

**RECEIVED**

**MAR 27 1991**

**DIVISION OF  
OIL GAS & MINING**

COAL MINING AND RECLAMATION OPERATIONS FOR 1990

(Must be submitted to the Division by March 31, 1991)

State of Utah  
Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining  
3 Triad Center, Suite 350  
355 West North Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1203

(801) 538-5340

Permittee: Valley Camp of Utah, Inc.

Mine Name: Belina Complex

Mailing Address: Scotfield Route Helper, UT 84526

Company Representative: W. L. Wright

Resident Agent: W. L. Wright

Permit Number: ACT/007/001

Date of Initial Permanent Program Permit April 1987

Date of Permit Renewal: July 1990 thru August 1994

Quantity of Coal Mined (tonnage) 1990: 610,374

Attach Updated Mine Sequence Map.

All monitoring activities during the report period must be submitted with this report (including, but not limited to):

- A. Summarized Water Monitoring Data
- B. Precipitation or Other Climatological Data
- C. Subsidence Monitoring Report
- D. Vegetation Data (test plots) or Revegetation Success Monitoring (includes interim and final)
- E. Annual Impoundment Inspection
- F. Permit Stipulation Status, if applicable. Status of Division Orders, if applicable.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Station VC-1  
 Location Mud Creek  
below Utah #2 Mine

DATE	TIME	TEMPERATURE			PH	COLOUR			TOTAL	FECAL	FECAL STREP	C.O.D.	B.O.D.	T.O.C.	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OIL & GREASE	PHENOL	NITROGEN					PHOSPHATE		SULFATE AS SO <sub>4</sub>	MAGNESIUM AS Mg	CALCIUM AS Ca	SOLIDS					SPECIFIC COND.	TURBIDITY FTU	CARBONATE ALK. AS CO <sub>3</sub>	BICARBONATE ALK. AS HCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL ALK. AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL HARDNESS AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	FCBY AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ALPHA RADIO- ACTIVITY PC/L	BETA RADIO- ACTIVITY PC/L						
		AIR	WATER	WATER		TOTAL	FECAL	AMMONIA AS NH <sub>4</sub> -N										NITRATE AS NO <sub>3</sub> -N	NITRITE AS NO <sub>2</sub> -N	TOTAL NITROGEN	NITROGEN ORGANIC	TOTAL AS PO <sub>4</sub> -P	ORTHOPHOSPHATE AS PO <sub>4</sub> -P	TSS				SETTLABLE SOLIDS	F.S.S.	TOTAL SOLIDS	TOTAL VOLATILE SOLIDS																
4-25-89	14:25	10.17	6	6	7.6										10.2			20.2	0.120	20.01			0.046	614			30	311	44	515			220	245													
5-23-89	17:10	12.05	17	10	7.5									8.0									77.0			30	285		480			0	223														
6-21-89	17:30	6.21	13	16	7.6									8.8	20.5								66			14	20.1	381		562	0	234															
7-7-89	15:55	4.35	25	20	7.4																		107				437		660	0	285																
7-25-89	14:30	5.54	21	13	7.5									10.7	20.5								147			12	20.1	425		704	0	271															
4-16-90	12:50	10.41	17	11	7.4																		90			22	491		748	0	252																
5-22-90	11:20	12.51	20	11	7.4																		73			48	276		466	0	216																
6-14-90	17:50	10.08	18	17	7.9									7.3									56			64	20.1	343		490	0	246															
7-23-90	18:40	3.41	17	15	7.9									11.3									114			18	403		732	2.5	271																
8-14-90	17:30	4.77	15	20	7.5									9.8									106			29	20.1	389		660	6.1	238															
10-11-90	16:15	3.79	10	8	7.3									14.0	2.4								200			8.4	20.1	368		586	6.1	286															

DATE	ALUMINUM	ANTHRACENE	ARSENIC	BARIUM	BENZOPHENANTHRENE	BORON	CADMIUM	CALCIUM	CHLORIDE	CHROMIUM	COPPER	CYANIDE	FLUORIDE	GERMANIUM	IRON	IRON	LEAD	MANGANESE	MERCURY	MERCURY	NICKEL	POTASSIUM	SELENIUM	SILICA	SILVER	SODIUM	ZINC	VANADIUM	SULPHUR	MAJOR	MAJOR	C.A.	COMMENTS		
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	DISS.	DISS.	TOTAL	AS CN	DISS.	TOTAL	DISS.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AS SiO <sub>2</sub>	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AS S	AS CAPIONS	AS ANIONS	AS Ca				
4-25-89	20.01							71.2	28.0		20.01						0.56	20.01	21.2	0.030	20.01	20.01	1.9			15.1	0.188	20.1	6.00	5.67	2.82				
5-23-89								58.4	16.1									30.8				1.9				13.1			5.07	5.71	5.97				
6-21-89								46.2	19.1									32.8				3.1				17.2			5.73	5.75	0.14				
7-7-89								49.8	18.3									42.9				4.0				18.2			6.91	7.41	3.53				
7-25-89								68.0	21.4									48.8	0.028			4.9				23.1			8.54	8.1	2.40				
4-16-90								58.2	5.4									37.4				3.4				26.6			7.03	7.53	3.44				
5-22-90								49.4	13.3									24.2				1.8				10.9			4.98	5.44	4.40				
6-14-90								51.4	17.4									26.2				2.5				11.2			5.67	5.67	0.15				
7-23-90								54.8	18.3									46.4				3.8				14.3			7.27	7.41	0.97				
8-14-90								52.3	18.0									46.1				3.9				14.8			7.15	6.85	2.14				
10-11-90	20.01		20.01	20.01			0.18	20.01	71.8	18.9	20.01				20.01			0.21				41.7	0.028	0.000	20.01	20.01	2.9	14.00	12.1	20.01	20.1	7.62	7.56	1.44	



WATER QUALITY DATA

Station VC-1  
 Location Whiskey Canyon Creek  
above Belina Mine

DATE	TIME	TEMPERATURE		PH	COLIFORM			FECAL STRIP	C.O.B.	B.O.D.	F.O.C.	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OIL & GREASE	PHENOL	NITROGEN				PHOSPHATE		SILICATE	IRON	MANGANESE	ZINC	SOLIDS				SPECIFIC CONDUCTIVITY	TURBIDITY	TOTAL ALKALINITY AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	D-CALC. ALKALINITY AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL ALKALINITY AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL HARDNESS AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ACIDITY AS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ALPHA RADIATION	BETA RADIATION				
		FLOW CFS	AIR °C		WATER °C	TOTAL MPN	FECAL MPN								MPN	AMMONIA NITROGEN	NITRATE NITROGEN	NITRITE NITROGEN	TOTAL NITROGEN	TOTAL PHOSPHATE					ORTHOPHOSPHATE	TSS	EXTRACTABLE SOLIDS	T.O.S.										TOTAL SOLIDS	VOLATILE SOLIDS		
4-25-87	12:40	0.052	6	4	7.7							9.6			<0.2	0.125	0.1	0.083	2.9						13	96	92	114			69.9		8.1								
5-28-87	15:50	0.088	15	6	7.4							8.6							8.5						74	86	98			0	62.9										
6-11-87	15:15	0.016	10	11	7.9							7.9	20.5						25.6	7.9					14	20.1	197	148	0	24.3				29.8							
7-14-87	14:20	0.000	25	17	7.8														71								215	296	0	217											
7-25-87	12:00	-0-																																							
4-16-87	11:30		Inaccessible																																						
5-22-87	09:20	0.041	17	9	8.0														0.8						27	75	108	0	62.1												
6-14-87	12:00	0.046	14	11	7.7							7.6	20.5						20.5						44	20.1	118	106	0	67.2			54	<10							
7-23-87	13:02	0.003	22	15	7.3							11.0							10.5						33	20.1	188	341	2.5	208			173								
8-14-87	16:00	0.008	19	14	7.4							7.1	20.5						11.0	7.1					6.0	20.1	190	350	4.9	232											
10-11-87	14:00	-0-																																							

DATE	ALUMINUM	ANTHRACENE	ARSENIC	BARIUM	BERYLLIUM	BORON	CADMIUM	CALCIUM	CHLORIDE	CHROMIUM	COBALT	COPPER	CRANIUM	FLUORIDE	GERMANIUM	IRON	LEAD	MANGANESE	MERCURY	MOLYBDENUM	NICKEL	PERCHLORATE	SILICUM	SILICA	SILVER	SODIUM	ZINC	WOLFRAM	SULFIDE	MAJOR CATIONS	MAJOR ANIONS	C.A. TDS	COMMENTS							
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L								
4-25-87	20.1						20.01	19.2	3.8			20.01				0.85	<0.01	3.5	0.020	20.01	20.01	0.2	2002		3.8	0.215	20.1	1.42	1.31	3.78										
5-28-87								15.7	1.9									4.9			0.6				1.2			1.25	1.26	0.29										
6-11-87								22.6	7.6									4.4			0.4				0.4			1.52	1.56	1.45										
7-14-87								46.5	5.2									31.7			0.3				0.9			4.97	5.18	2.03										
7-25-87																																								
4-16-87																																								
5-22-87								15.2	0.65									3.2							1.4			1.10	1.05	1.99										
6-14-87								16.4	2.2							20.01	1.59	4.2	20.01			0.7			2.4			1.29	1.17	4.75										
7-23-87								45.2	0.33									14.3				0.7			1.8			3.53	3.72	2.65										
8-14-87								52.7	20.5									13.6				1.0			2.0			3.86	3.99	1.61										
10-11-87																																								

