

**POST-INJECTION SITE CARE AND SITE CLOSURE PLAN
47 CSR 13-13.9**

Project Name: Tri-State CCS Redbud 2

Facility Information

Facility contact: Tri-State CCS, LLC
14302 FNB Parkway
Omaha, NE 68154
402-691-9500

Well location: Marshall County, West Virginia

Well Name	Latitude (WGS 84)	Longitude (WGS 84)
TR2-1	40.016375	-80.606419
TR2-2	40.011909	-80.532439
TR2-3	39.982503	-80.606865
TR2-4	39.955766	-80.635694

Table of Contents

List of Figures	3
List of Tables	3
List of Acronyms	3
1 Introduction	5
2 Pre- and Post-Injection Pressure Differential [47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.1].....	5
3 Predicted Position of the CO ₂ Plume and Associated Pressure Front at Site Closure [47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.2]	8
4 Post-Injection Monitoring Plan [47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.3].....	10
4.1 Monitoring Above the Confining Zone	11
4.2 Carbon Dioxide Plume and Pressure Front Tracking.....	13
4.3 Schedule for Submitting Post-Injection Monitoring Results [47 CSR 13-13-13.9.1.b.4]..	15
5 Non-Endangerment Demonstration Criteria.....	15
5.1 Introduction and Overview	15
5.2 Summary of Existing Monitoring Data	15
5.3 Summary of Computational Modeling History	15
5.3.1 Evaluation of Reservoir Pressure.....	16
5.3.2 Evaluation of CO ₂ Plume.....	16
5.3.3 Evaluation of Emergencies or Other Events.....	16
6 Site Closure Plan	17
6.1 Site Closure Procedure	17
6.2 Equipment Decommissioning	17
6.3 Site Closure Plugging Program	18
6.3.1 State Requirements	18
6.3.2 Site Restoration.....	18

6.3.3 Site Closure Report 18

7 References 20

List of Figures

Figure 1: Simulated pressure differential at injection wells with 30 years of injection into the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups..... 6

Figure 2: Simulated pressure differential at monitoring wells. The sections of the well that are monitoring the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups. 7

Figure 3: Predicted pressure differential (at 304 psi critical pressure threshold) and CO2 plume area with time summed over all four injection wells. 8

Figure 4: Map of the predicted extent of the CO2 plume and pressure front at 40 years post-injection and at site closure, after 30 years of injection and 50 years post-injection. ... 10

List of Tables

Table 1: PISC Monitoring Strategy & Frequency. 10

Table 2: Monitoring of groundwater quality and geochemical changes above the confining zone during the PISC timeframe. 11

Table 3: Summary of analytical and field parameters for groundwater samples. 12

Table 4: Sampling and recording frequencies for continuous monitoring during PISC timeframe. 13

Table 5: Post-injection phase plume monitoring. 14

Table 6: Post-injection phase pressure-front monitoring..... 14

List of Acronyms

Al	Aluminum
AOB-#	Above-Zone Observation wells
AoR	Area of Review
APHA	American Public Health Association
As	Arsenic
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
Ba	Barium
Br	Bromine
Ca	Calcium
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
Cd	Cadmium
Cl	Chlorine
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide

Cr	Chromium
CSR	Code of State Rules
Cu	Copper
DIC	Dissolved Inorganic Carbon
DTS	Distributed Temperature Sensing
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Fe	Iron
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
IOB-#	In-Zone Observation wells
K	Potassium
MD	Measured Depth
Mg	Magnesium
Mn	Manganese
MS	Mass Spectrometry
Na	Sodium
NO ₃	Nitrate
OES	Optical Emission Spectrometry
P	Pressure
Pb	Lead
pH	Potential of Hydrogen
PISC	Post-Injection Site Care
PNC	Pulsed Neutron Sensing
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
QASP	Quality Assurance and Surveillance Plan
Sb	Antimony
Se	Selenium
Si	Silicon
SO ₄	Sulfate
Ti	Titanium
TR2-#	Tri-State CCS Redbud 2 Injection Well
UIC	Underground Injection Control
UOB-#	Lowermost Underground Source of Drinking Water Observation wells
USDW	Underground Source of Drinking Water

1 Introduction

This Post-Injection Site Care and Site Closure Plan describes the activities that Tri-State CCS, LLC will perform to meet the requirements of 47 CSR 13-13.9 at Tri-State CCS Redbud 2 in Marshall County, West Virginia (the “project”). Injection is planned in four wells for 30 years into the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups. Tri-State CCS, LLC will monitor groundwater quality and track the position of the CO₂ plume and pressure front for 50 years post-injection. Tri-State CCS, LLC may not cease post-injection monitoring until a demonstration of non-endangerment of USDWs has been approved by the UIC Program Director pursuant to 47 CSR 13-13.9.2. Following approval for site closure, Tri-State CCS, LLC will plug all monitoring wells, restore the site to its original condition, and submit a site closure report and associated documentation.

2 Pre- and Post-Injection Pressure Differential [47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.1]

Based on the modeling of the pressure front as part of the Area of Review (AoR) delineation, pressure at the injection wells is expected to approach levels just below the critical threshold pressure (304 psi) within 50 years after injection ceases (end of the post-injection site care (PISC) period), as shown in Figure 1. The pressure differential near well TR2-3 remains 1 psi above the critical threshold pressure in the Lockport Dolomite Group by the end of PISC period; however, it was considered negligible, and extending the simulation period was deemed unnecessary. Future data collection from the CarbonSAFE stratigraphic well in Hancock County, West Virginia and site-specific pre-operational testing will require model updates that will supersede these results.

