

Ford, Bacon & Davis

Incorporated

Engineers - Constructors



RECEIVED

JUN 15 1984

DIVISION OF OIL
GAS & MINING

File ACT/057/011

Folder # 2 (13)

June 14, 1984

Ms. Sarah Bransom
Office of Surface Mining
Reclamation & Enforcement
Brooks Towers
1020 15th Street
Denver, CO 80202

Re: Plan of Action for U. S. Fuels Reservoir Evaluation

Dear Sarah:

Enclosed are seven copies of the plan of action for evaluation of U. S. Fuel Company's underground reservoir in the Hiawatha No. 2 Mine.

It is hoped that this plan of action adequately addresses the concerns of OSM and MSHA regarding the underground reservoir. Also, it is hoped that the time frame required for this plan is acceptable.

If you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Suchoski/aw

Thomas J. Suchoski
Hydrologist

TJS/aw

Enclosures

cc: Bob Eccli, w/enc. (2 copies)
✓ DOGM, w/enc. (2 copies)

U. S. FUEL COMPANY
Hiawatha Mine Complex
Hiawatha, Utah

PLAN OF ACTION FOR EVALUATION OF
UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR

Submitted to the Office Surface Mining
June 15, 1984

PLAN OF ACTION FOR EVALUATION OF
UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR FOR U. S. FUELS
HIAWATHA NO. 2 MINE

U. S. Fuels presents herein, a plan of action to address The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) and The Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSHA) concerns regarding the underground reservoir in the Hiawatha No. 2 Mine. The three major concerns addressed in this plan are:

1. To obtain data to confirm the stability of bulkhead structures.
2. Based on the collected data, to calculate maximum allowable hydrostatic head for the mine entries.
3. To present an operating plan detailing the reservoirs operation and bulkhead monitoring.

On June 8, 1984, U. S. Fuel Company and their consultants met with representatives in Denver. This meeting was suggested in the letter to U. S. Fuels, to allow discussions of stipulations and to allow a free exchange of ideas on how best to address the concerns raised by use of the underground reservoir. As a result of the June 8 meeting, it was decided by all parties that point 3 of OSM's stipulation letter requiring collection of necessary geohydrologic information, regarding inflow and outflow quantities through the reservoir, be dropped and that U. S. Fuel Company provide a description of reservoir operation and bulkhead monitoring in its place. It was also agreed by all parties present that the ultimate capacity of the reservoir would be

determined from the analysis of the bulkhead seals but shall not exceed approximately 24,000,000 gallons of water. Until the data for analysis is collected and evaluated, U. S. Fuel agrees that the reservoir capacity shall not exceed 15,000,000 gallons.

Bulkhead Evaluation

To allow evaluation of the fourth or east most bulkhead, the mine must be dewatered below the level of that bulkhead. Based on pressure readings taken at the beginning of June (approximately 10.7 psi), approximately 34,000,000 gallons of water are stored in the reservoir (see Exhibit III-18). The fourth seal is located in the mine just above the 22,000,000 to 23,000,000 storage volume level. This corresponds to a pressure reading of approximately 8.5 psi. To dewater the mine to the fourth seal would require a reduction in water volume of approximately 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons of water.

Discussions with the mine foreman have indicated that the mine workings under Gentry Mountain over towards Mohrland can safely handle an additional discharge of approximately 200 gpm. While this system can probably pass more water, it cannot do so safely. At a rate of 200 gpm, the dewatering reduction of 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons will take between 38 to 42 days.

U. S. Fuel will start the dewatering as soon as the mine workings can be set up to handle the additional flow. This should take approximately one to two weeks. Once the water level has been reduced to a level below the fourth seal, there will still be water in the entry behind the bulkhead. This can be

seen in Exhibit III-18. This entry will be drained by drilling a series of two to four inch diameter holes through the bulkhead, starting at the top and staggering across and down the bulkhead. Between drilling each hole, the water back up behind the bulkhead will be allowed to drain. This will allow safe drilling, as large volumes of pressure will not exist at the lower drill holes. This operation is expected to take approximately three to four days.

Following dewatering of the portal entry, a minimum of the three representative sections of the bulkhead wall will be collected for samples. These samples will be taken in accordance with the testing laboratory's directions to allow adequate material testing.

Following sampling, removal of the fourth seal will proceed. While this is underway, the condition of block and mortar will be recorded. Also, construction detail will be recorded. Information gathered will include the type and size of block, reinforcing used (if any), interior construction, block orientation, and mortar thickness and uniformity. Following removal of the blocks from the seal, efforts will be made to obtain representative core samples of native rock from within the mine entry. The core samples will be taken of top rock, bottom rock and the coal, as well as the concrete keys of the bulkhead seal set into sides, and top and bottom of the entry. Once samples of the block wall and samples of the native rock and concrete keys have been obtained, these samples will be sent to the lab for analysis. The information needed for evaluation of

the seal include compression, shear, condition, and competency of the block and native rock. Following engineering analysis of the samples, the data will be evaluated by Ford, Bacon & Davis to determine life of mine and long-term stability of the remaining bulkhead seals and to determine allowable head for each seal. This evaluation will assume the data from the fourth seal is applicable to the three remaining seals.

The process of removing the fourth seal, sampling the bulkhead material and evaluating the stability of the bulkhead should take approximately three to four weeks.

Reduction of Reservoir Capacity

Based on the results of the bulkhead evaluation, U. S. Fuel Company will review the storage volume required for continued mine operation. This information will be used to set a maximum "not to exceed" storage limit for the reservoir - which limit will not exceed 24,000,000 gallons. The fourth seal bulkhead once removed, will not be replaced and the entry will be chained or fenced to prevent access.

The method of maintaining a storage limit will depend on what that limit is. The methods that are being considered will probably consist of the following:

1. Maintain regular pressure reading at the main entryway bulkhead (use both the existing pressure gauges to ensure accuracy of reading).
2. Provide overflow using the fourth portal entry which was opened as a result of data collection and has been fenced to prevent access.

Operation Plan

U. S. Fuel Company commits to providing a description of the reservoir operations methods. This will consist of a description of inflow and outflow activity and pressure monitoring. The information provided for each will entail: who monitors and controls inflow and outflow; who is responsible to see that monitoring or inflow and outflow changes are made; when are the changes and monitoring to be undertaken; and how are those activities performed.

U. S. Fuel Company also commits to describing the inspection system for the bulkheads. This description will also include who is responsible to see inspections are undertaken, who inspects the bulkheads, when do those inspections take place and on what periodic basis, and how will the inspection be conducted.

Report Preparation

Following completion of the analysis and sampling of the bulkheads, and evaluations of the analysis results, which will take the longest period of time, a report will be prepared and submitted to OSM. This report will be submitted by September 21, 1984. To justify this date, U. S. Fuels submits the following schedule:

1. Dewatering will be started approximately the last week of June.
2. Allowing for the dewatering period. Dewatering will be approximately the first full week of August.
3. Allowing two to three weeks for sampling and analysis, this task will be completed the end of August.

4. Evaluation of analysis results and report preparation will take approximately two to three weeks, providing a mid-September completion date.

The report prepared for OSM will include description of bulkhead stability for life of mine and extended life, description of reservoir storage reduction methods, and a description of the operating plan for reservoir.

To Wayne

RECEIVED
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

FEB 17 1984

HIAWATHA, UTAH 84527

**DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING**

February 13, 1984

Mr. James W. Smith, Jr.
Coordinator of Mined Land Development
State of Utah, Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

JIM

FEB 17 1984

*File Original
ACT/007/011
#13
copy to Wayne
& Sue
(Need response) TX.
to company*

RE: Re-opening of the
King 6 mine, South
Fork Canyon.

United States Fuel Company, by means of this letter, is notifying the Division of a mine reactivation. This re-opening pertains to the King 6 mine in South Fork Canyon. The mine is resuming operations on a limited basis.

The King 6 mine had been idled in January of 1983. During the past thirteen months, only essential maintenance had been performed. No coal had been mined. No additional personnel will be called back for this production work.

Now, in order to maintain the integrity of the ventilation system a bypass entry will be mined. The mining is limited to one shift per day with the daily tonnage below 500 tons.

All facilities and structures will be maintained according to current regulations.

Sincerely,

Jean Semborski

Jean Semborski
Engineer

pc: E. Gardiner



To Wayne

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1984

HIAWATHA, UTAH 84527

**DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING**

February 13, 1984

Mr. James W. Smith, Jr.
Coordinator of Mined Land Development
State of Utah, Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

JIM
FEB 17 1984

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Jean Semborski

Jean Semborski
Engineer

pc: E. Gardiner





STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Dr. G. A. (Jim) Shirazi, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

December 27, 1983

Ms. Jean Semborski
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Reorganization of Division
Mining Technical Staff
Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011, Folder No. 13
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Ms. Semborski:

As of December 7, 1983, the mining technical staff of the Division has undergone a reorganization and a change in personnel responsibilities. Susan Linner is now the Permit Supervisor responsible for the permitting process involving your company's mine(s). Wayne Hedberg has been appointed as the Permit Revision Supervisor and will be responsible for review of all permit revisions, NOV abatement plans, exploration plans and special projects.

Should you have any question regarding exploration requirements, proposed permit revisions, NOV abatement plans or the overall permitting process, please contact Mr. Hedberg, Ms. Linner or me as appropriate. Please continue to direct all written correspondence regarding the above to me unless requested otherwise.

Sincerely,

Susan C. Linner for
James W. Smith, Jr.
Coordinator of Mined
Land Development

JWS/MMB:btb



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Dr. G. A. (Jim) Shirazi, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

November 30, 1983

Ms. Jean Semborski
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011
Folder No. 13
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Ms. Semborski:

This office has one or more extra copies of the mining and reclamation plan for this mine. These are copies which have been used for review by other agencies and have been returned to us. We find that we do not have adequate room to store these extra volumes and are seeking your help in the disposition of these plans.

Your assistance in dealing with these volumes is requested. Please pick up or make arrangements to have the extra plans removed from our office by January 4, 1984. Please call if we can answer any questions on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ron Daniels".

RONALD W. DANIELS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

RWD/btb

cc: J. Smith, DOGM
J. Helfrich, DOGM



**U. S. Steel
Mining Co., Inc.**

a Subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation

P. O. BOX 807
EAST CARBON, UTAH 84520
801 / 888-4431

WESTERN DISTRICT

November 23, 1983

Utah State Division of Health
Water Quality Section
160 West North Temple
P. O. Box 2500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Re: U. S. Steel Corporation
Geneva Coal Mine
NPDES Permit UT-0022926

Gentlemen:

Attached are the discharge monitoring reports for the month
of October 1983.

Sincerely,

G. H. Sides
Chief Engineer

By

GHS:cs

Enc.

cc: U.S. EPA
Suite 103
1860 Lincoln St.
Denver, CO 80295
Attn: Enforcement Permits

✓ State of Utah
Dept. of Natural Resources
Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining
4241 State Office Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
Attn: Wayne Hedberg

*Please copy to
Wayne + file
original in
folder # 9
ACT/007/013*

RECEIVED

NOV 25 1983

DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING

NAME **US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE**
 ADDRESS **P O BOX 807**
EAST CARBON UT 84520

(2-16) **UT0022926** (17-19) **001 A**
 PERMIT NUMBER DISCHARGE NUMBER

F - FINAL LIMITS
MINING DISCHARGE POINT SOURCE

FACILITY LOCATION

MONITORING PERIOD
 FROM YEAR **83** MO **10** DAY **01** TO YEAR **83** MO **10** DAY **31**
 (20-21) (22-23) (24-25) (26-27) (28-29) (30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

ATTN: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ **R. E. Yourston**

PARAMETER (32-37)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (54-61)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
PH		*****	*****	*****	7.40	*****	7.80	0	Twice/Month	Grab
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	9.0	0	Twice/Month	Grab
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED		*****	*****	*****	12.0	*****	18.0	0	Twice/Month	Grab
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	25	35	0	Twice/Month	Grab
OIL AND GREASE FREEN EXTR-GRAV METH		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	40.2	0	Once/Month	Grab
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10	0	Once/Month	Grab
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)		*****	*****	*****	0.158	*****	0.190	0	Twice/Month	Grab
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0	0	Twice/Month	Grab
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT		0.1662	0.2024	MGD	*****	*****	*****	0	Continuous	
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	0	Twice/Month	Grab
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED		*****	*****	*****	1480	*****	1960	0	Twice/Month	Grab
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500	0	Twice/Month	Grab
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT									

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER R. E. Yourston General Superintendent TYPED OR PRINTED	I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)	TELEPHONE		DATE		
		SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT <i>R. E. Yourston</i>	801 888-4431	83	11	23

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)
 IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if different)
NAME US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE
ADDRESS P O BOX 807
 EAST CARBON UT 84520

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)
 (2-16) (17-19)
 UT0022926 002 A
 PERMIT NUMBER DISCHARGE NUMBER

Form Approved OMB No. 2000-0015
F - FINAL LIMITS
MINING DISCHARGE POINT SOURCE

MONITORING PERIOD
 FROM YEAR 83 MO 10 DAY 01 TO YEAR 83 MO 10 DAY 31
 (20-21) (22-23) (24-25) (26-27) (28-29) (30-31)

FACILITY
LOCATION
 ATTN: PAUL E. YOURSTON
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX R. E. Yourston

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

PARAMETER (32-37)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45) (54-61)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
PH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	7.60	*****	7.70	0	Twice/Month	Grab
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	9.0	0	Twice/Month	GRAB
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	14.0	*****	22.0	0	Twice/Month	Grab
00540 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	25	15	0	Twice/Month	GRAB
OIL AND GREASE FROM EXTR-GRAV METH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****		*****	<0.2	0	Once/Month	Grab
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10	0	Once/Month	GRAB
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	0.165	*****	0.470	0	Twice/Month	Grab
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0	0	Twice/Month	GRAB
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	0.4450	0.3856	MGD	*****	*****	*****	0	Continuous	
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	0	Twice/Instant	
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	1690	*****	2040	0	Twice/Month	Grab
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500	0	Twice/Month	GRAB
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT									

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 R. E. Yourston
 General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE 801 888-4431
DATE 83 11 23
 AREA CODE NUMBER YEAR MO DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)
 DAILY MAX LIMITS FOR TDS IS 4 TONS/DAY. IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name, Location if different)

NAME **US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE**
 ADDRESS **P O BOX 807**
EAST CARBON **UT 84520**

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
 DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

(2-16) **UT0022926** (17-19) **003 A**
 PERMIT NUMBER DISCHARGE NUMBER

M - INTERIM LIMITS
 STP EFFLUENT

Form Approved
 OMB No. 2000-0015

FACILITY _____
 LOCATION _____

MONITORING PERIOD					
YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
83	10	01	83	10	31
(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)	(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

ATTN: **PAUL E. WATSON**
R. E. Yourston

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PARAMETER (32-37)	X	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45) (46-53) (54-61)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
BOD, 5-DAY (20 DEG. C) 00310 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****					Once/ Month	Comp.
PH		*****	*****	*****					Once/ Month	Grab
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED 00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****					Once/ Month	Comp.
OIL AND GREASE (SOXHLET EXTR.) TOT. 00550 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****					Once/ Month	Comp.
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL 50060 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****					Once/ Month	Grab
COLIFORM, FECAL GENERAL 74055 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****					Once/ Month	Grab
COLIFORM, TOTAL GENERAL 74056 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****					Once/ Month	Grab

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
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General Superintendent
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R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE	DATE
801 888-4431	83 11 23
AREA CODE NUMBER	YEAR MO DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)

NAME **US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE**
 ADDRESS **P O BOX 807**
EAST CARBON **UT 84520**

UT0022926
 PERMIT NUMBER

004 A
 DISCHARGE NUMBER

F - FINAL LIMITS
MINING DISCHARGE TO POND NO.1

MONITORING PERIOD					
YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
83	10	01	83	10	31
(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)	(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

FACILITY _____
 LOCATION _____

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		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED		*****	*****	*****	0.5	*****	9.0		THICE/MONTH	GRAM
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	25	35		THICE/MONTH	GRAM
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10		THICE/MONTH	GRAM
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0		THICE/MONTH	GRAM
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	THICE/MONTH	INSTA
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500		THICE/MONTH	GRAM

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
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R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE		DATE		
801	888-4431	83	11	23
AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

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PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if different)
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ADDRESS P O BOX 807
 EAST CARBON UT 84520

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)
 (2-16) (17-19)
 UT0022926 005 A
 PERMIT NUMBER DISCHARGE NUMBER

Form Approved OMB No. 2000-0015
 F - FINAL LIMITS
 MINING DISCHARGE TO POND NO. 7

FACILITY
LOCATION

MONITORING PERIOD

FROM	YEAR	MO	DAY	TO	YEAR	MO	DAY
	83	10	01		83	10	31
	(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)		(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

ATTN: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ R. E. Yourston

PARAMETER (32-37)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT / PERMIT REQUIREMENT	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45) (46-53)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE (54-55)	MAXIMUM (56-57)	UNITS (58-59)	MINIMUM (60-61)	AVERAGE (62-63)	MAXIMUM (64-65)			
PH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****			
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	9.0		SO	TWICE / GRAB MONTH
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	25	15		MG/L	TWICE / GRAB MONTH
OIL AND GREASE FREON EXTR-GRAV METH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10		MG/L	ONCE / GRAB MONTH
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0		MG/L	TWICE / GRAB MONTH
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	NO DISCHARGE			*****	*****	*****	*****		
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****		TWICE / INSTANT MONTH
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500		MG/L	TWICE / GRAB MONTH
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT									

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
R. E. Yourston
 General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. 5 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. 5 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE		DATE		
801	88844431	83	11	23
AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)
 DAILY MAX LIMIT FOR TDS IS 4 TONS/DAY. IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if different)
 NAME US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE
 ADDRESS P O BOX 807
 EAST CARBON UT 84520

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
 DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

Form Approved
 OMB No. 2000-0015

UT0022926 006 A
 PERMIT NUMBER DISCHARGE NUMBER

F - FINAL LIMITS
 MINING DISCHARGE TO POND NO. 2

MONITORING PERIOD

YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
83	10	01	83	10	31
(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)	(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

FACILITY
 LOCATION

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

ATTN: R. E. Yourston

PARAMETER (32-37)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT / PERMIT REQUIREMENT	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (54-61)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
PH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****		*****				
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	9.0			SO TWICE/GRAB MONTH
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	25	35			MG/L TWICE/GRAB MONTH
OIL AND GREASE FREQN EXTR-GRAV METH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10			MG/L TWICE/GRAB MONTH
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0			MG/L TWICE/GRAB MONTH
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	NO DISCHARGE				*****	*****	*****	*****	
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	TWICE/INSTANT MONTH
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500			MG/L TWICE/GRAB MONTH
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT									

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
 R. E. Yourston
 General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE: 801 888-4431
 DATE: 83 11 23
 AREA CODE NUMBER YEAR MO DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here) DAILY MAX LIMIT FOR TSS IN POND NO. 2 IS 4 TONS/DAY. IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

NAME US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE
 ADDRESS P O BOX 807
EAST CARBON WV 84520

(2-16) UT0022926 PERMIT NUMBER
 (17-19) 007 A DISCHARGE NUMBER

F = FINAL LIMITS
 MINING DISCHARGE TO PONDS 364

FACILITY _____
 LOCATION _____

MONITORING PERIOD
 FROM YEAR 83 MO 10 DAY 01 TO YEAR 83 MO 10 DAY 31
(20-21) (22-23) (24-25) (26-27) (28-29) (30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

ATTN: R. E. Yourston

PARAMETER (32-37)	X	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (54-61)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
PH		*****	*****	*****						
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	9.0			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****						TWICE/GRAB MONTH
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED		*****	*****	*****						
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	25	35			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****						TWICE/GRAB MONTH
OIL AND GREASE FREON EXTR-GRAV METH		*****	*****	*****						
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****						ONCE/ GRAB MONTH
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)		*****	*****	*****						
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****						TWICE/GRAB MONTH
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****		
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	NO DISCHARGE								
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****		TWICE/INSTAN MONTH
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED		*****	*****	*****						
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****						TWICE/GRAB MONTH
	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT									

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
R. E. Yourston
General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE 801 888-4431
 DATE 83 11 23
 AREA CODE NUMBER YEAR MO DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here) DAILY MAX DAILY FOR TDS IS 155 TO 70 MG/L. DAILY AVG FOR TDS IS 4 TONS/DAY. IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if different)

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

Form Approved OMB No. 2000-0015

NAME US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE
 ADDRESS P O BOX 807
EAST CARBON UT 84520

(2-16) UT0022926 PERMIT NUMBER
 (17-19) 008 A DISCHARGE NUMBER

F = FINAL LIMITS
 MINING DISCHARGE TO POND NO. 9

FACILITY _____
 LOCATION _____

MONITORING PERIOD					
YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
83	10	01	83	10	31
(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)	(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

ATTN: ~~DAVID B. PATSON~~ R. E. Yourston

PARAMETER (32-37)	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (46-53)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
PH 00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	1.0		TWICE / MONTH	GRAB
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED 00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	25	35		TWICE / MONTH	GRAB
OIL AND GREASE FREON EXTR-GRAV METH 00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10		ONCE / MONTH	GRAB
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE) 01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0		TWICE / MONTH	GRAB
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT 50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	NO DISCHARGE			*****	*****	*****	*****		
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****		TWICE / MONTH
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED 70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT	*****	*****	*****						
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500		TWICE / MONTH	GRAB
SAMPLE MEASUREMENT										
PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
R. E. Yourston
General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE		DATE		
801	888-4431	83	11	23
AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)
 DAILY MAX LIMIT FOR TDS IS 70 MG/L. DAILY AVG FOR TDS IS 4 TONS/DAY. IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

NAME US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE
 ADDRESS P O BOX 807
EAST CARBON UT 84520

(2-16) UT0022926 PERMIT NUMBER
 (17-19) 009 A DISCHARGE NUMBER

F = FINAL LIMITS
 MINING DISCHARGE TO POND NO. 5

FACILITY _____
 LOCATION _____

MONITORING PERIOD					
YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
83	10	01	83	10	31
(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)	(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

ATTN: R. E. Yourston

PARAMETER (32-37)	X	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (54-61)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
PH		*****	*****	*****		*****				
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	9.0		TWICE/MONTH	GRAB
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED		*****	*****	*****						
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	25	35		TWICE/MONTH	GRAB
OIL AND GREASE FREDON EXTR-GRAY METH		*****	*****	*****						
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10		ONCE/MONTH	GRAB
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)		*****	*****	*****						
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0		TWICE/MONTH	GRAB
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT		NO DISCHARGE								
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	TWICE/INSTANT	
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED		*****	*****	*****						
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500		TWICE/MONTH	GRAB
		SAMPLE MEASUREMENT								
		PERMIT REQUIREMENT								

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
R. E. Yourston
General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE		DATE		
801	888-4431	83	11	23
AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)
 DAILY MAX LIMIT FOR TDS IS 100 MG/L. DAILY AVG FOR TDS IS 4 TONS/DAY. IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if different)

NAME US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE
 ADDRESS P O BOX 807
EAST CARBON UT 84520

FACILITY _____
 LOCATION _____

ATTN: RODNEY MATSON R. E. Yourston

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
 DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

(2-16) UT0022926 (17-19) 010 A
 PERMIT NUMBER DISCHARGE NUMBER

F = FINAL LIMITS
 MINING DISCHARGE TO FORD NO. 6

Form Approved
 OMB No. 2000-0015

MONITORING PERIOD					
YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
83	10	01	83	10	31
(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)	(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

PARAMETER (32-37)	X	(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53)			(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45)			UNITS (46-53)	NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM				
PH		*****	*****	*****		*****					
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	6.5	*****	9.0	SD		TWICE/GRAB MONTH	
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED		*****	*****	*****							
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	25	35	MG/L		TWICE/GRAB MONTH	
OIL AND GREASE FREQON EXTR-GRAV METH		*****	*****	*****							
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10	MG/L		ONCE/ GRAB MONTH	
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)		*****	*****	*****							
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0	MG/L		TWICE/GRAB MONTH	
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT		NO DISCHARGE			*****	*****	*****	*****			
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****		TWICE/INSTANT MONTH	
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED		*****	*****	*****							
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500	MG/L		TWICE/GRAB MONTH	
		SAMPLE MEASUREMENT									
		PERMIT REQUIREMENT									

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
R. E. Yourston
General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE		DATE		
801	888-4431	83	11	23
AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)
 DAILY MAX LIMIT FOR TSS IS 7000 G/G, DAILY AVG FOR TDS IS 4 TONS/DAY. SEE PG. 3 OF PERMIT FOR OVERFLOW MONNTS
 IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location if different)

NAME **US STEEL CORP-GENEVA COAL MINE**
 ADDRESS **P O BOX 807**
EAST CARBON **UT 84520**

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
 DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)

(2-16) **UT0022926** (17-19) **011 A**
 PERMIT NUMBER DISCHARGE NUMBER

Form Approved OMB No. 2000-0015
 FINAL LIMITS
 MINING DISCHARGE TO POND NO. 8

FACILITY _____
 LOCATION _____

MONITORING PERIOD					
YEAR	MO	DAY	YEAR	MO	DAY
83	10	01	83	10	31
(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)	(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

ATTN: **PAUL E. WATSON**
R. E. Yourston

PARAMETER (32-37)	X	(3 Card Only) (46-53) QUANTITY OR LOADING (54-61)			(4 Card Only) (38-45) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (54-61)			NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
		AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	UNITS	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM			
PH		*****	*****	*****						
00400 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	5.5		MG/L		1 TIME/GRAB MONTH	
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED		*****	*****	*****						
00530 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	75	35	MG/L	1 TIME/GRAB MONTH	
OIL AND GREASE FREEN EXTR-GRAV METH		*****	*****	*****						
00556 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	10	MG/L	1 TIME/GRAB MONTH	
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)		*****	*****	*****						
01045 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2.0	MG/L	1 TIME/GRAB MONTH	
FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT		NO DISCHARGE								
50050 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	MGD	*****	*****	*****	*****	1 TIME/INST MONTH	
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED		*****	*****	*****						
70295 1 0 EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	2500	MG/L	1 TIME/GRAB MONTH	

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
R. E. Yourston
General Superintendent
 TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN; AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. SEE 18 U.S.C. § 1001 AND 33 U.S.C. § 1319. (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to \$10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

R. E. Yourston
 SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE		DATE		
801	888-4431	83	11	23
AREA CODE	NUMBER	YEAR	MO	DAY

COMMENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)
 DAILY MAX LIMIT FOR TSS IS 1000 G/D. DAILY AVG FOR TDS IS 4 TONS/DAY. SEE PG 3 OF PERMIT FOR OVERFLOW ROMNTS. IF NO DISCHARGE OCCURS REPORT SO.



