

**Horse Canyon Extension
Lila Canyon Mine**

**Chapter 5
Engineering**

Volume 4 of 7

Table of Contents

500.	ENGINEERING	Page -1-
510.	Introduction	Page -1-
511.	General Requirements.	Page -1-
512.	Certification	Page -3-
513.	Compliance With MSHA Regulations and MSHA Approvals.	Page -4-
514.	Inspections.	Page -4-
515.	Reporting and Emergency Procedures.	Page -6-
516.	Prevention of Slides:	Page -8-
520.	Operation Plan.	Page -8-
521.	General:	Page -19-
522.	Coal Recovery.	Page -25-
523.	Mining Methods:	Page -26-
524.	Blasting and Explosives:	Page -28-
525.	Subsidence:	Page -34-
526.	Mine Facilities.	Page -46-
527.	Transportation Facilities.	Page -50-
528.	Handling and Disposal	Page -51-
529.	Management of Mine Openings:	Page -54-
530.	Operational Design Criteria and Plans.	Page -55-
531.	General.	Page -55-
532.	Sediment Control:	Page -55-
533.	Impoundments.	Page -55-
534.	Roads.	Page -57-
535.	Spoil:	Page -58-
536.	Coal Mine Waste.	Page -58-
537.	Regraded Slopes.	Page -60-
540.	Reclamation Plan.	Page -60-
541.	General.	Page -60-
542.	Narratives, Maps and Plans.	Page -61-
550.	Reclamation Design Criteria and Plans.	Page -63-
551.	Casing and Sealing of Underground Openings.	Page -63-
552.	Permanent Features.	Page -63-
560.	Performance Standards.	Page -66-

List of Appendixes

Appendix 5-1 Inspection Form for Excess Spoil
Appendix 5-2 Inspection Form for Impoundments
Appendix 5-3 Coal Mine Waste Fire Extinguishing Plan
Appendix 5-4 New Facility Designs
Appendix 5-5 Slope Stability Analysis
Appendix 5-6 Mine Openings (Closures)
Appendix 5-7 Rock Slope Material (Refuse Pile)
Appendix 5-8 Reclamation Plan

List of Plates

Plate 5-1	Previously Mined Areas
Plate 5-1A	Premining Contours
Plate 5-2	Surface Area Lila Canyon Mine (Official Disturbed Area Boundary Map)
Plate 5-3	Subsidence Control Map
Plate 5-3 CONFIDENTIAL	Subsidence Control Map with Raptor Information
Plate 5-4	Coal Ownership
Plate 5-5	Mine Map
Plate 5-6	Post Mining Topography
Plate 5-7A-1	Mine Site Cross Sections
Plate 5-7A-2	Mine Site Cross Sections
Plate 5-7A-3	Mine Site Cross Sections
Plate 5-7A-4	Mine Site Cross Sections
Plate 5-7B-1	Mine Site Cross Sections
Plate 5-7B-2	Mine Site Cross Sections
Plate 5-7B-3	Mine Site Cross Sections
Plate 5-7C	Reclaimed Profile
Plate 5-8	Coal Handling Facilities
Plate 5-9	Portal Plan and Sections

Chapter 5

500. ENGINEERING

510. Introduction

This section presents the engineering portion for the Lila Canyon Extension to the Horse Canyon Mine Reclamation Plan and is based upon previous publications, permit applications for the adjacent Sunnyside and South Lease areas and design which follows basic engineering standards. The objective of this chapter is to provide sufficient engineering design to support the mining and reclamation plan for the Lila Canyon Mine which is part “B” of the Horse Canyon Permit (ACT/007/013) and to satisfy the rules found in R645-301-500. All of the activities associated with the coal mining and reclamation operations are designed, located, constructed, maintained, and reclaimed in accordance with the operation and reclamation plan. The engineering section of the permit application is divided into the introduction, the operation plan, operational design criteria, reclamation plan, and performance standards. All design criteria associated with the operation and reclamation plan have been met.

511. General Requirements.

- 511.100** The permit application includes a description of the proposed coal mining and reclamation operations with appropriate maps, plans, and cross sections.
- 511.200** A description of the proposed mining operation and its potential impacts to the environment as well methods and calculations utilized to achieve compliance with design criteria is addressed within this chapter.
- 511.300** A description of the proposed reclamation plan is included in this chapter.

512. Certification

- 512.100.** Cross Sections and Maps that require certification have been prepared by, or under the direction of, and certified by a qualified, registered, professional engineer, with assistance

from experts in related fields when needed. Cross Sections and Maps will be updated as needed or required by the Division. Listed below are some of the maps and cross sections that have been certified by a qualified registered professional engineer.

- 512.110.** A map showing the extent of known existing mine workings and the approximate year mined has been included and certified by a qualified registered professional engineer and included as Plate 5-1.
- 512.120.** All Surface facilities and operations are shown on the appropriate maps and have been certified by a qualified registered professional engineer.
- 512.130** Maps showing final surface configuration with cross sections have been included and certified by a qualified registered professional engineer. (See Plate 5-6, 5-7c, and Appendix 5-4)
- 512.140** Appropriated hydrology drawings and cross sections have been certified by a qualified registered professional engineer. (See Chapter 7)
- 512.150** Geologic cross sections and maps that are required to be, have been certified by a qualified registered professional engineer. See Chapter 6 and Plate 7-1B.
- 512.200** Plans and Engineering Designs which may include: Excess spoil piles, durable rock fills, coal mine waste, impoundments, primary roads and variances from approximate original contour. These Plans and Designs have been certified by a qualified registered professional engineer if appropriate.
- 512.210** Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation, therefore it is anticipated that no excess Spoil will be produced. This section does not apply.
- 512.220** The professional engineer experienced in the design of

earth and rock fills has certified that the durable rock fill design will ensure the stability of the fill and that the fill meets design requirements.

- 512.230** The professional engineer experienced in the design of coal mine waste piles has certified the design of the coal mine waste disposal facility. (See Appendix 5-7)
- 512.240** Prudent engineering practices was used in the design and construction of impoundments in the permit area. The impoundment designs have been certified by a qualified registered professional engineer. (See Plate 7-6)
- 512.250** The professional engineer has certified the design and construction or reconstruction of primary roads as meeting the appropriate design criteria.
- 512.260** The operator is not requesting a variance from the approximate original contours (AOC).

513. Compliance With MSHA Regulations and MSHA Approvals.

- 513.100** Neither Coal processing waste dams or embankments are anticipated during the term of this permit. Therefore, this section is not applicable.
- 513.200** Planned impoundments and sedimentation ponds do not meet the size or other qualifying criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a). Therefore, this section is not applicable.
- 513.300** Underground development waste transported to the surface, coal processing waste and excess spoil will not be disposed of underground. However, material such as overcast material, rock falls, and slope material, not transported to the surface, may be disposed of underground according to the appropriate MSHA regulations.
- 513.400** Refuse piles meet the requirements of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.214 and 30 CFR 77.215 and all appropriate R645 regulations. (See Appendix 5-7)
- 513.500** Shafts, drifts, adits, tunnels, exploratory holes, entryways or

other opening to the surface from the underground will be capped, sealed, backfilled or otherwise properly managed consistent with MSHA, 30 CFR 75.1711.

- 513.600** Surface water discharges into the underground mine workings is not anticipated or planned, Therefore, this section is not applicable.
- 513.700** Surface mining within 500 feet to an active underground mine is not planned nor anticipated. Therefore, this section does not apply.
- 513.800** Coal mine waste fires plans will be submitted to MSHA and the Division for their approval prior to extinguishing any coal mine waste fires. (See Appendix 5-3)

514. Inspections

All engineering inspections, except the quarterly inspections of impoundments not subject to MSHA, will be conducted by a qualified registered professional engineer or other qualified professional specialist under the direction of the professional engineer.

- 514.100** Lila Canyon is an underground operation and it is not anticipated that any spoil will be produced. Therefore, this section does not apply.
- 514.200** Refuse Piles. A professional engineer or specialist experienced in the construction of similar earth and waste structures will inspect the refuse pile during construction.
 - 514.210** Regular inspections by the engineer or specialist will also be conducted during placement and compaction of coal mine waste materials. If it has been determined that a danger of harm exists to the public health and safety or the environment, more frequent inspections will be conducted. Inspections will continue until the refuse pile has been finally graded and revegetated or until a later time as required by the Division.
 - 514.220** The refuse pile inspections will be performed at least quarterly throughout construction and during the

following construction periods:

- 514.221** In addition to quarterly inspections, an inspection will be performed during foundation preparation which includes the removal of all organic material and topsoil;
- 514.222** Since no under-drain or protective filter systems are planned, this section is not applicable.
- 514.223** In addition to quarterly inspections, an inspection will be performed during the installation of the final surface drainage systems.
- 514.224** In addition to quarterly inspections, an inspection will be performed after the final grading and the facility has been revegetated.

- 514.230** The division will be provided a certified report prepared by, or under the supervision of, the qualified registered professional engineer after each inspection. The report will certify that the refuse pile has been constructed and maintained as designed and in accordance with the approved plan and R645 Rules. This report will include statements stating the appearances of instability, structural weakness, and other hazardous conditions if found. (See Appendix 5-1)

- 514.240** Since protective filters and under-drain are not required in the current design criteria this section is not applicable.

- 514.250** Required refuse pile reports will be retained at or near the mine site in an area convenient to the resident agent and the qualified registered professional engineer. Appendix 5-1 is an example of the refuse pile inspection form.

- 514.300** Impoundments

- 514.310** A professional engineer or specialist experienced in the construction of impoundments will inspect impoundments.
- 514.311** During construction inspections will be made on a regular basis and upon completion of the pond the inspections will be performed at least yearly. Inspections will continue yearly until the pond is removed or the performance bond is released.
- 514.312** After each inspection the qualified registered professional engineer will promptly provide to the Division, a certified report. This report will state that the impoundment has or has not been constructed and maintained as designed and in accordance with the approved plan and the R645 Rules. The report will include a discussion of any appearances of instability, structural weakness or other hazardous conditions. All so included in the report will be the depth and elevation of any impounded waters, existing storage capacity, any existing or required monitoring procedures and instrumentation and any other aspects of the structure affecting stability.
- 514.313** Required impoundment inspection reports will be retained at or near the mine site in an area convenient to the resident agent and the qualified registered professional engineer. Appendix 5-2 is an example of the impoundment inspection form.
- 514.320** Since the pond contained in the Lila Canyon Project is less than 20 feet high and stores less than 20 acre-feet of water it is not subject to MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216. Therefore, this section does not apply.

515. Reporting and Emergency Procedures.

- 515.100** If a slide occurs, the operator will telephone DOGM to notify them of the situation and recommend remedial measures to be

taken to alleviate the problem. Additional remedial measures required by DOGM will be implemented.

515.200 During impoundment inspections any potential hazards noted will be reported to DOGM along with measures to be implemented to eliminate the hazard.

515.300 In the case of temporary cessation of operations the following will apply:

515.310 All provisions of the approved permit will be complied with during temporary cessation or abandonment.

515.311 In case of temporary cessation the operator will support and maintain all surface access openings to underground operations, and secure surface facilities in areas in which there are no current operations, but operations are to be resumed under an approved permit.

515.312 Since Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation this section does not apply.

515.320 Prior to a temporary cessation of coal mining and reclamation operations which is expected to last longer than 30 days, or when a temporary cessation is extended longer than 30 days, the operator will submit to the Division a notice of intention to cease or abandon operations. The following will be included in the notice of temporary cessation.

515.321 The temporary cessation notice will contain the exact number of surface acres and the horizontal and vertical extent of subsurface strata included in the permit area. In addition a description of the reclamation activities accomplished and activities such as backfilling, regrading, revegetation, environmental monitoring, underground opening closures and water treatment activities that will continue during the temporary cessation.