Covered with Snow



WATER QUALITY DATA

Station VC-10  
 Location South Fork Eccles Creek  
above Eccles Creek

DATE	TIME	FLOW CFS	TEMPERATURE		pH	COLIFORMS			FECAL STREPT	C.O.D.	B.O.D.	T.O.C.	DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OIL & GREASE	PHENOL	NITROGEN				PHOSPHORUS		SULFATE	NITROGEN	SILICIC ACID	SOLIDS				SPECIFIC CONDUCT	TURBIDITY	CARBONATE ALKALINITY	BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	TOTAL ALKALINITY	TOTAL HARDNESS	ACIDITY	ALPHA RADIO- ACTIVITY	BETA RADIO- ACTIVITY		
			air	water		TOTAL	FECAL	AMMONIA N								NITRATE N	NITRITE N	NITROGEN TOTAL	TOTAL P	ORTHOPHOSPHATE P	PO4-P				PO4-P	TSS	TOTAL SOLUBLE SOLIDS	TSS										TOTAL SOLIDS	TOTAL VOLATILE SOLIDS
5-25-99	11:30	0.73	6	4	7.0							9.8				<0.2	0.304	<0.01		0.034		18.8				7.5	215	34	315			216	170						
5-28-99	14:00	1.17	20	7	7.4							8.3								100				6.5	166		280			0	172								
6-28-99	16:18	0.332	15	14	7.5							7.9	<0.5							102				6.4	20.1	323		329			0	228			<10				
7-18-99	15:40	0.13	26	18	7.7															138					344		359			8.8	232								
7-25-99	10:55	0.03	13	8	7.5							10.6	<0.5							368				2.2	20.1	721		1087			0	241	44	<10					
8-14-99	11:06	0.38	16	9	7.6															22				17	236		341			0	228								
8-22-99	08:36	1.20	16	6	7.4															20.5				7.0	176		285			0	173								
8-14-99	11:45	0.83	16	7	7.5							9.1								22.7				5.0	20.1	237		303			0	207	177	<10					
7-23-99	14:30	0.13	19	18	7.4							11.5								18.1				7.5	20.1	203		368			87.4	0	195						
7-14-99	15:40	0.058	21	17	7.4															24				7	20.1	237		350			6.1	212							
10-9-99	14:50	0.03	10	3	7.3							15.1				<0.1	0.06	<0.01		0.025		16.4		1.6	20.1	228		477			6.1	264	220	<10					

DATE	ALUMINUM	ANTHRA	ARSENIC	BARIUM	BERYLLIUM	BORON	CADMIUM	CALCIUM	CHLORIDE	CHROMIUM	CORAL	COPPER	CYANIDE	FLUORIDE	HEXACHLOR	IRON	MANGANESE	MERCURY	MOLYBDENUM	NICKEL	POTASSIUM	SILICON	SILICA	SILVER	SODIUM	ZINC	VANADINUM	SALFUR	MAJOR	MAJOR	C-A	COMMENTS	
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L
5-25-99	20.1						<0.01	55.7	6.9								0.32	20.01	12.9	0.055		<0.01	<0.01	0.2	<0.002		4.7	0.255	20.1	4.05	4.13	0.93	
5-28-99								40.9	4.5								34.1								0.6		0.8		4.90	5.03	1.32		
6-28-99								61.0	8.6								34.9								0.7		1.4		5.99	6.10	0.90		
7-18-99								43.8	4.9								58.6								0.7		1.2		7.08	7.11	0.21		
7-25-99								71.5	15.1							0.255	100.3	0.053							12.1		583		11.38	12.04	2.83		
8-14-99								43.7	6.0								20.6								1.2		12.1		4.49	4.36	0.78		
8-22-99								36.9	1.2							11.6									0.6		2.2		7.91	7.88	0.47		
8-14-99								55.2	3.2							20.5									1.0		3.1		4.08	3.96	1.59		
7-23-99								38.4	0.41							18.9									0.8		2.2		3.59	3.30	4.15		
7-14-99								44.2	0.86							20.5									1.0		3.0		4.05	4.20	1.86		
10-9-99	<0.1		<0.01	<0.01		0.12	<0.01	64.2	2.2	<0.01		<0.01		<0.01	<0.01	20.01	0.160	<0.01	19.8	0.023	14.002	<0.01	<0.01	0.7	1.002	2.2	<0.01	20.1	4.94	4.94	0.00		



















November 12, 1990

Mr. Steve Tanner  
 Valley Camp of Utah, Inc.  
 Scofield Route  
 Helper, UT 84526

RE: Spring Depletion Analysis.

Dear Steve:

As requested we have plotted spring flow data collected during 1990 for springs S7-11, S24-12, S25-13, S31-13, S36-17, S36-19 and S36-23. Copies of these plots are attached showing all data collected at each spring since 1980. An analysis of the curves indicates that overall local trends are quite consistent between springs monitored for any given year. The matrix identified as Table 1 has been prepared to show local consistency. Trends for any given spring throughout the period of record however do show some interesting correlations as will be discussed later.

**TABLE 1**  
**VARIATION IN SPRING FLOW FROM PREVIOUS YEAR**

SPRING NUMBER	YEAR									
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
S7-11	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP
S24-12	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	DN
S25-13	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	-	DN	UP	DN	-
S31-13	DN	UP	-	-	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	-
S36-17	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN
S36-19	DN	UP	UP	-	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP
S36-23	DN	UP	UP	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP

The shading in the table indicates those years in which general consistency was noted in spring flow for all springs monitored. Identical responses in all springs were noted for the years

1981, 1982, 1985 and 1987. Years 1983 and 1986 showed consistent increases in flow over the previous year except for one spring each year when little or no change was noted in the data. Data for 1984, 1988 and 1989 show that all but one spring each year showed consistent responses with other local springs. 1990 data showed the most variation of all data recorded throughout the period of record. Generally speaking, flow variations in monitored springs were mixed during 1990. Flows from three of the springs increased while two springs showed little variation and two showed decreased flows.

A review of yearly data for each identified spring shows little if any consistent trend toward either increased or decreased flows except perhaps at spring S24-12. Spring S24-12 is the only spring which showed consistent declines over the last two years of record. For the other springs monitored over time, no more than two years at a time could be identified wherein 1) the flow continued on either an uphill or downhill trend and 2) where the associated spring depletion curve showed a marked change in flow condition. To illustrate the absence of trends, Table 1 has been reproduced again as Table 2 with consecutive years being shading. Note from the matrix shown that no trend continues for more than a two year period, even during the last three or four year period of drought. It should also be noted that in spite of current drought conditions, three of the seven springs monitored during 1990 recorded higher flows than those recorded in 1989. A brief review and analysis of each spring follows Table 2.

**TABLE 2  
 SPRING FLOW TRENDS**

SPRING NUMBER	YEAR									
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
S7-11	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP
S24-12	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	DN
S25-13	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	-	DN	UP	DN	-
S31-13	DN	UP	-	-	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	-
S36-17	DN	UP	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN	DN	UP	DN
S36-19	DN	UP	UP	-	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP
S36-23	DN	UP	UP	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP	DN	UP

S7-11

Spring Depletion Figure 1 shows monthly and annual fluctuations in flow from spring S7-11 which is located at the far south edge of the mine permit boundary near Monument Peak. Data collected indicates that flow recorded at the spring during June have been as high as approximately 0.077 cfs (35 gpm) and as low as approximately 0.001 cfs (0.45 gpm). An extrapolation of 1990 data into June may indicate however that 1990 June flows were even less than the previously recorded low. Although flows have varied greatly throughout the period of record, no indications are evident that would conclude that mining impacts have been felt within the spring recharge area. Because of its location, it is felt that this spring is outside the potential mine impact area for the foreseeable future.

S24-12

Flow rates within this spring (located within the South Fork of Eccles Creek along the western mine permit boundary) have been remarkably consistent (with the exception of 1989 and 1990 data) throughout the period of monitoring as shown in Figure 2. With the exception of 1989 and 1990 data, all recorded flows have been within a 0.0008 to 0.007 cfs (0.36 to 3.14 gpm) range. As shown on Figure 2, monthly fluctuations have been moderate indicating a relatively consistent source of recharge water or a relatively large recharge zone. Water levels however within the last two years show a decline in flow rate. In 1989 early spring flows dropped from approximately 0.002 cfs (0.9 gpm) to 0.00065 cfs (0.29 gpm), and in 1990 they dropped again in June to a low of 0.00015 cfs (0.07 gpm).

The fact that the spring has noted a decline is of concern to this particular spring because of its record of consistency prior to 1989. The cause of the declines over the last two years may be the result of 1) climatic trends, or 2) mining impact. Climatic trends throughout the area would indicate that a decrease in flow rate would be expected to occur, however, the decreases noted on the figure are larger than would normally be expected based on past history. Whether or not the impacts at this spring are the result of local mining activities is uncertain because of the timing of the impact. It is possible that either (or both) Valley Camp or Coastal States Energy (located immediately west of Valley Camp) mines have impacted recharge water. In order to determine the causes of the impact additional geohydrologic information related to both mines would have to be analyzed. An additional year of data will also help to confirm impact. The probability of impact increases should flow rates not increase following a relatively good winter snowpack.

S25-13

Flow variations shown on Figure 3 for spring S25-13 have remained relatively consistent throughout the years in spite of recent drought conditions. Although annual fluctuations have been relatively minor, seasonal variations are seen to be large, perhaps indicating a small

recharge area. This is logical since the spring is located at a relatively high elevation west of the Belina Mine portals. Based upon available data, seasonal variations ranging from 0.08 to 0.0002 cfs (36 to 0.09 gpm) appear to be possible. No trends appear to be evident at this spring at the current time.

