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JIM

Scott M. Matheson  
Governor

STATE OF UTAH  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
150 West North Temple, P.O. Box 2500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

DEC 10 1981



Alvin E. Rickers, Director  
Room 426 801-533-6121

James O. Mason, M.D., Dr.P.H.  
Executive Director  
801-533-6111

DIVISIONS

Community Health Services  
Environmental Health  
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and Standards

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Administrative Services  
Health Planning and  
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Medical Examiner  
State Health Laboratory

December 2, 1981

RECEIVED  
DEC 10 1981

DIVISION OF  
OIL, GAS & MINING

James W. Smith, Jr.  
Coordinator of Mined Land Development  
Division of Oil, Gas, & Mining  
1588 West North Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Re: Mine Plan Review  
Beaver Creek Coal Co.  
Huntington #4 Mine  
Emery County, Utah

Dear Mr. Smith:

For your information attached are copies of memoranda concerning review of the above referenced project.

Sincerely,

Dennis R. Dalley  
Assistant Director

cc: Southeastern Dist. Health Dept.

STATE OF UTAH  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
Memorandum



August 11, 1981

TO: Dennis R. Dalley, Assistant Director  
Division of Environmental Health *DRD*

THROUGH: Michael B. Georgeson, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Section *MBG*  
Bureau of Public Water Supplies

FROM: Tim A. Pine, P.E.  
Public Health Engineer *TP*  
Bureau of Public Water Supplies

SUBJECT: Beaver Creek Coal Company Mining and Reclamation Plan -  
Gordon Creek Mines #2, 3, 4, & 6

Culinary water is hauled to Mines 2, 3 and 6. In this regard, Beaver Creek Coal should be forwarded the attached publication on water hauling.

It is our understanding culinary water for #4 mine is to be provided by a water treatment plant. Plans for the plant were submitted but were not approved as additional information was required. Refer to our review letter of December 16, 1980 (copy enclosed). Subsequent information received was insufficient to give approval.

th

Enclosure

Scott M. Matheson  
Governor

STATE OF UTAH  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

150 West North Temple, P.O. Box 2500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110



Alvin E. Rickers, Director  
Room 426 801-533-6121

December 2, 1981

James O. Mason, M.D., Dr.P.H.  
Executive Director  
801-533-6111

MEMORANDUM

DIVISIONS

Community Health Services  
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and Standards

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State Health Laboratory

TO: Dennis R. Dalley, Associate Deputy Director *DRD*  
Division of Environmental Health

THROUGH: Calvin K. Sudweeks, Director *CS*  
Bureau of Water Pollution Control

FROM: Steven R. McNeal *S.M.* *SRM*  
Public Health Engineer  
Bureau of Water Pollution Control

SUBJECT: Beaver Creek Coal Huntington #4 Mining Plan

I have reviewed the November 4 and March, 1981 Beaver Creek Coal Mining Plan for the Huntington Canyon #4 Mine. This plan discusses the stream monitoring, sanitary waste disposal and sediment ponds. The sediment ponds and NPDES permit have been approved by this bureau.

Although the septic tank and drainfield were approved in October 1976, they need to be reevaluated for the 88 people proposed in the next five year period. Original approval by the local health department was only for 40 people. Additional sanitary design information must be submitted and approved by this office.

The company and Division of Oil, Gas and Mining should be notified of the additional information needed.

drb

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to provide information on methods of hauling drinking water such that the health of the water consumer will not be threatened.

The reader is referred to Utah's Public Drinking Water Regulations for further information related to the supply of public drinking water. Section 12.6 of these regulations specifically pertains to the hauling of drinking water, and is as follows:

Water hauling is not an acceptable permanent method for culinary water distribution in community water systems. However, the Executive Secretary (of the Utah Safe Drinking Water Committee) may allow its use for non-community public water supplies if:

1. Consumers could not otherwise be supplied with good quality drinking water, or
2. The nature of the development, or ground conditions, are such that the placement of a pipe distribution system is not justified.

Hauling may also be necessary as a temporary means of providing culinary water in an emergency.

All proposals for water hauling must be submitted to and approved by the Executive Secretary.

