

C/007/042 Incoming

#5273



Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates

P.O. Box 10, East Carbon, Utah 84520 • (435) 888-4476 • Fax (435) 888-2538

November 14, 2016

Daron Haddock
Division of Oil Gas and Mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

RE: Star Point Waste Fuel C/007/042
Midterm Review Completion
Clean Copies Requested per Task #5273

RECEIVED
NOV 17 2016
DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

Dear Mr. Haddock,

SCA is submitting the enclosed clean copies of the Midterm Review completion amendment associated with DOGM Task #5273. This amendment was the result of the midterm review of the Star Point Waste Fuel site.

We look forward to receiving the stamped incorporated copy of these approved plans.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact me or Rusty Netz at 435-888-4476.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gerald Hascall". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Gerald Hascall
Agent for
Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates

cc: Rusty Netz
Plant Files

APPLICATION FOR COAL PERMIT PROCESSING

Permit Change New Permit Renewal Exploration Bond Release Transfer

Permittee: Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates

Mine: Star Point Waste Fuel

Permit Number:

C/007/042

Title: Midterm Review - Task 5273 - Clean Copies

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

Site needs have changed and some culverts can be removed and allow the open channel ditch to extend through where the culvert was. Update

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

- Yes No 1. Change in the size of the Permit Area? Acres: _____ Disturbed Area: 0.00 increase decrease.
- Yes No 2. Is the application submitted as a result of a Division Order? DO# _____
- Yes No 3. Does the application include operations outside a previously identified Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Area?
- Yes No 4. Does the application include operations in hydrologic basins other than as currently approved?
- Yes No 5. Does the application result from cancellation, reduction or increase of insurance or reclamation bond?
- Yes No 6. Does the application require or include public notice publication?
- Yes No 7. Does the application require or include ownership, control, right-of-entry, or compliance information?
- Yes No 8. Is proposed activity within 100 feet of a public road or cemetery or 300 feet of an occupied dwelling?
- Yes No 9. Is the application submitted as a result of a Violation? NOV # _____
- Yes No 10. Is the application submitted as a result of other laws or regulations or policies?
Explain: _____

- Yes No 11. Does the application affect the surface landowner or change the post mining land use?
- Yes No 12. Does the application require or include underground design or mine sequence and timing? (Modification of R2P2)
- Yes No 13. Does the application require or include collection and reporting of any baseline information?
- Yes No 14. Could the application have any effect on wildlife or vegetation outside the current disturbed area?
- Yes No 15. Does the application require or include soil removal, storage or placement?
- Yes No 16. Does the application require or include vegetation monitoring, removal or revegetation activities?
- Yes No 17. Does the application require or include construction, modification, or removal of surface facilities?
- Yes No 18. Does the application require or include water monitoring, sediment or drainage control measures?
- Yes No 19. Does the application require or include certified designs, maps or calculation?
- Yes No 20. Does the application require or include subsidence control or monitoring?
- Yes No 21. Have reclamation costs for bonding been provided?
- Yes No 22. Does the application involve a perennial stream, a stream buffer zone or discharges to a stream?
- Yes No 23. Does the application affect permits issued by other agencies or permits issued to other entities?
- Yes No 24. Does the application include confidential information and is it clearly marked and separated in the plan?

Please attach three (3) review copies of the application. If the mine is on or adjacent to Forest Service land please submit four (4) copies, thank you. (These numbers include a copy for the Price Field Office)

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

Gerald Hascall Plant Manager 11/15/2016 [Signature]
 Print Name Position Date Signature (Right-click above choose certify then have notary sign below)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 2016

Notary Public: [Signature], state of Utah.

My commission Expires: 12/23/19 }
 Commission Number: 685853 } ss:
 Address: Power Plant Road, PO Box 159 }
 City: Sunnyside State: UT Zip: 84539 }



For Office Use Only: 	Assigned Tracking Number: 	Received by Oil, Gas & Mining <div style="font-size: 2em; color: blue; font-weight: bold; margin: 5px 0;">RECEIVED</div> <div style="color: red; font-weight: bold; margin: 5px 0;">NOV 17 2016</div> <div style="color: blue; font-weight: bold; margin: 5px 0;">DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING</div>
---	--	---

Table 742a

Diversion Ditch Peak Flow Design Data

Ditch No.	Acreage	Area (mi ²)	CCN	S' (in.)	Basin Length, L (ft)	Basin Average Grade (%)	Lag Time, t _L (hr)	Overall Storm Precip., P (in.)	Overall Storm Runoff, R (in.)	Time of Concentration, t _c (hr)	U.H. Time to Peak, t _p (hr)	Peak Flow, Q _p (cfs)	
												10Yr-24hr	100Yr-6hr
6B	7.6	0.0119	75	3.26	1,780	36	0.10	2.1	0.44	0.16	0.11	5.71	-
6C	13.9	0.0218	75	3.28	2,703	38	0.13	2.1	0.44	0.22	0.15	9.08	-
7E	4.3	0.0068	81	2.41	1,241	18	0.09	2.1	0.65	0.15	0.10	3.52	-
7G	7.6	0.0119	78	2.82	1,644	9	0.17	2.0	0.48	0.28	0.19	-	3.94
7H	1.7	0.0027	76	3.09	683	19	0.06	2.0	0.43	0.10	0.07	-	5.09
7J	1.4	0.0022	88	1.36	371	40	0.02	2.1	1.05	0.03	0.02	-	2.8
7K	0.4	0.0007	70	4.29	224	10	0.04	2.0	0.24	0.07	0.05	0.46	-
8	13.1	0.0204	70	4.29	1,698	12	0.19	2.0	0.24	0.31	0.21	-	2.45
14	221.8	0.3465	75	3.32	8,241	24	0.41	2.1	0.43	0.68	0.45	56.48	-
15A	1.7	0.0026	88	1.36	485	13	0.04	2.1	1.05	0.06	0.04	2.21	-
15B	0.3	0.0004	87	1.53	200	14	0.02	2.1	0.97	0.03	0.02	2.48	-
15Ba	1.5	0.0023	88	1.36	300	12	0.03	2.1	1.05	0.04	0.03	2.5	-
16A	0.6	0.0010	84	1.90	778	7	0.09	2.0	0.74	0.14	0.10	-	0.75
16B	0.7	0.0011	82	2.14	576	12	0.05	2.0	0.67	0.09	0.06	-	1.74
16Ba	0.9	0.0015	75	3.42	258	15	0.03	2.0	0.37	0.05	0.04	-	0.46
16C	0.5	0.0007	86	1.57	386	10	0.04	2.0	0.87	0.06	0.04	-	2.3
16D	2.6	0.0040	75	3.42	723	9	0.10	2.0	0.37	0.16	0.11	-	3.38
16E	2.5	0.0039	71	4.08	589	16	0.07	2.0	0.27	0.11	0.08	-	0.63
16Ea	3.4	0.0054	70	4.29	744	10	0.11	2.0	0.24	0.18	0.12	-	0.72
16F	3.1	0.0049	73	3.70	713	17	0.07	2.0	0.32	0.12	0.08	-	5.12
32	0.5	0.0008	70	4.29	158	23	0.02	2.0	0.24	0.03	0.02	-	0.11
33	0.3	0.0005	70	4.29	115	22	0.02	2.0	0.24	0.03	0.02	-	0.07
72A	1.3	0.0020	90	1.11	924	12	0.06	2.1	1.18	0.10	0.07	4.59	-
72B	0.2	0.0002	90	1.15	246	8	0.03	2.1	1.16	0.04	0.03	4.65	-
72C	0.2	0.0002	90	1.12	238	5	0.03	2.1	1.17	0.05	0.04	4.68	-
74A	1.6	0.0025	89	1.25	791	12	0.06	2.1	1.10	0.09	0.06	2.25	-
74Ab	1.0	0.0016	89	1.24	150	10	0.02	2.1	1.11	0.03	0.02	1.5	-
76	1.1	0.0018	70	4.29	518	22	0.05	2.0	0.24	0.09	0.06	-	0.24
77	1.2	0.0019	76	3.25	904	8	0.12	2.1	0.45	0.20	0.13	0.55	-
80A	3.8	0.0059	75	3.26	832	13	0.09	2.1	0.44	0.15	0.10	11.01	-
80B	0.3	0.0004	90	1.10	163	12	0.02	2.1	1.19	0.03	0.02	11.39	-
80C	0.7	0.0011	90	1.11	279	9	0.03	2.1	1.18	0.04	0.03	12.43	-
80D	2.3	0.0036	75	3.26	803	12	0.09	2.1	0.44	0.15	0.10	0.86	-
81	2.9	0.0046	72	3.97	860	14	0.10	2.0	0.28	0.16	0.11	-	4.53
82A	0.2	0.0003	90	1.10	236	15	0.02	2.1	1.19	0.03	0.02	0.28	-
82B	0.9	0.0014	90	1.10	495	16	0.03	2.1	1.19	0.05	0.04	1.33	-