#### S31-13

Spring S31-13 is located along the eastern mine permit boundary in Finn Canyon near the Old Black Diamond Mine. This spring has characteristics similar to those noted above for Spring S24-12 in that only moderate annual or seasonal fluctuations in flow have been noted (see Figure 4). A slight decrease in flow is noted over the last three years (believed to be the result of local climatic conditions), however, no continued trend is visible, and it is believed that flows will increase upon increased winter snowfall.

#### S36-17

Flows recorded from this spring located within the mid sections of the mine permit area in Boardinghouse Canyon show a fair amount of variation in flow in terms of both seasonal and annual fluctuation (see Figure 5). It appears that early spring flows are generally found to be within the range of 0.01 to 0.1 cfs (4.5 to 45 gpm). Fall flows are more widely varied with recorded flows ranging from 0.0004 to 0.018 cfs (0.18 to 8.1 gpm). Since no trend toward decreased flows is evident, it appears that mining impacts have not been felt at this spring.

#### S36-19

Spring S36-19 is found near a southern permit boundary within Coal Canyon. Mining within the area of spring S36-19 is scheduled for the 10 year mine plan as shown on permit Map R614-301-722.100a. At this time it is not believed that this spring would be impacted by mining activities being conducted by Valley Camp. This is certainly the case for the current period as can be seen from Figure 6 where spring flows recorded during 1990 are higher than 1989 flows even in spite of drought conditions. If the spring were lower than upgradient mine workings it may have been possible to account for increased flows as a result of the diversion of in-mine waters into the recharge zone supplying spring S36-19, however this is not the case. Additional data collected over the next few years will help in obtaining a better understanding of conditions.

#### S36-23

Spring S36-23, located near the western permit boundary in the Middle Fork of Burnout Canyon has perhaps the most consistent flow record of all springs monitored in this monitoring program (see Figure 7). With a total seasonal and annual flow variation throughout the period of record of 0.0048 to 0.018 cfs (2.15 to 8.1 gpm), this spring has shown remarkable consistency.

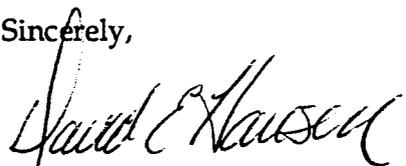
Mr. Steve Tanner  
November 15, 1990  
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Although the last three years have seen some of the lowest flows recorded for the spring, the spring has been able to maintain what appears to be a minimum of over 60 percent of its average flow rate. No long term flow trends are evident from the data collected and it is believed that flows will increase at the spring subsequent to increased winter snowpacks.

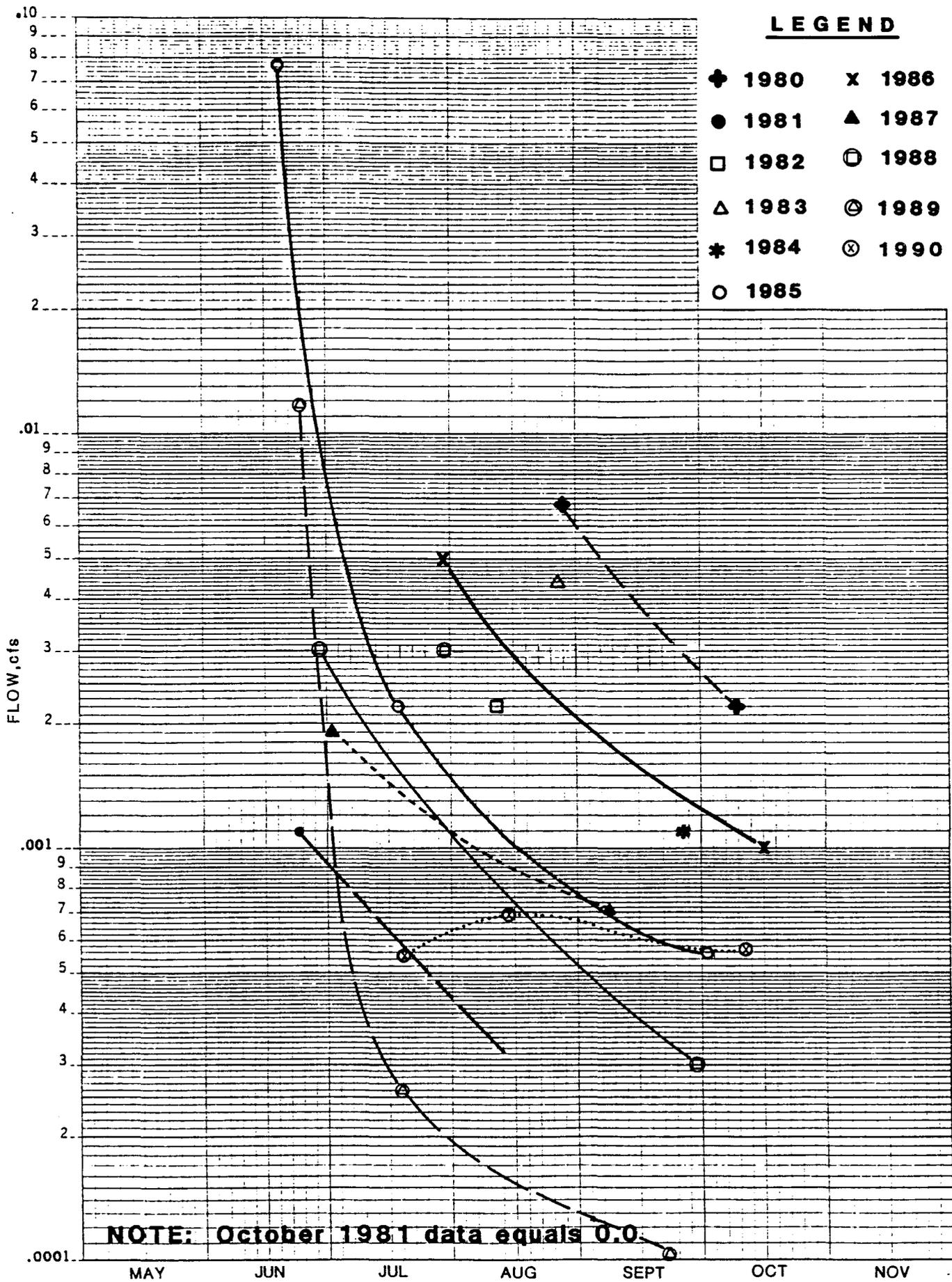
In summary it is believed that springs monitored as part of the ongoing water monitoring program required under the coal mining regulations have not been impacted as a direct result of mining activities within the area of the Belina Mines except for perhaps Spring S24-12. Flows from Spring S24-12 have been noted to have decreased consistently over the last two years. The cause of the decrease may be due to 1) climatologic conditions or 2) mining impacts. A determination of the cause requires additional information related to local mining activities and an analysis of available data.

Should you have any questions related to the material contained within this letter, please call.

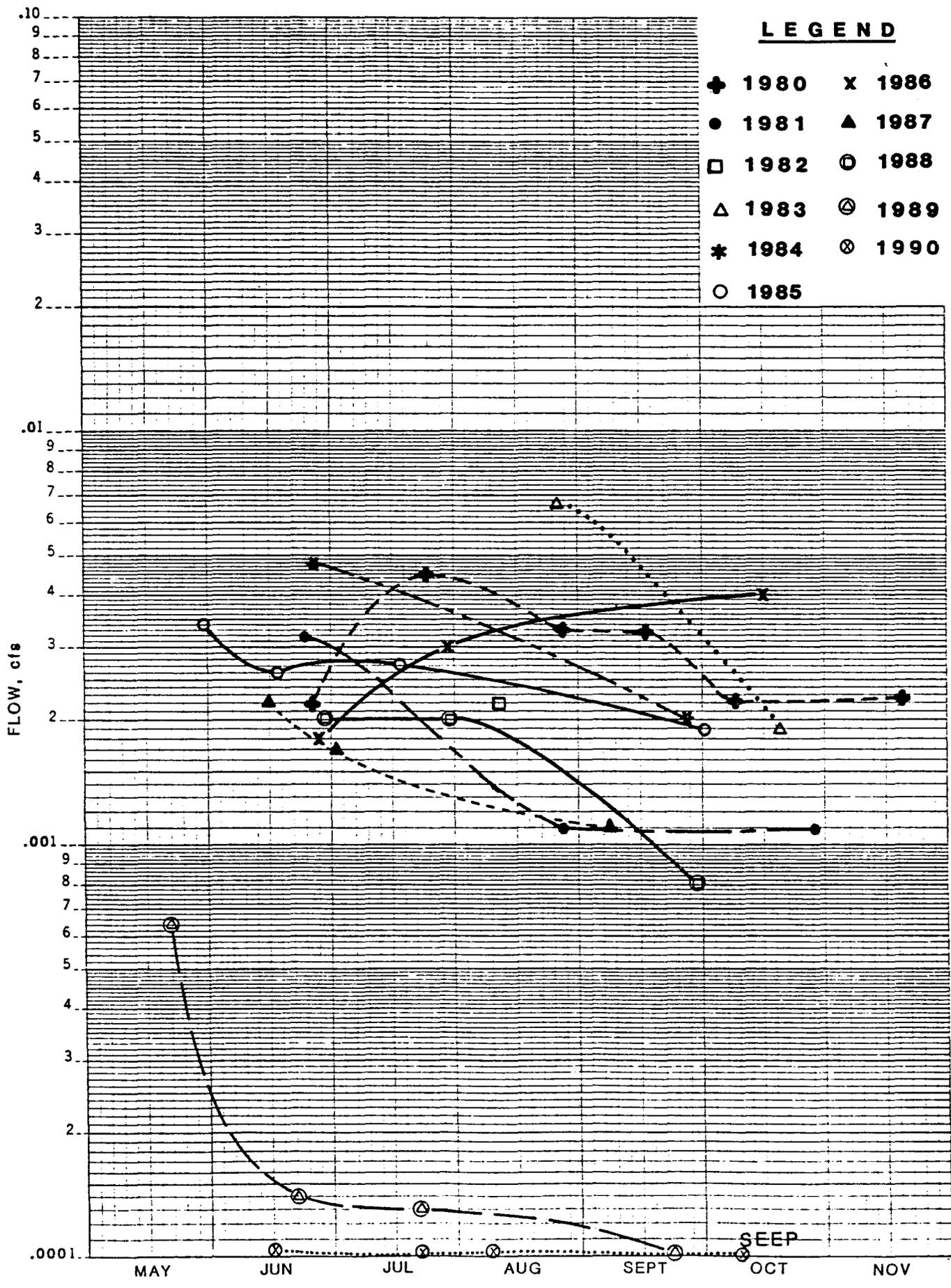
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David E. Hansen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

