



Interim Reclamation and Final Reclamation Plan Rule 1003 pursuant to 304.c.(16) and Rule 1004

Mohee Fed 0297-17

SWNE, Section 17, T2N R97W 6th P.M.
Rio Blanco County,
Colorado

February 2024

Developed by



EIS

Environmental & Permitting Solutions

EIS Environmental & Permitting Solutions, LLC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Introduction 4

2 Project Description..... 4

 2.1 Estimated Total Area of Disturbance 4

 2.1.1 Well Pad 5

 2.1.2 Access Road for Well Pad 5

 2.1.3 Onsite and Off-location Pipelines..... 5

3 Existing Site Condition and Consultation 6

 3.1 Onsite Field Visits 6

 3.2 Vegetation Community 6

 3.3 Identification of Reference Area – Rule 304.b.(9).B. 6

 3.4 Reclamation Seed Mix..... 6

 3.5 Pre-Disturbance Weed Survey – Rule 1003.f..... 7

4 Interim Reclamation 7

 4.1 Vegetation and Site Clearing..... 7

 4.2 Removal of Equipment and Associated Debris and Waste Materials – Rule 1003.a..... 8

 4.3 Topsoil Stripping, Storage, and Replacement – Rule 1002.b.(2-3) & c..... 8

 4.4 Water Management/Erosion Control Features – Rule 1002.f..... 8

 4.5 Seedbed Preparation – Rule 1003.b-e. 8

 4.6 Soil Amendments 9

 4.7 Seeding..... 9

 4.8 Mulching 9

 4.9 Fencing Rule 1002.a.(3)..... 9

 4.10 Interim Reclamation Completion Notice – Rule 1003.e.(3) 10

 4.11 Site Specific Best Management Practices – 1002.f.(2)..... 10

5 Vegetation Reclamation Standards – Rule 1003.e.(2) 10

6 Reclamation Monitoring and Reporting 11

7 Final Abandonment – Rule 1004..... 11

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1. Project Disturbance Estimates for the Mohee Fed 0297-17..... 6

Table 3-1. Prescribed BLM’s Table 3 Community Seed Mix..... 7

ATTACHMENTS

Mohee Fed 0297-17 Well Pad Reclamation.....12
Mohee Fed 0297-17 Final Reclamation Diagram.....13

Anschutz Exploration Corporation

Mohee Fed 0297-17 OGD

SWNE Section 17, T2N R97W

Lat/Long: 40.143422 -108.297264

Rio Blanco County, CO

Interim Reclamation Plan Rule 1003 pursuant to 304.c.(16)

1 INTRODUCTION

Anschutz Exploration Corporation (AEC) has developed this Interim Reclamation and Final Reclamation Plan to address Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission’s (ECMC) Rule 1003 pursuant to Rule 304.c.(16) and Rule 1004. It describes implementation of methods to address erosion and sediment loss resulting from disturbance and the reestablishment of vegetation associated with the development of oil wells on the Mohee Fed 0297-17 Well Pad (“Well Pad”) and associated features.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Mohee Fed 0297-17 Well Pad is located in the SWNE of Section 17, T2N R97W in Rio Blanco County, Colorado. The Well Pad is approximately 38.36 miles, by road, from Meeker, Colorado. The Well Pad, the existing access road and the proposed new lease access road are all situated on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) surface to access and develop unitized BLM minerals from eight (8) horizontal oil wells. The location will be accessed via CR 77 in the NWSW of Section 4, T2N R97W where an existing lease road will lead to the proposed new access road starting in the NENW of Section 17 T2N R97W, which will be built approximately 1,985-feet in length with a 50-foot-wide construction right-of-way (ROW). Once interim reclamation commences the ROW width for the road will be reclaimed back to 30-foot wide. The new lease access road long-term disturbance will be 1.37 acres. The Well Pad’s short-term disturbance will be 9.745 acres and the long-term disturbance will be 4.686 acres after interim reclamation. The pipeline corridor will be co-located with the existing road and the new lease access road which will be approximately 1960-feet in length with an initial construction width of 70-feet. The entire pipeline corridor will be reclaimed and seeded during interim reclamation. For the purposes of accessing the pipeline for maintenance or repairs the pipeline trench easement will be 30-foot wide. The pipeline will have a short-term disturbance of 3.150 acres which will be fully reclaimed and seeded at interim reclamation. Please reference Table 2.1 for surface disturbance acreage.