The remainder of this publication describes the policies of the State Health Department with regards to water hauling equipment and procedures.

## REPORTING

Water hauling operations serving 25 or more people at least 60 days out of the year are subject to the review and approval of the Bureau of Public Water Supplies. Accordingly, plans for all water hauling operations must be submitted and approved prior to the hauling operation. The local health authority having jurisdiction must also be notified of the proposal.

Haulers may be required to keep records of their operations and periodically submit bacteriologic analyses to health authorities. Analysis of water samples may be performed by the Department of Health Laboratory or any certified laboratory.

Water hauling operations serving fewer than 25 people and not providing service to the public need not be reported to State authorities. Local health authorities should be advised, however, and the principles outlined in this bulletin should be followed.

In emergency situations, state authorities need not be initially informed of the operation as long as the principles outlined herein are strictly followed. The Utah State Bureau of Public Water Supplies should eventually be informed, however.

June 29, 1979  
Revised, June 15, 1981

Utah State Department of Health  
Bureau of Public Water Supplies

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR HAULING  
CULINARY WATER

WATER HAULER'S CHECKLIST

1. ARE YOU CERTAIN THE HAULING EQUIPMENT HAS NEVER BEEN USED TO HANDLE TOXIC OR NOXIOUS MATERIALS AND THAT THE EQUIPMENT ITSELF IS NOT MADE OF TOXIC MATERIALS?
2. HAVE THE INTERIOR SURFACES BEEN CLEANED AND DISINFECTED PRIOR TO INITIAL USE AND PERIODICALLY THEREAFTER?
3. HAS THE WATER BEEN DRAWN FROM A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM WHICH IS RATED "APPROVED?" HAVE YOU OBTAINED THE WATER SYSTEM MANAGER'S APPROVAL?
4. IS EACH LOAD OF WATER PROPERLY TREATED WITH CHLORINE?
5. HAVE YOU CONTACTED YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT? IF YOU SERVE MORE THAN 25 PEOPLE, HAVE YOUR WATER HAULING PLANS BEEN APPROVED BY THE UTAH STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH?

The following publication provides specific information on proper water hauling procedures.

NOTE: The use of trade names of commercial products in this publication is for illustrative purposes only and does not constitute endorsement by the Utah State Department of Health to the exclusion of other similar products of comparable quality.

### SOURCE OF WATER

Except in extreme emergencies, all water hauled for culinary purposes must be drawn from an established public water supply rated by the Utah State Department of Health as "Approved."

Water may not be drawn from private springs, private wells or surface sources unless special approval is obtained from the Utah State Department of Health and the local health authority having jurisdiction. Approval for use of these sources will be granted only when special precautions are taken.

Water for emergency use should be clear and free from any major biologic, chemical or radiologic contamination. Such water can be effectively treated for low level bacteriologic contamination by methods outlined in this bulletin. Because cloudy water is more difficult to treat successfully, the Department of Health may require the boiling of cloudy water prior to consumption.

### EQUIPMENT

Care should be taken in all phases of the water hauling operation to prevent any contamination. The following principles should be observed in designing, selecting or operating water-hauling equipment:

1. All water contact surfaces must be made of non-toxic materials.
2. Tanks and equipment used at any time in the conveyance of toxic or noxious substances are prohibited.
3. All water contact surfaces should be accessible for cleaning.
4. Tanks must be constructed to permit adequate flushing and draining.
5. The inlet and outlet openings of all water containers must be designed to minimize the entry of foreign material during a transfer operation. During hauling, the openings must be securely capped to eliminate the entry of foreign material.
6. Pipes, hoses or tubing used for filling or distributing water must not be used for any other purpose. When not in use they must be suitably stored to avoid any contamination. They are to be flushed with clean water prior to each use.
7. In some situations it may be necessary to use pumps to transfer water. The pumps shall be designed and constructed to prevent the introduction of lubricants or other contaminants into the water supply.

