

AKC
ECS

STATE OF COLORADO

DIVISION OF RECLAMATION, MINING AND SAFETY
Department of Natural Resources

1313 Sherman St., Room 215
Denver, Colorado 80203
Phone: (303) 866-3567
FAX: (303) 832-8106

RECEIVED

FEB 27 2014

Division of Reclamation,
Mining & Safety



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS REGULAR (112) OPERATION RECLAMATION PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Am 01

CHECK ONE: ☒ There is a File Number Already Assigned to this Operation

Permit # M 1998 Q71 - (Please reference the file number currently assigned to this operation)

☐

New Application (Rule 1.4.5)

☒

Amendment Application (Rule 1.10)

☐

Conversion Application (Rule 1.11)

Permit # M 1998 Q71 - (provide for Amendments and Conversions of existing permits)

The application for a Construction Materials Regular 112 Operation Reclamation Permit contains three major parts: (1) the application form; (2) Exhibits A-S, Addendum 1, any sections of Exhibit 6.5 (Geotechnical Stability Exhibit; and (3) the application fee. When you submit your application, be sure to include one (1) complete signed and notarized ORIGINAL and one (1) copy of the completed application form, two (2) copies of Exhibits A-S, Addendum 1, appropriate sections of 6.5 (Geotechnical Stability Exhibit, and a check for the application fee described under Section (4) below. Exhibits should NOT be bound or in a 3-ring binder; maps should be folded to 8 1/2" X 11" or 8 1/2" X 14" size. To expedite processing, please provide the information in the format and order described in this form.

GENERAL OPERATION INFORMATION

Type or print clearly, in the space provided, ALL information requested below.

1. Applicant/operator or company name (name to be used on permit): Richard Fryrear

1.1 Type of organization (corporation, partnership, etc.): Individual

2. Operation name (pit, mine or site name): Fryrear Pit #2

3. Permitted acreage (new or existing site): 40.0 permitted acres

3.1 Change in acreage (+) 40.0 acres

3.2 Total acreage in Permit area 80.00 acres

4. Fees:

4.1 New Application	<u>\$2,696.00</u>	application fee
4.2 New Quarry Application	<u>\$3,342.00</u>	quarry application
4.4 Amendment Fee	<u>\$2,229.00</u>	amendment fee
4.5 Conversion to 112 operation (set by statute)	<u>\$2,696.00</u>	conversion fee

5. Primary commodity(ies) to be mined: Gravel Sand Clay

5.1 Incidental commodity(ies) to be mined: 1. - lbs/Tons/yr 2. / lbs/Tons/yr
3. / lbs/Tons/yr 4. / lbs/Tons/yr 5. / lbs/Tons/yr

5.2 Anticipated end use of primary commodity(ies) to be mined: _____

5.3 Anticipated end use of incidental commodity(ies) to be mined: _____

✓ AFE Report
✓ No Violations

6. **Name of owner of subsurface rights of affected land:** Richard and Diane Fryrear
If 2 or more owners, "refer to Exhibit O".

7. **Name of owner of surface of affected land:** Richard and Diane Fryrear

8. **Type of mining operation:** ☒ Surface ☐ Underground

9. **Location Information:** The center of the area where the majority of mining will occur:

COUNTY: Yuma

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN (check one): ☒ 6th (Colorado) ☐ 10th (New Mexico) ☐ Ute

SECTION (write number): S 2

TOWNSHIP (write number and check direction): T 5 ☒ North ☐ South

RANGE (write number and check direction): R 47 ☐ East ☒ West

QUARTER SECTION (check one): ☐ NE ☐ NW ☐ SE ☒ SW

QUARTER/QUARTER SECTION (check one): ☐ NE ☐ NW ☒ SE ☐ SW

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: (the number of miles and direction from the nearest town and the approximate elevation): _____
From int. Colo.Highway 59 & US 6 in Haxtun, 14 3/4 mi. S on Colo 59; thence E 2 1/2 mi. on Co. Rd. 59. Approx Elev. is 3960.

10. **Primary Mine Entrance Location** (report in either Latitude/Longitude **OR** UTM):

Latitude/Longitude:

Example: (N) 39° 44' 12.98"
(W) 104° 59' 3.87"

Latitude (N): deg _____ min _____ sec _____ (2 decimal places)

Longitude (W): deg _____ min _____ sec _____ (2 decimal places)

OR

Example: (N) 39.73691°
(W) -104.98449°

Latitude (N) 40 42567 (5 decimal places)

Longitude(W) 102 58049 (5 decimal places)

OR

Universal Tranverse Mercator (UTM)

Example: 201336.3 E NAD27 Zone 13
4398351.2 N

UTM Datum (specify NAD27, NAD83 or WGS 84) Nad 83 Zone 13

Easting _____

Northing _____

11. **Correspondence Information:**

APPLICANT/OPERATOR (name, address, and phone of name to be used on permit)

Contact's Name: Richard Fryrear Title: Owner
Company Name: _____
Street/P.O. Box: 08085 Co. Rd. 13 P.O. Box: _____
City: Haxtun
State: CO Zip Code: 80731
Telephone Number: (970) - 774-6551, Cell 970-520-2433
Fax Number: () -

PERMITTING CONTACT (if different from applicant/operator above)

Contact's Name: Randy Schafer Title: _____
Company Name: _____
Street/P.O. Box: 40586 Co. Rd. 21 P.O. Box: _____
City: Haxtun
State: CO Zip Code: 80731
Telephone Number: (970) - 774-6264 (Home), 970-854-3778 (Work), 970-520-0502 (Cell)
Fax Number: (970) - 854-3811

INSPECTION CONTACT

Contact's Name: Richard Fryrear Title: Owner
Company Name: _____
Street/P.O. Box: 08085 Co. Rd. 13 P.O. Box: _____
City: Haxtun
State: CO Zip Code: 80731
Telephone Number: (970) - 774-6551, Cell 970-520-2433
Fax Number: () -

CC: STATE OR FEDERAL LANDOWNER (if any)

Agency: _____
Street: _____
City: _____
State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Telephone Number: () -

CC: STATE OR FEDERAL LANDOWNER (if any)

Agency: _____
Street: _____
City: _____
State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Telephone Number: () -

12. **Primary future (Post-mining) land use (check one):**

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland(CR) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland(PL) | <input type="checkbox"/> General Agriculture(GA) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rangeland(RL) | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry(FR) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat(WL) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential(RS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation(RC) | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Commercial(IC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developed Water Resources(WR) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste Disposal(WD) |

13. **Primary present land use (check one):**

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cropland(CR) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland(PL) | <input type="checkbox"/> General Agriculture(GA) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rangeland(RL) | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry(FR) | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Habitat(WL) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential(RS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation(RC) | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Commercial(IC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developed Water Resources(WR) | | |

14. **Method of Mining:** Briefly explain mining method (e.g. truck/shovel): _____
The primary equipment for mining will be a front-end loader with trucks. A dozer or scraper could be employed at some point.

15. **On Site Processing:** ☐ Crushing/Screening

13.1 Briefly explain mining method (e.g. truck/shovel): _____

N/A

List any designated chemicals or acid-producing materials to be used or stored within permit area: _____
N/A

16. **Description of Amendment or Conversion:**

If you are amending or converting an existing operation, provide a brief narrative describing the proposed change(s).

The current mine site is 40.0 acres. The actual footprint for mining is not changing. The amendment to include the entire eighty acres will remove any question of whether mining is occurring outside the pit boundaries.

Maps and Exhibits:

Two (2) complete, unbound application packages must be submitted. One complete application package consists of a signed application form and the set of maps and exhibits referenced below as Exhibits A-S, Addendum 1, and the Geotechnical Stability Exhibit. Each exhibit within the application must be presented as a separate section. Begin each exhibit on a new page. Pages should be numbered consecutively for ease of reference. If separate documents are used as appendices, please reference these by name in the exhibit.

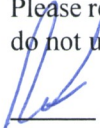
With each of the two (2) signed application forms, you must submit a corresponding set of the maps and exhibits as described in the following references to Rule 6.4, 6.5, and 1.6.2(1)(b):

EXHIBIT A	Legal Description
EXHIBIT B	Index Map
EXHIBIT C	Pre-Mining and Mining Plan Map(s) of Affected Lands
EXHIBIT D	Mining Plan
EXHIBIT E	Reclamation Plan
EXHIBIT F	Reclamation Plan Map
EXHIBIT G	Water Information
EXHIBIT H	Wildlife Information
EXHIBIT I	Soils Information
EXHIBIT J	Vegetation Information
EXHIBIT K	Climate Information
EXHIBIT L	Reclamation Costs
EXHIBIT M	Other Permits and Licenses
EXHIBIT N	Source of Legal Right-To-Enter
EXHIBIT O	Owners of Record of Affected Land (Surface Area) and Owners of Substance to be Mined
EXHIBIT P	Municipalities Within Two Miles
EXHIBIT Q	Proof of Mailing of Notices to County Commissioners and Conservation District
EXHIBIT R	Proof of Filing with County Clerk or Recorder
EXHIBIT S	Permanent Man-Made Structures
Rule 1.6.2(1)(b)	ADDENDUM 1 - Notice Requirements (sample enclosed)
Rule 6.5	Geotechnical Stability Exhibit (any required sections)

The instructions for preparing Exhibits A-S, Addendum 1, and Geotechnical Stability Exhibit are specified under Rule 6.4 and 6.5 and Rule 1.6.2(1)(b) of the Rules and Regulations. If you have any questions on preparing the Exhibits or content of the information required, or would like to schedule a pre-application meeting you may contact the Office at 303-866-3567.

