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ENCLOSURE
005 0032

July 7, 2004

Utah Coal Program
Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
P.O. Box 145801
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-5801

**Re: Response to Verbal Comments for South Crandall Lease Revision, Crandall Cyn Mine,
C/015/032**

Dear Sirs,

GENWAL Resources, Inc. is submitting the response to the verbal comments made on the submittal dated 06/14/2004 of the South Crandall Lease Revision Application.

Call me at 435-564-4015 if you have any questions.

Sincerely

Gary E. Gray
Engineer

RECEIVED
JUL - 7 2004
DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT PROCESSING

Permit Change
 New Permit
 Renewal
 Transfer
 Exploration
 Bond Release

Permit Number: 015/032

Title of Proposal: **South Crandall Lease Revision**

Mine: **CRANDALL CANYON MINE**

(Response to verbal comments)

Permittee: **GENWAL Resources, Inc.**

Description, include reason for application and timing required to implement:.

Instructions: If you answer yes to any of the first 8 questions (gray), submit the application to the Salt Lake Office. Otherwise, you may submit it to your reclamation specialist.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 1. Change in the size of the Permit Area? _____ acres Disturbed Area? _____ acres <input type="checkbox"/> increase <input type="checkbox"/> decrease. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 2. Is the application submitted as a result of a Division Order? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 3. Does application include operations outside a previously identified Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Area? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 4. Does application include operations in hydrologic basins other than as currently approved? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 5. Does application result from cancellation, reduction or increase of insurance or reclamation bond? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 6. Does the application require or include public notice/publication? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 7. Does the application require or include ownership, control, right-of-entry, or compliance information? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 8. Is proposed activity within 100 feet of a public road or cemetery or 300 feet of an occupied dwelling? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 9. Is the application submitted as a result of a Violation? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 10. Is the application submitted as a result of other laws or regulations or policies? Explain: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 11. Does the application affect the surface landowner or change the post mining land use? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 12. Does the application require or include underground design or mine sequence and timing? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 13. Does the application require or include collection and reporting of any baseline information? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 14. Could the application have any effect on wildlife or vegetation outside the current disturbed area? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 15. Does application require or include soil removal, storage or placement? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 16. Does the application require or include vegetation monitoring, removal or revegetation activities? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 17. Does the application require or include construction, modification, or removal of surface facilities? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 18. Does the application require or include water monitoring, sediment or drainage control measures? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 19. Does the application require or include certified designs, maps, or calculations? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 20. Does the application require or include subsidence control or monitoring? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 21. Have reclamation costs for bonding been provided for? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 22. Does application involve a perennial stream, a stream buffer zone or discharges to a stream? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | 23. Does the application affect permits issued by other agencies or permits issued to other entities? |

Attach 3 complete copies of the application.

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. (R645-301-123)

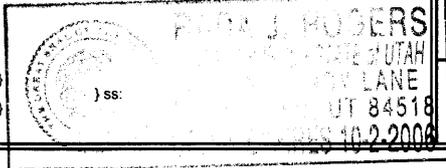
Signed - Name - Position - Date
Samuel John Myr Tech Services

 7/7/04

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 2004

Rada Rogers

 Notary Public
 My Commission Expires: _____
 STATE OF _____
 COUNTY OF _____



Received by Oil, Gas & Mining
RECEIVED
JUL 07 2004
 DIV. OF OIL, GAS & MINING
 ASSIGNED TRACKING NUMBER

WATER DEPLETION

1. Mining Process Water

Water lost due to use in mining process - measured as percentage moisture of coal hauled to customer. $2,000,000 \text{ tons/yr} \times 2\% = 29.4 \text{ acre feet}$

2. Ventilation Evaporation

Water lost due to ventilation currents drying out mine water.

Estimated at 2.5 gallons per million cfm annually.

Estimated maximum 1,000,000 million cfm at 2.5 gallons = 40 acre feet.

3. Sediment Pond Evaporation

Water lost to evaporation in sediment pond.

Estimated to be one acre foot per year.

4. Subsidence Effect on Springs

Estimated at zero because of no known effects of spring disruption.

5. Direct Use

Pumped from creek for crusher building use - goes into sediment pond.

