# OPERATIONS PLAN

(1) Operations Plan

(a) Type and Method of Mining Procedures, Proposed Engineering Techniques, Anticipated Annual and Total Production, and Major Equipment Used.

**Type and Method of Mining Procedures**

The Spring Creek Mine is a surface-coal operation, where overburden removal is accomplished by a combination of dragline, cast blast, dozer, and truck/shovel methods. Coal removal is accomplished by truck and shovel type systems.

Prior to any mining disturbance, soil will be removed from the affected area with scraper or other equipment as necessary, while still adhering to salvage procedures in detailed in Section 17.24.313(1)(g). At times, it may be necessary due to steeply sloping terrain or other safety considerations, to use dozers to windrow material into positions where it is accessible by scrapers. Spring Creek may also use dozers to windrow topsoil into position to be lifted into trucks by loading equipment (e.g., shovel, backhoe or wheel loader) other than scrapers. Generally this method will only be used where the A horizon has been removed by scrapers, and there are relatively thick, large area units of topsoil (including stockpiles), and the possibilities for contamination are limited.

Following soil salvage operations, overburden will be drilled and blasted before removal. Generally, the overburden will be fragmented by blasting with a mixture of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO). The fragmented overburden will then be moved by draglines, truck and shovel fleets, and associated mining equipment. The dragline will operate in various dig modes, including, but not limited to, simple side cast, overhand, two pass highwall side, extended bench and in-pit bench methods. In addition, the dragline pits will use cast-blasting and production dozing techniques as methods of overburden removal. When total overburden depth exceeds effective dragline stripping depths, prestripping may be conducted. Truck and shovel fleets, utilizing standard mining equipment such as, but not limited to, electric or diesel loading shovels/excavators, front-end loaders, and haul trucks, will operate in prestrip, ramp assist, and stand alone pit modes. Associated equipment operations will include production dozing, scraper hauls, and other similar ancillary activities.

The coal mined will be entirely from the Anderson-Dietz coal seam, averaging approximately 80 feet thick. The coal will be shot using blasting agents and components similar to those used in the overburden. The coal will be blasted in lifts of varying depths and loaded out by typical mining equipment such as, but not limited to electric shovels, hydraulic shovels, front end loaders, and mining haul trucks. Removal will typically be in more than one pass, because of the thickness of the coal seam, quality and operational considerations. The coal will be transported to the primary crusher at the truck dump or the in-pit crusher for the overland conveyor (shown on Plate 8; Field Map) by haul trucks. Production will frequently take place simultaneously, from more than one location in the mine, so as to blend the coals to create a marketable product and meet various consumer specifications.

Mining passes are depicted on Plate 5, Life of Mine Mining Sequence Plan, and represent projected coal recovery based on a geologic model. Boxcut pits in shallow cover, especially along crop lines, are typically wider. Final pits may be narrower to facilitate final pit reclamation. The geologic model is based on data from drillholes at varying intervals; therefore, coal recovery may vary as much as 500 feet from projected endwalls and 100 feet from the projected final highwall, as depicted on Plate 5, without requiring a minor revision. Notable exceptions to this are perimeter lease boundaries which will be the final endwall or final highwall even if recoverable [i.e., unleased] coal extends beyond those final lease boundaries. Overburden disturbance (e.g., blasting or dozing) may typically extend as much as 150 feet beyond the coal recovery zone. Highwall reclamation areas may require more extensive disturbance. Modifications to the mine plan that significantly affect coal recovery or the recontouring plan will be addressed through the minor revision process in consultation with the Department.

Final placement of overburden will consist of dragline placed spoils as part of the normal overburden removal process. Pre-stripped or other truck-transported overburden will be placed into valleys between and in some cases over the top of spoil peaks to achieve the designed post-mining surface contours shown on all PMT plates. Overburden removed via truck and shovel methods (e.g., during box-cut operations) will be preferably deposited in the same pit, however, to avoid material rehandle, it may be temporarily stockpiled or exported to other pits to achieve the PMT in those locations. Material deficits (to achieve PMT) created by overburden export in specific pits will be addressed by overburden import from other pit operations (shown on Plate 5, Life of Mine Mining Sequence Plan).

