History of DNR Management of Ice Road Construction Impacts of Different Construction Methods

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DNR Management Goals

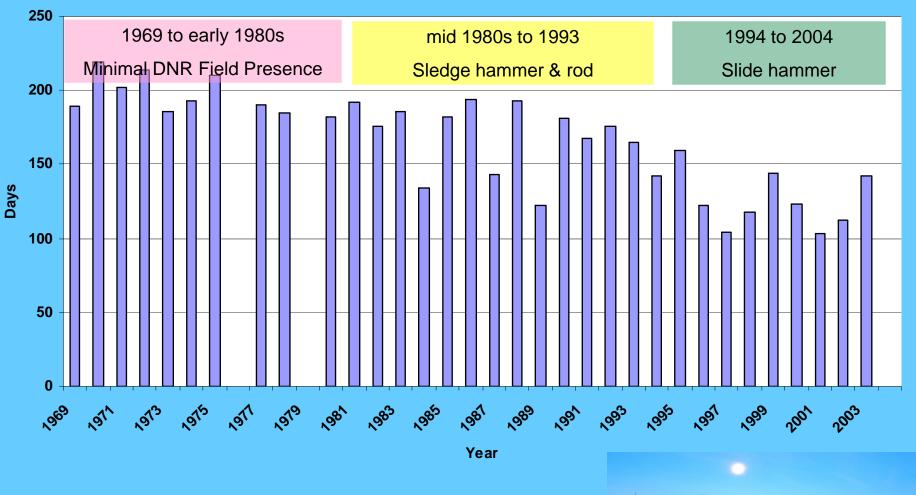
Maximize winter exploration season

Ensure that tundra disturbance does not exceed allowable levels



Alaska North Slope Winter Exploration Season Length





Tundra Opening Standard: 6" Snow, 12" Frozen Ground

DNR Response to Shortening Winter Season

Conduct tundra travel model study Implement the results of study into tundra opening protocol



Permitting Exploration on the North Slope: TUNDRA TRAVEL MODEL

And VALIDATION STUDY

Research Project by Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources in collaboration with Alaska Oil and Gas Association U.S. Dept. of Energy Yale University University of British Columbia