Responsibilities as a Permittee:

Upon application approval and permit issuance, this application becomes a legally binding document. Therefore, there are a number of important requirements which you, as a permittee, should fully understand. These requirements are listed below. Please read and initial each requirement, in the space provided, to acknowledge that you understand your obligations. If you do not understand these obligations then please contact this Office for a full explanation.

- 
1. Your obligation to reclaim the site is not limited to the amount of the financial warranty. You assume legal liability for all reasonable expenses which the Board or the Office may incur to reclaim the affected lands associated with your mining operation in the event your permit is revoked and financial warranty is forfeited;

RL 2. The Board may suspend or revoke this permit, or assess a civil penalty, upon a finding that the permittee violated the terms or conditions of this permit, the Act, the Mineral Rules and Regulations, or that information contained in the application or your permit misrepresent important material facts;

RL 3. If your mining and reclamation operations affect areas beyond the boundaries of an approved permit boundary, substantial civil penalties, to you as permittee can result;

RL 4. Any modification to the approved mining and reclamation plan from those described in your approved application requires you to submit a permit modification and obtain approval from the Board or Office;

RL 5. It is your responsibility to notify the Office of any changes in your address or phone number;

RL 6. Upon permit issuance and prior to beginning on-site mining activity, you must post a sign at the entrance of the mine site, which shall be clearly visible from the access road, with the following information (Rule 3.1.12):

a. the name of the operator;

b. a statement that a reclamation permit for the operation has been issued by the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board; and,

c. the permit number.

RL 7. The boundaries of the permit boundary area must be marked by monuments or other markers that are clearly visible and adequate to delineate such boundaries prior to site disturbance.

RL 8. It is a provision of this permit that the operations will be conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions listed in your application, as well as with the provisions of the Act and the Construction Material Rules and Regulations in effect at the time the permit is issued.

RL 9. Annually, on the anniversary date of permit issuance, you must submit an annual fee as specified by Statute, and an annual report which includes a map describing the acreage affected and the acreage reclaimed to date (if there are changes from the previous year), any monitoring required by the Reclamation Plan to be submitted annually on the anniversary date of the permit approval. Annual fees are for the previous year a permit is held. For example, a permit with the anniversary date of July 1, 1995, the annual fee is for the period of July 1, 1994 through June 30, 1995. Failure to submit your annual fee and report by the permit anniversary date may result in a civil penalty, revocation of your permit, and forfeiture of your financial warranty. It is your responsibility, as the permittee, to continue to pay your annual fee to the Office until the Board releases you from your total reclamation responsibility.

_____ 10. For joint venture/partnership operators: the signing representative is authorized to sign this document and a power of attorney (provided by the partner(s)) authorizing the signature of the representative is attached to this application.

NOTE TO COMMENTORS/OBJECTORS:

It is likely there will be additions, changes, and deletions to this document prior to final decision by the Office. Therefore, if you have any comments or concerns you must contact the applicant or the Office prior to the decision date so that you will know what changes may have been made to the application document.

The Office is not allowed to consider comments, unless they are written, and received prior to the end of the public comment period. You should contact the applicant for the final date of the public comment period.

If you have questions about the Mined Land Reclamation Board and Office's review and decision or appeals process, you may contact the Office at (303) 866-3567.

Certification:

As an authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the operation described has met the minimum requirements of the following terms and conditions:

1. To the best of my knowledge, all significant, valuable and permanent man-made structure(s) in existence at the time this application is filed, and located within 200 feet of the proposed affected area have been identified in this application (Section 34-32.5-115(4)(e), C.R.S.).
2. No mining operation will be located on lands where such operations are prohibited by law (Section 34-32.5-115(4)(f), C.R.S.);
3. As the applicant/operator, I do not have any extraction/exploration operations in the State of Colorado currently in violation of the provisions of the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials (Section 34-32.5-120, C.R.S.) as determined through a Board finding.
4. I understand that statements in the application are being made under penalty of perjury and that false statements made herein are punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor pursuant to Section 18-8-503, C.R.S.

This form has been approved by the Mined Land Reclamation Board pursuant to section 34-32.5-112, C.R.S., of the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials. Any alteration or modification of this form shall result in voiding any permit issued on the altered or modified form and subject the operator to cease and desist orders and civil penalties for operating without a permit pursuant to section 34-32.5-123, C.R.S.

Signed and dated this 20th day of February, 2014.

Richard Fryrear
Applicant/Operator or Company Name

If Corporation Attest (Seal)

Signed: [Signature] X

Signed: _____

Corporate Secretary or Equivalent

Title: Owner

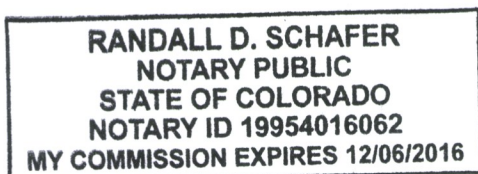
Town/City/County Clerk

State of Colorado)

) ss.

County of Phillips)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 20th day of February, 2014, by Richard Fryrear as Owner of Fryrear Pit #2



Randall D. Schafer
Notary Public

My Commission expires: 12/6/2016

SIGNATURES MUST BE IN BLUE INK

You must post sufficient Notices at the location of the proposed mine site to clearly identify the site as the location of a

EXHIBIT A – Legal Description

The pit will encompass approximately 80.0 acres described as the S ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 2, T5N, R47W of the 6th P.M., Yuma County, Colorado. The pit has gone from the original Fryrear Pit which was 9.9 acres (a 110 operation (M-1998-071) to being converted to a 112 in 2007, containing 39.9 acres. We are now amending the 112 permit and expanding the site to approximately 80 acres in all. The amendment is made to alleviate issues of being outside the permit boundaries. The proposed area of mining will actually remain the same.

EXHIBIT B – Index Map

Exhibit B shows a regional location map of the area and a notation of where the Fryrear Pit is located.

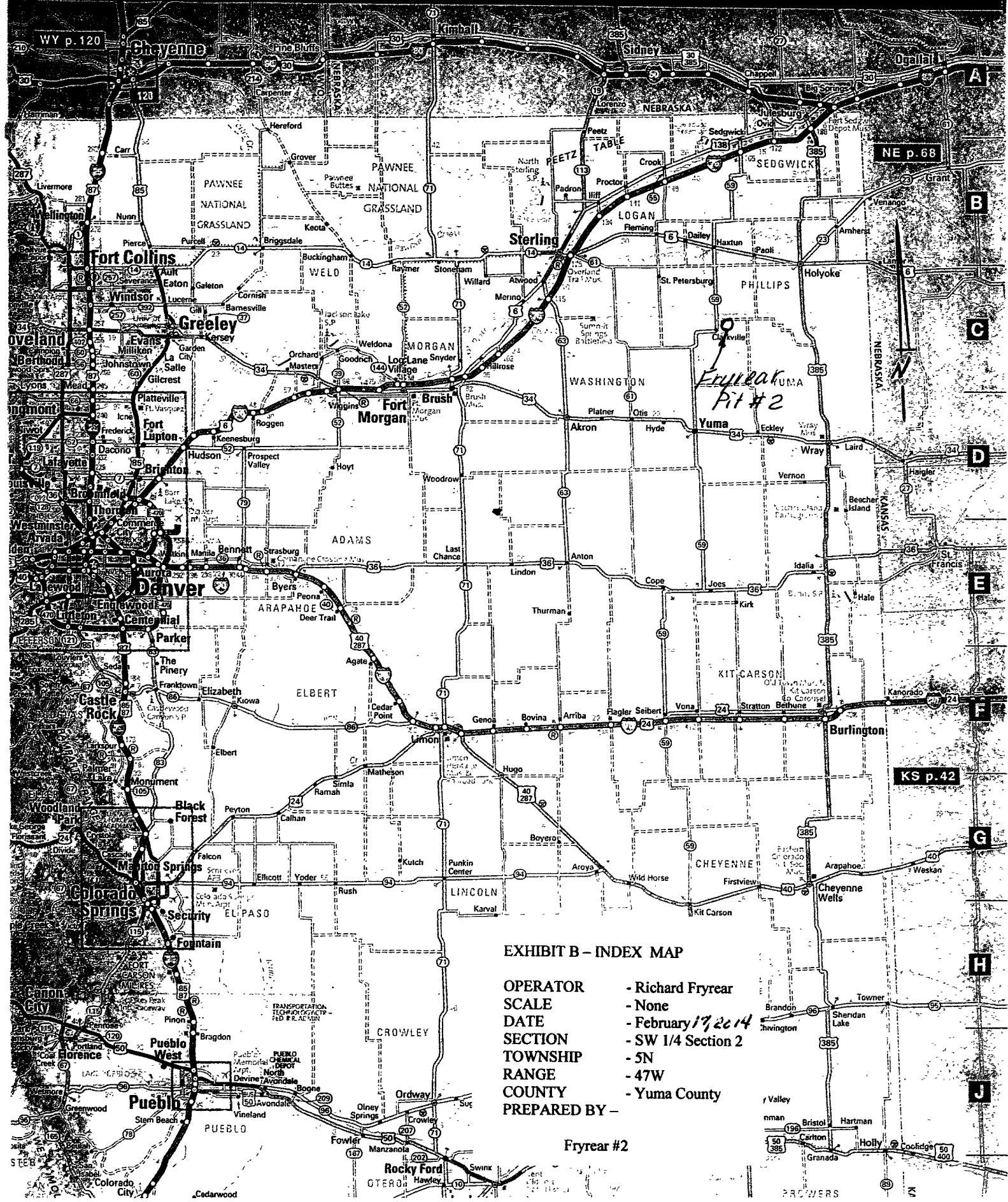


EXHIBIT B - INDEX MAP

OPERATOR - Richard Fryrear
 SCALE - None
 DATE - February 17, 2014
 SECTION - SW 1/4 Section 2
 TOWNSHIP - 5N
 RANGE - 47W
 COUNTY - Yuma County
 PREPARED BY -

Fryrear #2

EXHIBIT C – Pre-mining and Mining Plan Map(s) of the Affected Area

The Fryrear Pit mining plan maps show the following information:

- a) adjoining surface owners of record as of the date of this application;
- b) the name and location of creeks, roads, building, oil and gas lines, and power and communication lines in the pit area and within 200 feet of the pit boundaries;
- c) the existing topography of the pit areas, including contour lines, which portray the direction and rate of slope of the affected land;
- d) the total area to be involved in the operation, including the area to be mined and the area of affected lands;
- e) the type of existing vegetation covering the affected lands;
- f) water information;
- g) the owner's name, type of structures, and location of all significant, valuable, and permanent man-made structures contained on the area of affected lands and within 200 feet of the affected lands;
- h) soils information at the site; and
- i) An aerial photo.

