

Reclamation Plan – 304.c.(16)

Federal RGU 44-1-298 Oil and Gas Location

Loc ID #335640

December 2022



INTRODUCTION

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC (“TEP”) has prepared the following Reclamation Plan as required by the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (“COGCC”) Rule 304.c.(16). This reclamation plan describes the methods TEP will use during interim reclamation and final reclamation of the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad in compliance with Federal, State, and Local reclamation standards. TEP also operates under a field wide Surface Reclamation Plan for Oil and Gas Operations which provide additional guidance on surface reclamation methods and best management practice that are applicable for the majority of sites operated by TEP.

This reclamation plan addresses two phases of site reclamation– interim reclamation, and final reclamation. Interim reclamation occurs once well construction and/or facility construction is complete. The area surrounding the wellhead and production facilities not required for long-term production operations is recontoured and stabilized to prevent soil erosion and to promote growth of desirable vegetation. The primary objective of interim reclamation is to establish a self-sustaining, vigorous, diverse, native (or otherwise approved) plant community sufficient to minimize visual impacts, provide forage for wildlife, stabilize soils, and impede growth of noxious weeds.

Final reclamation occurs once all existing wells on an Oil and Gas Location have been plugged and abandoned and the location is no longer needed for ongoing production operations. The primary objectives of final reclamation are to return the land to pre-disturbance condition by recontouring the site where necessary, re-establishing hydrologic systems, and establishing self-sustaining native (or otherwise approved) plant communities.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The existing Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad is one (1) of two (2) Oil and Gas Locations included in the Ryan Gulch Phase 3 Oil and Gas Development Plan (“OGDP”). Development of the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad involves the reconstruction of the existing pad, construction of a new pipeline corridor for natural gas and produced water transportation, and utilization of other existing facilities (i.e. Federal RGU 23-7-297 pad) to support well completion and production operations.

The existing Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad is located in Lot 35 and Lot 36 of Section 1, Township 2 South, Range 98 West, 6th P.M., within Rio Blanco County, Colorado, on Federal surface administered by the Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). TEP is proposing to reconstruct the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad to support drilling, completion, and production operation of the eighteen (18) proposed natural gas wells. The Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad will have a constructed pad elevation of 6277.5 feet.

The proposed 5.63-acre Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad will be reconstructed for drilling and completions operations of the eighteen (18) proposed directional wells. The long-term disturbance attributed to the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad will be approximately 1.65-acres. The existing access road will be utilized during development of the proposed wells on the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad. The existing access road will be improved during reconstruction of the Oil and Gas Location to support proposed activities. The existing access road improvements will account for 0.28-acres of disturbance with approximately 0.17-acres remaining after reclamation. The proposed pipeline corridors will account for an additional 3.56-acres of disturbance with approximately 0.05-acres (existing roads) remaining after reclamation. The total disturbance associated with development of the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad will be approximately 9.47-acres. Approximately 1.87-acres of disturbance will remain long-term following interim reclamation of the proposed facilities and pipeline corridors. All proposed disturbance will be located on Federal surface.

Please see the Plan of Development attached to the Form 2A for a detailed breakdown of disturbance acreage for all project components associated with the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad.

Construction activities for the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad are scheduled to begin September 2023 and are expected to take approximately sixty (60) days to complete. Drilling operations for the eighteen (18) proposed directional wells will begin in November 2024. Since SIMOPS is planned for development of these wells, well completion operations will begin January 2025. Drilling operations are expected to take approximately one-hundred-eighty-three (183) days and should be completed in May 2025. Well completion operations are expected to take approximately one-hundred-and-eighty (180) days and should be completed in July 2024. Reclamation of the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad will begin August 2025 and is expected to take approximately thirty (30) days to complete.

SOILS DESCRIPTION

The National Resource Conservation Service (“NRCS”) identifies the dominate soil type within the boundary of the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad as the Barcus channery loamy sand. This soil type is associated with alluvial fans / valleys and was derived from sandstone and shale. The typical profile from the surface to a depth of 6 inches is channery sandy loam (H1), 6-16 inches is defined as channery sand (H2), and 16-60 inches is defined as stratified very channery sand to very channery loamy fine sand (H3).

