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410. LAND USE.

Following are descriptions of premining land use and proposed postmining land use. Land use information for the soil borrow area is located in Exhibit 233. All reference to the refuse pile, topsoil borrow and subsoil stockpile sites mentioned within this section are superseded with the information provided in Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates’ Permit C/007/042.

411. ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION.

411.100. thru 411.110. PREMINING LAND-USE INFORMATION.

Historically, the livestock industry has been an integral part of the region’s economy. Early settlers depended on range land for grazing sheep, cattle, and horses. As time passed, grazing operations became smaller, more numerous, and directly associated with small farms. Timber also has been an integral part of the economy of the region, but on a much smaller scale than the livestock industry. Early settlers needed fence posts, corral poles, house logs, mine timber, railroad ties, and lumber. Numerous small sawmills supplied local needs. As time passed and needs diminished, most mills went out of business. No timber has been commercially harvested in the past 20 years.

Non-commercial use of the land has been as wildlife habitat. The area supports a good population of game wildlife and is therefore used for hunting.

411.120. LAND-USE DESCRIPTION IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES INFORMATION.

Land capability and productivity before mining have been only slightly reduced compared to the present land capability. Mining activities have proceeded on the current lease areas of the PMC for several decades with only minor effects on productive capabilities in terms of soils, topography, vegetation, wildlife, or hydrology. The soils indigenous to the area affected by the operations are described in R645-301-200. Vegetation and wildlife are discussed in R645-301-300. Land productivity in terms of plant products before any mining did not differ greatly from present productivity. Wildlife, sheep, cattle, and horses used the land for grazing. Small scale timbering has in the past provided fence posts, corral poles, house logs, and railroad ties. Farming in the area is prohibited by the steep and rocky terrain and the lack of water.

The land use of the Unit Train Loadout area is that of grazing by domestic livestock and wildlife. Grazing, which is by cattle, is under the control of the BLM and is part of the Wattis Grazing Allotment. The allotment contains approximately 3,500 acres of Public Land with an allocation of about 100 AUM’s. This amounts to 35 acres per AUM which reflects the low productivity of the area. Due to steepness of slope and the inherent lack of production on the Badlands, the actual contribution of this area to the grazing resource is very low. According to BLM, some fence posts and cord wood are cut from Badlands but, in general, the land is not managed intensively for these products. Likewise, the local SCS office describes the Badlands as not containing a developed soil, but consists of geologic material derived from weathered Mancos Shale and sandstone which do not have an agronomic potential for the production of food or fiber.

Current and future land use will suit the physical features of the mine plan area, which are mostly steep and rocky. Such land is well suited for management as a multi-use area, and coal mining fits appropriately into the overall land use scheme. Land productivity data were obtained from USFS and BLM of geologic material derived from weathered Mancos Shale and sandstone which do not have an agronomic potential for the production of food or fiber. Current and future land use will suit the physical features of the mine plan area, which are mostly steep and rocky. Such land is well suited for management as a multi-use area,
and coal mining fits appropriately into the overall land use scheme. Land productivity data were obtained from USFS and BLM.

Besides coal, oil and gas are the known minerals of value in the environs of the permit area. A few wells drilled in a field adjacent to the permit area produced gas and oil from 1924 to 1976. On December 28, 1990, the BLM approved the Drunkards Wash Unit (Unit) for the production of gas, including but not limited to coalbed methane. Since then, and as expanded, the Unit encompasses approximately 94,000 acres within Carbon and Emery Counties. There is a producing well within the permit area and several adjacent to the permit area.

411.130. Existing Land Uses and Land-Use Classifications.

Recreational use of the general region of the permit area consists of hunting, camping, picnicking, mountain biking, horseback riding, ATV riding, and hiking. Snowmobiling also occurs where the slopes are not too steep.

The PMC property and adjacent area are currently used for grazing, recreation, forestry, oil and gas, and coal mining. The majority of the surface under which PMC has federal leases is managed by the USFS under the multiple use and sustained yield concepts. Lands under state leases are used for grazing and access to the underground mining operations, including personnel and material supply and coal haulage from the underground mine to the preparation facilities. Coal preparation and management facilities are located on fee land.

