



**Canyon Fuel
Company, LLC**

A Subsidiary of Wolverine Fuels, LLC

Skyline Mine

Gregg A. Galecki, Sr. Environmental Engineer
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Helper, Utah 84526
(435) 448-2636
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April 16, 2020

Steve Christensen
Coal Program Supervisor
Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801

RE: Removal of NOG Shaft, CLEAN COPIES, Canyon Fuel Company, LLC, Skyline Mine,
C/007/005, Task #6077

Dear Mr. Christensen:

Attached are two (2) sets of clean copies to remove the North of Graben (NOG) Shaft from the M&RP that I had not noticeds related to the permitting of the NOG site. Modifications to the bond to eliminate the NOG shaft will be submitted with the Midterm Review as instructed by Mr. Eatchel.

Attached to this cover letter are completed C1 and C2 forms, and two hard copies of the information.

If you have any questions, please call me at (435) 448-2636.

Sincerely,

Gregg A. Galecki
Sr. Environmental Engineer, Skyline Mine
Canyon Fuel Company, LLC

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APR 22 2020

DIV OF OIL, GAS & MINING

APPLICATION FOR COAL PERMIT PROCESSING

Permit Change New Permit Renewal Exploration Bond Release Transfer

Permittee: Canyon Fuel Company, LLC

Mine: Skyline Mine

Permit Number: C/007/005

Title: Removal of North of Graben Shaft

Description, Include reason for application and timing required to implement:

Removal of the North of Graben Shaft from the permit - CLEAN COPPIES Task# 6077

Instructions: If you answer yes to any of the first eight (gray) questions, this application may require Public Notice publication.

- Yes No 1. Change in the size of the Permit Area? Acres: _____ Disturbed Area: 3.0 increase decrease.
- Yes No 2. Is the application submitted as a result of a Division Order? DO# _____
- Yes No 3. Does the application include operations outside a previously identified Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Area?
- Yes No 4. Does the application include operations in hydrologic basins other than as currently approved?
- Yes No 5. Does the application result from cancellation, reduction or increase of insurance or reclamation bond?
- Yes No 6. Does the application require or include public notice publication?
- Yes No 7. Does the application require or include ownership, control, right-of-entry, or compliance information?
- Yes No 8. Is proposed activity within 100 feet of a public road or cemetery or 300 feet of an occupied dwelling?
- Yes No 9. Is the application submitted as a result of a Violation? NOV # _____
- Yes No 10. Is the application submitted as a result of other laws or regulations or policies?
Explain: _____
- Yes No 11. Does the application affect the surface landowner or change the post mining land use?
- Yes No 12. Does the application require or include underground design or mine sequence and timing? (Modification of R2P2)
- Yes No 13. Does the application require or include collection and reporting of any baseline information?
- Yes No 14. Could the application have any effect on wildlife or vegetation outside the current disturbed area?
- Yes No 15. Does the application require or include soil removal, storage or placement?
- Yes No 16. Does the application require or include vegetation monitoring, removal or revegetation activities?
- Yes No 17. Does the application require or include construction, modification, or removal of surface facilities?
- Yes No 18. Does the application require or include water monitoring, sediment or drainage control measures?
- Yes No 19. Does the application require or include certified designs, maps or calculation?
- Yes No 20. Does the application require or include subsidence control or monitoring?
- Yes No 21. Have reclamation costs for bonding been provided?
- Yes No 22. Does the application involve a perennial stream, a stream buffer zone or discharges to a stream?
- Yes No 23. Does the application affect permits issued by other agencies or permits issued to other entities?

Please attach four (4) review copies of the application. If the mine is on or adjacent to Forest Service land please submit five (5) copies, thank you. (These numbers include a copy for the Price Field Office)

I hereby certify that I am a responsible official of the applicant and that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my information and belief in all respects with the laws of Utah in reference to commitments, undertakings, and obligations herein.

DEWEY TANNER
Print Name

[Signature] GM 4/16/20
Sign Name, Position, Date

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of April, 2020

[Signature]
Notary Public

My commission Expires: 03-19, 2023
Attest: State of Utah } ss:
County of Carbox



For Office Use Only:

Assigned Tracking
Number:

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APPLICATION FOR COAL PERMIT PROCESSING

Detailed Schedule Of Changes to the Mining And Reclamation Plan

Permittee: Canyon Fuel Company, LLC

Mine: Skyline Mine

Permit Number: C/007/005

Title: North of Graben Shaft removal from permit CLEAN COPIES Task #6077

Provide a detailed listing of all changes to the Mining and Reclamation Plan, which is required as a result of this proposed permit application. Individually list all maps and drawings that are added, replaced, or removed from the plan. Include changes to the table of contents, section of the plan, or other information as needed to specifically locate, identify and revise the existing Mining and Reclamation Plan. Include page, section and drawing number as part of the description.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP, TEXT, OR MATERIAL TO BE CHANGED

<input type="checkbox"/> Add	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Replace	<input type="checkbox"/> Remove	DESCRIPTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 1, pages 1-37, 1-38
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 1, Plate 1.6-3 Rev.13 1-2-2020
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 2, Section 2.1, 2-4c. 2-4e
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 2, Section 2.7 page 2-63a,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 2, Section 2.9 page 2-104k,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 2, Section 2.10 page 2-111b
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 2, Section 2.11 page 2-120(l),
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Section 2.12 page 2-128, page 2-131
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 2, Plate 2.7.1-2 Rev 2 1-2-2020
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 3, Section 3.2 pages 3-31(b). 3-72(c)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 3, Remove Plate 3.2.4-5A through Plate 3.2.4-5D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.1, page 4-3(a)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Table 4.2-1, Section 4.4 page 4-28,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.6 page 4-34(b), 4-38(c), 4-38(d), 4-41(e)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.6 Remove page 4-34©
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.7 page 4-50(a),
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.9 page 4-62(a)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.9 remove Figure 4.9-D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.11 page 4-72
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.12 Table 4.12-1 page 4-75, page 4-81
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Section 4.18 page 4-103B
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Section 4.20 page 4-114(a)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chapter 4, Remove Plate 4.4.2-5A, Plate 4.4.2-5B
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Appendix A-2, Vol.2, 2014 Wildlife Survey Report - NOG Graben Bleeder Shaft, Alpine Ecological.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Appendix A-2, Vol. 2, Order 2 Soil Survey of the NOG Bleeder Shaft, Long Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Appendix A-2, Vol. 2, Vegetation of the NOG Ventilation Site 2014, Mt. Nebo Scientific
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Appendix A-5, Vol.2, Report #25, NOG Bleeder Shaft Hydro Design Report, Earthfax 2015

Any other specific or special instruction required for insertion of this proposal into the Mining and Reclamation Plan.