The NRCS reports that this soil is classified, under the Uniform Soils Classification System, as silty gravels / gravel-sand-silt mixtures (GM). This soil has a reported hydrologic group rating of A, having a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. The infiltration rate is listed as high to very high ranging from 6.00 to 20 inches per hour. The NRCS lists the Flood Frequency Class for the facility location as “None”. “None” means that flooding is not probable, and the chance of flooding is nearly zero percent in any year.

The NRCS reports an erosion factor K (whole soil) of 0.05 for the site, or low susceptible to erosion by water. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water. Stormwater BMPs will be implemented to control soil erosion.

PRE-DISTURBANCE VEGETATION COMPOSITION

The primary vegetation communities within the project area includes pinyon/juniper woodlands, basin big sagebrush and Wyoming sagebrush. A comprehensive list of common plant species within the project area can be found in the Biological Survey attached to the Form 2A. Since the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad is an existing Oil and Gas Location and is proposed for minimal site expansion, a pre-disturbance vegetation cover evaluation was not completed at the site. A vegetation assessment was however completed for the reference area, which determined that percent cover for pre-disturbance conditions is approximately 40%. Please see the vegetation assessment included in the Ryan Gulch Phase 3 Biological Survey Report attached to the Form 2A for additional details.

IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA AND VEGETATION COMPOSITION

Reference area locations correspond to the pre-disturbance vegetation communities found on the pad site and are chosen in areas that experience the same environmental conditions and are not expected to be disturbed. The reference area is used to set goals for reclamation success. The Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad

reference site is located northwest of the working pad surface (Lat: 39.901549; Long: -108.337919) with the same soil type, Barcus channery loamy sand. Please see the Biological Survey Report for the results of the vegetation assessment and a list of plant species recorded along the reference transect. The Reference Area Map and Reference Area Photos have been attached to the Form 2A.

KNOWN WEED INFESTATIONS

WestWater Engineering (“WestWater”) conducted a biological survey in May 2021 which included a survey for weeds within the project area. The survey identified four (4) noxious weed species within the survey area, three (3) of which were identified near the Federal RGU 44-1-298 project area. The weeds identified near the Federal RGU 44-1-298 include Cheatgrass (State C List), Common mullein (State C List), and Diffuse knapweed (State B List). Please see the Biological Survey Report attached to the Form 2A for additional details regarding noxious weeds.

GATHERING LINES

Development of the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad involves the installation and operation of new natural gas and produced water gathering pipelines. Installation of the proposed off-location pipelines includes one (1) eight-inch (8”) steel natural gas gathering pipeline and two (2) six-inch (6”) FlexPipe produced water pipelines. Installation of the proposed pipelines will create approximately 3.56-acres of surface disturbance. Of the proposed 3.56-acres of surface disturbance, approximately 0.07-acres would be within existing road/two-track disturbance, 3.30-acres would be within the existing pipeline corridor disturbance, and 0.19-acres would be new disturbance adjacent to the existing pipeline corridor. No long-term disturbance would be attributed to the proposed pipeline installation, except for the 0.05-acres of the existing road/two-track disturbance, which will be reestablished during reclamation.

Cleanup and reclamation of the pipeline corridor(s) will occur immediately following completion of pipeline installation. Cleanup of the construction workspace and any temporary use areas would be performed by removing any construction debris and by performing final grading to the original / pre-disturbance contour. Erosion control measures would be installed, and seeding would be performed in accordance with BLM requirements.

TEP will employ drill, broadcast, or hydroseed methods to ensure proper seed placement. Drill seeding is preferred and will be used wherever soil characteristics and slope allow for effective operation of a rangeland seed drill. Drill seeding will be performed perpendicular to contour. Seed will be placed in direct contact with the soil at an average depth of 0.5 inches, covered with soil, and firmed to eliminate air pockets around the seeds. Broadcast seeding will be employed only in areas where drill seeding is unsafe or physically impossible. Seed will be applied uniformly over disturbed areas with manually operated cyclone-bucket spreaders, mechanical spreaders, or blowers. Broadcast application rates will be twice that of drill rates. The seed will be uniformly raked or dragged to incorporate seed to a sufficient seeding depth. TEP will incorporate these pipeline ROWs into its existing weed management plan.

ACCESS ROAD

An existing access road will be used to access the proposed Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad expansion. The existing access roads is maintained by TEP and will undergo road improvement during construction operations. The existing road will be widened to a twenty-foot (20’) wide driving surface with two and one-half feet (2.5’) on either side of the driving surface for stormwater control measures (i.e. bar ditches). The access road Right-of-Way will be thirty-five feet (35’) in width.