Final, spoil topography will be achieved by re-grading spoiled material with dozers and/or scrapers. Final grading of overburden will follow the contours specified by the Post Mining Topography Maps and Plates. Final highwalls will be backfilled and regraded to slopes consistent with the discussion in Section 17.24.501 and 17.24.313(1)(d)(ii). Prior to topsoil re-distribution spoil procedures outlined in Section 313 (g)(iii) will be followed.

Prior to topsoil re-distribution the re-graded spoil will be ripped or disked to an approximate depth of two (2) feet. Ripping will be conducted with motor graders or bulldozers. Again, this process will follow the topographic contours, and be perpendicular to the slope of the land to minimize risk of erosion or instability. SCM will deviate from ripping spoils along the contour when slopes exceed 3H:1V due to equipment operational constraints. Where spoil slopes are 3H:1V or greater, the ripping direction and pattern will be directed downslope but will stay within a 45 degree angle of being perpendicular to the land slope to reduce the potential for erosion. During the spoil grading and ripping process, slopes will be configured to reduce runoff and alternate flow controls will be considered on runoff-affected reclaimed surfaces. Alternate flow controls will consist of those specified in Appendix I and Appendix M and include use of pit drainage, check dams, sediment control fences, straw bales, contour ditches, toe ditches, containment ditches and berms.

Redistributed soil will come from previously established stockpiles or direct apply operations. Topsoil and subsoil will be placed with scrapers or other equipment at prescribed depths. The details of prescribed depths and soil types replacement is described more fully in the reclamation plan under Sections 17.24.313 and 17.24.702.

**Anticipated Annual and Total Production**

The anticipated annual production from the entire property ranges from 10 million tons to 24 million tons. At an average production rate of approximately 18 million tons per year, the proposed mine plan will extend mine life to approximately 2027, as shown on Plate 5, Volume 3. As of October 2012, the total remaining recoverable reserves is approximately 268,186,000 tons. See Section 17.24.322 for additional information on reserves and quality data. Future leases will extend the anticipated life-of mine and will continue production beyond the year 2027.

Major equipment utilized in mining, backfilling and grading, and reclamation operations includes, but is not limited to, the following:

| MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST* | | |
|---|---|---|
| TYPE OF EQUIPMENT | SIZE OR CAPACITY | NUMBER OF UNITS |
| Rotary Blasthole Drills | 9 to 12" | 4 |
| Walking Dragline | 52 to 90 yd | 2 |
| Haul Trucks | 120 to 240 ton | 8 to 12 |
| Hydraulic Excavator | 20 to 36 yd | 1 |
| Electric Rope Shovel | 25 to 50 yd | 3 |
| Crawler Dozer | D9 to D11 Class | 5 to 9 |
| Water Truck | 38,000 gallon Class | 2 |
| Front End Loader | 5 yd to 40 yd | 3 |
| Disc | | 1 |
| Chain Harrow | | 1 |
| Cultipacker | | 1 |
| Seed Drill | | 2 |
| Broadcast Seeder | | 1 |
| Motor Grader | 16 ft | 3 |

*Some equipment is used for more than one aspect of the operation. The list above is only typical and subject to model change.

(b) Other Specifications to Demonstrate Compliance With Section 17.24.609 and Applicable Rules of Subchapter 10

(b)(i) Dams, Embankments and Other Impoundments

Refer to Section 17.24.3l5, Appendix K "Drainage Control Plan: Pond, Impoundments, Diversions" for details and specifications for all ponds and water impoundments pursuant to this rule.

(b)(ii) Overburden and Soil Handling and Storage Areas and Structures

Overburden and soil handling operations will be conducted as described in Section 17.24.308(l)(a).

Storage areas for overburden and soil that exist currently in the mine area will be reclaimed to the approved post-mining contours shown on Plate 4. No soil stockpiles will be retained as part of the post-mining landscape. Current soil storage areas will be depleted of all stockpiled materials which will be utilized throughout the mine area to achieve post-mining contours. Overburden stockpile OB-C as depicted on Plate 5 will be reclaimed as a post-mining feature as described in 17.24.313(1)(d)(v). Additionally, no structures are planned in conjunction with overburden or soil handling or storage.

SCM will selectively handle and stockpile as described in Section 313(g)(ii). These soils could include, but are not limited to, alluvial (A), grass half forb/shallow shaley (GHF/SS) or other soils as identified. These soils will be stockpiled in discrete portions of existing soil stockpiles or separately to facilitate identification and retrieval. Stockpiling locations of first and second lift soils will be indicated on the Field Map, Plate 8, and will be marked in the field with appropriate signs.

(b)(iii) Mineral Removal, Handling, Storage, Cleaning and Transportation Areas and Structures

Coal removal and handling will be conducted as described in Section 17.24.308(l).

The coal processing system which includes crushing, handling and storage of the sized coal product, was completed in late 1980. The only processing performed on coal is sizing to a nominal 2"x0" product size. No cleaning takes place during the process. At the conclusion of mining activity, all processing facilities, structures, buildings and roads will be removed. Areas will then be regraded to the post-mining contours shown on Plate 4. Following regrading operations, areas will be resoiled and seeded following procedures committed to in Section 17.24.313(1)(g) and 17.24.313(1)(h) respectively. No processing structures will remain a part of the post-mining land use.

(b)(iv) Spoil, Waste, Garbage and Other Debris Removal, Handling, Storage, Transportation, and Disposal Areas and Structures

Spoil material handling will be conducted according to commitments found in Sections 17.24.313(1)(g) and 17.24.308(1). No structures are planned in conjunction with spoil operations.

Waste, garbage and other debris will be handled according to the requirements committed to in Section 17.24.507. No structures are planned in conjunction with this operation.

(b)(v) Mining Facilities

Areas disturbed in construction of support facilities such as roads, office buildings, shops, coal handling facilities, conveyors, powerline, and fences will not be completely reclaimed until the conclusion of mining operations. After cessation of mining, structures, including but not limited to all buried wire, conduit, waterlines and other support facilities, will be removed and all areas regraded to approve post-mining contours. Following regrading operations, areas will be resoiled and seeded in accordance with

procedures outlined in Sections 17.24.713(1)(g) and 17.24.313(1)(h). Plate 8 illustrates the mine facilities.

Mine water needs are currently supplied by a combination of surface water management and nearby coal bed natural gas operations.

(b)(vi) Water and Air Pollution Control Facilities

Construction, maintenance, use and modifications of water and air pollution control facilities shall conform to the manufacturer's specifications and/or BTCA practices. Removal of air pollution control facilities shall not occur until Phase III Bond Release. Water pollution control facilities removal shall occur before Phase IV Bond Release. (See Section 17.24.631(3)(a) for MPDES compliance commitments.)

(b)(vii) Facilities Or Sites And Associated Access Routes For Environmental Monitoring And Data Gathering Activities

Construction, modification, use, maintenance, and removal of facilities or sites and associated access routes for environmental monitoring and data gather activities will conform to ARM 17.24.313(1)(i) & (j),17.24.608, 17.24.609, 17.24.632, 17.24.1001, and 17.24.1005 through 17.24.1013. Reference discussion and commitments found in Sections 17.24.313(1)(i) & (j), 17.24.608, 17.24.609, 17.24.632, 17.24.1001, and 17.24.1005 through 17.24.1013.

(b)(viii)Any Additional Information The Department Deems Useful

No other information has been requested.

(c) Measures to be Employed to Ensure That All Debris, Acid, Toxic, Acid Forming, Toxic Forming and Materials Constituting a Fire Hazard are Properly Disposed

Debris generated incidental to actual mining of coal is stored in MSHA approved containers. Safety aspects of storage and disposal of this material is routinely inspected by both Montana and federal safety inspectors. All ignitable (flammable) and corrosive (acidic) waste streams are sent offsite for final safe disposal according to RCRA requirements.

Additionally, SCM complies with MSHA safety standards regarding storage and accumulation of combustible and flammable materials.

Overburden spoiled during the mining process at SCM is not acid, or acid forming material. Other than portions of the overburden considered sodium-affected, spoiled material does not constitute toxic or toxic forming material. Thin, isolated partial coal stringers found in some prestripped areas are mixed with other overburden and placed in the regraded profile. These materials present limited concern or potential as a fire hazard. The large parting found in the west half of Pit 1 will, when it cannot be marketed, be mixed with spoil material and buried at least 8 feet below final graded surface.

Care will be taken to spread the material out to avoid large concentrations of this material in localized areas.

(d) Contingency Plans Which Have Been Developed to Extinguish a Fire or Combustion of Material Constituting a Fire Hazard

SCM has a Contingency Plan on file at the mine site which details procedures to be followed during a fire. Generally, all fires will be fought by the Fire and Rescue Squad at the mine site. In the event of a fire, radio contact with the Guard House triggers a pager system which squad members monitor. Fires are extinguished with water from the service water system with assistance of the Pumper Truck, or water supplied from water trucks.

(e) Compliance With the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, RCRA, and Other Applicable Laws and Health and Safety Standards

SCM shall demonstrate compliance with the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, RCRA and other applicable Laws and Health and Safety Standards through associated monitoring and reporting requirements affiliated with rules governing representative acts or standards contained within the permit document. These requirements will be subject to but not limited to revisions and/or updates as deemed appropriate by the respective governing agency.

(f) Plan to Prevent the Establishment of, or to Control Noxious Weeds Until Phase IV Bond Release

SCM will utilize weed-free seed to control noxious weeds. If mulch is used, weed-free sources will be utilized if available and cost-effective. Additionally, SCM will utilize good cultural and management practices to prevent establishment of or to control noxious weeds until Phase IV Bond Release. Methods of weed control are, but not confined to: prevention, cutting or mowing, cultivation or tillage, crop or plant competition, burning, biological and chemicals/herbicides. Implementation of these practices will adhere to established criteria as outlined by the State of Montana Department of Agriculture Environmental Management Division's County Noxious Weed Control Act, Title 7, Chapter 22, Sections 7-22-2101 through 7-22-2153 and Rules 4.5.201 through 4.5.203 and supplemental Weed Control Guide and Title 82, Chapter 3, regulating coal mining. Reference Addendum 308A for Noxious Weed Management Plan.

DRILLING AND CORING WITHIN THE ACTIVE SURFACE MINE PERMIT BOUNDARY

SCM will periodically need to conduct drilling-related activities to define coal and overburden quantity and quality within the active surface mine permit boundary. Prior to initiation of the proposed activity, SCM will notify the Department of the specific sites (including an appropriate map) and when such drilling-related activities (including the installation of wells) are scheduled to take place. All drilling-related activity will be conducted according to the drilling and drillhole abandonment standards set forth in ARM 17.24.1005 through 17.24.1013. SCM will include any such drilling and coring activity in its annual mine report.

EXPANSION RELATED DRILLING AND CORING OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE SURFACE MINE PERMIT BOUNDARY

SCM will periodically need to conduct drilling-related activities to define coal and overburden quantity and quality in areas under consideration for mine expansion. The Department will be notified of specific sites and related details with an appropriate map, when drilling-related activities (including the installation of wells) outside the active SMP boundary are planned. SCM will also provide a listing of all surface and subsurface estate owners, their current address and phone number, and copies of the documents upon which SCM bases its legal right to drill. All drilling-related activity will be conducted in accordance with ARM 17.24.1005 through 17.24.1013. SCM will comply with the reporting and monitoring requirements of ARM 17.24.1002 and 17.24.1004, respectively.

GENERAL DRILLING RELATED REQUIREMENTS FROM SECTION 17.24.313(1)(i)

SCM will Conduct prospecting operations to avoid the degradation or diminution of any existing or potential water supply, and to avoid adverse impacts to existing or potential mining operations. All prospecting holes will be abandoned in accordance with this rule unless the hole qualifies as a water well in compliance with Section 17.24.647, or unless a delay is approved by the MDEQ.

With prior approval from the MDEQ, drill holes located in the path of mining will not be abandoned unless the potential for interaquifer contamination exists. Full-column borehole plugs will be placed in such holes to prevent contamination. SCM will ensure that holes not removed by mining will be properly abandoned and reclaimed. Promptly after exploration at a site is completed, all drill holes will be abandoned in accordance with procedures found in Section 17.24.1005(3)(c-d), unless otherwise approved by MDEQ.

SCM will use appropriate techniques to:

- Prevent the escape of water, oil, or gas from all drill holes;
- Prevent contamination of all surface and groundwater, and prevent interaquifer mixing;
- Prevent aquifer contamination by surface drainage;
- Reclaim all surface impacts and prevent subsidence that may result from prospecting related activities.

SCM will implement the reclamation techniques outlined in this section unless alternate procedures are approved by MDEQ.

Excavations, artificially flat areas, and embankments will be promptly returned to the approximate original contour after they are no longer needed for prospecting.