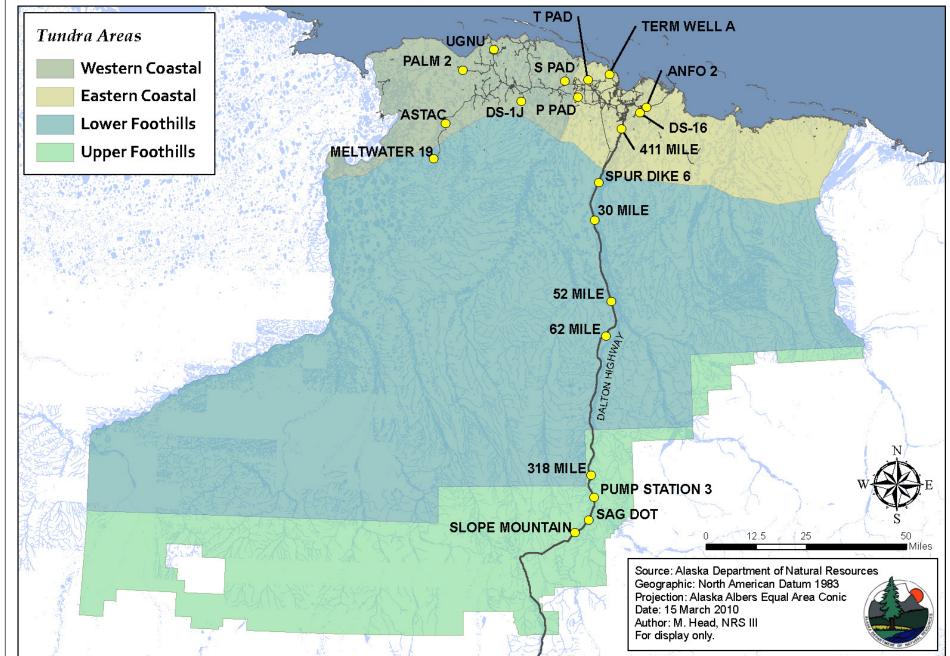


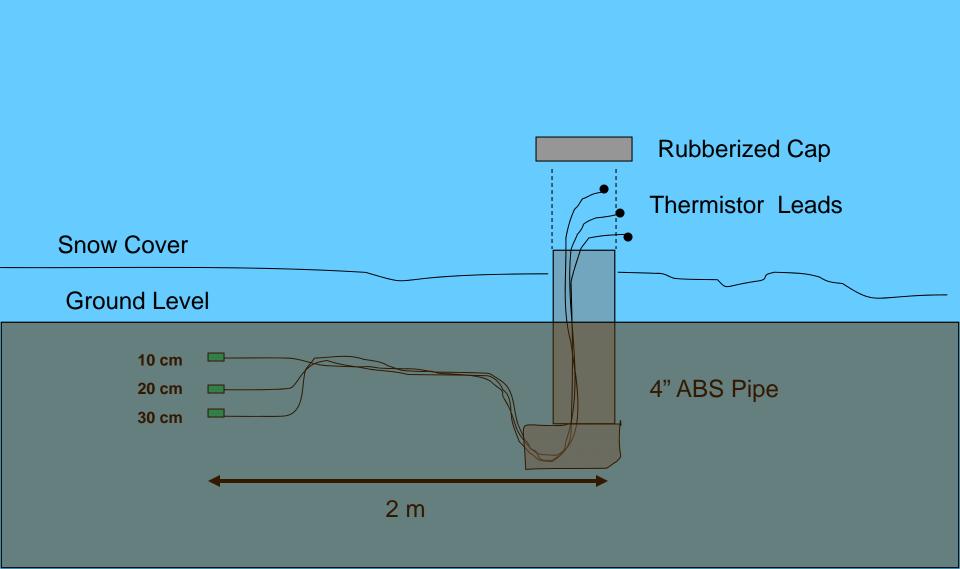


New Tundra Opening Management Standards

COASTAL PLAIN 6 inches of Snow -5° C Soil Temperature FOOTHILLS 9 inches of Snow -5° C Soil Temperature

State of Alaska North Slope Tundra Areas Soil Temperature and Snow Depth Monitoring Station Locations





DNR Soil Temperature Station Set Up



DNR Response to Shortening Winter Season

Conduct tundra travel model study Implement the results of study into tundra opening protocol

Work with industry to develop new ice road construction methods Monitor ice road construction projects to determine what methods work



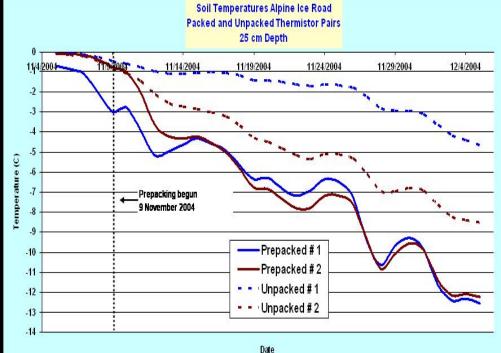
Methods of Ice Road Construction

- Construct after tundra opening with no pre-packing (standard construction)
- Construct early with no pre-packing
- Pre-pack, side-cast water from rolligon
- Pre-pack, then construct on packed area (including "snow road")
- In low snow years use ice chips



Lessons Learned Pre-packing works • accelerates freeze-up • saves snow from wind events









