CHAPTER 4
LAND USE AND AIR QUALITY
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section                                                                 Page
410 Land Use........................................................................................................... 4-1
  411 Environmental Description ........................................................................... 4-1
    411.100 Pre-mining Land Use ........................................................................... 4-1
    411.120 Land Capacity ....................................................................................... 4-2
    411.130 Land Use and Classifications under Local Law ...................................... 4-4
    411.140 Cultural and Historic Resource Information ......................................... 4-4
    411.200 Previous Mining Activity ..................................................................... 4-10
412 Reclamation Plan ................................................................................................. 4-11
  412.100 Postmining Land Use Plan ........................................................................ 4-11
  412.200 Land Owner or Surface Manager Comments ........................................... 4-12
  412.300 Suitability and Capability ....................................................................... 4-12
413 Performance Standards ......................................................................................... 4-12
  413.100 Postmining Land Use .............................................................................. 4-12
  413.200 Determining Pre-mining Uses of Land ..................................................... 4-12
  413.300 Criteria for Alternative Postmining Land Uses ....................................... 4-12
420 Air Quality ........................................................................................................... 4-13
  421 Air Quality Standards ...................................................................................... 4-13
  422 Compliance Efforts .......................................................................................... 4-13
  423 Monitoring Program ......................................................................................... 4-14
References.................................................................................................................... 4-14

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure   Description
  4-3     Land Use Located in Appendix 4-3
LIST OF APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-1</td>
<td>Cultural Resources (Confidential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-3</td>
<td>Prime Farmland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-1</td>
<td>Cultural and Historical Survey (incorporated into Appendix 4-1 - Confidential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-1L</td>
<td>Archaeological Surveys (incorporated into Appendix 4-1 - Confidential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-2</td>
<td>Correspondence from the Utah Division of State History (incorporated into Appendix 4-1- Confidential)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST OF PLATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-1</td>
<td>Pre-mining Land Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-2</td>
<td>Postmining Land Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-3</td>
<td>Grazing Allotments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 4
Land Use and Air Quality

400 Land Use and Air Quality

This chapter of the mining and reclamation plan describes the status of lands in the mine plan permit and adjacent areas. Information used in preparing this chapter of the mining and reclamation plan has been gathered from published sources and from discussions with the relevant land-management agencies. Fossil Rock has leased the Cottonwood Tract Lease, although this lease will not be mined until permitted, certain baseline information associated with the lease is incorporated into the chapter.

410 Land Use

411 Environmental Description

The uses of land preceding mining were wildlife habitat and some limited grazing. Ranchers may have used the canyon for access to the upper parts of Cottonwood Canyon and the top of the plateau.

Within the permit area, acreage has been disturbed by the mine’s surface facilities. The effect on vegetation associated with the facilities is temporary and will be eliminated by revegetation of the disturbance. Continued operation of the surface facilities will have no significant impact on the local wildlife. Discussions of the Waste Rock Disposal Site are found in a separate volume of this M&RP.

411.100 Premining Land Use

Existing land uses of the Mine permit and adjacent areas consist of grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and industrial (mining, gas wells and gas pipelines). No commercial forest uses have existed on the privately owned or National Forest lands within the permit or adjacent
areas. Farming is impractical due to the steep and rocky terrain, lack of water to irrigate and therefore, no future farm use is expected within the permit or adjacent area. The prime farmland determination information is in Appendix 4-3. Plate 4-1 shows the pre-mining land use for the permit and adjacent areas.

411.120 Land Capability

Recreation - Recreational use of the area consists primarily of sightseeing by people traveling up Cottonwood Canyon to the Upper Joes Valley area. Limited hunting also occurs on the mine plan area upon the plateau. Most of the area is characterized by steep and extremely rugged cliffs which are not conducive to recreational uses (Niebergall, 1981). There is no fishing in the canyon near the mine (Niebergall, 1981). Access to the mine plan area is by the paved road in Cottonwood Canyon. Jeep trails allow access to the mine plan or adjacent areas on the high plateau above the Mine.

Bouldering has recently become a popular activity in the area adjacent to the mine. Emery County Recreation has listed 25 bouldering sites along Cottonwood Creek, both above and below the mine facilities. Wikipedia defines bouldering as a form of rock climbing that is performed on large boulders or other small rock formations, without the use of ropes or harnesses.

Farming - See Section 411.100.