Two hard copies submitted for incorporation.

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Vertical Extent of Mine Workings Workings (Life of Mine)	Surface to 1,500' max	Surface to 2,300' max	Surface to 1,500' max
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The anticipated number of total surface land acres to be affected (life of mines) is less than the combined total of the affected acreages for each of the three mines due to the overlapping of mining operations which is inherent to this multi-seam mining operation. The total surface acreage to be disturbed by surface facilities associated with underground mining is 136.45 acres.

The following information was based on projection for the next five years (2012-2016).

	<u>Mine No. 1</u>	<u>Mine No. 2</u>	<u>Mine No. 3</u>
Extent of Horizontal Workings	240 acres	375 acres	1,400 acres
Extent of Vertical Workings	Surface to 1,250'	Surface to 2,250'	Surface to 2,125'

Permit Area

The construction/installation of surface facilities at the mine site, loading area, conveyor belt route, well houses, water tank pad, waste rock disposal site, and South Fork Breakout, and Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility comprise the Permit Area. The permit area acreage listed adequately accommodate areas of disturbance.

PERMIT AREAS TO BE RECLAIMED

<u>AREA</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Loadout	13.86
Portal Yard	42.55
Water tanks, water lines, and Well pads (water lines not reclaimed)	0.60
Conveyor Bench	14.18
Waste Rock Disposal Site and Road	32.48
South Fork Breakout	0.60
James Canyon Buried Power Line	0.30
James Canyon Buried Pipeline	1.60
James Canyon Water Wells and Road	2.95
Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility	7.93
Winter Quarters Road (not reclaimed)	4.90
Swens Power line (not reclaimed)	4.80
Swens Canyon Pad	9.70
TOTAL	136.45

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Legal Description of Permit Area

Township 12 South, Range 7 East, SLBM

Section 32: Portion SE1/4SE1/4

Township 13 South, Range 6 East, SLBM

Section 1: Portions of S1/2NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4
Section 13: Portions of S1/2S1/2
Section 23: Portions of E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4
Section 24: Portions of N1/2
Section 25: Portions of S1/2S1/2
Section 26: Portions of NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4
Section 27: Portions of the S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4
Section 35: Portions of NE1/4, S1/2
Section 36: Portions of N1/2NW1/4

Township 13 South, Range 7 East, SLBM

Section 4: Portions of SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4
Section 5: Portions of E1/2NE1/4
Section 6: Portions of S1/2N1/2
Section 17: Portions of S1/2S1/2
Section 18: Portions of S1/2S1/2
Section 19: Portions of N1/2N1/2

Township 14 South, Range 6 East, SLBM

Section 2: Portions of W1/2NW1/4
Section 3: Portions of SE1/4NE1/4

See Plate 1.6-3 for graphic illustration of Permit Area

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1-38

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Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF)

In 2014 preliminary studies for permitting construction of the Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility and power line were initiated. An area of approximately 9.7 acres was proposed for addition into the permit area for the SCVF pad site. A power line corridor of approximately 15-foot by 2.6 miles, totaling 4.8 acres was proposed for addition into the permit area. A Cultural Resource survey was conducted by Environmental Planning Group, LLC (EPG) covered areas of approximately 13 acres for the pad area and a 200-foot wide corridor for the power line respectively. A Class I cultural resource file search and Class III cultural resource inventory was conducted in the area. A total of five (5) isolated occurrences and three (3) new cultural resources sites were identified, documented, and evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). None of the sites were recommended for eligibility in the NRHP. Therefore, the project will have no adverse effect on those sites. **See Confidential File for EPG report (A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE SKYLINE MINE EXPANSION AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, CARBON AND EMERY COUNTIES, UTAH)**

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2-4c2

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Flat Canyon Lease

Statements regarding cultural and historical resources found within

The Flat Canyon Lease area are addressed within the USDA January 2002 Flat Canyon Coal Lease Tract Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A minimum of ten (10) Class I inventories have been complete in the leasing area, with additional reconnaissance being conducted for the EIS (Elkins and Montgomery, 2001). Of six (6) historic sites inventoried, only one site was recommended as eligible for the National Registry. This site is located on private lands within the project area. A copy of the EIS is included in Appendix A-4 Volume 2.

According to the Record of Decision (ROD) issued for the Flat Canyon Coal Lease Tract EIS, "No effects to cultural resources are anticipated." Potential effects to historic resources on private lands would be mitigated in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office." In addition, "No effects to significant paleontological resources are expected. Prior to conducting surface operation disturbance surveys are required."

Additional SHPO concurrence was confirmed in 2016 during an Environmental Assessment conducted by Office of Surface Mining (OSM). See Appendix A-4 for concurrence letter.

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2-4e

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2.7.9 Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility

The Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF) was necessary to provide both ventilation and power for underground mining in the Flat Canyon Lease – Southwest Reserves portion of the mine. Both soils and vegetation information specific to the SCVF site were collected in 2014 prior to construction. In general, the SCVF pad site encompasses a sagebrush and mountain brush south-facing hillside. The existing access road up Swens Canyon was modified slightly, moving it closer to the creek to better utilize a generally flat portion of the valley upland area to minimize the disturbance of constructing the SCVF access road. No riparian vegetation was disturbed. No threatened or endangered species were identified. The vegetation report is located in Appendix A-2, Volume 2 (Vegetation of the Powerline Corridor & Swens Canyon Pad 2014, Mt. Nebo Scientific).

