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for the mine, prior to March 1999 to discharge water with 1000 mg/l TDS. However, after the large inflows into the mine were encountered in March 1999, the volume of water discharge increased steadily and the concentration of TDS decreased. Also, at that time the mine began to have trouble passing the chronic *Ceriodaphnia dubia* toxicity test required by the UPDES permit. It was determined through extensive testing that the toxicity test was failed due to a slight increase in the nickel concentration in the water. The toxic limit of dissolved nickel concentration appeared to be 15 ug/l or greater and the water discharged from the mine in late 1999 until the end of 2001 contained a maximum of 42 ug/l dissolved nickel. These concentrations of dissolved nickel are well below drinking water standards. The significant inflow to the mine from the 10 Left area and changes of how water was handled underground resulted in a decline in TDS and dissolved nickel over time. As a result, the mine has been able to pass its chronic water testing. However, while the mine has been producing water with a TDS concentration less than 500 mg/l, the total volume of water discharged results in more than 7.1 tons/day of TDS released to Eccles Creek. The mine and the Utah Division of Water Quality are currently working on modifying the mine's UPDES discharge permit to limit the water discharged to a 500 mg/l concentration of TDS and no total ton per day limit.

A second UPDES permit is being obtained to operate the JC-3 mine dewatering well in James Canyon. This well will discharge high quality mine water to Electric Lake. PacifiCorp has sought to obtain the UPDES permit from the Utah Division of Water Quality by May 1, 2003 and will act as the UPDES permit operator. However, since it is mine water, Skyline will be obligated under SMCRA to assure the quality of the water discharged is within the UPDES permit limits assigned to JC-3. Skyline will submit the required DMRs to the Division as required in Section 2.3.7.

Periodically due to difficult recovery conditions or roof collapse, mining equipment is abandoned underground. Prior to leaving equipment underground, hazardous materials and lubricating fluids are drained when possible. Since the equipment is steel and not too different compositionally from the roof support throughout the mine, contamination to ground water from abandoned equipment is not anticipated. A map illustrating the location of equipment left underground is provided as Drawing ~~2.3.6-2~~ 2.3.6-3. The drawing includes a description of each piece of equipment.

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Because of the high alkalinity and low acidity concentrations in the area (differing normally by two orders of magnitude), acid drainage problems do not occur as a result of mining. This is supported by the fact that coal in the area has a low sulphur content.

Map(s) is kept with this application located in the Public Information Center of our Salt Lake City office.