ConocoPhillips Company (COP), formerly River Gas Corporation, intends to develop their oil and gas leases and other mineral estates in the area adjacent to the mine facilities and contemplates using the pre-existing roads in the area. COP is a working interest owner in and unit operator of the Drunkards Wash Unit. Also Carbon County’s communication and relay facilities exist atop Star Point Ridge, adjacent to the mine facilities.

Utah Railway Company owns the siding track, right-of-way and access road at the Wattis Junction at Plateau’s Loadout. Therefore, Utah Railway Company expects the track and access road to be returned in good condition following the removal of the silo, conveyors and any other structures (see Exhibit 412.200a).

USFS lands on Gentry Mountain Meadow and Castle Valley Ridge are grazed by cattle. Gentry Mountain Meadow is grazed by 1,440 head of cattle, and the Castle Valley Ridge is grazed by 236 head of cattle between July 26 and September 30. Private land owned by U. S. Fuel Company is grazed by 200 to 300 head of cattle between May and November. The land managed by the BLM within the permit boundary is grazed. There are four livestock allotments, three for cattle and one for sheep. Total grazing allowed is 650 animal units per month.

Recreational use of the area affected by mining operations consists primarily of hunting and camping. However, growing use of the area by mountain bikers, ATV riders and hikers has been seen over the past few years. Heavy hunting of elk and mule deer occurs on Gentry Mountain. Gentry Mountain is frequently used for camping. There is no merchantable timber although much of the area is covered by Douglas fir, aspen, pinyon pine, and juniper. Timbering in the area will be dictated by the surface land owner(s) and no plans/contracts are known to exist for harvesting the timber in the area. During the life of the mine the land use should remain the same: recreation; grazing; wildlife; and mining. During the last five years, land use within and adjacent to the permit boundary has changed substantially.

The Manti-La Sal National Forest has established the Castle Valley Ridge Trail System which includes a trail in the area of PMC mining as shown on Map 521.121g1, Subsidence Monitoring Plan. This trail crosses the
surface above the 3rd North main entries and falls within the subsidence angle of draw as shown on the map. This trail could be impacted by subsidence. Discussions with Forest Service personnel have identified two alternatives for this trail: 1) the trail could be temporarily closed during the subsidence period to prevent any danger to trail users, and 2) the trail could be rerouted. Rerouting the trail would be difficult and costly. Since most of the ground movement during subsidence takes place over a few month period, closure of the trail would be for only a few months. If mining takes place during the winter when there is no use of the trail, there will be no inconvenience to anyone. Mining will be scheduled if possible to take advantage of the winter season, however, mining schedules are dependant on many factors and are very costly to change even by a few weeks. PMC will work closely with the U.S. Forest Service to schedule closure of the trail if that alternative is chosen. Timing of mining beneath the trail will be known as mining approaches the area several months ahead of time, allowing adequate time to post closure of the trail. Once subsidence has stabilized, the trail can be reopened.

Any damage to the Castle Valley trail will be promptly repaired in accordance with commitments made in the subsidence section (500) of this permit document.

In order to assure that postmining land use will be the same as premining land use County Road No. 290 which provides access to Gentry Mountain and Carbon County’s communications and relay facilities will remain in place after final reclamation (see Exhibit 412.200a). The power line will remain as granted by Right-of-Way 1262. Other roads within the disturbed area will be reclaimed and costs for road reclamation are included within the bond.

The local, state, and federal managing authorities for areas within the permit boundaries are Carbon County, State of Utah, USFS and U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The Carbon County zoning Code, amended December 28, 1981, zones the PMC property as CE-2 Critical Environmental Zone. Section 4-2-17 of the Carbon County zoning ordinance states:

"The CE-2 Critical Environmental Zone covers certain mountain, riparian and other lands of environmental concern in the County which, because of the presence of less severe physical conditions, are of less critical environmental concern than the CE-1 Zone, and are suitable for limited levels of development activity."

"Historically, lands within this zone have been used for livestock grazing, wildlife habitat and the location of an occasional ranch, mine or recreational site."

