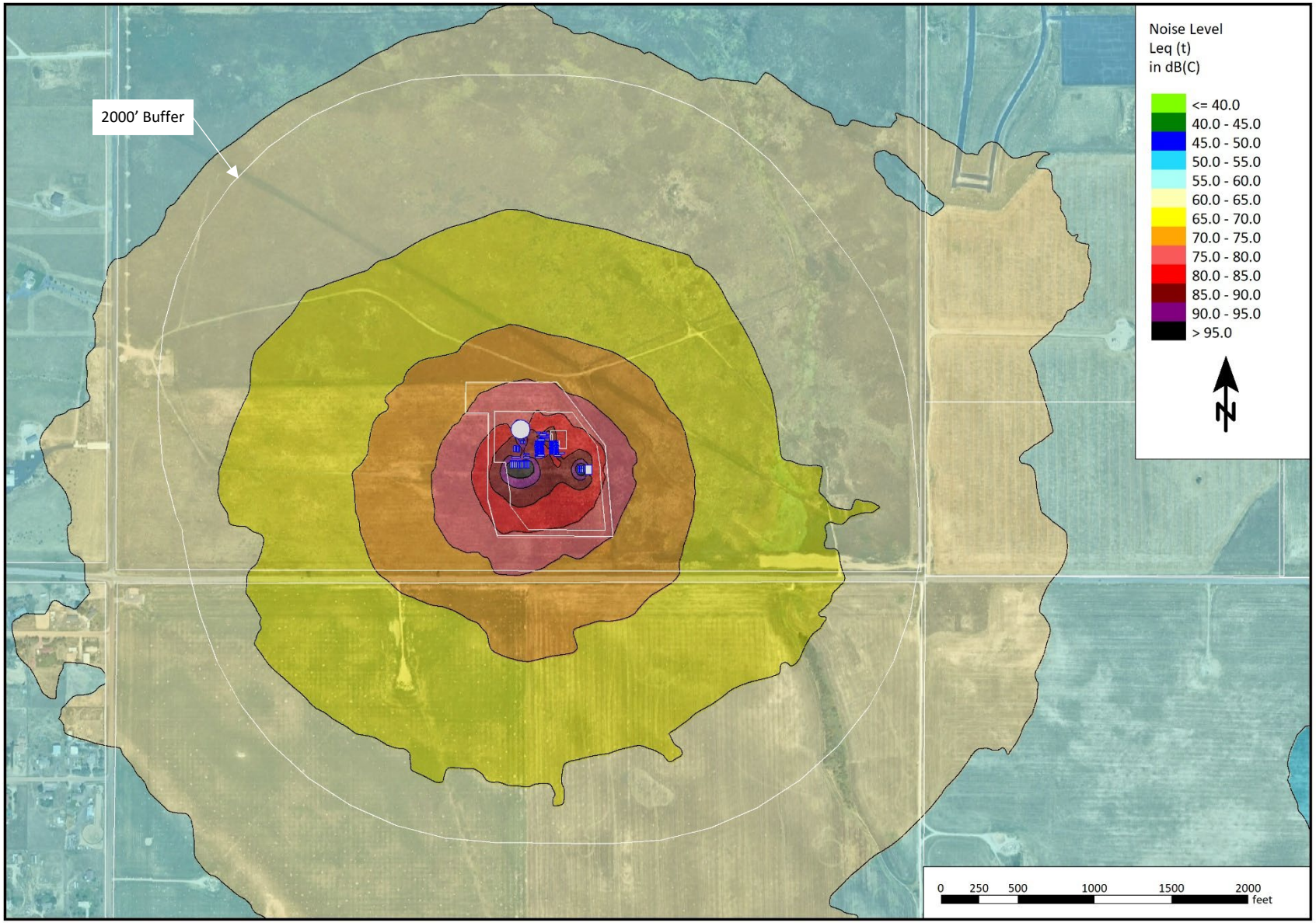


Figure 9. *Mitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBA)*

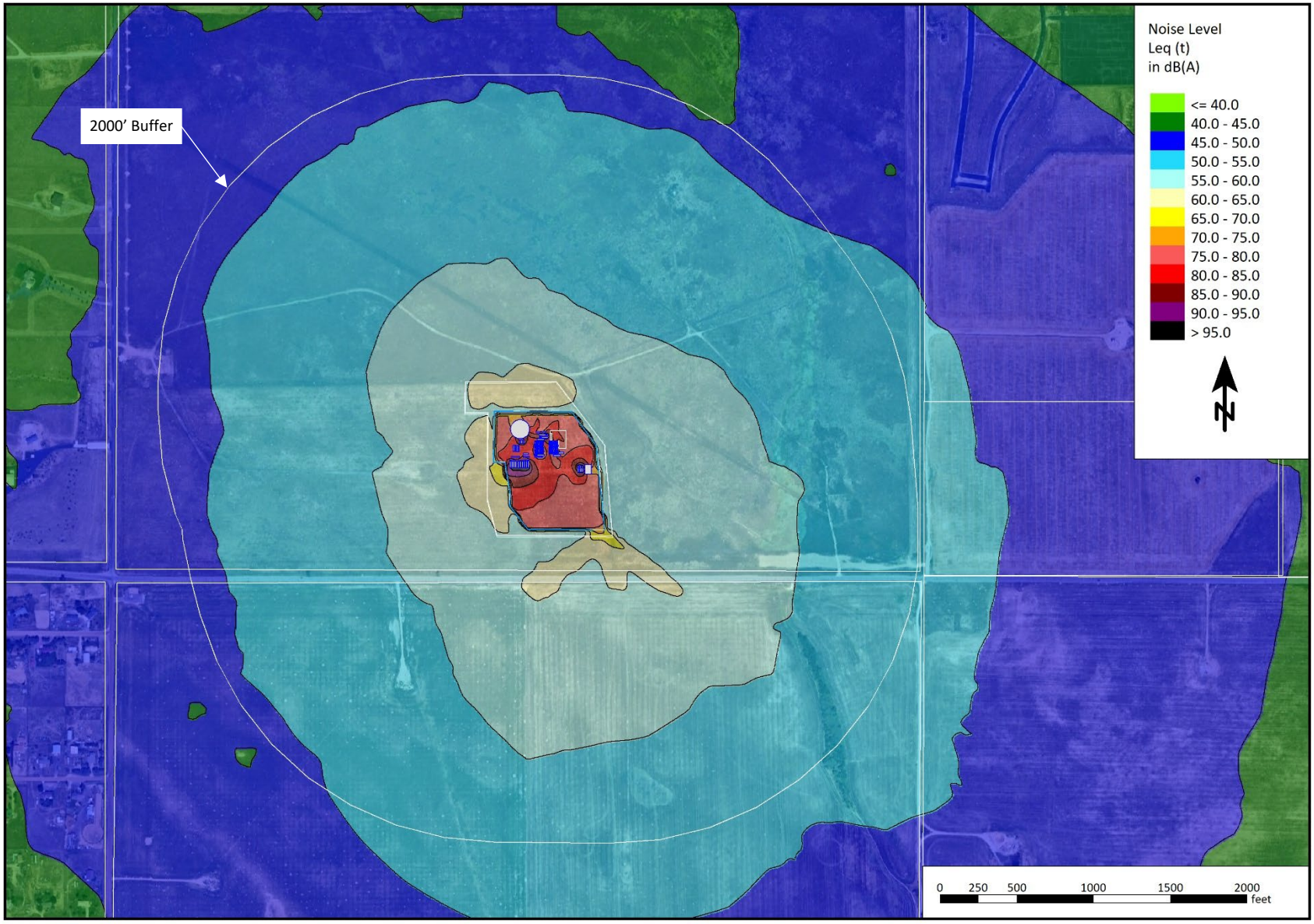
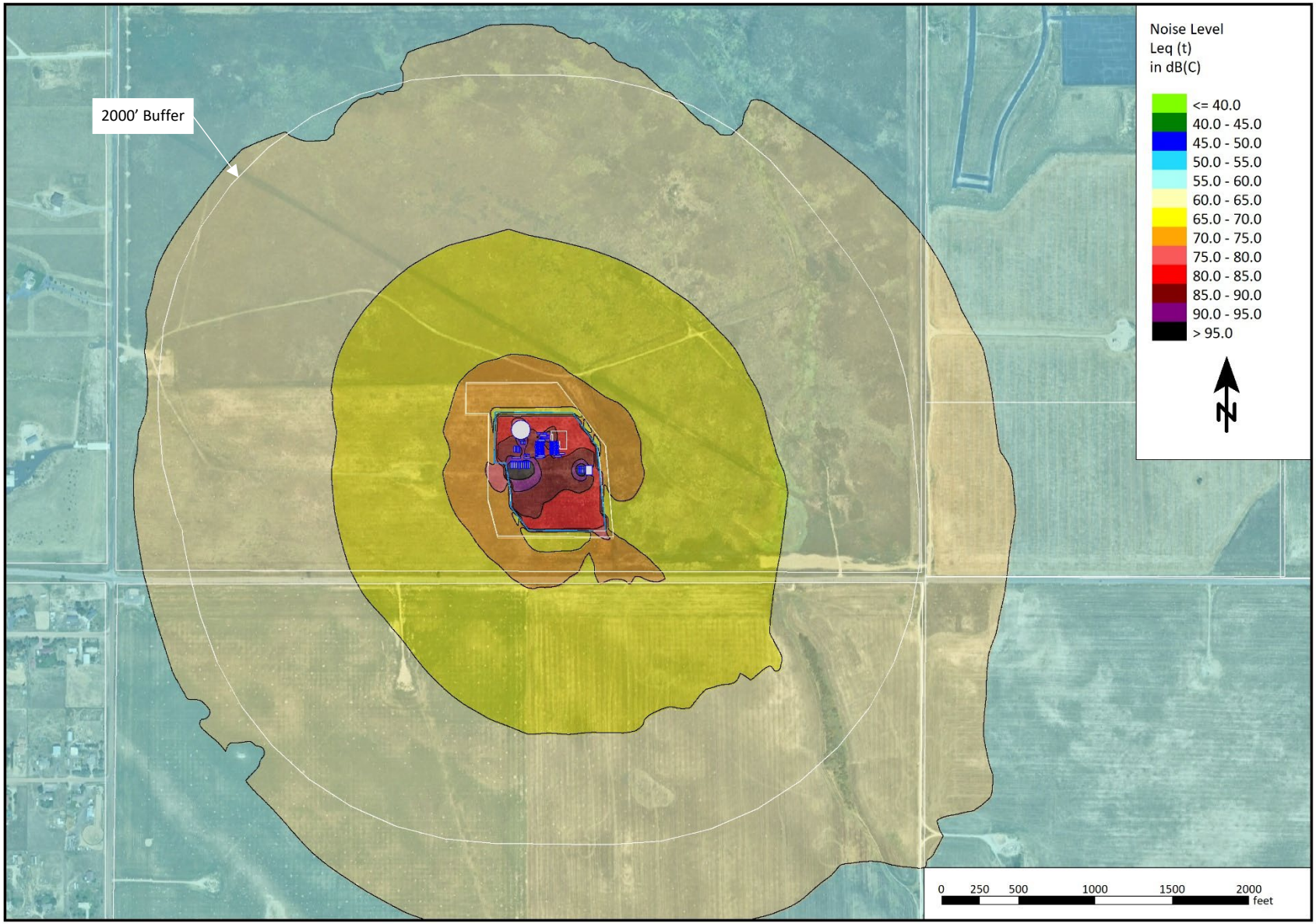


Figure 10. *Mitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBC)*



Production Noise Model Results

Results for unmitigated production operations are presented below. The predicted levels only include sound levels from production operations and do not include ambient noise or noise contributions from other sources outside of the planned operations.

The results demonstrate that unmitigated production operational noise levels are below the MPNLs and thus, do not require mitigation.

There are no parcels containing RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Eagle location and thus, there is no tabular data presented in this section. Instead, noise contour maps are provided for the area surrounding the Eagle location. The contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour. Unmitigated production operations noise contour maps are presented in Figure 11 and Figure 12.

Figure 11. *Unmitigated Production Noise Contour Map (dBA)*

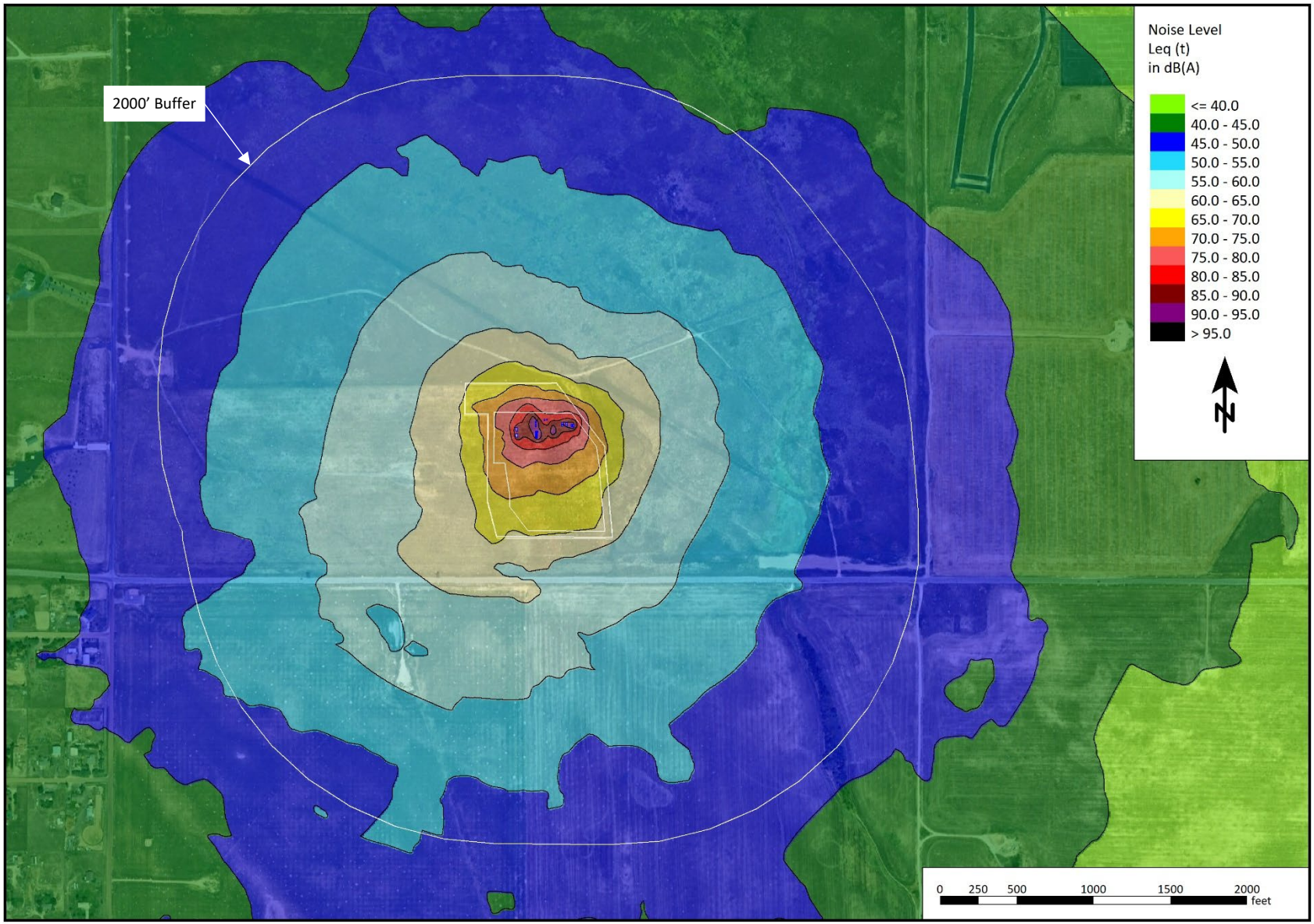
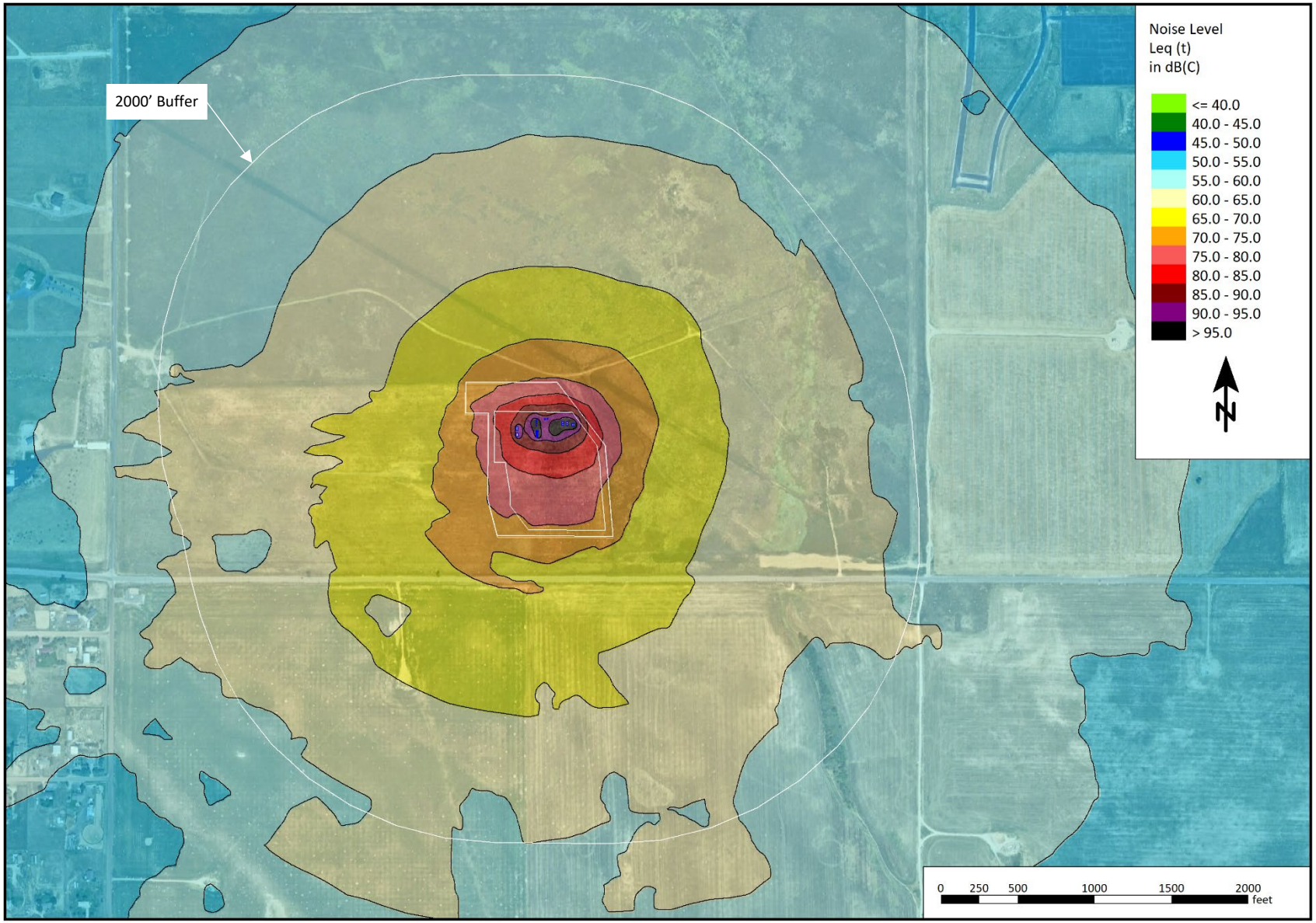


Figure 12. *Unmitigated Production Noise Contour Map (dBC)*



Flowback Operations Review

A review of flowback operations was carried out by Urban based on information supplied by Extraction. It was determined that flowback can be reduced to two simple, successive, operations from a noise perspective; these are “drill out” and “surface flow”. Both flowback operational components were assessed, and it was found that neither warrant noise modeling. The surface flow portion of the flowback operation will not be directed to temporary tanks as is usually done, but instead will flow directly to the newly constructed production facility.

9 CONTINUOUS MONITORING / COMPLAINT RESOLUTION

There are no RBUs within a half mile of the proposed Eagle location. Thus, there is no requirement to conduct continuous monitoring. However, due to the proximity of the residences southwest of the proposed location, Extraction will conduct continuous noise monitoring at Monitoring Point 2 as shown in Figure 2 of Section 7.

Continuous monitoring services are deployed to provide continuous noise level and compliance verification throughout preproduction operations. If a noise complaint is made to either Extraction directly (or to Adams County), and the Operator is notified of the complaint, Extraction is able to reference continuous monitoring data and identify the source of any sound level 'spike(s)' throughout the monitoring period.

The sound level meters collect measurements of A- and C-weighted decibel (dB) levels by continuously sampling sound levels, logging the specified data every minute. The meters are calibrated before and after the measurement period to ensure accuracy. They also have an internal system check function that runs daily and will issue an alert if necessary, so that any issues detected can be attended to promptly. The hourly Leq values shown in Continuous Noise Monitoring reporting are calculated by averaging 1-minute Leq noise levels when the wind is below 5 miles per hour, per ECMC guidelines and best practices.

Extraction 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 Extraction or from Adams County, Extraction will contact the associated stakeholder within 48 hours of receipt.

10 CONCLUSION

The results of the proactive planning, noise modeling, and implementation of Best Management Practices as discussed in this NMP indicate that noise levels generated by Extraction's proposed oil and gas operations at the Eagle location are expected to comply with permissible noise levels required by the Adams County noise regulation for all operations proposed (drilling, completions, flowback, and production).

11 NOTATIONS

The services provided for this project were performed in accordance with generally accepted professional consulting services. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made or intended by rendition of these consulting services or by furnishing oral or written reports of the findings made. Urban Solution Group generated this report for the exclusive use of Extraction Oil & Gas Inc.

Appendix 1 – Equipment Layouts

Figure 13. *Drilling Equipment and Soundwall Layout for the Patterson Automated Walking Rig System*

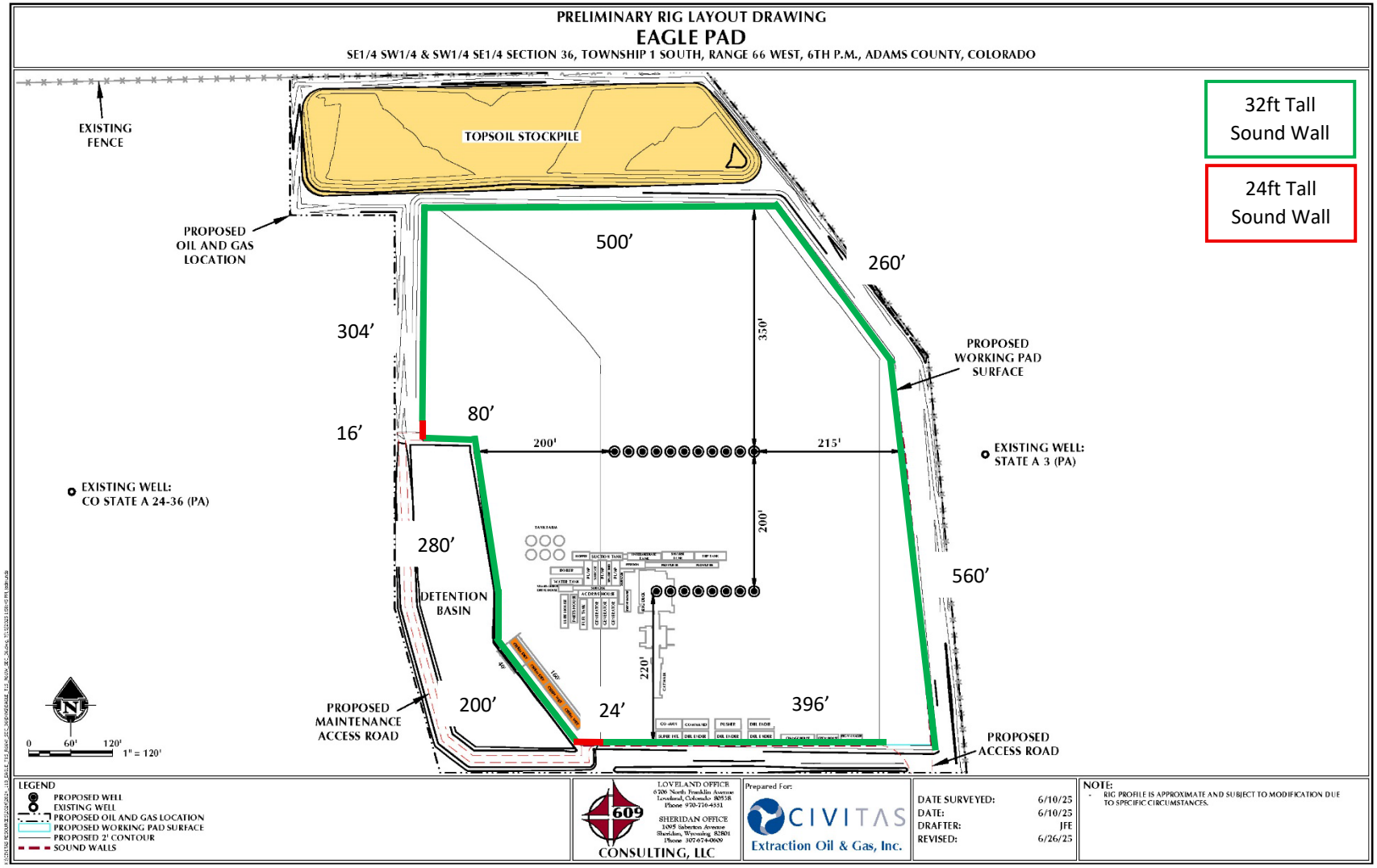


Figure 14. *Completions Equipment and Soundwall Layout for the HES Zeus Fleet*

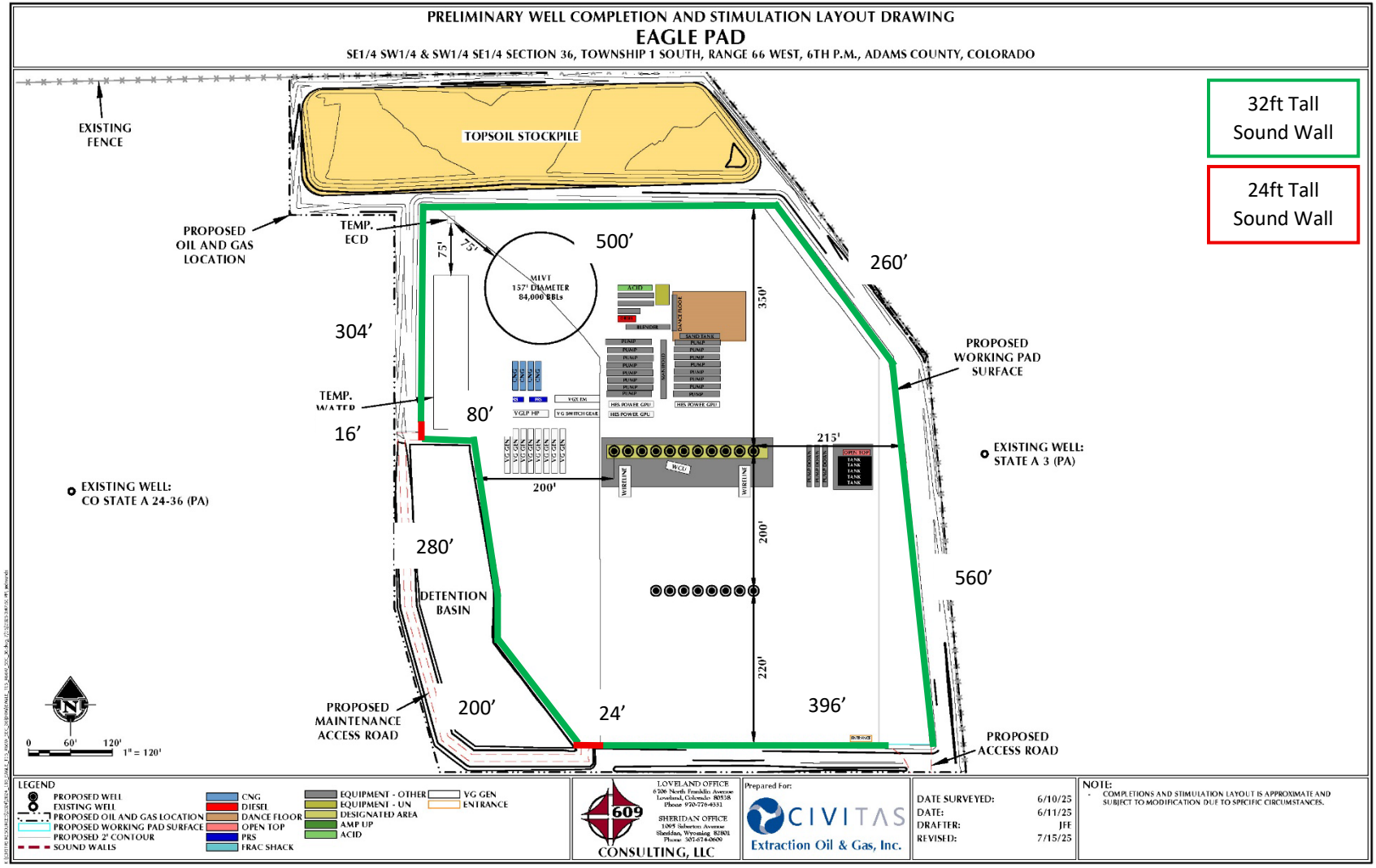
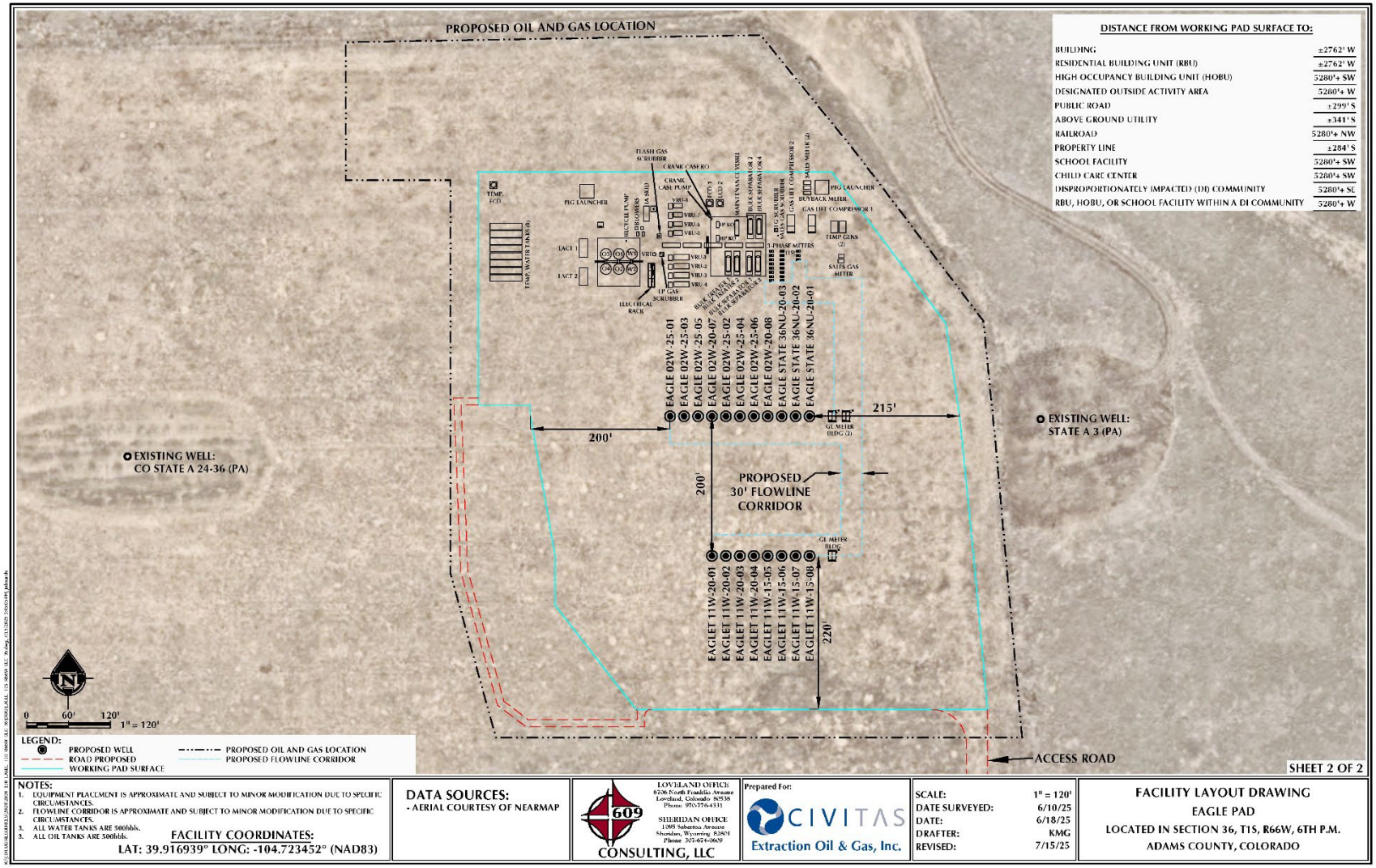


Figure 15. *Production Equipment Layout*



Appendix 2 – Ambient Data and Charts

Figure 16. *Chart of Unfiltered Hourly Averages for Monitoring Point 1*

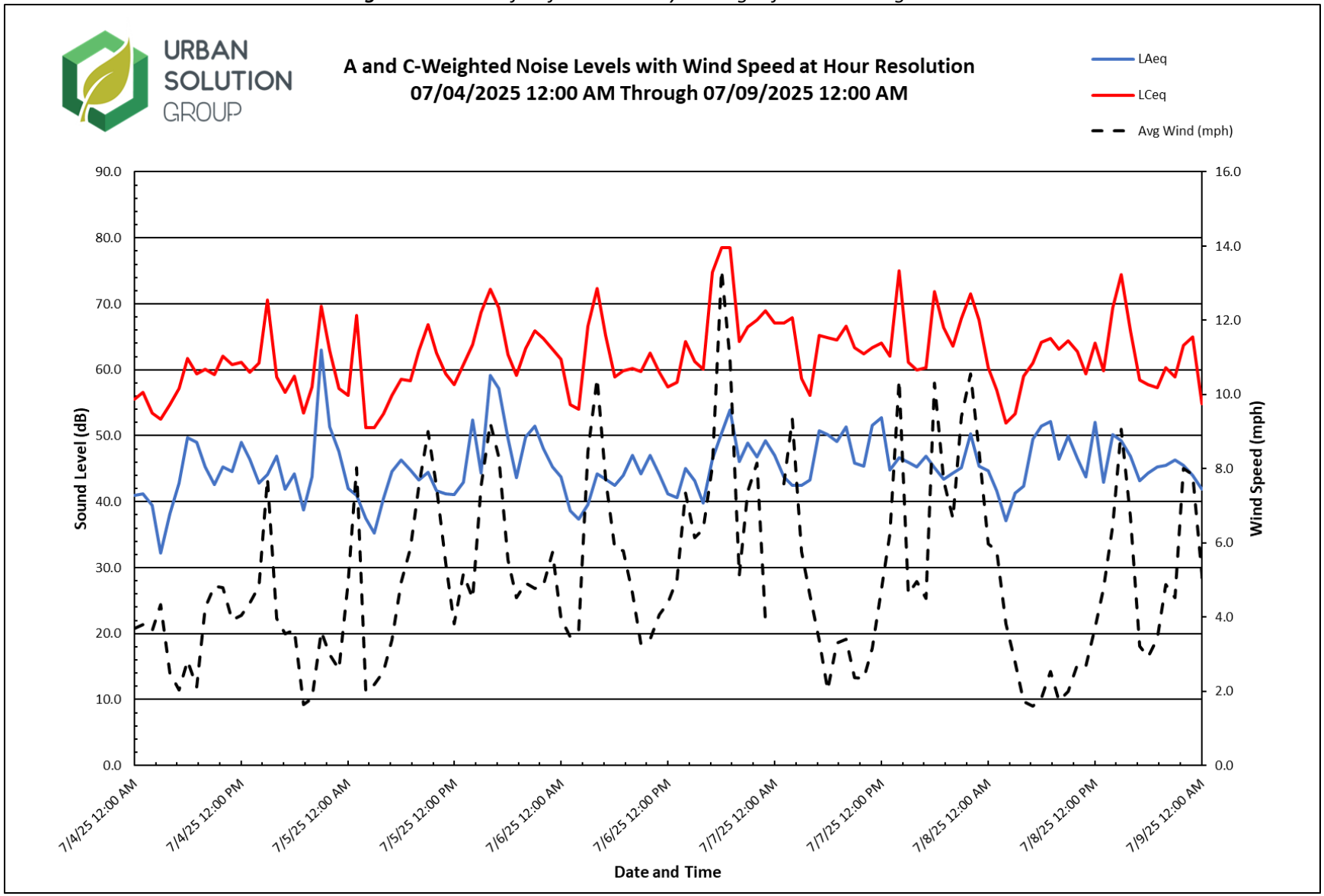
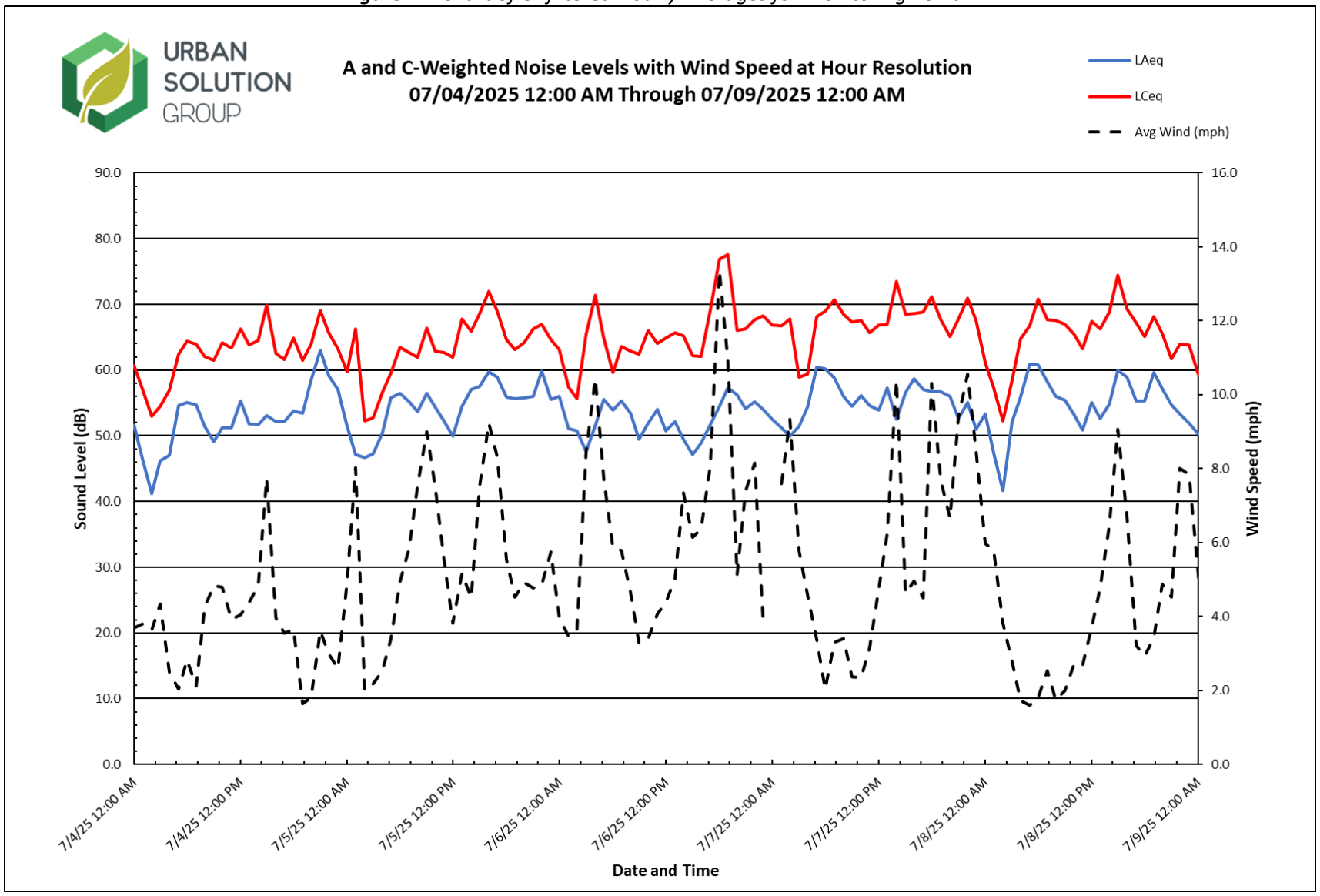


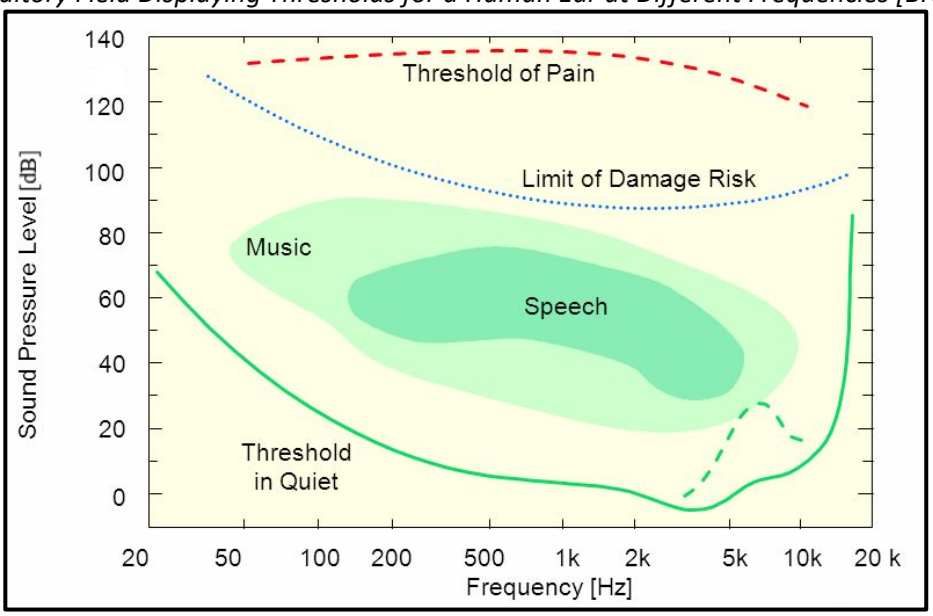
Figure 17. *Chart of Unfiltered Hourly Averages for Monitoring Point 2*



Appendix 3 – Sound Fundamentals

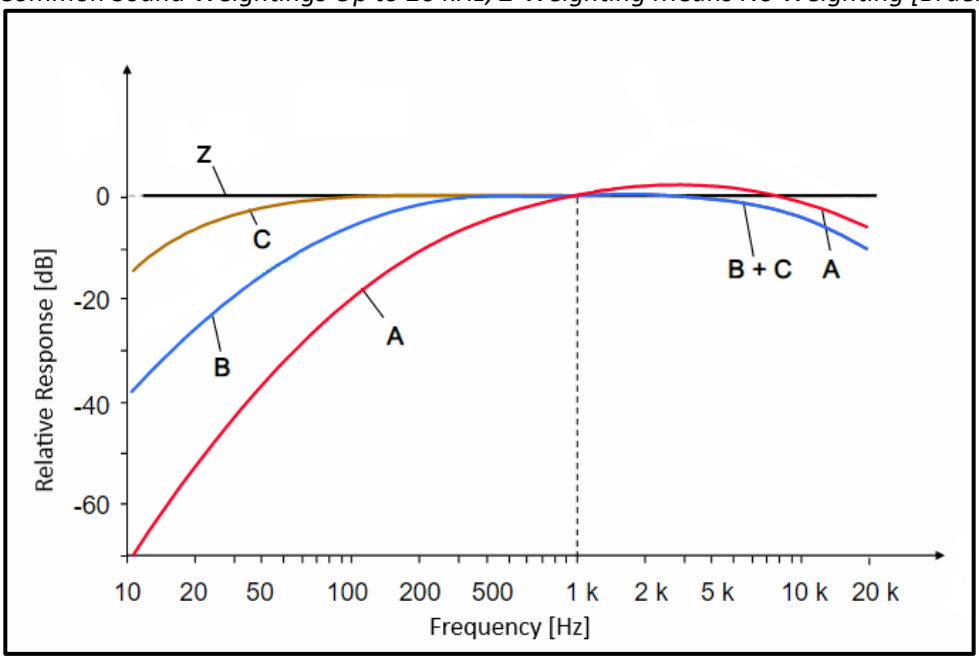
Sound is a series of vibrations transmitted through the air, or other medium, and can be heard when they are processed by the human ear. There are two important properties that describe sound; frequency and amplitude. Frequency is determined by the rate of movement and is measured in cycles per second, which is known as Hertz (Hz). A healthy human ear can hear 20 Hz – 20,000 Hz (Figure A). The sensation associated with frequency is commonly referred to as the pitch of a sound. High frequencies produce a higher pitch and vice versa. The amplitude of a sound is determined by the maximum displacement of air molecules produced by the vibrations. These displacements lead to pressure fluctuations in air, which are expressed in decibels (dB). Decibels are a logarithmic ratio of sound pressure over the standard threshold of hearing. The more energy a sound has, the larger the pressure fluctuations, resulting in a louder sound.

Figure A: *Auditory Field Displaying Thresholds for a Human Ear at Different Frequencies [Bruel and Kjaer]*



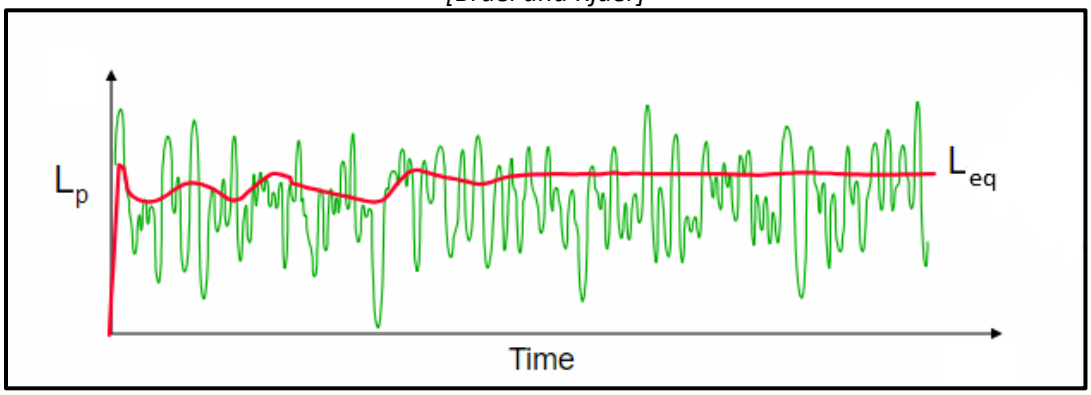
Frequency weightings are applied to measurements to provide a better match between measured results and human perception. Each weighting, in relation to their frequency components, allows for a consistent measurement of the different type of noise sources. A-weighted decibel sound pressure levels (dBA) are measurements recorded from a sound level meter measuring sounds similar to the response of the ear (Figure B). While C-weighted (dBC) measurements are for low-frequency components.

Figure B: *Common Sound Weightings Up to 20 kHz, Z-Weighting Means No Weighting [Bruel and Kjaer]*



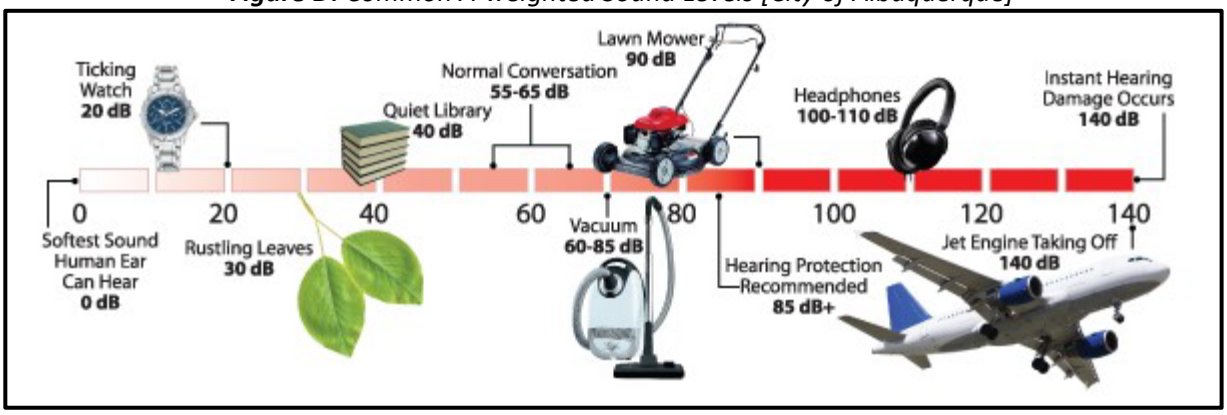
Each measurement has an exponential time factor. Slow time weighting is the most common for environmental noise measurements and will be used for these measurements. For recording over long periods of time, the sound level meter records each weighted decibel reading with an equivalent, or average, continuous sound level reading (Leq). Leq represents the same energy as the actual time varying sound signal (Figure C). LAeq refers to the equivalent continuous sound level for an A-weighted measurement.

Figure C: *Sound Level Recording Displaying Leq, a Steady-State Sound Level, Over a Noise Measurement [Bruel and Kjaer]*



Environmental noise is a combination of various noise sources. These sources may include; vehicle traffic, aircraft flyovers, wind, weather disturbances, commercial or industrial activities, and other short-term events. These sources create “background noise”. Background noise varies throughout the day, generally following the cycle of human activity. Figure D below presents typical A-weighted (dBA) sound levels for common sources of sound.

Figure D: *Common A-weighted Sound Levels [City of Albuquerque]*



Appendix 4 – Glossary

Ambient Noise
All noises that exist in an area and are not related to regulated operations and facilities. Ambient noise includes sound from other industrial noise not subject to this directive, transportation sources, animals and nature.

Average Sound Level
See Energy Equivalent Sound Level.

A-weighted sound level
The sound level as measured on a sound level meter using a setting that emphasizes the middle frequency components similar to the frequency response of the human ear.

Calibration
A procedure used for the adjustment of a sound level meter using a reference source of a known sound pressure level and frequency. Calibration must take place before and after the sound level measurements.

C-weighted Sound Level
The C-weighting approximates the sensitivity of human hearing for relatively loud sounds. The C-weighted sound level is also commonly used to assess low- frequency noise in conjunction with the A-weighted sound level.

Day Night Sound Level (Ldn)
Is the average noise level over a 24-hour period. The noise between the hours of 22:00 and 07:00 is artificially increased by 10 dB. The nighttime noise is weighted to consider the decrease in community background noise.

Daytime Average Sound Level
The time-averaged A-weighted sound level measured between the daytime hours, usually defined as 7:00 am to 7:00 pm.

Decibel (dB)
A unit of measure of sound pressure that compresses a large range of numbers into a more meaningful scale. The basic unit of measurement for sound levels.

dBA
The decibel (dB) sound pressure level filtered through the A filtering network to approximate human hearing response. See dB and A-weighted Sound Level.

dBC
The decibel (dB) sound pressure level filtered through the C filtering network. See Decibel and C-weighted Sound Level.

Energy Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq})
The Leq is regarded as the average sound pressure level, where the single sound level value represents an amount of energy equal to that of an entire time-varying acoustic signal over a given period.

Facility
Any operation used in exploration, processing, development and transportation of energy resources.

Frequency
The number of oscillations per second for a sound wave.

Impulse Noise
Unwanted, instantaneous sharp sounds that create sudden impulses of pressure similar to gunfire and explosions.

Noise Reduction
The numerical difference, in decibels, of the average sound pressure levels between two locations on either side of a sound wall, or silencer, etc.

Nighttime Average Sound Level (Lnight)
The time-averaged A-weighted sound level measured between the nighttime hours, usually defined as 7:00 pm to 7:00 am.

Ldn
See Day night sound level.

Leq
See Energy Equivalent Sound Level.

Noise
Generally understood as unwanted sound.

Noise Impact Assessment (NIA)
Identifies the expected sound level emitted from operations, and receptor points are placed in locations related to compliance. It also identifies what the permissible sound level is and how it was calculated.

Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC)
A single number rating of the sound absorption properties for a material. An NRC value of zero indicates the material is purely reflective. An NRC value of one indicates perfect absorption.