8. If hauling is done frequently, or for an extended period, it is recommended that suitable filling points be constructed to expedite the filling operation. See suggested fill station configuration at the end of this publication, in Appendix B. All filling points and appurtenances should be constructed of suitable materials and designed and installed to avoid contamination to either the source of water or to water entering the tank. They must be maintained in a sanitary and operable condition, and all discharge points must be capped when not in use.
9. Sanitary techniques must be observed in the water transfer operation. Care must be exercised to prevent foreign materials from entering the water. Since contamination could be present on the exterior surfaces of hoses or pipes, they must never be submerged in a receiving vessel. Caution and common sense will help insure a satisfactory operation.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION ON DISINFECTION

Disinfection destroys disease-producing organisms in water exposed to bacterial contamination. Hauled water is vulnerable to increased handling, diversity of source, and variability in hauling equipment. It must be disinfected before use. In addition, all water-contact surfaces in hauling and storage facilities must be disinfected prior to use.

Chlorine is commonly used for disinfection of water. The higher the concentration of chlorine, and the longer it has contact with the water, the more complete the disinfection. Chlorine concentration is measured as "ppm" or "parts per million". This is an expression indicating the parts of chlorine per million parts of water (by weight). A 10 ppm chlorine solution will contain 10 parts (by weight) of chlorine per million parts of water.\* Thus, a 10 ppm solution of chlorine is achieved when 10 pounds of chlorine are added to 1,000,000 pounds of water.

Household chlorine bleach, such as Clorox or Purex, is suitable for water disinfection. Instructions for obtaining proper concentrations are provided on charts in this bulletin. Details in the charts should be closely followed.

Unfortunately, not all the chlorine added to water contributes to the disinfection process. Some combines with naturally-occurring chemicals in the water and is "tied up." This is called "Chlorine Demand." Chlorine added in excess of the amount required to satisfy the chlorine demand is referred to as "residual chlorine" and is available for the disinfection process. Since different sources of water might yield supplies having different chlorine demands, the amount of chlorine needed to achieve a

---

\*The term "mg/l", or "milligrams per liter" is also often used, and, for purposes of this bulletin it is considered equivalent to "ppm". Thus a 300 mg/l chlorine solution is the same as a 300 ppm chlorine solution.

given residual chlorine will vary. For this reason it is highly recommended that the water hauler or consumer obtain a test kit to determine residual chlorine. With this relatively inexpensive and easily operated device, the amount of chlorine needed to provide proper disinfection can be determined. As the attached chlorine concentration charts are approximate and do not take into account chlorine demand, the residual chlorine test will serve as a positive check and assure the hauler and consumer of adequate protection. A list of some chlorine test kit suppliers is given in the Appendix, Item C.

Residual chlorine levels should be determined after the recommended contact time has passed. If the measured residual chlorine is lower than required, additional chlorine must be added to the water until the necessary residual is obtained. Though it is not necessary to determine residual levels in the solution used to disinfect water-contact surfaces, this determination is essential for evaluating water which is to be consumed.

#### CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF WATER CONTACT SURFACES

All water contact surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected, prior to initial use and periodically thereafter, by scrubbing or brushing the interior surfaces of the tank and all other accessible water contact surfaces. All dirt or other foreign matter should be removed. After cleaning, the tanks should be thoroughly flushed and drained. Detergents may be used, but no solvents or toxic cleaners are permitted.

The following methods are acceptable for disinfection of the tank:

1. Swabbing or Spraying with Chlorine Solution - Surfaces can be swabbed or sprayed with a chlorine solution containing at least 200 ppm of available chlorine, followed by a waiting period of 30 minutes, after which the tank is flushed with clean water, drained and placed in service. During the waiting period the chlorine solution should be applied as necessary to keep the surface wet.

Refer to Chart I, Appendix A for information on proper chlorine solution preparation.

2. Chlorination of Full Tank - In this method, enough chlorine compound is added to achieve a concentration of at least 50 ppm chlorine when the water tank is then filled with water. The solution must remain in the tank no fewer than 24 hours. Alternately the chlorine concentration can be increased to 200 ppm, holding the solution in the tank for a period not less than 30 minutes. After the holding period, the water is drained and the tank flushed with clean water and thoroughly drained.