2.1 Estimated Total Area of Disturbance

The Mohee Fed 0297-17 Project would result in approximately 15.173 acres of total disturbance. The location of new surface disturbance has been planned and guided in concert with ECMC, CPW, and BLM through consultation, wildlife considerations, terrain characteristics, future planned AEC infrastructure, and efforts to minimize ground/vegetative disturbance.

During interim reclamation, of the total 15.173 acres of surface disturbance, approximately 9.120 acres would be fully reclaimed once all wells are drilled, and 6.053 acres would be stabilized and used as a working surface throughout the life of the project. Upon decommissioning of all wells, AEC’s equipment

and associated infrastructure would be removed, and the level working surfaces would be fully reclaimed to be similar to the original landscape.

2.1.1 Well Pad

The proposed well pad would be a 550-foot by 500-foot leveled area with a permitted construction zone on all sides of the pad for the establishment of cut and fill slopes (9.745 acres). During the construction of the well pad, elevated areas within the pad area would be excavated and utilized as fill material on low areas of the pad to establish a level working surface. The well pad would require a maximum cut of 9.6 feet on the northeast corner and a maximum fill of 20.2 feet on the southwest corner of the pad. This entire area would be utilized during construction and setting of equipment. Once drilling and completion operations are finished, a small area encompassing the wells, facilities, and access road would be left level and stabilized for ongoing operations during the life of the wells. The running surface and facility area for the pad would be graveled to stabilize soils and mitigate mud and dust (4.686 acres). Beyond the level reseeded well pad and working areas, the remaining pad would be recontoured and reseeded to blend with the surrounding topography. All cut and fill slopes of the pad would be established at a 1.5:1 slope and would be reseeded with the BLM seed mix.

2.1.2 Access Road for Well Pad

There would be a new proposed access roads that would be 1,985 feet long from the kick-off points at the edge of the proposed well pad to an existing ROW AEC has acquired. The totaling 1,985 feet would be constructed with 50-foot-wide construction surface and then reduced to a 30-foot-wide running surface. The construction of the access road while utilization of the existing BLM two track for 1,985-foot that would be improved. The road disturbance would encompass 2.278 acres. For the long term, a 30-foot-wide graveled running surface, and the bottoms of the bar ditches along either side of the access road would remain for the life of the project (1.367 acres).

2.1.3 Onsite and Off-location Pipelines

The proposed permitted well-connect pipeline corridor would be 1,960 feet long from the kick-off point on Mohee Fed 0297-17 Pad to the existing # COC-057770 pipeline ROW. The total 1,960 feet would be on BLM-managed lands and would be constructed within a 70-foot-wide ROW. Where parallel to the proposed access road, the well-connect pipeline corridor once constructed and reclaimed the ROW would be reduced to a 30-foot-wide permanent ROW. Construction and installation of the well-connect pipeline corridor may result in a maximum total surface disturbance of 3.150 acres. All proposed well-connect pipeline disturbance would be temporary and would be re-contoured and reseeded for full reclamation.

Table 2-1. Project Disturbance Estimates for the Mohee Fed 0297-17

Permitted Area Surface Disturbance (acres)			
Feature	Short-term Disturbance Acreage	Interim Reclaimed Acreage	Long-term Disturbance Acreage
Well Pad	9.745	5.059	4.686
New Access Roads for Well Pad	2.278	0.911	1.367
Pipeline Corridor	3.150	3.150	-
Overall Disturbance Total:	15.173	9.120	6.053

3 EXISTING SITE CONDITION AND CONSULTATION

3.1 Onsite Field Visits

AEC, their contractors EIS Environmental & Permitting Solutions, LLC. (“EIS Environmental”) and Timberline Engineering & Land Surveying, Inc. (“Timberline”) met onsite at the proposed location with BLM and CPW staff on September 14, 2023, to discuss the proposed project, as well as any possible concerns, questions, alternatives, and mitigations. This Plan incorporates the agencies’ comments, recommendations, and requests from that onsite consultation, as well as subsequent follow up and discussions.