SCOTT M. MATHESON
GOVERNOR



STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division of
State History
(UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

MELVIN T. SMITH, DIRECTOR
300 RIO GRANDE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84101-1182
TELEPHONE 801/533-5755

August 16, 1983

James W. Smith, Jr.
Coordinator of Mined
Land Development
Division of Oil, Gas & Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

ACT/007/011
#13

Attn: D. Wayne Hedberg

RE: Apparent Completeness Review Response, U.S. Fuel Company,
Hiawatha Complex, ACT/007/011, Carbon County

Dear Mr. Hedberg:

The Utah Preservation Office has received a copy of the apparent completeness review response from the Division of Oil, Gas & Mining, U.S. Fuel Company. After review of the material provided, our office would concur with the determination of eligibility for the Mormon Mine site and a preliminary determination of eligibility for the archeological shelter found in the project area.

Since our office at this time has no knowledge of the effect of the actual mine plan on the sites, our office cannot comment on the proposed effect or mitigation. We would, however, point out that some preliminary determinations have been made by the contractor and that those recommendations may need to be submitted to the Office of Surface Mining.

The above is provided on request as information or assistance. We make no regulatory requirement, since that responsibility rests with the federal agency official. However, if you have questions or need additional assistance, please let us know. Contact Jim Dykman at 533-7039.

Sincerely,

Wilson G. Martin
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

JLD:jrc:E409/6794c

Utah Task Force Permit Application Review Schedule

May 26, 1983

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Determine of Completeness</u>	<u>Draft Final Technical Analysis</u>	<u>Decision Document</u>
Valley Camp	6-17-83	9-02-83	10-07-83
Trail Mountain	6-17-83	9-02-83	10-07-83
Price River Coal	6-24-83	9-09-83	10-14-83
Wilberg	7-01-83	9-16-83	10-21-83
Soldier Canyon	7-09-83	10-07-83	11-18-83
Deer Creek	7-22-83	10-07-83	11-18-83
Des-Bee-Dove	8-19-83	11-04-83	12-09-83
Hiawatha Complex	8-26-83	11-11-83	12-16-83



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Dr. G. A. (Jim) Shirazi, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

May 16, 1983

Ms. Jean Semborski, Engineer
United States Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Temporary Cessation of Operations
U. S. Fuel Company
King IV Mine
ACT/007/011
Folder Nos. 3 and 13
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Ms. Semborski:

The Division has received your letter dated May 6, 1983 which explains U. S. Fuel Company's temporary cessation of underground mine operations at the King IV Mine.

Pursuant to UMC 817.131, U. S. Fuel has provided a general description of the pertinent information required by this regulation.

Prior to reinitiation of mining operations at the King IV Mine, the Division requests notification of the same. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James W. Smith, Jr.".

JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/MMB:btb

cc: Raymond Blake, OSM, Denver
D. Wayne Hedberg, DOGM



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Dr. G. A. (Jim) Shirazi, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

May 10, 1983

Ms. Jean Semborski, Engineer
United States Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Temporary Cessation of
Operations
U. S. Fuel Company
King VI Mine
ACT/007/011
Folder Nos. 3 & 13
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Ms. Semborski:

The Division has received your letter dated May 4, 1983 which explains U. S. Fuel Company's intent to temporarily cease underground mining operations at the King V Mine.

Pursuant to UMC 817.131, U. S. Fuel has provided a general description of the pertinent information required by this regulation.

Prior to reinitiation of mining operations at the King V Mine, the Division requests written notification of the same. Thank you for your cooperation in these matters.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/btb

cc: Raymond Blake, OSM, Denver
D. Wayne Hedberg, DOGM
D. Lof, DOGM
M. Boucek, DOGM

File
ACT/007/011
Folder No. 13
Copy to
Wayne

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

HIAWATHA, UTAH 84527

May 6. 1983

JIM
MAY 12 1983

Mr. James W. Smith Jr., Coordinator of
Mined Land Development
State of Utah, Department of Natural Resources
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Dear Mr. Smith:

Due to the unfortunate circumstances created by the mud slide in Spanish Fork Canyon, United States Fuel Company on April 22, 1983 shut down their last operating mine, King 4. Since it will probably be several months before the railroad can re-establish their line to Salt Lake City we expect the mine complex to be idle until coal can be transported along the regular rail route.

A maintenance and care schedule for the mines and yards will keep the facilities ready for future start up. Because operations are anticipated to resume in several months, no backfilling, regrading, revegetation or underground opening closures will take place. Water treatment will continue as previously performed for use in the King 4 and 5 bath house. The water monitoring stations above and below the disturbed area will be sampled on the regular schedule.

The temporary closure of King 4 put the fourteen acres in the Middle Fork yard in to a relatively inactive state as well as the tipple and lower yard areas. Ultimately, the shut down of operations affected 245 surface acres.

The subsurface extent of the mining in the previously active areas of King 4 was quite extensive in the western half and south east portion of the coal block. Mining had extended 8500 feet west to the Bear Canyon fault which forms the western boundary and 1000 feet south to the seals of the old King 1 mine workings. The most northern extent of the King 4 mine is 7 North which has driven 8500 feet north. Several sections (16 and 17 West) have been driven west from this main heading 7 North.

The average height of the B seam in this northern portion is between eight and ten feet. One section, 8 North, has been driven parallel to 7 North about 500 feet east of it. A small fault (about

RECEIVED

MAY 13 1983

DIVISION OF

OIL GAS & MINING



four feet vertical displacement) and a lamprophyre dike have been crossed several times when entries have been driven between 7 North and 8 North.

A new section that will connect 8 North workings with the main east-west heading 10 East was being developed at the time of the temporary shut down. Mining had progressed 1000 feet in a north west direction. The B seam in this south east portion has averaged five and a half feet. The mine is projected to extend 3500 feet north in the eastern half of the property from the present location of 7 North. The eastern mining margin will be controlled by the outcrop location and varies from 4000 to 6000 feet wide.

No plans for resuming operations can be made before the railroad re-construction schedule becomes better defined and the coal market more prospective.

Sincerely,



Jean Semborski
Engineer

cc: E. Gardiner
G. Barker

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

HIAWATHA, UTAH 84527

File
ACT/007/011
Folder No. 13
Copy to Wayne
RECEIVED
MAY 06 1983
DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING
and Dave L.

May 4, 1983

Mr. James W. Smith Jr., Coordinator of
Mined Land Development
State of Utah, Department of Natural Resources
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

RE: Notice of temporary
Closure - King 5

JIM
MAY 06 1983

Dear Mr. Smith:

United States Fuel Company, in compliance with regulation UMC 817.131, is giving written notice to the Division that our King 5 mine will be idled. Ventilation and maintenance will be continued. King 5 was idled on March 30th but not until two weeks ago was it known for certain that the mine would be down for more than thirty days.

As this mine shares the Middle Fork mine yard with King 4, no changes will occur with regard to the mine pad acreage. No reclamation, backfilling, regrading or revegetation work will be done as the shutdown is temporary and the yard will regain its usual functions when production begins again.

The intermittent stream will continue to be sampled at the monitoring points above and below the disturbed area. Water treatment will continue as before being both mines are served by the same bath house. A maintenance crew will be utilized to perform necessary work in the mine and yard.

Mining had advanced about 9700 feet south from the portal. The coal height averaged five and a half feet. The main heading south (South Mains) then pillared back five hundred feet. Two sections were driven east from this main development, the furthest south at 8800 feet south. The coal averaged five and a half feet for 1100 feet up to where the section has been temporarily been idled.

Moving back to 6500 feet south, Second East was advanced 1800 feet east and was then driven south for 1800 feet. This south section was just beginning to retreat at the date of the temporary closure.



Retreat mining had been done west of the South Main development from 2200 feet south to 5200 feet south. Westward advance was limited to 2800 feet west due to the close proximity of old works and low coal height (less than five feet).

It is presently unknown when coal production from this mine will resume. Market demand will be a key factor in the timing of this decision. Also, the inability to ship coal through Spanish Fork canyon has postponed production schedules. At the present time, it is anticipated that the mine will be idle for several months.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jean Semborski".

Jean Semborski

Engineer

cc: E. Gardiner
G. Barker



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

April 6, 1983

Ms. Jean Semborski, Engineer
United States Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Temporary Cessation of Operations
U. S. Fuel Company
King VI Mine
ACT/007/011
Folder Nos. 3 & 13
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Ms. Semborski:

The Division has received your letter dated March 22, 1983 which explains U. S. Fuel Company's intent to temporarily cease underground mining operations at the King VI Mine.

Pursuant to UMC 817.131, U. S. Fuel has provided a general description of the pertinent information required by this regulation.

Prior to reinitiation of mining operations at the King VI Mine, the Division requests written notification of the same. Thank you for your cooperation in these matters.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James W. Smith, Jr.".

JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/btb

cc: Raymond Blake, OSM, Denver

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

HIAWATHA, UTAH 84527

March 22, 1983

File
ACT/007/011
Folder No. 13

Copy to
Ron D. Wayne,
Mary, Joe L.,
Shannon, Doug
M., Tam P.,
Sandy P.

Dr. Jim Shirazi, Division Director
State of Utah, Natural Resources and Energy
Oil, Gas and Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Dear Dr. Shirazi:

As required by UMC 817.131, United States Fuel Company is giving written notice for temporary cessation of mining and reclamation operations at their King 6 mine yard and truck loadout facility located in South Fork canyon. The Mineral Management Service has received notice of the closure also.

Due to the poor outlook of the coal market, the duration of the temporary shutdown is relatively uncertain. At this time, most of the equipment has been pulled back from the face and mining operations are not expected to resume for a year.

The disturbed area of the upper and lower King 6 mine yard and sediment pond amounts to nine acres. A conveyorline follows the road a portion of the distance down to the coal stockpile and truck loadout. This lower facility plus it's sediment pond is approximately three acres.

Underground development had progressed 5000 feet west on a five and six entry system. The pillar size is 100 feet long and 100 feet wide. Mined coal height varies between six and eight feet.

Some reclamation work was accomplished last fall when Bio-West was contracted to revegetate areas of the King 6 loadout including slopes adjacent to the conveyorline, the coal pile, truck turn-around and sediment pond. Detailed plans of this operation were sent to your office by Mr. Chuck Jahne, Sharon Steel Environmental Engineer.

The mine is still being ventilated and maintained for future operations. Surface monitoring and maintenance will also be continued. No backfilling, regrading or closure of underground openings is planned as of this date.



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DIVISION OF
OIL GAS & MINING

2.

Water monitoring which is done monthly will be carried out as in the past. Water treatment of the bathhouse water will continue in order to provide an adequate supply for maintenance people using the bathhouse facility.

As no coal is being produced from the mine, the conveyorline down to the coal stockpile will cease to operate. While it is idle, corrective measures are being made to adjust the clearance on the beltline as required by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The lower conveyor belt has been raised to its maximum height. The conduit along the base of the stands is in the process of being lifted to at least the bottom of the lower belt. Certain sections of the guardrail, as selected by Mr. Larry Dalton, Division of Wildlife Resources, from along the roadway portion of the conveyor have been removed. Both the belt and conduit have also been raised along these sections.

No other modifications to the South Fork canyon mine area are anticipated at this time.

Sincerely,

Jean Semborski

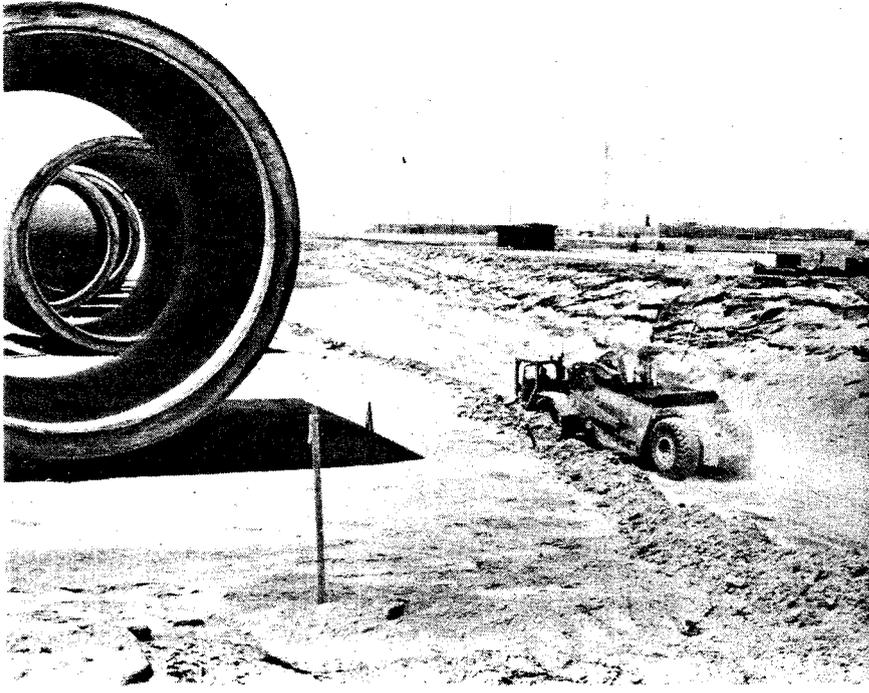
Jean Semborski
Engineer

cc: E. Gardiner
R. Graeme
G. Barker
J. Lind
R. Bury

ACT/007/011 } #13
ACT/007/019 }

Delta project

IPP committed to Utah coal



Recirculating water pipe and trenching for Units 1 and 2 at the Intermountain Power Project.

The Intermountain Power Project being built near Delta, Utah is a coal fired generating station committed to using Utah coal.

The project was conceived in the early 70's when 29 municipal utilities from Utah and California, six Utah rural electric cooperatives and Utah Power and Light joined to build a 3000 MW plant.

Project construction began in October 1981 and was scheduled for completion in 1989, when the last of four 750 MW generators would come on line.

Reducing the size of the project, however, is now under consideration. The reduction questions resulted when Utah Power and Light received a downgrade in their credit rating from Standard and Poors, and were threatened with further downrating if they could not reduce their debt obligations.

The resulting studies indicated that the economic downturn had affected the energy need forecasts of many of the participants and a reduction might be practical. The final decision will probably be made early this year.

The coal contracts that have already been signed will not be affected by a reduction since they represent approximately 25 percent of the total needed for a four unit plant and half the requirements for two units. Those contracts are with United States Fuel Company and Tower Resources, Inc. for coal from mines in Carbon and Emery counties. Estimated tonnage could reach two million of the four million necessary for a two unit plant each year.

The numbers of employees necessary to mine four million tons of coal annually could reach over 1500.

Entire output sold

IPA has sold the entire capacity of the project to 36 utilities consisting of six California cities, Utah Power & Light Company, 23 Utah cities, and six rural electrical co-operatives in Utah.

They are, Utah: Beaver, Bountiful, Bridger, Dixie-Escalante, Enterprise, Ephraim, Fairview, Fillmore, Flowell, Garkane, Heber, Holden, Hurricane, Hyrum, Kanosh, Kaysville, Lehi, Logan, Meadow, Monroe, Moon Lake, Morgan, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Wheeler, Murray, Oak City, Parowan, Price City, Spring City, and, California: Anaheim, Burbank, Glendale, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Riverside.

Timetable

IPP's timetable of construction is: September, 1981 — Started building of 10-mile railroad spur to project site and groundbreaking for site development; August 1982 — Started construction of generation station; July 1986 — Unit one will go into commercial operation; July 1987 — Unit two will go into commercial operation. Then, if demand for power warrants it, the timetable will be: July 1988 — Unit three will go into operation and July 1989 — Unit four will be operative and the project completed.



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Under new management of Leslie Hunt, grad. of New Mexico School of Mines



O.K. Curtis

O.K. Curtis —clerk to president

From an office clerk to railroad president is the story in a nutshell of O.K. Curtis.

Utah Railway's prexy was born in Payson, Utah and educated beyond high school at Heneger Business College in Salt Lake City.

His first job was with Mack International Truck Company as a clerk, in 1937. Three years later he became clerk in the traffic department of Utah Railway Company. By 1947 he had risen through various clerical jobs to the post of administrative assistant to the president and general manager, G.S. Anderson.

Presidency in 1968

He moved up next to secretary-treasurer. He was vice president from 1958 to 1968, when he was appointed to the presidency.

Utah Railway, which operates in Carbon-Emery counties over trackage from Mohrland to Provo, was originally a wholly-owned subsidiary of the U.S. Smelting and Mining Company of Boston. It is now owned by Sharon Steel Company of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Big price tag

Biggest obstacle to oil shale and tar sands development is the price tag, according to the Utah Energy Office.

Synfuels development in Utah will require a \$16 billion investment.

Twelve companies want to build such plants that would produce some 486,000 barrels of oil a day by 1994.

But probably only two or three will materialize. One deterrent is lack of government subsidy.

U.S. Fuel signs biggest deal ever

The first coal company to sell coal to the Intermountain Power Project in Delta, Utah was United States Fuel Company of Hiawatha, Carbon County, Utah.

U.S. Fuel will supply up to one million tons yearly for 25 years beginning in 1986, with increase-decrease options. Total revenues from the transaction will be over \$700 million, in 1982 dollars.

Thus, the oldest coal mine in Utah became the first to sign the largest single coal contract in the state's history.

Old Mohrland reopening

Most of this coal will come from U.S. Fuel's old Mohrland mine, now closed, which will be re-opened around July of this year at a cost of \$50 million. The company's other three mines at Hiawatha now

produce 1.3 million tons a year.

"Our Hiawatha operation now produces up to 120,000 tons per month and we are selling it for better prices than ever," declares Peter Matthies, executive vice president.

"We won't need to stockpile to fulfill the IPP contract. We will have ample continuous production from our four mines, at least 4½ million tons yearly within four years," says Matthies.

Production sold out

"For us there is no recession. We are optimistic about our Utah investment. We are sold out. We are finding markets for our coal. For example, in addition to our long-time domestic customers and IPP, we have several excellent contracts from Japan for ten years and are

negotiating more.

U.S. Fuel is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sharon Steel Corp. with gold operations in Alaska, Copper mines in New

Mexico, a lead refinery in Indiana and oil and gas operations throughout the country, as well as its coal mines in Carbon County, Utah.

Women miners meet

Nine women from Carbon and Emery County coal mines participated in the Fourth National Conference of Women Miners June 24-27, 1982 at Kentucky Wesleyan College in Owensboro, Ky.

Area women miners attending the conference are Joy Huitt, Wanda Davis, Evelyn Hicks, and Rose Hurtado, all of Price River Coal Co.; Ann Byerley, Wilberg; Elnora Clark, Horse Canyon; Irene Pritchett, Kaiser Steel; Judy

Franco, Beaver Creek; and Agnus Chappa, Deer Creek.

The conference was sponsored by the Coal Employment Project, a non-profit group that works with women miners. Mrs. Huitt said they were the only Western women coal miners to be represented in the conference.

According to federal records, 3,556 women have begun underground mining careers since the first woman miner was recorded in late 1973.

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STATE OF UTAH
 NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
 Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
 Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
 Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

March 8, 1982

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
 Sharon Steel Corporation
 136 East South Temple
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

ACT 1007/011

RE: Raptor Protection on
 Power Lines

Dear Mr. Jahne:

Pursuant to the policy on raptor protection that was sent to your company on February 26, 1982, it has become apparent that additional clarification is needed.

Should you elect to follow Option 1 and modify all existing poles, plans indicating how the poles will be modified need to be submitted to the Division in time to allow for review and approval and still leave sufficient time for implementation within the 180-day time frame.

Should you elect to follow Option 2, it will be necessary for you to contact the Division to arrange for the survey to be done. The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) has indicated it will initiate a survey of the power lines on minesites (as per the February 26, 1982, letter) only when such requests come from the Division. Therefore, it becomes necessary that you request (in writing) that the Division contact the USFWS for consultation on raptor protection for power lines within your permit area. It is further requested that you contact the Division by April 30, 1982, to allow sufficient time to arrange and conduct the surveys and obtain the results within the 180-day time frame.

Should you need additional clarification, please don't hesitate to call Lynn Kunzler or Susan Linner of my staff.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
 COORDINATOR OF MINED
 LAND DEVELOPMENT

cc: Richard Dawes, OSM
 Clark Johnson, USFWS

JWS/LMK:stb



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

March 8, 1982

Ms. Jean Semborski
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

ACT/007/011

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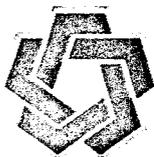
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Sincerely,

JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

cc: Richard Dawes, OSM
Clark Johnson, USFWS

JWS/LMK:btb



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

March 5, 1982

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
Sharon Steel Corporation
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

RE: Raptor Protection on Power Lines
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Mr. Jahne:

Enclosed are the results of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service survey of August 24-28, 1981. As you will note, all existing lines on U. S. Fuel Company's permit area were surveyed.

After reviewing the results of the survey, the Division feels that modifying additional poles would not be required at this time. Should problems arise in the future, or if it becomes evident that raptors are using the "Unmodified" poles, it may be necessary to modify additional poles. U. S. Fuel Company should contact the Division to make the necessary arrangements to have the lines resurveyed and approve modification designs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lynn M. Kunzler'.

LYNN M. KUNZLER
RECLAMATION BIOLOGIST

Enclosure

LMK/lk



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

ATM/007/011
Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

February 26, 1982

Ms. Jean Semborski
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Power Line and Raptor
Protection Policy

Dear Ms. Semborski:

Since there has been some confusion and misunderstanding regarding power lines and raptor protection, the Division has adopted the following policy.

Pursuant to UMC 817.97(c) (SMC 816.97[c] for surface mines) which states:

"A person who conducts underground (surface) coal mining activities shall ensure that the design and construction of electric power lines and other transmission facilities used for or incidental to the underground (surface) mining activities on the permit areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission System (USDI, USDA [1970]), or in alternative guidance manuals approved by the Division. Distribution lines shall be designed and constructed in accordance with REA Bulletin 61-10, Power Line Contacts by Eagles and Other Large Birds, or in alternative guidance manuals approved by the Division. For informational purposes, these two documents are available at the OSM Office, U. S. Department of the Interior, South Interior Building, Washington, D. C. 20240, at each OSM Regional Office, District Office and Field Office, and at the Central Office of the Division."

The Division will evaluate compliance as outlined below.

For "new" poles or when old poles on existing lines are replaced, the operator should design and construct these poles according to the design criteria of the above-mentioned guidelines.

Ms. Jean Semborski
February 26, 1982
Page two

For pre-Law poles (those constructed prior to 1977), the operator has two options:

Option 1

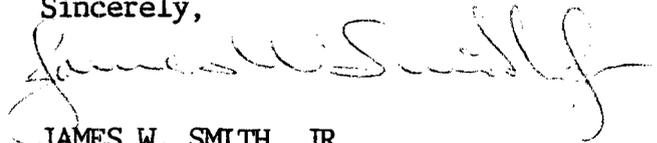
All poles with hazardous configurations shall be physically modified according to the criteria set forth in the guidelines above or according to plans approved by the Division. The operator will have 180 days to make the necessary modifications.

Option 2

Certain existing power line poles may be exempted from modification based upon United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) surveys of existing power lines and their recommendations. If not already completed, the survey should be conducted and the results submitted to the Division within 180 days of receipt of this notification. Adequate plans for modifying those poles requiring modification (as indicated by the survey) should be submitted to the Division for approval within 45 days of the survey and should be modified within 45 days of the Division's approval of the modification plans. If raptor populations or behavior changes dictate, future surveys may be required and additional poles modified. In the event a raptor is electrocuted on a pole that had not been previously recommended for modification, the Division may require several poles in that area to be modified.

Should you have any problems or questions, please don't hesitate to contact Lynn Kunzler or Susan Linner of my staff.

Sincerely,



JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

cc: Richard Dawes, OSM
Clark Johnson, USFWS
Douglas F. Day, DWR

JWS/LMK:btb



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
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February 26, 1982

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Sharon Steel Corporation
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

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Since there has been some confusion and misunderstanding regarding power lines and raptor protection, the Division has adopted the following policy.

Pursuant to UMC 817.97(c) (SMC 816.97[c] for surface mines) which states:

"A person who conducts underground (surface) coal mining activities shall ensure that the design and construction of electric power lines and other transmission facilities used for or incidental to the underground (surface) mining activities on the permit areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission System (USDI, USDA [1970]), or in alternative guidance manuals approved by the Division. Distribution lines shall be designed and constructed in accordance with REA Bulletin 61-10, Power Line Contacts by Eagles and Other Large Birds, or in alternative guidance manuals approved by the Division. For informational purposes, these two documents are available at the OSM Office, U. S. Department of the Interior, South Interior Building, Washington, D. C. 20240, at each OSM Regional Office, District Office and Field Office, and at the Central Office of the Division."

The Division will evaluate compliance as outlined below.

For "new" poles or when old poles on existing lines are replaced, the operator should design and construct these poles according to the design criteria of the above-mentioned guidelines.

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
February 26, 1982
Page two

For pre-Law poles (those constructed prior to 1977), the operator has two options:

Option 1

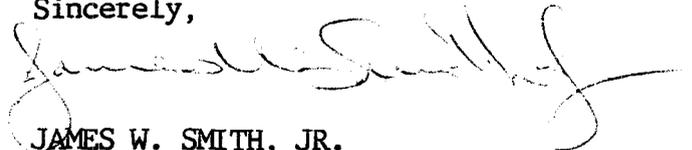
All poles with hazardous configurations shall be physically modified according to the criteria set forth in the guidelines above or according to plans approved by the Division. The operator will have 180 days to make the necessary modifications.

Option 2

Certain existing power line poles may be exempted from modification based upon United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) surveys of existing power lines and their recommendations. If not already completed, the survey should be conducted and the results submitted to the Division within 180 days of receipt of this notification. Adequate plans for modifying those poles requiring modification (as indicated by the survey) should be submitted to the Division for approval within 45 days of the survey and should be modified within 45 days of the Division's approval of the modification plans. If raptor populations or behavior changes dictate, future surveys may be required and additional poles modified. In the event a raptor is electrocuted on a pole that had not been previously recommended for modification, the Division may require several poles in that area to be modified.

Should you have any problems or questions, please don't hesitate to contact Lynn Kunzler or Susan Linner of my staff.

Sincerely,



JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

cc: Richard Dawes, OSM
Clark Johnson, USFWS
Douglas F. Day, DWR

JWS/LMK:btb



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

ACT/000/011

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

February 23, 1982

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
Sharon Steel Corporation
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

RE: Snow-Waste Removal and
Disposal Recommendations for
Utah Coal Operations

Dear Mr. Jahne:

Substantial snowfall accumulations during the past winter months have presented snow removal problems and hindered operational procedures at several coal mines within the State. This problem is predicated due to the lack of available on-site storage space necessary for disposal of the snow and the associated waste materials generated during snow removal operations.