515.322 Since the Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation this section does not apply.

516. Prevention of Slides: Since the Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation this section does not apply.

520. Operation Plan.

At first glance it would appear to a non-mining person that the best access to UEI's leases would be from the existing (sealed) Horse Canyon portals using the current Horse Canyon surface disturbance. However, the existing Horse Canyon site is not suitable for a large longwall operation. The old Horse Canyon Mine was not designed to produce 4.5 million tons as will be Lila. Some strategic pillars in the old mains were extracted upon retreat preventing any future access. The number of entries in the old works are not adequate for ventilation purposes. Portions of the old mine are flooded preventing reentry. The distance from the old portals to the current leases would result in unacceptable travel times for crews and supplies. Rehabilitating and maintaining an old mine is extremely hazardous and expensive. As a result of the conditions described above it has been determined that new portals at the Lila Canyon site is the most logical and only feasible access to the permittee's coal leases.

Mine Facilities List Lila Canyon Mine

A list of new structures and facilities follows:

Buildings

- 1) Office/Bathhouse
- 2) Shop Warehouse
- 3) Security Shack

Utilities

- 4) Mine Substation
- 5) Under Ground Power Lines
- 6) Water Treatment Plant
- 7) Potable Water Tank

- 8) Process Water tank
- 9) Sewer Tank
- 10) Drain Field

Mine Facilities

- 11) Ventilation Fan
- 12) 60-inch Conveyor from tunnels to Coal Stockpile
- 13) (ROM) Underground Belt from Stockpile to Crusher
- 14) 48-inch Conveyor from Crusher to Loadout Bin
- 15) 48-inch Conveyor from Loadout Bin to Truck Loadout
- 16) Reclaim Tunnel, Escape Tunnel, Fan and Fan House
- 17) ROM Storage Pile, Coal Stacking Tube
- 18) Crusher Screen Plant
- 19) Truck Scale and Loadout
- 20) Coal Loadout Storage Bin
- 21) Guardrails
- 22) Underground Pipes
- 23) Chain Link Fence

Support Facilities

- 24) Non-Coal Waste Area
- 25) Equipment & Supplies Storage Area
- 26) Topsoil Pile
- 27) Refuse Pile
- 28) Sediment Pond
- 29) Slope Access Road / Portal Access Road
- 30) Rock Slopes
- 31) Mine Facilities Road / Truck Loadout Road
- 32) Office/Bathhouse/Warehouse Asphalt Parking Area
- 33) Mine Parking
- 34) Fuel Tanks
- 35) Powder and Cap Magazines
- 36) Culvert locations are shown on Plate 7-2.
- 37) Coal pile Road (Slope between the coal pile road and the portal access road will be evaluated after road construction and be labeled either disturbed or undisturbed, as appropriate, on an As-Built site map.

A description of new structures and facilities follows:

Office/Bathhouse

The office and bathhouse building is shown on Plate 5-2. This

building will jointly house all support personnel such as accounting, administration, engineering, and safety and will provide a comfortable office environment for all employees. Bathhouse and toilet facilities will be found for all employees at this location. The bathhouse will be provided for a location for underground miners to change from clean street clothes to clothing suitable for underground use. The area will be provided with showers for employees for use after their scheduled work shifts so they can clean up prior to returning home. Both the bathhouse and office buildings will be of prefabricated construction and will rest on a concrete pad. The pad dimensions will be approximately 150' by 100' by 12". The facility will be designed to accommodate up to 145 employees working rotating shifts.

Shop Warehouse

The shop warehouse building is shown on plate 5-2. Parts and supplies consumed during the mining process will be stored in the warehouse to be issued as needed. The shop area will be used to perform minor equipment repairs and overhauls. The shop warehouse will be a prefabricated modular type building approximately 100' by 150' and will rest on a 4" concrete pad.

Security Shack

The Security Shack shown on Plate 5-2, when used will provide security to the mine site. The security shack will be used primarily at times when the mine is not in production. Security may be provided to protect the public from hazards associated with a mine site and to protect company property from unauthorized use. The security shack will be approximately 10' by 20' by 8" and will be of prefabricated construction and will rest on a 4" concrete slab.

Mine Substation

The mine substation will be located as shown on Plate 5-2 will provide power to surface and underground areas of the mine property. The substation will comprise of approximately four transformers setting on a concrete pad approximately 20' by 20' by 12" and fully fenced. The total area of the substation is approximately 40' by 40'. Power will be fed into the transformers at 46 KVA and will be transformed down to usage voltages for both the surface and underground facilities. It is anticipated that voltages of 110, 220, 440 will be used on the surface and 12,470 volts will be utilized underground. The mine substation will be constructed in a way to fulfill all appropriate MSHA regulations.

Underground Power Lines

Within the disturbed area it is anticipated all power lines will be underground. Underground lines will be run where feasible. As builds will be provided. Underground Power Lines will be left in place upon reclamation.

Water Treatment Plant

The water treatment plant is located on the north-east side of the surface facility area. The plant will rest on a 15' by 15' slab. Process water will flow through the treatment plant at which time it will be treated and made suitable for potable water uses. The potable water will be stored in the potable water tank until it is used. The location of the water treatment plant can be found on Plate 5-2.

Potable Water Tank

Water treated by the water treatment plant and intended to be used as potable water will be stored in this 15' diameter by 20' high tank. The tank will set on a 15' by 15' concrete pad designed for adequate support of the tank. The location of the potable water tank can be found on Plate 5-2.

Process Water Tank

Process water, water to be used for mine use or to be treated for potable use, will be stored in this tank. The 15' diameter by 20' high process water tank will rest on a 15' by 15' concrete pad. Process water tank will be filled by using mine discharge water or may be hauled in from off site. The location of the process water tank can be found on Plate 5-2.

Sewer Tank

The sewer tank has been designed to facilitate 145 employees working on rotating shifts. The sewer tank will be located under the south end of the office and bathhouse parking area. The location of the sewer tank can be found on Plate 5-2. The design for the Sewer Tank can be found in Appendix 5-4.

Drain Field

The drain field has been designed to facilitate 145 employees working on rotating shifts. The drain field will be located at a lower elevation and

south of the sewer tank. The location of the drain field can be found on Plate 5-2. The design for the drain field can be found in Appendix 5-4.

Ventilation Fan

The ventilation fan will be accessed and installed from underground. The ventilation portal will be driven from underground and broken from inside out. The location of the portal and fan is shown on Plate 5-2. Fan power will be run underground. Fan access for maintenance and monitoring will be from the underground works. The need for surface fan access is not anticipated at this time, access will be from underground.

60-inch Conveyor from tunnels to Coal Stockpile(Main Conveyor)

The Run of Mine underground belt will provide for a means for coal to be conveyed from the working faces to the run of mine coal storage pile on the surface. The belt will provide capacity to convey to the surface, all coal mined in the underground workings. Preliminary design suggests that the conveyor that extends from the bottom of the rock slopes to the stacking tube at the coal storage area, shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8, will have the following specifications: 60" wide, speed approximately 700 fpm with a length of approximately 320 feet long. Since the ground beneath the conveyor will not be disturbed due to the steepness and remoteness of the area, this conveyor will be completely contained within a tube type structure.

(ROM) Underground Belt from Stockpile to Crusher

The Reclaim conveyor will provide for a means for coal to be conveyed from the coal stockpile to the crusher. The belt will provide capacity to convey to the crusher at a rate suitable for crushing. Preliminary design suggests that the reclaim conveyor, shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8, will have the following specifications: 48" wide, speed approximately 500 fpm with a length of approximately 280 feet long. The portions of the conveyor running on the surface will be covered.

48-inch Conveyor from Crusher to Loadout Bin

The Loadout conveyor will provide for a means for coal to be conveyed from the crusher to the loadout bin. The belt will provide capacity

to convey to the loadout at the same rate as the Reclaim conveyor. Preliminary design suggests that the Loadout conveyor, shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8, will have the following specifications: 48" wide, speed approximately 500 fpm with a length of approximately 210 feet long. The portions of the conveyor running on the surface will be covered.

48-inch Conveyor from Loadout Bin to Truck Loadout

The Truck conveyor will provide for a means for coal to be conveyed from the loadout bin to the trucks being loaded. The belt will provide capacity to convey to the trucks at a rate suitable for truck loading. Preliminary design suggests that the truck conveyor, shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8, will have the following specifications: 48" wide, speed will vary with a length of approximately 50 feet long. The portions of the conveyor running on the surface will be covered.

Reclaim Tunnel, Escape Tunnel, Fans

Design for the escape and reclaim tunnels is not complete. Standard practice is to construct the tunnels from either concrete or corrugated metal. The reclaim tunnel is approximately 275' long with a 14' diameter. The escape tunnel will be approximately 100' long with a diameter of 4'. Appropriate safety and environmental concerns will be addressed upon detailed design. The preliminary layout is shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8.

ROM Storage Pile

The run of mine storage pile receives coal directly from the underground works and provides storage for the coal until it is crushed and loaded into trucks for transportation to a unit train loadout. The coal from the underground run of mine belt will be dropped into a stacking tube located in the center of the run of mine storage pile. This tube will help reduce any fugitive dust. The stacking tube will be approximately 80' high and will allow for approximately 27,000 tons of open storage in the run of mine storage pile. The run of mine storage pile is shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8.

Crusher

The enclosed crusher will crush coal from the 8" minus down to a 2"

minus size, at the rate of approximately 500 tons per hour. No screening is anticipated at this time. The crushed coal will leave the crusher and be stored temporarily in a 500 ton storage bin located at the truck loadout. The crusher location is shown in Plates 5-2 and 5-8.

Truck Scale and Loadout

Coal will be reclaimed from the coal storage bin, weighed and then loaded into coal haul trucks for transportation to the various unit train loadouts. A small loadout shack will be constructed to provide cover and protection for the various equipment and controls need for the coal loading process. The truck scale and loadout are shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8.

Coal Storage Bin

The coal storage bin is part of the truck loadout and is shown of Plate 5-2. The coal storage bin is where crushed coal is stored waiting to be loaded into coal haul trucks. The bin provides for surge capacity and allows for better control of crushing time. The coal storage bin provides for a enclosed dry location for temporary crushed coal storage. Coal is delivered from the crusher to the coal storage bin by use of a 48" covered surface conveyor running at a speed of approximately 500 FPM. The preliminary layout is shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8.

Coal Stacking Tube.

The final design for the coal stacking tube is not yet complete. Preliminary design indicates that the stacking tube will be approximately 15' Diameter and approximately 80 feet high. Standard practice is to construct the tube of either concrete or steel. The preliminary layout is shown on Plates 5-2 and 5-8.

Culverts

A complete list and design for the culverts can be found in Appendix 7-4 Tables 9 and 10, and are shown on Plate 7-2. A summary of the culverts follows:

<u>Culvert</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>
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DC-5	40'	18"
DC-6	60'	24"
DC-7	40'	24"
DC-8	40'	18"
DC-9	40'	18"
UC-1	530'	60"

Guard Rails

Approximately 1,520 feet of Guard rails will be installed on the mine access road according to the detailed engineering plan being prepared. Appropriate MSHA and UDOT requirements will be taken into consideration.

Underground Pipes

Locations of the underground pipes have yet to be determined. Once detailed engineering design is completed the underground pipes will be added to Plate 5-2 or other appropriate Plates. Under ground pipes will be left in place upon reclamation.

Chain Link Fence

Approximately 1,500' of a six foot high chain link fence will be constructed as shown on Plate 5-2. The fence will be constructed to protect the public, and provide security along the section of county road that runs adjacent to the property.