The area outside of the proposed driving surface of the access road will be reclaimed following construction and will follow the same general practices outlined in the above.

REMOVAL OF DRILLING, COMPLETION EQUIPMENT, AND ALL ASSOCIATED DEBRIS AND WASTE MATERIALS

All drilling, flowback, and well completion equipment will be removed from the Oil and Gas Location upon completion of well construction. Any materials, debris, and non-exploration and production waste materials will be removed from the Oil and Gas Location and recycled or disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All guy line anchors left buried for future use will be identified by a marker no less than 4 feet in height and no greater than 1 foot east of the guy line anchor, as required by COGCC rule.

MANAGEMENT OF WASTE MATERIALS

Construction, drilling, and completion operations generate waste streams that will be managed, recycled, and/or disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal and State regulations. All potential waste streams are described in detail in the Waste Management Plan attached to the Form 2A, which includes a detailed description of the process and procedures for drill cuttings sampling and onsite disposal.

INTERIM RECLAMATION AREAS

Interim reclamation of the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad will begin within six (6) months following completion of drilling and well completion operations. A working area (production pad) must be maintained around each wellhead and production equipment to ensure site accessibility and safe working conditions during long-term production operations. Of the 5.63-acres of total site disturbance, approximately 1.65-acres (production pad) will be left un-reclaimed for long-term operation of the proposed and existing wells. The disturbed areas surrounding the production pad will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography. Final grading of back-fill and cut slopes is necessary to prevent erosion and to encourages re-establishment of desirable vegetation. Please see Appendix A, Interim Reclamation Layout, for additional site-specific details.

COMPACTION ALLEVIATION

Compaction alleviation is a necessary component of site reclamation as soil compaction can reduce water infiltration and may hinder the ability of seed to penetrate the soil following germination. All compacted portions of the pad not required for long term operation of the proposed and existing wells, would be ripped to a depth of eighteen inches (18") when subsurface conditions permit. If the seed bed has begun to crust over or seal, the seed bed would be prepared by disking or some other mechanical means sufficient to allow penetration of the seed into the soil.

RECONTOURING

The disturbed areas of the Oil and Gas Location surrounding the production pad would be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography. Final grading of back-fill and cut slopes is necessary to prevent erosion and to encourages re-establishment of desirable vegetation. Any existing drainage disturbed during pad construction would be re-established where appropriate. Prior to seeding, topsoil would be spread to a uniform depth to promote the establishment of desirable vegetation. Soil samples may be collected once re-contouring and topsoil redistribution has occurred to determine if any soil amendments are needed. Please see Appendix A, Interim Reclamation Layout, for additional details.

RE-ESTABLISH AND STABILIZE DRAINAGE FEATURES

Stormwater control measures will be maintained and/or re-established to ensure soil stabilization at the Oil and Gas Location. Perimeter controls such as diversion ditches, sediment traps, application of seed and mulch, as well as others will be utilized to ensure proper management of stormwater following interim reclamation. Stormwater control features will be established at the Oil and Gas Location to ensure proper

management and discharge of stormwater during weather events. Stormwater control measures are described in detail in the Stormwater Management Plan attached to the Form 2A.

Drainage features relocated or removed during construction operations will be re-established as close to native position as possible during interim reclamation, whenever possible. During final reclamation, drainage features relocated or removed will be re-established and stabilized as close to pre-disturbance location as possible.

ESTABLISH DESIRED SELF-PERPETUATING PLAN COMMUNITY

The Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad is located on Federal surface administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The seed mix provided in Table 1 is planned for use at the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad and will be applied to all disturbed areas outside the proposed production pad.

Generally, slopes steeper than 2:1 would be hydroseeded and slopes shallower than 2:1 would be drill seeded. Seeding would occur during the appropriate time of year to ensure the best possible results for plant growth. The rate of application of the seed mix is listed in pounds of pure live seed (PLS) per acre. The seed mix will be certified and there will be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture.