The Division has requested remedial plans to provide adequate disposal and treatment of this excessive snow-waste material and is reviewing each plan on a temporary site-specific emergency basis.

In an effort to preclude or mitigate the possibility of future "emergency" snow removal problems, the Division is seeking the coal operators' assistance and cooperation in evaluating their present snow-waste removal and disposal methods to determine whether each operator's current procedures are adequate to ensure negligible impact to the hydrologic regime within and/or adjacent to the mining operation.

The present extent of the rules and regulations which pertain to the protection of the hydrologic balance do not provide a specific section which directly addresses those problems which occur as a result of excessive snowfall accumulation.

However, there are performance standards which do address this problem in an indirect way; specifically UMC 817.41, .43, .45 and .46.

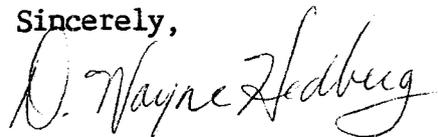
Therefore, until such time as the Office of Surface Mining and/or this Division proposes and adopts new language to address this problem directly, the following preliminary guideline criteria have been developed to help the coal operators minimize and/or control potential adverse environmental impacts which may result from the improper disposal and treatment of snow-waste materials.

1. Sedimentation ponds should not be used as a storage or disposal facility for snow. This practice can cause adverse problems during the spring runoff period, by creating an "iceberg effect" thereby increasing the chances of short-circuiting the pond, and negating sufficient detention time to settle out suspended solids.
2. The use of perennial drainages for storage and/or disposal of snow-waste should be avoided.
3. The use of intermittent and ephemeral drainages will be considered on a site-specific basis, assuming appropriate measures are taken to prevent excessive sedimentation to and of the stream channel.
4. Off-site storage may be permitted at an approved site(s) provided sufficient runoff control is incorporated to adequately treat the resultant effluent.
5. On-site storage (i.e., within the disturbed area, or permit area) is the recommended method for proper control and treatment of the excess snow-waste volumes. The preferred location should ensure that effluent from the eventual melting snowpack will pass through the appropriate runoff and sediment control facilities.
6. Irregardless of the methods selected and utilized to address the removal, storage and disposal of snow-waste at a minesite, the operator is held responsible for meeting the applicable State or Federal effluent standards for the receiving streams.

If an operator recognizes that he does have a snow-waste removal and disposal problem and judges that compliance with these recommended standards is beyond his capability, then the Division should be contacted. The Division will make every effort to work with the operator(s) to establish an acceptable and reasonable permanent solution.

If there are any questions or comments, please contact us.

Sincerely,



D. WAYNE HEDBERG
RECLAMATION HYDROLOGIST



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

ACT/007/011

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

February 23, 1982

Ms. Jean Semborski
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Snow-Waste Removal and
Disposal Recommendations for
Utah Coal Operations

Dear Ms. Semborski:

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If there are any questions or comments, please contact us.

Sincerely,



D. WAYNE HEDBERG
RECLAMATION HYDROLOGIST



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

ACT / 007 / 011
Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

February 23, 1982

Mr. James R. Pennington
U. S. Fuel Company
19th Floor, University Club Building
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

RE: Snow-Waste Removal and
Disposal Recommendations for
Utah Coal Operations

Dear Mr. Pennington:

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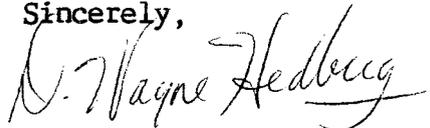
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If there are any questions or comments, please contact us.

Sincerely,



D. WAYNE HEDBERG
RECLAMATION HYDROLOGIST



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

ACT/002/011

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

February 2, 1982

Ms. Jean Semborski
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Revegetation Monitoring
Guidelines

Dear Ms. Semborski:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Revegetation Monitoring Guidelines in response to your request for assistance in this area. Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Division.

Sincerely,

Mary Boucek
MARY BOUCEK
RECLAMATION BIOLOGIST

Enclosure

cc: Charles Jahne, Sharon Steel Corporation

MB/btb

REVEGETATION MONITORING GUIDELINES

The Division has received requests for guidance in monitoring revegetation success on areas planted or seeded under interim reclamation plans where the latter may be used as revegetation test plots. In response to these requests, the Division has drawn up the following general guidelines:

1. It is recommended that monitoring be conducted at least once during the growing season, preferably during July or August, for the first five years following reseeding and every three to five years thereafter. Monitoring should be conducted during approximately the same dates from year to year.
2. Parameters to be measured during each monitoring period should probably include species composition, species cover per unit area and species occurrence per unit area (frequency or density). Total vegetative cover (living biomass) and cover of rock, litter and bare ground would also be useful.
3. Methods employed should be consistent from year to year. It is advisable to permanently mark sampling areas to ensure that the same areas are measured each year. As an example, if $1m^2$ plots are utilized, transects should initially be randomly located and the beginning and end of each transect permanently staked. Sample plots could then be evenly spaced along the transect line at the same fixed interval each year. In addition, a number of individual plants of each species planted could be permanently tagged and recorded each year with reference to survival.
4. In addition to quantitative measurements, certain qualitative observations should be noted during each sampling period.
 - A. Note whether or not grazing or browsing has occurred in each sampling area and, if so, which species are being utilized.
 - B. Apparent effectiveness of erosion control should be noted.
 - C. Special conditions, circumstances, etc., should be noted, e.g., sampling conducted during drought year or during unusually wet year.
5. It is strongly recommended that the operator keep a record of which seeding methods and which treatments (mulches, fertilizers, irrigation, etc.) are used in each revegetated area for comparative purposes. This will facilitate decisions made to correct potential problem areas and to revise revegetation plans for final reclamation.

In general, a monitoring program for final reclamation should include at least the following:

1. A schedule (including frequency and season of monitoring).

2. Parameters to be tested (cover, density, productivity, etc.) and methods of testing.
3. The level (parameters) at which revegetation will be deemed successful or inadequate (pursuant to 817.116 and 817.117) during early monitoring.
4. What will be done to correct problem areas?
5. How reference areas or other standards will be used in determining revegetation success?



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

December 11, 1981

Ms. Jean Semborski
U.S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Administrative Delay for Permanent
Program Coal Mine Plan Review
Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Ms. Semborski:

This is to inform you that the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining is invoking administrative delay in the review of your mining and reclamation plan submitted under the requirements of the permanent program rules and regulations.

Section UMC 771.13(b) of the State's regulations allow existing underground coal mining activities to continue operations beyond the eight (8) month deadline for Division approval, under their interim State permit, pursuant to Section 502 of the Federal Act (P.L. 95-87) if:

1. Timely and complete application for a permit under the permanent regulatory program has been made to the Division in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations;
2. The Division has not yet rendered an initial decision with respect to the application; and
3. The activities are conducted in compliance with all terms and conditions of the interim permit, the requirements of the Act and State statutes and regulations.

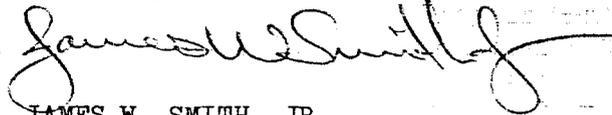
The Division is proceeding with review of all permanent program mining and reclamation plan permit applications as expeditiously as possible. We are increasing our technical staff to accommodate the expanded workload and ask that you please bear with us during this period.

Ms. Jean Semborski
December 11, 1981
Page Two

In order to further expedite the review process and issue permanent program approvals, we are requesting that any modifications of the mining and reclamation plan to continue or expand present activities be submitted at least three (3) months prior to anticipated need, whenever possible. The Division staff, to-date, has been exercising a considerable amount of time and energy reviewing modifications rather than permanent permit applications.

Your patience and cooperation are greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions or needs, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/te

cc: Richard E. Dawes, OSM



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

December 11, 1981

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
Sharon Steel Corporation
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

RE: Administrative Delay for Permanent
Program Coal Mine Plan Review
Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011
Carbon County, Utah

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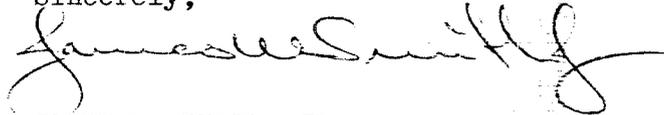
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Mr. Charles J. Jahne
December 11, 1981
Page Two

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JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
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JWS/te

cc: Richard E. Dawes, OSM



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

OIL, GAS, AND MINING BOARD

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF UTAH

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING

1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 533-5771

CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

CHARLES R. HENDERSON
Chairman

JOHN L. BELL
C. RAY JUVELIN
THADIS W. BOX
MAXILIAN A. FARBMAN
EDWARD T. BECK
E. STEELE McINTYRE

July 31, 1981

ACT / 007 / 011

Mr. Robert Eccli
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: U. S. Geological Survey
211 Regulations
Cross-Reference Index

Dear Mr. Eccli:

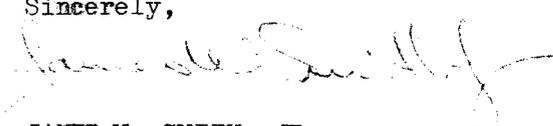
The Division of Oil, Gas and Mining has recently received a request from the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) for a cross-reference index of the 211 regulations and the Utah State Reclamation Program to be included in each permit application. Through such a cross-reference index, the coal mine permit reviews of the USGS may be expedited.

Since much of the 211 information may already be included in your mining and reclamation plan, and other subsequent modifications, it is suggested that you identify where and in which submissions the information may be found. A format for the cross-reference has been enclosed for your convenience.

If this material has been submitted to the USGS but not the Office of Surface Mining or Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, then this information should be duplicated for each.

Please contact Sally Kefer of my staff if you have any questions concerning this request.

Sincerely,


JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/SK/btm



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

OIL, GAS, AND MINING BOARD

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING
1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 533-5771

CHARLES R. HENDERSON
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July 31, 1981

ACT/007/011

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
Sharon Steel Corporation
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

RE: U. S. Geological Survey
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Cross-Reference Index

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COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/SK/btm



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

TEMPLE A. REYNOLDS
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING
1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 533-5771

July 16, 1981

OIL, GAS, AND MINING BOARD

CHARLES R. HENDERSON
Chairman

JOHN L. BELL
EDWARD T. BECK
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BOB NORMAN
MARGARET BIRD
HERM OLSEN

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
Sharon Steel
University Club Building, 19th Floor
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

RE: Guidelines on Perimeter Markers and
Raptor Protection on Power Lines

Dear Mr. Jahne:

As you know, on January 23, 1981, Utah's partial or conditional approval under the permanent program appeared in the Federal Register.

Some of the regulations in the permanent program are supplemental to those enforced under the Interim Program. More specifically, these regulations deal with perimeter markers and electrical power line design and construction. Because of their relative newness there exists some ambiguity concerning what the Division is actually looking for, particularly from the inspection viewpoint.

This letter, then, is to inform you of the Division's policy with regard to the enforcement of UMC 817.11(b) (Perimeter Markers) and UMC 817.97(c) (Raptor Protection on Power Lines).

Perimeter Marker Guidelines

1. The perimeter markers should be durable and should be visible enough to allow easy detection by the public, the mine equipment operator and the inspector under a wide range of weather conditions.
2. The perimeter markers should extend along the entire boundary of the permit area as indicated on maps submitted to the Division pursuant to the Mining and Reclamation Plan. At a minimum, all areas which are currently, or will be, affected by any surface effects of underground mining during the permit term shall be so marked.

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
July 16, 1981
Page two

Special attention is due in any and all areas of the minesite where the public, an equipment operator, or any individual associated in any way with the mining operation, or any authorized representative of the Division or other concerned agency will be aided by their presence.

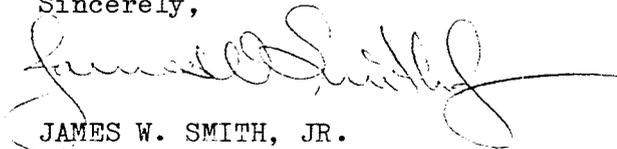
Any mine which does not have adequate perimeter markers as of July 1, 1981, shall be considered in violation and subject to enforcement action.

Raptor Protection on Power Lines

You should also be aware of UMC 817.97(c) requiring that operators ensure that the design and construction of electric power lines and other transmission features used for, or incidental to, the underground mining activities on the permit area be designed and constructed in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems (USPI, USDA 1970). Power lines should be designed and constructed in accordance with REA Bulletin 61-10, Power Line Contacts by Eagles and Other Large Birds. These and other guidelines, including diagrams of inexpensive pole modifications are available from the Division, the Office of Surface Mining and the Department of Interior. The Division requires that this regulation be addressed by July 1, 1981, or enforcement action will be warranted.

If you have any questions concerning these or other regulations in the permanent program please contact the Division.

Sincerely,



JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/TLP/te



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

OIL, GAS, AND MINING BOARD

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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1588 West North Temple
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Director

JOHN L. BELL
C. RAY JUVELIN
THADIS W. BOX
MAXILIAN A. FARBMAN
EDWARD T. BECK
E. STEELE McINTYRE

June 19, 1981

ACT/007/011

Mr. Charles J. Jahne
Sharon Steel Corporation
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

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Mr. Charles J. Jahne
June 19, 1981
Page two

Special attention is due in any and all areas of the minesite where the public, an equipment operator, or any individual associated in any way with the mining operation, or any authorized representative of the Division or other concerned agency will be aided by their presence.

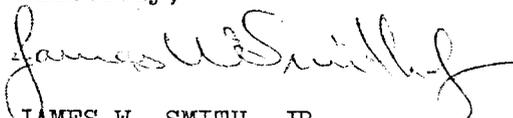
Any mine which does not have adequate perimeter markers as of July 1, 1981, shall be considered in violation and subject to enforcement action.

Raptor Protection on Power Lines

You should also be aware of UMC 817.97(c) requiring that operators ensure that the design and construction of electric power lines and other transmission features used for, or incidental to, the underground mining activities on the permit area be designed and constructed in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems (USPI, USDA 1970). Power lines should be designed and constructed in accordance with REA Bulletin 61-10, Power Line Contacts by Eagles and Other Large Birds. These and other guidelines, including diagrams of inexpensive pole modifications are available from the Division, the Office of Surface Mining and the Department of Interior. The Division requires that this regulation be addressed by July 1, 1981, or enforcement action will be warranted.

If you have any questions concerning these or other regulations in the permanent program please contact the Division.

Sincerely,



JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/TLP/te



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

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GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 533-5771

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C. RAY JUVELIN
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MAXILIAN A. FARBMAN
EDWARD T. BECK
E. STEELE McINTYRE

June 19, 1981

Mr. Robert Eccli
U. S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

ACT/007/011

RE: Guidelines on Perimeter Markers and
Raptor Protection on Power Lines

Dear Mr. Eccli:

As you know, on January 23, 1981, Utah's partial or conditional approval under the permanent program appeared in the Federal Register.

Some of the regulations in the permanent program are supplemental to those enforced under the Interim Program. More specifically, these regulations deal with perimeter markers and electrical power line design and construction. Because of their relative newness there exists some ambiguity concerning what the Division is actually looking for, particularly from the inspection viewpoint.

This letter, then, is to inform you of the Division's policy with regard to the enforcement of UMC 817.11(b) (Perimeter Markers) and UMC 817.97(c) (Raptor Protection on Power Lines).

Perimeter Marker Guidelines

1. The perimeter markers should be durable and should be visible enough to allow easy detection by the public, the mine equipment operator and the inspector under a wide range of weather conditions.
2. The perimeter markers should extend along the entire boundary of the permit area as indicated on maps submitted to the Division pursuant to the Mining and Reclamation Plan. At a minimum, all areas which are currently, or will be, affected by any surface effects of underground mining during the permit term shall be so marked.

Mr. Robert Eccli
June 19, 1981
Page two

Special attention is due in any and all areas of the minesite where the public, an equipment operator, or any individual associated in any way with the mining operation, or any authorized representative of the Division or other concerned agency will be aided by their presence.

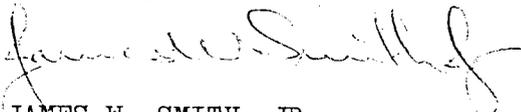
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Sincerely,



JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
COORDINATOR OF MINED
LAND DEVELOPMENT

JWS/TLP/te

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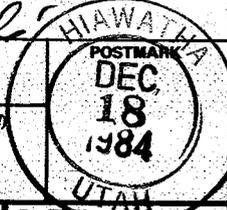
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Mr. Robert Eccle ~~1107 East 1st~~
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ACT/007/011

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CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 533-5771

January 28, 1981

Mr. James R. Pennington
U.S. Fuel Company
19th Floor, University Club Bldg.
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Dear Mr. Pennington:

The Division of Oil, Gas and Mining is pleased to announce that the Secretary of the Interior has granted approval to the State of Utah's permanent program to regulate coal mining operations on fee, state, and federal lands within its boundaries. This approval, with the list of conditions relative to the approval, was published in the Federal Register on January 21, 1981. That date is the effective date for the institution of the permanent program in Utah. In accordance with Section 771.21 of the Regulations Pertaining to Surface Effects of Underground Coal Mining Activities promulgated under the Utah Coal Mining and Reclamation Act, Chapter 10 of Title 40, Utah Code Annotated 1953, all operators of coal mines within the State must file a complete application for a permit to mine no later than two months after this approval date. The date of consequence becomes March 23, 1981.

It is the Division's judgement that all of the conditions will be satisfied within the required time frames and that the responsibilities between the Office of Surface Mining and the Division will be satisfactorily defined in the new Cooperative Agreement to be executed in the very near future. Presently, the Cooperative Agreement between the Office of Surface Mining and the Division under the interim program is in effect. As you know, we are attempting to develop an efficient system which will benefit all of us who are involved.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Division's Permit Application Guidelines for Organizational Format and Content and a copy of the U.S. Geological Survey's Coal Mine Plan Check List. Utilizing these two items will be very beneficial in the preparation of your Mining and Reclamation Plan and facilitate the review process by the various State and federal agencies.

Mr. James R. Pennington
January 28, 1981
Page Two

Thirteen (13) copies of the Mining and Reclamation Plan Permit Application are required to be submitted, six (6) copies for the Division and (7) copies for the Office of Surface Mining. The application should be submitted to the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining accompanied by a \$5.00 application fee. Copies of the application may be forwarded directly to the Office of Surface Mining to avoid delays in handling.

Please be reminded, also, that the permanent program performance standards, Section 817 et. seq., are now in effect regarding inspections and enforcement procedures.

If you would like a copy of the approval and conditions please let us know and we will be more than happy to forward a copy to you.

Sincerely,


CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF/te



ACT/007/011

SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

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Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 533-5771

CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

January 28, 1981

Mr. Robert Eccli
U.S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

Dear Mr. Eccli:

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January 28, 1981
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Sincerely,


CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF/te



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

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January 21, 1980

Mr. Errol Gardiner
U.S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84526

cc: 1007/011
RE: MC 779.20 & MC 783.20
Consultation Procedures for
Fish & Wildlife Studies.

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

Enclosed is a copy of the Consultation Procedures for Fish and Wildlife Studies to be included in the mine permit for permanent program compliance. Numerous requests for this information precipitated a written outline of the process to which permanent program mine permit applicants could refer.

In the near future, I will have available a set of guidelines for obtaining fish and wildlife and habitat information for a mine permit. These guidelines will be drawn up along with input from other agencies having jurisdiction over fish and wildlife and their habitats. These guidelines will only be general in nature but will provide some understanding of what may be required. These guidelines will not substitute for the guidelines which will be drawn up on a site-specific basis through the consultation procedures outlined on the attached sheets.

Should any questions arise, please contact me.

Sincerely,

MARY ANN WRIGHT
RECLAMATION BIOLOGIST

MAW/te

Enclosure: Consultation Procedures
for Fish & Wildlife Studies

ACT 007/011

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1982

DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING

ELEMENT OF HYDRAULICS

BY

S. E. SLOCUM, B. E., PH. D.,
PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

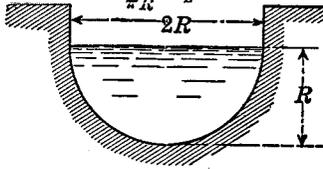
FIRST EDITION

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239 WEST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK
6 BOUVERIE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
1915

$$A = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

$$w.p. = \pi R$$

$$r = \frac{\frac{\pi R^2}{2}}{\pi R} = \frac{R}{2}$$



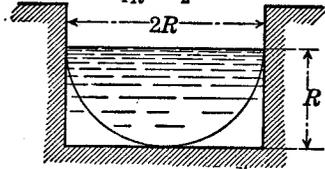
Semicircle

FIG. 98.

$$A = 2R^2$$

$$w.p. = 4R$$

$$r = \frac{2R^2}{4R} = \frac{R}{2}$$



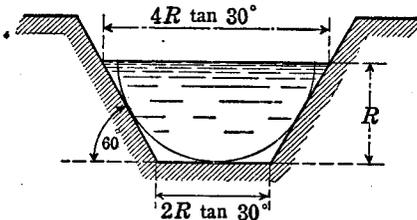
Half Square

FIG. 99.

$$A = 3R^2 \tan 30^\circ$$

$$w.p. = 6R \tan 30^\circ$$

$$r = \frac{3R^2 \tan 30^\circ}{6R \tan 30^\circ} = \frac{R}{2}$$



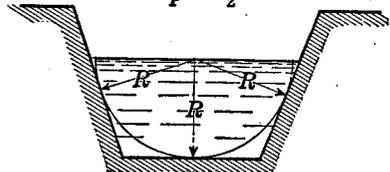
Half Hexagon

FIG. 100.

$P =$ Wetted Perimeter

$$A = \frac{1}{2} PR$$

$$r = \frac{\frac{1}{2} PR}{P} = \frac{R}{2}$$



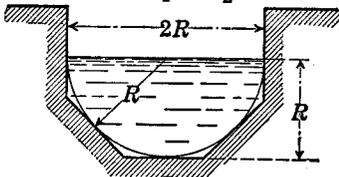
Trapezoid

FIG. 101.

$P =$ Wetted Perimeter

$$A = \frac{1}{2} PR$$

$$r = \frac{\frac{1}{2} PR}{P} = \frac{R}{2}$$



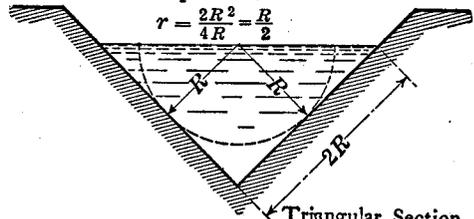
Half Octagon

FIG. 102.

$$A = 2R^2$$

$$w.p. = 4R$$

$$r = \frac{2R^2}{4R} = \frac{R}{2}$$



Triangular Section

FIG. 103.

T/007/011

Business is better than good for one Utah coal company

By Heather Clisby
PAY DIRT Staff Reporter

United States Fuel Company is doing what many other coal companies wish they could do — selling all its production.

U.S. Fuel's current contracts, plus one signed recently with Intermountain Power Agency of Murray, Utah, leave the company with no stockpiles of coal, no layoffs, and even an occasional hiring.

"We're even wondering sometimes what we are doing right," said E. Peter Matthies, executive vice president and chief operating officer. "We decided not to wonder, but to just keep operating the way we are." U.S. Fuel, based in Salt Lake City, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sharon Steel Corporation.

Matthies attributes U.S. Fuel's success to the good working relationship between the company and the United Mine Workers, which represents a 380-member workforce. The company also employs an 80-member management staff.

"We're making a big effort to maintain a good relationship with the union," said Matthies. "There is a lot of cooperation between the company and the union. We talk things over with them and try and include them in certain decisions," he added.

He even has an open invitation to attend

union meetings, he said. He has attended a few and spoken to the members.

U.S. Fuel's miners are regularly setting production records. The men recently set a record by producing an average of 7,000 tons of coal a day for a week.

These records are helping to meet the projected production goal of 1.2 million tons of coal for 1982, 60 percent more than last year, according to Matthies.

OVERSEAS CUSTOMERS

Fifty percent of the company's production is sold overseas, most of it to a Japanese trading firm called Nichimen America. U.S. Fuel secured the contract in the spring of

1981, the first company in Utah to have a long-term contract with Japan. The agreement calls for delivery of 200,000 tons of coal annually for 10 years. Nichimen distributes the coal to Japanese utilities and other companies, Matthies explained.

The largest domestic contract is with Nevada Power, supplying 400,000 tons of coal, plus or minus 50,000 tons, annually until 1996, he said. Other domestic contracts include small industries and utilities in the West, as well as Army, Navy and Air Force installations.

With all this production and selling going on, it's logical the company is planning to open a new mine. Called the Mohrland mine,

IPP negotiating ...

She said that while the participants face the prospect of a smaller project, there is an "upbeat feeling." If the project has to be cut, the decision can be made at a point where it can be accomplished without financial hardship to the participants.

Each unit of the plant will require two million tons of coal annually. The contracts secured amount of 1.5 million to 2.0 million tons.

Garret said other contracts for Utah coal

are being actively pursued. Earlier this year, IPP and Consolidation Coal Company entered into a memorandum of understanding whereby Consol would have provided about one-third of the project's coal requirements. That memorandum has expired, Garrett said.

Terms of the contracts already signed have not been disclosed because of continuing negotiations with other companies.

IPP plans call for the project to use only Utah coal, dating to the planning stages when the agency made that commitment to Utah Governor Scott Matheson. At one point, the company was considering using some Wyoming coal, an idea that generated political heat. It has stated repeatedly in recent months the plant will use only Utah coal.

United States Fuel said it has dedicated 25 million tons of coal in its Utah mines to the project. The company said the contract could amount to as much as \$700 million.

U.S. Fuel is a unit of Sharon Steel Corporation.

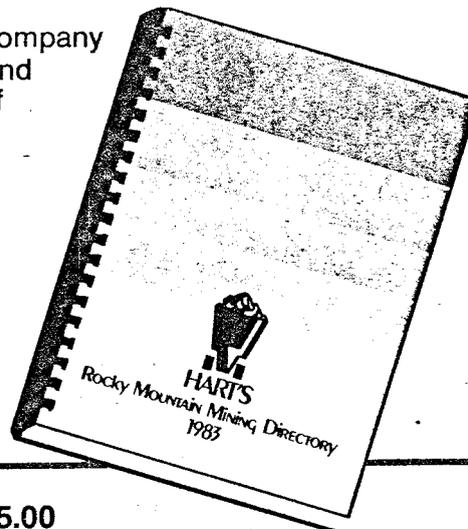
Until a final decision is made on deferring or cancelling plans for the second two units, IPA is holding back on a \$600 million bond issue. It will be postponed until negotiations on the cutback are completed. The agency thus far has issued \$1.5 billion of tax-free bonds.

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ACT 7/001 *
Business ...

it is about five miles south of Hiawatha, Utah.

"The Mohrland mine will be opening up around April of 1983," Matthies said.

