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ENERGY WEST Mining Co.
PO Box 310
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DATE: 4-25-05

PLEASE DELIVER TELECOPY TO: Priscilla Burton

LOCATION: DOGM SLC

FROM: C. Semborski

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 2

COMMENTS: Page 10 1983 Report add to 2005 Incoming Record #0027, 1st document in record, titled "Impact Analysis - NEWUA Rilda Canyon Springs" Vaughn Hansen Assoc. March 1983.

Huntington Office:
(435) 687-9821
Fax (435) 687-2695
Purchasing Fax (435) 687-9092

Deer Creek Mine:
(435) 687-2317
Fax (435) 687-2285

lines) is to the east or down the canyon with flow generally from the mountains converging towards the creek bottom.

From the piezometric contour map several significant points become apparent with regard to Rilda Creek in the vicinity of the springs. In general, one would expect groundwater to be flowing toward and recharging creek flows along its entire reach. However, above the spring area the stream is actually loosing water to the groundwater system as evidenced by the fact that the water surface elevation at piezometer R-3 is some 11 feet below the streambed at its nearest point. This phenomenon is due either to the existence of a fracture zone beneath the creek or a significant highly permeable gravel bed beneath the creek which is able to drain inflowing waters from either the creek or groundwater system fast enough to prevent complete saturation of the overlying alluvial deposits. In this situation it is felt that the later possibility is the case since subsequent VLF work revealed no significant anomalous subsurface conditions parallel to the stream and since a coarse water bearing gravel bed was encountered at a depth of from 35 to 40 feet below ground surface (23 to 28 feet below the stream channel bottom) at piezometer R-3.

As the intersection of the north-south trending fracture system with the Rilda Creek channel is approached, the groundwater surface elevation gradually approaches the stream channel elevation. At the intersection of the fracture system with the stream channel which is the location of the principal producing