Figure 2 illustrates the pressure differential over time at the top of the injection zones at the proposed monitoring well locations. Figure 3 presents the CO₂ plume area and pressure differential extent area (using the 304-psi critical pressure threshold) over time, with the CO₂ plume area determined by calculating the vertically integrated CO₂ mass per unit area for a single plume, representing the plume’s maximum extent. The plumes in the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups were treated separately since they do not coalesce during the injection or PISC periods, but the maximum extents of the critical pressure front and CO₂ plume were used to generate Figure 3.

Additional information on the projected post-injection pressure declines and differentials and CO₂ plume shape and extent is presented in Section 2.0 of the Area of Review and Corrective Action Plan.

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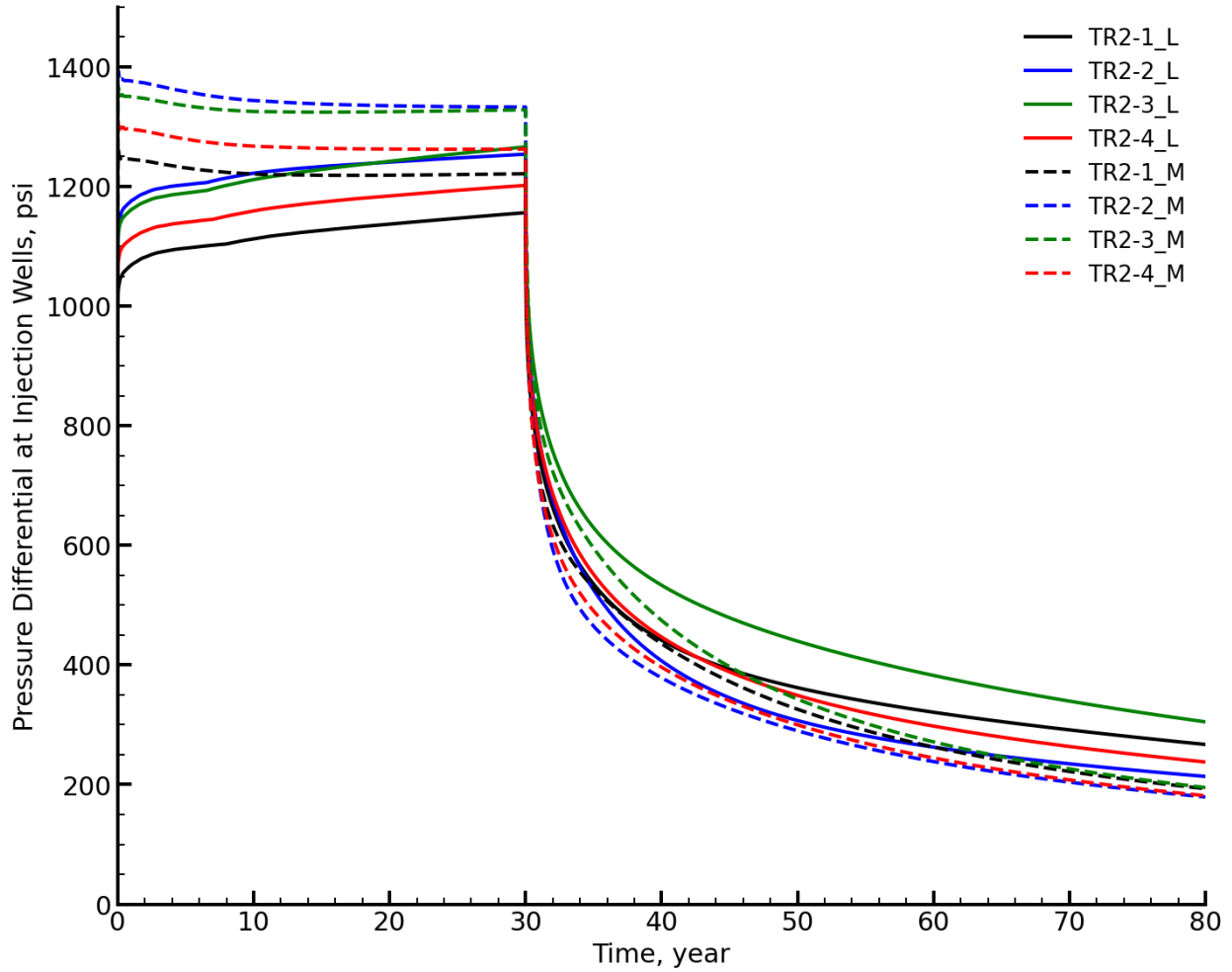


Figure 1: Simulated pressure differential at injection wells with 30 years of injection into the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups. The sections of the well that are perforated in the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups are identified in the legend as L and M, respectively.