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

NOV 22 2016

INCORPORATED

Table 742c
Diversion Ditch Design Criteria

Ditch No.	Design Flow Rate, Q (cfs)	Manning's Roughness, n	Bottom Width, b (ft)	Side Slope, m (H:1) =>	Minimum Slope Conditions						Maximum Slope Conditions						Current Depth (ft)	Available Freeboard (in.)	Lining Required?	Minimum Needed Rip Rap D ₅₀ (ft)
					Slope, S ₀	Area, A (ft ²)	Wetted Perimeter, P _w (ft)	Hydraulic Radius, R _h (ft)	Velocity, v (ft/s)	Depth, y ₀ (ft)	Slope, S ₀	Depth, y ₀ (ft)	Area, A (ft ²)	Wetted Perimeter, P _w (ft)	Hydraulic Radius, R _h (ft)	Velocity, v (ft/s)				
6B	5.7	0.03	2.5	1.3	0.018	1.61	4.17	0.39	3.52	0.51	0.050	0.36	1.08	3.69	0.29	4.87	1.50	11.9	NO	-
6C	9.1	0.03	2.5	2	0.010	2.90	5.77	0.50	3.13	0.73	0.020	0.61	2.26	5.22	0.43	4.01	1.50	9.2	NO	-
7E	3.5	0.03	2.7	0	0.040	0.87	3.34	0.26	4.03	0.32	0.143	0.21	0.58	3.13	1.00	18.73	1.00	8.1	NO	Variance ³
7G	3.9	0.03	0	2	0.010	1.48	3.85	0.39	2.62	0.86	0.010	0.86	1.48	3.85	0.39	2.62	1.50	7.7	NO	-
7H	5.1	0.03	3	2	0.067	1.03	4.29	0.24	4.95	0.29	0.164	0.21	0.71	3.93	0.18	6.43	0.75	5.5	YES	0.5
7J	2.8	0.035	3	2	0.200	0.53	3.72	0.14	5.19	0.16	0.440	0.13	0.42	3.58	0.12	6.79	1.00	10.1	YES	0.5
7K	0.5	0.035	3	2	0.100	0.22	3.31	0.07	2.20	0.07	0.300	0.05	0.16	3.22	0.05	3.07	1.00	11.2	YES	0.25
8	2.5	0.03	0.1	5.3	0.080	0.59	3.61	0.16	4.20	0.33	0.120	0.30	0.51	3.35	0.15	4.90	0.80	5.7	NO	-
14	56.5	0.023	(half-round CMP D = 54")		0.053	4.37	5.40	0.81	12.92	1.44	0.260	0.96	2.48	4.32	0.57	22.76	2.25	9.8	YES	concrete slopes >10%
15A ¹	2.2	0.03	0	2	0.11	0.39	1.98	0.20	5.58	0.44	0.130	0.43	0.37	1.92	0.19	5.95	0.75	3.7	YES	0.5 if slope >8%
15B	2.5	0.03	0	2	0.1	0.45	2.12	0.21	5.56	0.47	0.100	0.47	0.45	2.12	0.21	5.56	0.75	3.3	YES	0.5 if slope >10%
15Ba	2.5	0.03	0	1.5	0.015	0.18	1.26	0.15	1.68	0.35	0.050	0.25	0.09	0.90	0.10	2.45	0.75	4.8	NO	-
16A	0.8	0.03	0.1	4	0.04	0.31	2.29	0.13	2.60	0.27	0.060	0.24	0.26	2.11	0.12	3.02	0.80	6.4	YES	-
16B	1.7	0.03	0.1	4	0.040	0.54	3.04	0.18	3.14	0.36	0.030	0.38	0.60	3.19	0.19	2.82	0.80	5.3	YES	-
16Ba	0.5	0.03	1	2	0.040	0.21	1.70	0.12	2.43	0.16	0.100	0.12	0.15	1.54	0.10	3.32	0.75	7.1	NO	-
16C	2.3	0.03	0.1	4	0.040	0.68	3.39	0.20	3.38	0.40	0.060	0.37	0.58	3.15	0.19	3.95	0.80	4.8	YES	-
16D	3.4	0.03	0.1	4	0.040	0.91	3.93	0.23	3.73	0.46	0.060	0.43	0.78	3.64	0.21	4.34	0.80	4.0	YES	-
16E	0.6	0.03	0.1	4	0.073	2.51	6.53	0.38	7.08	0.78	0.011	0.22	0.21	1.91	0.11	1.21	0.80	0.2	YES	-
16Ea	0.7	0.03	1	2	0.040	0.26	1.84	0.14	2.68	0.19	0.100	0.15	0.19	1.65	0.11	3.69	0.75	6.7	NO	-
16F	5.1	0.03	0.1	4	0.040	1.23	4.58	0.27	4.13	0.54	0.060	0.50	1.06	4.24	0.25	4.81	0.80	3.1	YES	0
18A	1.6	0.03	0	1.5	0.003	1.16	3.17	0.37	1.39	0.88	0.019	0.62	0.58	2.24	0.26	2.77	1.40	6.2	NO	-
18B	0.3	0.03	0	1.5	0.005	0.28	1.55	0.18	1.11	0.43	0.005	0.43	0.28	1.55	0.18	1.11	1.00	6.8	NO	-
18C	2.1	0.03	0	1.5	0.038	0.54	2.16	0.25	3.83	0.60	0.050	0.57	0.49	2.06	0.24	4.24	1.10	6.0	NO	-
18D	2.2	0.03	3	1.5	0.022	0.84	3.90	0.22	2.65	0.25	0.085	0.17	0.55	3.61	0.15	4.13	0.80	6.6	NO	-
18E	2.2	0.03	3	1.5	0.050	0.62	3.69	0.17	3.39	0.19	0.120	0.15	0.48	3.54	0.14	4.55	1.00	9.7	NO	-
32	0.1	0.03	0.6	2.6	0.100	0.60	2.72	0.22	5.74	0.38	0.100	0.06	0.05	0.95	0.05	2.12	0.60	2.6	NO	-
33	0.1	0.03	0.6	6.7	0.060	0.05	1.32	0.04	1.38	0.05	0.060	0.05	0.05	1.32	0.04	1.38	0.60	6.6	NO	-
72A	4.6	0.038	3	2	0.060	1.16	4.43	0.26	3.93	0.32	0.290	0.20	0.69	3.90	0.18	6.62	1.40	13.0	YES	0.5 if slope >10%
72B	4.7	0.035	2	2	0.125	0.81	3.38	0.24	5.78	0.31	0.125	0.31	0.81	3.38	0.24	5.78	1.50	14.3	YES	0.5 if slope >10%
72C	4.7	0.035	2	2	0.065	1.02	3.66	0.28	4.61	0.37	0.065	0.37	1.02	3.66	0.28	4.61	1.50	13.5	NO	-
74A	2.3	0.03	0	2	0.090	0.44	2.09	0.21	5.24	0.47	0.090	0.47	0.44	2.09	0.21	5.24	0.60	1.6	YES	0.5
74Ab	1.5	0.03	0	4	0.030	0.64	3.30	0.19	2.88	0.40	0.060	0.20	0.16	1.65	0.10	2.56	0.80	4.8	NO	-
76	0.2	0.03	0.1	6.3	0.120	0.09	1.54	0.06	2.62	0.11	0.120	0.11	0.09	1.54	0.06	2.62	0.63	6.2	NO	-
77 ²	0.6	0.03	0.1	4	0.060	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.080	0.32	0.29	1.95	0.15	4.10	1.00	8.3	NO	-
80A	11.0	0.038	6	2	0.050	2.59	7.71	0.34	4.23	0.38	0.065	0.35	2.37	7.58	0.31	4.60	1.00	7.4	YES	0.5 if slope >7%
80B	11.4	0.03	10	10	0.010	5.19	17.58	0.30	2.20	0.377	0.010	0.38	5.19	17.58	0.30	2.20	1.00	7.5	YES	0.5 if slope >5%
80C	12.4	0.042	10	2	0.240	2.12	10.91	0.19	5.82	0.204	0.240	0.20	2.12	10.91	0.19	5.82	1.00	9.6	YES	0.5
80D	0.9	0.03	1	1	0.026	0.59	2.17	0.27	3.33	0.414	0.026	0.41	0.59	2.17	0.27	3.33	1.00	7.0	NO	-
82A	0.2	0.03	0	2	0.005	0.11	1.05	0.11	0.78	0.235	0.016	0.19	0.07	0.85	0.08	1.21	0.75	6.2	NO	-
82B	1.3	0.03	0	2	0.002	0.64	2.52	0.25	0.77	0.564	0.090	0.28	0.15	1.23	0.12	3.68	1.00	5.2	NO	-

¹ Ditch geometry assumed the same as for Ditch 15B.

² Channel geometry varies. Some values taken from CFMC permit. However, peak flows have now decreased, making the design conservative.

³ Variance was granted since channel had already eroded down to bedrock.

