

APPENDIX C

Luman Rim Natural Gas Development Project

MASTER SURFACE USE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

AND

TRANSPORTATION PLAN

MASTER DRILLING PLAN
CONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS WELLS IN THE
LUMAN RIM PROJECT AREA
SWEETWATER COUNTY, WYOMING

1. DRILLING PROGNOSIS

The following information will be provided with each individual application:

- Ground elevation
- Estimated tops of important geologic markers
- Estimated depths at which the top and bottom of anticipated water, oil, gas or other mineral bearing formations are expected to be encountered

Shallow surface sands from the surface to the top of the Fort Union Coals may contain fresh water. Any shallow water zones encountered will be adequately protected and reported. All potentially productive hydrocarbon zones will be cemented off.

2. PRESSURE CONTROL EQUIPMENT (SEE ATTACHED DIAGRAM)

The BOP and related pressure control equipment will be installed, tested, and maintained in compliance with the specifications and requirements of the Onshore Oil and Gas Order Number 2.

Blow Out Preventer (BOP) will generally be equipped as follows:

- A. Type: Eleven (11) inch Double Gate Hydraulic BOP mounted on a 5,000 psi casinghead with an Eleven (11) inch Annular BOP above.
 - a. One set of blind rams (above)
 - b. One set of pipe rams (above)
 - c. Appropriate fill, kill and choke lines will be 5,000 psi working pressure
- B. Auxiliary Equipment
 - a. Auxiliary Equipment to include upper and lower kelly chokes with handles, a floor safety valve with subs to fit all drill string connections in use, and a string float valve.
 - b. Pit tank volume and flowline flow rate will be monitored electronically. A rotating head will be installed above the annular blow-out preventer to divert any hydrocarbons in the drilling mud away from the rig floor.
- C. Pressure Rating: 5,000 psi WP

D. Testing Procedure:

a. Annular BOP

- i. At a minimum, the annular BOP will be pressure tested to 50% of the rated working pressure of 5,000 psi for a period of ten (10) minutes or until provisions of the test are met, whichever is longer.
- ii. At a minimum, the above pressure test will be performed:
 - i. When the annular BOP is initially installed.
 - ii. Whenever any seal subject to test pressure is broken.
 - iii. Following related repairs; and
 - iv. At thirty (30) day intervals.

b. Hydraulic Ram-Type BOP

- i. At a minimum, the BOP, choke manifold, and related equipment will be pressure tested to the approved working pressure of the BOP stack of 5,000 psi. This pressure will be maintained for a period of at least ten (10) minutes or until the requirements of the test are met, whichever is longer:
- ii. At a minimum, the above pressure test will be performed:
 - i. When the BOP is initially installed.
 - ii. Whenever any seal subject to test pressure is broken.
 - iii. Following related repairs; and
 - iv. At thirty (30) day intervals
- iii. In addition to the above, the pipe and blind rams will be activated each trip, but no more than once each day.

E. Choke Manifold Equipment:

- a. All choke lines will be straight lines; turns will use tee blocks, or targeted running tees, and will be anchored to prevent whip and vibration. The manifold will have two (2) chokes, both remotely controlled from the rig floor and a pressure gauge.

F. Accumulator:

- a. The accumulator will have sufficient capacity to open the hydraulically controlled choke line valve, if so equipped, close all rams plus the annular BOP, and retain a minimum of 200 psi above precharge on the closing manifold without the use of the closing unit pumps. The fluid reservoir capacity will be double the usable fluid

volume of the accumulator system capacity, and the fluid level of the reservoir will be maintained to the manufacturer's recommendations.

G. Miscellaneous Information:

- a. The choke manifold and BOP ram extension rods with hand wheels will be located outside the rig substructure. The hydraulic BOP closing unit will be located at least 25 feet from the well head, but readily accessible to the driller. Exact location and configuration of the hydraulic BOP closing unit will depend on the layout of the particular rig contracted to drill each well.

- H. A flare line will be installed from the choke manifold to a flare pit, extending a minimum distance of 135 feet from the center of the drill hole.

3. PROPOSED CASING AND CEMENTING PROGRAM

The following casing and cementing program is typical but variations may occur depending on the driller/operator and individual well site.

