
TOPSOIL PROTECTION PLAN



UPRC 1 Eiger 14-11

Sec. 11 T12S R43W (SW/4 SW/4)

Cheyenne County, Colorado

Surface: Fee

Submitted as an accompaniment to the Form 2A Application, this
Topsoil Protection Plan is consistent with the requirements of Rule
1002.c.

Revised April 14, 2023

Wavetech Helium, Inc Cheyenne County, Colorado

Topsoil Protection Plan

Project Summary:

Wavetech Helium, Inc. ("Wavetech") proposed UPRC 1 Eiger 14-11 "Location" is in Sec. 11 T12S R43W in Cheyenne County, Colorado. Wavetech plans to drill and test one conventional well which will produce oil, natural gas and helium. All gas production will go directly to the existing Ladder Creek Pipeline on location. The Ladder Creek Pipeline is operated by Tumbleweed Midstream. The helium processing facility will be on lands outside of this Oil and Gas Development Plan. This well will be re-entered, perforated, and tested. and will not require hydraulic fracturing. The proposed location is fee surface and fee minerals with a total pad disturbance of ± 3.5 acres. The graded site elevation is expected to be approximately 4,165'. No federal surface or minerals are involved in this project. All operations would be conducted in compliance with all federal, state, and local applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

Plan

Purpose:

Topsoil protection and stabilization is key to successful reclamation. The objective of Wavetech's topsoil protection and stabilization is to ensure as much topsoil can remain intact with minimal erosions caused by wind, storm events, traffic, and other activities that might cause topsoil erosion or degradation. Good topsoil protection and stabilization ensures successful reclamation and the restoration of the natural vegetative community, hydrology, and wildlife habitats. Salvaging and reuse of all topsoil in a timely manner will not only maintain viable topsoil but will allow for successful reclamation. Best Management Practices (BMPs), where applicable, mixed with other protection and stabilization measures ensure topsoil is maintained in its best condition to be used for both interim and final reclamation.

In areas that are disturbed by construction, topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled near the site. All brush, limbs, and other woody material will be stockpiled separately from the topsoil. Soil materials will be managed so that erosion and sediment transport are minimized.

UPRC 1 Eiger 14-11:

Topsoil will be monitored throughout all phases of the helium project, including construction, production, and reclamation. The surrounding topography is relatively flat. As construction progresses, BMPs will be assessed, installed, and/or replaced as needed.

During active construction and drilling the following BMPs will be implemented on the UPRC 1 Eiger 11-14 Location:

- A diversion ditch will be constructed around the entire wellpad, minus a small portion on the southeast side. The diversion ditch will be utilized around the perimeter of the pad to control run-on (keep off-location sediment from coming on to the pad which is typically very minimal) and to control sediment from running off the location during construction and interim stabilization.

- Earthen berms will be constructed on the northwestern, western, and southwestern portions of the pad to control sediment migration. No uncontrolled stormwater will be directed off the pad.
- A sediment trap will be constructed on the southwestern corner of the pad. Diversion ditches will be graded to direct stormwater to the sediment trap, where sediment will settle, and water will be allowed to evaporate.
- Silt Fence and Straw Wattles: A silt fence and/or straw wattles may be installed on portions of the location to control run-on to the pad, and any stormwater flow to runoff the pad uncontrolled.
- Mulch/Seed: Topsoil stockpiles that will be exposed for more than six months will be mulched and/or seeded as a stabilization technique to control sediment loss.
- Rock Rip-Rap: Where culverts are installed, rock rip-rap placed on both sides of the culverts to slow/filter any stormwater runoff from the road itself.
- New roads will be minimally constructed until the well is drilled and tested.
 - New access – 684' (0.8 acres)
 - Total road for productive well – 684' x 50' ROW = 0.8 acres
- During wellpad construction topsoil should be piled no higher than 3 to 5 feet high and slopes of the stockpiles should not exceed 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) to minimize erosion potential and facilitate interim stabilization. Perimeter control measures such as sediment control logs, rock socks, straw bales, ditch and/or berm with sediment trap(s) or sand bags will be used around the base of unstabilized stockpiles or where there is potential for sediment to come in contact with run off and leave the site.
- The working pad surface area is 300' x 300'. Please see attachments. Topsoil material will be placed on the northerly and easterly side of the cleared pad and will be approximately 1,710 CY.
- Topsoil stockpiled for more than six months will be seeded and mulched with a temporary grass cover or will be stabilized using structural and/or non-structural control measures.
- To negate surface disturbance 12" x 12" test pits will be dug on the northerly portion of the wellpad. The pits will be dug in a manner prior to wellpad construction so that will not require any compaction post construction.
- Training: Those persons responsible for inspections and monitoring will be trained on the contents of the Plan and the requirements herein.
- Minimize Compaction: Wavetech will limit traffic outside of the well pad footprint but within the disturbed area, to the extent possible, to reduce compaction.
- Stockpile Tracking: To prevent erosion, stockpiles will be tracked perpendicular to runoff direction.