Planned total production of all four mines is between 4.0 and 4.5 million tons of coal a year, according to J.T. Boyd Company, mining consultants for U.S. Fuel.

The company currently uses continuous miners to extract coal, but the King No. 4 mine is being converted to the longwall mining system, which will be used also in the Mohrland mine.

U.S. Fuel sometimes buys coal from other producers to help fill its many orders.

"We buy coal from neighboring companies when we can't fill an order. It kind of helps us both out," Matthies said.

And U.S. Fuel is doing something few other companies are doing these days — hiring.

"I just hired 11 more people yesterday," Matthies said. "U.S. Fuel is known as a pretty secure job right now since we are one of the few companies not laying people off. I guess that's one reason why our employees are happy," he added.

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Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Cleon B. Feight, Division Director

4241 State Office Building - Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

June 11, 1982

Mr. Robert [redacted]
Mine Engineer
U.S. Fuel [redacted] Company
Hiawatha, UT 84527

RE: Utah Code Annotated, 1953
Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Mr. [redacted]:

Sorry the enclosed copy of UCA, Title 40, Chapter 10 was not included as indicated in the June 9th letter.

Please find it with this letter, also, I've sent some graphs on the effect of [redacted] in preventing wind erosion for your information.

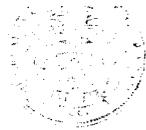
Sincerely,

THOMAS L. PORTLE
RECLAMATION SOILS SPECIALIST

Enclosure

TLP:dc

SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor



OIL, GAS, AND MINING BOARD

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF UTAH
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CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

May 4, 1981

Mr. Tom Goubis
Plant Ecologist
TAR Staff
Office of Surface Mining
Brooks Towers
1020 15th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

RE: U.S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011
Carbon County, Utah

Dear Tom:

I am forwarding a copy of a report done on Davidse buckwheat (Eriogonum corymbosum var. dauidsei) last summer by Chris Slabosevich of Eureka Energy Company.

I think you will find the report informative concerning the present status of the species.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Ann Wright".

MARY ANN WRIGHT
RECLAMATION BIOLOGIST

MAW/te

Enc: Report



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

STATE OF UTAH
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March 17, 1980

Mr. Bob Eccli
U.S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha Complex
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: Powerline Protection
King Mines
U.S. Fuel Company
ACT/007/011

Dear Bob:

Enclosed are copies of two publications dealing with Environmental
Criteria for electric transmission lines.

Hope these are helpful to you.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. SUCHOSKI
RECLAMATION HYDROLOGIST

TJS/te

cc: Don Crane, O.S.M.

Enclosure: Environmental Criteria



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

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September 24, 1979

Mr. James R. Pennington
President
19th Floor, University Club Bldg.
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

RE: Hiawatha Complex
ACT/007/011

Dear Mr. Pennington:

For those mines which have not upgraded their monitoring plans to comply with the permanent program, modification of the federal rules for the Interim Program have caused a change in the reporting schedule for water quality results. Those mines which have upgraded their monitoring programs should maintain the same schedules.

On June 22, 1979, the Office of Surface Mining (O.S.M.) modified its regulations requiring reporting of water quality information by surface and underground coal mines during the Initial Regulatory Program (Federal Register, Volume 22, No. 122, pages 36886-87). These modifications have been made to the rules (30 CFR 715.17 and 717.17) to make reporting time period requirements more consistent with similar requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency and to eliminate the filing of duplicate reports.

More specifically, the modified rules allow for two alternative reporting periods for sample measurements of discharges to surface waters. As one alternative, reports are to be made to the regulatory authority by the discharger within 60 days of the end of each 60-day sample collection period. (If the mining activity involves Federal coal, the regulatory authority includes the State and O.S.M.).

September 24, 1979

Page Two

A second acceptable method is reporting through compliance with equivalent time period reporting requirements under the NPDES permit system of the Clean Water Act. Use of the second alternative is conditioned upon the discharges being subject to NPDES requirements. It should be noted that compliance with the second alternative may be achieved by either filing the NPDES reporting form with the regulatory authority, or by identifying the State or Federal government official with whom the NPDES reporting form was filed.

I should emphasize that the regulations require that in all cases in which analytical results of samples indicate a violation of a permit condition or applicable standard, the operator shall notify the regulatory authority immediately. I should also note that when the Permanent Regulatory Program becomes effective, the reporting requirements of 30 CFR 816.52 and 817.52 will apply.

If questions should arise with respect to these reporting requirements, please contact Thomas Suchoski on my staff. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



RONALD W. DANIELS

COORDINATOR OF MINED LAND DEVELOPMENT

RWD/te



SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor

OIL, GAS, AND MINING BOARD

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF UTAH

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING

1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 533-5771

CHARLES R. HENDERSON
Chairman

CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

JOHN L. BELL
C. RAY JUVELIN
THADIS W. BOX
CONSTANCE K. LUNDBERG
EDWARD T. BECK
E. STEELE McINTYRE

June 29, 1979

Mr. James R. Pennington
President
U.S. Fuel Company
19th Floor, University Club Bldg.
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

ACT/007/011
RE: Hiawatha Complex

Dear Mr. Pennington:

The Division would like to bring to your attention the requirements of Section 211.62 of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations applying to the mining of Federal coal leases. The Division is presently proceeding under a cooperative agreement with the Department of the Interior in the execution of these regulations. This section requires an accounting of reclamation activities within 30 days after the end of each calendar year. A report of each planting is required in the annual report and should also be available on site within a required 30 day period. If you have not already done so, please submit an accounting of reclamation activities which took place at your mining operations during 1978. Submit this report within 30 days to the Division and copy it to the Office of Surface Mining in Denver.

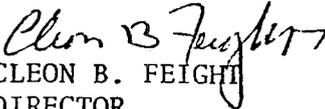
The Division further requests your company to collect quantitative data, this summer season, on any past revegetated areas. This information will aid in final determinations on the success of revegetation and will aid in your future revegetation efforts.

With regard to compliance with the performance standards of the permanent regulatory program, which will be effective in September, 1979, the Division strongly urges that you give attention to the matter of reference areas. Vegetative reference areas will be required by the

June 29, 1979
Page Two

Division of each mining operation as a means of determining satisfactory revegetation. Guidelines for use in establishing reference areas are currently being drawn up by the Division, and will be available at a later date. In the meantime, if the Division can offer assistance to you in this area, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,


CLEON B. FEIGHT
DIRECTOR

CBF/sp

enc: MR Form 3
Operations and Progress Report

cc: Office of Surface Mining, Region V

SCOTT M. MATHESON
Governor



OIL, GAS, AND MINING BOARD

GORDON E. HARMSTON
Executive Director,
NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF UTAH
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CLEON B. FEIGHT
Director

May 16, 1979

Mr. Errol Gardiner
Vice President & General Manager
United States Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

RE: RAMP Program
Hiawatha Complex
Carbon County, Utah
ACT/007/011

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

Ms. Mary Ann Wright of our Division has informed me that she and Mr. Bob Eccli of U.S. Fuel Company discussed the possibility of reclaiming the abandoned #2 and #3 slurry ponds at Hiawatha utilizing the RAMP program administered by the Soil Conservation Service.

Please find enclosed a copy of the final rules for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program which were published in the Federal Register on September 28, 1978. Additional information can be obtained from Mr. Merlin N. Boswell, State Resource Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, 4012 Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84138.

Also enclosed, is a copy of the final rules for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program administered by the Office of Surface Mining and the State, when the State has an approved regulatory program and reclamation plan.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. SMITH, JR.
RECLAMATION SOILS SPECIALIST

JWS/te

Enclosure: RAMP Rules & AMLR Rules

R

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING
1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116



JAN 21 1980

19 79 OPERATIONS AND PROGRESS REPORT

DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING

(To be filed for each Mining Operation at
the end of each calander year)

OPERATOR: UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY Sec. 26,27,34 T. 15 S R. 8 E B&M SL
35
Address: P.O. BOX A No. of approved Notice of
HIAWATHA, UTAH 84527 INTENTION: ACT 1007/011
DATE OF APPROVAL: MAY 11, 1978

(1) The gross amount of materials moved during the year for this mining operation was: 122,700 TONS OF COAL PROCESSING WASTE ROCK DEPOSITED IN WASTE DISPOSAL SITES. 121,300 TONS OF FINE COAL DEPOSITED IN SLURRY IMPOUNDMENTS NO. 1 AND NO. 5. 4,000 CUBIC YARDS OF TOPSOIL REDISTRIBUTED NORTH OF SLURRY IMPOUNDMENT NO. 1

(2) STATUS OF RECLAMATION WORK*

<u>Month</u>	<u>WORK PERFORMED</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>
January		
February		
March		
April		
May	<u>REDISTRIBUTED 4,000 YARDS OF TOPSOIL AND RE-SEED AREA NORTH OF SLURRY IMPOUNDMENT NO. 1</u>	<u>POOR RESULTS DUE TO LACK OF MOISTURE</u>
June		
July		
August		
September		

STATUS OF RECLAMATION WORK (Continued)

<u>Month</u>	<u>WORK PERFORMED</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>
October	RESEEDED (HAND BROADCAST) AREA NORTH OF SLURRY IMPOUNDMENT NO. 1	PENDING MOISTURE IN SPRING
November		
December		

* The monthly status of reclamation work may be outlined on a separate sheet if desired.

(3) INCLUDE WITH THIS REPORT, AN UP-DATED MAP AND PLAN, PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE M-3, (1).

FILE NOTATIONS

COMMODITY: Coal

DATE: _____

OPERATOR: Untied States Fuel Company

FILE NUMBER: ACT/007/011

ADDRESS: 19th Floor University Club Building
136 E. S. Temple SLC, Utah

MINE NAME: Hiawatha Complex

REPRESENTATIVE: Errol Gardiner,
James R. Pennington,

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Sec. (s) See NOI

A.T. Forrest President Gen. Mgr.

T. _____ R. _____

TELEPHONE: 355-8857 Hiawatha

COUNTY: Carbon and Emery Counties

Sharn Steel, Mining Div.

LAND OWNERSHIP: Fee & Federal

MINERAL OWNERSHIP: US Fuel & BLM

FILE PREPARED _____

Entered On: _____

TENTATIVE APPROVAL: _____

INDEX CARD X

N.I.C.M. 5/31/77

FINAL APPROVAL: _____

ROLODEX CARDS X

M&R PLAN 5/31/77

BOND ESTIMATE: _____

PIN MAP X

MAILING LIST X

BOND RECEIVED: _____

PUBLISHED:

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLISHING RECEIVED:

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____

NOTICES SENT TO:

LAND OWNERS: _____

MINING MAILING LIST _____

ZONING AUTHORITY _____

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS _____

APPLICANT(S) _____

HEARING HELD: NO _____ YES _____ DATE: _____ REMARKS _____

TYPE OF BOND: _____

Date/Amount approved: _____ Date/Form approved: _____

ANNUAL REPORT RECEIVED:

1976 _____ 1977 _____ 1978 _____ 1979 _____ 1980 _____ 1981 _____ 1982 _____ 1983 _____ 1984 _____

REMARKS: _____

CONFIDENTIAL: _____

COMMODITY: _____

FILE NOTATIONS

OPERATOR: United States Fuel Company
 ADDRESS: 19th Floor University Club Bldg.
136 E. South Temple SLC, UTAH
 REP: James R. ~~Remington~~ PENNINGTON
President
 TELEPHONE: 355-8857

FILE NO: ACT/007/011
 MINE NAME: King-4, King-5, Mohrland, So. Fork
 LEGAL DES: SEC(S) See NO1
 T. _____ R. _____
 COUNTY: Carbon and Emery Co's.
 LAND OWNERSHIP _____
 MINERAL OWNERSHIP _____

FILE PREPARED form Entered On: _____
 INDEX CARD N.I.C.N. 5-31-77
 ROLODEX CARDS M&R BEAN 5-31-77
 PIN MAP MINING MAILING LIST

TENT. APPR: _____
 FINAL APPR: _____
 BOND ESTIMATE: _____
 BOND RECEIVED: _____

PUBLISHED:
 (1) _____
 (2) _____
 (3) _____
 (4) _____

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLISHING RECEIVED:

NOTICES SENT TO:
 LAND OWNERS: _____

MINING MAILING LIST _____
 ZONING AUTHORITY _____
 COUNTY COMMISSIONERS _____

APPLICANT(S) _____

HEARING HELD: NO _____ YES _____ DATE: _____ REMARKS _____

TYPE OF BOND: _____

Date/Amount approved: _____ Date/Form approved: _____

ANNUAL REPORT RECEIVED:
 1976 _____ 1977 _____ 1978 _____ 1979 _____ 1980 _____ 1981 _____ 1982 _____ 1983 _____ 1984 _____

REMARKS:

CONFIDENTIAL: _____

copy #1973

File ACT 1007/111
#14

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

RECEIVED

HIAWATHA, UTAH 84527

SEP : 3 1984

September 11, 1984

DIVISION OF OIL
GAS & MINING

Mr. D. Wayne Hedberg
State of Utah, Div. of Oil, Gas and Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

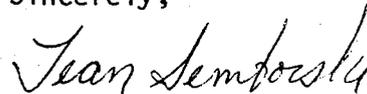
RE: Response to Review
Comments on NOV 84-4-8-8,
4 of 8 and 6 of 8

Dear Mr. Hedberg:

United States Fuel Company is submitting their written response to your letter of August 28, 1984 containing the Division's review comments on NOV 84-4-8-8, 4 of 8 and 6 of 8.

We believe this response to be complete and adequate. We have attempted to satisfy all of your concerns in the abatement of the two above mentioned violations.

Sincerely,



Jean Semborski
Engineer

Enclosure



UMC 817.46 Hydrology

- 1) The catch basin spillway will pass the 25 year, 24 hour storm as shown by the Peak Flow Calculation sheet accompanying this submittal. The spillway is of adequate size and depth to give the basin the required one foot minimum between the water surface and settled top of the embankment (UMC 817.46 j). Refer to the revised drawing F-533 for the spillway design, cross section and appropriate hydro-logic calculations.
- 2) A cross section of the Catch Basin complete with elevations is provided on F-533.
- 3) The requirements of 817.46 j-u are addressed below:
 - (j) Addressed in item #1 above.
 - (k) The elevations listed on the drawing are those of the "settled" embankment.
 - (l) The top width exceeds that required by the regulations.
 $(7.6 + 35) - 5 = 8.5$. The embankment width measures 25 feet.
 - (m) The combined slopes are 4.5:1 and should be stable considering the width and construction methods. This basin was excavated into the existing natural ground. The embankment slopes and top were compacted by the equipment as the basin was being constructed.
 - (n) The embankment foundation and entire area was cleared of vegetation and the foundation area was scarified. No slope was steeper than 1v:1h.
 - (o) No coal processing waste or earthen materials containing sod, roots or other vegetative matter was used in the embankment fill.
 - (p) Fill and the embankment side were compacted.
 - (q) Not Applicable
 - (r) See certification on Drawing F-533.

- (s) Embankment top and slopes were seeded.
- (t) The Catch Basin will be inspected four times per year.
- (u) Although this is not a sediment pond, U.S. Fuel will leave the basin in place at least until after final reclamation is complete.

UMC 817.21-.25 Soils

- 1) Soil will be scarified, using a tractor powered farm disc, to a depth of 6 - 8". The goal of this procedure will be to allow seeds to establish themselves on the bare patches where compaction due to equipment tires may have occurred and to allow precipitation to penetrate.
- 2) At the time of final reclamation, the storage magazines will be removed from this site via the existing roadway. The areas under each magazine and the road leading from their prior location to the asphalt will be scarified by disc or back-hoe bucket teeth to a depth of between 6 and 12 inches.
- 3) The magazine area soils are comparable to that tested in the nearby Middle Fork topsoil stockpile (see table VIII-16 in the mine permit package). Fertilizer recommendations are made on page 131C of the mine permit application. Sulfur coated urea will be hand broadcast at a rate of 40# per acre. Treble super phosphate will be added at a rate of 30# per acre. A hay mulch can be added on the localized, revegetated patches to enhance seed growth.

UMC 817.111-.117 and UMC 784.13 (b)(5)

- 1) The permanent reclamation seed mix will be used on the bare spots. The use of the permanent mix for interim reclamation has been advocated by DOGM for U.S. Fuel's current interim reclamation projects.

The permanent trial seed mix #3 will be used and can be referred to in the mine permit application (see Table IX-3). The seeds will be applied at the per acre rate as listed in this table by hand broadcasting method.

- 2) This reclamation is interim in nature. Final reclamation of this area, by virtue of it's location, has been addressed in the mine permit application (see p. 55B, 56, 59 and 60).
- 3) Mulching was partially addressed under the response to soils. The hay mulch will be applied at a rate of one ton per acre. However, it should be noted that the topsoil pile adjacent to this site has been successfully revegetated without the use of any mulch and on a steeper slope than is being considered here.
- 4) Seeding will be done in late fall.

UMC 817.46 Hydrology

Area A and B - A map is enclosed to locate the areas where the earth berms will be placed (see Drawing F-534). The operator has set up an on-site meeting with a representative of the Division to discuss appropriate types and locations of outlet structures.

Area C - A cross-section of the berm around this old storage area accompanies this submittal. The berm is located as indicated on the enclosed map.

Area D - With respect to Area D, which lies just east of Slurry Pond #4 and adjacent to Highway 122, we have previously advised the Division that it was disturbed prior to the Act and has not been used in connection with our mining operations since that time. As acknowledged in the letter of August 28, 1984, Violation No. 6 of 8 was apparently issued with respect to this area on the basis of an observation made by Sandy Pruitt in January of 1983, over one year and three months prior to the NOV issued by Dave Lof. Any heavy equipment observed by Ms. Pruitt was not owned or operated by U.S. Fuel Company, but may have belonged to an independent contractor who parked it on or near Area D without authority or permission of our company. It should also be emphasized that there is no evidence whatsoever that any such equipment caused any adverse physical impact on Area D so as to subject it to regulatory requirements. Recent decisions of the Interior Board of Land Appeals interpreting OSM's regulations hold that where there is no adverse physical impact by a current mining operation on an area disturbed prior to SMCRA, the active operator is not responsible for compliance with hydrologic performance standards with respect to the area. Darmac Coal Co., 74 IBLA 100 (1983). For the foregoing reasons, we consider Area D to be exempt and not subject to sediment controls. (Please see attached legal decision).

UMC 817.111-.117 and UMC 784.13 (b)(5)

Revegetation will be accomplished by the same methods outlined in the mine permit application. The procedures of revegetation at this site will be similar to that outlined for Middle Fork final reclamation. The seeding rates and mulch rates will be in accordance with that listed for Middle Fork (see page 47A). However, this old storage site will not have soil added to it. We have already scarified the area to a depth of 12" with the teeth of a backhoe bucket to break up the existing compaction in the soil.

Seed mix information can be found on page 104 in the mine permit application. Seed mix #3 will be broadcast on the area in September or October. A hay mulch will be place over the seed.

Criteria tests for Demonstrating Successful Revegetation can be accessed on page 63-65. This monitoring is related to final revegetation work. Other interim revegetation monitoring is outlined on pages 124 and 125. It is in the design plans of the revegetation test plots.

U.S. Fuel has received no final analysis yet on their reclamation-revegetation plan. OSM is still in the process of reviewing the mine permit application.

UMC 817.21-.25

- 1) Last fall, the salt-slag area was cleared of all materials being stored there and the site was regraded. This spring a berm was replaced around the site and the area itself was scarified. Scarification was performed to reduce the compaction of the site thus allowing a more suitable rooting medium with better water penetration. The soil was scarified by using the teeth of a backhoe bucket and was dug to a depth of 12 inches.

- 2) The same fertilizer recommendations will be applied as for the Middle Fork yard soils should the soil samples show them to be similar in their nutrient deficiencies.

The fertilizer to be applied, by hand in this case, would be sulfur coated urea, treble super phosphate and potassium chloride applied at rates of 40, 30 and 30 pounds respectively.

- 3) Soil samples have been taken and sent in for analysis. Test results are not yet available from the laboratory but will be sent to the Division when we receive them.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

4015 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

DARMAC COAL CO.

IBLA 83-615; IBSMA 81-66

Decided June 30, 1983

Appeal by Darmac Coal Company from the May 1, 1981, decision of Administrative Law Judge Sheldon L. Shepherd, denying an application for temporary relief and upholding the validity of Notice of Violation No. 81-I-62-8 (Docket No. CH 1-107-R).

Reversed.

1. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Administrative Procedure: Burden of Proof—Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Hearings: Generally

OSM makes a prima facie case by submitting sufficient evidence to establish the essential facts of the violation; when it makes that showing and the showing goes un rebutted, the violation must be sustained.

2. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Evidence: Generally

It is error for an Administrative Law Judge to fail to admit evidence of laboratory tests of water quality samples when the permittee challenges that evidence only by asserting that it is hearsay because of a failure to establish the chain of custody of the samples. Such an objection goes to the weight to be given to the evidence, not to its admissibility.

3. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Hydrologic System Protection: Generally--Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Previously Mined Lands: Generally--Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Water Quality Standards and Effluent Limitations: Discharges from Disturbed Areas

An alleged violation of the effluent limitation for pH set forth in 30 CFR 715.17(a) is properly upheld on the basis of a Hach test showing an acidity reading of 4 or lower, in the absence of evidence that the Hach test was not properly administered.

4. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Hydrologic System Protection: Generally--Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Previously Mined Lands: Generally--Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Water Quality Standards and Effluent Limitations: Discharges from Disturbed Areas

Where there is no adverse physical impact from current mining on water quality resulting from previous mining there is no disturbance that requires compliance with 30 CFR 715.17(a).

APPEARANCES: Bruno A. Miscatello, Esq., Butler, Pennsylvania, for Darmac Coal Company; William P. Larkin, Esq., Office of the Field Solicitor, Charleston, West Virginia, Glenda Hudson, Esq., Attorney, and Marcus P. McGraw, Esq., Assistant Solicitor for Litigation and Enforcement, Office of the Solicitor, Washington, D.C., for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE IRWEN

Darmac Coal Company (Darmac) has appealed from the May 1, 1981, decision of Administrative Law Judge Sheldon L. Shepherd, Docket No. CH 1-107-R, which held, in a combined application for review and for temporary relief proceeding, that the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) properly issued Notice of Violation (NOV) No. 81-I-62-8 to Darmac, pursuant to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C.

SS 1201-1328 (Supp. IV 1980) (the Act), and its implementing regulations, 30 CFR Chapter VII (the regulations). The NOV cited Damac for violating section 715.17(a) of the regulations by permitting discharges from areas disturbed by surface coal mining and reclamation operations which exceeded the maximum allowable numerical effluent limitations for pH and manganese.

Procedural Background

On March 16, 1981, OSM Inspector Jeffrey King conducted an inspection of Damac's inactive No. 7 strip mine, located in Donegal and Clearfield townships, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and discovered a small discharge, or seep, of water coming from an underground source on the permit area. He tested the discharge with a Hach kit ^{1/} and found it to have a pH of 4 (Tr. 24-25). He also took two samples of the discharge to a laboratory for testing (Tr. 7, 15-17) and, based upon its report, issued NOV No. 81-I-62-8 to Damac (Tr. 7), alleging a violation of the effluent limitations of section 715.17(a) of the regulations with respect to pH and manganese. The NOV required Damac to perform any measure necessary to assure that discharges from the disturbed area would not exceed the effluent limitations. The abatement time established by the NOV was April 21, 1981 (OSM Exh. A). However, Damac applied for review of the NOV and for temporary relief, and the abatement period was extended pending the outcome of a hearing, which was held in Butler, Pennsylvania, on April 28, 1981.

The Administrative Law Judge regarded the facts as similar to those in Cravat Coal Co., 2 IBSMA 249, 87 I.D. 416 (1980), which held the mining operator responsible for water quality of discharges from a pre-existing seep when it mined through the seep. He upheld the issuance of the NOV as to the pH quality of the water on the basis of OSM's Hach test and denied the application for temporary relief (Decision at 3-4). He had previously refused to admit the laboratory reports analyzing OSM's water samples because the OSM inspector failed to establish a clear chain of custody of the water samples (Decision at 3; Tr. 17-24). Damac subsequently appealed to the Board, arguing that (1) it was error to find that OSM had established a prima facie case solely on the basis of a Hach kit result, and that (2) OSM had not sustained its burden of proof as to the existence of a violation because, unlike the situation in Cravat, *supra*, Damac had proved that it had not affected the seep. Damac further argues that it was incumbent upon OSM to prove that the water from the seep was affected by Damac's operation.

Discussion

[1] Three issues may be disposed of at the outset. Damac's contention that OSM had the burden of proving that the water from the seep on Damac's permit area was affected by Damac's operation in order to justify the issuance of an NOV based upon an operator's failure to meet effluent

^{1/} A Hach kit test is a field indicator test for water quality (Tr. 24).

limitations cannot be accepted. OSM succeeds in making a prima facie case that a violation occurred by the submission of sufficient evidence to establish the essential facts of the violation. If OSM's evidence is not rebutted, that evidence is all that is required to sustain the violation. See 43 CFR 4.1171(b). As discussed below, in this case there is ample evidence of the fact of the violation.

[2] As to whether laboratory reports may be admitted into evidence where there is an apparent break in the chain of custody of the samples, an Administrative Law Judge has discretion to admit evidence that he believes is probative, regardless of a witness' failure to establish a proper chain of custody, unless the opposing party discredits it on some other basis. In administrative proceedings generally, an objection based on the hearsay rule goes to the weight to be given the evidence, not to its admissibility. See Roberts Brothers Coal Co., 2 IBSMA 284, 294-95, 87 I.D. 439, 445 (1980), and cases cited in note 3. Thus, we believe the Administrative Law Judge properly should have admitted OSM's laboratory reports, and we will consider them to be part of the record.

[3] Thirdly, we believe the Administrative Law Judge was correct in deciding that the evidence of a Hach test administered by an inspector experienced in its use was sufficient to sustain a finding that the pH value of the effluent discharged from the seep was not within acceptable limits where the actual reading was 4.0, the minimum acceptable number was 6.0, and the witness testified that he had never experienced a Hach kit error of more than one point (Tr. 46; see also Tr. 25, 44-47, 52; Decision at 3). The results of a Hach test are presumptively valid in the absence of rebuttal evidence that the test was not properly administered. D and D Mining Co., 4 IBSMA 113, 89 I.D. 409 (1982). Darmac's arguments concerning the unreliability of the Hach test results in this case are unpersuasive, particularly in view of the fact that its own evidence confirms those results (Appellant's Exh. 5). Thus, the evidence provided by the Hach test in this case was sufficient to sustain the Administrative Law Judge's conclusion that a violation existed.

