



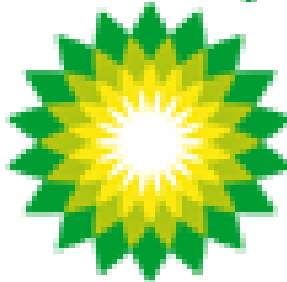
Oil & Gas, Forestry, GIS & Mapping
Land and Environmental Services
Integrated Resource Planning
Land base & Environmental Research & Development



Presite Prescription

For:

bp



Legal Description: d-89-C, 93-P-10
Location: Brassey
WA: 1164X



Submitted:
May 21, 2004

Prepared by:

MONASHEE RESOURCES LTD

1533-109th Ave
Dawson Creek, B.C.
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Oil & Gas, Forestry, GIS & Mapping
Land and Environmental Services
Integrated Resource Planning
Land base & Environmental Research & Development



Presite Prescription

For:

BURLINGTON
RESOURCES

Site Name Identifier: _____

Legal Description: a-69-F, 93-P-7

Location: Sundown

WA: 11646



Submitted:

May 21, 2004

Prepared by:

MONASHEE RESOURCES LTD

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Section Summary

1

Pre Site Assessment

2

Logging Plan

3

Construction Plan

4

Reclamation Plan/Prescription

5

Removable Maps/Documents



Pre-site Assessment for Oil or Gas Development Sites

Reference Information:

Legal Description: d-89-C, 93-P-10

Company Name: BP Canada Ltd.

Well Authorization #: 1164x

Location: Brassey

UTM (Nad 83): Northing: 6,160,472
Easting: 635,221

Lat./Long: 120 21 45 / 55 37 59

BCGS Mapsheet: 93P039

Survey Date: June 15, 2003

Company: McCellhaney

Assessment Date: August 19, 2003

Assessment Crew: Korey Green & Sam Bell

Stake Holder(s): Woodlot 1050 (George Kalischuck)

Access Road

Stratum No. I

Reference Information:

Elevation: 979m

Aspect: S

Slope %: 5%

BGC Zone/Sub-zone/Variant/Site Series: BWBSmw1-04

Surface Expression: Hummocky Inclined Level **X** Rolling Ridged
Steep Terraced Undulating

Slope Position: Crest Upper **X** Middle Lower Toe Depression

Slope Length / Uniform: **X** Short Long / Broken **X** Uniform

Slope Continuity: **X** Discontinuous Continuous

Vegetation Information:

Representative Vegetation

Photo#: 1 & 2

Layer	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)
Trees	Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contota</i>	30	29	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	10	28
Shrubs	Buffalo Berry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	20	0.7	Prickly Rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	20	0.8
Shrubs	Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	10	0.6				
Herbs	Coltsfoot	<i>Petasites palmatus</i>	15	0.15	Kinnikinnik	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	20	.1
Mosses	Step Moss	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	80	0.1				





Figure 1 – Access Road Tree Cover Composition.



Figure 2 – Access Road Vegetation Cover Composition.

Cruising Data Summary (Complete Assessment Cruise Cards)
No Plots: 5

Avg. Height (m) - Pl = 27.2 Sw = 28.5	Avg. Volume (m³) – 159 m³	Timber Quality (Comments)
Avg. Diameter (cm) – Pl = 28.2 Sw = 31.6	Avg. Volume by Type: <i>Type I</i> – Pl (Sw) - 159 m ³ /ha <i>Type II</i> - _____ - <i>Type III</i> - _____ -	- Timber is good quality. - Few minor scars noted.
Avg. Age (yrs) – Pl = 89 Sw = 93		
Height Range (m) – 2.6		
Diameter Range (cm) – 1.5		
Age Range (yrs) - 8		
Site Index - 21	Stems / Hectare (st/ha) – 599 st/ha Piece Size (m³/tree) – Pl = 0.25 m³ Sw = 0.44 m ³	

*Also see cruise compilation attached.

Surface Materials % Cover:

	< 5cm diam.	5 – 10 cm diam.	> 10 cm diam.	Total %
Woody Debris	5%	5%	20%	30%
Rock	-	-	-	-

Soils Information:

Soil Horizons			Pit No.: 1	Pit Depth: 39 cm		Photo #: 3		
Horizon	Depth (cm)	Texture	Admixing (%)	Coarse Frag %	Coarse Frag Size	Colour	Penetrability (Kpa)	Water Content (%)
Ae	0-8	SiL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	L Grey	840	26.2
Bt	8-39	CL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	Grey/ Brown	1470	22.5
C	39+	C	Native	<2	0-2mm	Dark Grey	1670	20.6

Un-favourable Substrates: Seepage (Mottles/ Gleying)..... Y / N _____cm

Carbonates..... Y / N _____cm

Water Restricted Layer..... Y / N _____cm

Bt or Dense Parent Material.... Y / N 8 cm

Sands/Gravels..... Y / N _____cm

Root Restricted Layer..... Y / N 39 cm



Rooting Depth: 30 cm

Humus Form: MOR **Depths:** L - 3 cm + F - 4 cm + H - 3 cm = 10 cm total

Soil Drainage: Very Rapid Rapid Well **X** Mod. Well Imperfect Poor Very Poor

Landform/Parent Material: Moraine **X** Lacustrine Eolian Fluvial Glacio-Fluvial
 Organic Residuum Colluvium

Soil Classification/Association: Gleysol

Soil Moisture Regime: 4-5 (Mesic-Sub Hygric)

Soil Nutrient Regime: B-C (Poor – Medium)



Figure 3 – Access Road Soil Pit.