General Construction Guidelines for Producing Well

No facilities will be on location until after the well has been drilled and tested. If the well is deemed a “dry hole” the well will be plugged within six months. If the well is favorable for completion and production, the well will be shut in for a period of six to nine months until production facilities have been procured and installed. At this point, the wellpad and road will be fully constructed with gravel to protect the surface and all topsoil. If the well is a dry hole, the access road will be left in its original state and per surface use agreement.

Following the drilling and completion activities, the well pad may be reduced, thus minimizing the area of disturbance for the production life of the well. The pad will be recontoured, topsoil reapplied, and the reduced area stabilized with seed, hydro-seed, bonded fiber matrix, mulch, etc. as deemed appropriate for the site.

- To negate topsoil erosion from storm events, the first site inspection must be completed within seven (7) calendar days of the commencement of construction activities.
- Active construction sites will be inspected at one of the two following frequencies:
 - At least one inspection every 7 calendar days;
 - At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, if post-storm event inspections are conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. Note that post-storm inspections may be used to fulfill the 14-day routine inspection requirement.

Wellpad and access road construction will be performed using conventional cut and fill construction. Wavetech will begin with the clearing of vegetation and removal of available topsoil material to a depth of six inches or maximum available. Basic construction activities conducted during this phase include clearing and grubbing, grading and excavation, compaction, final grading and contouring, and installation of surfacing materials such as gravel or road-base.

To the extent feasible, surface vegetation would be cleared by mowing, raking, and burning in preference to scraping to facilitate topsoil protection and stabilization and reclamation potential. If removed, topsoil will be windrowed on either side of the alignment adjacent to the construction limits as staked. Upon commencement of road construction, the topsoil will be replaced in the borrow ditches. Removed soil and overburden would be stored for reclamation purposes. No removed soil or overburden would be pushed into drainages or stored where transport into drainages could occur.

The wellpad may be recontoured, topsoil reapplied, and the reduced area stabilized with seed, hydro-seed, bonded fiber matrix, mulch, etc. as deemed appropriate for the site. The borrow ditches will be reseeded to promote topsoil stabilization and will reduce the area utilized by this location. All seed mix will be done per surface owner request.

Topsoil would be segregated from cut areas for use in reclamation.

Salvaging and spreading topsoil will not be performed when the ground or topsoil is frozen or too wet to adequately support construction equipment. If such equipment creates ruts more than four inches deep, the soil will be deemed too wet.

The wellpad would be constructed of native materials with application of gravel as required to allow all-weather operations. Signs will be placed on the topsoil pile and the pile will be clearly separated. Topsoil not needed for interim reclamation on wellpads with favorable wells will be seeded and crimped with straw to promote vegetative growth until final reclamation. All seed mix will be done per surface owner request.

Test pits for topsoil determination will be hand dug to a depth of one-foot or less. Test pits within the salvage area will determine the depth of the topsoil (Ap horizon). That depth will be removed, stockpiled, and protected for reclamation.

NRCS Information

20 – Keith-Ulysses silt loams, 1-4 percent slopes

Soils are comprised of 45% of Keith and similar soils, 30% of Ulysses and similar soils, and 25% of minor components.

The Keith complex drainage class is “Well Drained” with a (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr) capacity to transmit water; depth to restrictive feature can be found anywhere from 80” or more in depth.

