

CT2.301# - CUTTING UNIT BOUNDARIES. (9/01)

Cutting Unit Boundary Designation Table

Cutting Unit	Paint Color	Designation
ALL	Orange	<p>Boundaries are marked with three <u>vertical</u> ORANGE stripes slightly higher than eye level and approximately 12-18 inches long. One stripe shall face into the unit and the other two stripes must face each side of the boundary tree to achieve inter-visibility with other boundary trees.</p> <p>Corner boundary trees have three horizontal bands facing into the unit and go $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way around the tree to achieve inter-visibility with other boundary trees.</p> <p>Throughout each unit, several of the boundary trees have boundary signs placed on the tree, about eye level, facing into the unit.</p>

CT2.355# - INDIVIDUAL TREES (CUT TREE MARKING). (9/01)

Cut Tree Marking Table

Cutting Unit	Paint Color
ALL	Blue

CT4.31# - BLANKET BOND. (9/01)

Contracting Zone Table

Contracting Zone	National Forests
R4 Northeast Timber Sale Contracting Zone	Salmon-Challis, Caribou-Targhee, and Bridger-Teton

CT5.12# - USE OF ROADS BY PURCHASER. (6/99)Restricted Road List

Road Number	Road Name	Termini		Map	Description of Restrictions
		From	To	Legend	
60101	Deep Creek	Jct with 60244	END	X	Hauling prohibited.
60076	Moccasin-Napias	Jct with 60021& 60101	END	X	Hauling prohibited.
60244	Moccasin Ridge Rd	Jct with 60101	END	R	Year-Round Gate closure to Public.

CT5.31# – ROAD MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS. (7/01)

Contract Road Maintenance Requirements Summary

Road	Termini		Miles	Applicable Prehaul Road Maintenance Specifications						
	From	To		T-800	T-801	T-802	T-803	T-804	T-805	T-808
60021	End of Pavement	Jct 60101	11.53	P	P	P		P	P	
60101	Jct 60021	Jct 60244	1.68	P	P	P		P	P	
60244	Jct 60101	END	4.22	P	P	P	P	P	P	

P = Purchaser Performance Item, D = Deposit to Forest Service, D3 = Deposit to Third Party

Road	Termini		Miles	Applicable During Haul Road Maintenance Specifications							
	From	To		T-800	T-801	T-802	T-803	T-804	T-805	T-808	
60021	Jct 002216	Jct 60101	1.53	P	P	P		P	P	P	
60101	Jct 60021	Jct 60244	1.68	P	P	P		P	P	P	
60244	Jct 60101	END	4.22	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	

P = Purchaser Performance Item, D = Deposit to Forest Service, D3 = Deposit to Third Party

Road	Termini		Miles	Applicable Post Haul Road Maintenance Specifications						
	From	To		T-800	T-801	T-802	T-803	T-804	T-805	T-808
60021	End of Pavement	Jct 60101	11.53	P	P	P		P	P	P
60101	Jct 60021	Jct 60244	1.68	P	P	P		P	P	P
60244	Jct 60101	END	4.22	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

P = Purchaser Performance Item, D = Deposit to Forest Service, D3 = Deposit to Third Party

ROAD MAINTENANCE PLAN
Ankle Deep Timber Sale

T-801 Slide and Slump Removal

The maximum volume of Purchaser responsibility for Slide and Slump repair shall be **10** cubic yards per 100 linear feet of roadway. A suitable disposal location will be identified for unsuitable material.

T-804 Surface Repair

The maximum aggregate of Purchaser responsibility for Surface Repair shall be **20** cubic yards per mile of roadway. Aggregate would be of like kind and a source would be agreed upon.

Road Maintenance T-Specifications

for

Timber Sale Contracts

To be used with Timber Sale Contract Form 2400-6T, CT5.31#

No.	Specification Title
T-800	Definitions
T-801	Slide and Slump Repair
T-802	Ditch Cleaning
T-803	Surface Blading
T-804	Surfacing Repair
T-805	Drainage Structures
T-808	Miscellaneous Structures

SPECIFICATION T-800 DEFINITIONS

Wherever the following terms or pronouns are used in Specifications T-801 through T-811, the intent and meaning shall be interpreted as follows:

800-1.1 - Agreement. Maintenance projects require a mutually acceptable method to resolve the problems which arise when incompatible situations arise between drawings and specifications and actual conditions on the ground to allow orderly and satisfactory progress of the maintenance.