Soil Hazard Assessment:

Compaction Hazard

Moisture	Xeric to Mesic OR Subhygric & H Horizon <20cm					H >20cm Or Subhygric to Hydric	
Course							
Fragments		0 - 70%			> 70%	0 - 70%	>70%
Texture (0-30cm)	Clayey*	Si, SiL, fSL	SL, L	LS, S	all	all	all
RATING	VH	H	M	L	L	VH	M

*C, CL, SCL, SiCL, SC, SiC



Surface Erosion Hazard

Precipitation Factor	points	Low	2	Moderate	4	High	6	Very High	8
Slope %	points	0 -10	1	11 -20	1	21 -50	1	>50	1
Length/Uniformity	points	Short broken	1	Short uniform	2	Long broken	3	Long uniform	4
Water-Restricting Layer	points	>90cm	1	61-90cm	2	30-60cm	3	<30	4
Texture (0-15cm)	points	SC,C,SiC	1	SiCL,CL,SCL	2	SL,L	3	Si,SiL,SL,LS,S	4
% Coarse Frag. (0-15cm)	points	>60	1	31 - 60	2	16 - 30	3	<16	4
Subsoil Texture (16-16cm)	points	S,LS,SL	1	L,SiL,Si	2	CL,SCL,SiCL	3	C, SC, SiC	4
Point Total		<16 points		16 - 22 points		23 - 31 points		>31 points	
RATING		LOW		MODERATE		HIGH		VERY HIGH	

Wildlife Indicators:

Animal - Moose	X Tracks	X Droppings	X Browsing	Comment	Moderate Use
Animal - Elk	X Tracks	X Droppings	X Browsing	Comment	High Use
Animal - Bear	X Tracks	X Droppings	Browsing	Comment	Low Use



Wellsite

Stratum No. I

Reference Information:

BGC Zone/Sub-zone/Variant/Site Series: BWBSmw1-04

Surface Expression: Hummocky Inclined Level **X** Rolling Ridged
Steep Terraced Undulating

Slope Position: Crest Upper Middle **X** Lower Toe Depression

Slope Length / Uniform: Short **X** Long / Broken **X** Uniform

Slope Continuity: Discontinuous **X** Continuous

Vegetation Information:

Representative Vegetation

Photo#: 4 & 5

Layer	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)
Trees	Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contota</i>	30	29	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	10	28
Shrubs	Buffalo Berry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	25	0.7	Prickly Rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	15	0.8
Shrubs	Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	10	0.6				
Herbs	Coltsfoot	<i>Petasites palmatus</i>	10	0.15	Kinnikinnik	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	25	.1
Mosses	Step Moss	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	80	0.1				





Figure 4 – Wellsite Tree Cover Composition.



Figure 5 – Wellsite Vegetation Cover Composition.

Cruising Data Summary (*Complete Assessment Cruise Cards*)**No Plots: 5**

Avg. Height (m) - Pl = 27.0 Sw = 28.3	Avg. Volume (m³) – 155 m ³	Timber Quality (<i>Comments</i>) - Timber is good quality. - Few minor scars noted.
Avg. Diameter (cm) – Pl = 27.9 Sw = 30.7	Avg. Volume by Type: <i>Type I</i> – Pl (Sw) - 155m ³ /ha <i>TypeII</i> - _____ - <i>Type III</i> - _____ -	
Avg. Age (yrs) – Pl =87 Sw=91		
Height Range (m) –2.4		
Diameter Range (cm) – 1.9		
Age Range (yrs) - 8		
Site Index - 21	Stems / Hectare (st/ha) –605 st/ha	
	Piece Size (m³/tree) –Pl = 0.23 m ³ Sw = 0.42m ³	

*Also see cruise compilation attached.

Surface Materials % Cover:

	< 5cm diam.	5 – 10 cm diam.	> 10 cm diam.	Total %
Woody Debris	5%	5%	20%	30%
Rock	-	-	-	-

Soils Information:

Soil Horizons			Pit No.: 2	Pit Depth: 40 cm			Photo #: 6	
Horizon	Depth (cm)	Texture	Admixing (%)	Coarse Frag %	Coarse Frag Size	Colour	Penetrability (Kpa)	Water Content (%)
Ae	0-10	SiL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	L Grey	890	28.6
Bt	10-40	CL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	Grey/ Brown	1520	24.1
C	40+	C	Native	<2	0-2mm	Dark Grey	1690	22.9

Un-favourable Substrates: Seepage (Mottles/ Gleying)..... Y / N _____cm**Carbonates..... Y / N _____cm****Water Restricted Layer..... Y / N _____cm****Bt or Dense Parent Material.... Y / N 10 cm****Sands/Gravels..... Y / N _____cm****Root Restricted Layer..... Y / N 40 cm****Rooting Depth: 32 cm**

Humus Form: MOR **Depths:** L - 4 cm + F - 4 cm + H – 3 cm = 11 cm total

Soil Drainage: Very Rapid Rapid Well X Mod. Well Imperfect Poor Very Poor

Landform/Parent Material: Moraine X Lacustrine Eolian Fluvial Glacio-Fluvial
 Organic Residuum Colluvium

Soil Classification/Association: Gleysol

Soil Moisture Regime: 4-5 (Mesic-Sub Hygric)

Soil Nutrient Regime: B-C (Poor – Medium)



Figure 6 – Wellsite Soil Pit.

Soil Hazard Assessment:

Compaction Hazard

Moisture	Xeric to Mesic OR Subhygric & H Horizon <20cm					H >20cm Or Subhygric to Hydric	
Course							
Fragments		0 - 70%			> 70%	0 - 70%	>70%
Texture (0-30cm)	Clayey*	Si, SiL, fSL	SL, L	LS, S	all	all	all
RATING	VH	H	M	L	L	VH	M

*C, CL, SCL, SiCL, SC, SiC



Surface Erosion Hazard

Precipitation Factor	points	Low	2	Moderate	4	High	6	Very High	8
Slope %	points	0 -10	1	11 -20	1	21 -50	1	>50	1
Length/Uniformity	points	Short broken	1	Short uniform	2	Long broken	3	Long uniform	4
Water-Restricting Layer	points	>90cm	1	61-90cm	2	30-60cm	3	<30	4
Texture (0-15cm)	points	SC,C,SiC	1	SiCL,CL,SCL	2	SL,L	3	Si,SiL,SL,LS,S	4
% Coarse Frag. (0-15cm)	points	>60	1	31 - 60	2	16 - 30	3	<16	4
Subsoil Texture (16-16cm)	points	S,LS,SL	1	L,SiL,Si	2	CL,SCL,SiCL	3	C, SC, SiC	4
Point Total		<16 points		16 - 22 points		23 - 31 points		>31 points	
RATING		LOW		MODERATE		HIGH		VERY HIGH	

Wildlife Indicators:

Animal - Moose X Tracks X Droppings X Browsing Comment High Use

Animal - Elk X Tracks X Droppings X Browsing Comment High Use



Camp Site

Stratum No. I

Reference Information:

Wellsite

Stratum No. I

Reference Information:

BGC Zone/Sub-zone/Variant/Site Series: BWBSmw1-04

Surface Expression: Hummocky Inclined Level **X** Rolling Ridged
Steep Terraced Undulating

Slope Position: Crest Upper Middle **X** Lower Toe Depression

Slope Length / Uniform: Short **X** Long / Broken **X** Uniform

Slope Continuity: Discontinuous **X** Continuous

Vegetation Information:

Representative Vegetation

Photo#: 7 & 8

Layer	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)
Trees	Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contota</i>	20	27	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	10	26
Trees	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus Tremuloides</i>	10	24				
Shrubs	Buffalo Berry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	25	0.7	Prickly Rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	15	0.8
Shrubs	Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	10	0.6				
Herbs	Coltsfoot	<i>Petasites palmatus</i>	10	0.15				
Mosses	Step Moss	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	80	0.1	Kinnikinnik	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	25	.1





Figure 7 – Camp Site Tree Cover Composition.