Typical profile/horizon

- Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam*
- Bt1 - 6 to 10 inches: silty clay loam*
- Bt2 - 10 to 25 inches: silty clay loam*
- C - 25 to 79 inches: silt loam*

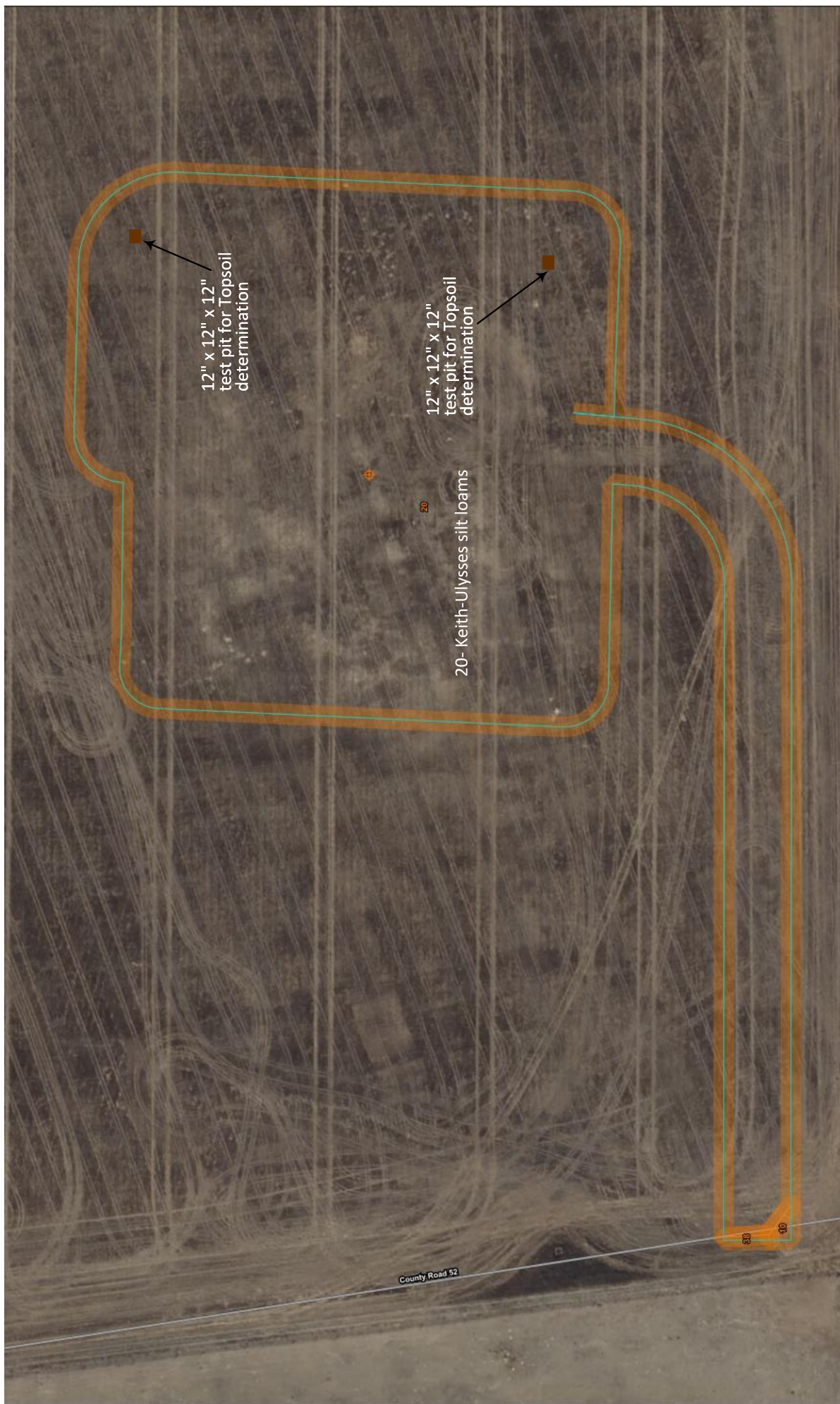
The Ulysses complex drainage class is “Well Drained” with a (0.60 to 2.0 in/hr) capacity to transmit water; depth to restrictive feature can be found anywhere from 80” or more in depth. Please see NRCS attachment.

