NORTH SLOPE AREAWIDE 2007
COMPETITIVE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE

Mitigation Measures and Lessee Advisories

AS 38.05.035(e) and the departmental delegation of authority provide the director, Division of Oil and Gas (DO&G), with the authority to impose conditions or limitations, in addition to those imposed by statute, to ensure that a resource disposal is in the state's best interests. Consequently, to mitigate the potential adverse social and environmental effects of specific selected lease related activities, DO&G has developed mitigation measures and will condition post-sale plans of operation, exploration, or development, and other permits based on these mitigation measures.

Under AS 38.05.035(e), DNR has authority to apply the following mitigation measures for North Slope Areawide 2007, to all oil and gas activities performed to access the state’s leased mineral interest, regardless of the ownership status of the land from which the lessee seeks access.

Lessees must obtain approval of a detailed plan of operations from the Director before conducting exploratory or development activities (11 AAC 83.158). An approved plan of operations is the authorization by which DO&G regulates exploration, development, and production activities.

A plan of operations must identify the specific measures, design criteria, and construction methods and standards to be employed to comply with the restrictions listed below. It must also address any potential geohazards that may exist at the site. Plans of operation must comply with coastal zone consistency review standards and procedures established under 6 AAC 50 and 80 including coastal district plans. Applications for required state or federal agency authorizations or permits must be submitted with the plan of operations. DO&G will require, as a condition of consistency approval, such modification or mitigation measures as may be necessary to ensure consistency with the ACMP standards.

These measures were developed after considering stipulations and terms imposed in other North Slope oil and gas lease sales; fish and wildlife resource and harvest data submitted by ADF&G; and environmental data relating to air and water quality, solid and liquid waste disposal, and oil spills submitted by ADEC. Measures were also developed or modified after considering comments submitted by the public, industry, federal and state agencies, and local government. Additional project-specific mitigation measures will be imposed if and when oil and gas lessees submit plans of exploration, operation, or development.

In addition to compliance with these mitigation measures, lessees must comply with all applicable local, state and federal codes, statutes and regulations, and any subsequent amendments.

Information to lessees relevant to North Slope Areawide 2007 is also presented in the "Lessee Advisories". This section contains important information to lessees and operators regarding the North Slope Areawide 2007 area. It also includes precautions that may apply to post-lease sale activities, and reflect existing local, state, and federal law or policy at the time of the sale.

The following abbreviations are used in these mitigation measures: Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP), Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), Division of Land (DL), Division of Mining and Water Management (DMWM), Director, Division of Oil and Gas (Director), Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), North Slope

Borough (NSB), North Slope Borough Municipal Code (NSBMC), North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan (NSBCMP), State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS).

Except as indicated, the restrictions listed below do not apply to geophysical exploration on state lands; geophysical exploration activities are governed by 11 AAC 96.

The following mitigation measures and advisories will be imposed on oil and gas activities in or on all North Slope Areawide 2007 leased lands and waterbodies as a condition of the approval of plans of operation:

1. General Measures

1. a. Explosives must not be detonated within, beneath, or in close proximity to fishbearing waters if the detonation of the explosive produces a pressure rise in the waterbody greater than 2.5 pounds per square inch (psi) unless the waterbody, including its substrate, is solidly frozen.

Explosives must not produce a peak particle velocity greater than 0.5 inches per second (ips) in a spawning bed during the early stages of egg incubation. The minimum acceptable offset from fishbearing streams and lakes for various size buried charges is:

1 pound charge	37 feet
2 pound charge	52 feet
5 pound charge	82 feet
10 pound charge	116 feet
25 pound charge	184 feet
100 pound charge	368 feet

Specific information on the location of fishbearing waterbodies may be obtained by contacting ADF&G.

b. The lessee will consult with the NSB prior to proposing the use of explosives for seismic surveys. The director may approve the use of explosives for seismic surveys after consultation with the NSB.