SCM does not have any underground mine openings within the permit area. For a description of abandonment methods and commitments for drill holes, wells or other openings, see Section 17.24.632.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ACTIVITIES/FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE ACTIVE SURFACE MINE PERMIT BOUNDARY

SCM conducts a number of regular mining-related, environmental monitoring and data-gathering activities, as approved by the Department, outside of the SMP boundary, most of which require no significant disturbance. These activities must continue until final bond release, and the Department will not be notified of activities unless they differ from those noted below.

In each of these activities, vehicular access will be by existing roads and trails, with occasional overland travel by light utility vehicles. To the extent possible, travel will be during dry conditions. Because of the nature of these activities involved, SCM believes that these activities will not substantially disturb the natural land surface, and need not be included in a separate monthly report. In the event that weather conditions or other factors result in inadvertent significant disturbance such as rutting or tracking, SCM will repair and re-seed said damage with an approved seed mix as soon as possible, and agrees to carry out this activity in compliance with the requirements of ARM Sections 17.24.1004 through 1013. In instances when SCM must repair these inadvertent significant disturbances, these actions will be conducted in such a way as to insure that the areas affected are returned to their approved post-disturbance land use and they will be reported to the Department within a monthly report.

**Data-Gathering Activities, No Significant Disturbance:** These are regular, mine-related monitoring activities, as approved in the SMP:

**Vegetation Monitoring:** This will consist of sampling of vegetation reference areas during bond release activities as described in Section 17.24.313 of the SMP. The sites are shown on Plate B-2a-1 in the SMP.

**Groundwater Monitoring:** This activity will consist of regular periodic monitoring and maintenance of those observation water wells within SCM's currently-active groundwater monitoring network, as described in the Annual Hydrology Reports. The SCM and MDEQ jointly select sites. Sites may be added or deleted, in consultation with and approval of the Department. SCM's Annual Hydrology Reports document the currently-active groundwater monitoring program, including a detailed site description and map.

The Annual Hydrology Report also describes changes to the groundwater monitoring program that are anticipated to occur during the next year's reporting period, including the destruction and/or installation of observation wells. All drilling-related disturbance will be conducted in accordance with ARM Sections 17.24.1002(1)(2) and 1004 and will be reclaimed in accordance with the provisions of ARM Sections 17.24.1005 through 1013, and Section 17.24.313(i) and (j).

**Surface Water Monitoring:** This activity will consist of regular periodic monitoring and maintenance of those monitoring sites within SCM's currently-active surface water monitoring network, as described in the permit under Section 17.24.646. The surface water monitoring network is continually evaluated by both SCM and MDEQ and site selection is determined jointly. Sites may be added or deleted in consultation with the Department. SCM's Annual Hydrology Reports document the currently-active

surface water monitoring program, and any changes made during an annual reporting period are discussed within the respective annual report. The Annual Hydrology Reports include a detailed site description and map. The Annual Hydrology Report also describes changes to the surface water monitoring program that are anticipated to occur during the next year's reporting period, including the removal and/or installation of monitoring devices and instrumentation. No disturbances requiring reclamation are anticipated as a part of monitoring. Any land surface disturbance caused by the installation, repair or removal of surface water monitoring facilities utilized by SCM will be minimal and conducted in compliance with ARM Sections 17.24.1004 through 1013, 1018 and Section 17.24.313(j). SCM
will notify MDEQ of such disturbances before they occur, or as soon as possible if such disturbances are unplanned.

**Wildlife Monitoring:** Fish and wildlife monitoring activities will be conducted as prescribed in Sections 17.24.312, 723 and 751. Any changes to the wildlife monitoring program will be determined in consultation with and with approval of MDEQ, and addressed within the permit and respective Annual Wildlife Monitoring Report. No impacts requiring reclamation are anticipated as a result of this action.

**Weather:** This activity will consist of regular periodic monitoring and maintenance of the currently-active air quality samples and meteorological data recorder as prescribed in Sections 17.24.304(8) and 311(1)(a). Currently there are no sites located outside the SMP boundary. Any changes to the meteorological and air quality monitoring program will be determined in consultation with the Department and addressed within the permit and respective Annual Report. Any land surface disturbance caused by the installation, repair or removal of climatological and air quality monitoring facilities utilized by SCM will be minimal and conducted in compliance with ARM Sections 17.24.1004, 1006 through 1010 and Section 17.24.313(j). SCM will notify the department of such disturbances before they occur, or as soon as possible if such disturbances are unplanned.