Figure 8 – Camp Site Vegetation Cover Composition.

Cruising Data Summary (Complete Assessment Cruise Cards)
No Plots: 1

Avg. Height (m) - Pl = 27.7 Sw = 25.6 At = 24.2	Avg. Volume (m³) – 153 m³	Timber Quality (Comments)
Avg. Diameter (cm) – Pl = 27.9 Sw = 29.1 At = 27.1	Avg. Volume by Type: <i>Type I</i> – Pl (Sw) - 153m ³ /ha <i>Type II</i> - _____ - <i>Type III</i> - _____ -	- Timber is good quality. - Few minor scars noted.
Avg. Age (yrs) – Pl = 87 Sw = 85 At = 73		
Height Range (m) – 1.1		
Diameter Range (cm) – 0.7		
Age Range (yrs) - 14		
Site Index - 20	Stems / Hectare (st/ha) – 605 st/ha	
	Piece Size (m³/tree) – Pl = 0.22m³ Sw = 0.41m ³ At = 0.23m ³	

*Also see cruise compilation attached.

Surface Materials % Cover:

	< 5cm diam.	5 – 10 cm diam.	> 10 cm diam.	Total %
Woody Debris	5%	5%	20%	30%
Rock	-	-	-	-

Soils Information:

Soil Horizons			Pit No.: 3	Pit Depth: 40 cm			Photo #: 9	
Horizon	Depth (cm)	Texture	Admixing (%)	Coarse Frag %	Coarse Frag Size	Colour	Penetrability (Kpa)	Water Content (%)
Ae	0-10	SiL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	L Grey	890	28.6
Bt	10-40	CL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	Grey/ Brown	1520	24.1
C	40+	C	Native	<2	0-2mm	Dark Grey	1690	22.9

Un-favourable Substrates: Seepage (Mottles/ Gleying)..... Y / N _____cm

Carbonates..... Y / N _____cm

Water Restricted Layer..... Y / N _____cm

Bt or Dense Parent Material.... Y / N 10 cm

Sands/Gravels..... Y / N _____cm



Root Restricted Layer..... Y / N 40 cm

Rooting Depth: 32 cm

Humus Form: MOR Depths: L - 4 cm + F - 4 cm + H - 3 cm = 11 cm total

Soil Drainage: Very Rapid Rapid Well X Mod. Well Imperfect Poor Very Poor

Landform/Parent Material: Moraine X Lacustrine Eolian Fluvial Glacio-Fluvial
Organic Residuum Colluvium

Soil Classification/Association: Gleysol

Soil Moisture Regime: 4-5 (Mesic-Sub Hygric)

Soil Nutrient Regime: B-C (Poor - Medium)



Figure 9 – Camp Site Soil Pit.

Soil Hazard Assessment:

Compaction Hazard

Moisture	Xeric to Mesic OR Subhygric & H Horizon <20cm					H >20cm Or Subhygric to Hydric	
Course							
Fragments		0 - 70%			> 70%	0 - 70%	>70%
Texture (0-30cm)	Clayey*	Si, SiL, fSL	SL, L	LS, S	all	all	all
RATING	VH	H	M	L	L	VH	M

*C, CL, SCL, SiCL, SC, SiC



Surface Erosion Hazard

Precipitation Factor	points	Low	2	Moderate	4	High	6	Very High	8
Slope %	points	0 -10	1	11 -20	1	21 -50	1	>50	1
Length/Uniformity	points	Short broken	1	Short uniform	2	Long broken	3	Long uniform	4
Water-Restricting Layer	points	>90cm	1	61-90cm	2	30-60cm	3	<30	4
Texture (0-15cm)	points	SC,C,SiC	1	SiCL,CL,SCL	2	SL,L	3	Si,SiL,SL,LS,S	4
% Coarse Frag. (0-15cm)	points	>60	1	31 - 60	2	16 - 30	3	<16	4
Subsoil Texture (16-16cm)	points	S,LS,SL	1	L,SiL,Si	2	CL,SCL,SiCL	3	C, SC, SiC	4
Point Total		<16 points		16 - 22 points		23 - 31 points		>31 points	
RATING		LOW		MODERATE		HIGH		VERY HIGH	

Wildlife Indicators:

Animal - Moose X Tracks X Droppings X Browsing Comment - High Use

Animal - Elk X Tracks X Droppings X Browsing Comment - High Use

Other Uses: (if different from access road and/or wellsite)

X Borrow Pit(s) Decking Site(s) Remote Sump

The Borrow Pit is located on the edge of the wellsite and has the same parameters. Cruise plots were located and lumped in with the wellsite, tent camp and access road. *See Wellsite section for information.

Other Uses: (if different from access road and/or wellsite)

Borrow Pit(s) X Decking Site(s) Remote Sump

The Decking Site is located on the edge of the wellsite and the Borrow Pit and has the same parameters as both. Cruise plots were located and lumped in with the wellsite, tent camp and access road. *See Wellsite section for information.



Other Uses: (if different from access road and/or wellsite)

Borrow Pit(s) Decking Site(s) **X** Remote Sump

Stratum No. 1

Reference Information:

Elevation: 979m

Aspect: S

Slope %: 5%

BGC Zone/Sub-zone/Variant/Site Series: BWBSmw1-04

Surface Expression: Hummocky Inclined **X** Level Rolling Ridged
Steep Terraced Undulating

Slope Position: Crest Upper **X** Middle Lower Toe Depression

Slope Length / Uniform: **X** Short Long / Broken **X** Uniform

Slope Continuity: **X** Discontinuous Continuous

Vegetation Information:

Representative Vegetation

Photo#: 10 & 11

Layer	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)	Species Common Name	Species Latin Name	% C	Ht (m)
Trees	Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contota</i>	30	29	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	10	28
Shrubs	Buffalo Berry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	20	0.7	Prickly Rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	20	0.8
Shrubs	Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	10	0.6				
Herbs	Coltsfoot	<i>Petasites palmatus</i>	15	0.15	Kinnikinnik	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	20	.1
Mosses	Step Moss	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	80	0.1				





Figure 10– Remote Sump Tree Cover Composition.



