How to Avoid Sensitive Species Conflicts

MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE

- Keep your vehicle on existing roads and project areas
- Disturb vegetation and/or soil only if necessary and only after a pre-activity survey has been conducted.

DON'T ATTRACT WILDLIFE

- Don't leave food wrappers or scraps on ground
- Don't feed wildlife
- Keep trenches fenced or provide escape ramps

AVOID INJURING PLANTS OR ANIMALS

- Check for wildlife under vehicles
- Obey speed limits.
- Don't hunt or bring pets to work site.
- Avoid damaging or removing vegetation except to meet project objectives.
- Report any sightings of sensitive species to your Supervisor.

FOLLOW ENVIRONMENTAL FLAGGING INSTRUCTIONS

- Mark the boundaries of the project area.
- Stay within the boundaries.

Requirements **YOU** Must Follow

As a Berry employee, contractor or visitor, you share in the responsibility of helping Berry to protect wildlife and the environment. Your participation is essential and mandatory. Each employee, contractor and visitor is required to be familiar with the measures that are listed below:

- Keep your vehicle on existing roads and observe posted speed limit (≤ 25 mph).
- Remove food and solid wastes from project sites.
- No pets or firearms permitted on Berry property.
- Clean up oil and chemical spills.
- Minimize leaks from pipelines, valves, compressors and engines that may impact wildlife.
- Well cellars must be covered and drained to protect wildlife.
- Use belt guards, screens, lids, or netting to protect wildlife from moving equipment and tanks.

Contact Berry's HS&E Department for more information:

(661) 616-3900



Wildlife and Endangered Species Protection

Brundage Canyon

Duchesne County, Utah

HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL



Endangered Species in Brundage Canyon



BARNEBY RIDGE-CRESS

Barneby ridge-cress (Lepidum barnebyanum) is a small perennial plant with white to cream colored flowers. Only found in Duchesne County, Utah in rocky outcrops.

STATUS: Endangered

Ute

UTE LADIES'-TRESSES

Ute Ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis) is a perennial white orchid with narrow leaves at its base. It is found in wet meadows and wetlands.

STATUS: Threatened



UINTA BASIN HOOKLESS CACTUS

The Uinta basin hookless cactus (Sclerocactus glaucus) is a ball cactus that occurs as a single plant or as a group of up to nine plants. Its distinguishing feature is the unhooked central spines.

STATUS: Threatened





The shrubby reed-mustard (Glaucocarpum suffrutescens) is a perennial yellow flower. It is found along semi-barren, white-shale layers of the Green River Formation and desert scrub and pinyonjuniper communities.

STATUS: Endangered







BONYTAIL

The bonytail (Gila elegans) is a minnow similar to the humpback chub but without the hump on the back of the head. Found in the Green River drainage.

STATUS: Endangered

HUMPBACK CHUB

The humpback chub (Gila cypha) is a minnow with a prominent rounded hump behind its head. Lives in deep, fast-moving waters.

STATUS: Endangered

RAZORBACK SUCKER

The razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus) is a large sucker fish with a bony hump on its back shaped like an upside-down boat keel. Found in upper Green River.

STATUS: Endangered

CANADA LYNX

The Canada Lynx (Lynx Canadensis) is a large cat similar to a bobcat with a short tail and ear tufts. The lynx is larger than a bobcat with longer ear tufts.

STATUS: Threatened



COLORADO PIKEMINNOW

Colorado pikeminnow (Ptychocheilus lucius) is the largest minnow and grows up to 6 ft. Found in lower Duchene River.

STATUS: Endangered





Brundage Canyon

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