3.2 Vegetation Community

The proposed project is within the vegetation communities classified as mixed Pinyon/Juniper Woodlands and Sagebrush Shrubland. The dominant species throughout the proposed Project area is Bonneville big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*). Ground cover by the dominant species was visually estimated to be approximately 20 to 30 percent across the action area.

3.3 Identification of Reference Area – Rule 304.b.(9).B.

The reference area chosen for this project is one that has the most similarities to the impacted area with regard to vegetation, soils, and other ecological factors. It was also chosen due to its proximity to the project area. The reference area is at the same elevation and within the same vegetation community (sagebrush/ pinon juniper) and will best represent what the project area would be if it were to remain undisturbed. The reference area is located at Latitude: 40.145148°N, Lon: 108.294351°W.

3.4 Reclamation Seed Mix

All disturbed areas not utilized for ongoing operations, would be reclaimed and reseeded once all drilling and completions are finished on the Well Pad. Stockpiled topsoil would be redistributed on areas that are not being utilized as a working surface. These areas would be prepared for seeding by the construction contractor. Ripping, disking, and seeding of the site would be done by AEC’s construction contractor using the approved seed mix (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. Prescribed BLM’s Table 3 Community Seed Mix.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar	PLS lbs/acre ¹
Western Wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4.0
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata ssp. inermis</i>	Whitmar	3.5
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3.0
Needle and Thread Grass	<i>Hesperostipa comata ssp. comata</i>	Rimrock	2.5
Lewis Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Maple Grove	1.0
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Maple Grove	0.5
Sandberg Bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda ssp. sandbergii</i>	UP Plateau	0.5
Alternates¹			
Thickspike Wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus</i>	Critana	3.0
Sulphur Flower Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Critana	1.5
¹ As seeds for other native species become commercially available, the BLM will consider the use of site adapted (i.e., varieties compatible with local conditions) native species that are listed as a component of the potential native plant community.			

3.5 Pre-Disturbance Weed Survey – Rule 1003.f.

During a visit on July 26, 2023, EIS Environmental biologists inventoried the proposed Mohee Fed 0297-17 area to establish the existing baseline weed infestation and identify areas that may need treated and reseeded to mitigate adverse impacts from weeds. Three weedy species were identified during the survey. Downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*) and tamarisk (*Tamarix sp.*) were found within the sagebrush flats within and/or surrounding the Well Pad.

4 INTERIM RECLAMATION

All activities associated with the construction, use/operation, maintenance, and abandonment or termination of the Project will be in compliance with the BLM’s approved Application for Permit to Drill (APD) and ECMC’s Rules 304.c.(16), 1003.

4.1 Vegetation and Site Clearing

Vegetation removed during construction, including trees that measure less than 3 inches in diameter (at ground level) and slash/brush, would be chipped or mulched and incorporated into the topsoil as

additional organic matter. If trees are present, all trees 3 inches in diameter or greater (at ground level) would be cut to ground level and delimbed. Tree trunks (left whole) and cut limbs would be stacked and set in a location accessible for the general public to collect as firewood at will. AEC will pay the required fee of \$25/cord of wood cut to the BLM. The subsurface portion of trees (tree stumps) would be disposed of appropriately.

4.2 Removal of Equipment and Associated Debris and Waste Materials – Rule 1003.a

Once drilling and completion operations are complete, all debris and non-E&P waste will be removed from location by the rig company and disposed of properly in commercial waste containers in accordance with Rule 1003.a. All cellars, rat holes, and other boreholes unnecessary for production operations will be backfilled as per industry standards. No pits are proposed for this location. All cuttings will be removed from location and hauled offsite for commercial disposal by a licensed third-party transportation company.