Refer to Chart II, Appendix A, for information on proper chlorine solution preparation.

### CHLORINATION OF EACH LOAD OF WATER

Each tank load of delivered water must be chlorinated even though the tank surfaces have been disinfected and/or the source itself may have been chlorinated. To assure thorough mixing and adequate contact time, the chlorine should be added during the filling of the tank. Refer to Chart III in Appendix A.

Each load of water drawn from an acceptable public water supply must be treated with enough chlorine to produce a uniform free chlorine residual of 1.0 ppm. The chlorine must be in contact with the water at least 30 minutes prior to consumption. If a chlorine residual test kit is not available, twice the amount specified in Column "A" of Chart III should be used.

If during an emergency the only water supply available is of uncertain bacteriologic quality, the chlorine dosage should be increased to the concentrations listed in Column "B" of Chart III (10 ppm with a contact time of at least one hour). These emergency water sources should be used only after approval has been given by the Utah State Department of Health or the local health authority having jurisdiction.

### DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of water must be under sanitary conditions. Water may be pumped or fed by gravity into an existing storage reservoir and distributed through the water system in the normal fashion. However, a distribution system which has been empty for any length of time may have become contaminated. After the introduction of hauled water into such a system, the water should be allowed to stand in the pipes for a time to allow for disinfection of water which has remained in the system. It would be well to take several water samples from the system for bacteriologic analysis. Under some conditions, the consumers may be required to fill their own containers directly from the hauling tank or from some central distribution point.

### SOURCES OF EMERGENCY WATER HAULING VEHICLES

To prepare for any emergency situation, local water officials should develop contingency plans for acquisition and use of approved water hauling vehicles. Tank trucks, approved for milk hauling, meet the standards described herein. When such tanks are thoroughly cleansed, rinsed free of residual milk and disinfected, they are excellent conveyances for culinary water.

Availability of emergency water hauling vehicles can be made through inquiry to local fire departments, street maintenance departments, construction companies, the National Guard, and farm units which periodically haul water. Any equipment used for conveyance of toxic or noxious materials is prohibited.

APPENDIX A

MIXING INSTRUCTION FOR  
VARIOUS CHLORINE SOLUTIONS

Use fresh liquid household bleach (Chlorox, Purex, etc.) which contains about 5% Sodium Hypochlorite and 95% inert ingredients.

CAUTION: Chlorine is highly irritating to mucous membranes. Use with adequate ventilation and avoid contact with eyes and skin.

| CHART I                               |  | 200 PPM CHLORINE SOLUTION TO BE SWABBED OR SPRAYED TO DISINFECT INTERIOR SURFACES |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Quantity of Solution Needed (Gallons) |  | Amount of Bleach Required <u>1/</u>   |  |
| 15                                    |  | 1 cup   |  |
| 30                                    |  | 2 cups  |  |
| 62                                    |  | 4 cups  |  |
| 125                                   |  | 1/2 gallon  |  |
| 250                                   |  | 1 gallon  |  |
| 500                                   |  | 2 gallons   |  |

1/ Surfaces must be kept wet for at least 30 minutes.

| CHART II                |  | 50 PPM OR 200 PPM CHLORINE SOLUTION TO BE HELD IN TANK FOR DISINFECTION OF INTERIOR SURFACES |                       |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| Tank Capacity (Gallons) |  | Amount of Bleach Required for 50 ppm <u>2/</u>   | for 200 ppm <u>3/</u> |
| 250                     |  | 1/4 gallon   | 1 gallon              |
| 500                     |  | 1/2 gallon   | 2 gallons             |
| 1,000                   |  | 1 gallon   | 4 gallons             |
| 1,500                   |  | 1 1/2 gallons  | 6 gallons             |
| 5,000                   |  | 5 gallons  | 20 gallons            |

2/ If 50 ppm solution is used, at least 24 hours contact time required.  
3/ If 200 ppm solution is used, at least 30 minutes contact time required.