Figure 11 – Remote Sump Vegetation Cover Composition.

Cruising Data Summary (*Complete Assessment Cruise Cards*)

No Plots: 1

Avg. Height (m) - Pl = 26.9 Sw = 28.1	Avg. Volume (m³) – 157 m ³	Timber Quality (Comments)
Avg. Diameter (cm) – Pl = 27.5 Sw = 30.3	Avg. Volume by Type: <i>Type I</i> – Pl (Sw) - 157m ³ /ha <i>Type II</i> - _____ - <i>Type III</i> - _____ -	- Timber is good quality. - Few minor scars noted.
Avg. Age (yrs) – Pl =91 Sw=93		
Height Range (m) –2.1		
Diameter Range (cm) – 0.9		
Age Range (yrs) - 9	Stems / Hectare (st/ha) –597 st/ha	
Site Index - 20	Piece Size (m³/tree) –Pl = 0.23 m ³ Sw = 0.41m ³	

*Also see cruise compilation attached.

Surface Materials % Cover:

	< 5cm diam.	5 – 10 cm diam.	> 10 cm diam.	Total %
Woody Debris	5%	5%	20%	30%
Rock	-	-	-	-

Soils Information:

Soil Horizons			Pit No.: 4	Pit Depth: 39 cm			Photo #: 12	
Horizon	Depth (cm)	Texture	Admixing (%)	Coarse Frag %	Coarse Frag Size	Colour	Penetrability (Kpa)	Water Content (%)
Ae	0-8	SiL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	L Grey	840	26.2
Bt	8-39	CL	Native	<5	2-5 mm	Grey/ Brown	1470	22.5
C	39+	C	Native	<2	0-2mm	Dark Grey	1670	20.6

Un-favourable Substrates: Seepage (Mottles/ Gleying)..... Y / N _____cm

Carbonates..... Y / N _____cm

Water Restricted Layer..... Y / N _____cm

Bt or Dense Parent Material.... Y / N 8 cm

Sands/Gravels..... Y / N _____cm

Root Restricted Layer..... Y / N 39 cm

Rooting Depth: 30 cm



Humus Form: MOR **Depths:** L - 3 cm + F - 4 cm + H - 3 cm = 10 cm total

Soil Drainage: Very Rapid Rapid Well X Mod. Well Imperfect Poor Very Poor

Landform/Parent Material: Moraine X Lacustrine Eolian Fluvial Glacio-Fluvial
 Organic Residuum Colluvium

Soil Classification/Association: Gleysol

Soil Moisture Regime: 4-5 (Mesic-Sub Hygric)

Soil Nutrient Regime: B-C (Poor – Medium)



Figure 12 – Remote Sump Soil Pit.

Soil Hazard Assessment:

Compaction Hazard

Moisture	Xeric to Mesic OR Subhygric & H Horizon <20cm					H >20cm Or Subhygric to Hydric	
Course							
Fragments		0 - 70%			> 70%	0 - 70%	>70%
Texture (0-30cm)	Clayey*	Si, SiL, fSL	SL, L	LS, S	all	all	all
RATING	VH	H	M	L	L	VH	M

*C, CL, SCL, SiCL, SC, SiC



Surface Erosion Hazard

Precipitation Factor	points	Low	2	Moderate	4	High	6	Very High	8
Slope %	points	0 -10	1	11 -20	1	21 -50	1	>50	1
Length/Uniformity	points	Short broken	1	Short uniform	2	Long broken	3	Long uniform	4
Water-Restricting Layer	points	>90cm	1	61-90cm	2	30-60cm	3	<30	4
Texture (0-15cm)	points	SC,C,SiC	1	SiCL,CL,SCL	2	SL,L	3	Si,SiL,SL,LS,S	4
% Coarse Frag. (0-15cm)	points	>60	1	31 - 60	2	16 - 30	3	<16	4
Subsoil Texture (16-16cm)	points	S,LS,SL	1	L,SiL,Si	2	CL,SCL,SiCL	3	C, SC, SiC	4
Point Total		<16 points		16 - 22 points		23 - 31 points		>31 points	
RATING		LOW		MODERATE		HIGH		VERY HIGH	

Wildlife Indicators:

Animal - Moose X Tracks X Droppings X Browsing Comment Low Use

Animal - Elk X Tracks X Droppings X Browsing Comment Low Use



Pre-Site Assessment Survey Plan & Sketch:

***See re-moveable map #1 in Appendix.**

(ie – timber types, strata identification, assessment plot locations, cruise plot locations, etc.)



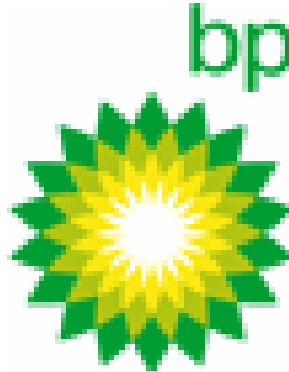


Oil & Gas, Forestry, GIS & Mapping
Land and Environmental Services
Integrated Resource Planning
Land base & Environmental Research & Development



Logging Plan

For:



Site Name Identifier: BP HTR ET AL BRASSY
Legal Description: D-89-C, 93-P-10
Location: BRASSY
WA: 1164X



Submitted:
May 21, 2004

Prepared by:

MONASHEE RESOURCES LTD

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Dawson Creek, B.C.
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E-mail contactus@monasheeresources.com

Website www.monasheeresources.com



Introduction

This plan summarizes existing field conditions and prescribes the preferred logging plan to maximize potential access to the wood on site. If possible, logging and decking should follow this plan to minimize cost recovery. This plan identifies all timber on site and evaluates its potential for revenue and value. Following this plan will ensure maximization of site wood byproduct.