4.3 Topsoil Stripping, Storage, and Replacement – Rule 1002.b.(2-3) & c.

The topsoil horizon or the upper 6 inches of topsoil (if available), whichever is deeper, would be stripped following vegetation and site clearing during the construction of the location. This topsoil would not be mixed with the underlying subsoil horizons and would be stockpiled as a berm along the perimeter of the pad as designated on the plats, separate from subsoil horizons or other excavated material. During interim reclamation, the stockpiled topsoil and sub-surface soils would be replaced in the proper order, prior to final seedbed preparation. Once the level pad and slopes have been established, a portion of the stored topsoil would be redistributed at a depth of 6 inches across all reseeded areas. The remaining topsoil will be stored as berms no greater than 5 feet along the sides of the pad and marked with a permanent sign for final reclamation of the well pad. Spreading of topsoil shall not be done when the ground or topsoil is wet. Vehicle/equipment traffic would not be allowed to cross topsoil stockpiles. If topsoil is stored for a length of time such that nutrients are depleted from the topsoil, amendments would be added to the topsoil as advised by the AEC environmental scientist or appropriate agent/contractor.

4.4 Water Management/Erosion Control Features – Rule 1002.f.

AEC would install and maintain stormwater best management practices (BMPs) at the location during and after construction of the project to protect water quality and restrict pollutants from leaving the site. This work would be conducted as outlined in AEC's Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). The SWMP would be implemented and BMPs installed prior to construction taking place. Both temporary and permanent water quality BMPs would be utilized at the facility in order to address short- and long-term water quality impacts from the site. As is typical in stormwater management, the plan and its associated BMPs would be modified and amended as site conditions warrant. (Refer to Anschutz Exploration Corporation's Stormwater Management Plan for further details)

4.5 Seedbed Preparation – Rule 1003.b-e.

Areas outside of the level working area of the Well Pad, would be recontoured to blend with the surrounding landscape, emphasizing restoration of the existing drainage patterns and landform to pre-construction condition, the extent practicable. All guy line anchors left buried for future use will be

identified by a marker not less than 4 feet in height and not greater than 1 foot east of the guy line anchor, as required by ECMC rule 1003.a.

Within areas that would be reseeded and recontoured, stockpiled topsoil would be evenly redistributed prior to final seedbed preparation. Topsoil would not be redistributed when the ground or topsoil is wet. In accordance with Rule 1003.c, seedbed preparation within compacted areas would include ripping to a minimum depth of 18 inches and spacing furrows 2 feet apart. Ripping would be conducted perpendicularly in two phases, where practicable. If large clumps/clods result from the ripping process, disking would be conducted perpendicular to slopes in order to provide terracing and minimize runoff and erosion. Final seedbed preparation would consist of raking or harrowing the spread topsoil prior to seeding to promote a firm (but not compacted) seedbed without surface crusting. This will occur no later than 6 months after drilling operations have completed.

4.6 Soil Amendments

Soil amendments would be added to the topsoil, if needed, as advised by the AEC's environmental scientist or appropriate agent/contractor.

4.7 Seeding

The seed mix chosen for this project was designated by BLM and is listed in Table 3-1. Reseeding would take place as soon as practicable within the first favorable season. A disc-type seed drill with two boxes for various seed sizes would be utilized for seeding the disturbed areas of the site. AEC or its reclamation contractor would ensure that perennial grasses and shrubs are planted at the appropriate depth. Intermediate size seeds (such as wheatgrasses and shrubs) would be planted at a depth of 0.5-inch, larger seeds (such as Indian ricegrass) would be planted at a depth of 1 to 2 inches, and small seeds (such as sand dropseed) would be planted at a depth of 0.25 inch. In situations where differing planting depths are not practicable with the equipment being used, the entire mix would be planted no deeper than 0.25 inch. A drag, packer, or roller would follow the seeder to ensure uniform seed coverage and adequate compaction. Seed would be drilled perpendicular to slopes in order to minimize runoff and erosion.