David E. Hansen, Ph.D., P.E.  
Vice President



**Figure 1. Spring S7-11 Depletion Curve**



**Figure 2. Spring S24-12 Depletion Curve**

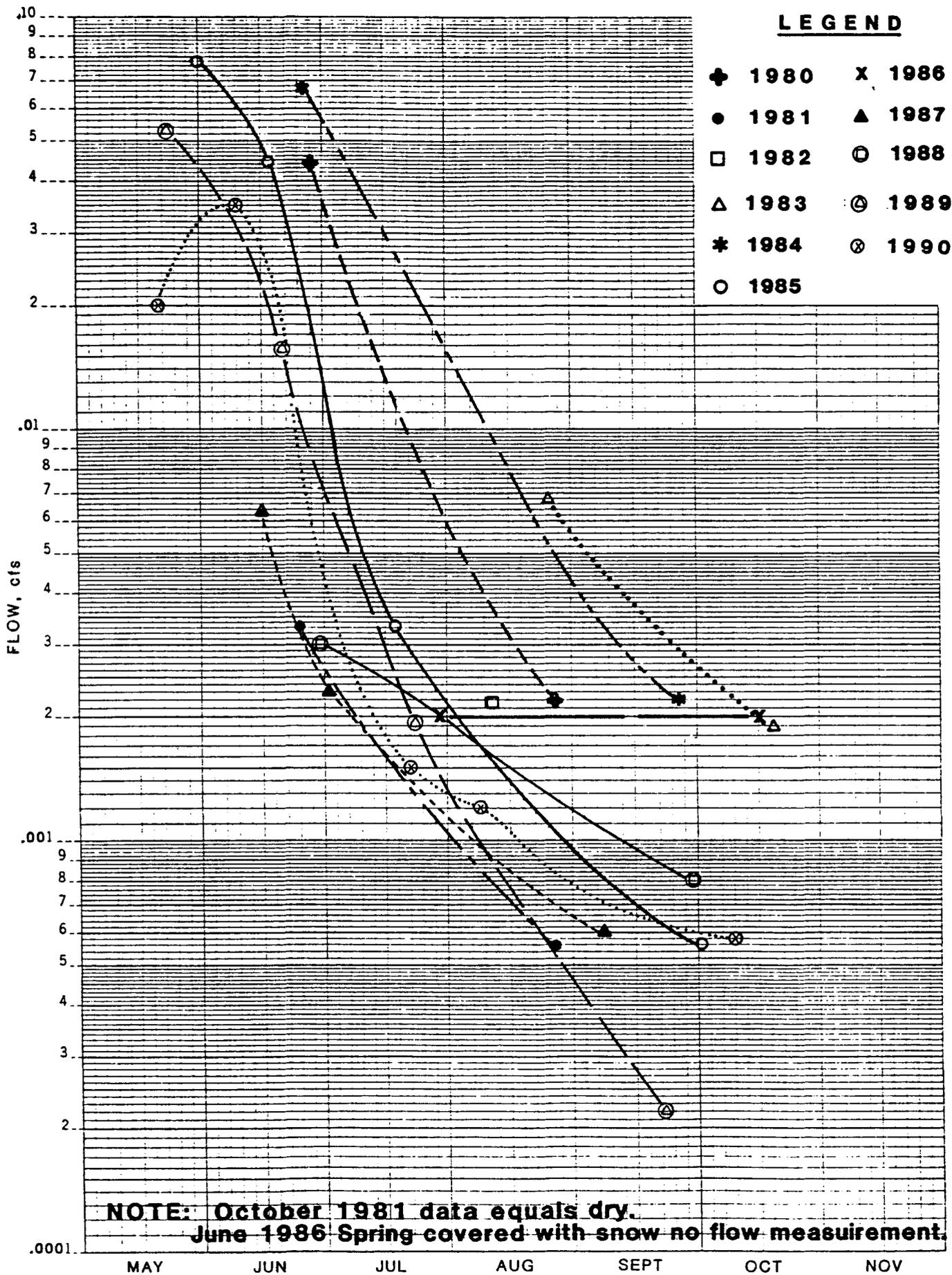


Figure 3. Spring S25-13 Depletion Curve

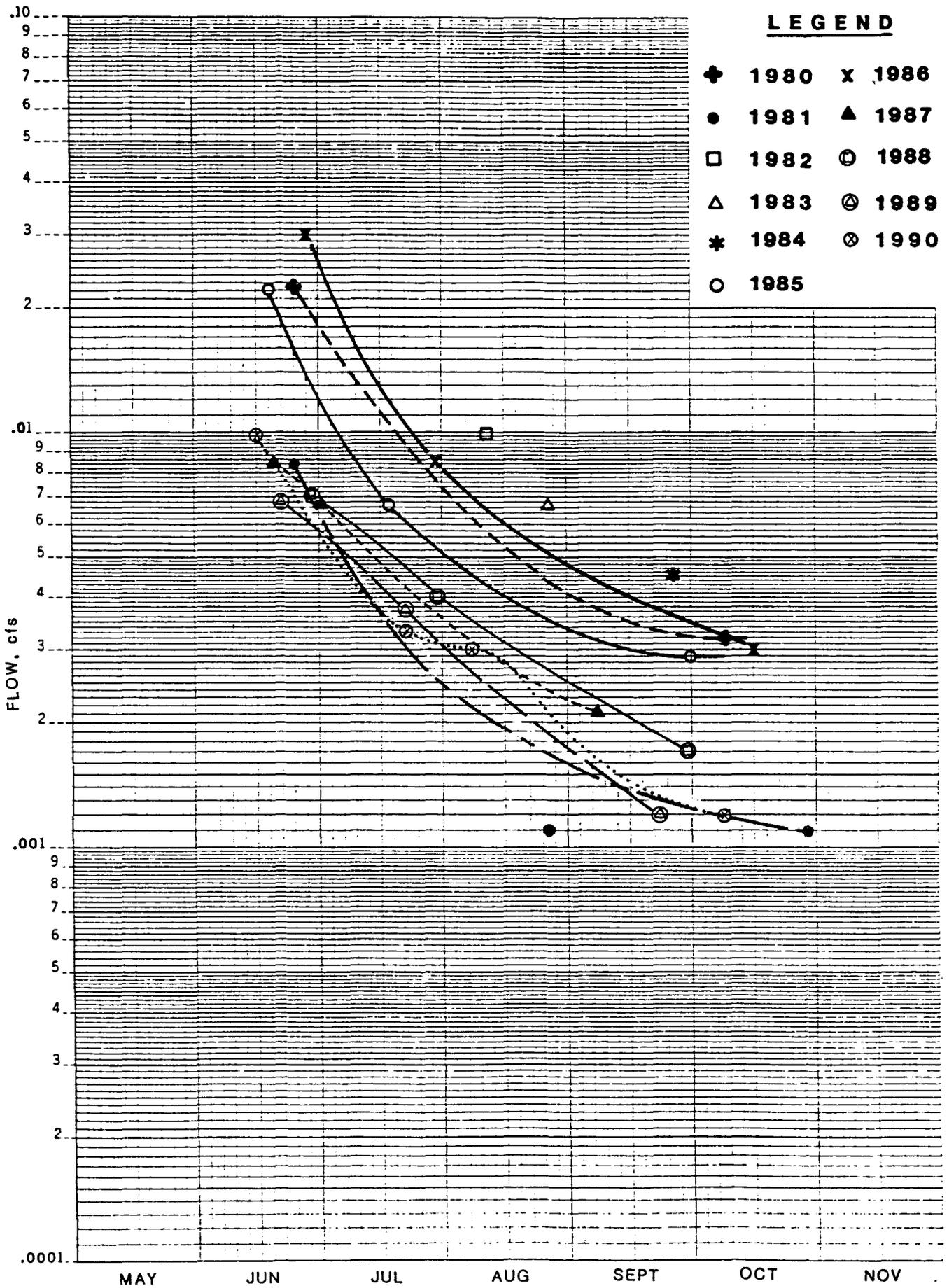
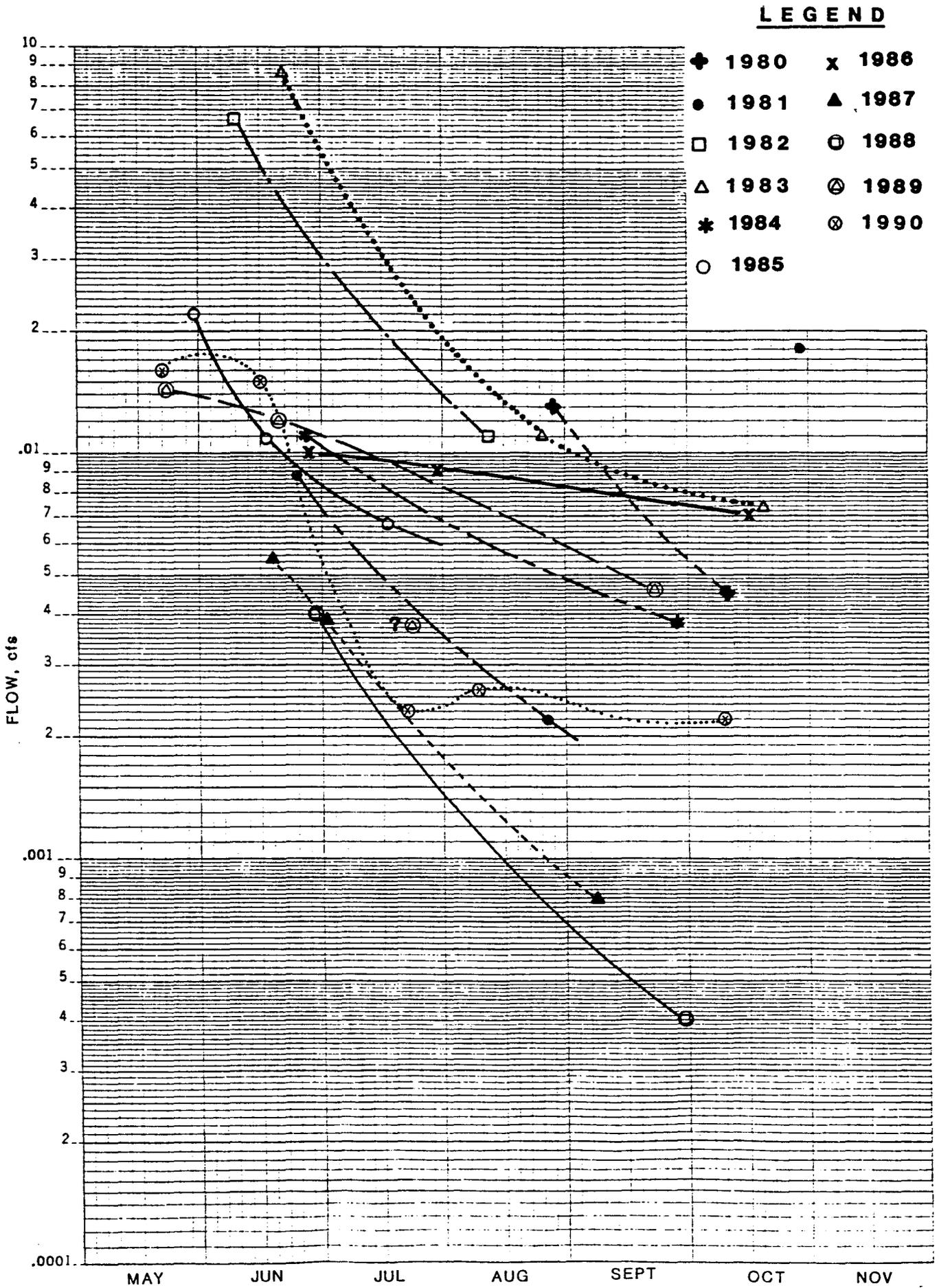