I. Site Name and Location

Legal Description	D-89-C, 93-P-10
Well Authorization #	1164X
UTM (Nad 83)	N6160472.067 E635220.746
BCGS Map Sheet	93-P-056

Directions To Site :

Proposed Harvest Method

Based on data collected during the Pre Site Prescription, the following equipment has been chosen to minimize impact on sensitive soils in regards to compaction or site degradation.

☒ Conventional/ Feller Buncher ☐ Hand Fall

Proposed Skidding Method

☒ Conventional/ Skidder ☐ Horse ☐ High Lead Grapple System

Site Under General Development Plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No - If yes, GDP # _____

II. Value Rating and Utilization Potential

This site has been assessed to the following Value Rating and Utilization Potential. Each of the areas to construct are assessed:

VR/UP Rating – Well Site**Area Total -** 1.64 ha

(Please place "x" in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

X High Value 1.64 ha

Medium Value _____ ha

Low Value _____ ha

Secondary Value (Non recovery) _____ ha

Timber Composition – Sw and PI with scattered At

VR/UP Rating – Access Roads**Area Total-** 0.96 ha

(Please place "x" in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

X High Value 0.96 ha

Medium Value _____ ha

Low Value _____ ha

Secondary Value (Non recovery) _____ ha

Timber Composition - Sw and PI with scattered At

VR/UP Rating – Borrow Pits**Area Total-** 0.48 ha

(Please place "x" in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

X High Value 0.48 ha

Medium Value _____ ha

Low Value _____ ha

Secondary Value (Non recovery) _____ ha

Timber Composition - Sw and PI with scattered At

VR/UP Rating – Camp Site**Area Total-** 0.24 ha

(Please place "x" in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

High Value _____ ha

Medium Value _____ ha

Low Value _____ ha

X Secondary Value (Non recovery) 0.24 ha

Timber Composition – Imm PI and At



VR/UP Rating – Corner Cutoffs (15mx15m) **Area Total-** 0.02 ha
(Please place “x” in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

High Value _____ ha

Medium Value _____ ha

Low Value _____ ha

X Secondary Value (Non recovery) 0.02 ha

Timber Composition - Imm PI and At

VR/UP Rating – Decking Site (Varies) **Area Total-** 0.14 ha
(Please place “x” in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

High Value _____ ha

Medium Value _____ ha

Low Value _____ ha

X Secondary Value (Non recovery) 0.14 ha

Timber Composition - Imm PI and At

VR/UP Rating – Remote Sump (60m X 70m) **Area Total-** 0.42 ha
(Please place “x” in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

High Value _____ ha

X Medium Value 0.42 ha

Low Value _____ ha

€ Secondary Value (Non recovery) _____ ha

Timber Composition - At

Total Area Summary

High Value 3.08 ha

Medium Value 0.42 ha

Low Value 0.00 ha

Secondary Value (Non recovery) 0.40 ha

Combined total area **3.90 ha(s)**

High Value – Timber that is merchantable up to and including peeler quality. Access to point of appraisal is good to excellent. Value of timber is high and should be managed for recovery. Typically conifer.



Medium Value – Timber that has a merchantable component that should be managed for recovery. Access to point of appraisal is fair to good. Timber has potential for post and rail or value added marketability. Typically aspen or cottonwood.

Low Value – Timber has minimal value, but should be managed for possible multiple site recovery opportunities. Access to point of appraisal is fair to poor. and based on timber value is not recommended for recovery. Typically value added potential small diameter.

Secondary Value – Site material may be managed to meet other beneficial site restoration objectives like the management of course woody debris or chipping of material for mulch for site reclamation purposes.

Area Summary - Valuation

(Please place "x" in appropriate box if type not present on this site.)

X	High Value (Conifer)	3.08 ha	159 m ³	\$26,934	Market Price
X	Medium Value(Aspen)	0.42 ha	110 m ³	\$2,079	Market Price
	Low Value	0 ha	0 m ³	\$0	Market Price
X	Secondary Value (Non recovery)			0.40 ha	NIL

Combined Area Value

\$29,013.00

(Based on Date of this Report)

Total m³	PIS = 490 m³	AtAc = 46 m³
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Options for Market Sale

1. Canfor Contact Information: Wood buyer Joe Smith
2. Louisiana Pacific Contact Information: Wood buyer Rod Brookes
3. _____ Contact Information: _____

III. Logging Plan/Decking Map

Well Site

(Locator and access map to Site. Decking placement preferences of sites.)

Legal Description: **D-89-C, 93-P-10**

UTM -

Size – 120m x 125m

Decking Description – Pile PIS and At in separate piles on access POT on SE side of Road on proposed decking site.

Logging Plan/Decking Map

Access

(Locator and access map to Site. Decking placement preferences of sites.)

Legal Description: **D-89-C, 93-P-10**

UTM -

Size – 20m x 480m

Decking Description – Place timber on proposed decking site piled in PIS and AtAc piles



Logging Plan/Decking Map
Camp Site

(Locator and access map to Site. Decking placement preferences of sites.)

Legal Description: **D-89-C, 93-P-10**

UTM -

Size – 40m x 60m

Decking Description – Pile PIS and At in separate piles on edge of built road.

Logging Plan/Decking Map
Borrow Pits

(Locator and access map to Site. Decking placement preferences of sites.)

Legal Description: **D-89-C, 93-P-10**

UTM -

Size: 60m x80m

Decking Description – Pile PIS and At in separate piles on access POT on SE side of Road on proposed decking site.

Logging Plan/Decking Map
Remote Sump

(Locator and access map to Site. Decking placement preferences of sites.)

Legal Description: **D-89-C, 93-P-10**

UTM -

Size: 60m x80m

Decking Description – Pile PIS and At in separate piles on access POT on NE side of Road.

Additional Recommendations -





Oil & Gas, Forestry, GIS & Mapping
Land and Environmental Services
Integrated Resource Planning
Land base & Environmental Research & Development



Site Construction Plan

For:

BURLINGTON
RESOURCES

Legal Description: d-89-C, 93-P-10
Location: Brassey
WA: 11646



Submitted:
May 21, 2004

Prepared by:

MONASHEE RESOURCES LTD

1533-109th Ave
Dawson Creek, B.C.
V1G 2V3

Phone: 250-782-7472 Fax: 250-782-7488

E-mail contactus@monasheeresources.com

Website www.monasheeresources.com



I. Construction Plan Introduction

This plan summarizes existing field conditions and prescribes the required construction activities to manage for superior reclamation success. The management of soil horizons, coarse woody debris, stumps, and the natural seed sources of the site. Data collected during the Pre site Prescription, has been incorporated into this plan to ensure proper site and material management. The attached maps with this plan show the required soil conservation requirements on this site and define the management strategy as to conservation and placement of this material during the construction phase. Construction of this site and associated areas must follow this plan to ensure success of the reclamation phase and meet project requirements.