Typical profile/horizon

- Ap - 0 to 3 inches: silt loam*
- Bw - 3 to 8 inches: silt loam*
- Bk - 8 to 13 inches: silt loam*
- C - 13 to 79 inches: silt loam*

Additional Best Management Practices that may be used for General Topsoil Protection and Stabilization:

- Employee Training
- Seeding
- Mulching
- Construction Phasing/Sequencing
- Rolled Erosion Control Products
- Silt Fence
- Stockpile Management
- Erosion Bale
- Grading Techniques
- Surface Roughening
- Berm/Diversion
- Temporary Drainage Swale
- Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- Vegetative Buffer
- Wind Erosion/Dust Control

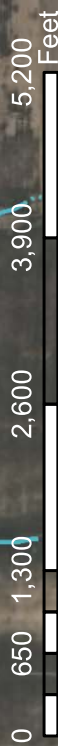
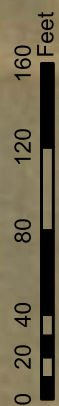
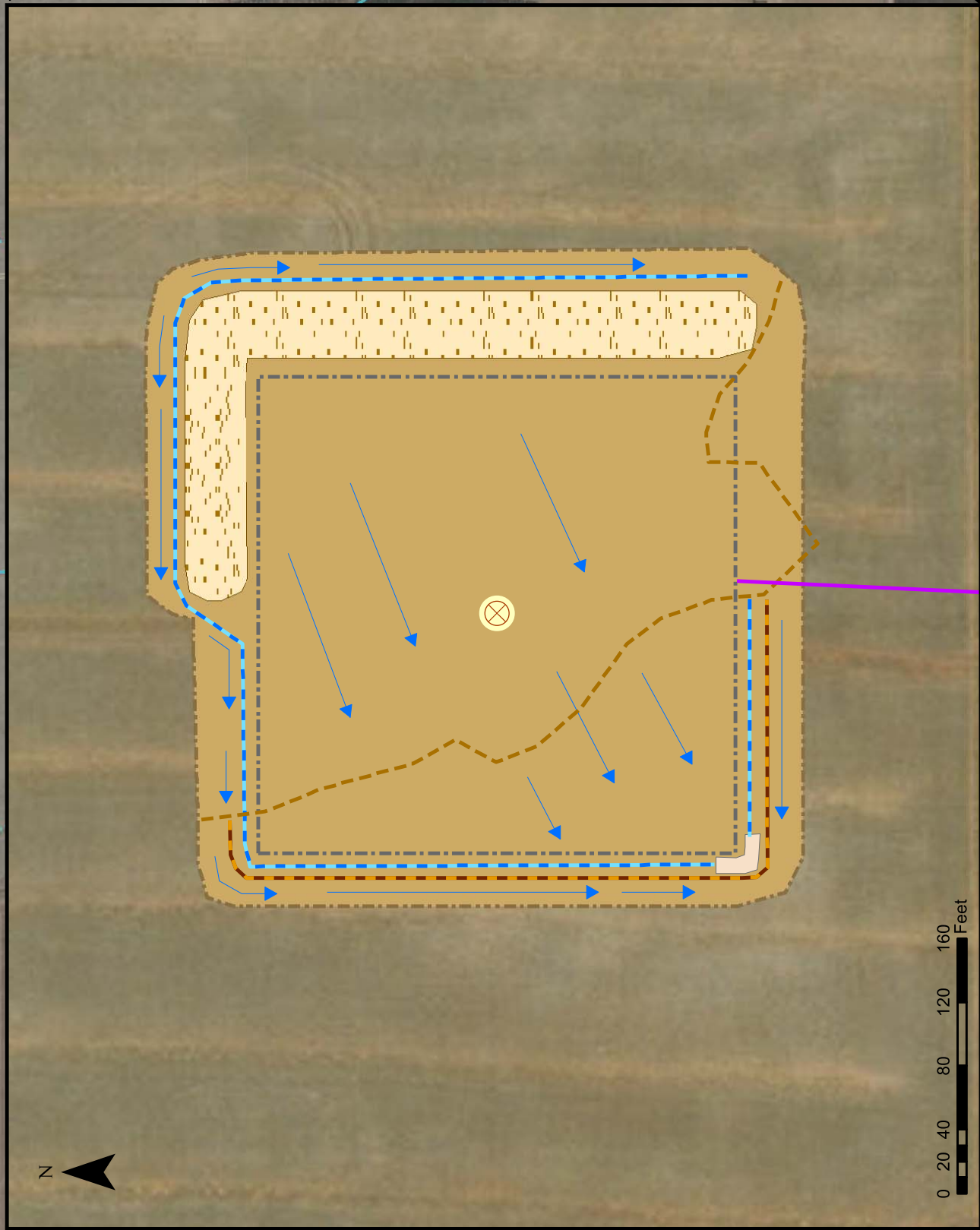


Soils Map

UPRC 1 Eiger 14-11

Section 11 T12S R43W

Cheyenne County, Colorado



nty Road EE

ad-51

County Rd