The portion of the permit area within the Manti-La Sal National Forest is subject to the "Land Management Plan" of the USFS (1986). The surface facilities and Corner Canyon fan are included within the Leasable Minerals Management Unit; the remainder of the permit area is within National Forest lands is within the Range Management Unit. The management objectives related to the permit area, as set forth by the USFS in the land management plan, are to improve and maintain watershed conditions, improve desirable plant species and vegetative cover, decrease soil erosion, maintain soil stability and productivity, coordinate mineral activities with other resource uses, manage and protect archaeological and paleontological resources, harvest timber and forest products on a sustained yield basis, provide quality recreational opportunities, coordinate transportation systems, and protect and maintain wildlife and fish habitats (USFS, 1979).
BLM planning under the "Management Framework Plans" for the Wattis unit states that all coal leases or permits must provide for minimizing or avoiding environmental damage and for rehabilitating lands affected by the operations. The lands in the project area and adjacent areas are used for mining, oil and gas, cattle grazing, recreation, and forestry. Recreational uses consist primarily of hunting, camping, and picnicking. Past and present land uses of the project area and the region as a whole are discussed in the following sections. The source of much of this information is the Draft Environmental Statement: Development of Coal Resources in Central Utah (U. S. Geological Survey, 1978).

The Central Utah coal region encompasses lands in federal, state, county, and private ownership. Land use management plans for public and National Forest lands generally allow for mine and mine-related activities. Coal mining has been an integral part of the region's economy. Mining and related construction activity dominate employment in Carbon and Emery Counties. Active mining is going on in areas adjacent to the permit area.

411.140. thru 411.145. Cultural and Historic Resources Information.

Cultural and historic resources on and adjacent to the PMC operation were inventoried on 6 separate occasions. Areas inventoried are shown on Map 112.500b. The first inventory conducted in 1980 and 1981 by Archeological-Environmental Research Corporation (AERC) of Salt Lake City, Utah, comprised Chapter 5 of the original permit. This chapter along with the pertinent responses in the Supplement resulting from the initial submittal are presented in Exhibit 411.140a, Historical and Cultural Resources.

The second inventory of Historic and Cultural resources was performed in May, 1982, by K.K. Pelli Cultural Resource Management Specialists of Moab, Utah. This study was performed in conjunction with the Unit Train Loadout. This report is in Exhibit 411.140a.

The third inventory was performed in November, 1983, by Nickens and Associates of Montrose, Colorado in conjunction with the Unit Train Loadout. This report is presented in Exhibit 411.140a.

The fourth inventory was performed in November, 1982, by P/S Scientific Inc., of Salt Lake City on the Corner Canyon Fan Breakout Area. This report is presented in Exhibit 411.140a.

The fifth inventory was conducted by Abajo Archaeology in July, 1987. This inventory covered the Gentry Ridge area and is presented in Exhibit 411.140a.

The sixth inventory was performed by the Office of Public Archaeology of Brigham Young University.

An inventory was performed on the soil borrow area in 1998, the inventory is contained in Exhibit 233, Chapter 4, Appendix 4-1.

Review of this material confirms that there are no sites eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places within PMC's area of disturbance.

The Utah State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) files were inventoried in June of 1997. The documentation and photographs collected in 1980 and 1986 of the town of Wattis were limited. Four photographs taken June of 1980 were located in the file, three of the lower pad area, including the tipple structure and one of a concrete garage, alleged to be a portion of the town schoolhouse. The file also included pages from the November 1980 report prepared by AERC., Centennial Echos from Carbon County, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1948 and Carr's publication of Utah ghost towns. The files for the town of Wattis were re-evaluated by SHPO in 1986 and determined to be "to insignificant" to evaluate by Ryan Roper a SHPO employee.
The town of Wattis was allowed to deteriorate between the end of World War II and the mid 1950's. Residents and businesses associated with the town moved into larger communities such as Price and Helper. Eventually the town area was replaced by mine facilities as the mining operation expanded. The AERC survey performed in 1980/1981 contains photographs and descriptions of the town of Wattis as it existed in 1980/1981. Refer to Exhibit 411.140a for various cultural and archeological surveys.

The south half of Section 9, T15S, R8E was surveyed by AERC in 1978 for the BLM. The Lions Deck facilities are located within the south half of Section 9 and the northeast quarter of 17. A portion of the AERC report in contained in Exhibit 411.140a., Appendix 5A (although the copies are poor), with the full report having been submitted to the Moab office of the BLM in 1978.

The mine and town of Hiawatha and Morhland are the most noteworthy historical areas immediately adjacent to the Star Point Mine. Historical and archeological data for these areas can be reviewed at the U.S. Fuel office in Helper, Utah or SHPO in Salt Lake City, Utah.