Non-Coal Waste Area

An area for non-coal waste has been identified on Plate 5-2. Non-coal waste such as papers, timbers, cans, and miscellaneous scrap that is brought to the surface will be disposed of in a metal bin or "dumpster" located in the non-coal waste area identified on Plate 5-2. Metal will be separated from other forms of trash for salvage. Material not salvageable will be transported to the East Carbon Development Corporation (ECDC) dump or other approved disposal site for permanent disposal. Once a dumpster has reached capacity, the full dumpster will be replaced with an empty dumpster, and then the full dumpster will be hauled by a contract hauler to the specified disposal site.

Equipment & Supplies Storage Area

The equipment and supply storage area is approximately 350' by 400'. This storage area will be used to store mine supplies and equipment from the time of delivery until they are needed underground. Supplies such as timbers, bolts, plates, rock-dust, pipes, resin, screens, concrete blocks, steel, cables, and numerous other materials may be stored in this area. Equipment both new and used will be stored in this area. Many various longwall pieces such as shields, pan-lines, shears, chains, head and or tail drives, transformers, belt drives, pumps and numerous other material will be stored in this storage area. This secure area provides for a good storage area for diesel, gasoline, hydraulic, and roadway chemicals. All oil tanks will have appropriately designed berms or retaining walls. The equipment and supplies storage area is shown on Plate 5-2. Any explosives will be stored here according to appropriate MSHA regulations. Rock dust bins will be located in this area.

Topsoil Pile

The topsoil pile has been located on the south west end of the surface facilities. The pile has been designed to contain adequate topsoil for redistribution according to the reclamation plan found in Chapter 5. The proposed location provides for good protection from wind contamination as well as protection from mine related activities. The location of the topsoil pile is shown on Plate 5-2.

Refuse Pile

The refuse pile has been designed to provide a location for the storage of underground development waste that is brought to the surface and for any excess slope rock which will be generated and not used as fill. The capacity of the pile is designed for approximately 44,400 yd³ which is in excess of projected needs. The refuse pile design is shown in Appendix 5-7 and shown on Plate 5-2. The areas for the rock slope material and for underground development waste are adjacent and adjoining and will be treated as one area or structure.

Sediment Pond

The sediment pond has been design to provide for adequate sediment

protection for the project area. All water running off the disturbed area will be routed into the sediment pond for treatment. The sediment pond has been designed according to the appropriate R645 regulations and the designs can be found in Appendix 7-4 and Plate 7-6. Because the sediment pond does not fit into the requirement of 30 CFR 77.216(a) an MSHA number for the proposed pond is not required. The sediment pond is located on the south-west end of the property and shown on Plate 5-2.

Slope Access / Portal Access Road

The slope access road splits off the facility access road near the north-east corner of the equipment and supply storage area, and follows an alignment that takes into consideration grade and direct access. The slope access road will be used to provide access to the rock slopes which in-turn proved access to the underground workings. The slope access road will be used as access for all men, material and equipment need in the mine. Since the slope access road provides for frequent access for men, equipment and materials for a period of six months or longer the slope access road is classified as a primary road. The slope access road will be designed, constructed, and maintained according to appropriate R645 regulations. The slope access road is shown on Plate 5-2.

Rock Slopes

Access to the underground workings of the Lila Canyon Mine will be provide by two rock slopes driven from the top of the Mancos shale up-dip to the intersection of the coal seam. One portal will proved for access for men, equipment and material to the mine. The second access slope will contain the run of mine belt line from the underground workings of the mine to the run of mine stock pile. There is a possibility that only one larger slope will be driven and then divided. to provide for two separate entries. The two 1,227 foot long slopes will slope up at approximately 12%, from a starting elevation of approximately 6150'. The intersection of the coal seam and the rock slope will take place at approximately 6,300 feet elevation. The length of the slopes were minimized by taking advantage of the coal seam dip which is approximately 12% to the east. The rock material removed from the slopes will be used as fill material for the surface facilities. The rock slope material / underground development waste will contain mostly shale, sandstone and mudstone. Traces of coal may be found but the amount will be insignificant. There are no known coal seams or significant rider seams found below the Sunnyside Seam in the Lila Canyon Portal Area. The rock slope locations are shown on Plate 5-2.

Mine Facilities Road / Truck Loadout Road

The mine facility road shown on Plate 5-2 begins at the edge of County Road 164 and allows for access to the various surface facilities. The road has been located in the most practical location taking into consideration grade, stability, and alignment. Employees will use this road to access the office & bathhouse facilities. Coal haul trucks will use this road to access the scales and truck loadout. All supplies will be hauled on a short portion of this road from the supply storage area to the slope access road. The road will be paved during construction of the facilities and before coal mining operations begin in order to minimize dust and provide good surface for heavy truck traffic as well as facility access. The facility access road will be approximately 24' wide to provide for two lane traffic and will have the appropriate drainage controls to insure long term life and low maintenance. The road has been constructed and will be maintained according to the appropriate R645-534 and R645-527 regulations.

Coal Pile Road

The Coal Pile Road is shown on plate 5-2. The Coal Pile Road will be 15' wide and will follow the existing contours approximately 400' from the Portal Access Road to the ROM coal pile. A typical cross section similar to the ancillary road can be found in Appendix 5-4 (Figure 1).

Office/Bathhouse/Warehouse Parking Area

Parking will be as shown on Plate 5-2. Parking facilities for office, mine, and warehouse employees will be provided jointly as shown. This area will also provide parking for all vendors, and visitors. The surface of the 150' by 475' area will initially be graded and graveled but may eventually be paved. The parking area is located and designed to allow for convenient and safe parking of personal vehicles. The sewer tank and drain field will be located on the south end of this parking area.

Mine Parking

A mine parking area will be provided as shown on Plate 5-2. The mine parking area is where all mine and mine related mobile equipment will be parked when on the surface. This is the location where the underground work crews will be loaded into man trips for transportation to the various work areas. The mine parking area will initially be graded and graveled but

eventually may be paved. The mine parking area will be approximately 100' by 200'.

Fuel Tanks

Fuel tanks will be located in the Equipment & Supplies Storage Area and be installed as discussed under Equipment & Supplies Storage Area. A 1,500 gallon diesel tank, 500 gallon hydraulic tank and a 500 gallon gasoline tank will be needed.

Powder and Cap Magazines

Powder and cap magazines will be mobile temporary, and supplied by the explosive distributor. Upon reclamation the powder and cap magazines will be returned to the distributor.

As per the approved Air Quality Order haul roads will be paved and unpaved roads and pad areas used by mobile equipment will be treated with water or dust suppressant, open stockpiles will be watered as conditions warrant.

521. Included in this section are maps, cross sections, narratives, descriptions and calculations used to satisfy the relevant requirements. This section describes and identifies the lands subject to coal mining and reclamation operations covering the estimated life of the project.

521.100 This application includes the cross sections, maps and plans needed to present the relevant information required by the Division. This information includes the following:

521.110. Plate 5-1 Shows area previously mined and approximate dates of mining.

521.111 Plate 5-1 of part 'B' and 2-2 of part 'A' shows the location and extent of known workings of inactive, or abandoned underground mines. The surface portals or mine openings to the surface are shown. Plates 5-1 and 2-2 of part 'A' have been prepared and certified by or under the direction of a registered professional engineer.

Doelling lists several coal mines and mining activity in within or adjacent to the permit area. Doelling lists the Calkins prospect, the Lila Canyon prospect, and the Prentiss prospect. In addition Doelling lists several coal mines Prentiss, Utah Blue Diamond, Blue Diamond and Heiner Mines. The research has shown that the Prentiss, Utah Blue Diamond, Blue Diamond and Heiner Mines were engulfed by the Book Cliffs mine. The Lila Canyon prospect refers to the old Lila Canyon mine fan portals used to ventilate the Geneva (Horse Canyon mine. The Calkins prospect is believed to have been engulfed by the Geneva mine.

An outcrop fire has been detected in an area north of the exiting permit area "A". The fire is off the permit area and located in an area that has been sealed from the old horse canyon works. The outcrop fire is not anticipated to cause any problems with mining at the Lila Canyon Mine.

521.112 No surface mined areas are found within the permit area. Therefore, this section does not apply.

521.120 Three existing structures, a 48" and a 60" CMP culvert located near the new proposed sediment pond, and the Little Park Road can be found at the Lila Canyon Mine. The existing culverts are shown on plate 5-1A and the road on Plate 5-1. Existing Horse Canyon facilities are discussed in part "A" of this plan.

521.121 There are no buildings within 1000 feet of the proposed permit area for the Lila Canyon Mine, Part "B".

521.122 There are no subsurface man-made features, other than the culverts discussed in 521.200, within, passing through, or passing over the proposed permit area for Part "B".

521.123 Plate 4-1, as well as others, shows the existing

county road 126 which is located partly within 100 feet of the proposed permit area. In Addition, the Little Park road is located above the surface facilities within the permit area. The Little Park road is also shown on plate 4-1

521.124 There are no known existing areas of spoil, waste, coal development waste, or non-coal waste disposal, dams, embankments, other impoundments, and water treatment and air pollution control facilities within part "B" of the proposed permit area. This section is not Applicable.

521.125 There are no existing sedimentation ponds, permanent water impoundment, coal processing waste banks or coal processing waste dams near or within the permit area.

521.130 Landowner and right of entry maps are included in the permit application. These maps and cross sections show the following:

521.131 Plate 4-1 shows the surface ownership and Plate 5-4 shows the coal ownership of land included in or contiguous to the permit area.

521.132 The applicant has the legal right to enter and begin coal mining and reclamation operations on all areas shown within the permit area. The permit area is shown on Plates 5-3 and 5-4 as well as others.

521.133 Coal mining or reclamation operations are planned within 100 feet of a public road. There are no plans to relocate public roads.

521.133.1 Emery County has given permission to conduct coal mining or reclamation operations within 100 feet of the county road. (See Appendix 1-4)

521.133.2 The current permit does not propose any relocation of public roads. Therefore, this section

is not applicable.

521.140 Mine maps and permit area maps and or cross-sections will clearly indicate the following:

521.141 Plate 5-1 shows the permit boundary and Plate 5-2 shows the disturbed area boundary. Additional subareas that might require additional permits are addressed in Section 112.800 and 4-1B.

521.142 The underground workings are shown on Plate 5-5.

521.143 The proposed disposal site for placing the slope rock is shown on Plate 5-2 as well as other appropriate plates.

521.150 Plates 6-2, 6-3, and 6-4, show surface contours that represent the existing land surface configuration of the proposed permit area.

521.151 The Plates show the surface contours for all areas to be disturbed as well as over the total permit area. The Plates showing the surface contours has been prepared by or under the supervision of a registered engineer.

521.152 No previously mined areas are included within Part "B". Therefore this section does not apply.

521.160 The maps, plates, and cross sections associated with this chapter clearly show:

521.161 Proposed buildings, utility corridors, and facilities are shown on Plate 5-2 as well as others.

521.162 Area of land affected according to the sequence of mining and reclamation is shown on the appropriate plates.

521.163 Land for which a performance bond will be posted is shown on the appropriate plate. Plate 5-2 as well as others show the area for which the

- performance bond will be posted. All disturbed areas within the permit boundary has been bonded.
- 521.164** Coal storage and loading areas are shown on Plate 5-2 and certified as required. Additional information can be found in Appendix 5-4.
- 521.165** Topsoil, and waste piles are shown on Plate 5-2 as well as others.
- 521.166** The waste disposal areas are shown for non-coal waste and underground mine waste on Plate 5-2.
- 521.167** No explosives are expected to be stored on site. However, if explosives are stored they will be stored as discussed in Section 520. on Plate 5-2.
- 521.168** Since Lila Canyon mine is an underground operation this paragraph is not applicable.
- 521.169** The refuse pile is shown on Plate 5-2 and discussed in Appendix 5-7.
- 521.170** Transportation facility maps describing roads, and conveyor maintained within the permit is shown with descriptions of roads, embankments, culverts, and drainage structures are presented in section 520 and are shown on Plates 5-2, and 7-2.
- 521.180** Support facilities are described in section 520 and are shown on Plate 5-2. Plate 5-2 is the official disturbed area boundary map.
- 521.190** Other relevant information required by the Division will be addressed.
- 521.200** Signs and markers will:
- 521.210** Signs and markers will be posted maintained, and removed by the person who conducts the coal mining and reclamation operations.