Site Name and Location

Legal Description:	d-89-C, 93-P-10
Well Authorization #:	11646
UTM (Nad 83):	<p>Northing: 6,160,472</p> <p>Easting: 635,221</p>
Lat. / Long:	120 21 45 / 55 37 59
BCGS Map Sheet :	93P039
Directions To Site :	<p>Travel 20 km on the Chetwynd highway and turn left onto the Tumbler Ridge Highway. Travel 19 km and turn right onto the Brassey Plant road. Travel 10.2 km and Turn left onto the Puggins Mountain FSR. Travel 3.7 km and turn left onto wellsite access road.</p>

Site Under General Development Plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No - If yes, GDP # _____

II. Site Construction Objectives

This site has been assessed and is under the requirements of the Pre site prescription plan. The objectives of this plan is to provide guidance to ensure the construction of all phases of this site and associated construction is completed to manage all critical factors that will positively impact the successful reclamation of this site. Please follow the guidelines and recommendations of this prescription to ensure that the pre planned reclamation plan can be utilized. If any changes are required for operational or other reasons, please hand draw changes on the attached map and cross off recommendations that were not followed through on. Each of the areas to construct are assessed:

Proposed Equipment

Based on data collected during the Pre Site Prescription, the following equipment has been chosen to minimize impact on sensitive soils in regards to compaction or site degradation.

Preferred Option -

€ Low Impact Systems

X Conventional Systems

€ Other _____.

III. Well Site Construction Depth (cm)/Texture Storage/Instructions (Please place "x" in appropriate box if horizon not present on this site.)

Area Total- 1.64 ha

Duff Layer (L/F/H)	11 cm / Organic	Store separate from other Layers in elongated pile. See Map.
"A"e Horizon	0-10 cm / SiL	Store with other mineral layers (Bt) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"B"t Horizon	10-40cm / CL	Store with other mineral layers (Ae) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"C Horizon	40 + cm / C	Store subsoil (C) separate from the mineral and LFH horizons. See Map.

Construction Requirements:

The lease is on dry ground and will not need padding. Conservation and re-spreading of mineral and duff layers will greatly increase productivity, maintain some of the natural seed source on the site and reduce reclamation costs.

Access Construction Depth (cm)/Texture Storage/Instructions (Please place "x" in appropriate box if horizon not present on this site.)

Area Total- 0.96 Ha

Duff Layer (L/F/H)	10 cm / Organic	Store separate from other Layers in elongated pile. See Map.
"A"e Horizon	0-8 cm / SiL	Store with other mineral layers (Bt) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"B"t Horizon	8-39cm / CL	Store with other mineral layers (Ae) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"C Horizon	39 + cm / C	Store subsoil (C) separate from the mineral and LFH horizons.

See Map.



Construction Requirements:

The access road will be built up with subsoil and gravel. Conservation and re-spreading of mineral soil, duff layers, and coarse woody debris to be rolled back onto the road after deactivation will greatly reduce erosion, increase productivity, maintain some of the natural seed source on the site, and reduce reclamation costs.

<u>Camp Site Construction</u>	<u>Depth (cm)/Texture</u>	<u>Storage/Instructions</u>
(Please place "x" in appropriate box if horizon not present on this site.)		

Area Total- 0.24 Ha

Duff Layer (L/F/H)	11 cm / Organic	Store separate from other Layers in elongated pile. See Map.
"A"e Horizon	0-10 cm / SiL	Store with other mineral layers (Bt) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"B"t Horizon	10-40cm / CL	Store with other mineral layers (Ae) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"C Horizon	40 + cm / C	Store subsoil (C) separate from the mineral and LFH horizons. See Map.

Construction Requirements:

The lease is on dry ground and will not need padding. Conservation and re-spreading of mineral and duff layers will greatly increase productivity, maintain some of the natural seed source on the site and reduce reclamation costs.

<u>Borrow Pit Construction</u>	<u>Depth (cm)/Texture</u>	<u>Storage/Instructions</u>
(Please place "x" in appropriate box if horizon not present on this site.)		

Area Total- 0.48 Ha

Suggested Locations: See map.

Duff Layer (L/F/H)	11 cm / Organic	Store separate from other Layers in elongated pile. See Map.
"A"e Horizon	0-10 cm / SiL	Store with other mineral layers (Bt) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"B"t Horizon	10-40cm / CL	Store with other mineral layers (Ae) with as little mixing as possible. See Map.
"C Horizon	40 + cm / C	Store subsoil (C) separate from the mineral and LFH horizons. See Map.



Construction Requirements:

The lease is on dry ground and will not need padding. Conservation and re-spreading of mineral and duff layers will greatly increase productivity, maintain some of the natural seed source on the site and reduce reclamation costs.

IV. Reclamation Objective of Well site(Check all applicable)

☒ Timber Production

☒ Wild life Habitat

Traditional Uses

Forage/Range

Reclamation Objective of Camp site (Check all applicable)

☒ Timber Production

☒ Wild life Habitat

Traditional Uses

Forage/Range

Reclamation Objective of Access(Check all applicable)

☒ Timber Production

☒ Wild life Habitat

Traditional Uses

Forage/Range

Reclamation Objective of Borrow Pit(Check all applicable)

☒ Timber Production

☒ Wild life Habitat

Traditional Uses



Timber Production – If new site is presently in the productive forested land base, first management strategy will be to return the site to this state. Value of timber is high and should be managed for recovery.

Wildlife Habitat – Based on LRMP and other high level plans, wildlife habitat may be prescribed. This may also be prescribed to forested lands should reforestation not be feasible for any reason, operationally or otherwise, or if a wildlife habitat fits the requirements of the time.

Traditional Uses – Based on LRMP and other high level plans, traditional use may be prescribed. This may also be prescribed to forested lands should reforestation not be feasible for any reason, operationally or otherwise, or if a traditional use fits the requirements of the time.

Forage/Range– Based on LRMP and other high level plans, wildlife habitat may be prescribed. This may also be prescribed to forested lands should reforestation not be feasible for any reason, operationally or otherwise, or if a Forage/Range fits the requirements of the time.