During reclamation of the Star Point Mine site the old shop building and other structures in the general area will be removed and disposed of as described in Chapter 5, Engineering. Alternatives for retaining the old shop building, tipple, and other potential historical structures were explored by engineering personnel, however the methods needed to construct and maintain a stable slope behind the structures were not compatible with the retention of the structures. The old concrete tipple will be partially removed and covered during reclamation.

Sagebrush Archeological Consultants, LLC was hired to inventory and evaluate the aforementioned structures and others for eligibility for registration with the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP). All structures evaluated were not eligible. A complete report is presented in Exhibit 411.140a.

There are no public parks or historic places in or near the permit area. There are no public parks or cultural or historic resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places located within the permit area. Cultural and historic resources of the permit area are presented on Map 112.500b.

There are no cemeteries or Indian burial grounds identified within the permit area.

There are no areas within the permit boundary which are units of the national system of trails or the wild and scenic rivers system, including study rivers designated under Section 5(A) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

411.200. PREVIOUS MINING ACTIVITY.

Coal mining started in 1917. The Lion Coal Company operated Wattis No. 1 and 2 Mines until the end of 1963. There were no coal mining activities from 1964 through 1967. Plateau Mining, Ltd. operated the Star Point No. 1 Mine in the Hiawatha Coal Seam, which was not mined by Lion Coal Company, and the Star Point No. 2 Mine in the Wattis Coal Seam, previously the Wattis 1 Mine, from 1967 through the fall of 1971. United Nuclear Corporation acquired the Star Point Mines in the fall of 1971. The present day modernization of the coal mine started when the Lion Deck Portal Area was expanded in October, 1977. United Nuclear Corporation extracted coal through July 21, 1980. Since then, the coal has been produced by PMC.

411.210. TYPE OF MINING METHOD USED.

Conventional (drill and blast) mining and room-and-pillar mining with continuous mining machines have been used in the past. Pillars were recovered as mining conditions permitted. The room-and-pillar system was the logical choice for recovering the coal in the old workings and for driving development openings into the virgin areas.
411.220. COAL SEAMS OR OTHER MINERAL STRATA MINED.

PMC is located in Wattis, Utah, with the mine portals at approximately 8500 feet above sea level. The coal-bearing strata are in the lower 400 feet of the Blackhawk Formation of the Mesa Verde Group. Coal has been extracted from three seams, which, from uppermost to lowermost, are the Wattis, Third, and Hiawatha Seams. When mining began in the early 1900's, entry was made into the Third Seam and coal was extracted from it first. Mining was expanded into the Wattis Seam. Slopes connected the Wattis Seam with the Third Seam and provided access to the virgin western reserve area.

411.230. thru 411.250. EXTENT OF COAL OR OTHER MINERALS REMOVED.

From 1917 through 1963 approximately 12,000,000 tons of coal were removed from the Star Point Mines by Lion Coal Company. Between 1967 and the fall of 1971 approximately 750,000 tons of coal were extracted by Plateau Mining, Ltd. United Nuclear Corporation as UNC Plateau Mining Company mined approximately 5,000,000 tons of coal between the fall of 1971 and July 21, 1980. PMC has mined approximately 12,000,000 tons between 1980 and 1990.

412. RECLAMATION PLAN.

412.100. POSTMINING LAND USE PLAN.

The postmining land uses will be the same as premining uses except for the areas of industrial postmining land use shown on Maps 542.200a and 542.200c, which will have a higher and better use through further development and processing on oil and gas within the Drunkards Wash Unit. These premining land uses include livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation and forestry in the areas belonging to USFS. Table 412.100a, summarizes the disturbed areas and their postmine land uses. Refer to Exhibit 412.200a for property exchange, easement, right-of-way, maintenance, lease, and use agreements.

412.110. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROPOSED POSTMINING LAND USE.

Forestry as a postmining land use will be achieved by the implementation of the Reclamation Plan as discussed in response to R645-301.300. This Plan provides for replanting tree species compatible with native species where appropriate.

Recreation as a postmining land use will be achieved by implementing the Reclamation Plan. This Plan allows for reclaiming disturbed areas, replanting species compatible with grazing, wildlife and forestry. The land will be utilized for recreation as it was prior to mining activity. Public access to the area will be by County Road No. 290, which will remain after final reclamation as an essential part of the postmining land use.

