

**From:** Ingrid Campbell  
**To:** Priscilla Burton  
**Date:** 6/8/2012 1:20 PM  
**Subject:** skyline MRP  
**Attachments:** 20120608141635.pdf

Hi Priscilla-

Attached are the pages I mentioned in the Skyline MRP that are in the electronic version but not in the hard copy. Let us know what you would like to do with them. (incorporate into hard copy or just delete from electronic).

Ingrid

Vol. 2 Sec. 3.2

storage area is all tributary to the RLO sedimentation pond and is all within the existing disturbed and permitted boundaries. The majority of the coal for this storage area comes from the pipe belt system via conveyor 12A; however, in an emergency trucks can haul coal to this area from the minesite. A front end loader and/or a caterpillar type tractor is used to spread the coal and build the pile. Coal will be recovered from the pile using a front end loader, and/or crawler tractor which will push the coal to the hopper/feeder BC-13A. The coal pile pad area has 1-3% slope to accommodate overland flow towards the drainage ditch which drains to the sediment pond. The base of this coal storage pad area (as shown on Map 3.2.1-3) is constructed of coal waste rock gob material. This gob material was hauled to this area before the Scofield waste rock site was permitted. The material was placed at the site in 1-3' lifts and compacted by wheel rolling. There is a french drain underneath the pad area. It was agreed with the Division to monitor this french drain to see if the gob material has any affect on water quality. This water monitoring station is CS-13. This coal storage area was enlarged by .04 acres in 1993. The enlargement was to facilitate the pushing of coal to the hopper/feeder of BC-13A. The .04 acres was a wet land and an Army Corps of Engineers Permit No. 199250361 was obtained to occupy this wet land area. The area was first stripped of its riparian vegetative sod. The sod was transplanted onto un-vegetated areas along Eccles Creek. Approximately 88 cubic yards of A and B horizon topsoil material was removed from the area. Approximately fifty-nine cubic yards was stored in the RRLO topsoil storage pile. The creek was back filled with approximately 2,240 cubic yards of clean fill material. This fill material consisted of a complete gradation of material, with the largest being in the 8-inch to 10-inch size. The fill slope was topped with approximately 6" of topsoil (29 cubic yards) and re-vegetated with the approved seed mixture and mulched. Approximately 500 willow cuttings were transplanted along Eccles Creek as a mitigation measure. During the second growing season, the willow cuttings will be inspected to determine the survival rate. Additional willows will be planted if survival is below 80%. A new drainage ditch was constructed at the toe of the slope along with a new concrete lined ditch to drain the north east corner of the pad (see drawing 3.1.1-3). This coal storage area may be further enlarged in the future. **NOT IN HARD COPY.**

The South emergency only coal pile area will only be used on an emergency basis when a mechanical/electrical condition exists that prevents coal from being stored in the North Coal storage area. Coal in the South storage area will be on a last in-first out basis. (This does not preclude also removing simultaneously coal from the North storage area as long as coal is being removed from the South storage area at full capacity.) The Company will make a diligent effort to make the necessary repairs so that coal can be removed from the South storage area as soon as possible. Before coal is stored in this area, the Company will notify the Price District Ranger of the U.S. Forest Service of the need to use this area and the plan of use.

**INCORPORATED**  
**03/23/93**  
**Division of Oil, Gas & Mining**

The silos and associated equipment will be removed once mining is completed. The equipment will be salvaged. The silos will be dynamited and used in areas which require back filling.

### Reclaim Belt

Construction of the reclaim belt began as the foundation for the conveyor bents were formed and poured. The bents and spans are made of welded structural steel. The walkway was constructed inside each span. Additional structural steel supports were added for the conveyor belt idlers. After the bents and spans were erected, the conveyor belt was placed on the idlers and vulcanized. Exterior siding was placed on all sides of the spans.

Not in hard copy and no incorporated stamp.

The conveyor and associated support equipment will be adequately maintained throughout the life of the project. The bents and spans are painted and will be repainted as necessary for maintenance. The exterior siding will require little maintenance.

Following cessation of mining operations, the conveyor and support equipment will be removed and salvaged. The bents and spans will be dismantled and salvaged. The bench foundations will be broken up and removed. Regrading and revegetation of the bench slopes will be performed as discussed in Part 4 of this Renewal Application.

### Load-out Structure

Initial construction of the load-out structure involved the forming and pouring of foundations. Structural steel support members were erected when the concrete was cured. Upon completion of the steel erection activities, the floors and stairs in the structure were added. Once the floor and stairs were added, a 300-ton capacity storage bin was installed. After the storage bin had been erected, the top floor, sampling system, dust collection system, conveyor belt drive motors, gear reducers and head pulley were installed. Following equipment installation, exterior metal siding was installed.

V01.2 Section 3.2

material used to construct the dam. The dam was constructed in lifts of heights which ensured maximum compaction. A spillway pipe was added during the construction of the dam. After the dam was completed, a principal emergency spillway was constructed. The pond is shown in plan view and in cross section on (Map 3.2.1-4). The pond requires only limited maintenance, i.e., sediment removal to an approved disposal site when 60% of the design sediment storage volume is exceeded. The pond was enlarged in 1993 to facilitate a small (.04 acres) area being added to the drainage area. Not in hard copy nor incorporated.

### 3.2.7 Signs and Markers

The Permittee has posted all signs and markers required by State of Utah and Federal requirements. Signs are constructed of durable material and are uniformly designed for high visibility and readability. All signs and markers will be maintained during operations to which they pertain and will conform to local ordinances and codes.

#### Mine and Permit Identification Signs

The Permittee has posted identification signs at the points of access to the permit area from public roads and highways. The signs state the name, business address and telephone number of the Permittee, the identification numbers of current mining and reclamation permits and other authorizations to operate in a color that will provide significant contrast to the color of the sign board and can easily be seen and read. The identification signs will be maintained in place until after release of all bonds.

#### Perimeter Markers

The perimeter of the areas affected by surface operations or mining facilities has been posted with easily identifiable markers with blue steel fence posts.