Table 1. Proposed Seed Mix – Seed Mix 2 (BLM)

Cultivar	Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate (lbs PLS/acre)
Arriba	Western Wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	4
Rimrock	Indian Ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	3.5
Whitmar	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. Inermis	4
Lodorm	Green Needlegrass	Nassella viridula	2.5
Timp	Northern Sweetvetch	Hedysarum boreale	3
	Sulphur Flower Buckwheat	Eriogonum umbellatum	1.5
Alternates			
	Needle and Thread	Hesperostipa comata spp. Comata	3
	Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea	0.5
Acceptable for following range sites			
	Deep Loam		Loamy Bottom
	Loamy Slopes		Loamy Breaks
	Loamy		Rolling Loam
	Loamy 10-14 in PPT		

SEEDBED PREPARATION AND SEEDING

Prior to seeding, topsoil would be spread to a uniform depth to promote the establishment of desirable vegetation. Soil samples may be collected once re-contouring and topsoil redistribution has occurred to determine if any soil amendments are needed. Recommendations regarding seed mix and/or soil amendments would be reviewed with the surface owner prior to application.

All compacted portions of the pad not required for long term operation of the existing / proposed wells, would be ripped to a depth of eighteen inches (18”) when subsurface conditions permit. If the seed bed has begun to crust over or seal, the seed bed would be prepared by disking or some other mechanical means sufficient to allow penetration of the seed into the soil. In addition, broadcast seed should be covered by using a harrow, drag bar, or chain. Generally, slopes steeper than 2:1 would be hydroseeded and slopes shallower than 2:1 would be drill seeded. Drill seeding will occur on contour with a depth no greater than one-half inch (0.5”). Seeding will occur during the appropriate time of year to ensure the best possible

results for plant growth. Seeding typically occurs immediately after reclamation activities while the soil is loose; however, seeding may be delayed due to high temperatures and dry conditions. The seed mix proposed for use at the Federal RGU 44-1-298 pad is provided in Table 1, which includes the rate of application of seed mix listed in pounds of pure live seed (PLS) per acre. The seed mix will be certified and there will be no primary or secondary noxious weeds in the seed mixture.

Hydro-mulch will be applied to the reclaimed area to minimize the potential for soil erosion and to provide protection for the seed prior to germination. Proper reshaping of slopes, placement of soils and earthwork, and other site design characteristics provide for site stabilization. Re-establishment of desirable plant communities provides the best means for ensuring long-term site stability.

TEP will notify the surface owner twenty-four (24) hours prior to seeding and will provide evidence of certification of seed mix.

FENCING

TEP does not plan to fence this Oil and Gas Location. If it is determined that cattle are limiting reclamation success, TEP will evaluate installation of a perimeter fence to limit grazing access to the Oil and Gas Location. Other options that would be considered include, deferred grazing and/or additional application of seed.

MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE PLANTS

TEP will implement a weed management program to ensure the Oil and Gas Location is free of undesirable plant species designated to be noxious weeds as required by COGCC Rule 1003.f. Weed control measures will be conducted in compliance with the Colorado Noxious Weed Act, C.R.S. §35-5.5-115 and the current rules pertaining to the administration and enforcement of Colorado Noxious Weed Act. Field personnel will monitor the Oil and Gas Location for noxious weeds and notify the Environmental Specialist, and a certified weed sprayer will be dispatched to inspect the site and take action to treat the noxious weeds if present. The Pesticide Use Permit will be on record with the BLM for treatment of noxious weeds.

RECLAMATION MONITORING, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPORTING

Permanent vegetative cover will be considered successful when the basal cover of desirable perennial species is at least 80 percent of the basal cover of the undisturbed site or, of a reference area, or, if available, of the potential basal cover as defined in the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Range/Ecological Site(s), or similar, for the area. Additional reclamation success standards are detailed in TEP's field wide Surface Reclamation Plan. Reclamation monitoring will be conducted per BLM's 2015 Oil and Gas Resource Management Plan Amendment, Appendix 3, Surface Reclamation Plan.

INTERIM RECLAMATION COMPLETION NOTICE

TEP will comply with the Interim Reclamation Completion Notice as required per COGCC Rule 1003.e.(3) by submitting a Sundry Notice, Form 4, describing interim reclamation procedures and any associated mitigation measures performed, any changes, in the landowner's designated final land use, and the required photos.