2.7.10 Flat Canyon Lease Area

The Flat Canyon Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 2002 determined there were no threatened and endangered, or sensitive species present in the lease area. In February 2013, Allen Rowley, Acting Forest Supervisor for the Manti LaSal National Forest determined the 2002 EIS was current and did not need additional updating. As described in the EIS the area is comprised of approximately 2.5% grasslands, 2% meadows/wetlands, 24% sagebrush/grass, 27.5% conifer-timber, and 44% aspen (Flat Canyon Coal Lease Tract – Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), January 2002, (Section 3.17 pg. 3-25. Included as Figure 2.7.9-1 (pg. 2-63b) is FEIS Figure 3.5 Vegetation Types which illustrates and broadly defines the location of vegetation communities. The EIS considered surface disturbance, there is no surface disturbance currently proposed in the Southwest Reserve Flat Canyon lease area and no impacts to the existing vegetation are Mine Vegetative Analysis of Seven Proposed Drill Sites and Seven Reference Site” is included in Appendix A-2, Volume 2. The report not only provides reference areas spread throughout the area, it also includes federally listed threatened, endangered, Candidate, and Sensitive Species for Emery and Sanpete County indicating none of the species listed are found within the project area.

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2-63a

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Habitat Loss

The amount of habitat loss due to surface disturbance is minimal when considering the extent of similar surrounding habitat, and areas of contemporaneous reclamation that were previously disturbed prior to the current mining activities. Disturbed areas will be minimized to approximately 3 acres as the area is contemporaneously reclaimed. Noise and human activity in the expansion area is consistent with the historic mining activities. Also, wildlife studies indicates the surrounding area is used as a migratory route between summer and winter ranges. Enhancement measures at reclamation will include the planting of seeds and woody species seedlings that are diverse and palatable to wildlife, and a pond to be used by both wildlife and livestock. The pond is being left intact at the landowner=s request - historically the pond has only periodically retained a very limited water supply.

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2-104(k)

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July 1, 2005. Details of the method of the survey are outlined in Appendix A-2, "Biological Studies in Winter Quarters Canyon Creek and Woods Canyon Creek - A Study Plan". Results of the survey will be provided in Appendix A-2, Volume 2 when completed.

Raptor surveys were conducted in 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, and 2013 in the Winter Quarters area associated with drilling programs. Those surveys and the presence or lack of presence of raptors has not prohibited our work in the area. The raptor surveys are located with the respective exploration permits for each year. A summary report addressing the affects on raptors with the addition of the Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility is included in Appendix A-3, Volume 2. In 2009, an additional survey of the Northern goshawk, flammulated owl, and other comprehensive wildlife was conducted with similar results. No long term detrimental affects associated with the ventilation facility are anticipated. The 2011 survey identified a newly established goshawk nest in the lease modification area. This nest will continue to be monitored in future annual surveys, with additional lands to be monitored as mining advances in the North Lease modification area.

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES

No threatened or endangered species have been documented in studies surrounding the Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility that would prohibit construction. See Appendix A-2, Volume 2 and Appendix A-3, Volume 2 for reports.

Because no surface disturbance is planned for the North Lease Tract Area, no impact to endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive species should occur.

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2-111b

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Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF)

A detailed description of the soils associated with the Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF) and associated power line is available in Appendix A-2, Volume 2, titled, "Order 2 Soil Survey of the Powerline Corridor Swens Pad Ventilation and Escape Shafts Coal Pile Expansion at the Skyline Mine" (December 2014). The survey conducted by Long

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2-120(1)

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TABLE 2.12.2-1
 GRAZING POTENTIAL FOR THE AREA TO BE AFFECTED BY MINING SURFACE OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES
 (Does not include State Highway SR-264)

Surface Facilities Area	General Area Classification	Land Area (Acres)	Average Forage Production (lbs/ac)	Total Animal Unit Month (AUM)	Grazing Potential-Animal Unit Month (AUM) with 25% Harvest Efficiency for proper grazing utilization
1 Portal Yard Area	Spruce Fir	16.47	0	0.0	0.00
	Aspen	7.93	586	5.9	1.47
	Sagebrush	2.50	917	2.9	0.73
	Disturbed	8.50	0	0.0	0.00
	Riparian	1.00	182	0.2	0.06
Subtotal		36.40		9.0	2.25
2 Conveyor Corridor	Aspen	3.20	586	2.4	0.59
	Sagebrush	5.77	917	6.7	1.67
Subtotal		8.97		9.1	2.27
3 Railroad Loadout Area	Grass-Forb	10.32	746	9.7	2.44
	Spruce Fir	3.50	0	0.0	0.00
	Riparian	0.04	182	0.01	0.00
Subtotal		13.86		9.8	2.44
4 Waste Rock Disposal Area	Disturbed	12.81	0	0.0	0.00
Subtotal		12.81		0.0	0.00
5 Water Tank & Well Pads	Aspen	0.26	586	0.2	0.05
	South Fork Breakout Spruce-Fir	0.96	0	0.0	0.00
Subtotal		1.22		0.2	0.05
6 WQ Vent Pad	Sagebrush	2.36	1300	3.9	0.97
Subtotal		2.36		3.9	0.97
				0.0	0.00
7 Swens Vent Pad	Sagebrush	9.7	917	11.3	2.81
Subtotal		9.7		11.3	2.81
8 Powerline	Aspen	6.3	586	4.7	1.17
Subtotal		6.3		4.7	1.17
TOTAL		91.62		47.93	11.96
Revised 1-2-2020					2-128

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TBR (Timber) Management Unit - Emphasis is on management for production and use of wood - fiber for a variety of wood products.

UC (Utility Corridor) Management Unit - Emphasis is on providing transportation corridors for major cross-country pipelines, electrical transmission lines and telephone lines. This unit currently contains a gas transmission pipeline constructed and operated under a Forest Service special-use permit issued to Questar Pipeline Company (main line 41). The USFS was consulted on the Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility and determined the burying of the associated power line through Huntington Canyon was the primary mitigation measure implemented.

RPN (Riparian) Management Unit - Emphasis is on management of riparian areas and all the component ecosystems. The units consist of a zone approximately 100 feet measured horizontally from the edge of all perennial streams and springs, and from the shores of lakes and other still water bodies.

MMA (Minerals Management Area) Management Unit - Emphasis is on making land surface available for existing and potential major mineral developments.

In the "Land and Resource Management Plan" the Forest Service lists specific objectives pertaining to management of resources and resource uses on National Forest System lands. The Forest Service portion of the disturbed area (portal area) is currently identified as a Minerals Management (MMA) Unit. After completion of coal mining activity, the area will revert to a Range (RNG) Management unit.

COMPATIBILITY OF MINING OPERATION WITH FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS AND OBJECTIVES

All mining activities related to the Forest Service "Land and Resource Management Plan" will be coordinated with the appropriate Forest Service personnel prior to implementation. While the mine is located on the Forest Service land boundary, creating primarily visual and traffic pattern related impacts, these effects are considered to be rather short term and will be essentially eliminated upon mine closure.

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2-131

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Disturbed area ditches are temporary and designed to convey runoff from a 10-year, 24-hour storm event. The Un-disturbed upper road ditch and associated culvert are considered permanent and were designed to convey runoff from a 100-year, 6-hour storm event (See Plate 3.2.4-3D for pond designs and Winter Quarters Ventilation Shaft Pad Runoff and Sediment Control Design Report-Volume 5, Section 24 for calculations).

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3-31(b)

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Area 39. This 1.01 acre area addresses both the undisturbed area between the upper undisturbed ditch (UDW-4 from Earth Fax report) and the primary portion of the WQVF access road (DW-5 from Earth Fax report). Sediment from the area is controlled by a catch basin that incorporates a wattle to trap sediment prior entering a culvert taking water under the road (Plate 3.2.4-3A). The ditch has been widened in the vicinity of catch basin to accommodate the installation of the wattles. The outfall of the culvert, although not having a erosive velocity, is armored with riprap to further reduce any sediment loading.

Area 40: The Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility pad is an area that addresses both a small undisturbed area (UW3) and the pad (DW3) totaling 1.5 acres (Plate 3.2.4-4D). Storm water runoff and sediment from the area flows to the east-southeast area of the pad. Water and sediment reaching the east side of the pad will either be treated by a silt fence or directed to the south portion of the pad using a berm. Water and sediment reaching the south end of the pad is controlled by a swale and small catch basin located at the southern portion of the pad. At that location, the small amount of water will collect to a maximum depth of 1.28-inches and eventually evaporate. The maximum design velocity is 1.02 ft/sec which is not considered erosive. See Attachement A of Earthfax Swens Canyon Design Report in Appendix Volume 5, Engineering Calculations, Section 24 for details.

Area 41: The Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility Topsoil Pile is designed to safely retain runoff from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event (176 cu-yds.) and one year of predicted sediment yield (195 cu-yds.) Topsoil will be collected/contained in the sediment basin and will either be retained in-place or re-deposited on the pile. Once vegetation is established on the Topsoil Pile, the sediment yield will be significantly reduced. Plate 3.2.4-4D illustrates the area.

On all areas not reporting to a sediment pond, and classified as Alternate Sediment Control Areas, the alternate sediment control measure such as straw bales, silt fences, catch basins, excelsior mats, etc. will be maintained until there is adequate vegetative cover to properly filter any surface runoff (see Sec. 20, Vol. 5 for design). When this can be demonstrated, the alternate control measures will be removed and the area reclassified as an "Exempt area". (See Sec. 21, Vol. 5 for Demonstrations) On all areas classified as Exempt Areas, if they should become redisturbed they will be reclassified as ASCA areas and will have the runoff treated with a designed treatment.

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Revised: 1-2-2020

3-72 (c)

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4.1.1 Reclamation Plan - Rock Disposal Site

Reclamation activities will be conducted on portions of the affected areas as twenty foot lifts are filled to design capacity. The final contours of the rock disposal site are presented in Drawing 4.16.1-1B. Part of diversion ditch DD-16 will be removed during final reclamation as needed. Diversion ditch UD-6 will remain after final reclamation. Part of the disturbed area affected by the disposal operation will, at the request of the property owner's representative, be leveled off and reclaimed to native rangeland for subsequent use as a corral. The access road to the site will not be reclaimed except for the removal of the guard rail (Exhibit 4.1.1-1).

4.1.2 Reclamation Plan - Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility

Reclamation activities will include removing any existing structures such as the fan structure, retaining walls, a mobile field office for emergency evacuation, substation with associated pad, fencing, etc. Compliant to both State Regulations R645-301-551 and MSHA 30 CFR 1711, both the vent shaft and emergency escape shaft will be sealed and backfilled with an engineered fill. The shafts will be backfilled above the pad surface with the excess fill allowed to settle for approximately one year prior to removing the pad (See Section 4.9 for details) closed with a six-inch thick concrete cap or other equivalent means and vented with a two-inch diameter or larger pipe extending a minimum of 15-feet above the surface of the shaft(s). Consistent with the same regulations, the slope will be sealed with solid, substantial, incombustible material such as concrete blocks, bricks or tile, or shall be completely filled with incombustible material for a distance of at least 25-feet into the opening. Once all structures are removed and openings sealed, the slopes will be reclaimed to the approximate original contours (AOC) using extreme surface roughening (pocking) as the primary form of sediment control. The site will be reseeded as outlined in Section 4.7 of the M&RP, and the sediment pond removed. In the event the extreme surface roughening shows signs of failure, additional work will be conducted to insure sediment is controlled on site. Improvements that were made to the preexisting Winter Quarters Canyon road while the WQVF was operational will remain intact for the landowner as outlined in the easement of the lease.

4.1.3 Reclamation Plan – North of Graben (NOG) Bleeder Shaft; Removed from plan as site was never built.

Revised: 1-2-2020

4-3(a)

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TABLE 4.2-1

RECLAMATION TIMETABLE

Task	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Phase IV	
Recovery of Underground Equipment								
Seal Mine Portals								
Remove Winter Quarters Fan and housing								
Remove Swens Canyon Shaft and housing								
Demolition								
Mine Site - Lower Bench								
Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility								
Mine Site - Middle Bench								
Mine Site - Upper Bench								
Overland Conveyor								
Rail Loadout Facilities								
Remaining Facilities (pump houses, wells, water tanks)								
Earth Work								
Seal and Backfill Winter Quarters Mine Openings								
Install Interim Sediment Control								
Backfill and Compact								
Remove Sedimentation Ponds								
Topsoil Replacement								
Back fill and compact Swens Canyon Shaft								
Revegetation								

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4.4.2 Grading and Final Contour

All highwalls and cutslopes will be reclaimed using geotechnically stable fill slopes with surfaces that have been sufficiently roughened with deep gouging. The operational bench slopes will be graded back to the approximate original contour at a two horizontal to one vertical slope (2h:1v) or shallower upon abandonment, utilizing a bulldozer working along the slopes. A geotechnical analysis will be made of this slope at the time of reclamation and design adjustment made as necessary to insure slope stability. The sediment pond at the portal area will be removed during the initial reclamation phase.

The reclamation plan is shown on in maps 4.4.2-1A, 4.4.2-1AA, 4.4.2-1B, 4.4.2-1BA, 4.4.2-1B1 and 4.4.2-1AC. Costs and mass balance data associated with reclamation may be found in the Engineering Calculations, Volume 5.

Grading operations will be possible at the railroad load-out site which will be returned to the approximate original contour and shown on Maps 4.4.2-1C and 4.4.2-1D. Water Tank final reclamation contours are shown on Maps 4.4.2-1E and 4.4.2-1F. The waste rock disposal site final reclamation contours are shown on Map 4.16.1-1B.

The Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility grading and final contour plan will be similar to the sites listed above. Once excess material has been used in sealing the slope and shaft as outlined in Sections 4.1.2 and 4.9, any retaining walls, highwalls or cutslopes will be reclaimed using geotechnically stable fill slopes with the final surface being roughened with deep gouging. The pad will be graded back to the approximate original contour, unless the post-mining land use changes. The sedimentation pond will be removed once sufficient re-contouring of the pad has taken place. See Plates 4.4.2-3A and 4.4.2-3B for the reclaimed site configuration.

The Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility will continue with the grading and contour plans listed above, using geotechnically stable fill slopes. Material generated during construction of the shafts and stored in the cuttings pond area, will be used as backfill for the shafts following the backfill designs located in Section 4.9 and Figure 4.9-B. The pad will be graded back to the approximate original contour. The small section of the USFS road that was rerouted for access to the pad will be re-established in its former location. Plates 4.4.2-4A and 4.4.2-4B illustrate the proposed final reclamation designs.

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The topsoil and subsoil from the Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF) area will be collected from the disturbed area as construction advances. Prior to construction, soil samples will be collected from the A and B horizon at sample locations 14SKY14 and 14SKY15 and analyzed for available nutrients nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium per DOGM 2008 guidelines. The associated soil survey (see Appendix A-2, Volume 2) the depth of topsoil ranges from approximately 0.83 to 1.3 feet. It is estimated approximately 8,750 cu-yds of topsoil and 6,350 cu-yds of subsoil will be collected and stored. The total topsoil, subsoil removal will store approximately 15,100 cu-yd of material. Efforts will be made to segregate the topsoil and topsoil.

The soil units are mapped as the Hailman family and Kamack family which are both considered a sandy loam found on slopes of 5-15% and 10-35%, respectively. The Available Water Capacity (AWC) suitability for the topsoil component of these units is considered Good to Fair while the AWC suitability for the subsoil in these units is considered Fair to Poor. Of the two (2) soil samples collected in the area of the pad, the EC, Sodium Absorption Rate (SAR), and TOC were all in acceptable ranges to use the available material (see Appendix D of Long Resources Order 2 Soil Survey, Appendix A-2 Volume 2 for details). The Topsoil storage area is designed with a capacity of 16,400 cu-yds, located immediately south of the SCVF pad (see Plate 3.2.4-4F).

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TABLE 4.6-4
TOPSOIL REDISTRIBUTION

	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Planned Depth Inches</u>	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Cubic Yds</u>	<u>Est. Storage</u>
<u>Loadout Area</u>					
South Slopes	10.52	18		25,458	(Private)
North Slopes	3.30	12		5,324	(Private)
Riparian	<u>.04</u>	18		<u>97</u>	(Private)
Sub-Total	13.86			30,879	27,787
<u>Portal Yard Area</u>					
South Slopes	20.03	18		48,473	(USFS)
North Slopes	<u>16.37</u>	12		<u>26,410</u>	(USFS)
Sub-Total	36.40			74,883 ¹	91,586 ¹
<u>Water Tank and Well Pads</u>					
	.19	12		306	(USFS)
	.07	12		113	(Private)
Sub-Total	.26			419	
<u>Waste Rock Disposal Site</u>					
	7.68	12 ²		10,147 ²	(Private)
				<u>2,198²</u>	(Private)
				12,345 ²	(Private) 3,739
<u>South Fork Breakout Area</u>					
South Slope	.30	30		1,210	(USFS)
North Slope	<u>.66</u>	12		<u>1,065</u>	(USFS)
Sub-Total	.96			2,275	2,990
<u>Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility</u>					
North Slope	1.69 ³ 1.1	1812		4090 (Private)	4,421

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CHANGE TO	TEXT
Table 4.6-4 Page 4-38(c)	Table 4.6-4 Page 4-38(c) Date 01/2/2020

TABLE 4.6-4 (Continued)
TOPSOIL REDISTRIBUTION

	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Planned Depth Inches</u>	<u>Cubic Yds</u>
<u>Overland Conveyor</u>			
Route	.39	12	629 (Private) 15,295 ¹
<u>Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility</u>			
North Slope	5.4 ³	12	8755 (USFS) 48,056 (Private) 51,242 <u>86,219</u> (USFS) 79,281
GRAND TOTAL	64.0		134,275 ⁴

¹Both of these areas are located on National Forest lands and 79,281 cubic yards of National Forest topsoil was removed and stored from these area. The topsoil over and above that planned for redistribution that came from National Forest lands will be redistributed on National Forest lands, as directed by the Manti-LaSal National. A total of 15,295 cubic yards located on the Portal topsoil pile came from private land and will be used where needed.

² 2,198 cubic yards were available on the Waste Rock disposal site prior to the reclamation of the Belina Mine. Approximately 1,541 cubic yards of topsoil and 1,388 cubic yards of subsoil were retrieved from the site as the Division reclaimed the site. The remainder of topsoil will come from the Portal Yard stockpile or other outside source.

³ Acreage for both the Winter Quarters and Swens Canyon ventilation facilities do not include the area occupied by the stockpiles are areas not disturbed inside the designated permit area.

⁴ **86,219cubic yards are need for revegetation on National Forest lands and 48,056 cubic yards are needed for revegetation on private lands. As indicated in Section 2.11, there is 76,291 cubic yards of topsoil available for revegetation on National Forest Lands and 51,242 cubic yards of topsoil available for revegetation on private lands. There is also approximately 1,388 cubic yards and 6,349 cubic yards of subsoil available at the Waste Rock and Swens Canyon sites, respectively.

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4.7.9 Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility (WQVF)

Refer to both Section 2.7 and the Mt. Nebo Vegetation report located in Appendix A-2, Volume 2 for a discussion of the vegetation for the WQVF. The interim and final revegetation seed mixes for the WQVF area are listed in Tables 4.7-8A through 4.7-8C. Reclamation success standards are based on the reference area(s) identified in the Mt. Nebo report. Noxious plants invading the WQVF permit area will be controlled by hand-grubbing, and/or approved herbicides. Surveillance will be monitored annually during the liability period.

4.7.11 Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF)

Refer to both Section 2.7 and the Mt. Nebo Vegetation report located in Appendix A-2, Volume 2 for a discussion of the vegetation for the SCVF. The interim and final revegetation seed mixes for the SCVF area are listed in Tables 4.7-11A, and 4.7-11B, respectively. Following topsoil and subsoil handling outlined in Section 4.6, seed distribution, and any remedial soil treatments, seed will be retained using a hydro-mulch, certified weed-free straw, erosion control blankets, a combination or other best technology currently available at the time. Reclamation standards are based on a combination of the reference area identified in the Mt. Nebo report, and the recommendations within the report. The area has been mapped as crucial summer range for deer and elk by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR). Consequently, a pre-set woody species value of 2,500 plants per acre is currently proposed for a revegetation success standard at the proposed disturbed Sagebrush/Grass area. However, that may be re-evaluated at bond release if an increased percentage of forbs and grasses is determined more desirable for the post-mining land uses. A modification in the woody-species will be based on consultation with USFS, DWR, DOGM, and mine personnel. Noxious plants invading the SCVF permit area will be controlled by hand-grubbing, and/or approved herbicides. Surveillance will be monitored annually during the liability period.

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Shafts

Skyline Mine does not have any shafts initiated permitting the Winter Quarters Ventilation Shaft (WQVF) in 2010. Should any be designed in the future, Reclamation will be in compliance with State regulation R645-301-551 and consistent with MSHA, CFR 75.1771. Shafts or other opening to the surface from an underground mine will be capped, sealed and backfilled, or otherwise properly managed, as required by the Division. Permanent closure measures will be designed to prevent access to mine workings by people, livestock, fish and wildlife, and to keep acid or other toxic drainage from entering groundwater or surface waters.

Figure 4.9-B illustrates how the WQVF shafts will be reclaimed through backfilling. The bottom 50-feet of the shaft will be filled with non-combustible material as follows: starting at the bottom with large, coarse 6+ inch rock for approximately 20 feet (including mine area); followed by successively by smaller rock; culminating with a 5-foot bentonite layer, 5-foot concrete layer, and an additional 5-foot bentonite layer. The remainder of the shaft will be filled to the surface with pit run or other reject fill. The bottom 50 feet of the shaft has been designed to both minimize accumulation of gas and filling of the shaft with water - should either condition occur. The shaft(s) reclamation design addresses both mass stability and movement in multiple ways: grading of the fill from coarse to fine minimized movement while allowing pore space for possible saturation; the bentonite-concrete layers (~15 total feet) are utilized as both a cap and seal, providing a barrier for both saturation and mass movement; and finally, once the shaft is full to the surface, a 20-foot mound is placed over the former opening to accommodate additional compaction. The mound provides approximately an additional 5 percent of material for compaction. It is proposed the shaft be filled and allowed to settle for approximately one (1) year prior to completely reclaiming the WQVF pad to approximate original contours (AOC).

Shafts in the Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF) area will be abandoned in the same fashion. Figure 4.9-D illustrates the abandonment. The notable differences are the depth(s) and diameter of the shaft(s). Cuttings from the drilling of the shaft(s) will be used in the backfill at reclamation (Blind-bore). If the raised-bore method is used, all the material will need to be imported to the site.

Mine Entries

In compliance with 30 CFR 75.1711-2, seals will be installed in all entries as soon as mining is completed and the mine is to be abandoned. (See Figure 4.9-A for typical portal seal.) The seals will be located at least 25 feet inside the portal entry. The opening will be sealed with solid, substantial, incombustible material, such as concrete blocks, bricks or tile, or shall be completely filled with incombustible material. Figure 4.9-C illustrates a cross section of the WQVF seal. The WQVF seal has incorporated a water-tight seal in the event water is encountered at reclamation.

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discharged from this location when discharge parameters are met. A Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) water discharge point was added to the Skyline Mine water discharge permit in December 2009 to accommodate discharging water to Winter Quarters Creek both from the sedimentation pond and potentially future mine water discharge.

The Winter Quarters decline slope portal is at an elevation of 8120 feet which is down dip and at a lower elevation than portions of the Mine workings. To safeguard against a gravity discharge at reclamation, should the mine flood to the portal level, both the shafts and slope have been sealed and backfilled to prevent any discharge at reclamation (See Section 4.9).

4.11.11 Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF)

The Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility included the designs of an exhaust shaft and an emergency escapeway shaft, and a drainage plan for both the disturbed and undisturbed drainage. The majority of undisturbed drainage has been diverted around the site, while the disturbed area drainage has been minimized with a number of Alternate Sediment Control Areas (ASCAs) that eliminate the need for a sedimentation pond. The shafts are located significantly higher than the flow in Swens Canyon eliminating any chance of water from the creek entering the shaft. Similarly, the shaft is approximately 900 feet above and up dip of the majority mine workings, eliminating concern of gravity discharge during the operation of the mine. See Section 4.9 for the detailed reclamation of the shafts.

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TABLE 4.12-1

PROPOSED POSTMINING LANDUSE

Area	Present Ownership	Premining Landuse	Proposed Postmining Use	Alternative Use	Capacity To Support Proposed Use	Relationship To Existing Landuse Policies
Mine Site and Exploratory Excavations	USFS	Wildlife/ Grazing Habitat	Wildlife/ Grazing Habitat	Picnic Grazing Habitat	Adequate Area	Compatible
Conveyor and Pipeline	Private	Grazing/ Wildlife Habitat	Grazing/ Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Adequate	Compatible
Main Access Road	State	Forest Compatible Access and Service Road	State Road	None	Adequate	
Loadout	Private	Grazing, Picnic and Stock Pens*	Grazing/ Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Adequate	Compatible
Waste Rock Disposal	Private	Grazing/ Wildlife Habitat	Grazing/ Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Adequate	Compatible
South Fork Breakout	USFS	Wildlife/ Grazing Habitat	Wildlife/ Grazing Habitat Forestry	Wildlife Grazing Habitat	Adequate Habitat	Compatible
James Canyon	USFS/Private	Wildlife/ Grazing Habitat	Wildlife/ Grazing Habitat	Wildlife Grazing Habitat	Adequate Habitat	Compatible
Winter Quarters	Private	Grazing	Grazing		Adequate Compatible	Adequate
Ventilation Facility		Mining Wildlife	Wildlife			
Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility	USFS	Wildlife/ Grazing	Wildlife/ Grazing		Adequate	Adequate Compatible

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The owner's representative requests that the pit fill be leveled off so that it can be used for corrals. The leveled-off fill will be reclaimed to native rangeland per the Reclamation Plan.

4.12.7 Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility (WQVF)

The pre-mining land use was native rangeland providing habitat for grazing and wildlife, with associated impacts from mining and timber harvesting. The WQVF pad site and access are all on private land. The pre-existing road will not be reclaimed and any associated road improvements will remain. At reclamation, the mine openings will be sealed and/or backfilled, the pad, pad-access road, and associated facilities will be removed and the Approximate Original Contour (AOC) be returned. Once the reclamation commitments have been achieved, the pre-mining land uses will be adequately re-established.

4.12.8 This section was removed from the permit as the site was never constructed.

4.12.9 South Fork Breakout

The pre-mining land use provided habitat for wildlife, wildlife grazing, and forestry. A portion of the 0.96 acre disturbed and permit area boundary was approved for full bond release in 2017, and released from the disturbed and permit area boundary. 0.36 acres, including the road and topsoil area, were approved for full bond release while 0.60 acres remains within the disturbed and permit area boundary and will be reclaimed by Skyline Mine. See plate 3.2.11-1 for details.

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Waste Rock Site

Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Measures:

- § Species to be planted and the rates per acre will follow the specifications in Table 4.7-6A.
- § Seeds and seedlings planted during reclamation will include diverse palatable species.
- § See Section 2.9 for additional discussion of Wildlife at the Waste Rock site.

Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility (WQVF)

Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Measures:

§ Species to be planted and seeded and rates per acre are outlined in Mt Nebo Report (Appendix A-2, Volume 2).

will be used in reclamation as outlined by Dr. Shiozawa (Appendix A-3, Volume 2)

- Photo documentation of the pre-disturbed stream wcollected for re-construction of the stream bank morphology

- The WQVF was specifically designed to be constructed a minimum of two (2) stream widths from the stream channel, thus providing a buffer zone of riparian and other upland vegetation to minimize impacts and maintain appropriate habitat.

- During construction, operation, and reclamation of the WQVF site, noxious plants invading the permit area will be controlled by hand-grubbing, and/or approved herbicides. Surveillance will be monitored annually during the liability period.

Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF)

Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Measures:

Species to be planted and seeded at the prescribed rates per acre are outlined in Section 4.7, Tables 4.7-11A and -11B. This will provide better wildlife habitat in the future. Any areas disturbed along the pipe line corridor needing repair after the first growing season after construction will be reclaimed in a similar manner.

No enhancement measures are necessary along Swens Canyon Creek.

During construction, operation, and reclamation of the SCVF site, noxious plants invading the permit area will be controlled by hand-grubbing, and/or approved herbicides. The areas will be monitored annually throughout the liability period

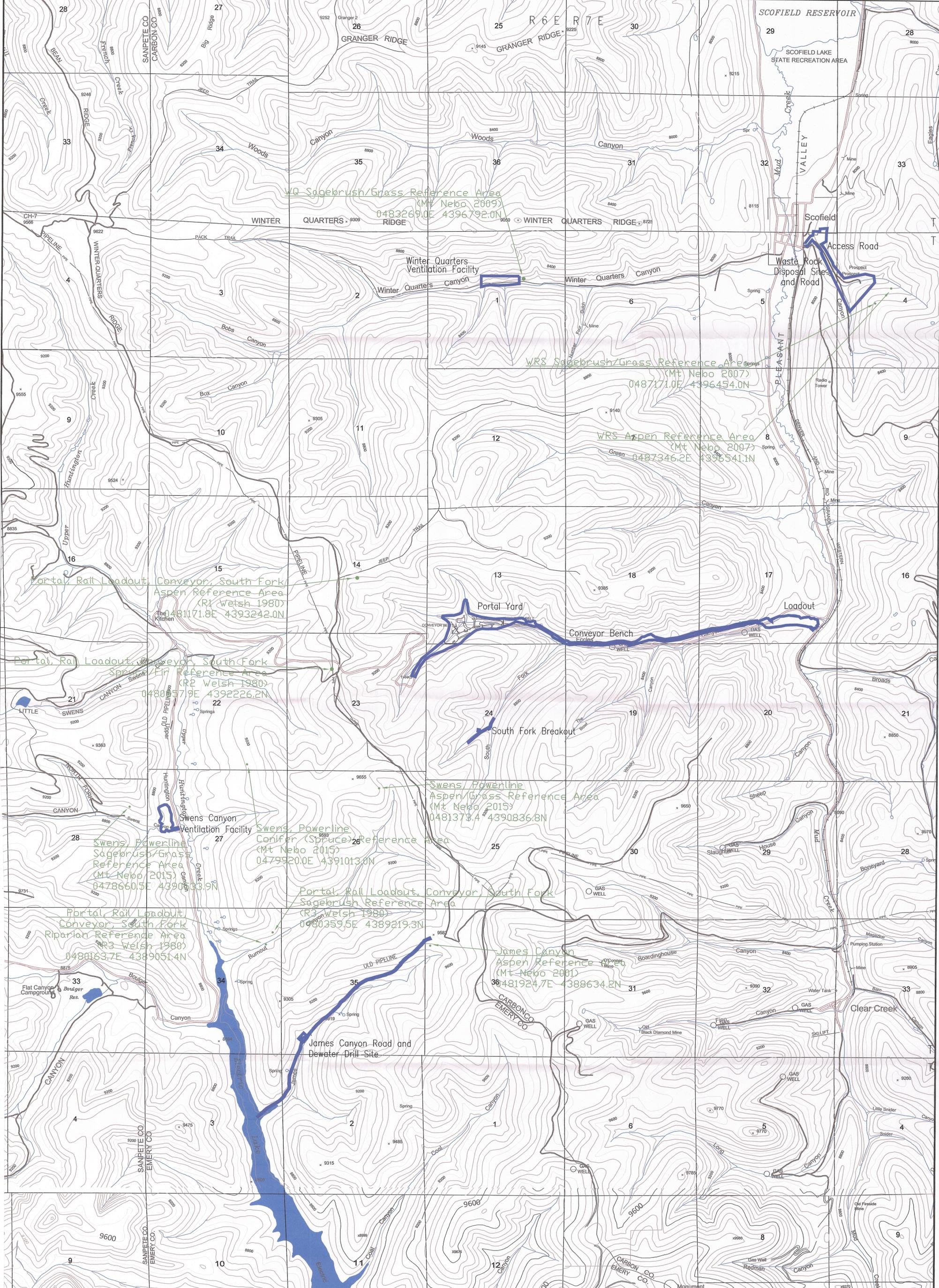
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LEGEND

● REFERENCE AREA*

■ PERMIT AREA

SEE PLATE 1.6-3 FOR PERMIT AND ADJACENT AREAS

- NOTES:
1. COORDINATE BASE ON MINE GRID DATA.
 2. MAP DIGITIZED FROM 1:24000 USGS QUADRANGLE MAPS, SCOTFIELD, UTAH AND PARKER LAKES, UTAH.
 3. MINE FACILITY, CONVEYOR, AND NEW ECILES CANYON ROAD LOCATIONS FROM EXISTING RECORD DATA AND INCORPORATED TO MAP IN BEST FIT LOCATIONS.
 4. UTM GRID TICK VALUES SHOWN ARE IN METERS.

DATE	No.	REVISIONS	BY
5/4/2016	1	Correct reference sites from all areas	JR/GC
12/20/2019	2	Correct reference sites GPS coordinates	TE/GC
1/2/2020	3	Removed NOG shaft	TE/GC

VEGETATIVE REFERENCE AREAS
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Canyon Fuel Company, LLC
Skyline Mines

HR: 35 BOX 380, HELPER, UT 84526
CAD FILE: 435-448-2632

DATE: 5/02/2016
SCALE: FULL

CK.BY: G.GALECKI
DR.BY: J.ARMSTRONG

REVISION: 3
1/2/2020

DWG. NO.: 2.7.1-2

For detailed information on reference area locations and boundaries, see studies in Appendix A-2; Volumes 1 & 2

BASE PREPARED BY INTERMOUNTAIN AERIAL SURVEYS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH - M06147

4.20.5 Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility Road

The pre-existing road in Winter Quarters Canyon is classified as an ancillary road based on the following criteria: it is not used to transport coal or spoil; it is not used for access or other purposes for a period in excess of six months; and it will not be retained for a specifically approved postmining land use. The access is primarily across private land. Although improvements to the road were made by the Mine, the improvements were included in the easement of the lease and will not be altered during reclamation.

The approximately 450 foot access road built for the Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility pad will be removed during reclamation. See Plates 3.2.4-3b and -3e for detailed road illustrations and Plates 4.4.2-3A and 4.4.2-3B for reclamation details.

4.20.7 Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility (SCVF) Road

Both the pre-existing and new access road in the SCVF area are classified as ancillary roads. The pre-existing road will be slightly rerouted while the SCVF is functional, but will be re-established in its original location at reclamation. The approximately 900 foot access road built for the SCVF pad will be removed during reclamation. See Plates 3.2.4-4A, and -4B for detailed road illustrations, and Plates 4.4.2-4A and -4B for reclamation details.

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4.6.6 Winter Quarters Ventilation Facility Topsoil Redistribution

Topsoil redistribution will commence once removal of all facilities and modification of the pad site to achieve the approximate original contours (AOC) is completed. Distribution of the topsoil will take place immediately prior to re-vegetation activities to minimize erosion. Topsoil will be placed with a bulldozer or comparable machinery to approximate grade. Following topsoil placement to approximate grade, a trackhoe or comparable machinery will deep-gouge or roughen the surface prior to commencement of re-vegetation activities.

4.6.8 Swens Canyon Ventilation Facility Topsoil and subsoil Redistribution

As with previous sites, both subsoil and topsoil redistribution will commence once the shafts have been adequately backfilled, and the area of the pad site has been roughly re-graded, subsoil will be re-distributed to achieve approximate original contours (AOC). Prior to topsoil placement, any highly-compacted areas such as roads will be ripped prior to topsoil placement. Topsoil will then be placed with a bulldozer or comparable machinery to achieve approximate grade. Once topsoil is placed, a trackhoe or comparable machinery will deep-gouge or roughen the surface. Prior to commencement of re-vegetation activities, the topsoil will be analyzed for available nutrients nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium per DOGM 2008 guidelines to evaluate whether any soil treatment is necessary. Following seed distribution, and any remedial soil treatments, topsoil and seed will be retained using a hydro-mulch, certified weed-free straw, erosion control blankets, a combination or other best technology currently available at the time. These procedures apply to both areas associated with the vent facility and any disturbance associated with the power line installation.

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