Lessons Learned

Sedge vegetation is very resistant to disturbance

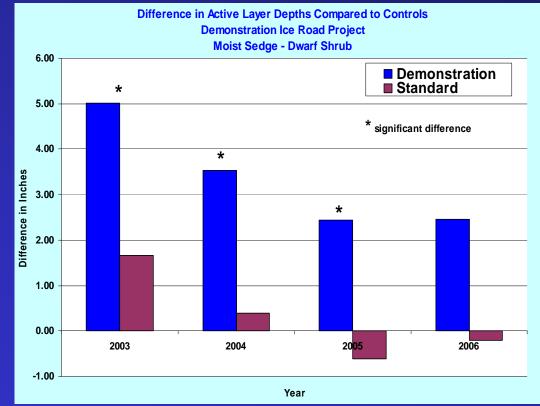




Lessons Learned

Moist sedge – significantly deeper active layer With early construction, no pre-pack







Pioneer Hail Storm Ice Road

October 25, 2005 – Started pre-packing November 7, 2005 – – 5° C soil temp November 14, 2005 – Started watering December 9, 2005 – Ice road & pad were completed

December 6, 2005 – Tundra Opened



Pioneer Hail Storm Ice Road

Mean Active Layer Depths: On Ice Road = 16.29 inches Adjacent tundra = 16.86 inches No Significant Difference



White Hills 08/09

October 7, 2008 – Started pre-packing November 7, 2008 – Started watering December 31, 2008 – Ice road completed January 14, 2009 – Tundra opened Earliest tundra opening: October 20, 1970 !





2008/2009 White Hills Ice Road



Mean Active Layer Depths: On Ice Road = 19.7 inches Adjacent tundra = 21.2 inches **Mean Soil Moisture: On Ice Road** = 80.3% Adjacent tundra = 85.9% **Both significantly different** p-value = 0.008, 0.002



Lessons Learned

Tussock tundra can be easily disturbed by off-road travel



Some construction methods are less likely to disturb tussocks than other methods

Methods that protect tussocks can have very early start date



Lessons Learned

Disturbed tussock tundra can take many years to recover







2002 Ice Road Scrape

Recovery

2003 to 2006

1 m x 5m Sample Plot

Tussock Disturbance Ratings





Level 0 - Undisturbed



Level 1 - Scuffed







Level 2 – Cracked or smashed

Level 3 – Crushed or removed

Tussock Disturbance Index

Tussock Σ (number of tussocks) (rating)IndexTotal number of tussocks

Convenient way to compare ice roads

Calculated for every ice road with tussock tundra

Calculated for adjacent raw tundra with tussock tundra



2004 Ice Road – Tussock Tundra



Pre-packing and Side-casting Water from a Rolligon

- Reduces insulation effect of deep snow
- Secures snow in place during high wind events
- Least disturbance to tussocks of any technique Encapsulates tussocks in ice
- Possible to start ice road construction very early

Started ice road construction December 2, 2003 Tundra opened January 9, 2004



White Hills 08/09

October 7, 2008 – Started pre-packing November 7, 2008 – Started watering December 31, 2008 – Ice road completed January 14, 2009 – Tundra opened









2008/2009 White Hills Ice Road



White Hills Ice Road 2008/2009

Tussock disturbance ratings from 4 plots sampled in tussock tundra

Plot	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
А	17	5	0	0
В	11	б	3	2
С	34	2	0	0
D	17	15	0	0
Total	79	28	3	2
% Total tussocks	70.5%	25.0%	2.7%	1.8%