2. Except for approved off-road travel, exploration activities must be supported only by ice roads, winter trails, existing road systems or air service. Wintertime off-road travel across tundra and wetlands may be approved in areas where snow and frost depths are sufficient to protect the ground surface. Summertime off-road travel across tundra and wetlands may be authorized subject to time periods and vehicle types approved by DMLW. Exceptions may be granted by the director of the DMLW, and the Director, if an emergency condition exists; or, if it is determined, after consulting with ADF&G, that travel can be accomplished without damaging vegetation or the ground surface. Exceptions, including the use of gravel, may also be granted on a site specific basis, if it is determined, after consulting with ADF&G and DMLW, that no feasible and prudent alternatives exist for constructing an exploration road or pad in the area south of the boundary described below:

Beginning at the NPR-A boundary, from the northeast corner of T 1N, R 2E,

- east to the northwest corner of T 1N, R 9E, then
- north to the northwest corner of T 4N, R 9E, then
- east to the northwest corner of T 4N, R 23E, then
- south to the southwest corner of T 4N, R 23E, and then
- east along the top of T 3N to the ANWR boundary.

3. a. Removal of water from fishbearing rivers, streams, and natural lakes shall be subject to prior written approval by DMWM and ADF&G.

   b. Removal of snow cover from fishbearing rivers, streams, and natural lakes shall be subject to prior written approval by ADF&G. Compaction of snow cover overlying fishbearing waterbodies will be prohibited except for approved crossings. If ice thickness is not sufficient to facilitate a crossing, ice and/or snow bridges may be required.

4. Water intake pipes used to remove water from fishbearing waterbodies must be surrounded by a screened enclosure to prevent fish entrainment and impingement. Screen mesh size shall not exceed 0.04 inches unless another size has been approved by ADF&G. The maximum water velocity at the surface of the screen enclosure may be no greater than 0.1 foot per second.

2. Facilities and Structures

5. Lessees must minimize the impact of industrial development on key wetlands. Key wetlands are those wetlands that are important to fish, waterfowl, and shorebirds because of their high value or scarcity in the region. Lessees must identify on a map or aerial photograph the largest surface area, including future expansion areas, within which a facility is to be sited or an activity is to occur. The map or photograph must accompany the plan of operations. DO&G will consult with ADF&G to identify the least sensitive areas within the area of interest. To minimize impacts, the lessee must avoid siting facilities in the identified sensitive habitat areas, unless no feasible and prudent alternative exists.

6. Exploration facilities, including exploration roads and pads, must be temporary and must be constructed of ice unless the Director determines that no feasible and prudent alternative exists. Re-use of abandoned gravel structures may be permitted on a case-by-case basis by the Director, after consultation with the director, DMLW, and ADF&G. Approval for use of abandoned structures will depend on the extent and method of restoration needed to return these structures to a usable condition.

7. a. Pipelines must be located so as to facilitate the containment and cleanup of spilled hydrocarbons. Where feasible and prudent, onshore pipelines must be located on the upslope side of roadways and construction pads unless the director, DL, determines that an alternative site is environmentally acceptable. Wherever possible, onshore pipelines must utilize existing transportation corridors and be buried where soil and geophysical conditions permit.

   b. All pipelines, including flow and gathering lines, must be designed and constructed to provide adequate protection from water currents, storm and ice scouring, subfreezing conditions, and other hazards as determined on a case-by-case basis.

8. Pipelines shall be designed and constructed to avoid significant alteration of caribou and other large ungulate movement and migration patterns. At a minimum, above ground pipelines shall be elevated five feet, as measured from the ground to the bottom of the pipe, except where the pipeline intersects a road, pad, or a ramp installed to facilitate wildlife passage. ADNR may, after consultation with ADF&G, require additional measures to mitigate impacts to wildlife movement and migration.

