

## Proposed BMPs

### Williams Production RMT

## RGU 31-24-198 Pad

### Attachment to Form 2A

Note: Pad is located outside of critical mule deer winter range

- Maximize the use of directional drilling to minimize habitat loss/fragmentation
- Phase and concentrate development activities, so that large areas of undisturbed habitat for wildlife remain.
- Maintain undeveloped areas within development boundaries sufficient to allow wildlife to persist within development boundaries during all phases of construction, drilling, and production.
- Minimize rig mobilization and demobilization where practicable by completing or recompleting all wells from a given well pad before moving rigs to a new location.
- To the extent practicable, share and consolidate new corridors for pipeline rights-of-way and roads to minimize surface disturbance.
- Engineer new pipelines to reduce field fitting and reduce excessive right-of-way widths and reclamation.
- Treat waste water pits and any associated pit containing water that provides a medium for breeding mosquitoes with Bti (*Bacillus thuringiensis v. israelensis*) or take other effective action to control mosquito larvae that may spread West Nile Virus to wildlife, especially grouse.
- Use wildlife appropriate seed mixes wherever allowed by surface owners and regulatory agencies.
- Mow or brushhog vegetation where appropriate, leaving root structure intact, instead of scraping the surface, where allowed by the surface owner.
- Post speed limits and caution signs to the extent allowed by surface owners, Federal and state regulations, local government, and land use policies, as appropriate.
- Use wildlife-appropriate fencing where acceptable to the surface owner.
- Use remote monitoring of well production to the extent practicable.
- Install and utilize bear-proof dumpsters and trash receptacles for food-related trash at all facilities that generate such trash.
- Plan new transportation networks and new oil and gas facilities to minimize surface disturbance and the number and length of oil and gas roads and utilize common roads, rights of way, and access points to the extent practicable
- Establish new staging, refueling, and chemical storage areas outside of riparian zones and floodplains.
- Use minimum practical construction widths for new rights-of-way where pipelines cross riparian areas, streams, and critical habitats.
- Construct fluid pit fences and nets that are capable of withstanding animal pressure and environmental conditions and that are appropriately sized for the wildlife encountered.

- Install impermeable barriers beneath fluid pits to protect groundwater, riparian areas and wetlands.
- Skim and eliminate oil from produced water ponds and fluid pits at a rate sufficient to prevent oiling of birds or other wildlife that could gain access to the pit.
- Apply an aggressive, integrated, noxious and invasive weed management plan. Utilize an adaptive management strategy that permits effective responses to monitored findings and reflects local site and geologic conditions
- Strip and segregate topsoil prior to construction. Appropriately configure topsoil piles and immediately seed to control erosion, prevent weed establishment and maintain soil microbial activity
- Reclaim reserve pits as quickly as practical after drilling and ensure that pit contents do not contaminate soil.
- Perform interim reclamation on all disturbed areas not needed for active support of production operations
- Control weeds in areas surrounding reclamation areas in order to reduce weed competition
- Educate employees and contractors about weed issues
- Maintain pre and post development site inspection records and monitor operations for compliance
- Utilize GIS technologies to assess the extent of disturbance and document the reclamation progression and the footprint of disturbances