INCORPORATED
 NOV 22 2016
 Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

DETERMINATION OF BOND AMOUNT - Summary

ITEM		RATE	COST
Total Construction Management	See Page 2		\$ 59,987
Total Backfill and Grading	See Page 2		\$ 386,036
Total Demolition and Disposal	See Page 3		\$ 34,075
Total Revegetation	See Page 4		\$ 343,571
Total (Direct Costs)			\$ 823,668
Mobilization and Demobilization		10%	\$ 82,367
Contingency		5%	\$ 41,183
Engineering Redesign		2.5%	\$ 20,592
Main Office Expense		6.8%	\$ 56,009
Project Management Fee		2.5%	\$ 20,592
Total (Indirect Costs)			\$ 220,743
Total (Direct and Indirect Costs - 2015 dollars)			\$ 1,044,411
Escalation 6 years to Mid Term 2021	1 yr	0.70%	\$ 7,311
	1 yr	0.70%	\$ 7,362
	1 yr	0.70%	\$ 7,414
	1 yr	0.70%	\$ 7,465
	1 yr	0.70%	\$ 7,518
	1 yr	0.70%	\$ 7,570
Total Reclamation Costs (2021 dollars)			\$ 1,089,052
Bond Amount Required (Rounded to the nearest \$1,000)			\$ 1,089,000

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

DETERMINATION OF BOND AMOUNT - Construction Mgt and Backfill & Grading

ITEM	QUANTITY	PRODUCTION RATE	HOURS REQUIRE	UNIT COST	COST
Construction Management					
Foreman and 4x4 pickup	3.5 Months	174 hr/mo	609	\$ 51.00	\$ 31,059
Water Truck	3.5 Months	87 hr/mo	304.50	\$ 95.00	\$ 28,928
Total Construction Management					\$ 59,987
Backfilling and Grading					
General site grading: Reshape pile slope, pond regrading, Refuse Cleanup, remove temporary berms and regrade roads and Drainage needs					
D-10 Dozer	275,000 Cubic Yards	700 cy/hr	393	\$ 278.00	\$ 109,214
Redistribute subsoil over refuse covered areas					
C-631 Scraper	235,700 Cubic Yards	375 cy/hr	629	\$ 224.00	\$ 140,791
D-10 Dozer (one dozer to assist loading four scrapers)			157	\$ 278.00	\$ 43,683
D-10 Dozer (spread soil on slopes - 50% of quantity)	117,850 Cubic Yards	700 cy/hr	168.36	\$ 278.00	\$ 46,803
Gouging of the disturbed area (.5 cy/ 6'x6' area)					
Track Excavator 325 CL (2yd bucket)	52,369 Cubic Yards	240 cy/hr	218	\$ 143.00	\$ 31,203
Ripping (minimum of 24" depth) compacted areas					
D-10 Dozer with multishank ripper	70,180 Cubic Yards	3,000 cy/hr	23	\$ 278.00	\$ 6,503
Refuse Sampling for Acid / Toxic Potential	25 samples			\$ 269.50	\$ 6,738
Soil Sampling for Vegetative Purposes	10 samples			\$ 110.00	\$ 1,100
Total Backfill and Grading					\$ 386,036

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div of Oil, Gas & Mining

DETERMINATION OF BOND AMOUNT - Demolition and Disposal

	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Height (ft)	Gross Volume (cf)	Unit Price \$/cubic ft	Total
Building 17						
Concrete Floor	41	76	0.5	1558	0.97	1,512
Concrete Floor	14	60	0.5	420	0.97	408
Footings (assume 6sqft cross section)	382			2292	0.97	2,225
Bldg 17 Total						4,145
Building 18						
Concrete Floor	40	67	0.5	1340	0.97	1,301
Footings (assume 6sqft cross section)	214			1284	0.97	1,246
Bldg 18 Total						2,547
Building 19						
Concrete Floor	20	93	0.5	930	0.97	903
Footings (assume 6sqft cross section)	226			1356	0.97	1,316
Bldg 19 Total						2,219
Building 35a						
Concrete pad	38	25	0.5	475	0.97	461
Concrete containment walls	126		4	504	0.97	489
Bldg 35 Total						950
Building 75 Shop Building						
Concrete Pad	50	80	0.5	2000	0.97	1,941
Footings (assume 6sqft cross section)	260			1560	0.97	1,514
Bldg 75 Total						3,456
Concrete Lined drainage, removal and disposal						
	Length	CuYds	Tons	CuFt	Unit Price	Total
Track Excavator 325 CL	650	105		2827	\$ 0.53	\$ 1,497
Disposal			147	2827	0.97	\$ 2,745
Total Concrete Removal Costs						\$ 4,242
Culvert excavation, removal & disposal						
	Length	CuYds	Tons	CuFt	Unit Price	Total
Track Excavator 325 CL	2264			23409	\$ 0.35	\$ 8,265
Disposal		867	1100		\$ 7.50	\$ 8,250
Total Culvert Costs						\$ 16,515
Total Demolition and Disposal						\$ 34,075

Concrete Demolition and Onsite Disposal

Break up and/or Crush	\$ 7.65 /cubic yard
Load into truck (1.3 swell)	\$ 2.10 /cubic yard
Haul approximately 1/2 mile (1.3 swell)	\$ 5.13 /cubic yard
Dispose on site (1.3 swell)	\$ 11.33 /cubic yard
	\$ 26.21 /cubic yard
	\$ 0.97 /cubic foot

Note: Concrete lined drainages identified for reclamation are included above. Riprap lined drainages are included as general site grading

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

DETERMINATION OF BOND AMOUNT - Revegetation and Erosion Control

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST
Sagebrush Revegetation Areas			
Seed Material Costs	80.60 Acres	\$ 386.00	\$ 31,112
Additional Seed Material Costs (northern sweetvetch)	10.00 Acres	\$ 360.00	\$ 3,600
Application (Hydroseeding - w/ 1000lb/ac mulch and tack)	80.60 Acres	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 96,720
Straw Mulch (2 tons per acre) Materials and labor	80.60 Acres	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 141,050
Erosion Control			
Silt fences (Means 312513101000)	2,500 Linear Feet	\$ 0.95	\$ 2,375
Subtotal Revegetation	80.60 Acres		\$ 274,857
Reseeding 25%	20.15 Acres		\$ 68,714
Total Revegetation			\$ 343,571

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

LINED DRAINAGE RECLAMATION DETAILS

Lined Ditch No.	Bottom Width, b (ft)	Side Slope, m (m/1 => H/V)	Length of Lined segments	Current Depth (ft)	Available Freeboard (in.)	Current Rip Rap D50 (ft)
7H	3	2	80	0.75	5.5	0.5
7J	3	2	85	1.00	10.1	0.5
7K	3	2	70	1.00	11.2	0.25
15A	0	2	150	0.75	3.7	0.5
15B	0	2	90	0.75	3.3	0.5
72A	3	2	150	1.40	13.0	0.5
72B	2	2	120	1.50	14.3	0.5
74A	0	2	100	0.60	1.6	0.5
80A	6	2	90	1.00	7.4	0.5
80B	10	10	110	1.00	7.5	0.5
80C	10	2	70	1.00	9.6	0.5
Total riprap lined drainages			1115	ft		

Lined Ditch No.	Bottom Width, b (ft)	Side Slope, m (m/1 => H/V)	Length of Concrete Lined segments	Current Depth (ft)	Conc Perimeter section (ft)	Conc volume (4" thickness) (cuyd)
14	3	2	650	2.25	13.1	105
16 A-F Ditch 16 to remain with county road drainage system. Concrete lining will not be removed						
Total Concrete lined drainages			650	ft		

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION
(Caterpillar Performance Handbook)

CAT 631 SCRAPER	
Slope ranges	2% - 6%
Haul Distance Ranges	1500-3000 ft (one way)
Production	400 - 600 bank cubic yards / hour
CAT D 10 DOZER	
100 ft ave dozing distance	1800 loose cubic yards / hour
300 ft ave dozing distance	700 loose cubic yards / hour
600 ft ave dozing distance	375 loose cubic yards / hour
MULTISHANK RIPPER on D 10 DOZER	
Seismic Velocity Rate for Topsoil	3000 ft/sec
Production (ideal conditions)	3000 BCY/hr
Track Excavator 325	
	2 yard bucket
Cycle time	0.4 minutes
Riprap Placement efficiency	60%
Riprap production rate	180 yds/hour
Slope gouging 80% efficiency	240 yds/hour
Culvert Ex: 10% eff, 1 yd bucket	15 yds/hour

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

Equipment Costs

Based on 2015 Rates from Nelco Contractors, Scamp Excavation and from Nielson Construction
Total Hourly Costs with Operator included

	Scamp	Nelco	Nielson	Average Rates used in Bond Calculation
Standard Crawler Dozer				
D10N - Scamp	\$ 220.00			
D8L - Nelco		\$ 210.00		
D10 - Nielson			\$ 405.00	\$ 278.00
Single Engine Conventional Scraper				
631 Scamp	\$ 200.00			
621B Nelco		\$ 197.00		
631E - Nielson			\$ 275.00	\$ 224.00
Multi-Shank Ripper Included with Dozer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Off-Highway Water Truck				
Water Truck - Scamp	\$ 90.00			
Water Truck + Driver - Nelco		\$ 95.00		
4000 Gal w driver - Nielson			\$ 100.00	\$ 95.00
On-Highway Light Duty Truck - gas powered				
4x4 pickup included w/ supervisor - Scamp	\$ 38.00			
4x4 pickup included with foreman - Nelco		\$ 56.00		
4x4 pickup included with foreman - Nielson			\$ 60.00	\$ 51.00
Track Excavator				
420- Scamp	\$ 140.00			
325- Nelco		\$ 140.00		
325 - Nielson			\$ 150.00	\$ 143.00

Dept. of Oil, Gas & Mining
 NOV 22 2016
 INCORPORATED

In the Pinyon-Juniper Habitat/Sagebrush Habitat three transects, with 1000 meters per transect, overlapping both habitat types were used. In the Salt Desert Shrub Habitat 1 transect was used. In the Mixed Mountain Brush and Grass Habitat, 1 transect was used. One trap every 10 meters along each transect was used. One pellet group every 10 meters was also used with a two meter radius around each station. The transects were located within and in adjacent areas to the permit area. The following details the transect locations:

- Transect 1, Section 2, 11 T15S, running to the railroad tracks from SW to NE.
- Transect 2, Section 10, 11 T15S R8E, North of the existing road and running parallel to road in an E NE direction.
- Transect 3, W½ Section 10 T15S R8E, Northeast of Wattis and running parallel to railroad tracks from N to S.
- Transect 4, Section 15, 16 T15S R8E, South of Wattis in the proposed refuse pile extension area.
- Transect 5, Section 15 T15S R8E, South of Wattis on hillside, running from railroad tracks toward Wattis.

Data on wildlife use of the area was obtained from field observations from the references listed at the end of this section and BLM/UDWR Wildlife Land Use Maps of the SE Utah region.