A. Casing Program: The proposed casing program will include new tubulars manufactured to API specifications.

Purpose	Hole Size	Csg. Dia	Wt/ft	Grade	Joint	Depth Set	Burst	Collapse
Cond.	24"	16"	---	---	Weld	0-40'*	----	----
Surface	12 1/4"	9 5/8"	36#	J-55	ST&C	0'-2000'	3,520	2,020
Prod.	7 7/8"	5 1/2"	20#	P-110	LT&C	0'-2000'	12,640	11,080
			17#	P-110	LT&C	2000'-11,000'	10,640	7,460

* Minimum setting depth

		<u>17#</u>	<u>20#</u>
Production casing design factors:	Burst	1.69	*1.26
(using 11.0 ppg maximum mud weight)	Collapse	1.18	9.6
	Tension	2.90	2.83

*with 10,000 psi frac treatment at surface

- a. The surface casing will have six (6) centralizers, one (1) in the middle of the shoe joint, and one (1) centralizer across each of the second and third collars, and every other collar thereafter.
- b. Surface casing string will be pressure tested to 0.22 psi/ft of casing string length or 1,500 psi, whichever is greater, but not to exceed 70% of the internal yield strength of the casing; to be performed after installing BOP stack and prior to drilling out from under the casing shoe.

B. Cementing Program:

- a. Conductor – 3 1/4 cubic yards of ready-mix concrete, if set at 40' (25% excess)
- b. Surface Casing – Lead with 400sx of “Premium Lite” cement with CaCl₂ and cello flakes (100% excess, circulated to surface); Tail in with 300sx of Class “G” cement containing CaCl₂ ; Perform Class “G” neat cement “top job” through 1” pipe at surface as necessary if slurry falls back.

- c. Production Casing - Set with three cement types from total depth to surface, without stage tool in casing, as follows:
 - i. Lead with 670 sx of “Premium Lite Plus” cement with appropriate fluid loss and lost circulation additives; open-hole portion calculated with 10% excess
 - ii. Second Slurry: 130sx “Premium Lite High Strength” cement mixed with appropriate fluid loss, lost circulation, and retardation additives calculated with 5% excess
 - iii. Tail Slurry: 140sx Class “G” cement with silica flour mixed with appropriate fluid loss and retardation additives calculated with 5% excess
- d. Actual cement volumes may vary and will be determined by running a caliper log in the drilled hole.
- e. Waiting on cement (WOC) time will be adequate to achieve desired compressive strength.

4. MUD PROGRAM (visual monitoring and/or flow sensor device)

The following mud program is typical. Variations may occur depending on the driller/operator and individual well site.

Interval	Type	Weight (ppg)	Viscosity	pH	Water Loss
0-1,500'	Spud	8.4-9	30-45+	8	NC
1,500'-11,000'	Water/gel	8.6-10	28-38	8-10	NC
11,000-TD	Mud	10-10.5	38-50	8-10	8-10cc

Sufficient mud inventory will be maintained on location during drilling to handle any adverse conditions that may arise.

5. EVALUATION PROGRAM (typical)

Logs: DIL-DR-SP-Caliper
 FDC-CNL-CR
 BHC Sonic (optional)

A. Drill Stem Tests: None anticipated

B. Coring: None anticipated

- C. Evaluation program may change in the field at the discretion of the well-site geologist/supervisor with prior approvals acquired as necessary.
- D. Stimulation: No stimulation or fracture treatment has been formulated. The drill sites will be of sufficient size to accommodate any proposed completion activities. The well completion prognosis will be developed after evaluation of the logs and a sundry notice, if necessary, will then be filed for approval.

6. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

- A. Maximum bottom hole pressure is anticipated at 6,050 psi and maximum anticipated surface pressure is 3,630 psi. No abnormal pressures are anticipated.
- B. Temperatures may exceed 230 degrees F in lower zones. The tail cement design will be tailored to compensate.
- C. No hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is known to exist in any wells drilled to similar depths in the general area.

7. DRILLING ACTIVITY

- A. Spud Date: Upon governmental approval and drilling rig availability.
- B. Duration: Approximately 45 days for each individual well
- C. Notification: The spud date will be orally reported to the Authorized Officer (AO) of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) twenty-four (24) hours prior to spudding unless otherwise instructed in the site-specific conditions of approval for each well.