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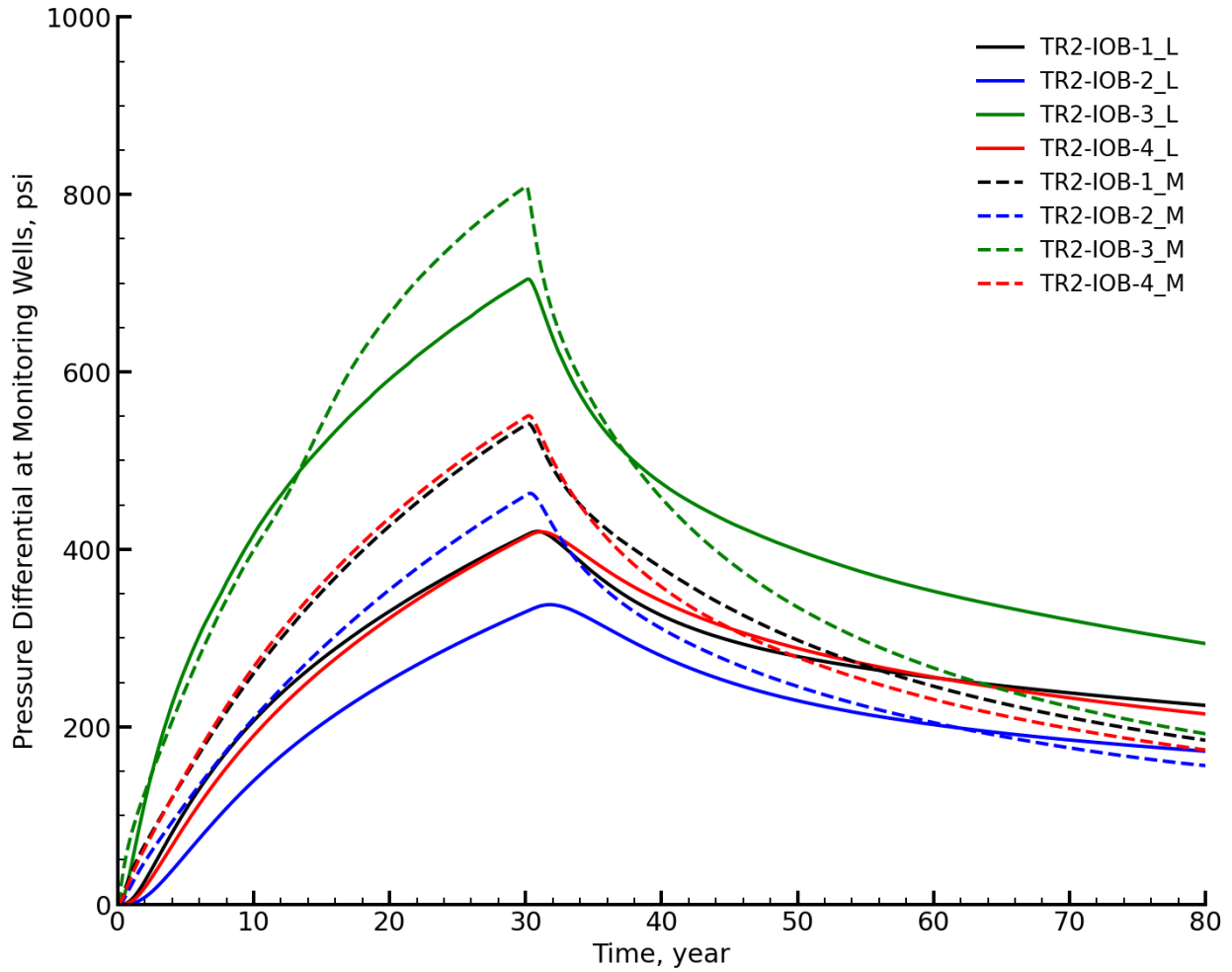


Figure 2: Simulated pressure differential at monitoring wells. The sections of the well that are monitoring the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups are identified in the legend as L and M, respectively.

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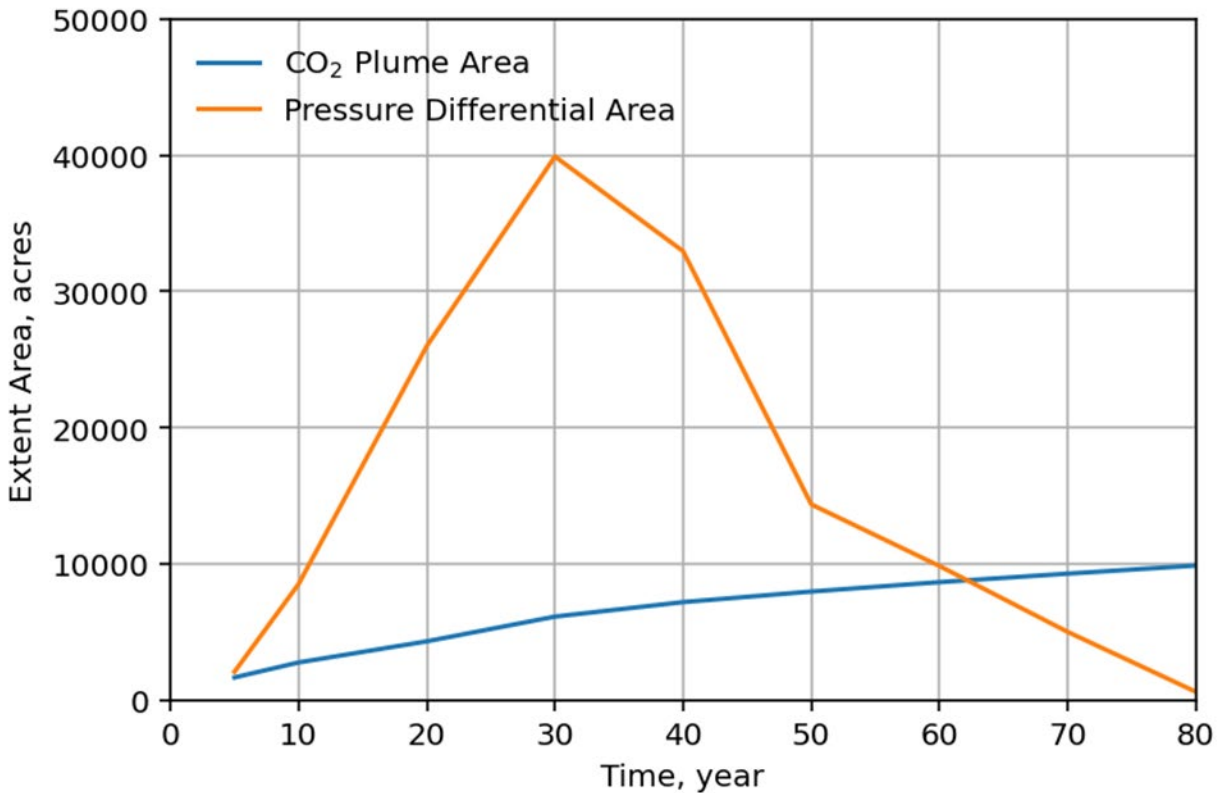