- 521.220** Signs and markers will be of uniform design that can be easily seen and read and be made of durable material and conform to local laws and regulations.
- 521.230** Signs and marker will be maintained during all activities to which they pertain.
- 521.240** Mine and Permit Identification Signs.
- 521.241** Mine and permit identification signs will be displayed at each point of access from public roads to areas of surface operations and facilities on permit areas.
- 521.242** Since Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation, this section is not applicable.
- 521.243** Mine and permit identification signs where required, will show the name, business address, and telephone number of the permittee and the identification number of the permanent program permit authorizing coal mining and reclamation operations.
- 521.244** Mine and permit identification signs will be retained and maintained until after the release of all bonds for the permit area.
- 521.250** Perimeter Markers
- 521.251** The perimeter of all areas affected by surface operations or facilities before beginning mining activities will be clearly marked with perimeter markers.
- 521.252** Since Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation this section is not applicable.
- 521.260** Buffer Zone Markers
- 521.261** Signs will be erected to mark buffer zones as required and will be clearly marked to prevent disturbance by surface operations and facilities.

521.262 Since Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation this section is not applicable.

521.270 Topsoil Markers. Markers will be erected to mark where topsoil or other vegetation-supporting material is physically segregated and stockpiled.

522. Coal Recovery

Additional Details can be found in the R2P2 on file at the BLM Office.

Effective barrier and pillar designs are essential for safe and productive underground mining. Barrier pillars will be sized according to accepted engineering practices. One or more of the following methods may be used to properly size barrier pillars: Dunn's Rule, the Old English Barrier Pillar Law, Pennsylvania Mine Inspector's Formula, Ash and Eaton Impoundment Formula, Pressure Arch Method, British Coal Rule of Thumb, North American Method, Holland Rule of Thumb, or Holland Convergent Method.

Regardless of the methods or care taken to properly size barrier pillars the true effectiveness on any design can only be determined by conducting full-scale in-mine performance evaluations. Mine experience and history in the local area will have as much influence on pillar sizes as does the engineering formulas.

Barrier pillars will be utilized to isolate the abandoned Horse Canyon Mine from the new Lila Canyon Mine. Barrier pillars will also be used to simplify ventilation, to provide independent escape routes and to possibly retain large quantities of mine water. Barrier pillars will be employed along the outcrop in order to maintain ventilation courses.

A barrier pillar where no second mining will be allowed within the barrier will be used to protect the escarpments. The width of the escarpment barrier will be determined by implementing a 21.5° angle of draw project downward from the surface to the coal seam. Development mining or first mining will be allowed within the escarpment barrier.

For longwall mining applications the abutment loading is of prime importance. Initial longwall pillars will be designed using the ALPS method. Again mine experience and history in the local area will have as much influence on pillar sizes as does the engineering formulas.

Mine pillars will be sized taking into consideration the coal strength, depth of cover, width and height of pillars using one or more of the following methodologies: Obert-Duvall, Holand-Graddy, Holland, Salamon-Munro, or Bieniawski. Again mine experience and history in the local area will have as much influence on pillar sizes as does the engineering formulas.

523. Mining Methods:

Mining will begin in Section 15, T16S, R14E, in the Sunnyside seam. Development of the Sunnyside seam will be in a down dip direction toward the east. The seam will be accessed by two 1,200 foot slopes driven up at 12% from the base of the cliffs.

Production during the first year is estimated to be 200,000 tons, the second through the fifth year production should be between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 using continuous mining methods. If and when tonnage demand increases to justify longwall mining, production could peak as high as 4,500,000 tons a year and continue at that level for the life of the mine.

Mine production will begin with the slope construction. Once the coal is encountered development will continue using continuous miners and various haulage types. Battery, cable, or continuous haulage may be used in conjunction with continuous miners in development. Continuous miners will account for all the production during the first two to five years. Mining will consist of driving mains, developing room and pillar panels and gate entries for future longwall mining.

The majority of the second mining will be performed using longwall equipment. However, in isolated areas room and pillar type of mining may be used in areas not suitable for longwall mining. Longwall panels are sited approximately parallel lengthwise to the strike with a slight up dip orientation to provide drainage for the development faces. This practice will be applied to the continuous miner panels wherever possible. (See plate 5-5)

Roof control and ventilation plans will be submitted to MSHA and approved prior to any underground mining activities.

An air quality permit from the State Division of Air Quality has been obtained and will be modified as needed.

Ventilation of the mine will be by an exhaust type system. It has been

estimated that 900,000 cfm will be required at full production. Intake air will be supplied by slopes and entries from the surface.

A water supply system will be installed. Potable water from an approved source will be hauled by truck and stored in a mine site storage tank located near the man and coal slope portals. Alternative sources for potable water are being considered. A treatment plant may be indicated. Process water will be hauled from the Price River or other approved source by truck and stored in another mine site storage tank. It is anticipated that once the old two entry development panel is encountered that adequate process water may be obtained from the old works. This process water will provide for dust control, water to the mine and fire suppression. Mine water will be used with the process water. See Appendix 7-3 (PHC) for water usage calculations.

Dust suppression will be accomplished by the use of sprays on all underground equipment as required. Sprays will also be used along sections of the conveyors and at transfer points.

No major de-watering concerns are anticipated at this property. The workings are expected to produce some water with more water being produced as the depth of mining increases. Part of this water will be used for dust suppression. The remainder will be collected in sumps and pumped to mined out sections of the mine or to the surface and treated when necessary.

Underground mining equipment to be used at Lila Canyon is typical of most room-and-pillar and longwall mine. A list of major equipment which may be used underground is listed below additional equipment not on the list may be used as needed.

- Continuous Miners
- Roof Bolters
- Battery Shuttle Cars
- Electric Shuttle Cars
- Diesel Ram Cars
- Feeder Breakers
- Continuous Haulage Units
- Battery Scoops
- Diesel Scoops
- Diesel Service Vehicles
- Diesel Material Haulers
- Diesel
- Belts and Terminal Groups
- Battery and Diesel Man Trips

Longwall Shields
Longwall Pan-lines
Longwall Shears
Longwall Stage-loaders
Longwall Pumps
Various Water Pumps
Various Transformers and Switches
Rock Drills
Loaders

523.100 No Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Activities are proposed to be conducted within the permit area within 500 feet of an underground mine, therefore this section is not applicable.

523.200 No Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Activities are proposed with 500 feet of an underground mine, therefore this section is not applicable.

523.210 No Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Activities are proposed to be conducted within the permit area within 500 feet of an underground mine, therefore this section is not applicable.

523.220 No Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Activities are proposed to be conducted within the permit area within 500 feet of an underground mine, therefore this section is not applicable.

524. Blasting and Explosives: Surface blasting activities incident to underground coal mining is planned for the Lila Canyon mine during construction of the access slopes only.

524.100 Steps have been taken to achieve compliance with the blaster certification program and is described in this permit application.

524.110 Surface blasting involving 5 lbs of explosives or more will be conducted under the direction of a certified blaster.

- 524.120** Blasting certificates will be carried by the blasters or will be on file at the permit area during blasting operations.
- 524.130** The blaster and at least one other person will be present at the firing of a blast.
- 524.140** Persons responsible for blasting operations at a blasting site will be familiar with the blasting plan, if required, and site-specific performance standards and give on-the-job training to persons who are not certified and who are assigned to the blasting crew or assist in the use of explosives.
- 524.200** Since the planned blasting does not meet the requirements of 524.211 or 524.212 a blast design is not included in the permit application. If in the future blasting falls under section 524.200 then a plan will be submitted to Division for approval.
- 524.210** Since the planned blasting does not meet the requirements of 524.211 or 524.212 anticipated blast designs are not required.
- 524.300** Since planned blasting requires more than 5 lbs of explosives the preblasting survey is addressed where applicable in this permit application.
- 524.310** There are no dwellings or other structures located within one-half mile of the permit area owned by anyone but the operator. The operator will prepare the preblast survey if required. Notification procedures implied in this section are not applicable.
- 524.320** Since the operator is the only owner of structures and no dwelling exist within one-half mile of any part of the permit area this section is not applicable.
- 524.330** Because the operator is the only owner of structures or dwellings within one-half mile of any part of the permit area, this section is not applicable.
- 524.340** Because the operator is the only owner of structures or dwellings within one-half mile of any part of the permit

area, this section is not applicable.

524.350 Because the operator is the only owner of structures or dwellings within one-half mile of any part of the permit area, this section is not applicable.

524.400 The blast schedule is as follows:

524.410 Since there are no residents within one-half mile of the projected blasting site this section does not apply.

524.420 All surface blasting will be conducted between sunrise and sunset unless nighttime blasting is approved by the Division.

524.430 Since there are no residents within one-half mile of the projected blasting site this section does not apply.

524.440 Since there are no residents within one-half mile of the projected blasting site a flexible blasting schedule is allowable. Surface blasting may take place anytime during daylight hours, unless approved differently by the Division.

524.450 Because of the remote location of the Lila Canyon Mine, over six miles from the nearest locality (Columbia), this section does not apply.

524.460 Since the town of Columbia is the nearest locality, and is over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.

524.500 The blasting signs, warnings and access control is described below.

524.510 Blasting signs will meet the specifications of R645-301-521.200. The following will apply.

524.511 Signs reading "Blasting Area" will be conspicuously placed at the point where any road provides access to the blasting area.

- 524.512** The signs posted at all entrances to the permit area from public, roads, or highways will be placed in a conspicuous location and will state "Warning! Explosives in Use" and will clearly list and describe the meaning of the audible blast warning and all clear signals that are in use.
- 524.520** Audible warning and all-clear signals of different character or pattern will be given. Each person within the permit area will be trained in the meaning of the signals.
- 524.530** Access within the blasting area will be controlled until an authorized until the operator has reasonably determined the following:
- 524.531** No unusual hazards, such as imminent slides or undetonated charges, exist; and
- 524.532** Access to and travel within the blasting area can be safely resumed.
- 524.600** Adverse blasting effects are described as follows:
- 524.610** Blasting will be conducted to prevent injury to persons, damage to public or private property outside the permit area, adverse impacts on any underground mine, and change in the course, channel, or availability of surface or ground water outside the permit area.
- 524.620** Airblast Limits
- 524.621** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.622** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.

- 524.630** Monitoring: Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.640** Ground Vibration: Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.650** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.660** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.670** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.680** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.690** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, sections 524.620 through 524.632 and 524.640 through 524.680 do not apply.
- 524.700** Records of blasting operations will be maintained at the mine site for at least three years and will be available for inspection by the Division or the public. Blasting records will contain the following information.
- 524.710** Blasting records will include.

- 524.711** The name of the operator will be on the blasting record.
- 524.712** The location, date, and time of the blast will be recorded on the blasting record.
- 524.713** The name, signature, and certification number of the blaster will be recorded on the blasting record.
- 524.720** Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area, this section does not apply.
- 524.730** Weather conditions will be recorded on the blasting record.
- 524.740** A record of the blast will include the following:
- 524.741** The type of material blasted will be recorded on the blasting record.
 - 524.742** Sketches of the blast pattern including number of holes, spacing, burden, decks, and delay pattern will be recorded on the blasting record.
 - 524.743** The diameter and depth of holes will be recorded on the blasting record.
 - 524.744** The type of explosives used will be recorded on the blasting record.
 - 524.745** The total weight of the explosives used per hole will be recorded on the blasting record.
 - 524.746** The maximum weight of explosives detonated in an eight-millisecond period will be recorded on the blasting record.
 - 524.747** Information on the initiation system will be recorded on the blasting record.