If the well is completed as a dry hole or as a producer, Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log will be submitted within 30 days after completion of the well or after completion of operations being performed in accordance with 43 CFR 3160. All required reports will be filed with the AO on a one-time, monthly or annual basis as required. Prior approvals from the AO will be acquired for well abandonment operations if necessary and all required reports and forms filed as necessary.

MASTER SURFACE USE AND OPERATIONS PLAN

CONVENTIONAL OIL AND GAS WELLS IN THE

LUMAN RIM PROJECT AREA

SWEETWATER COUNTY, WYOMING

1. WELL LOCATIONS

- A. The proposed well sites will be staked. A plat of each surveyed location, signed by a surveyor licensed in the State of Wyoming, will be attached to each individual Application for Permit to Drill or Reenter (APD).

2. EXISTING ACCESS ROADS

- A. The Project Area is 40-50 miles North and East of Rock Springs, Wyoming (North of Interstate 80). A map of the general project area is provided on EXHIBIT D-X.
- B. Refer to the map labeled EXHIBIT D-X for existing access roads.
- C. The existing access roads will be maintained in the same or better condition as existed prior to the commencement of operations, and said maintenance will continue until final abandonment and reclamation of the well location.

3. ACCESS ROADS TO BE CONSTRUCTED OR RECONSTRUCTED

- A. New roads required to access new well locations will be constructed in accordance with the Transportation Plan.
- B. Design plans for new roads will be prepared by qualified engineers and filed with the appropriate agency including the BLM. Plans will address maximum grades, cuts and fills required, turnouts, locations and size of culverts and/or bridges.
- C. Typically, new access roads will be constructed as 2-track roads with a fourteen (14) foot running surface, crowned and ditched with appropriate turnouts.
- D. The construction of roads will follow road guidelines established for oil and gas exploration and development activities as referenced in the BLM/USFS publication: *Surface Operating Standards for Oil and Gas Exploration and Development*, Fourth Edition and/or BLM Manual Section 9113 concerning road construction standards on projects subject to federal jurisdiction.
- E. Culverts will be installed prior to commencement of drilling operations as required by the engineering plans. Drainage to consist of wing ditches between the existing road and the well site to be installed prior to commencing drilling operations. Minimum diameter for culverts will be 18 inches.
- F. Major cuts and fills along the proposed new access routes will be few to none.

- G. No low water crossings or bridges are known to be required.
- H. Surface materials: Only soils on the well site and access road will be relied on for construction materials. Any surfacing materials required will be purchased from a properly authorized source within the general area of construction.
- I. Road maintenance: during both the drilling and production phase of operations, the road surface and shoulders will be kept in a safe and useable condition and will be maintained in accordance with the original construction standards.
- J. Drainage ditches and culverts will also be maintained in accordance with original construction standards and shall be kept clear and free flowing.

4. LOCATION OF EXISTING WELLS

- A. All wells (water, injection, disposal, producing, abandoned, and drilling) located within the Project Area are identified on EXHIBIT D-X.
- B. Existing wells located within a 1-mile radius of individual well sites will be specifically identified in individual well APDs.

5. LOCATION OF EXISTING/PROPOSED PRODUCTION FACILITIES

- A. Existing: The Project Area has limited production facilities in existence. In addition to the well site equipment associated with the existing wells shown on EXHIBIT D-X, there is at least one tank battery and buried pipeline that runs through the Project Area near the existing well sites.
- B. New Facilities Contemplated: Production facilities will be planned and designed according to actual reservoir discovered and will be engineered upon completion of well tests. A Sundry Notice will be filed with the BLM (or State agency) for approval prior to their construction.
 - a. All production facilities will be located on the disturbed portion of the well pad or at a location specifically reserved or leased for production equipment.
 - b. All production facilities will be constructed with properly sized containment around tankage (usually dikes) and other equipment as required by Federal and State laws.
 - c. Netting will be placed over all open production pits to eliminate hazards to migratory birds or other wildlife.
 - d. Production equipment will be painted light reflective colors to minimize evaporation and waste of hydrocarbons. Above ground permanent structures will be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape.
 - e. To reduce the view of production facilities from visibility corridors, they will be sited off of ridgelines and hilltops to the extent feasible.