Figure 3: Predicted pressure differential (at 304 psi critical pressure threshold) and CO₂ plume area with time summed over all four injection wells. Each distinct CO₂ plume area is determined as defined by the vertically integrated mass of gas CO₂ per area (VIMPA).

3 Predicted Position of the CO₂ Plume and Associated Pressure Front at Site Closure [47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.2]

Figure 4 shows the predicted extent of the CO₂ plume at the end of the PISC timeframe, representing its maximum extent. The pressure front reaches its maximum extent when injection ceases at 30 years, after which it continuously contracts throughout the 50-year PISC period. By the end of the PISC period, the pressure front approaches the 304-psi critical threshold, times given from the start of injection: the pressure in TR2-1 drops below 304 psi at 65.6 years for the Lockport Dolomite Group and 53 years for the Medina Group, TR2-2 at 50.8 years for the Lockport Dolomite Group and 48 years for the Medina Group, and TR2-4 at 58.7 years for the Lockport Dolomite Group and 49.4 years for the Medina Group. For well TR2-3, the pressure is 305 psi at 80 years for the Lockport Dolomite Group and falls below 304 psi at 54.9 years for the Medina Group. The pressure differential near well TR2-3 is slightly above (1 psi) the critical threshold in the Lockport Dolomite Group at 50 years post-injection; however, it was considered negligible and extending the PISC period was deemed unnecessary as it is within the margin of error on the static model and an update to the model and input data will be performed as noted in Section 2 above. Figure 4 is based on the final AoR delineation modeling results submitted pursuant to 47 CSR 13-13.5.4 and 13.8.1.m and presented in Section 3.0 of the Area of Review and Corrective Action Plan.