These specifications have been developed in anticipation of those problem areas and have provided that such changes will be by Agreement.

It is intended that drawings and specifications will govern unless "on-the-ground" conditions warrant otherwise, when specifications call for "Agreement", "agreed", or "approval" such Agreement or approval shall be promptly confirmed in writing.

800-1.2 - Annual Road Maintenance Plan. A plan prepared by various users of one or several roads. The plan is an Agreement on maintenance responsibilities to be performed for the coming year.

800-1.3 - Base Course. Material used to reinforce Subgrade or, as shown on drawings, placed on Subgrade to distribute wheel loads.

800-1.4 - Berm. Curb or dike constructed to prevent Roadway runoff water from discharging onto embankment slope.

800-1.5 - Borrow. Select Material taken from designated borrow sites.

800-1.6 - Crown, Inslope, and Outslope. The cross slope of the Traveled Way to aid in drainage and traffic maneuverability.

800-1.7 - Culverts. A conduit or passageway under a road, trail, or other obstruction. A culvert differs from a bridge in that it is usually entirely below the elevation of the Traveled Way.

800-1.8 - Drainage Dip. A dip in the Traveled Way which intercepts surface runoff and diverts the water off the Traveled Way. A Drainage Dip does not block the movement of traffic.

T-800-1

800-1.9 - Drainage Structures. Manufactured structures which control the runoff of water from the Roadway including Inslope, overside drains, aprons, flumes, downdrains, downpipes, and the like.

800-1.10 - Dust Abatement Plan. A table which lists the road, dust palliative, application rates, and estimated number of subsequent applications.

800-1.11 - Lead-off Ditches. A ditch used to transmit water from a Drainage Structure or Drainage Dip outlet to the natural drainage area.

800-1.12 - Material. Any substances specified for use in the performance of the work.

800-1.13 - Prehaul Maintenance. Road maintenance work which must be accomplished to maintain the roads to a satisfactory condition commensurate with the Purchaser's use, provided Purchaser's Operations do not damage improvements under BT6.22 or National Forest resources and hauling can be done safely. This work will be shown in the Annual Road Maintenance Plan as provided in CT5.31#.

Prehaul Maintenance work the Purchaser elects to perform will be in compliance with the Road Maintenance T-Specifications.

800-1.14 - Roadbed. The portion of a road between the intersection of Subgrade and sideslopes, excluding that portion of the ditch below Subgrade.

800-1.15 - Road Maintenance Plan. A table which shows applicable road maintenance specifications to be performed by Purchaser on specific roads.

800-1.16 - Roadside. A general term denoting the area adjoining the outer edge of the Roadway.

800-1.17 - Roadway. The portion of a road within the limits of excavation and embankment.

800-1.18 - Shoulder. That portion of Roadway contiguous with Traveled Way for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and lateral support of base and Surface Course, if any.

800-1.19 - Slide. A concentrated deposit of Materials from above or on backslope extending onto the Traveled Way or Shoulders, whether caused by mass land movements or accumulated ravelling.

800-1.20 - Slough. Material eroded from the backslope which partially or completely blocks the ditch, but does not encroach on the Traveled Way so as to block passage of traffic.

800-1.21 - Slump. A localized portion of the Roadbed which has slipped or otherwise become lower than that of the adjacent Roadbed and constitutes a hazard to traffic.

800-1.22 - Special Project Specifications. Specifications which detail conditions and requirements peculiar to the individual project.

800-1.23 - Subgrade. Top surface of Roadbed upon which Base Course or Surface Course is constructed. For roads without Base Course or Surface Course, that portion of Roadbed prepared as the finished wearing surface.

800-1.24 - Surface Course. The Material placed on Base Course or Subgrade primarily to resist abrasion and the effects of climate. Surface Course may be referred to as surfacing.

800-1.25 - Surface Treatment Plan. A table which lists the roads and surface treatments to be applied.

800-1.26 - Traveled Way. That portion of Roadway, excluding Shoulders, used for the movement of vehicles.

800-1.27 - Turnouts. That portion of the Traveled Way constructed as additional width on single lane roads to allow for safe passing of vehicles.