Parties of Contact

4. Scott Resch – Construction Coordinator, Burlington Resources - (780) 539-3007
5. Terry Merwin – Construction Consultant - (250) 719-3951
6. Monashee Resources –Construction Plan Developer- (250) 782-7472

V. Construction Plan / Well Site Sketch

*See re-movable map # 2 in Appendix

(Stripping Locations, Cut & Fill Locations, etc.)





Oil & Gas, Forestry, GIS & Mapping
Land and Environmental Services
Integrated Resource Planning
Land base & Environmental Research & Development



Reclamation Plan

For:

BURLINGTON
RESOURCES

Site Name Identifier: _____
Legal Description: a-69-F, 93-P-7
Location: Sundown
WA: 11646



Submitted:
May 21, 2004

Prepared by:

MONASHEE RESOURCES LTD

1533-109th Ave
Dawson Creek, B.C.
V1G 2V3

Phone: 250-782-7472 Fax: 250-782-7488

E-mail contactus@monasheeresources.com

Website www.monasheeresources.com



Reclamation Plan/Prescription for Oil or Gas Development Sites

Legal Description: d-89-C, 93-P-10

Company Name: BP Canada Ltd.

Well Authorization #: 11646X

Location: Brassey

Access Road

Reclamation Objective:

☒ Timber Production ☒ Wildlife Habitat Traditional Uses Forage Production (Range)

Proposed Reclamation Description: *(may change depending on post disturbance factors)*

If the site is suspended, the access will be managed and treated to aid in future use of the road. If the site is a duster, then the intent of reclamation efforts on this site are to restore the site as close as possible to its pre-disturbed state. This would include returning the site to a productive forest state as well as restoring some of the important wildlife habitat vegetation that is currently on site.

Methods:

Deactivation:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, semi-deactivation will be completed on the access road including grass seeding pulling crossings, placing cross ditches to control erosion. This will limit access to the site, however leave the road in a state that can be easily put back into use.

Duster - If the site is a duster, permanent deactivation will be completed on the access road, as there is no other plans for utilizing this road.

Decompaction:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, no decompaction will be completed on the access road until full abandonment occurs.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, decompaction on the access road will be completed. As this site has a high compaction hazard and will be constructed under non-frozen conditions, compaction will be necessary. Very intensive ripping with an excavator will be required at minimum, and the use of a tillage device (Subsoiler/rotospik) may be required to restore the soil conditions.

Re-contouring:

Suspended - If the site is suspended, no re-contouring will be completed on the access road until full abandonment occurs.

Duster - If the site is a duster, the topsoil and CWD will be pulled back onto the access road and the original contour will be restored as close as possible to its original slope.

Restoration of Surface Soils:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, no surface soil restoration will be completed on the access road until full abandonment is completed.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, surface soils will be restored. The topsoil (LFH) and the mineral soil layers (A/B Horizons) will be conserved along the road right-of-way for re-spreading. These layers will be rolled back onto the road with an excavator.

Control of Erosion and Nutrient restoration:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, erosion on the access will be controlled through grass/legume seeding and as well as cross ditches where necessary. Nutrients will not be a concern at this time.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, the control of erosion and nutrient restoration will be achieved through the re-spreading of the topsoil and CWD. Native seed will be re-distributed with the topsoil, which will result in native vegetation growing on the site. Topsoil will also protect the subsoil from surface erosion. Nutrients will also be brought back to the site with the re-spreading of topsoil. If necessary, a grass/legume seed mix and fertilizer may be used if native vegetation does not catch.

Reforestation and Vegetation Management:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, grass/legume seeding will be applied to the access road.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, Lodgepole Pine and/or White Spruce will be planted on the access road after de-compaction and the topsoil is re-spread. An ATV access corridor should be left to accommodate access. This will help prevent damage to seedlings from multiple paths being taken. If native species do not return to the site naturally, native and/or agronomic seed mixes may be applied to achieve vegetation cover on the site.

Follow-up Treatments:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, monitoring will be completed every 2-3 years to ensure no major erosion problems have occurred.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, monitoring will be completed yearly for 2-3 years until a COR is obtained. If there are problems during this period, they will be rectified immediately. The site should be re-visited every 5-10 years after that to monitor the productivity.

Wellsite

Reclamation Objective:

☒ Timber Production ☒ Wildlife Habitat Traditional Uses Forage Production (Range)

Proposed Reclamation Description: (may change depending on post disturbance factors)

If the site is suspended, it will be managed for re-entry at a later date. If the site is a duster, then the intent of reclamation efforts on this site are to restore the site as close as possible to its pre-disturbed state. This would include returning the site to a productive forest state as well as restoring some of the important wildlife habitat vegetation that is currently on site.

Methods:

Decompaction:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, no decompaction will be completed until full abandonment occurs.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, decompaction will be completed. As this site has a high compaction hazard and will be constructed under non-frozen conditions, compaction will be necessary. Very intensive ripping with an excavator will be required at minimum, and the use of a tillage device (Subsoiler/rotospik) may be required to restore the soil conditions.



Re-contouring:

Suspended - If the site is suspended, no re-contouring will be completed until full abandonment occurs.

Duster - If the site is a duster, it will be re-contoured to as close as possible to its original slope and state. Natural drainage patterns will also be restored.

Restoration of Surface Soils:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, no surface soil restoration will be completed on site until full abandonment is completed.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, surface soils will be restored. The topsoil (LFH), mineral soil layers (A/B Horizons) and CWD will be conserved along the edges of the lease. These layers will be re-spread evenly over the site.

Control of Erosion and Nutrient restoration:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, erosion on the site will be controlled through grass/legume seeding and as well as cross ditches where necessary. Nutrients will not be a concern at this time.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, the control of erosion and nutrient restoration will be achieved through the re-spreading of the topsoil and CWD. Native seed will be re-distributed with the topsoil, which should result in native vegetation re-growth on the site. Topsoil will also protect the subsoil from surface erosion. Nutrients will be brought back to the site with the re-spreading of topsoil. If necessary, a grass/legume seed mix and fertilizer may be used if native vegetation does not catch.