Drill seeding may be used on well-packed and stable soils that occur on gentler slopes and where tractors and drills can safely operate. Where drill seeding is not practicable due to topography, the contractor would hand-broadcast seed using a "cyclone" hand seeder or similar broadcast seeder. Broadcast application of seed requires a doubling of the drill-seeding rate. The seed would then be raked into the ground so the seed is planted no deeper than 0.25 inch below the surface.

4.8 Mulching

Two tons of certified weed free hay or two and half tons of certified weed free straw per acre would be applied and mechanically crimped into the soil after reseeding. Prior to the winter shutdown or the summer seeding window closure, unseeded slopes shall be mulched with two tons of mulching material (weed free) per acre and mechanically crimped into topsoil.

4.9 Fencing Rule 1002.a.(3)

The Well Pad is within a BLM grazing allotment and open to livestock grazing in the immediate area. AEC may wish to fence the Well Pad at some point after interim reclamation, on an "as needed" basis if it

appears that it may be appropriate to do so in order to assist in successful revegetation of the reseeded areas.

4.10 Interim Reclamation Completion Notice – Rule 1003.e.(3)

AEC will submit a Sundry Notice Form 4 which describes the interim reclamation procedures and any associated mitigation measures performed, any changes, if applicable in the landowner's designated final land use, and at a minimum four (4) photographs taken during the growing season facing each cardinal direction which document the success of the interim reclamation and one (1) photograph which documents the total cover of live perennial vegetation of adjacent or nearby undisturbed land or the reference area. Each photograph shall be identified by date taken, well name, GPS location, and direction.

4.11 Site Specific Best Management Practices – 1002.f.(2).

The following best management practices concerning water management would be applied to the Mohee Fed 0297-17 Pad Project. (Refer to Anschutz Exploration Corporation's Stormwater Management Plan for further details)

- Diversion ditches will be installed around the perimeter of the location prior to surface disturbing activities and act as the primary stormwater control measure.
- Culverts will be used for diversion ditch crossings and will be 18" at a minimum.
- Outlet protection includes both sediment control measures and riprap armoring at culvert outlets (based on culvert capacity).
- Seed and mulching will be used to stabilize stockpiles, disturbed areas, and areas no longer in use for production operations, and/or at interim reclamation.
- Upon interim reclamation, the area would be reseeded with the approved BLM seed mix to reduce soil erosion.

5 VEGETATION RECLAMATION STANDARDS – RULE 1003.E.(2)

Interim reclamation of all disturbed areas is successful when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and all disturbed areas have been either built on, compacted, covered, paved, or otherwise stabilized in such a way as to permanently prevent erosion, or when all of the following criteria have been met.

1. A uniform vegetative cover has been established with total non-noxious percent plant cover of at least 80 percent of average surrounding area levels. Non-noxious plant cover is defined as the vertical projection of non-noxious plant canopies (including herbaceous and shrub species) when viewed from above. Non-noxious plant cover shall be measured or estimated using a valid and reliable method, such as point-intercept. Sufficient data shall be collected to allow the operator to estimate the mean total non-noxious plant cover to within ten percent of the true mean with 80 percent confidence.
2. Vegetative cover is such that disturbed area for shrub and grass cover is expected to develop through plant successional processes. Expectation of plant succession shall be deemed adequate when the number of species having between three and 50 percent of relative plant cover is at least half that of the average surrounding area.

3. The total cover of noxious weeds (including species designated as "undesirable" by the county) is no greater than that which exist in the average surrounding area.

6 RECLAMATION MONITORING AND REPORTING

A reclamation monitoring program will begin in the year following the completion of the initial set of planned reclamation activities.