FOR PREPARATION OF WATER CONTACT SURFACES. . . DRAIN TO WASTE AFTER USE

APPENDIX A  
MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR  
VARIOUS CHLORINE SOLUTIONS  
Continued

CHART III

1.0 PPM AND 10.0 PPM CHLORINE CONCENTRATION TO  
DISINFECT A TANK FULL OF WATER (Use fresh liquid  
household bleach having about 5% Sodium Hypochlorite  
content.)

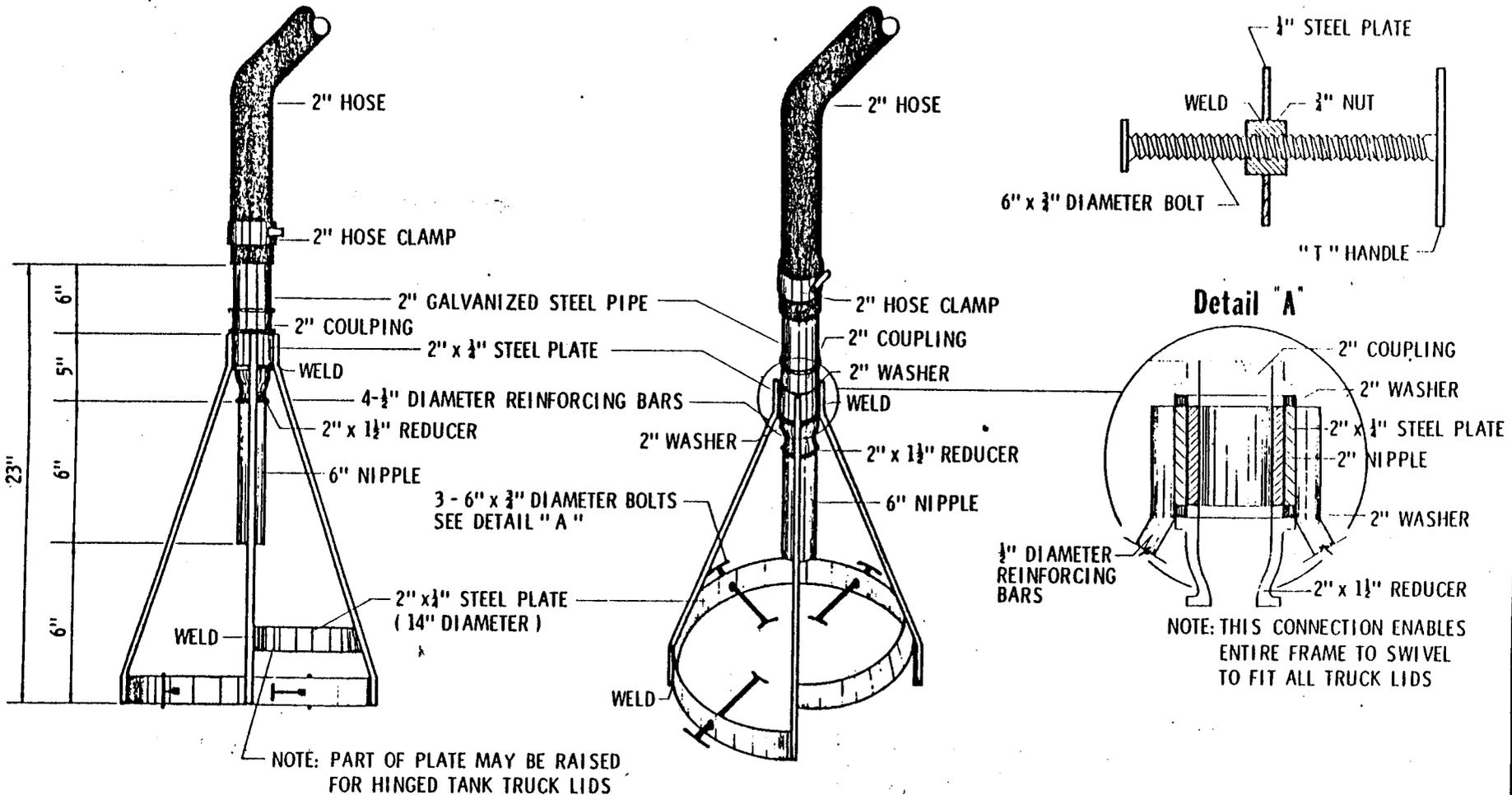
| <u>Tank Capacity</u><br><u>Gallons</u> | <u>Column "A"</u><br><u>(for 1.0 ppm)</u> <u>4/</u> | <u>Column "B"</u><br><u>(for 10.0 ppm)</u> <u>5/</u> |
|--|---|--|
| 250                                    | 1 1/4 tablespoons                                   | 3/4 cup  |
| 500                                    | 2 1/2 tablespoons                                   | 1 2/3 cups   |
| 1,000                                  | 1/3 cup   | 3 1/4 cups   |
| 1,500                                  | 1/2 cup   | 4 3/4 cups   |
| 5,000                                  | 1 1/2 cups  | 1 gallon   |