524.748 The type and length of the stemming will be recorded on the blasting record.

524.749 Mats or other protections used will be recorded on the blasting record.

524.750 Since all structures are either owned by the permittee and not leased to another person or are located over six miles distance from the permit area a record of seismographic and airblast information is not required.

524.760 Since a blasting schedule is not required this section does not apply.

524.800 The operator will comply with the various appropriate State and Federal laws and regulations in the use of explosives.

525. Subsidence: The permittee will comply with the appropriate R645-301-525 requirements.

525.100 Subsidence Control Plan

525.110 Plate 5-3 shows the location of State appropriated water and 5-3 (Confidential) shows the eagle nests that potentially could be diminished or interrupted by subsidence.

525.120 SUBSIDENCE POTENTIAL (See also Section 5.4 of Part "A")

A review of renewable resources in and adjacent to the permit area found resources consisting of ground water, grazing, timber, and recharge areas. Subsidence from underground coal mines has been believed to affect overlying forest and grazing resource lands in the following ways:

- o Formation of surface fissures which intercept near surface soil moisture thus draining the water away from the root zone with deleterious effects.
- o Alterations in ground slope and destabilization of critical slopes and cliffs.

- o Modification of surface hydrology due to the general downward migration of surface water through vertical fractures.
- o Modification of groundwater hydrology including connection of previously separated aquifers, reduction in flows of seeps and springs which rely upon tight aquitards for their flow, and changes in recharge mechanisms.
- o Emissions of methane originating from the coal seam through open fissures to the surface or at least the base of the surficial soil which has been known to have deleterious effects on woody plants.

Because these renewable resources exist with and adjacent to the permit area, a subsidence control plan is required. This plan is presented in Section 525.400.

A great deal of baseline data is available from many mining settings to develop subsidence damage criteria for surface structures (Bhattacharya et al. 1984). The formation of cracks and fissures are the general effects of subsidence and can have minor deleterious effects on groundwater resources without any fissuring to the surface. In the arid areas of Utah, impacts to and modification of the groundwater regime can be disruption of flow from natural seeps and springs which rely on the permeability contrast of interbedded sandstones and shale for their flows. These water resources are generally near surface occurrences and are essentially surface waters and subject to the same limiting damage criteria as surface water bodies. Subsidence damage to surface water bodies has been studied by a number of workers including Dunrud (1976), Wardell and Partners (1976), and U.S. Bureau of Mines (1977). The results of the Wardell and Partners studies of subsidence effects in a number of countries indicates that the limiting strain for the onset of minor impacts to surface waters is approximately 5×10^{-3} . The SME Mining Engineering Handbook also suggests a limiting extension strain value of 5×10^{-3} for pasture, woodland, range or wildlife food and cover.

Table 10.6.19 in the Mining Engineers Handbook suggests that the minimum safe cover required for total extraction of the coal

resources under surface waters is approximately 60 times the seam thickness for coal beds at least 6 feet thick or approximately 450 feet. In their review of the foregoing, Singh and Bhattacharya (1984) recommended that the same limiting safe strain values and cover thickness ratios be used for protecting groundwater resources and recharge areas over coal mines. Where extension strain is greater than this limiting value, it is likely that surface fissures and cracks may develop. As the strain value decreases below the limiting value, the potential for surface damage decreases.

Figure 1 in Appendix 7-3 shows a typical subsidence profile. As shown in Figure 1, the zones are: a caved zone that occurs in the 6 to 10 times the thickness of the coal seam, a fractured zone which occurs 10 to 30 times the thickness of the coal seam, and deformation zone which occurs 30 to 60 times the thickness of the coal seam, and finally, a soil zone which occurs on the ground surface. The cover thickness of 1,000 to over 2,000 feet, over most of the mine area is also much greater than the limiting thickness of 630 feet recommended by International Engineers Inc. (1979) (10.5' x 60).

The Lila Canyon mine will be a longwall operation. As projected, 15 longwall panels at various depths will be mined. The longwall panels are laid out with the gate roads running along the strike roughly north-south, which will result in the longwall shear cutting up and down the dip. The depth of cover over the longwall panels approaches but never gets less than 500 feet toward the southwest and increases to over 2500 feet in the northeast. Only three of the 13 planned longwall panels are under less than 1,000 feet of cover. The remaining 10 panels are under 1,000 plus feet of cover. Maximum subsidence is expected to be approximately 9.5 feet in the areas approaching 500 feet of cover and less than 3' in the deeper cover areas. Extension strain varies from 12.4×10^{-3} in the 500 foot cover areas to $.9 \times 10^{-3}$ in the 2,500 foot cover areas. Extension strain values of 5.0×10^{-3} and above occurs in areas of approximately 1000' of cover and less.

A typical longwall panel at the Lila Canyon Mine will have dimensions of approximately 950 feet wide and up to 7,000 feet long and 2,000 feet deep. Using the methods described in the National Coal Board's *Subsidence Engineers' Handbook*, the

S/m ratio for this geometry would be 0.38 where "S" is the maximum subsidence and "m" is the seam extraction thickness. For an average seam extraction thickness of 10.5 feet, the total subsidence would be 4.0 feet. However, as described above, the major impacts of this subsidence are due to extension strains and not total vertical subsidence. The prediction of average extension strain is accomplished with the use of the formula:

$$+E = 0.75 S/h \text{ where } S=\text{subsidence, and } h=\text{depth of cover}$$

NOTE: The .75 factor is only an average. The factor changes with various w/h ratios. Figure 15 found in NCB's Subsidence Engineers Handbook takes into account the w/h ratio.

The solution of this equation for the Lila Canyon Mine configuration discussed above produces a predicted, average extension strain of 1.5×10^{-3} which is less than the limiting strain of 5×10^{-3} for protecting surface waters, groundwater sources, pasture, woodland, range or wildlife food and cover. Thus, it is unlikely that the gradual compression expected over much of the subsidence area will have any deleterious effects on the overlying renewable surface resources.

The table below shows the expected subsidence amount and expected extension strain for longwall panels at various mining depths. These calculations were done for a flat multiple seam mining. There are adjustments for single seam mining and for dipping seams. However, these adjustments are minor and are not expected to result in significant changes in values.

**Maximum Subsidence
& Expected Extensive
Strain (NCB 1975)**

	Feet	Meters
Panel Width =	900	274
Seam Height =	10.5	3

Depth of Cover		Width to Depth (a)	Maximum Subsidence(S)		Factor NCB Fig. 15	Extension Strain (E)
<u>Feet</u>	<u>Meters</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Feet</u>	<u>Meters</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>x 10³</u>
500	152	0.9	9.5	2.9	.65	12.4
1000	305	0.75	7.9	2.4	.66	5.2
1100	335	0.71	7.5	2.3	.68	4.6
1200	366	0.68	7.1	2.2	.70	4.1
1300	396	0.65	6.8	2.1	.70	3.7
1400	427	0.59	6.2	1.9	.75	3.3
1500	457	0.54	5.7	1.7	.78	3.0
2000	610	0.38	4.0	1.2	.82	1.6
2500	762	0.28	2.9	0.9	.80	0.9

The most favored technique until recently has been the use of the empirical charts developed by the National Coal Board (NCB). The above calculations were obtained using the empirical charts developed by the National Coal Board (NCB). Comparisons, as stated in the SME handbook, of US subsidence data with NCB predictions highlight the following differences between coalfields in the US and UK: Most of the studies in the US are limited to the Eastern US coalfields with a very limited data base applicable to western conditions.

With the exception of Illinois, maximum subsidence factors observed in US coalfields are less than predicted by NCB.

The limit (draw angles in the US coalfields tend to be less than the 35 degree value generally accepted by NCB.

The points of inflection of the subsidence profiles over US coal mines are generally closer to the panel centerline compared to the NCB profile. This effect is dependent not only on the percentage of competent strata in the overburden but also on their locations relative to the ground surface and their thickness.

Surface strains and curvatures observed over US longwall panels have been shown to be significantly higher than NCB predictions, almost four times larger in many cases.

The pace at which subsidence occurs depends on many controls including the type and speed of coal extraction, the width, length and thickness of the coal removed, and the strength and thickness of the overburden. Observations of subsidence by Dunrud over the Geneva and Somerset Mines indicate that subsidence effects on the surface occurred within months after mining was completed, and the maximum subsidence was essentially completed within 2 years of the completion of retreat mining.

Dr. Roy Sidle found in his study of Burnout Creek that subsidence impacts to streams are temporary and self healing.

The Sidle Study is representative of the conditions found in the Lila area because:

- the lithology is very similar between the Book Cliffs and the Wasatch Plateau
- the cover thickness ranges from 600 - 800 feet which falls within the range expected at Lila, and
- the seam thickness of 8-10 feet is in the same range expected at Lila.

An Executive Summary of his study and published findings follows:

Title : Stream response to subsidence from underground coal mining in central Utah

5. Authors: Sidle-RC Kamil-I Sharma-A Yamashita-S

Short-term geomorphic and hydrologic effects of subsidence induced by longwall mining under Burnout Creek, Utah were evaluated. During the year after longwall mining, 0.3-1.5 m of subsidence was measured near impacted reaches of the mountain stream channel. The major channel changes that occurred in a 700-m reach of Burnout Creek that was subsided from 1992 to 1993 were: (1) extent glides; (2) increases in pool length, numbers and volumes;

(3) increases in median particle diameter of bed sediment in pools; and (4) some constriction in channel geometry. Most of the changes appeared short-lived, with channel recovery approaching pre-mining conditions by 1994. In a 300-m reach of the South Fork drainage that was subsided from 1993 to 1994, only channel constriction was observed, although any impacts on pool morphology may have been confounded by heavy grazing in the riparian reaches during the dry summer of 1994. Similar near-channel sedimentation and loss of pool volume between 1993 and 1994 were noted throughout Burnout Creek and in adjacent, unmined James Creek. Subsidence during the 3-year period had no effect on baseflows or near-channel landslides.

No major impacts of subsidence to the surface, caused by the underground mining methods proposed during the permit term are anticipated.

The coal seam is approximately 12.5 feet thick with only about 10.5 feet being extracted, and the depth of cover ranges from 0' to approximately 2,500'. The rocks overlaying the coal seam are sandstones and mudstones with some thin bands of coal. Due to the strength of the overburden, and depth of workings, even with full seam extraction, only minimal subsidence, if any, is anticipated.

Some surface expressions of tension cracks, fissures, or sink holes may be experienced but should be insignificant. The chances of subsidence-related damage to any perceived renewable resource is minimal.

All dirt roads above the mine are in areas in excess of 1,000 feet of cover or in areas where mining will not take place. The chance of subsidence negatively effecting these dirt roads is minimal. However, in the unlikely event that cracks, fissures or sink holes are observed as a result of subsidence, the road will remain accessible by regrading and filling in the cracks, fissures or sinkholes.

The unnamed ephemeral channel in the southwest corner of the permit area is located in an area where no mining is planned or over the top of a bleeder system

that will not be second mined. The chance of subsidence negatively effecting this ephemeral channel is minimal. However, in the unlikely event that cracks, fissures or sink holes are observed as a result of subsidence the channel will be regraded and the cracks, fissures or sinkholes will be filled in by hand methods due to its inaccessibility.