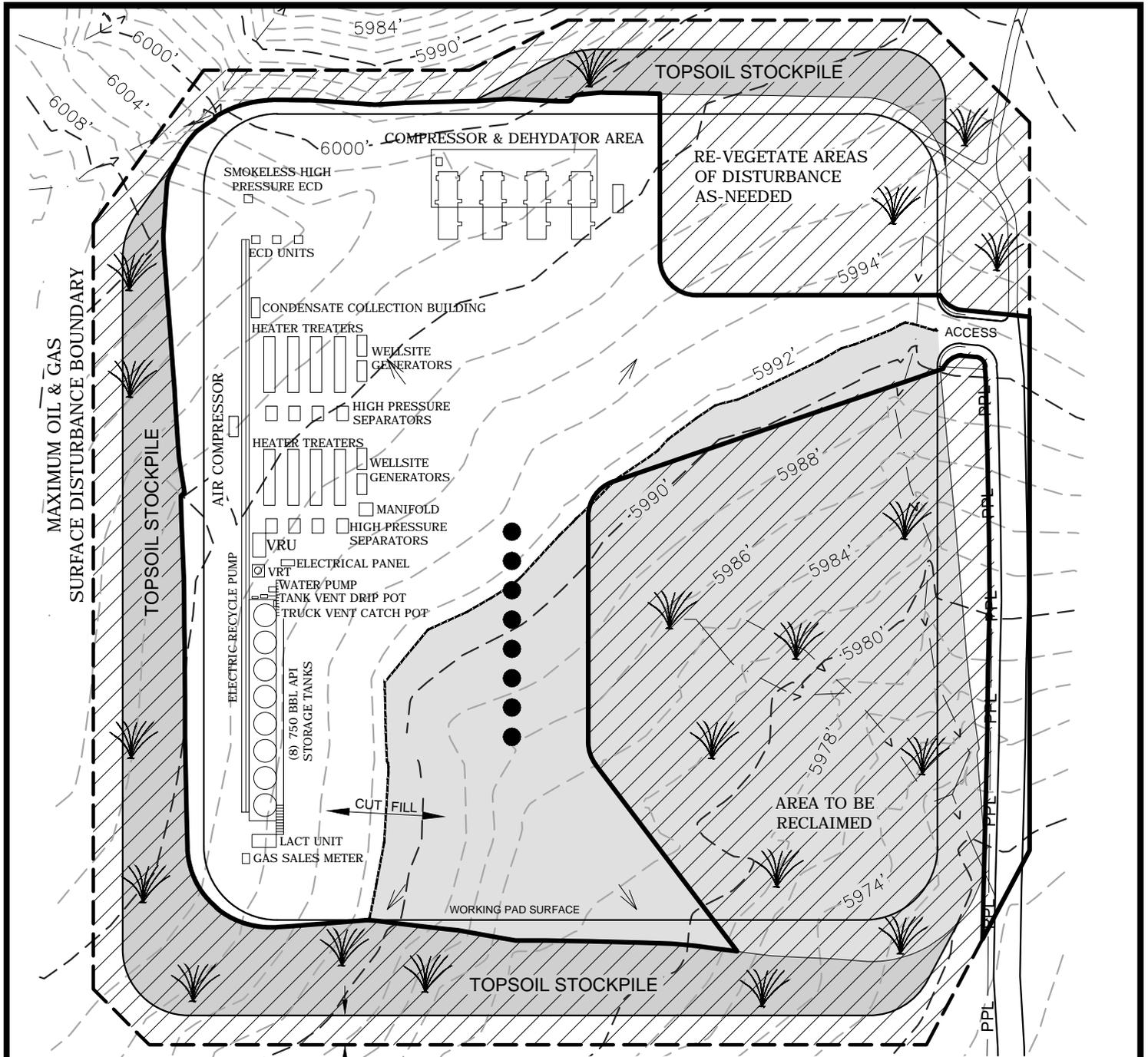
Monitoring will be done at least annually during the spring or early summer, after snow has melted and vegetation has had some time to grow. Areas of unstable soil or erosion will be restabilized, protected, and monitored as appropriate and in conjunction with the CDPHE Stormwater Plan, which could be adjusted as needed. Areas within the reseeded area will be chosen and compared to the reference area near the project for adequate vegetation growth. In the scenario that seeded vegetation doesn't grow within the expected time, the reseeded area will be reassessed and retreated to promote desired vegetation growth. If any actions are taken to mitigate vegetation growth or to treat weeds, then additional monitoring site visits would be made at appropriate intervals to assess the success of those actions and to take additional actions as appropriate to support the reclamation.