4/ For water drawn from acceptable public water supplies, minimum contact time is 30 minutes. If a residual chlorine test kit is not available, amounts shown in this column must be doubled.

5/ For emergency water drawn from questionable sources, minimum contact time is one hour.

FOR CONSUMPTION

NOTE: ALL PIPING AND FITTINGS SHALL BE GALVANIZED STEEL SCREW TYPE SCHEDULE 40



**Suggested Cross-connection Control Filling Device  
For Water Loading Stations**

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

DPD CHLORINE TEST KITS

1. HACH MODEL CN-66 or CV-70 \$22.00 to \$33.00  
Hatch Chemical Company  
P.O. Box 389  
Loveland, Colorado 85037  
Phone - Toll Free (300)525-5940
2. LAMOTTE MODEL LP-1 - \$20.00  
Lamotte Chemical Products Company  
P.O. Box 329  
Chestertown, Maryland 21620  
Phone - (301)778-3100  
  
The above test kit is also available from:  
Sargent Welsh Scientific  
4040 Dahlia Street  
Denver, Colorado 80207  
Phone - (303)899-8220
3. BIO GARD MULTI 1200-V Chlorine Test Kit \$17.00  
San Juan Pools, Inc.  
200 South Taft Street  
Lakewood, Colorado 80229  
Phone - (303)986-9541
4. GARDEX DPD TEST KIT \$19.00  
Chemical Sales Company  
4661 Monaco Street  
Denver, Colorado 80207  
Phone - (303)833-8511
5. AQUA TECH POOLS, Inc. (ask for their DPD Kit) \$18.00  
3072 South Main  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115  
Phone - (801)487-5907
6. TAYLOR CHLORINE TEST KIT \$19.00  
Industrial Instruments, Inc.  
5515 Riley Lane  
Murray, UT 84107  
Phone - (801)262-1172

NOTE: The use of trade names is for illustrative purposes only and does not constitute endorsement by the Utah State Department of Health to the exclusion of other similar products of comparable quality.

Scott M. Matheson  
Governor

STATE OF UTAH  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
150 West North Temple, P.O. Box 2500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110



Alvin E. Rickers, Director  
Room 426 801-533-6121

December 16, 1980  
533-4207

James O. Mason, M.D., Dr.P.H.  
Executive Director  
801-533-6111

DIVISIONS

Community Health Services  
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Mr. Jim Voorhees  
→ Beaver Creek Coal Company  
P.O. Box A.U.  
Price, Utah 84601

Re: 10 GPM Water Treatment Plants  
for Beaver Creek Coal Company's  
Gordon Creek and Huntington  
Canyon Mine Sites

Dear Mr. Voorhees:

On November 13, 1980, we received plans and specifications from Con Tro Flo., Inc. relating to two 10 gpm treatment plants proposed for the Beaver Creek Coal Company at the Gordon Creek and Huntington Canyon Mine Sites. It is our understanding that the primary use of the treated water will be for showering and sanitation purposes and that bottled water would be used for drinking purposes.

The plans and specifications for the proposed plants have been reviewed and found to be in basic compliance with Utah Public Drinking Water Regulations however, before approval can be given the following information must be submitted and found acceptable:

1. Evidence must be submitted that there is a legal right to utilize water from the proposed sources for domestic purposes for each mine site.
2. We apparently have no details regarding the finished water storage tanks at these two mine sites. Therefore, details of these tanks including access openings, vents, overflows, drains, etc., must be provided.