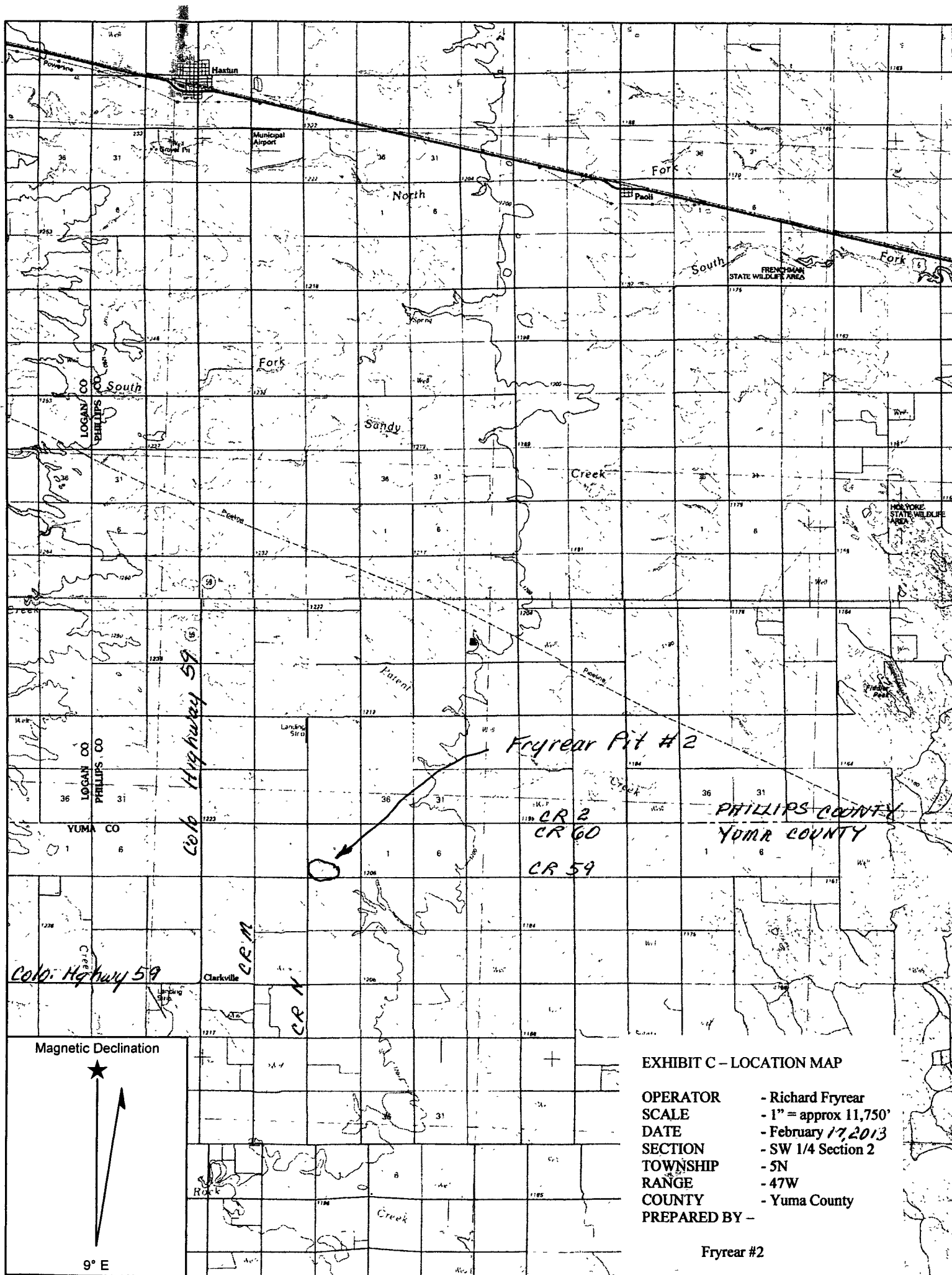


EXHIBIT C - LOCATION MAP

OPERATOR	- Richard Fryrear
SCALE	- 1" = approx 11,750'
DATE	- February 17, 2013
SECTION	- SW 1/4 Section 2
TOWNSHIP	- 5N
RANGE	- 47W
COUNTY	- Yuma County
PREPARED BY -	