[4] Darmac suggests that "the basic issue is whether or not this Operator should be held responsible for a pre-existing seep caused by prior mining activities on this site" and asserts that there is "little dispute" that "appellant did not affect the surface area around the seep" (Brief for Appellant at 3). OSM poses the issue as "whether Darmac disturbed the area of the seep within the meaning of the regulation and, thus, assumed responsibility therefor," ^{2/} and concludes its argument with the statement that "by affecting the area of the seep, either through spoil placement or topsoil removal, the area became part of its surface coal mining operation and Darmac was, therefore, responsible for the quality of the water dis-

^{2/} 30 CFR 710.5 defines "disturbed area" as "those lands that have been affected by surface coal mining and reclamation operations."

charged from that area" (Brief of OSM at 2-4). 3/ Based on a careful review of the hearing transcript and exhibits, we conclude that, although neither argument was successfully vindicated, the notice of violation cannot be sustained.

It is not disputed that Damac discovered the seep before it began mining operations and made an effort to avoid the area during them. 4/ Damac acknowledged, however, that some topsoil was sloughed off onto the seep as it was being removed by bulldozer from around the seep. 5/ It also acknowledged that surface drainage from a relatively small area around the seep was not passed through a sedimentation pond before leaving the permit area. 6/ For its part OSM conceded that the dirt that had come down on the seep was not enough to have affected its water quality. 7/

Thus, since some dirt was deposited on the seep, the area was technically affected, i.e., disturbed. Normally all surface water from the area would have to comply with the requirements of being passed through a sedimentation pond and meeting the applicable effluent standards before leaving the permit area. Under the circumstances of this case, however, the area was not as a practical matter disturbed. It has been held in a context also involving previously mined areas that absent adverse physical impact from the current mining on the condition remaining from the previous mining—in those cases, orphaned highwalls—no disturbance occurs that requires bringing that condition into compliance with presently applicable standards. Cedar Coal Co., 1 IBSMA 145, 154-56, 87 I.D. 250, 255-56 (1979). See Miami Springs Properties, 2 IBSMA 399, 403-05, 87 I.D. 645, 647-48 (1980). Since there is no showing of adverse physical impact in this case, Damac is not responsible for the violation of 30 CFR 715.17(a). 8/

3/ 30 CFR 715.17(a) provides:

"Water quality standards and effluent limitations. All surface drainage from the disturbed area * * * shall be passed through a sedimentation pond or a series of sedimentation ponds before leaving the permit area. * * * Discharges from areas disturbed by surface coal mining and reclamation operations must meet all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations and, at a minimum, the following numerical effluent limitations * * *"

4/ Tr. 60-61, 79, 89, 105-07, 113.

5/ Tr. 87, 89, 98-99, 102, 103-04, 109.

6/ Tr. 99-101, 113-14, 117-19.

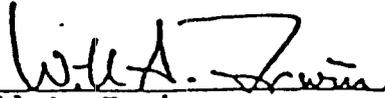
7/ Tr. 42.

8/ In view of this disposition of the case, it is not necessary to discuss the possibility suggested in Tiger Corp., 4 IBSMA 202, 205, 89 I.D. 622, 623-24 (1982), that compliance with 30 CFR 715.17(a) might be excused in similar circumstances where adequate data concerning hydrologic balance before and after mining is presented.

IBLA 83-615

IBSMA 81-66

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated the Board of Land Appeals by the Secretary of the Interior, 9/ the decision of the Administrative Law Judge is reversed.



Will A. Irwin
Administrative Judge

We concur:



Bruce R. Harris
Administrative Judge



Anne Poindexter Lewis
Administrative Judge

9/ Secretarial Order No. 3092 of Apr. 26, 1983, 48 FR 22370 (May 18, 1983), transferred to the Board of Land Appeals "[a]ll of the functions and responsibilities delegated to the Board of Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals with respect to appeals arising under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977."

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
ENGINEERING DEPT., HIAWATHA, UTAH

COMPUTATION FOR PEAK FLOW CALCULATIONS
FOR CATCH BASIN EMERGENCY SPILLWAY
ABATEMENT OF VIOLATION 84-4-8-8, 4 OF 8
REF. DRAWING F-533

$$\text{WATERSHED LAG} = L = \frac{L^{0.8} (S+1)^{0.7}}{1900 Y^{0.5}} = \frac{(1,050)^{0.8} (5.93)^{0.7}}{1900 (25)^{0.5}} = .0956 \text{ HRS.}$$

L = LENGTH OF WATERSHED = 1,050 FT.

$$S = \frac{1000}{CN} - 10 = \frac{1000}{67} - 10 = 4.93$$

Y = AVERAGE WATERSHED SLOPE = 25%

A = WATERSHED AREA = 5.4 ACRES = .0084 mi²

RAINFALL DEPTH (25YR, 24 HR. STORM) = 2.60 INCHES

$$\text{TIME OF CONCENTRATION} = \frac{L}{0.6} = \frac{.0956}{0.6} = .1593$$

~~STORM HYDROGRAPH CALCULATIONS~~

INPUT SUMMARY FOR CATCH BASIN NE
AR POWDER MAGS.

DISTRIBUTION	SCS TYPE B
RAINFALL DEPTH	2.6 INCHES
DURATION	24 HOURS
WATERSHED AREA	.0084 SQ. MI.
CURVE NUMBER	67
TIME OF CONC.	0.1593 HOURS

OUTPUT SUMMARY

RUNOFF DEPTH	0.4 INCHES
INITIAL ABSTR.	0.99 INCHES
PEAK FLOW	0.47 CFS
AT TIME	10.004 HRS
VOLUME CHECK	0.4 INCHES

CONTENTS

U.S. Fuel Company Hiawatha Mines Complex

1. Memorandum from the Administrator, Western Technical Center, to the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM).

Memorandum from the Director, OSM, to the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management.
2. Maps.
3. Chronology of Events.
4. Findings
5. National Environmental Policy Act Compliance Documents.
6. Letters of Concurrence and Consultation:
 - a. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - b. Bureau of Land Management
 - c. Branch of Solid Minerals (BLM)
 - d. U.S. Forest Service
 - e. State Historic Preservation Office
7. Federal Permit with Conditions.
8. Technical Analysis.
9. Notification.

RECEIVED

MAR 08 1985

DIVISION OF OIL
& MINING



United States Department of the Interior
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
Reclamation and Enforcement
BROOKS TOWERS
1020 15TH STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

FEB 22 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Director, Office of Surface Mining
FROM: *Allen D. Klein* Allen D. Klein, Administrator, Western Technical Center
SUBJECT: Recommendation for Approval of U.S. Fuel Company's Hiawatha Mines Complex (King 4, 5 and 6) Mining Plan and Permit, Carbon and Emery Counties, Utah, Federal Leases: SL-025431, SL-069985, U-058261, and U-026583

I. Recommendation

I recommend approval with conditions of the U.S. Fuel Company's Hiawatha Mines Complex (King 4, 5 and 6) permit for an underground mining operation. This is an existing mine. The mining plan and permit application were approved under the Federal lands and State interim programs. My recommendation is based on the technical analysis and environmental assessment of the complete application. The applicant has proposed to continue underground mining on Federal coal leases SL-025431, SL-069985, U-058261, and U-026583, and private fee coal during the 5-year permit, and later to develop additional portions of those same leases as well as private fee coal during the thirty-year life-of-mine. The permit with conditions will be in conformance with the applicable Federal regulations, the Utah State Program and the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended. I also recommend that you advise the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, under 30 CFR 746.13 that the U.S. Fuel Company's Hiawatha Mines Complex mining plan is ready for approval. I concur that a performance bond in the amount of \$5,600,000.00 is adequate.

The Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (UDOGM) and the Office of Surface Mining (OSM), identified elements of the applicant's proposal which require conditions to comply with State and Federal law. The State regulatory authority will issue their permit subsequent to the Federal permit.

My recommendation for approval is based on the complete mining plan and permit application, updated to February 4, 1985. I have determined that this action will not have a significant impact on the human environment.

II. Background

The Hiawatha Mines Complex (King 4, 5 and 6) is located in Carbon and Emery Counties, Utah. The permit area contains 12,605 surface acres, of which 1,680 and 10,925 acres are Federal and private surface, respectively. Approximately 435 acres have been disturbed to date. The estimated 30-year life-of-mine operation contains 19,211 surface acres, of which 3,764 and 15,447 acres are Federal and private, respectively. All of these acres have been leased. This mine operation will not affect any environmentally-sensitive areas. The majority of the proposed underground operations will utilize room-and-pillar and longwall mining methods. The "A", "B" and Hiawatha coal seams will be mined at a maximum production rate of 1.76 million tons per year. All underground coal mining activities are scheduled to cease around the year 2014.

A primary issue associated with the Hiawatha Mines Complex permitting action is concern for stability of the four underground reservoir seals during operations at the Hiawatha Mines Complex. The reservoir is located in abandoned workings, and the sealed portals are immediately adjacent to the surface facilities of King Mines 4 and 5. The company has collected the information on the construction of the upper seal. From that data, the company has determined the seal is stable and will be able to maintain a safety factor of 2. All four seals were constructed of the same material at the same time; therefore, if the upper seal is safe, then the remaining three seals are also expected to be safe. OSM has reviewed the data and agrees with the company. However, as a permit condition, OSM is requiring an annual physical inspection of each seal and a contingency plan in case of failure to assume that the safety factor is maintained.

Very little topsoil has been salvaged for reclamation purposes because the majority of disturbances occurred prior to the enactment of SMCRA. To accomplish reclamation of the disturbed areas, soil will be borrowed from areas designated as topsoil borrow areas that will yield sufficient material to reclaim previously disturbed areas as well as the borrow areas.

Five large coal slurry impoundments currently exist in the Hiawatha Mines Complex permit area resulting from coal washing activities. The coal fines are actively removed and are sold to buyers. However, the remaining waste has accumulated resulting in large embankments and refuse piles. OSM has worked extensively with U.S. Fuel to develop baseline data for characterizing the refuse waste material as subsoil plant growth media and to design a reclamation plan for the slurry pond/refuse embankments specific to the site and refuse material, and to characterize substitute topsoil materials. OSM is requiring a redistribution of 16 inches of substitute topsoil.

U.S. Fuel has identified sufficient substitute topsoil material in four borrow areas to cover regraded refuse waste areas with 16 inches of soil. U.S. Fuel is conducting field trial testing of 6, 12 and 16 inches of topsoil and has committed to redistribute 6 inches, if the field trials prove that revegetation can be accomplished with less topsoil. However, the bond has been calculated for redistribution of 16 inches of substitute topsoil.

The nearby town of Hiawatha, owned by U.S. Fuel, was developed during World War I. The current population is about 200. At one time, the town's population reached nearly 1500, but in the mid-1950's, and the 1960's, the population declined to about 150, in response to the diminished national importance of coal as an energy source. The Hiawatha townsite (55 acres) was originally proposed as a part of the permit area but has been removed leaving a permit area of 12,605 acres.

The company's original submission allowed for the postmining retention of the road system and underground reservoir for continued use by the town as its culinary water supply. Because the postmining viability of the company-owned town of Hiawatha is doubtful after the cessation of operations at the Hiawatha Mines Complex, OSM determined that reclamation plans for the roads and underground reservoir be submitted prior to permit approval. The company submitted plans on December 10, 1984, for reclamation of two Class I roads and one Class III road and a commitment to drain the reservoir if the town's postmining viability cannot be established. The UDOGM reviewed the reclamation plans and submitted deficiency comments to OSM on January 17, 1985, and OSM contacted the company to discuss all of the State's concerns. The company resubmitted the reclamation plan which addressed all of the State's concerns relevant to the roads and underground reservoir on February 4, 1985.

No public hearings were held or requested specifically for U.S. Fuel's permanent program application. However, hearings have been held recently regarding coal development in central Utah, of which the Hiawatha Mines Complex is a part. These hearings were held in order to receive public input for the following documents:

- o Draft environmental impact statement: Uinta-Southwestern Utah Coal Region, Round II Coal Leases 1983, BLM;
- o Final Environmental Statement: Development of Coal Resources in Central Utah 1979, USGS;
- o Land Management Plan: Ferron-Price Planning Unit, Manti-La Sal National Forest 1979, USFS.

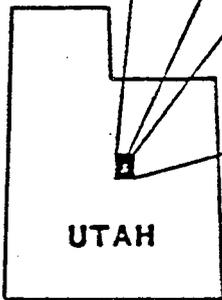
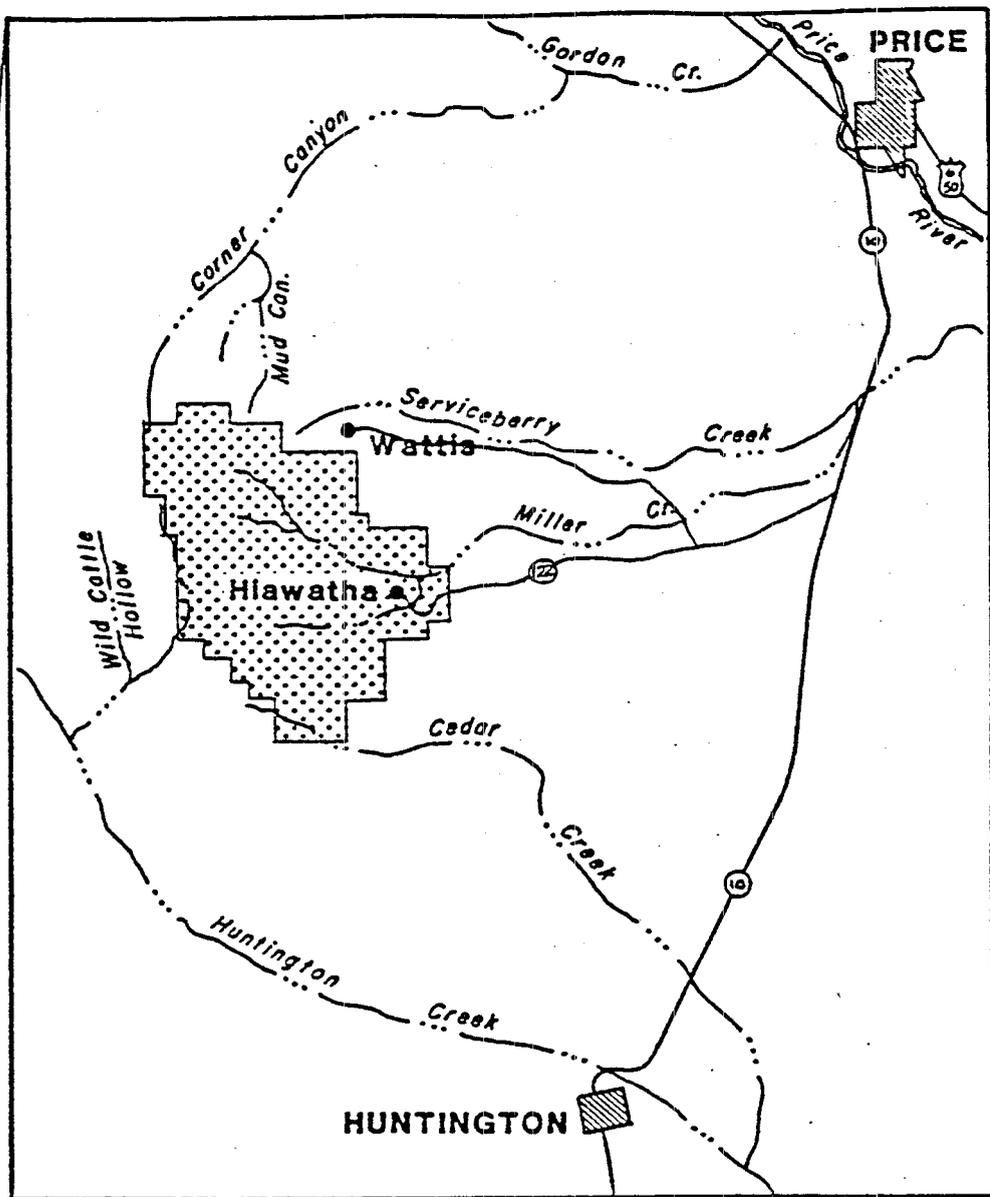
The Hiawatha Mines Complex permit application was reviewed by OSM and UDOGM using the approved Utah State Program and the Federal Lands Program (30 CFR Chapter VII, Subchapter D). The Mineral Leasing Act portion of the plan was also reviewed for compliance with the applicable portion of 43 CFR Part 3400.

The technical analysis, the cumulative hydrologic impact assessment and environmental assessment for this permit application were prepared by OSM. These documents, other documents prepared by UDOGM, the company's application, and other correspondence developed during the completeness and technical reviews are part of OSM's mining plan and permit application file. The UDOGM and OSM jointly developed proposed conditions to assure compliance with State and Federal regulations.

A chronology of events related to this mining plan is enclosed. The U.S. Fuel Company published the newspaper notice as required on February 22 and 29, and March 7 and 14, 1984. No written comments, objections, or requests for an informal conference were received. Written concurrence was provided by U.S. Forest Service; Bureau of Land Management (for Federal coal); and letters were received from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

A total of 13 permit conditions are necessary to clarify the permit application package and assure that the operation and reclamation operations will be conducted in accordance with the applicable regulations. Specifically, Condition Number 1 is intended to assure that no disturbance will occur in areas which have not had adequate cultural resource inventory surveys. Such disturbances are not expected to occur during this permit term. Condition Numbers 2, 5, 6 and 7 require monitoring hydrologic resources and underground reservoir seals to confirm projected impacts and assure that the continued use of the reservoir is safe. Condition Numbers 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 require the applicant to submit as-built designs and additional plans and information to clarify or supplement information in the permit application package. Condition Number 12 requires the applicant to demonstrate compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service mitigation measures. And finally, Condition No. 13 requires the applicant to consult with the regulatory authority prior to using a road through a sensitive riparian zone and stream crossing.

The information in the permit application and mining plan, as well as other information documented in the recommendation package and made available to the applicant, has been reviewed by UDOGM staff in coordination with the OSM Project Leader.



UTAH



NORTH



SCALE IN MILES

Figure 1
 AREA MAP
 HIAWATHA MINES COMPLEX

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY
HIAWATHA MINES COMPLEX

Application for Mining Plan and Permit Approval

Date	Event
December 11, 1975	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) approved 211 mining plan.
May 1977	U.S. Fuel (USF) submitted mine plan to USGS in accordance with 30 CFR 211.
June 1, 1977	USF submitted mining plan to Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (UDOGM) under 1975 Utah Mined Land Reclamation Act.
May 11, 1978	State issued interim permit.
July 1, 1979	USF submitted plans to UDOGM for proposed King 6 Mine.
July 9, 1979	UDOGM approved King 6 Mine with stipulations.
January 28, 1981	Minerals Management Service (MMS) approved development of King 6; however, approval was denied for additional portal, conveyor, and loadout facility until the permanent program permit application is submitted and approved.
March 23, 1981	The permanent program repermitting permit application package (PAP) was transmitted to OSM for review.

Date	Event
July 10, 1981	OSM approved, with 41 stipulations, the King 6 surface facilities. UDOGM followed with approval on July 15, 1981.
September 4, 1981	OSM transmitted to UDOGM a preliminary apparent completeness review (ACR) of the PAP.
December 11, 1981	UDOGM invoked "administrative delay" in the review of the permit application.
June 3, 1982	UDOGM transmitted letter to USF outlining the status of the applicant's response to the July 10, 1981, stipulations.
November 8, 1982	OSM prepared and transmitted to UDOGM an ACR for the entire mining complex (March 23, 1981, PAP.)
November 8, 1982	UDOGM forwarded their ACR comments to USF. OSM's comments were transmitted as an addendum on November 22, 1982.
March 22, 1983	USF notified UDOGM of its intent to cease operations at the King 6 Mine until market conditions improve.
May 4, 1983	USF notified UDOGM that King 5 will be idled.

Date	Event
May 9, 1983	UDOGM found the PAP to be administratively incomplete and stated that USF must respond to 5 items within 30 days. The deadline for response to the November 8, 1982, ACR was July 15, 1983.
May 19, 1983	USF provided a response to 3 items identified in the May 9, 1983, determination of administrative completeness.
June 8, 1983	OSM's Albuquerque Field Office notified OSM-WTC that USF could be developing a pattern of willful violations.
June 10, 1983	UDOGM found USF's May 19, 1983, response to be adequate for the purpose of declaring the PAP "administratively complete."
June 13, 1983	OSM/UDOGM transmitted letter to the applicant stating that all application deficiencies must be addressed. No deadline was given.
June 14, 1983	OSM received USF response to the November 8, 1982, ACR.
August 10, 1983	OSM transmitted preliminary draft of determination of adequacy (DOA) to UDOGM for review.
September 20, 1983	OSM forwarded draft final DOA to UDOGM for their review and established November 7, 1983, as the date for the applicant's response.

Date	Event
September 20, 1983	UDOGM developed preliminary comments on USF proposal (August 31, 1983) to construct a new beltline and portal breakouts in the Middle Fork mine yard. USF was notified that OSM would include this proposal as part of the current permit review.
September 23, 1983	OSM and UDOGM met to discuss DOA.
September 29, 1983	OSM forwarded final DOA to UDOGM, incorporating their comments made at the September 23, 1983, meeting.
October 4, 1983	UDOGM forwarded the DOA to the applicant and set the date of response as November 7, 1983.
October 13, 1983	UDOGM, OSM, and USF met to discuss DOA. OSM apprised USF of the timeframe for response (November 7).
October 20, 1983	OSM transmitted to USF and UDOGM a DOA clarifying deficiency items discussed at the October 13, 1983, meeting.
October 31, 1983	USF requested a 30-day extension for DOA response.
November 10, 1983	USF submitted response to October 4, 1983, DOA. A meeting was held in Salt Lake City to review this material with UDOGM and the applicant's consultants.
January 4, 1984	OSM completed a review of the proposed emergency breakout for the Middle Fork mine yard ventilation portal.

Date	Event
January 9, 1984	USF responded to the November 21, 1983, DOA.
January 20, 1984	OSM forwarded DOA of the January 9, 1984, response to USF.
February 13, 1984	USF responded to January 20, 1984, DOA.
February 17, 1984	OSM notified USF that the PAP was determined to be complete and that the technical analysis (TA) process would begin. USF was notified to begin publication of public notice.
March 14, 1984	USF completed publication of newspaper notice of availability of a complete permit application.
March 16, 1984	USF responded further to January 20, 1984, DOA.
April 4, 1984	Preliminary draft decision document was completed.
April 12, 1984	UDOGM inspectors and OSM conducted field visit of the mine operation.
April 30, 1984	UDOGM forwarded their comments to OSM on the April 4, 1984, preliminary TA.
June 15, 1984	USF responded to deficiency of stability of underground reservoir seals with a plan to evaluate construction by September 21, 1984.
July 20, 1984	Final concurrence received from Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on mining plan.

Date	Event
August 30, 1984	OSM received final TA from contractor.
October 25, 1984	Meeting held with USF to discuss final deficiencies.
December 10, 1984	USF submitted plans for reclamation of roads and underground reservoir.
January 16, 1985	UDOGM submitted comments to OSM on reclamation plans.
January 22, 1985	USF submitted evaluation of underground reservoir seals.
January 30, 1985	USF, via telephone conversation, committed to address all of UDOGM's concerns on reclamation plan.
February 4, 1985	USF submitted revised reclamation plans for the roads and underground reservoir addressing UDOGM concerns.
February 1985	Western Technical Center recommends approval of permit and mining plan with conditions.
	Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management approved mining plan with conditions.

FINDINGS

U.S. Fuel Company
Hiawatha Mines Complex

Application for Mining Plan

- I. The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) has determined that the permit application package submitted on March 23, 1981, and updated through February 4, 1985, and the permit with conditions are accurate and complete and comply with the requirements of the approved Utah State Program, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA), and the Federal Lands Program. [UMC 786.19(a)]
- II. OSM has reviewed the permit application and mining plan, has prepared the technical analysis (TA) and the environmental assessment (EA) and based on this, has made the following findings:
 1. The applicant proposes acceptable practices for the reclamation of disturbed lands. These practices have been shown to be effective in the short-term; there are no long-term reclamation records utilizing native species in the Western United States. Nevertheless, the OSM staff has determined that reclamation, as required by the Act, can be feasibly accomplished under the mining plan when supplemented by permit conditions. [TA, Chapter XV, Vegetation Resources] [UMC 786.19(b)]
 2. The probable cumulative hydrologic impact assessment (PCHIA) of all existing and anticipated mining by the Hiawatha Mines Complex and the Star Point Mines Complex in the cumulative impact area (CIA) indicates that no material damage will occur to the hydrologic balance (quantity or quality) within the CIA. [Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Executive Summary - TA Appendix A]

The surface coal mining operations proposed under the application have been designed to prevent damage to the hydrologic balance in associated off-site areas. [TA Chapter XII, Probable Hydrologic Consequences of Mining; and, CHIA Chapters 5 and 6] [UMC 786.19(c)]

3. After reviewing the description of the proposed permit area, OSM determines this area is:
 - a. Not included within an area designated unsuitable for surface coal mining operations. (See March 1981 submittal, Volume I, Chapter II, Appendix II-2; correspondence of J.W. Smith (UDOGM) October 2, 1980; and I.W. Hatch (USFS). [UMC 786.19(d)(1)])
 - b. Not within an area under study for designating lands unsuitable for surface coal mining operations. [See March 1981 submittal, Volume I, Chapter II, Appendix II-2; correspondence of J.W. Smith (UDOGM) October 2, 1980, and I.W. Hatch (USFS)]. [UMC 786.19(d)(2)]
 - c. Not on any lands subject to the prohibitions or limitations of UMC 761.11(a) (national parks, etc.); and not on lands subject to the prohibitions of UMC 761.11(f) (public buildings, etc.), and 761.11(g) (cemeteries). [TA, Chapter VI, Cultural and Historic Resources] [UMC 786.19(d)(3)]
 - d. Within 100 feet of the outside right-of-way of State Highway 122 and Carbon County Road 338. However, the applicant has demonstrated a previous right to these activities and may continue them under the permit. Further, the county and state highway departments have reviewed and approved construction of roads and an underpass within the permit area. [TA, Chapter IV, Legal, Financial and Compliance Information] [UMC 786.19(d)(4)]
 - e. Within 300 feet of occupied dwellings. However, the applicant owns the dwellings, therefore, permission to operate within 300 feet is not required. [DOA response, Volume I, Chapter II] [UMC 786.19(d)(5)]
4. OSM's issuance of a permit and the Secretarial decision on the Mineral Leasing Act plan is in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) as a result of Utah State Historic Preservation Officer concurrence in a letter dated July 9, 1984, with OSM's finding that the mining operation will not adversely affect cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is received. [TA Chapter VI, Cultural and Historic Resources] [UMC 786.19, 30 CFR 786.19(e)]
5. The applicant has the legal right to enter and conduct mining activities in the permit area. [PAP, Volume I, Exhibits, Chapter II-8; and, DOA Response, Volume 1, Chapter II] [UMC 786.19(f)]

6. The applicant has submitted proof and OSM's records indicate that four violations of applicable law and regulations have not been corrected. However, the applicant has demonstrated that resolution is being pursued in accordance with the requirements of UMC 786.17(c). [Volume I, Chapter II, pages II-6-7; DOA letter response Volume I, Chapter II; and oral communication with Wayne Hedberg, UDOGM, January 30, 1985] [UMC 782.14]
7. OSM's records do not confirm that all fees for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund have been paid. The applicant has paid all required reclamation fees based on the underground production rate of \$0.15/ton. However, there is a disagreement between the applicant and OSM over the required rate for coal fines reclaimed from the slurry ponds. At issue is the \$0.20/ton difference in the reclamation fee rates for surface and underground mined coal. Resolution is being pursued through appropriate legal processes. [Personal communication with John Sender, OSM Fee Compliance Officer, in OSM Albuquerque Field Office on January 30, 1985] [UMC 786.19(h)]
8. OSM and UDOGM records do not show that the applicant controls or has controlled mining operations with a demonstrated pattern of willful violations of the Act and the Utah State Program of such nature, duration, and with such resulting irreparable damage to the environment as to indicate an intent not to comply with the provisions of the Act. [Personal communication with Donna Griffin, OSM Reclamation Specialist, in OSM Albuquerque Field Office on January 30, 1985, and Joe Helfrich, UDOGM, on January 30, 1985] [UMC 786.19(i), 773.15(b)(1)]
9. Underground coal mining and reclamation operations to be performed under the permit will not be inconsistent with the underground Star Point Mines Complex in the immediate vicinity of the Hiawatha Mines Complex. [CHIA; and, Resource Recovery and Protection Plan] [UMC 786.19(j)]
10. The applicant has provided evidence and OSM has found there are no prime farmlands in the permit area or life-of-mine area. [Letter of negative determination from Soil Conservation Service, January 17, 1983, Appendix VIII-I, response to apparent completeness review] [UMC 786.19(l)]
11. Negative alluvial valley floor determinations have been made for all drainages in the proposed permit area. These determinations were made on the basis of: 1) unsuitability for flood irrigation agricultural activities (i.e., steep slopes, small acreage, stony soils); 2) presence of plants not important to agriculture on the areas meeting the geomorphic criteria. [TA Chapter X] [UMC 786.19(1)]

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

United States Fuel Company Hiawatha Mines Complex

The technical analysis (TA) and the environmental assessment (EA) were prepared by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM). These documents identify certain environmental impacts that would result from the Federal approval of the mining plan for U.S. Fuel Company's Hiawatha Mines Complex. The 5-year permit application, submitted to the State under its approved permanent program, proposes a total permit area of 12,605 acres, all of which were previously permitted under the interim program. The permit area encompasses portions of four Federal leases.