322.200. Site Specific Resource Information.

Resource information for the Permit Area is included below for threatened or endangered species and high value wildlife habitat.

322.210. Threatened or Endangered Species.

According to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources records, personnel from their office have performed threatened and endangered species surveys on the Star Point Mine site since 1981. UDWR personnel have included Ben Morris, Miles Moretti, Jim Karpowitz, Larry Dalton, and John Kimball; however, Ben Morris and Chris Colt have performed the majority of the recent surveys. The data from the UDWR do not always include the survey date or exact personnel performing the survey. The dates we do have are: 1998 and 1999 surveys done by Chris Colt on May 18, 1998 and May 14, 1999; Ben Morris in 1997; surveyed by Ben Morris on June 11, 1996; Ben Morris on May 9, 1995; Bill Bates on June 6, 1994; Bill Bates on May 19, 1992; Bill Bates June 11, 1991; Bill Bates on June 2, 1990, Larry Dalton on June 23, 1981, and Bill Bates or Miles Moretti letters from 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994. An additional consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Service (April 6, 2016) provided updated information regarding threatened and endangered species. Correspondence was not exchanged every year, but confirmation should be available from the UDWR records. Additional wildlife correspondence is included in

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

Exhibit 322.210a.

The current list (April 6, 2016) of Utah's Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species lists the following species for Carbon County.

Table 322.210a. Utah's Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species for Carbon County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Humpback Chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Endangered
Bonytail Chub	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Endangered
Colorado Pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Endangered
Razorback Sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Endangered
Mexican Spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Threatened
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened

Table 322.210b evaluates the potential for special status species to occur in the SCA - Star Point Permit Area. This list is based on the Utah State sensitive and listed species sorted for Carbon County. It is compiled using known species occurrences and species observations from the Utah Natural Heritage Program's BIOTICS; and includes both current and historic records (April 6, 2016). This list has been adopted by BLM. The list of plants was not updated so we have left the prior list of plants without any changes. There are no endangered or threatened species in the SCA - Star Point Permit Area, nor are there any in proximity close enough to be considered to have the potential of being impacted by this permitting action.

Table 322.210b. Evaluation of Potential Status Species to Occur in the Permit Area

Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Status	Occurrence Evaluation
Plants			
Canyon sweetvetch <i>Hedysarum occidentale var canone</i>	Shrub communities in canyons in Emery and Carbon County.	BLM Sensitive Species	Documented in adjacent lands. Low probability of occurrence on disturbed lands of the Permit Area.
Uinta Basin Hookless Cactus <i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Uinta Basin hookless cactus is found on river benches, valley slopes, and rolling hills of the Duchesne River, Green River, and Mancos formations. It is found in xeric, fine textured soils overlain with cobbles and pebbles, growing in salt desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities, at elevations ranging from 1360 to 2000 meters.	Threatened	Low probability. No reported occurrences.

INCORPORATED
NOV 22 2016
Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Status	Occurrence Evaluation
Graham Beardtongue <i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	Elevation Range: 1,720 to 1,970 meters	Sensitive Species	Low probability. No reported occurrences.
Fish			
Humpback Chub <i>Gila cypha</i>	The humpback chub lives primarily in canyons with swift currents and white water. Historically, it inhabited canyons of the Colorado River and four of its tributaries: the Green, Yampa, White and Little Colorado rivers.	Federally listed, endangered.	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.
Bonytail <i>Gila elegans</i>	Bonytail once were common in portions of the upper and lower Colorado River basins.	Federally listed, endangered.	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.
Colorado Pikeminnow <i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Colorado pikeminnow were once abundant in the main stem of the Colorado River and most of its major tributaries in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California and Mexico.	Federally listed as endangered.	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.
Razorback Sucker <i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	The razorback sucker was once widespread throughout most of the Colorado River Basin from Wyoming to Mexico.	Federally listed as endangered.	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.
Bluehead Sucker <i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	occurs in the upper Colorado River system. Fast flowing water in high gradient reaches of mountain rivers has been identified as important habitat	Conservation Agreement Species	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.
Colorado River cutthroat trout, <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus</i>	native to the upper Colorado River drainage. now naturally occur only in isolated high-elevation headwater streams	Conservation Agreement Species	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.
flannelmouth sucker, <i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	In Utah, the species occurs in the main-stem Colorado River, as well as in many of the Colorado River's large tributaries. Flannelmouth suckers are usually absent from impoundments.	Conservation Agreement Species	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Status	Occurrence Evaluation
roundtail chub, <i>Gila robusta</i>	species prefers large rivers, and is most often found in murky pools near strong currents in the main-stem Colorado River, and in the Colorado River's large tributaries	Conservation Agreement Species	Low probability. No aquatic habitat in Permit Area. No reported occurrences.
Birds			
Mexican Spotted Owl, <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Spotted owls are residents of old-growth or mature forests that possess complex structural components. Canyons with riparian or conifer communities are also important components. Owls are usually found in areas with some type of water source.	Threatened	Low probability. No reported occurrences
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoos use wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby. In the West, nests are often placed in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods serving as foraging sites.	Threatened	Low probability. No reported occurrences.
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	The raptors' habitat includes estuaries, large lakes, reservoirs, major rivers, and some seacoast areas. The permit area is potential winter habitat.	Species of Concern	Low probability. No reported occurrences.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	The raptor's habitat includes semiarid grasslands with scattered trees, rocky mounds or outcrops, and shallow canyons that overlook open valleys. They may occur along streams or in agricultural areas in migration.	Species of Concern	Potential summer resident. No active ferruginous hawk nests were located in the Permit Area during raptor surveys.
Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Prefers aspen and conifers vegetation.	Conservation agreement Species	Documented in adjacent lands. Preferred habitat not available in Permit Area.
Burrowing owl, <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Its habitats are open grassland and prairies, but it also utilizes other open situations, such as golf courses, cemeteries, and airports	Species of Concern	Not a likely resident Preferred habitat not in the Permit Area
Greater Sage Grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Prefers sagebrush habitat.	Candidate Species	Potential resident in sagebrush areas nearby

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

INCORPORATED

Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Status	Occurrence Evaluation
Long-billed curlew, <i>Numenius americanus</i>	fairly common summer resident and migrant in Utah, especially through the central and more northern valleys. It is less common in the Colorado River drainage. This species lives and breeds in higher and drier meadowlands than many other shorebird species	Species of Concern	Not a likely resident
Mammals			
Black-footed Ferret (Unconfirmed in Carbon County)	Short and mid-grass prairies of the Great Plains	Extirpated	Low probability. No reported occurrences.
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupis</i>	Quality of habitat depends on prey availability.	Federally listed as endangered	Low probability. No reported occurrences
Kit fox, <i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	not overly abundant in Utah, it does occur in the western, east-central, and southeastern areas of the state	Species of Concern	Not a likely resident of the area
Townsend's big-eared bat, <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	species occurs state-wide in Utah at elevations below 9,000 feet. Often found near forested areas. Caves, mines, and buildings are used for day roosting and winter hibernation	Species of Concern	Potential resident in the area, but not documented
western red bat, <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	extremely rare in Utah, normally found near water, often in wooded areas	Species of Concern	Not a likely resident of the area
white-tailed prairie-dog, <i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	form colonies and spend much of their time in underground burrows, often hibernating during the winter. The white-tailed prairie-dog's diet is composed of grasses and bulbs.	Species of Concern	Potential resident in the area, but not documented
Amphibians			
western toad, <i>Bufo boreas</i>	can be found in a variety of habitats, including slow moving streams, wetlands, desert springs, ponds, lakes, meadows, and woodlands	Species of Concern	Not a likely resident of the area

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

322.220. HIGH VALUE WILDLIFE HABITATS.

The locations of all streams, wetlands, riparian, migration, reproduction, or wintering area of significance to wildlife are depicted on Map 322.220a. This map shows the location of all such areas identified as being important habitat for wildlife. Wildlife species listed by the UDWR as being of special concern or of high importance to the region and their associated critical habitat components are listed in Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.220a, Relative Biological Value of Special Concern Animals by Habitat Type within the SCA - Star Point Permit Area. This research was designed to qualitatively evaluate the terrestrial vertebrate components in habitats that may be affected by the SCA Permit.

Wildlife Habitat in Refuse Area

The SCA - Star Point Permit Area is covered by several important habitats that are used by species considered of "high interest" to various management agencies because of economic or recreation value. For purposes of wildlife planning, vegetation habitats from a faunal standpoint include pinyon-juniper, salt desert shrub, and sagebrush. A detailed discussion of the vegetation resources within the SCA - Star Point Permit Area, as well as, their functional value for wildlife is presented in the response to Section 321. Detailed vegetation mapping of the entire permit area is presented on Map 321.100a and 321.100b. The important wildlife habitat types found in the SCA - Star Point Permit Area as obtained from the files of the UDWR are shown on Map 322.220a, Wildlife Habitat Types.

The coal waste pile was started prior to the environmental regulations. In 1982, a plan to expand the waste pile to the south and west was approved as a part of the Mining and Reclamation Permit. Disturbance resulting from mining, has most likely impacted and will further impact elk, mule deer, cougar, bobcat, mountain and desert cottontail, snowshoe hare, fur bearers, small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds (Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.200e, Impacts of Mining on High Interest Mammals). The SCA - Star Point Permit Area is not vital to these species discussed below, but with reclamation, it will provide habitat for the future.

Mammals

In all habitats, water is a critical resource and is possibly the limiting factor. The high interest species will be discussed individually in this section. Only those mammals of major concern to management agencies are individually discussed below.