FINAL RECLAMATION OF OIL AND GAS LOCATION

Final Reclamation of the pad location and access roads would occur once the facility is no longer necessary for operations and following final abandonment of the well(s) drilled from the Oil and Gas Location. Upon completion of approved plugging and abandonment of the wells, per Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 2, "all

casing will be cut-off at the base of the cellar or [a minimum of] three feet (3') below final restored ground level (whichever is deeper). The well bore will then be covered with a metal plate at least 1/4-inch-thick and welded in place, or a four-inch (4") pipe, ten feet (10') in length, four feet (4') above ground and embedded in cement as specified by the authorized officer. The well location and identity shall be permanently inscribed. A weep hole shall be left if a metal plate is welded in place." The following information will be inscribed: "Fed" or "Ind", as applicable; "well number, location by quarter, quarter section, township and range"; and "lease number".

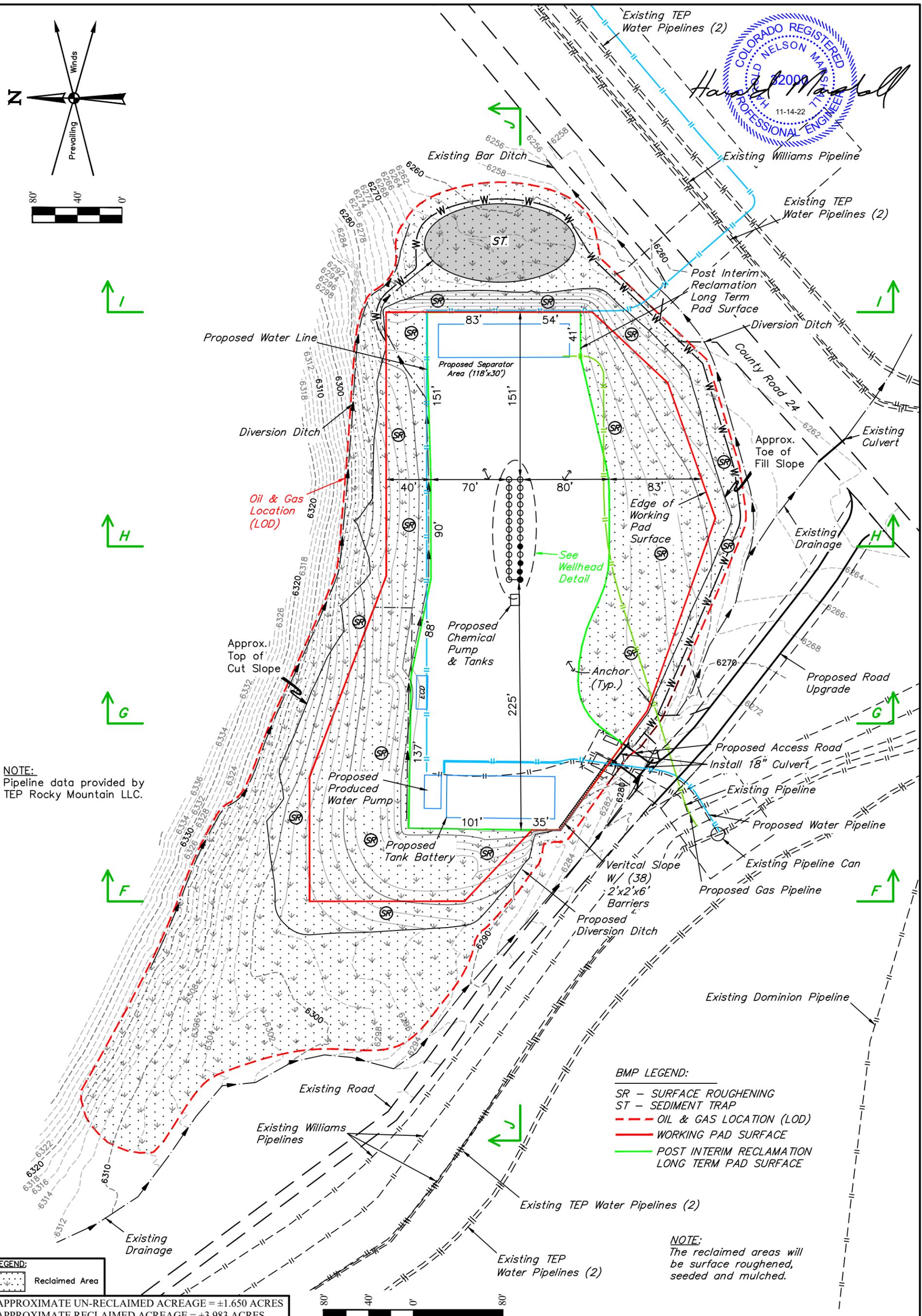
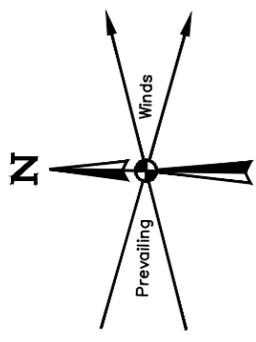
Any equipment on location would be removed and any pipelines that are associated with the plugged wells would be decommissioned/abandoned per COGCC 1100 series rules. If pipelines are abandoned in place, pipeline risers would be cut off and capped at a minimum of three feet (3') below final grade. The disturbed areas surrounding the well location, including the access roads, would be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography, unless otherwise agreed to with the surface owner. Final grading of cut and fill slopes would be done to prevent erosion and encourage establishment of desirable vegetation. Any existing drainage disturbed and not re-established during interim reclamation would be re-established during final reclamation.