The regional impacts of coal mining in the Cedar Creek basin are addressed in the Bureau of Land Management's Uinta-Southeastern Utah Coal Region Environmental Impact Statement, 1983.

OSM has determined that impacts to the King Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Mines area would result from mining. However, OSM finds that impacts would not be significant.

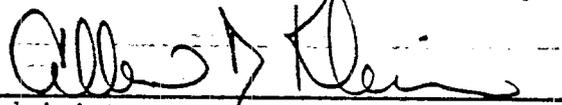
OSM identified two potentially significant issues during the early phases of the mine plan review including: 1) an underground water storage system that didn't meet MSHA's safety standards and 2) reclamation of a series of large coal slurry ponds.

Regarding the underground storage of ground water, U.S. Fuel has removed the upper bulkheads from the mine openings that will limit the amount of water that can be stored in the mine to a level acceptable to OSM and MSHA. In addition, the bulkhead was dismantled and the construction details verified in order to document the stability of other bulkheads that will be left in place.

Five large coal slurry impoundments currently exist in the Hiawatha Mines Complex permit area resulting from coal washing activities. The coal fines are actively removed and are sold to buyers. However, the remaining waste has accumulated resulting in large embankments and refuse piles. OSM has worked extensively with U.S. Fuel to develop baseline data for characterizing the refuse waste material as subsoil plant growth media and to design a reclamation plan for the slurry pond/refuse embankments specific to the site, refuse material, and substitute topsoil characteristics. U.S. Fuel has identified sufficient substitute topsoil material in four borrow areas to cover regraded refuse waste areas with 16 inches of soil. U.S. Fuel is conducting field trail testing of 6, 12 and 16 inches of topsoil and has committed to redistribute 6 inches, if the field trials prove that revegetation can be accomplished with less topsoil. However, the bond has been calculated for redistribution of 16 inches of substitute topsoil.

Impacts identified by OSM and the State would be mitigated by those appropriate environmental protection measures detailed in the mining plan and proposed conditions attached to the permit.

Based upon the evaluation of impacts given in the TA and EA, I find that no significant impacts to the human environment would result from the proposed mine. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required.



Administrator
Western Technical Center

2/22/85

Date

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
U.S. FUEL COMPANY
HIAWATHA MINES COMPLEX
KING NOS. 4, 5, AND 6 MINES

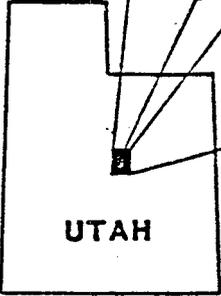
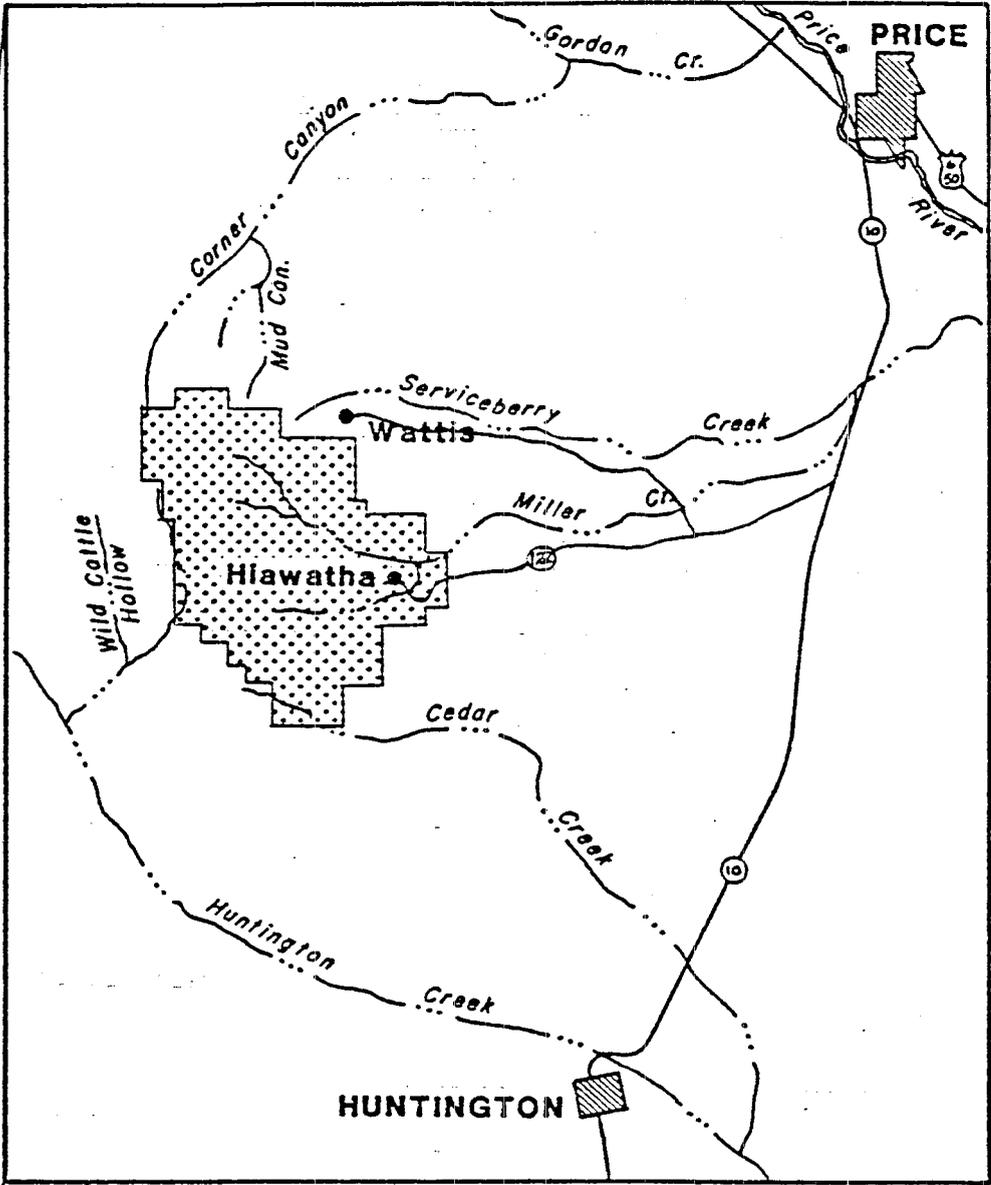
INTRODUCTION

The Hiawatha Mines Complex is located on the east side of the Wasatch Plateau in central Utah, about 15 miles southwest of Price, in Carbon and Emery Counties (Figure 1). The life-of-mine area encompasses 19,211 acres and is located within: T. 15 S., R. 7 E., SLM, Sections 13, 24, 25, 36; T. 15 S., R. 8 E., SLM, Sections 17-21, 26-35; T. 16 S., R. 7 E., SLM, Sections 1, 12, 13; and T. 16 S., R. 8 E., SLM Sections 3-11, 15-22 (Figure 2). In this area, approximately 5,726 acres (approximately 30 percent) of Federal coal are leased by United States Fuel Company (U.S. Fuel). The Federal coal leases are: SL-025431 (2,370.26 acres), SL-069985 (2,356.09 acres), and the combined leases U-058261 and U-026583 (1,000 acres). All of the leases are contained within the life-of-mine area. Most of the remainder of the coal in the life-of-mine area (9,833 acres) is owned by U.S. Fuel.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) permit area includes 12,605 acres in T. 15 S., R. 7 E., SLM, Sections 13, 24, 25, 36; T. 15 S., R. 8 E., SLM, Sections 17-21, 26-35; T. 16 S., R. 8 E., SLM, Sections 3-6, 8, 9. The mining plan area consists of the 2,543 acres of Federal coal within the permit area. Some portion of each Federal lease is in the mining plan area, although each also extends outside the permit area.

The Hiawatha Mines Complex is a consolidation of the original King, Hiawatha, Black Hawk, and Mohrland coal mines, which began operating in the early 1900's. U.S. Fuel was organized in 1915 and began operation in 1916, when it took over the properties of the Consolidated Fuel Company, Castle Valley Coal Company, and Black Hawk Coal Company, all of which are located within the current permit boundary. The current 5-year permit application applies to three underground mines (King 4, 5, and 6) which are existing operations. Mining will remove coal from the A (King 4 and 5), B (King 4, 5, and 6), and Hiawatha (King 6) seams of the Blackhawk Formation. All coal is currently shipped by rail from the town of Hiawatha to an electrical generating plant in Nevada and to military facilities in the northwestern states.

Approval of the mining plan by the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management will provide for mining and reclamation activities in the mining plan area. Approval of the permit application package and issuance of the SMCRA permit by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) will allow mining and reclamation activities within the permit area for the 5 year permit term (1985-1990). The SMCRA permit is subject to successive renewals, but the applicant must submit permit application packages to extend the mining and reclamation operations into areas outside the permit area. Expansion of such operations into Federal coal outside the approved permit area will require Secretarial approval of a mine plan modification.



UTAH

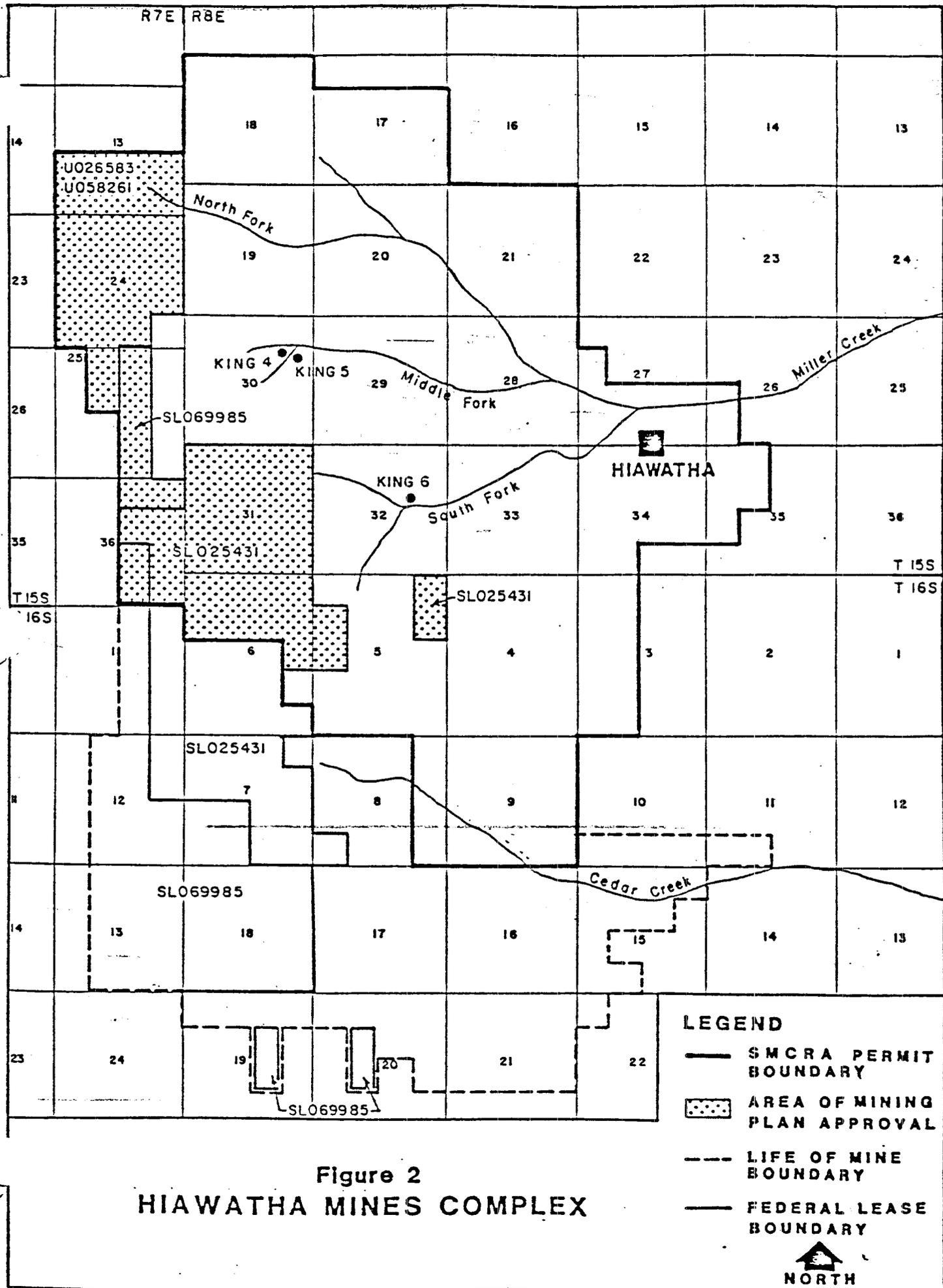


NORTH

0 1 2 4

SCALE IN MILES

Figure 1
AREA MAP
HIAWATHA MINES COMPLEX



The maximum rate of production at the Hiawatha Mines Complex will be approximately 1.79 million tons per year and will be achieved during the 1985-1990 period. Production from 1990 through 2004 will fluctuate between 1.53 and 1.73 million tons per year. Annual production will then decline to approximately 200,000 tons per year in 2014. Total production over the life-of-mine (1984-2014) will be 35.2 million tons. Coal is, and will continue to be, transported to Nevada, the Northwest, and local markets via rail.

U.S. Fuel employs approximately 281 people at its Hiawatha Mines Complex (June 1983). Total employment would increase continually as the maximum rate of production is achieved, peaking at 500 employees (during the period 1985-1990). Thereafter, employment levels will fluctuate with production rates over the life-of-mine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Topography and Geology

The Hiawatha complex is located on the east side of the Wasatch Plateau, at elevations ranging from 6,750 to 9,600 feet, in an area characterized by steep canyons and high plateaus. Miller and Cedar Creeks drain the mine plan area.

Portals for the Hiawatha complex lie at the base of an erosional escarpment that forms the eastern face of the Wasatch Plateau. The Wasatch Plateau is a high, broad, flat area dissected by numerous streams. The high plateaus of Utah, which include the Wasatch Plateau, are thought to be a transition zone containing geologic structures common to both the Colorado Plateau Province to the east and the Basin and Range Province to the west.

The mine complex is located in the Wasatch Plateau coal field. Coal outcrops appear in the canyon walls and along the cliffs. Rock types in the region are late Cretaceous and Tertiary in age and are generally representative of continental and/or transitional sediments. Marine sediments occur below the sequence and are on the valley floors east of the escarpment.

The region is not structurally complex. Strata are fairly flat with dips to the south (sometimes slightly southeast or southwest) at 1 to 3 degrees. Locally, near faults, the dip increases to about 20 degrees.

The Pleasant Valley Fault Zone cuts across the western portion of the study area. It runs from north of Scofield Reservoir to south of Huntington Creek. The Pleasant Valley Fault Zone is 3 to 5 miles wide and displacement is generally between a few feet and 100 feet, although greater displacement occurs locally (Doelling, 1972).

Several localized fault systems have been identified as being associated with the Pleasant Valley Fault. One of local interest in the study area is the Bear Canyon Fault. The Bear Canyon Fault marks the western limit of past mining at the Hiawatha Mines Complex and has a displacement of up to 250 feet.

Members of the Mancos Shale, Mesaverde Group, and Wasatch Group all outcrop in the area. From bottom to top, the geologic units are Masuk Shale (a member of the Mancos Shale), Star Point Sandstone, Blackhawk Formation, Price River Formation, and North Horn Formation (a member of the Wasatch Group). The Star Point Sandstone, Blackhawk Formation, and Price River Formation are members of the Mesaverde Group. Mineable coal seams are located in the lower half of the Blackhawk Formation. Six coal beds have been identified in the Blackhawk Formation in the area of the Hiawatha complex. Four of these seams, the Hiawatha, A, B, and Upper seams, are thick enough to be economically mined at this time. U.S. Fuel has mined all but the Upper seam.

Climate and Air Quality

The climate of the Hiawatha Mines Complex area is typical of canyon areas of central Utah. Summer temperatures range from 40 degrees to 95 degrees (F) while winter temperatures average 25 degrees. The average annual precipitation is 12 inches. Winds in the mine area are affected by the area's topography, although general wind directions in the region are from the north-northeast in the winter and the south-southwest in the summer.

Central Utah is primarily rural with some light or dispersed industrial activity. Existing air quality is generally excellent, although high total suspended particulate values result from travel on unpaved roads. Carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and hydrocarbons are not monitored in the region, but are estimated to be within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (Bureau of Land Management 1983).

Surface Water Hydrology

In the vicinity of the Hiawatha Mines Complex, the Wasatch Plateau is dissected by two drainage systems, Miller Creek and Cedar Creek. The drainage area for Miller Creek, above the confluence with Serviceberry Creek, is about 29,700 acres. Streamflow in Miller Creek is perennial below the confluence with the North Fork of Miller Creek. The left fork of the North Fork of Miller Creek is diverted into an underground water storage reservoir that provides water for the town of Hiawatha. Cedar Creek is also a perennial stream with a drainage area of approximately 5,300 acres. Cedar Creek receives approximately 1 cubic foot per second (cfs) of discharge from the old Mohrland portal located south of the Hiawatha Mines Complex.

Ground Water Hydrology

Ground water in the region around the Hiawatha Mines Complex is recharged principally by direct infiltration of precipitation in the higher plateau, infiltration from perennial streams that flow into Mancos Shale lowlands, and, to a limited extent, by infiltration in outcrops.

Contact with the Bear Canyon Fault at several points in old mine workings has resulted in large flows of water and accounts for most of the mine water presently discharging from the old Mohrland portal. One water-producing contact with the fault in the King 4 Mine is presently used for fire protection and dust suppression in that mine. Generally, mine water flows southerly, away from active mining, and discharges by gravity flow at the old Mohrland portal. Some of this water is diverted for culinary and industrial use at Hiawatha, and the remainder flows into Cedar Creek. No other mine discharge or dewatering activities are anticipated by U.S. Fuel.

More than 75 percent of the seeps and springs in the study area issue from formations located stratigraphically above the coal-bearing Blackhawk Formation, and more than half of the seeps and springs were found to be issuing from the North Horn Formation which occupies the ridges in the western portion of the permit area. Flow rates from springs issuing from these upper formations vary between about 2 and 8 gallons per minute (gpm), and they showed evidence of light to heavy usage by deer and cattle where accessible.

Approximately one-fifth of the seepage points in the study area are located in the Blackhawk Formation. Flow rates at these points tend to be minimal, with seepage issuing predominantly at the interface between sandstone and shale lenses. Usage is also minimal as a result of the low flow rate and the general inaccessibility of the seeps.

Water Supply

Mine water is used by U.S. Fuel for fire prevention and dust suppression in King 4 and by the town of Hiawatha for culinary purposes. These uses are covered by water rights claimed by U.S. Fuel for 47,589 gpm (3,746 gpm in surface water rights and 1,012 gpm in ground water rights). Mine water discharge from the old Mohrland portal is regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit UT-0023094.

Water is piped to the town of Hiawatha from the mines. Water is diverted into the mine on the North Fork of Miller Creek. This water together with the water intercepted in the mine is stored in the mined out section of the abandoned Hiawatha No. 2 Mine. Maximum storage volume in this underground reservoir is about 120 million gallons (368 acre-feet). Only about 60 million gallons (184 acre-feet) are normally stored in this reservoir, however.

Water in excess of that used in the mining operation is routed south by gravity to the Mohrland Portal where it is collected and piped to the town of Hiawatha. Excess water is discharged into Cedar Creek. At the town of Hiawatha there are four water storage tanks with a combined capacity of 245,000 gallons (0.75 acre-feet). Water is treated and then stored in the 40,000 gallon (0.1 acre-feet) tank 5A near the preparation plant.

Water Quality

Surface water on the top of the Wasatch Plateau has a low total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration; usually less than 400 milligrams per liter (mg/l), and a low total suspended sediment (TSS) concentration, usually less than 30 mg/l. Concentrations of dissolved sodium and chloride are usually less than 15 mg/l. The predominant dissolved chemical constituents are calcium and bicarbonate. Water quality during snowmelt runoff tends to be a calcium carbonate type and water quality from ground water discharge tends to have higher concentrations of magnesium and sulfate. Values of pH were fairly constant, ranging from 7.6 to 8.1.

The Utah State Board of Health has established water quality standards to protect against controllable pollution to beneficial uses of water. For the Miller Creek basin, the pertinent water quality standards are for nongame fish (Class 3c) and irrigation of crops and stockwatering (Class 4) (Utah State Board of Health 1978).

TDS levels of surface waters immediately below some of the active mine areas exceed the water quality standard for irrigation use, but the effects are diluted by surface waters from undisturbed areas. TDS concentrations in Miller Creek are within the water quality standards at the point that it flows out of the Hiawatha Mines Complex permit area; however, TDS concentrations increase about two-fold when comparing above-mining stations and below-mining stations.

Dissolved constituents continue to increase in Miller Creek as water flows across the Mancos Shale. At the junction of Miller Creek and Utah Highway 10 (about 10 miles east of the permit area), TDS concentrations average more than 3,200 mg/l, and the dominant dissolved chemical constituent is sulfate (Mundorff 1972). The only parameter to exceed pertinent water quality standards is TDS.

The sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) for the area is low. For the headwater areas of the Miller Creek and Cedar Creek drainages, the SAR is less than 0.5. At the base of the plateau, the SAR values are usually between 0.8 and 2.0. On the Mancos Shale, the SAR values range between 1.0 and 4.0. Snowmelt flow usually has a lower SAR value, but as sodium increases during low flow period in streams crossing the Mancos Shale, the SAR also increases.

Both SAR and TDS combine to become a hazard for irrigation water. All of the water in the study area exhibits a low sodium hazard for snowmelt flows, but Miller Creek at Utah Highway 10 shows a medium sodium hazard during low flow periods. This increase in TDS and SAR as streams cross the Mancos Shales in a natural nonpoint source pollution.

Soils

Within the proposed permit area the dominant soils at elevations of 7,000 to 8,500 feet have cool temperature regimes and are moist except for significant periods during the growing season. Slopes generally range from 30 to 60 percent and at times exceed 70 percent. Soils within the proposed permit area generally are cobbly loam in texture and are derived from a variety of sedimentary rock. Some have organically rich surface horizons. The lighter colored soils have significant accumulations of carbonates in the subsoil.

Below 7,000 feet, the soils have moderate temperature regimes and are usually dry during the growing season. Slopes are generally less than 30 percent. Most of these soils are loam to cobbly loam in texture and have developed from alluvium and mass wasting derived from a variety of sedimentary rocks. Many of these soils have accumulations of carbonates in the subsoil. Vegetative production within and adjacent to the Hiawatha Mines Complex is limited by the lack of available moisture during the growing season. Natural sediment production is high.

Very little topsoil has been salvaged for reclamation purposes because the majority of disturbance occurred prior to the enactment of SMCRA. To accomplish reclamation of the disturbed areas, substitute topsoil will be borrowed from areas below 7,000 feet in elevation for reclamation at the portal areas above 8,000 feet. The borrow areas will yield sufficient material to reclaim previously disturbed areas as well as the borrow areas.

Vegetation

The U.S. Fuel SMCRA permit area includes 12,605 acres and is very diverse in elevation, topography, aspect, temperature, and moisture conditions. As a result, a large number of plant community types have developed. Ten vegetation types have been identified and mapped within the permit area. The ten types are: (1) mixed conifer forest (41.1 percent); (2) pinyon-juniper woodland (15.4 percent); (3) mixed conifer-aspen forest (13.9 percent); (4) mountain brush (11.8 percent); (5) high elevation sagebrush-grassland (7.2 percent); (6) grassland (5.5 percent); (7) sagebrush (1.8 percent); (8) aspen (1.8 percent); (9) riparian woodlands (1.4 percent); and (10) barren land (0.1 percent).

The predominant vegetation types in the permit area are forests and shrublands. Conifer, mixed conifer-aspen, and aspen stands occur at high and intermediate elevations on northern exposures, while pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and mountain brush stands generally occur at lower mountain and foothill elevations with southern or western exposures. Riparian woodlands are confined to narrow corridors flanking permit area streams, such as Miller and Cedar Creek and their tributaries.