Grazing - The National Forest land within the mine plan area is considered as unsuitable range (Niebergall, 1981). Since 1981 when John Niebergall made the preceding statement, additional area was added to the mine plan area. A map showing the US Forest Service grazing allotments is provided (see Plate 4-3). Livestock are also trailed on the road in Cottonwood Canyon (Niebergall, 1981). Cattle are moved to summer range at the higher elevations above the mine plan area.
In the past PacifiCorp has provided for the US Forest Service and the Trail Mountain Cattleman's Association, fences and gates at the Roan Canyon location and the adjacent Cottonwood Canyon location. The company (PacifiCorp) has provided a cattle guard and a stock corral at the Cottonwood Canyon location, to aid the cattlemen in their efforts to trail cattle to and from summer ranges above the permitted areas.

As illustrated on Plate 4-3 the mine area lies primarily within a single grazing allotment, Trail Mountain C & H (cattle & horse). The Trail Mountain Allotment occupies 21,327 acres (of which 1,188 acres are Utah State lands) in northwestern Emery County. According to the Forest Service, 1995, the allotment exhibits 6,969 acres of land suitable for cattle grazing and is divided into five separate pastures or units to facilitate a rest rotation grazing system that is designed to coordinate livestock grazing with wintering big game species. The five pastures are: 1) Upper Joe's Valley, 2) North Trail East, 3) North Trail West, 4) Trail Canyon, and 5) South Trail. The last two pastures are important big game wintering areas and in the past a portion of the South Trail unit has been closed to livestock grazing to improve Elk winter range (see Plate 4-3).

Allowable grazing season is from June 21 to September 20, annually. Approximately 793 AUM's are contributed by the Trail Canyon pasture and 595 are attributable to the South Trail pasture. Based on an overall average without regard to proximity to water or physical barriers, the average existing use in the Trail Mountain Allotment is approximately 0.13 AUMs per acre or 7.7 acres per AUM (Healy, 1998). The cattle are owned by separate livestock operators. Excepting "rested" pastures, cattle enter the allotment by Trail Canyon and then leave via Cottonwood Canyon from the northern units. Plate 4-3 indicates that range fences, water troughs, stock tanks (ponds), and cattle guards overlie the allotment area.

History of Mining - Mining activities existed on or near the site of the Trail Mountain Mine since 1898 (Doelling, 1972). The first large scale operation on the site, the Johnson Mines, opened in
1909. A series of three mines, the Johnson property operated from 1909 through 1948. The amount of coal produced during that period and the extent of the workings is unknown.

In 1946 three additional operations started in Cottonwood Canyon. Two prospects operated for a short time (1946-1952) (Doelling, 1972). Activity at the Trail Mountain Mine started in 1946 and lasted until 1967. The mine was then shut down for 10 years and reopened under the ownership for Mr. John Bell of Orangeville, Utah. Mr. Bell operated the mine until 1979. The Fetterolf Group then operated the mine until 1981, when it was purchased by Natomas Trail Mountain Coal Company. The property was subsequently purchased by Diamond Shamrock, later by Arch Minerals Corp., by Beaver Creek Coal Company (1987), and by PacifiCorp (1992).

411.130 Land Use and Classifications under Local Law

The current land uses of the permit and adjacent area fall under two Emery County zoning regulations. One is (MR & R-1 Zone) Mining Grazing and Recreation and the second is (M-1) Mountain Zone. The Mountain Zone allows mining activity, which is a major part of the County’s economy, as a conditional use with careful planning and permitting. The mine site is in the M-1 zone.

