M/001/0036
Outgoing

Peter Brinton <peterbrinton@utah.gov>

Milford Quarry

Peter Brinton <peterbrinton@utah.gov> Tue, Sep 30, 2014 at 1:51 PM
To: James Nicholson <james.nicholson@martinmarietta.com>, John Stafne <john.stafne@martinmarietta.com>, Tom Clay <tom.clay@martinmarietta.com>
Cc: Ed Ginouves <eginouve@blm.gov>, Paul Baker <paulbaker@utah.gov>

Hi James,Tom, and John,

This is a follow-up to Ed Ginouves' email sent following our mine inspection on June 10, 2014 of this year. Per your request, we have a few recommendations regarding seeding, your seed mix, and a qualification regarding herbicides.

- The Division recommends adding crested wheatgrass and shadscale to your seed mix (at about 2 lbs each per acre), and to consider removing galleta and bluebunch wheatgrass (especially if you add crested wheatgrass and shadscale). Russian wildrye could be directly switched for tall wheatgrass at the same seeding rate. Ed Ginouves agrees that these changes are appropriate.

- Some herbicides have some residual effects in soil (possibly a good or bad thing - plan accordingly).

- We recommend that you begin to try some test seeding this fall in disturbed areas as a way to provide competition for the existing halogetan, and also as a way to figure out what species will work best for your site. Fall and early winter are the recommended times of year to seed. Scarifying the ground immediately prior to seeding is usually really important to seeding success.

Please read the forwarded email below from Paul Baker. Feel free to ask any questions. Thanks for the good visit.

Peter

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Paul Baker** <paulbaker@utah.gov>
Date: Mon, Sep 8, 2014 at 7:58 AM
Subject: Re: Milford Quarry
To: Peter Brinton <peterbrinton@utah.gov>

Any herbicide application needs to be carefully planned so it doesn't adversely affect species they plan to seed. Both Tordon and 2, 4-D have residual effects in the soil. Personally, I believe herbicides are not necessary for halogeton control if the disturbed areas are seeded properly.

I don't believe tall wheatgrass will do well in this area except if there are some swales. It tends to like a high water table but does well in fairly alkaline conditions. I would include Russian wild rye instead.

The final seed mix is pretty good, but I like your suggestions of including crested and shadscale. I would probably drop galleta and bluebunch wheatgrass.

On Fri, Sep 5, 2014 at 11:18 AM, Peter Brinton <peterbrinton@utah.gov> wrote:

> Paul, Could you or one of the other vegetation people review this email from Ed Ginouves, and confirm their approach and make suggestions as needed? Thanks. This is for the Milford ballast quarry (M/001/0036), which ranges from approximately 5100 ft to 5700 ft in the general west desert area (though very near Milford and CS Mining)
>
> Also, the company would like us to re-look at the approved seed mix for final reclamation (attached) from the NOI, which doesn't include some species that it probably should, like crested wheatgrass and shadscale.

(Shadscale was growing naturally in places, so I assume we want it in the mix.) I assume there may be a species or two that we could drop as well?

Thanks.

Peter

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Ginouves, Edward** <eginouve@blm.gov>
Date: Fri, Jun 13, 2014 at 11:18 AM
Subject: Milford Quarry
To: james.nicholson@martinmarietta.com, Peter Brinton <peterbrinton@utah.gov>

James:

Thank you for taking the time last Tuesday to meet with myself and Peter Brinton at Martin Marietta's Milford Quarry. As we discussed during our meeting, BLM's principal concern with the operation is the management of the invasive species *Halogeton glomeratus* on disturbed areas within the permit area. Given the poor soils and the very dry conditions at the site, the presence of Halogeton is to be expected and is unavoidable. The best we can work towards on the site is the management of the species, with the goal of reducing infestation areas and seed production, particularly on topsoil stockpile areas and on any material that will be used as growth media for the ultimate reclamation of the site disturbances. Given the amount of seed Halogeton produces and its longevity, management of it on the site will requires herbicide applications at least annually in the spring, when the plants are most vulnerable, and perhaps again in the fall as some plants germinate in the fall and overwinter before going to seed.

The priority areas for herbicide treatment are the growth media stockpiles and any other material that will be used to supplement this material (reject fines). It is critical that the growth media stockpiles be seeded with species capable of competing with the halogeton and reducing its presence on these areas. The seed mix BLM recommends for the growth media temporary seeding is:

Crested wheatgrass (Siberian):	6 lbs/acre
Yellow sweetclover:	2 lbs/acre
Forage kochia:	2 lbs/acre
Tall wheatgrass:	2 lbs/acre

As for the test plot areas, keep in mind we're using these to learn what is going to make to most sense when we get to final site reclamation. I think we all agreed from our inspection of the test area that some slope gullying will need to be repaired and the upper level test surface needs to be re-worked to allow capture of any rain that does fall. Avoid creating really smooth surfaces. Furrowing created by ripping on the gentle gradient surfaces and on slope contour is advisable to improve moisture retention and concentrate it to allow desirable species to get a foothold. The re-prepped areas can be seeded with seed mix given above.

Herbicide use on BLM-managed lands in the large mine permit area needs to be authorized by a Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP). The PUP's are a requirement of the nation-wide EIS and local office EA that cover pesticide use on public lands. They are a safeguard that all pesticide use on public lands is within the limits analyzed in the NEPA.

Attached are PUP applications suitable for use of Picrolam (Tordon) and for 2,4-D (Weedmaster) for spraying halogeton. The PUP's can cover up to three years at a time (or so they tell me), so I made the applications for 3 years.

If you're pressed for time to get the spraying underway, just get the PUP signed and back to me and go for it. Don't wait on our internal review and signature as there's nothing in this proposal that is going to be an issue.

The actual application of the herbicide is documented by a Pesticide Application Record, which is sent to me anytime you spray on BLM land in the permit area.

The only contract certified weed sprayer in the Beaver-Milford area I'm currently aware of is Wendy Paris, BP Livestock, 775-293-0209. The weed specialist at our office is, as you might guess, out frantically spraying

noxious weeds before they go to seed, but I'll connect with them next week and ask if the Beaver County sprayer is an option also.

Know that I'm open to trying anything that has proven successful under similar site challenges - don't hesitate to suggest something that you think will help the weed management effort.

--
Ed Ginouves
Minerals Specialist
BLM Cedar City Field Office
176 East DL Sargent Drive
Cedar City, UT 84721
435-865-3040

--

Peter Brinton
Environmental Scientist/Engineer II
Utah Division of Oil, Gas & Mining
Office Phone: 801-538-5258
Days: M - Th, Every Other Friday
Hours: 7:30am - 5:00pm

--
Paul Baker
Minerals Program Manager
Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
801-538-5261
M-W, F

--

Peter Brinton
Environmental Scientist/Engineer II
Utah Division of Oil, Gas & Mining
Office Phone: 801-538-5258
Days: M - Th, Every Other Friday
Hours: 7:30am - 5:00pm

--

Peter Brinton
Environmental Scientist/Engineer II
Utah Division of Oil, Gas & Mining
Office Phone: 801-538-5258
Days: M - Th, Every Other Friday
Hours: 7:30am - 5:00pm