Of the 12,605 acres in the total permit area, approximately 435 acres of vegetation has been removed or disturbed by past, as well as current, mining activities. Past mining activities were concentrated in the stream valleys and lower mountain slopes. Consequently, only mixed conifer, mountain brush, sage brush, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and riparian woodlands were affected. Future reclamation activities will disturb an additional 46 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands as substitute topsoil sources are used. There are no known occurrences of threatened or endangered plant species or designated critical habitats for such species in the permit area.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The permit area occurs in the Transition and Canadian life zones and provides habitat for a great number of wildlife species, including 6 amphibian species, 18 reptilian species, 139 bird species, and 71 mammal species.

Miller Creek and Cedar Creek drainages are the major perennial stream systems present. However, neither drainage supports fish populations. Cedar Creek supports an aquatic invertebrate community. There is no information on the existence of aquatic life in Miller Creek.

The permit area contains approximately 8,305 acres of critical deer and elk winter range, 3,335 acres of high-priority deer and elk summer range, and 1,017 acres of high-priority elk winter range. Past and current mining activities have affected the critical and high-priority deer and elk winter ranges.

Springs and seeps are scattered throughout the area and provide an important habitat feature for many wildlife species. Riparian habitats are restricted to the narrow floodplains of major streams like Miller and Cedar Creeks. Riparian woodlands constitute about 1.4 percent of the permit area.

The golden eagle, great horned owl, and American kestrel are probably the most common raptors in the permit area. No known active nest or roost sites are present. The bald eagle and American peregrine falcon may occasionally visit the area. There are no known occurrences of threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitats present in the permit area.

Land Use

Land uses in the permit area include mining, logging, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, watershed, oil and gas exploration, and recreation. Most of these uses have existed since the early 1900's and are expected to continue without disruption by continued mining at the Hiawatha complex.

Cultural Resources

The cultural resources of the Hiawatha complex impact areas have been partially inventoried. To date, no historic or archaeological sites have been recorded within the permit area. The applicant has agreed to provide an historical background study of the town of Hiawatha and to complete a pedestrian inventory of proposed direct impact areas associated with the processing plant, waste disposal sites, and substitute topsoil locations. The applicant has proposed measures to ensure that no adverse effects to any significant cultural sites which may be located within the permit area will occur as a result of mining operations. The Utah State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred with OSM's finding of no adverse effect for the project.

Transportation

The permit area is accessible on Utah Highway 122 and on paved haul roads up the Middle Fork and the South Fork of Miller Creek. The town of Hiawatha is the terminal point of Utah Highway 122 and the lower portions of the haul roads also receive use by the public. The haul roads also provide access to water diversion, storage and service facilities for the potable water for the town of Hiawatha. Run-of-mine coal is hauled by truck to the processing plant site in the town of Hiawatha. There the coal is loaded on rail cars for shipment over the Utah Railroad system.

Four roads are currently used at the Hiawatha complex. All four roads were built by U.S. Fuel or its predecessor prior to the passage of SMCRA. Three of the roads parallel each of the forks of Miller Creek and run to active coal mining operations. The fourth road goes south to the inactive coal mining operations along Cedar Creek.

The roads up the Middle Fork and South Fork of Miller Creek are paved Class I roads used to haul coal to the preparation plant. The road up the North Fork of Miller Creek is a Class III dirt road used for maintenance of a ventilation portal and a water diversion. The fourth road is an unpaved county road between Hiawatha and the Mohrland portal. Carbon County allows U.S. Fuel to maintain the road through an informal agreement. Emery County maintains its part of the road.

Socioeconomics

The Hiawatha complex straddles the Carbon-Emery County line in central Utah in the midst of an area commonly referred to as "Coal Country" or "Castle Country". Coal mining has occurred in the vicinity of the Hiawatha complex since the late 1890's. Today, the entire region is linked to mining and energy resource development. The 1980 population of the two counties was about 33,650, a 62 percent increase over 1970. Most of this growth was a result of the renewed energy development. In 1983, nearly one-third of the total employment in the two counties was involved in the mining, transportation, and utilities sectors.

The nearby town of Hiawatha, owned by U.S. Fuel, was developed during World War I. The current population is about 200. At one time, the town's population reached nearly 1,500, but in the mid-1950's and the 1960's the population declined to about 150 in response to the diminished national importance of coal as an energy source.

All houses and land in the town are owned by U.S. Fuel and are rented to residents. At least one member of a household must be employed by U.S. Fuel in order to rent a dwelling in the town. Of the 68 homes and 10 mobil home spaces in Hiawatha, 8 to 10 are vacant. A 1981 Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments (SEUALG) report on housing stock in Hiawatha indicated that, in 1981, 19 percent of the houses were rated "acceptable", 74 percent were "deficient", and 17 percent were "deteriorating." It is unlikely that the quality of housing stock in Hiawatha will improve over the next 30 years.

Twenty-four percent of the current work force of the Hiawatha complex reside in Hiawatha, 46 percent live in the Price area, and 18 percent live in other communities in Carbon and Emery Counties. The place of residence for 12 percent of the work force is not known.

The majority of the town's budget (90 percent) is provided by property taxes on its \$1.8 million assessed valuation. Sales and liquor taxes and state road improvement funds also are sources of revenue. Hiawatha's share of local receipts is dependent on its share of the Carbon County population. The postmining outlook for Hiawatha is dependent on U.S. Fuel. The company could destroy the town, maintain the town, or divest itself of the property. Even under either of the last two possibilities, the town's remote location from other job opportunities and public and commercial services would probably result in population declines or abandonment.

PURPOSE AND NEED OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

Pursuant to 30 CFR 746.14(b), the Secretary of the Interior must approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve the proposed mining plan. U.S. Fuel submitted an application for a permit supported by a mining and reclamation plan (MRP) to mine the A, B, and Hiawatha seams at the King Nos. 4, 5, and 6 mines in conformance with the requirements of SMCRA, the Utah State Program, the Federal Lands Program, and the Mineral Leasing Act. Frequent reference will be made to the accompanying technical analysis (TA).

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative No. 1: No Action

The Federal Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and lease conditions require that the Secretary of the Interior approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve mining plans for operations on Federal leases. OSM concluded that the permit application was complete on March 2, 1984; therefore, this alternative is not viable and will not be discussed further.

Alternative No. 2: Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)

The action proposed by U.S. Fuel consists of coal removal from the A (King 4, 5, and 6), B (King 4 and 5), and Hiawatha (King 6) seams of the Blackhawk Formation by room and pillar and continuous mining techniques. Coal from King No. 4, 5, and 6 is to be transported via conveyors from the portals to loadout facilities and transported by truck to the processing facilities in the town of Hiawatha. From Hiawatha the coal is shipped via rail to Nevada or the northwestern states.

The preferred alternative is approval of the permit application package with both Federal and State conditions. Those conditions are contained in the "Permit With Stipulations" section of the decision document. These conditions would be attached to the mining plan approval and to OSM's SMCRA permit.

Alternative No. 3: Disapproval of Mine Plan

The disapproval alternative would result in an immediate closure of the existing mining operations. However, U.S. Fuel could reapply for a mining permit. One of the most noticeable impacts of such a closure would be a permanent loss of about 478 direct and induced secondary jobs in the surrounding region, with the greatest losses concentrated in Carbon and Emery Counties.

Disapproval of the mining plan would require initiation of reclamation activities. Impacts to water and land resources from mining would cease. The recovery of 1.53-1.79 million tons of coal resources per year would not occur as a result of implementation of this alternative.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE NO. 2

Soils

The proposed operations will not cause adverse long-term impacts to permit area soils. Of the 481 acres to be reclaimed following cessation of mining operations, only 46 acres have yet to be disturbed. These areas consist of the Middle Fork breakout (new portal area) and the four substitute topsoil borrow areas (access/haul road corridors not included). In these areas of proposed disturbance, soil pedogenic development will be lost, including developments in soil structure, and the potential for soil loss due to erosion will increase. Within the permit area, additional disturbance to soils causing disturbances to pedogenic development and structure will probably result from mine subsidence. Soil material will probably be lost from subsidence. These long-term impacts to soils will be mitigated by the reclamation of 435 acres of existing disturbed area and the 46 acres proposed to be disturbed.

The disturbed areas will be reclaimed using a minimum 6-inch cover of substitute topsoil material for all areas. Substitute topsoil borrow areas have been identified which are sufficient to enable the distribution of 16 inches of substitute topsoil material over 112 acres of graded slurry pond and refuse embankment disturbance and approximately 37 acres of graded coal refuse in the preparation plant area. The need for 16 inches is dependent on results of field trials which will provide data for the evaluation of probable revegetation success of 6, 12, and 16 inches of substitute topsoil over coal refuse. The determination of substitute topsoil thickness for redistribution over the refuse-covered areas will be made after 10 years of field trials. The remaining 238 acres will be reclaimed with available substitute topsoil obtained on-site and supplemented with topsoil from the borrow areas when needed.

The proposed topsoil handling plans will result in the restoration of soil development for both recently and historically disturbed areas, therefore, a majority of all disturbed areas will be returned to conditions which will again permit the natural development of the soils resource.

Vegetation

Past mining activities have altered and/or removed approximately 341 acres of native vegetation (TA, Chapters II and XV). Additional vegetation impacts are anticipated with the proposed operations. Approximately 46 acres of native vegetation will be removed during substitute topsoil removal activities. The life-of-mine operations will not cause significant, long-term adverse vegetation impacts because (1) adequate revegetation with native plant species is practical as proposed; (2) most of the mine-related disturbance has already occurred; (3) essentially all disturbed areas will be revegetated; and (4) a detailed series of field trials will be conducted to test the suitability of the proposed revegetation plan and to revise it as necessary.

Surface Water Hydrology

Portal facilities for the King Nos. 4 and 5 Mines are located on manmade valley fill in the Middle Fork of Miller Creek. One sedimentation pond is used to minimize the sediment leaving the disturbed area. This pond is located in the creek bottom and the creek is diverted by a culvert under the pond. King No. 4 has a ventilation portal in the North Fork of Miller Creek. This portal was punched out from inside the mine and it has a disturbed area of about one acre.

King No. 6 Mine is located adjacent to the South Fork of Miller Creek. Two sedimentation ponds have been built: one for the portal pad and one for the truck loadout/coal storage area. The creek is diverted by a culvert under the sedimentation pond associated with the portal area.

The processing plant is located 2 to 2.5 miles east of the portal areas. Runoff from the processing plant area is conveyed by culverts and open channel ditches to slurry pond no. 5.

There are six slurry ponds located near the town of Hiawatha. One of these (no. 2) has been abandoned (prior to SMCRA) and five of them are still active. There is a sedimentation pond downstream of each of the active slurry ponds. All runoff and sediment control structures associated with slurry pond nos. 1, 4, and 5 are in compliance with the performance standards, but slurry pond 5 north is too small to control runoff draining into the pond, therefore, a permit condition (Condition No. 4, TA, page 34) is necessary.

Two sedimentation ponds will be built to control sedimentation from the substitute topsoil borrow areas. The designs for these two ponds are in compliance with the performance standards.

During reclamation at the portal areas, increase in sediment will be controlled through use of sediment traps. Increase in sediment will also be minimized by scheduling reclamation activities during low flow periods (July through October).

Data from the surface water monitoring reports and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) reports indicate that there are no mining-related changes in water quantity or quality associated with disturbances within the buffer zones for the main stem of Miller Creek. Analyses performed in the cumulative hydrologic impact assessment (CHIA) documented that there were increases in total dissolved salts and total suspended solids associated with disturbances along the intermittent forks of Miller Creek, but these increases did not violate established water quality standards. Therefore, there will be no material damage.

At the present time, water from the North Fork of Miller Creek is diverted into the Hiawatha No. 2 Mine. This water is conveyed via underground workings into a mine-regulating reservoir in the Hiawatha No. 2 Mine, with a storage capacity of 120,000,000 gallons. Discharge from the mine is regulated by pressure valves in bulkheads located in portals along the Middle Fork of Miller Creek. In addition, water is piped across the Middle Fork drainage into the Hiawatha No. 1 Mine. This water is conveyed through underground workings to the South Fork portals. At this location, water is piped from the mine to the town of Hiawatha. This water is considered a secondary source of culinary water for the town. The primary source of culinary water for the town of Hiawatha is the combined ground water issuing from the Bear Canyon Fault in the mine workings and surface water diverted from the North Fork of Miller Creek into the underground workings. This water is conveyed through the mine workings to the Mohrland portal in Cedar Canyon, and then is piped from the mine outlet to the town. Excess water is discharged to Cedar Creek.

Ground Water Hydrology

The Hiawatha Mines Complex encountered a significant ground water inflow from the Bear Canyon Fault of approximately 100 gpm in 1972. This discharge of ground water continues today at the same rate. This water discharges from the abandoned Mohrland portal and is both discharged to Cedar Creek and piped to the town of Hiawatha. The water from the Bear Canyon Fault is the primary source of domestic water for the town of Hiawatha. This high quality water poses no problems to the receiving stream of Cedar Creek. Because the Bear Canyon Fault water was encountered 12 years ago, there are no streamflow or springflow data available to document if other hydrologic resources were affected by the interception of this water in the mine. The extension of the Hiawatha Mines Complex mining within the SMCR permit area will not produce any other large quantities of water because all mining is complete in the vicinity of the fault zone.

The primary effect that mining at the Hiawatha complex may have on ground water resources is the offset of water bearing strata and resultant loss of ground water discharge points from mine subsidence. Within the zone of possible mine subsidence (4,572 acres), three springs with water rights may be diminished or possibly dried up entirely. Two of the springs belong to U.S. Fuel and the third belongs to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The U.S. Fuel springs are reserved for domestic use, although this water supply is not critical, given the excess water available from the Bear Canyon fault via the Mohrland portals. The USFS water right for 5 gpm is reserved for stock watering. Several other small springs without water rights which individually flow less than 5 gpm may also be diminished by mining or possibly dried up entirely. These springs are currently used by stock or wildlife.

The applicant has committed to replace any springs with water rights that are diminished by mining or any wildlife water supplies affected by mining.

Fish and Wildlife Resources

Operations at the Hiawatha complex, will not cause long-term adverse fish and wildlife impacts because (1) the actual area of surface disturbance includes 481 acres all of which will be reclaimed to wildlife habitat; (2) major wildlife displacements and impacts have already been caused by the existing facilities; (3) restoration of premining fish and wildlife habitats is technically and practically feasible; and (4) essentially all disturbed habitats would be revegetated with useful plant species. Continued operation of the existing facility will not cause new or different wildlife impacts.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has determined that mining activities will not affect the continued existence of endangered or threatened species, or result in impacts to critical supporting habitats if the conservation measures they outline are followed (August 13, 1984, letter). Condition No. 12 (TA, Chapter XVI) is necessary to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

Large raptors will be protected from electrocutions and nesting disturbances. Key or important habitats will be adequately mitigated with development of equivalent habitats and/or substitute resources.

Backfilling and Grading

After cessation of mining activities, all disturbed areas including the mine portals, coal processing yards, and roads will be regraded and backfilled to a surface configuration resembling the original terrain. The existing haul and access roads in the North, Middle, and South Forks of Miller Creek canyons also will be reclaimed.

Coal and Noncoal Processing Wastes

Coal processing wastes and slurry pond embankments will be regraded and the surface of the disturbed areas will be topsoiled and revegetated. All surfaces will be graded to provide drainage and to control erosion and will blend with the original terrain. Noncoal processing wastes will be disposed at three designated sites. The proposed method of disposal will not produce an adverse impact on the environment.

Subsidence

The underground mining operations of the Hiawatha Mines Complex are expected to produce visible subsidence (i.e., cracks and potholes) in areas where the overburden is less than 400 feet thick. U.S. Fuel has provided subsurface support to protect renewable resource lands and perennial streams.

Socioeconomics

Continuation of underground mining operations at U.S. Fuel's Hiawatha Mines Complex would result in limited direct and indirect impacts of both a beneficial and adverse nature over the life-of-mine. Beneficial impacts include maintenance of existing direct and secondary employment opportunities and additional job opportunities in the future. Current employment is 298. At the projected peak of 500 employees (in years 1989-1990), the Hiawatha Mines Complex would generate 350 additional secondary jobs. Higher employment translates into higher levels of sales for local businesses and higher earnings in the region. Public sector revenues and retail sales tax collections would also increase. Average annual earnings at the Hiawatha Mines Complex are \$26,000 per employee. Thus, the current contribution to local earnings exceeds \$7.3 million dollars. At peak production and employment, the total earnings would be approximately \$13.0 million (1983 dollars). Increased earnings also accrue in the secondary sectors of the economy, resulting in a total local payroll contribution much higher than the direct payroll of the Hiawatha complex.

Peak population in the two-county area associated with the Hiawatha operations would approach 2,000 (in years 1989-1990). An estimated 1,120 of these people are current residents of the region and are members of households directly or indirectly supported by the existing Hiawatha Mines Complex. The remaining population represents growth that will coincide with the increases in production and employment. Total population in Carbon and Emery Counties is projected to increase by 48 percent, from 33,650 in 1980 to 49,950 in 1990. The additional growth attributable to the Hiawatha Mines Complex accounts for about 5.4 percent of the total change.

Historically, a substantial number of U.S. Fuel's employees have resided in Hiawatha. The current housing and facilities are at capacity and the company has no plans to expand the community or facilities. Thus, a larger share of the future growth will reside elsewhere, with most of the growth expected to occur in the Price/Helper and Huntington areas.

Other socioeconomic impacts (for example, the need for additional housing) would parallel the growth in population. There may be at least a temporary deterioration in the quality and/or quantity of services provided by municipalities, school districts, counties, and utilities if growth in revenue does not keep pace with cost and/or demand.

The two primary highways providing access to the Hiawatha Mines Complex, Utah State Highways 10 and 122, have both been identified by the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) as deficient and in need of improvement. As a result of its high traffic volume and the high percentage of the total volumes represented by heavy truck and tractor-trailer combinations, improvements to Utah Highway 10 have been assigned a high priority and an improvement program has been conducted over the past several construction seasons. Because of its relatively low traffic volumes, improvements to Utah Highway 122 have been given a lower priority and the UDOT does not have any current plans to improve Utah Highway 122.

Indirect, unavoidable, adverse impacts associated with the projected increase in population would occur in the following resources:

- o Increased consumptive use of water and increased sewage effluent discharges;
- o Conversion of approximately 109 acres of range and agricultural land for urban community uses, e.g., housing, parks, and public facilities;
- o Increased recreation participation including hunting, fishing, and camping; and
- o Additional vehicular traffic on the local highway network with resulting impacts on air quality, increased deterioration of highways, congestion, and reduced human safety.

Overall, none of these adverse impacts are considered to be of more than minor significance.

Cultural Resources

A cultural resources inventory of the surface facilities area in the Middle Fork of Miller Creek was conducted in 1983. No cultural resources were recorded in the approximately three-acre survey area (Schleisman and Nielson 1983). In addition to providing the inventory report for that study, the applicant has committed to conducting historical assessments of the town of Hiawatha and cultural resources inventories of the processing plant and waste disposal sites. The applicant has also committed to surveying the substitute topsoil borrow areas prior to the initiation of ground disturbance. The inventory of the town will include a National Register of Historic Places eligibility assessment of the processing plant, for which renovation has been proposed. The applicant has provided sufficient information to determine that proposed ground surface disturbance will not affect any historic mining remains.

The effects of subsidence on cultural resources cannot be estimated at present since no inventory has been conducted in the area over the underground workings. However, the applicant has agreed to conduct additional inventory for the purposes of assessing the effects of subsidence at such time that OSM, Utah DOGM, and/or the Utah SHPO perceive that subsidence may adversely affect known or unrecorded cultural sites.

OSM has requested and received SHPO concurrence with a finding no adverse effect for the project.

Implementation of the measures proposed in the application and the conditions concerning the treatment of significant cultural sites and emergency discoveries of cultural sites during mining (Condition No. 1, TA, Chapter VI), in addition to the stipulations on the Federal coal leases, will allow a finding of no adverse effect according to the provisions of the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management and OSM concerning the Federal Coal Management Program, 1978.

LONG-TERM IMPACTS

Long-term impacts that would occur if the mine plan is approved with conditions are: maximum recovery of coal for power plant and military facilities; continued employment of approximately 281 persons in the near future, eventually increasing to approximately 500 employees; possible subsidence on some parts of the permit area; generation of fugitive dust; minor adverse effects to wildlife due to the presence of men and machinery in the area; and loss of some springs in the area.

IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE NO. 3

The disapproval alternative would result in the immediate closure of the existing mining operations and implementation of reclamation activities. One of the most noticeable impacts of mine closure would be a permanent loss of 478 direct and induced secondary jobs in the surrounding region. Local payrolls, retail purchases, and tax collections would also decline. In the long term, closure could result in a decline in local population. The largest share of the losses would be concentrated in Carbon and Emery Counties.

Further, this alternative would result in a loss of approximately 1.53-1.79 million tons of coal every year for a period of 30 years. Nonavailability of 1.53-1.79 million tons of coal every year would have to be substituted for by alternate sources of energy such as crude oil, bottled propane energy, or by other coal market sources. However, this alternative would preclude possible additional subsidence in unmined areas and continued impacts to water, air, and land resources. U.S. Fuel would have the option of reapplying for a coal mining permit in the future.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ENDANGERED SPECIES OFFICE
1406 FEDERAL BUILDING
125 SOUTH STATE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84138-1197

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 13, 1984

SE/SLC:6-5-84-0026

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert Schueneman, Chief Technical Support Branch
Office of Surface Mining Denver, Colorado

FROM: Field Supervisor, Endangered Species Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Salt Lake City, Utah

SUBJECT: Section 7 Consultation, Hiawatha Mines Complex

This responds to your memorandum received June 1, 1984 and amended on July 18, 1984 in which the Office of Surface Management (OSM) made a determination that the depletion of ground water as a result of the operation of the Hiawatha Mine Complex (HMC) may effect the Colorado squawfish (Ptychocheilus lucius) and the humpback chub (Gila cypha). In that memorandum you also requested that the Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) prepare a biological opinion for this project. You also concluded that the proposed action would not affect the bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), black-footed ferret (Mustela nigripes), or the peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus). Our comments have been prepared as prescribed in the Section 7 Interagency Cooperation Regulations, 50 CFR 402, and the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C., 1531 et seq.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

The issuance of a permit to allow continued operation of the HMC is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Colorado squawfish provided the conservation measures outlined below are adopted and followed. The above action also is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the humpback chub. The FWS concurs with the determination of no effect for the bald eagle, black-footed ferret, and the peregrine falcon. No further comments on these 3 species will be made in this opinion.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed action is approval of a permanent program permit for U.S. Fuels Company to continue its underground coal operation in Carbon and Emery Counties, Utah. The operation will last approx-

RHS 1/20/84
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1984 AUG 20 11 09 AM '84

imately 30 years during which coal will be removed from under some 19,211 acres. The surface facilities are already constructed and located approximately 15 miles southwest of Price, Utah. The only additional surface disturbance proposed is the borrow of topsoil from 26 acres. The continued operation will result in an annual depletion of 26 acre-feet per year (af/yr) from the Price River drainage. The depletion is from mine equipment and ventilation fans operating in the mines.

BASIS FOR OPINION

COLORADO SQUAWFISH

Early records indicate that the Colorado squawfish was once abundant throughout the Colorado River system. It was abundant over all of its range prior to the 1850's (Seethaler, 1978). The present range of the squawfish is restricted to the upper Colorado River basin. It is found inhabiting about 345 miles of the main stem Colorado River from the mouth of the Yampa downstream to the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers (Fish and Wildlife Service, 1982).

Decline of the populations of the squawfish correlates very closely with the construction of dams and reservoirs and the removal of water from the Colorado River system. Colorado squawfish evolved in and apparently require habitat conditions typified by great seasonal fluctuations in flow and turbidity, coupled with warm summer temperatures. Additionally, it appears that squawfish require relatively unrestricted movement to satisfy all of their life history requirements. Movement of adult squawfish appears to be related to flow, temperature, feeding and spawning behavior.

The life stages that appear to be most critical are from egg fertilization through its first year of life. It has been demonstrated that these phases of squawfish development are also closely tied to some specific habitat requirements. It is imperative that proper flows and temperatures are provided during these essential life stages. The Conservation Measures outlined below will help meet the habitat requirement needs of the Colorado squawfish.

HUMPBACK CHUB

Humpback chub generally do not make migrational movements in the Upper Colorado River and tend to reside throughout the year within a limited stretch of river. Humpback chub are found inhabiting narrow, deep canyon areas which are quite restricted in distribution. They seldom leave their canyon habitat (FWS, 1982). While the humpback chub are still occasionally found dispersed in the Green and Yampa Rivers, the only major population of humpback chub conclusively known to exist in the Upper Colorado River Basin are located in Black Rocks and Westwater Canyons on the Colorado River. Since the HMC will not have any

effect on the Colorado River at the sites where known humpback chub populations occur, in our opinion, the proposed project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the humpback chub.

CONSERVATION MEASURES

FWS believes that any further water depletions from the upper basin may have detrimental effects on listed fishes; however it is believed that certain management techniques can be implemented to offset harmful effects from additional development. Two major categories for potential impacts are considered: (1) direct, project specific impacts and; (2) indirect subtle impacts.

1. Direct Impacts

In the case of the HMC the direct impacts to the Colorado squawfish are simply the violation of required fish flows in essential reaches for this species. The HMC by depleting ground water a significant distance from occupied habitat, will have an imperceptible effect on minimum flows. The amount and timing of the reduction of minimum flows as a result of depleting 26 af/yr from the ground water will not be measurable and cannot be analyzed by the FWS hydrologic model. Because of the above and because this is a continuing small water depletion project, it is determined that the HMC will not effect FWS minimum flows.

2. Indirect Effects

Other impacts resulting from water developments may be more subtle, but just as harmful in a cumulative sense. The fact that water is depleted from the rivers reduces the flexibility of the system to withstand additional water losses without detrimental impacts to essential areas. Creation of habitat favorable to introduced species is an example of how seemingly minor changes in flow regimes may shift the balance between survival and extinction for one or all of these listed fishes.

Depletions that bring present day flows down to the prescribed minimums can only occur if enhancement measures contained in active research and management plans are funded by the project sponsor or proponent. FWS has identified certain conservation measures that are currently considered necessary to maintain the survival of the fish and contribute toward future recovery. These measures include monitoring known populations and attempting to locate new areas containing the fish; further analyzing the potential effects of water depletions and associated flow regime modifications; locating existing and potential spawning and YOY rearing areas; researching and constructing various fish passage and habitat restoration features; and producing the fish in a hatchery facility for research and restocking of individuals in existing and historical habitat.