411.140 Cultural and Historic Resources Information

An intensive cultural resource evaluation of 8,025 acres was conducted by the Archeological-Environmental Research Corporation (AERC) in October of 1991 (AERC Project 1281 (UPL-91-2) Utah State Project No. UT-91-AF-481f) in the Trail Mountain locality, the report is included in this permit as a reference document. The survey contains information not specific to the Fossil Rock permitted/disturbed area, but to adjacent areas. The purpose of the survey was to identify and record cultural site presence and assess National Register significant relative to established criteria. Maps 4, 5 and 6 within the report show historic locations of surveys performed in the area of the Fossil Rock mine site.
The Mine site permitted/disturbed area shown on Plate 5-2 contains no known cultural and/or historical resources. The permitted/disturbed area has been the location of a mining operation since approximately 1946 although the facilities have been improved several times since then, the mining operation has remained under DOGM permit since 1978. A drawing Figure 5-1 prepared in 1981 (Rev 11/90) and again in 1997 as Plate 5-1 (Confidential) outlines a survey boundary including the mine permitted/disturbed area which is assumed to be either from a survey done in 1977 or 1979 "Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Trail Mountain Coal Company Transmission Line/1977/Dale L. Berge" and/or "A Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resource Evaluation and Test Excavations in Cottonwood Canyon, Emery County, Utah/1979/AERC, F.R. Hauck". The boundary includes the lower end of Cottonwood Canyon and extends up canyon to approximately the top of the mines permitted/disturbed area. The boundary includes several locations of artifacts and archeological sites, none of the artifacts or sites are within the mine site permitted/disturbed area boundary (Plate 5-2). Through a diligent search the permittee has not found copies of either report and no other cultural or historical surveys reviewed include the mine site permitted/disturbed area. The permittee has requested copies of both reports from the State Historical Preservation Office/Utah Division of State History Office (SHPO) be sent to the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. Per an e-mail from Chris Merritt, State Historical Preservation Office/Utah Division of State History dated 1/15/2021, included in Appendix 4-1 Confidential, the following applies to document and concurrence pre-1993. "Unfortunately, our office does not retain correspondence or concurrence for any projects that pre-date 1993. So both of these studies you reference came in during the period where we don't have any records on our correspondence."

The permittee has no documentation providing evidence of clearance by SHPO for the mine site permitted/disturbed area due to the age of both the facility, the cultural/historic resources information and because clearance documentation was traditional sent to the requesting agency or surface owner not to the permittee. In addition, the State Historical Preservation Office/Utah Division of State History has not retained correspondence pre-dating 1993.

INTEGRATED
MAY 1 U 2021
Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining
The permittee located a clearance letter for the Tract 2 Lease Addition which states that the D&RG survey by SHPO indicated that no cultural or historic sites were located in the project area, the letter is included in Appendix 4-1.

The permittee has provided copies of historic Figure 5-1 and Plate 5-1 (Confidential) in Appendix 4-1 (Confidential).

The permittee does not have the information available to provide a clear and concise map indicating the location and boundaries of the cultural resource sites within the permitted/disturbed or leased area of the Fossil Rock Mine. As provided in Appendix 4-1, the drawings associated with the surveys are of a scale that does not enable the permittee to identify in a clear and concise manner the location or boundary of a cultural site. Although cultural survey information is provided in Appendix 4-1, the permittee does not have access to original reports, merely photocopies from DOGM library files. Due to the permittee transfer of the DOGM permit in 2015 from PacifiCorp and the surveys being performed for submittal to agencies and not for the permittee between 20 and 30 years prior to the transfer, original information is not available.

For ease of review the available copied archeological/cultural survey reports have been minimized to include only reports pertaining to the mine’s immediate area and included in Appendix 4-1, Confidential. Should the reports/surveys entitled “Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Trail Mountain Coal Company Transmission Line/1977/Dale L. Berge” and/or “A Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resource Evaluation and Test Excavations in Cottonwood Canyon, Emery County, Utah/1979/AERC, F.R. Hauck” become available and determined to be applicable they will be included in the appendix.

The following information is believed to have come for a survey/inventory entitled “A Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resource Evaluation and Test Excavations in Cottonwood Canyon,}

4-6
Emery County, Utah/1979/AERC, F.R. Hauck. Archeological Inventory - Five archeological sites (279E/1 through 279E/5) and four isolated artifacts (279E/x1 through 279E/x4) were identified by AERC in the lower section of Cottonwood Canyon (see Plate 5-1: Refer to PacifiCorp Confidential and Private Information Volume: Trail Mountain tab). Two of the archeological sites, 279E/3 and 279E/5 have important data remains. Some vandalism had occurred at these sites. "The abundance of charcoal and the lack of ceramics", suggests possible datable archaic habitation. Site depths of up to a meter of fill evidently contain important stratigraphic data. Both sites have register potential (CRRS: S-2) because of the scientific information potential". (AERC, 1979.)

Site 279E/2, located north of 279E/4 is something of an enigma. The site consists of a rectangular stone foundation, but the lack of other surface materials, and apparent depth, make it difficult to determine whether the site was historic or an unusual, perhaps an uncompleted prehistoric structure. Because of the stone alignments, and its pinon-juniper bench location, the site is suspected as prehistoric. It was judged not to have National Register potential and rated CRRS: S-4.