Elk. The elk herd in the Wattis Planning Unit is a significant resource to the citizens of Utah. The elk are thought by the UDWR to be stable and productive. The area affected by the coal refuse pile is not critical to the elk herd. Elk usage of the area is marginal, and operation of the Star Point Mines has been ongoing for many years. The animals have already accommodated human disturbance associated with mining and hauling coal. The mountain brush-grass and mixed conifer-aspen areas

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Oil, Gas & Mining

surrounding the Permit Area are used by elk on a seasonal basis, roughly from November 1 to May 15. Excessive snow forces the elk into lower, more open habitats. The length of time and extent of the area used by the elk depends on the depth and length of time snow remains in the high country. Disturbances to elk during the winter season is most detrimental because of the limited energy reserves of the animals and should be kept to a minimum (Pritchett and Smith, 1980). Elk often have low energy reserves due to depletion by winter conditions; unnecessary disturbances by man can cause them to use critical and limited energy reserves. Such disturbance can result in excessive mortality, as in the winter of 1978-79 or, in less severe cases, to abortion or absorption of fetuses. Both situations reduce the productivity of the herd.

Mule Deer. Mule deer on the SCA - Star Point Permit Area are considered part of herd unit 33 by UDWR. The animals utilize the entire Permit Area, but they seasonally concentrate in and more heavily utilize specific habitat types. The high elevation mountain brush-grass and conifer-aspen habitats areas are used for summer range and fawning. The low altitude mountain brush, mixed desert shrub, and pinyon-juniper habitats are used as winter range during normal winters. The present disturbed area makes up only a small percentage of the low altitude mountain-brush, mixed desert shrub and pinyon-juniper habitats used as winter range during normal winters. Excessive snows force deer to abandon the area and move east to areas of less snow and more protection (Pritchett and Smith, 1980). The browse in the wintering habitats adjacent to the Permit Area is in relatively good condition and can facilitate overwintering of deer in a normal year; however, the same precautionary considerations must be given mule deer as were suggested for elk.

Cougar. The Permit Area and adjacent areas may provide year-long habitat for cougar. Cougars could range throughout the area, but their movements are dictated by migration patterns, human disturbance, and availability of their primary food source, mule deer. Sightings in the vicinity of the Permit Area seem to indicate that there is a population of cougar in the general area and that the cougars are accustomed to the activity in the SCA - Star Point Permit Area. Since cougars are not abundant and are known to be secretive, avoidance will be practiced when the females are accompanied by young learning to hunt and survive.

This period in the life cycle of the cougar, however, is difficult to determine since they are known to reproduce year round. If cougar populations in the Permit Area were high, this would be of major concern. Since the cougar population numbers are low and ranges are extensive compared to the area Permit Area, the cougars will usually avoid human activity areas. Therefore, there will be little impact on the overall cougar population.

Bobcat. The Permit Area and adjacent areas provide habitats for bobcats. Although little is known about the Utah bobcat, one sensitive period would be late February when parturition occurs. May and June would also be a sensitive period because

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Utah Oil, Gas & Mining

young bobcats, when first exploring and learning to hunt, are not as secretive as the cougar making them less likely to avoid high human disturbance areas during these months. However, since this is an ongoing mining operation, impact on bobcats should be unchanged.

Mountain and Desert Cottontails. The Coal Refuse Pile Area provides substantial value, year-long habitats for cottontail rabbits. The young are born between April and July, which is considered a sensitive period, but the proposed actions will in all probability not seriously alter the reproductive potential of the populations. Hunting pressure most likely will not increase nor will illegal kill; however, this would not matter since hunted rabbit populations are more healthy and stable than non-hunted populations. It should be noted that disturbed vegetation leading to succession would enhance reproductive potential of cottontail rabbits.

Furbearers. Limited portions of the Permit Area and adjacent areas provide substantial value habitats for a few species categorized by management agencies as furbearers: ermine, long-tailed weasel, badger, and the striped skunk. If the breeding and rearing activities of these non-migratory species occurs within the proposed impact area, their dens and burrow systems are important to maintenance of their populations. However, it is highly unlikely that there will be any serious long-term impacts created by the proposed actions of this specific project. After disturbance occurs, new burrows will be built or old ones reconstructed. These species are widespread and adaptable to the activities of man.

Small Mammals. Although small mammals do not qualify individually as high interest species, they represent a significant part of the ecosystem. The majority are herbivores and are the primary source of food for higher trophic levels, particularly raptorial birds, canids, and felids. This trophic importance warrants consideration. Since this mining project only involves the removal of the coal refuse pile, there will be little habitat loss due to construction and operation. The potential exists for caving in burrows and/or changing burrow in the Subsoil Area. Although this would temporarily alter the population density and age structure, recovery would be imminent and rapid since the breeding population contiguous and within the localized area of impact would not be lost. Additionally, the population densities are more than adequate to supply the limited number of predators present, particularly raptorial birds that utilize the resource. Results from the small mammal trapping are summarized on Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.200d, Estimated Population Densities.

No population density studies have been conducted since 1981, but visual observations have been an ongoing practice at CPMC. Populations of ground burrowing squirrels and marmots have grown significantly in areas where interim revegetation has been conducted.

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

Birds

A review of literature on birds was conducted using a computer data program and available publications on bird distribution. One trip was made to the Refuse Pile Area site in November 1980 and June 1981. Raptor surveys were initially conducted in 1981 and 1982 within the surrounding areas. Raptor surveys have been conducted by Star Point Mine yearly since 1982 in conjunction with the UDWR and the USFWS. CPMC sought permission from the UDWR to discontinue raptor monitoring on April 10, 2000, and received authorization on April 25, 2000, (Exhibit 322.210a) due to the closure of the mine and since previous, existing, and future mining related activities appear to have not posed or will not pose any threat to raptors within the affected areas.

CPMC held meetings to get agency input into the bird investigations. The following were contacted or were met with: James Bates and Charles Greenwood (Wildlife Biologists - UDWR), Don Ward (Wildlife Biologist - U.S. Forest Service), and Clark Johnson (USFWS).

According to information prepared by the UDWR, the mine plan area is represented by the Transition and Canadian Life zones. In this area the UDWR states that there is a potential for 242 bird species in the near by areas. The summary of habitats present in the mine plan area include cliffs and talus, sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper. In these habitats, the typical arid desert species are represented. A more detailed account of these habitats is contained in DOGM's recent summary of animal occurrence in the area (Dalton et. al. 1990). Results from these surveys suggest there is the potential of 172 species occurring in areas adjacent to the SCA - Star Point Permit Area Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.200b. These numbers can be broken down to 83 species which are known to occur, 32 species likely to occur, and 57 species which potentially occur within the SCA - Star Point Permit Area.

Although some impact may occur to other birds, no serious impacts of any kind are anticipated because of the large amount of area in Carbon County of this same habitat type and the status of the birds involved. Continued monitoring activities of raptors in the area will document any impacts to nesting raptors.

The UDWR has requested that the issue of "critical habitat" be addressed as it relates to certain birds of "high interest". The only "high interest" birds thought to be found in the area are:

Greater Sage-grouse. A very small portion of the permit area resides within the Carbon County Sage-grouse Management Area. Since SCA anticipates no new surface disturbance, it is highly unlikely that mining operations could impact sage-grouse habitat. However, operators should be aware of and be cautious of sage-grouse on roadways to prevent possible collisions.

INCORPORATED

NOV 22 2016

Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo. The complex riparian systems required for Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo do not exist within the permit area.

Nesting habitat is classified as dense lowland riparian characterized by a dense sub-canopy or shrub layer (regenerating canopy trees, willows, or other riparian shrubs) within 100 m (333 ft) of water. Over story in these habitats may be either large, gallery-forming trees (10-27 m [33-90 ft]) or developing trees (3-10 m [10-27 ft]), usually cottonwoods. Nesting habitats are found at low to mid-elevations (750-1820 m [2500-6000 ft]) in Utah. Cuckoos may require large tracts (40-80 ha [100-200 ac]) of contiguous riparian nesting habitat; however, cuckoos are not strongly territorial and home ranges may overlap during the breeding season. Nests are usually 1.2-2.4 m (4-8 ft) above the ground on the horizontal limb of a deciduous tree or shrub, but nest heights may range from 1-6 m (3-20 ft) and higher.

Although the Fish and Wildlife Service have listed this species as having potential to occur in the general area, the characteristics of its desired habitat are not located within the permit area and certainly not within the operations areas of the permit area. Potential for impact is highly unlikely.

Ferruginous Hawk. During breeding, flat and rolling terrain in grassland or shrub steppe is most often used. Ferruginous hawks avoid high elevations, forests, and narrow canyons, occurring in grasslands, agriculture lands, sagebrush / saltbush / greasewood shrub lands, and at the periphery of pinyon-juniper forests. Because of a strong preference for elevated nest sites, cliffs, buttes, and creek banks are usually present (Olendorff 1993). During winter, ferruginous hawks use open farmlands, grasslands, deserts, and other arid regions where lagomorphs, prairie dogs, or other major prey items are present (Olendorff 1993).

The Utah Conservation Data Center has occurrence records for Ferruginous Hawk nests within close proximity to the permit area. Since SCA's operations are limited to the existing refuse pile, and new surface disturbance is not anticipated, it is highly unlikely that mining operations could impact this species. However, operators should be aware of the species in the area. The largest potential impact to this species would be impacts by a dust plume.

Bald Eagle. The bald eagle is a rare, winter resident of this region of Utah, but no nesting of the bird is known to occur in the State of Utah. There is a remote possibility that trees in the area would be utilized for roosting.