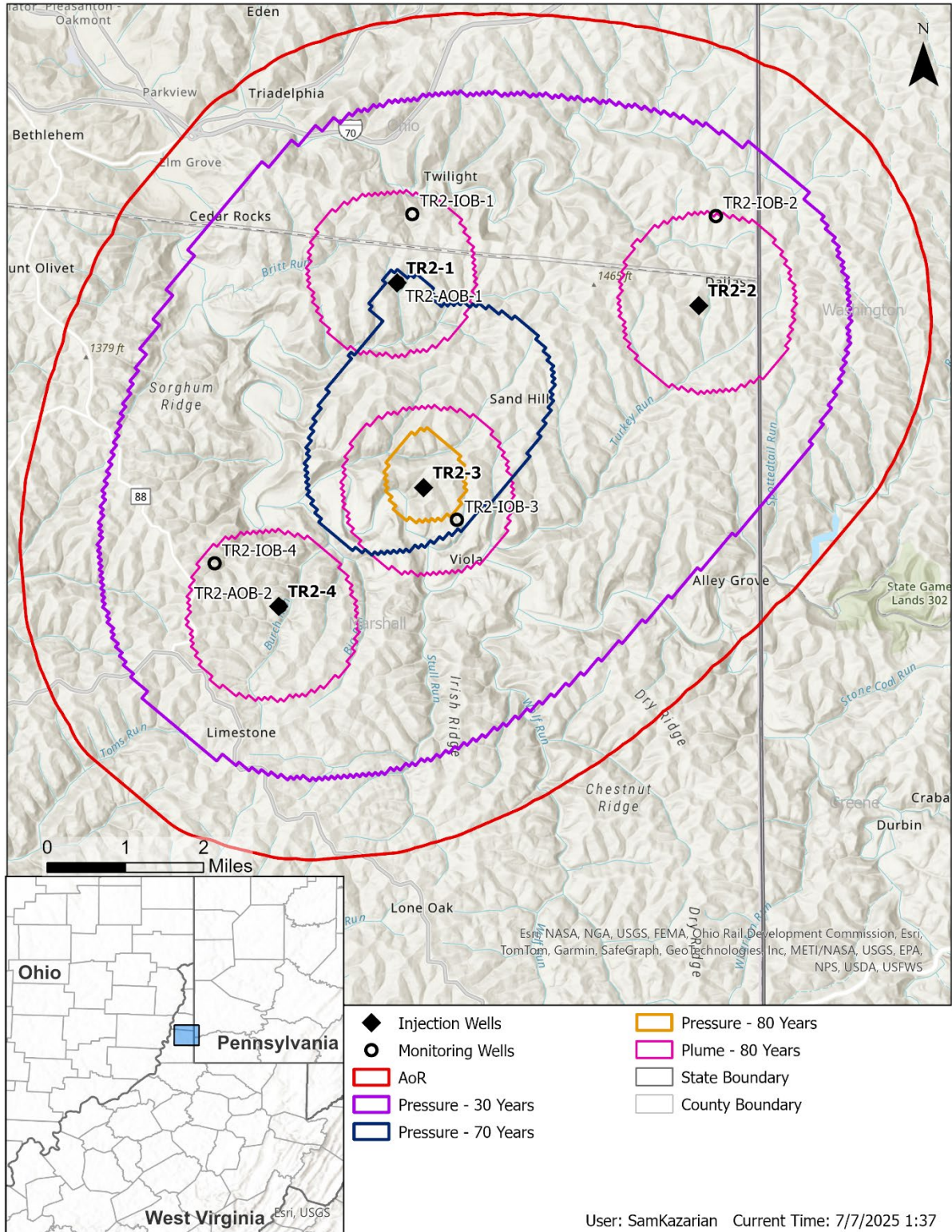


Figure 4: Map of the predicted extent of the CO₂ plume and pressure front at 40 years post-injection and at site closure, after 30 years of injection and 50 years post-injection (total 80 years from start of injection).

4 Post-Injection Monitoring Plan [47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.3]

Performing groundwater monitoring, lowermost underground source of drinking water (USDW) monitoring, and injection formation pressure and temperature monitoring as described in the following sections during the PISC timeframe of 50 years will meet the requirements of 47 CSR 13-13.9.2. The results of all post-injection phase testing and monitoring will be submitted annually, within 60 days following the anniversary date of the date on which injection ceases or with the prior approval of the UIC Program Director, as described under subsection 4.3 below. Pursuant to 47 CSR 13-13.9.2.b, however, Tri-State CCS, LLC could propose a shorter PISC monitoring period after injection ceases if merited based on review of the plume relaxation during the post-injection period monitoring. Such a proposal would be made based on a demonstration to the UIC Program Director that a shorter period would be protective of USDWs.

Following the cessation of injection, all injection wells may be converted to monitoring wells that will contribute monitoring data for five years at the discretion of Tri-State CCS, LLC, as they did during the injection phase of the project. If the injection wells are not converted into monitoring wells, they will be plugged and abandoned (see Injection Well Plugging Plan for each injection well for more details). No monitoring technologies will be added during the PISC phase of the project. The post-injection phase will include monitoring for gas leaks in the wellheads and valves, internal and external mechanical integrity testing, groundwater sampling, direct pressure and temperature measurements, and indirect and direct plume tracking. Every five years during the PISC phase of the project, the monitoring data will be incorporated into computational models, and the monitoring plan will be reviewed and updated, if needed, based on modeling results. Details on the specific technologies utilized and frequency for monitoring strategies pursuant to 47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.3, are provided in Table 1 below. Please refer to the Testing and Monitoring Plan for more detailed information on the testing and monitoring technologies. The monitoring strategy utilizes a fixed frequency schedule to collect data. A Quality Assurance and Surveillance Plan (QASP) for all testing and monitoring activities is provided in the appendix to the Testing and Monitoring Plan.

Tri-State CCS, LLC plans to secure options for rights to surface access in the AoR for the life of the project. In-well monitoring technologies will be implemented until the start of each well's plugging and abandonment procedure. All PISC monitoring technologies will be implemented for a minimum of 50 years or according to the UIC Director approved alternate PISC timeframe if proposed.

Table 1: PISC Monitoring Strategy & Frequency.

Monitoring Category	Monitoring Method		Post-Injection Frequency (50 Years)
Monitoring Plan Update	Reviewed every 5 years. Updated as required		As required
	<i>Internal</i>	Pressure Monitoring	Continuous

Monitoring Category	Monitoring Method		Post-Injection Frequency (50 Years)
Mechanical Integrity Testing			(monitors)
	External	DTS	Continuous
Groundwater Quality and Geochemistry Monitoring (Above-Zone)	Fluid Sampling		Annually
Direct Pressure Monitoring	Electronic Pressure gauges		Continuous
Indirect Plume Monitoring Techniques	Fiber/Wireline	DTS	Continuous
		PNC	Every 5 Years

4.1 Monitoring Above the Confining Zone

Table 2 presents the monitoring methods, locations, and frequencies for monitoring above the confining zone during the PISC timeframe. Table 3 identifies the parameters to be monitored and the analytical methods Tri-State CCS, LLC will employ. Figure 4 indicates the frequency of continuous monitoring during the PISC period.

Fluid sampling will be performed as described in subsection 2.2 of the QASP; sample handling and custody will be performed as described in subsection 2.3 of the QASP; and quality control will be ensured using the methods described in subsection 2.5 of the QASP.

Table 2: Monitoring of groundwater quality and geochemical changes above the confining zone during the PISC timeframe.

Target Formation	Monitoring Activity	Monitoring Location(s)	Spatial Coverage	Frequency
Mauch Chunk Group (Lowermost USDW)	Fluid Sampling	Lowermost USDW observation wells	4 Well Locations Vertical (ft. MD): TR2-UOB-1: ~167 TR2-UOB-2: ~293 TR2-UOB-3: ~248 TR2-UOB-4: ~281	Annually
	Downhole P Gauge			Continuous
Oriskany Formation (First permeable unit over confining zone)	Fluid Sampling	Above-zone observation wells	2 Well Locations Vertical (ft. MD): TR2-AOB-1: ~6,572 TR2-AOB-2: ~6,660	Annually
	Downhole P Gauge			Continuous

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Table 3: Summary of analytical and field parameters for groundwater samples.