Estimated at 2 acre feet per year in use but is not actually lost. Assume no loss.

6. Alluvial Loss

None

7. Deep Aquifer Pumpage

None

8. Mine Discharge

Genwal has discharged at 500 gpm (approximately 800 acre feet per year) for the past 6 years. This is all old water according to the Mayo age dating studies. This is water that enters the watershed, therefore there is presently a net gain to the watershed of more than 700 acre feet:

$800 - (29.4 + 40 + 1) = 800 \text{ ac.ft. added, less } 70.4 \text{ ac.ft. depleted} = 729.6 \text{ ac.ft.}$

bituminous coal with a BTU content ranging from 12,500 to 13,000 BTU, ash content of 6% to 8%, moisture of 3% to 5%, volatile matter from 40% to 44%, fixed carbon from 43% to 46% and sulfur from 0.44% to 0.55%. Forms of Sulfur average 0.016% pyritic sulfur, 0.09% sulfate sulfur, and 0.30% organic sulfur, Appendix 6-2. Locations of samples are at 1st Right Main West, 9th left 1st East, and 1st North 1st Right.

Within the South Crandall lease there is only one drill hole of geologic data, HC-4. This hole was drilled in 1981 and encountered 6'9" of coal in the Blind Canyon, and 5.0' in the Hiawatha, which is marginally mineable with low coal equipment. The coal analysis from this hole is: Blind Canyon 13352 BTU, 0.61% sulfur, 5.46% ash - Hiawatha: 13126 BTU, 0.56% sulfur, 6.3% ash. The location HC-4 is shown on Plates 5-2 (BC) and 5-2 (H).

6.22.2 Coal Seams, Overburden, Stratum Coal Seams

Additional technical information has been submitted to determine the nature, depth and thickness of the coal seams, rider seams, overburden and interburden strata for the permitted mine area based upon drilling completed to date (Appendices 6-1 and 6-5 and Plates 5-2). There is insufficient evidence to support the presence of the Blind Canyon Seam in Crandall Canyon, but it thickens southward to the Mill Fork area, beyond which it again is of little value (Doelling, 1972, p. 189). The old workings can provide information on the lower seam (Hiawatha) and some ground water information but nothing about the other seams. Additional geologic information was submitted by Mr. Wollen, a former operator of the Genwal property, which contained specific lithologic characterizations of the interburden, and the strata immediately above and below the coal seams (Appendices 6-1 and 6-2). Additional geologic information about the South Crandall lease area is found in Appendix 6-6.

Coal Reserves Coal-seam data for lease area SL 062648 indicates that approximately 840,000 tons of coal are in place, of which 400,000 tons are recoverable. Lease area U 54762 contains approximately 2.5 million tons of coal in place, of which approximately 1.5 million tons are recoverable. Approximately 0.5 million tons will be left in place for final retreat, leaving approximately one million tons minable during advance.

In-place tonnage for State Leases ML-215688 and ML-21569 is estimated at 18,000,000 tons, of which 8,000,000 tons are considered recoverable. The Lease #UTU-68082 has an estimated in-place tonnage of 36,000,000 tons, of which 12,000,000 tons are considered recoverable. In the South Crandall lease area the estimated recoverable reserves are 7.63 million tons

All mining within the Crandall Canyon #1 Mine is within the Hiawatha seam. The Blind Canyon seam is present above the Crandall Canyon #1 Mine but is not thick enough to mine. (Coal seam isopachs for this area are shown on Plates 6-4 and 6-5) in the area of the South Crandall Mine (i.e., within the South Crandall lease area) both the Hiawatha and the Blind Canyon seams reach minable thickness. The approved R2P2 for the South Crandall Mine include extraction from both seams. The coal seam thickness isoapchs for the seams in the South Crandall lease area are shown on Plates 5-2(H) and 5-2(BC).

potential of strata immediately above and below the Hiawatha seam, the applicant collected additional roof- and floor-rock samples from three equally spaced locations within the current mine workings (including the state leases and right-of-way areas). Analytical results from these three sets of samples are provided in Appendix 6-2 and are used to further characterize the acid-forming potential of the strata. The laboratory data indicate that neither the underburden or overburden are acid or toxic forming materials.