At the end of each year, an annual report will be written documenting the status of the site at the time of each monitoring visit, details of any actions which were taken, and results of the year. All reports will be kept on record.

Interim reclamation sites will continue being monitored, mitigated as appropriate, and reported on at least annually until the well is plugged and abandoned, at which time final reclamation will take place.

7 FINAL ABANDONMENT – RULE 1004

Once the Mohee Fed 0297-17 Well Pad is no longer producing and is decommissioned, the wells would be plugged and abandoned, and all equipment and associate infrastructure would be removed from the site. The leveled gravel pad area would be recontoured, reseeded, and returned back to the natural landscape. An onsite to discuss reclamation plans and procedures in depth would take place before final reclamation takes place. This discussion would include the proposed seed mix and topsoil preparation.



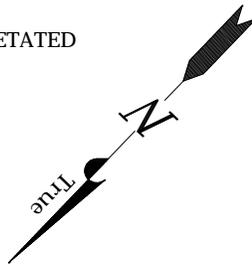
LEGEND

- = ANCHOR
- = AREA TO BE RECLAIMED AND VEGETATED
- - - = CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- PPL - = PROPOSED PIPELINE

20'
(Typ.)

NOTE:

1. PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT LOCATION COULD VARY DUE TO SITE AND OPERATION EFFECTIVENESS.
2. AREA WITHIN MAXIMUM OIL & GAS SURFACE DISTURBANCE BOUNDARY: ±9.745 ACRES
 RECLAIMED AREA: ±5.059 ACRES
 UN-RECLAIMED AREA: ±4.686 ACRES



ANSCHUTZ
EXPLORATION CORPORATION
 555 17th Street, Suite 2400 - Denver, Colorado 80202

INTERIM RECLAMATION DIAGRAM

WELLS - MOHEE FED 0297-17-8-1NH, MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-16NH,
 MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-16 WN, MOHEE FED 0297-17-8-3NH,
 MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-14NH, MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-15 WN,
 MOHEE FED 0297-17-8-2NH, MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-15NH
 LOCATED IN SECTION 17, T2N, R97W, 6th P.M.,
 RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