The two remaining sites 279E/1 and 2 were both CRRS: S-4 lithic scatters. No diagnostic tools were found upon them or any of the other previously described sites (for a complete discussion related to the cultural resources of Cottonwood Canyon refer to AA Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resources and Test Excavations in Cottonwood Canyon, Emery County, Utah [UP&L-79-5A, B, C]@, 1979, report prepared for Utah Power & Light Company by Archeological Environmental Research Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah).

Two of the isolated artifact locations 279E/X1 and X2 had every appearance of having been sites long since eroded. These isolates compliment the two other lithic scatters and indicate limited hunting activities along the drainage. The depth of charcoal in the rock shelters indicates that their prehistoric occupation could involve a considerable chronological period.
In the area the artifacts were located, little impacts from the mining activities will occur. The sites located near the roadside will be and have been subject to vandalism. Future improvements to the road suggested by Emery County and the Forest Service may significantly impact the sites. (Assumed to be same sites discussed in AERC Project 1472(UPL-95-1) Utah State Project No.: UT-95-AF-063b,f,p,s report, March 1, 1995 (Appendix 4-1) and Project 1412 (UPL-93-17), Utah State Project No.:UT-93-AF-598p report, 1994.

Information from AERC Project 1472(UPL-95-1) Utah State Project No.: UT-95-AF-063b,f,p,s report, March 1, 1995, Hauck & Hadden follows: Three previously recorded significant cultural resources are located within a proposed powerline right-of-way (Cottonwood Canyon). Site 42EM959 (Harvest Moon Shelter) is a rock shelter occupation recorded in 1977 by BYU (Berge 1977). The site has been excavated and reported by Hauck and Weder in 1982, an additional site 42EM960 (Peephole Site) was excavated but was not considered significant due to vandalism and later elimination by road construction. Site 42EM 1643 is an open occupation recorded during the BYU Trail Mountain Powerline projection (Nielson 1983) and Site 42EM 1633 is the Old Johnson Mine site, recorded in 1983 by AERC. A non-significant site 42EM 1125 is a historic/modern stone foundation recorded in 1979 by AERC. Refer to Maps 4 and 5 of the report for recorded loci locations. No newly identified paleontological loci or cultural resources loci were discovered during the examination or evaluations. None of these sites are within the mine site permitted/disturbed area or existing leased areas.

Information from Cottonwood Lease Tract – Archaeology/Cultural Resources Technical Report, EWMC001, Manti-La Sal National Forest and U.S, Bureau of Land Management, David Evans and Associates, Inc. and AERC, May 28, 1999 follows: To date, there have been no specific effort to compile a synthesis of the prehistory and history of the Trail Mountain/Cottonwood Canyon areas. This lack of a cultural-historical schematic is primarily due to the level of research in the area has been restricted to cultural resource surveys. There have been three data recovery excavations of the archeological sites in the locality, all three of the sites (Joes Valley Alcove, Harvest Moon Shelter and Peephole Shelter(Destroyed) are located adjacent to
the lease tract. To date a total of ten cultural resource surveys (Table 3.11-1) have been conducted within the lease area, encompassing 1,429.87 acres (Figure 3.11-1), with the recording of 17 sites (Table 3.11-2), eleven had been assessed as eligible archeological resources – three lithic scatters, three campsites, historic campsite, hunting blind, prehistoric occupation, multiuse site, and wagon trail. None of these sites are within the mine site permitted/disturbed area or existing leased areas.

**Palaeontologic Inventory** - Fossils are found on the mine plan area in nearly all of the geologic units. With the exception of dinosaur footprints found in the coal seams of the Blackhawk Formation, no significant paleontological specimens are known to be present (US Forest Service, 1978).

**Parks, Cemeteries, Trails** - There are no known public parks or cemeteries within the disturbed, permit or adjacent leased area. There are no lands within the disturbed, permit or adjacent leased area which are within the boundaries of any units of the National System of Trails or the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, including rivers designated under section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

**Prevent Adverse Impacts** - Measures used to mitigate the effects of the mining operation on cultural resources were implemented prior to any disturbance associated with the development.