A small portion of Little Park Wash, which is ephemeral, has less than 1,000 feet of cover in the southwest corner of the permit area. The portion with less than 1,000 feet of cover runs diagonally across one longwall panel and then parallel to the bleeder system in the second longwall panel. In the unlikely event that cracks, fissures or sink holes are observed as a result of subsidence the channel will be regraded and cracks, fissures or sinkholes will be filled in. Since this stream channel is accessible and is traversable by 4 wheel drive, access for repairs would not be a problem. If any subsidence repairs cannot be fixed using hand methods, small earth moving equipment could be used.

DWR and BLM Wildlife Biologists, in consultation with the Division, have determined that any loss of snake dens to subsidence would be random and a minor impact to the population of snakes.

525.130

A survey was conducted within the proposed permit area and adjacent area and it was determined that limited renewable resource lands exist within the area surveyed. Limited areas were found which contribute to the long-range productivity of water supply or fiber products. No structures exist within the permit area in which subsidence, if it occurred, could cause material damage or diminution for reasonably foreseeable use. See Plates 5-5 and 5-3 for areas of potential subsidence. Identification and data for the State appropriated water supplies can be found in chapter 7 section 727.

All State Appropriated water rights within the maximum limit of subsidence that could be affected, are either

owned by the Operator or by the BLM. The BLM has been notified of the water rights survey by means of the submittal of the permit application.

According to Mark Page (State Water Rights), there is not a water conversation district associated with Lila Canyon Mine.

525.200. Protected Areas

525.210. Since there are no public buildings or other facilities such as churches, school or hospitals, and since there are no impoundments with a storage capacity of more than 20 acre-feet, this section does not apply.

525.220. Since R645-301-525.210 does not apply, this section does not apply.

525.230. Since there are no planned operations under urbanized areas, cities, towns, and communities, or adjacent to industrial or commercial buildings, major impoundments, or perennial streams this section does not apply.

525.240. A detailed plan of the underground workings, including maps and descriptions of significant features of the underground mine, including the size, configuration, and approximate location of pillars and entries, extraction ratios, measures taken to prevent or minimize subsidence and related damage, and areas of full extraction can be found in the R²P² on file with the BLM local and state offices.

525.300. Subsidence control.

525.310. Measures to prevent or minimize damage.

525.311 No attempt will be made to prevent subsidence in any area except where the escarpment near the outcrop is to be protected and to insure that subsidence remains within the permit area. The use of continuous miners in a pillar section as

well as longwall technology provides for planning subsidence in a predictable and controlled manner. Some surface expressions of tension cracks, fissures, or sink holes may be experienced but should be insignificant. The chances of subsidence related damage to any perceived renewable resource is minimal. The value and foreseeable use of the surface lands will not be affected by potential subsidence.

525.312 Since there are no buildings or occupied residential dwellings or structures within the Lila Canyon project area this section does not apply.

525.313 Room-and-pillar mining in addition to longwall methods will be used at the Lila Canyon Mine.

525.400. Since state-appropriated water supplies exist on the surface, 525.400 has been addressed.

525.410 Coal will be removed using a combination of continuous miner and long wall methods as described in sections 522 and 523. Sequence and timing for the development of underground workings are also discussed in sections 522 and 523.

525.420 Plate 5-5 shows the underground workings and depicts areas where first mining or partial mining will be utilized to protect the escarpment and raptor nests that may exist on the escarpment, and to insure that subsidence remains within the permit area. State-appropriated water rights are shown on Plates 5-3, 5-5 as well as Plate 7-1.

525.430 No major impacts of subsidence to the surface caused by the underground mining methods proposed during the permit term are anticipated.

The coal seam is approximately 12.5 feet thick with only about 10.5 feet being extracted, and the depth of cover ranges from 0' to approximately 2,300'. The rocks overlaying the coal seam are sandstones and mudstones with some thin bands of coal. Due to the strength of the overburden and depth of workings, even

with full seam extraction, only minimal subsidence if any is anticipated.

525.440

Aerial subsidence monitoring will be done annually while the significant subsidence is taking place. The subsidence monitoring will be initiated in an area prior to any 2nd mining being done within that area. Initially a 200 foot grid along with baseline photograph will be established prior to any 2nd mining. Approximately 12-16 control points will be needed to cover the total mining area. Six of these points will be located outside of the subsidence zone. The accuracy of this survey will be plus or minus 6" horizontally and vertically. From this data a map will be created that will show subsided areas. Once per year a follow up aerial will be performed to determine the extent and degree of active subsidence. Subsidence monitoring will continue for a minimum of 5 years after the mining ceases. If at the end of the 5 year period the annual subsidence in any of the 3 prior years measures more than 10 percent of the highest annual subsidence amount, subsidence monitoring will continue until there are 3 consecutive years where the annual subsidence amount is less than 10 percent of the highest annual subsidence amount. If for three years in a row the subsidence is measured to be less than 10% of the highest subsidence year, subsidence will be determined to be complete, and no additional monitoring for that area will be required.

A ground survey of the general mine permit area will be performed in conjunction with the quarterly water monitoring program. During the ground surveys any cracks observed will be noted and reported to DOGM.

Two areas of the permit have stream reaches with less than 1,000 feet of cover over the coal seam. As discussed in Section 525.120, it is not envisioned that subsidence will negatively impact these areas. During periods of 2nd mining under areas of intermittent or perennial streams, a ground survey will be conducted of the stream channels every two weeks. These ground surveys will be continued for a period of 3 months following the 2nd mining.

The ground survey will consist of walking and photographing the various areas of the surface over the mine where subsidence might occur. If evidence of subsidence is identified, the area of subsidence will be surveyed and the extent of the disruption identified. Depending on the extent and location of the damage, mitigation measures will be reviewed and implemented. Due to the fact that mitigation options change with time as new technology and measures are developed, better options may be implemented in the future. However, UEI provides a commitment that where subsidence damage affects uses of the surface, the land will be restored to a condition capable of maintaining the value and reasonable foreseeable uses which it was capable of supporting before the subsidence. The surface effects will be repairs as described in Section 525.500.

525.450 Subsidence control measures.

- 525.451.** No backstowing or backfilling of voids used as a subsidence control measure is planned at this time. Therefore, this section is not applicable.
- 525.452.** Support pillars as a subsidence control measure is not anticipated at this time. However, an area of partial mining where an unmined coal block will be left for subsidence control is shown on Plate 5-5. First mining indicates an area where a block of coal is roomed leaving pillars for support with no mining of the remaining pillars. Partial mining as shown on Plate 5-5 indicates an area where a block of coal has been isolated without the rooms being developed. Both first mining and partial mining will leave support that can be used to control subsidence. If the partially mined area shown on Plate 5-5 is ever roomed out, the area now defined as partially mined would become an area defined as being first mined.
- 525.453.** An outcrop barrier of coal will be left to protect the escarpments at the outcrop. As per the R2P2 only first mining will be allowed within 200'

- of the outcrop. Mains, submains, and ventilation portals will be allowed within the outcrop.
- 525.454** No measures will be taken on the surface to prevent material damage or lessening of the value or reasonable foreseeable use of the surface.
- 525.460.** Anticipated effects of planned subsidence may include tension cracks, fissures, or sink holes. Areas of minimal ground lowering may be anticipated. The chances of subsidence-related damage to any perceived renewable resource is minimal.
- 525.470.** Since no urbanized areas, cities, towns, public buildings, facilities, churches, schools, or hospitals exist within the permit area this section does not apply.
- 525.480.** There are no plans to change or modify the mining plan to protect any springs or seeps. Springs with water rights will be monitored for flow and quality as described in Chapter 7 Section 731.211. UEI has committed to provide for mitigation of any lost water rights as per Chapter 7 Section 727.
- 525.490.** Other information specified by the Division as necessary to demonstrate that the operation will be conducted in accordance with R645-301-525.300 will be provided.
- 525.500.** Repair of damage.
- 525.510.** If effects of subsidence are confirmed, any material damage to the surface lands will be restored to the extent technologically and economically feasible. The land will be restored to a condition capable of maintaining the value and reasonable foreseeable uses which it was capable of supporting before the subsidence.
- 525.520.** Since no structures exist within or adjacent to the permit area which could be damaged by subsidence, should it occur, this section does not apply.
- 525.530.** The Little Park Road exists in the subsidence zone. In the unlikely event the road is damaged by subsidence,

UEI will repair the damage as per Section 525.120.

- 526.** A narrative explaining the construction, modification, use, maintenance and removal of the mine facilities follows. Additional information can be found in Appendix 5-4 and Chapter 8.

526.100 Mine Structures and Facilities.

526.110 The only existing structures are found in Horse Canyon (Part "A" of this permit) and are the remains of the United States Steel operation. Horse Canyon has received phase II bond release and the remaining structures have been left in place for future use. Only three existing structures, a 60" and a 48" CMP culverts located near the new proposed surface facilities, and the County road on top of Little Park, can be found within the Lila Canyon Permit. The existing culvert is shown on plate 5-1A. The existing road on Little Park can be found on Plate 5-1 as well as most other plates showing the surface area of the Lila Canyon Permit. Several vehicle ways will be used for water and subsidence monitoring. These ways branch off the Little Park Road and generally follow the ephemeral drainages. The ways are shown on Plate 5-1 as well as most other plates showing the surface area of the Lila Canyon Permit. More detail of the existing Little Park Road can be found in App. 5-4.

526.111 The location of the existing culverts is shown on Plate 5-1A.

526.112 Most of the existing 48" culvert is outside the permit boundary and is the Counties responsibility. UEI will grade the site so that during reclamation and operations surface flows will be directed away from the 48" culvert. The 60" culvert is in poor condition and will be replaced by the county. UEI will add on to the culvert during the operation and reclamation phase. The bottom 30' is the responsibility of the County, the upper portion is the responsibility of UEI.

- 526.113** It is believed that the existing culverts were installed with the road construction around 1940.
- 526.114** Since the existing culvert is going to be removed upon construction of the sediment pond this section does not apply.
- 526.115** Since the existing culvert is going to be removed upon construction of the sediment pond this section does not apply. The County road and the culvert within the disturbed area boundary will be modified or reconstructed by the County.
- 526.115.1.** Since the existing culvert is going to be removed upon construction of the sediment pond this section does not apply. See Appendix 5-4 for existing road details.
- 526.115.2.** Since the existing culvert is going to be removed upon construction of the sediment pond this section does not apply. See Appendix 5-4 for existing road details.
- 526.115.3.** Since the existing culvert is going to be removed upon construction of the sediment pond this section does not apply. See Appendix 5-4 for existing road details.
- 526.115.4.** Since the existing culvert is going to be removed upon construction of the sediment pond this section does not apply. See Appendix 5-4 for existing road details.
- 526.116** The only coal mining and reclamation operations that are planned within 100 feet of the County Road are office complex, sediment pond, topsoil pile, and security shack. The permit area adjacent to the county road will be fenced to protect the public from the sediment pond and other mine associated buildings. Other than

fencing no additional measures are planned after the construction phase. During construction measures to control traffic on the County Road will be taken to protect the public from construction related hazards.

526.116.1. A cooperative agreement with Emery County as stated in Appendix 1-4 requires a six foot chain link fence to be constructed adjacent to the Lila Canyon Road to provide safety to the general public in the proximity to the mine site and mine related structures and activities.

526.116.2. At the current time there are no plans to relocate any public road.

526.200 Utility Installation and Support Facilities.

526.210 All coal mining and reclamation operations will be conducted in a manner which minimizes damage, destruction, or disruption of services provided by oil, gas, and water wells, oil, gas, and coal-slurry pipelines, railroads, electric and telephone lines, and water and sewage lines which may pass over, under, or through the permit area, unless otherwise approved by the owner of those facilities and the Division. Since no existing services are found within the projected disturbed area, no negative impact to any service is anticipated.

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526.220 The new support facilities are described in section 520 and in Appendix 5-4 and shown on plate 5-2 and will be operated in accordance with the mine reclamation plan. Plans and drawings for each support facility to be

constructed, used or maintained within the permit area are found in Appendix 5-4, Plates 5-7A, 5-7B, and 5-8.