3. Gravel mining and use

9. Gravel mining sites required for exploration and development activities will be restricted to the minimum necessary to develop the field efficiently and with minimal environmental damage. Where feasible and prudent, gravel sites must be designed and constructed to function as water reservoirs for future use. Gravel mine sites required for exploration activities must not be located within an active floodplain of a watercourse unless the director, DL, after consultation with ADF&G, determines that there is no feasible and prudent alternative, or that a floodplain site would enhance fish and wildlife habitat after mining operations are completed and the site is closed.

   Mine site development and rehabilitation within floodplains must follow the procedures outlined in McLean, R. F. 1993, North Slope Gravel Pit Performance Guidelines, ADF&G Habitat and Restoration Division Technical Report 93-9.

10. a. The state of Alaska discourages the use of continuous-fill causeways. Environmentally preferred alternatives for field development include use of buried pipelines, onshore directional drilling, or elevated structures. Approved causeways must be designed, sited, and constructed to prevent significant changes to nearshore oceanographic circulation patterns and water quality characteristics (e.g., salinity, temperature, suspended sediments) that result in exceedances of water quality criteria, and must maintain free passage of marine and anadromous fish.

    b. Causeways and docks shall not be located in river mouths or deltas. Artificial gravel islands and bottom founded structures shall not be located in river mouths or active stream channels on river deltas, except as provided for in (c).

    c. Each proposed structure will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Causeways, docks, artificial gravel islands and bottom founded structures may be permitted if the Director, in consultation with ADF&G, ADEC, and the NSB determines that a causeway or other structures are necessary for field development and that no feasible and prudent alternatives exist. A monitoring program may be required to address the objectives of water quality and free passage of fish, and mitigation shall be required where significant deviation from objectives occurs.

4. Prehistoric, Historic, and Archeological Sites

11. Prior to any ground disturbing activity resulting from exploration, development or production activities, the lessee must conduct an inventory of prehistoric, historic and archeological sites within the area affected by activity. The inventory must include consideration of literature provided by the NSB and local residents, documentation of oral history regarding historic and prehistoric uses of such sites, evidence of consultation with the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey and the National Register of Historic Places, and site surveys.

    The inventory must also include a detailed analysis of the potential effects that might result from the activity. The inventory must be submitted to the Director for distribution to DPOR and the NSB for review and comment. In the event that an archeological, prehistoric or historical site or area may be adversely affected by an activity, the Director, after consulting DPOR, and the NSB, will direct the lessee as to what course of action will be necessary to avoid or minimize the adverse effect.

    Discovery of prehistoric, historic, or archaeological objects: In the event any site, structure, or object of prehistoric, historic, or archaeological significance is discovered during leasehold operations, the lessee must immediately report such findings to the Director and the lessee must make every

reasonable effort to preserve and protect such site, structure, or object from damage until the Director, after consulting the SHPO, has given directions as to its preservation.

5. Training

12. The lessee must include in any plan of exploration or plan of development a training program for all personnel, including contractors and subcontractors, involved in any activity. The program must be designed to inform each person working on the project of environmental, social, and cultural concerns, which relate to the individual's job.

    The program must employ effective methods to ensure that personnel understand and use techniques necessary to preserve geological, archeological and biological resources. In addition, the program must also be designed to help personnel increase their sensitivity and understanding of community values, customs, and lifestyles in areas where they will be operating. The program must include an explanation of the applicable laws protecting cultural and historic resources. The program shall address the importance of not disturbing archeological, cultural and historic resources and provide guidance on how to avoid disturbance.

6. Local Hire

13. To the extent they are available and qualified, the lessee is encouraged to employ local and Alaska residents and contractors for work performed on the leased area. Lessees shall submit, as part of the plan of operations, a proposal detailing the means by which the lessee will comply with the measure. The proposal must include a description of the operator’s plans for partnering with local communities to recruit and hire local and Alaska residents and contractors. The lessee is encouraged, in formulating this proposal, to coordinate with employment services offered by the state of Alaska and local communities and to recruit employees from local communities.