Octave Band
An octave band is a frequency band that spans one octave. A band is said to be an octave in width when the upper band frequency is twice the lower band frequency. Octave bands are commonly used in engineering acoustics. The nine common octave bands used for the study of industrial noise are identified by their center frequencies as 31.5Hz, 63Hz, 125Hz, 250 Hz, 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz, 4000 Hz, and 8000 Hz.

Point Source
A source that radiates sound from a single point. Generally used to model equipment when looking at the sound impact over a large area.

Receiver
A person or piece of equipment that is affected by noise.

Sound
A series of vibrations transmitted through the air, or other medium, and can be heard when they are processed by the human ear.

Sound Level Meter (SLM)
An instrument that contains a microphone and filter used to measure sound levels, using standard frequency-weightings and exponentially weighted time averaging.

Sound Power Level
A physical measurement of the amount of power a sound source radiates into the surrounding air. It is the rate at which sound energy is emitted, or received, per unit time.

Sound Pressure Level (SPL)
The sound level received at a given location. The decibel equivalent of the rate of sound pressure waves at a measured location, usually with a microphone.

Sound Transmission Class (STC)
An integer rating that measures how well a barrier or building partition attenuates sound. Indicates how well a barrier is at stopping sound from transmitting through it.

1/3 Octave Band
The 1/3 octave band analysis provides a finer breakdown of sound energy distribution (compared to full octave band) as a function of frequency.

CIVITAS

Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc

LIGHT MITIGATION PLAN

FOR

Eagle Pad

Prepared For:

ADAMS COUNTY
COLORADO

4430 S. Adams County Pkwy
Brighton, Colorado, 80601

Prepared By:

RPG RESOURCES
a System One company

1720 South Bellaire Street, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80222
www.rpgres.com

Date Revised: October 2025

Table of Contents

1. PLAN PURPOSE 3
2. SITE DESCRIPTION 3
3. OPERATIONAL STAGES & TIMELINE 3
4. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES 4
LITERATURE CITED 5

APPENDIX A – Photometric Plans

APPENDIX B - Cutsheets

1. PLAN PURPOSE

The Light Mitigation Plan for the proposed Eagle Pad was developed by RPG Resources (RPG) on behalf of Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc (Extraction) in accordance with state and local regulatory requirements. This plan outlines Extraction's commitment to maintaining lighting levels within the maximum permissible thresholds and implementing recommended mitigation strategies to reduce light pollution. By adhering to these guidelines, the plan aims to minimize potential impacts on surrounding communities and local wildlife during site development, in alignment with the standards set forth by the Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission (ECMC, 2025) Rule 424. Lighting (400 Series), along with the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations (Adams, 2023).

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Extraction's Eagle Pad (Site) is located in Township 1 South, Range 66 West, Section 36 in Adams County, CO. The Site is located in the Western Great Plains Range and Irrigated Region Land Resource Region (LRR) of the Central High Plains, Southern Part Major Land Resource Region (MLRA; NRCS 2006).

Adams County Oil and Gas Energy Department designated this Site location as Agricultural – 3 District (A-3). Field observations confirm this Site is on agricultural land. The elevation at the Site is 5,214.5 feet.

The Site is not located within any Colorado Parks and Wildlife High Priority Habitats (HPHs). The closest building unit is 2762 feet West of the proposed pad.

3. OPERATIONAL STAGES & TIMELINE

The current estimated operation stage timelines and light levels are as follows:

Table 3.1 – Eagle Pad Operational Phase Light Levels

PHASE	ESITMATED START	ESTIMATED LIGHT LEVEL
Pad Construction	See Form 2A	NA
Drilling	See Form 2A	2.07 Lumens/SQFT
Completions	See Form 2A	2.82 Lumens/SQFT
Flowback / Initial Production	See Form 2A	2.82 Lumens/SQFT
Production	See Form 2A	NA

The information above is subject to change based on permit approval timing, project adjustments or operational delays, weather conditions, and/or other unforeseen factors. Please refer to Appendix A for Photometric Plans.

4. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following lighting BMPs will be used to minimize and control light pollution at the Eagle Pad:

Construction: During pad construction, operations will occur only during daytime thus eliminating and light mitigation considerations.

Drilling and Completions: Direct site lighting downward at a 45–65-degree angle will be used and will not shine light above a horizontal plane passing through the center point light source.

Drilling and Completions: Low-glare and no-glare lighting will be used where feasible to minimize safety hazards.

Production: Permanent lighting is not proposed on location.

LITERATURE CITED

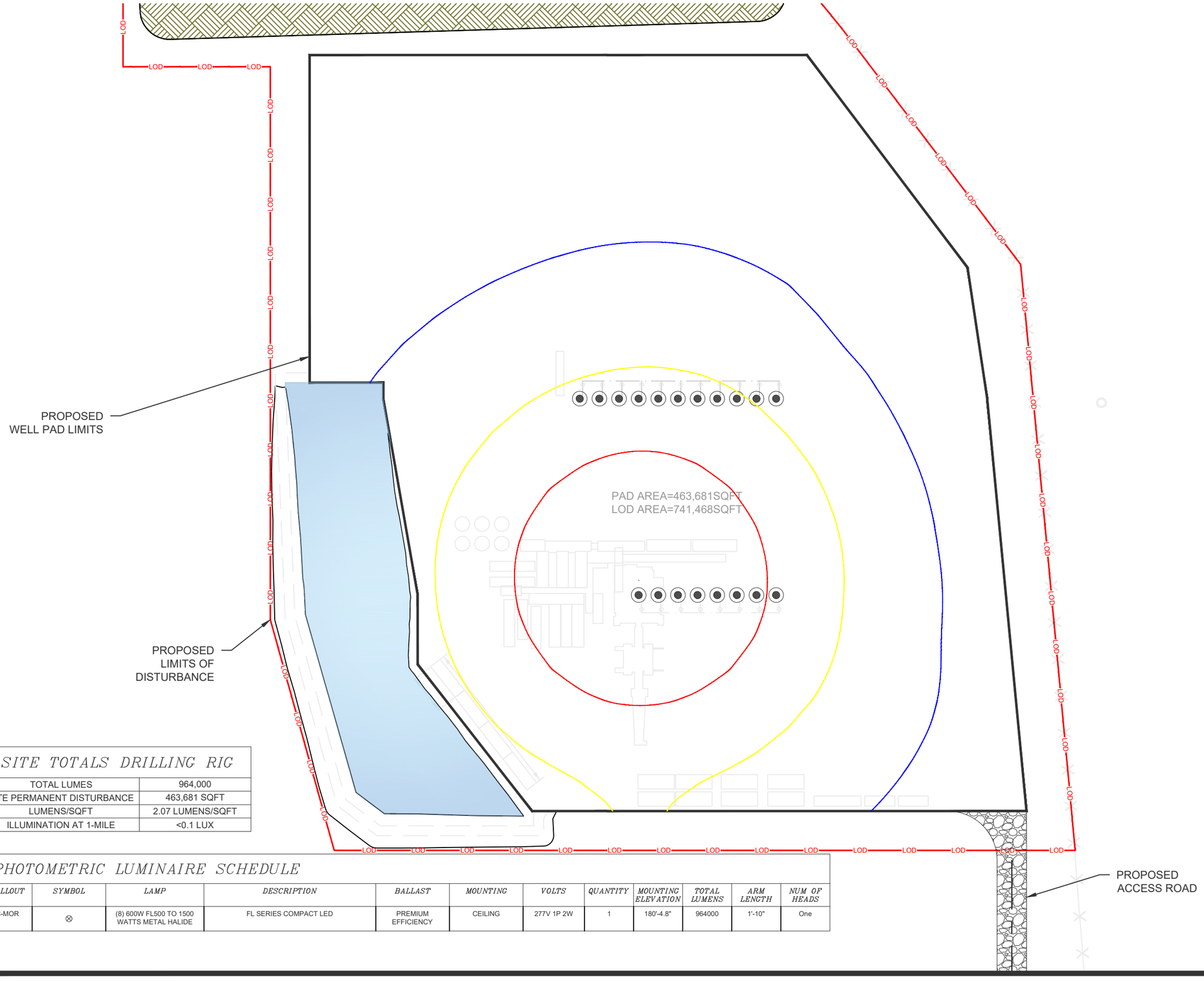
Adams County Government. (2023, August). Development Standards and Regulations: Chapter 2 – Zones and Districts. https://adcogov.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/dsr-chapter-02.pdf

Energy and Carbon Management Commission. 2023. 400 Series: Operations and Reporting

U.S Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin.

APPENDIX A

Photometric Plans



0 100' 200' FT

SCALE: 1" = 100'

SITE TOTALS DRILLING RIG

TOTAL LUMES	964,000
SITE PERMANENT DISTURBANCE	463,681 SQFT
LUMENS/SQFT	2.07 LUMENS/SQFT
ILLUMINATION AT 1-MILE	<0.1 LUX

PHOTOMETRIC LUMINAIRE SCHEDULE

CALLOUT	SYMBOL	LAMP	DESCRIPTION	BALLAST	MOUNTING	VOLTS	QUANTITY	MOUNTING ELEVATION	TOTAL LUMENS	ARM LENGTH	NUM OF HEADS
C-MOR	⊗	(8) 600W FL500 TO 1500 WATTS METAL HALIDE	FL SERIES COMPACT LED	PREMIUM EFFICIENCY	CEILING	277V 1P 2W	1	180'-4.8"	964000	1'-10"	One

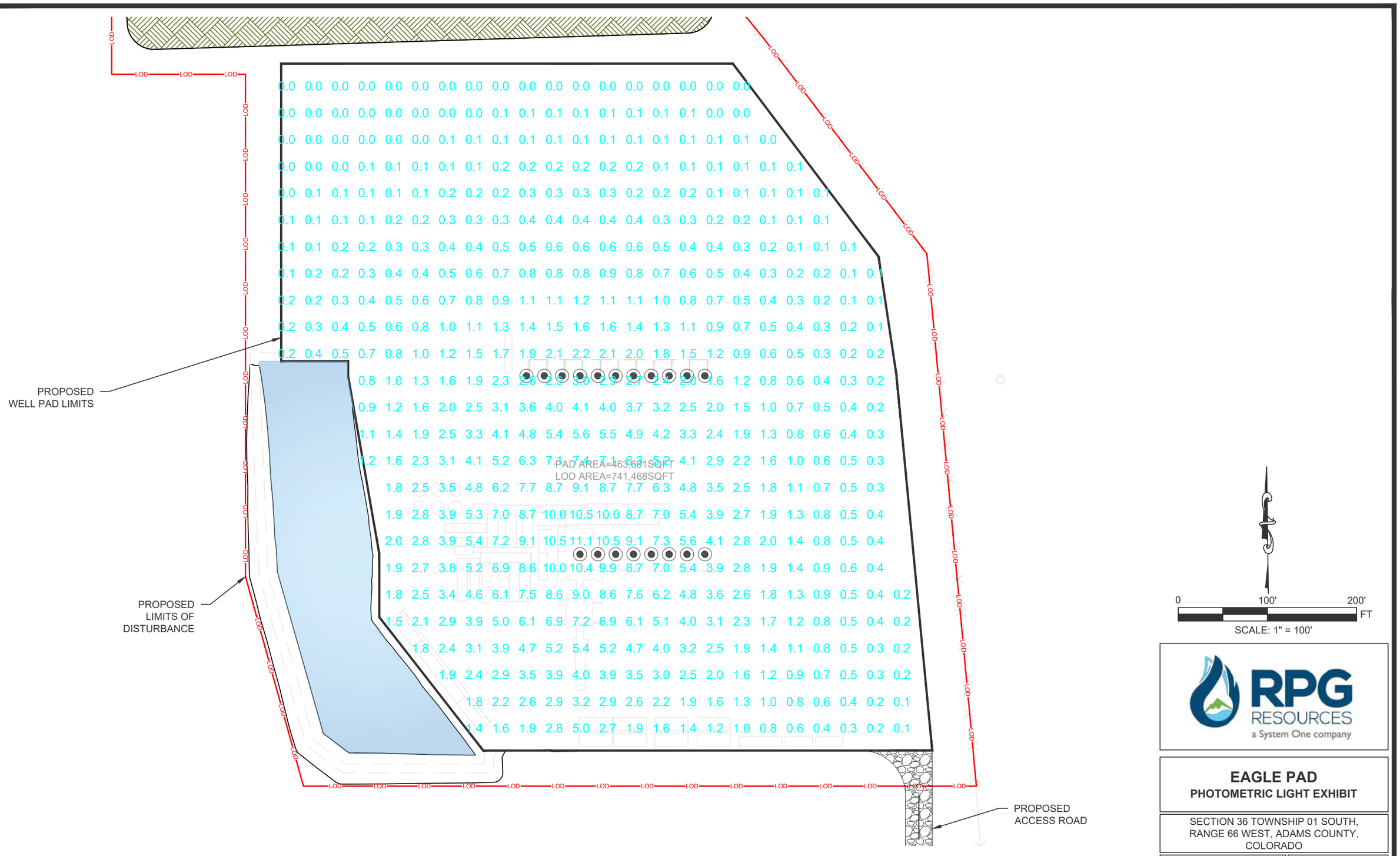
RPG RESOURCES
a System One company

EAGLE PAD
PHOTOMETRIC LIGHT EXHIBIT

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 01 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

SHEET NAME:	SHEET NO.
DRILLING PHASE LUMENS PLAN	PL01

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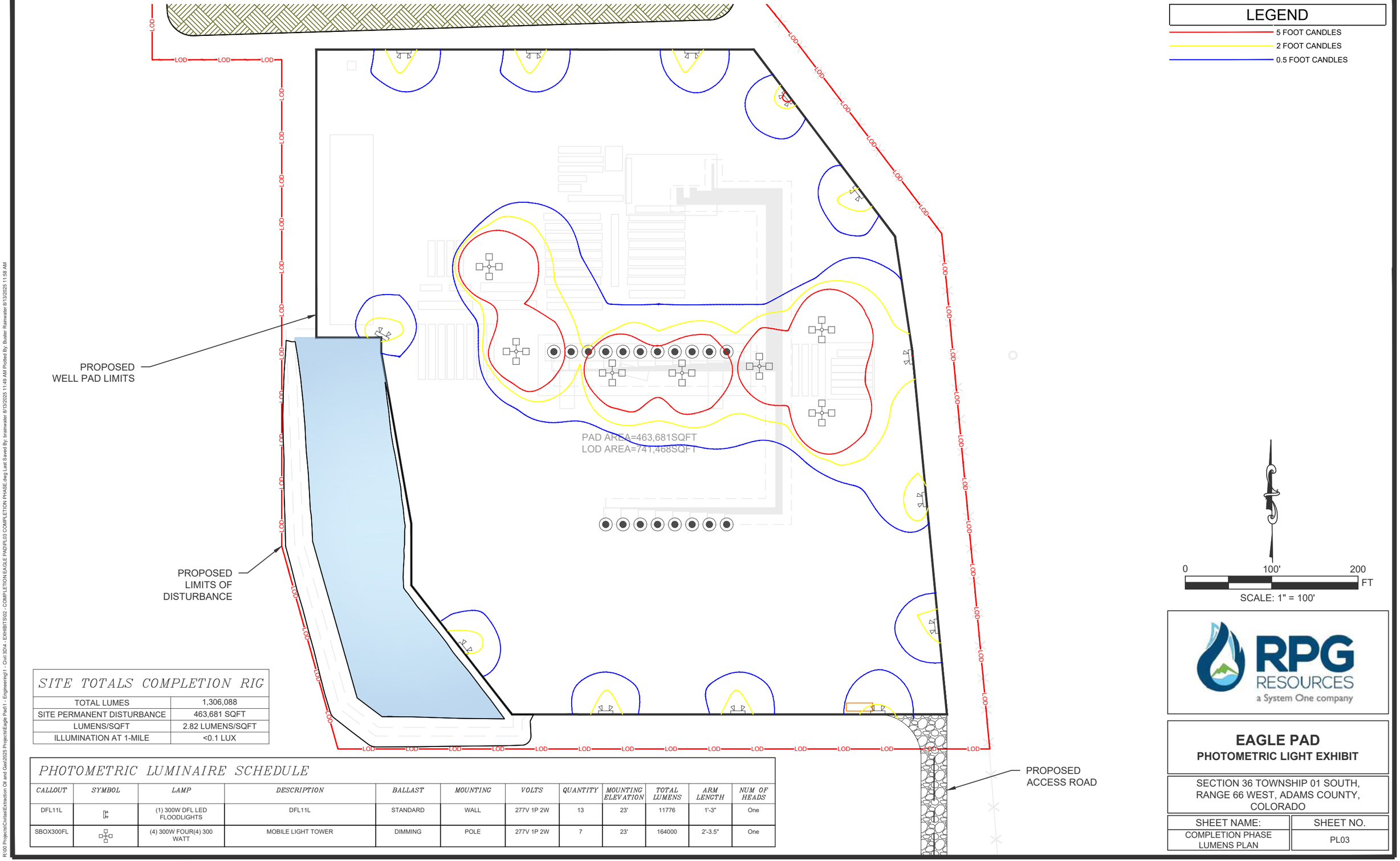
RPG RESOURCES
a System One company

EAGLE PAD
PHOTOMETRIC LIGHT EXHIBIT

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 01 SOUTH,
RANGE 66 WEST, ADAMS COUNTY,
COLORADO

SHEET NAME:	SHEET NO.
DRILLING PHASE FOOT CANDLES	PL02

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SITE TOTALS COMPLETION RIG

TOTAL LUMES	1,306,088
SITE PERMANENT DISTURBANCE	463,681 SQFT
LUMENS/SQFT	2.82 LUMENS/SQFT
ILLUMINATION AT 1-MILE	<0.1 LUX

PHOTOMETRIC LUMINAIRE SCHEDULE

CALLOUT	SYMBOL	LAMP	DESCRIPTION	BALLAST	MOUNTING	VOLTS	QUANTITY	MOUNTING ELEVATION	TOTAL LUMENS	ARM LENGTH	NUM OF HEADS
DFL11L		(1) 300W DFL LED FLOODLIGHTS	DFL11L	STANDARD	WALL	277V 1P 2W	13	23'	11776	1'-3"	One
SBOX300FL		(4) 300W FOUR(4) 300 WATT	MOBILE LIGHT TOWER	DIMMING	POLE	277V 1P 2W	7	23'	164000	2'-3.5"	One

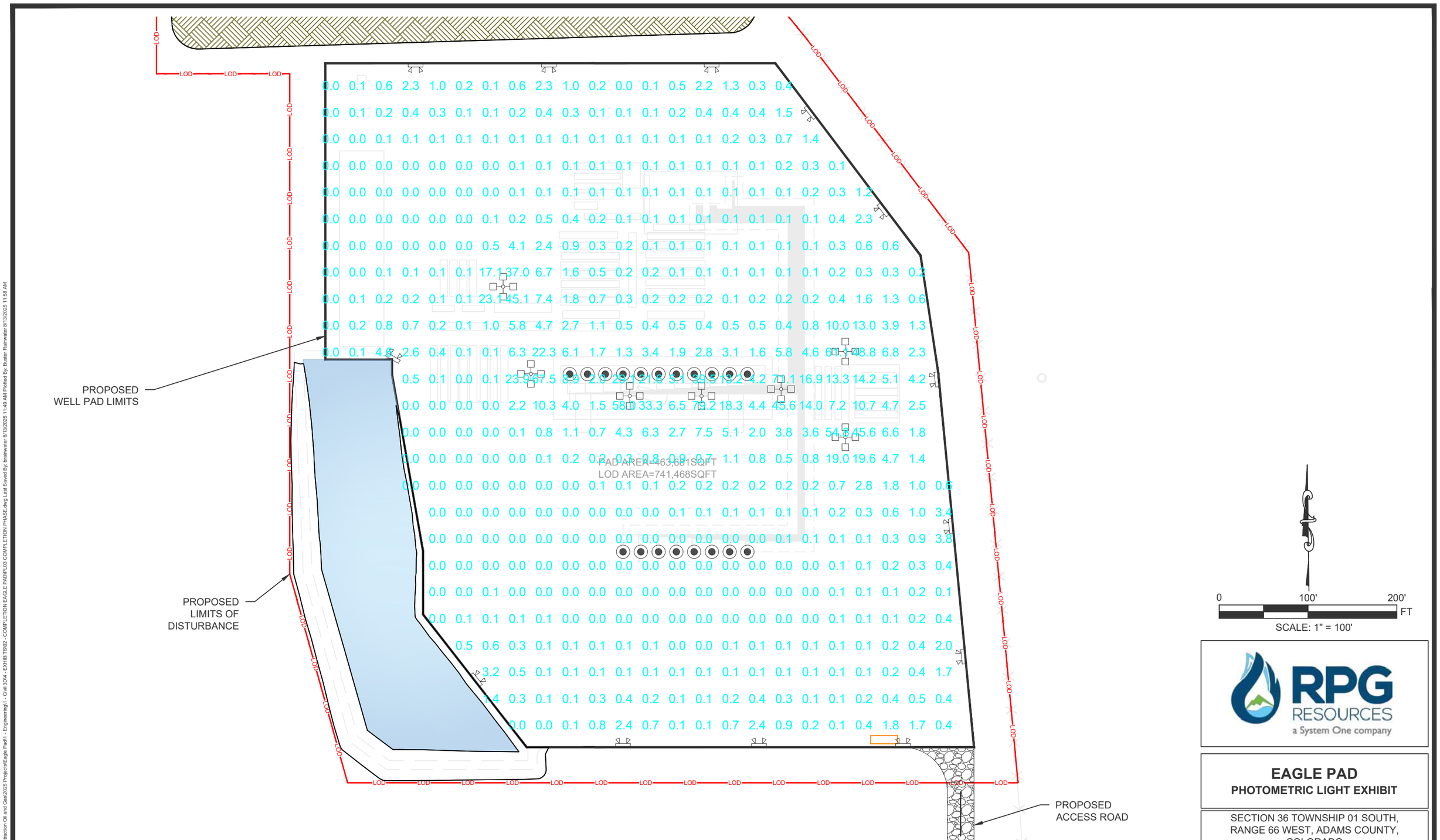
RPG RESOURCES
a System One company

EAGLE PAD
PHOTOMETRIC LIGHT EXHIBIT

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 01 SOUTH,
RANGE 66 WEST, ADAMS COUNTY,
COLORADO

SHEET NAME:	SHEET NO.
COMPLETION PHASE LUMENS PLAN	PL03

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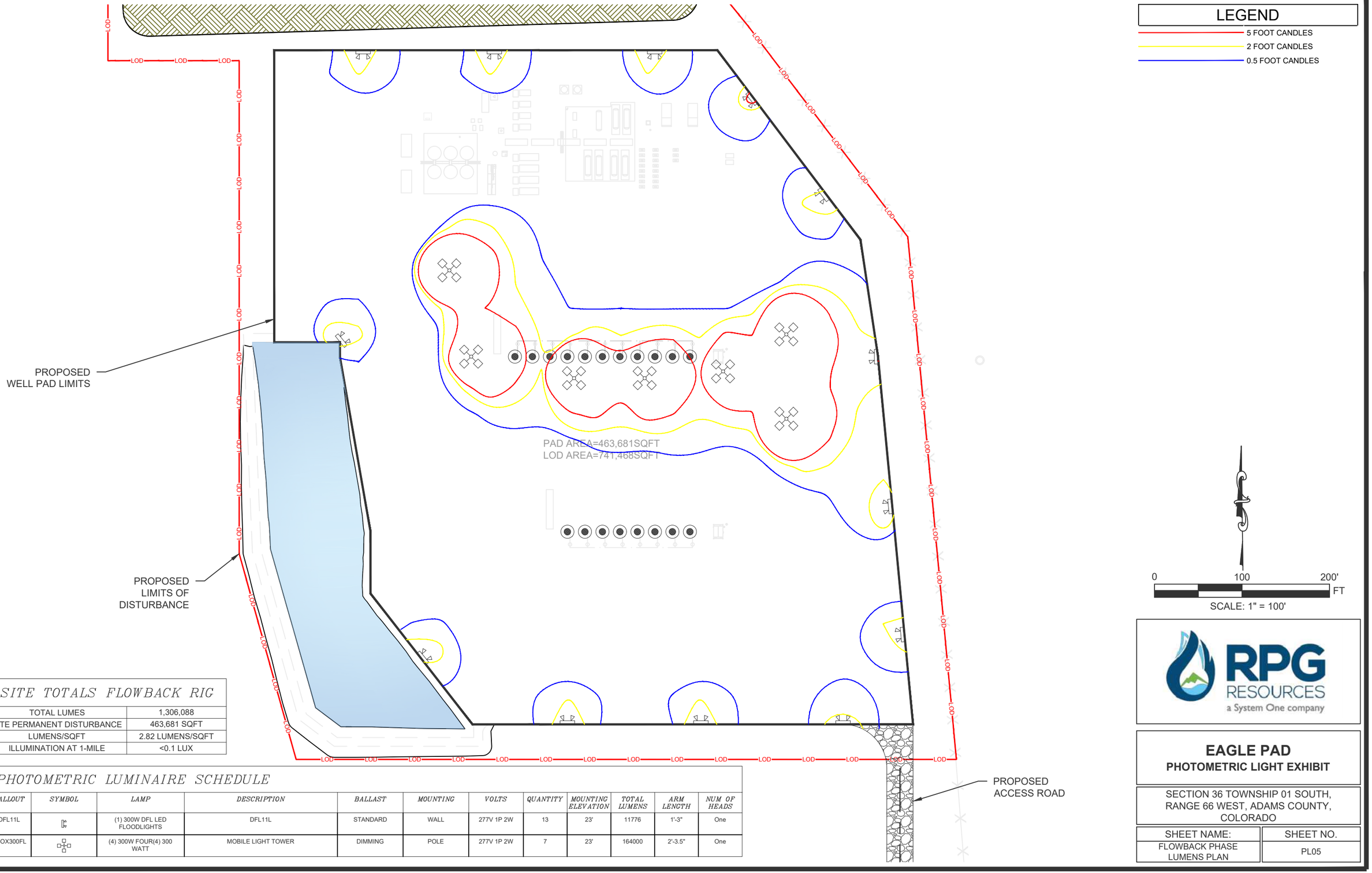
RPG RESOURCES
a System One company

EAGLE PAD
PHOTOMETRIC LIGHT EXHIBIT

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 01 SOUTH,
RANGE 66 WEST, ADAMS COUNTY,
COLORADO

SHEET NAME:	SHEET NO.
COMPLETION PHASE FOOT CANDLES	PL04

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SITE TOTALS FLOWBACK RIG

TOTAL LUMES	1,306,088
SITE PERMANENT DISTURBANCE	463,681 SQFT
LUMENS/SQFT	2.82 LUMENS/SQFT
ILLUMINATION AT 1-MILE	<0.1 LUX

PHOTOMETRIC LUMINAIRE SCHEDULE

CALLOUT	SYMBOL	LAMP	DESCRIPTION	BALLAST	MOUNTING	VOLTS	QUANTITY	MOUNTING ELEVATION	TOTAL LUMENS	ARM LENGTH	NUM OF HEADS
DFL11L		(1) 300W DFL LED FLOODLIGHTS	DFL11L	STANDARD	WALL	277V 1P 2W	13	23'	11776	1'-3"	One
SBOX300FL		(4) 300W FOUR(4) 300 WATT	MOBILE LIGHT TOWER	DIMMING	POLE	277V 1P 2W	7	23'	164000	2'-3.5"	One

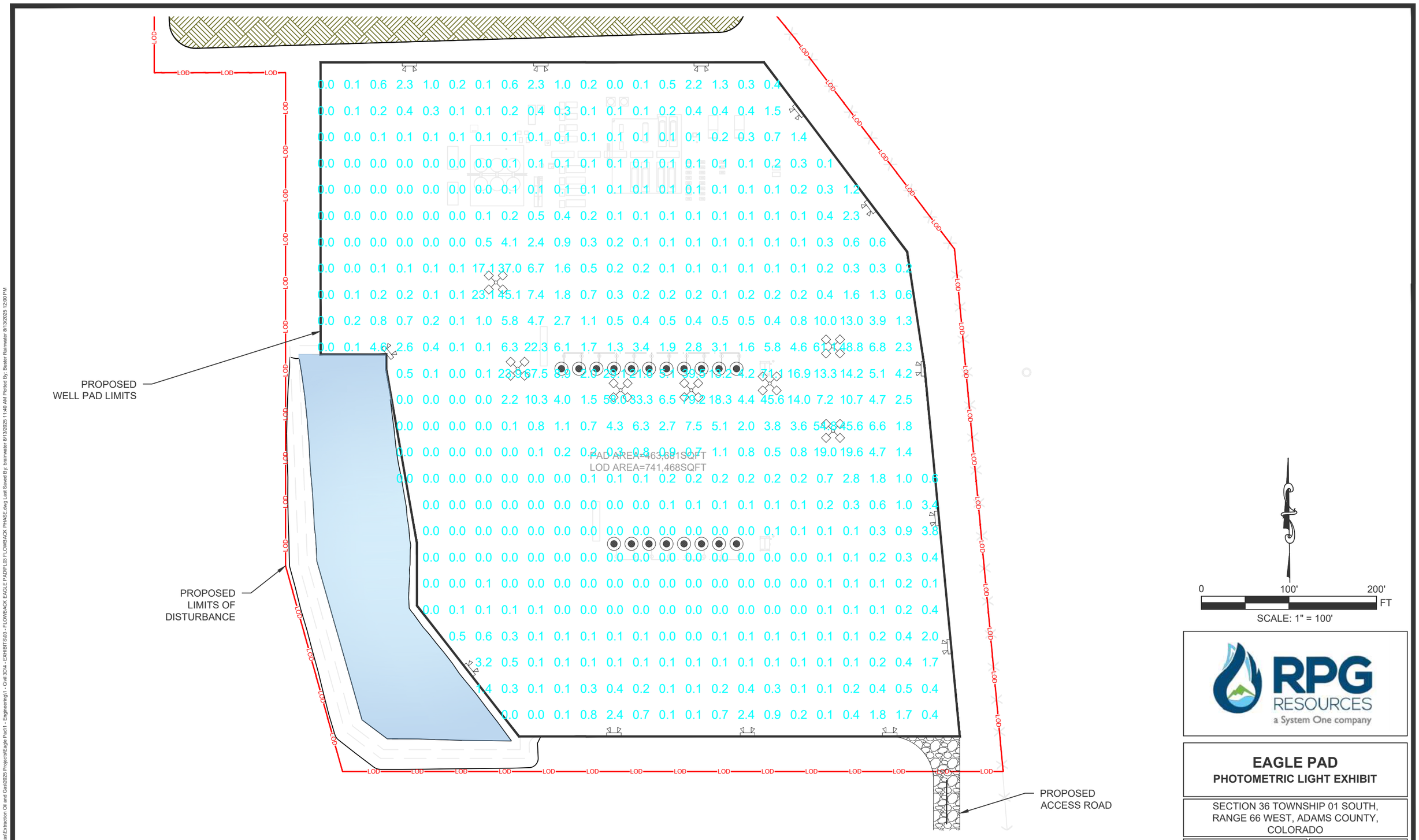
RPG RESOURCES
a System One company

EAGLE PAD
PHOTOMETRIC LIGHT EXHIBIT

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 01 SOUTH,
RANGE 66 WEST, ADAMS COUNTY,
COLORADO

SHEET NAME:	SHEET NO.
FLOWBACK PHASE LUMENS PLAN	PL05

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RPG RESOURCES
a System One company

EAGLE PAD
PHOTOMETRIC LIGHT EXHIBIT

SECTION 36 TOWNSHIP 01 SOUTH,
RANGE 66 WEST, ADAMS COUNTY,
COLORADO

SHEET NAME:	SHEET NO.
FLOWBACK PHASE FOOT CANDLES	PL06

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APPENDIX B

Cutsheets

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C-MOR™
ENERGY SERVICES

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SHEET FOR CROWN JEWEL LIGHT SYSTEM

INTENDED USE

The C-MOR Crown Jewel system is designed to be installed on the crown handrails of most drilling rigs

SPECIFICATIONS:

- Designed to mount to undamaged guardrails which meet OSHA 1910.29(b)(1)
- Engineered mount system (RADesign 1085035) meets API 4F 4th Edition land-based wind loads (180’ @ 90 mph)
- 600 W LED instant start lights
- Dropped object report RADTM-18-1001-01
- Light and junction box retention nets: Dropsafe 7500185
- Rig light safety cables: Kennedy 250 LBS WLL
- Mount system weight: 21 lbs/ light
- Light and bracket assembly weight: 32 lbs/ light
- Junction box weight: 33 lbs/ rig
- Appleton Locking connectors + cable 3.2 lbs/ light
- Complete individual light/mount/cable weight 57 lbs.
- Typical 8 light Crown Jewel full installation: 489 lbs

CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY
US PATENT 10,473,282



Description

The FL series is a compact LED fixture designed for high performance sport lighting applications. Compare the FL500 to 1500 WATTS metal halide.

Certification

ETL / DLC

CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY

PATENT PENDING



Specifications

Part No.:	FL600
Wattage:	600 W
Efficacy:	150 LM/W
Lumens:	120,500 LM
Input Voltage:	100-277 V
Power Factor:	.92
CCT:	5000K
CRI:	80+
IP Rating:	IP66
Dimensions:	15.7” x 15.7” x 10”
Weight:	38 lbs. 17.2 kg
Lifespan:	80,000 L70 Hours
EPA Rating	1.2 ft^2
Standard Colors:	Black

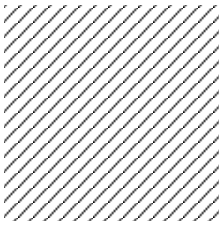
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C-MOR™

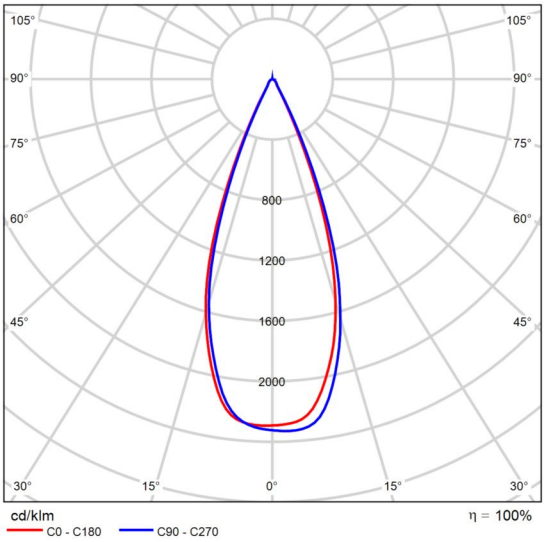
ENERGY SERVICES

Product data sheet

LED LIGHTING DYNAMO 3 STADIUM FLOOD LIGHT 600W



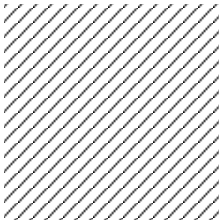
P	600.0 W
Φ_{Lamp}	96000 lm
$\Phi_{Luminaire}$	95951 lm
η	99.95 %
Luminous efficacy	159.9 lm/W
CCT	5000 K
CRI	100

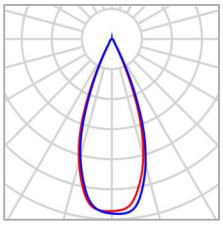


Polar LDC

Site 1

Luminaire layout plan





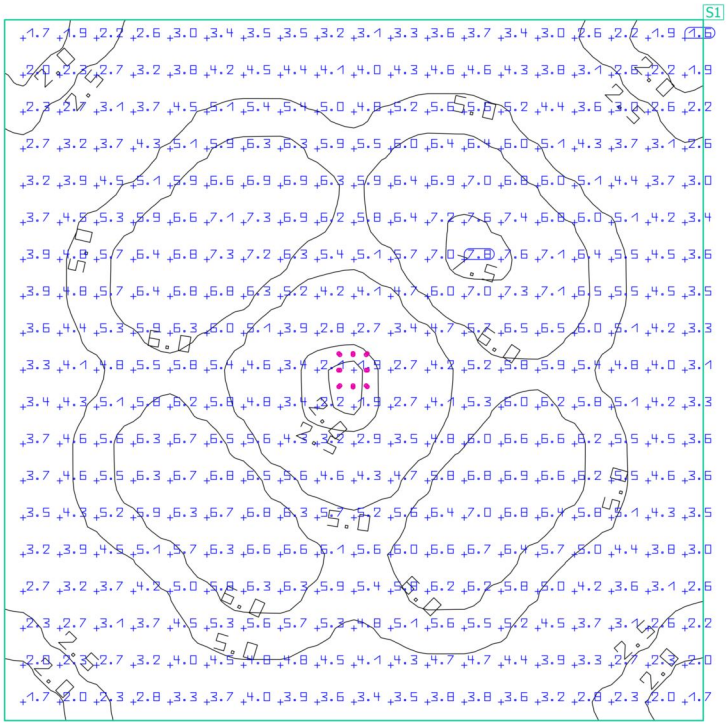
Manufacturer	LED LIGHTING
Article name	DYNAMO 3 STADIUM FLOOD LIGHT 600W

Individual luminaires

X	Y	Mounting height	Luminaire
133.270 ft	-131.361 ft	180.400 ft	1
144.270 ft	-131.361 ft	180.400 ft	2
133.270 ft	-144.361 ft	180.400 ft	3
144.270 ft	-144.361 ft	180.400 ft	4
133.270 ft	-137.861 ft	180.400 ft	5
138.770 ft	-131.361 ft	180.400 ft	6
144.270 ft	-137.861 ft	180.400 ft	7
138.770 ft	-144.361 ft	180.400 ft	8

Site 1

Calculation surface 1



Properties	Ē	E_{min}	E_{max}	Ē/E_{min}	E_{max}/E_{min}	Index
Calculation surface 1 Perpendicular illuminance Height: 1.000 ft	4.70 fc	1.61 fc	7.78 fc	2.92	4.83	S1

Utilisation profile: DIALux preset, Default (Drive Aisles/Parking Areas)

SBOX300FL

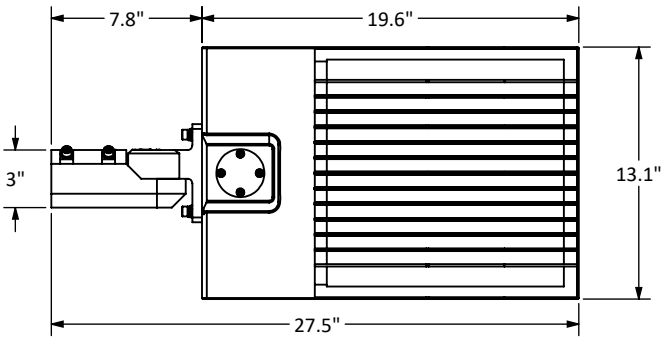
300 Watt LED Flood Light

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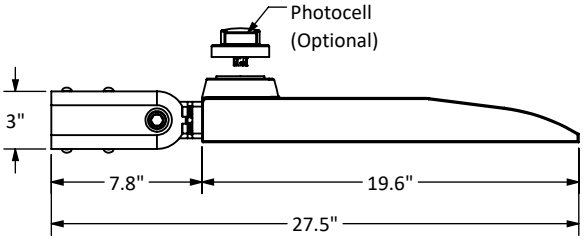
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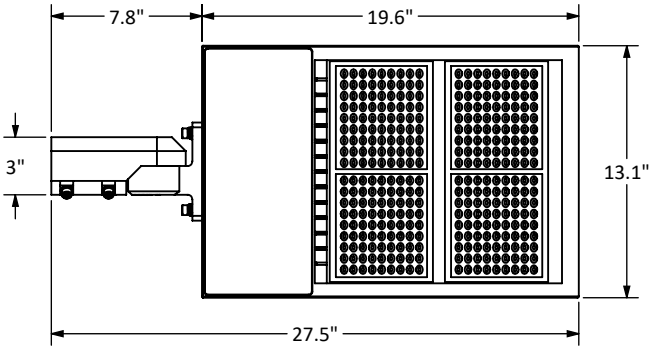
Notes: _____ Approvals: _____ Date: _____

Material: Aluminum construction with integrated fins to maximize heat dissipation.
Color: Dark Bronze.
Power: 300 Watts
Lumens: 41,000
Lumens/Watt: 137
Voltage: 120-277 Volt standard.
345-480 Volt option as special order.
Amps: 2.5 @ 120V/1.08 @ 277
Color Temperature: 5000K standard.
4000K and 3000K options as special order.
Photocell: Optional Twist/Lock photocell.
Dimming: 0-10V Dimming Capable.
Dimming control not provided (field install).
UL Listing: UL Listed for Wet Locations.
DLC Listing: DLC Premium.
IP Rating: IP65
Life Expectancy: 100,000 hours (L70)
Warranty: 5 Years.
Weight: 17.5 lbs.

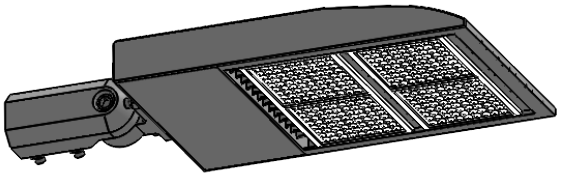


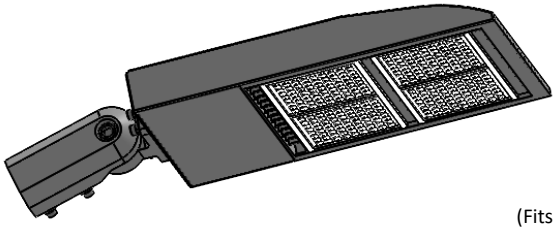
Top View

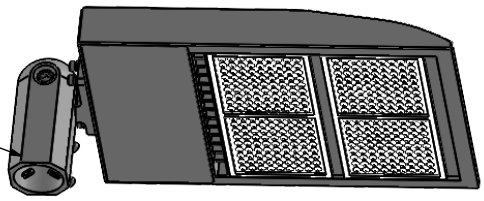




Bottom View







Disclaimer: All dimensions and specifications are subject to change without any notice.

Copyright ©2020 Energy Light, Inc. All Rights Reserved |1881 Rose Road, Lake Zurich, IL 60047



LED lighting for drilling
Pauluhn™ DFLA LED floodlights

CROUSE-HINDS SERIES

Pauluhn DFLA LED floodlights

Pauluhn DFLA LED floodlights are designed to provide full-spectrum, crisp, white light for maximum visibility. Three versions are available, from 11,000 to 15,000 lumens, providing ideal solutions for a wide range of drilling applications.

Model number	Nominal lumens*	Wattage	Lumens per watt	Equivalent HID luminaire
DFLA11L	11,776	82	144	320W
DFLA13L	13,362	93	143	400W
DFLA15L	15,183	108	140	500W

*Tolerance +/- 10%; @120 VAC, 25°C ambient, 7x6 optics.



DFLA11L – 15L
Smaller footprint and reduced weight versus previous generation floodlights.

Primary applications

- Platform and perimeter lighting for land and marine drilling rigs
- Hazardous outdoor area lighting in land-based and offshore rigs; areas include: derrick, mast, SCR house, top drive, operator's house, pump and power stations

Design features

Rugged design - Engineered to perform in ambient temperatures up to +55°C and as low as -40°C.

High efficiency - Engineered to deliver up to 140+ lumens per watt.

Full-frame yoke - Designed to utilize the SFA6 slipfitter, SWB6 wall mount bracket and SC30H safety cable, making it ideal for retrofit or new installations.

Custom optics - Standard 7x6 pattern provides maximum light distribution.

Electrical ratings

Model number	Input power (watts)	Input amps at 120-277 VAC
DFLA11L	81-84	0.84 - 0.30
DFLA13L	91-95	0.95 - 0.34
DFLA15L	107-113	1.12 - 0.40

DFLA11L - DFLA15L	
Voltage range, VAC	100-277V @ 50/60 Hz; 347-480V @ 50/60 Hz
Voltage range, VDC	127-250V
Power factor	>0.9

Certifications & compliances

NEC and CEC:

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

UL Standards:

- UL844; UL1598; UL1598A; UL8750

EATON
Powering Business Worldwide

Ordering information

Part number example

DFLA11LCY-UNV1-76-M20-S891-BZ

Pauluhn DFLA floodlight, 11,776 lumens, cool white, yoke mount, 100-277 VAC driver, 20mm entry, diffused glass lens, bronze paint

DFLA 11L C Y - UNV1 - 76 - M20 - S891 - BZ

Light source/intensity

11L	11,776 nominal lumens*
13L	13,362 nominal lumens*
15L	15,183 nominal lumens*

*7x6 model

Color temperature

C	5000K, 70 CRI (cool white)
W	3000K, 70 CRI (warm white)

Mount

Y	Yoke

Voltage

UNV1	100 - 277 VAC, 50/60 Hz; 127 - 250 VDC
UNV34	347-480 VAC, 50/60 Hz

Optical distribution

76	7x6 floodlight pattern optics
33	3x3 floodlight pattern optics

Entries

BLANK	¾" NPT
M20	20mm
M25	25mm

Lens material

BLANK	Clear glass lens
S891	Diffused glass lens
S903	Polycarbonate lens

Paint

BLANK	Gray
BZ	Bronze
WH	White

Accessories *(ordered separately)*

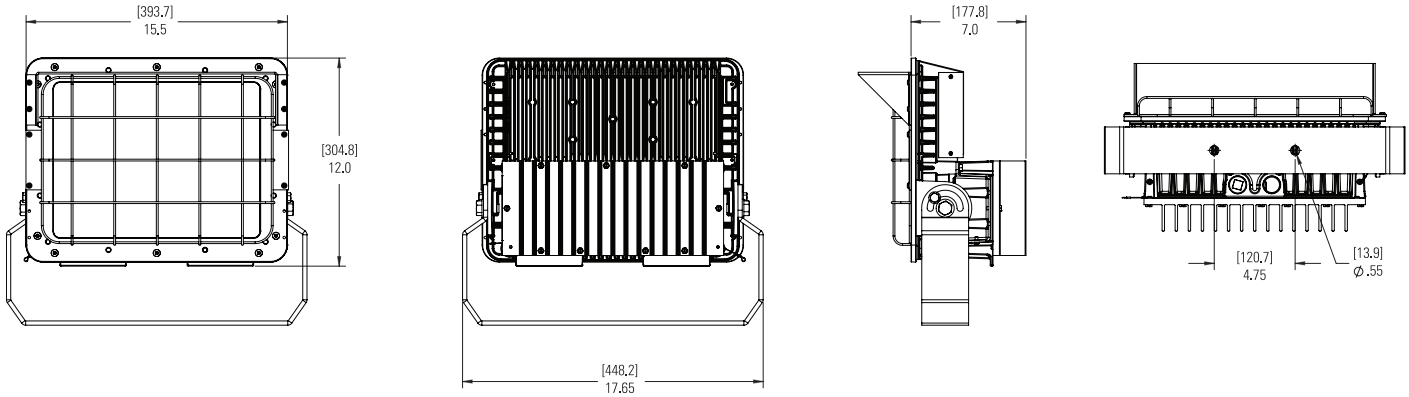
BLHN	Bull horn, gray	**DSV2**	Bolt-on visor	**SFA6**	Slipfitter
BLHN-BZ	Bull horn, bronze	**P62**	Bolt-on wire guard	**SWB6**	Slipfitter wall mount
BLHN-WH	Bull horn, white	**SC831**	Safety cable		

Replacement driver kits *(ordered separately)*

FMVA 9-11-13L UNV1 DRIVER KIT	UNV1 replacement driver kit for 9L, 11L and 13L models
FMVA 15L UNV1 DRIVER KIT	UNV1 replacement driver kit for 15L model
FMVA 9L-11L UNV34 DRIVER KIT	UNV34 replacement driver kit for 9L and 11L models
FMVA 13L-15L UNV34 DRIVER KIT	UNV34 replacement driver kit for 13L and 15L models

Weight and dimensions

	Weight (lbs.)	Length (in.)	Width (in.)	Height (in.)
All models	32	15.5	7.0	12.0



Powering Business Worldwide

Eaton's Crouse-Hinds
1201 Wolf Street
Syracuse, NY 13208
Crouse-Hinds.com

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October 2019

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CIVITAS

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Eagle Pad
Odor Mitigation Plan

Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West
Adams County, CO

Potential Receptors

Operator will strive to minimize or eliminate odor from being a nuisance to the residences in the area of the proposed working OGF. Prevailing wind direction is coming from the south at this location *(source: Western Regional Climate Center, Denver, CO)*. The highest risk for odor nuisances would be for the residential building units to the north of the pad.

Development Phase

Operator will comply with the requirements of Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 426 during development through the mitigation methods outlined below. In addition to what is being proposed, Operator reserves the right to incorporate evolving technologies aimed at reducing odor during operations should conditions warrant additional controls. The Operator will endeavor to prevent odors from emanating from the Oil and Gas Location by proactively addressing known sources of odor – i.e., drilling mud.

The Operator will use a filtration system and additives to the drilling and fracturing fluids to minimize odors. Use of fragrance to mask odors is prohibited. In order to meet the requirements of ECMC Rule 426, Operator shall implement the following measures:

- Operator shall utilize a closed-loop, pit-less mud system for managing drilling fluids.
- Operator shall employ the use of drilling fluids with low to negligible aromatic contact (IOGP Group III) during drilling operations after the surface casing is set and freshwater aquifers are protected.
- Operator shall remove drill cuttings daily and as soon as waste containers are full.
- Operator shall employ pipe cleaning procedures when removing drill pipe from the hole; these procedures may include “wiping” the pipe before racking it in the derrick.

In the event a person living in the area or in the direction of prevailing winds from the Oil & Gas Location’s pad complains of odor, Operator shall assess current operations and atmospheric conditions at the time of the complaint to determine whether the odor may have been caused by the Operator's operations. Once a preliminary determination is made, the Operator will provide its findings to the complainant, the Adams County Community and Economic Department within 24 hours. If the complaint is justified and unable to be resolved, Operator will work with the Director on necessary and reasonable actions to reduce odor including but not limited to the following:

- The Operator may utilize a mud-chiller to reduce odor breakout.
- Operator may add or increase concentration of odor-mitigating additives in mud system.

Production Phase

Operator will comply with the requirements of Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-16 and ECMC Rule 426 during development by utilizing the following best management practices outlined below. The primary source of odors during the production phase is gas that is vented during maintenance or normal production operations.

- The operator will install an oil pipeline to the location prior to first production. Reducing odor emissions associated with truck traffic and the transfer of oil from storage tanks to tanker trucks.
- The operator will utilize compressed air pneumatics for all pneumatic actuation on location. Eliminating the use of natural gas vented to the atmosphere during valve actuation and associated processes.
- The operator will utilize a pressurized maintenance vessel during maintenance operations. Eliminating gas that would otherwise be vented to the atmosphere during maintenance operations.
- The operator will electrify the permanent production facilities.

Additional Air Quality Requirements

Operator will submit an Air Monitoring plan to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment which will be approved prior to construction. The air monitoring will be in place prior to construction through 6 months of production.

CIVITAS
Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Proposed Best Management Practices

1. Operator will use a filtration system and additives in the drilling and fracturing fluids that minimize odors.

2. Operator shall utilize a closed-loop, pit-less mud system for managing drilling fluids.

3. Operator shall employ the use of drilling fluids with low to negligible aromatic content (IOGP Group III) during drilling operations after the surface casing is set and freshwater aquifers are protected.

4. Operator shall remove drill cuttings daily and as soon as waste containers are full.

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6. If a justified complaint is received, Operator may utilize a mud-chiller to reduce odor breakout and/or add or increase concentration of odor-mitigating additives in mud system.

7. The operator will install an oil pipeline to the location prior to first production. Reducing odor emissions associated with truck traffic and the transfer of oil from storage tanks to tanker trucks.
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Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Eagle Pad
Odor Mitigation Plan

Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West
Adams County, CO

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Development Phase

Operator will comply with the requirements of Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 426 during development through the mitigation methods outlined below. In addition to what is being proposed, Operator reserves the right to incorporate evolving technologies aimed at reducing odor during operations should conditions warrant additional controls. The Operator will endeavor to prevent odors from emanating from the Oil and Gas Location by proactively addressing known sources of odor – i.e., drilling mud.

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Production Phase

Operator will comply with the requirements of Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-16 and ECMC Rule 426 during development by utilizing the following best management practices outlined below. The primary source of odors during the production phase is gas that is vented during maintenance or normal production operations.