Final reclamation of the Oil and Gas Location, including recontouring, topsoil placement, compaction alleviation, seed application, weed management, and reclamation monitoring, will be generally follow the practices described above.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- 1) The Oil and Gas Location will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography during site reclamation. All subsoil and topsoil separated and segregated during site construction will be replaced to a uniform depth during reclamation recontouring operations.
- 2) The Oil and Gas Location will be reseeded by drill, broadcast, or hydroseed methods. Drill seeding will be utilized wherever soil characteristics and slope allow for effective operation of a rangeland seed drill.
- 3) TEP will use a seed mix approved by the surface owner.
- 4) Erosion control will be implemented per the Stormwater Management Plan included in the Form 2A for this location and will be inspected and maintained as required by Federal, State, and Local regulations.
- 5) Noxious weeds which may be introduced due to soil disturbance during reclamation will be treated in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.
- 6) Site reclamation will occur within six (6) months following well completion operations.
- 7) The areas identified to be interim reclaimed will be re-contoured to blend as nearly as possible with the natural topography during site reclamation; all topsoil will be moved from the stockpile area and placed over the facility's cut and fill slopes to a uniform depth to ensure long term topsoil health including protection from erosion, prevention of weed establishment, and maintaining soil microbial activity until final reclamation;
- 8) The seed bed will be prepared on all topsoiled areas to alleviate compaction and minimize the potential for erosion; and
- 9) Topsoiled areas will be planted with desirable species or a seed mixture provided by the Surface Owner for this particular location.

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL RGU 44-1-298 PAD
INTERIM RECLAMATION LAYOUT DRAWING
PLAN VIEW & CROSS SECTION



NOTE:
Pipeline data provided by
TEP Rocky Mountain LLC.

- BMP LEGEND:**
- SR - SURFACE ROUGHENING
 - ST - SEDIMENT TRAP
 - OIL & GAS LOCATION (LOD)
 - WORKING PAD SURFACE
 - POST INTERIM RECLAMATION LONG TERM PAD SURFACE

NOTE:
The reclaimed areas will
be surface roughened,
seeded and mulched.

LEGEND:
Reclaimed Area

APPROXIMATE UN-RECLAIMED ACREAGE = ±1.650 ACRES
APPROXIMATE RECLAIMED ACREAGE = ±3.983 ACRES
TOTAL ACREAGE = ±5.633 ACRES

NOTES:
• Contours shown at 2' intervals.



REV: 4 11-14-22 M.D. (REMOVE EQUIP., RECLAMATION & LABEL CHANGE)

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

**FEDERAL RGU 44-1-298 PAD
LOTS 35 & 36, SECTION 1, T2S, R98W, 6th P.M.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO**