Since such measures will develop critically important data on the

survival needs of the fish, attempt to restore essential habitat, and allow a recovery program to be implemented, funding of these activities by project sponsors is considered a reasonable and prudent alternative designed to compensate or prevent the adverse effects of water depletion. Under a procedure developed by the FWS, Upper Basin project sponsors are assessed a proportion of the total cost needed to support these conservation measures, currently estimated at approximately 25 million dollars.

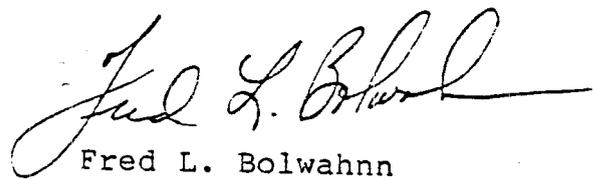
The cost assessed any particular project is based upon the amount of water that the project would annually deplete from the upper Colorado River system in proportion to the amount available for development. It has been estimated by the Bureau of Reclamation that a total of 1.906 million af (maf) remains available for development in the Upper Basin under the Colorado River Compact.

Of this amount, 231,000 af are allocated to Arizona and New Mexico and will eventually be diverted from the San-Juan River and would not affect areas currently occupied by the endangered fishes in the Upper Basin. This leaves 1.675 maf in the Upper Colorado River as the value against which project depletions are assessed in calculating a project's proportion of the conservation measures. Based upon the use projection of 26 af/yr for the HMC the amount of contribution to the Conservation measures would not exceed \$388. A contribution of this amount to the conservation fund will offset the impacts of the depletion of water on the Colorado squawfish and will not jeopardize the continued existence of this species. The FWS should be notified in writing within three months of the date of this biological opinion whether the OSM and the operators of the HMC agree with this conservation measure. Negotiations for contributing to the fund should be initiated as soon as possible.

The FWS is currently attempting, with the assistance and input of other concerned and interested Federal and State agencies, to develop conservation measures which will provide for the conservation and recovery of the endangered Colorado River fishes. If the results of this coordinated effort is a continuation of minimum flows and contributions of funds towards the conservation effort, then the approach outlined above as an alternative precluding jeopardy to the Colorado squawfish will remain valid. If a different approach is developed it would then be used in future consultations.

Should there be any changes in the amount of water depletion or any other project change from that which was proposed which may

affect any endangered or threatened species, or if there is failure to agree to the Conservation Measures the FWS should be contacted to determine if further consultation is required.



Fred L. Bolwahn
Field Supervisor

REFERENCES

Seethaler, K. 1978. Life History and Ecology of the Colorado Squawfish (Ptychocheilus lucius) in the upper Colorado River basin. Thesis, Utah State University. Logan, Utah.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1982. Colorado River Fishery Project Final Report. Part I (42 pp), Part II (356pp), and Part III (324 pp). Prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City, Utah. April 1982.

Klein
the
Branson

IN REPLY REFER TO

3482
SL-025431
(U-921)



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UTAH STATE OFFICE
136 E. SOUTH TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

July 20, 1984

Memorandum

To: Utah Senior Project Manager, OSM, Denver
Attn: Ms. Sarah Branson
From: Chief, Branch of Mining Law and Solid Minerals
BLM-SO, Salt Lake City, Utah
Subject: United States Fuel Company, Hiawatha Complex, Carbon and Emery
Counties, Utah, Permit Application Package (PAP)

The Resource Recovery and Protection Plan (R₂P₂) or underground mining part of the subject PAP was considered adequate for BLM administration of the associated Federal coal leases. Our memorandum dated May 8, 1984, stated that the R₂P₂ on file in this office is compatible with 43 CFR 3482.1(c) rules and regulations, and that the proposed coal recovery procedures will safely obtain maximum economic recovery of the coal resource within the plan area by following the planned technology and by using the types of equipment listed in the plan. Since that time we have received the following information and data:

1. Three maps forwarded with your letter dated June 11, 1984, and identified as "05/14/84 submittal of revisions for mining and reclamation plan, Exhibits XIII-2c, 2d, and 3e."
2. Maps and pages forwarded with your letter dated June 11, 1984, and identified as "05/17/84 submittal of revisions for MRP in response to OSM determination of adequacy letter of 05/01/84."
3. Maps and pages forwarded with your letter dated June 11, 1984, and identified as "06/01/84 submittal of additional information on proposed unit train loadout in response to OSM letter of 05/01/84."
4. Pages forwarded with your letter dated June 25, 1984, and identified as "Plan of action for evaluation of underground reservoir, June 15, 1984."
5. A page forwarded with your letter dated July 2, 1984, and identified as "06/07/84 submittal of revisions for mining and reclamation plan regarding road maintenance."

1984 JUL 23 11 08 AM
COURTESY

We have reviewed the supplemental information and data listed above and have determined there are no conflicts with the planned coal recovery procedures or with future recovery of coal resources.

Within the limits of our authority we concur with the Hiawatha mine complex R₂P₂ plan on file in this office as amended and recommend that it be included as an integral part of the subject PAP.

J. Gordon Whitney
acting

cc: US Fuel Co.
UDOGM
DM-MDO



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Moab District
P. O. Box 970
Moab, Utah 84532

IN REPLY
REFER TO:
3450
(U-066)

JUN 27 1984

Memorandum

To: Center Administrator, OSM, Denver

Attention: Sarah Bransom

From: ~~ACTING~~ District Manager, Moab

Subject: Modification of Permanent Program Permit to Mine Application;
U. S. Fuel's Hiawatha Complex

This office has received and reviewed the following items relating to subject modification:

1. Submittal of 05/14/84, Exhibits III-2C, 2D and 3E.
2. Submittal of 15/17/84, Submittal in Response to OSM Determination of Adequacy Letter (05/01/84).
3. Submittal of 06/01/84, Additional Information on Proposed Unit Train Loadout.

We do not have any comments on these modifications or the plan in general because 1) Surface facilities are located entirely on private estate with any impact on BLM managed lands adequately mitigated, 2) The Federal surface over the Federal coal leases is managed by the Forest Service, and 3) Review of the Resource Recovery and Protection Plan is by our State Office.

Your request for our review of the above specifically asked for our analysis of 1) Post-mining land use, 2) Coal recovery procedures, and 3) A final concurrence letter. For the reasons enumerated above, we do not have any comment on these items. For documentation purposes you may consider this as our "final concurrence letter".

Rennett V. Rhea



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Manti-LaSal
National Forest

599 West Price River Drive
Price, Utah 84501

Reply to: 2820

Date: December 4, 1984

Allen D. Klein, Administrator
OSM - Reclamation and Enforcement
Brooks Towers - 1020 15th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mr. Klein:

The Forest Service received a copy of U.S. Fuel's Mining and Reclamation Plan (MRP) for the King Mines complex March 31, 1981. We have not yet received the draft Technical Analysis (TA). Consequently, our review encompassed only the 1981 MRP and subsequent revisions through the September 4, 1984, submittals by OSM.

Our only comment which requires no response is as follows:

Exhibit X-1 and Exhibit X-2 - The indicated crucial, critical deer winter range area (c-d-wt) is too large on Gentry Mountain, and does not correlate with the crucial, critical elk winter range (c-e-wt) in the same area. The deer area is too large and the elk area is too small.

To continue our cooperative efforts to meet your difficult time schedule, I will consent for the Forest Service to U.S. Fuel's MRP. Consent is subject to our receipt and review of the TA, and satisfactory response to our comments on both documents.

Sincerely,

REED C. CHRISTENSEN
Forest Supervisor





SCOTT M. MATHESON
GOVERNOR



STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division of
State History
(UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

MELVIN T. SMITH, DIRECTOR
300 RIO GRANDE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84101-1192
TELEPHONE 801/533-5755

July 9, 1984

Rex L. Wilson
Chief Archeologist
Office of Surface Mining
Reclamation and Enforcement
Brooks Towers
1020 - 15th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

RE: U. S. Fuel Company's Hiawatha Mines Complex

In Reply Refer To Case No. E409

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The Utah Preservation Office has received for consideration your letter of June 29, 1984, requesting consultation on the Hiawatha Mines Complex owned by U.S. Fuel Company.

After review of the material provided, our office would concur with the eligibility of the three sites mentioned, the Mohrland town site, (42Eml642), the prehistoric rock shelter (42Eml641), and the townsite of Hiawatha. Also, after consideration of the proposed mitigation plans of the U.S. Fuel Company, our office would concur with the Office of Surface Mining's determination of no adverse effect as outlined by 36 CFR 800.

The above is provided on request as information or assistance. We make no regulatory requirement, since that responsibility rests with the federal agency official, as outlined by 36 CFR 800. However, if you have questions or need additional assistance, please let us know. Contact Jim Dykman at 533-7039.

Sincerely,

Wilson G. Martin
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JLD:jrc:E409/0602V

1984 JUL 16 AM 9:23

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING

This permit, UT-0006, which is issued concurrently with Utah Permit ACT 007/011, is issued for the United States of America by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) to

United States Fuel Company
Hiawatha, Utah 84527

for the Hiawatha Mines Complex (King 4, 5, and 6). U.S. Fuel Company is the lessee of Federal coal leases SL-025431, SL-069985, U-058261 and U-026583.

Sec. 1 STATUTES AND REGULATIONS - This permit is issued pursuant to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq., hereafter referred to as SMCRA, and the Federal coal leases issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, as amended 30 U.S.C. 201 et seq. and in the case of acquired lands, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 351 et seq. This permit is also subject to all regulations of the Secretary of the Interior including, but not limited to, 30 CFR Chapter VII and 43 CFR Part 3400, and to all regulations of the Secretary of Energy promulgated pursuant to Section 302 of the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977, 42 U.S.C. 7152, which are now in force or, except as expressly limited herein, hereafter in force, and all such regulations are made a part hereof.

Sec. 2 The permittee is authorized to conduct surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands, as well as on such other lands affecting or affected by those operations on Federal lands situated in the State of Utah, Emery and Carbon Counties, and located within:

T. 15 S., R. 7 E., SLM, sec. 13, 24, 25, 36;
T. 15 S., R. 8 E., SLM, sec. 17-21, 26-35;
T. 16 S., R. 8 E., SLM, sec. 3-6, 8, 9;

and shown on the attached map P-1;

The designated permit area described above excludes 55 acres for the town of Hiawatha in:

T. 15 S., R. 8 E., SLM, sec. 27, 34; and shown on the attached map P-2.

The permittee is also authorized to conduct underground coal mining and reclamation operations on the foregoing described property subject to the conditions of the leases and the approved mining plan, and all other applicable conditions, laws and regulations.

- Sec. 3 The term of this permit is 5 years from the effective date, except that this permit will terminate if the permittee has not begun the underground coal mining and reclamation operations covered herein within 3 years from the effective date of this permit.
- Sec. 4 The permit rights may not be transferred, assigned, or sold without the approval of the Director, OSM. Request for transfer, assignment, or sale of permit rights must be done in accordance with 30 CFR 740.13(e) and UMC 788.18.
- Sec. 5 The permittee shall allow the authorized representatives of the Secretary, and the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining including but not limited to, inspectors and fee compliance officers, without advance notice or a search warrant, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, and without delay to:
- a. Have the rights of entry provided for in 30 CFR 842.13 and UMC 840.12 and 842.13; and,
 - b. Be accompanied by private persons for the purpose of conducting an inspection in accordance with 30 CFR 842.12 and UMC 842.12, when the inspection is in response to an alleged violation reported by the private person.
- Sec. 6 The permittee shall conduct surface and underground coal mining activities and reclamation operations only on those lands specifically designated as being within the permit area on the maps submitted in the permit application and approved for the term of the permit and which are subject to the performance bond.
- Sec. 7 The permittee shall minimize any adverse impact to the environment or public health and safety resulting from noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit, including, but not limited to:

- a. Accelerated monitoring to determine the nature and extent of noncompliance and the results of the noncompliance;
 - b. Immediate implementation of measures necessary to comply; and,
 - c. Warning, as soon as possible after learning of such noncompliance, any person whose health and safety is in imminent danger due to the noncompliance.
- Sec. 8 The permittee shall dispose of solids, sludge, filter backwash, or pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waters or emissions to the air in the manner required by the approved Utah State Program and the Federal Lands Program which prevents violation of any applicable State or Federal law.
- Sec. 9 The permittee shall conduct its operations:
- a. In accordance with the terms of the permit to prevent significant, imminent environmental harm to the health and safety of the public; and
 - b. Utilizing methods specified as conditions of the permits by OSM and the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, the approved Utah State Program, and the Federal Lands Program.
- Sec. 10 The permittee shall provide the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of persons responsible for operations under the permit to whom notices and orders are to be delivered.
- Sec. 11 Upon expiration, this permit may be renewed for areas within the boundaries of the existing permit in accordance with SMCRA, the approved Utah State Program and the Federal Lands Program.
- Sec. 12 If during the course of mining operations previously unidentified historic properties are discovered, the permittee shall ensure that the site(s) is not disturbed and shall notify the State regulatory authority (RA) and OSM. The State RA, after coordination with OSM, shall inform the permittee of necessary actions required.

- Sec. 13 The operator shall pay all reclamation fees required by 30 CFR Chapter VII, Subchapter R for coal produced under this permit.
- Sec. 14 APPEALS - The permittee shall have the right to appeal: (a) under 30 CFR 775 from actions or decisions of any official of OSM; (b) under 43 CFR 3000.4 from an action or decision of any official of the Bureau of Land Management; (c) under 30 CFR 290 from an action, order, or decision of any official of the Bureau of Land Management; or (d) under applicable regulations from any action or decision of any other official of the Department of the Interior arising in connection with this permit. The appeal period commences with the date of publication of the notice of decision in the newspaper.
- Sec. 15 SPECIAL CONDITIONS - The permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions set out in the leases and this permit. In addition, the permittee shall comply with the conditions appended hereto as Attachment A. These conditions are also imposed upon the permittee's agents and employees. The failure or refusal of any of these persons to comply with these conditions shall be deemed a failure of the permittee to comply with the terms of this permit and the lease. The permittee shall require his agents, contractors, and subcontractors involved in activities concerning this permit to include these conditions in the contracts between and among them. In accordance with 30 CFR Part 774 (1983), these conditions may be revised or amended, in writing, by the mutual consent of the grantor and the permittee at any time to adjust to changed conditions or to correct an oversight. The grantor may by order, require reasonable revisions of this permit to ensure compliance with SMCRA and the regulatory program.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING

By: _____
Administrator, Western Technical Center

Date

Attachment A

Condition No. 1

The permittee shall ensure that prior to initiation of any new ground disturbance (e.g., additional topsoil borrow areas, access to topsoil borrow areas, expansion of existing coal refuse piles, etc.), OSM, UDOGM, and the SHPO are consulted concerning the need for a cultural resources inventory of the impact area. If an inventory is required, the operator shall ensure that all cultural resources are properly evaluated in terms of National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. Where a significant site will be affected by mining, the permittee will consult with OSM, UDOGM, and the SHPO to develop and implement appropriate impact mitigation measures according to a mutually agreed upon schedule.

Condition No. 2

Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit a revised surface-water monitoring program to include alkalinity, dissolved iron, and oil and grease. Streams will be monitored monthly during the period of April through October in accordance with UDOGM's abbreviated sampling analytical schedule. Measurements of turbidity may be substituted for the measurement of total suspended solids following the development of an adequate site-specific relationship between the two parameters. Twice per year, the full suite of water-quality parameters will be analyzed using the comprehensive analytical schedule developed by UDOGM.

Condition No. 3

Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee will submit to the regulatory authority current as-built designs for all sedimentation ponds, sediment traps, and sediment control structures. All designs must be certified by a registered professional engineer that they represent the current as-built structures. Separate design packages should be submitted for each pond, trap and structure. Each package must contain, at a minimum, the following four maps:

- 1) A drainage area map (scale 1"=2000') showing the contributing area for the pond and any drainages that are conveyed through or under the disturbed area;
- 2) Plan view of the disturbed area (scale 1"=200') showing topography, location of ponds, other sediment control structures, culverts, and ditches. Culverts and ditches should be labelled and referenced;
- 3) Cross-section of sedimentation pond (or other sediment control structure) (scale 1"=50') showing side slope, sediment storage level, runoff storage level, elevation of principal spillway, elevation of emergency spillway and elevation of top of the pond; and,
- 4) Plan view of sedimentation pond (scale 1"=50').

Condition No. 4

Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit to the RA a revised plan demonstrating adequate runoff storage for Slurry Pond 5A. Slurry Pond 5A is not to be used to contain runoff from the undisturbed areas flowing through culverts Nos. 2 and 12 until a revised plan is submitted and approved by the regulatory authority.

Condition No. 5

Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must submit to the RA a plan for a physical inspection of each seal impounding the underground reservoir and a contingency plan if inspections identify a possibility of failure. Starting in 1985, each curved bulkhead must be inspected at least annually using the following as a minimum:

- 1) Photo monitor each curved bulkhead abutment using permanent picture points and camera mounts.
- 2) Establish a survey net to monitor horizontal and vertical movement at several selected points in and around each bulkhead. This net should be to second order survey accuracy.
- 3) Establish a bulkhead leakage monitoring system that measures the water flow through each bulkhead and adjacent materials to measure leakage. This escaping water must be less than 0.25 gallons of water per bulkhead per 24 hour period. This item must be monitored monthly.

Condition No. 6

Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must revise and submit to the RA for approval a revised spring monitoring schedule and must include in its monitoring program the USFS spring (Water Right 91-1633).

Condition No. 7

Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must revise the in-mine ground water monitoring program in consultation with UDOGM. This monitoring program shall be submitted to the regulatory authority for final approval.

Condition No. 8

Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must provide results of sampling to a minimum of seven feet and laboratory analyses of soil from the equipment storage yard confirming that the projected quantity and quality of soil are accurate.

Condition No. 9

Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must provide the results of sampling and laboratory analysis of the soils in the nonrefuse portion of the preparation plant area to insure that a minimum of 18 inches of suitable subsoil material is available for redistribution after backfilling and grading.

Condition No. 10

Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee must provide the location (exhibit) and proposed protective measures to be used for any and all substitute topsoil stockpiles in the nonrefuse portion of the preparation plant area.

Condition No. 11

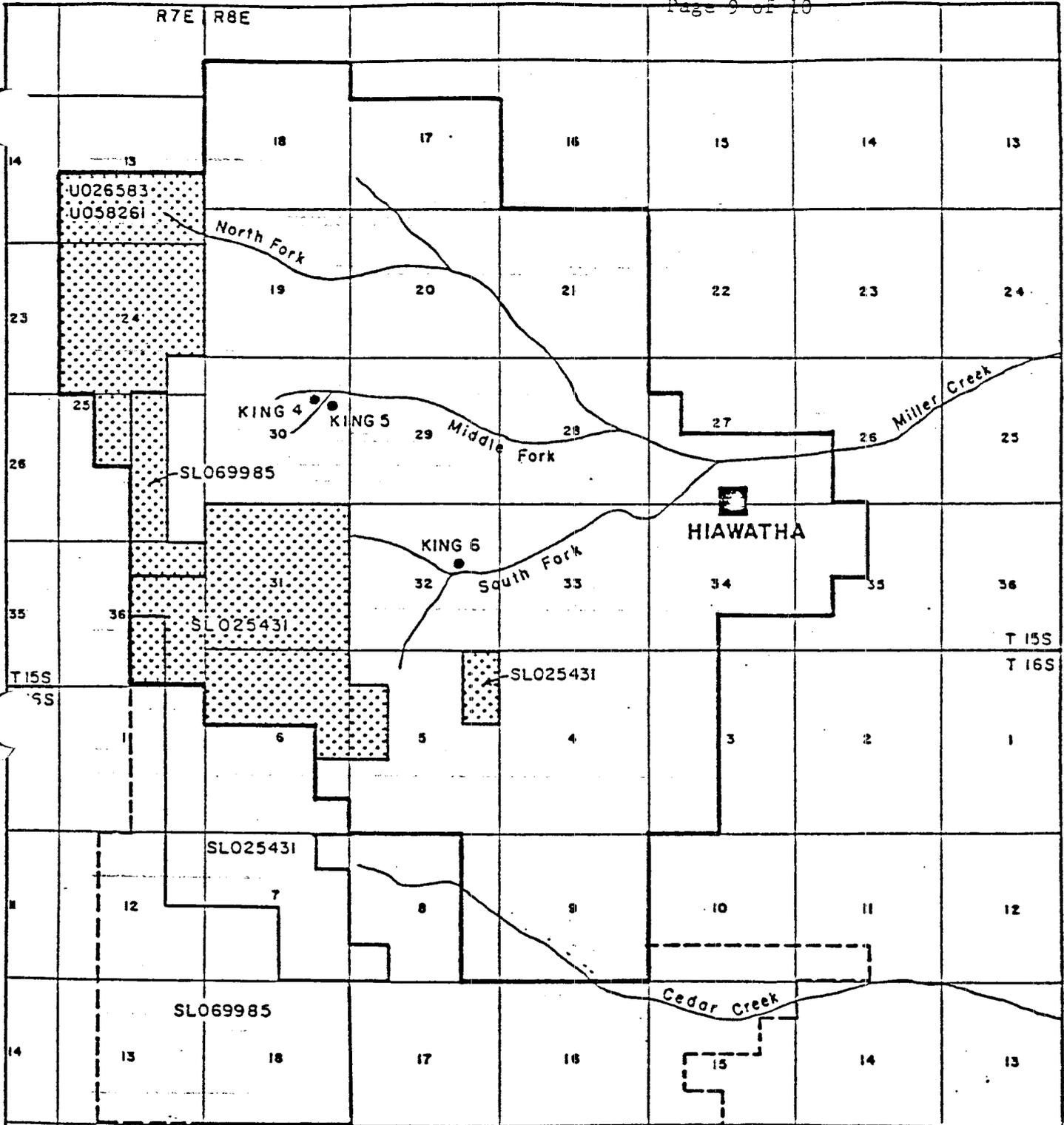
The permittee must, by October 1, 1985, submit the necessary data collected during 1985, that reevaluates the similarity indices for all vegetation reference areas. Discussions evaluating the new data and how it relates to the vegetation type must also be provided.

Condition No. 12

As a condition of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Windy Gap analysis for impacts to threatened and endangered species, the permittee within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this permit, must implement the mitigation measures identified in the USFWS letter dated August 13, 1984, and submit proof of such compliance to the regulatory authority.

Condition No. 13

Prior to initiating soil salvage activities in Area D borrow area or developing the existing access road through the adjacent riparian zone, the permittee shall consult with the regulatory authority to determine whether any design changes are required due to changes in the condition of the stream crossing. At such time, at a minimum, the disturbance to established riparian vegetation, topsoil salvage, the need for temporary culverts, and spillage into the perennial stream shall be considered.



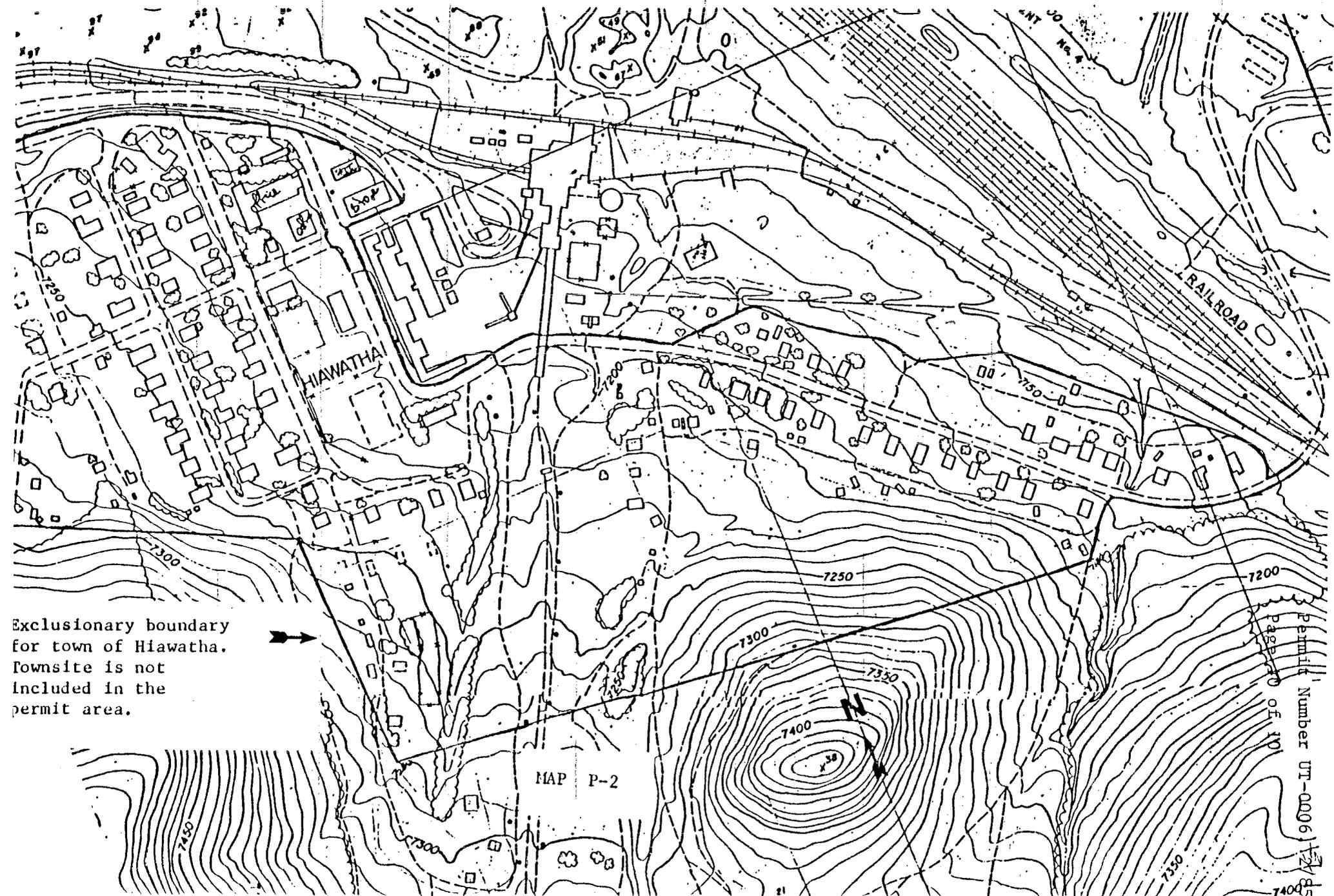
LEGEND

-  SMCRA PERMIT BOUNDARY
-  AREA OF MINING PLAN APPROVAL
-  LIFE OF MINE BOUNDARY
-  FEDERAL LEASE BOUNDARY



MAP P-1

HIAWATHA MINES COMPLEX



Exclusionary boundary
for town of Hiawatha.
Towns site is not
included in the
permit area.

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