- The operator will install an oil pipeline to the location prior to first production. Reducing odor emissions associated with truck traffic and the transfer of oil from storage tanks to tanker trucks.
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9. The operator will utilize a pressurized maintenance vessel during maintenance operations. Eliminating gas that would otherwise be vented to the atmosphere during maintenance operations.
10. The operator will electrify the permanent production facilities.

Odor Mitigation Plan

Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-16

CIVITAS

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc

Eagle Pad

Dust Mitigation Plan

Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West
Adams County, CO

Introduction

In accordance with Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-17 and Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 427, Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc (Extraction) provides the following information outlining existing conditions at the proposed Oil and Gas Location as well the best practices that will be employed to meet the dust mitigation requirements in these rules.

- NRCS Soil Survey data shows the access road, location, and disturbance area consists of the following soils:
  - Type A
    - Blakeland-Truckton association
  - Type B
    - Truckton loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
  - Type C
    - Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

- The Operator will post an access road speed limit not to exceed 20 miles per hour to minimize fugitive dust emissions from vehicle traffic traveling on the access road.

- The Operator will perform regular inspections and road maintenance to ensure the integrity of the access road and associated features is maintained throughout the life of this project. Maintenance consists of re-compacting the road base/recycled asphalt mix on an as-needed basis.

Please refer to the associated Traffic Study for the estimated truck trips for each phase of development.

Well Pad Construction Phase

Fugitive dust emissions associated with well pad construction are generally caused by soil excavation, earthwork and site development activities. The Operator will minimize dust emissions throughout all phases of well pad construction including dust resulting from the use of unimproved road surfaces. Dust suppression during initial construction will be accomplished by the application of freshwater to the access road(s) and exposed earthen surfaces to reduce the transportability of dust when atmospheric conditions are conducive to sustained winds and/or periodic gusts. All dust suppression efforts will consist of only freshwater unless otherwise requested and approved as applicable.

The initial disturbance area of the Oil and Gas Facility will be 17.03 acres.

The surface of the well pad surface of the Location (~10.65 acres) will be covered with Class 6 aggregate material or recycled asphalt. The use of this material greatly reduces the generation and transport of dust.

At the entrance to the location, the Operator will install and maintain vehicle tracking controls (e.g. - coarse aggregate, a tracking pad, or cattle guard) to further reduce and remove loose mud and dirt on construction equipment and vehicles servicing location. These controls reduce and minimize the tracking of dirt and mud on public roads. The tracking controls are continually maintained and remain in place during pre-production operations. Topsoil stockpiles will be seeded, straw mulched and crimped in order to promote the establishment of plants and associated vegetation used to stabilize the stockpiles and prevent the origination of dust and other erosion from occurring.

Well Drilling and Completions Phases

Once the well pad is constructed and covered with aggregate or recycled asphalt, dust emissions will be minimal. Little if any dust emissions are anticipated during the drilling phase. The only notable source of dust during the completions phase is associated with handling of proppant (e.g. - north white sand) that is used during hydraulic fracturing.

To minimize sand-related dust emissions, the Operator will be utilizing containerized box technology for sand transport, storage and use during the completions phase. These sand containers ("sand boxes") are sealed containers that protect the sand from exposure to wind and prevent dust generation. While fracturing operations are taking place, sand is dispensed from the sand boxes using transport hoses that keep the sand contained with a sealed system and not exposed to the wind or other atmospheric conditions. The sand is then pumped directly down the wellbore. Using this configuration, the Operator is able to avoid surface stockpiles of unused sand that could generate fugitive dust emissions when subjected to periodic wind events.

Interim Reclamation Phase

Once the wells have been put into production, the Oil and Gas Location will be partially reclaimed to 6.52 acres; only those areas necessary for production and maintenance operations will remain. During interim reclamation, earthmoving activities will be required to reduce the original footprint of the well pad. The movement of earthen materials may create dust. As described above for well pad construction, dust will be controlled on an as-needed basis through application of freshwater on disturbed soils and exposed surfaces.

Those previously disturbed areas that have been graded will be stabilized and revegetated. Revegetated areas may return to prior agricultural use or usage pursuant to the contractual provisions between the operator and the State Land Board (surface owner).

Production Phase

During the production phase, traffic in and out of the Oil and Gas Location will be limited. Typical maintenance and production operations require one small pickup truck per day. Occasionally, larger trucks and associated equipment may be required for maintenance or workover activities, in addition to produced water trucks, which should be less than four trucks per day after the first several months of production.

As a result, long term traffic-related dust will be minimal if not insignificant. As described above, vehicle tracking control (e.g. - coarse aggregate, a paved apron, or cattle guard) will be maintained after the terminus of the apron to minimize tracking of dirt or mud onto public roads. Should dirt or mud tracking on public roads occur, the Operator will use a street sweeper to clean the road surface and minimize the potential for dust generation from muddy roads.

Proposed Best Management Practices

1. On Location, dust suppression during high traffic periods on site will be accomplished by the application of water to the well pad and exposed earthen surfaces to reduce the transportability of dust when atmospheric conditions are conducive to sustained winds and/or periodic gusts. All dust suppression efforts will consist of only freshwater unless otherwise requested and approved as applicable.

2. Off Location, dust suppression during high traffic periods on site will be accomplished by the application of approved methods to the access road(s) and haul route to reduce the transportability of dust when atmospheric conditions are conducive to sustained winds and/or periodic gusts. All dust suppression efforts will consist of, but may not be limited to, the use of fresh water and/or mag-chloride as a dust suppressant.

3. To minimize sand-related dust emissions, the operator will be utilizing containerized box technology for sand transport, storage and use during the completions phase. These sand containers (“sand boxes”) are sealed containers that protect the sand from exposure to wind and prevent dust generation.

4. The operator will post an access road speed limit not to exceed 20 miles per hour to minimize fugitive dust emissions from vehicle traffic traveling on the access road.

5. The operator will perform regular inspections and road maintenance to ensure the integrity of the access road and associated features is maintained throughout the life of this project. Maintenance consists of re-compacting the road base/recycled asphalt mix on an as-needed basis.

6. The operator will install and maintain vehicle tracking controls (e.g. - coarse aggregate, a tracking pad, paved apron, or cattle guard) to further reduce and remove loose mud and dirt on construction equipment and vehicles servicing location.

7. The pad will be plated with aggregate road base material to further minimize fugitive dust.

United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Wildlife Services CO

State Office
13922 Denver W Parkway
Suite 100-WS
Golden, CO 80401

303.328.9041 Main
303.328.9047 Fax

Project Review for Eagle Pad at E. 120th- OGF2025-00002

Documents Reviewed –Development map (OGF2025) and meeting notes (6/11/25)

The Eagle Pad is within the Denver International Airport (DEN) 5-mile separation distance, as detailed in Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circular (AC) 150-5200-33C. It is 2 miles from the approach/departure corridors of runway 16R/34L, as well as other frequently used airspace. Additionally, the project boundaries are approximately 13.5 miles from Buckley Space Force Base and 11.2 miles from Colorado Air and Space Port property. Therefore, the project exists within a complex aeronautical environment near multiple airports, all of which are managed for wildlife hazards to aviation by the United States Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services (WS). The site on which the project will be executed previously existed as agriculture and/or grazed land, providing little outstanding habitat attractants as compared to the surrounding area.

Multiple portions of AC 150-5200-33C apply to the project and should be considered by planners and developers to not introduce avian wildlife attractants to this critical airspace. The following items within planning documents would potentially attract wildlife and should be modified to prevent introducing hazards to aviation safety:

- Landscaping: WS recommends against the establishment of any landscaping or vegetation in the 5-mile separation buffer which may attract wildlife. While the introduction of vegetative landscaping is aesthetically pleasing, it will likely increase bird abundance to the area which previously existed as grazed/agricultural land. This project does not list any plans to add trees or shrubs but mowing and vegetation control should be maintained to prevent their establishment. Any grass species not currently listed in the DEN WHMP approved seed mixes is not recommended for use within the 5-mile separation buffer (see list below).

Reference FAA AC 150-5200-33C for guidelines on landscaping for projects within the 5-mile separation zone.

- Detention Ponds, Wetlands, and other Water Sources: WS recommends against the introduction of open water sources (lakes, ponds, etc..) within the 5-mile separation buffer zone. FAA AC 150-5200-33C states “Drinking water intake and treatment facilities, storm water and wastewater treatment facilities, associated retention and settling ponds, ponds built for recreational use, ponds and fountains for ornamental purposes, and ponds that result from mining activities often attract large numbers of potentially hazardous wildlife. Where possible, airport operators should modify stormwater detention ponds to allow a maximum 48-hour detention period for the design storm”. Additionally, “Detention basins should remain totally dry between rainfalls”. WS recommends against the establishment of any body of water which does not completely drain within 48 hours, however, the pond suggested by the Eagle Pad project appears to meet this requirement. The project team has added into their best management practices the removal of any water which does not drain in the recommended time.

Additionally, FAA Advisory Circular 150-5200-33C 2.3.1.3 states:
“When it is not possible to drain a large detention pond completely, airport operators may use physical barriers, such as bird balls, wire grids, pillows, or netting, to deter birds and other hazardous wildlife. When physical barriers are proposed, airport operators must evaluate their use, effectiveness and maintenance requirements. Airport operators must also ensure physical barriers will not adversely affect

water rescue. Before installing any physical barriers over detention ponds on Part 139 airports, airport operators must get approval from the appropriate FAA Regional Airports Division Office."

Reference FAA AC 150-5200-33C for guidelines on drainage for projects within the 5-mile separation zone.

Plans within the Eagle Pad documents have the potential to increase wildlife abundance and strike risk in the project area and should be considered within the 5-mile separation zone. While WS recognizes the importance of aesthetically pleasing landscaping and water features, aviation safety is paramount and should prioritized within the FAA designated safety zones. Given the geographic orientation of the Eagle Pad, WS recommends that landscaping and drainage plans be maintained as agreed via the virtual meeting which took place on 6/11/25. During this meeting, the project agreed to remove any water that did not drain before 48 hours. They stated this would be placed in their management practices and could be completed with the staff and equipment onsite. WS does not recommend deviating from these recommendations which follow FAA AC 150-5200-33C.

Denver International Airport Approved Grass Species and Sample Submittal Documentation

Grasses for Aircraft Operating Area and Landside Use:

Dry/Upland Grasses

Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil Conditions	lbs PLS/acre*	%of mix**
Pascopyrum smithii	Western Wheatgrass	Universal Upland	3.75	25.00
Agropyron cristatum	Crested Wheatgrass	Universal Upland	3.75	25.00
Buchloe dactyloides	Buffalograss	Universal Upland	3	20.00
Elymus trachycaulus	Slender Wheatgrass	Non-Saline Upland	2.25	15.00
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	Non-Saline Upland	1.5	10.00
Sporobolus airoides	Alkali Sacaton	Saline Upland	0.75	5.00
	TOTAL		**15**	**100**

Wet/Drainage Grasses

Scientific Name	Common Name	Soil Conditions	lbs PLS/acre*	%of mix**
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	Non-Saline Upland/Pond	2.5	25.00
Elymus lanceolatus	Steambank Wheatgrass	Non-Saline Upland	2	20.00
Puccinellia distans	Alkaligrass	Saline Upland	2	20.00
Puccinellia airoides	Nuttall Alkaligrass	Saline Upland	2	20.00
Carex nebrascensis	Nebraska sedge	Non-Saline Pond	0.7	7.00
Juncus balticus	Baltic Rush	Non-Saline Pond	0.4	4.00
Scirpus paludosus	Alkali Bulrush	Saline Pond	0.4	4.00
	TOTAL		**10**	**100**

* PLS means Pure Live Seed; rates shown are for drill seeding, if broadcast, rates should be doubled.

** Percent by seed number

*** Wetland mixes to be used only where wetland hydrology exists.

CIVITAS

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Visual Aesthetics Plan

Eagle Pad

Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West

Adams County, CO

Introduction

Per Adams County Development Standards and Regulations, Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-18, and the Colorado Energy and Corbon 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 tones (similar to the Munsell Soil Color Coding System), and with colors matched to but slightly darker than the surrounding landscape.

Visual Mitigation

Thirty-two foot walls will be utilized around the majority of the location for drilling, completions and flowback operations around the majority of the well pad. Please refer to the site plans for the wall placement. Although not necessary to meet noise compliance, the walls will provide further sound mitigation and offer visual screening from E. 120th Ave, Picadilly Rd and Gun Club Rd. and the residents in the vicinity of this proposed oil and gas location. The wall color will blend with the natural background of the area.

During pre-production operations the drill rig's derrick will be visible above the walls, and some other equipment may be visible during completions. During production, the permanent equipment will blend in with the surrounding landscape and be compatible with the other uses on the property. The following pages show renderings of drilling operations and while the wells are on production from multiple locations in the area.

Landscaping Plan

The landscaping proposed will be a six-foot tall wooden fence on eastern, southern and western sides of the well pad after interim reclamation. Extraction requests administrative relief from any additional fencing on the due to the distance to other homes on the northern side. No trees will be planted as to not provide attractants to birds which could be hazardous to air travel associated with Denver International Airport. Please see fence and landscaping details on the attached drawings.

EAGLE PAD
LANDSCAPE PLAN
S1/2 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

OWNER: ADAMS COUNTY
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156900000068
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

OWNER: DAVIDSON JOHN R AND DAVIDSON KAREN L
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925300003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: HUNTER SARA E AND HUNTER JEFF D
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925300004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

OWNER: GARCIA MARIA ALMA
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925400003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: ARTHUR B HENRY TRUST
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156925400004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

GUN CLUB ROAD

OWNER: MATHIS BETTY H
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156700000233
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: TRINH MEILING
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156730300002
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

EAST 128TH AVENUE

OWNER: LUONG ANDY
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

OWNER: SARVESTANI NASSER HAJI
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100002
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: SARVESTANI NASSER HAJI
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

PICCADILLY ROAD

OWNER: COLORADO STATE LAND
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156900000077
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

OWNER: ADAMS COUNTY
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156731200001
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

OWNER: SCOTT MICHAEL P AND SCOTT LORI A
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935100005
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: SHELBOURN MARVIN R AND SHELBOURN SONDRA R
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935400002
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

OWNER: LUCERO JAY E
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935400004
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL

OWNER: RODRIGUEZ ANSELMO AND DEL VAL EDITH
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156935400003
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: AGRICULTURAL

PROPOSED DETENTION POND

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE (TYP.)

OWNER: ADAMS COUNTY
PARCEL NUMBER: 0156731300001
ZONING: A-3
LAND USE: EXEMPT

EAST 120TH AVENUE

LEGEND

- EXISTING FENCE
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- EXISTING STRUCTURE
- DITCH / POND
- SUBJECT PARCEL PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED FACILITY EQUIPMENT
- INTERIM RECLAMATION BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED 6' WOOD FENCE
- PROPOSED TOPSOIL STOCKPILE
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

N

0 300' 600'

1" = 300'

GENERAL NOTES:

- PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY 609 CONSULTING, LLC.
- ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SIZE: 24" x 36"
- DUE TO THE PROXIMITY OF THIS PROJECT TO DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT NO TREES WILL BE PLANTED TO MINIMIZE HAZARDOUS WILDLIFE ATTRACTANTS FOR NESTING BIRDS AND REDUCING POTENTIAL CONCERN FOR AIR TRAFFIC IN THE AREA.

609 CONSULTING, LLC
LOVELAND OFFICE
6706 North Franklin Avenue
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Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

DRAWING REVISIONS

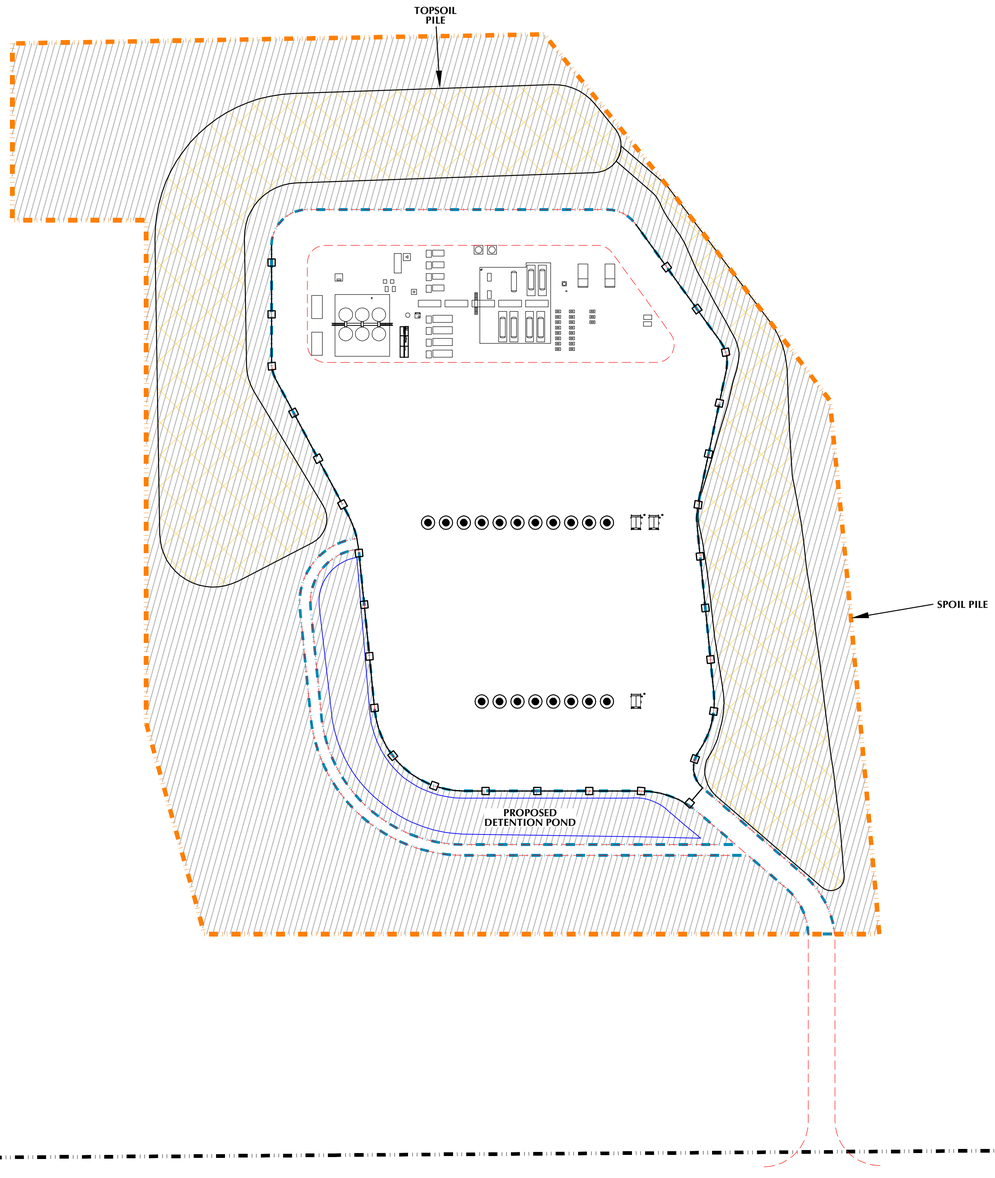
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	7/3/25	CONCEPTUAL REVIEW
2	11/19/25	CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

EAGLE PAD
LANDSCAPE PLAN

DATE: 11/19/25
SURVEY DATE: 6/10/25
SHEET NO: 1 1 OF 2

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EAGLE PAD
LANDSCAPE PLAN
S1/2 SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- DITCH / POND
- SUBJECT PARCEL PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED FACILITY EQUIPMENT
- INTERIM RECLAMATION BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED 6' WOOD FENCE
- PROPOSED TOPSOIL STOCKPILE
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

N

0 80' 160'

1" = 80'

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EAGLE PAD
LANDSCAPE PLAN

DATE: 11/19/25

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SHEET NO: 2 2 OF 2

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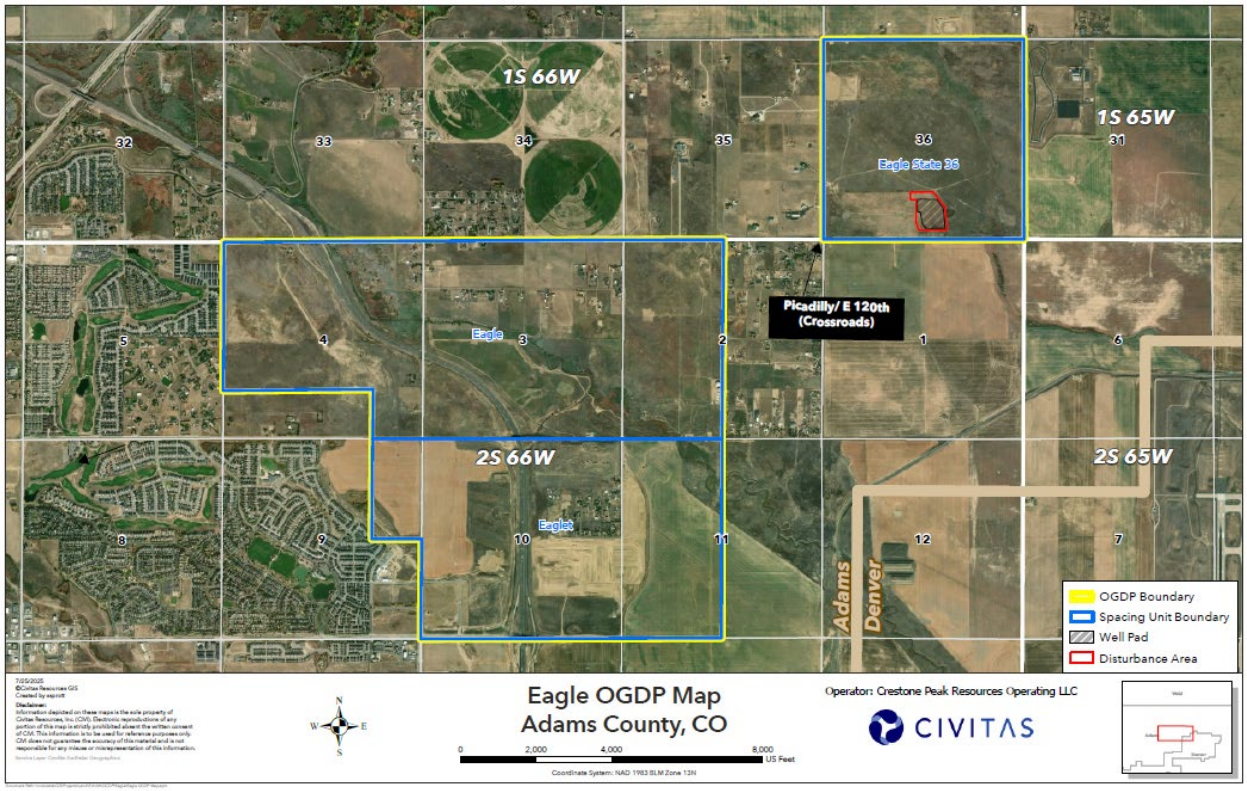
CIVITAS

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Eagle Pad Community Outreach Plan

Location

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. (Extraction), a wholly owned subsidiary of Civitas Resources, Inc. is proposing a new oil & gas operation consisting of one well pad with 19 horizontal wells. The new development is located north of E. 120th Ave, between Picadilly Road and Gun Club Rd. in Adams County.



Community Outreach Planning

As a longtime operator in Colorado, local community relationships are extremely important to Extraction. Our Community Outreach plan is comprised of best management practices that are as inclusive as possible to reach any impacted landowners.

On August 12, 2025, Extraction held a pre-application neighborhood meeting for the Eagle Pad Oil and Gas Facility. The meeting was held at the Adams County Government Center in Brighton, CO 80601 which sits approximately 6 miles from the proposed location. The meeting was held from 6:00 p.m. to approximately 7:30 p.m. The invitation was sent to 84 addresses on July 25, 2025, arriving two weeks prior to the event. Five members of the public, a representative from Adams County and five representatives from Extraction were in attendance. Poster boards were on display detailing drilling,

casing / cementing program, and completions. Handouts were available illustrating proposed drilling and completion layouts and the location once wells are in production. Additionally, there was a GIS station that allowed landowners to zoom in on their own property to see where it is in relation to facilities and other aspects of the project.

Extraction is committed to transparent and consistent community outreach. To that end, we will have a dedicated project website that will be regularly updated to provide news and detailed updates. We will conduct quarterly meetings once the Oil and Gas Facility Permit is approved with Adams County. We will send Activity Notices prior to each phase of development throughout the

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

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, Extraction is committed to the following communication vehicles:

- Quarterly meeting once the Oil and Gas Facility Permit is approved with Adams County
- A website dedicated to the Eagle Pad Project that will provide regular updates
- 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, a postage paid return envelope, or a QR code linked to a response form)

Sample Neighborhood Communication

Extraction is seeking approval from the Adams County Community & Economic Development Department and the Colorado Energy Carbon Management Commission to construct a new oil & gas well pad, off E 120th Ave. between Picadilly Rd. and Gun Club Rd. in Adams County.

Safe and responsible operations are at the core of our company 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 CommunityRelations@civiresources.com or via phone at 720-279-9842.

CIVITAS

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Site-specific Impact Mitigation and Best Management Practices by Phase

Construction

Site Specific Impact Mitigation

- Minimal Access Road will need to be constructed.
- Use of construction equipment will use Tier IV engines.

Best Management Practices

- Freshwater will be used as a dust suppressant, when necessary, on the pad and access road.
- Extraction will conduct additional avian surveys prior to the commencement of construction to ensure no conflicts have developed since the prior survey(s).
- 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 the road to prevent mud-tracking and associated dust on the public roadway.

Drilling

Site-specific Impact Mitigation

- Rig will utilize grid power.
- 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, pit-less fluid management system.
- Remove drilling cuttings daily.
- Lighting will be angled in a downward manner and placed at reasonable heights to limit the halo effect off location.
- Sound walls will be utilized around the well pad, although noise compliance can be met without.

Completions

Site-specific Impact Mitigation

- Extraction will utilize a Tier IV (or equivalent) completions fleet.

Best Management Practices

- Extraction 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.
- Sound walls will be utilized around the well pad, although noise compliance can be met without.

Production

Site-specific Impact Mitigation

- Utilize compressed air pneumatics for all pneumatic actuation on location.
- Utilize pipeline for oil and gas takeaway.
- Utilize a pressurized maintenance vessel during maintenance operations.
- Will not install permanent lighting, thereby reducing light pollution and disturbance to nearby receptors during the production period.
- Facility will run on grid power.

Best Management Practices

- Equipment will be painted “desert tan” (or similar) to avoid creating a marked contrast with the surrounding landscape.
- Wells, facilities, and equipment will be equipped to be shut in remotely.
- Tankless facility.
- Bulk and test facility design reduces number of separators which decreases facility footprint.
- Development of a site-specific SPCC plan.

Proposed Construction Timeline (subject to change)

- 4Q2026 – Construct Pad and prepare for drilling operations
- 1Q2027 (phase 1) & 3Q2028 (phase 2) – Commence drilling operations
- 3Q2027 (phase 1) & 4Q2028 (phase 2)– Commence completion operations
- 4Q2027 – Complete completion operations, begin production operations

CIVITAS

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Eagle Pad
Cumulative Impact Analysis

Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West
Adams County, CO

This cumulative impacts analysis was submitted to the ECMC and addresses an area of evaluation that Extraction believes adequately meets the assessment requirements of Adams County Development Standards and Regulations Section 4-11-02-03-03-03-21 (Cumulative Impacts). Therefore, this cumulative impacts analysis is being submitted as substantially equivalent as permissible under provision "c" of this section.

CIVITAS

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.

Eagle Pad
Cumulative Impact Analysis

Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West
Adams County, CO

Revised – May 2026

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction **4**
2.0 Impacts of Past, Present, or Reasonably Foreseeable Development **5**
2.1 Past Developments 5
2.2 Current Developments 5
2.3 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Developments 6
3.0 Air Resources **7**
3.1 Phases of Oil & Gas Development 8
4.0 Public Health Impacts **16**
4.1 Potential Public Health Impact Discussion 16
4.2 Cumulative Impact Reduction 16
5.0 Water Resources **17**
5.1 Water Sourcing 17
5.2 Groundwater Protection 18
5.3 Surface Water Protection 19
6.0 Wildlife Resources and Ecosystems **22**
6.1 Potential Impacts to Wildlife Resources and Ecosystems 22
6.2 Environmental Review, Field Studies, and Desktop Analysis 22
7.0 Biological and Soil Resources **26**
7.1 Soil Resources 26
7.2 Biological Resources 27
7.3 Best Management Practices 28
8.0 Public Welfare **32**
8.1 Noise 32
8.2 Light 33
8.3 Odor 34
8.4 Dust 36
8.5 Recreation & Scenic Values 36
9.0 Transportation Cumulative Impacts Analysis **38**
9.1 Description of Planned Transportation Routes 38
9.2 Current Traffic Volumes and Future Impacts 38
9.3 Traffic Impacts Reduction Best Management Practices 39
10.0 Climate Cumulative Impacts Analysis **41**
10.1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Intensity Target Compliance 41
10.2 Estimated GHG Emissions 41
10.3 GHG Best Management Practices 42
11.0 Beneficial Impacts **43**
Wells to be Plugged and Abandoned 43
Facilities or Equipment to be Decommissioned and Removed 43
Access Roads, Flowlines, Gathering Lines, or Pipeline Infrastructure to be Removed and Reclaimed 43
Additional Information for Cumulative Impacts Evaluation 43

Summary 43
12.0 Cumulative Impacts Analysis Summary 45
13.0 Proposed Best Management Practices 47
13.1 Public Health Cumulative Impacts Mitigation Measures 47
13.2 Construction 47
13.3 Drilling 47
13.4 Completions 48
13.5 Production 49
13.6 Noise Mitigation 50
13.7 Odor Mitigation 50
13.8 Dust Mitigation 51
13.9 Transportation BMPs 51
13.10 Waste Management 52
13.11 Fluid Leak Detection 53
13.12 Topsoil Protection 53
13.13 Stormwater / Erosion Control 54
13.14 Wildlife 55
References 57
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Colorado Enviroscreen 2.0 Report 58
Cumulative Impact Analysis Maps 63

1.0 Introduction

All human activities carry the potential for cumulative impacts to public health and environment.

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. (Extraction) acknowledges the importance of considering cumulative impacts and in accordance with the Oil and Gas Conservation Act, §§34-60-101-143, relevant regulations, including Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rules 304.c.(19) and 303.a.(5), as well as documenting potential cumulative impacts on the ECMC Form 2B has prepared this cumulative impact analysis for the Eagle Pad.

EXPERT-LED PLANNING FOR MINIMIZED IMPACTS

The Operator assembles teams of specialists in fields such as air quality, wildlife biology, and cultural resources during the planning stages of every project. These experts guide the selection of well and facility locations to first avoid, then minimize, then mitigate potential adverse cumulative impacts from the outset.

PROJECT LIFECYCLE FOCUS ON IMPACT REDUCTION

The Operator's commitment to responsible development extends throughout the project lifecycle. These subject matter experts remain involved to ensure that potential adverse cumulative impacts are identified, and when possible, avoided entirely. If complete avoidance is not achievable, The Operator prioritizes minimizing and mitigating incremental adverse impacts through various Best Management Practices (BMPs).

BALANCING DEVELOPMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Operator strives to strike a balance between responsible subsurface resource development and minimizing the above-ground footprint of its operations. The development of the Eagle Pad will protect and minimize adverse impacts to public health, safety, the environment, and wildlife resources.

AREA OF EVALUATION

The Operator, in preparing this cumulative impacts analysis, is utilizing an Area of Evaluation (AOE) of 2.5 miles for water resources and 1 mile for all other resources, as specified in ECMC Rule 315.b.(2)A.i. At the request of the ECMC, the 1 miles buffer was expanded to the west to include an entire neighborhood (all of E/2 Section 2 2S66W) outside 1 mile and the Sikh Temple. These evaluation areas were deemed appropriate during the Pre-Application Meeting held on 07/23/2025.

DETAILED AVOIDANCDE, MINIMIZATION, AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

This Cumulative Impact Analysis (CIA) outlines the Operator's project plan in detail. It covers facility design, operational procedures, and ongoing maintenance practices, all specifically tailored to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse cumulative impacts throughout each development phase. The plan will also provide a roadmap for avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating potential impacts to public health and environment, including the impacts to air quality, water quality, climate, noise, odor, wildlife, and biological resources.

2.0 Impacts of Past, Present, or Reasonably Foreseeable Development

This section evaluates historical, existing, and reasonably foreseeable developments within the AOE to assess potential cumulative environmental, social, and infrastructural impacts associated with the development of the Eagle Pad siting. By analyzing past land use trends, current industrial activities, and future projects with documented development timelines, this review identifies interaction effects between the proposed oil and gas operations and other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities.

2.1 Past Developments

The AOE surrounding the Eagle Pad has historically been utilized for agriculture along with oil and gas exploration and production activities, such as drilling and completion operations. Additionally, low density residential is within the AOE. The majority of the oil and gas pads in the AOE have been reclaimed. Past oil and gas operations in the AOE include the installation of midstream infrastructure such as pipelines and process facilities to minimize impacts from these operations. In addition to the midstream infrastructure there are 14 active wells on 2 different locations that were developed, and 42 wells in the AOE have been plugged. In addition to energy development, the AOE has traditionally supported agricultural uses, notably for growing crops.

These past development activities were evaluated to consider the potential for incremental impacts on the following resources:

Air Quality: Emissions from pre-production, production, and maintenance operations. Methane emissions from cattle operations

Terrestrial Wildlife Habitats: Habitat fragmentation due to surface disturbance.

Aquatic Ecosystems: Proximity to aquatic ecosystems and whether there were any impacts to the ecosystems as a result of spills or runoff into nearby water bodies. Notably, no historical impacts from spills or runoff to aquatic ecosystems were identified in the AOE.

Soil Conditions: Soil compaction, disturbance, and potential contamination from industrial activities.

2.2 Current Developments

The AOE includes two active oil and gas production pads: one location has 12 producing wells and 1 shut-in well, and the other has a shut-in well. Associated production facilities such as flowlines, storage tanks, and compressors are also present within the area. These operations contribute to incremental impacts to the environment through ongoing activities such as production and maintenance emissions and truck traffic emissions. Agriculture operations add to emissions through farming equipment. Additionally, there is a concrete contractor and a car repair shop within the AOE that both have the potential to negatively affect air quality.

Current developments have an incremental impact on the following resources:

Air Quality: Continued emissions from production equipment, farming operations, car repair shop and concrete contractor.

Terrestrial Wildlife Habitats: Ongoing habitat disruption due to operational infrastructure.

Aquatic Ecosystems: Risks of sediment ladened runoff or spills into nearby wetlands or streams.

Soil Conditions: Continued soil disturbance from operational activities.

2.3 Reasonably Foreseeable Future Developments

An analysis of publicly available information indicates no reasonably foreseeable future developments within the AOE beyond the current activities proposed for the Eagle Pad. Adams County truck traffic is expected to increase due to population growth and expanded oil and gas activities as explained in section 9.2.3. No new permits or planned projects have been identified that would contribute additional impacts to the area in the near future. Section 36 is zoned A-3 (agricultural) with future land use as mixed use commercial designated by Adams County with no reasonably foreseeable developments on this property planned by either the Colorado State Land Board (SLB) or Adams County. The SLB plans to begin cattle grazing in the near future on this property.

There are approximately 900 acres within the AOE zoned "DIA" (Denver International Airport) by Adams County. Some of the permitted uses in the DIA district include:

- Airline freight and cargo operations
- Rental car facilities
- Food preparation kitchens for airlines
- Maintenance and support services for airport operations

There are currently no open land use cases with Adams County for development on these parcels. Therefore, cumulative impacts are expected to remain consistent with those caused by historical and current developments unless new projects are proposed or initiated in this region.

Additionally, vast majority of the parcels within the AOE, and all within 2,000 feet of the location, are in the aviation noise overlay which significantly limits the type of future development, especially noncompatible uses such as residential, schools or hospitals. Per Adams County, this overlay is explicitly intended to "protect future residential development from adverse noise and ensure compatible land use". Land uses compatible in this overlay are industrial, commercial (limited) and energy/utility.

Lastly, all except one parcel in the AOE is in the height overlay which can limit the height of permanent structures.

3.0 Air Resources

Ambient air quality is a complex tapestry woven from the interplay of pollutant emissions, regulations, and environmental factors. The quantity and chemical properties of pollutants released locally and upwind may significantly influence air quality. Regulations act as a control mechanism, limiting allowable emissions from various sources. However, the story doesn't end there. Topography, with its mountains and valleys, plays a crucial role in pollutant transport and dispersion, potentially creating pockets of higher concentrations. Meteorological factors like wind speed, air turbulence, and mixing depths further influence how pollutants move and disperse, ultimately affecting their ambient concentrations. Land use, whether agricultural fields, urban landscapes, or forests, also plays a part, impacting how pollutants interact with surfaces and disperse into the atmosphere. This intricate interplay between emissions, regulations, and environmental factors ultimately dictates the air quality we breathe.

A review of the AOE found no current or ongoing air quality monitoring reports conducted by relevant or local government agencies, adjacent Operators that are in exceedance of their NOx intensity targets, or any Title V operating permits.

Operator is currently below the NOx Intensity Target as of the date of the filing of the proposed Oil and Gas Development Plan (OGDP) for the Eagle Pad and is considered “over-compliant” with ECMC Rule 316.b.

The surrounding area is zoned agricultural and “DIA” (Denver International Airport) and is primarily used for growing crops, grazing, oil and gas mineral development and low density residential. While current air emissions are limited primarily to oil and gas operations, ranching operations, and a vehicle repair shop, the Eagle Pad has the potential to increase air pollutant concentrations. The BMPs outlined in this section for all operational phases aim to minimize and mitigate these impacts. Significant incremental impacts to air quality are not expected, and the Operator will comply with all applicable state and local monitoring requirements. The proposed operations are not anticipated to exceed or contribute to the exceedance of any applicable health standards to residences, businesses or other building units within the AOE.

The ECMC has requested Extraction evaluate impacts from the car repair facility and a concrete business to the west of the proposed location. The concrete business will not be affecting local air quality. This company performs work at residences and businesses, not at this property. The car repair shop may have impacts on air quality contributing to particulate matter, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). VOCs and HAPS could be emitted from paints and solvents, and particulate matter could be airborne from sanding and welding.

This section addresses in detail the potential air quality impacts associated with each development phase associated with the construction of the Eagle Pad. The Cumulative Impacts Data Evaluation Repository (CIDER) provides a comprehensive record of estimated emissions ("Bottom Up" estimates) for each phase. Additionally, the Form 2B accompanying this OGDP details the estimated air emissions specifically generated by this location. This combined information allows for a thorough assessment of potential incremental impacts to air quality.

3.1 Phases of Oil & Gas Development

The following section describes the life cycle of a well pad. The Pre-Production Operations phases (i.e., construction, drilling, and completions) comprise a much shorter time than the Production Operations phase and subsequent abandonment.

3.1.1 PRE-PRODUCTION OPERATIONS

3.1.1.1 CONSTRUCTION

Timing and Description

Well pad construction will take place over an estimated period of approximately six (6) weeks and will consist of the construction of a graded, level surface for wells and support equipment.

During the construction phase of the pad, there will be limited air emissions. Emissions will be limited to those resulting from the use of earth-moving equipment (i.e., internal combustion engines) and dust generated from construction activities and vehicular traffic. These types of emissions are consistent with those generated during agricultural activities or other land development activities.

Cumulative Impact Reduction

The siting of this pad will allow for the following cumulative impact reductions:

- Utilization of a short access road directly off E. 120th Ave to the pad avoids the need for greater disturbance by constructing a longer road from an existing access point to the east on the parcel.
- The presence of an existing two-phase pipeline service near the proposed site helps minimize potential air quality impacts. This established infrastructure eliminates the need to construct a completely new midstream line, thereby preventing additional emissions and avoiding further earth disturbance that would otherwise be required for the installation of new midstream equipment.

Enhanced Systems and Practices

- The equipment used to build the pad will be Tier IV emission rated.
    - This signifies the equipment meets the strictest standards for off-road diesel engines, minimizing air pollution from construction activities.

Best Management Practices

Additionally, the Operator will utilize the following standard best practice procedures to minimize incremental impacts associated with the construction phase of pre-production activities.

- The Operator will utilize freshwater on the access road to minimize dust.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Helps suppress dust by keeping the road surface moist, which reduces the amount of dust particles becoming airborne. This practice minimizes airborne particulate matter emissions, thereby minimizing impacts to air quality in the surrounding area.
- Mud-tracking devices will be incorporated on the road access before the apron.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** Prevents mud from being carried onto road surfaces. This reduces dust generation caused by vehicle movement, thereby minimizing airborne particulate matter and thereby minimizing impacts on air quality in the surrounding area.

- Speed will be limited to 20mph as required by Extraction's posted signs on the private access roads leading to and from the location.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Reduces vehicle-generated dust by minimizing the disturbance of road surfaces. This reduction in dust helps minimize emissions of particulate matter, thereby minimizing impacts on air quality in the surrounding area.

3.1.1.2 DRILLING

Timing and Description

This phase encompasses moving in a drilling rig and associated ancillary equipment for the purposes of drilling the proposed wells from surface to the proposed total depth. Each well usually takes 4 to 6 days to drill to total depth. During drilling operations, air emissions can be summarized in three (3) categories:

- Emissions resulting from the use of the associated drilling support equipment (i.e., front end loader, crane, etc.),
- Emissions resulting from drilling operations (i.e., mud break-out, pipe connections, etc.), and
- Dust emissions generated from vehicular traffic.

Enhanced Systems and Practices

The Operator will utilize the following Enhanced Systems and practices to minimize incremental impacts to air resources that are associated with the drilling phase.

- All drill rig engines and/or turbines with a manufacturer's design rate greater than or equal to 50 horsepower will be powered by grid power or non-fossil fuel generated power
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Reduces air quality impacts by minimizing emissions of pollutants typically associated with fossil fuel combustion. This approach supports cleaner operations and helps lower the release of particulate matter and greenhouse gases near the drilling site.
- The Operator will cover trucks transporting drill cuttings.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by preventing dust, particulate matter, and potential VOC from becoming airborne during transport. This practice reduces the release of contaminants into the air, supporting cleaner air around the site and along the haul route.
- The Operator will employ pipe cleaning procedures when removing drill string from the well.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes the exposure of VOC to the atmosphere, thereby reducing emissions and minimizing air quality impacts.

- The Operator will use International Oil and Gas Producers Group III drilling fluid or a drilling fluid that has less than 0.5% total aromatic contact and a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) content less than 0.001%
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** This low-aromatic drilling fluid minimizes particulate matter generation and odorous compound releases, resulting in cleaner air quality around the drilling site. By virtually eliminating PAHs and reducing aromatic compounds by up to 90% compared to conventional drilling fluids, this BMP provides substantial protection for local air quality and public health.

Best Management Practices

The Operator will utilize the following best management practice and site-specific equipment to reduce cumulative impacts associated with the drilling stage of development.

- The Operator will utilize a closed loop, pit-less fluid management system.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Reduces air quality impacts by containing drilling fluids within sealed tanks, eliminating open pits that emit VOCs and dust. This system minimizes odors and airborne contaminants, ultimately minimizing impacts to air quality in the surrounding area.
- The Operator will remove drill cuttings daily.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimize air quality impacts by preventing the accumulation of materials that can potentially emit VOCs.

3.1.1.3 COMPLETIONS

During the completion stage, the wellbore and target geological formation are carefully prepared and optimized to facilitate efficient oil and gas production. This critical phase involves several key activities:

Hydraulic Fracturing: A process that injects fluid at high pressure to create fractures in the rock formation, allowing trapped oil and gas to flow more easily.

Wellbore Cleanup (drill-out, tube-up): Removing drilling debris and installing production tubing within the wellbore to transport oil and gas to the surface.

Well Flowback: Recovering fluids used during hydraulic fracturing and initial wellbore cleanup.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING

Timing and Description

Hydraulic fracturing, or stimulation of the reservoir, utilizes high-pressure fluid injected through hydraulic pumps and portable equipment to create cracks in rock formations around the wellbore, enhancing oil and gas flow. To optimize efficiency during this process, wells are stimulated in groups of three to four, but each undergoes individual fracturing in multiple stages lasting approximately eleven days per group (depending on wellbore length and fracturing parameters).

The Operator is committed to minimizing air quality impacts. Potential emissions during completion operations originate from three sources:

- Emissions resulting from internal combustion engines that power hydraulic pumps and other associated equipment.
- Emissions resulting from wellhead and related operations (i.e., swapping equipment, wellbore preparation between stages, etc.).
- Dust emissions generated from the use of sand and vehicular traffic.

Enhanced Systems and Practices

The Operator will utilize the following Enhanced Systems and practices to minimize incremental impacts to air resources that are associated with the Hydraulic Fracturing phase.

- The Operator will utilize Tier IV equivalent or better rated completion equipment.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by utilizing more efficient engines that emit less emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx), particulate matter, and other pollutants.
- The Operator will transport fresh water for completion operations using lay-flat pipelines, significantly reducing truck traffic and the associated emissions and dust generation.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by reducing truck traffic, emissions, and dust generation.
- 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.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by reducing the generation and release of silica dust.

Best Management Practices

The Operator is committed to minimizing air quality impacts throughout hydraulic fracturing operations by utilizing the following Best Management Practices:

- The Operator will employ "block and isolate" practices whenever possible on equipment, piping, and tank connections to prevent leaks and fugitive emissions.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by reducing the likelihood of unintended releases of gases or vapors, thereby preventing fugitive emissions and protecting local air quality.

DRILL-OUT & TUBE-UP

Timing and Description

The drill-out process utilizes a coiled-tubing unit (CTU) to drill out the plugs that were installed in the horizontal wellbore following each stage of the well stimulation. It takes between 3-4 days to drill out a horizontal well in the DJ Basin. Throughout this process, the wellbore is overbalanced whereby the pressure within the wellbore is greater than the reservoir pressure which prevents the reservoir fluids and gases from entering the wellbore. It is possible that minor amounts of reservoir fluids will be entrained in the wellbore fluid and brought to the surface.

Once all the plugs have been drilled out from the horizontal wellbore, production tubing will be installed. Production tubing can usually be installed in one (1) day for a single well. Installation of production tubing is done when the wellbore is pressurized thereby requiring specialized equipment.

It has been the Operator's experience that these practices employed during drill-out and tube-up result in negligible emissions into the atmosphere.

Best Management Practices

The Operator will utilize the following BMPs to reduce cumulative impacts associated with the drill-out and tube-up process.

- The Operator will employ the best practice of "block and isolate" whenever possible on equipment, piping, and/or tank connections.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by reducing the likelihood of unintended releases of gases or vapors, thereby preventing fugitive emissions and protecting local air quality.
- Any fluids or gases generated during this phase will be routed to an emissions-controlled tank (i.e., oil, water) or to a combustion device (i.e., gas) with a destruction efficiency of at least 98%.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by capturing and containing volatile emissions, preventing their direct release into the atmosphere. The controlled combustion of gases effectively destroys harmful pollutants, including VOCs and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

WELL FLOWBACK

Timing and Description

This process typically takes between 30 to 60 days before the temporary equipment is removed and the well produces primarily oil and gas with small amounts of produced water. Flowback is essential to bring a well into production. Here's what happens during this stage:

Temporary Equipment: Sand knockouts (SKOs) and a frac tank are installed to assist in "cleaning up the well."

Well Cleanup: The well produces large amounts of water along with small amounts of sand, oil, and gas. The SKOs remove sand from the production stream before it enters the separator.

Emptying the SKOs: SKOs need to be emptied periodically. Compressed air blows the sand into an open-top tank for temporary storage. The open-top tank is then loaded onto a truck and hauled to an approved disposal facility.

Transition to Production: Once the well is clean, temporary equipment is removed, and the well primarily produces oil and gas with minimal water.

Cumulative Impact Reduction Best Management Practices

The Operator will utilize the following measures to minimize incremental impacts to Air Resources in the area.

- The well stream will be routed through permanent production equipment, and all salable produced gas is directed into a sales pipeline. This eliminates the need for venting or flaring salable gas.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by eliminating venting or flaring of gas to the atmosphere ultimately minimizing the generation of VOCs, greenhouse gases, and HAPs.

3.1.2 PRODUCTION OPERATIONS

Timing and Description

This is the final and longest phase of the well pad's operation and can continue for as long as 30 years. During this phase, oil and gas are continuously produced from the wells and separated into individual components for transport. Here's a breakdown of the process:

Three-Phase Separation: The well stream, a mixture of oil, gas, and water, is separated into these three individual components.

Gas Routing: Once separated from liquids, the captured natural gas will travel to the new gas sales pipeline installed before production begins. To meet the pressure requirements for transport in midstream pipelines, the gas may sometimes need compression. This compression often occurs alongside additional separation processes that squeeze more gas out of the liquid mixture extracted from the well, improving overall natural gas recovery efficiency.

Oil Transport: Separated oil is then sent to pressurized vessels then directed to a dedicated pipeline, eliminating emissions associated with truck traffic.

Water Handling: Produced water is then sent to onsite pressurized vessels and then trucked to the nearest commercial water location or site for recycling and reuse.

Automated Monitoring: The entire production process is continuously monitored by an automated system that tracks parameters like pressure, temperature, flow rates, and more. This 24/7 monitoring allows for quick identification and response to any potential issues. If something deviates from acceptable ranges, alarms are triggered, and personnel are notified. Depending on the problem, Operators can take steps to isolate it, redirect the process, or shut down wells, equipment, or the entire facility to prevent emission events and protect public health and safety.

Enhanced Systems and Practices

The Operator will utilize the following enhanced systems and practices to minimize incremental impacts to air resources in the area:

- The Operator will have adequate and committed pipeline takeaway capacity for all produced oil and gas.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes air quality impacts by reducing emissions associated with oil loadout and truck traffic through adequate and committed pipeline takeaway capacity for all produced oil and gas.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** This will minimize the potential of soil and surrounding area from being contaminated with PFAS in the unlikely event of a fire.
- If PFAS Chemical-containing foam is unavoidably 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; and
    - Properly capture and dispose of PFAS Chemical-contaminated soil and fire and flush water.
        - **Impact Minimization Description:** These measures collectively minimize adverse impacts to public health and the environment by preventing PFAS chemicals from contaminating water, soil, and habitat. Proper disposal ensures long-term environmental protection.
- The Operator will use grid power or onsite solar power for all permanent powered production equipment onsite, excluding external combustion sources
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Powering permanent production equipment with grid—while excluding external combustion sources—demonstrably lowers air pollution, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, minimizes noise and odor impacts, and supports the protection of wildlife and biological resources.

For ozone mitigation on Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)-forecasted high ozone days, the Operator will, as practicable:

- Eliminate use of VOC paints and solvents.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Avoiding volatile organic compound (VOC) paints and solvents during these days reduces emissions of ozone precursors, helping to lower ground-level ozone formation and protect public health.

- Minimize vehicle and engine idling.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Reducing engine idling decreases emissions of NOx and VOCs that contribute to ozone pollution, improving air quality for nearby communities and sensitive populations.
- Minimize truck traffic and worker traffic.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Limiting traffic reduces the release of ozone-forming pollutants and particulate matter, as well as dust that can exacerbate ozone impacts, minimizing local air pollution and exposure.
- Postpone the refueling of fleet or personal transit vehicles on Location.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Deferring refueling activities reduces potential VOC emissions from fuel vapors, helping to control ozone precursor emissions during vulnerable ozone periods.
- Suspend or delay the use of non-essential fossil fuel powered ancillary equipment (excluding safety-critical or site/Well integrity-critical operations); and
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Temporarily halting non-essential fossil fuel equipment use lowers NOx and VOC emissions, thereby mitigating ozone formation and improving air quality.
- Reschedule non-essential operational activities such as preventative maintenance and tank cleaning.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Delaying these activities prevents additional emissions of ozone precursors, reducing the cumulative impact on air quality and public health during sensitive ozone forecast periods.

Best Management Practices

The Operator will utilize the following Best Management Practices to minimize incremental impacts to air resources in the area:

- The Operator will utilize vapor recovery units (VRUs) during maintenance operations, eliminating gas that would otherwise be vented to the atmosphere during maintenance operations.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** This practice eliminates the venting of gas to the atmosphere during maintenance, thereby reducing emissions of methane and VOCs. It helps protect air quality and public health by controlling harmful air pollutants and minimizing climate impacts associated with greenhouse gas release.
- Wells, facilities, and equipment will be equipped to be shut-in remotely.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Remote shut-in capability allows for rapid response to operational issues, minimizing unintentional releases of gases or fluids. This reduces potential air and water contamination, lowers environmental risks, and enhances overall site safety and operational control.
- The Operator will utilize a bulk separator/three phase meter design that minimizes permanent disturbance and permanent production emissions.
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** This design reduces the physical footprint of production equipment, limiting habitat disruption and surface disturbance. Additionally, it lowers ongoing emissions by optimizing separation processes, contributing to improved air quality and reduced environmental impact throughout the lifecycle of operations.