800-1.28 - Water Source. A place designated on the Road Maintenance Map for acquiring water for road maintenance purposes.

800-1.29 - Waterbar. A dip in the Roadbed which intercepts surface runoff and diverts the water off the Roadway. A Waterbar is not designed to be traversable by logging trucks.

SPECIFICATION T-801 SLIDE AND SLUMP REPAIR

DESCRIPTION

1.1 Slide removal is the removal from Roadway and disposal of any Material, such as soil, rock, and vegetation that cannot be routinely handled by a motorgrader during Ditch Cleaning, T-802, and Surface Blading, T-803 Operations.

Slump repair is the filling of depressions or washouts in Roadway which cannot be routinely filled by a motor grader during Surface Blading, T-803 Operations.

Slide removal and Slump repair includes excavation, loading, hauling, placing, and compacting of waste or replacement Material and the development of disposal or borrow areas.

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Slide Material, including soil, rock and vegetative matter which encroaches into the Roadway, shall be removed. The slope which generated the Slide Material shall be reshaped during the removal of the Slide Material with the excavation and loading equipment. Slide Material deposited on the fillslope and below the Traveled Way will not be removed unless needed for slope stability or to protect adjacent resources.

Surface and Base Courses shall not be excavated during Slide removal operations.

Slide Material which cannot be used for other beneficial purposes shall be disposed of at disposal sites shown on Sale Area Map. Material placed in disposal sites will not require compaction unless compaction is shown on Road Maintenance Plan.

T-801-1

3.2 When filling Slumps or washouts, Material shall be moved from agreed locations or borrow sites, placed in layers, and compacted by operating the hauling and spreading equipment uniformly over the full width of each layer.

Existing aggregate surfacing shall be salvaged when practical and relaid after depressions have been filled.

Damaged aggregate base, aggregate surfacing, and bituminous pavement shall be repaired under Specification T-804 Surfacing Repair.

The repaired areas of the Slump shall conform to the cross-section which existed prior to the Slump and shall blend with the adjacent undisturbed Traveled Way.

3.3 The maximum volume of Purchaser responsibility for Slide and Slump repair is shown on Road Maintenance Plan. Greater volumes of Slide and Slump repair not qualifying as Catastrophic Damage are Forest Service responsibility.

SPECIFICATION T-802 DITCH CLEANING

DESCRIPTION

1.1 Ditch cleaning is removing and disposing of all Slough Material from Roadway ditches to provide a free-draining waterway.

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Ditch cleaning shall be repeated during the year as often as necessary to facilitate proper drainage.

3.2 All Slough Material or other debris which might obstruct water flow in the Roadway ditch shall be removed. Material removed from the ditch, if suitable, may be blended into existing native road surface or Shoulder or placed in designated Berms in conjunction with Surface Blading T-803 operations.

Material removed from ditches that is not by Agreement blended into existing roads or placed in Berms shall be loaded and hauled to the disposal site designated by the Forest Service.

3.3 Roadway backslope or Berm shall not be undercut.

SPECIFICATION T-803 SURFACE BLADING

DESCRIPTION

1.1 Surface blading is keeping a native or aggregate Roadbed in a condition to facilitate traffic and provide proper drainage. It includes maintaining the Crown, Inslope or Outslope of the Traveled Way, Turnouts, and Shoulder; repairing Berms; blending approach road intersections; and cleaning bridge decks, Drainage Dips, and Lead-off Ditches.

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Surface blading shall be performed before, during, and after Purchaser's use as often as necessary to facilitate traffic and proper drainage.

3.2 The surface blading shall preserve the existing cross-section. Surface irregularities shall be eliminated and the surface left in a free-draining state and to a smoothness needed to facilitate traffic. Surface Material which has been displaced to the Shoulders or Turnouts shall be returned to the Traveled Way. The blading operation shall be conducted to prevent the loss of surface Material and to provide for a thorough mixing of the Material being worked.

3.3 Water, taken from Water Sources designated on Sale Area Map, shall be applied during blading if sufficient moisture is not present to cut, mix, or compact the surface Material.

3.4 On native surfaced roads, Material generated from backslope Sloughing, and ditch cleaning may be blended with the surface Material being worked. On aggregate surfaced roads this Material shall not be blended with Surface or Base Course Material unless agreed otherwise.