The following comments reflect our review of the plans and specifications submitted by Con Tro-Flo. Inc. relating to the 10 gpm treatment plants.

1. It is assumed that the coating system used on the interior surfaces of the plants will be one of Inemec systems indicated on the information received on December 10, 1980. If a different coating system is to be used then the appropriate approvals will be needed.

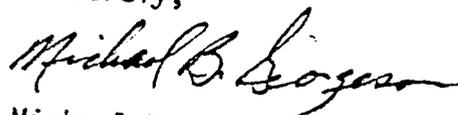
PHOTO COPY

December 16, 1980

2. No continuous turbidity monitoring equipment was specified for these plants because the proposed filtration rate was less than 3 gpm/sq. ft. In a proposed change to the Utah Public Drinking Water Regulations, the Safe Drinking Water Committee will require that all treatment plants commencing construction after March 1, 1981 must have continuous turbidity monitoring and recording facilities. It is also proposed that all other plants install and operate such equipment by March 1, 1982. We bring this to your attention so that plans can be made to incorporate this equipment into the system to meet those provisions.
3. Proper protection must be provided at the raw water source to prevent debris from entering the intake structure.
4. Jar testing on representative raw water samples is essential to determine proper chemical dosages.
5. All pipes should be color coded per Section 8.3 of Utah's Public Drinking Water Regulations.
6. Sufficient laboratory equipment must be provided by the owner to assure proper operation and monitoring of the water plants. Appendix H of the Utah Public Drinking Water Regulations lists the required equipment.

If you have any questions or if we may be of assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Michael B. Georgeson, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Section  
Bureau of Public Water Supplies

DBB:v1b

cc: Con Tro Flo Co. Inc.  
Southeastern District Health Department

STATE OF UTAH  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
150 West North Temple, P.O. Box 2500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110



Alvin E. Rickers, Director  
Room 426 801-533-6121

(801) 533-6146  
Nov-25, 1981

James O. Mason, M.D., Dr.P.H.  
Executive Director  
801-533-6111

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State Health Laboratory

Mr. Ken W. Wangerud  
Permits and Compliance  
Box 5300  
Denver, Colorado 80217

Re: Huntington #4  
Mine Discharge

Dear Mr. Wangerud:

We have reviewed the November 4, 1981 ARCO Coal Company letter requesting approval of the Beaver Creek Coal Huntington Canyon No. 4 Mine sediment pond modification. The revised Plate 7-6, filter dike cross section and the mining plan section 7 design calculations were reviewed.

As a result of our review the plans for the Beaver Creek Coal Huntington Canyon No. 4 filter dike and sediment pond modification have been found to comply with the Wastewater Disposal Regulations and therefore a Construction Permit as constituted by this letter is hereby issued subject to the following conditions:

1. An anti-seepage collar should be installed on the pipe between the upper and lower pond.
2. At least two feet of dike freeboard must be maintained.
3. The outlet of the upper pond must be at least two feet above the maintained sediment level.

The two ponds are to provide for the treatment of approximately 100 gpm of mine water in addition to the mine disturbed area surface runoff. The outlet of the upper pond is to have an oil skimming inlet one foot below the surface. The lower pond is to have an internal four foot high "coke breeze" filter dike core and 2 foot slag cover.

| Route To   | Initial | Date |
|--|---------|------|
|  |         |      |
|  |         |      |
|  |         |      |
| File: <i>Inad. Files</i><br><i>Beaver Creek Coal</i> |         |      |

Mr. Ken W. Wangerud  
Page Two

Issuance of this construction permit is not an approval of resulting effluent quality. Should the effluent not meet state or federal standards, you must provide the necessary additional treatment.

Sincerely,

UTAH WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

  
Calvin K. Sudweeks  
Executive Secretary

  
SRM:drb

cc: Dan Guy, Beaver Creek Coal  
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining  
Southeastern District Health Department  
Southeastern Association of Governments