Golden Eagle. The golden eagle is a year-round resident in the vicinity of the applicant's operations. Annual raptor surveys have been conducted since 1982 in conjunction with the UDWR. Map 322.220a shows locations of all known and monitored raptor nest sites. Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.200f, Raptor Nest Sites Activity, lists nest sites and nesting activity since 1982. This table shows nest activity in accordance with USFWS and UDWR inventory procedures. Nests that were "tended" or "maintained" i.e., that had fresh greenery in them, are listed as active.

Until 1986, little success in hatching by raptors is assumed since no young birds were observed in nests. Several nests were obviously tended as evidenced by fresh greenery in the nests. Unless the birds hatched and fledged unusually early, there was no success in any of the nests observed from 1982 through 1985.

Spotted Owl. Little is known about this species of owl. It is not known to inhabit this part of Utah.

Flammulated Owl. This owl is found state-wide in Utah. Because of its nocturnal habits, no information is available for the permit area.

Williamson's Sapsucker. This species is an uncommon, summer resident in the permit area. Its presence was documented during the survey, to the north of the SCA - Star Point Permit Area during wildlife investigations conducted at the Beaver Creek Coal Mine

Black Swift. The UDWR has documented the presence of this bird in areas adjacent to the applicant's operations; however, it was not observed in the permit area during the field survey. It is a cliff-nesting species and resembles the white-throated swift except that it is all black and thus, highly visible.

Western Bluebird. This species is a year-round resident of the areas surrounding the permit area.

Some adverse impacts to birds will occur at the Refuse Pile area. However, because of the large amount of area in Carbon County of this same habitat type and the status of the birds involved, no serious impacts of any kind are anticipated. The potential impacts of mining to the "high interest" wildlife species are summarized in Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.200e.

According to the Division of Wildlife Resources recent raptor surveys conducted from 1998 through 2002 in the vicinity of the project, no active raptor nest sites are within one half mile of mining activities. A copy of the correspondence from Division of Wildlife Resources is included in Exhibit 322.210a. One old stick nest, site 90-1, is located in close proximity to the remaining operations. This was a stick nest was used by a Red Tailed Hawk in 1990 and was inactive in 1991. Other nest sites in the vicinity of the SCA - Star Point Permit Area are shown on Map 322.220a. Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.200f describes inventoried raptor nests numbering from 28 nests in 1982 and increase through the years to 47 nests in 1999. According to the table, nests used by Golden Eagles are usually active one year and inactive the next.

Generally, eagles use different nest sites within the same territory in consecutive years. The reasons for a nest being active one year or inactive for 3 years and active for one year again would be at best an assumption. The majority of birds or raptors using the inventoried nests do not use any nest consistently. Additional information regarding raptor density and nesting activity can be found in the "Utah

INCORPORATED
NOV 22 2016

Field Office Guidelines for Raptor Protection from Human and Land Use Disturbances" prepared by Laura A. Romin and James A. Muck of the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The material used in this portion of the report was derived from literature obtained from Utah State University's data retrieval program. Based on a review of the literature, it was determined that possibly 18 species of reptiles Exhibit 322.200a, Table 322.220c could occur within the Permit Area with 1 species known to occur, 9 likely to occur, and 8 potentially occurring. Literature pertaining to the amphibians and reptiles is extensive, but much of it refers to species occurring in the desert areas and has only limited reference to forms inhabiting high elevations in Utah. Most of the publications dealing with species lists for the state are old. The most up-to-date listing for the area under consideration may well be a checklist of Utah amphibians and reptiles (Tanner, 1975), and UDWR Publication No. 90-11 (Dalton et. al., 1990), which references a contiguous and similar geographic area.

Increasing elevation rapidly reduces the number and kind of reptiles and amphibians. In Utah, the more northern latitude reduces numbers of reptiles and amphibians in much the same way as does the increase in elevation. The geographical and associated climatic factors have eliminated most desert species, leaving species that are adapted either to mountain habitats or montane type habitats developed in the more northern areas. Thus, the reptiles and amphibians of Utah, and particularly those inhabiting the area under consideration, have arrived in Utah by means of dispersal lanes coming from the northeast and the southeast. With few exceptions, the species listed have side distributions and are versatile in their adaptive abilities.

The SCA - Star Point Permit Area is not considered to be a substantial value habitat to these species, but with reclamation, it could provide habitat for the future. All reptiles have some protection under the Utah code, but since the species listed are all widespread throughout similar habitats in Utah, none are treated as high interest species and, therefore, are not individually discussed.

Based on the literature review, it was determined that probably seven species of amphibians (Exhibit 322.200a, Table322.200c) inhabit the areas surrounding the Permit Area with two that have been observed and five that are likely to occur. All amphibians are legally protected in Utah, but since the species listed are all widespread throughout similar habitats in Utah, none are treated as high interest species, and, therefore, are not individually discussed.

Aquatic Resources

Water quality, physical habitat, and stream biota are all important components of aquatic resources. Water quality and hydrology are discussed in more detail in

The invertebrate samples collected on Miller Creek at Station MCI on 8 April 1976 showed an extremely high dominance by chironomid midge larvae with numbers of 11,800/m² (Table 1 of Exhibit 322.200a, Aquatic Resources of Plateau Mine Permit Area). The next dominant form was oligochaete worms, at 344/m². The community at this station was definitely under heavy stress.

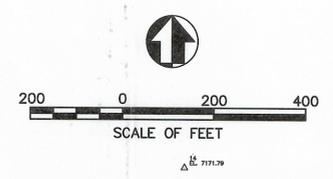
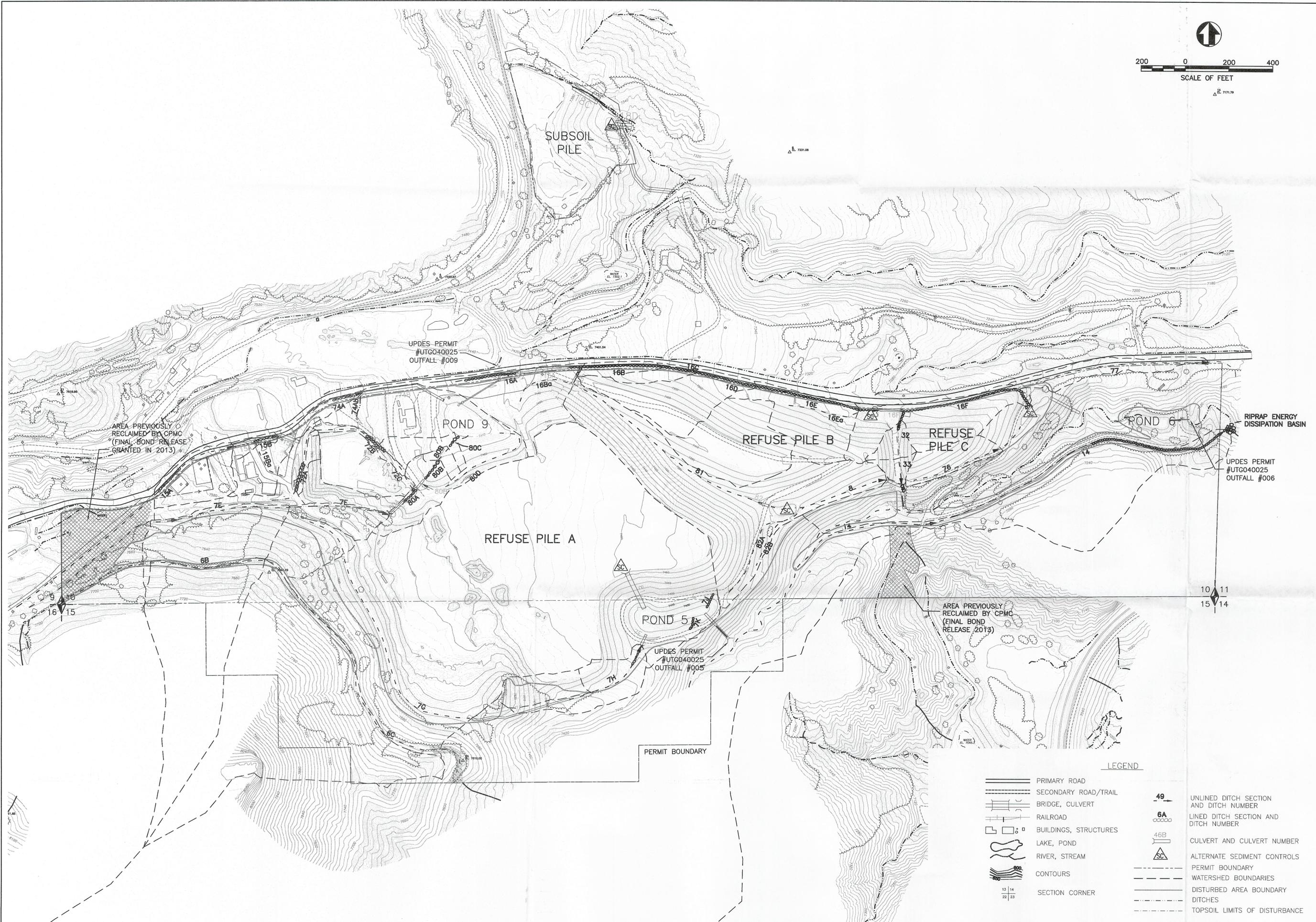
In August 1979 there were 12 taxa of aquatic macroinvertebrates collected (Exhibit 322.220a, Table 1), all tolerant to sedimentation and moderately poor water quality. Chironomids were the dominant taxa collected as during 1976 but the low numbers indicated less organic enrichment in 1979 or some physical factor(s) was limiting the numbers of macroinvertebrates.