During 1985 and 1986, the proposed construction and realignment of three miles of county road by Emery County from Highway 29 to the Mine site was completed. Two cultural sites were located and avoided during the road construction. The two sites are likely discussed in the AERC Project 1472(UPL-95-1) Utah State Project No.: UT-95-AF-063b,f,p,s report, March 1, 1995, Hauck & Hadden. Once construction began, avoidance procedures were adopted as the feasible mitigation measures.
Manmade and natural stock ponds are provided on the Trail Mountain area as a source of water for grazing cattle. These ponds are supplied by snow runoff or springs. There are several developed springs in the allotment areas that have watering troughs. If subsidence affects ponds, the ponds will be rebuilt or repaired. Should subsidence alter a seep or spring that is supplying a water source to livestock, the permittee will, after consulting with the Forest Service and DOGM, commit to replace or relocate the trough or pond to a suitable range area. The permittee has implemented a subsidence and hydrologic monitoring program whereby, the extent and the effects of subsidence to water resources can be studied, identified, and the appropriate mitigating action taken.

**Identify and Evaluate**- If required by the Division and within an area to be disturbed by the mine, the applicant will identify and evaluate important historic and archeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places through; collection of additional information; conducting field investigations; or other appropriate analyses. Prior to new surface disturbance, a cultural resource survey of the proposed disturbed area will be completed in accordance with applicable regulations.

### 411.200 Previous Mining Activity

Underground Mined Areas - The Johnson mines, located across the canyon from the Mine facilities were active from 1909 to 1948. The Cottonwood Canyon prospects are located across Cottonwood Canyon from the Mine. The Cottonwood Canyon prospects were active from 1946 to 1948. No other known minerals of value have been mined within the permit or adjacent area.

Production from the earlier mines was from the Hiawatha seam by room and pillar mining. An estimated production of 96,000 tons is reported by Doelling (1972) for all mining in the area. Of this, the Cottonwood Canyon mines produced approximately 54,000 tons.
Surface Mined Areas - There have been no surface mines located within the mine permit or adjacent areas.

412 Reclamation Plan

412.100 Postmining Land Use

Postmining land use within the permit and adjacent area following reclamation will remain essentially the same as the regional uses. See Plate 4-2. Regional multiple uses are a combination of coal mining, grazing, wildlife habitat, hunting and recreation. The Applicant is not proposing a post-mining land use that differs from the pre-mining land use. The post-mining land and the pre-mining land use differ only because there were pre-law (DOGM 1976) activities on the mine site.

Use of the reclaimed site will probably be recreational during late spring, summer, and fall and for wildlife grazing during the winter and early spring. In this area, the recreational use should not interfere with the wildlife use due to limited access during the winter months.

Return of the mine site to the pre-mining land-use of grazing, wildlife, and recreation at the end of mining will be accomplished according to the steps provided in this permit. Refer to Sections 242, 340, 540 for additional information. Contemporaneous reclamation of those areas not needed during operation will take place throughout the life of the mine.

Postmining Land Use Management Plans - Management of range and grazing activities within the permit area will be the responsibility of the US Forest Service, State of Utah and for the waste rock storage area the Bureau of Land Management. The Applicant intends that the
postmining land uses will be consistent with the land use plans prepared by the surface management agencies. Final reclamation activities such as grading and seeding as detailed within this M&RP will be completed in a manner to provide uses of the lands consistent with the landowners.

412.200 Land Owner or Surface Manager Comments

Surface owner approval of the Applicant's proposed postmining land use will be confirmed by the approval of this Mining and Reclamation Plan.

412.300 Suitability and Capability

Final fills will not contain excess spoils.

413 Performance Standards

413.100 Post Mining Land Use

Reclamation will be performed in a timely manner. The land after reclamation will be capable of supporting the proposed postmining land use.

413.200 Determining Pre-mining Uses of Land

The pre-mining land use included grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and industrial (prelaw mining). Refer to Section 411.100 for additional information.

413.300 Criteria for Alternative Post-mining Land Uses

An alternative post-mining land use is not proposed.
420 Air Quality

This section includes descriptions of plans to comply with the Clean Air Act and applicable Utah or federal statutes and regulations pertaining to air quality standards.

On July 9, 2016, an application for Air Quality Small Source Exemption Registration for Fossil Rock Mine facilities was sent to the Utah Division of Air Quality (DAQ). The registration was granted September 7, 2016 by the DAQ. The exemption registration application, calculations and registration are available for review at the DAQ office in Salt Lake City, Utah.