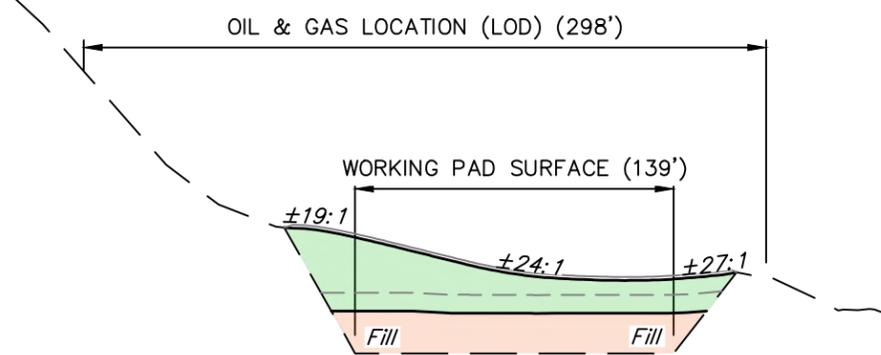
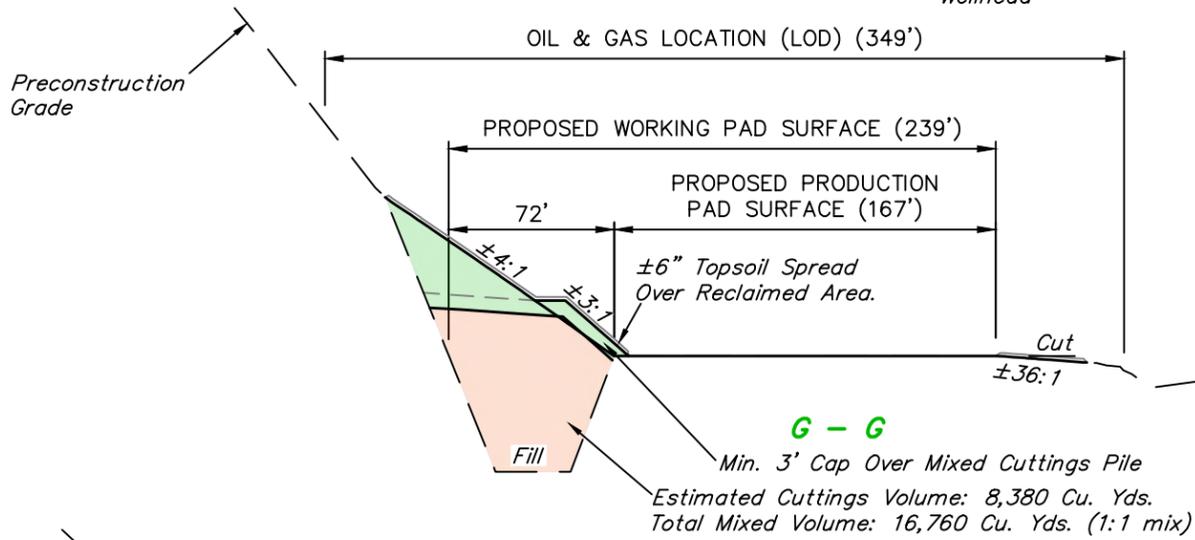
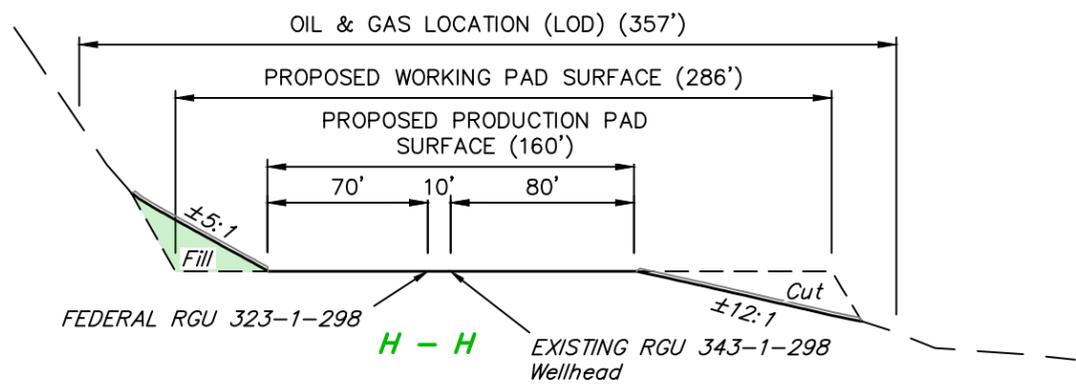
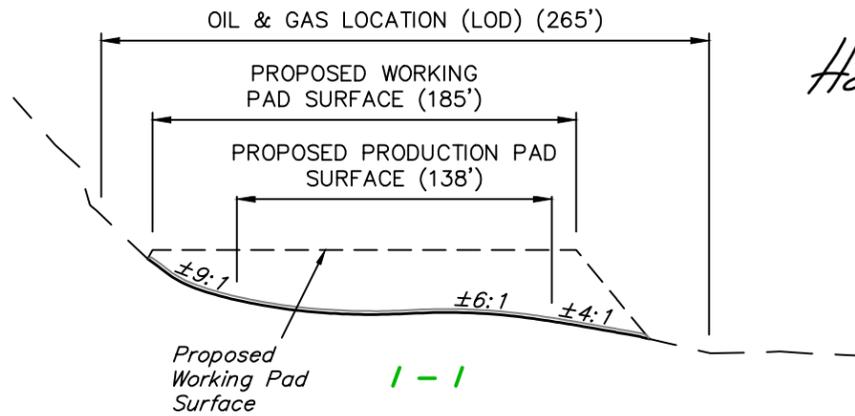
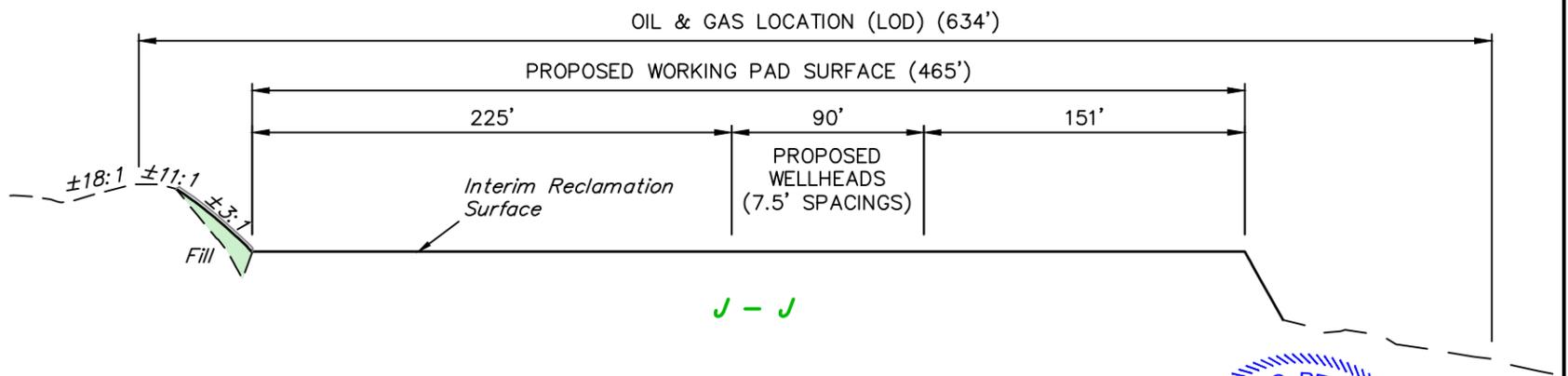
SURVEYED BY	BART HUNTING	08-18-21	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	10-19-21	1" = 80'