526.221 The new facilities designs shown in Appendix 5-4 prevents or controls erosion and siltation, water pollution, and damage to public or private property, and:

526.222 The new facilities designs shown in Appendix 5-4 minimizes damage to fish, wildlife, and related environmental values; and minimizes additional contributions of suspended solids to stream flow or runoff outside the permit area to the extent possible by using the best technology currently available.

Islands of undisturbed areas within the permit area will be visually monitored for coal fines deposition. If monitoring reveals coal fine deposition, then water sprays on the area from which the fines are originating will be warranted as per August 27, 1999 Approval Order.

526.300 Water pollution control facilities consist of sedimentation control and properly designed sewage systems.

The sedimentation control is accomplished by containing all disturbed area runoff in a properly sized sedimentation pond. Complete designs are presented in Appendix 7-4 and on Plate 7-6.

The sewage system will consist of a septic tank and drainfield. The system is shown on Plate 5-2. Complete designs are presented in Appendix 5-4.

The drain field design and layout is shown on plate 5-2b and details are shown in Appendix 5-4.

526.400 Since Lila Canyon Mine is an underground operation this section does not apply.

527. Transportation Facilities.

- 527.100** All new roads within the disturbed area have been classified as primary except for the coal pile road which is used infrequently.
- 527.110** See Sections 527.120 and 527.130.
- 527.120** The Slope Access Road / Portal Access Road and the Mine Facilities Road / Truck Loadout Road will be used frequently for access for a period in excess of six months, and or will transport coal, they are classified as primary roads.
- 527.121** See 527.120 above.
- 527.122** See 527.120 above.
- 527.123** Since none of the new roads planned within the disturbed area will be retained for an approved postmining land use this section does not apply.
- 527.130** The Coal Pile Road is used infrequency and will be classified as ancillary.
- 527.200** A detailed design and description for each road, and conveyor to be constructed used, and maintained within the proposed permit area is included in Appendix 5-4. The roads are show on Plate 5-2.
- 527.210** The specifications for each road width, road gradient, road surface, road cut, fills, embankments culverts, drainage ditches and drainage structures are shown on Plate 5-2 and in Appendixes 5-4 and 7-4.
- 527.220** Since no alteration or relocation of natural drainage ways is anticipated this section is not applicable.
- 527.230** Roads shall be maintained in manner that allows them to meet their design standards throughout their use.
- 527.240** If any of the roads on the disturbed area is damaged by a catastrophic event, the road will be repaired as soon as practical after the damage has occurred.
- 527.250** Steep cut slopes or requests for alternative specifications

are not anticipated at this time therefore this section does not apply.

528. Handling and Disposal of Coal, Overburden, etc:

A narrative explaining the construction modifications, use, maintenance and removal of coal, overburden, excess spoil and coal mine waste.

528.100 Coal will be mined using continuous miners and longwall equipment. The coal will be transported from the face and deposited on the underground mine belts using shuttle cars or continuous haulage equipment. The coal will be transported by a series of conveyor belts from the section to the run of mine stockpile. The coal will be removed from the run of mine stockpile by a reclaim belt to an enclosed crusher. Once crushed the coal will be conveyed to a storage bin from which it will loaded in to coal haul trucks for transportation to a unit train loadout.

528.200 Overburden: Lila Canyon is an underground operation and it is not anticipated that any material that overlays the coal seam, consolidated, or unconsolidated, other than topsoil, will be disturbed. Therefore, this section does not apply.

528.300 Spoil, coal processing waste, mine development waste, and noncoal waste removal, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal areas and structures are discussed below.

528.310 Excess Spoil: Since Lila Canyon is an underground operation it is not anticipated than any spoil will be generated. Therefore this section does not apply.

528.320 Coal Mine Waste: Coal processing waste and underground development waste brought to the surface, will be placed in disposal areas within the permit area which are approved by the Division for this purpose. Rock removed from the access slopes will be placed in the refuse pile area. Portions of this material, not containing coal, will be used as structural fill for the shop/warehouse. The areas for the rock slope material and for underground development waste are adjacent and conjoining and will be treated as one area or structure. The refuse pile is shown on Plate 5-2 and in Appendix 5-7.

- 528.321** Coal processing waste produced from the crusher will not be returned to any abandoned underground workings. Any and all of the coal processing waste from the crusher will be deposited in the refuse pile shown on plate 5-2 and in Appendix 5-7.
- 528.322** Refuse Piles. Each pile will meet the requirements of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.214 and 30 CFR 77.215, meet the design criteria of R645-301-210, R645-301-512.230, R645-301-513.400, R645-301-514.200, R645-301-515.200, R645-301-528.320, R645-301-536 through R645-301-536.200, R645-301-536.500, R645-301-536.900, R645-301-542.730, R645-301-553.250, R645-301-746.100, R645-301-746.200, and any other applicable requirements.
- 528.323** Burning and Burned Waste Utilization.
- 528.323.1.** Coal mine waste fires will be extinguished by the person who conducts coal mining and reclamation operations, in accordance with a plan approved by the Division and MSHA. The plan will contain, at a minimum, provisions to ensure that only those persons authorized by the operator, and who have an understanding of the procedures to be used, will be involved in the extinguishing operations. The coal mine waste fire plan can be found in Appendix 5-3. MSHA approval is not required unless you have an actively burning fire. (Phone conversation with Billy Owens MSHA Denver 5/31/05)
- 528.323.2.** No burning or burned coal mine waste will be removed from the permitted disposal area.
- 528.330** Noncoal Mine Waste.
- 528.331** Noncoal mine wastes including, but not limited to,

grease, lubricants, paints, flammable liquids, garbage, abandoned mining machinery, lumber and other combustible materials generated during mining activities will be placed and stored in a controlled manner in a designated portion of the permit area. The noncoal mine waste will be placed in dumpsters and emptied on a as needed basis. The designated noncoal waste area is shown on Plate 5-2.

528.332 It is anticipated that final disposal of noncoal mine wastes will be at the ECDC facility near East Carbon City. Concrete will be disposed of in a specified area, refer to Plate 5-6 for this location. The disposal site will be located under the reclaimed coal stockpile. This area will receive the maximum fill during reclamation. Placement of this fill around the concrete will help to eliminate runoff. This will ensure that leachate and drainage does not degrade surface or underground water. The noncoal mine waste will be placed in dumpsters and emptied on a as needed basis.

528.333 The noncoal mine waste will be disposed of at the ECDC facility near East Carbon City.

528.334 Notwithstanding any other provision to the R645 Rules, any noncoal mine waste defined as "hazardous" under 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (Pub. L. 94-580, as amended) and 40 CFR Part 261 will be handled in accordance with the requirements of Subtitle C of RCRA and any implementing regulations.

528.340 A description of the disposal methods for placing underground waste and excess spoil generated at surface areas according to R645-301-211, R645-301-212, R645-301-412.300, R645-301-512.210, R645-301-512.220, R645-301-514.100, R645-301-528.310, R645-301-535.100 through R645-301-535.130, R645-301-535.300 through R645-301-535.500, R645-536.300,

R645-301-536.600, R645-301-542.720, R645-301-553.240, R645-301-745.100, R645-301-745.300, and R645-301-745.400 is covered in sections 535, and 536.

528.350 A description of measures to be employed to ensure that all debris, acid-forming and toxic-forming materials, and materials constituting a fire hazard are disposed of in accordance with R645-301-528.330, R645-301-537.200, R645-301-542.740, R645-301-553.100 through R645-301-553.600, R645-301-553.900, and R645-301-747 is included.

528.400 Dams, embankments and other impoundments.
See Section 700 and Appendix 7-4.

529. Management of Mine Openings:

The permit application includes a description of the measures to be used to seal or manage the openings within the proposed permit area. New slope or drift openings required to be sealed shall be sealed with solid, substantial, noncombustible material for a distance of at least 25 feet into such openings. The closure design for portals, slopes, and drifts, can be found in Appendix 5-6.

529.100 Shafts or other exposed underground opening when no longer in use will be cased, lined, or otherwise managed as approved by the Division. All openings exposed by mining operations within the permit area will be permanently closed unless approved for water monitoring.

529.200 For the purposes of Underground Coal Mining and Reclamation Activities:

529.210 Mine entries which are temporarily inactive, but have a further projected useful service under the approved permit application, will be protected by barricades or other covering devices, fenced, and posted with signs, to prevent access into the entry and to identify the hazardous nature of the opening. These devices will be periodically inspected and maintained in good operating condition by the person who conducts the activity.

529.220 Since no portals are projected to return underground

development waste, coal processing waste or water to the mine, this section does not apply. There is no current need to return any waste to the underground workings.

529.300 Section 529 does not apply to holes drilled and used for blasting.

529.400 No openings have been identified for use to return coal processing waste to underground workings. Therefore this section is not applicable.

530. Operational Design Criteria and Plans.

531. General plans for the sediment pond and refuse pile are found within this section.

532. Sediment control measures can be found in Chapter 7.

532.100 The smallest practicable area will be disturbed during the life of the project. Progressive backfilling, grading, and prompt revegetation of applicable will be completed as per R645-301-353.200.

532.200 Backfilled material will be stabilized to promote a reduction of the rate and volume of runoff in accordance with R645-301-537.200, R645-301-552 through R645-301-553.230, R645-301-553.260 through R645-301-553.420, R645-301-553.600, and R645-301-553.900.

533. Impoundments.

533.100 Since no impoundments meeting the criteria of 30 CFR 77.216(a) this section does not apply.

533.200 The only impoundment planed for this site is the sediment pond. The sediment pond is a temporary structure. A detailed design for the Sediment ponds can be found in Appendix 7-4, Section 3.1 and on Plate 7-6.

533.210 The sediment pond will be incised, except for the dam/road embankment. This embankment will be

reconstructed and compacted to at least 95%. A detailed design for the Sediment ponds can be found in Appendix 7-4, Section 3.1 and on Plate 7-6.

533.220 Where fill is to be placed, natural ground shall be removed 12" below the structure. A detailed design for the Sediment ponds can be found in Appendix 7-4, Section 3.1 and on Plate 7-6.

533.300 Rip-rap or other protection (culverts, concrete) will be placed at all inlets and outlets to prevent scouring. A detailed design for the Sediment ponds can be found in Appendix 7-4, Section 3.1. Also see Plate 7-6.

533.400 External slopes of the impoundment will be planted with an approved seed mix to help prevent erosion and promote stability. A detailed design for the Sediment ponds can be found in Appendix 7-4, Section 3.1. A detailed design for the Sediment ponds can be found in Appendix 7-4, Section 3.1 and on Plate 7-6.

533.500 This section does not apply, there are no vertical highwalls associated with this impoundment.

533.600 Since no impoundments are planned that meet the criteria of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.216(a) this section does not apply.

533.700 Design and construction requirements, as well as operation and maintenance requirements are detailed in Appendix 7-4, Section 3.1.

534. Roads. The designs for surface roads can be found in Appendix 5-4.

534.100 The roads have been designed, located, constructed and will be maintained to:

534.110 The roads have been designed, located, constructed and will be maintained to prevent or control damage to public or private property.