421 Air Quality Standards

Mining activities will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act and the Utah Air Quality Regulations.

422 Compliance Efforts

Several practices are incorporated in the operations of the mine to protect the air quality in the mine vicinity. Protection of the air quality is mainly accomplished by reduction of dust production by the mine operations. Practices used to reduce dust production are:

a) Periodic watering, scraping, and compaction of coal loading area, and paving of the coal haulage road.

b) Wetting of coal during handling activities.

c) Keeping the size of the disturbed area to a minimum.

d) Revegetation of disturbed areas as soon as practical.

The effect on air quality by the mine will be minimal due to the limited area and the mitigation measures incorporated in the operation.
423 Air Pollution Control Plan

Monitoring Programs - The DAQ does not require an air monitoring program for the mine.

Fugitive Dust Control Practices - Emissions from the exposed areas shall be minimized through the operating practice of suppressing dust and revegetation. Additional information in Section 422.

References:


APPENDIX 4-3
PRIME FARMLAND
Errata Sheet Pertaining to Proposed Transfer of Permit From PacifiCorp to Fossil Rock Resources, LLC

This sheet is to be placed at the beginning of Chapters 1 thru 12 of the Trail Mountain Permit C/015/0009, the associated binders containing appendices, tables, figures, drawings, maps and to remain until such time that the permit is transferred and amended to reflect the information for the new permittee, Fossil Rock Resources, LLC (Fossil Rock Mine). This sheet is to be placed in the Waste Rock Site binder at the beginning of sections containing text, appendices and maps.

The facilities have changed hands multiple times, which means there are various references in the text, reports, studies, right-of-ways, leases and laboratory analyses which refer to the company owning or operating the mine facilities during a specific period of time. To provide clarification the following table lists the various names used through the life of the permit (to the best of our knowledge) and what entity under the new ownership those references will refer to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names Existing</th>
<th>Following Permit Transfer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PacifiCorp</td>
<td>Fossil Rock Resources, LLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver Creek Coal Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interwest Mining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy West Mining Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arco Mining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch Minerals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ark Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Mountain Coal Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Power &amp; Light Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Power &amp; Light Mining Division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Mountain Mine</td>
<td>Fossil Rock Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Mountain Mine No. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood/Wilberg Waste Rock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natomas Mine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Power &amp; Light Mining Division</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood Mine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimes Wash Facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When use of the above referenced names appear in the permit documents to describe events which would be considered historic they will remain the same. When the names are used to imply a commitment or ownership the names will be changed or amended where possible as designated in this table.

INCORPORATED
MAY 1 U 2021
Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining
Beaver Creek Coal Company
Trail Mountain No. 9 Mine

PRIME FARMLAND DETERMINATION

INCORPORATED
MAY 1, 1921
Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

2/1/88
February 4, 1986

Allen P. Childs
Chief Engineer
Trail Mountain Coal Company
P.O. Box 370
Orangeville, Utah 84537-0370

Dear Mr. Childs:

We have completed our review of the data furnished by Keith Beardall, District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Price, Utah concerning the area of your request January 14, 1986.

According to his investigation report and information in this office, soils located in T. 17 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 25, Sec. 26 and Sec. 35 do not qualify as Important Farmlands because soil temperatures are too cold or slopes are too steep.

If we can be of further assistance, please call on us.

Sincerely,

FERRIS P. ALLGOOD
State Soil Scientist

cc: Keith Beardall, DC, SCS, Price, UT
November 3, 1983

Allen Childs
Natomas Trail Mountain Coal Company
P. O. Box 370
Orangeville, Utah 84537

Dear Allen:

The riparian area along the streambank where the willows and narrowleaf cottonwood grows is about 2,500 lbs. per acre production. The site is in fair condition.

The Salina wildrye site on the steep side hill is producing about 900-1,000 lbs. per acre. The condition of this site is good.

George S. Cook
Range Conservationist
Price, Utah
Jim Schlenvogt  
Trail Mountain Mining  
Natomas Coal Company  
P. O. Box 370  
Orangeville, UT 84537  

Dear Mr. Schlenvogt:

Keith Beardall, District Conservationist, had a review made of the site located in Cottonwood Canyon Area. On the basis of his report, the soils in this area do not meet the requirements for prime farmland because no irrigation water is available and the area is too steep.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS T. HOLT  
State Conservationist  

cc: Keith Beardall, DC, SCS, Price, UT