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STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

Norman H. Bangerter, Governor
Dee C. Hansen, Executive Director
Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D., Division Director

355 W. North Temple • 3 Triad Center • Suite 350 • Salt Lake City, UT 84180-1203 • 801-538-5340

May 30, 1986

Mr. Allen Klein, Administrator
Western Technical Center
Office of Surface Mining
Brooks Towers
1020 Fifteenth Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mr. Klein:

RE: Response to Commitment, Approved Mine Plan, Sunnyside
Mine, ACT/007/007, #2, Carbon County, Utah.

Enclosed are (8) copies of Kaiser Coal Company's response to a commitment in the approved mine plan for their Sunnyside Mine in Carbon County, Utah. This material is for your files.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at (801) 538-5340.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John J. Whitehead".

John J. Whitehead
Permit Supervisor

JJW:djh
0341R-29

**KAISER
COAL**

KAISER COAL CORPORATION
Sunnyside Coal Mines
P.O. Box D
Sunnyside, Utah 84539
Telephone (801) 888-4421

Move File
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DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING

April 18, 1986

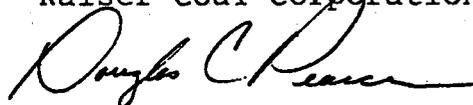
Mr. Lowell P. Braxton
Division of Oil, Gas & Mining
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 350
Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1203

RE: Permit Stipulation UMC 817.121-.126
Subsidence Monitoring Plan
ACT/007/007, Sunnyside Mines

Dear Mr. Braxton

As required by the Sunnyside Permit we are submitting a new subsidence monitoring plan. This plan includes the number of and installation schedule for subsidence monuments in Whitmore Canyon along Grassytrail Creek. Please contact me at the above number if your staff has questions on this proposal.

Sincerely,
Kaiser Coal Corporation



Douglas C Pearce
Mine Engineer

FILE COPY

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monitored.

A electronic distance meter and a theodolite is used to measure measure subsidence movement. Permanent monuments are set in Pasture Canyon and will be set in Whitmore Canyon below the reservoir along the creek. There will be 22 new monitoring points approximately every 500 feet on or near the road (within 150 feet of the creek) between the mouth of Bear Canyon and the crest of Whitmore Dam. Each of the new points will be installed and surveyed when a new mining area approaches or will approach within 1500 feet of a proposed subsidence monument before the next annual survey is conducted. When mining activities approach within 1500 feet of Grassytrail Dam, 5 additional monuments now in place along the crest of the dam will be added to the survey net. During the annual survey in 1986, 12 of the monuments will be installed from the mouth of Bear Canyon to a point near the west quarter corner of Section 18, T. 14 So. R. 13 E. SLBM. Results of the annual surveys with the locations of new monitoring points plotted on a map will be submitted to the Division each year. The monuments are and will be 6 foot long roof bolts driven 5.5 feet into the ground.

Within the permit and adjacent areas are renewable resource lands which are aquifers, area for the recharge of aquifers and grazing lands. Other features over the coal seam that could be affected by subsidence are wild habitats, a perennial stream, cultural resources and surface structures. Effects of subsidence on each and mitigation if needed are covered below. Subsidence over the mining area will be monitored annually in August. Results of the physical and visual surveys will be submitted to the Division within thirty (30) days of the survey.

Surficial alluvial joint aquifers overlie part of the permit area (see Chapter VII). These are located in north facing slopes and at the head of canyons covered with deep soils. Recharge occurs primarily from melting snow pack on the immediate surface. Past mining in an area with overburden ranging between 500 feet to 2000 feet between Pasture Canyon and Fan Canyon to the south from 1915 to 1965 was under surficial aquifers and recharge areas. There is little or no inflow from these mined out areas into the mine at the present time. Springs and seeps presently flowing in this area are of good quality (see Chapter VII). Lack of quality and quantity before mining took place prevents the actual comparison with present data. However, no evidence can be seen that the aquifer or recharge area were damaged by mining. Therefore future mining and related subsidence will not cause material damage or diminution of reasonably foreseeable use of the aquifers or areas of recharge if overburden is over 500 feet. Flow of surface and underground water will be monitored to provide actual measurments of impacts of mining on these

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resources (see Chapter VII).

In the unpredictable event of material damage or diminution of reasonably foreseeable use of aquifers, areas of recharge and spring flow, Kaiser Coal Corporation will restore or rehabilitate the resource to the extent technologically and economically feasible.