6. LOCATION OF EXISTING DRILLING WATER SUPPLY

- A. Drilling water will be obtained from various water wells in the Project Area which are owned by the drilling company or other private party. Wells accessed for drilling will be fully permitted by the Wyoming State Water Engineer. Water will be transported by truck or temporary plastic pipeline laid along/in existing disturbance from the point of diversion to the drill locations.

7. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

- A. Plans are to use only soil materials from the drilling location and new access roads.
- B. Any surfacing materials required will be obtained from a properly permitted source in the area (typically pit gravel).
- C. No construction materials will be taken from Federal or Indian Lands without prior approval from the appropriate Surface Management Agency.

8. WASTE DISPOSAL

- A. Cuttings – will be deposited in the reserve pit.
- B. Drilling fluid – will be evaporated and then buried in the reserve pit when dry.
- C. Reserve pit – typical construction will include a 12 mil (or more) liner of sufficient size quality to withstand normal wear and tear associated with the installation and pit use. The liner shall be chemically compatible with all substances intended for placement in the pit. The pit will be fenced stock-tight on three sides during drilling operations and on the fourth side at time of rig release. It shall remain fenced until backfilled.
- D. Produced fluids will be placed in test tanks during completion work and removed when testing is completed.
- E. Sewage disposal facilities will be temporary and managed in accordance with State and Local regulations. Typical facilities will include portable, self-contained chemical toilets. The contents will be pumped and disposed in an approved sewage disposal facility upon completion of operations or as required. A Portable Sewage Treatment Facility could also be utilized for the treatment of human waste. Sewage disposal will be in strict accordance with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) rules and regulations regarding sewage treatment and disposal. The Sewage Treatment Facility is approved by the DEQ to install and operate a portable sewage treatment facility with land application of treated effluent. No sewage will be buried on location or put in a borehole.
- F. Garbage and other solid waste – All sites of operation will have totally enclosed portable trash cages. The cage contents will be disposed in an approved sanitary landfill and the cages removed from the site upon completion of operations. The reserve pit will not be utilized for trash disposal.

- G. Chemicals/Used Oils: Any chemicals or used motor oils will be placed in properly labeled, closed containers and disposed at an authorized disposal location. No such materials will be disposed of in the reserve pit or on the well site location.
- H. Hazardous materials – All hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances and commercial preparations will be handled in an appropriate manner to minimize the potential for leaks and spills to the environment. Materials specifically listed or characteristic of hazardous waste will be used in drilling, testing or completion of the wells. If such substances are inadvertently generated, they will be handled and disposed in accordance with Federal and State Laws.
- I. Any spills of oil, gas, salt water or potentially hazardous substances will be stopped, cleaned up immediately and contaminated materials will be removed to an approved disposal location. Spill reports will be made to State, Federal, and Local authorities immediately as required by law.

9. ANCILLARY FACILITIES

- A. No ancillary facilities are anticipated at this time.

10. WELL SITE LAYOUT

- A. A total of 58 new wells are anticipated in the Project Area. A typical location layout is provided in EXHIBIT 2. A typical facility is described in this section.
- B. A minimum of six (6) inches of topsoil will be stripped from the location and stockpiled for future reclamation of the well site. If snow is present when construction begins, the operator will remove it before the soil is disturbed.
- C. Top soil and spoil piles will be segregated and locations for each will be identified on individual APDs. The stockpile locations will be within the disturbed area of the well site plat.
- D. Erosion control measures will be addressed as required by the General Permit to Discharge Storm Water and described in the accompanying Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). These measures may include silt fence, berms, diversion ditches, straw bales, etc.
- E. The reserve pits will be oriented to minimize and prevent collection of surface water runoff.
- F. No trash, scrap pipe, etc, that could puncture the liner will be placed in the reserve pit.
- G. Drilling water losses through seepage will be minimized through the use of a lined reserve pit. The liner will be placed on appropriate subgrade with sufficient smooth bedding (straw or dirt) to prevent puncture.
- H. Equipment and vehicles will be confined to the APD approved areas.

