



STATE OF UTAH  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
Oil, Gas & Mining

Norman H. Bangerter, Governor  
Dee C. Hansen, Executive Director  
Dianne R. Nielson, Ph.D., Division Director

355 W. North Temple • 3 Triad Center • Suite 350 • Salt Lake City, UT 84180-1203 • 801-538-5340

March 18, 1985

Mr. Allen Klein, Administrator  
Office of Surface Mining  
Brooks Towers  
1020 15th Street  
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mr. Klein:

RE: Final Technical Analysis and Decision Document, Southern Utah  
Fuel Company, Convulsion Canyon Mine, ACT/041/002, Folder No. 2  
and 4, Sevier County, Utah

Enclosed is the State's Final Technical Analysis (TA) for the Convulsion Canyon Mine. This document is virtually the same as that which was submitted to you on August 3, 1984, except that TA section 817.44 has been revised to reflect the Company's latest plans for stream channel restoration, received February 8, 1985. The bond and findings document have also been updated.

The Division is satisfied that the Permit Application Package (PAP) submitted by Southern Utah Fuel Company is adequate to receive Final Approval and that the TA and Decision Package are complete and accurate. This revised TA has gone through the Division's internal quality control review process. Please feel free to contact me or Susan C. Linner of my staff if you have questions.

Best regards,

Dianne R. Nielson  
Director

jvb  
cc: K. Payne  
R. Daniels  
L. Braxton  
S. Linner

0028R-24

MINE PLAN INFORMATION

Mine Name: Convulsion Canyon Mine State ID: ACT/041/002

Operator: Southern Utah Fuel Company County: Sevier

Controlled By: Coastal States Energy Company

Contact Person(s): Vernal Mortensen Position: Vice-President, Utah Operations

Telephone:: (801) 566-7111

New/Existing: Existing Mining Method: Room and Pillar; Longwall

Federal Lease No(s):: U-28297, U-062453, U-0149084, SL-062583, U-47080  
Legal Description(s): (see attached page)

State Lease No(s):: None  
Legal Description(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Other Leases (identify): Fee Property

Legal Description(s): T. 21 S., R. 5 E., SLM, Utah: Sec. 30, E1/2 SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4; Sec. 29, W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4

Ownership Data:

<u>Surface Resources (acres)</u>	<u>Existing Permit Area</u>	<u>Proposed Permit Area</u>	<u>Total Life Of Mine Area</u>
Federal	<u>6,716</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
State	_____	_____	_____
Private	<u>640</u>	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	<u>7,355</u>	_____	_____

Coal Ownership (acres)

Federal	<u>6,716</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
State	_____	_____	_____
Private	<u>640</u>	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	<u>7,355</u>	_____	_____

<u>Coal Resource Data</u>	<u>Total Reserves (1981)</u>	<u>Total Recoverable Reserves (1981)</u>
Federal	_____	_____
State	_____	_____
Private	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>77,500,000 tons</u></b>	<b><u>39,000,000 tons</u></b>

<u>Recoverable Reserve Data</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Thickness</u>	<u>Depth</u>
Seam	<u>Upper Hiawatha</u>	<u>13 ft (average)</u>	<u>1,300-1,550 ft</u>
Seam	_____	_____	_____
Seam	_____	_____	_____
Seam	_____	_____	_____
Seam	_____	_____	_____
Seam	_____	_____	_____

Mine Life: 24 years  
 Average Annual Production: 2 millions tons Percent Recovery: 50 percent  
 Date Projected Annual Rate Reached: 1981  
 Date Production Begins: 1941 Date Production Ends: 2007  
 Reserves Recoverable By: (1) Surface Mining: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) Underground Mining: 100 percent  
 Reserves Lost Through Management Decisions: Unknown  
 Coal Market: Unknown

<u>Modifications That Have Been Approved:</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Surface Facility Expansion</u>	<u>December 22, 1977</u>
<u>Sedimentation Pond</u>	<u>August 27, 1980</u>
<u>Revised Mine Layout</u>	<u>January 29, 1981</u>
<u>Disposal of Excess Fill Material</u>	<u>May 21, 1981</u>
<u>Quitcupah Canyon Breakouts</u>	<u>February 10, 1982</u>
<u>Panel Modification, Lease U-47080</u>	<u>June 24, 1982</u>
<u>North Entry Stream Crossing</u>	<u>November 4, 1982</u>
<u>Salt and Sand Storage Area</u>	<u>January 20, 1983</u>
<u>New Leachfield</u>	<u>August 4, 1983</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Legal Description of Federal Leases

Lease No. U-28297

- T. 21 S., R. 5 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 32, Lots 1-4, N1/2 S1/2;
  - Sec. 33, Lot 1, NW1/4 SW1/4.
- T. 22 S., R. 5 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 4, Lot 4, SW1/4 NW1/4, W1/2, SW1/4;
  - Sec. 5, all;
  - Sec. 7, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4;
  - Sec. 8, all;
  - Sec. 17, NE1/4, N1/2 NW1/4;
  - Sec. 18, NE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4.

Lease No. U-062453

- T. 21 S., R. 5 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 28, SW1/4 SW1/4;
  - Sec. 29, SE1/4 SE1/4;
  - Sec. 32, N1/2;
  - Sec. 33, W1/2 NW1/4.

Lease No. U-0149084

- T. 22 S., R. 4 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 12, NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4.

Lease No. SL-062583

- T. 21 S., R. 4 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 36, S1/2.
- T. 21 S., R. 5 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 31, all.
- T. 22 S., R. 4 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 1, Lots 1-4, S1/2 N1/2, S1/2;
  - Sec. 12, NW1/4.
- T. 22 S., R. 5 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 6, all;
  - Sec. 7, N1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4.

Lease No. U-47080

- T. 21 S., R. 4 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 25, all;
  - Sec. 36, N1/2.
- T. 21 S., R. 5 E., SLM, Utah
  - Sec. 30, Lots 2-4, W1/2 SE1/4

## STIPULATIONS

Southern Utah Fuel Company  
Convulsion Canyon Mine  
ACT/041/002, Sevier County, Utah

March 12, 1985

### Stipulation 817.42-(1-2)-RS/OSM

1. The permittee shall monitor the discharge at the sedimentation system outlet during snowmelt and precipitation events to measure compliance with applicable State and Federal water quality standards, and shall provide to the regulatory authority a biannual report of the data collected. If the regulatory authority notifies the permittee that the sedimentation system is not in compliance, the permittee shall submit to the regulatory authority within 30 days of such notice a plan to increase the capacity and/or efficiency of the system, and within 120 days of such notice shall achieve compliance with applicable standards.
2. The permittee shall monitor the drainage from Areas 1, 2 and 3 in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the alteration sediment treatment measures. The data shall be submitted to the R. A. for review quarterly. If the R. A. notifies the permittee that the alternative controls are not in compliance, the permittee shall submit to the R. A. within 30 days of such notice, a plan for treating these areas in a sedimentation pond, and within 120 days of such notice shall achieve compliance with applicable standards.

### Stipulations 817.44-(1)-TS

The applicant shall submit, within 30 days of permit approval, a commitment to modify the proposed plans for the drop-structures to include:

1. Modification of the drop wall of the structures so that the wall is laid back at a 1h:6v slope to allow for increased stability against design flows.
2. Modification of the drop wall of the structure so that the courses of the gabions are alternated to provide additional strength and stability.

Stipulation 817.52-(1)-DD

1. The applicant will be required to develop an underground monitoring plan which will consist of measuring inflows to the mine on a quarterly basis and measuring water quality on a semi-annual basis at selected points. This information shall be submitted to the regulatory authority on an annual basis. This stipulation is to be implemented 120 days after approval of the mine permit.

69200

## FINDINGS DOCUMENT

SOUTHERN UTAH FUEL COMPANY  
Convulsion Canyon Mine  
ACT/041/002, Sevier County, Utah

March 12, 1985

1. The Permit Application Package (PAP) is accurate and complete and all requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (the "Act"), and the approved Utah State Program have been complied with (UMC 786.19[a]).
2. The applicant proposes acceptable practices for the reclamation of disturbed lands (PAP Vol 8, February 1984 Stipulation Response). These practices have been shown to be effective in the short-term; there are no long-term reclamation records utilizing native species in the western United States. Nevertheless, the regulatory authority has determined that reclamation, as required by the Act, can be feasibly accomplished under the PAP (see Technical Analysis [TA], Section UMC 817.111-.117, p. 33) (UMC 786.19[b]).
3. The assessment of the probable cumulative impacts of all anticipated coal mining in the general area on the hydrologic balance has been made by the regulatory authority. The mining operation proposed under the application has been designed to prevent damage to the hydrologic balance in the permit area and in the associated off-site areas (UMC 786.19[c]). (See Cumulative Hydrologic Impact Analysis (CHIA) Section, attached to this Findings Document.)
4. The proposed permit area is (UMC 786.19[d]):
  - A. Not included within an area designated unsuitable for underground coal mining operations (PAP, Volume 2, page 12).
  - B. Not within an area under study for designated lands unsuitable for underground coal mining operations (PAP, Volume 2, page 12).
  - C. Not on any lands subject to the prohibitions or limitations of 30 CFR 761.11(a) (national parks, etc.), 761.11(f) (public buildings, etc.) and 761.11(g) (cemeteries).
  - D. Within 100 feet of the outside right-of-way line of a public road, however, the road was in operation as a haul road prior to August 3, 1977 and is therefore covered under the definition of valid existing rights (UMC 761.5(b)[2]) (PAP, Volume 2, page 12).

- E. Not within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling (PAP, Volume 2, page 12).
5. The issuance of a permit is in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) (UMC 786.19[e]). See letters from SHPO dated January 13, 1982, and January 19, 1984 attached to TA.
  6. The applicant has the legal right to enter and begin underground activities in the permit area through five Federal leases and one fee lease (see PAP, Volume 2, page 9; Volume 8, page 5) (UMC 786.19[f]).
  7. The applicant has shown that prior violations of applicable law and regulations have been corrected (PAP, Volume 3, page 16; Volume 8, page 4) (personal communication, Joe Helfrich, DOGM Field Supervisor, March 6, 1985) (UMC 786.19[g]).
  8. Southern Utah Fuel Company (SUFCO) is not delinquent in payment of fees for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund for its active mining operation (Personal communication, John Sender, OSM Fee Compliance Specialist, February 25, 1985) (UMC 786.19[h]).
  9. The applicant does not control and has not controlled mining operations with a demonstrated pattern of willful violations of the Act of such nature, duration and with such resulting irreparable damage to the environment as to indicate an intent not to comply with the provisions of the Act (personal communication, Joe Helfrich, DOGM Field Supervisor, March 6, 1985) (UMC 786.19[i]).
  10. Underground coal mining and reclamation operations to be performed under the permit will not be inconsistent with other such operations anticipated to be performed in areas adjacent to the proposed permit area (UMC 786.19[j]). No other mines are operational or have been proposed for the immediate vicinity.
  11. A detailed analysis of the proposed bond had been made. The bond estimate is attached to the TA. The DOGM has made appropriate adjustments to reflect costs which would be incurred by the State, if it was required to contract the final reclamation activities for the minesite. The bond in the amount of \$1,332,198.00 shall be posted (UMC 786.19[k]) with DOGM prior to final permit issuance. A preliminary bond in the amount of \$138,950.00 is currently on file.
  12. No lands designated as prime farmlands or alluvial valley floors occur on the permit area (PAP, Volume 4, 80 submittal, pages 67-71; 81 submittal, page 11, Volume 3, pages 197-199) (UMC 786.19[l]). See TA, Section 822.1-14, page 39 for a discussion of alluvial valley floors pertinent to the permit area.

13. The proposed postmining land-use of the permit area has been approved by the U. S. Forest Service (see letters attached to TA), the controller of the majority of the land surface in the permit area (see TA, Section UMC 817.133, page 36) (UMC 786.19[n]). The Fishlake National Forest has verbally approved reclamation plans submitted February 8, 1985, by SUFCO.
14. The regulatory authority has made all specific approvals required by the Act, and the approved State Program (UMC 786.19[n]).
15. The proposed operation will not affect the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitats (PAP, Volume 5, Vegetation and Soils Report, page 12; 1981 Supplement, page 5, Wildlife Assessment; 1981 Supplement, Exhibits 1 and 2, Volume 6, Avifauna, pages 8-9) (UMC 786.19[o]). The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service has determined that the mine will have no effect on any listed Threatened or Endangered Species (see phone memo attached to TA).
16. All procedures for public participation required by the Act, and the approved Utah State Program have been complied with (UMC 786.23(a)[2]).

Prior to the permit taking effect, the applicant must forward a letter stating its compliance with the special stipulations in the permit and post the performance bond for reclamation activities.

Susan C. Linn  
Permit Supervisor

Ronald W. Daniels  
Associate Director, Mining  
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining

L. P. Brantley  
Administrator  
Mineral Resource Development  
and Reclamation Program

Donne F. Nielson  
Director  
Division of Oil Gas and Mining

Edward W. Robert  
Assistant Attorney General  
Approved as to Form

## CUMULATIVE HYDROLOGIC IMPACTS

SOUTHERN UTAH FUEL COMPANY  
Convulsion Canyon Mine  
ACT/041/002, Sevier County, Utah

March 12, 1984

The most probable cumulative impacts to the areal hydrologic system caused by Southern Utah Fuel Company's (SUFCO) operations have been assessed by the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM). The applicant's Permit Application Package (PAP) proposals indicate the methods that will be used to comply with Utah State regulations to minimize diminution to the hydrologic regime on the minesite and adjacent areas. Based on the information presented in the PAP (and summarized in the Technical Analysis), the Division has established that SUFCO can implement mining operations that will not significantly impact the local or regional hydrologic system. The following is a worst case scenario of negative impacts which could potentially affect the hydrologic regime and the mitigative measures which will be implemented to minimize these potential impacts and/or justification as to why the significant impacts are not expected to occur.

Mining will take place within and below strata that are units of an undeveloped areal aquifer system. The areal aquifer consists of interbedded sandstone and shale units of the Blackhawk Formation, the Castlegate Sandstone and the Price River Formation. These formations underlie the North Horn Formation, which caps Duncan Mountain in the mine plan area, and the Flagstaff Limestone which lies stratigraphically above the North Horn Formation outside the designated mine plan and adjacent areas. Except where folded or faulted, the regional dip of the formations are in a northwesterly direction at angles that rarely exceed 2°.

The differences in permeabilities between the Flagstaff limestone and North Horn Formation create a perched aquifer system that is in most respects hydrologically discontinuous with the areal aquifer. Most recharge to the areal aquifer is through faults and fracture systems and direct infiltration from snowmelt and stream flow.

Water wells near the mine indicate that most of the Blackhawk Formation is saturated. Shale and mudstone beds along with fine grain sandstones account for very low transmissivities within the formation, except along faults and fractures where water passes through beds that would normally impede flow. SUFCO presently produces water in sufficient quantities that it has to be discharged from the mine. Water enters the underground mine mainly along

fractures and through bolt holes. The working face is almost always the source of some water.

Water may discharge at some points for only a few days, and at other continuously, depending on the quantity of water stored in the rock and the degree of hydrologic connection. The older workings in the mine produce less water than the newer workings do. This indicates that the volume of water that has seeped into the voids of the rock long ago has been reduced or depleted. Depleting this volume does not necessarily degrade the ground water system. Mining this previously undeveloped aquifer can have beneficial overtones such as directing more high quality water into the stream channel (Quitcupah Creek) that can be used for agriculture.

Adverse impacts could occur if mining intercepts flow of some springs use by wildlife, or stream channels. However, SUFCO has provided plans which protects these areas from subsidence. Also, alternative plans have been developed if these unforeseen events should still occur.

At the cessation of mining activity, the voids of the mine will become flooded. Since the mine workings are down dip from the mine entrances, it is believed that no discharge will take place. The portal seals will be constructed of concrete block utilizing a waterproof sealant such that the seals will withstand the hydrostatic pressure that could occur if the entire mine was inundated.

Subsidence fractures in the roof of the mine could form and drain some areas within the overlying water-bearing beds of the areal aquifer. If fractures were to extend to the land surface, additional recharge from overland flow may result, particularly if the fractures intersect surface streams. This additional recharge could temporarily reduce the flow of streams by an approximately equal quantity, but this water would eventually discharge elsewhere within the drainage basin.

There are several shale beds in the formations overlying the coal seams. These shales contain clays that expand when they become hydrated. If water is introduced to these clays from fractures caused by subsidence, the shales would become saturated and under lithostatic pressure would become plastic. The shale would tend to squeeze into fractures and restrict or limit the movement of ground water down and along fractures. As water seeps through the fractures it carries fine mineral particles that are deposited in the restrictions. Eventually the fractures are filled and water circulation ceases. Consequently, a potential interruption or reduction in discharge from any significant spring(s) would probably not be a long-term impact, but a short-term effect, if an effect at all.

A surface subsidence study was performed near Duncan Mountain (southern Wasatch Plateau) on the Fishlake National Forest over a 20 acre area affected by SUFCO's underground coal mine (DeGraff, Jerome V., 1981). This report involves; Subsidence Tension Cracks: Initial Assessment of "Self-Healing" Rates and Magnitude. Between 800 and 1,000 feet of interbedded sandstone and shale (Blackhawk Formation and Castlegate Sandstone) separate the mine workings from the surface. Numerous cracks of varying length and width (6-300 feet long, 1/8-6 inches width) are widely distributed within the area. Cracks occur in both exposed bedrock and regolith. Maximum subsidence is about nine feet. Several monitoring stations were established over 22 different cracks and monitored weekly over a fifteen-week period in 1978. Initial analysis confirmed the "self-healing" phenomena. Healing rates average slightly more than 1/6 inch per week. The average amount of crack closure was 56 percent over the study period. Only cracks which closed completely or ceased to move for the latter part of the monitoring period were used to calculate closure values. This phenomena would tend to reduce or inhibit the transmittal of substantial increases of recharge from surface water sources to the ground water system. This would again tend to support the assumption that any potential losses of flow from surface water sources would be of short duration and of probable insignificant volume.

#### Surface Water Impacts

There could be interception of surface waters into the mines through subsidence fractures, which may extend as much as a several hundred feet above the mine roof. Some of the intercepted underground water will be consumed inside the mine through various operations; none of the mine water will ever reach any surface streams or bodies of water until it is properly treated and meets state and federal effluent criteria.

The chemical analyses of water from the mines represents the natural outflow from the areal aquifer.

If for some unforeseen reason, some acidic or high sulfur content water from the mine or facilities should enter water sources in the area, the acid would soon be buffered and the sulfur precipitated because of the moderately high pH and bicarbonate in the natural water of the area. A comprehensive study has confirmed those conclusions; the effects of mine water on the quality of some streams in Colorado shows virtually no degradation resulting from the sulfur content in the coal (Wentz, 1974). Consequently, the net total suspended sediment leaving the project area could well be less during mining than that which occurred under pristine conditions.

The reclamation plan in Chapter 8 of the PAP describes how SUFCO will restore the disturbed areas and streams. The flows beyond the

permit area will continue during and after mining ceases with at least as good a quality and volume as existed prior to mining.

Based upon the information and data presented in the permit application concerning the previous description of the existing environment, the plan for mine development, the monitoring plans and protective measures to be implemented, it is the Division's opinion that the cumulative hydrologic impacts from this operation should not present significant short- or long-term changes to the existing hydrologic regime.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- DeGraff, J. B., and Romesburg, H. 1981. Subsidence crack closure: rate, magnitude and sequence. International Association of Engineering Geology Bulletin No. 23, pages 123-127.
- Wentz, D. A. 1974. Effects of mine drainage on the quality of streams in Colorado, 1971-1972. Colorado Water Resources Circular No. 21.

jvb  
0163R



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
FISHLAKE N. F.  
115 EAST 900 NORTH  
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

File ACT/041/002  
Folder #34

Reply To: 2820 SUFCO

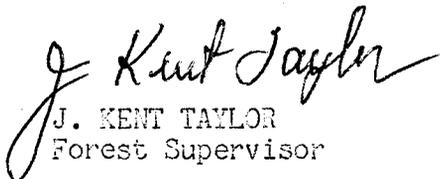
Date: March 14, 1985

Sue Linner  
Division of Oil Gas & Mining  
355 West North Temple  
3 Triad Center Suite 350  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84100-1203

Dear Ms. Linner:

This letter provides concurrence to the ventilation portal requested by SUFCO in section 5, T.22 S., R.5 E. Please advise them of our action. If further help is needed please advise District Ranger Charles Allred or Darrel Hintze. We appreciate your cooperation and concern for the environmental impacts generated from this mining activity.

Sincerely,

  
J. KENT TAYLOR  
Forest Supervisor

cc: Ken Payne, SUFCO  
cc: OSH, Denver

**RECEIVED**

**MAR 18 1985**

**DIVISION OF OIL  
GAS & MINING**



RECEIVED

MAR 11 1985

DIVISION OF OIL  
GAS & MINING



NORMAN H. BANGERTER  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF UTAH  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

March 5, 1985

Division of  
State History  
(UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

MELVIN T. SMITH, DIRECTOR  
300 RIO GRANDE  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84101-1182  
TELEPHONE 801 / 533-5755

Ronald W. Daniels  
Acting Administrator  
Mineral Resource Development  
and Reclamation Program  
Division of Oil, Gas & Mining  
355 West North Temple  
3 Triad Center, Suite 350  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84180-1203

Attn: Susan C. Liner

RE: Amendment to Southern Utah Fuel Company's Mining and Reclamation Plan,  
Response to Decmeber 26, 1984 Letter, ACT/014/002, Sevier County

In Reply Refer To Case No. H827

Dear Mr. Daniels:

The Utah Preservation Office has received your letter of February 22 detailing the above referenced plan. After review of the material provided, our office notes that there are no changes in the plan that may affect cultural resources, and therefore our office has no new comment.

Consultation provided in this letter by authority of the 1966 Preservation Act as amended, does not indicate approval or comment concerning Tax Act regulations (reference ERTA, 1981, P.L. 97-34, U.S.C., Section 46).

Since no formal consultation request concerning eligibility, effect or mitigation as outlined by 36 CFR 800 was indicated by you, this letter represents a response for information concerning location of cultural resources. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at 533-7039.

Sincerely,

James L. Dykman  
Cultural Resource Advisor  
Office of State Historic  
Preservation Officer

JLD:jrc:H827/1376V

File ACT/04/1002,  
Folder #3,4



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Moab District  
P. O. Box 970  
Moab, Utah 84532

MAR 4 1985

3480  
SL-062583  
(U-067)

*Received DOEM  
March 6/85*

Mr. D. Wayne Hedberg  
Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining  
355 W. No. Temple  
3 Triad Center, Suite 350  
Salt Lake City, UT 84180-1203

Dear Mr. Hedberg:

We have received and reviewed a proposal from Southern Utah Fuel Company (SUFCo) to drive three entries north from their 5th East Mains and construct a one portal breakout to Quitchupah Canyon. The proposal meets our requirements for the underground mining aspects. The breakout will add extra ventilation to the area and improve safety by adding an additional escapeway. We, therefore, give our concurrence to the proposal.

Sincerely yours,

District Manager

Enclosure:  
Map

cc: SUFCo w/o enclosure  
SD, Utah (U-921) w/o enclosure



STATE OF UTAH  
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY  
Water Rights

1636 West North Temple • Salt Lake City, UT 84116 • 801-533-6071

File ACT/041/002, Folder # 24

Copy to Sue Tom S.  
Scott M. Matheson, Governor  
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director  
Dee C. Hansen, State Engineer

March 1, 1985

RECEIVED

MAR 01 1985

DIVISION OF OIL  
GAS & MINING

Ronald W. Daniels, Acting Administrator  
Mineral Resource Development  
and Reclamation Program  
Division of Oil, Gas & Mining  
3 Triad Center, Suite 350  
355 West North Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84180

RE: Southern Utah Fuel Co.  
ACT/041/002  
Sevier County, Utah

Dear Mr. Daniels:

Our Dam Safety Section has completed their review of the most recent submittal for the above-named project. The data submitted does not appear to affect the safety of any reservoirs and is, therefore, approved by this office without comment.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Morgan, P. E.  
State Engineer

RLM:jba

cc: Mark Page, Price Area Engineer