7. Subsistence Harvest Protection

14. a. Exploration, development or production operations shall be conducted in a manner that prevents unreasonable conflicts between lease related activities and subsistence activities. In enforcing this mitigation measure the division, during review of plans of operation, will work with other agencies and the public to assure that potential conflicts are identified and avoided to the fullest extent possible. Available options include alternative site selection, requiring directional drilling, seismic and threshold depth restrictions, subsea completion techniques, seasonal drilling restrictions, and the use of other technologies deemed appropriate by the Director.

    b. Prior to submitting a plan of operations for both onshore and offshore activities which have the potential to disrupt subsistence activities, the lessee shall consult with the potentially affected subsistence communities and the North Slope Borough (NSB) (collectively "parties) to discuss potential conflicts with the siting, timing, and methods of proposed operations and safeguards or mitigating measures which could be implemented by the operator to prevent unreasonable conflicts. The parties shall also discuss the reasonably foreseeable effect on subsistence activities of any other operations in the area that they know will occur during the lessee’s proposed operations. Through this consultation, the lessee shall make reasonable efforts to assure that

exploration, development, and production activities are compatible with subsistence hunting and fishing activities and will not result in unreasonable interference with subsistence harvests.

c. A discussion of resolutions reached or not reached during the consultation process and plans for continued consultation shall be included in the plan of operations. The lessee shall identify who participated in the consultation and send copies of the plan to participating communities and the NSB when it is submitted to the division.

d. If the parties cannot agree, then any of them may request the Commission of DNR or his designee to assemble the parties. The commissioner may assemble the parties or take other measures to resolve conflicts among the parties.

e. The lessee shall notify the director of all concerns expressed by subsistence hunters during operations and of steps taken to address such concerns.

f. Lease-related use will be restricted when the Director determines it is necessary to prevent unreasonable conflicts with subsistence harvests.

15. No restriction of public access to, or use of, the lease area will be permitted as a consequence of oil and gas activities except in the immediate vicinity of drill sites, buildings and other related facilities. Areas of restricted access must be identified and a rationale justifying the area restriction must be included in the plan of operations.

8. Title 16 Streams

16. Under Title 16 of the Alaska statutes, the measures listed below will be imposed by ADF&G below the ordinary high water mark in designated anadromous streams and fishbearing streams for activities that could block fish passage. Exceptions to these requirements, including exceptions for the use of spill containment and recovery equipment, may be allowed on a case-by-case basis. Specific information on the location of anadromous waterbodies in and near the area may be obtained from ADF&G.

a. Alteration of river banks, except for approved permanent crossings, will be prohibited.

b. Except for approved stream crossings, equipment must not be operated within willow stands (Salix spp.).

c. The operation of equipment, excluding boats, in open water areas of rivers and streams will be prohibited.

d. Bridges are the preferred watercourse crossings in fish spawning and important rearing habitats. In areas where culverts are used, they must be designed, installed, and maintained to provide efficient passage of fish.

9. Waste Disposal

17. Solid Waste Disposal

    a. Garbage and domestic combustible refuse must be incinerated. Nonburnables must be disposed of at an approved upland site.
    b. The preferred method for disposal of muds and cuttings from oil and gas activities is by underground injection. Injection of non-hazardous oil field wastes generated during development is regulated by AOGCC through its Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program for oil and gas wells. Annular disposal of muds and cuttings associated with drilling an exploratory well is permitted by ADEC. Surface discharge of drilling muds and cuttings into lakes, streams, rivers, and high value wetlands is prohibited. Surface discharge of drilling muds and cuttings into reserve pits shall be allowed only when the Director, in consultation with ADEC, determines that alternative disposal methods are not feasible and prudent. If use of a reserve pit is proposed, the operator must demonstrate the advantages of a reserve pit over other disposal methods, and describe methods to be employed to reduce the disposed volume. Onpad temporary cuttings storage will be allowed as necessary to facilitate annular injection and/or backhaul operations.