**Surveying:** This will consist of periodic visits to established survey control points to maintain the network of survey control and conduct surveying activities in support of other mining activities. The survey control map is shown as Plate 21 in the SMP. These activities will be conducted in compliance with ARM Sections 17.24.1004 through 17.24.1018.

**Data-Gathering Activities, Substantial Disturbance:** In addition to the activities described above, SCM will periodically need to carry out other activities outside of its SMP boundary which will substantially disturb the land surface. These activities will include:

**Geotechnical Drilling:** This activity consists of shallow geotechnical holes to gather engineering data on potential sites for sediment control ponds or other features being planned as part of proposed future mine expansion. The Department will be notified of specific sites and related details with an appropriate map when specific activities are planned.

The holes will be drilled by auger and will have an average depth of 20 feet. Bulk sampling will remove virtually all cuttings from the sites. The holes will be backfilled with bentonite chips to within 2 feet of the surface, with 2 feet of suitable plant growth material placed on top.

Vehicular access will be by existing roads and trails, with occasional incidental overland travel. To the

extent possible, travel will be during dry conditions.

Because this activity will involve drilling, it meets the definition of "substantial disturbance" of the natural land surface, in Section 17.24.301. Because of this, SCM agrees to carry out this activity in compliance with the requirements of ARM Sections 17.24.1004 through 1013, including notifying the Department prior to conducting the drilling and describing the activities in the monthly report.

**Archeological Excavation:** SCM may periodically need to excavate archeological sites in preparation for proposed mine expansion. Specific sites will be submitted to the Department, with an appropriate map.

The excavations will average less than 2 acre. They will generally consist of a series of shallow 5-meter pits, less than 3 feet deep, and associated soil profile trenches and auger tests of a similar depth. Topsoil will be removed by appropriate means and temporarily stockpiled on native ground near the excavation site. Upon completion of the excavation, the pits will be backfilled with soil and the area raked and re-seeded with an approved seed mix.

Vehicular access will be primarily by existing roads and trails, with incidental overland travel. To the extent possible, travel will be during dry conditions. In the event that weather conditions or other factors result in rutting or tracking, SCM will repair and re-seed said damages with an approved seed mix, as soon as possible. The excavations and any incidental disturbances will be left compatible with the proposed Spring Creek Mine post-disturbance land use.

The archeological and historic information required in ARM Section 17.24.1001(2)(c) is contained in Appendix G and Appendix G3 of the SMP.

This activity will involve the removal of vegetation and topsoil, thus meeting the definition of "substantial disturbance" of the natural land surface. Because of this, SCM agrees to carry out this activity in compliance with the requirements of ARM Sections 17.24.1004 through 1013, including it in the monthly report.

For each activity described above, the scope and/or location(s) of the activity are subject to addition, change or deletion in the course of the year. It is understood that SCM is free to make such changes in "no substantial disturbance" activities, as long as they are made within and according to the provisions of this data gathering activity. The additions of "substantial disturbance" locations may require site-specific cultural resource and/or other environmental impact clearance and will be carried out in consultation with and prior approval of the Department. Any changes made will be reported in the monthly report.

**Soils:** This activity will consist of conducting periodic soil surveys, as prescribed in Section 17.24.304(1)(k), to identify and map baseline conditions of areas before beginning substantial disturbance activities. Any soil surveys conducted outside of the current SMP boundary will be determined in consultation with and approval of MDEQ and addressed within the permit and respective Annual Mining Report. Any lan75d disturbance caused by conducting soil surveys will be minimal and in compliance with
ARM Sections 17.24.1004 through 1013, and 1018. Any holes drilled or trenches dug will be backfilled

with suitable plant growth material. No other impacts requiring reclamation are anticipated as a result of this kind of activity.

**Non-substantial Disturbance:**
For the activities that will not substantially disturb the natural land surface the notification will contain the following:

- information as required in ARM 17.24.1001(2)(a) through (h), and 2(k) through (m);
- sufficient additional information to demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that the proposed activity will not substantially disturb the natural land surface.

**Substantial Disturbance:**
For activities that will substantially disturb the natural land surface, the notification will contain the following:

- information required in ARM Sections 17.24.1001(2)(a) through (h), and (2)(k) through (m);
- information required in ARM Section 17.24.1002(1) and (2) will be provided;
- activities will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of ARM Sections 17.24.1004 through 17.24.1013. Sufficient information will be provided to the Department to demonstrate that the performance standards of these rules will be met.