Figure 4. Spring S31-13 Depletion Curve



**Figure 5. Spring S36-17 Depletion Curve**

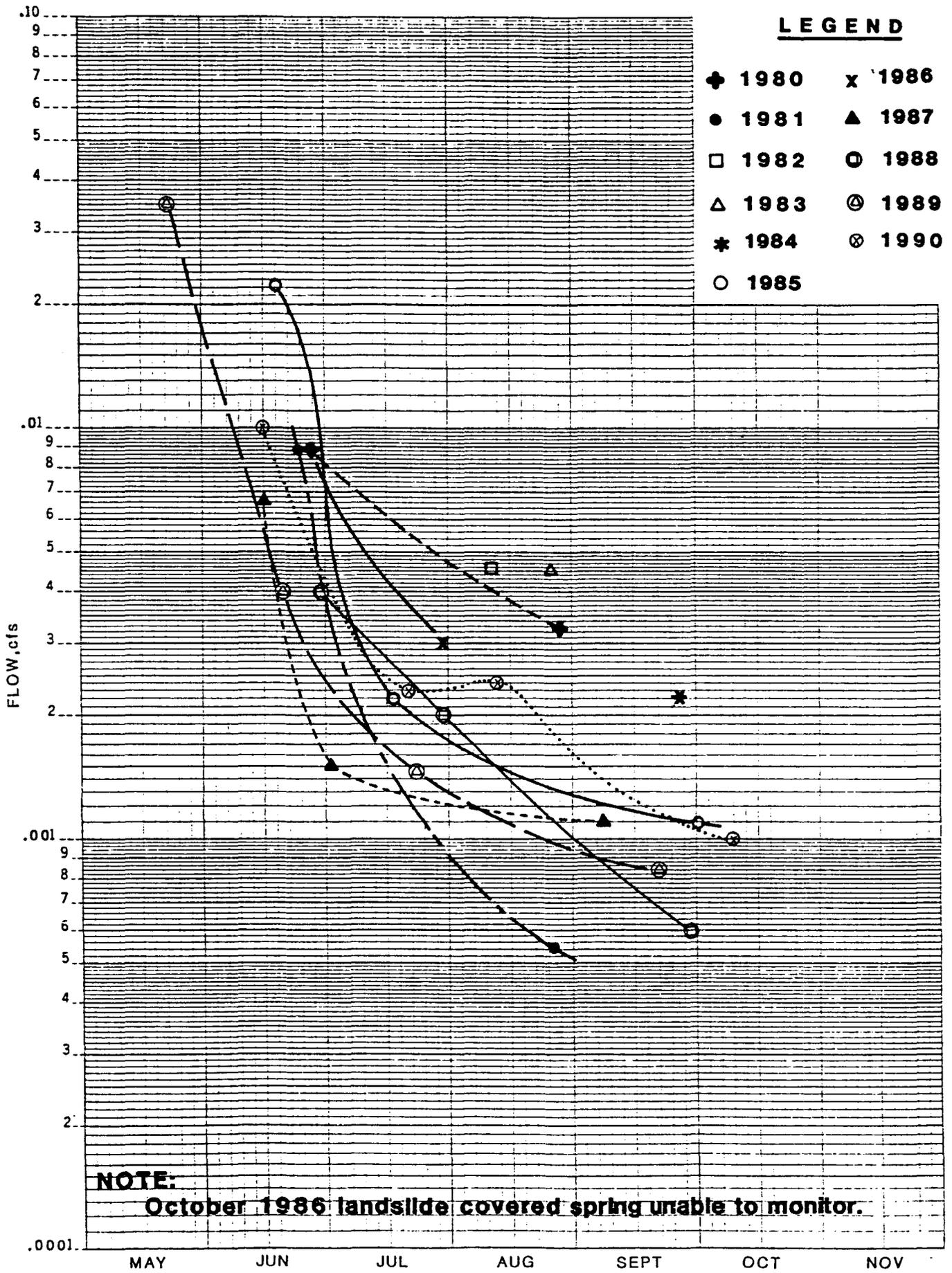


Figure 6. Spring S36-19 Depletion Curve

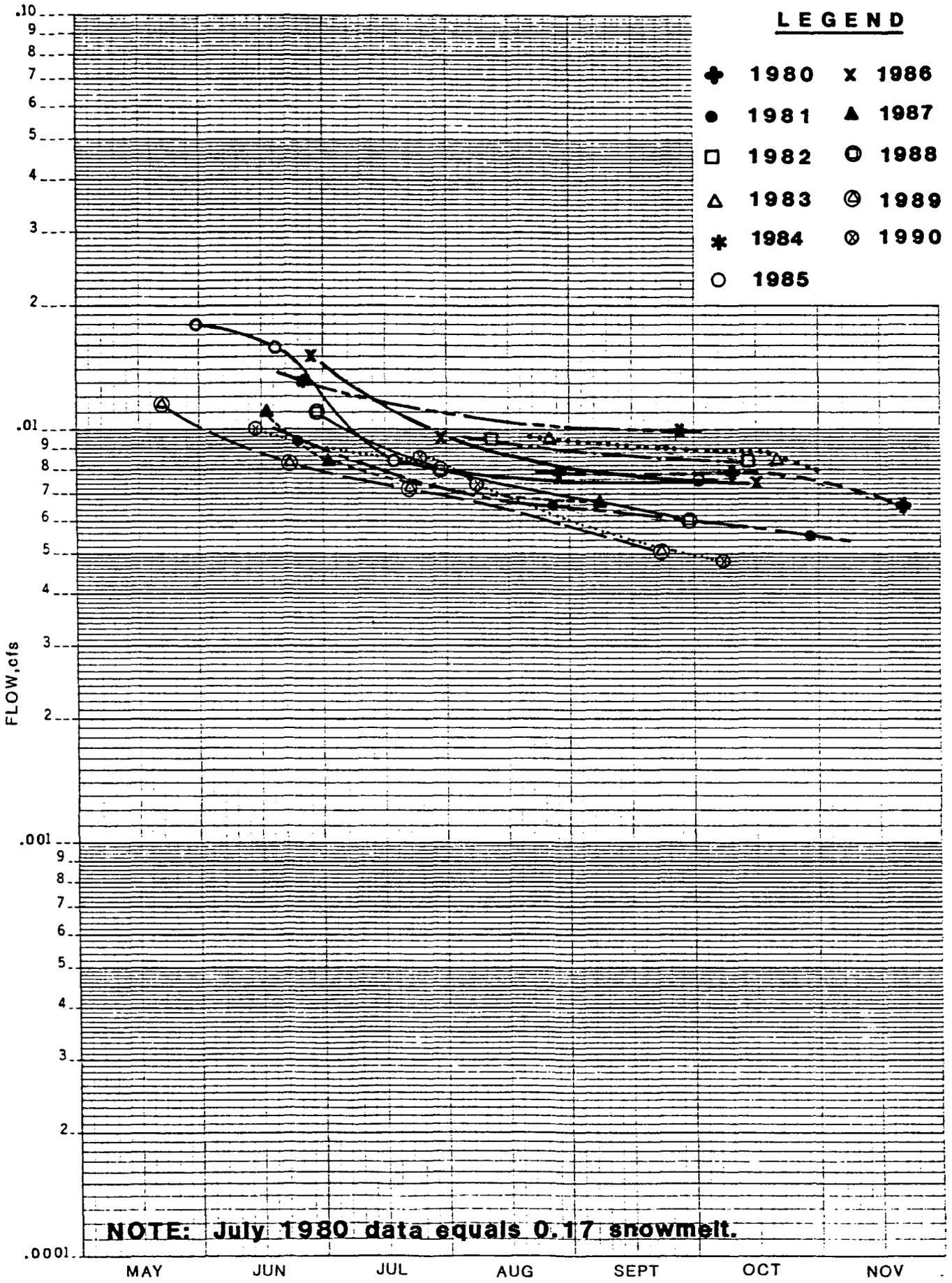


Figure 7. Spring S36-23 Depletion Curve

**APPENDIX R614-301-724.600**

**Subsidence Control Plan**

**DRAFT**

# **Valley Camp of Utah, Inc.**

## **Subsidence Control Plan**

**January 1991**

## SUBSIDENCE CONTROL PLAN

This subsidence control plan is intended to be a compilation of facts and conditions related to subsidence as discussed throughout the mine permit renewal application submitted by Valley Camp of Utah Inc. to the Utah Division of Oil, Gas & Mining during the 1990 calendar year. Also included is information related to transit surveys of either existing or proposed survey lines within the permit area. Information contained herein is intended to meet the requirements of R614-301-521, 525, 623, 625, 632, 642, and 724.

### Historical Surveys

The surface effects of subsidence have been monitored annually since 1982 through the use of pedestrian surveys. These ground pedestrian surveys have typically been conducted during the summer or late summer period of the year when ground cover is a minimum. During these surveys, a three or four man field crew traverses hillslopes above mine workings at an average spacing of 50 to 100 feet. Notes related to irregularity of the land surface are made based upon visual observations when they were thought to be the result of mine subsidence. Irregularities noted throughout the period of record include surface cracking, depressions, and sinkholes.

The Forest Service attempted to obtain subsidence related data through the use of aerial surveys in late 1970's and early 1980's. These surveys were unsuccessful in obtaining the desired data because of various problems related to flightline control. Efforts to obtain data using this method were abandoned in mid 1980's. Valley Camp of Utah, Inc. also attempted using aerial methods to obtain subsidence data during the late 1980's in order to eliminate the need for the ground pedestrian survey discussed above. It was the intent of these efforts to utilize the subsidence monitoring locations shown on Geologic Cross Section Mapping located within the permit renewal. By identifying these locations, aerial photography was employed to determine the extent of movement of each point, thereby allowing for an identification of the amount of subsidence which is occurring within the permit area. Several problems have occurred over the last few years as attempts have been made to collect useful aerial survey data. After the expenditure of money to collect the data, it was discovered that errors in land surface elevations throughout the subsidence study area as well as interference from heavy forest growth have made the data which has been collected of little value.

## Noted Surface Disturbances

Surface effects of subsidence and other pertinent information have been documented throughout the period of record since 1982 and have been compiled onto maps identified as Maps R614-301-728.100a and R614-301-728.100b. Map R614-301-728.100a shows information related to the mine workings, local subsidence features identified through field surveys, cover lines and draw angles. In addition to mine workings, Map R614-301-728.100b shows subsidence lines for local area streams as well as the survey grid for the east main section of the mine. Survey data relative to the lines shown is printed on Map R614-301-728.100b.

Consistent with expectations and as shown on Map R614-301-728.100a, no surface effects of subsidence (including cracking and the development of sinkholes, etc.) have been found above areas where 1) pillars have not been pulled from the mine workings or 2) where the overburden above the mined coal seam is greater than 350 to 400 feet.

During the initial survey of 1982, some subsidence cracking was documented on the sidehill east of the South Fork of Eccles Creek. In one location a hole had developed down the hill from a small spring (Spring S25-11). The flow of about 1.5 gallons per minute (gpm) from the spring disappeared into the hole. In the 1983 summer survey, subsidence effects were observed to have increased in the South Fork area, and subsidence had also appeared in Whisky Canyon directly south of the Belina No. 1 portal area. Cracks have appeared and some sink holes have developed. One of these sink holes is in a intermittent side tributary near the head of Whisky Creek south of the Belina Mines.

No surface evidences of subsidence were observed in the August 1983 survey in areas having more than about 350 feet of overburden above the mined coal seam, or where pillars have not been pulled. It is also noted that no new subsidence was noted as a result of the recent August 1990 pedestrian survey. It is anticipated however that additional subsidence will occur during the next few years as mining continues in the area adjacent to Whisky Creek.

