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August 7, 1995

TO: FILE

TO: Daron Haddock, Permit Supervisor

FROM: Henry Sauer, Senior Reclamation Soils Specialist *HS*

RE: Substitute Topsoil Material Sampling-
Sowbelly Canyon, AMAX Coal Co., Castle Gate
Mine, ACT/007/004, Folder #2, Carbon County,
Utah

SYNOPSIS

EarthFax Engineering Inc. (EFE), representing the permittee, and this writer collected soil samples and physically described surficial material (substitute topsoil material) in Sowbelly Canyon. The purpose of the sampling plan was to characterize the substitute topsoil materials within the regrade disturbed area and to identify soil factors which may limit plant establishment.

The forthcoming analysis is a preliminary interpretation of the soils profile information collected. When results of laboratory analysis are received additional analysis, discussions and recommendations will be forthcoming.

ANALYSIS

On June 27, 1995 Mr. David McMillan (EFE) and this writer physically described six soil profiles within the disturbed and regraded area in Sowbelly Canyon. Coal waste samples and substitute topsoil samples were collected as described by EFE sampling plan dated June 19, 1995 and this writers memo to Daron Haddock dated June 22, 1995.

Sampling Methods:

Soil profile description (see attachment) were performed using methods outlined in U.S.D.A./Natural Resource Conservation Service Keys to Soil Taxonomy. Soil color and texture were estimated based on ambient soil moisture content. A pocket penetrometer (Model CL-700, SoilTest, Inc., Evanston Ill.) was used to measure the unconfined compressive strength in tons/ft². Penetrometers are used to provide a relative measure of the resistance offered by soil to the penetration of roots (Soil Physics, Marshall and Holmes, 1979).

Two separate samples of in-place natural soil aggregates were collected from the following locations and depth increments: SB-1: 0-10 inches and SB-2: 0-12 inches. Field soil bulk density (D_b) was determined as described in C.A. Black (ed.) Methods of Soil Analysis Part I (1965), American Society of Agronomy, Method 30-4, pages 381-383. It must be noted that soil grade for the D_b samples were strong. Therefore protective Saran coating of the natural clods was not incorporated into the sample preparation. D_b determination by the Eley Volumeter method was performed on sample SB-2:36-38 inches.

Sample Result:

| Profile | Depth | Structure # | UCS * | D_b^{**} | D_b^{***} |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------|------------|-------------|
| SB-1 | 0-5" | S-MSB | >4.5 | 1.62 | - |
| SB-1 | 5-21" | M-SFSB | >4.5 | - | - |
| SB-1 | 21-50" | W-MSB | 2.7 | - | - |
| SB-2 | 0-36" | SCSB | >4.5 | 1.75 | - |
| SB-2 | 36-??" | VWFSB-G | >4.5 | - | 1.5 |
| SB-3 | 0-37" | MSBC | >4.5 | - | - |
| SB-3 | 37-??" | WFSB-G | >4.5 | - | - |
| SB-4 | 0-5" | WMSB | 1.7 | - | - |
| SB-4 | 5-16" | MMSB | 3.5 | - | - |
| SB-4 | 16-30" | Massive | 1.75 | - | - |
| SB-4 | 30-46" | Massive | 0.5 | - | - |
| SB-4 | 46-54" | Granular | >4.5 | - | - |
| SB-4 | 54-60" | Granular | 3.0 | - | - |
| SB-6 | 0-24" | WMSB | - | - | - |
| SB-6 | 24-26" | VWFSB-G | - | - | - |
| SB-6 | 26-30" | WMSB | - | - | - |
| SB-6 | 30-120" | MSB | - | - | - |
| SB-7 | 0-32" | WFSB | 2.5 | - | - |
| SB-7 | 32-62" | VWMSB | 0.3 | - | - |
| SB-7 | 62-??" | Massive | 3.2 | - | - |

- Structure:

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| <u>Grade</u> | <u>Size</u> | <u>Type</u> |
| W-Weak | VF-Very Fine | PL-Platy |

M-Moderate
S- Strong

F-Fine
M-Medium
CO-Coarse
VCO-Very Coarse

GR-Granular
SB-Subangular Blocky
M-Massive

- * UCS - Unconfined compressive strength in tons/ft.²
- ** D_b - Bulk Density (g/cc) by Methods of Soil Analysis Part I
- *** D_b - Bulk Density (g/cc) by Eley Volumeter

Discussion:

Compaction occurring with soil replacement and/or soil preparation creates soil densities that are sufficient to physically restrict root growth, and reduce the availability of water used by plant species (Yeck et.al. 1983). When soil aggregates are compressed beyond the plastic limit pore space between soil particles is reduced and soil bulk density (D_b) is increased. Soil compaction severely reduces the hydraulic conductivity of the soil (Davis, Dexter and Tanner, 1973). This inturn enhances run-off, concentrated flow and ultimately soil erosion. Soil compaction alters the soils capacity to hold plant available water and oxygen supply to plant roots (Proceedings of the Soil Quality Standards Symposium page 52-61, San Antonio, Texas, October, 1990). Indirectly, soil compaction may reduce plant production by denying root access to nutrients. Generally an inverse relationship between rate of root elongation and soil resistance to penetration exists (Taylor and Ratliff, 1969). Current literature often uses bulk densities of 1.6 to 1.7 g/cc as a range in which root penetration is significantly inhibited however some investigators estimate that inhibition can begin below a bulk density of 1.5 g/cc (Trowse 1977).

Soil profiles SB-1 thru SB-3 are highly compacted. As a result plant available water in the soil profile will be extremely limiting. This may inhibit the sites potential for meeting revegetation standards. Current plant growth in the vicinity of SB-1 thru SB-3 may be attributable to the unusually wet growing season of 1995 and recent application of inorganic fertilizer. However, select plant species may have adapted to the poor soil conditions and responded positively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To determine the validity of the aforementioned statements and demonstrate compliance with R645-301-240 et.seq, the permittee must conducted additional quantitative vegetation monitoring (canopy cover) in the next two growing seasons (e.g. 1996 and 1997).

CC:Paul Baker

SOIL DESCRIPTION

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Soil type | | File No | |
| Area <i>Sawbelly Canyon</i> | | Date <i>6/27/85</i> | Stop No. |
| Classification <i>SB-6</i> | | | |
| Location <i>SB80-4</i> | | | |
| N. veg. (or crop) | | Climate | |
| Parent material <i>Shale, sandstone</i> | | | |
| Physiography | | | |
| Relief | Drainage | Salt or alkali | |
| Elevation | Gr. water | Stoniness | |
| Slope <i>0-1% Slope Break</i> | Moisture | | |
| Aspect | Root distrib. | % Clay * | |
| Erosion | % Coarse fragments * | % Coarser than V.F.S. * | |
| Permeability | | | |
| Additional notes | | | |

North of canyon immediately before slope break

* Control section average

| Horizon | Depth | Color | | Texture | GRADE/ TYPE Structure | Consistence | | | Reaction | ROAD- DARY | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|-----|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Dry | Moist | | | Dry | Moist | Wet | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>0-24"</i> | <i>10YR 4/2</i> | | | <i>NMSB</i> | | | | <i>++</i> | <i>Distinct</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>24-26"</i> | <i>2.5 Y 5/4</i> | | | <i>VWFSB Granular</i> | | | | <i>+++</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>Road base</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>26-30"</i> | <i>10YR 2/1</i> | | | <i>WMSB</i> | | | | <i>++</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>Slightly weathered shale</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>30"-120"</i> | <i>10YR 5/3</i> | | | <i>M&B</i> | | | | <i>+++</i> | <i>"</i> | | | | | | |
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