Fryrear #2

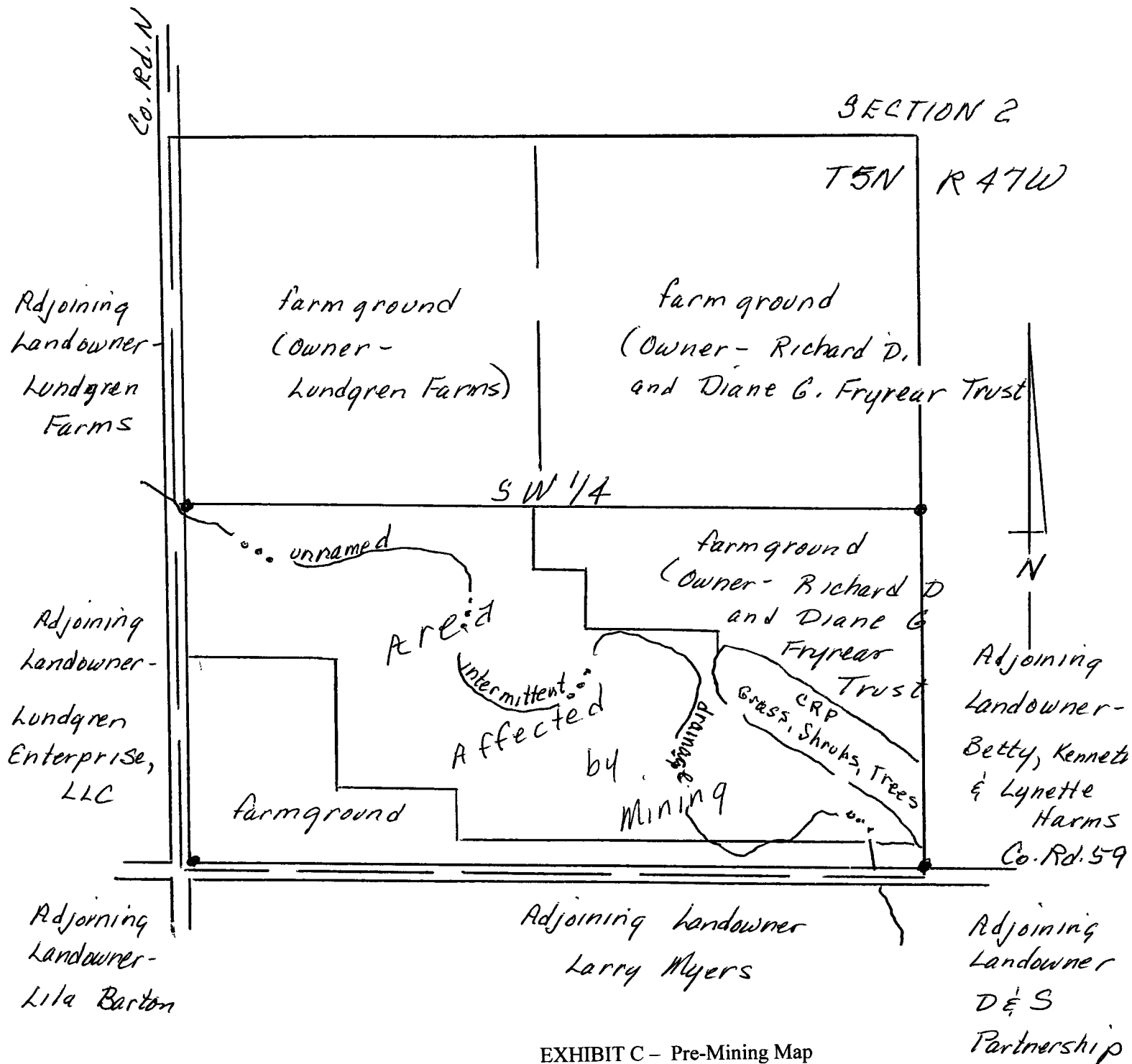
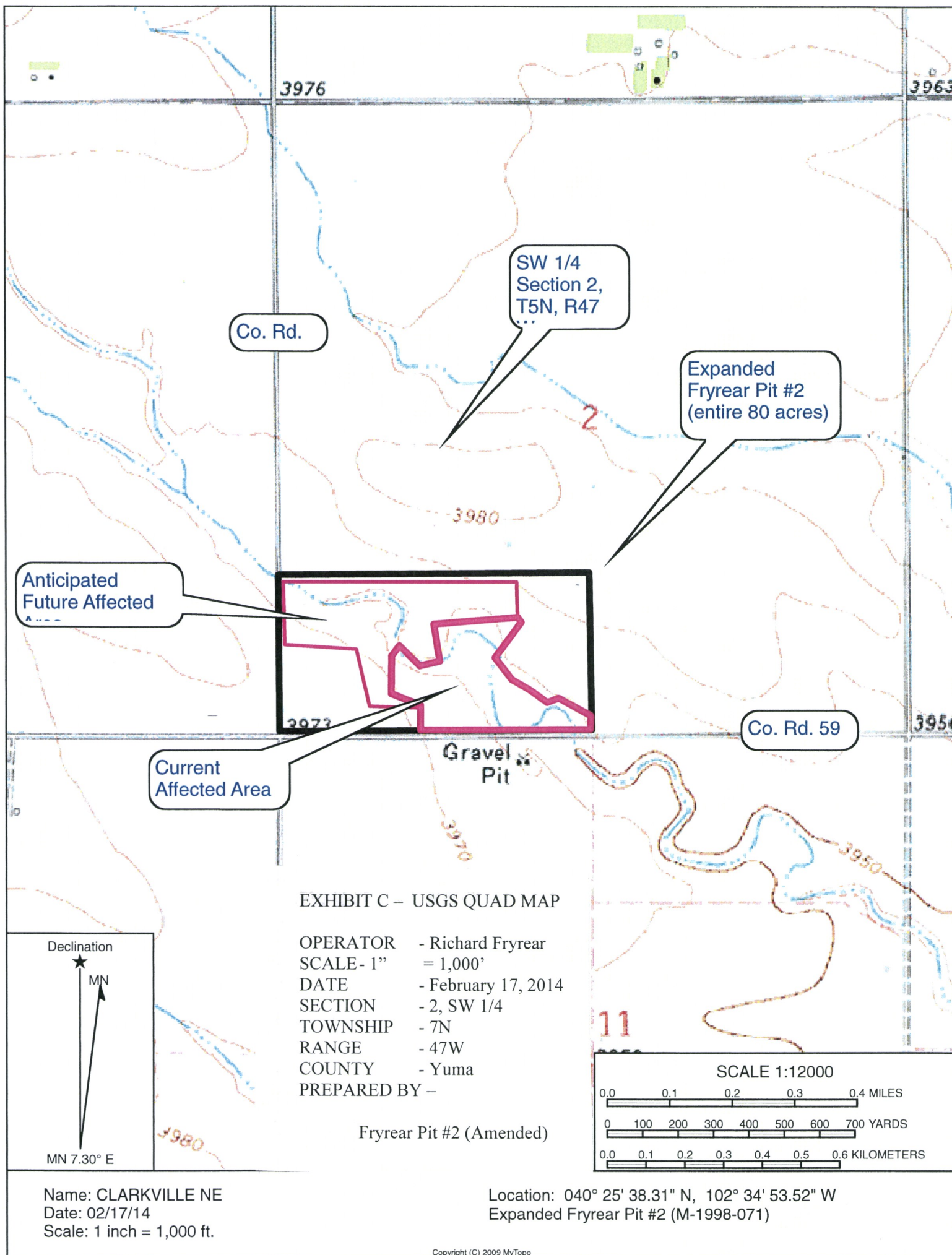
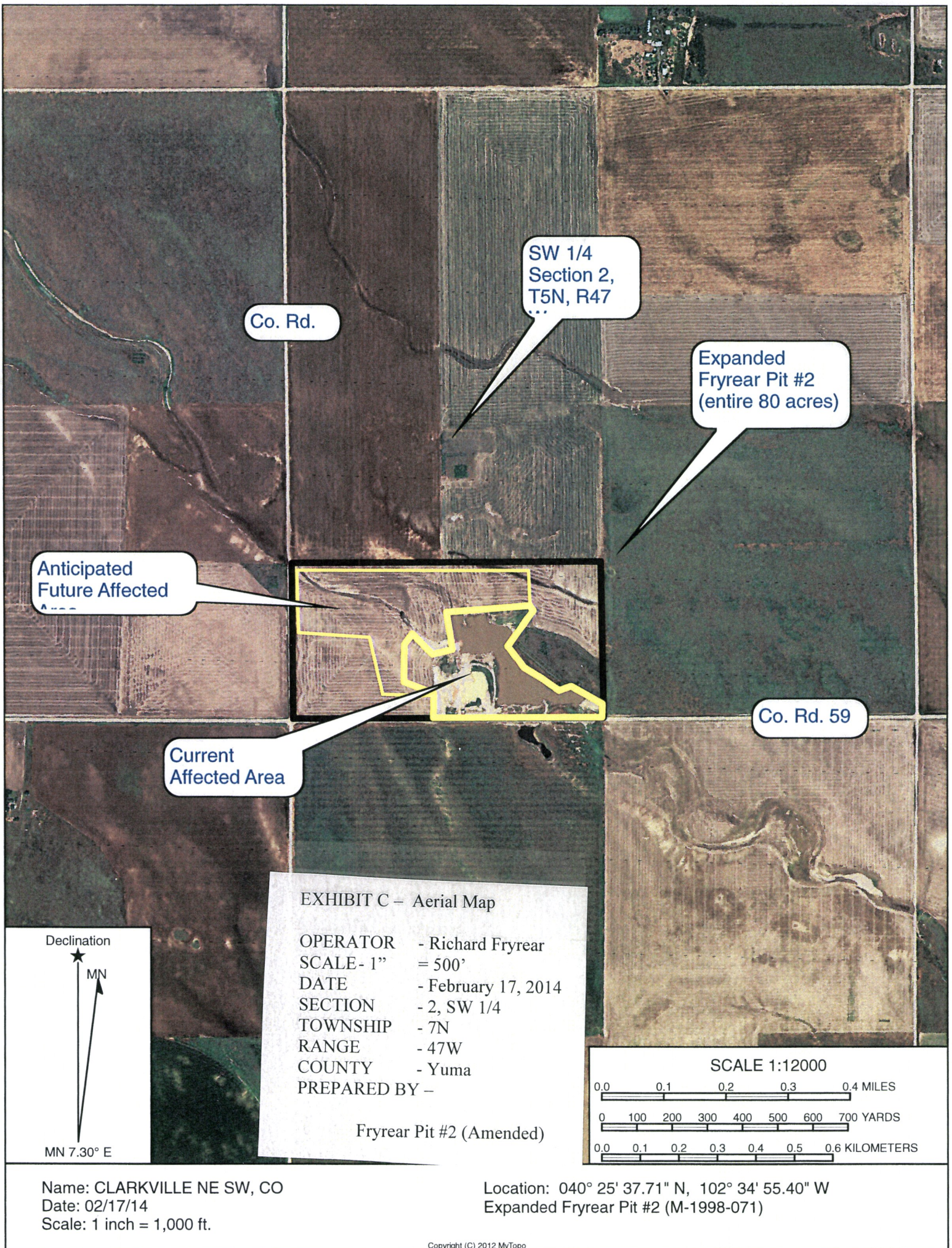


EXHIBIT C – Pre-Mining Map

OPERATOR - Richard Fryrear
 SCALE - 1" = 500'
 DATE - February 17, 2014
 SECTION - 2, SW 1/4
 TOWNSHIP - 7N
 RANGE - 47W
 COUNTY - Yuma
 PREPARED BY -
 Fryrear Pit #2 (Amended)





Co. Rd.

SW 1/4
Section 2,
T5N, R47
...

Expanded
Fryrear Pit #2
(entire 80 acres)

Anticipated
Future Affected
Area



Co. Rd. 59

Current
Affected Area

EXHIBIT C - Aerial Map

OPERATOR - Richard Fryrear
SCALE - 1" = 500'
DATE - February 17, 2014
SECTION - 2, SW 1/4
TOWNSHIP - 7N
RANGE - 47W
COUNTY - Yuma
PREPARED BY -

Fryrear Pit #2 (Amended)

Declination

MN

MN 7.30° E

SCALE 1:12000

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 MILES

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 YARDS

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 KILOMETERS

Name: CLARKVILLE NE SW, CO
Date: 02/17/14
Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 ft.

Location: 040° 25' 37.71" N, 102° 34' 55.40" W
Expanded Fryrear Pit #2 (M-1998-071)



EXHIBIT C – SOILS MAP

OPERATOR - Richard Fryrear
SCALE- 1" = approx.. 2000'
DATE - February 17, 2014
SECTION - 2, SW 1/4
TOWNSHIP - 7N
RANGE - 47W
COUNTY - Yuma
PREPARED BY –

Fryrear Pit #2 (Amended)

detailed soil map units

The map units on the detailed soil maps at the back of this survey represent the soils in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the soil maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a soil for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses. More information on each map unit, or soil, is given under "Use and management of the soils."

Each map unit on the detailed soil maps represents an area on the landscape and consists of one or more soils for which the unit is named.

A symbol identifying the soil precedes the map unit name in the soil descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the soil and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer or of the underlying material, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer or of the underlying material. They also can differ in slope, stoniness, salinity, wetness, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, is one of several phases in the Ascalon series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils. These map units are called soil complexes.