Parameters	Analytical Methods
MAUCH CHUNK GROUP	
Cations: Al, Ba, Mn, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Sb, Se, and Tl	ICP-MS, EPA Method 6020B (2014a) or EPA Method 200.8 (1994a)
Cations: Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, and Si	ICP-OES, EPA Method 6010D (2014b) or EPA Method 200.7 (1994b)
Anions: Br, Cl, F, NO ₃ , and SO ₄	Ion Chromatography, EPA Method 300.0 (1993)
Isotopes: δ ¹³ C of DIC	Isotope ratio mass spectrometry
Dissolved CO ₂ Total Dissolved Solids Water Density Alkalinity pH (field) Specific conductance (field) Temperature (field)	Coulometric titration, ASTM D513-16 (2016) Gravimetry, APHA 2540C Oscillating body method APHA 2320B (1997) EPA 150.1 (1982) APHA 2510 (1992) Thermocouple
ORISKANY FORMATION	
Cations: Al, Ba, Mn, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Sb, Se, and Tl	ICP-MS, EPA Method 6020B (2014a) or EPA Method 200.8 (1994a)
Cations: Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, and Si	ICP-OES, EPA Method 6010D (2014b) or EPA Method 200.7 (1994b)
Anions: Br, Cl, F, NO ₃ , and SO ₄	Ion Chromatography, EPA Method 300.0 (1993)
Isotopes: δ ¹³ C of DIC	Isotope ratio mass spectrometry
Dissolved CO ₂ Total Dissolved Solids Water Density Alkalinity pH (field) Specific conductance (field) Temperature (field)	Coulometric titration, ASTM D513-16 (2016) Gravimetry, APHA 2540C Oscillating body method APHA 2320B (1997) EPA 150.1 (1982) APHA 2510 (1992) Thermocouple

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Table 4: Sampling and recording frequencies for continuous monitoring during PISC timeframe.

Parameter	Device(s)	Location	Min. Sampling Frequency	Min. Recording Frequency
Pressure	Pressure Gauge	TR2-1, TR2-2, TR2-3, TR2-4 TR2-IOB-1, TR2-IOB-2, TR2-IOB-3, TR2-IOB-4 TR2-AOB-1, TR2-AOB-2 TR2-UOB-1, TR2-UOB-2, TR2-UOB-3, TR2-UOB-4	5 sec.	5 mins.
Temperature	DTS	TR2-1, TR2-2, TR2-3, TR2-4 TR2-IOB-1, TR2-IOB-2, TR2-IOB-3, TR2-IOB-4	10 min. / 12 hours	10 min. /12 hours

Notes:

- Sampling frequency refers to how often the monitoring device obtains data from the well for a particular parameter. For example, a recording device might sample a pressure transducer monitoring injection pressure once every two seconds and save this value in memory.
- Recording frequency refers to how often the sampled information gets recorded to digital format (such as a computer hard drive). For example, the data from the injection pressure transducer might be recorded to a hard drive once every minute.

4.2 Carbon Dioxide Plume and Pressure Front Tracking

Tri-State CCS, LLC will employ direct and indirect methods to track the extent of the CO₂ plume and the presence or absence of elevated pressure during the PISC timeframe. Table 5 presents the indirect methods that Tri-State CCS, LLC will use to monitor the CO₂ plume, including the activities, locations, and frequencies Tri-State CCS, LLC will employ. Table 6 presents the direct methods that Tri-State CCS, LLC will use to monitor the pressure front, including the activities, locations, and frequencies that will be employed.

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Table 5: Post-injection phase plume monitoring.

Target Formation	Monitoring Activity	Monitoring Location(s)	Spatial Coverage	Frequency
INDIRECT PLUME MONITORING				
Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups (Injection Intervals)	DTS	TR2-1, TR2-2, TR2-3, TR2-4 TR2-IOB-1, TR2-IOB-2, TR2-IOB-3, TR2-IOB-4	Continuous to full well depth	Continuous
	PNC Logging	TR2-1, TR2-2, TR2-3, TR2-4	To full well depth	once after injection ceases
	PNC	TR2-IOB-1, TR2-IOB-2, TR2-IOB-3, TR2-IOB-4 TR2-AOB-1, TR2-AOB-2 TR2-UOB-1, TR2-UOB-2, TR2-UOB-3, TR2-UOB-4	To full well depth	PNC logging will only occur in wells with detected CO ₂ breakthrough and suspected containment loss.

Table 6: Post-injection phase pressure-front monitoring.