11. PIPELINES AND FLOWLINES

- A. Transportation plans and right-of-way applications will be prepared and submitted for approval when total length and final locations are determined. As-built maps will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate Surface Management Agency after construction.
- B. Construction plans and methods for pipelines and flowlines will be industry standard and minimize environmental impacts. Such plans will be in compliance with terms and conditions as stipulated by the surface owner.

12. RECLAMATION AND FINAL RESTORATION

- A. Upon release of the drilling rig from a well location, the cellar, mouse and rate holes will be filled, compacted and plugged immediately. Trash and debris will be gathered and removed. The fourth side of the reserve pit will be fenced and the pit will be allowed to dry before it is backfilled. No adverse materials will be left on site.
- B. The operator will control noxious weeds on location and along access roads. Acquisition of a pesticide use permit will be obtained when required (on BLM-administered surface).
- C. Dry Hole
 - a. An above-ground tubular metal dry hole marker will be erected over the drill hole location upon cessation of drilling and/or testing operations. The marker will be inscribed with the operator's name, well number, well location, and lease number. The monument must consist of a piece of pipe and not less than four (4) inches in diameter and ten (10) feet in length, of which four (4) feet shall be above the general ground level and the remainder imbedded in cement. The top of the pipe must be closed by a welded or screw cap, cement or other means.
 - b. During reclamation of the site, the operator will push fill material into the cuts and up over the backslope to approximate the original topography. No depressions will be left that trap water or form ponds.
 - c. The stockpiled topsoil will be distributed evenly over the entire location. A seedbed will be prepared by disking to a depth of 4-to-6 inches following the contour. The location will then be reseeded using a seed mix acceptable to the Surface Management Agency.
 - d. Fall seeding will be completed after September 15 and prior to ground frost. Spring seeding will be completed after the frost has left the ground and prior to June 15.
 - e. Seeding will be repeated until a satisfactory stand, as determined by the Surface Management Agency, is achieved.
- D. Productive Well
 - a. Production facilities will be installed, including dikes, as stated in a previous portion of this plan.

- b. Portions of access roads requiring surfacing will be graveled as necessary to prevent soil erosion and accommodate year-round traffic.
- c. Areas not required for production will be landscaped to the surrounding topography as soon as possible. The landscaping will include techniques for contouring and reseeded described above.
- d. All permanent aboveground structures that will remain longer than six months will be painted a color as required by the BLM except where Occupation Health and Safety Act Rules and Regulations require special safety colors be employed.
- e. Vegetation will be controlled on an on-going basis by mowing or cutting along access roads and well/production facilities in order to minimize fire hazards.

13.SURFACE OWNERSHIP

- A. Fifty-four (54) of the well locations in the Project Area are on surface and mineral estate owned by the BLM. Four (4) additional well locations are on surface and mineral estate owned by the State of Wyoming.