A *soil complex* consists of two or more soils in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the soil maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils are somewhat similar in all areas. The Glenberg-Bankard complex is an example.

Most map units include small scattered areas of soils other than those for which the map unit is named. Some of these included soils have properties that differ substantially from those of the major soil or soils. Such differences could significantly affect use and management of the soils in the map unit. The included soils are identified in each map unit description. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils are identified by a special symbol on the soil maps.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Pits is an example. Miscellaneous areas are shown on the soil maps. Some that are too small to be shown are identified by a special symbol on the soil maps.

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Other tables (see "Summary of tables") give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils.

soil descriptions

1—Albinas loam. This is a deep, well drained, nearly level soil on flood plains and stream terraces, mainly in the western part of the county. It formed in recent alluvium that derived from mixed sources and was deposited by intermittent streams.

Included in mapping are Haxtun sandy loam and Paoli sandy loam. The Paoli soil is in narrow strips along intermittent streams. The Haxtun soil is mainly on the flood plain of Red Willow Creek in Range 46 W. Paoli and Haxtun soils make up about 10 percent of this map unit.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish brown clay loam about 25 inches thick. The substratum, to a depth of 60 inches or more, is pale brown, highly calcareous loam. In places, there is a thin stratum of sand in the surface layer or subsoil. In other places, the subsoil is loam, and lime is at a greater depth than is typical.

Permeability is moderate. The available water capacity is high. Surface runoff is slow. Water erosion is a slight hazard, and soil blowing is a moderate hazard. Very brief flooding can occur once or twice in a 10-year period.

About 60 percent of the acreage of this map unit is cropped. About 40 percent is rangeland. The Albinas soil is easy to till and is well suited to all climatically adapted crops. Wheat and corn are the main crops on nonirrigated cropland. This soil is also well suited to less intensive uses such as pasture, hayland, and rangeland.

The main concerns in managing irrigated cropland are controlling soil blowing and maintaining soil tilth. Soil blowing can be controlled by leaving crop residue on the surface when the soil is not being used for crops. Soil tilth can be maintained by incorporating crop residue into the surface layer, by subsoiling once every 3 or 4 years,

and by minimizing tillage. This soil is suited to sprinkler irrigation or surface application of irrigation water. Because of slow intake, the water must be applied slowly, and enough water must be applied to moisten the soil fairly deep. This soil is fertile; however, high-yield irrigated crops can cause a nutrient deficiency. Soil tests should determine the amount of fertilizer needed. Liberal applications of phosphorus and nitrogen fertilizers are needed where the light-colored substratum material has been exposed by erosion or land leveling. The infrequent overflow can damage crops. In some fields, low dikes can be constructed to protect crops from overflow.

The main concerns in managing nonirrigated cropland are controlling soil blowing, maintaining soil tilth, and conserving soil moisture. Soil blowing can be controlled and moisture can be conserved through the use of stubble mulch tillage and stripcropping. Soil tilth can be maintained by incorporating crop residue into the soil and by subsoiling every 3 or 4 years to improve permeability.

The potential native vegetation on this soil is dominantly blue grama, buffalograss, western wheatgrass, sedge, and green needlegrass. If the range is overgrazed, all these grasses, except blue grama, tend to decrease in number and are replaced by sand dropseed, ring muhly, and various forbs and annuals. Blue grama tends to increase if range is overgrazed. Deferred grazing, range fencing and seeding, developing stock watering facilities, and water spreading as needed are effective in maintaining rangeland.

Rangeland can be seeded or cropland can be converted to grass using a mixture selected from the recommended varieties of western wheatgrass, little bluestem, sideoats grama, and crested, pubescent, or intermediate wheatgrass. The seedbed should be firm and as free as possible of perennial plant competition. The clean, firm stubble of sorghum or millet is suitable as a seedbed. Seeding should take place early in spring for best results.

This soil has good potential for the development of habitat for openland wildlife such as pheasant, cottontail, mourning dove, and songbirds. The habitat for openland wildlife can be improved by planting trees and shrubs and by establishing undisturbed nesting cover. Windbreak plantings provide good cover. Food for wildlife can be provided by planting species such as Russian-olive, American plum, and honeysuckle.

This soil generally is well suited to windbreaks and environmental plantings. Summer fallow a year before plantings, applying supplemental water during planting and in the early stages of growth, and continued cultivation to control weeds are needed to insure the establishment and survival of plantings. The trees that are best adapted and that have a good chance of survival are Rocky Mountain juniper, ponderosa pine, Siberian elm, Russian-olive, and hackberry; the shrubs are skunkbush sumac, lilac, Siberian peashrub, and American plum.

This soil is not well suited to use as sites for housing because of the flood hazard.

Capability subclass 1lw, nonirrigated and irrigated.

2—Ascalon loamy sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes. This is a deep, well drained, gently undulating to gently rolling soil on smooth plains. It formed in calcareous old alluvium. The areas are irregular in shape and range to 40 acres in size near sandhills.

Included in the mapped areas is Manter loamy sand, which makes up as much as 15 percent of the map unit.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown loamy sand about 8 inches thick. The subsoil is grayish brown sandy clay loam about 21 inches thick. The substratum, to a depth of 37 inches, is pale brown sandy loam. Below that, to a depth of 60 inches or more, it is very pale brown, calcareous fine sandy loam.

Permeability is moderate. The available water capacity is moderate. Surface runoff is medium. Water erosion is a moderate hazard, and soil blowing is a severe hazard.

In most areas, this soil is in native grass. In some areas, it is sprinkler-irrigated cropland, and in a few areas, it is nonirrigated cropland. If soil blowing is controlled, this soil can be highly productive for corn under sprinkler irrigation. It can also be used for irrigated pasture or hay.

The main concerns in managing irrigated cropland are controlling water erosion and soil blowing and maintaining soil fertility and the organic matter content. Soil blowing can be minimized by leaving crop residue on the surface when crops are not grown. Crops can be seeded directly into the crop residue, which serves as a protective mulch for the emerging seedlings. Grasses and legumes grown in rotation as much as half of the time help to maintain the organic matter content. Decomposition of organic matter in the soil has a stabilizing effect that helps to reduce the hazard of soil blowing.

This soil is suited to sprinkler irrigation. Frequent light applications of water make the most efficient use of water and reduce erosion. On short steep slopes, gullies can form in the wheel path of sprinklers if irrigation is excessive or irrigation equipment is improperly maintained. Large amounts of fertilizer that adds nitrogen and phosphorus to the soil, applied at rates determined by soil tests, are needed for profitable crop yields.

This soil is only marginally suited to nonirrigated crops. The main concerns in managing nonirrigated cropland are controlling water erosion and soil blowing and conserving soil moisture. The essential conservation practices are stripcropping at right angles to the prevailing wind and stubble mulch tillage. Where slopes are long enough to permit their use, farming on the contour and terracing help to reduce runoff and conserve water. Light applications of nitrogen fertilizer normally will result in larger amounts of crop residue, which helps to reduce soil blowing and to trap snow. A cropping system of row crops grown annually or

The trees that are best adapted and that have a good chance of survival are Rocky Mountain juniper, ponderosa pine, and Siberian elm; the shrubs are skunkbush sumac, lilac, and Siberian peashrub.

These soils are well suited to use as homesites and septic tank filter fields; however, soil blowing can be a problem on construction sites.

Capability subclass VIe, nonirrigated, and IVe, irrigated.

15—Eckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes. This is a deep, well drained soil on ridges and low hills parallel to dry creekbeds. They are in the northwestern and south-central parts of the county. It formed in gravelly old alluvium of high dissected terraces. The areas of this soil generally are long and narrow and range to 80 acres in size.

Included in the mapped areas is Ascalon sandy loam. This soil makes up as much as 15 percent of the map unit.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown gravelly sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is dark gravelly sandy clay loam about 10 inches thick. The substratum, to a depth of 60 inches or more, is light brown and pink gravelly sand. In some areas, the subsoil is gravelly sandy loam. In places, the substratum is about 2 1/2 feet thick and has finer textured material in the lower part. In some areas on cropland, the surface layer has been lost through erosion, and the gravelly sandy clay loam subsoil is being tilled.

Permeability is moderate in the subsoil and very rapid in the gravelly substratum. The available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is medium. Water erosion is a slight hazard, and soil blowing is a moderate hazard. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches.

About two-thirds of the acreage of this map unit is used for nonirrigated winter wheat. The rest is rangeland. This soil is only marginally suited to use as cropland, irrigated or nonirrigated, because the available water capacity is low. It is fair as a source of sand and gravel.

The main concerns in managing nonirrigated cropland are controlling soil blowing and conserving soil moisture. The essential conservation practices are stubble mulch tillage and, where suitable, contour stripcropping. A cropping system of grain sorghum alternated with wheat provides a protective cover of crop residue at all times, which is desirable because this soil is droughty.

The potential native vegetation is dominantly sideoats grama, blue grama, little bluestem, and needleandthread. Continuous overgrazing causes sideoats grama, little bluestem, and needleandthread to decrease and causes blue grama, sand sagebrush, sand dropseed, sedges, loco, and wormwood sage to increase and be invaded by annual weeds.

Badly deteriorated range can be improved or cultivated fields converted to grass by seeding at recommended rates with a mixture selected from sand bluestem, sideoats grama, switchgrass, and little bluestem. The range potential of this soil can be preserved through

grazing management, which includes deferring grazing during some growth periods.