This stream section has historically been under water quality and habitat stress from natural as well as man caused factors. Potential for improvement is almost non-existent due to the extensive Mancos Shale and related formations of the area and limited water resources.

Miller Creek at Wattis Bridge, Station MC2, had 16 taxa of aquatic macroinvertebrates in samples collected August 1979 (Exhibit 322.220a, Table 1). All of the taxa sampled are tolerant to sedimentation and moderate to poor water quality. The mean number/m² was only 847, which is quite low even for a small stream. This indicates that this stream has been under stress probably from low flows in the summer/fall/winter, scouring spring flows, sedimentation, low gradient including low water velocity, and a lack of quality riffle habitat in most of the stream. This was indicated by the presence of stratiomyids, ceratopogonids and oligochaetes. Compared with Station MCI, this station was somewhat better biologically speaking but still poor quality.

The aquatic macroinvertebrate samples taken Miller Creek Station MC3 on 8 April 1976 had approximately equal dominance by oligochaete worms and chironomid midge larvae, together comprising over 88% of the total number (Exhibit 322.220a, Table 1). The mayfly Baetis was next in abundance. Dominance by any of these 3 taxa is indicative of a stressed situation and their high numbers would indicate heavy organic enrichment as well as a significant siltation of the stream. This station, like the lower stations on Miller Creek has been, and still is, under stress from both poor water quality and habitat.

Miller Creek historically has experienced poor water quality conditions and because of this is of no use as a fishery and is of little value to aquatic resources in the area. Water source investigations completed in July of 1986 indicate a significant contribution of water as base flow originating from the Star Point Sandstone and Blackhawk Formations which contain tongues of Mancos Shale. The Mancos is notoriously bad for causing severe degradation of water quality. In this case significant degradation of water quality occurs in the Right Fork Stream with the inflow from the Star Point and Blackhawk Formations.



SCA / STAR POINT WASTE FUEL
 REFUSE PILE SURFACE WATER
 DRAINAGES AND DIVERSIONS

TWIN PEAKS
 Engineering & Land Surveying
 2264 NORTH 1450 EAST LEHI, UTAH 84043
 (801) 450-3511, (801) 439-0700 FAX

RECEIVED
 NOV 17 2016
 DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

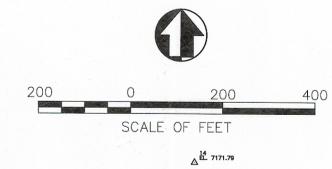
DWG DATE: SEPT 2014

PLOT DATE: 06 May 2016

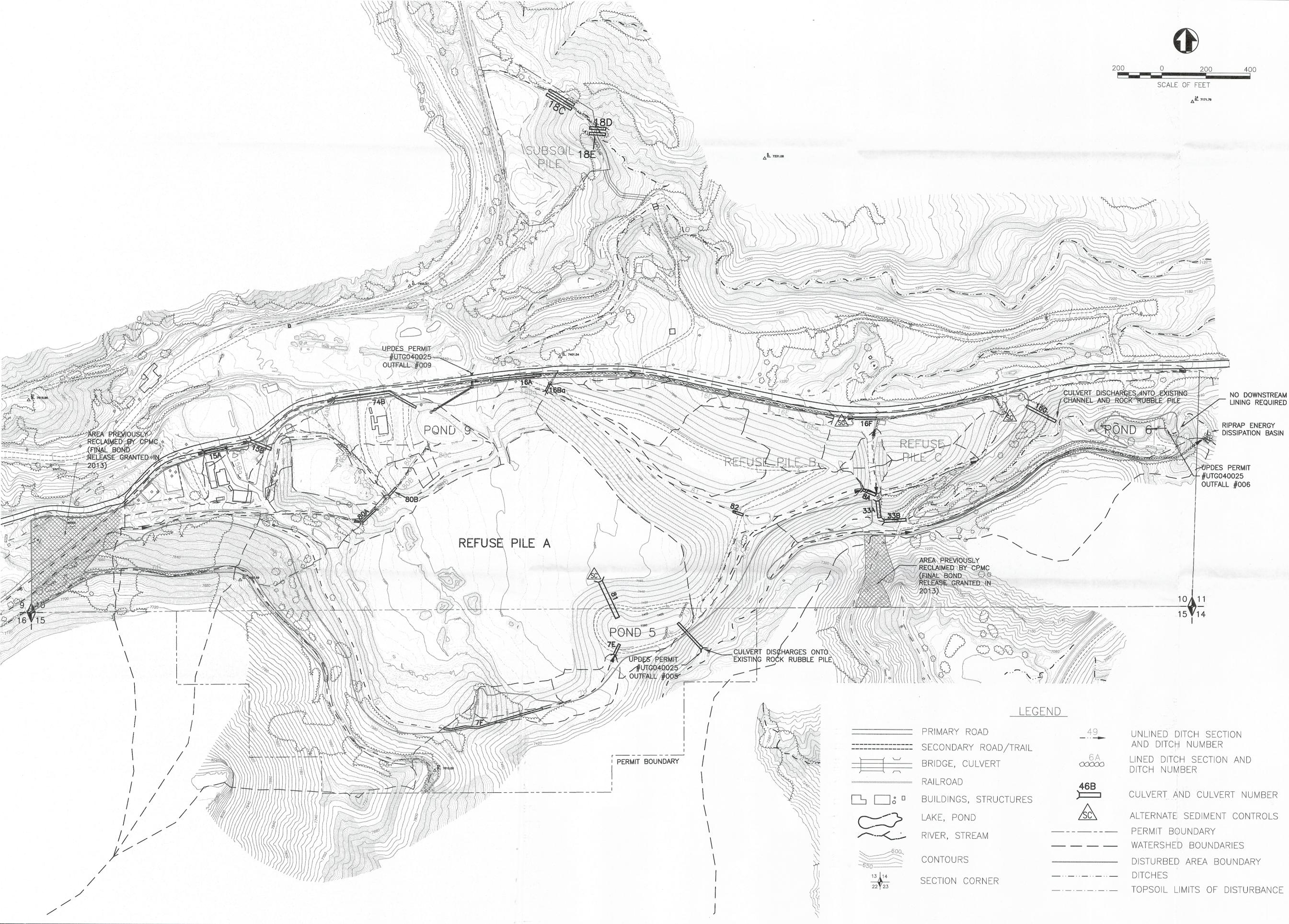
INCORPORATED
 NOV 22 2016
 Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

LEGEND	
	PRIMARY ROAD
	SECONDARY ROAD/TRAIL
	BRIDGE, CULVERT
	RAILROAD
	BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES
	LAKE, POND
	RIVER, STREAM
	CONTOURS
	SECTION CORNER
	UNLINED DITCH SECTION AND DITCH NUMBER
	LINED DITCH SECTION AND DITCH NUMBER
	CULVERT AND CULVERT NUMBER
	ALTERNATE SEDIMENT CONTROLS
	PERMIT BOUNDARY
	WATERSHED BOUNDARIES
	DISTURBED AREA BOUNDARY
	DITCHES
	TOPSOIL LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

SHEET
 731.720a



SCA / STAR POINT WASTE FUEL
 REFUSE PILE SURFACE WATER
 CULVERTS



LEGEND

	PRIMARY ROAD		UNLINED DITCH SECTION AND DITCH NUMBER
	SECONDARY ROAD/TRAIL		LINED DITCH SECTION AND DITCH NUMBER
	BRIDGE, CULVERT		CULVERT AND CULVERT NUMBER
	RAILROAD		ALTERNATE SEDIMENT CONTROLS
	BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES		PERMIT BOUNDARY
	LAKE, POND		WATERSHED BOUNDARIES
	RIVER, STREAM		DISTURBED AREA BOUNDARY
	CONTOURS		DITCHES
	SECTION CORNER		TOPSOIL LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