INTERIM RECLAMATION LAYOUT-PLAN VIEW



UELS, LLC
Corporate Office * 85 South 200 East
Vernal, UT 84078 * (435) 789-1017

1" = 30'
X-Section Scale
1" = 80'



NOTE:
TRENCH BACKFILL MATERIAL = 10,590 Cu. Yds.

APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES	
RAW CUTTINGS	8,380 Cu. Yds.
CLEAN FILL MATERIAL	8,380 Cu. Yds.
TOTAL MIXED CUTTINGS (1:1)	16,760 Cu. Yds.

APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES	
TRENCH BACKFILL REMAINING (AFTER MIXING)	2,210 Cu. Yds.
CUTTINGS CAP	692 Cu. Yds.
TOTAL REMAINING BACKFILL (TO BE SPREAD EVENLY OVER PAD)	1,518 Cu. Yds.

NOTE:
Reclaim Slopes Vary as Shown.

APPROXIMATE SURFACE DISTURBANCE AREAS		
	DISTANCE	ACRES
INTERIM RECLAMATION AREA	NA	±1.650
TOTAL SURFACE USE AREA		±1.650

REV: 3 11-14-22 M.D. (LABEL CHANGE, ADD CAP & NEW EARTHWORK CALCS.)

TEP Rocky Mountain LLC

FEDERAL RGU 44-1-298 PAD
LOTS 35 & 36, SECTION 1, T2S, R98W, 6th P.M.
RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

SURVEYED BY	BART HUNTING	08-18-21	SCALE
DRAWN BY	T.L.L.	10-19-21	AS SHOWN

INTERIM RECLAMATION CROSS SECTIONS



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