    c. Proper disposal of garbage and putrescible waste is essential to minimize attraction to wildlife. The lessee must use the most appropriate and efficient method to achieve this goal. The primary method of garbage and putrescible waste disposal is prompt, on-site incineration in compliance with state of Alaska air quality regulations in 18 AAC 50. The secondary method of disposal is on-site frozen storage in animal-proof containers with backhaul to an approved waste disposal facility. The tertiary method of disposal is on-site non-frozen storage in animal proof containers with backhaul to an approved waste disposal facility. Daily backhauling of non-frozen waste only must be achieved unless safety considerations prevent this.

18. Wastewater disposal:

    a. Unless authorized by NPDES or state permit, disposal of wastewater into freshwater bodies, including Class III, IV, VI, and VIII wetlands, is prohibited.

    b. Surface discharge of reserve pit fluids will be prohibited unless authorized by ADEC permit and approved by DL.

    c. Disposal of produced waters in upland areas, including wetlands, will be by subsurface disposal techniques. ADEC may permit alternate disposal methods if the lessee demonstrates that subsurface disposal is not feasible or prudent.

    d. Discharge of produced waters into open or ice-covered marine waters of less than 10 meters in depth is prohibited. The commissioner, ADEC may approve discharges into waters greater than 10 meters in depth based on a case-by-case review of environmental factors and consistency with the conditions of a state certified development and production phase NPDES permit issued for the sale area.

10. Specific Measures

19. Birds:

Permanent, staffed facilities must be sited to the extent feasible and prudent outside identified brant, white-fronted goose, snow goose, tundra swan, king eider, common eider, Steller's eider, spectacled eider, and yellow-billed loon nesting and brood rearing areas.

20. Bears:

a. Exploration and production activities must not be conducted within one-half mile of occupied grizzly bear dens, unless alternative mitigative measures are approved by ADF&G. Known den sites shall be obtained from the Division of Wildlife Conservation, ADF&G, phone 459-7213, prior to commencement of any activities. Occupied dens encountered in the field must be reported to the above, and subsequently avoided by one-half mile.

b. Operations must avoid known polar bear dens by one mile. Known den locations shall be obtained from the US Fish & Wildlife Service (907-786-3800) prior to starting operations. New dens encountered in the field must be reported to the above, and subsequently avoided by one mile. If a polar bear should den within an existing development, off-site activities shall be restricted to minimize disturbance.

c. For projects in close proximity to areas frequented by bears, lessees will be encouraged to prepare and implement bear interaction plans to minimize conflicts between bears and humans. These plans could include measures to (a) minimize attraction of bears to the drillsites; (b) organize layout of buildings and work areas to minimize human/bear interactions; (c) warn personnel of bears near or on drillsites and the proper procedures to take; (d) if authorized, deter bears from the drillsite; (e) provide contingencies in the event bears do not leave the site or cannot be deterred by authorized personnel; (f) discuss proper storage and disposal of materials that may be toxic to bears; and (g) provide a systematic record of bears on the site and in the immediate area. The ADF&G has offered to assist lessees in developing educational programs and camp layout and management plans as lessees prepare their lease operations plans.

21. Waterbody Buffers:

a. To the extent feasible and prudent, onshore facilities other docks, or road and pipeline crossings, will not be sited within 500 feet of fishbearing streams. Additionally, to the extent feasible and prudent, facilities will not be sited within one-half mile of the banks of the main channel of the Colville, Canning and Sagavanirktok, Kavik, Shaviovik, Kadleroshilik, Echooka, Ivishak, Kuparuk, Toolik, Anaktuvuk and Chandler Rivers. Facilities will be not be sited within 500 feet of all other fishbearing waterbodies. Essential facility siting will be allowed in buffer areas in those instances where no other suitable sites are available. Facilities will not be sited within buffers unless the Director, after consulting ADF&G, determines that such facility restrictions are not feasible or prudent. Road and pipeline crossings must be aligned perpendicular or near perpendicular to watercourses.