- Operator will utilize pressurized oil vessels.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Pressurized oil vessels reduce emissions primarily because they keep hydrocarbons under pressure, preventing the pressure drop that causes dissolved gases to "flash" into vapor—the main source of VOC and methane emissions in atmospheric tanks. Additionally, they operate as closed systems, eliminating routine venting, breathing losses, and vapor displacement during loading, which are inherent emission sources for atmospheric storage tanks.

4.0 Public Health Impacts

4.1 Potential Public Health Impact Discussion

Colorado has some of the nation's leading air regulations that seek to address public health concerns related to air quality impacts from oil and gas development. These regulations are a result, in part, of scientific studies, and continued operational advancements. The CDPHE conducted air monitoring near oil and gas sites in 2017, finding pollutant concentrations below established safe thresholds. However, in 2019 CDPHE conducted dispersion modeling that suggested the potential for hypothetical health risks under rare meteorological conditions and with technologies no longer permitted at 2,000 feet from operations.

To mitigate potential risks to public health, the Operator employs advanced emission-reduction technologies, including closed-loop flowback systems that eliminate open tanks and reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions by 95% during pre-production. Independent air quality assessments, such as the 2019 collaboration with CTEH, LLC, confirmed compliance with health guidelines from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). Further validation comes from the Colorado Air Monitoring Mobile Lab (CAMML), which independently verifies air quality data during operations.

The proposed Eagle Pad has **no public health receptors** (e.g., homes, schools) within 0.5 miles, and sixty-nine (69) rural residences between 2,001 feet and to the extent of the area of evaluation, substantially minimizing community exposure risks.

4.2 Cumulative Impact Reduction

The enhanced systems and practices and BMPs proposed for the Eagle Pad combined with the proposed monitoring below and the absence of residential receptors within half a mile of the pad surface, effectively eliminate any potential public health impacts associated with this development.

Pre-Production Monitoring: Continuous air monitoring will be implemented around the well pad even before construction operations begin.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** Implementing continuous air monitoring around the well pad prior to the start of construction operations establishes baseline air quality data. This proactive practice enables accurate differentiation between existing ambient conditions and potential operational emissions. Additionally, continuous monitoring allows us to detect and quantify any emissions generated in real time, supporting timely mitigation and adaptive management to minimize adverse impacts.

Ongoing Monitoring: Air monitoring will continue for the life of the wells, providing data to ensure our operations are not creating adverse cumulative impacts on the surrounding area. The terms and conditions of the extended monitoring exceeding state requirements will be agreed upon with Adams County.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** This sustained monitoring enables detection of any cumulative air quality impacts from the highest volume production time, ensuring early identification and mitigation of potential adverse effects.

Regulatory Oversight: The air monitoring plan will be submitted to the CDPHE and Adams County for review and approval, ensuring it meets all regulatory requirements.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** Ensures that monitoring meets all regulatory standards, providing effective oversight of emissions and air quality. This regulatory oversight helps identify and address potential air quality impacts promptly, ensuring compliance and protection of public health.

5.0 Water Resources

There are above and below ground mechanisms by which hydraulic fracturing activities have the potential to impact water resources. These mechanisms include water withdrawals in times of, or in areas with, low water availability; spills of hydraulic fracturing fluids or produced water; below ground migration of liquids and gases resulting from poor wellbore construction practices; and inadequate treatment and discharge of wastewater.

The Operator has not identified any past, present, or reasonably foreseeable impacts that have or will cause contamination to the surface or ground water sources.

5.1 Water Sourcing

Water is a major component of most hydraulic fracturing operations. It typically makes up more than 90% of the mass injected into a well. The water used in hydraulic fracturing activities represents less than 1% of total annual water use and consumption in the United States. Coordination with other water users is necessary to minimize potential conflicts with end users – i.e., agriculture, irrigation, etc.

5.1.1 WATER MINIMIZATION

The Operator prioritizes water conservation in its completion operations and has changed its wellbore spacing strategy. The current methodology has helped minimize impacts that result from water acquisition by using fewer wells but maximizing the resource development of the wells.

5.1.2 WATER RECYCLING

The Operator is committed to reducing its environmental impact and is actively exploring innovative water recycling technologies to achieve this goal. Efforts are focused on determining whether these technologies can be implemented in a sustainable manner while complying with state and local regulations. Currently, the Operator is assessing the feasibility of incorporating water recycling at the proposed location, with an emphasis on minimizing secondary cumulative impacts from transporting recycled water to the site. A finalized plan will be submitted either prior to the hearing or through a Form 4 sundry to maintain compliance with the relevant rules and regulations.

5.2 Groundwater Protection

Groundwater is a vital resource, and its protection is paramount during oil and gas well drilling operations. Colorado mandates a strict casing and cementing programs for all wells drilled within the State. This ensures isolation of the wellbore from usable groundwater sources.

The following types of groundwaters require isolation from the wellbore and all potential flow zones:

- Domestic Use-Quality,
- Agricultural Use-Quality,
- Surface Water Quality Protection,
- Potentially Usable Quality pursuant to 5 C.C.R. §1002-41,
- Groundwater that has not been classified by statute but exhibits total dissolved solids less than 10,000 mg/l.

The Operator uses steel surface casing that is set to a depth at least fifty (50) feet below the base of the deepest known groundwater subject to the above-captioned criteria. Surface casing is usually set at 2500' below ground surface and typically correlates with the regional base of the Fox Hills, or the base of the Upper Pierre aquifer (or its correlative geologic unit). Once the casing is set, it is fully cemented in place using the displacement method thereby placing specialized cement from the bottom of the 9-5/8" casing back to surface.

The ECMC reviews all Form 2 (Permit to Drill) Applications for adequate surface casing setting depths and cementing programs based on the following factors:

- Subsurface ground water maps prepared by the State Water Engineer,
- Offset well data,
- All available water well data.

Offset wells are all existing wells within 1,500 feet of the completed portions of the proposed wells. The Operator and the ECMC take further steps to ensure groundwater protection by reviewing these offset wells. This review confirms that the offset wells have sufficient protections in place, including:

- Proper plugging and abandonment of wells no longer in use.
- Adequate casing and cementing of all other existing wells.

Prior to operations, the Operator will check for depth of ground water and soil suitability. The estimated depth of the water table is more than 40ft. This estimate is based on data from the water wells in the vicinity of the Eagle Pad.

5.3 Surface Water Protection

Oil and gas development can pose risks to surface waters through accidental spills or increased soil erosion. The Operator prioritizes protecting surface water and implements several mitigation measures. The Operator enlisted biologists and hydrologists to conduct a comprehensive site assessment. This assessment included a detailed field survey within a 500-foot radius and a broader desktop survey covering a 2.5-mile radius of the area surrounding the proposed location for Eagle Pad. A number of water features were notated within 2.5 miles the nearest of each feature listed below. Please see the following page for further information.

Nearest Water Features within the Area of Evaluation

Feature Type	Nearest to WPS
Intermittent Stream	1,181 feet east - downgradient
NWI Freshwater Pond/NHD Stream (Intermittent)/ Potential Wetland	1,133 feet southeast - upgradient
NHD Stream (Intermittent) / NWI Riparian Corridor / 100-Yr Floodplain	8,167 feet southwest - downgradient
NHD Stream	10,644 feet northeast - downgradient
Barr Lake / NWI Riparian Corridor / NWI Wetland	10,185 feet northwest - downgradient

These water bodies support uses for aquatic life, raptors, recreation, and agriculture. There are no immediate impairments listed within the AOE. Potential impacts from pre-production and production activities include sedimentation from earthwork near intermittent streams, spills into wetlands from accidental releases of hydrocarbons or produced water.

The potential for impacts or contamination to the upgradient nearby NWI Freshwater Pond/NHD Stream (Intermittent)/ Potential Wetland is low due to the inability for a potential leak to flow uphill. In addition to the downgradient intermittent stream being over 1,000 feet away, minimizing potential impacts, the Operator has developed a Stormwater Protection Plan and robust Fluid Leak Detection Plan which are included with Form 2A. These plans specify the actions that will be taken to prevent sedimentation and, should a leak occur, to contain it and prevent it from traveling beyond the site.

Beyond these plans, the Operator intends to implement the following robust procedures throughout the development phase to further minimize potential impacts on nearby surface waters.

5.3.1 Preventing Spills and Leaks

The Operator prioritizes preventing spills and leaks through various containment measures. During drilling and completion stages, a large polyethylene liner isolates the drilling rig, equipment, and storage areas. This liner captures any potential spills, preventing them from reaching the ground.

5.3.2 Engineered Containment for Production Facilities

For the production phase, the Operator will utilize two produced water tanks and four oil tanks in its production facility minimizing the potential for leaks and spills and will utilize a robust, engineered containment system around the produced water tanks and the separators. This system features post-driven perimeter walls with a geotextile base, all coated with a durable polyurea liner. This liner is resistant to punctures, UV rays, weather extremes, and common oil and gas chemicals.

- These practices minimizes the risk of contamination to groundwater and surface water, safeguards biological resources and wildlife habitats, and upholds air quality by preventing volatilization of production fluids, thereby supporting public health and water resources.

5.3.3 Spill Response Plan

Despite these preventative measures, the Operator recognizes the possibility of accidental spills. A comprehensive spill response plan ensures a swift and effective response. In case of a release, immediate notification goes to designated personnel who initiate a series of response procedures. These procedures prioritize stopping the discharge at the source whenever safe to do so. Spill response resources are then deployed to contain the spill, assess the impact, and develop a clear path for cleanup and disposal. The Operator maintains a comprehensive record of all spills, including documentation, lab analyses, and proper waste disposal.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** The comprehensive spill response plan ensures rapid containment and cleanup of accidental releases, prevention of contaminants from entering and degrading groundwater and surface water quality. By stopping spills promptly, deploying appropriate resources, and properly managing cleanup and disposal, the plan protects aquatic ecosystems, safeguards water resources, and preserves water quality.

5.3.4 STORMWATER SEDIMENTATION AND PROTECTION

The Operator prioritizes preventing negative impacts on nearby surface water features through a comprehensive stormwater management plan. This plan incorporates sediment controls to prevent runoff laden with sediment from reaching these water bodies.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** The comprehensive stormwater management plan employs sediment controls to prevent sediment-laden runoff from reaching nearby surface water bodies, thereby protecting water resources.

For more specific details on the stormwater control measures planned for this site, please refer to the Stormwater and Erosion Control Plan.

In summary, the Operator prioritizes protecting surface water resources at the Eagle Pad through preventative measures and a robust spill response plan.

6.0 Wildlife Resources and Ecosystems

The proposed site is situated within agricultural rangeland in unincorporated Adams County. This property has a long-standing history of use and management as agricultural rangeland, and such management practices will be maintained.

6.1 Potential Impacts to Wildlife Resources and Ecosystems

6.1.1 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Oil and gas operations can disrupt wildlife and ecosystems in several ways:

Habitat Fragmentation and Loss: Construction of well pads, roads, and pipelines can fragment and diminish wildlife habitat.

Disturbance: Noise, light pollution, and human activity can stress wildlife, affecting their breeding, feeding, and migration patterns.

Spills and Leaks: Accidental spills of produced water, oil and completion fluids can contaminate water sources and soil, harming wildlife and their food sources.

These impacts can affect a wide range of wildlife, including birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and insects.

6.1.2 AQUATIC WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Oil and Gas operations have the potential to impact aquatic wildlife and ecosystems in the following ways:

Water Contamination: Spills of oil, completion fluids, or produced water can pollute rivers, streams, wetlands and lakes. These contaminants can be toxic to fish, invertebrates, and other aquatic life, disrupting food chains and causing population decline.

Sedimentation: Activities like road construction and well pad clearing can increase erosion, leading to increased sediment runoff into waterways. This sediment can smother fish eggs and other aquatic life, reducing oxygen levels in the water and harming overall ecosystem health.

6.2 Environmental Review, Field Studies, and Desktop Analysis

6.2.1 TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE REVIEW, FIELD STUDIES, AND DESKTOP ANALYSIS

A robust environmental review was completed by a third-party consultant, HWA Wildlife Consulting, LLC, during the initial planning phase for the proposed location. Based on desktop analyses and field investigations, it was determined that the proposed site is not located within a mapped Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) High Priority Habitat (HPH) or within suitable habitat for raptors and migratory bird nesting. No other potential conflicts were identified regarding the presence of State/Federal Sensitive, Threatened, or Endangered species. More information regarding the environmental review and analysis can be found in the Wildlife Protection Plan attached to the Form 2A.

Eagles: Field surveys found no bald eagle or golden eagle nests nor nesting activities within ½ mile of the proposed site expansion.

Burrowing Owls: Nest was identified within 1/2 mile of the proposed site.

Other Raptors: A Swainson's hawk nest was observed within 1/4 mile of the proposed site.

Migratory Birds: No nests nor nesting activities were observed during the field assessment. Suitable migratory bird nesting habitat is present near the proposed site.

6.2.2 AQUATIC WILDLIFE REVIEW, FIELD STUDIES, AND DESKTOP ANALYSIS

A review of the area surrounding the proposed location, including desktop analysis and field investigations, identified no mapped potential aquatic habitats within 1,000 feet, and two (2) potential aquatic habitats within 1,200' of the WPS. This feature is depicted on the Hydrology Map attached to the Form 2A.

Intermittent Stream: Three intermittent streams that could feed into Barr Lake.

6.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ANALYSIS

The AOE for wildlife resources and ecosystems does not encompasses any HPH, therefore any existing facilities are also outside of HPH. The nearest HPH to the AOE is to the southwest of the WPS and is aquatic native species conservation waters associated with Third Creek.

6.4 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys Planned

Based on the findings, a consulting biologist recommended additional wildlife surveys before operations begin. These surveys will focus on nesting raptors and other migratory birds (details in the Wildlife Mitigation Plan). The Operator will incorporate these surveys into pre-construction planning and deploy a biologist before construction starts.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** The incorporation of additional wildlife surveys focusing on nesting raptors and migratory birds, as recommended by the consulting biologist, allows the Operator to identify sensitive species and habitats before construction begins. By deploying a biologist during pre-construction planning, this practice minimizes disturbances to wildlife and supports the protection of vulnerable avian populations

Active Nest Management

If active nests are discovered, the Operator will collaborate with the relevant agency to determine appropriate next steps, potentially including site-specific mitigation measures.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** If active nests are discovered, collaborating with the relevant agency to determine appropriate next steps, including potential site-specific mitigation measures, ensures that sensitive wildlife—particularly nesting birds—are protected from disturbance. This cooperative approach helps safeguard critical reproductive periods.

Land Management and Reclamation

The Operator's weed management and interim reclamation plans aim to minimize disruption to existing vegetation and preserve topsoil. Interim reclamation, involving replanting with the input of the landowner, will occur shortly after production begins. The goal is to revegetate the area in a way that

matches its original conditions and supports continued agricultural use of the land. Construction of the well pad and road will temporarily disturb approximately 17.03 acres (well pad) and 0.18 acres (road). After interim reclamation the road will reman and the well pad will be reduced 6.52 acres with this amount of vegetation disturbed until final reclamation.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** The Operator's weed management and interim reclamation plans minimize disruption to native vegetation and preserve topsoil, supporting habitat stability for local wildlife. Replanting with landowner input shortly after production helps restore native plant communities, maintaining habitat quality and connectivity that sustain biological resources and protect wildlife populations.

Habitat Disturbance Minimization

The Operator designed the project to minimize its footprint. Extraction has worked cooperatively with the surface owner, Colorado State Land Board, in siting the Eagle location and access therefore minimizing disturbance to the extent practical.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** By siting the Eagle location in this portion of the property, the Operator minimizes any habitat fragmentation, thereby protecting local wildlife by preserving critical habitat nearby and reducing displacement. Additionally, installing full wrap sound walls during operations mitigates noise and light disturbances to any wildlife present in the area.

Spill Prevention Measures

The Operator will utilize its robust set of spill protection and response measures to aid in preventing potential discharges of fluids off location. In the unlikely event of a spill on location, The Operator has implemented BMPs to capture discharged fluids before reaching any surface waters (*see Water Resources section*).

- **Impact Minimization Description:** The Operator's spill protection and response measures prevent the release of fluids off location, thereby reducing the risk of contamination to wildlife habitats and minimizing exposure of animals to harmful substances. In the event of a spill, capturing discharged fluids before they reach surface waters helps preserve aquatic ecosystems and maintains safe, healthy environments for local wildlife and biological resources.

Stormwater Sedimentation and Protection

The Operator prioritizes preventing negative impacts on nearby surface water features through a comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan. This plan incorporates sediment controls to prevent runoff laden with sediment from reaching these water bodies. For more specific details on the stormwater control measures planned for this site, please refer to the Stormwater Management Plan.

- **Impact Minimization Description:** The Operator's comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan incorporates sediment controls that prevent sediment-laden runoff from reaching nearby surface water bodies, thereby protecting aquatic habitats essential to local wildlife. By minimizing erosion and turbidity, the plan helps preserve water quality and maintain healthy ecosystems that support biological resources and wildlife populations

Platte River Stewardship

Civitas Resources, Inc, parent company of the Operator, is an active member of the South Platte Water Related Activities Program ("SPWRAP"), a Colorado nonprofit corporation established by Colorado water users for the purpose of representing water users' interests and partnering with the State of Colorado to

implement the Platte River Recovery Implementation Program in central Nebraska. This program provides a venue and mechanism to address possible Endangered Species Act issues on and along the Platte River including to assist in the recovery of threatened or endangered species within this important river corridor and elsewhere in the river basin. Additional information about this unique organization can be found here - http://cospwrap.org/ .

- **Impact Minimization Description:** This involvement demonstrates Civitas Resources, Inc.'s commitment to protecting wildlife resources and biological diversity in key water ecosystems.

7.0 Biological and Soil Resources

7.1 Soil Resources

7.1.1 QUALITATIVE BASELINE EVALUATION OF SOIL TYPES

The AOE contains fifteen NRCS soil units:

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
ArB	Ascalon loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	50.0	2.0%
ArC	Ascalon loamy sand, 3 to 5 percent slopes	36.0	1.4%
AsB	Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	299.9	11.7%
AsC	Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	21.5	0.8%
AsD	Ascalon sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	91.8	3.6%
AvC	Ascalon-Vona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes	658.0	25.7%
Bt	Blakeland-Truckton association	334.3	13.1%
IW	Intermittent water	7.3	0.3%
Lu	Loamy alluvial land	139.2	5.4%
TtB	Truckton loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	308.9	12.1%
TtC	Truckton loamy sand, 3 to 5 percent slopes	60.7	2.4%
TtD	Truckton loamy sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	59.4	2.3%
VnB	Vona loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	42.1	1.6%
VnD	Vona loamy sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	413.1	16.1%
VsD	Vona-Ascalon loamy sands, 3 to 9 percent slopes	36.2	1.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		**2,558.5**	**100.0%**

The dominant soil types are Ascalon-Vona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes, Vona loamy sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes, Blakeland-Truckton association, Truckton loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, and Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes comprising nearly 80% of the AOE. These soils are generally well drained with low runoff potential.

7.1.2 QUANTIFICATION OF SURFACE DISTURBANCE BY SOIL TYPE

The proposed disturbance will be 17.03 acres, with impacts distributed as follows:

- Blakeland – Truckton association: 6.19 acres disturbed, accounting for approximately 36% of the disturbance.
- Truckton loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes: 5.72 acres of disturbance, accounting for approximately 34% of the disturbance.
- Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes: 5.12 acres of disturbance, accounting for approximately 30% of the disturbance.

Post-reclamation, permanent disturbance will total 6.52 acres, while interim reclamation will restore vegetation and soil functionality across 10.51 acres.

7.1.3 CUMULATIVE SOIL IMPACTS FROM PAST/FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Historical impacts: Previous oil and gas activities, agricultural operations and residential development in Adams County have compacted soils and disturbed native soils within the AOE.

Future impacts: There are no reasonably foreseeable future developments that will have an impact on soil resources.

7.2 Biological Resources

7.2.1 SWAP HABITAT EVALUATION

The AOE intersects key habitats identified in Colorado's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP):

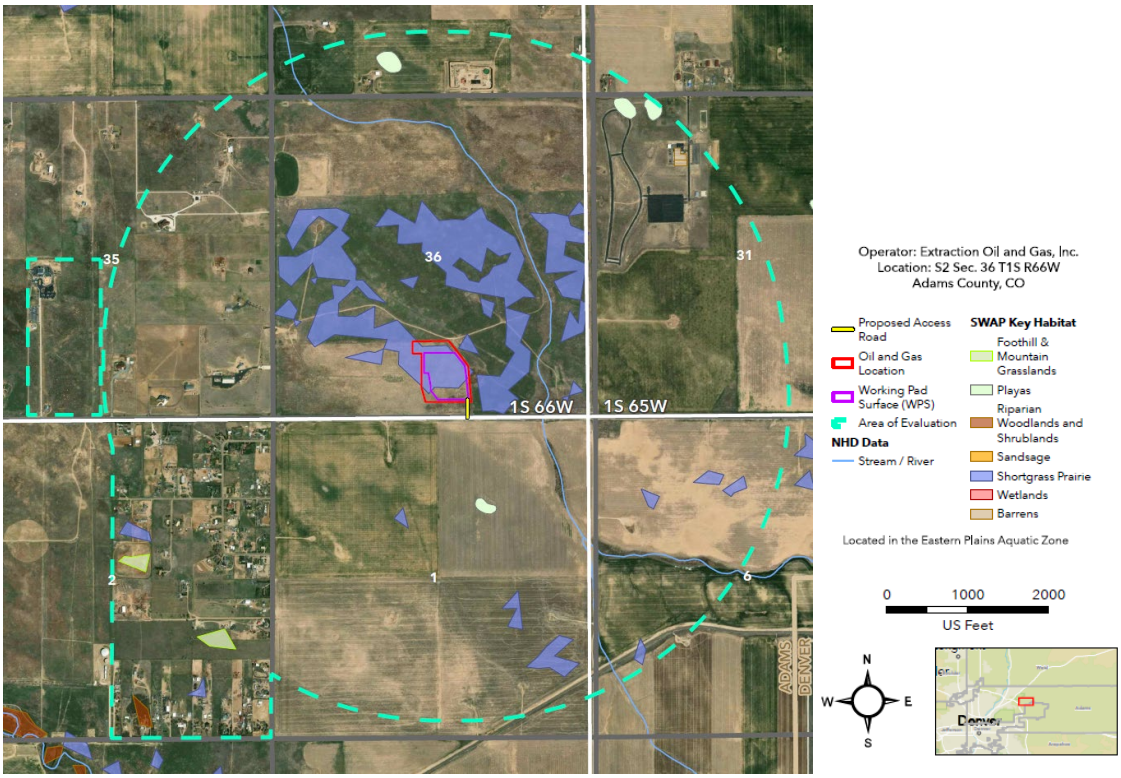
Shortgrass Prairie: Most SWAP habitat in the AOE. 11.28 acres will be disturbed from this development.

Woodlands and Shrublands: Found in the southwest within the AOE, and could provide habitat for a variety of species, such as nesting raptors.

Eastern Plains Streams: Intermittent streams are present within the AOE and may provide habitat and resources for various aquatic and terrestrial species. Near the proposed location it was field verified there is no ordinary water mark present.

Foothill and Mountain Grasslands: Very limited presence mapped in the AOE in agricultural and disturbed land.

Playas: There are mapped playas in the north and near the center of the AOE. Much of this land is disturbed and playas may not be present.



The proposed development will disturb vegetation across a total of 17.03 acres, with 11.28 acres mapped as Shortgrass Prairie habitat:

Short-term disturbance (temporary): Vegetation removal across 10.51 acres, which will be restored during interim reclamation.

Long-term disturbance (permanent): Permanent disturbance is 6.52 acres, primarily for permanent production operations.

7.2.2 CUMULATIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IMPACTS FROM PAST/FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Historical impacts: Shortgrass Prairie habitats have been fragmented by previous oil and gas activities, agricultural practices and residential development in Adams County, reducing forage availability for wildlife.

Future impacts: This oil and gas development will require the removal of some shortgrass prairie habitat. Extraction's reclamation efforts will restore vegetative cover and reduce erosion risks over time.

7.3 Best Management Practices

To mitigate incremental impacts on soil resources and SWAP habitats, Extraction proposes the following BMPs:

STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

- Topsoil will be stockpiled along the northern portion of the proposed pad.
- Perimeter erosion control devices will be installed within 5 to 10 feet of the stockpile toe to prevent soil migration.
- Stockpiles will be stabilized with seeding and mulching within 14 days of construction.
- Regular inspections will ensure erosion control measures are functioning properly, and repairs will be made as needed.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** Stockpiling topsoil in a controlled location preserves the nutrient-rich upper soil layer essential for reclamation and future vegetation growth. Installing perimeter erosion controls and stabilizing stockpiles with seeding and mulching prevents soil erosion and sediment loss, maintaining soil structure and fertility. Regular inspections and timely repairs ensure these measures function effectively, protecting soil resources

SEEDING

- State Land Board specified seed mix will be used to establish vegetation on disturbed areas and stockpiles.
- Drill seeding is the preferred method for ensuring uniform seed placement.
- Re-seeding will occur as necessary to achieve widespread, uniform vegetative cover.
- Temporary cover crops may be planted to stabilize soils until permanent vegetation is established.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs cumulatively protect soil resources by establishing and maintaining robust vegetation cover that stabilizes disturbed soils and stockpiles. Using a State Land Board recommended seed mix ensures native, site-appropriate plants that promote soil health, while drill seeding guarantees uniform seed distribution for effective growth. Re-seeding and planting temporary cover crops provide continuous soil stabilization during vegetation establishment, preventing erosion, preserving soil structure, and maintaining fertility until permanent vegetation is fully established.

MULCHING

- Straw or hay mulch will be applied after seeding to protect soil from erosion and retain moisture.
- Mulch will be crimped into the soil and sprayed with tackifier for added stability.
- Mulching will be monitored and re-applied as necessary until vegetation is established.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed mulching BMPs cumulatively protect soil resources by shielding the soil surface from erosion and moisture loss during the critical period after seeding. Applying straw or hay mulch acts as a physical barrier against wind and water erosion while retaining soil moisture essential for seed germination and plant growth. Crimping mulch into the soil and applying a tackifier enhances mulch stability, preventing displacement, and ongoing monitoring with re-application ensures continuous protection until vegetation is well established, thereby maintaining soil structure and fertility.

SURFACE ROUGHENING AND VERTICAL TRACKING

- Horizontal grooves or ridges will be created on disturbed soils to reduce runoff velocity, trap sediment, and improve infiltration.

- Vertical tracking by tracked vehicles will create a roughened surface texture on slopes to further minimize erosion risks.
- Surface roughening is prohibited on topsoil stockpiles or areas where topsoil has already been placed.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs cumulatively protect soil resources by physically modifying the soil surface to slow runoff, trap sediment, and enhance water infiltration. Creating horizontal grooves or ridges reduces the speed of water flow, minimizing soil erosion and sediment loss, while vertical tracking by tracked vehicles roughens slope surfaces to further stabilize soil and prevent erosion. Together, these practices protect soil structure, maintain fertility, and promote faster vegetation recovery, supporting long-term soil and ecosystem stability.

WEED MANAGEMENT

- Stockpiles and reclaimed areas will be monitored for noxious weeds during regular inspections.
- Weeds will be treated mechanically (e.g., mowing) when plant height exceeds 6 inches or before seed development.
- Chemical treatment with broadleaf herbicides will only occur in spot-specific situations where mechanical methods are not feasible.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs cumulatively protect soil resources and ecosystem health by actively monitoring and controlling noxious weeds that threaten native vegetation and soil stability. Regular inspections enable early detection of invasive plants, while mechanical treatments like mowing prevent weed seed production and spread without harming soil structure. Chemical herbicide use is limited to targeted, spot-specific applications where mechanical methods are insufficient, minimizing chemical impacts and supporting successful long-term reclamation and native habitat restoration.

EROSION CONTROL

- Silt fences, straw wattles, and other erosion control measures will be installed around disturbed areas to prevent sediment migration.
- Stormwater BMPs, including perimeter controls and sediment traps, will remain in place until final stabilization is achieved.
- A more permanent detention basin will be installed at the time of interim reclamation.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by using temporary and permanent stormwater controls to prevent sediment migration and manage runoff, which protects water quality, reduces downstream sedimentation, and supports successful reclamation and long-term site stability.

INTERIM RECLAMATION

- Approximately six (6) inches of salvaged topsoil will be redistributed across interim reclamation areas.
- The soil will be tilled to prepare a seedbed before drill seeding with a State Land Board recommended seed mix.

- Interim reclamation areas will be monitored regularly to ensure vegetation establishment meets regulatory requirements.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by redistributing salvaged topsoil, preparing the seedbed, and seeding with required mixes, which restores soil productivity, promotes successful vegetation establishment, and supports long-term reclamation success.

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

- Spill prevention measures include proper equipment maintenance and secondary containment for hazardous materials.
- In the event of a spill, contaminated soils will be promptly removed or remediated using approved methods such as bioremediation.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by implementing spill prevention through proper equipment maintenance and secondary containment systems that limit material release. In the event of a spill, prompt removal or remediation of contaminated soils using approved methods such as bioremediation reduces environmental contamination, which protects soil and water quality, minimizes ecological harm, and supports site recovery and long-term stability.

8.0 Public Welfare

The following narrative is intended to supplement the above-described resources and potential impacts. Although this information is contained elsewhere within the application materials, brief summaries of impacts and mitigations for several key areas, often referred to as nuisances, are:

8.1 Noise

PRE- PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

Heavy equipment mobilization, pad construction (bulldozers, graders) and access road development, drilling operations, and completion operations.

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

Relative to ambient, intermittent temporary increases in sound levels are expected during ongoing production operations that are generated from compressors, separators, and other production equipment.

HUMAN RECEPTOR IMPACTS

No (0) RBUs exist within 0.5 miles, and sixty-nine RBUs are located between 2,001 feet and the extent of the AOE. Predictive modeling shows noise at these RBUs will remain below ECMC limits regarding pre-production and production operations.

WILDLIFE RECEPTOR IMPACTS

The site does not lie within a CPW-designated HPH, but raptors and migratory birds have been identified near the location. Excessive noise has the potential to disrupt ungulate foraging and increases stress hormones, reducing habitat use.

REASONABLY FORSEEABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Based on the analysis conducted on the AOE for the Eagle Pad, there are no identified reasonably foreseeable future developments by third parties within the defined AOE that would contribute additional noise impacts beyond those already analyzed for existing conditions and the proposed Eagle operations.

NOISE MODELING

The Operator utilized sound signatures from the anticipated equipment that will be utilized during pre-production and production operations to model the sound that will be generated around the location. The proposed site-specific equipment and the sound walls allow for the proposed location to be in compliance with ECMC and the relevant local government regulations regarding noise.

The DIA and Flatrock Regional Training Center (FRTC) act to increase naturally occurring ambient noise levels in the area (compared to ambient levels in this area if these two agencies/facilities did not exist). Thus, the net effect of the DIA and FRTC with respect to any proposed oil and gas operations/facilities in the same area is that the noise impact of any proposed oil and gas operations is smaller since ambient noise levels are already elevated due to the presence of the DIA and FRTC. This applies to both human and wildlife cumulative noise impact considerations.

MITIGATION

- *Grid Power.* The Operator will utilize electric grid power to energize the drill rig and the facilities minimizing noise sources on the planned location during pre-production and permanent production operations.
- *Sound Walls.* The operator will install full wrap sound walls.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by utilizing grid power to reduce noise sources during drilling, and production operations, and by installing full-wrap sound walls, which reduces disturbance to wildlife, protects habitat quality, and supports ecosystem stability.

8.2 Light

PRE- PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

The drilling and completions phases occur 24 hours per day, which means lighting is required by regulation for worker safety during nighttime hours. Illuminating the location may cast halos or shadows that are perceptible from a distance. Headlights on vehicles may also be visible during the overnight hours when vehicles enter/exit location.

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

Artificial lighting at the well pad during production operations may create light impacts through halos, shadows, or headlights from entering/exiting vehicles.

HUMAN RECEPTOR IMPACTS

No (0) RBUs exist within 0.5 miles, and sixty-nine (69) RBUs are located between 2,001 feet and extent of the AOE. Predictive modeling shows light at these RBUs will remain below ECMC limits regarding pre-production and production operations.

WILDLIFE RECEPTOR IMPACTS

The site lies near habitat for raptors and migratory birds. Excessive light has the potential to disrupt ungulate foraging and increases stress hormones, reducing habitat use.

REASONABLY FORSEEABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Based on the analysis conducted on the AOE for the Eagle Development, there are no identified reasonably foreseeable future developments by third parties within the defined AOE that would contribute additional light impacts beyond those already analyzed for existing conditions and the proposed Eagle operations.

LIGHT MODELING

The Operator utilized lighting specs from the anticipated equipment that will be utilized during pre-production and production operations to model the light that will be generated around the location. The proposed site-specific equipment and the sound walls allow for the proposed location to be in compliance with ECMC and the relevant local government regulations regarding light.

MITIGATION

- *Lighting Orientation.* Lights will be angled in a downward manner to limit the 'halo effect' from impacting nearby receptors.
- *Lighting Height.* Lights on location and those affixed to the sound walls will be placed at reasonable heights to limit 'light spillage' off location.
- *Essential Use Only.* Only lights necessary to maintain a safe and regulatory compliant working environment will be used.
- *No Permanent Lighting.* No permanent lighting is planned to be installed at this location, minimizing ongoing lighting impacts.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by directing lights downward, limiting light height, and using only essential temporary lighting, which reduces halo effect and light spillage, minimizes disturbance to nearby receptors and wildlife, and supports preservation of night-time conditions and habitat quality.

8.3 Odor

PRE- PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

Temporary odoriferous emissions during drilling and completions operations may be anticipated; these odors can generally be characterized as having a "petroleum scent" or a "burning metal" scent. Additionally, exhaust from diesel powered equipment may be identifiable from time to time.

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

Occasional odors similar to those experienced during drilling and completion may occur.

HUMAN RECEPTOR IMPACTS

No (0) RBUs exist within 0.5 miles, and sixty-nine (69) RBUs are located between 2,001 feet and the extent of the AOE. It is not predicted that the RBUs within the AOE will encounter any odor impacts as a result of the proposed operations. Due to the use of Group III mud and distance from RBUs, including the neighborhood to the southwest of the intersection of Picadilly Road and East 120th Avenue and the Sikh Temple, no odor issues are anticipated.

WILDLIFE RECEPTOR IMPACTS

The site lies near habitat for raptors and migratory birds. Excessive odor has the potential to disrupt ungulate foraging and increases stress hormones, reducing habitat use.

REASONABLY FORSEEABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Based on the analysis conducted on the AOE for the Eagle Development, there are no identified reasonably foreseeable future developments by third parties within the defined AOE that would contribute additional odor impacts beyond those already analyzed for existing conditions and the proposed Eagle operations.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- *Closed Loop Systems.* The Operator will utilize closed-loop fluid management systems.
- *Low-Emission Drilling Fluids.* The Operator will utilize IOGP Group III drilling fluids.
- *Prompt Waste Removal.* The Operator will remove drill cuttings on a daily basis or as soon as waste containers are full.
- *Pipe Cleaning Procedures.* The Operator will employ pipe cleaning procedures when removing drill pipe from the hole.
- *Electric Operations.* The Operator will utilize utility power for drilling operations and production facilities which eliminates potential odors from on-site combustion engines.
- *Pneumatic Systems.* The Operator will employ instrument air pneumatics which removes the need to vent gas during valve operation and reduces the potential for odor release.
- *Closed-Loop Maintenance.* The Operator will use a dedicated maintenance vessel to capture gas during maintenance procedures, preventing it from escaping into the atmosphere.
- *No Storage Tanks.* The Operator plans to have water and oil vessels in lieu of tanks. Piping oil will minimize the source of potential odors associated with tank and truck emissions.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by reducing gas and odor releases and eliminating internal combustion engines, which minimizes odor impacts on surrounding receptors.

8.4 Dust

PRE- PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

Dust generated from the movement of equipment and materials on location may occur; vehicular traffic may generate dust while traversing the access road.

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL IMPACT

Dust generated from the movement of equipment and materials on location during maintenance operations may occur; vehicular traffic may generate dust while traversing the access road.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- *Mud Tracking Control.* The Operator will install vehicle tracking controls at the entrance of the access road.
- *Dust Suppression.* The Operator will use freshwater as a dust suppressant on the pad and access road as atmospheric conditions warrant. This will serve to minimize potential dust generated from the location.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by controlling mud tracking and suppressing dust, which reduces off-site material transport, minimizes airborne particulates, and limits potential impacts on surrounding receptors.

8.5 Recreation & Scenic Values

Oil and gas development can introduce several changes that can negatively impact recreation and scenic values. These include:

Visual alterations: Drilling rigs, wellheads, and pipelines create physical structures that can disrupt the natural landscape. This can be particularly significant in areas valued for scenic beauty or wilderness experiences.

Noise disruptions: Machinery and vehicles used in oil and gas operations generate noise that can detract from the tranquility of recreational areas.

Reduced visitation: Studies suggest a correlation between oil and gas development and decreased visitation rates in nearby recreational areas. This could be due to a combination of the factors mentioned above.

8.5.1 Recreation

No recreational areas are found within the AOE.

8.5.2 SCENIC VALUES

The construction of the well pad in association with the installation of the necessary equipment and facilities will have little effect on the viewshed to the west as there are no homes within a mile to the east. Depending on the vantage point of the observer, the proposed project may slightly modify the viewshed when looking to the southwest. However, the viewshed will not be "blocked;" the observer should be able to reposition themselves for a vantage point that is free and clear of the proposed location. No permanent impacts are anticipated.

9.0 Transportation Cumulative Impacts Analysis

9.1 Description of Planned Transportation Routes

The proposed Eagle Pad will utilize the following transportation route for hauling equipment and materials:

Haul Route (to location):

- From E-470, east on E. 120th Avenue to the access road on the left (north). The existing road is paved, two lanes with no median. Please note, traffic will not be allowed to continue east on East 120th Avenue past the access road or utilize Picadilly Road.

Vehicle Types:

- Tractor trailers and light-duty vehicles for personnel and equipment.

Route Characteristics:

- Existing paved roads are maintained by Adams County and Commerce City Public Works and Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT).

9.2 Current Traffic Volumes and Future Impacts

9.2.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS:

- The E-470 Toll Road experiences traffic volumes of approximately 39,000 to 42,000 vehicles per day near Exit 34, with volumes decreasing from southeast to northwest (CDOT stations 106458 and 106579).
- The proposed traffic plan includes 3 miles of East 120th Avenue. East 120th Avenue is a 2-lane paved principal arterial roadway. Turning movement counts were collected September 16 and 17, 2025 at the intersections of East 120th Avenue and Tower Road and East 120th Avenue and Picadilly Road. Table 1 on the following page provides a summary of the 48-hour counts at the two study intersections:

Table 1. Existing Peak-Hour Traffic Volumes at Study Intersections, September 16 and 17, 2025

Travel Direction	Left, Veh (ESAL)	Through, Veh (ESAL)	Right, Veh (ESAL)	Peak Hour Factor	Heavy Vehicle Percentage
Study Intersection 1: E. 120th Ave. (E/W) and Tower Road (N/S)					
Eastbound	24 (0)	94 (2)	404 (7)	0.85	0.9%
Westbound	23 (0)	125 (5)	2 (0)	0.81	2.4%
Northbound	594 (9)	125 (2)	34 (1)	0.96	0.9%
Southbound	0 (0)	74 (1)	44 (0)	0.83	0.9%
Study Intersection 2: E. 120th Ave. (E/W) and Picadilly Road (N/S)					
Eastbound	7 (0)	101 (6)	15 (0)	0.60	3.1%
Westbound	3 (0)	131 (3)	11 (0)	0.80	1.4%
Northbound	25 (1)	2 (1)	1 (0)	0.78	3.6%
Southbound	5 (0)	4 (0)	3 (0)	0.63	0.0%

- Notes:
  - Veh – vehicles. ESAL – Equivalent Single Axle Load. The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) has created a generalized average set of ESALs based on dividing vehicle classification into three bins. ESALs used in this table are from CDOT 2024 Table H.2 for Flexible Pavement. Passenger cars and pickups (less than 20 ft long) = 0.003 ESAL, single unit trucks (20 – 40 ft long) = 0.249 ESAL, combination trucks (greater than 40 ft long) = 1.087 ESAL.
  - PHF = Hourly volume / (4 x Highest 15-minute volume).
  - Values presented are averages of counts collected September 16 and 17, 2025. Peak-hour varies between days and intersections.

9.2.2 PROJECTED IMPACTS FROM OIL/GAS OPERATIONS:

- Short-term: During pre-production operations truck traffic will peak at 98 daily truck trips during the completion phase, increasing traffic on the haul route.
- Long-term: It is not anticipated there will be a significant impact to traffic on the primary haul route during production operations due to the presence of two-phase takeaway, and the predicted low water production associated with these wells.

9.2.3 REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:

- There are no reasonably foreseeable developments that have the potential to increase traffic in the area.

9.3 Traffic Impacts Reduction Best Management Practices

- Operator will utilize lay flat-water pipeline to minimize traffic impacts during pre-production operations.

- Operator will utilize two-phase takeaway to minimize truck traffic normally associated with hauling product off location.
    - **Impact Minimization Description:** The listed BMPs minimize impacts by using lay-flat water pipeline and two-phase takeaway systems, which reduce truck traffic, minimize dust and emissions, and limit potential impacts on surrounding receptors and road infrastructure.

10.0 Climate Cumulative Impacts Analysis

10.1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Intensity Target Compliance

Extraction (a subsidiary of Civitas Resources, Inc.) is currently below its GHG intensity targets as of April 2025 and has no instances of noncompliance.

10.2 Estimated GHG Emissions

The proposed operations are estimated to generate the following GHG emissions:

Stationary Sources

- Stationary Sources:
  - Pre-Production
    - CO2 – 44,275.41 tons
    - Methane – 426.39 tons
  - Production Operations
    - CO2 – 1,653.49 tons/year
    - Methane 249.41 tons/year
- Mobile Sources:
  - Pre-Production and Interim Reclamation
    - Truck Miles – 1,007,568 diesel truck miles
    - CO2 (1.617kg CO2/Mile) – 1,629 tons
  - Production
    - Truck Miles – 18,036 diesel truck miles
    - CO2 (1.617kg CO2/Mile) – 29.16 tons/year

10.3 GHG Best Management Practices

Operator's proposed operations include the following climate impact reductions:

- Operator will utilize existing Two-Phase (Oil and Gas) Takeaway during production operations
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** This minimizes impacts by utilizing nearby hydrocarbon midstream infrastructure, which avoids extensive new construction and associated greenhouse gas emissions, and by reducing truck traffic normally required to haul produced product, which decreases emissions, roadway wear, and potential impacts on surrounding receptors.
- Electric drilling rig and electrified facilities
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** No greenhouse gas emissions will occur at the location from the drilling rig and be reduced at permanent production facilities.
- Tier IV equivalent completion fleet
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** This BMP minimizes impacts by utilizing more efficient engines, which burn less fuel and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

  Three phase meter/bulk separator facility design
  - **Impact Minimization Description:** Minimizes the amount of gas that is burned during production operations ultimately reducing the amount greenhouse gas generation during production operations.

11.0 Beneficial Impacts

Wells to be Plugged and Abandoned

As part of the proposed OGDP, there are five (5) Wells planned for plugging and abandonment, although no wells will be plugged and abandoned within a DIC, but two (2) wells are in HPH.

Facilities or Equipment to be Decommissioned and Removed

There are six (6) Facilities / Locations planned for decommissioning and removal as part of the proposed OGDP, although no location will be decommissioned or removed within a DIC, but two (2) Locations are in HPH.

Access Roads, Flowlines, Gathering Lines, or Pipeline Infrastructure to be Removed and Reclaimed

There are plans for removal and reclamation of all access roads, flowlines, gathering lines, and pipeline infrastructure associated with the six (6) Locations to be reclaimed. No oil and gas related infrastructure will be removed within a DIC. The wells and Locations in HPH will have associated infrastructure removed as well benefiting the HPH.

Additional Information for Cumulative Impacts Evaluation

At this stage, there is no additional information utilized by Civitas Resources, Inc. or its subsidiaries necessary for the Commission in evaluating cumulative impacts from the proposed Location.

Summary

As currently planned by Civitas Resources, Inc. and its subsidiaries, the proposed OGDP will include plugging and abandonment of wells, decommissioning of facilities, reclamation of locations, and removal and reclamation of infrastructure.

The following wells to P&A* and Locations are listed below.

Well Name	API Number	Location ID
HSR-TR RANCH 16-3	001-09237	320407
HSR-CUNNINGHAM 7-10	001-09313	320436
HSR LAWSON 8-3	001-09189	320391
HSR-TR RANCH 10-3	001-09307	320433
HSR-LUNNON 2-3	001-09314	320437
N/A	N/A	452732

* Plugging and abandonment of wells will occur within one year following initial production from all proposed wells within their respective spacing units.

12.0 Cumulative Impacts Analysis Summary

This analysis evaluates the combined impacts of the proposed Eagle Pad development based on the evaluations and data required under ECMC Rules 315.b.(2).E-G. It identifies cumulative impacts that cannot be avoided, minimized, or mitigated, while considering key resource areas such as air quality, water resources, wildlife, and public health.

Air Resources

The proposed operations will contribute to incremental air emissions during pre-production and production phases. While Best Management Practices (BMPs) such an electric drilling rig and Tier IV-compliant equipment and closed-loop systems are implemented to minimize emissions, cumulative impacts include:

- *Construction Phase:* Dust and emissions from equipment and vehicular traffic.
- *Drilling Phase:* Emissions from drilling rig's associated equipment, and vehicular traffic.
- *Production Phase:* Long-term emissions from compressors, separators, and other production equipment.

Despite these measures, the construction of the Eagle Pad may increase localized air pollutant concentrations. However, adherence to BMPs and monitoring ensures no significant cumulative air quality impacts are anticipated, nor impacts to public health.

Water Resources

Hydraulic fracturing activities pose risks to both surface and groundwater through potential spills, erosion, or wellbore migration. Mitigation strategies include:

- Comprehensive groundwater isolation via casing and cementing.
- Spill prevention measures such as polyethylene liners during drilling and completions.
- Stormwater management plans to prevent sedimentation into nearby swales and intermittent streams.

While no past or present contamination has been identified within the AOE, cumulative impacts on water resources remain minimal due to robust mitigation efforts.

Wildlife Resources

The proposed location does not lie within any CPW mapped HPH, or habitat of any protected species. Cumulative impacts include:

- Habitat disturbance from construction activities.
- Noise and light disturbances affecting wildlife behavior.

BMPs aimed to minimize these impacts include sound walls, pre-construction wildlife surveys, and avoidance of HPH. No additional BMPs or ESPs have been recommended by CPW.

Public Health

The nearest residential receptors are over 0.5 miles from the site, significantly reducing direct exposure risks. Advanced emission-reduction technologies (e.g., closed-loop systems) further mitigate potential health impacts from VOCs or other pollutants. Continuous air monitoring before and during operations and until these wells are P&A ensures compliance with health standards. At this time no ESPs or BMPs have been recommended by CDPHE.

Transportation

Pre-production activities will temporarily increase traffic volumes on paved county roads, contributing to congestion. Long-term traffic impacts are minimized by utilizing nearby two-phase takeaway infrastructure for oil and gas. Despite these measures, short-term transportation-related cumulative impacts during peak construction phases remain unavoidable. Minimal long-term cumulative impacts will occur due to produced water hauling.

Climate Impacts

The project will generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions during both pre-production and production phases. Estimated GHG emissions include:

- Pre-production: 44,275.71 tons of CO_2.
- Production: 1,653.49 tons/year of CO_2.

BMPs such as Tier IV-compliant equipment, utility powered drilling rig, two phase takeaway, three phase meter/bulk separator facility design, and utility powered production equipment reduce emissions intensity but do not eliminate all climate-related cumulative impacts.

Unmitigated Cumulative Impacts

While extensive efforts have been made to avoid or minimize adverse effects through BMPs and enhanced systems:

- Short-term air quality degradation during construction phases is unavoidable.
- Temporary increases in traffic congestion and dust generation during pre-production cannot be fully mitigated.

These residual impacts highlight the importance of ongoing monitoring and adaptive management to address unforeseen cumulative effects over time.

Conclusion

The Eagle Pad construction employs advanced BMPs to minimize cumulative impacts, aligning with ECMC's 2024 rules requiring robust protections for public health and the environment. While short-term impacts (e.g., construction dust, traffic) remain unavoidable, ongoing monitoring and compliance with state standards ensure responsible development.

13.0 Proposed Best Management Practices

13.1 Public Health Cumulative Impacts Mitigation Measures

- The Operator will monitor this pad during each operational phase through its FLIR camera program to verify that sites are operating correctly and in compliance with regulations.
- The Operator will implement a continuous air monitoring plan that will be compliant with the requirements outlined in CDPHE Regulation 7.
- The Operator will monitor the location for the life of the wells with details to be defined in coordination with Adams County.

13.2 Construction

- The Operator will conduct additional avian surveys prior to the commencement of construction to ensure no conflicts have developed since the prior survey.
- Use of freshwater to minimize the generation and transportation of dust.
- Topsoil will be stockpiled on location with slopes not greater than 3:1.
- 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 the road to prevent mud-tracking and associated dust emissions on the public roadway.
- Speed will be limited to 20mph as required by Extraction's posted signs on the private access roads leading to and from the location.
- Prior to drilling operations a sound barrier (minimum rating of STC-30) will be installed around the pad site.
- The equipment used to build the pad will be Tier IV emission rated.

13.3 Drilling

- Utilize closed-loop, pit-less fluid management system.
- Use of freshwater to minimize the generation and transportation of dust.

- All drill rig engines and/or turbines with a manufacturer's design rate greater than or equal to 50 horsepower will be powered by grid power or non-fossil fuel generated power.
- The Operator will install a polyethylene liner across portions of the location as an isolation barrier. The drilling rig and associated equipment (including fluid storage areas) are placed atop the liner.
- Lighting will be angled in a downward manner to limit the halo effect off location.
- Lights will be placed at reasonable heights to limit spillage off location.
- The Operator will use International Oil and Gas Producers Group III drilling fluid or a drilling fluid that has less than 0.5% total aromatic contact and a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon content less than 0.001%
- The Operator will cover trucks transporting drill cuttings.
- The Operator will employ pipe cleaning procedures when removing drill string from the well.
- The Operator will remove drill cuttings on a daily basis or as soon as waste containers are full.

13.4 Completions

- The Operator will utilize Tier IV or equivalent rated completion equipment.
- A "quiet completions fleet" will be used for hydraulic fracturing operations.
- Employ the practice of "block and isolate" whenever possible on equipment, piping, and/or tank connections.
- 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.
- Any fluids encountered during flowback will be sent to the oil and produced water pipelines that will service the location.
- Use of freshwater to minimize the generation and transportation of dust.
- The Operator 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.
- The Operator will transport fresh water for completion operations using lay-flat pipelines, significantly reducing truck traffic and the associated emissions and dust generation.
- Lighting will be angled in a downward manner to limit the halo effect off location.
- Lights will be placed at reasonable heights to limit spillage off location.

13.5 Production

- During flowback, the well stream will be routed through permanent production equipment, and all salable produced gas is directed into a sales pipeline. This eliminates the need for venting or flaring salable gas.
- The Operator will install an oil pipeline to the location prior to first production.
- The Operator will utilize compressed air pneumatics for all pneumatic actuation on location.
- The Operator will utilize a pressurized maintenance vessel during maintenance operations.
- The Operator will electrify the permanent production facilities.
- Development of a site-specific SPCC plan.
- Wells, facilities, and equipment will be equipped to be shut in remotely.
- The Operator will conduct additional avian surveys prior to the commencement of construction to ensure no conflicts have developed since the prior survey(s).
- Equipment will be painted “desert tan” (or similar) to avoid creating a marked contrast with the surrounding landscape.
- The Operator will not install permanent lighting.
- If PFAS Chemical-containing foam is unavoidably 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; and
- Properly capture and dispose of PFAS Chemical-contaminated soil and fire and flush water.
- The Operator will use grid power or onsite solar power for all permanent powered production equipment onsite, excluding external combustion sources
- For ozone mitigation on Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (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); and
- Reschedule non-essential operational activities such as preventative maintenance and tank cleaning.

13.6 Noise Mitigation

- Extraction conducted a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) for each phase of operations (drilling, completions, and production) to assess operational noise levels against the maximum permissible dBA and dBC noise levels stated in the regulation. Each phase of operation will comply with the MPNLs as summarized in Table 4 in Section 2 of this document.
- Prior to commencement of drilling and completion activities, a full-perimeter, engineered sound wall consisting of approximately 2,580 linear feet of 32-foot-tall, STC32 wall and 40 linear feet of 24-foot-tall, STC32 wall will be installed around the edges of the well pad to reduce noise levels in the area.
- Extraction will utilize an electric completions fleet powered by on-site natural gas generators for all completions operations.
- Flowback operations and equipment were reviewed as part of this Noise Mitigation Plan (NMP). The wells will flow back directly to the permanent facility. Perimeter sound walls will be left in place until drill out is complete and flows are initiated to appropriately manage noise levels for this operation.
- A pre-operational ambient sound level survey was conducted at the two locations outlined in Figure 2 of Section 7 to quantify pre-existing A- and C-weighted sound levels.
- If the drilling rig or completions fleet is changed prior to commencement of operations, the mitigation measures employed will be equally or more protective.
- Extraction 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 Extraction, or from Adams County, an Extraction representative will contact the associated stakeholder within 48 hours of receipt.

13.7 Odor Mitigation

- Operator will use a filtration system and additives in the drilling and fracturing fluids that minimize odors.
- Operator shall utilize a closed-loop, pit-less mud system for managing drilling fluids.
- Operator shall employ the use of drilling fluids with low to negligible aromatic content (IOGP Group
- III) during drilling operations after the surface casing is set and freshwater aquifers are protected.
- Operator shall remove drill cuttings daily and as soon as waste containers are full.
- Operator shall employ pipe cleaning procedures when removing drill pipe from the hole; these procedures may include “wiping” the pipe before racking it in the derrick.
- If a justified complaint is received, Operator may increase concentration of odor-mitigating additives in mud system.
- Operator will utilize a pneumatic air system to actuate the facilities on location.

- Operator will utilize oil and gas takeaway eliminating odors associated with truck load out.

13.8 Dust Mitigation

- On Location, dust suppression during high traffic periods on site will be accomplished by the application of water to the well pad and exposed earthen surfaces to reduce the transportability of dust when atmospheric conditions are conducive to sustained winds and/or periodic gusts. All dust suppression efforts will consist of only freshwater unless otherwise requested and approved as applicable.
- Off Location, dust suppression during high traffic periods on site will be accomplished by the application of approved methods to the access road(s) and haul route to reduce the transportability of dust when atmospheric conditions are conducive to sustained winds and/or periodic gusts. All dust suppression efforts will consist of, but may not be limited to, the use of fresh water and/or mag-chloride as a dust suppressant.
- To minimize sand-related dust emissions, the operator will be utilizing containerized box technology for sand transport, storage and use during the completions phase. These sand containers ("sand boxes") are sealed containers that protect the sand from exposure to wind and prevent dust generation.
- The operator will post an access road speed limit not to exceed 20 miles per hour to minimize fugitive dust emissions from vehicle traffic traveling on the access road.
- The operator will perform regular inspections and road maintenance to ensure the integrity of the access road and associated features is maintained throughout the life of this project. Maintenance consists of re-compacting the road base/recycled asphalt mix on an as-needed basis.
- The operator will install and maintain vehicle tracking controls (e.g. - coarse aggregate, a tracking pad, paved apron, or cattle guard) to further reduce and remove loose mud and dirt on construction equipment and vehicles servicing location.
- The pad will be plated with aggregate road base material to further minimize fugitive dust.

13.9 Transportation BMPs

- Operator will post an access road speed limit not to exceed 20 miles per hour from vehicle traffic traveling on the access road.
- Drivers will observe posted speed limits on unpaved roads to avoid or minimize fugitive dust.
- Drivers will cover and secure loads to prevent debris from entering roadways.
- Use fresh water for dust mitigation on access roads.
- Regular road maintenance such as grading and adding aggregate road base as necessary.

13.10 Waste Management

- All onsite waste containers will be compatible with stored contents and labeled appropriately with a description of the waste listed on the label. All containers will be inspected regularly to ensure they are in good condition and free of excessive wear, structural issues, or other defects that may impact their effectiveness.
- Consistent with good materials and waste management practices, the Operator maintains records of material/waste source, transporter, and final disposition or disposal. These records are maintained under usual and customary practice and are made available upon request. See attached list of waste disposal facilities that the Operator has active waste disposal profiles with. Depending on operational considerations, the type of waste in question, and approved disposal profiles, the Operator may send waste to one or more approved facilities on a single, individual project.
- The Operator minimizes the generation of waste by ensuring that material products are fully used for their intended purpose. If unused materials remain following an activity, contractors are required to take unused product with them for reuse at the next applicable project. Contractors are contractually required to comply with applicable material and waste management practices.
- In the event of an unintended release of material by a contractor, the Operator requires the contractor to report the release, and to remediate impacts in accordance with applicable cleanup standards. The Operator tracks all contractor releases to closure by requiring formal documentation, supported by laboratory analysis demonstrating cleanup of site impacts, any required waste characterization, waste disposal approval, and manifests or load tickets tracking waste from source, through transport, to final disposal.
- If there are unanticipated hazardous waste streams not listed in the attached Waste Streams Spreadsheet, the hazardous waste will be stored and disposed of in compliance with all rules and regulations applicable to that specific waste.
- Produced water with no commercial value or reuse potential is typically disposed of via underground injection. In all instances, produced water is disposed of at an offsite location(s) via properly permitted disposal facilities including but not limited to UIC wells intended specifically for produced water disposal.
- Soils impacted with produced fluids will be transported offsite for disposal at a disposal facility permitted to receive E&P waste. All incidents are reported in accordance with ECMC 900-Series Rules.
- All drill cuttings generated during drilling operations are transported offsite with proper manifesting for disposal at facilities properly permitted to receive E&P waste. Drilling fluids will be stored on-site and recycled for use in future drilling operations.
- All surface trash, debris, and material not intrinsic to the operation of the oil and gas facility shall be removed stored in a roll off container or other trash bin and disposed of at a commercial solid waste disposal location.

13.11 Fluid Leak Detection

- 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 SPCC inspections will be conducted and documented pursuant U.S. EPA requirements. The location will be equipped with a 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.

13.12Topsoil Protection

- Stockpile Management - Topsoil will be stockpiled along the northern portion of the proposed pad. To mitigate topsoil loss and migration of soil offsite, the stockpile will be contained using a perimeter erosion control device. Perimeter erosion controls will remain in place at any time the stockpile is not being actively accessed and until vegetative cover is established. Erosion control devices shall be placed within 5-10 feet of the toe of slope.
- Seeding - Once topsoil segregation and stockpiling are complete, the soil will be seeded with the specified seed mix (see Appendix E). Establishing vegetative cover will help to stabilize the soil, reduce wind, and water erosion, minimize sheet flow and rill erosion, and reduce overall surface runoff. The stockpile will be regularly monitored for noxious weed growth. Re-seeding will occur as necessary, over the course of the project life to achieve widespread, uniform vegetative cover.
- Mulching - Post seeding, a layer of straw or hay mulch will be installed via crimping along the base of the stockpile, in order to promote seed germination and further stabilization of the soil. Mulching helps to mitigate the impacts of rainfall and increase soil moisture retention. Mulching will be monitored and re-applied as necessary, until vegetative growth is established.
- Surface Roughening and Vertical Tracking - Surface roughening creates horizontal grooves and ridges in the soil to reduce runoff velocity, encourage infiltration and trap sediment. This practice will be implemented on the proposed topsoil stockpile location, on the eastern border of the disturbance area.

13.13 Stormwater / Erosion Control

- Berms: External ditches and berms will be constructed along the perimeter of the Eagle Pad project site to ensure that runoff remains on-site and is diverted to the sediment traps and detention basin area.
- Ditches: External ditches and berms will be constructed around the perimeter of the Eagle Pad project site to ensure that runoff remains on-site and is diverted to sediment traps and the detention basin area. Temporary diversion ditches will collect and drain on-site stormwater to sediment traps and outlets. Treated stormwater will exit the sediment traps onto undisturbed ground where the natural contours will drain away from the project area. Ditches shall have a minimum slope of 0.5%, 12" depth minimum, and 2:1 slope.
- Sediment Trap: Three 20 feet by 20 feet by 3 feet deep sediment traps are recommended for this project during the construction phase. Sediment traps will be reclaimed during the production phase.
- Stormwater Detention Basin:
    - During the construction phase, stormwater from the well pad and production facility will drain to the stormwater detention basin located west of the well pad. The outlet will consist of two 12-inch diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipes. One will have an orifice cap to control release rates and one will have no orifice cap. Anti-seep collars should be used to prevent seepage through the berm and outlet slopes should be protected using geotextile fabric or riprap in order to prevent erosion along the embankment.
    - During the production phase, stormwater from the reclaimed well pad and production facility will drain to the stormwater detention basin located west and south of the reclaimed well pad. The outlet will consist of two 12-inch diameter HDPE pipes. One will have an orifice cap to control release rates and one will have no orifice cap. Anti-seep collars should be used to prevent seepage through the berm and outlet slopes should be protected using geotextile fabric or riprap in order to prevent erosion along the embankment.
- Riprap Apron: This site will have riprap aprons located at the outlet of the pipe outlets for the stormwater detention basins during both the construction and production phases.
- Sediment Control Logs: Straw wattles may be placed around the perimeter of stockpiles during both the construction and production phases to further control erosion and minimize sediment transport.
- Seeding and Mulching: Permanent seeding will be applied to all topsoil stockpiles and reclaimed areas during the production phase.
- Vehicle Tracking Control: Vehicle tracking control will be implemented where the proposed access road intersects East 120th Avenue.

13.14 Wildlife

- 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 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 Local Government Department (LGD).
- Project personnel will not intentionally harm, harass, or otherwise disturb wildlife.
- The Operator will provide general wildlife compliance training and resources to relevant project personnel, including contractors.
- Project personnel will report any injured or orphaned wildlife discovered at the project location.
- The Operator will consult with CPW or other appropriate wildlife agency personnel, as needed, should any new significant constraints or concerns arise.
- The Operator will employ qualified biologists and subject matter experts as needed to ensure compliance with wildlife protection measures and expectations.
- The project site will not include drilling pits, production pits, or other pits associated with oil and gas operations.
- If a trench is left open for more than 5 consecutive days during pipeline construction, the Operator will install wildlife escape ramps at a minimum of one ramp per 0.25 miles of trench.
- Associated flowlines and utility lines will not occur within any perennial streams identified as aquatic HPH.
- The stormwater BMPs that the Operator will implement for this project site include: a Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Plan and Drainage Study Plan to address stormwater.

- If vegetation removal occurs during the nesting season (April 1 to August 31), the Operator will conduct migratory bird nest clearance surveys prior to vegetation removal. Vegetation removal work must start within 7 days of a nest clearance survey. If work has not started, the area will need to be re-surveyed for nests. If nests are located, the Operator will implement nest protection BMPs. These BMPs will include the appropriate species specific (varies by bird species) work zone buffers around the nest.
- If construction occurs during June through September, milkweeds within the project site will be transplanted (outside of the monarch breeding season) to the adjacent habitat outside of the project site (upon surface owner approval). If the milkweeds cannot be transplanted, the milkweeds within the project site will be surveyed for monarch eggs, caterpillars, and adults. If no monarch eggs, caterpillars, or adults are observed, then the milkweed will be removed prior to construction.
- This location will use gas and oil takeaway pipelines.
- There will be no permanent lighting.
- Permanent production facilities will be powered by utility power.
- A full-wrap sound wall will be installed and will remain in place through the duration of development operations.
- Light sources used during development activities will be placed inward and downward, within the sound wall wrap.
- The Operator has committed to conducting raptor nest, migratory bird nest, and swift fox den surveys prior to construction (outlined in Table 4). If active nests or dens are found within species-specific buffer zones, CPW will be consulted and appropriate protection BMPs will be implemented.

References

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Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Colorado Enviroscreen 2.0 Report

The EnviroScreen report for this census block group indicates a moderate cumulative burden, with a Colorado EnviroScreen Percentile Score of 66.91. This places the community above 66.91% of other census block groups statewide in terms of combined environmental and population vulnerability. While not automatically classified as disproportionately impacted under Air Quality Regulation 3, the score suggests elevated environmental and health-related concerns that merit consideration in project planning and mitigation.

Component scores reveal notable environmental stressors. The Environmental Effects score (70.60) and Sensitive Populations score (70.93) are particularly high, pointing to both physical environmental burdens and population health sensitivities. Air toxics emissions rank in the 79th percentile, and fine particulate pollution is in the 92nd percentile—indicating significant air quality concerns. Proximity to oil and gas operations (65.37 percentile) and Risk Management Plan sites (71.77 percentile) further elevate the potential for cumulative impacts. Other indicators such as impaired streams and rivers (76.31 percentile) and diabetes prevalence (78.71 percentile) reinforce the need for targeted mitigation.

Demographic indicators show a mixed vulnerability profile. While low income and educational attainment percentiles are moderate (37.10 and 31.70 respectively), the population under age 5 ranks in the 87.70 percentile, suggesting a higher proportion of young children who may be more susceptible to environmental exposures. Heart disease and low birth weight also score above the 65th percentile, underscoring public health sensitivities.

In response to these findings, the Operator identified and implemented Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Environmental Stewardship Practices (ESPs) to reduce incremental impacts. These include dust suppression measures, containment of drilling fluids, and pipeline transport to reduce truck emissions. Operational adjustments such as remote shut-in capabilities and maintenance scheduling further support proactive environmental management.

By leveraging the EnviroScreen data, the Operator was able to assess the community's vulnerability profile, prioritize mitigation strategies, and ensure that development proceeds in a manner that is both environmentally responsible and sensitive to local health and social conditions.

EnviroScreen percentile score - Census block group: 080010085532

The score for this census block group is 66.91, meaning it is higher than 66.91%, of the census block groups in Colorado.

The EnviroScreen percentile score combines population characteristics and environmental burdens. The score ranges from 0 to 100, with the higher scores representing the most significant burden.

Component scores

EnviroScreen Percentile Score 66.91

Health and Social Factors Percentile Score 62.53

Pollution and Climate Burden Percentile Score 58.16

Demographics Percentile Score 54.25

Sensitive Populations Percentile Score 70.93

Climate Vulnerability Percentile Score 53.26

Environmental Effects Percentile Score 70.60

Environmental Exposures Percentile Score 44.56

Air Toxics Emissions 0.14

Air Toxics Emissions (percentile) 79.23

Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m3) 0.16

Diesel Particulate Matter (percentile) 44.40

Drinking Water Regulations 35.29

Drinking Water Regulations (percentile) 40.33

Lead Exposure Risk (percentage) 0.12

Lead Exposure Risk (percentile) 42.16

Noise (dba) 41.56

Noise (percentile) 27.11

Other Air Pollutants 0.01

Other Air Pollutants (percentile) 53.73

Ozone (ppb) 46.79

Ozone (percentile) 19.30

Fine Particle Pollution (µg/m3) 9.60

Fine Particle Pollution (percentile) 92.39

Traffic Proximity and Volume 605,080.81

Traffic Proximity and Volume (percentile) 32.74

Proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities 0.95

Proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities (percentile) 41.74

Proximity to Mining Locations 0.39

Proximity to Mining Locations (percentile) 46.92

Proximity to National Priorities List Sites 0.23

Proximity to National Priorities List Sites (percentile) 37.66

Proximity to Oil and Gas 46.71

Proximity to Oil and Gas (percentile) 65.37

Proximity to Risk Management Plan Sites 0.83

Proximity to Risk Management Plan Sites (percentile) 71.77

Impaired Streams and Rivers 84.59

Impaired Streams and Rivers (percentile) 76.31

Wastewater Discharge Indicator 2,352.95

Wastewater Discharge Indicator (percentile) 45.11

Drought 37.55

Drought (percentile) 65.13

Floodplains (percent) 1.56

Floodplains (percentile) 38.35

Extreme Heat Days 24.25

Extreme Heat Days (percentile) 62.20

Wildfire Risk 509.15

Wildfire Risk (percentile) 30.01

Asthma Hospitalization Rate 25.33

Asthma Hospitalization Rate (percentile) 38.87

Cancer index (percent) 35.03

Cancer Prevalence (percentile) 16.65

Diabetes index 75.60

Diabetes Prevalence (percentile) 78.71

Heart Disease in Adults (percent) 71.03

Heart Disease in Adults (percentile) 74.63

Life Expectancy (years) 79.20

Life Expectancy (percentile) 56.86

Low Birth Weight 10.27

Low Birth Weight (percentile) 66.04

Mental Health Indicator 15.90

Mental Health Indicator (percentile) 45.31

Population Over 64 0.11

Population Over 64 (percentile) 36.73

Population Under 5 0.10

Population Under 5 (percentile) 87.70

Housing Cost Burdened (percent)	0.33
Housing Cost Burdened (percentile)	56.85
Disability (percent)	0.09
Disability (percentile)	34.50
Less Than High School Education (percent)	0.03
Less Than High School Education (percentile)	31.70
Linguistic Isolation (percent)	0.05
Linguistic Isolation (percentile)	58.40
Low Income (percent)	0.15
Percent Low Income (percentile)	37.10
People of Color (percent)	0.25
People of Color (percentile)	46.26

Cumulative Impact Analysis Maps

AREA OF EVALUATION

2,640' BUFFER

2,000' BUFFER

EAGLE PAD
LAT: 39.916275
LONG: -104.723660

1S 66W

1S 65W

2S 66W

2S 65W

ADAMS

DENVER

DIA

A-1

A-2

A-3

PUD

25 26 27 30 29 31 32 36 35 34 1 2 3 6 5 7 8 10 11 12

Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- ACCESS ROAD
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- AREA OF EVALUATION
- SCHOOL FACILITY
- HEALTH FACILITY
- CHILD CARE FACILITY
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- BUILDING UNIT
- HIGH OCCUPANCY BUILDING UNIT
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITY (ENVIROSCREEN 2.0)

ADAMS COUNTY ZONING

- A-1 - AGRICULTURAL-1
- A-2 - AGRICULTURAL-2
- A-3 - AGRICULTURAL-3
- DIA - DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

COMMERCE CITY ZONING

- PUD - PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

DENVER ZONING

- DIA - AIRPORT (DIA)

EAGLE PAD
CUMULATIVE IMPACT MAP 1
RULE 315.b.B. i, ii, iii, vii and xi
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:

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Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

609 Consulting, LLC

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Drawn by:	KMG	Date:	13 Jun 2025	NAD83 CO-Nft
Revised:	KMG	Date:	4 Aug 2025	Scale: 1" = 600ft

K:\CIVITAS RESOURCES\2024\2024_116_EAGLE_T1S_R66W_SEC_36\GIS\CUMULATIVE_IMPACT\CI_MAP_1.mxd 8/1/2025 10:48:06 AM

AREA OF EVALUATION
2,640' BUFFER
2,000' BUFFER
EAGLE PAD
LAT: 39.916275
LONG: -104.723660
PIGGADILLY ROAD
GUN CLUB ROAD
HARVEST ROAD
EAST 128TH AVENUE
EAST 120TH AVENUE
EAST 112TH AVENUE
GUERNSEY WAY
ADAMS
DENVER
1S 66W
1S 65W
2S 66W
2S 65W
25
26
27
30
29
34
35
36
31
32
3
2
1
6
5
10
11
12
7
8

Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- ACCESS ROAD
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- AREA OF EVALUATION
- HIGHWAYS
- ROADS
- INDUSTRIAL FACILITY
- INDUSTRIAL FACILITY NON OIL AND GAS
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

OIL AND GAS LOCATIONS

STATUS

- ACTIVE LOCATION
- ABANDONED LOCATION
- CLOSED LOCATION

ECMC WELLS

STATUS

- ABANDONED LOCATION
- ACTIVE
- DOMESTIC
- DRILLING
- DRY AND ABANDONED
- INJECTING
- PERMITTED
- PLUGGED AND ABANDONED
- PRODUCING
- SHUT IN
- TEMPORARILY ABANDONED
- WAITING ON COMPLETION

EAGLE PAD
CUMULATIVE IMPACT MAP 2
RULE 315.b.B. i, viii, ix, x and xi
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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Drawn by:	KMG	Date:	13 Jun 2025	NAD83 CO-Nft
Revised:	KMG	Date:	4 Aug 2025	Scale: 1" = 600ft

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AREA OF EVALUATION

2,640' BUFFER

2,000' BUFFER

EAGLE PAD
LAT: 39.916275
LONG: -104.723660

1S 66W

1S 65W

2S 66W

2S 65W

ADAMS

DENVER

27 26 25 30 29

34 35 36 31 32

3 2 1 6 5

10 11 12 7 8

Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- ACCESS ROAD
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- AREA OF EVALUATION
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- AQUATIC NATIVE SPECIES CONSERVATION WATERS
- AQUATIC SPORTFISH MANAGEMENT WATERS
- BALD EAGLE ROOST SITE
- CPW STATE WILDLIFE AREAS AND STATE PARKS

EAGLE PAD
CUMULATIVE IMPACT MAP 3
RULE 315.b.B. i, iv and xi
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:

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Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

609 Consulting, LLC

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Drawn by:	KMG	Date:	13 Jun 2025	NAD83 CO-Nft
Revised:	KMG	Date:	4 Aug 2025	Scale: 1" = 600ft

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2.5 MILE AREA OF EVALUATION

5,280' BUFFER

2,640' BUFFER

2,000' BUFFER

EAGLE PAD
LAT: 39.916275
LONG: -104.723660

COSPMS04_A

COSPMS03b_A

COSPUS16a_A

COSPUS16f_A

1S 66W

1S 65W

2S 66W

2S 65W

LAKE STATE PARK

COMMERCE CITY

ADAMS

DENVER

DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIR

Major Ditch

Third Creek

Clear Creek

Valley Lateral

Drift Hole

Oil Well

Radio Tower

DVX A

DVX B

EAST 112TH AVE

EAST 104TH AVE

TOWER ROAD

PIPELINE

GOLDEN GATE CANYON

ADAMS CO
DENVER CITY AND CO

CORPORATED BOUNDARY

Legend

- PROPOSED REFERENCE POINT
- ACCESS ROAD
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- BUFFER
- DOWNGRADIENT
- WATER WELL
- CWA SECTION 303(d) & 305(b) - STREAMS INSIDE AREA OF EVALUATION
- CWA SECTION 303(d) & 305(b) - LAKES INSIDE AREA OF EVALUATION
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- 100-YEAR FLOODWAY
- NWI RIPARIAN CORRIDOR
- FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND
- FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND
- FRESHWATER POND
- LAKE
- RIVERINE
- OTHER
- RULE 411.b 2,640' BUFFER
- BRIGHTON 1-189 PWS AREA
- COUNTY BOUNDARY

EAGLE PAD
CUMULATIVE IMPACT MAP 4
RULE 315.b.B. i, v, vi and xi
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:

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Drawn by: KMG Date: 13 Jun 2025
Revised: Date:

NAD83 CO-Cft
Scale: 1" = 1,300ft

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Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc.
Eagle Pad - Proposed Well Pad and Access Road
Water and Wildlife Protection Plan
Adams County, Colorado
November 19, 2025



Prepared for:

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. (Civitas Resources, Inc.)
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1. Introduction 1
2. Project Site 1
3. Operating Requirements 2
4. Wetlands, Riparian Habitat, and Other Waters of the U.S. 6
5. FEMA: 100-Year Floodplain 8
6. ECMC: High Priority Habitats and Other Protected Resources 8
7. Migratory Birds 8
8. Raptors 9
9. Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species (USFWS) 10
10. Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species (CPW) 12
11. Summary of Findings 12
12. Best Management Practices 12
13. Literature Cited 14

TABLES

Table 1. Potential riparian habitat features within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance 7

Table 2. Raptor nests within 0.5 miles of the project site 10

Table 3. USFWS T&E species with the potential to occur within or near the project site 11

Table 4. Crestone has committed to the following wildlife surveys if construction begins during the wildlife survey timing window 14

FIGURES

Figure 1. Wetland and riparian data around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad 15

Figure 2. FEMA floodplain data around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad 16

Figure 3 High Priority Habitat around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad 17

Figure 4. Wildlife habitat around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad during 2025 18

TABLE OF CONTENTS – Continued

APPENDIX A

Photos of the proposed Eagle Pad and associated habitat

APPENDIX B

Cultural Resources Report

The following table describes acronyms and abbreviations that are used throughout this report.

Acronym	Meaning
BMP	Best management practices
CPW	Colorado Parks and Wildlife
CVCP	Colorado Vegetation Classification Project
ECMC	Energy and Carbon Management Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HPH	High Priority Habitat (CPW)
HWA	HWA Wildlife Consulting, LLC
Max Disturbance	The maximum disturbance for the well pad
NHD	National Hydrology Dataset (USGS)
NWI	National Wetland Inventory (USFWS)
OHWM	Ordinary high water mark
Project Site	The maximum disturbance for the well pad and access road
T&E	Threatened and endangered species (USFWS)
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WPS	Working pad surface (pad disturbance area during development)

1. Introduction

Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of Civitas Resources, Inc.; hereafter referred to as "Extraction" or "the Operator") is developing oil and gas resources within Adams County, Colorado. HWA Wildlife Consulting, LLC (HWA) completed a Water and Wildlife Protection Plan in 2025 for the proposed Eagle Pad. This effort included a desktop analysis using online resources and field data collected by HWA on May 14, 21, and 28 and November 19, 2025. The HWA field surveys included:

- Black-tailed prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) - colony delineation surveys within 0.25 miles of the project site.
- Raptor nests - nest search surveys within 0.5 miles of the project site.
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) nest surveys – three rounds of surveys within potential nesting habitat (e.g., prairie dog colonies) within 0.25 miles of the project site following Colorado Parks and Wildlife's (CPW) *Recommended Survey Protocol and Actions to Protect Nesting Burrowing Owls - 2021* protocol.
- Threatened and endangered species - presence/absence surveys and habitat assessment surveys within 0.25 miles of the project site.
- Wetland/riparian habitat – wetland and riparian habitat surveys (including wetland delineations) within 2,000 feet of the project site.
- Opportunistic sightings - all species observed within 0.5 miles of the project site were documented.

This Water and Wildlife Protection Plan focuses on waters/wetlands and sensitive wildlife and plant species of management concern to the Bureau of Land Management-Royal Gorge Field Office (BLM-RGFO), CPW, Colorado State Land Board, Adams County, Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC; formerly referred to as the COGCC), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), within and around the project site (Figures 1-4). This plan addresses Adams County's requirements related to wildlife and natural resources for oil and gas locations.

2. Project Site

The project site is located in Section 36 T1S:R66W (Figures 1-4). Max disturbance, well pad, or oil and gas location refer to the maximum disturbance area for the well pad. Working pad surface refers to the pad disturbance area during development. Project site refers to the well pad and access road (proposed access road). The well pad is located approximately 250 feet north of E 120th Avenue and 3.1 miles east of E-470. The closest major drainage, Third Creek, is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the well pad and Barr Lake is located approximately 1.9 miles northwest of the well pad. The habitat within the project site consists of a mix of native and non-native (i.e., weedy) grassland habitat. The abundance of non-native species within the project site is likely a result of the area being tilled for agricultural purposes in the past (based on historical aerial imagery). Currently, the vegetation within the project site would be classified as a fallow field. No riparian habitat occurs within or near the project site. Photos of the project site and surrounding habitats are included in Appendix A.

3. Operating Requirements

This section covers Adams County's environmental requirements for oil and gas operations. This section covers the well pad and proposed access road. This section does not cover flowlines or pipelines that are permitted separately. Section 12 covers the environmental commitments, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and wildlife surveys to which Extraction has committed.

3.1 Water Quality Measures

During the drilling and pad construction phase the water supply source will be groundwater from the Rangeview Metropolitan District (39.650200, -104.659873), with a volume of 24,500 barrels. During the completions phase the water supply source will be surface water from FRICO (39.95392778, - 104.74666667) with a volume of 8.4 million barrels.

Extraction is requesting Adams County grant Extraction the flexibility to recycle produced water on the pad to use for well completions on this location. Extraction is not committing to recycling at the pad or utilizing recycled water, but rather seeking permission for the operations should it be logistically feasible. Extraction would attempt to utilize approximately 5% recycled produced water for well completions, therefore reducing the amount of freshwater used. This could result in approximately 420,000bbl less water from the FRICO source which draws from Barr Lake. It is anticipated that raw produced water would be trucked from other Extraction (or sister companies') oil and gas locations in the area to the project site. The water would be offloaded to temporary 500bbl tanks, minimally treated, blended with fresh water then used for well stimulations. All recycling equipment will be staged on liners and within the limits of permitted disturbance as illustrated in the completions site plan. The produced water would only be on this location during completions operations for the Eagle Pad wells with no storage longer than necessary for this pre-production stage. Additionally, Extraction will not use this pad to recycle water which would then be transferred to another location.

Groundwater will be sampled in accordance with the ECMC's Rule 615. Initial and periodic groundwater samples will be collected from up to four 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. Refer to the ECMC's Rule 615 for more information.

3.2 Resources Review

According to Adams County's *Development Standards and Regulations – 2020* document, a site-specific Resources Review is required for projects located within the Natural Resources Conservation Overlay (NRCO) district map. The NRCO is described as a general location of (1) important wildlife areas; (2) designated floodplains and associated riparian areas; and (3) important reservoir sites to provide wetlands and other habitat areas. The Resources Review was designed to provide resource protection standards, standards of the NRCO, and agricultural and cultural resource preservation objectives. The entire project site is located within the NRCO district. Therefore, a Resources Review is included in this Water and Wildlife Protection Plan.

The following is a list of the Resources Review requirements (*italic* text), as outlined in Section 4-14-02-03 of Adams County's *Development Standards and Regulations – 2020* document as well as the Operator's plans to address each applicable requirement (**bold** text).

1. *General Content: A Resources Review shall describe the existing conditions of the property, describe the development proposal and the rationale for the location of proposed open space, if applicable, and a description of how the proposal meets all the applicable standards and objectives of this Section and the Adams County Comprehensive Plan.*

   Section 2 provides a description of the project site. The location of the project site was chosen due to it occurring within previously disturbed land (i.e., tilled), its distance to sensitive environmental resources, and its close proximity to a paved road (120th) which will result in less habitat fragmentation. The well pad will include multiple wells resulting in fewer well pads being needed in the immediate vicinity of the project. The project site's close proximity to an existing road, occurring within previously disturbed land, it being a multiple well pad, and its distance to sensitive natural resources will result in minimal impacts to sensitive wildlife, plant, and aquatic resources in the area. The project site does not overlap Adams County Open Space.

2. *Site Specific Content: A Resources Review for all proposed developments not otherwise exempted, shall contain the following components, as applicable to the property proposed for development and the proposed project.*

   a. *Individual Protected Resources Component: The Resources Review for property containing protected resources shall contain an individual protected resources component including maps and/or plans depicting the location of water bodies, one hundred (100) year floodplains, and wetlands. This component also shall describe the level to which all resources are either conserved or developed, depict the setbacks/buffers of all resources for which setbacks/buffers are required, and contain a mitigation plan, if applicable.*

      The project site is not within any Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-mapped floodplain (Figure 2). Two USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI)/U.S. Geological Surveys (USGS) National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) mapped features were documented within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance (Table 1, Figure 1).

      Feature #1, NWI-mapped riverine/NHD-mapped stream (intermittent) habitat, is located 1,134 feet east of the max disturbance. Feature #1 was verified not to be present at the time of the field survey. Feature #1 had no riparian vegetation, no water, no defined bed and bank, and no OHWM, indicating that this area would not qualify as riparian habitat (Appendix A, Photos 1-4).

Feature #2, NWI-mapped freshwater pond/NHD-stream (intermittent) is mapped 1,076 feet southeast of the max disturbance. Using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) wetland delineation manual protocols, HWA identified one wetland within Feature #2 that was documented 1,702 feet from the max disturbance. Feature #2, is located upgradient, and across a paved road, from the max disturbance. Feature #2 included one HWA-mapped wetland within the central portion of the feature and cropland habitat along the northern and southern portions of the feature (Appendix A, Photos 5-9).

HWA supports waiving the 2,000-foot setback for wetlands and riparian habitat (e.g., water bodies) due to the following:

- **No downgradient wetland or riparian habitat occurs within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance.**
- **The max disturbance for the well pad is located >1,700 feet from any wetland or riparian habitat and outside CPW-mapped aquatic High Priority Habitat (HPH).**
- **The two NWI/NHD-mapped riparian habitat features within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance are not anticipated to be impacted by operations.**
- **Only one wetland occurs within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance. The HWA-mapped wetland is 1,702 feet away from the max disturbance, upgradient, across a paved road, and surrounded by crops to the north and south indicating that it is an isolated wetland feature.**
- **The project site is located entirely outside of the FEMA-mapped floodplains. The closest FEMA-mapped floodplain is located approximately 1.4 miles to the southwest.**
- **The closest major drainage (Third Creek) is located approximately 1.5 miles to the southwest.**
- **The stormwater BMPs that the Operator will implement for this project site include: a Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Plan and Drainage Study Plan to address stormwater.**

b. *NRCO Component: A Resources Review shall contain a NRCO component including a site-specific review identifying the location of areas used by wildlife as habitat or migration routes and any area protected by the NRCO District, and plans identifying how the proposed development on the land complies with the standards of the NRCO District.*

Figures 3 and 4 display sensitive natural resources habitat within and around the project site. Sections 4-11 cover sensitive natural resources within and around the project site in detail. No CPW-designated High Priority Habitats (HPHs) occur within or near the project site. Section 12 includes environmental commitments, BMPs, and wildlife surveys to further promote the protection of wildlife, to avoid unnecessary impacts on the environment, to mitigate potential impacts to sensitive species, and to comply with the

standards of the NRCO District. Wildlife surveys and seasonal restrictions have been applied (see Resource Management Recommendations and Table 4) to minimize impacts to sensitive species. Potential adverse impacts to the ecosystem are expected to be minimal if the appropriate surveys are followed, seasonal restrictions are implemented (when possible), invasive species are managed, temporary disturbances are reclaimed (e.g., interim reclamation), and BMPs are followed.

c. *Cultural Resources Component: A Resources Review shall contain a cultural resources component including a written review of the proposed development, depicts the locations of all cultural resources and includes plans identifying how the proposed development on the land complies with the standards of the Cultural Resources subsection.*

A Class I and Class III cultural resources survey was conducted as part of a due diligence study in order to determine if the project site contained intact archaeological resources or historic properties that may be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

In June 2025, a comprehensive Cultural Resources study was completed for the project site. The Cultural Resources study included a Class I literature review and synthesis and a Class III intensive archaeological survey of the project site to identify any archaeological sites that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The Class I literature review did not identify any previously documented cultural resources or surveys in or within 100 feet of the project site. The Class III intensive archaeological survey did not identify any cultural resources in or within 100 feet of the project site.

Based on the findings, no additional cultural investigations are recommended and there are no recommended restrictions to the proposed project site. The full cultural resources report is included in Appendix B.

d. *Agricultural Component: A Resources Review shall contain an agricultural component identifying the location of agricultural land and describes related agricultural operations, such as irrigation practices, occurring on the land.*

The project site is located within lands that have been historically used for unirrigated hay production based on historical imagery. The project site is zoned as A-3 Agriculture land by Adams County. As discussed above, the project site is dominated by a mix of native and non-native (i.e., weedy) grassland habitat and is not currently being used for agricultural purposes. The abundance of non-native species within the project site is likely a result of the area being tilled for agricultural purposes in the past. Currently, the site would be classified as a fallow field. No signs of irrigation were identified using aerial imagery.

The project site is compatible with Adams County's goal to preserve and maintain agricultural lands to the greatest extent possible. Drilling multiple wells from one centralized location reduces Extraction's footprint and leaves more land available for agriculture and wildlife. Once drilling is completed, interim reclamation will occur to minimize the long-term disturbance area. Once the well pad is plugged and abandoned, all the well pad related equipment will be removed, and the area will be reclaimed to its pre-disturbance condition per ECMC standards and regulations. Agricultural operations can still occur around the project site during operations and once the project site has been reclaimed, within the project site's footprint.

3. *Recommendations: A Resources Review shall contain recommendations for mitigating any negative impacts of the proposed development on the natural, cultural and agricultural resources. The review also shall contain recommendations for resolving conflicting objectives when the Resources Review identifies areas where such conflicts exist.*

   The project site will not impact, or will have minimal impacts, to riparian features (water bodies, wetlands, and water of the U.S), floodplains, cultural resources, long-term agricultural operations, sensitive wildlife and plant species, or CPW HPHs. Sections 4-11 cover sensitive natural resources within and around the project site in detail, as well as resource management recommendations where applicable. Section 12 includes environmental commitments, BMPs, and surveys to further promote the protection of wildlife, to avoid unnecessary impacts on the environment, to mitigate potential impacts to sensitive species, and to comply with the standards of the NRCO District. Wildlife surveys and seasonal restrictions have been applied (see Resource Management Recommendations and Table 4) to minimize impacts to sensitive species. Potential adverse impacts to the ecosystem are expected to be minimal if the appropriate surveys are followed, seasonal restrictions are implemented (when possible), invasive species are managed, temporary disturbances are reclaimed (e.g., interim reclamation), and BMPs are followed.

4. Wetlands, Riparian Habitat, and Other Waters of the U.S.

Wetlands, riparian areas (e.g., water bodies), waters of the U.S, and FEMA-mapped floodplains do not occur within the project site (Figures 1 and 2). No riparian habitat characteristics such as riparian vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils were observed within or near the project site during field surveys in 2025. The closest major drainage to the project site is Third Creek, located approximately 1.5 miles to the southwest.

Potential wetland, riparian, and waters of the U.S. habitat features were identified using aerial imagery, USFWS NWI, USGS NHD, and HWA potential riparian habitat (mapped by HWA during field surveys). The outer boundary of HWA potential riparian habitat was mapped using the outer edge of the riparian vegetation or the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) boundary (if riparian vegetation was not present). Wetlands were delineated by HWA using the USACE wetland delineation manual protocols.

HWA surveyed two potential riparian habitat features located within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance (Figure 1).

Potential Riparian Habitat – Within 2,000 Feet

Two NWI/NHD-mapped features were documented within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance (Table 1, Figure 1, Appendix A).

Feature #1, NWI-mapped riverine/NHD-mapped stream (intermittent) habitat, is located 1,134 feet east of the max disturbance. Feature #1 was verified not to be present at the time of the field survey. Feature #1 had no riparian vegetation, no water, no defined bed and bank, and no OHWM, indicating that this area would not qualify as riparian habitat (Appendix A, Photos 1-4).

Feature #2, NWI-mapped freshwater pond/NHD-stream (intermittent) is mapped 1,076 feet southeast of the max disturbance. HWA identified one wetland within Feature #2 that was documented 1,702 feet from the max disturbance. Feature #2, and the one wetland within the feature, is located upgradient, and across a paved road, from the max disturbance. Feature #2 included one HWA-mapped wetland within the central portion of the feature and cropland habitat along the northern and southern portions of the feature (Appendix A, Photos 5-9).

Table 1. Potential riparian habitat features within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance.

Feature Number	**Feature Classification**	**Distance and Direction from the Max Disturbance**	**Field Observations (within 2,000 feet of the Max Disturbance)**
Feature #1	NWI R5UBH Riverine/NHD Stream (Intermittent)	1,134 feet east (downgradient).	Feature 1 was verified not to be present at the time of the field survey. It had no riparian vegetation, no water, no defined bed and bank, and no OHWM.
Feature #2	NWI PUSAf Freshwater Pond/NHD Stream (Intermittent) Feature/HWA Wetland Feature	1,076 feet (actual distance based on field wetland delineation surveys = **1,702** feet) southeast (upgradient).	Feature 2 was field verified to contain a wetland. One wetland was field delineated within the feature. The areas up and down drainage of the delineated wetland did not contain the appropriate riparian vegetation, water, soils, defined bed and bank, or OHWM to be classified as a wetland.

Resource Management Recommendations

Due to the findings described above and in Section 3.2.2.a, no additional actions are recommended.

No wetlands, waterbodies, or waters of the U.S. would be directly impacted, therefore a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit should not be required to perform construction activities at the project site.

5. FEMA: 100-Year Floodplain

The project site is outside of the FEMA-mapped 100-year floodplain (Figure 2). The closest FEMA-mapped floodplain is located approximately 1.4 miles southwest along Third Creek.

Resource Management Recommendations

Due to the project site being located outside of the FEMA-mapped floodplains, no permitting associated with construction within a floodplain should be required.

6. ECMC: High Priority Habitats and Other Protected Resources

The oil and gas location is not located within any CPW designated HPH areas (Figure 3). The area around the project site was formally designated as burrowing owl HPH, however it was removed from the 2025 HPH data. This is likely due to the former prairie dog colony in the area that is now inactive, is overgrown by vegetation, and the majority of the burrows are now caved in (photos 10-13 in Appendix A). Burrowing owls typically utilize active prairie dog colonies (with open burrows) for nesting and prefer areas with sparse vegetation for detecting predators. During the three burrowing owl ground surveys conducted in 2025, no burrowing owl individuals or nests were observed within 0.25 miles of the project site (CPW's recommended buffer zone, CPW 2020). No active prairie dog colonies occur within 0.25 miles of the project site.

Resource Management Recommendations

High Priority Habitats do not occur within or near the project site and no burrowing owls were observed within 0.25 miles of the project site. Due to historical burrowing owl observations, burrowing owl surveys are recommended if construction occurs during the CPW-recommended burrowing owl nesting season (March 15 – October 31).

7. Migratory Birds

During field surveys conducted in 2025, HWA documented all bird species detected (visual or aural) within 0.5 miles of the project site. Sixteen bird species were documented: Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), burrowing owl, cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), horned lark (*Eremophia alpestris*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo hamaicensis*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), vesper sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), and yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*).

The USFWS IPaC report identified twelve Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) with the potential to be present within or near the project site: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), broad-tailed hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), chimney swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), Clark's grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), golden eagle (*Aquila*

chrysaetos), grasshopper sparrow, long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*), red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), and thick-billed longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*) (USFWS 2025a).

No bald eagle, golden eagle, or ferruginous hawk nests occur within 0.5 miles of the project site (CPW's recommended buffer zone, CPW 2020). Potential eagle nesting habitat (e.g., large/mature tree stands and cliffs) does not occur within 0.5 miles of the project site. Potential ferruginous hawk nesting habitat does occur within 0.5 miles of the project site where there are eroded drainages and small isolated trees, however no ferruginous hawk nests or individuals were observed during the field survey. Broad-tailed hummingbirds have been observed in Adams County, however no suitable nesting habitat (e.g., trees and large shrubs) occurs within or near the project site. Potential chimney swift nesting habitat (e.g., chimneys, hollow trees, and caves) does not occur within or near the project site. Suitable habitat (e.g., open water) for Clark's grebes does not occur within or near the project site. Grasshopper sparrows were observed during field surveys and potentially suitable nesting habitat does occur in the area. Therefore, grasshopper sparrows have the potential to be impacted if construction occurs during the nesting season. Long-billed curlews were not observed during field surveys and sightings in this area are rare. No northern harrier nests or suitable nesting habitat (e.g., large wet meadows) occur within 0.25 miles of the project site (CPW recommended buffer zone, CPW correspondence). Pectoral sandpipers, a migrant species of Colorado, are unlikely to occur within or near the project site due to a lack of suitable habitat (e.g., marshes) in the area. Suitable habitat (e.g., large tree stands) for red-headed woodpeckers does not occur within or near the projects site. Potential habitat (e.g., shortgrass prairies) for thick-billed longspurs does occur within and near the project site, however they were not observed during field surveys.

Resource Management Recommendations

If construction activities start between April 1 and August 31, CPW recommends surveys for migratory bird nests. Construction work must start within 7 days of a migratory bird nest survey. If construction activities start between February 1 and July 31, CPW recommends surveys for nesting raptors in and within 0.5 miles of the project site. In addition to general raptor nest surveys, due to the historic prairie dog colony that is located in the area, CPW recommends burrowing owl surveys between March 15 and October 31 before any construction begins.

8. Raptors

Based on CPW raptor nest restriction buffers (CPW 2020) and the known raptor species near the project site, eagle nests and ferruginous hawk nests within 0.5 miles of the project site, red-tailed hawk nests within 0.33 miles of the project site, and all other raptor nests within ≤0.25 miles of the project site could have applicable seasonal restriction buffers if active nests were found.

During the raptor nest (including burrowing owl nest) ground surveys conducted on May 14, 21, and 28, 2025, two raptor nests were located within 0.5 miles of the project site (Table 2, Figure 4, Appendix A).

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) nest #388 was in good condition, comprised of small sticks, located in a cottonwood tree (*Populus* sp.), and had an incubating adult in the nest during the surveys (photo 14 in Appendix A). Burrowing owl nest #387 was in good condition, located within an active prairie dog colony, and had an adult near the nest and sign at the nest burrow (i.e., pellets, mute, and prey remains) during the surveys (photo 15 in Appendix A).

Table 2. Raptor nests within 0.5 miles of the project site.

Nest ID	Species	Status 2025	Distance to Project Site	Nest Substrate	Nest Condition
384	Unknown Raptor	Outside of Season	0.34	Cottonwood	Fair
385	Unknown Raptor	Outside of Season	0.27	Cottonwood	Poor

Nest ID (**Bold** text) - CPW raptor nest restriction buffer overlaps project site (excluding gone nests)

Resource Management Recommendations

Based on CPW raptor nest restriction buffers (CPW 2020), the following restriction buffers could apply to the project site, if these nests become re-occupied (excluding nests that were documented as gone during the field surveys):

- Swainson's hawk nest #388 (within 0.25 miles of the well pad): for large industrial disturbances (drilling rig, residential construction, etc.), no permitted, authorized, or human encroachment activities within 0.25 miles of the nest site during the nesting season (April 1 through July 31).

If construction activities start between February 1 and July 31, CPW recommends surveys for nesting raptors within 0.5 miles of the project site (CPW 2020). In addition to general raptor nest surveys. burrowing owl surveys are recommended if construction occurs during the CPW-recommended burrowing owl nesting season (March 15 – October 31).

9. Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species (USFWS)

No USFWS critical habitats occur within the project site (USFWS 2025a). The USFWS IPaC report lists seven threatened and endangered (T&E), proposed T&E, or candidate species that have the potential to be affected by construction and drilling operations at the project site (Table 3) (USFWS 2025a). Six of the seven species have a low likelihood of occurring within the project site either due to habitat not occurring in the area, the species not occurring during the breeding season, or they have not been documented within or near the project site (see "Occurrence Potential" in Table 3). Monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*), listed as proposed threatened under the Endangered Species Act, have a moderate likelihood of occurring within the project site, during June through September (Chu and Jones 2011), due to two patches of showy milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*) occurring within the project site (Figure 4). Two patches of showy milkweed (a host plant for monarchs), which collectively contained 29 individual plants, were documented during the field surveys (photos 16 and 17 in Appendix A). Monarchs could utilize the showy milkweeds for reproducing (e.g., egg laying).

Table 3. USFWS T&E species with the potential to occur within or near the project site.

Species (Status)	Habitat	Occurrence Potential
Birds		
Piping plover (Threatened) - *Charadrius melodus*	Lakes and barren river sandbars.	**Low**. Suitable habitat is not located within or near the project site.
Whooping crane (Endangered) - *Grus americana*	Does not breed in Colorado. Migrates between winter range (Texas and Arkansas) and summer range (Canada). Requires a variety of wetland habitats (USFWS 2025b).	**Low**. Could potentially fly over during migration but unlikely to be impacted due to the lack of suitable habitat within the project site.
Fishes		
Pallid sturgeon (Endangered) - *Scaphirhynchus albus*	Large rivers and large river tributaries (USFWS 2025b).	**Low**. Suitable habitat does not exist within or near the project site. Downstream impacts are unlikely if the project does not involve consumptive water use from the Platte River tributaries.
Insects		
Monarch butterfly (Proposed Threatened) - *Danaus plexippus*	Diverse vegetation with abundant nectar sources and milkweed (their host plant).	**Moderate**. Two patches of milkweeds (29 total plants) were documented within the project site. Monarchs are typically associated with larger milkweed patches, however they could reproduce within the project site (during June through September) due to the presence of milkweeds (Chu and Jones 2011).
Suckley's bumble bee (Proposed Endangered) - *Bombus suckleyi*	Diverse vegetation with abundant nectar sources and the presence of other bumble bee colonies. They are an obligate social parasite of social bumble bees (USFWS 2025b).	**Low**. Suckley's bumble bees have not been documented within Adams County or within the bordering counties (Wright et al. 2017). In Colorado, Suckley's occur at 6,000 to 10,500 feet in elevation (Wright et al. 2017) which is above the project site's elevation (~5,210 feet in elevation). Suckley's are unlikely to occur within the project site because they are associated with the higher elevations along the foothills and the Rocky Mountains in this area.
Plants		
Ute ladies'-tresses (Threatened) - *Spiranthes diluvialis*	Moist meadows associated with perennial stream terraces, floodplains, and oxbows (USFWS 2025b).	**Low**. Suitable habitat does not exist within or near the project site. The closest potential habitat is located along Third Creek to the southwest.
Western prairie fringed orchid (Threatened) - *Platanthera praeclara*	Unplowed, calcareous prairies and sedge meadows. Not known to occur in Colorado (USFWS 2025b).	**Low**. Suitable habitat does not exist within or near the project site. Downstream impacts are unlikely if the project does not involve consumptive water use from the Platte River tributaries.

Resource Management Recommendations

Six of the seven T&E species identified by the USFWS have a low probability of occurring within or near the project site (see "Occurrence Potential" in Table 3). However, monarch butterflies have a moderate probability of occurring. To prevent direct impacts to monarchs, the following best management practices will be followed:

- If construction occurs during June through September, milkweeds within the project site will be transplanted (outside of the monarch breeding season) to the adjacent habitat outside of the project site (upon surface owner approval). If the milkweeds cannot be transplanted, the milkweeds within the project site will be surveyed for monarch eggs, caterpillars, and adults. If no monarch eggs, caterpillars, or adults are observed, then the milkweed will be removed prior to construction.

10. Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species (CPW)

In addition to the species mentioned earlier in this report, three additional species on the CPW threatened, endangered, and species of special concern (sensitive species) list were evaluated (CPW 2025): black-tailed prairie dog, northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*), and swift fox. All three species are listed as species of State Special Concern (not a statutory category).

No active prairie dog colonies are located within 0.25 of the project site. The closest active prairie dog colony is located approximately 0.45 miles to the northeast (Figure 4). No suitable northern leopard frog habitat (e.g., features containing water) was documented within or near the project site during field surveys. No swift fox individuals or dens were documented within or near the project site during field surveys.

Resource Management Recommendations

Prairie dog colonies and northern leopard frog habitat do not occur within or near the project site. There is potential swift fox denning habitat near the project site. HWA recommends conducting a swift fox den survey prior to construction activities.

11. Summary of Findings

Potentially suitable habitat for the following sensitive wildlife resources were documented within or near the project site: nesting raptors, nesting migratory birds, potential monarch butterfly habitat, and potential swift fox denning habitat. Wildlife surveys and seasonal restrictions have been applied (see Resource Management Recommendations and Table 4) to minimize impacts to these sensitive species. Potential adverse impacts to the ecosystem are expected to be minimal if the appropriate surveys are followed, seasonal restrictions are implemented (when possible), invasive species are managed, temporary disturbances are reclaimed (e.g., interim reclamation), and BMPs are followed.

The project site will not impact wetlands, riparian habitat, waters of the U.S., cultural resources, or CPW-designated HPH.

12. Best Management Practices

The Operator has committed to the following environmental commitments, BMPs, and surveys to further promote the protection of wildlife and to avoid unnecessary impacts on the environment:

- 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 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 Local Government Department (LGD).
- Project personnel will not intentionally harm, harass, or otherwise disturb wildlife.
- The Operator will provide general wildlife compliance training and resources to relevant project personnel, including contractors.
- Project personnel will report any injured or orphaned wildlife discovered at the project location.
- The Operator will consult with CPW or other appropriate wildlife agency personnel, as needed, should any new significant constraints or concerns arise.
- The Operator will employ qualified biologists and subject matter experts as needed to ensure compliance with wildlife protection measures and expectations.
- The project site will not include drilling pits, production pits, or other pits associated with oil and gas operations.
- If a trench is left open for more than 5 consecutive days during pipeline construction, the Operator will install wildlife escape ramps at a minimum of one ramp per 0.25 miles of trench.
- Associated flowlines and utility lines will not occur within any perennial streams identified as aquatic HPH.
- The stormwater BMPs that the Operator will implement for this project site include: a Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Plan and Drainage Study Plan to address stormwater.
- If vegetation removal occurs during the nesting season (April 1 to August 31), the Operator will conduct migratory bird nest clearance surveys prior to vegetation removal. Vegetation removal work must start within 7 days of a nest clearance survey. If work has not started, the area will need to be re-surveyed for nests. If nests are located, the Operator will implement nest protection BMPs. These BMPs will include the appropriate species specific (varies by bird species) work zone buffers around the nest.

- If construction occurs during June through September, milkweeds within the project site will be transplanted (outside of the monarch breeding season) to the adjacent habitat outside of the project site (upon surface owner approval). If the milkweeds cannot be transplanted, the milkweeds within the project site will be surveyed for monarch eggs, caterpillars, and adults. If no monarch eggs, caterpillars, or adults are observed, then the milkweed will be removed prior to construction.
- This location will use gas and oil takeaway pipelines.
- There will be no permanent lighting.
- Permanent production facilities will be powered by utility power.
- A full-wrap sound wall will be installed and will remain in place through the duration of development operations.
- Light sources used during development activities will be placed inward and downward, within the sound wall wrap.
- The Operator has committed to conducting raptor nest, migratory bird nest, and swift fox den surveys prior to construction (outlined in Table 4). If active nests or dens are found within species-specific buffer zones, CPW will be consulted and appropriate protection BMPs will be implemented.

Table 4. Extraction has committed to the following wildlife surveys if construction begins during the wildlife survey timing window.

Species	Survey Area	Survey Timing Window
Raptor Nests	0.5-Mile Survey Buffer	February 1 – July 31
Burrowing Owl Nests	0.25-Mile Survey Buffer	March 15 – October 31
Migratory Bird Nests	Within the Project Site	April 1 – August 31
Swift Fox Dens	Within the Project Site	Year-round

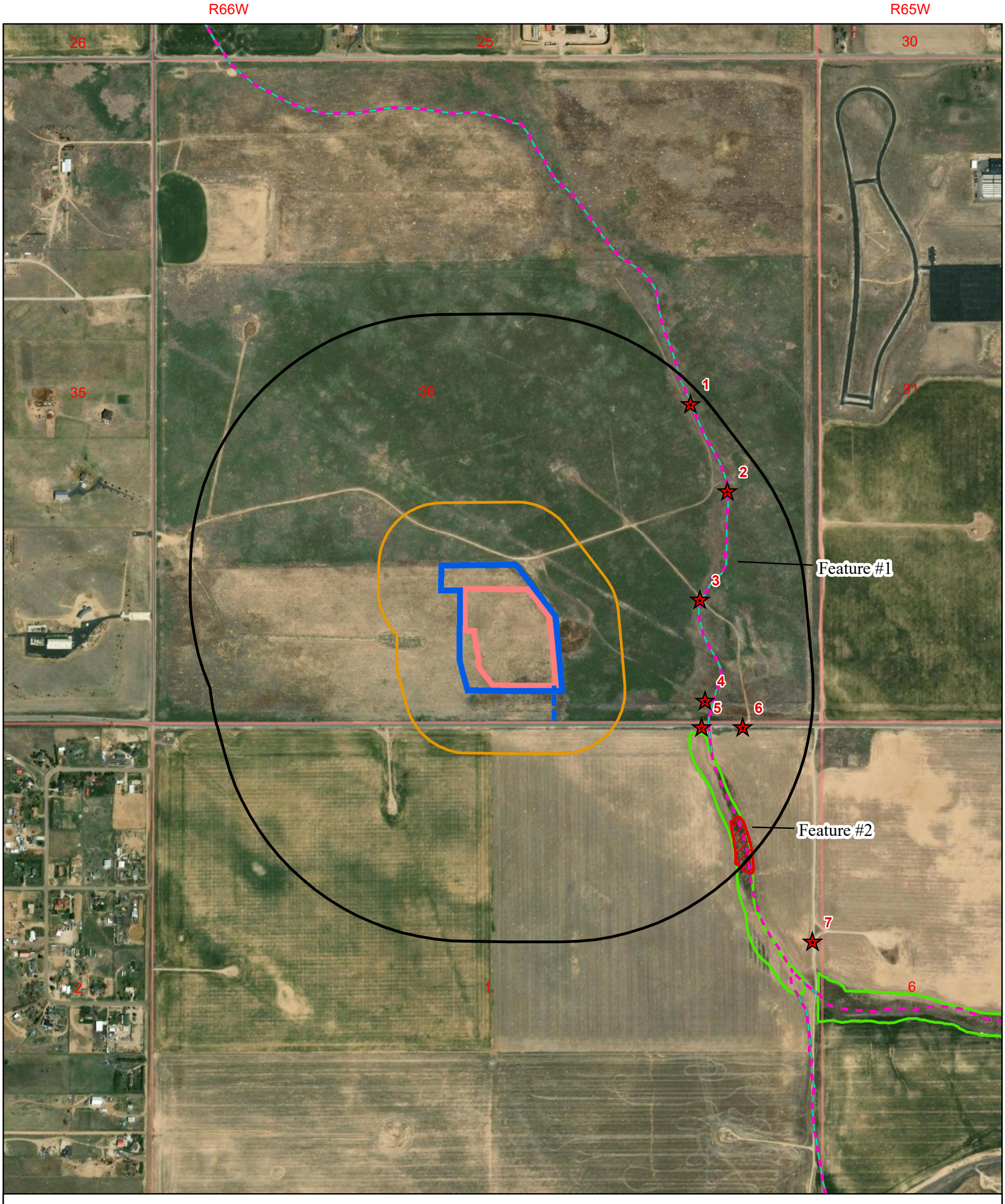
13. Literature Cited

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW). 2020. Recommended buffer zones and seasonal restrictions for Colorado raptors.

CPW. 2025. Threatened and endangered list. Available at: https://cpw.state.co.us/learn/Pages/SOC-ThreatenedEndangeredList.aspx

Chu, J. R. and S. R. Jones. 2011. Butterflies of the Colorado Front Range. Boulder County Nature Association.

Wright, A., C. L. Boyd, M. D. Bowers, and V. L. Scott. 2017. The bumble bees of Colorado: a pictorial identification and information guide.



Feature Number	Feature Classification	Distance and Direction from the max disturbance	Field Observations (within 2,000 feet of the max disturbance)
Feature #1	NWI R5UBH Riverine/NHD Stream (Intermittent) Feature	1,134 feet east (downgradient)	Feature #1 was verified not to be present at the time of the field survey. It had no riparian vegetation, no water, no defined bed and bank, and no OHWM.
Feature #2	NWI PUSAf Freshwater Pond/NHD Stream (Intermittent)/HWA Wetland Feature	1,076 feet (actual distance based on field wetland delineation surveys = **1,702** feet) southeast (upgradient)	Feature #2 was field verified to contain a wetland. One wetland was field delineated within the feature. The areas up and down drainage of the delineated wetland did not contain the appropriate riparian vegetation, water, soils, defined bed and bank, or OHWM to be classified as a wetland.

Figure 1. Wetland and riparian data (USFWS NWI, USGS NHD, and HWA wetland survey data) around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad.

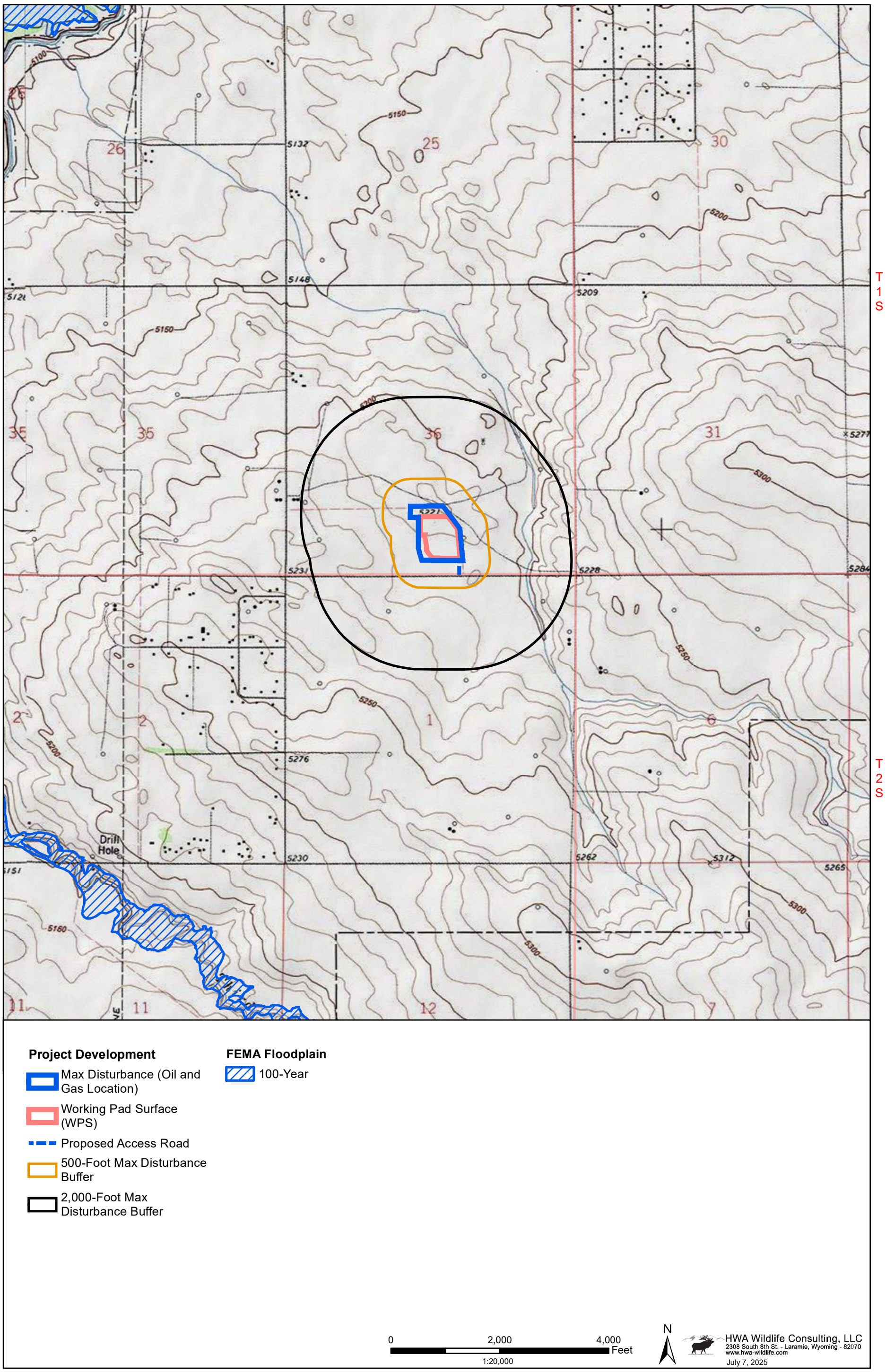


Figure 2. FEMA floodplain data around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad.

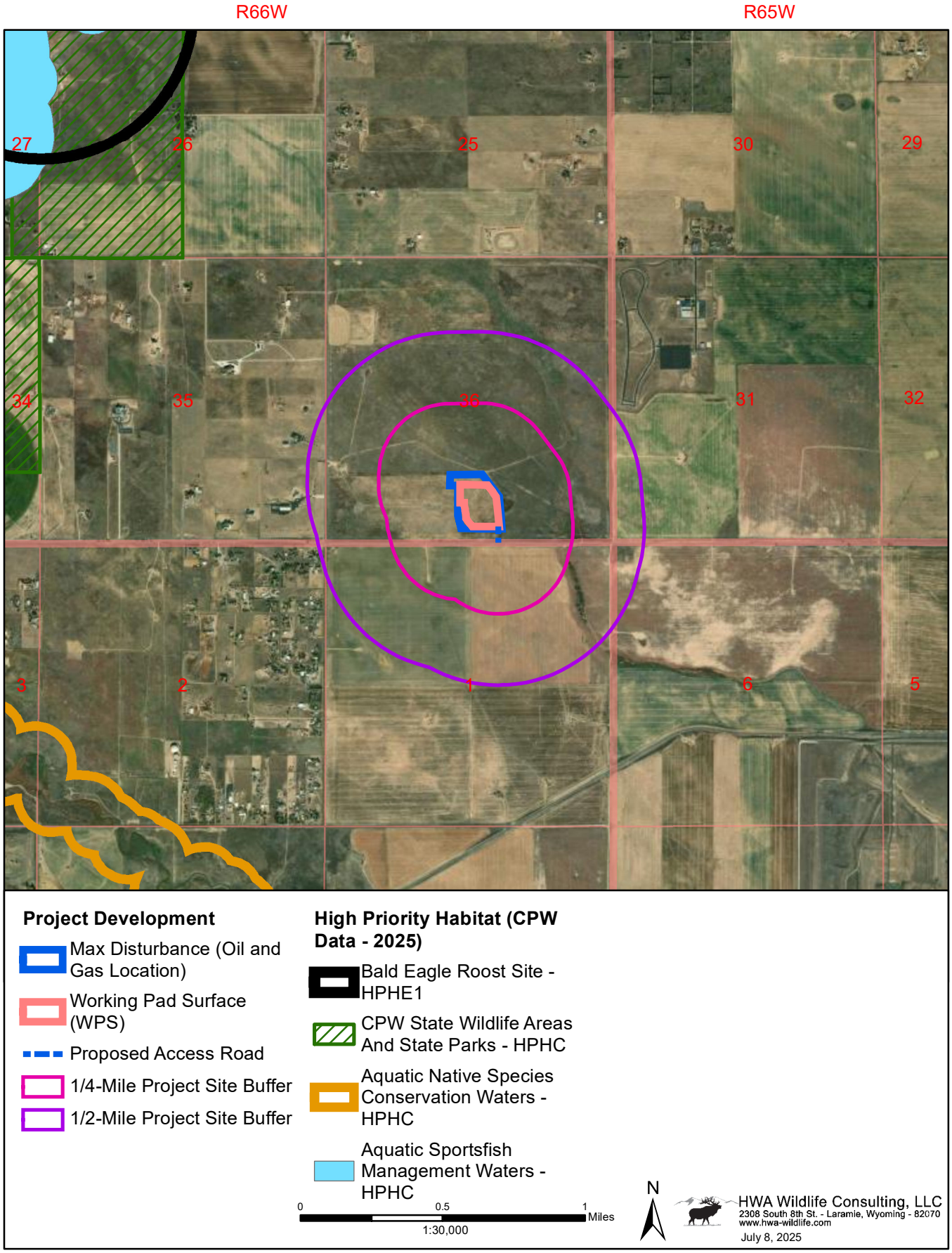


Figure 3. High Priority Habitat around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad.

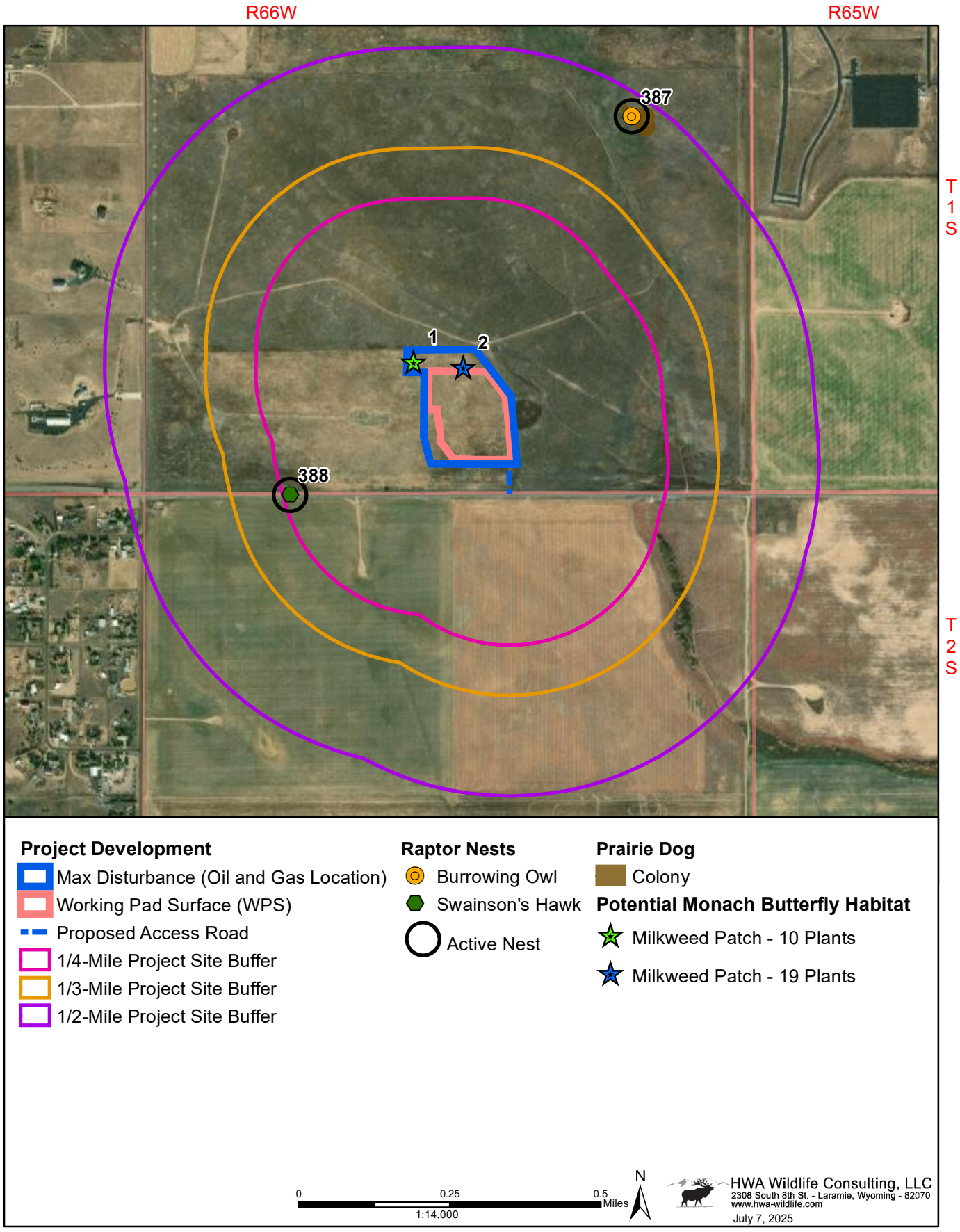


Figure 4. Wildlife habitat around Extraction's proposed Eagle Pad during 2025.

Appendix A

Photos of the proposed Eagle Pad and associated habitat



Photo 1. **Riparian Feature #1**. Looking south. Upland habitat.



Photo 2. **Riparian Feature #1.** Looking south. Upland habitat.



Photo 3. **Riparian Feature #1.** Looking north. Upland habitat.



Photo 4. **Riparian Feature #1.** Looking south. Primarily upland habitat.



Photo 5. **Riparian Feature #2**. Looking south.



Photo 6. **Riparian Feature #2**. Looking southwest.



Photo 7. **Riparian Feature #2.** Looking northwest.



Photo 8. **Riparian Feature #2.** Wetland within Riparain Feature #2, that was delineated by HWA. Looking west.



Photo 9. **Riparian Feature #2. Looking south.**



Photo 10. Looking north from the center of the pad.



Photo 11. Looking east from the center of the pad.



Photo 12. Looking south from the center of the pad.



Photo 13. Looking west from the center of the pad.



Photo 14. Swainson's hawk nest #388. Looking west.



Photo 15.
Burrowing owl nest #387.



Photo 16.
Milkweed patch #1.



Photo 17.
Milkweed patch
#2.

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Report

July 11, 2025

Logan McConnell
HWA Wildlife Consulting, LLC
2308 S 8th St.
Laramie, WY 82070

Subject: Class I & Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the *Eagle Well Pad* Project, Adams County, Colorado

Dear Mr. McConnell,

Please find attached documentation in fulfillment of a Class I & Class III Cultural Resources study for the Eagle Well Pad Project, located in Adams County, Colorado (Project). Per Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) Guidelines, a Limited-Results Cultural Resource Survey Form was completed for the survey, along with supporting documentation including Maps (Appendix A), photo plates of survey conditions (Appendix B), and a formal file search completed by the OAHP (Appendix C).

The proposed Project includes the construction of a well pad and access road. The *Project Area*, spanning 27.7 acres, includes all areas within the parcel that may experience ground-disturbing activities, plus a 100-ft buffer.

As currently defined, the Project is not considered a federal undertaking as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36 CRF 800). However, a Class I and Class III cultural resources survey was conducted as part of a due diligence study in order to determine if the Project Area contained intact archaeological resources or historic properties that may be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in relation to the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations (4-14-02-06).

In June 2025, Area M completed a comprehensive Cultural Resources study for the proposed Project. The Cultural Resources study included a Class I literature review and synthesis and a Class III intensive archaeological survey of the Project Area within the property boundaries (27.7 acres) to identify any archaeological sites that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Project	County	TRS	Estimated Area
Eagle Well Pad	Adams	T1S R66W S36	27.7 ac

The Class I literature review did not identify any previously documented cultural resources or surveys within the Project Area. The Class III intensive archaeological survey did not identify any cultural resources.

Based on these findings, Area M does not recommend any additional cultural investigations prior to, or during, the development of the parcel subject to this survey. Therefore, Area M recommends that the Project may proceed as planned with no negative impact to cultural resources. If the Project Area is altered, a new report must be rendered.

If you have any questions, or comments, regarding this letter or report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Area M Consulting, LLC



Garrett L. Knudsen
President and Principal Investigator
651.802.8323
gknudsen@areaMconsulting.com

CLASS I & III CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY
Eagle Pad Project
Adams County, Colorado

Prepared for:

HWA Wildlife Consulting, LLC
2308 S 8th St.
Laramie, WY 82070

Principal Investigator
Garrett L, Knudsen

Report Author
Joseph K. Pnewski

Area M Consulting, LLC
Environmental Consultants
7302 Claredon Drive
Edina, MN 55439
www.areamconsulting.com

AREA M

July 2025

History Colorado- Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

OAHP 1420
Revised 9/98

LIMITED-RESULTS CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

This form (#1420) is for small scale limited results projects - block surveys less than 160 acres with linear surveys under four miles. Additionally, there should be no sites and a maximum of four Isolated Finds. This form must be typed.

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Report Title (include County): Class I & Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the Eagle Well Pad Project. Adams County, Colorado
2. Date of Field Work: 6/27/25
3. Form completed by: Joseph Pnewski Date: 7/10/25
4. Survey Organization/Agency: Area M Consulting, LLC
   Principal Investigator: Garrett L. Knudsen
   Principal Investigator's Signature: 
   Other Crew: Jonathan Knudsen
   Address: 7302 Claredon Drive Edina, MN 55439
5. Lead Agency / Land Owner: Private Landowner
   Contact: NA
   Address:NA
6. Client: HWA Wildlife Consulting, LLC
7. Permit Type and Number: NA
8. Report / Contract Number:NA
9. Comments: Private Development on Private Land. Survey Request from Adams County for due to location in NRCO District

II. DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING / PROJECT

10. Type of Undertaking: Class I & Class III Cultural Resources Survey
11. Size of Undertaking (acres): 27.7 Size of Project (if different)
12. Nature of the Anticipated Disturbance: Well Pad and Access Road Construction
13. Comments:100 foot buffer surrounding development area

III. PROJECT LOCATION

Please attach a photocopy of USGS Quad. clearly showing the project location. The Quad. should be clearly labeled with the Prime Meridian, Township, Range, Section(s), Quad. map name, size, and date. Please do not reduce or enlarge the photocopy.

14. Description: Located in a former agricultural field and pasture land to the north of E 120th Ave in Commerce City.

15. Legal Location: Quad. Map: Mile High Lakes, CO Date(s): 1966 (eds. 1994)

Principal Meridian: 6th ■ NM __ Ute __

NOTE: Only generalized subdivision ("quarter quarters") within each section is needed

Township: 1S Range: 66W Sec.: 36 1/4s SW SW ___ ___ ;

Township: ___ Range: ___ Sec.: ___ 1/4s ___ ___ ___ ___ ;

Township: ___ Range: ___ Sec.: ___ 1/4s ___ ___ ___ ___ ;

If section(s) is irregular, explain alignment method: ___

16. Total number of acres surveyed: 34.64

17. Comments: ___

IV. ENVIRONMENT

18. General Topographic Setting: Flat Upland

Current Land Use: Fallow Agricultural Field and Pastureland

19. Flora: Weeds - common sunflower, field bindweed, nodding thistle, cheatgrass, russian thistle, mullein

20. Soils/Geology: Sandy Loams and loamy sands

21. Ground Visibility: Variable - 0-70% surface visiblity

22. Comments: ___

V. LITERATURE REVIEW

23. Location of File Search: SHPO File Search No. 2709 Date: 6/27/25

24. Previous Survey Activity - In the project area: None

In the general region: NA

III. LITERATURE REVIEW (continued)

25. Known Cultural Resources - In the project area: None

In the general region (summarize): One site is present within a 1-mile radius:
Portion of E 120th Avenue - documented as a historic road.

26. Expected Results: Relatively low archaeological potential. Survey of area is anticipated to be negative for cultural resources.

VI. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

27. The purpose of the Class I & Class III archaeological survey was to determine whether the Project Area contains intact archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing in the National Register.

VII. FIELD METHODS

28. Definitions: Site None Identified

IF None identified

29. Describe Survey Method: Pedestrian Survey of entire Project area at 15 m intervals

VIII. RESULTS

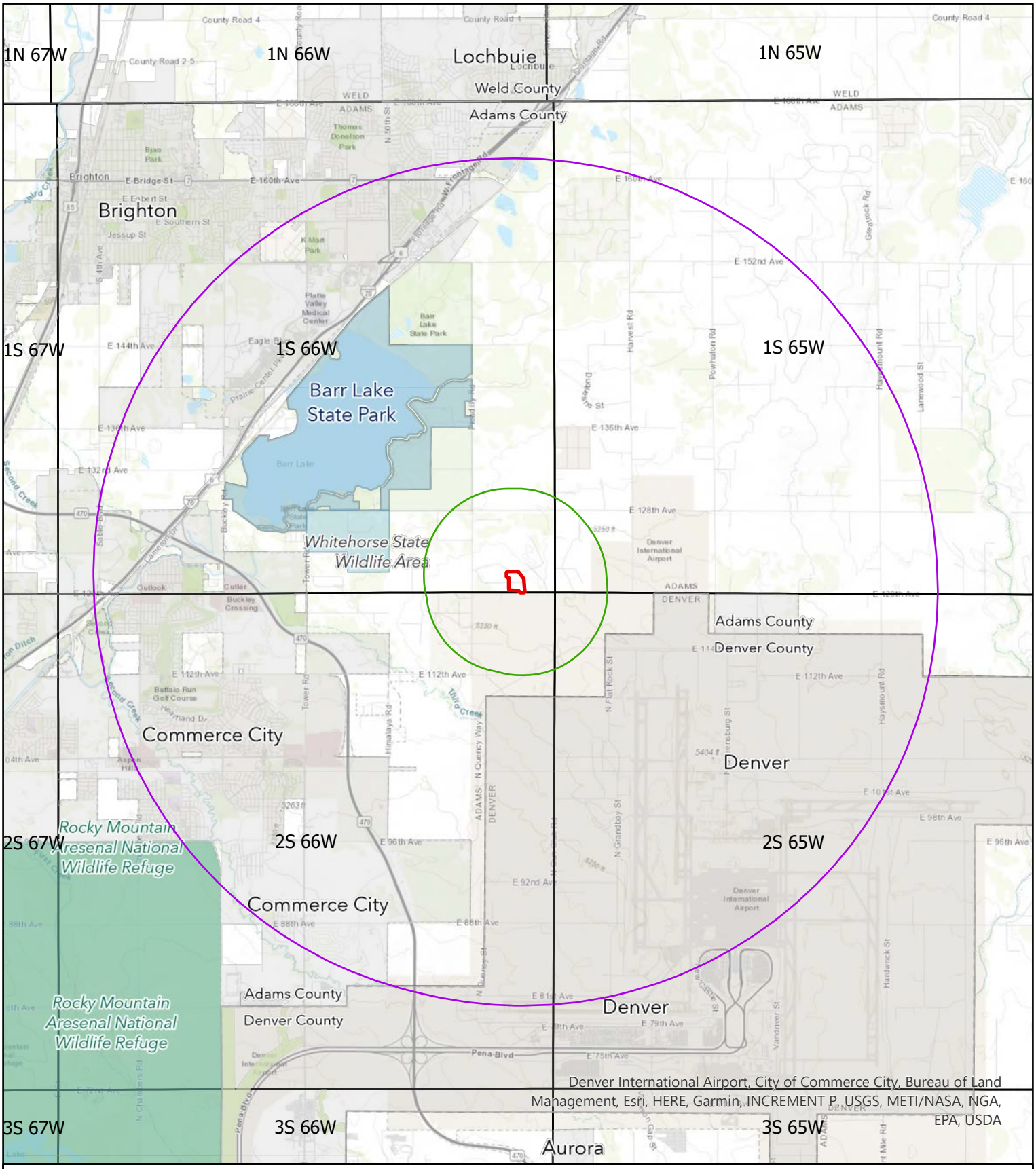
30. List IFs if applicable. Indicate IF locations on the map completed for Part III.
    A. Smithsonian Number: _____ Description: _____
    B. Smithsonian Number: _____ Description: _____
    C. Smithsonian Number: _____ Description: _____
    D. Smithsonian Number: _____ Description: _____

31. Using your professional knowledge of the region, why are there none or very limited cultural remains in the project area? Is there subsurface potential?

The Project Area does not contain any high or significant topography and although a small intermittent drainage is present, the Project Area is over 500 feet from significant water sources resulting in relatively low archaeological potential. Further, the Project Area appears to previously been cultivated suggesting that subsurface potential is low due to an agriculturally disturbed former plowzone. Based on these findings, Area M does not recommend any additional cultural investigations prior to, or during, the development of the parcel subject to this survey. Therefore, Area M recommends that the Project may proceed as planned with no negative impact to cultural resources. If the Project Area is altered, a new report must be rendered.

Appendix A:

Overview Maps



Eagle Pad **Map 1. Location Map**

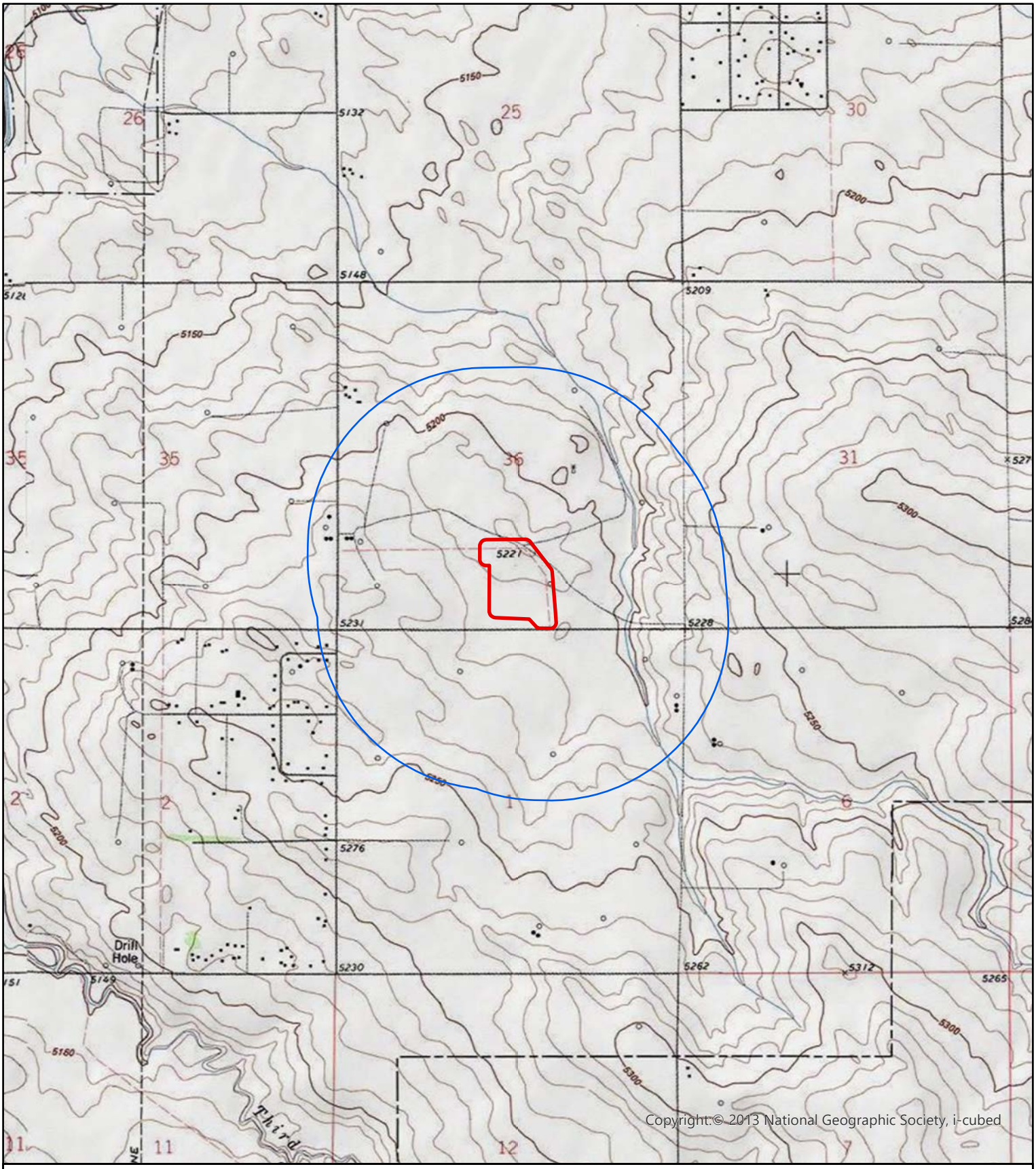
Adams County, CO

S36 R1S:R66W
27.7 Acres
39.915842 Lat
-104.723024 Long

Project Location
Project Site
1-Mile Buffer
5-Mile Buffer
Township Line



AREAM



Eagle Pad

Cultural Resources Map - 1:24,000 Topographic

Adams County, CO
6 Princ. Meridian
T1S R66W S36

Quad: Mile High Lakes, Co 7.5"
Year: 1966 (eds. 1994)

Project Site

0.5-Mile Buffer

N
W E
S

AREA M

0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet
1:24,000



Eagle Pad **Cultural Resources Map - Aerial**

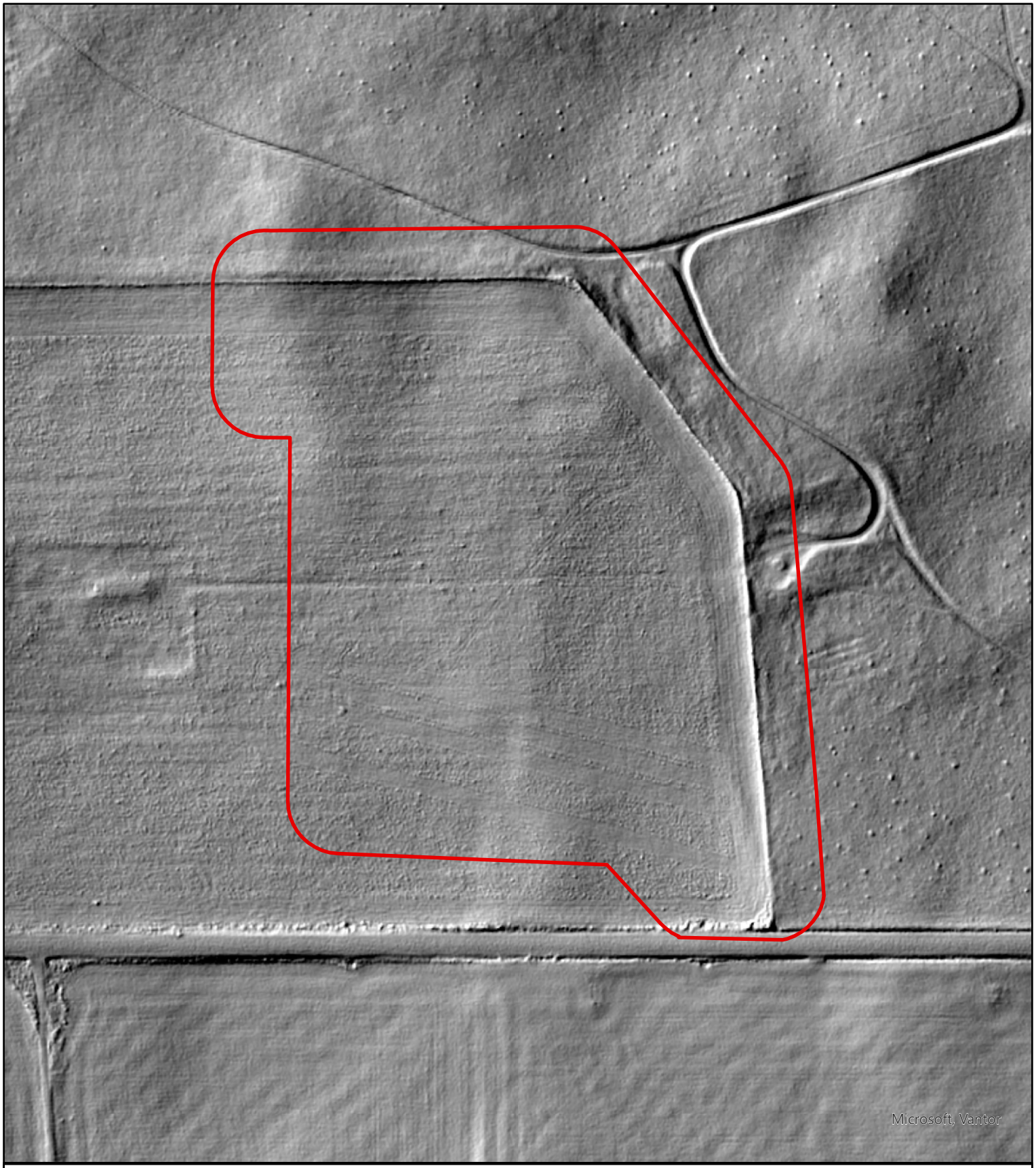
Adams County, CO

Project Site

N
W E
S

AREA M

0 55 110 220 Feet
1:2,220



Eagle Pad

Cultural Resources Map - LIDAR

Adams County, CO

Project Site

N

W

E

S

AREA M

0 75 150 300 Feet

1:3,000

Appendix B:

Archaeological Survey Photo Figures



Figure 1. Survey Area Overview, View to the Southwest



Figure 2. Survey Area Overview, View to the North



Figure 3. Survey Area Overview, View to the West



Figure 4. Representative Surface Visibility - Detail



Figure 5. Representative Surface Visibility - Detail

Appendix C:

Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Official File Search

History Colorado

Garrett Knudsen
Area M Consulting, LLC
7302 Claredon Drive, Edina, Minnesota, 55439

June 27, 2025

Re: Eagle Well Pad Project
File Search No. 27059

At your request, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation has conducted a search of the Colorado Inventory of Cultural Resources based on your specified search criteria (the area shown in the provided kmz file), located in the following areas:

PM	T	R	S
6th	1S	66W	36

0 sites and 0 surveys were located in the search area(s).

If any site, district, building, structure, object, or survey area was identified within the search area, a spreadsheet of detailed information* accompanies this letter. Our records may not represent all cultural resources in Colorado, nor can they be considered comprehensive, as most of the state has not been surveyed for cultural resources. There is the possibility that as yet unidentified cultural resources exist within the proposed impact area.

This letter is not considered formal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) or the Colorado Register of Historic Places (CRS 24-80.1). In the event that there is federal or state agency involvement, please note that it is the responsibility of the agencies to meet the requirements of these regulations.

We look forward to consulting with you regarding the effect of the proposed project on significant cultural resources in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations titled “Protection of Historic Properties” or the Colorado Register of Historic Places, as applicable (http://www.historycolorado.org/consultation-guidance).

If you have any questions, please contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at (303) 866-3392. Thank you for your interest in Colorado's cultural heritage.

Dawn DiPrince
State Historic Preservation Officer

*Information regarding significant archaeological resources is excluded from the Freedom of Information Act. As such, legal locations of these resources must not be included in documents for public distribution.

STATE OF COLORADO

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS

SURFACE USE AGREEMENT
OT 117566
Non-State and Pooled or Communitized Minerals

THIS SURFACE USE AGREEMENT ("**Agreement**"), dated this 9th day of August, 2025, ("**Effective Date**") is made by and between the State of Colorado, acting by and through the Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners, whose address is 1127 Sherman Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80203, herein called the "**State Land Board**", and, Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc, whose address is 555 17th Street, Suite 3700, Denver, CO 80202, herein called the "**Operator**".

WHEREAS, the State Land Board represents that it is the surface owner and in possession of the surface estate in all or part of the following lands located in Adams County, Colorado (the "**Property**"):

Subdivision CS2, Section 36, Township 1S, Range 66W

WHEREAS, the State Land Board acknowledges that the Operator has certain rights to conduct oil and gas operations under the terms of oil and gas lease(s) underlying or adjacent to the Property;

WHEREAS, the State Land Board and the Operator, together also herein be called the "**Parties**", desire to facilitate development of the oil and gas resources based on reasonable access and use of the Property, and to reach an understanding and agreement regarding the Operator's surface access and use and to minimize disturbance associated with oil and gas operations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the terms and conditions cited below, the State Land Board and the Operator agree as follows:

1. Surface Rights
   The State Land Board agrees to allow the Operator reasonable use of a portion of the Property to build well pad(s), tank batteries, access road(s); construct pipelines, flowlines, gathering lines and powerlines; and to drill, complete, produce and operate vertical, directional or horizontal wells (the "**Operations**"). Operations on the Property shall be confined to a limited portion of the surface of the Property exclusively reserved for Operations (the "**Operations Area**"), together with an "**Access Corridor**," as necessary, for access roads and associated lines, containing 17.21 acres which is further identified on **Exhibit A**. The Operator shall have the exclusive right to utilize the Operations Area provided the State Land Board may use the balance of the Property and the Access Corridor for State Land Board purposes that do not materially interfere with Operations. Furthermore, the Operator shall have the right to access and use the Property in "Emergency Situations". Emergency Situations is defined as situations that require immediate attention in order to protect human life or prevent further degradation of the land.

2. Subsurface Easement
   To the extent the State Land Board owns the sub-surface rights underlying the Property, the State Land Board hereby grants the Operator a sub-surface easement for passage of any portion of the directional or horizontal wellbore for a well located on the Operations Area through the State Land Board owned sub-surface. If a wellbore from a well located on the Operations Area leaves the sub-surface boundaries of one State Land Board oil and gas lease and enters lands covered under a separate oil and gas lease or leases, the State Land Board grants an easement to allow the wellbore

to travel and produce from all applicable leases, provided such easement does not conflict with the terms of any State Land Board lease now in effect.

3. Term

This Agreement shall have a primary term of three (3) years (the "**Primary Term**") and shall continue for so long thereafter as any well utilizing the Operations Area continues to produce oil or gas. If, after the expiration of the Primary Term of this Agreement, production from all wells utilizing the Operations Area should cease for any cause for a period of more than two (2) years, the State may terminate this Agreement, provided that the Operator may request annual one-year extensions to this Agreement by (i) providing evidence of compliance with ECMC Rule 417 – Mechanical Integrity Testing for Shut-in Wells, which may be in the form of ECMC Form 21 – Mechanical Integrity Test and, (ii) paying the State Land Board, in addition to the Annual Payment, $1,000 per acre of the Operations Area.

If the Operator fails to commence Operations on the Operations Area during the Primary Term by established production from wells located on the Operations Area or from off-site Wells utilizing facilities located on the Operations Area, this Agreement will terminate at the end of the Primary Term.

Upon termination of Operations, this Agreement shall remain in effect as to other terms and conditions until all wells are plugged and abandoned and the reclamation and clean-up requirements set out in the "**Reclamation**" section below have occurred consistent with the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (the "ECMC") regulations then in effect, and to the reasonable satisfaction of the State Land Board.

Agreement extensions in the absence of oil or gas production or in the event that the Operator fails to comply with 3.i and 3.ii above may be granted at the sole discretion of the State Land Board.

4. Payments to the State Land Board

A. Initial Damage Payment - On the Effective Date of the Agreement the Operator shall pay the State Land Board $127,725.00, based on the surface use rates set forth on Exhibit B for surface damage, impact and use of the Operations Area.

B. Well Payments – In addition to the Initial Damage Payment, the Operator shall pay the State Land Board a one-time payment for any and all wells located on the Operations Area based on the rates set forth on Exhibit B. Well Payments are due on the next annual anniversary date of the Effective Date following the well spud date, defined as when the drill bit contacts the ground to start the process to drill for and install surface casing.

C. Annual Payment - The Operator shall pay the State Land Board annually, on or before each anniversary of the Effective Date for so long as this Agreement remains in effect, an Annual Payment of $12,772.50, calculated based on the rates set forth on Exhibit B. The State Land Board may accept, in lieu of Annual Payments, a lump-sum one-time payment on the Effective Date of this Agreement, at the sole and absolute discretion of the State Land Board.

D. Access Corridor Payment: The operator shall pay a one-time Access Corridor Payment to the State Land Board of $900.00, based on the rates set forth on Exhibit B, for access roads, pipeline and powerline easements, and all other disturbances outside the Operations Area.

Payment shall be made on the Effective Date of the Agreement and the Operator may be subject to either the SUA or a separate Right-of-Way ("ROW") agreement. Operator shall consult with and obtain approval from the State Land Board for Access Corridors and shall cooperate with the State Land Board regarding the location and construction timing for any pipeline burial in order to minimize surface disturbance, and shall pay the State Land Board based on the compensation schedule set forth on Exhibit B. For accuracy of measurement, Operator shall provide an As-Built Survey and the Access Corridor Payment may be adjusted accordingly.

E. Production Facilities Payment – Upon written approval by the State Land Board, the Operator shall pay the State Land Board a one-time payment for each well located off the Operations Area (**"Off-Site Wells"**) that uses facilities located on the Operations Area, including without limitation, tanks and compressors, and all associated oil and gas production and operational facilities (the "Production Facilities"), calculated based on Exhibit B **("Production Facilities Payment")**. The State Land Board's written approval and the Production Facilities Payment are due prior to constructing pipelines or producing hydrocarbons from Off-Site Wells to the facilities located on the Operations Area and such use will be granted at the State Land Board's sole and absolute discretion.

F. Rental Adjustment - On the tenth anniversary of this Agreement and every fifth anniversary date thereafter the Annual Payment shall be increased based on the change in Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers, "CPI-U" (CUUR0000SA4) (Base Period 1982-84=100) (the "Index"), as first published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the five year period preceding such anniversary date.

On the tenth anniversary of this agreement and annually thereafter the Annual Payment may be reduced based on a reduction in size of the Operations Area due to interim reclamation subject to written approval by the State Land Board's District Manager or their appointee.

5. Excess Damage

If the Operations cause damage to (i) the Property located outside of the Operations Area or (ii) any other State Land Board-owned surface, or (iii) personal property located on Property outside of the Operations Area and Access Corridor, or if Operator's surface use exceeds the use contemplated herein, causing damage, including without limitation damage or destruction of land, crops, livestock, structures, buildings, fences, culverts, concrete ditches, irrigation systems, and natural water ways, Operator shall repair or replace the damaged property, or shall pay reasonable compensation to the State Land Board or the owner of such personal property for the replacement or repair of the damaged property. Failure to timely repair, replace or pay for additional damages may result in termination of this Agreement subject to notice and cure rights contained in paragraph 20.

6. Consultation

A. Surface Owner - Prior to execution of this Agreement, Operator shall meet with a State Land Board representative to define the Operations Area and Access Corridor as set forth on Exhibit A. Except for Emergency Situations, Operators shall be confined to the Operations Area and Access Corridor, and any change to Exhibit A requires prior consultation and written approval of the State Land Board. Except as indicated in paragraph 28, the State Land Board does not waive any ECMC surface owner consultation requirements, and the Operator shall not seek a variance to any required consultation without the advance written approval of the State Land Board.

B. Colorado Parks and Wildlife - Prior to executing this Agreement, Operator shall consult with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (**CPW**) representatives as required by ECMC Rules, and as required by the State Land Board, to determine if the Property contains CPW mapped High Priority Habitat (HPH) and/or occurrences of Federally-listed Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate Wildlife. The Operator shall review the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) data to identify animal and plant species of concern. Evidence of such consultation and review and the Operator's design measures and best management practices (BMPs) to be employed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to biological resources, species, and habitats must be attached to this Agreement as Exhibit C. The Parties mutually agree that any violation or non-compliance with the Exhibit C design measures and BMPs, in whole or in part, arising directly or indirectly from the use, occupation or control of the Property and the Operations Area, by the Operator or the Operator's Contactors is a default of this Agreement and the State Land Board may terminate this Agreement, subject to notice and cure rights contained in paragraph 20. In addition, the Parties mutually agree that Operator will pay liquidated damages of $1,000 per day for any such violation of or non-compliance with the Exhibit C design measures and BMPs.

7. As-Built Information

No later than 90 days after completion of construction of the well site, Production Facilities, access roads and pipelines, individually or together, or concurrently upon an Operator's submission of an As-Built Survey to the ECMC, whichever is earlier, the Operator shall provide the State Land Board with a certified plat showing the actual dimensions of the Operations Area and the Access Corridor and the total number of acres disturbed (**"As-Built Survey"**). Should the operator need to use lands to conduct additional operations outside of the area defined in the As-Built Survey, the Operator must obtain written approval from the State Land Board and the State Land Board can require a new As-Built Survey to include the additional acreage being used.

8. Operational Standards

At all times the Operator and its Contractors shall enter and use the Property, including the Operations Area, and shall conduct all Operations thereon, in a good, careful, safe, and workmanlike manner, in compliance with applicable state rules and regulations including those of the ECMC, the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission and any other State or Federal agency with jurisdiction over Operations, the applicable oil and gas lease(s), and this Agreement. Operator shall strive to identify and use the best management practices then available for surface management of oil and gas operations. The term "Contractors" shall include any third party and its employees, agents and affiliates that are retained, engaged or employed by the Operator to conduct Operations on the Property.

A. Limitation - The Operator shall use the Operations Area only for Operations as depicted and detailed on Exhibit A. No Operations, compressors, pipelines, powerlines, access roads, facilities, and equipment beyond those provided for on Exhibit A are allowed without the prior written consent of the State Land Board, except for Emergency Situations.

B. Compliance - Operator shall inform all Contractors of the standards contained herein. Should any Contractor fail to comply with Operator's obligations set forth herein, Operator shall be responsible and liable to the State Land Board for resulting damages.

C. Road standards - To the extent technically feasible, as agreed to by the Parties, Operator shall use existing roads to access the Operations Area and Access Corridor, except for Emergency

Situations.

I. Access roads shall be limited to approximately thirty-feet, being fifteen feet on each side of the centerline, and shall be constructed along the boundary lines of the Property, or along the section lines of the Property, to the extent technically feasible, as agreed by the Parties.

II. Culverts shall be installed at ditch and drainage crossings, and shall be sized to prevent obstruction to the free flow of the volumes of water being carried, inclusive of flood stages. If existing culverts are damaged or destroyed Operator agrees to promptly repair or replace such culverts.

III. Upon the State Land Board's written request, the Operator shall construct cattle guards at all places where Operator requires access through the State Land Board's fences. Permanent gates shall be installed at each point where an access road intersects perimeter or cross fences. If the State Land Board or Operator elects to lock any gate on the access road, keys shall be provided to the other party.

IV. All access roads shall be kept and maintained free from ruts. Access roads shall be compacted and an adequate amount of crushed aggregate and lighter gravel shall be added on top of the surface of the access road to minimize rutting and damage to the surface.

V. During dry months, Operator shall apply fresh water (or water to a standard suitable for irrigation purposes) to the surface of the access roads to reasonably limit dissemination of dust.

VI. The use and construction of any access roads shall not include a right of use by the general public. Operator shall be responsible for maintaining all access roads and any existing roads utilized by Operator, at Operator's sole cost and expense.