Subsidence found to exist within the Blackhawk formation of the Mine Permit Area appears to be more significant than that experienced by other local mines. Two explanations are given for this. First, other mines generally have more overburden than is typical of subsided areas of the Belina Mines. Greater overburden thicknesses generally do not permit the development of cracks, holes, or other noticeable surface effects of subsidence because of the distance through which deformation must travel before being noticed on the surface. The second potential explanation for increased subsidence is that more faults have been found through the mining of local area coal reserves than were originally known to exist. The frequency of faulting in the

Mine Permit Area appears to be higher than that found in other surrounding mines. Faults reduce the ability of a formation to withstand stresses caused by extracting a coal seam, therefore resulting in subsequent subsidence. Consequently, in faulted areas, subsidence effects are likely to transmit further vertically.

### **Subsidence Impacts on the Local Environment**

After studying hydrologic impacts of coal mines in the Blackhawk Formation of the Wasatch Plateau, Danielson et al. (1981) concluded:

*Where subsidence has not been extensive and where water-bearing zones that overlie the Star Point-Blackhawk aquifer are perched, it is unlikely that mine dewatering induces greater recharge to the ground-water system. Neither is it likely under these conditions that the flow of springs that issue from the perched zones or the rate of natural downward leakage into the Star Point-Blackhawk aquifer are affected by mine dewatering. However, natural recharge and discharge relationships can change if hydraulic connection between the perched zones and the Star Point-Blackhawk aquifer is increased by fracturing due to subsidence.*

No noticeable changes in the high-elevation, perched springs are expected within the portions of the Mine Permit Area where the pillars are not pulled or where the overburden is greater than about 350 to 400 feet. However, in the remaining areas, as has been documented, subsidence can and does extend to the surface thereby altering the recharge-runoff characteristics of the area. Perched aquifers in these zones may be partially or wholly drained. This may increase the recharge to the regional aquifer, increase the water made in the mines, and/or change the point of discharge of a spring. It is believed that some evidence that this is occurring has been brought to light as a result of the 1990 seep and spring inventory discussed in the recently submitted mine permit renewal application. Over the period of time between the 1979 and 1990 seep and spring surveys it has been noted that some springs have dried up while others have appeared. Continued seep and spring inventories as well as spring depletion analyses will aid in documenting this phenomenon. It is expected that the shale and clay layers which exist within the Blackhawk formation will have a tendency to seal cracks that develop, thus reducing the long-term hydrologic impacts of subsidence.

Subsidence impacts on perched springs within the Mine Permit Area are not expected to reduce significantly base flows in local perennial streams in the area because of 1) the large number of the springs that are found (all of which are not affected similarly), and 2) because of the relatively small flow rates characteristic of high elevation perched springs.

Springs located within Boardinghouse Canyon provide an ideal example of the relatively low flow rates typical of high elevation perched springs and the relative impact they have on base flow. During the early summer of 1979, 13 springs with a combined flow of approximately 0.09 cfs (39 gpm) were identified within the Boardinghouse Canyon drainage area. These 13 springs did not include those large developed springs located near the canyon mouth. Records for the years 1980 through 1983 show that the average June flow within Boardinghouse Creek (above the large springs near the canyon mouth) was about 6.2 cfs. A comparison of flows from the 13 springs and Boardinghouse Canyon clearly indicates that flow from the high perched springs contribute only a small portion (1.4%) of the total base streamflow. It is anticipated that similar analyses could be performed on other local drainages should it be desired. However, such analyses are not included herein, and if desired, are left to the interested party to perform.

A comparison between high springs and local streamflows for the fall period shows that spring flow contributions are still minor with an estimated flow contribution in the 5% range. The 5% estimate is based upon recorded Boardinghouse Creek flows for the August period of 1.5 cfs and the assumption that high elevation spring flows remain at approximately 0.09 cfs. In reality, spring flows will decrease as the year progresses as will the estimate of contribution. The purpose of this example is to illustrate that even with an unrealistic worst case, drying up small perched springs will not be expected to decrease base flows of the perennial streams significantly.

When subsidence results in the draining of the small perched aquifers into the mines, the drained water will either 1) aid in recharging the regional aquifer and thus eventually result in an increased discharge from the aquifer at some location, or 2) will increase the amount of water that will be discharged from the mines by way of Whisky Creek into Eccles Creek. Surface runoff from small upstream watershed areas will also be captured by subsided areas and contribute to the discharges mentioned.