The characterization of the strata above and below the Blind Canyon Seam can not be done at this time due to no access to unweathered material. In approximately 6 months access to the Blind Canyon seam via the rock tunnel will be available. Samples and analysis will be done then.

6.24.33 Chemical Analysis - Coal

The total sulfur content of the Hiawatha coal has been analyzed at 0.58%, and the acid-base potential determined for the coal is +10.2 tons CaCO₃/1000 tons (Appendix 6-2). Under the current operation plan only a small quantity of coal is temporarily stockpiled on-site. The amount of coal remaining at the time of reclamation is likely to be insignificant. Plus, the data show that the coal is non-acid forming and non-toxic.

The characterization of the Blind Canyon Seam can not be done at this time due to no access to unweathered material. In approximately 6 months the rock tunnels from the Hiawatha seam will be completed. Samples and analysis will be done at that time.

6.24.34 Properties of Strata Above and Below Coal

This mine employs standard room and pillar mining operations and longwall technology; however, the stratigraphic sections (Appendix 6-1) and drilling results (Appendix 6-5) do not show any clays or soft rock immediately above or below the coal seam to be mined.

In the South Crandall lease area, where the Blind Canyon seam will be mined, the thickness of the clays and soft rock above and below the coal seam are shown on drill hole HC-4, Appendix 6-6. The engineering properties of these materials will be determined once the rock tunnels are constructed and access is gained to the Blind Canyon seam. Samples and analysis will be done at that time.

6.25 Additional Information

Additional information will be provided if determined necessary by the Division.

6.26 Waiver of Requirements

Not applicable.

Groundwater Development and Mine Dewatering

Water Supply

A few of the seeps or springs inventoried during the spring/seep surveys have been developed for beneficial use. However, this development does not include springs issuing from the Star Point Sandstone. No water wells used for consumption by humans or animals, other than MW-1, are known to exist within the study area of the spring inventory. However, groundwater which reaches the surface water within each watershed does contribute to downstream water users in Huntington Creek who have the water allocated for industry, domestic water supplies, agriculture, and recreation (i.e., cold water fisheries).

Appendix 7-1 contains a listing of groundwater rights (and their associated seeps and springs) in and adjacent to the permit area (within a 1-mile perimeter boundary). This data was obtained from the files of the Utah Division of Water Rights. Locations of these water rights are denoted in Plate 7-14. Appendix 7-1 also shows what groundwater right corresponds to the seeps and springs observed in the field inventories.

Mine Dewatering

An underground water budget (amended August 23, 1994) appears in Appendix 7-21. Based on the water budget, current underground use of water for the mine equipment averages 14.3 gpm throughout the year. Infiltration along the mine floor and sumps totals 10 gpm and evaporation due to mine ventilation equals 50 to 60 gpm. Coal moisture content accounts for 68.5 gpm. The combined approximate total equals 150 gpm. The quantity of mine inflow that is lost to evaporation and infiltration are estimates based on experience at other mines, and the infrequent need to discharge into Crandall Creek. Additional water depletion analysis for Fish and Wildlife Service is provided in Chapter 3.

Although worst-case estimates of mine inflow are greater than the present inflow rate, the actual inflow rate to be encountered is unknown. In order to effectively treat mine inflow an additional sump and pump house will be built in the southeastern corner of Lease ML-21569 (Appendix 7-22). This new sump will be equipped with a Worthington pump capable of pumping 150 gpm at 400 psi. This proposed sump will serve as the primary treatment facility for mine inflow, as well as the active water supply for mining operations. The existing sump will be maintained as a secondary water treatment facility. If discharge is required, water to be discharged will be initially treated in the proposed sump in Lease ML-21569, then pumped to the secondary (presently existing) sump, prior to discharge into Crandall Creek.

In the event mine inflow rates exceed the capacity of these treatment facilities to treat the mine inflow to meet the discharge limit criteria outlined in the NPDES Permit (UPDES Permit No. UT0024368, authorizing two discharge points), GENWAL commits to modifying these treatment facilities and/or constructing additional facilities in order to ensure compliance with the UPDES Permit. Treatment facilities to be considered include enlargement and/or construction of additional underground sumps and/or surface settling ponds. If excessive water volumes are encountered the