Target Formation	Monitoring Activity	Monitoring Location(s)	Spatial Coverage	Frequency
DIRECT PRESSURE-FRONT MONITORING				
Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups	P Gauges	TR2-1, TR2-2, TR2-3, TR2-4 TR2-IOB-1, TR2-IOB-2, TR2-IOB-3, TR2-IOB-4	Above the Packer – Ported to Upper Lockport Dolomite and upper Medina Groups respectively	Continuous
Oriskany Formation		TR2-AOB-1, TR2-AOB-2	Above Packer - Ported to Oriskany Formation	Continuous
Mauch Chunk Group (aquifer)		TR2-UOB-1, TR2-UOB-2, TR2-UOB-3, TR2-UOB-4	Above Packer - Ported to Mauch Chunk Formation (Aquifer)	Continuous

4.3 Schedule for Submitting Post-Injection Monitoring Results [47 CSR 13-13.9.1.b.4]

All PISC monitoring data and monitoring results collected using the methods described above will be submitted to the UIC Program Director annually, within 60 days following the anniversary date on which injection ceases or alternatively with the prior approval of the Director. The reports will contain information and data generated during the reporting period, i.e., well-based monitoring data, sample analysis, and the results from updated site models.

5 Non-Endangerment Demonstration Criteria

Prior to approval of the end of the post-injection phase, Tri-State CCS, LLC will submit a demonstration of non-endangerment of USDWs to the UIC Program Director, per 47 CSR 13-13.9.2.

Tri-State CCS, LLC will issue a report to the UIC Program Director that makes a demonstration of USDW non-endangerment based on the evaluation of the site monitoring data used in conjunction with the project's computational model. The report will detail how the non-endangerment demonstration evaluation uses site-specific conditions to confirm and demonstrate non-endangerment. The report will include all relevant monitoring data and interpretations upon which the non-endangerment demonstration is based, model documentation and all supporting data, and any other information necessary for the UIC Program Director to review the analysis. The report will include the following sections.

5.1 Introduction and Overview

A summary of relevant background information will be provided, including the operational history of the injection project, the date of the non-endangerment demonstration relative to the post-injection period outlined in this Post-Injection Site Care and Site Closure Plan, and a general overview of how monitoring and modeling results will be used together to support a demonstration of USDW non-endangerment.

5.2 Summary of Existing Monitoring Data

A summary of all previous monitoring data collected at the site, pursuant to the Testing and Monitoring Plan and this Post-Injection Site Care and Site Closure Plan, including data collected during the injection and post-injection phases of the project, will be submitted to help demonstrate non-endangerment. Data submittals will be in a format acceptable to the UIC Program Director (47 CSR 13-13.6), and will include a narrative explanation of monitoring activities, including the dates of all monitoring events, changes to the monitoring program over time, and an explanation of all monitoring infrastructure that has existed at the site. Data will be compared with baseline data collected during site characterization (47 CSR 13-13.8.1.f and 47 CSR 13-13.5.4.c.).

5.3 Summary of Computational Modeling History

The results of computational modeling used for AoR delineation will be compared to monitoring data collected during injection and the PISC period. The data will include the results of time-lapse temperature and pressure monitoring and groundwater quality analysis used to update the computational model and to monitor the site. Data generated during the PISC period will be used

to help show that the computational model accurately represents the storage site and can be used as a proxy to determine the plumes' properties and size. Tri-State CCS, LLC will demonstrate this degree of accuracy by comparing the monitoring data obtained during the PISC period against the model's predicted properties (i.e., plume location, rate of movement, pressure decay). Statistical methods will be employed to correlate the data and confirm the model's ability to accurately represent the storage site. The validation of the computational model with the large volume of available data will be a significant element to support the non-endangerment demonstration. The validation of the complete model over the areas, and at the points, where direct data is collected will help to ensure confidence in the model for those areas where surface infrastructure preclude geophysical data collection and where direct observation wells cannot be placed.

5.3.1 Evaluation of Reservoir Pressure

Tri-State CCS, LLC will support the demonstration of non-endangerment to USDWs by showing that, during the PISC period, the pressure in the Lockport Dolomite and Medina Groups has decreased towards pre-injection static reservoir pressure values. The increased pressure during injection is the main driving force for fluid movement that may endanger a USDW. Therefore, the decay in pressure differentials will provide justification that the injectate does not pose a risk to any USDWs.

During the PISC period, Tri-State CCS, LLC will monitor downhole pressure gauges and collect formation pressure data that will be used to evaluate pressure decline and resulting non-endangerment to USDWs. The measured pressure at a specific depth interval will be compared against the pressure predicted by the numerical simulation. Agreement between the predicted values will help validate the accuracy of the model and demonstration of non-endangerment.

5.3.2 Evaluation of CO₂ Plume

The plume area is expected to increase in aerial extent over time, while decreasing notably in CO₂ saturation density. During the PISC period, the CO₂ saturation density will be monitored to understand the evolution of the plume front. Tri-State CCS, LLC will use direct pressure monitoring to track the pressure front evolution throughout the project's life. DTS technology will be run on the outside of the long string casing along the entirety of the wellbore in TR2-1, TR2-2, TR2-3, TR2-4, TR2-IOB-1, TR2-IOB-2, TR2-IOB-3, TR2-IOB-4. PNC logging will be used in the injection wells, any in-zone observation wells, or any above-zone/deep observation wells with detected containment loss. A good correlation between data sets and modeled plume thicknesses will help provide strong evidence in validating the model's ability to represent the storage system. Both the DTS and PNC data will be used to verify the computational model's ability to predict the CO₂ behavior in the PISC phase of the project and support a demonstration of non-endangerment of USDWs at the end of the project.