3.5 Roadway backslopes or Berms shall not be undercut, nor shall new Berms be established unless agreed otherwise.

Berms shall be repaired by placing Material, as needed to restore the Berm, to reasonably blend with existing line, grade, and cross-section.

3.6 Drainage Dips and Lead-off Ditches shall be cleaned and maintained to reasonably blend with existing line, grade, and cross-section.

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3.7 Intersecting roads shall be bladed for a distance of 50 feet to assure proper blending of the two riding surfaces.

3.8 Rocks or other Material remaining on the Traveled Way after the final pass that are larger than 4 inches in diameter or are larger than the maximum size of imported surfacing shall be removed from the Traveled Way. Unless otherwise designated by the Forest Service, the oversized Material shall be disposed of by sidecasting. Sidecasting into streams, lakes, or water courses will not be permitted.

3.9 Material resulting from work under this specification shall not remain on or in structures, such as Culverts, overside drains, cattleguards, ditches, Drainage Dips, and the like.

3.10 Material resulting from work under this specification, plus any accumulated debris, shall be removed from bridge decks and the deck drains opened.

SPECIFICATION T-804 SURFACING REPAIR

DESCRIPTION

1.1 Surfacing repair is repairing potholes or small soft areas in the Traveled Way. It includes area preparation and furnishing and placing all necessary Materials, and other work necessary to repair the surface.

MATERIALS

2.1 Material used in the repair of soft areas on aggregate or native surfaced roads may be acquired from approved commercial sources, designated Forest Service Borrow areas, or Borrow sources agreed to. The quality and quantity of the imported Material used in the repair will be limited to that needed to provide a stable Traveled Way for hauling and to minimize damage to the road and adjacent resources. The quantity of imported surface repair Material used in the appraisal estimate will be shown on Road Maintenance Plan. However, the magnitude of the work may vary depending on Purchaser's hauling schedule and ground conditions.

2.2 Material used in the repair of bituminous pavements may be acquired from local commercial sources. If a mixing table is required, the location shall be approved by the Forest Service. The bituminous mixture to be used by the Purchaser shall be approved by the Forest Service. The Purchaser's share of the quantity of bituminous mixture used in the appraisal estimate will be shown on Road Maintenance Plan. However, Purchaser's share of the work may vary depending on Purchaser's hauling schedule, ground conditions, other traffic, etc.

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Work under this specification shall be performed in a timely manner to reduce further deterioration of the Traveled Way.

3.2 Soft spots on aggregate or native surfaces shall be repaired by placing the imported Surface Course on top of the soft spot. Layers of imported Material shall be placed until a firm surface is produced.

3.3 Bituminous Pavement Repairs. The areas to receive bituminous pavement repairs will be marked on the road surface by the Forest Service just prior to Purchaser performing the work.

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3.4 Potholes (deep patch). Surface Course and Base Course Materials shall be excavated to a depth necessary to reach firm, suitable Material. The minimum depth of excavation shall be 2 inches and the maximum depth of excavation shall be to the top of the Subgrade.

The edges of the prepared hole shall be extended to form a vertical face in unfractured asphalt surfacing. The prepared hole shall generally be circular or rectangular in shape, dry, and cleaned of all loose Material.

Prepared potholes shall be patched or barricaded immediately.

The faces of the prepared hole shall be tacked with a slow-setting emulsified asphalt.

The bituminous mixture shall be placed in layers not exceeding a compacted depth of 2 inches. Each layer shall be compacted thoroughly with hand or mechanical tampers or rollers. Compaction shall not be done with equipment wheels.

Upon completion, the compacted patch in the pothole shall be flush, with a tolerance or approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the level of the adjacent pavement.

3.5 Skin Patches. Bituminous mixture shall be distributed uniformly with feathered edges in layers not to exceed 2 inches compacted depth. When multiple layers are ordered, joints shall be offset at least 6 inches between layers.

Each layer shall be compacted by two passes with a 7-10 ton steel roller or comparable vibratory roller.

3.6 Asphalt Berm. Damaged segments of Berm shall be removed and the exposed ends beveled at approximately 45 degrees from vertical. The Berm foundation shall be cleaned and patched as necessary. The foundation and joining surfaces shall be coated with a slow-setting emulsified asphalt. Asphalt mix shall be placed and compacted to conform with the shape and alignment of the undamaged segment.