- 534.120** Nonacid or nontoxic-forming substances will be used in road surfacing.
- 534.130** The designs for the roads can be found in Appendix 5-4.
- 534.140** The reclamation plan for the roads can be found in section 542.600.
- 534.150** The roads have been designed to prevent or control erosion, siltation and air pollution.
- 534.200** Appropriate limits for grade, width, and surface materials have been used in the design of the roads.
- 534.300** Primary Roads. Primary roads will meet the requirements of R645-301-358, R645-301-527.100, R645-301-527.230, R645-301-534.100, R645-301-534.200, R645-301-542.600, R645-301-542.600, and R645-301-762, any necessary design criteria established by the Division, and the following requirements. Primary roads will:
- 534.310** The roads will be located insofar as practical, on the most stable available surfaces.
- 534.320** The roads will be surfaced with rock, crushed gravel, asphalt, or other material approved by the Division as being sufficiently durable for the anticipated volume of traffic and the weight and speed of vehicles using the road;
- 534.330** The roads will be routinely maintained to include repairs to the road surface, blading, filling potholes and adding replacement gravel or asphalt. It will also include revegetating, brush removal, and minor reconstruction of road segments as necessary.
- 534.340** Culverts if required will be designed, installed, and maintained to sustain the vertical soil pressure, the passive resistance of the foundation, and the weight of vehicles using the road.
- 535. Spoil:** It is anticipated that no spoil will be produced at the Lila Canyon Mine

therefore this section is not applicable.

536. Coal Mine Waste: The proposed Lila Canyon Mine will produce 2 separate types of coal mine waste:

1. Normal coal processing waste or refuse and;
2. Underground development waste.

Disposal of each of the 2 types of coal mine waste will be the same and both type will be deposited in the refuse storage area shown on plate 5-2.

The rock slope material / underground development waste will be examined and tested as necessary to determine acid- or toxic-forming potential.

Coal Processing waste and any underground development waste containing too much coal to leave underground, will be disposed of in the refuse storage area as described further in this chapter and in Appendix 5-7.

It is not anticipated that any underground waste other than the rock slope material / underground development waste will be brought to the surface. Coal processing waste and underground development waste brought to the surface will be placed in a controlled manner and have a design certifications describe under R645-301-512 if appropriate.

536.100 The refuse pile has been designed using current prudent engineering practices and will meet design criteria established by the Division. See Appendix 5-7.

536.110 The refuse pile will be designed to attain a minimum long-term slope stability safety factor of 1.5. See Appendix 5-7.

536.120 The refuse pile will be constructed on natural ground once the topsoil has been removed according to section 230.232. There are no underground mine workings in the immediate area of the refuse pile. All mine workings are found at a higher elevation than the refuse pile.

- 536.200** Underground development waste brought to the surface and coal processing waste deposited in the refuse pile will be deposited according to the plan described in Appendix 5-7.
- 536.210** Refuse Pile construction described in Appendix 5-7, will ensure mass stability and prevent mass movement during and after construction;
- 536.220** Refuse Pile construction per the plan in Appendix 5-7 will not create a public hazard; and
- 536.230** Will prevent combustion.
- 536.300** Since no spoil fills will be generated this section does not apply.
- 536.400** Since there will not be any impounding structures constructed of coal mine waste this section does not apply.
- 536.500** As discussed in Section 536 and 536.300, it is proposed to dispose of the rock slope material / underground development waste within the refuse disposal area as structural fill as shown on Plate 5-2.
- 536.510** It is not anticipated that coal mine waste will be disposed of in any area off the permit area. Therefore this section does not apply.
- 536.520** It is not anticipated that coal mine waste will be disposed of in any area off the permit area. Therefore this section does not apply.
- 536.600** In areas where slope rock or coal processing waste is deposited, the topsoil will be removed and stored in the topsoil stockpile area until reclamation.
- 536.700** It is not anticipated that coal processing waste will be returned to abandoned underground workings therefore this section does not apply
- 536.800** Since no coal processing waste banks, dams, or embankments are planned for the Lila Canyon Mine therefore, this section does not apply.

536.900 Refuse Piles. (See Appendix 5-7) The refuse pile is designed to meet the requirements of R645-301-210, R645-301-512.230, R645-301-513.400, R645-301-514.200, R645-301-515.200, R645-301-528.322, R645-301-528.320, R645-301-536 through R645-301-536.200, R645-301-536.500, R645-301-536.900, R645-301-542.730, R645-301-553.250, R645-301-746.100 through R645-301-746.200, and the requirements of MSHA, 30 CFR 77.214 and 30 CFR 77.215.

537. Regraded Slopes.

537.100 Each application will contain a report of appropriate geotechnical analysis, where approval of the Division is required for alternative specifications or for steep cut slopes under R645-301-358, R645-301-512.250, R645-301-527.100, R645-301-527.230, R645-301-534.100, R645-301-534.200, R645-301-534.300, R645-301-542.600, R645-301-742.410, R645-301-742.420, R645-301-752.200, and R645-301-762.

540. Reclamation Plan. (See Appendix 5-8 for reclamation plan.)

541. General.

- 541.100.** The operator is committed to performing all reclamation as in accordance with R645 rules.
- 541.200.** N/A. The operator is not involved in surface mining activities.
- 541.300.** The operator is committed to the removal of all equipment facilities and structures upon cessation of mining activities.
- 541.400.** The operator will address all reclamation activities as referenced in Chapter 5 of this document.

542 Narratives, Maps and Plans.

- 542.100.** See Table 3-3 time table based on project reserves

markets and life of mine.

542.200. The perimeter of the disturbed area contains approximately 42.6 surface acres within the disturbed area but only 25.3 acres will be disturbed leaving 17.3 acres of undisturbed islands within the disturbed area. The following R645 regulations will give detailed description and reclamation procedures to address these areas of disturbance. The reclamation plan for the sediment pond and drainage control structures can be found in Appendix 7-4.

Topsoil amounts can be found in Section 232.100 and are calculated from Plate 203. Concrete amounts can be calculated from the text in Section 520. Coal Mine Waste volumes can be found in Appendix 5-7. Volumes were calculated using a Cad system.

542.300. Included.

542.310. Included. (See Plates 5-6 & 7-7)

542.320. There will not be any surface facilities left post mining.

542.400. Not applicable. No surface facilities will remain post bond liability period.

542.500. A reclamation time table is included as Table 3-3.

542.600. All roads within the disturbed area will be reclaimed immediately after they are no longer needed for mining and reclamation operations.

542.610. The time table of reclamation activities will enable the roads to be removed concurrently with reclamation activities. So, no closures specific to traffic would be anticipated.

542.620. All bridges and culverts will be removed concurrent with reclamation.

- 542.630.** All disturbed areas will be ripped and top soiled prior to revegetation activities in compliance with all applicable R645 regulations. (See Appendix 5-8)
- 542.640.** Road surfacing materials such as sand and gravel, which are not suitable for revegetation establishment will be buried on site and covered with a minimum of two feet of material that would support vegetation. Concrete will be disposed of in the designated area and covered with four feet of cover. Asphalt will be disposed of off site, either in a landfill or sent to a recycling facility.
- 542.700.** Final Abandonment of Mine Openings and Disposal Areas.
- 542.710.** Appendix 5-6 depicts a typical seal that will be constructed at all mine openings.
- 542.720.** No excess spoil is anticipated at this time.
- 542.730.** All coal mine waste will be placed in the waste disposal area as shown on Plate 5-2 and reclaimed in accordance with R645 regulations.
- 542.740.** Disposal of Noncoal Mine Wastes.
- 542.741.** All non coal waste will be temporarily stored on site in approved waste bins and commercially picked up and transported to an approved disposal site. Non Coal waste generated during reclamation (such as concrete structure, buried culverts, utility lines, septic systems etc.) will be buried in the refuse disposal area and covered with a minimum of four feet of fill.
- 542.742.** No noncoal waste will be stored on site or disposed of on site during the life of the mine.

542.800. A detailed cost break down is included in Chapter 8. Appendix 8-1 relative to bonding.

550 Reclamation Design Criteria and Plans. Each permit application will include site specific plans that incorporate the following design criteria for reclamation activities.

551. All underground openings will be sealed as detailed in Appendix 5-6.

552. Permanent Features.

552.100. In course of reclamation, areas that have been recontoured and top soiled will be “pock-marked” creating small basins that will facilitate vegetation establishment as well as minimizing erosion.

552.200. No permanent impoundments will be left post reclamation.

553. The operator will comply with all regulations applicable to underground mining activities relative to backfilling and grading as required by R645 regulations.

Some minor cut slopes along the reclaimed road may be left after reclamation due to the difficulty and inability to reclaim all material pushed over the side while making the road cut. See plate 5-7B-1 cross section 16+00 for details. UEI will make reasonable efforts to minimize the cut slopes being left.

553.100. Disturbed Areas. Disturbed areas will be backfilled and graded to:

553.110 The operator will obtain a post mining topography similar in form as what existed premining.

553.120 Since Lila Canyon is an underground operation, no spoil piles will be created. Minor highwalls may be created with the development of the rock slope portals. Upon completion of mining these entries will be seal as per Closure for Mine Openings Appendix 5-6 and all highwalls will be eliminated

during the reclamation phase of the operation. Plate 5-9 shows the proposed portal plan. During reclamation, suitable material will be placed against the portals. This material will be shaped to eliminate the highwall and to bring the slope back to the approximate original contour. A Cat model 216/226 or equivalent will be used to complete the final grading of the fan portal. After final grading the 216/226 will be airlifted out using a KMAX helicopter or equivalent.

553.130 All fill slope will have a static safety factor of 1.3 as shown in Appendix 5-5.

553.140 Erosion and water pollution will be minimized on site by the use of drainage control structures (burms, channels and silt fence) and the use of small depression, soil tackifiers, mulch and sediment pond design. No water is anticipated leaving the reclaimed site prior to adequate treatment in the form of retention and/or filtration that does not meet and/or exceed UPDES standards.

553.150 The post mining land use of wildlife and domestic grazing should be enhanced to some degree with the revegetation of a more desirable seed mix and a vegetative cover in excess of what was present premining.

553.200 Spoil and Waste.

553.210 All underground development waste brought to the surface and coal processing waste generated on the surface as a result of coal processing will be placed in the coal mine waste (refuse) disposal area and reclaimed in accordance with R645 regulations.

553.220 Since no spoil will be produced this section does not apply.

- 553.221** All vegetation and /or organic material will be removed prior to any coal mine waste being stored.
- 553.222** All useable topsoil or topsoil substitute will be removed from the structural fill and refuse areas prior to use. Table 2-1 shows estimates of salvageable soil by soil type based on current NRCS soil inventories. The location of the soil storage are shown on Plate 5-2. This material will be spread over the recontoured structural fill and refuse areas prior to seeding and mulching.
- 553.223** Since no spoil will be produced this section does not apply.
- 553.230** All recontoured areas will be compacted to minimize slippage. The area will then be over laid with topsoil and ripped. In addition the area will be "pock-marked" to minimize the potential for erosion as well as enhance revegetation establishment. It is not anticipated that soil will be disturbed in areas to steep for equipment to operate.
- 553.240** The refuse and structural fill areas will have slopes of less than 8% upon final recontouring and revegetated to enhance the post mining land use of grazing and wildlife habitat.
- 553.250** The refuse pile design is shown in appendix 5-7.
- 553.260** The operator will commit to all applicable R645 regulations relative to disposal of coal processing waste.
- 553.300** Any combustible materials or acid and toxic forming materials exposed used or produced during mining will be disposed of in the refuse disposal area and treated as refuse. This material will be covered by four feet of fill. Noncoal waste will be disposed of as described in Section 528.331.

553.400 Cut-and-fill terraces may be allowed by the Division

553.410 No cut and fill terraces will be required.

553.420 No terraces will be required for post mining land use.

553.500-540 and 553.600-553.650.500

The only area that falls under these provisions are the reclaimed Horse Canyon mine which lies in the north west portion of the lease area and is addressed under approved MRP Act #0013 (Part "A").

553.700-553.900

This operation will only involve underground mining and as such the above referenced regulations do not apply.

560. Performance Standards. Coal mining and reclamation operations will be conducted in accordance with the approved permit and requirements of R645-301-510 through R645-301-553.