Tussock Disturbance Index = 0.36



Possible Factors to Explain Low Impact

Pre-packing started early while snow was still loose, tussocks still flexible

Pre-packing was done using light duty vehicles

Permittee had good communication and contractor oversight



Low Snow Year Ice Road Construction



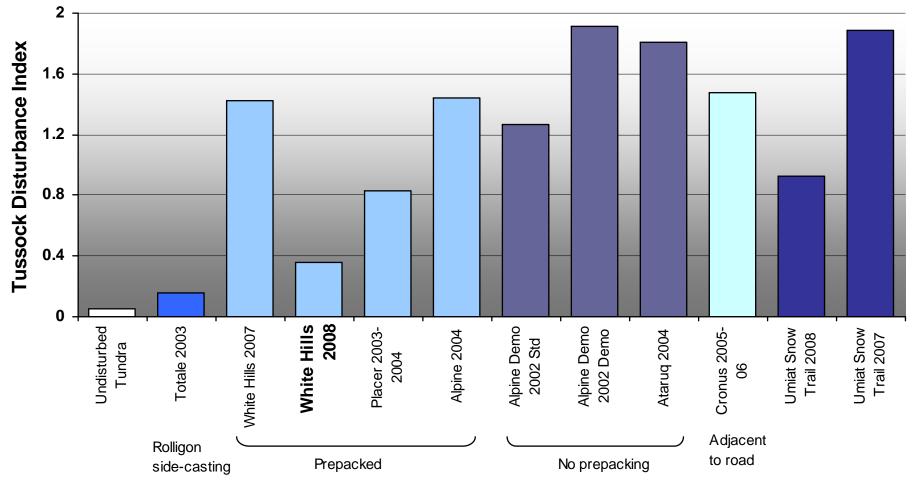
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2007 Chevron Ice Road



Tussock Disturbance Index Various Ice Roads and Trails 2002-2008





Ice Road Best Management Practices

- Route Selection choose route that avoids tussock tundra if possible
- Construction Method use pre-packing methods if there is early snow, use least aggressive method possible to suit needs
 - **Cost pre-packing is additional expense**

Benefit – may be able to drill additional well with the extra time that is gained

 Equipment Operators - use best, most experienced equipment operators during pioneer phase



Ice Road Best Management Practices

Vary ice road location from year to year to allow recovery

Measures to Use in Low Snow Years

- Use of ice chips and snow from road accessible lakes to build pioneer ice road
- Use temporary mesh snow fences to aid snow accumulation
- Make artificial snow with fine spray of water



Promising New Equipment



Ag-Chem TerraGator



Promising New Equipment



Smooth Tires on Volvo Water Buffalo



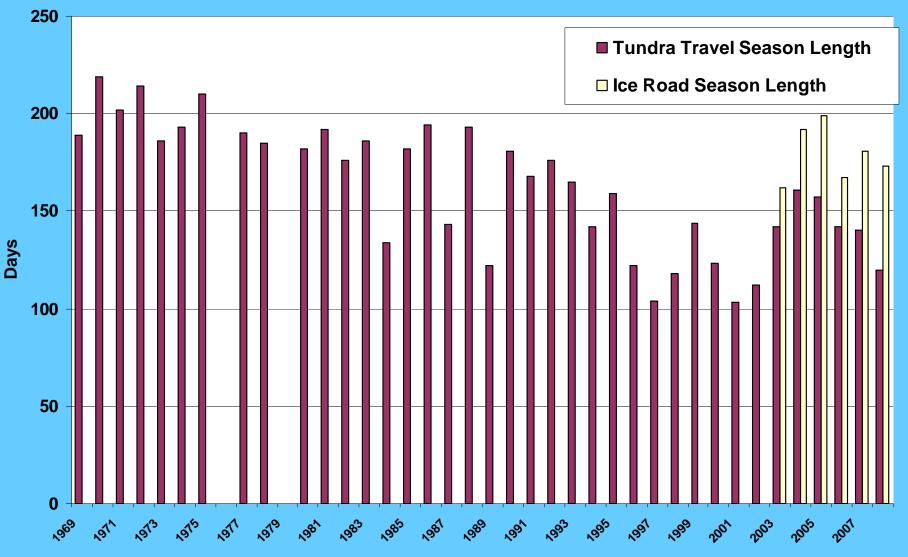
Promising New Equipment



Smooth and Standard Volvo Tires



North Slope Winter Exploration Season Length Alaska State Land



Year