Reforestation and Vegetation Management:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, grass/legume seeding will be applied to site.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, Lodgepole Pine and/or White Spruce will be planted on the site after de-compaction and the topsoil is re-spread. This planting will be completed at a density to achieve a productive stand of viable timber in the future, and also to be compliant with current regulations at the time. If native species do not return to the site naturally, native and/or agronomic seed mixes may be applied to achieve vegetation cover on the site.

Follow-up Treatments:

Suspended - If the wellsite is suspended, monitoring will be completed every 2-3 years to ensure no major erosion problems have occurred.

Duster - If the wellsite is a duster, monitoring will be completed yearly for 2-3 years until a COR is obtained. If there are problems during this period, they will be rectified immediately. The site should be re-visited every 5-10 years after that to monitor the site productivity.

Camp Site

Reclamation Objective:

☒ Timber Production ☒ Wildlife Habitat Traditional Uses Forage Production (Range)

Proposed Reclamation Description: (*may change depending on post disturbance factors*)

The intent of reclamation efforts on this site are to restore the site as close as possible to its pre-disturbed state. The camp will only be used during the drilling of the site, so will only be a temporary disturbance.

Methods:

Recontouring:

The campsite will be re-contoured to its original shape.



Decompaction:

There is little concern for compaction on the campsite. However if identified in the post-site assessment, the compaction will be dealt with the use of an excavator.

Restoration of Surface Soils:

Surface soil will not be stripped off of the camp site, unless it needs to be levelled. If needed, the topsoil and CWD will be conserved on the edge of the camp site for re-spreading.

Control of Erosion and Nutrient restoration:

Erosion will be controlled though grass/legume seeding if native vegetation does not come back naturally. If topsoil is conserved, nutrients should not be a problem. Fertilizer will be used if nutrient levels are proven to be insufficient.

Reforestation and Vegetation Management:

The campsite will be reforested with Lodgepole Pine and/or White Spruce. This planting will be completed at a density to achieve a productive stand of viable timber in the future, and also to be compliant with current regulations at the time. If native species do not return to the site naturally, native and/or agronomic seed mixes may be applied to achieve vegetation cover on the site.

Follow-up Treatments:

Monitoring will be completed yearly for 2-3 years until a COR is obtained. If there are problems during this period, they will be rectified immediately. The site should be re-visited every 5-10 years after that to monitor the site productivity.

Other Disturbances

X Borrow Pit(s) Decking Site(s) Remote Sump

Reclamation Objective:

Timber Production X Wildlife Habitat Traditional Uses Forage Production (Range)

Proposed Reclamation Description: (may change depending on post disturbance factors)

The objective of the borrow pit is to serve as habitat for wildlife and waterfowl.

Methods:

The edges of the borrow pit will be contoured at a slope no greater than 2:1. The sedges will then be fertilized and seeded with a grass/legume mix to control erosion. The borrow pit will fill up with water and provide habitat for wildlife and waterfowl.

Follow-up Treatments:

Monitoring will be completed yearly for 2-3 years until a COR is obtained. If there are problems during this period, they will be rectified immediately.

Other Disturbances

Borrow Pit(s) X Decking Site(s) Remote Sump

Reclamation Objective:

X Timber Production X Wildlife Habitat Traditional Uses Forage Production (Range)

Proposed Reclamation Description: (may change depending on post disturbance factors)



The intent of reclamation efforts on this site are to restore the site as close as possible to its pre-disturbed state. The decking site will only be used during the drilling of the site, so will only be a temporary disturbance.

Methods:

Recontouring:

The decking site will be re-contoured to it's original shape.

Decompaction:

There is little concern for compaction on the decking psite. However if identified in the post-site assessment, the compaction will be dealt with the use of an excavator.

Restoration of Surface Soils:

Surface soil will not be stripped off of the decking site, unless it needs to be levelled. If needed, the topsoil and CWD will be conserved on the edge of the decking site for re-spreading.

Control of Erosion and Nutrient restoration:

Erosion will be controlled though grass/legume seeding if native vegetation does not come back naturally. If topsoil is conserved, nutrients should not be a problem. Fertilizer will be used if nutrient levels are proven to be insufficient.

Reforestation and Vegetation Management:

The decking site will be reforested with Lodgepole Pine and/or White Spruce. This planting will be completed at a density to achieve a productive stand of viable timber in the future, and also to be compliant with current regulations at the time. If native species do not return to the site naturally, native and/or agronomic seed mixes may be applied to achieve vegetation cover on the site.

Follow-up Treatments:

Monitoring will be completed yearly for 2-3 years until a COR is obtained. If there are problems during this period, they will be rectified immediately. The site should be re-visited every 5-10 years after that to monitor the site productivity.

Other Disturbances

Borrow Pit(s) Decking Site(s) ☒ Remote Sump

Reclamation Objective:

☒ Timber Production ☒ Wildlife Habitat Traditional Uses Forage Production (Range)

Proposed Reclamation Description: (*may change depending on post disturbance factors*)

The intent of reclamation efforts on this site are to restore the site as close as possible to its pre-disturbed state. The decking site will only be used during the drilling of the site, so will only be a temporary disturbance.

Methods:

Recontouring:

The remote sump will be filled in and re-contoured to it's original shape.

Decompaction:

There is little concern for compaction on the remote sump. However if identified in the post-site assessment, the compaction will be dealt with the use of an excavator.



Restoration of Surface Soils:

The topsoil and CWD will be conserved on the edge of the remote sump for re-spreading. The topsoil and CWD will be redistributed evenly over the remote sump.

Control of Erosion and Nutrient restoration:

Erosion will be controlled though grass/legume seeding if native vegetation does not come back naturally. If topsoil is conserved, nutrients should not be a problem. Fertilizer will be used if nutrient levels are proven to be insufficient.

Reforestation and Vegetation Management:

The remote sump will be reforested with Lodgepole Pine and/or White Spruce. This planting will be completed at a density to achieve a productive stand of viable timber in the future, and also to be compliant with current regulations at the time. If native species do not return to the site naturally, native and/or agronomic seed mixes may be applied to achieve vegetation cover on the site.

Follow-up Treatments:

Monitoring will be completed yearly for 2-3 years until a COR is obtained. If there are problems during this period, they will be rectified immediately. The site should be re-visited every 5-10 years after that to monitor the site productivity.

Field work done by:

Signature: _____

Date:

Registered Professional Forester Signature and Seal

"I certify that I have reviewed this document and, while I did not personally supervise the work described, I have determined that this work has been done to the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals".

Name: _____

RPF # _____

Date: _____

