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February 18, 1988

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FEB 22 1988DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING

Lowell P. Braxton
Administrator, Mined Land Reclamation Program
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
3 Triad Center, Suite 350
Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1203

RE: Hidden Valley

Dear Lowell;

I have enclosed some revisions to the MRP for Hidden Valley. These are changes in design of the reclamation techniques because of construction or restrictions on construction. These revisions will make the plan more compatible to what is present at the site.

Please insert these into the binder at the appropriate page numbers.

Thank You;

Joseph M. Jarvis
Joseph M. Jarvis
JBR

FILE COPY

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Hidden Valley Mine

**Revisions
(Post-Construction)**

UMC 784.11 (b) Operation Plan: General Requirements

The sediment pond was decommissioned and constructed with a discharge channel of sufficient size and riprapped to handle the expected discharges of a single event from the A seam pad. The second discharge channel was not constructed.

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UMC 817.101 Backfilling and Grading: General Requirements

(1) Road

The four culverts (80' of 48" diameter, 40', 50' and 70' of 18" diameter) located on the road will be removed.

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UMC 784.14 (a) (1-4), (b) (1-2) Reclamation Plan: Protection of
the Hydrologic Balance

Regrading of the A seam pad resulted in one drainage through the
sediment pond.

The sediment pond was decommissioned and constructed with a
discharge channel of sufficient size and riprapped to handle the
expected discharges of a single event from the A seam pad. The
second discharge channel was not constructed.

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The green alfalfa hay was spread by hand at the rate of 4,000 lbs./acre. The fill and topsoil material proved to be loose sandy-silty material that was not amenable to backdragging with a chain. Also the fear of burying the seed too deep prompted a change in the method of anchoring the hay mulch.

The alternative method was to spread the hay then drive both rubber-tired and tracked machinery on the contour over the mulched area. This crimped the hay mulch into the loose soil and created small terraces on the slopes and depressions on the flats to capture surface runoff from snowmelt and rainfall. The spacing of small microniches in a rough soil surface is a more effective method in this dry climate than the even application of mulch and topsoil for seed germination and plant growth.

The loose soil was not a good medium to anchor netting on the A and B seam fill slopes so this method was discarded. The resultant slopes on the fills were also less than originally envisioned. The A seam fill slope is 2.4:1 and the B seam fill slope is 3.1:1 considerably less than the 2:1 planned for in the MRP. The fill slope changes came because the surveyor found that additional material would need to be excavated from the ephemeral

channel than originally planned. Thus the size of the fills were increased to accommodate this additional material.

The road from the fence to the county road and the disturbed area of the roadbase material was not mulched because livestock grazing in the area from December to April would be attracted to the hay at these sites outside the drift fences. The concentration of cattle on the moist ripped soils would tend to trample and compact the soil surface adversely affecting seed germination.

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