3.7 Disposal. All Materials removed from potholes, patches, and Berms shall be disposed of at disposal sites designated by the Forest Service.

SPECIFICATION T-805 DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

DESCRIPTION

1.1 This work consists of maintaining Drainage Structures and related items such as inlet and outlet channels, existing riprap, trash racks, and dropinlets.

MATERIALS

2.1 All Materials used in the maintenance of Drainage Structures shall conform by type and specification to the Material in the structure being maintained.

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Drainage Structures and related items shall be cleared of all foreign Material which has been deposited above the bottom of the structure and all vegetative growth which interferes with the flow pattern. Material removed that cannot be incorporated into maintenance work shall be hauled to a disposal site designated by the Forest Service.

3.2 If outlet or inlet riprap was installed by Purchaser as a construction item or existed prior to Purchaser's haul, it shall be maintained in good condition including the replacement of riprap if necessary to previous line, grade, and cross-section.

3.3 Perform maintenance to insure the proper functioning of the head walls, aprons, inlet assemblies, overside drains, riprap, trash racks, and other facilities related to the Drainage Structure.

SPECIFICATION T-808 MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

DESCRIPTION

1.1 Maintenance of miscellaneous structures includes cattleguards, gates, and other similar structures that have been previously installed to insure safe and efficient operation of the road.

MATERIALS

2.1 Any Materials needed in the maintenance of miscellaneous structures shall be similar in type and quality to the Material in the structure being maintained.

REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Cattleguards. Loose rails shall be welded or bolted back in place.

Excess Material carried into the cattleguard shall be removed when drainage is blocked or when it reaches 6 inches from the bottom of the cattleguard frame. Drainage into and from the cattleguard shall be kept open.

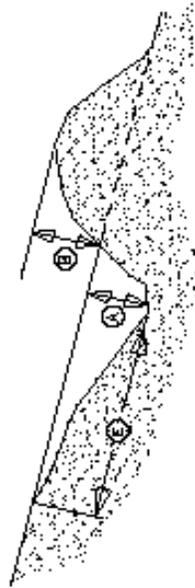
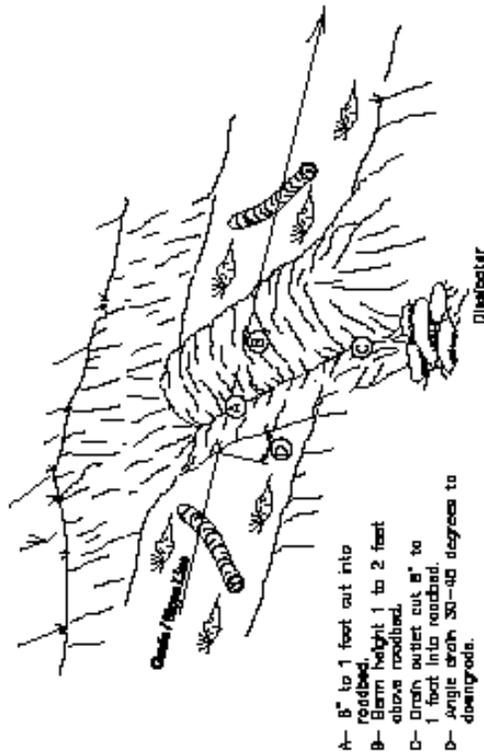
3.2 Gates. Gates shall be kept in good repair and made to swing easily. Hinges or latches shall be repaired if not operating properly.

Brush and debris shall be removed from within the swinging radius.

CT5.34# – OBLITERATION OF TEMPORARY ROADS, SKID TRAILS AND LANDINGS. (3/02)

Cutting Unit(s)	Type of Facility	Closure Method
All	Landings	<p>Redistribute 10-15 tons/acre of slash across the landing clearings.</p> <p>As needed, Seed landings with seed mixture as specified in special provision CT6.601# - EROSION CONTROL SEEDING.</p>
All	Constructed Skid Trails (Cut and Fill)	<p>Recontour by redistributing the berm (fill slope) back onto the road. Restribute the berm to match the original contour of slope prior to the trail being cut.</p> <p>Redistribute 10-15 tons/acre of slash across the skid trails.</p> <p>As needed, seed skid trails with seed mixture as specified in special provision CT6.601# - EROSION CONTROL SEEDING.</p>
All	Skid Trails (Without Cut and Fill)	<p>As needed, place waterbars as described in the attached table and specification.</p> <p>Redistribute 10-15 tons/acre of slash across the skid trails.</p> <p>As needed, seed skid trails with seed mixture as specified in special provision CT6.601# - EROSION CONTROL SEEDING.</p>
All	Skid Trails outside Units	<p>As needed, place waterbars as described in the attached table and specification.</p> <p>Redistribute 10-15 tons/acre of slash across the skid trails.</p> <p>As needed, seed skid trails with seed mixture as specified in special provision CT6.601# - EROSION CONTROL SEEDING.</p>

Skid Trail Water Bar Spacing	
Gradient (Percent)	Water Bar Spacing
0-10	200 Feet
10-20	160 Feet
20-30	110 Feet
30-40	80 Feet
40-50	60 Feet
50-60	45 Feet



Waterbar

Waterbar Detail

Waterbar
Detail

CT5.35# - CLOSURE OF Unclassified Roads. (9/01)

Unit

Closure Method

All

Re-contouring and spreading 10-15 tons per Acre of slash after re-contouring. Unclassified Roads shall be effectively closed to public vehicle access by purchaser during purchasers Non-operating periods.

CT6.411# - FELLING AND BUCKING (SPECIAL OBJECTIVES). (11/98)

Cutting Unit

Special Objectives

ALL

Trees shall be felled insofar as safety permits, to angle in the direction of skidding.

CT6.42# - SKIDDING AND YARDING (SPECIAL OBJECTIVES). (11/98)

<u>Cutting Unit</u>	<u>Special Objectives</u>
ALL	Tractor skid trails will be located and approved in advance of falling.
ALL	Logs shall be tractor skidded with the leading end free of the ground.
ALL	Trees designated for cutting and/or logs will be left as rub trees along tractor skid trails as needed to protect young growth and leave trees.
ALL	Bucking of windfalls and down material across skid trail location is required in advance of skidding.
ALL	When possible, 5 to 15 tons/acre of coarse woody debris shall be left for long-term soil productivity.

CT6.601# - EROSION CONTROL SEEDING. (11/98)

Seed Application Table

Species of Seed	Pure Live Seed Pounds Per Acre		
Idaho Fescue (<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>)	5		
June grass (<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>)	0.5		
Mountain brome (<i>Bromus marginatus</i>)	5		
Western wheatgrass (<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>)	5		
Lupine, Silky (<i>Lupinus sericeus</i>)	20		
Fireweed (<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>)	0.1		
Sticky Geranium (<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>)	6		
TOTAL	41.6		
All seed purchased will be certified to be free of the noxious weed seeds from weeds listed on the current "All States Noxious Weeds List." Test results from a certified seed analyst and seed analysis labels attached to the bags will be provided to the Forest Service.			
Test results from a certified seed analyst and seed analysis labels attached to the bags will be provided Forest Service. All species and cultivars shall be purchased as "Certified Seed" and "Source Identified Seed" unless <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No cultivar exists (e.g. native forbs for which no cultivated variety exists (see table above). o otherwise approved by the Salmon-Challis National Forest timber sale administrator or Contracting Officer's Representative. 			
No seed may be purchase that contains Idaho listed Noxious Weed Species or SCNF Watch List species.			
Sliky Lupine (<i>Lupinus sericeus</i>) must be planted in the fall to ensure stratification from freeze and thaw cycles.			
Ask the supplier and purchase the correct inoculum for silky lupine.			
NO substitution of species or cultivars without prior written consent of the Salmon-Challis National Forest timber sale administrator or Contracting Officer's Representative.			
Species must be purchased from one of the following suppliers:			
Supplier	Granite Seed	Stevenson Intermountain Seed	Wind River Seed
Headquarters	Lehi, UT	Ephraim, UT	Manderson, WY
Telephone Number	1-801-768-4422	1-435-283-6639	1-307-568-3364
Website	www.graniteseed.com	www.stevensonintermountainseed.com	www.windriverseed.com

Fertilizer Application Table

Type of Fertilizer	Pounds Per Acre
N/A	N/A

CT6.7# - SLASH TREATMENT. (4/03)