5.3.3 Evaluation of Emergencies or Other Events

During injection and the PISC phase of the project, measurement of water quality parameters from monitoring wells will be used to demonstrate that the storage formation fluids have not migrated above the confining formations and, thus, do not pose a risk to USDWs. To demonstrate non-endangerment, the project will compare the results of the fluid sampling from the lowermost

USDW from the injection and PISC phases to the pre-injection baseline samples. This comparison will demonstrate whether significant changes in fluid properties of the overlying formations have occurred and whether mobilized storage formation fluids have moved through the confining layer. All wells associated with the project will be plugged and abandoned appropriately, per the Injection Well Plugging Plan for each injection well and this Post-Injection Site Care and Site Closure Plan. Legacy wells will be remediated in accordance with the Area of Review and Corrective Action Plan. Tri-State CCS, LLC will retain surface access to the AoR through pore space agreements for the life of the project.

6 Site Closure Plan

Tri-State CCS, LLC will conduct site closure activities to meet the requirements of 47 CSR 13-13.9.4 through 13.9.8 as described below. The procedure for site closure is described below, but the actual site closure plan may employ different methods and procedures. A final Site Closure Plan will be submitted to the UIC Program Director for approval with the notification of the intent to close the site.

6.1 Site Closure Procedure

Tri-State CCS, LLC will notify the UIC Program Director at minimum 120 days prior to site closure. Upon receiving authorization for site closure, all monitoring wells shall be plugged and abandoned (P&A) as outlined in subsection 6.3 below. The following steps are to be used as a general guide during site closure:

1. Notify the UIC Program Director and all relevant local, state, and federal government agencies of intent to close the project site.
2. Decommission equipment.
3. P&A all monitoring and related project wells.
4. Return well locations to pre-injection conditions including site reclamation, as necessary.
5. Complete and submit the Site Close Report to the UIC Program Director within 90 days.

6.2 Equipment Decommissioning

The decommissioning of equipment will be completed in two stages: after the cessation of injection where equipment required to inject CO₂ is no longer necessary and at the end of the PISC period.

Step 1: After cessation of injection, surface equipment necessary to safely sequester CO₂ such as pumps, flowlines, flowmeter, annular pressure monitoring equipment, and piping and control equipment will no longer be necessary and shall be dismantled and removed from the project.

Step 2: After the PISC period, surface equipment related to the monitoring activities demonstrated in this plan and as part of the PISC period outlined in the Testing and Monitoring Plan will be decommissioned. This includes the plugging and abandonment of all project wells, removal of surface facilities, and reclamation of the land to pre-injection

conditions. The plugging and abandonment procedures are outlined below and are designed to ensure containment of the injected CO₂ and for protection of USDWs.

6.3 Site Closure Plugging Program

Once the UIC Program Director has authorized site closure, all observation wells will be plugged and abandoned following state regulations described in subsection 6.3.1 below. All observation wells will be plugged and capped upon site closure in a manner similar to that described in the Injection Well Plugging Plan to prevent migration of CO₂ in formation fluids to the USDWs. Each well will be plugged and abandoned using best practices to ensure no fluid movement between the injection zone and the USDWs. The internal and external integrity of the wells will be confirmed by conducting either a temperature log, noise log, or oxygen activation log before the wells are plugged. Additionally, a pressure fall-off test will be performed above the perforated intervals, where present, to confirm well integrity. The logging results will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies before plugging the wells.

6.3.1 State Requirements

All wells will follow the state regulations with respect to plugging and abandonment and well site closure.

- An application for a permit to plug the wells shall be made on Form WW-4(B) (35 CSR 4-5.2.d) and shall be accompanied by a “Notice of Application to Plug and Abandon a Well” with details described in 35 CSR 4-5.2.d.1 for plat and bond requirements;
- Plugging requirements specified in 35 CSR 4-13;
- Plugging methods specified in 35 CSR 4-14;
- A state-certified monitoring well driller will be onsite for the well abandonment procedures in accordance with 47 CSR 59-4.1;
- Abandonment requirements will meet or exceed those specified in 47 CSR 60-19;
- A report will be provided within 60 days of abandonment in accordance with 47 CSR 60-19.5.

6.3.2 Site Restoration

At the direction of the UIC Program Director, Tri-State CCS, LLC will restore the site to a condition agreed to with the UIC Program Director, as close to pre-injection conditions as possible. This includes removing surface equipment, road access, and any other facilities that remain on location. The preliminary vegetation type and density of the area will be utilized to ensure that pre-injection conditions are established.

6.3.3 Site Closure Report

Within 90 days of site closure, Tri-State CCS, LLC shall submit a Site Closure Report. This report will be retained at a location designated by the UIC Program Director for 10 years. The report will contain at minimum the following information:

- Plugging of the verification and geophysical wells (and the injection wells if not previously plugged),
- Location of sealed injection wells on a plat of survey that has been submitted to Marshall County,
- Notifications to state and local authorities as required at 47 CSR 13-13.9.6.b,
- Records regarding the nature, composition, and volume of the injected CO₂, and
- Post-injection monitoring records.

Tri-State CCS, LLC will record a notation to the property's deed on which each injection well was located that will indicate the following (47 CSR 13-13-13.9.7):

- That the property was used for CO₂ sequestration,
- The name of the state agency, local authority, and EPA Regional Office to which a plat of survey with injection well location was submitted,
- The volume of fluid injected,
- The formations into which the fluid was injected, and
- The period over which the injection occurred.

The Site Closure Report will be submitted to the UIC Program Director and maintained by Tri-State CCS, LLC for a period of 10 years following site closure. Additionally, Tri-State CCS, LLC will maintain the records collected during the post-injection period for a period of 10 years after which these records will be delivered to the UIC Program Director (47 CSR 13-13.9.8).

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7 **References**

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