Rangeland wildlife, including antelope, cottontail, coyote, and scaled quail, are the best adapted to this droughty soil. Forage production is typically low, and proper livestock grazing management is necessary if wildlife and livestock are to share the range. Livestock watering facilities, which are used by wildlife, need to be established to improve the habitat.

This soil is poorly suited to windbreaks and environmental plantings. Soil blowing and the limited available water capacity are the principal limitations to establishing trees and shrubs. These limitations can be overcome by planting trees in shallow furrows and by maintaining vegetation between the rows. Supplemental irrigation is needed to insure survival. The trees that are best adapted and that have a good chance of survival are Rocky Mountain juniper, ponderosa pine, and Siberian elm; the shrubs are skunkbush sumac, lilac, and Siberian peashrub.

This soil is well suited to use as homesites and septic tank filter fields.

Capability subclass IVe, nonirrigated and irrigated.

16—Glenberg-Bankard complex. This complex consists of nearly level soils on second-bottom terraces and flood plains of the Republican and Arkansee Rivers. These soils formed in recent alluvium. They are subject to rare or occasional flooding of very brief duration. The areas of this complex generally are elongated and range to 80 acres in size. The Glenberg soil makes up about 70 percent of this complex, and the Bankard soil makes up 30 percent.

The Glenberg soil is deep and well drained. Typically, the surface layer is light brownish gray fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The layer below that is light brownish gray fine sandy loam about 16 inches thick. The underlying material is light gray fine sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more. In some places, the surface layer is loamy sand. In other places, sand or gravelly sand is below a depth of 40 inches.

Permeability is moderately rapid. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The available water capacity is moderate. Surface runoff is slow. Water erosion is a slight hazard, and soil blowing is a severe hazard.

The Bankard soil is deep and somewhat excessively drained. Typically, the surface layer is pale brown sandy loam about 19 inches thick. The underlying material, to a depth of 60 inches or more, is very pale brown, calcareous gravelly sand.

Permeability is moderately rapid in the surface layer and very rapid in the underlying material. The effective rooting depth is more than 60 inches. The available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is slow. Water erosion is a slight hazard, and soil blowing is a severe hazard.

About 60 percent of the acreage of this soil complex is irrigated cropland. The rest is used for grazing and, to a

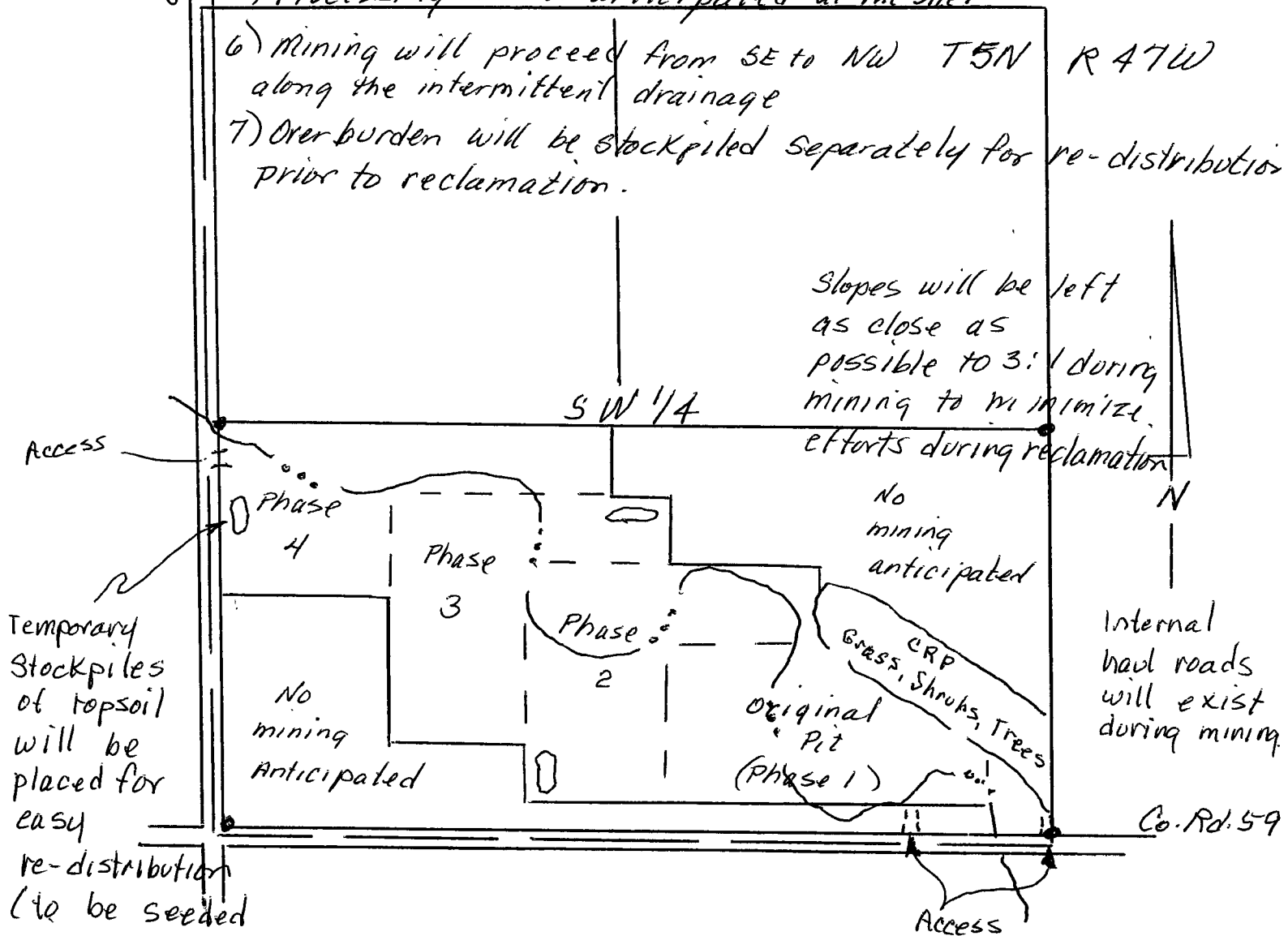
EXHIBIT D – Mining Plan

- a) Mining has already occurred in the original 110 pit. That area was permitted previously as the Fryrear Pit (M-1998-071). The old pit is not quite complete and no reclamation has begun. Mining in the newly added area will begin in the area labeled Area 2, immediately west and north of the original site. The mining will essentially be divided into four areas. The current open area (Fryrear Pit M-1998-071) will be known as Area 1. The additional 30 acres will be divided into 10 acre sites known as Area 2, Area 3, and Area 4. Each area will be re-sloped and prepared for reclamation before a new area is opened. The mining is expected to begin in Area 2 as soon as the original Area 1 is complete and prepared for reclamation. The operation will provide material for use in construction and/or road building. The estimated life of the pit is indefinite.
- b) There is 5-6" of topsoil over much of the site. The primary area to be mined has Albinas loam soil with a topsoil around 6" in depth. The other soil in the mining area is Eckley gravelly sandy loam which typically has topsoil of 5". The area being mined is located in an intermittent drainageway which is typically dry except when heavy rainfall occurs. The topsoil will be stripped, stockpiled, and utilized when the pit is reclaimed. There will be a topsoil stockpile site at each of the three new areas, keeping the material close by so that reclamation moves more quickly.
- c) There is some overburden beneath the topsoil that is not usable. The overburden varies in depth. It will be stockpiled for replacement prior to reclamation.
- d) Mining is anticipated to a maximum depth of up to 50 feet, depending on the type and usability of the material mined. The mining plan varies slightly for each area, depending upon topography and availability of material. Experience gained from Area #1 show the best material lies beneath the intermittent drainage. As each area is opened the Division will be contacted to recalculate financial warranty requirements.
Area #1 is being mined according to the original Fryrear Pit (M-1998-071) mining plan.
Area #2 will be mined beginning at the edge of Area 1 and continue west and north.
Area #3 will be mined beginning at the west side of Area 2 and continue north and west.
Area #4 will be mined beginning at the west side of Area 3 and continue north and west.

The newly added areas in the northeast and southwest of the 80 acre parcel will continue to be farmed. There is no anticipation that these areas will be mined.

- e) There will temporary haul roads created during the mining process. They will all exit onto Co. Rd. 59 or onto Co. Rd. N for Areas 3 and 4. These temporary haul roads will be reclaimed as the pit is closed. There will be no shop, plant, or other facilities located at the mine site. The equipment used to mine the gravel will be primarily a front-end loader and trucks. At some point during the operation a bulldozer and a scraper may be employed. No processing of material is planned at the site. All of the equipment will be serviced off premises.
- f) Area 1, previously permitted as a 110 permit (M-19980-071), is currently being mined. There are no other existing disturbances to describe at the site.
- g) No water is anticipated in conjunction with the operation. There could be instances when heavy rainfall makes the site too wet to continue. At those times, mining will simply cease until the site becomes dry enough to mine again.
- h) Mining will not go into the groundwater at the site.
- i) Since no water is to be used, there should be no injury to existing water rights.
- j) No refuse, acid, or toxic producing materials are anticipated at the site. Area 1 has shown no refuse, acid, or toxic producing materials.
- k) The finished pit areas will be re-seeded to be used primarily for wildlife habitat. There should be no disturbance to the hydrologic balance.
- l) There could be some processing of the material on-site. This is dependent upon the gradation of the materials as they are mined.
- m) The commodities to be mined are gravel, clay, and sand.
- n) The mined materials will be sold for construction or road building material.
- o) No explosives will be used in this operation.