Oil and Gas development will be located where the preparation plant and mine rescue training field once were. The areas will be graded to facilitate the well pads and utility corridor. A conditional use permit has been obtained from Carbon County to allow for the proposed land use change (Exhibit 412.200a).

Reclamation of the refuse pile is discussed in Section 540 and 550 of this M&RP. The implementation of the reclamation plan should be sufficient to return the refuse to the intended postmining land use.

412.120. thru 412.130. RANGE, GRAZING, AND OIL AND GAS LAND USE.

Postmining land uses are to be achieved by effectively reclaiming disturbed areas including the establishment of a diverse vegetative cover compatible with wildlife and livestock grazing. The alternative postmining industrial land use will be achieved through proper grading of the well sites and utility corridor capable of supporting the higher and better use. PMC, the surface and/or mineral estate owner, has entered into a Lease and Surface Use Agreement with Phillips to allow access to and development of leased substances (Exhibit 412.200a).
### TABLE 412.100a.
Postmining Land Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>PRESENT OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>PREMINING USE</th>
<th>PROPOSED POSTMINING USE</th>
<th>ABILITY TO SUPPORT PROPOSED POSTMINING USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAND USE IN RELATION TO MINE FEATURES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Site and Exploratory Excavations</td>
<td>USFS, Private, State</td>
<td>Wildlife, Grazing Recreation</td>
<td>Wildlife, Grazing Recreation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyor and Powerline Routes</td>
<td>Private, State</td>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>Grazing, Power Line Route</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Road 290</td>
<td>Private, BLM, State</td>
<td>Service Road</td>
<td>Service Road</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Processing and Unit Train</td>
<td>Private, BLM</td>
<td>Grazing, Wildlife, Recreation</td>
<td>Oil and Gas, Grazing, Wildlife, Recreation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Canyon Fan Breakouts</td>
<td>USFS</td>
<td>Grazing, Wildlife Forestry, Recreation</td>
<td>Grazing, Wildlife Forestry, Recreation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAND USE IN RELATION TO PHYSICAL FEATURES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flatlands</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Oil and Gas, Wildlife/Grazing Habitat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canyons</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Wildlife/Grazing Habitat</td>
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<td>Moderate Elevations: North &amp; East Slopes</td>
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<td>Wildlife/Grazing Habitat</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
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<td>South &amp; West Slopes</td>
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<td>Wildlife Habitat</td>
<td>Moderate - because of harsh natural conditions</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wildlife Habitat</td>
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<tr>
<td>South &amp; West Slopes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Wildlife Habitat</td>
<td>Moderate - because of harsh natural conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 412.140. thru 412.200. CONSISTENCY WITH SURFACE OWNER PLANS AND APPLICABLE UTAH AND LOCAL LAND-USE PLANS.

The reclamation plan is consistent with all state, federal and local land use plans and programs, including water plans. Re-zoning of certain areas formerly within the Star Point permit area for oil and gas operations is approved by the Carbon County Department of Planning and Zoning Conditional Use Permit included in Exhibit 412.200a.

The surface owners of record agree with the post mining land uses. No other comments have been received. Copies of letters sent to the land owners by PMC are presented in Exhibit 412.200a. Land Owner Letters. Exhibit 412.200a also contains various documents pertaining to postmining land uses.
412.300. SUITABILITY AND COMPATIBILITY.

Following the removal of the surface facilities, the affected areas will be restored to a condition capable of supporting the postmining land uses. This will be achieved by implementing the reclamation plan described in response to R645-301-542 or as required by the Division’s Oil and Gas regulations. Specifically, the affected area will be regraded to the approved contour, drainage patterns will be restored, soil material will be reapplied and the seed mixtures will be planted.

All reclaimed areas will be capable of supporting the postmining land uses. Based on the results of interim vegetation, vegetation test plots, ongoing vegetation monitoring and data gathered over two permit terms, the soils in the disturbed areas are capable of supporting a variety of vegetation compatible with current and postmining land uses.

413. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

413.100. thru 413.120. POSTMINING LAND USE.

All disturbed areas will be restored in a timely manner to conditions that are capable of supporting premining land uses or higher or better uses.

413.200. thru 413.220. DETERMINING PREMINING USES OF LAND.

The postmining land uses will be the same as the premining land uses, except for those areas where oil and gas development are to occur. Although PMC has no control over the activities of others associated with oil and gas operations in the area, these operations will need to meet the regulatory requirements of the Utah Division of Water Quality, including the implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans under R317-8. Thus, these future industrial land uses should not adversely effect water pollution.

