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STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

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March 25, 1985

Mr. Ervin Anderson
Consolidation Coal Company
Mid-Continent Region
12755 Olive Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63141

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Re: Missing Page, Emery Deep Mine Technical Analysis, ACT/015/015, Folder No. 2 and 4, Emery County, Utah

Enclosed is a copy of the page that was missing from the Emery Deep Mine Final Technical Analysis (TA). It has been numbered 25A and should be inserted between pages 25 and 26 in your copy of the TA. Thank you for pointing out the problem. I hope this has not caused you any inconvenience.

Sincerely,

Susan Linner

Susan C. Linner
Reclamation Biologist/
Permit Supervisor

jvb
cc: A. Klein
Enclosure
0028R

UMC 822: Alluvial Valley Floors

Existing Environment and Applicant's Proposal

The upper Quitchupah Creek valley contains unconsolidated stream-laid deposits (Plate 8 of the PAP) and has sufficient water for flood irrigated agricultural activities as evidenced by on-going irrigation activities which utilize Quitchupah Creek water. An assessment of the annual runoff indicated that sufficient water could be available to flood irrigate 300 to 400 acres along the Quitchupah Creek valley. The initial alluvial valley floor (AVF) investigations (Watec, Inc., 1980) did not identify any areas of subirrigation along the Quitchupah Creek Valley.

Based upon this information (that relating to the application of AVF geomorphic and water-availability criteria) and that available from soil surveys, discrete areas of the upper Quitchupah Creek valley have been determined to be a potential alluvial valley floor. These areas of potential alluvial valley floor either presently support or have the capability of supporting flood irrigated agricultural activities. The areas of potential alluvial valley floor along the upper Quitchupah Creek valley are shown on Figure 1 (March 2, 1984 submittal). Appendix I contains soil and agricultural use information pertinent to the precise definition of the potential AVF areas.

Portions of the areas of potential alluvial valley floor in Section 30 north of the Quitchupah Creek channel (Area II shown on Figure 1) are currently flood irrigated with water supplied from Muddy Creek and delivered by the Emery Ditch. Consol does not agree (May 18, 1984 submittal) that Area II (shown in figure I) qualifies as an active flood irrigated alluvial valley floor. However, to avoid delays in permit approval Consol adopts the plans illustrated in Plate 3-7 (May 18, 1984 submittal) which calls for no mining under Area II (Figure 1). Plans to mine under portions of Area II may be presented in a future permit modification.

Only one portion of the potential AVF area is actively flood irrigated with Quitchupah Creek water. This is Jack Lewis' field located to the south of the Quitchupah Creek channel. (This area is identified as Area III on Figure 1.) For this area (Area III), it is necessary to show that: 1) the proposed operations would not interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming on the alluvial valley floor; and 2) the proposed operations would not materially damage the quantity and quality of water in surface and ground water systems that supply the alluvial valley floors. In addition, the performance standard requiring that the essential hydrologic functions be preserved during the mining and reclamation process also applies.

The proposed mining and reclamation operations would not interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming operations in the Jack Lewis' field. No surface disturbance would occur in this area. The proposed operation is an underground mining operation and the surface facilities associated with the