- 1) Topsoil of approx. 5-6" will be stripped and stockpiled in each area as it is opened
- 2) Mining will be completed in phases. As phase 1 is completed, phase 2 will begin.
- 3) Mining could be as deep as 50', depending on suitability of material:
 - 4) As material is mined, external slopes will be left 3:1.
 - 5) Processing is not anticipated at the site.
- 6) Mining will proceed from SE to NW T5N R47W along the intermittent drainage
- 7) Overburden will be stockpiled separately for re-distribution prior to reclamation.



OPERATOR - Richard Fryrear
SCALE - 1" = 500'
DATE - February 17, 2014
SECTION - 2, SW 1/4
TOWNSHIP - 7N
RANGE - 47W
COUNTY - Yuma
PREPARED BY -

Separate stockpiles will be established for overburden. They will also be seeded.

EXHIBIT E – Reclamation Plan

Each of the four pit areas will be sloped when completed. The final use will be for wildlife habitat after the grass has been re-established.

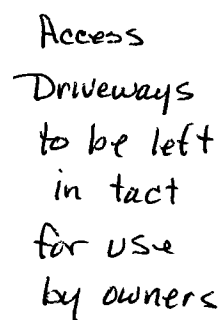
- a) The stockpiled overburden will be spread over the mined areas prior to final reclamation.
- a) The stockpiled topsoil will be replaced before seeding of the pit occurs. There is about 5-6" of topsoil. All of the stockpiled topsoil will be returned. We anticipate seeding the temporary topsoil stockpiles with brome grass to prevent erosion.
- b) Slopes no greater than 3:1 will be left in the completed pit.
- c) Seeding will not occur until an area has been mined and sloped. A cover crop will then be established. The area will then be seeded with brome grass at the rate of 3 lbs. of live seed per acre. The entire mined area will be seeded.
- d) Two or three small depressions may be left in the creek flow area in hopes that water might accumulate and be available for wildlife once the pit is completed. As noted in the previous 110 application (M-1998-071), the Fryrears have already established plum thickets and plantings of cedars on an immediately adjoining CRP strip.
- e) The temporary haul roads will be reclaimed once the mining is complete.
- f) The northeast and southwest portions of the expanded pit will remain as farmground. No reclamation is anticipated in those areas.
- g) There are no other reclamation treatments to note for this site.

A cost estimate for final reclamation has been prepared and is attached.

- 1) Slopes will be left no greater than 3:1
- 2) After re-applying overburden and topsoil, slopes will be shaped and planted with a cover crop
- 3) Once the cover crop is established, the mined areas will be seeded with bromegrass at the rate 3 lbs/acre
- 4) The grassed areas will serve as wildlife habitat

5) All internal haul roads will be reclaimed. T5N R47W

6) Some small depressions may be left along the intermittent drainage to foster water retention for wildlife



No
reclamation
anticipated
here

No reclamation
anticipated
here

Grass, Shrubs, Trees

Co. Rd. 59

OPERATOR - Richard Fryrear
SCALE- 1" = 500'
DATE - February 17, 2014
SECTION - 2, SW 1/4
TOWNSHIP - 7N
RANGE - 47W
COUNTY - Yuma
PREPARED BY -

Fryrear Pit #2 (Amended)

EXHIBIT F – Reclamation Plan Map

The reclamation map shows the following items:

- a) The anticipated physical appearance of the area, correlated to the proposed mining areas and reclamation timetables. It also includes contour lines which portray the direction and rate of slope of all reclaimed lands.
- b) The map also indicated the final land use after reclamation.

EXHIBIT F - FINAL CONTOUR

OPERATOR - Richard Fryrear
SCALE - 1" = 400'
DATE - February 17, 2014
SECTION - 2, SW 1/4
TOWNSHIP - 7N
RANGE - 47W
COUNTY - Yuma
PREPARED BY -

Fryrear Pit #2 (Amended)

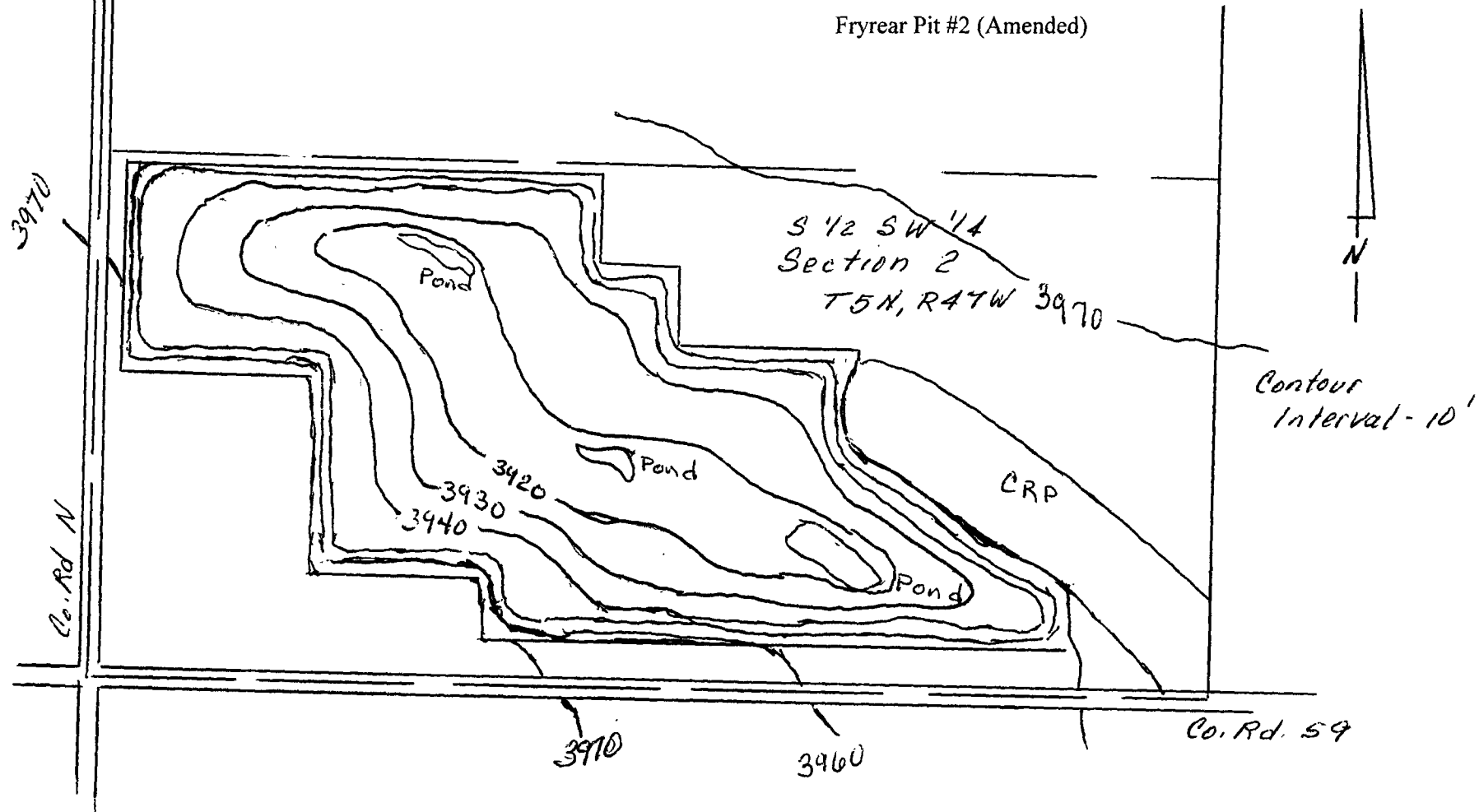


EXHIBIT G – Water Information

- 1) The operation is not expected to directly affect surface or groundwater systems. This project will not have any water requirements for its operation. The pit does have a local, intermittent drainageway flow through it. The only surface water would be drainage that occurs because of a heavy rainfall accumulating in that intermittent drainageway. Rainfall in the area averages 16 inches per year. The site will generally not be impacted by water. The water table in the creek area lies about 150 feet below the surface.
- 2) We plan to file a storm water management plan with the Water Quality Control Division of the Colorado Department of Health.

EXHIBIT H – Wildlife Information

Notice has been sent to the local wildlife conservation officer concerning the proposed 112 gravel pit. Common species in northeast Colorado could include bird species of Cassin's sparrow, chestnut collared longspur, lark bunting, western meadowlark, and ferruginous and Swainson's hawks. Small mammals that might be found include white-tailed and black-tailed jackrabbit, badger, pronghorn antelope, coyote, swift fox, plains pocket gopher, long-tailed weasel, and several species of mice. Reptiles might include the western rattlesnake, race snake, western box turtle, and six-lined racerunner. Other animals and birds common to Yuma County could also be found at the site from time to time.

Based on several visits to the site, no significant wildlife was observed. The site also adjoins many other farmland acres which harbor the same wildlife. There are no known threatened or endangered species. The applicant anticipates no significant impact on wildlife.

EXHIBIT I – Soils Information

A copy of the soils information found in the Yuma County Soils Survey is attached in the pre-mining section.

EXHIBIT J – Vegetation Information

The area to be added to the pit has been farmed. It is dryland farming, which typically allows the ground to lie fallow one year out of two.

EXHIBIT K – Climate

The primary climate at the site is similar throughout the county. Yuma County typically has moderate summers, crisp falls, cool winters, and warm springs.