413.300. thru 414.300. CRITERIA FOR ALTERNATIVE POSTMINING LAND USES.

Phillips is in good standing in the State of Utah. Phillips is a working interest owner in, and is unit operator of, the Drunkard Wash Unit. Existing wells recover gas from state, federal, and private mineral estates within and adjacent to permit area.

The use does not present any actual or probable hazard to public health or safety, or threat of water diminution or pollution; and the use will not: be impractical or unreasonable; be inconsistent with applicable land-use policies or plans; involve unreasonable delay in implementation; or cause or contribute to violation of federal, Utah, or local law.

The Lease and Surface Use Agreement between PMC and Phillips addresses the surface landowner of the lands within the permit area of knowingly requesting that a variance be granted so as to render the land shown on Map 542.200c after reclamation suitable for an industrial use. The Lease and Surface Use Agreement further requires the Phillips to perform all reclamation of which may be required by federal or state law. The Division of Oil, Gas and Mining will further oversee Phillips activities on PMC’s fee surface.

420. AIR QUALITY

421. thru 422. CLEAN AIR ACT AND OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS.

PMC has and will continue to make every effort to comply with requirements of the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the laws pertinent to this section. The information presented in R645-301-700 describes how the hydrologic resource will be protected. NPDES permit UT-0023736 will continue to be in effect for the PMC operations. The applicable air quality permit issued by the Utah State Department of Health will be maintained and PMC will endeavor to comply with these permits.
The Utah State Health Department does not require air quality monitoring programs except for major sources. PMC has not implemented a monitoring program. Meteorological data, including wind speed and direction, were collected over a three year period to establish a baseline for prevailing winds in the event monitoring equipment placement becomes necessary.

Fugitive dust control measures have been implemented on all facilities at PMC. All surface operations including construction and reclamation operations are conducted utilizing dust control measures. Approval orders have been received from the Utah State Department of Health for all facilities at PMC. These approval orders are as follows: Coal Production Increase and Waste Area Expansion approved Aug. 5, 1981; Fly Ash Collector for Mine Repair Boiler approved Nov. 6, 1981; Rock Dust Distribution System approved March 18, 1982; Coal Fired Boiler Lion Deck Bath House approved March 15, 1985; Unit Train Loadout approved April 28, 1982; and Unit Train Loadout Modification approved August 19, 1985; Approval Order For Modification to Star Point Coal Mine and Processing Facility DAQE-886-96, September 20, 1996. A copy of Approval Order DAQE-886-96, replacing all Approval Orders issued for this location is presented in Exhibit 422a, Air Quality Approval Correspondence.

Unpaved roads are periodically watered when conditions dictate. Speeds on these roads are restricted to twenty five miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust. Chemical stabilization has not been necessary. In the event it does become necessary, nontoxic agents will be used.

The main access road, which carries the vast majority of traffic, is paved to prevent fugitive dust. Traffic is restricted to established roadways.

Accumulations of coal, rock and other dust forming materials are promptly removed from roads. Unpaved roads are periodically graded and compacted to stabilize the surfaces.

Dumping of coal has been restricted and eliminated where possible by constructing stacking tubes. Heights of free-falling coal have been reduced to the lowest level possible. Coal in the system has surface moisture from the mining and washing processes which helps reduce fugitive dust. Coal stockpiles are inspected daily, and burning areas are removed and cooled to prevent further burning.

All transfer points on conveyors are enclosed to prevent fugitive dust losses. Conveyors have covers to prevent dust loss. Fugitive dust from loading of coal at the silo and the truck loading point is controlled with chutes, hoods and by reducing the drop distance as well as with water sprays.

The coal refuse material contains approximately 20% moisture which eliminates any fugitive dust from this material. After it is spread and dried, it crusts over which reduces dust loss from the pile.

Disturbances to land are kept to a minimum to prevent unnecessary dust. Those areas which are disturbed during construction that are not necessary for surface facilities are promptly seeded to stabilize the surface material.

Very little surface drilling and blasting are conducted at PMC. When they occur, appropriate measures are used to control dust emissions.

423. SURFACE COAL MINING AND RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES EXCEEDING 1,000,000 TONS PER YEAR.

No surface mining takes place at PMC.