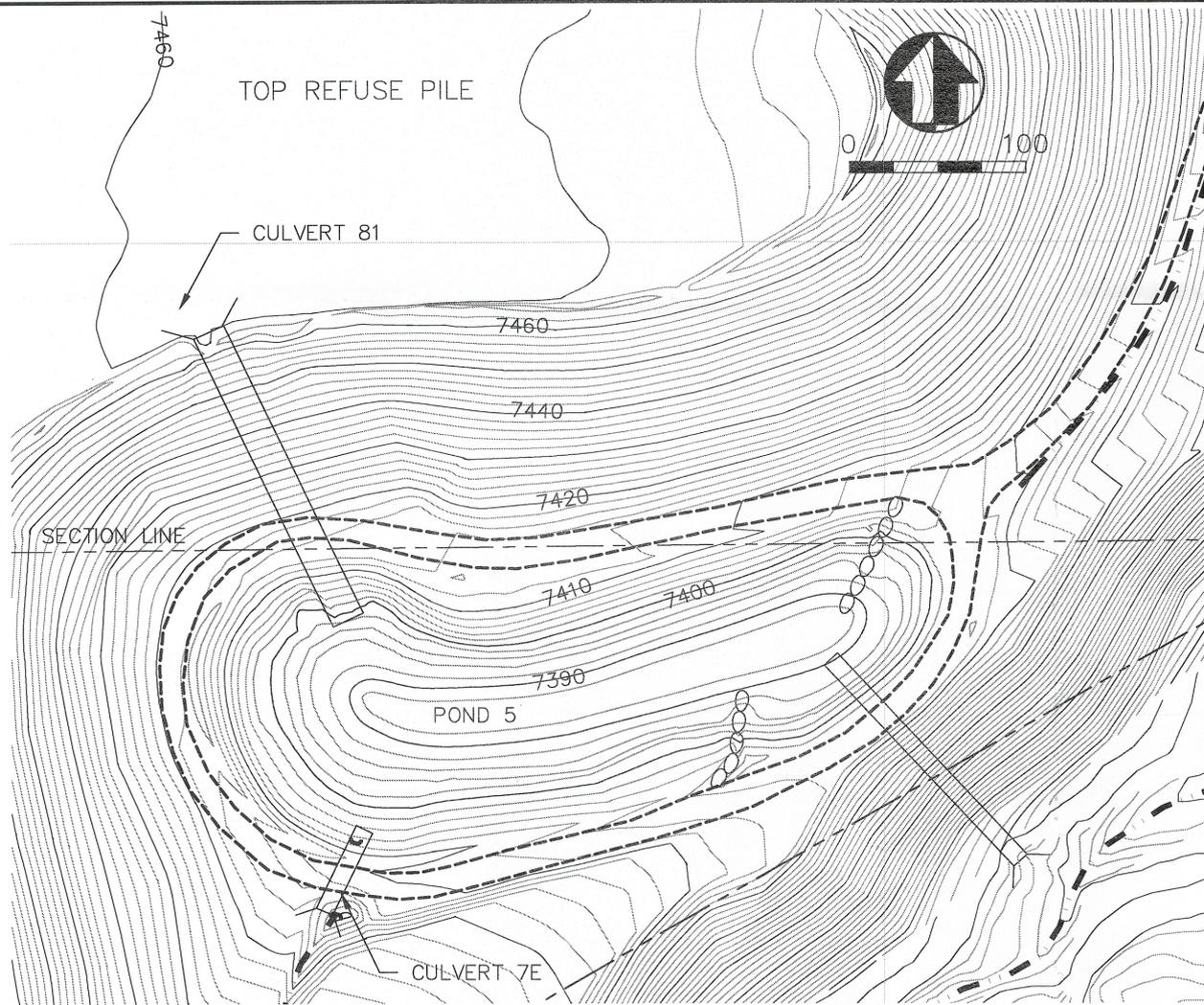
TWIN PEAKS
 Engineering & Land Surveying
 2264 NORTH 1450 EAST LEHI, UTAH 84043
 (801) 450-3511, (801) 439-0700 FAX

DWG DATE:	MAY 2014
PLOT DATE:	06 May 2016
SHEET	

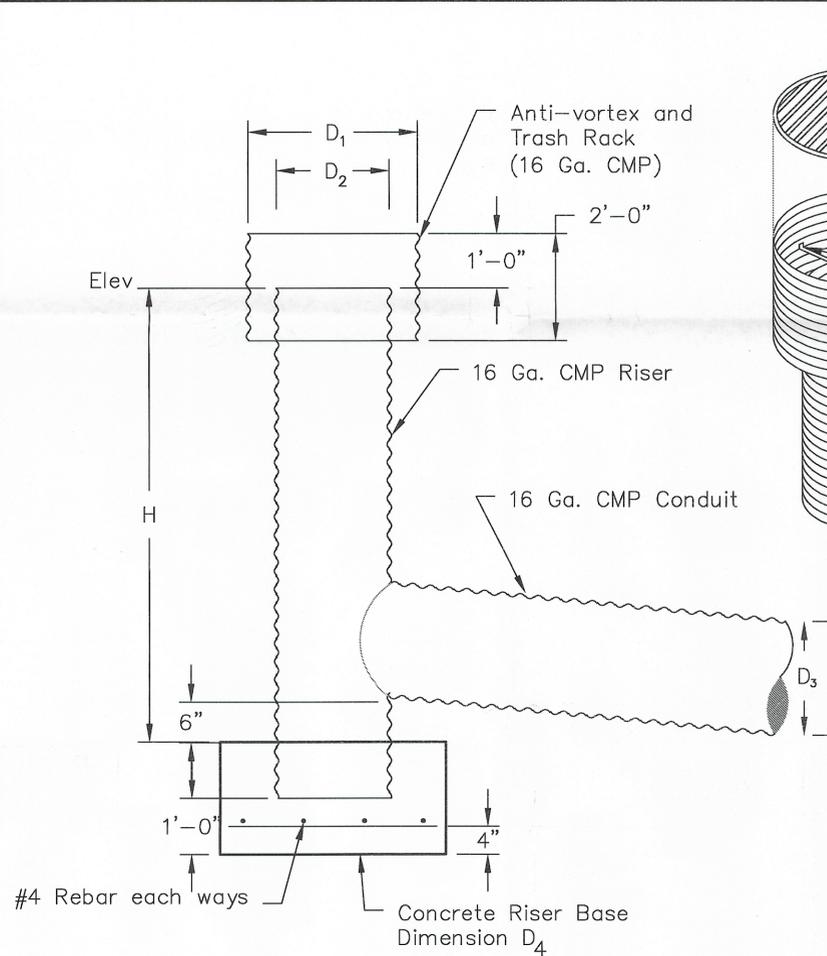
731.720b

RECEIVED
 NOV 17 2016
 DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

INCORPORATED
 NOV 22 2016
 Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

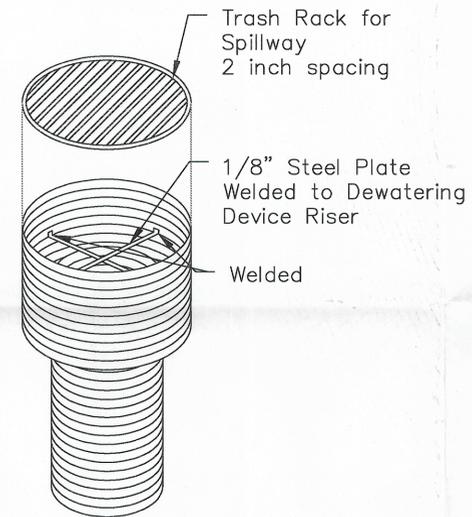


Plan View



Riser Detail

N. T. S.



SPILLWAY DIMENSIONS		
	Dewatering Device	Emergency
D ₁	24"	42"
D ₂	12"	30"
D ₃	12"	27"
D ₄	3' x 3' x 1.5'	4' x 4' x 2'
ELEV	* 7394.9	7401.3
H	15.5'	15.5'

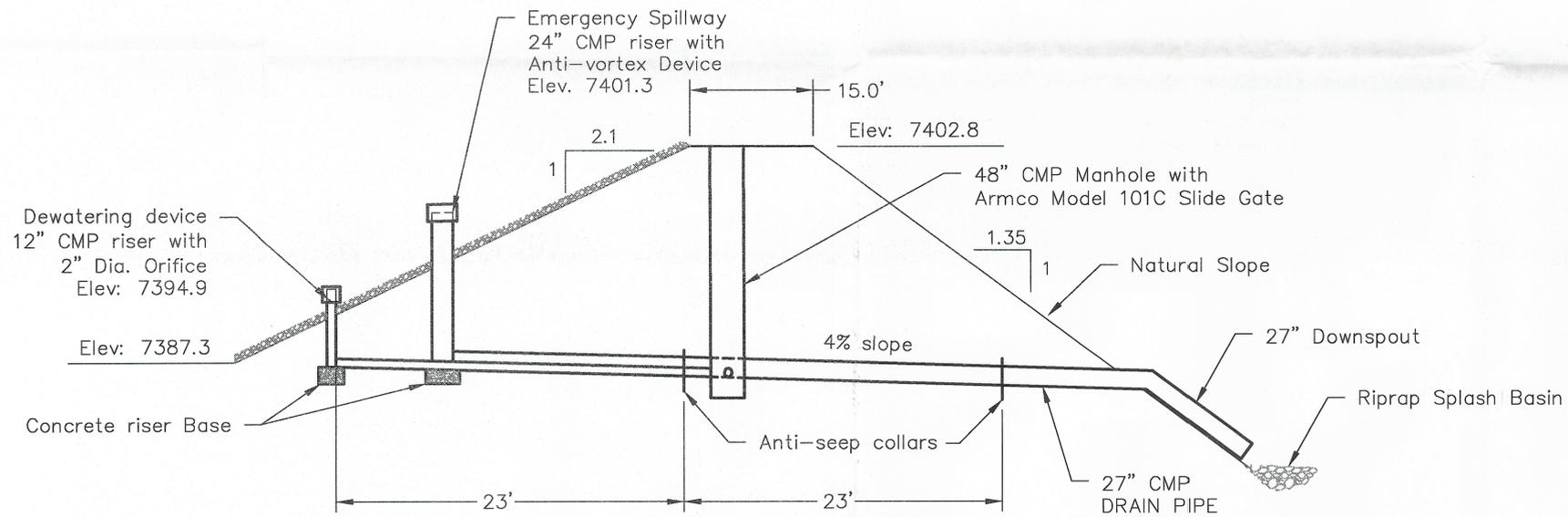
* Elev. of 2" Dewatering device

NOTES:

1. Cylinder should be welded to top of the riser.
2. Support bars and trash rack are #6 rebar.
3. Trash rack for spillway should be welded to cylinder.

Note:

Twin Peaks did not inspect existing pond construction. It is assumed that the pond embankments were installed in accordance with the original design standards and specifications contained in UMC Plateau Mine Runoff control plan prepared by Vaughn Hansen and associates, December, 1979.



Note: 2" ϕ automatic dewatering orifice is for gradual release of stored water

Section

N. T. S.



SCA / STAR POINT WASTE FUEL
SEDIMENT POND NO. 5 WITH DETAILS



DATE: MAY 2016
PLAT DATE: 06 May 2016

RECEIVED
NOV 17 2016
DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

INCORPORATED
NOV 22 2016
Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining

733.120a