VII. Operator shall impose a reasonable speed limit, not to exceed twenty miles per hour on the access road, and Operator shall be responsible for all traffic on the access road occurring in connection with Operations, including without limitation any damage to livestock or growing crops.

D. Water Protection - Operator shall protect all water sources and conveyance structures, and test water quality in accordance with ECMC rules and regulations. All water sampling and testing shall be completed at Operator's expense by a reputable testing consultant selected by the Operator.

E. Fencing - To exclude livestock, upon the State Land Board's request, Operator shall fence any drill site, or if production is established, any well site, with a wildlife friendly four strand wire fence secured by posts at appropriate intervals. Pits must be separately fenced and netted according to the State Land Board's specifications to protect birds and wildlife. Final fencing materials shall be determined based on best management practices for the protection of

wildlife agreed to by the Parties.

F. Production Containment - Operator will install and maintain steel containment rings around production tanks and associated facilities, and install steel berms and an impervious synthetic liner within bermed areas and use best management practices to prevent any hydrocarbon substances from infiltrating soil or ground water.

G. Buried Pipelines - Operator shall bury all pipelines to a minimum depth of 36 inches.

H. Additional Surface Installations - At the State Land Board's request, Operator shall install additional screening, fencing, and landscaping around a wellsite to minimize noise and aesthetic impacts.

I. Prohibited Activities – The Operator and its Contractors may not hunt, fish, or possess firearms, alcoholic beverages, or illegal drugs on the Property.

J. Weed Control – The Operator shall keep the Operations Area and Access Corridor free of weeds as required by ECMC Rule 1003(f). Noxious weeds shall be sprayed within two (2) weeks of any request by the State Land Board for such spraying.

K. Trash and Debris - Operator shall keep the Operations Area free from trash and debris and shall provide for periodic removal of all trash and debris from the Operations Area.

L. Erosion Control - If the State Land Board identifies portions of the Property where Operations have caused erosion Operator agrees to take reasonable measures to control erosion, including without limitation installation of soil berms or diversions, mulching, seeding or soil binders.

M. Storage Prohibited - The Operator shall not store any oil and gas equipment, machinery, vehicles, pipe or other item on the Operations Area that is not required in connection with Operations, without the prior written consent of the State Land Board.

N. Unmanned Aerial Systems – The State Land Board maintains the right to access, inspect and monitor the Leased Land at all reasonable times, utilizing all reasonable means and methods, including but not limited to gate counters, game cameras and Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS). The use of UAS will be in accordance with applicable Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) rules and regulations. The Operator shall cooperate with the State Land Board and will not interfere with all reasonable means and methods of access, inspection and monitoring, including the State Land Board's actions necessary to comply with FAA rules and regulations.

9. Reclamation

Prior to initiating reclamation activities, Operator agrees to consult with the State Land Board. The Operator shall reclaim the Operations Area and the Access Corridor(s) and other associated impacted State Land Board-owned land for damages resulting from the Operator's Operations, at its sole expense as nearly as practicable to its original condition. Interim and final reclamation shall be to the satisfaction of the State Land Board and shall, at a minimum, comply with all appropriate reclamation regulations, including ECMC Reclamation Regulation Series 1000 and Series 1100, and any more stringent reclamation regulations adopted by the ECMC while this Agreement is in effect.

Additional interim and final reclamation requirements and standards, if any, are attached hereto as Exhibit D.

The existence of this Agreement shall not relieve the Operator of its obligation to fully comply with all of the ECMC Rules.

10. Other Lessees

Subject to Section 1 of this Agreement, Operator acknowledges that the State Land Board may have granted rights of surface use to additional third-parties. The State Land Board will provide Operator, upon request from the Operator, with the necessary information regarding any rights granted to additional third-parties. The Operator must use reasonable efforts to minimize the impact of its Operations on the other surface lessees and their surface use(s).

11. Assignment

This Agreement is assignable, in whole or in part, by either party, subject to the following:

A. The Operator may assign this Agreement in whole or in part with written consent of the State Land Board. Such consent will not be unreasonably withheld. The Operator may assign its rights in the Agreement only following written disclosure to the assignee of the existence of this Agreement, and such assignment must be expressly subject to the assignee's assumption of all terms, conditions and obligations of this Agreement.

B. The State Land Board may assign or convey its interest in the Property or any portion thereof only following written disclosure to the assignee of the existence of this Agreement, and such assignment or conveyance must be expressly subject to all terms and conditions of this Agreement, and the assumption by such assignee or grantee of all obligations of the State Land Board under this Agreement.

12. Successors and Assigns

When the word Operator is used in this Agreement, it shall also mean the successors and assigns of the Operator, including but not limited to its employees and officers, agents, affiliates, Contractors, subcontractors and/or purchasers. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, successors and assigns of the Parties.

13. Confidentiality

The existence and terms of this Agreement may be a public record and subject to the Colorado Open Records Act ("**CORA**"), C.R.S. § 24-72-200.1, et. seq. Data, maps, surveys, and other information prepared by or furnished to the State Land Board pursuant to this Agreement are subject to the confidentiality provisions of C.R.S. § 36-1-138(2). The Operator may record a memorandum or redacted form evidencing the existence of this Agreement.

14. Governing Law/Venue

This Agreement shall be interpreted according to the laws of the State of Colorado. Venue for any dispute shall be the City and County of Denver.

15. Written Modifications

This Agreement, including its Exhibits, may only be amended in writing signed by both Parties. All notices to either party shall be in writing addressed to the Parties at the address first set forth below.

16. Notices

Any notice or other communication given by either party to the other relating to this Agreement shall be in writing, delivered by U.S. mail or sent by reputable overnight courier, to such other party at the respective addresses set forth in this Agreement (or at such other address as may be designated from time to time by written notice given in the manner provided in this Agreement). If sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, such notice shall be deemed effective on receipt.

If to the State Land Board:
Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners
Attention: Oil and Gas Leasing Manager
1127 Sherman St., #300
Denver, CO 80203

If to Operator:
Extraction Oil and Gas, Inc
555 17th Street, Suite 3700
Denver, CO 80202

17. Governmental Immunity
Liability for claims or injuries to persons or property arising from the negligence of the State of Colorado, its departments, institutions, agencies, boards, officials, and employees is controlled and limited by the provisions of the Governmental Immunity Act, C.R.S. § 24-10-101 et seq., and the risk management statues, C.R.S. § 24-30-1501 et seq., as amended. No term or condition of this Agreement will be construed or interpreted as a waiver, express or implied, of any of the immunities, rights, benefits, protections, or other provisions, of the Governmental Immunity Act as applicable now or hereafter amended.

18. Indemnification
The Operator assumes all liability arising from the use, occupation or control of the Property by Operator under this Agreement. This assumption includes, but is not limited to, liability for all personal injuries (including death) and environmental and property damage and destruction. The Operator agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the State Land Board from and against any and all liabilities, losses, damages, liens, expenses, claims, demands, debts, obligations, fines, penalties, suits or actions, judgments, and costs of any kind whatsoever arising from the use, occupation or control of the Property, caused by any act, omission or neglect of Operator, or Operator's employees, agents, guests, invitees, contractors or assigns. The Operator further agrees to indemnify the State Land Board for any costs, including costs of suit and fees for consultants, experts, and attorneys, incurred by the State Land Board in terminating or canceling, enforcing obligations or defending itself against any matter arising under this Agreement caused or permitted by Operator or Operator's employees, agents, guests, invitees, contractors or assigns. This provision shall survive termination, cancellation or relinquishment of this Agreement and any cause of action by the State Land Board to enforce it shall not be deemed to accrue until the State Land Board's actual discovery of said liability, claim, loss, damage, or exposure. This indemnity is in addition to any other indemnity provided for in this Agreement. The Operator will not be responsible for any liability caused by persons granted other uses of the Property by the State Land Board.

19. Insurance
The Operator, at its sole cost and expense, shall during the entire term of this Agreement procure, pay for and keep in full force and effect an occurrence based general liability insurance policy from an insurance carrier licensed to do business in Colorado, in an amount not less than one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) per occurrence and two million dollars ($2,000,000.00) aggregate. The Operator, at its sole cost and expense, shall during the entire term of this Agreement procure, pay for and keep in full force and effect a property insurance policy from an insurance carrier licensed to do business in Colorado covering all insurable improvements owned by the State Land Board located on the Property in an

amount not less than necessary to cover the replacement cost. All policies shall name the State Land Board as an additional insured, shall provide that the coverage is primary and noncontributory over any other insurance coverage available to the State Land Board, its agents and employees and shall include a clause waiving all rights of recovery, under subrogation or otherwise against the State Land Board, its agents and employees. Failure to buy and maintain the required insurance is a default of this Agreement. Before starting work under this Agreement, Operator shall, at the State Land Board's request, furnish a certificate of liability insurance, referencing the agreement number and reflecting the above requirements. The State Land Board may alter any requirements of this section to meet the requirements of the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act or any requirements determined by the Colorado Office of Risk Management.

20. Bond

Without impacting the requirements of the ECMC, prior to accessing the Property and commencing construction and Operations, the State Land Board will require Operator to file a good and sufficient bond in the initial minimum amount of $25,000 securing the state against loss of rents or other loss or waste, or occupation of the land for more than thirty days after the cancellation or expiration of the lease by Operator, on up to five acres of the Property. The Bond amount will increase at a rate of $5,000 per acre or fraction thereof for surface disturbance and damage in excess of five acres. The Operator may satisfy this individual lease bond obligation by maintaining a blanket bond with Lessor in an amount determined by Lessor. The State Land Board may accept cash, a surety bond, or a bank irrevocable letter of credit and will require that such bond be held in full force and effect after the termination or expiration of this Agreement until such time that the State Land Board has approved final reclamation of the Operations Area. The State Land Board agrees to take into account any additional bonding requirements imposed for the protection of the surface estate, provided there is no obligation that the State Land Board will reduce the bond amount.

21. Default and Remedies

A. In addition to any defaults specified in other sections of this Agreement, the failure of Operator to comply with or to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement in whole or in part or in a timely or satisfactory manner may constitute a default.

B. The State Land Board may also determine the Operator is in default any time the ECMC issues to the Operator a Notice of Alleged Violation relating to the Operator's Operations on or connected to the Property.

C. The State Land Board shall promptly notify the Operator in writing of any default under this Agreement. Operator shall immediately commence and diligently pursue action calculated to cure the claimed default and prosecute such action as necessary to fully remedy and cure such default to the reasonable satisfaction of the State Land Board within 60 days after service of written default notice. Operator will contact the State Land Board within 10 days after service of written notice to the Operator by the State Land Board if the cure will reasonably require more than 60 days to complete or if concurrent corrective actions required by the ECMC may require an extension to the 60 day cure period.

D. If Operator fails to cure the default as provided in this Paragraph 20.C., the State Land Board may:

I. Declare this Agreement terminated and the Operator shall surrender and peaceably deliver to the State Land Board the Property and the Operations Area, in accordance

with and subject to the terms of this Agreement, and such Property shall be in good condition.

II. Require the Operator to pay $1,000.00 per day of the Default as Liquidated Damages commencing on the date that the Default occurs and ending on date that the Operator has fully remedied and cured the default to the reasonable satisfaction of the State Land Board or when the Parties have otherwise reached an agreement to settle the default. Whenever Liquidated Damages are available in this Agreement, the Parties have agreed that the State Land Board's actual damages, in the event of the Operator's Default, would be extremely difficult or impracticable to determine. After negotiation, the Parties have agreed that, considering all the circumstances existing on the date of this Agreement, this amount is a reasonable estimate of the damages that the State Land Board would incur in such event. Each party specifically confirms the accuracy of the statements made above and each party has had the opportunity to be represented by counsel to explain, at the time this Agreement was made, the consequences of this Liquidated Damages provision. The Parties represent that they have either retained legal counsel, or have declined to do so.

III. Enforce the terms of this Agreement through specific performance.

IV. Seek damages for the failure to comply with the terms of this Agreement.

V. Require payment from the bond required in Paragraph 19.

VI. Seek all other available remedies in law and equity.

E. The State Land Board's rights and remedies, including those not specifically described, available in law or equity shall be cumulative, and the State Land Board may pursue any or all of such rights and remedies at the same time or separately. Nothing in this Paragraph 20 relieves the Operator of any responsibility for the final reclamation of the Property and the Operations Area and the Access Corridors, or the requirement to comply with all ECMC rules and regulations.

22. Title and Condition

The Operator enters into this Agreement with the Property in its "as is" condition with all faults, including the environmental condition of the Property. The State Land Board makes, and the Operator affirms that the State Land Board has made no representations or warranties, express or implied, of any kind whatsoever with regard to the title or condition of the Property or its fitness or suitability for any particular use. The Operator acknowledges that it is solely responsible for performing its own due diligence and for becoming fully familiar with the title, encumbrances and condition of the Property and any applicable restrictions, uses, or other conditions that might affect the Operator's development or use for a particular purpose.

23. Force Majeure

If performance of this Agreement or of any obligation hereunder is prevented or substantially restricted or interfered with by reason of an event of "Force Majeure" (defined below), the affected party, upon giving notice to and receiving approval from the other party, shall be excused from such performance to the extent of and for the duration of such prevention, restriction or interference for a period not to exceed ten (10) years, provided Force Majeure shall not excuse the obligation to timely pay the Annual Payment that shall continue to be due as set forth herein. The

affected party shall use its reasonable efforts and due diligence to avoid or remove such causes of nonperformance, and shall continue performance hereunder whenever such causes are removed. "**Force Majeure**" means flood, drought, earthquake, storm, fire, tornado, lightning, windstorm, unusually inclement weather or other natural catastrophe; acts of God, casualty or accident; war, sabotage, vandalism, civil strife or other violence; strikes or labor disputes; or any law, order, proclamation, regulation, ordinance, action, demand or requirement of any government agency or utility. Such determination of Force Majeure shall be at the State Land Board's reasonable sole discretion.

24. No Partnership or Joint Venture

This Agreement does not create any agent-principal or principal-agent relationship, joint venture, partnership, or other similar relationship between the State Land Board and the Operator, and neither party shall have the power to bind the other except as expressly set forth in this Agreement.

25. Partial Invalidity

If any term, covenant, condition or provision of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall at any time or to any extent be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement or the application of such term or provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid or unenforceable shall not be affected and each term, covenant, condition and provision of this Agreement shall be valid and be enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

26. Severability and Survival of Terms

No waiver of any right under this Agreement shall be effective for any purpose unless in writing signed by the party possessing the right, and no such waiver shall be construed to be a waiver of any subsequent provision, right, or term of this Agreement. Failure of the State Land Board or the Operator to complain of any act or omission on the part of the other party, no matter how long the same may continue, shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any of its rights under this Agreement. No waiver by the State Land Board or the Operator at any time, express or implied, of any breach of any provision of this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver of a breach of any other provisions of this Agreement or a consent to any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision.

27. Entire Agreement

This Agreement and all addenda, exhibits, and schedules attached hereto, contains the entire agreement with respect to the subject matter. No oral statement or prior written matter shall have any force or effect, with an exception being for a separate Right of Way ("ROW") agreement. The Operator agrees that it is not relying on any representations or agreements other than those contained in this Agreement.

28. Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in any number of multiple, identical, original counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same agreement.

29. Signatures

Signatures required in this Agreement shall be either original "wet" handwritten signatures or digital signatures in accordance with the Colorado State Controller Contract, Grant and Purchase Order Policies regarding the use of digital signatures issued under the State Fiscal Rules. If any signatory

signs this Agreement using a digital signature in accordance with the Colorado State Controller Contract, Grant and Purchase Order Policies regarding the use of digital signatures issued under the State Fiscal Rules, then any agreement or consent to use digital signatures within the electronic system through which that signatory signed shall be incorporated into this Agreement by reference.

30. Rules and Laws

The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be performed and exercised subject to all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations, orders, local ordinances or resolutions applicable to and binding upon the administration of lands owned by the State of Colorado, and to laws, rules and regulations governing oil and gas operations in Colorado, including, but not limited to, the rules and regulations of the ECMC. The Operator must immediately forward any notice of noncompliance of violation related to Operations on the Property to the State Land Board. Should the Operator have a good faith dispute with any local government or authority, other than the State Land Board, regarding the application of a rule, regulation, ordinance, order or ruling, the State Land Board shall not consider the good faith contest or appeal of such rule, regulation, ordinance, order or ruling a violation of this Agreement while any appeal or other recognized legal or administrative process is pending to resolve the dispute.

The State Land Board shall approve all ECMC required waivers that are consistent with the terms of this Agreement and the Exhibit A Operations on the Operations Area. Waivers for operations outside of or in conflict with this Agreement may be approved at the State Land Board's absolute and sole discretion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the State Land Board and the Operator, by their signatures below, agree to the terms of this Agreement:

EXTRACTION OIL & GAS, INC

By: _____ August 26, 2025
Signature Date

Sean Casper Surface Land Manager
Printed Name Title

STATE OF COLORADO BY THE
STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS

By: _____
Steve Freese, Minerals Field Specialist

Date: 8/29/25

SURFACE USE AGREEMENT
OT 117566

EXHIBIT A
OPERATIONS, OPERATIONS AREA AND ACCESS CORRIDOR(S)

EXHIBIT B
PAYMENTS

EXHIBIT C
CONSULTATION
DESIGN MEASURES AND BMPs

EXHIBIT D
RECLAMATION (None Attached)

Table of Contents for Exhibit A, B, and C

27 Pages

Exhibit A

Page 1-2	Location drawing
Page 3-4	Facility layout drawing
Page 5	Access road map
Page 6-7	Access road pictures
Page 8	Reference area map
Page 9-10	Reference area photos
Page 11-13	Multi well plan

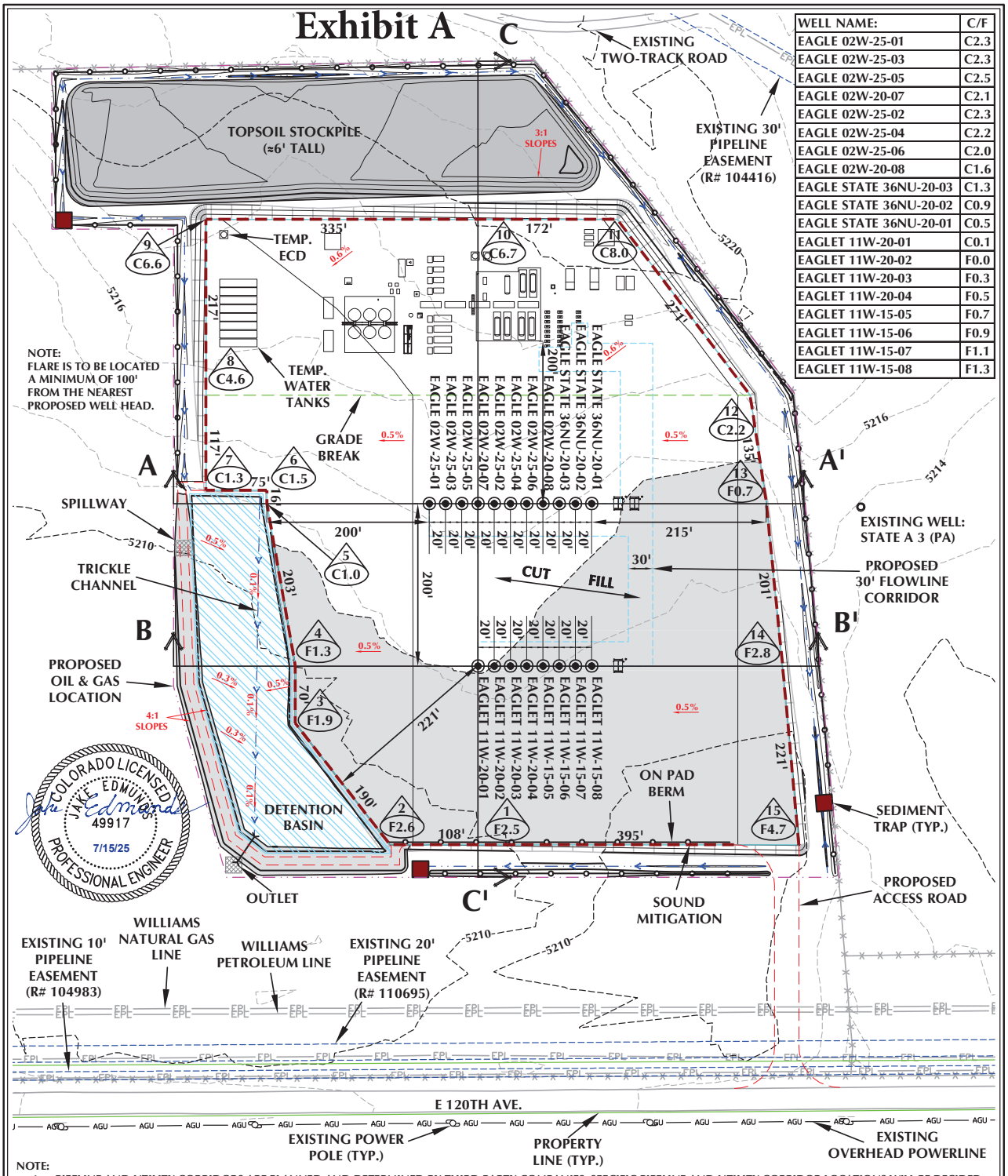
Exhibit B

Page 14	Surface use agreement pay table
Page 15-16	Payment calculators

Exhibit C

Page 17	Minimum mineral percentage acknowledgement
Page 18-27	CPW review letter

Exhibit A



WELL NAME:	C/F
EAGLE 02W-25-01	C2.3
EAGLE 02W-25-03	C2.3
EAGLE 02W-25-05	C2.5
EAGLE 02W-20-07	C2.1
EAGLE 02W-25-02	C2.3
EAGLE 02W-25-04	C2.2
EAGLE 02W-25-06	C2.0
EAGLE 02W-20-08	C1.6
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03	C1.3
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02	C0.9
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01	C0.5
EAGLET 11W-20-01	C0.1
EAGLET 11W-20-02	F0.0
EAGLET 11W-20-03	F0.3
EAGLET 11W-20-04	F0.5
EAGLET 11W-15-05	F0.7
EAGLET 11W-15-06	F0.9
EAGLET 11W-15-07	F1.1
EAGLET 11W-15-08	F1.3

NOTE:
1. PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDORS ARE PLANNED AND DETERMINED BY THIRD PARTY COMPANIES. SPECIFIC PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDOR LOCATIONS WILL BE DECIDED BY THOSE THIRD PARTY COMPANIES CLOSER TO THE START DATE OF OPERATIONS BASED ON CONTRACT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY NEGOTIATIONS.
2. EXISTING UTILITIES DISPLAYED ON THE GRADING PLAN ARE FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OR EARTHWORK, CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE TO CALL FOR LOCATES: (800) 922-1987
3. DIVERSION DITCH AND/OR BERM TO BE CONSTRUCTED AROUND THE ENTIRE PAD LOCATION. BERM SECTIONS TO BE COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES.
4. CENTER OF WELL PAD REFERENCED BELOW CORRESPONDS TO THE SURFACE LOCATION OF THE EAGLE 02W-25-07 WELL.

EAGLE PAD - CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT DRAWING - PLAN VIEW

PAD QUANTITIES AND DESIGN PARAMETERS

EXISTING GRADE @ CENTER OF WELL PAD = 5214.5'
FINISHED GRADE @ CENTER OF WELL PAD = 5212.4'
CUT/FILL SLOPES = 3:1; EXCEPT AS NOTED
SHRINKAGE FACTOR = 1.10
SWELL FACTOR = 1.00
OIL AND GAS LOCATION AREA = 17.03 ACRES
WORKING PAD SURFACE = 10.65 ACRES
ACCESS ROAD DISTURBANCE AREA = 0.18 ACRES
PIPELINE/UTILITY CORRIDOR AREA = SEE NOTE 1

PAD QUANTITIES

TOTAL CUT FOR PAD = 26,990 C.Y.
TOTAL FILL FOR PAD = 26,990 C.Y.
TOPSOIL @ 10" DEPTH = 17,406 C.Y.
TOTAL IMPORT = 0 C.Y.

PLATING MATERIAL VOLUME
TO BE ADDED TO PAD = 8,590 C.Y.
TO BE ADDED TO ROAD = 196 C.Y.
(ASSUMING 6" DEPTH)

LEGEND

- EXISTING WELL LOCATION
- PROPOSED WELL LOCATION
- EXISTING CONTOURS (2' INTERVAL)
- PROPOSED CONTOURS (2' INTERVAL)
- EXISTING PIPELINE
- WORKING PAD SURFACE
- EXISTING FENCE
- DIVERSION DITCH
- BERM

HORIZONTAL 0 60' 120' 1" = 120'
2' CONTOURS

EAGLE PAD

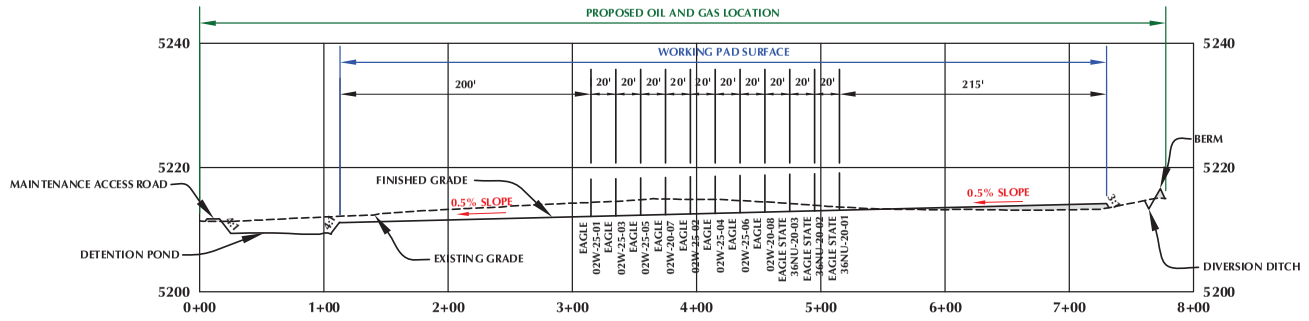
CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT DRAWING - PLAN VIEW
LOCATED IN SESW & SWSE
SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

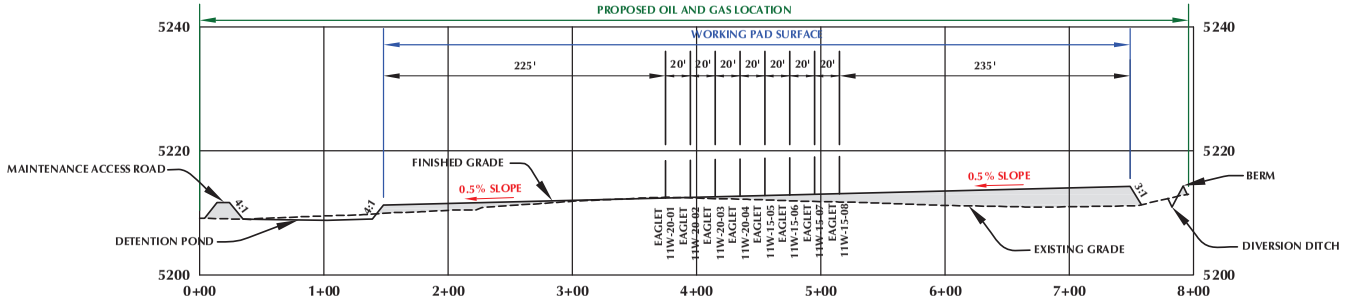
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SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

SCALE: 1"=120'	DATE: 6/18/25	SHEET NO: 1 OF 1
REVISED:	JFE 7/15/25	

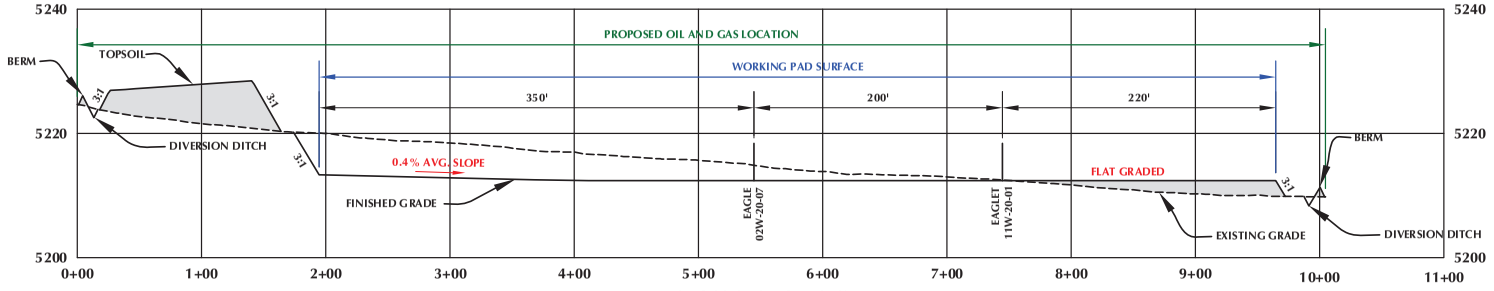
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CROSS SECTION A-A'



CROSS SECTION B-B'



CROSS SECTION C-C'

COLORADO LICENSED
JAKE EDMUNDS
49917
7/15/25
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

EAGLE PAD

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT DRAWING - CROSS SECTIONS
LOCATED IN SESW & SWSE
SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

NOTES:

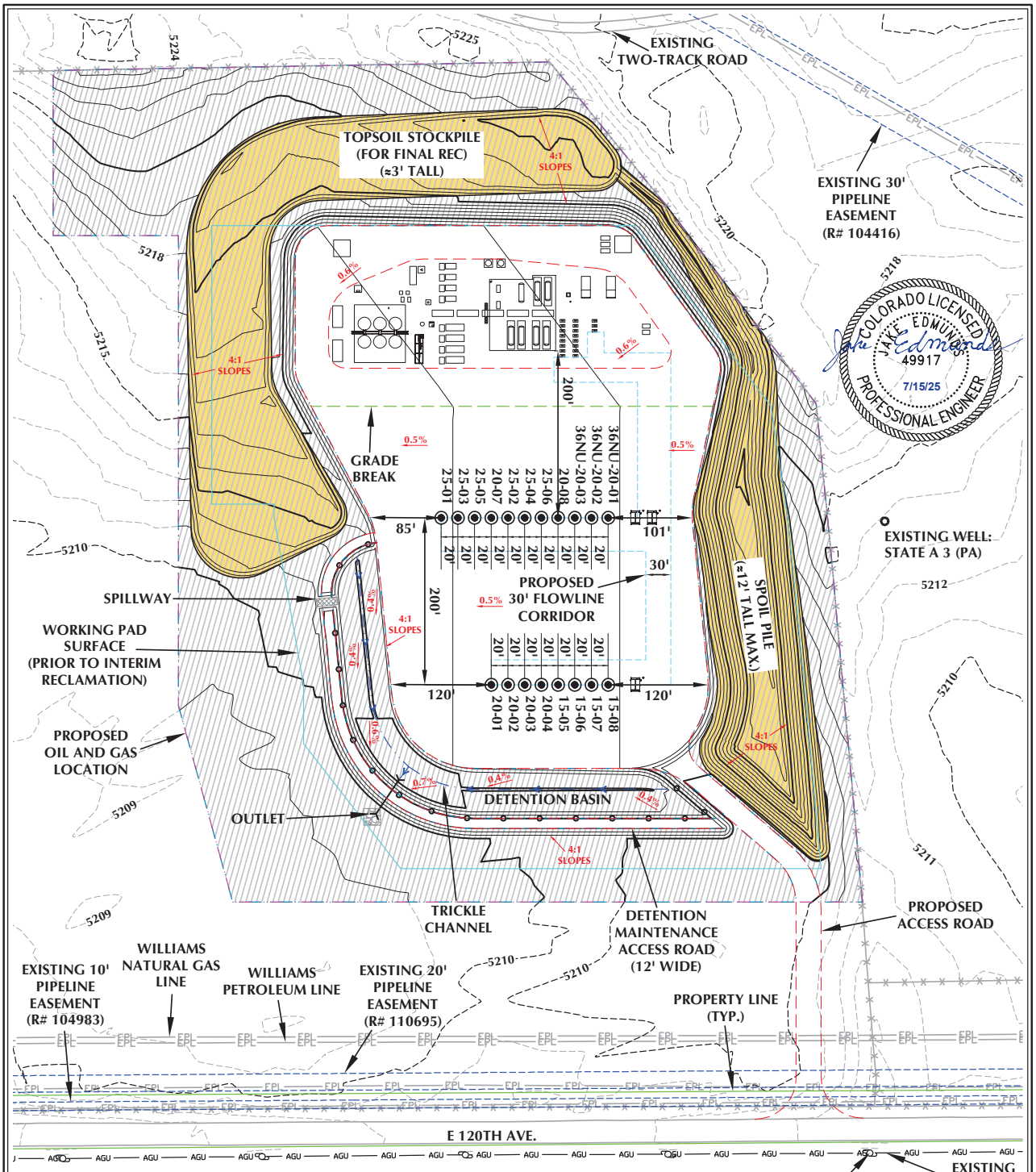
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HORIZONTAL 0 50' 100' 1" = 100'
VERTICAL 0 10' 20' 1" = 20'

SCALE: 1"=100'	DATE: 6/18/25	SHEET NO: 1
REVISED:	JFE 7/15/25	1 OF 1

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NOTES:

1. PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDORS ARE PLANNED AND DETERMINED BY THIRD PARTY COMPANIES. SPECIFIC PIPELINE AND UTILITY CORRIDOR LOCATIONS WILL BE DECIDED BY THOSE THIRD PARTY COMPANIES CLOSER TO THE START DATE OF OPERATIONS BASED ON CONTRACT AND RIGHT-OF-WAY NEGOTIATIONS.
2. EXISTING UTILITIES DISPLAYED ON THE GRADING PLAN ARE FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OR EARTHWORK, CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE TO CALL FOR LOCATES: (800) 922-1987
3. RECLAIMED AREA WILL BE RE-SEEDED AND RE-VEGETATED DURING INTERIM RECLAMATION.

EAGLE PAD FACILITY LAYOUT DRAWING

QUANTITIES AND DESIGN PARAMETERS

SHRINKAGE FACTOR = 1.00
SWELL FACTOR = 1.00
OIL AND GAS LOCATION AREA = 17.03 ACRES
AREA RECLAIMED DURING
INTERIM RECLAMATION = 10.51 ACRES
TOTAL PAD AREA AFTER
INTERIM RECLAMATION = 6.52 ACRES

PAD QUANTITIES

TOTAL CUT = 24,186 C.Y.
TOTAL FILL = 24,186 C.Y.
MATERIAL STORED FOR FINAL REC = 12,238 C.Y.

TOPSOIL @ 10" DEPTH
FROM PAD = 17,406 C.Y.
TOPSOIL USED FOR INTERIM REC = 8,552 C.Y.
TOPSOIL STORED FOR FINAL REC = 8,854 C.Y.

PLATING MATERIAL VOLUME
TO BE REMOVED FROM PAD = 3,537 C.Y.
(ASSUMING 6" DEPTH)

LEGEND

- EXISTING WELL LOCATION
- PROPOSED WELL LOCATION
- EXISTING CONTOURS (1' INTERVAL)
- PROPOSED CONTOURS (1' INTERVAL)
- EXISTING PIPELINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- RECLAMATION AREA

HORIZONTAL 0 60' 120' 1" = 120'
1' CONTOURS

EAGLE PAD

FACILITY LAYOUT DRAWING
LOCATED IN SESW & SWSE
SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

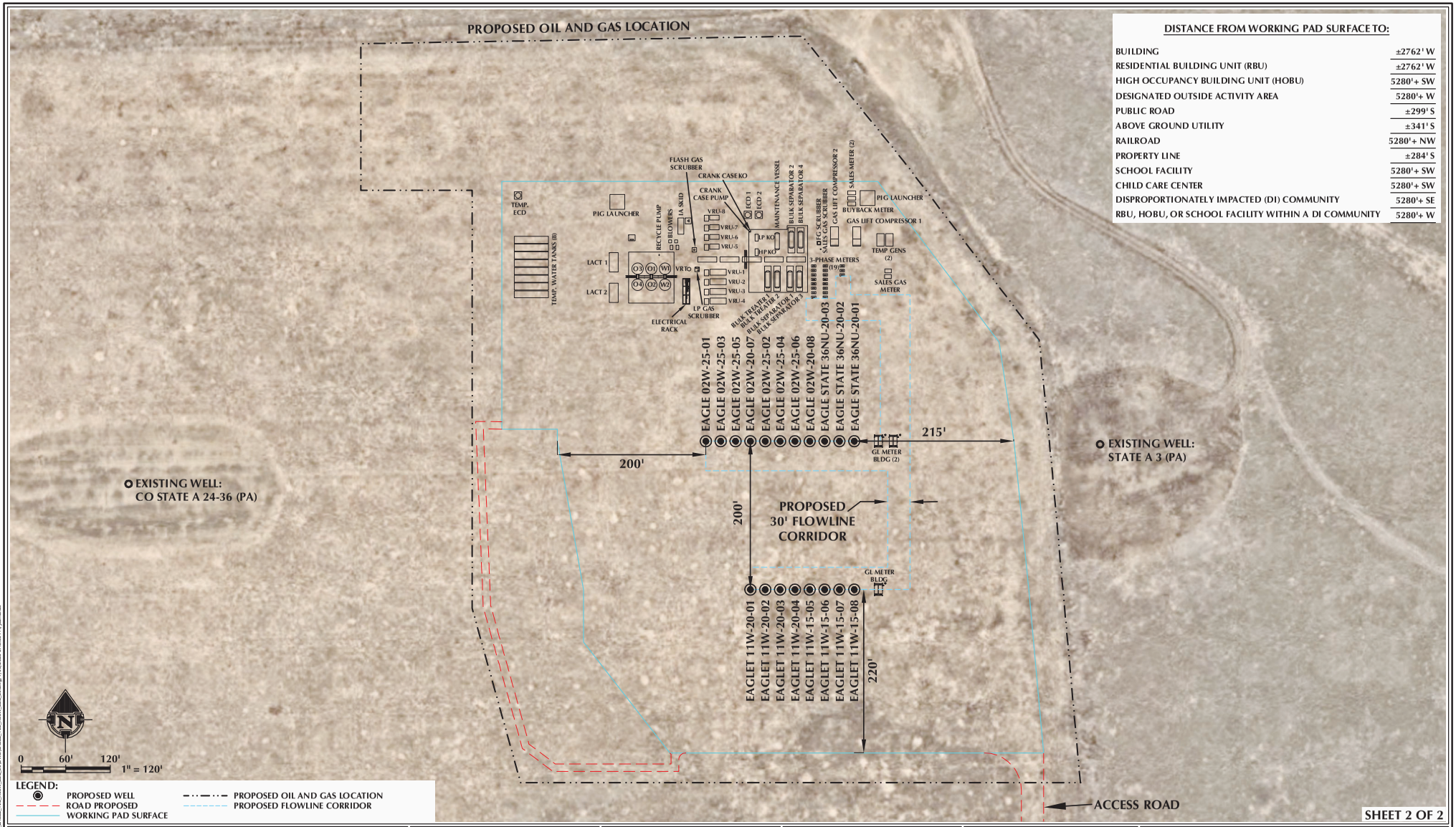
Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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SCALE: 1"=120'	DATE: 6/18/25	SHEET NO: 1 OF 2
REVISED:	JFE 6/27/25	



NOTES:
1. EQUIPMENT PLACEMENT IS APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO MINOR MODIFICATION DUE TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.
2. FLOWLINE CORRIDOR IS APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO MINOR MODIFICATION DUE TO SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.
3. ALL WATER TANKS ARE 500bbls.
3. ALL OIL TANKS ARE 500bbls.

FACILITY COORDINATES:
LAT: 39.916939° LONG: -104.723452° (NAD83)

DATA SOURCES:
- AERIAL COURTESY OF NEARMAP

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SCALE:	1" = 120'
DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	6/18/25
DRAFTER:	KMG
REVISED:	7/15/25

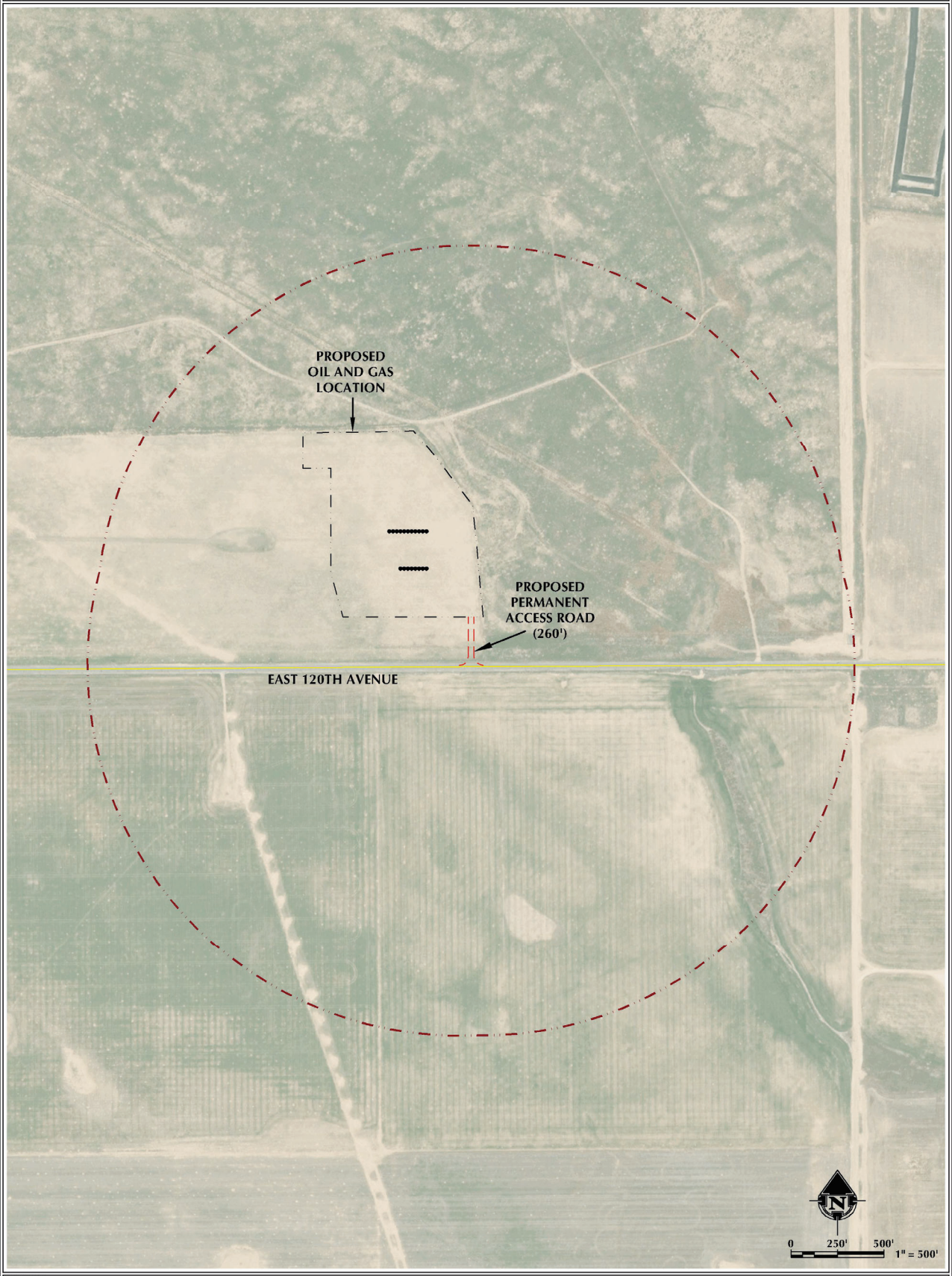
FACILITY LAYOUT DRAWING
EAGLE PAD
LOCATED IN SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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ACCESS ROAD MAP

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD
- PUBLIC ROAD
- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- 2000' ACCESS BUFFER
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT
- NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UNIT

INTERSECTION OF PROPOSED PERMANENT ACCESS ROAD AND EAST 120TH AVENUE
LATITUDE: 39.914289°
LONGITUDE: -104.722112°

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Phone: 307-674-0609

DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	6/17/25
DRAFTER:	GLK
REVISED:	

DATA SOURCES & NOTES:
- AERIAL COURTESY OF ESRI INC.

PREPARED FOR: CIVITAS Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.



ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE NORTH (INTO PROPERTY)



ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE EAST

EAGLE PAD

ACCESS ROAD PICTURES
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03, EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-20-07, EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06, EAGLE 02W-20-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02, EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05, EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07, EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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LOVELAND OFFICE
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Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331

SCALE: NTS | DATE: 6/17/25 | SHEET NO: 1 1 OF 2
REVISED:

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ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE SOUTH



ACCESS ROAD PICTURE OF EAGLE PAD - CAMERA ANGLE WEST

EAGLE PAD

ACCESS ROAD PICTURES
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03, EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-20-07, EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06, EAGLE 02W-20-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02, EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05, EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07, EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTION 36, T1S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

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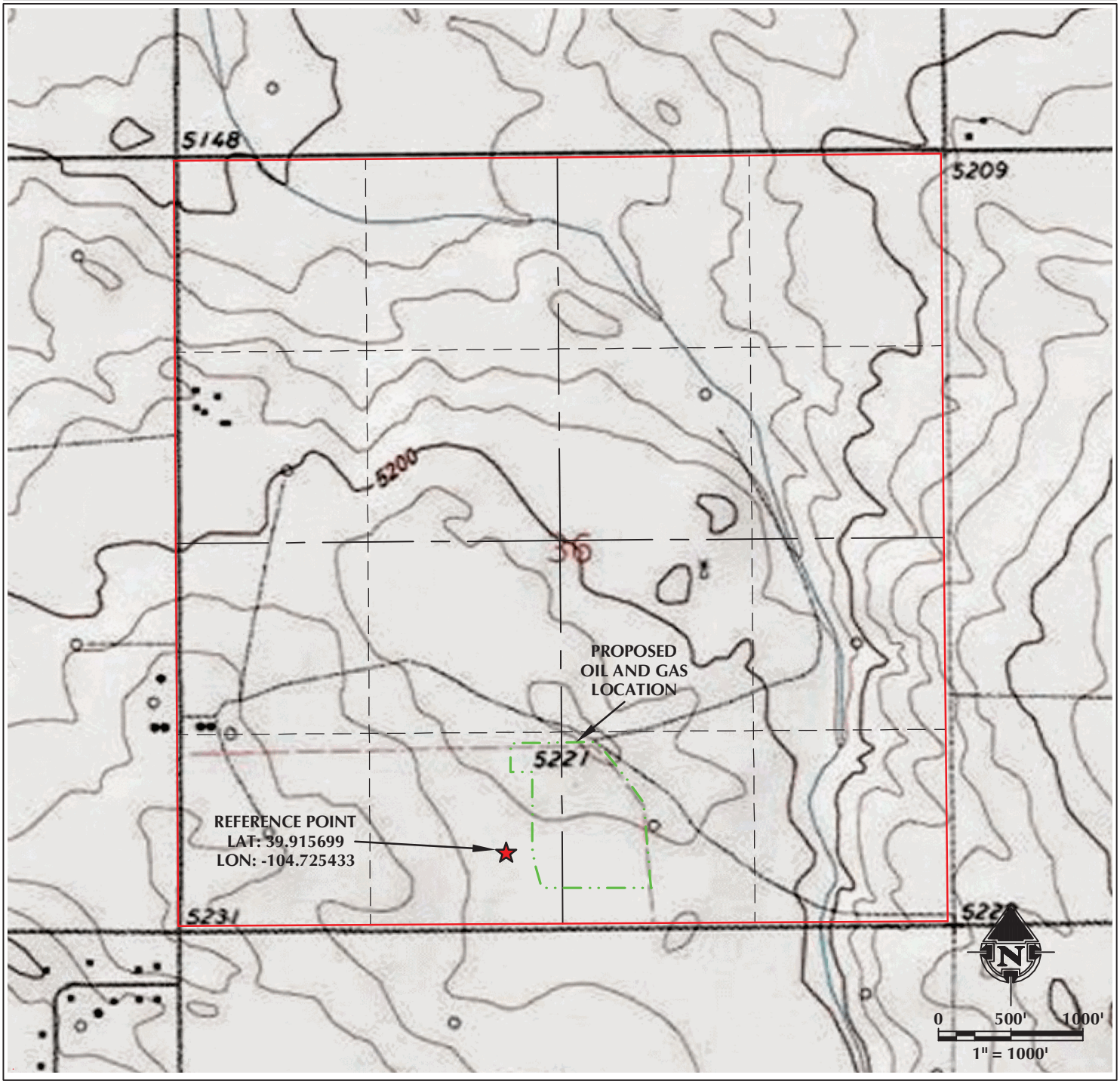
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REFERENCE AREA MAP

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND

- PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LOCATION
- SECTION LINE
- SECTION 1/4 LINE
- SECTION 1/4 1/4 LINE
- REFERENCE POINT

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DATE:	6/17/25
DRAFTER:	GLK
REVISED:	

DATA SOURCES:
- TOPOGRAPHIC MAP IS COURTESY OF USGS

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Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

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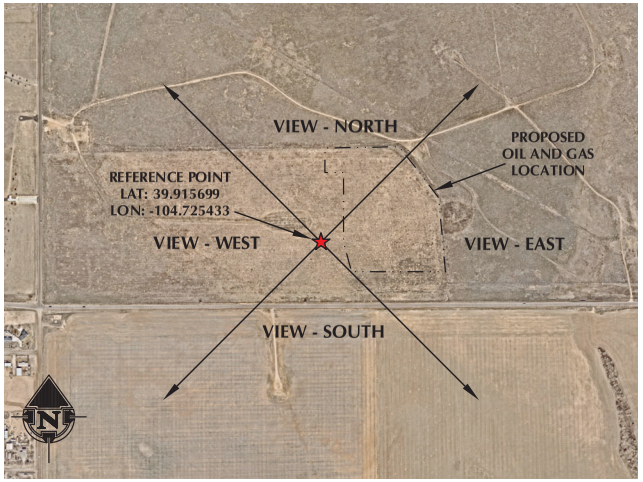
REFERENCE AREA PICTURES

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



VIEW - NORTH



VIEW - OVERHEAD
AERIAL IMAGERY COURTESY OF NEARMAP
2025-03-03



VIEW - EAST



VIEW - SOUTH



VIEW - WEST

SHEET 1 OF 2

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DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
DATE:	6/17/25
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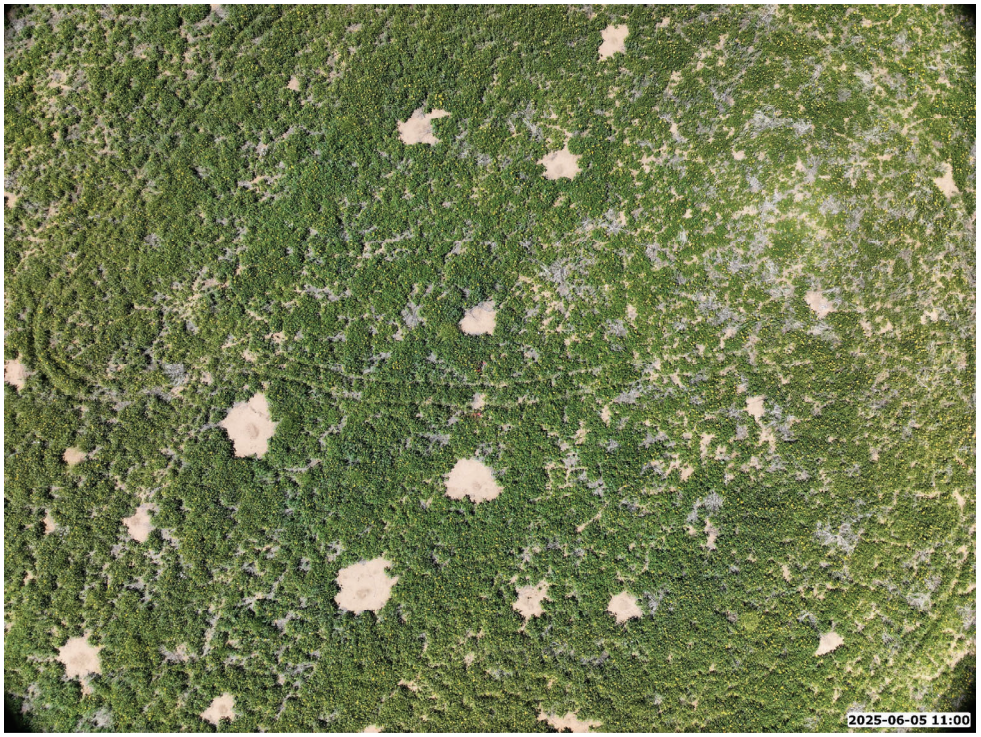
DATA SOURCES:
-AERIAL IMAGERY COURTESY OF NEARMAP.