Subsidence has the potential for increasing the discharge of suspended sediment in adjacent streams due to the disturbance of local geology (by potential denuding or by softening of the soil structure). As a result, subsided areas may tend to erode more than unsubsided areas until they are weathered and revegetated. Subsidence is not anticipated in streambeds or perennial streams, since attempts will be made to protect them from subsidence by limiting adjacent coal mining activities.

Subsidence may also impact water quality in local streams. Snowmelt and surface runoff from rainstorms is typically of very good quality as is spring discharge. For example, average concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS) for spring discharges noted in Section R614-301-700

of the mine permit are generally in the range of approximately 200 to 400 mg/L. It is anticipated that the portion of runoff that is intercepted by subsidence cracks will develop increased concentrations of some water quality parameters (such as TDS). Because the amount of water being potentially captured by subsided areas will be relatively small in comparison with the overall volume of ground water within the Mine Permit Area, it is believed that the overall impact to surface water quality will be minimal.

An additional effect of subsidence which was just alluded to would be the potential for flow from springs unaffected by subsidence to flow into a subsided area. In such cases the springs will still provide a water supply for wildlife and vegetation above the subsided areas.

### **Prevention of Subsidence**

As stated earlier, subsidence is expected to have hydrologic impacts in areas where pillars are pulled from mine workings and the overburden is less than approximately 350 to 400 feet thick. Perennial streams (i.e. South Fork of Eccles Creek, Whisky Creek, Boardinghouse Creek, Finn Creek, and Long Creek) will be protected from subsidence through the practice of leaving pillars beneath the perennial portions of these streams. Pillars will not be pulled where any perennial stream is located within the area included within the angle of draw of the mines. The currently proposed angle of draw for these buffer zones is 35 degrees from vertical. However, the angle of draw in the Blackhawk Formation is likely considerable less than 35 degrees. When documentation of the actual angle of draw can be obtained, a request will be made to reduce the size of the buffer zones accordingly.

### **Monitoring Plan**

The subsidence monitoring plan for the Belina mine includes the continued annual pedestrian survey for all ground surfaces overlying mined areas as well as the transit survey of critical areas. Each year, the land surface located above, and adjacent to mined areas (where the mining method employed includes pillar and full seam extraction methods) will be thoroughly walked. Coverage of the area will be obtained by inspectors which will traverse the area in horizontal sweeps, keeping a uniform distance between them. When a preselected area is traversed horizontally in one direction, the inspection team will drop perpendicular to the contour to a new area, and then begin a new horizontal sweep in the opposite direction. This back and forth method of inspection will be continued until the area has been traversed. Using this method, new subsidence features, or changes in previous features will be noted annually. As part of this effort, numbered markers have been placed on trees and vegetation adjacent to areas affected by subsidence as shown on Map R614-301-728.100a. Where possible, these

numbered markers have been installed so that specific changes in subsidence can more accurately be documented and monitored from year to year.

Two detailed transit surveys have also been conducted of the area overlying the East Mains adjacent to Whisky Creek. Data from these surveys, completed in October of 1983 and in August of 1990 are shown on Map R614-301-728.100b. From the map it is seen that survey lines set up for this area of the mine consists of three north-south trending cross sections with survey data points taken at 50 foot intervals.

Additional survey data will be collected during the summer of 1991 parallel to local area streams and canyon bottoms within the permit area as shown on Map R614-301-728.100b. Note that the areas proposed to be surveyed during 1991 include the northern sections of the mine and that survey stationing will be placed along the hillside out of the channel or canyon bottom. It is important to protect survey stationing from disturbances which might occur through stream or channel flows. Survey stationing will consist of rebar stations located at uneven intervals based upon local topography.

As mining continues within southern sections of the mine, additional stream or canyon survey data will be collected at the proposed locations shown on Map R614-301-728.100b. As with other stream or canyon surveys, these rebar survey stations will be field fit near the canyon bottom to protect them against disturbance from channel runoff. The timing for installation of these southern stations at this point is uncertain, however they are not planned to be installed until future mining progresses into an adjacent region which approaches an angle of draw related to subsidence.

### **Monitoring Updates**

Subsidence Map R614-301-728.100a will be updated annually to document potential subsidence areas above the Belina Mines as found during the pedestrian survey. Updated versions of this map along with a brief letter report describing the observed subsidence effects will be submitted annually to the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining. At a later date, aerial photogrammetric surveys may also be initiated as an aid in determining and monitoring the effects of subsidence. Before such surveys are attempted however, the problems of accuracy noted historically must be resolved by those capable of providing the service.

Survey updates on cross sections shown on Map R614-301-728.100b will be completed following two criteria. The first criteria will be based upon evidence of subsidence found during the annual pedestrian surveys. When new visual evidences are noted in land surface, a transit survey will

be taken of the area affected to document the degree of local area disturbance. If no survey is documented within the five year permit term, then a second criteria will be followed in that a transit survey will be made for inclusion in the five year permit term renewal. Map R614-301-728.100b will be updated annually and submitted to the Division along with Map R614-301-728.100a when additional pertinent survey data is obtained subsequent to a previous submission.

RESULTS OF VEGETATION SAMPLING AND MONITORING  
FOR THE UTAH AND BELINA REVEGETATION TEST PLOTS

1990

Prepared by

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Prepared for

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Report by

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Fieldwork: P.D. Collins  
K.V. Collins

December 1990

## INTRODUCTION

Following are third year results from vegetation monitoring of test plots for Valley Camp of Utah. The plots are located near Scofield, Utah. Quantitative data were also submitted in 1988 and 1989 for the test plots.

The test plots were constructed in 1987 to test revegetation potential of available soil material on the mine area. The test plot design was developed by the State of Utah, Division of Oil, Gas & Mining (DOG M) and Valley Camp of Utah, Inc. Plot construction (layout and earthmoving work) was accomplished by (or under the direction of) Valley Camp of Utah. Seed, fertilizer and hydromulch by the specified design was applied by Mt. Nebo Scientific in October of 1987.

Two main areas were used as sites for the vegetation test plots. These areas were called the Utah Site and the Belina Site. The Utah Site is located south of the truck load-out pad and east of the railroad tracks on an old coal storage area. The Belina Site is on the slope south of the sediment pond.

Monitoring was initiated by sampling the vegetation on the two sites by Mt. Nebo Scientific in August of 1988, 1989 and 1990.

## METHODS

Quantitative and qualitative data were taken on each of the two sites. Bi-directional random placement of sampling plots were designed to provide unbiased accuracy of the data compiled. A randomized block

design was implemented to insure adequate representation of the entire plot. On the Utah site, three 12.5 meter transects were regularly placed on the plot to adequately cover the entire plot. Twenty sample points were then placed every 1.5 meters along these transects. A one meter buffer strip was placed around the entire plot where sample points were avoided to limit sample bias. There was only one treatment to be monitored on this plot.

The Belina Site, however, had four different treatments to be sampled. Therefore, a total of four areas or "subplots" were sampled. The subplots were labeled on the data summary tables by directional locations and treatments and are listed below:

- 1) NE Subplot, Light Soil A, Fertilized
- 2) NW Subplot, Light Soil A, Unfertilized
- 3) SE Subplot, Gray Soil B, Fertilized
- 4) SW Subplot, Gray Soil B, Unfertilized

Three transects were also placed on each of the subplots listed above. Eight sample locations were regularly placed on each treatment with a total of 40 samples for all treatments. A one meter buffer strip was also placed around each of the treatments where quadrat placement was avoided.

Cover estimates were made using ocular methods with meter square quadrats. Species cover, total cover, composition and relative frequency were also assessed from the quadrats. Also recorded on data sheets were estimated precipitation, slope, exposure, grazing use, animal disturbance and other appropriate notes.

Sampling adequacy for cover on the Utah Site was achieved using

formula suggested by DOGM (see Table 9 footnote). Sample number of the Belina Site was determined by L. Kunzler (Biologist, DOGM). All sample means, standard deviations, and sample sizes were included in this report to enable the reviewers to apply further statistical tests if desired.

Plant species nomenclature follows Welsh et al. (A Utah Flora. 1987. Great Basin Naturalist Memoir No. 9). Sample design and methodologies were approved by a representative of the State of Utah, DOGM (L. Kunzler, Reclamation Biologist). Mr. Kunzler was present on site upon initiation of the test plot sampling in 1988.

## RESULTS

### Summary Tables

All results of the vegetation sampling for 1989 are shown on the summary tables (Tables 1 - 10). Included in these tables are:

- 1) percent cover and standard deviations (total living cover, mulch & litter, bare ground, & rock),
- 2) composition (% shrubs, forbs, & grasses),
- 3) cover and frequency by species,
- 4) sample sizes.

## Nomenclature

Because the author decided to use the most recent nomenclature for plant species for the summary tables, and because some of the species on the original seed mix list have been changed, a list is provided below showing the old and new scientific names.

Old Name (on seed mix lists)

New Name (Welsh 1987)

### Shrubs

Amelanchier alnifolia  
Artemisia tridentata var. vaseyana  
Chrysothamnus nauseosus albicaulis  
Rosa woodsii  
Sambucus coerulea  
Symphoricarpos oreophilus

Amelanchier alnifolia  
Artemisia tridentata vaseyana  
C. nauseosus albicaulis  
Rosa woodsii  
Sambucus coerulea  
Symphoricarpos oreophilus

### Forbs

Achillea millefolium  
Artemisia ludoviciana  
Linum lewisii  
Hedysarum boreale  
Medicago sativa  
Melilotus officinalis  
Penstemon strictus

Achillea millefolium  
Artemisia ludoviciana  
Linum perenne ssp. lewisii  
Hedysarum boreale  
Medicago sativa  
Melilotus officinalis  
Penstemon strictus

### Grasses

Agropyron dasystachyum  
Agropyron smithii  
Bromus marginatus  
Poa canbyi  
Poa pratensis

Elymus lanceolatus  
Elymus smithii  
Bromus carinatus  
Poa canbyi  
Poa pratensis

The test plots will continue to be monitored according to the schedule accepted by the State of Utah, DOGM.