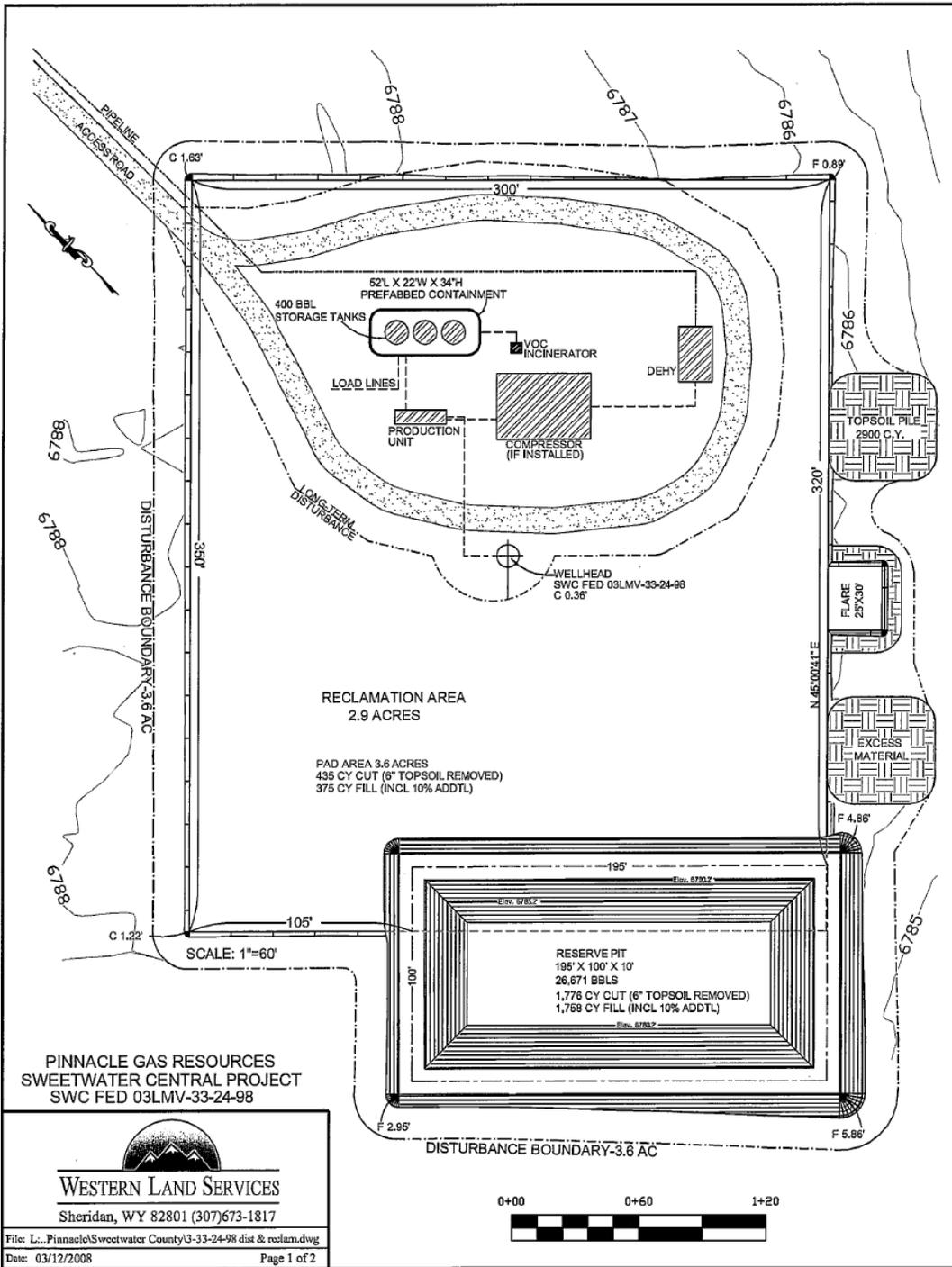
14.OTHER INFORMATION

- A. The Project Area is located in the northern portion of the Great Divide Basin in the Red Desert. More specifically, it is on the north edge of Red Lake at the base of the Luman Rim. Alkali Basin lies to the west, the sand dune fields lie to the south and Siberia Ridge is southeast.
- B. An environmental assessment (EA) of the Project Area is being submitted. The EA will address all known potential impacts of this project.
- C. A Class III cultural survey of all the well sites and access and utility corridors within the Project Area has been or will be completed.
- D. The operators will comply with all stipulations found in the oil and gas leases covering the wells applied for under this Plan.
- E. The Operator will be responsible for informing all persons in the area who are associated with this project that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts.
- F. Should a previously unknown or unanticipated cultural resource be discovered during project implementation, all working of the immediate area will halt and the appropriate parties will be contacted (Field Manager/Authorized Officer, etc). Work in the area will not resume until the Operator is notified in writing that it is appropriate to do so.
- G. The Operator shall protect all survey monuments found within the right-of-way.

15.TYPICAL OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I, or persons under my direct supervision, have inspected the drill site and access route proposed here; that I am familiar with the conditions which currently exist; that I have full knowledge of State and Federal laws applicable to this operation; that the statements made in this plan are, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct; and that the work associated with the operations proposed herein will be performed in conformity with this plan and the terms and conditions under which it is approved. This statement is subject to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1001 for the filing of a false statement.

EXHIBIT 2



TRANSPORTATION PLAN
CONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS WELLS IN THE
LUMAN RIM PROJECT AREA
SWEETWATER COUNTY, WYOMING

1. GENERAL APPROACH

- A. The general approach to development and planning of transportation routes within the Luman Rim Project Area will be to access the resource area while minimizing undesirable impacts to the environment. This will be accomplished by considering future road use, the affected resource values, safety, and by locating and designing to prevent unnecessary surface disturbance and unnecessary expenditures of time and money.
- B. New roads will be constructed only when necessary to access a new well site or production facility. Existing local and collector roads will be utilized to the extent feasible. When access roads are constructed, they will be constructed to an appropriate standard no higher than necessary to accommodate their intended use.
- C. Roads improvements will be located and designs prepared by qualified engineers considering the following as a minimum:
 - i. Topography
 - ii. Geotechnical conditions
 - iii. Surface and subsurface drainage
 - iv. Biological, physical and cultural conditions
 - v. Safety
 - vi. Oil and gas lease obligations
 - vii. Intended use and future use

2. PROJECT AREA APPROACH

- A. Existing roads and proposed well locations are shown on EXHIBIT D-X. Locations of some access roads to be constructed or improved for resource development are shown on the EXHIBIT D-X. Other new roads will be proposed and constructed in accordance with the general guidelines of this plan as the well site locations are more specifically identified.
- B. Existing Access Roads

- i. Existing roads in the area which will be used to access new wells are primarily local or collector roads but may include resource roads constructed to access existing well sites in the area. Local/collector roads may be single or double lane travel ways. They have been graded, drained, and surfaced and are capable of carrying highway loads.
- ii. As needed, the Operators of the Project Area will share maintenance on existing roads that will be used to access the new locations under this Project Area. If existing roads must be upgraded as a result of this Project effort, the Operators will cooperate and support the upgrades as required.

C. New Access Roads

- i. Access to well sites in areas without existing roads will require new roads. In some cases, roads may be improved along formerly abandoned routes or routes that have had limited traffic. The following types of roads will be considered for the Project Area. In some cases, the type of road may vary along the route.
- ii. Resource/Loop Road
 1. These types of roads are generally suited for low-volume traffic moving along a single-lane road at 15-30 mph. They may be 2-track roads and will normally have a 12-14 foot travel way with intervisible turnouts to allow passage for approaching vehicles.
 2. These roads may be constructed for dry weather only or may be fully surfaced, drained, and maintained for all-weather use depending on their location.
 3. These types of roads provide consistent and reliable travel yet are fairly easy to abandon, reclaim and rehabilitate upon completion of exploration and/or production.
- iii. Local Roads
 1. These may be single or double lane roads, 12 to 24 feet in width. They are normally graded, drained, and surfaced and capable of carrying highway loads. These roads provide access to large areas and support vehicle speeds of 15-50 mph.
 2. The location and standards for these roads are based on both long-term resource needs and travel efficiency.

3. GENERAL APPROACH TO ROAD CONSTRUCTION

- A. Routes will follow the contours of the land as much as possible and gradients will fit the natural terrain.

- B. Standards allow for a maximum gradient of 8-16% in mountainous or dissected terrain with prior approval of the Surface Management Agency. However, in the Project Area the maximum grade is expected to be 5% or less.
- C. Drainage or culvert crossings, where needed, will be designed for a 25-year or greater storm event without development of a static head at the pipe inlet. In no case will a culvert be less than 18 inches in diameter.

4. ROAD MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

- A. All existing roads will be maintained in the same or better condition as existed prior to the commencement of operations. Said maintenance will continue until final abandonment and reclamation of each related well location.
- B. Proposed new roads/routes will be center staked prior to site visit by Surface Management Agency.
- C. Water will be applied to the unpaved road surfaces and routes during construction, drilling and completion operations. This will facilitate road compaction (during construction). The application of water will also minimize soil loss as a result of wind erosion and minimize fugitive dust created by road traffic.
- D. All drainage ditches and culverts will be kept clear and free flowing. These devices will also be maintained to the specifications of the original design standard.
- E. The access rights-of-way will be kept free of trash during all operations.
- F. As necessary, snow fences will be placed to redirect drifts.
- G. Signage will be utilized to control speed and to restrict travel during conditions/periods where road damage could occur. Travel restrictions will be enforced with all employees of the Operating companies.
- H. Road conditions will be continually monitored. Spot upgrading will be implemented as conditions require. Ruts will be removed and gravel may be placed to stabilize undesirable conditions.