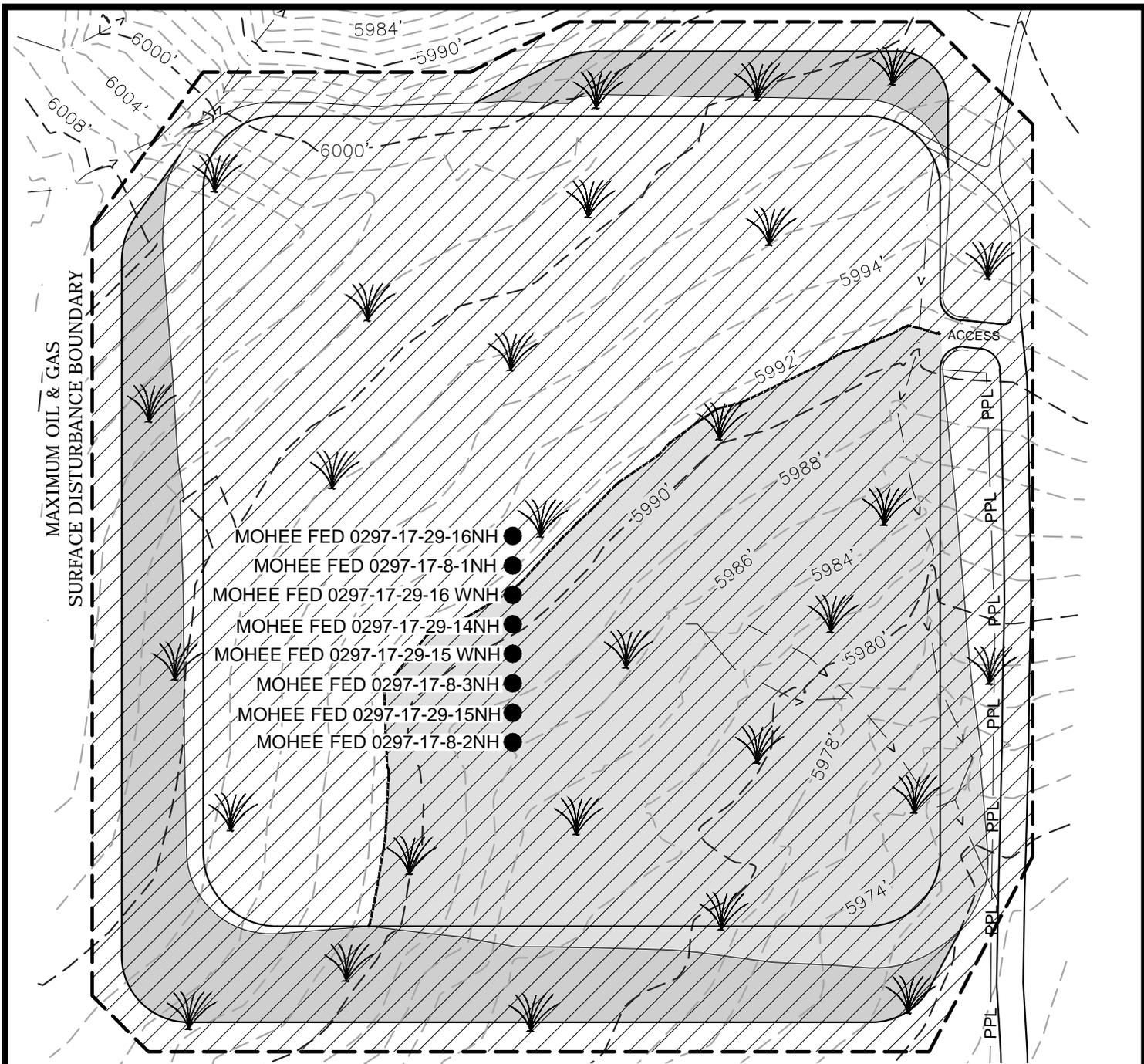
TIMBERLINE

(435) 789-1365

ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING, INC.
 209 NORTH 300 WEST - VERNAL, UTAH 84078

DATE SURVEYED: 7-11-23	SURVEYED BY: C.S.	18 OF 39
DATE DRAWN: 8-29-23	DRAWN BY: S.A.	
SCALE: 1" = 100'	Date Last Revised:	

MOHEE FED 0297-17 FINAL RECLAMATION DIAGRAM

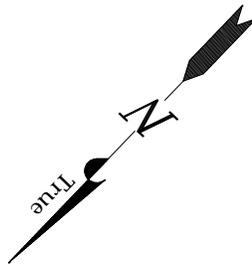


LEGEND

-  = AREA TO BE RECLAIMED AND VEGETATED
-  = CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
-  = PROPOSED PIPELINE

NOTE:

1. PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT LOCATION COULD VARY DUE TO SITE AND OPERATION EFFECTIVENESS.
2. AREA WITHIN MAXIMUM OIL & GAS SURFACE DISTURBANCE BOUNDARY: ±9.745 ACRES
 RECLAIMED AREA: ±9.745 ACRES
 UN-RECLAIMED AREA: ±0.000 ACRES



ANSCHUTZ
EXPLORATION CORPORATION
 555 17th Street, Suite 2400 - Denver, Colorado 80202

FINAL RECLAMATION DIAGRAM

WELLS - MOHEE FED 0297-17-8-1NH, MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-16NH,
 MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-16 WNH, MOHEE FED 0297-17-8-3NH,
 MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-14NH, MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-15 WNH,
 MOHEE FED 0297-17-8-2NH, MOHEE FED 0297-17-29-15NH
 LOCATED IN SECTION 17, T2N, R97W, 6th P.M.,
 RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

TIMBERLINE

(435) 789-1365

ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING, INC.
 209 NORTH 300 WEST - VERNAL, UTAH 84078

DATE SURVEYED: 7-11-23	SURVEYED BY: C.S.	19
DATE DRAWN: 9-20-23	DRAWN BY: S.A.	
SCALE: 1" = 100'	Date Last Revised:	OF 39