**TABLE 1: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
**(NE Subplot, Light Soil A, Fertilized)**

Total cover and composition for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah. The table shows means, standard deviations and sample sizes.

COVER			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Total Living Cover	36.88	4.28	8
Litter	7.50	2.50	8
Bareground	6.88	2.42	8
Rock	48.75	3.31	8

COMPOSITION			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Shrubs	0.00	0.00	8
Forbs	3.49	3.64	8
Grasses	96.51	3.64	8

\*Sample size was determined by Division of Oil, Gas & Mining (see METHODS).

**TABLE 2: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
**(NE Subplot, Light Soil A, Fertilized)**

Mean percent cover, standard deviation, sample size and relative frequency by species for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah.

COVER BY SPECIES

---

SPECIES	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE	RELATIVE FREQUENCY
SHRUBS				
FORBS				
<u>Cirsium</u> sp.	0.63	1.65	8.0	12.50
<u>Epilobium halleanum</u>	0.75	0.83	8.0	50.00
GRASSES				
<u>Bromus carinatus</u>	8.13	3.48	8.0	87.50
<u>Dactylus glomeratus</u>	7.50	5.59	8.0	87.50
<u>Elymus smithii</u>	5.63	7.58	8.0	75.00
<u>Elymus spicatus</u>	14.25	6.85	8.0	87.50

---

**TABLE 3: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
 (NW Subplot, Light Soil A, Unfertilized)

Total cover and composition for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah. The table shows means, standard deviations and sample sizes.

COVER			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Total Living Cover	36.38	6.82	8.0
Litter	6.25	2.17	8.0
Bareground	8.75	2.17	8.0
Rock	50.63	7.68	8.0

COMPOSITION			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Shrubs	0.00	0.00	8.0
Forbs	8.67	8.44	8.0
Grasses	91.33	7.94	8.0

\*Sample size was determined by Division of Oil, Gas & Mining (see METHODS).

**TABLE 4: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
 (NW Subplot, Light Soil A, Unfertilized)

Mean percent cover, standard deviation, sample size and relative frequency by species for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah.

COVER BY SPECIES

---

SPECIES	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE	RELATIVE FREQUENCY
SHRUBS				
FORBS				
<u>Cirsium</u> sp.	0.25	0.66	8.0	12.50
<u>Epilobium halleanum</u>	0.63	0.70	8.0	50.00
<u>Fragaria vesca</u>	0.25	0.66	8.0	12.50
<u>Saxifraga</u> sp.	0.38	0.70	8.0	25.00
<u>Urtica dioica</u>	1.75	2.59	8.0	37.50
GRASSES				
<u>Bromus carinatus</u>	4.00	2.78	8.0	75.00
<u>Dactylis glomerata</u>	4.75	2.05	8.0	87.50
<u>Elymus smithii</u>	3.88	3.02	8.0	75.00
<u>Elymus spicatus</u>	12.88	8.74	8.0	75.00
<u>Poa pratensis</u>	5.63	8.82	8.0	37.50

---

**TABLE 5: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
 (SE Subplot, Gray Soil B, Fertilized)

Total cover and composition for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah. The table shows means, standard deviations and sample sizes.

COVER			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Total Living Cover	39.38	5.83	8.0
Litter	8.13	3.48	8.0
Bareground	15.00	4.33	8.0
Rock	37.50	10.61	8.0

COMPOSITION			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Shrubs	0.00	0.00	8.0
Forbs	19.04	17.26	8.0
Grasses	80.96	17.26	8.0

\*Sample size was determined by Division of Oil, Gas & Mining (see METHODS).

**TABLE 6: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
 (SE Subplot, Gray Soil B, Fertilized)

Mean percent cover, standard deviation, sample size and relative frequency by species for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah.

COVER BY SPECIES

---

SPECIES	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE	RELATIVE FREQUENCY
SHRUBS				
FORBS				
<u>Artemisia ludoviciana</u>	0.25	0.43	8.0	25.00
<u>Epilobium halleianum</u>	4.38	4.47	8.0	75.00
<u>Fragaria vesca</u>	0.25	0.66	8.0	12.50
<u>Hedysarum boreale</u>	1.88	2.42	8.0	37.50
<u>Machaeranthera canescens</u>	0.63	1.65	8.0	12.50
GRASSES				
<u>Bromus carinatus</u>	4.63	3.12	8.0	75.00
<u>Dactylis glomerata</u>	5.63	6.34	8.0	62.50
<u>Elymus smithii</u>	5.00	2.50	8.0	87.50
<u>Elymus spicatus</u>	13.63	10.09	8.0	100.00
<u>Poa pratensis</u>	3.13	4.96	8.0	37.50

---

**TABLE 7: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
 (SW Subplot, Gray Soil B, Unfertilized)

Total cover and composition for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah. The table shows means, standard deviations and sample sizes.

COVER

	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Total Living Cover	36.88	5.56	8.0
Litter	6.25	2.17	8.0
Bareground	12.50	4.33	8.0
Rock	44.38	4.64	8.0

COMPOSITION

	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Shrubs	0.00	0.00	8.0
Forbs	18.93	14.01	8.0
Grasses	81.07	14.01	8.0

\*Sample size was determined by Division of Oil, Gas & Mining (see METHODS).

**TABLE B: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - BELINA PLOT**  
 (SW Subplot, Gray Soil B, Unfertilized)

Mean percent cover, standard deviation, sample size and relative frequency by species for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah.

COVER BY SPECIES

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SPECIES	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE	RELATIVE FREQUENCY
SHRUBS				
FORBS				
<u>Epilobium halleanum</u>	5.13	4.20	8.0	87.50
<u>Gayophytum ramosissimum</u>	0.25	0.66	8.0	12.50
<u>Hedysarum boreale</u>	1.25	2.17	8.0	25.00
<u>Urtica dioica</u>	0.25	0.66	8.0	12.50
GRASSES				
<u>Agropyron cristatum</u>	0.63	1.65	8.0	12.50
<u>Bromus carinatus</u>	6.13	11.13	8.0	50.00
<u>Dactylis glomerata</u>	1.88	3.48	8.0	25.00
<u>Elymus smithii</u>	4.50	2.83	8.0	87.50
<u>Elymus spicatus</u>	12.88	6.92	8.0	100.00
<u>Poa pratensis</u>	4.00	4.36	8.0	50.00

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**TABLE 9: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - UTAH PLOT**  
 (Single plot design)

Total cover and composition for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah. The table shows means, standard deviations and sample sizes.

COVER			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE *
Total Living Cover	38.10	13.38	20.0
Litter	8.25	3.63	20.0
Bareground	48.60	18.35	20.0
Rock	5.05	5.10	20.0

COMPOSITION			
	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE
Shrubs	5.37	6.10	20.0
Forbs	42.10	13.35	20.0
Grasses	52.53	13.32	20.0

\* Sample size insures adequate sample with the following formula:

$$N_{min} = \frac{(t \text{ squared}) \times (\text{variance})}{\quad}$$

**TABLE 10: 1990 SAMPLING RESULTS - UTAH PLOT**  
 (Single Plot Design)

Mean percent cover, standard deviation, sample size and relative frequency by species for the revegetation test plots of Valley Camp of Utah.

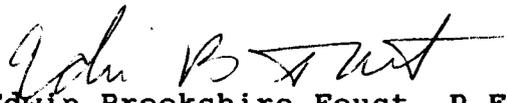
COVER BY SPECIES

SPECIES	% MEAN COVER	STANDARD DEVIATION	SAMPLE SIZE	RELATIVE FREQUENCY
<b>SHRUBS</b>				
<u>Artemisia tridentata</u>	2.25	2.45	20	50.00
<b>FORBS</b>				
<u>Artemisia ludoviciana</u>	2.45	4.59	20	35.00
<u>Chaenactis douglasii</u>	0.25	1.09	20	5.00
<u>Cirsium sp.</u>	0.65	1.53	20	20.00
<u>Eriogonum sp.</u>	0.75	1.04	20	40.00
<u>Lappula occidentalis</u>	0.40	1.53	20	10.00
<u>Linum perenne ssp. lewisii</u>	3.95	2.73	20	80.00
<u>Medicago sativa</u>	4.25	4.59	20	60.00
<u>Melilotus officinalis</u>	0.25	1.09	20	5.00
<u>Penstemon strictus</u>	0.20	0.60	20	10.00
<u>Rumex crispus</u>	0.55	1.02	20	25.00
<u>Verbascum thapsus</u>	1.85	2.37	20	50.00
<b>GRASSES</b>				
<u>Bromus carinatus</u>	3.15	3.07	20	60.00
<u>Elymus lanceolatus</u>	11.30	8.18	20	90.00
<u>Elymus smithii</u>	5.60	4.84	20	70.00
<u>Hordeum jubatum</u>	0.25	1.09	20	5.00

VALLEY CAMP OF UTAH, INC.

ANNUAL SEDIMENT AND FILTER POND CERTIFICATION

On March 18, 1991, I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge, Sediment Ponds 001A thru 004A and Filter Pond 005A have been maintained and are operating as described within the Mine Permit.

  
Edwin Brookshire Foust P.E.

4/18/91  
Date: