

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Manti-LaSal
National Forest

599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Reply to: 2820

Date: January 20, 1988

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1988

DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING

Mr. Ben Grimes
Plateau Mining Company
P.O. Drawer PMC
Price, Utah 84501

Dear Mr. Grimes:

During our review of the 5-Year Permit for the Star Point Mine, we discovered that there were no soil descriptions for soil mapping units 31 and 33 in Exhibit 19, Soils Information.

The soils information for the undisturbed areas of the permit area which lie on National Forest System lands was obtained from our office. At the time this information was obtained, soil descriptions for soil map units 31 and 33 were not available. Since then, the Forest Soils Inventory has been completed and some revisions have been made.

Enclosed is a soil description for soil map unit 560. Soil map unit 33, as shown on map 38, has been grouped with unit 560 on our updated inventory. The enclosed description for unit 560 can be included in the exhibit and labeled as the description for unit 33.

Soil map unit 31 has been incorporated into map unit 412. Where map unit 31 is shown on map 38, it should be changed to unit 412. The description for unit 412 is already included in Exhibit 19.

This information should be submitted as a modification to the Mining and Reclamation Plan.

Sincerely,

/s/ William H. Boley

WILLIAM H. BOLEY
Acting Forest Supervisor

Enclosures

cc: L.Braxton - UDOGM, D-3

560- CLAYBURN - GREYBACK FAMILIES COMPLEX, 5 TO 50 PERCENT SLOPES

MAP UNIT SETTING

Position on landscape: sloping to steep mountainsides
Elevation: 8,500 to 10,000 feet

COMPOSITION

Clayburn family and similar inclusions --- 45 percent
Greyback family and similar inclusions --- 45 percent

CLAYBURN FAMILY

Taxonomic classification: fine-loamy, mixed, Argic Pachic Cryoborolls
Slope shape: short convex slopes
Slope range: 5 to 40 percent
Vegetative cover type: *Aspen/snowberry*

Reference profile:
-- 0 to 9 inches - dark brown loam
-- 9 to 28 inches - dark brown clay loam
-- 28 to 60 inches - very pale brown very cobbly loam

Depth class: deep (40 to 60 inches or more)
Drainage class: well-drained
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (permeability): high
Available water capacity: 6 to 8 inches
Hydrologic group: B
Potential rooting depth: 60 inches
Runoff: slow
Current erosion rate:
Potential erosion rate (bare soil):
Soil loss tolerance: 2
Wind erosion hazard: low
Percent ground cover:
AASHTO symbol: A-6
Landslide hazard: *Moderately low*

GREYBACK FAMILY

Taxonomic classification: loamy-skeletal, mixed, Typic Cryoborolls
Slope shape: convex mountain sides
Slope range: 30 to 50 percent
Vegetative cover type: *Aspen/snowberry*

Reference profile:
-- 0 to 11 inches - very dark grayish brown cobbly loam
-- 11 to 33 inches - very pale brown very cobbly loam
-- 33 to 60 inches - light yellowish brown very cobbly loam

Depth class: deep (40 to 60 inches or more)
 Drainage class: well-drained
 Saturated hydraulic conductivity (permeability): high
 Available water capacity: 4 to 6 inches
 Hydrologic group: B
 Potential rooting depth: 60 inches or more
 Runoff: medium
 Current erosion rate:
 Potential erosion rate (bare soil):
 Soil loss tolerance: 2
 Wind erosion hazard: low
 Percent ground cover:
 AASHTO symbol: A-6
 Landslide hazard: *Moderately low*

INCLUDED AREAS

Contrasting inclusions:

- soils that have steeper slopes and weathered shale at less than 20 inches
- soils that contain less than 18 percent clay

MAJOR USES

Major current uses: Rangeland, recreation and wildlife habitat
 Management symbol and name: Rng - Range Forage Production

MAJOR MANAGEMENT FACTORS

Soil related factors:

Climatic factors (mean annual):

- precipitation - 25 to 30 inches
- air temperature - 34 to 38 degrees F
- freeze-free period - 40 to 80 days

RANGELAND

Biomass production (potential):	lbs. dry weight per acre
Forage production (potential):	lbs. dry weight per acre

GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- Suitability for revegetation is poor in some areas
- The main limitation for revegetation is steep slopes in some areas
- Suitability for unsurfaced roads is poor due to low strength
- Suitability for topsoil is poor due to large stones and steep slopes in some areas

SUITABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Seed late in fall for best results.
- Roads for year round use require heavy base rock and adequate drainage
- Reduce the risk of water erosion by avoiding excess disturbances and stabilizing disturbed areas with a straw mulch