b No facilities will be sited within one-half mile of identified Dolly Varden overwintering and/or spawning areas on the Canning, Shaviovik, and Kavik rivers. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, road and pipeline crossings may only be sited within these buffers if the lessee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Director of Oil & Gas, ADNR, and the Director of Habitat, ADF&G, in the course of obtaining their respective permits, that either (1) the scientific data

indicate the proposed crossing is not within an overwintering and/or spawning area; or (2) the proposed road or pipeline crossing will have no significant adverse impact to Dolly Varden overwintering and/or spawning habitat.

LESSEE ADVISORIES

1. Local Ordinance:

Lessees are advised that the NSB Assembly has adopted a comprehensive plan and land management regulations under Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes (AS 29.40.020-040). The NSB regulations require borough approval for all proposed uses, development and master plans. The NSBCMP policies are included as part of the NSB zoning regulations (19.70.060) and all NSB permit approvals will require the proposal to be substantially consistent with these policies. The NSB likely will aggressively assert its land management powers to the fullest extent permissible under law to address any outstanding concerns regarding impacts to the area's fish and wildlife species and to habitat and subsistence activities.

Restricting access to and use of fish camps and other subsistence use areas defined in the NSB Traditional Land Use Inventory, may violate NSBCMP and NSBMC subsistence harvest protection and land use regulations. Lessees are advised to consult with the NSB Planning Department and local communities during planning of operations.

To comply with NSB Policy regarding the mining of beaches, barrier islands, or offshore shoals, in those circumstances where no feasible and prudent alternatives exist, substantial alteration of shoreline dynamics is prohibited.

2. Community Participation in Operations Planning:

Lessees are encouraged to bring one or more residents of communities in the area of operations into their planning process. Local communities have a unique understanding of their environment and community activities. Involving local community residents in the earliest stages of the planning process for oil and gas activities can be beneficial to the industry and to the community. Community representation on management teams developing plans of operation, oil spill contingency plans, and other permit applications can help communities understand permitting obligations and help industry to understand community values and expectations for oil and gas operations being conducted in and around their area.

3. Wetlands Identification:

The wetlands referred to in Mitigation Measures 5, and 19 are based on a classification system developed by Bergman et al (USF&WS Resource Publication 129, 1977 Waterbirds and Their Wetland Resources in Relation to Oil Development at Storkersen Point, Alaska). Lessees are advised that the state may adopt or approve the use of an alternative wetlands classification system in the future, however, the protective nature of the wetlands mitigation measures developed for this and other oil and gas lease sales will remain consistent regardless of the wetlands classification ultimately selected.

4. Geophysical Activity:

Except as indicated, the mitigation measures listed above do not apply to geophysical exploration on state lands; geophysical exploration activities are governed by 11 AAC 96. In conducting offshore geophysical surveys, neither the lessees or their agents will use explosives in open water areas.

Lessees may or may not propose operations, which include seismic surveys in the lease sale area, and may not therefore have any control over those activities. However, if they are post-lease seismic surveys conducted by or contracted by the lessee, they may be considered lease-related activities. Consequently, restrictions on geophysical exploration permits, whether lease related or not, will depend on the size, scope, duration, and intensity of the project. They will also depend on the extent of effects on important species, specifically marine mammals.

Copies of the non-proprietary portions of all Geophysical Exploration permit applications will be made available to the NSB, AEWC, and potentially affected subsistence communities for comment.

5. Bird, Fish, and Marine Mammal Protection:

   a. Lessees shall comply with the Recommended Protection Measures for Spectacled Eiders developed by the USF&WS to ensure adequate protection of spectacled eiders during the nesting and brood rearing periods. Lessees shall comply with the Recommended Protection Measures for Steller's eider once they are developed by the USFWS.

   b. Peregrine falcon nesting sites are known to occur in the sale area. Lessees are advised that disturbing a peregrine falcon nest violates federal law. Lessees are required to comply with the federal resource recovery plan for the arctic peregrine falcon.

   c. To minimize impacts on Dolly Varden (arctic char) overwintering areas, permanent, staffed facilities must be sited to the extent feasible and prudent outside identified Dolly Varden (arctic char) overwintering areas.

   d. Lessees are advised that they must comply with the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 as amended.

6. Aircraft Restrictions:

In order to protect species that are sensitive to noise or movement, horizontal and vertical buffers will be required, consistent with aircraft, vehicle and vessel operations regulated by NSB Code ß19.70.050(I)(1) which codifies NSBCMP policy 2.4.4.(a). Lessees are encouraged to apply the following provisions governing aircraft operations in and near the sale area:

   a. From June 1 to August 31, aircraft overflights must avoid identified brant, white fronted goose, tundra swan, king eider, common eider, and yellow-billed loon nesting and brood rearing habitat, and from August 15 to September 15, the fall staging areas for geese, tundra swans, and shorebirds, by an altitude of 1,500 feet, or a lateral distance of one mile.

   b. To the extent feasible and prudent, all aircraft should maintain an altitude greater than 1,500 feet or a lateral distance of one mile, excluding takeoffs and landings, from caribou and muskoxen concentrations. A concentration means numbers of animals in excess of the general density of those animals found in the area.

   c. Human safety will take precedence over flight restrictions.

7. Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plans (C-Plans):

   Oil and hazardous substance pollution control: In addition to addressing the prevention, detection, and cleanup of releases of oil, contingency plans (C-Plans) for oil and gas extraction operations should include, but not be limited to;

   a. methods for detecting, responding to, and controlling blowouts;

   b. the location and identification of oil spill cleanup equipment;

   c. the location and availability of suitable alternative drilling equipment;
   d. a plan of operations to mobilize and drill a relief well;

8. a. To conform with ADEC requirements, impermeable lining and diking, or equivalent measures such as double-walled tanks, will be required for onshore oil storage facilities (with a total above ground storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, provided no single tank capacity exceeds 660 gal) and for sewage ponds. Additional site-specific measures may be required as determined by ADNR, with the concurrence of ADEC, and will be addressed in the existing review of project permits or Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plans (C-Plans).

   b. Buffer zones of not less than 500 feet will be required to separate onshore oil storage facilities (with a capacity greater than 660 gallons) and sewage ponds from freshwater supplies, streams, and lakes and key wetlands unless the Director after consultation with ADEC, determines that such a requirement is not feasible or prudent. Reserve pits, if used must be impermeable and otherwise fully contained through diking or other means.

9. Sensitive Areas:

   Lessees are advised that certain areas are especially valuable for their concentrations of marine birds, marine mammals, fishes, or other biological resources; cultural resources; and for their importance to subsistence harvest activities. The following areas must be considered when developing plans of operation. Identified areas and time periods of special biological and cultural sensitivity include:

   a. the Canning River Delta, January-December;

   b. the Colville River Delta, January-December;

   c. the Sagavanirktok River delta, January-December.

10. Lessees are encouraged in planning and design activities to consider the recommendations for oil field design and operations contained in the final report to the Alaska Caribou Steering Committee: Cronin, M. et al, 1994. "Mitigation of the Effects of Oil Field Development and Transportation Corridors on Caribou." LGL Alaska Research Associates, Inc., July.

11. Access :

    No lease facilities or operations may be located so as to block access to, or along, navigable and public waters as defined by AS 38.05.965(13) and (17).

12. Hydrocarbon Emissions:

a. Because of the state's interest in encouraging clean air, lessees are encouraged to adopt conservation measures to reduce hydrocarbon emissions.

b. The state recognizes that in the long run sources of energy other than oil and gas will be needed. Lessee participation in conducting research on alternative energy sources is appreciated.