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REFERENCE AREA PICTURES

EAGLE PAD

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST, 6TH P.M., ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



VIEW - OVERHEAD (DRONE)



VIEW - CLOSE UP

SHEET 2 OF 2

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DATE:	6/17/25
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WELL PAD - EAGLE PAD

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) /
MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03,
EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-25-07,
EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06,
EAGLE 02W-25-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02,
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02,
EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05,
EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07 & EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRAFTED BY:	SJM	CHECKED BY:	RKF
DATE DRAFTED:	6/18/25	DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25
REVISED:		FILE NAME:	24-118

SHEET NO: **1A** 1A OF 1

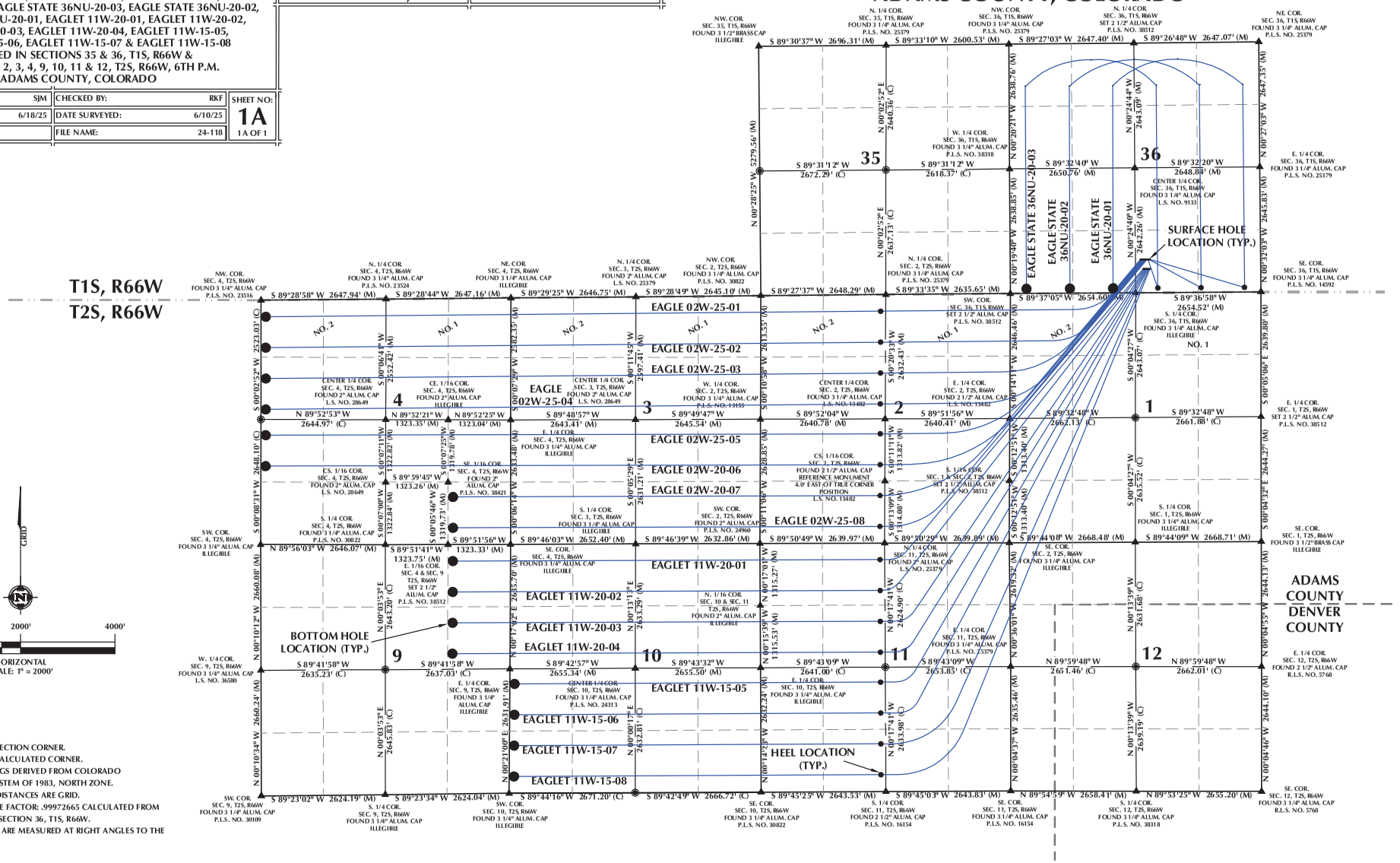
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Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) / MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



NOTES:

1. ▲ INDICATES SECTION CORNER.
2. ◉ INDICATES CALCULATED CORNER.
3. BASIS OF BEARINGS DERIVED FROM COLORADO COORDINATE SYSTEM OF 1983, NORTH ZONE.
4. ALL MEASURED DISTANCES ARE GRID. COMBINED SCALE FACTOR: .99972665 CALCULATED FROM SW. CORNER OF SECTION 36, T1S, R66W.
5. WELL FOOTAGES ARE MEASURED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE SECTION LINES.

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DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) / MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W & SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

WELL NOTES:

EAGLE 02W-25-01
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 707' FSL, 2543' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-03
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2523' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-05
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2503' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-20-07
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2483' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-02
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2463' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-04
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2443' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-25-06
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2423' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE 02W-20-08
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 706' FSL, 2403' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 2, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FSL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 4, T2S, R66W)

EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 705' FSL, 2383' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 100' FSL, 2181' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 100' FSL, 345' FWL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)

EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 705' FSL, 2363' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 100' FSL, 1263' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 100' FSL, 1263' FWL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)

EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 705' FSL, 2343' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 100' FSL, 345' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 100' FSL, 2181' FWL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-01
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2485' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-02
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2465' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-03
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2445' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-20-04
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2425' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FNL, 1220' FEL (SEC. 9, T2S, R66W)

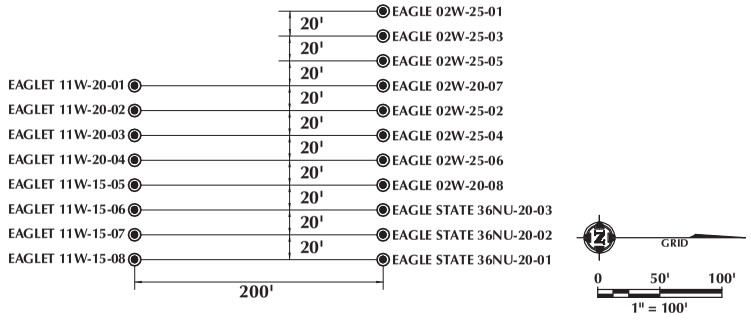
EAGLET 11W-15-05
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 506' FSL, 2405' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 2313' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-15-06
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 505' FSL, 2385' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1659' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-15-07
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 505' FSL, 2365' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 1005' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

EAGLET 11W-15-08
- SURFACE HOLE LOCATION: 505' FSL, 2345' FEL (SEC. 36, T1S, R66W)
- HEEL LOCATION: 351' FSL, 2540' FWL (SEC. 11, T2S, R66W)
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION: 351' FSL, 100' FWL (SEC. 10, T2S, R66W)

WELL HEAD SPACING DETAIL



LOVELAND OFFICE
6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331

SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

609 CONSULTING, LLC

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

WELL PAD - EAGLE PAD

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) /
MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03,
EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-25-07,
EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06,
EAGLE 02W-25-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02,
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02,
EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05,
EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07 & EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRAFTED BY:	SJM	CHECKED BY:	RKF	SHEET NO: 1B
DATE DRAFTED:	6/18/25	DATE SURVEYED:	6/10/25	1B OF 1
REVISED:		FILE NAME:	24-118	

K:\CIVITAS RESOURCES\2024\2024_118_EAGLE_T1S, R66W, SEC_36\PLATS\EAG_EAGLE.dwg, 6/16/2025 5:15:05 PM, jsalmeida

WELL PAD - EAGLE PAD

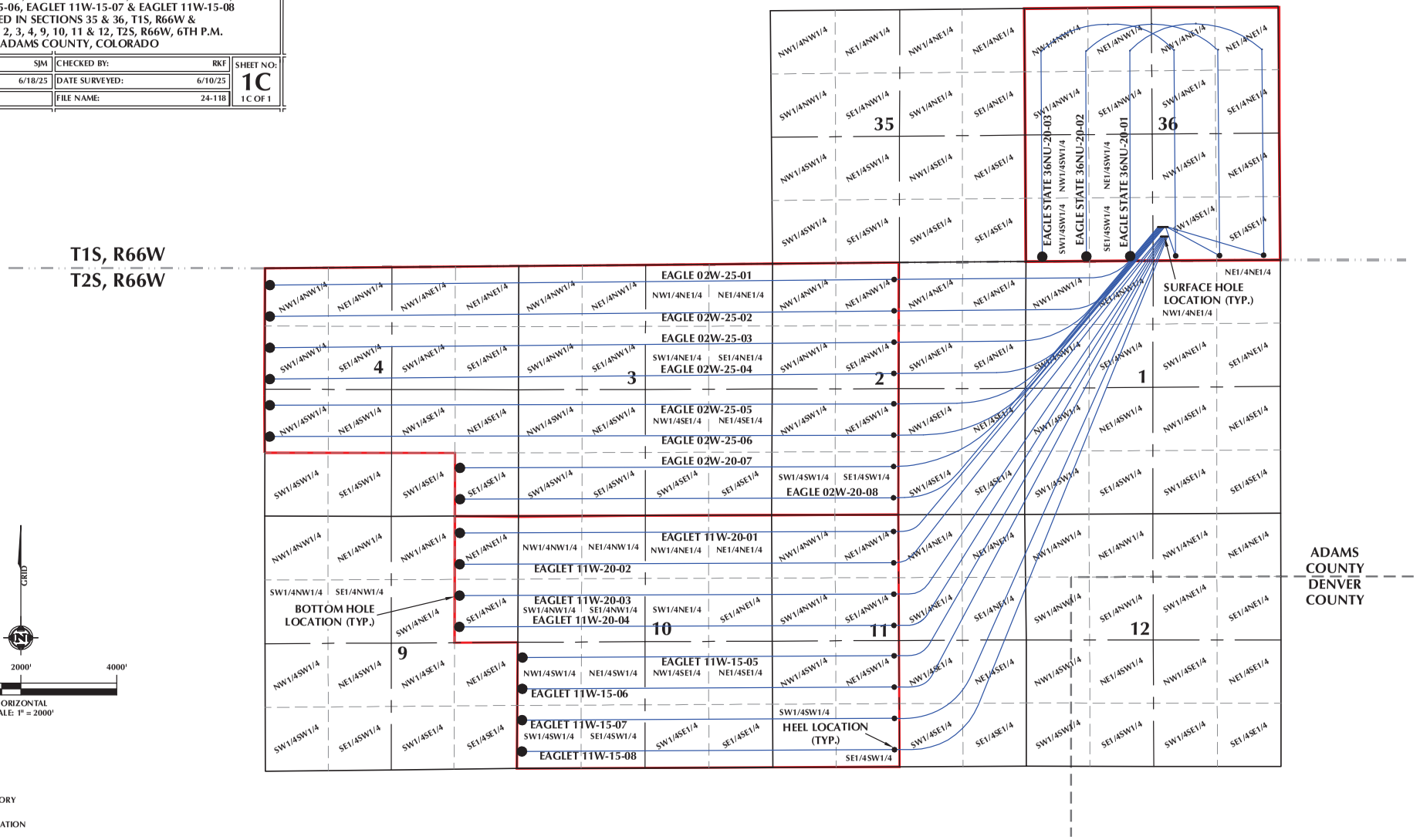
DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) /
MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
EAGLE 02W-25-01, EAGLE 02W-25-03,
EAGLE 02W-25-05, EAGLE 02W-25-07,
EAGLE 02W-25-02, EAGLE 02W-25-04, EAGLE 02W-25-06,
EAGLE 02W-25-08, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03, EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02,
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-01, EAGLET 11W-20-02,
EAGLET 11W-20-03, EAGLET 11W-20-04, EAGLET 11W-15-05,
EAGLET 11W-15-06, EAGLET 11W-15-07 & EAGLET 11W-15-08
LOCATED IN SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO

DRAFTED BY: SJM	CHECKED BY: RKF	SHEET NO: 1C
DATE DRAFTED: 6/18/25	DATE SURVEYED: 6/10/25	1C OF 1
REVISED:	FILE NAME: 24-118	

609 CONSULTING, LLC
LOVELAND OFFICE
6706 North Franklin Avenue
Loveland, Colorado 80538
Phone 970-776-4331
SHERIDAN OFFICE
1095 Saberton Avenue
Sheridan, Wyoming 82801
Phone 307-674-0609

Prepared For:
CIVITAS
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc.

DIRECTIONAL WELL PLAT (ECMC) / MULTI-WELL PLAN (OGED)
SECTIONS 35 & 36, T1S, R66W &
SECTIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 & 12, T2S, R66W, 6TH P.M.
ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO



LEGEND:
- DSU BOUNDARY
- WELLBORE TRAJECTORY
- HEEL LOCATION
- BOTTOM HOLE LOCATION

K:\CIVITAS RESOURCES\2024\2024_118_EAGLE_T1S_R66W_SEC_36\PLATS\EAGLE\EAGLE.dwg, 6/18/2025 4:17:57 PM, smiller

Exhibit B

SURFACE USE AGREEMENT
PAYMENT TABLE

Fee Category	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
	State has a mineral interest of greater than or equal to 50% but less than 100%[5]	**State has a mineral interest of greater than 10% but less than 50%**	**State has a mineral interest of less than or equal to 10%[4]**
Initial Damage Payment: Initial well pad or facility payment per acre	$5,000	$7,500	TBD
Well Payments: Well payment per well[1]	$5,000 one-time	$7,500 one-time	TBD
Annual Payment: Rental due per year	10% of initial well pad or facility payment	10% of initial well pad or facility payment	TBD
Access Corridor Payment: Access roads, pipeline and powerline easements, and other off-pad disturbances	$5,000 per acre or ROW pricing[2], one-time payment	$5,000 per acre or ROW pricing[2], one-time payment	TBD
Production Facilities Payment: Off-property wells producing through an onsite Production Facility[3]	$5,000 per well, one-time payment	$7,500 per well, one-time payment	TBD

(1) Payment is due on or before the next annual anniversary date after the spud of a well.

(2) $5,000 per acre or the Standard State ROW rates, whichever is greater; may be subject to either the SUA or a separate ROW agreement.

(3) Requires prior written approval by the State Land Board and payment before any construction may begin. Please refer to the COGCC Rules and Regulations for the definition of Production Facility.

(4) All applications that fall into the Tier 3 category require that the proposed fee structure be submitted to the Board for approval.

(5) SUAs are not required when the state has 100% mineral ownership or when wellbores are contained entirely within state minerals.

Exhibit B

Acreage and Annual Payment Calculator

Instructions: Please fill out all of the sections that are highlighted in yellow. In the well column input the well name and the percentage of State Land Board Minerals that will be produced. If there are more spaces then wells please leave them blank and do not enter "0". Please enter all numbers to the third decimal point to insure accuracy. The total initial payment and the annual rental payment will then be automatically calculated. Please note that if the total State percentage of minerals is 10% or less then board approval will be required and this chart should not be used.

Input each wells State Mineral Percentage that runs into this facility Please only enter one well per row. Example 0%=0, 49%=49, 100%=100, Leave unused rows blank.		Fee Schedule	
Well Name	%	Percentage of State Minerals	Charge per Acre
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-01	100.000	10% to 0% State minerals	Board Approval
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-02	100.000	Greater then 10% but less then 50% State Minerals	$7,500.00
EAGLE STATE 36NU-20-03	100.000	50% or greater but less then 100% State Minerals	$5,000.00
EAGLE 02W-25-01	0.000	100% State Minerals	$0.00
EAGLE 02W-25-03	0.000	Input the proposed total disturbance to the third decimal point below.	
EAGLE 02W-25-05	0.000		
EAGLE 02W-20-07	0.000	Input the total acreage of the pad	
EAGLE 02W-25-02	0.000		17.030
EAGLE 02W-25-04	0.000	Input the total acreage of all pipeline easements, access	
EAGLE 02W-25-06	0.000	roads, and other disturbances NOT on the pad	0.180
EAGLE 02W-20-08	0.000	Calculated Total State Percentage from previous column	
EAGLET 11W-20-01	0.000		15.789
EAGLET 11W-20-02	0.000	Well pad cost per acre based to State Percentage	
EAGLET 11W-20-03	0.000		$7,500.00
EAGLET 11W-20-04	0.000	Off well pad cost per acre for off well pad disturbances	
EAGLET 11W-15-05	0.000		$5,000.00
EAGLET 11W-15-06	0.000	Initial payment due for well pad disturbance	
EAGLET 11W-15-07	0.000		$127,725.00
EAGLET 11W-15-08	0.000	One time payment due for off well pad disturbance	
			$900.00
		Final Calculated Payments	
		Total initial payment due for all planned construction	
			$128,625.00
The calculated State percentage will automatically be carried over and input.		Annual Rental Payment due on anniversary date	
			$12,772.50

Exhibit B

Total Well Payment Calculator			
Percentage of State Minerals	Enter the number of wells running into the State Facility for each category	Charge per well	Total Payments
10% to 0% State minerals	16	$10,000	$160,000.00
Greater then 10% but less then 50% State Minerals		$7,500	$0.00
50% or greater but less then 100% State Minerals		$5,000	$0.00
100% State Minerals	3	$0	$0.00
		Total Well Payment*	$160,000.00

*Well Payments are due on the next annual anniversary date of the Effective date following spud. This number assumes full development.

Exhibit C

July 24, 2025

State Board of Land Commissioners
Attn: Steve Freese
1127 Sherman Street, Suite 300
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Mr. Freese,

This letter is to confirm that Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. and the Colorado State Land Board (SLB) agree that the total percentage of wellbore drilled from the Eagle pad located in SESW & SWSE Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 66 West must at all times contain a share of SLB minerals greater than ten percent. The share of SLB minerals will be calculated by inputting the percentages of the drilled wells into the Exhibit B acreage and annual payment calculator. Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. understands that if the total percentage of wellbore drilled is ever equal to or below ten percent then all associated leases will be considered in default and may be terminated by the SLB.

In addition, Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. understands that the surface disturbance payment consideration for this SUA was determined based on the SLB percentage of all of the planned wells as calculated on Exhibit B. Partial development of this SUA has the potential to change the percentage of SLB minerals drilled and therefore the charge per acre as outlined on Exhibit B and referenced below. Any additional payment will be due on the next anniversary date of this lease. Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc. understands that at no time will the State Land Board issue a refund in the event that the SLB percentage lowers the per acre cost.

Fee Schedule

Percentage of State Minerals	Charge per Acre
10% to 0% State minerals	Board Approval
Greater then 10% but less then 50% State Minerals	$7,500.00
50% or greater but less then 100% State Minerals	$5,000.00
100% State Minerals	$0.00

Thank you,

Jeremy Sonnier, Surface Land Advisor
Extraction Oil & Gas, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of
Civitas Resources, Inc.

From: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Sent: Thursday, June 20, 2024 3:29 PM
To: Lilah Hubbard
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR; Nathan Bennett; Jeremy Sonnier; Claude Boiteau; Jeff Annable; Hannah Posey - DNR
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Good afternoon Lilah,

Thanks for your email. I would agree BOwls probably aren't using that location this year.

Therefore, CPW is willing to waive the BOwl nesting season if this fall, Civitas fills in the PD holes within the development area. If not, CPW would ask for Civitas to do another round of surveys next spring. Either way, please do a final BOwl check within 2 weeks prior to construction.

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®
Northeast Region Energy Liaison
LIVE LIFE OUTSIDE
Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage
THINK SAFETY FIRST!

On Thu, Jun 13, 2024 at 12:34 PM Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com> wrote:

> Good afternoon Brandon,
>
> RPG completed the additional burrowing owl survey on 6/11/24: no burrowing owls nor prairie dogs were observed during the survey. To summarize, RPG has conducted four (4) burrowing owl surveys between 5/20/24 - 6/11/24, and all have been negative for burrowing owl activity (and prairie dog activity).
>
> Please let us know if you have any other questions or if CPW approves this request to waive the HPH requirements for this project.
>
> Thank you for your time,
>
> **Lilah Hubbard**
> Natural Resource Specialist

Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
www.civitasresources.com | NYSE: CIVI

From: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 6, 2024 12:05 PM
To: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>; Nathan Bennett <nbennett@civiresources.com>; Jeremy Sonnier <jsonnier@civiresources.com>; Claude Boiteau <cboiteau@civiresources.com>; Jeff Annable <jannable@civiresources.com>
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Hi Brandon,

RPG has scheduled an additional survey for 6/11/24.

This project is still in the early planning stage: we do not yet have a surface use agreement with SLB, but we wanted to be proactive and request input from CPW early on regarding the HPH to ensure we have a path forward for this project. We also hope that this early consultation with CPW will help answer any questions that SLB may have regarding the HPH.

We hope to begin the OGDP process later this year or early next year, but the timeline will depend on the agreements and other preliminary steps.

Other Civitas team members have been copied on this email in case you have additional project-related questions.

Thank you,

Lilah Hubbard
Natural Resource Specialist
Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
www.civitasresources.com | NYSE: CIVI

From: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2024 2:28 PM
To: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>; Nathan Bennett <nbennett@civiresources.com>; Jeremy Sonnier <jsonnier@civiresources.com>; Claude Boiteau <cboiteau@civiresources.com>; Jeff Annable <jannable@civiresources.com>
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Yes, please, could you have RPG do one more survey next week?

What's the proposed development and time frame?

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®
Northeast Region Energy Liaison
LIVE LIFE OUTSIDE
Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage
THINK SAFETY FIRST!

On Wed, Jun 5, 2024 at 1:00 PM Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com> wrote:

Hi Brandon,

Thank you for the question. The surveys were conducted on 5/20/24, 6/3/24, and 6/4/24. We typically aim to have surveys conducted approximately one week apart (per CPW-recommended protocol), but the second survey was delayed in this case due to a schedule conflict. We can schedule additional surveys if that's what you would suggest.

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Thank you,

Lilah Hubbard
Natural Resource Specialist
Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
www.civitasresources.com | NYSE: CIVI
CIVITAS

From: Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us>
Sent: Wednesday, June 5, 2024 12:44 PM
To: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>
Cc: Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>; Nathan Bennett <nbennett@civiresources.com>; Jeremy Sonnier <jsonnier@civiresources.com>; Claude Boiteau <cboiteau@civiresources.com>; Jeff Annable <jannable@civiresources.com>
Subject: Re: Burrowing Owl HPH Exemption Request

Good afternoon Lilah,

Thanks for your email.

Were the surveys separated by a week? (e.g., 3 weeks total)

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®

Northeast Region Energy Liaison

Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage

THINK SAFETY FIRST!

On Wed, Jun 5, 2024 at 12:02 PM Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com> wrote:

Hi Brandon and Lexi,

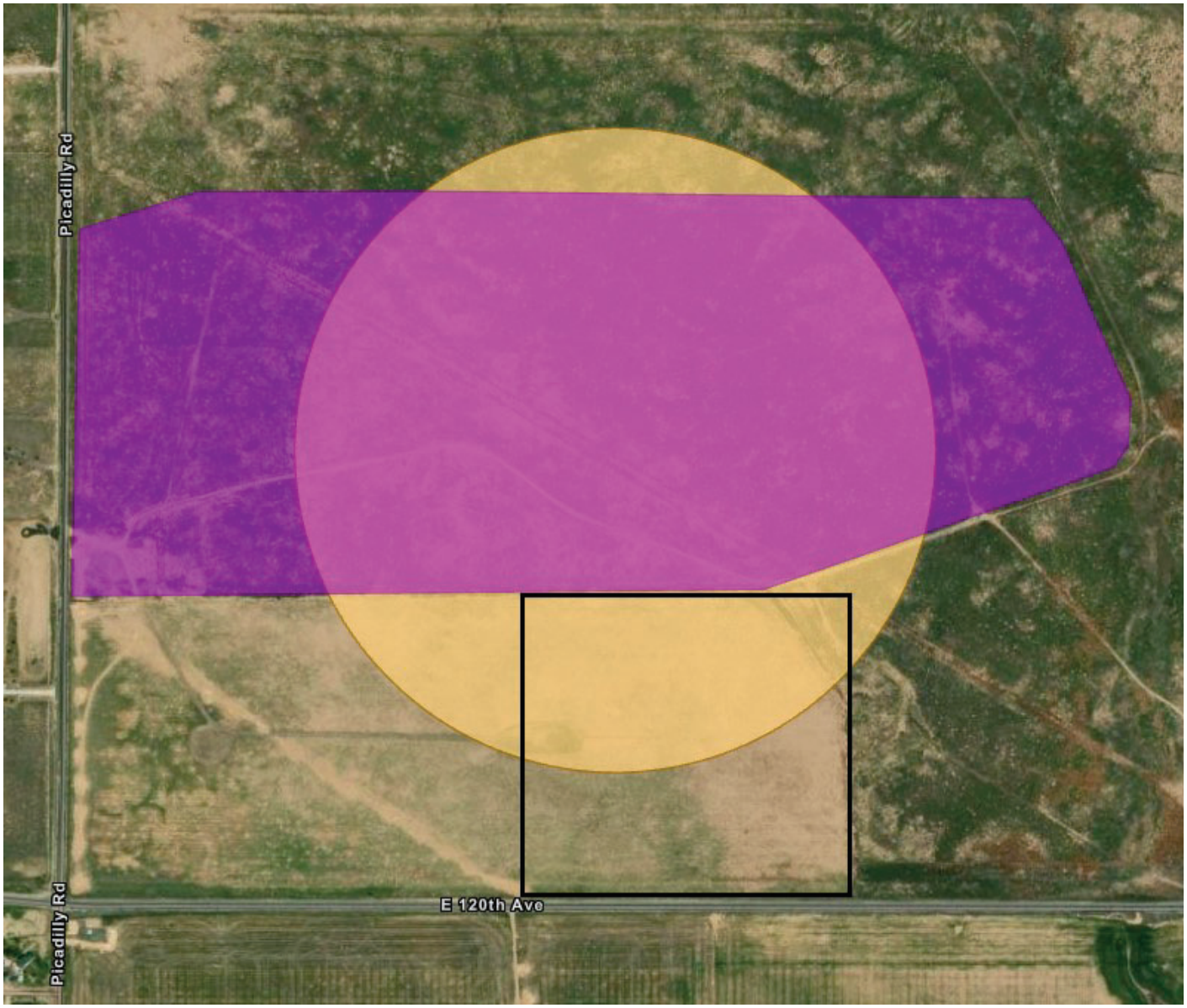
Civitas is working on potential development plans in the southern half of Sec 36 of T1S R66W in Adams County. Civitas' wildlife consultant, RPG Resources, conducted preliminary assessments to survey the mapped Burrowing Owl Active Nest Site High Priority Habitat (HPH) and to survey for other potential wildlife resources.

RPG completed three burrowing owl surveys, and all three surveys were negative for burrowing owl presence. They also noted the following: *The majority of the burrows from the historic prairie dog colony are collapsed, however there are some open burrows suitable for nesting scattered within the mapped habitat. Overall, this habitat is poor quality nesting habitat with vegetation approximately 1 foot tall throughout the entire field. There was no sign of burrowing owl (white wash, pellets, feathers) observed, nor was there sign of recent activity at the prairie dog burrows.*

The purple polygon below represents the overall boundaries of the field-verified habitat, as mapped by RPG, and the orange circle represents the HPH polygon / historic nest buffer. The black box is Civitas' current area of focus, so there is minimal chance that any open burrows would be physically impacted.

Based on the lack of activity in this HPH (and overall poor quality of this habitat), Civitas would like to request exemption from ECMC HPH requirements for this development. (Please note: prior to any dirt disturbance, additional surveys will be conducted, and we will follow up with CPW if new wildlife concerns are identified.)

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you for your time.



Purple polygon = RPG-mapped overall habitat
Orange polygon = HPH polygon
Black box = Civitas' current area of focus


6/3/24, 9:16 AM
+39.918744,-104.724809
Adams County


6/3/24, 9:16 AM
+39.918744,-104.724809
Adams County





Thank you,

Lilah Hubbard
Natural Resource Specialist

Cell 510-734-4733
555 17th Street |Suite 3700 | Denver, CO | 80202
www.civitasresources.com | NYSE: CIVI



Re: Request for review 36 1S 66W due 7/10/24

1 message

Marette - DNR, Brandon <brandon.marette@state.co.us> Mon, Jul 8, 2024 at 9:04 AM
To: "Freese - DNR, Steve" <steve.freese@state.co.us>
Cc: Lilah Hubbard <lhubbard@civiresources.com>, Lexi Hamous-Miller - DNR <lexi.hamous-miller@state.co.us>, Hannah Posey - DNR <hannah.posey@state.co.us>

Good morning Steve,

While CPW appreciates the BOwl surveys Civitas performed this year, one year's worth of no activity at the burrows doesn't necessitate an exemption from the HPH layer. Therefore, should permitting timelines push into the 2025 nesting season, CPW recommends another round of BOwl surveys (three surveys separated by a week) if initial construction and mobilization occur between March 15 and August 31.

Regards,

Brandon B. Marette, CWB®
Northeast Region Energy Liaison

LIVE LIFE OUTSIDE

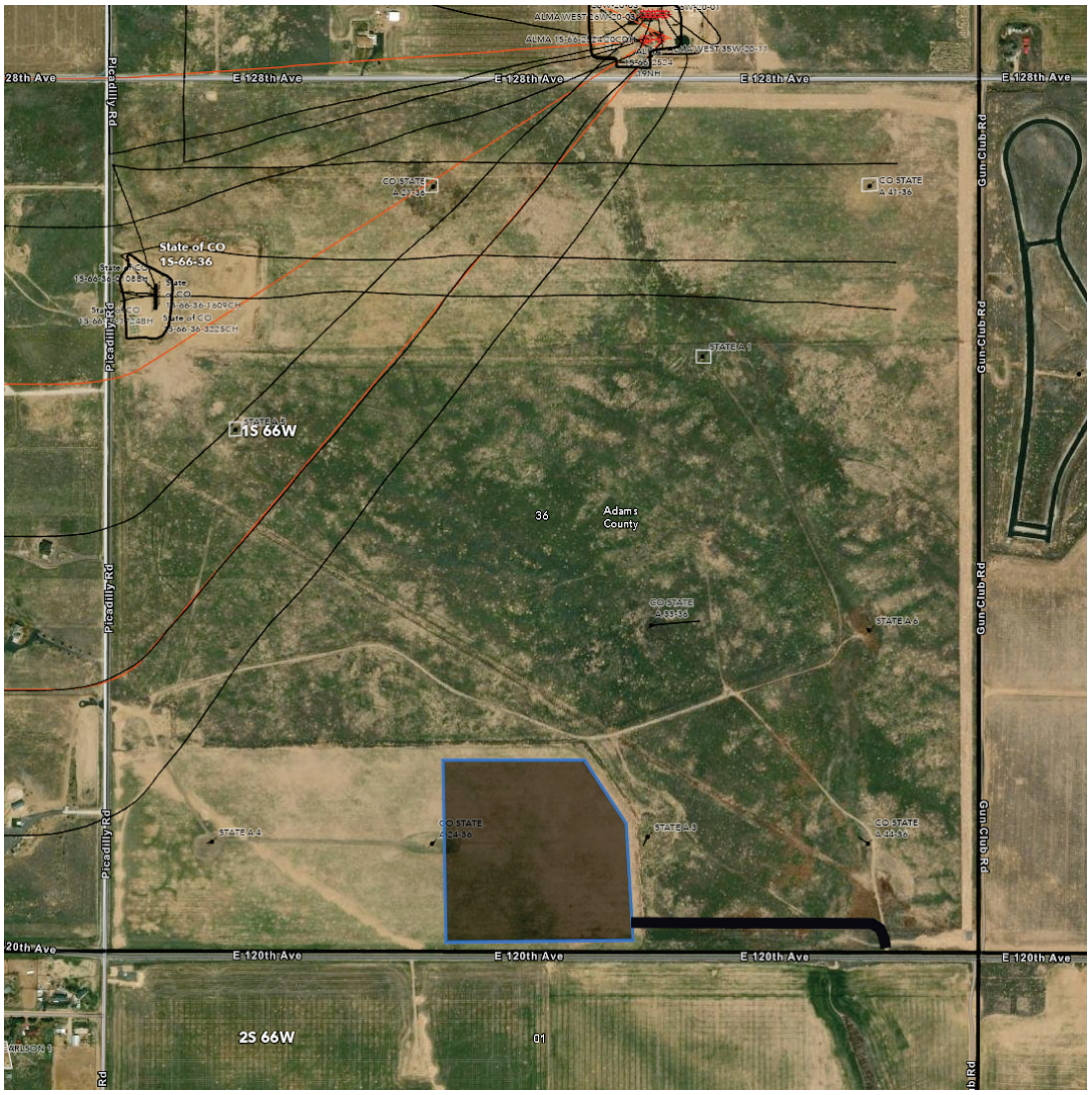
Direct (720) 880-0819
6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216
brandon.marette@state.co.us
CPW's Energy Webpage
CPW's Wildlife Movements Webpage

THINK SAFETY FIRST!

(Upcoming days off or in the field: 7/10; 7/15-17)

On Mon, Jun 10, 2024 at 7:28 AM Freese - DNR, Steve <steve.freese@state.co.us> wrote:

> Brandon,
>
> I have an operator interested in an oil and gas location in 36 1S 66W. The road is highlighted in black below and will follow an area that was previously disturbed for pipeline construction. The pad is outlined in blue and will be located in lands that have historically been farmed. Could you please provide any comments or concerns by 7/10/24? If you would like to meet onsite please let me know as soon as possible so we can get that scheduled.
>
> I believe Lilah Hubbard with Civitas has also reached out to you regarding this pad on 6/5/24 requesting an exemption to the HPH based on surveys that they have performed.



Thank you,

Steve Freese
Minerals Field Specialist
Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners
C 303.905.2808
1127 Sherman Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80203
Steve.Freese@state.co.us

Proof of Ownership

State Land Board ownership originated from the federal land grant at statehood (as was nearly all Sections 16 and 36 of each township). BLM patent/serial no. COCOAA 000001 44.

Community & Economic Development Department
Environmental Programs
4430 S. Adams County Pkwy.
1st Floor, Suite W2000B
Brighton, CO 80601-8218
PHONE 720.523.6800 | FAX 720.523.6967
adcogov.org

John Piekara
Civitas Resources
555 17th Street, Suite 3700
Denver, CO 80202

July 24, 2025

Subject: PRE2025-00045 Eagle Pad – Conceptual Review Letter

This letter serves as confirmation that the applicant, Exaction Oil & Gas / Civitas Resources has successfully completed the Conceptual Review meeting for the Subject project on July 23, 2025. This preapplication meeting satisfies the requirements in Adams County Development Standard and Regulations (ACDS&R) Section 2-02-14-04.1, including the Alterative Site Analysis. The applicant therefore may proceed with a Development Application Submittal for the associated Oil and Gas Facility (OGF) permit that complies with all other requirements of the applicable ACDS&R, including a preapplication neighborhood meeting.

External agencies invited:
Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC)
Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE)
Parks and Wildlife (CPW)
State Land Board

The desired location is not being proposed within a Disproportionately Impacted Community and there are no other local governments within 1-mile.

If you have any questions about the permitting process, please do not hesitate to contact me at gdean@adcogov.org or (720)523-6891.

Gregory Dean
Adams County, Oil & Gas Administrator

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Eva J. Henry — DISTRICT 1
Charles "Chaz" Tedesco — DISTRICT 2
Emma Pinter — DISTRICT 3
Steve J. O'Dorisio — DISTRICT 4
Lynn E. Baca — DISTRICT 5

Community & Economic Development Department
4430 S. Adams County Pkwy.
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adcogov.org

Development Review Team Comments

Date: 7/17/2025

Project Number: PRE2025-00045

Project Name: Eagle Pad

Commenting Division: ROW Review

Name of Reviewer: David Dittmer

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

Complete

ROW1: An access permit will be required to tie into county ROW at point of ingress and egress to the property. No access permits have been issued for this section.

ROW2: Pending engineering review:

-Any storm water quality facilities (detention, grass swales, and outfall structures) must be dedicated to the county as an easement. This will require Exhibits for the dedications.

-Pending traffic impacts, East 120th is a Section Line Arterial. A half width of 60' is required. It appears only 40' has been dedicated to the county. Pending review of the TIS, the state will need to convey the other 20' of ROW to the county. The section line is not centered in the ROW, and a survey will be required to verify location of the section line monuments, the existing ROW (cite all deeds), and the difference between existing and 60'. Traffic loads are higher during construction and initial drilling, but heavy haul is still expected for water, etc.

ROW3: A haul route is required to show all roads impacted by construction, heavy hauling, and maintenance activities.

ROW4: An address will need to be requested for the pad for 911 and other first responders.

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Commenting Division: Development Engineering Review

Name of Reviewer: Laurie Clark

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

Complete

ENG1: Flood Insurance Rate Map – FIRM Panel # (08001C0365H), Federal Emergency Management Agency, January 20, 2016. According to the above reference, the project site is not located within a delineated 100-year flood hazard zone; a floodplain use permit will not be required.

ENG2: Property is not in Adams County MS4 Stormwater Permit area. A Stormwater Quality (SWQ) Permit is not required, but a State Permit COR400000 WILL be required if one (1) acre or more is disturbed. Applicant is responsible for installation and maintenance of Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs. Builder/developer is responsible for adhering to all the regulations of Adams County Ordinance 11 regarding illicit discharge.

ENG3: A drainage report and drainage plans in accordance to Chapter 9 of the Adams County Development Review Manual are required to be completed by a registered professional engineer and submitted to Adams County for review and final approval. Drainage design shall have no adverse off-site impacts on neighboring properties or the public ROW.

ENG4: The site is located within the Beebe Draw and Barr Lake Tributary Areas OSP Master Drainage Plan. There are open channel and culvert improvements shown that traverse this parcel. All proposed improvements shall be in compliance with the above-named plan. Easements will be required for these improvements. Please work with Mile High Flood District (MHFD) on the required improvements.

ENG5: The applicant is required to complete a traffic trip generation analysis signed and stamped by a professional engineer. If the proposed scope of work shows the use of the site will generate over 20 vehicles per day, then a traffic impact study signed and stamped by a professional engineer will be required.

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Commenting Division: Development Engineering Review

Name of Reviewer: Laurie Clark

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

Comment

EGR6: The proposed site improvements are required to go through an engineering review process using the On-Site Grading and Drainage application. The developer is required to submit for review and receive approval of all civil site construction plans and reports. Construction documents shall include, at a minimum, onsite and public improvements construction plans, drainage report, traffic impact study. All construction documents must meet the requirements of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations. The developer shall submit to the Adams County One Stop Customer Center the following: Engineering Review Application, Engineering Review Fee, a copy of all construction documents, plans and reports in PDF format.

ENG7: If the applicant proposes to import greater than 10 CY of soil to this site, additional permitting is required. Per Section 4-04-02-02, of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations, a Temporary or Special Use Permit is required to ensure that only clean, inert soil is imported into any site within un-incorporated Adams County. A Conditional Use Permit will be required if the importation exceeds 500,000 CY.

ENG8: All existing and proposed access points onto Adams County maintained right-of-way must be permitted.

ENG9: E 120th Avenue adjacent to the site is classified as a Principal Arterial. Improvements to E 120th Avenue may be required, such as repaving, per the haul route analysis.

ENG10: Piccadilly Road adjacent to the site is classified as a Rural Arterial.

ENG11: The developer is required to construct roadway improvements adjacent to the proposed site such as roadside ditches. Additional roadway improvements will be determined based on the Traffic Impact Study and Adams County typical road sections.

ENG12: An Improvements Agreement may be required for public improvements and onsite drainage facilities if construction costs exceed $50,000.

ENG13: No building permits will be issued until all public improvements have been constructed, inspected, and preliminarily accepted by the Adams County Public Works Department.

ENG14: The developer is responsible for the repair or replacement of any broken or damaged public infrastructure.

ENG15: All proposed drainage onsite facilities with maintenance access shall be within dedicated easements.

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Lynn Baca — DISTRICT 5

Commenting Division: Environmental Analyst Review

Name of Reviewer: Megan Grant

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

Complete

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The following comments apply to natural resources:

BEIR1. A cross-section of the subject parcel (applicant preferred site) is located within the Adams County Natural Resource Conservation Overlay (NRCO). The NRCO aims to protect important wildlife areas, designated floodplains, riparian corridors, and cultural resources. Refer to Sections 3-43 and 4-14-02 of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations (ACDSR) for more details.

BEIR2. If disturbance of land not previously developed within the NRCO is greater than one combined (1) acre, then a Resources Review must be completed by a qualified professional consultant prior to application submittal so that it may be taken into consideration. See ACDSR Section 4-14-02-03 for Resources Review methodology. Please provide this information for Adams County review with subsequent permit application(s).

BEIR3. All development must comply with the NRCO buffers/setbacks requirements for individual protected resources provided in ACDSR Section 4-14-02-04-02. Development shall be located out of the riparian plant community along rivers and streams, and outside of the hydric zone in relation to wetlands.

The following comments apply to the airport:

BEIR4. Due to the proximity of the subject parcel to the airport, it is covered by the Airport Height Overlay, which restricts certain building height and development. More information can be found in Section 3-32 of the Adams County Development Standards and Regulations.

a) Landowners may be required to install, operate, and maintain, at the owner's expense, such markers and lights which may be necessary to indicate to flyers the presence of a hazard which affects the aviation facility. This marking and lighting requirement may also extend to objects of natural growth (trees, primarily) on site.

b) An FAA aeronautical study may be required to determine if the proposed development could be a hazard to air navigation.

The applicant shall communicate with the airport and the FAA regarding the proposed project and provide this information to Adams County for review with subsequent permit application(s).

BEIR5. Due to the proximity of the subject parcel to the airport, it is covered by the Airport Noise Overlay (ANO). The residential noise reductions specified in this section would not apply to this proposed project. Refer to ACDSR Section 3-39 for more information.

BEIR6. In accordance with the ANO, a signed "Aircraft Activity Covenant with Disclosure" must be filed prior to issuance of a building permit.

The following comments apply to permits and plans:

BEIR7. The applicant/operator shall follow all applicable hazardous materials management regulations, including CDPHE and ECMC, to ensure proper management of hazardous materials and wastes such that they do not present a significant actual or potential hazard to public health, safety, or environment.

BEIR8. For projects that require an air permit, the applicant shall contact the CDPHE Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) for information and provide copies of permits for Adams County review with subsequent permit application(s). Additional information is available at:
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/categories/services-and-information/environment/air-quality/air-emissions-business-and-industry.
If the proposed project is exempt from air permitting requirements, please include this documentation as well.

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Commenting Division: Environmental Analyst Review

Name of Reviewer: Megan Grant

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

Comment

BEIR9. The determination of the risks of a release of hazardous materials from the proposed project may include but is not limited to the following considerations:

a) Plans for compliance with federal and State handling, storage, disposal, and transportation requirements.
b) Use of waste minimization techniques.
c) Adequacy of spill prevention and countermeasures, and emergency response plans.

BEIR10. All plans shall be reviewed and approved by the applicable fire district prior to approval in order to determine existing services provide adequate protection. This information will be provided to Adams County for review with subsequent permit application(s).

BEIR11. Emergency Response Plan and Spill Response Plan, or other similar documentation, will be provided for Adams County review with subsequent permit application(s). Please provide a copy of the project Emergency Response Plan (and documentation that a copy has been provided) to the Adams County Office of Emergency Management as the Colorado Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA).

The following comments apply to construction and operation:

BEIR12. Natural drainage and water areas are visible across the subject parcels. These drainage areas and wildlife habitat should be developed in an environmentally sensitive manner in order to protect natural features and processes, protect and enhance important wildlife corridors, and generally sustain a high-quality natural environment.

BEIR13. Exposure to air pollution is associated with numerous health problems including asthma, lung cancer, and heart disease. Construction and traffic in unpaved areas may contribute to increased fugitive dust emissions. Adams County recommends the applicant utilize all available methods to minimize fugitive dust during all phases of construction and operation.

BEIR14. An inert fill permit must be obtained prior to importing any volume of fill material onto the parcel as part of site development. Permit type will depend on the duration and total volume of fill to be imported to the site. The fill must meet the definition of clean, inert material.

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Commenting Division: Environmental Analyst Review

Name of Reviewer: Megan Grant

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

Comment

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BEIR15. Per ACDSR 4-11-02-03-03-03 General Provisions, Oil and Gas Facilities shall be at least 2,000 feet from the property line of any existing residences or platted residential lots, schools or future school facilities, state licensed daycares, high occupancy building units, environmentally sensitive areas, and designated parks and open spaces.

BEIR16. Per ACDSR 4-11-02-03-03-03 General Provisions, Oil and Gas Facilities shall be at least 1,000 feet from groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GUDI) wells and Type III Aquifer wells as defined by Colorado Water Quality Control Commission and ECMC (formerly COGCC) rules.
The applicant has indicated the nearest Public Water System well(s) utilizing Groundwater Under Direct Influence of
Surface Water or Type III Aquifer sources are over two miles from the proposed oil and gas location.

BEIR17. Setbacks will be measured from the edge of the Oil and Gas Location, as defined by the ECMC, the measurement of setbacks will not include the access road.

BEIR18. Administrative Waiver from setback requirements: an administrative waiver may be obtained from the setback requirements if the Operator receives a written waiver from each primary resident and property owner located within the setback. Staff will evaluate the granting of an Administrative Waiver from setback requirements based on the following criteria: (1) the number of affected residents within the setback (2) location of the facility, (3) size of the facility, (4) compatibility of the facility with surrounding land uses; and (5) conformance with the Adams County Comprehensive Plan.

BEIR19. No Administrative Waivers will be issued from setback requirements for school facilities, future school facilities, state licensed daycares, groundwater wells, environmentally sensitive areas or designated parks and open spaces.

BEIR20. For Oil and Gas Facilities that do not meet the above setback requirements: A waiver may be granted by the Board of County Commissioners that complies with the requirements of ACDSR Section 2-02-14-07-07.

The following comments apply to historic oil and gas wells:

It appears that the vertical wells on the subject parcel are owned by the applicant.

BEIR21. There are multiple plugged and abandoned oil and gas wells on the subject parcel. Prior to submittal of a site-specific development plan, all wells on the subject parcel shall be located and surveyed. The wells must be shown on the site plan.

BEIR22. All known oil and gas well flow lines and/or easements shall be graphically depicted on the site-specific development plan. In the interest of public health and safety, Adams County recommends that the applicant locate and verify the status of the flowlines. Due to the age and status of the oil and gas wells on the subject parcel, abandoned flowlines are likely still in place. Historic records review, buried utility location, and flowline identification are highly recommended to prevent encountering flowlines during the proposed project implementation.

BEIR23. Adams County has requirements for residential construction currently, and this may expand to all construction in the future. The applicant should be aware of the standards and regulations, and adherence is recommended for safety and environmental health. On every final plat or site-specific development plan which contains a plugged and abandoned well, there shall be dedicated a well maintenance and workover setback

depicted on the plat, the dimensions of which shall be not less than fifty feet in width and 100 feet in length. No permanent structures shall be located within this setback. The plugged and abandoned well shall be located in the center of the setback. There shall be public access for ingress and egress to the setback of a width of not less than twenty feet. Refer to Section 4-11-02-03-03-05.2c.

Commenting Division: Parks Review

Name of Reviewer: Nolan Egan

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

No Response

Commenting Division: Long Range Planner Review

Name of Reviewer: John Stoll

Date: 07/17/2025

Email:

Complete

LR1: The Future Land Use (FLU) designation for the subject property is Mixed Use Commercial. This future land use designation serves as a land use for areas transitioning to industrial or heavy commercial developments where activities and operations are contained within buildings. Mixed Use Commercial areas often have environmental considerations or are adjacent to more intense industrial uses that do not necessarily support residential uses. Limited residential uses may be acceptable in a vertical mixed-use setting if all environmental conditions and concerns have been remediated and land-use adjacencies are mitigated. Typical zone districts include: C-3, C-4, C-5, I-1. Land Use Adjacencies: Commercial, Institutional, Industrial Low, Industrial Medium, Mixed Use, and Residential High (Limited).

Commenting Division: Building Safety Review

Name of Reviewer: Heather Whitaker

Date: 07/10/2025

Email:

Complete

BSD1- Building permits would be required for each structure. Engineered plans will be required to obtain permits.
BSD2- Applicant should refer to commercial and industrial submittal documents checklist provided on our website.
BSD3- Current adopted codes are the 2018 International Building Codes and the 2017 National Electrical Code.
BSD4- Applicant should contact Fire Department for their requirements. This is a separate permit, review, and inspection with your local fire department. Plan review approval from the fire department will be required at time of building permit.
BSD5- Building height, number of stories, and building area are limited based on type of construction, occupancy, and whether fire sprinklers will be installed. A complete building safety review will be required to determine these limitations with the application of a building permit.

Commenting Division: Neighborhood Services Review

Name of Reviewer: Gail Moon

Date: 06/24/2025

Email: gmoon@adcogov.org

Complete

There are no OPEN violation cases at this location at this time. NO COMMENT

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Oil and Gas Administrator Comments
Reviewer: Greg Dean

OGA1: Alternative Site Analysis:

Applicant Desired Location:

(+) No residential building units, building unit parcels, schools, or platted residential development within 2,000-feet

(+) No HPH within 2,000-feet

(+) shortest access road

(+) shortest pipeline corridor needed to connect to existing pipelines (2,000-feet)

(-) Mapped wetland within 1,000-feet of the edge of disturbance

(-) located within the Natural Resource Conversation Overly, a natural resources review would be required.

Alternative Location 1:

(+) No residential building units, building unit parcels, schools, or platted residential development within 2,000-feet

(+) Not within the Natural Resource Conservation Overly

(+) No HPH with 2,000-feet

(-) mapped wetland within 1,200-feet from the edge of disturbance

(-) additional wetlands within 2,000-feet of this alternative site

(-) more surface disturbance with longer access road compared to desired location (2,640-feet vs. 500-feet) and longer pipeline route with a road crossing necessary (1-mile vs 2,000 feet)

(-) Disproportionally Impacted Community within 0.5 mile

Alternative Location 2:

(+) shorter haul route than Alt 1 (1,800 feet vs 2,640 feet)

(-) 12 existing RBUs or building unit parcels and 200+ platted residential lots within 2,000-feet (Commerce City)

(-) designated wetland within 500-feet to the west of alternative location

(-) within the 2025 aquatic native species conservation waters area and HPH area

(-) immediately adjacent to a FEMA floodplain near Third Creek

(-) longest pipeline route of all presented alternatives (2 miles vs 2,000-feet)

(-) proposed access road within the floodplain

(-) Mineral development not technologically feasible relative to desired location. This would require an additional facility to be built to access minerals fully

OGA2: The applicant's desired location and both of their alternatives each present the potential for adverse impact to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife resources that must be avoided, minimized, and mitigated. Many of these potential adverse impacts could likely be addressed with the implementation of BMPs, COAs, and facility design considerations by the applicant.

OGA3: Staff believes the applicant's desired location and alternative location 1 have overall have the same likelihood of adverse impacts to residents and resources and has the greatest ability to comply with Adams County Development Standards and Regulations. Of the 2 presented alternatives to the applicant's desired location, Staff feels that alternative location 1 appears least impactful followed by alternative location 2.

OGA4: While the applicant's desired location appears to be the least impactful overall, there is no guarantee that this location will be successful if a formal OGF application is filed and must demonstrate compliance with DS&R through the evaluation processes as defined and outlined.

OGA5: Given the presence of wetlands near this proposed site and within the 2,000-foot setback (designated as environmentally sensitive areas by Adams County) this location will likely require Board of County Commissioner approval rather than being eligible for the administrative approval process, should it comply with the remaining DS&R for OGF applications.

OGA6: The County does not consider existence or absence of surface use agreements or an inability to come to such an agreement with the surface landowner when evaluating alternative locations. Alternative Site Analysis only consider potential impacts to public health, safety, welfare, the environment and wildlife.

OGA7: Off-location "well connects" or pipelines will require separate land use approvals.