Purchaser's Slash Responsibility Table	
Cutting Unit(s)	Type of Slash Disposal
ALL	4, 5, 7, 9, and 10

4. Handpile

When harvest activity generated slash exceeds more than 15 tons/acre of coarse woody debris present, Purchaser shall handpile all logging slash within the cutting units as shown on the Sale Area Map. Slash to be piled shall include all material from 3 inch diameter up to and including 6 inches in diameter at the large end, having a minimum length of 8 feet. Piles shall have a minimum height of 5 feet. Piles shall be located at least 10 feet away from any residual green tree. If conditions make it impractical to locate piles so that damage to residual green trees can be avoided, an area designated by the Forest Service will be cleared and used as a piling area. No piles are to be made in system roads, streams or within the channel bottom above any culvert intake.

Piles shall be constructed reasonably compact and free of soil to facilitate burning. Piles shall also be constructed with enough fine material (less than 1/4 inch in diameter), such as twigs and needles to easily ignite and burn the pile. All piles should have a good base to prevent the pile from toppling. Piles will not be made on downed logs or stumps.

5. Landing Cleanup

A landing is considered a place where any logs or products are gathered for loading. Logs not meeting utilization standards accumulated at landings shall be returned to the cutting unit as agreed to in writing by the Forest Service. All slash accumulated at landings shall be piled, unless it is agreed in writing that slash can be thrown back into an area that is planned to be broadcast burned.

Piles shall be reasonably compact and free of soil to facilitate burning. Piles will not be less than 5 feet in height. Piles shall be of a size and location which will not impair road use or result in damage to residual timber. Piles shall be located at least 20 feet from residual timber. Piles shall not be more than 50 feet long.

Landing debris along temporary roads within the cutting units may be piled in conjunction with temporary road construction slash. Landing piles shall be placed along the lower side of the road.

All objects which extend more than 5 feet in any direction from the windrow or pile profile will be cut off and returned to the windrow or pile.

7. Slashing

Purchaser shall fell all live and dead coniferous vegetation not meeting utilization standards and over N/A feet in height, unless otherwise designated to be left standing. Stump height shall not exceed 12 inches from ground surface as measured on the uphill side. Trees shall be completely severed from the stump.

Material to be slashed within 50 feet of the boundary of a unit shall be felled toward the center of the unit. Any material which falls outside of the unit shall be returned to a minimum of 10 feet inside of the boundary. All roads within these units shall be kept free of slashed material. Slashed vegetation shall be felled along the contour as much as possible for water runoff soil movement protection.

Trees over N/A feet or more in height after being pulled over in the felling or yarding/skidding operation shall be severed from the stump.

9. Lopping

When leaving coarse woody material is appropriate, prior to skidding operations, Purchaser shall cut all exposed limbs from Included Timber. Such limbing shall be done to a top diameter of approximately 3 inches diameter inside bark, at which point the top will be cut from the remainder of the stem. Limbs shall be severed from the remaining top and all limbs cut from the top and boles will not extend over 2 feet in height above the ground.

10. Clean System Roads

Purchaser shall dispose of all logging slash 2 inch large end diameter and 4 feet in length which is created within the clearing limits of system roads. Slash shall be piled for later burning within the right-of-way clearing unless an alternate method of slash disposal is agreed to in writing. Piles shall be reasonably compact and free of soil to facilitate burning. Piles shall be of a size and location which will not impair road use. Piles shall be a minimum of twice their diameter from any residual timber.

CT6.8# - MEASURING. (9/03)

Payment Unit/Cutting Unit	Cruising Method
All	Variable Plot; 10 BAF.

Estimated quantities of timber subsequently included under CT.1.3, CT.1.4, CT.3.1, CT.3.2, CT.3.3, CT.3.4, CT.3.5 or CT.3.7 not previously measured will be determined using the standard cruise methods as described in FSH 2409.12, Timber Cruising Handbook, or, if attached, using the Additional Volume Calculation Table based on information generated from the timber cruise.

Species Prod L/D DBH	LP 07 D	LP 08 D
3	---	0.36
4	---	1.00
5	---	3.00
6	---	4.36
7	2.48	
8	5.48	
9	8.69	
10	12.13	
11	15.79	
12	19.67	
13	23.77	
14	28.1	
15	32.64	
16	37.41	
17	42.4	
18	47.61	
19	53.04	
20	58.69	