- Average annual precipitation is 16"
- Annual snowfall 34.7 inches
- Mean annual temperature of 51.1 degrees F.
- Average days of sunshine - 330

EXHIBIT L – Reclamation Costs

Cost Estimate for Reclamation

The Fryrear Pit #2 is comprised of one area of 9.9 acres and three areas of approximate 10 acres each... The areas of excavation will be graded and sloped as they are mined. Stockpiled overburden will be spread before final reclamation. Topsoil will be re-applied to the excavations. The slopes will be fertilized with fertilizer or barnyard manure as indicated by soil tests and then seeded with a cover crop. After the cover crop is established, brome grass will be planted... The cost units below already include labor and fuel. The cover crop, manuring, and grass seeding costs were obtained from the Natural Resource Conservation Service and have been based on Conservation Reserve Program costs. The other unit costs were obtained from a local contractor who is equipped to perform reclamation if Mr. Fryrear were to default on the reclamation plan. The plan is that there will be a maximum of 10 acres open at one time. The cost estimate is therefore based on closure dirt work of a maximum of 10 acres, plus a maximum of 20 acres of seeding. If additional area is opened without reclamation occurring on the previous phase, this cost would be doubled.

	<u>Volumes/Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Item Cost</u>
Backfilling	Not applicable (To be done as mining occurs)		
Grading	32 hours Loader	\$90/hr.	\$2880.00
Topsoil application	32 hours Loader	\$90/hr.	\$2880.00
	32 hours Speedy Mover	\$50/hr.	\$1600.00
Planting of cover crop	19.8 Acres	\$45/hr.	\$ 891.00
Grass Seeding	19.8 Acres	\$45/hr.	\$ 891.00
Building demolition	Not applicable		
Fencing	Electric fence will be used To keep cattle off newly Seeded areas until established	\$250/excav.	\$ 500.00
Mobilization/demobilization (contractors available in Sterling)	1 hour	\$75/hr.	\$ 150.00
TOTAL			<u>\$9,792.00</u>

EXHIBIT M – Other Permits and Licenses

A zoning permit is being obtained from Yuma County

A storm water management plan was previously filed.

No additional permits or licenses are required.

EXHIBIT N – Source of Legal Right to Enter

Richard and Diane Fryrear are the owners of the property in question. A copy of the deed is attached to the application, showing ownership. The Fryrears have now placed the ownership in a trust (Richard D. Fryrear Trust and Diane G. Fryrear Trust).

EXHIBIT O – Owners(s) of Record of Affected Land (Surface Area) and Owners of Substance to be Mined

The surface owner of the property is:

Richard D. Fryrear Trust and Diane G. Fryrear Trust,
Richard and Diane Fryrear, Trustees
8085 Co. Rd. 13
Haxtun, CO 80731

The minerals interests are owned by:

Richard D. Fryrear Trust and Diane G. Fryrear Trust,
Richard and Diane Fryrear, Trustees
(Same as above)

Adjoining Property owners are:

Betty, Kenneth, and Lynette Harms
413 N. Wallace
Haxtun, CO 80731

Lundgren Enterprise, LLC
28886 Co. Rd. 3
Haxtun, CO 80731

Lila Barton
15650 N. Colorado Blvd.
Brighton, CO 80601

Larry Myers
58385 Highway 59
Haxtun, CO 80731

D & S Partnership
50320 Co. Rd. S
Eckley, CO 80727

Lundgren Farms
P. O. Box 247
Haxtun, CO 80731

EXHIBIT P – Municipalities within Two Miles

There are no municipalities within two miles of the proposed mining operation.

EXHIBIT Q – Proof of Mailing of Notices to Board of County Commissioners and Soil Conservation District

Proof of notice is provided.

EXHIBIT R - Proof of Filing with County Clerk and Recorder

Proof of notice is provided.

EXHIBIT S – Permanent Man-made Structures

There are no permanent man-made structures within 200 feet of the affected areas.

ADDENDUM 1

A notice has been posted at the site regarding the proposed 112 gravel pit application. Certification of the posting is attached.

GEOTECHNICAL STABILITY EXHIBIT

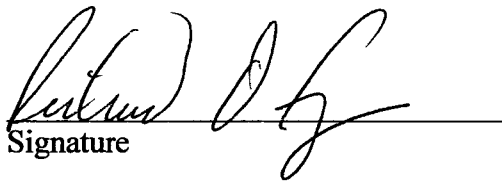
The applicant is not aware of any geological hazards which might affect mining or reclamation at the site. We will be happy to provide information if the Division identifies a condition which we are not aware of.

NOTICE

This site is the location of a proposed construction materials operation. Richard Fryrear, whose address is 8085 Co. Rd. 13, Haxtun, CO 80731 (phone number 970-774-6551), has applied to amend an existing 112 permit by adding 40 acres to the permitted area under the Reclamation Permit with the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board. Anyone wishing to comment on the application may view the application at the Yuma County Clerk or Recorder's office, 310 Ash Street, Wray, CO 80758, and should send comments prior to the end of the public comment period to the Division of Minerals and Geology, 1313 Sherman Street, Room 215, Denver, CO 80203.

Certification:

I, Richard Fryrear, hereby certify that I posted a sign containing the above notice for the proposed permit area known as the Fryrear Pit #2 on February 21, 2014.


Signature

February 21, 2014
Date

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FEB 27 2014

Division of Reclamation

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February 24, 2014, 11:31 am	Delivered	WRAY, CO 80758
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February 24, 2014, 9:40 am	Sorting Complete	WRAY, CO 80758
February 24, 2014, 9:21 am	Arrival at Unit	WRAY, CO 80758
February 21, 2014, 4:02 pm	Dispatched to Sort Facility	HOLYOKE, CO 80734
February 21, 2014, 8:46 am	Acceptance	HOLYOKE, CO 80734

Available Actions

Return Receipt Electronic

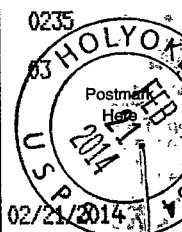
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WRAY CO 80758

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Certified Fee	\$ 3.30
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Total Postage & Fees	\$ 6.26



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Expected Delivery Day: Tuesday, February 25, 2014

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Features:
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February 24, 2014, 9:40 am	Sorting Complete	WRAY, CO 80758
February 24, 2014, 9:21 am	Arrival at Unit	WRAY, CO 80758
February 21, 2014, 4:02 pm	Dispatched to Sort Facility	HOLYOKE, CO 80734
February 21, 2014, 8:45 am	Acceptance	HOLYOKE, CO 80734

Available Actions

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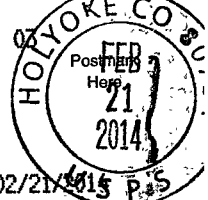
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Total Postage & Fees \$ 6.26

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City, State, ZIP+4 *WRAY, CO 80758*

PS Form 3800, August 2006

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DATE & TIME	STATUS OF ITEM	LOCATION
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February 24, 2014, 9:50 am	Out for Delivery	WRAY, CO 80758
February 24, 2014, 9:40 am	Sorting Complete	WRAY, CO 80758
February 24, 2014, 9:21 am	Arrival at Unit	WRAY, CO 80758
February 21, 2014, 4:02 pm	Dispatched to Sort Facility	HOLYOKE, CO 80734
February 21, 2014, 8:46 am	Acceptance	HOLYOKE, CO 80734

Available Actions

Return Receipt Electronic

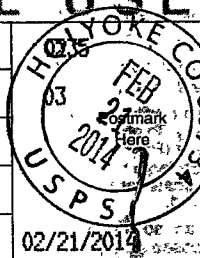
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Postage	\$	\$1.61
Certified Fee		\$3.30
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)		\$1.35
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)		\$0.00
Total Postage & Fees	\$	\$6.26



Track Another Package

What's your tracking (or receipt) number?

Track It

7013 1090 0001 8847 6805

Sent To *Yuma County Clerk*
 Street, Apt. No.,
 or PO Box No. *310 Ash*
 City, State, ZIP+4 *Wray, CO 80758*

PS Form 3800, August 2006

See Reverse for Instru

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February 24, 2014

Mr. Eric Scott
Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety
1313 Sherman Street, Room 215
Denver, CO 80203

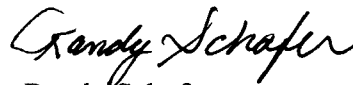
RE: Application for an amendment
Fryrear Pit #2 M-1998-071

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am forwarding an application for an amendment to the Fryrear Pit #2 (M-1998-071) in Phillips County. Copies of the applications have been provided to the County Clerk, County Commissioners, and the local Conservation Board in Phillips County. I have also attached a check and certification of posting a sign at the site. Notice to adjoining landowners and public notice for the newspapers will be sent after you deem the application as complete.

Please let me know what additional information is needed at this time. My mailing address is shown above. I can be reached during working hours at 970-854-3778. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Randy Schafer
Planner

Enclosure: ☒ Original application and one copy for amendment to Fryrear Pit #2
☒ Check for application fee
☒ Proof of Notice to Clerk, Commissioners, and Conservation Dist,
☒ Proof of Posting Sign at the Site

RECEIVED

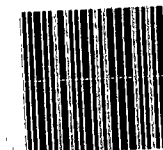
FEB 27 2014

Division of Reclamation,
Mining & Safety

Randy Schaefer
40586 Co. Rd
Horton, Co
80731



1000



80203

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Mr. Eric Scott
Colorado Division of
Reclamation, Mining and Safety
1313 Sherman Street, Room 215
Denver, CO
80203

RECEIVED

FEB

Division of Reclamation
Mining & Safety

Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety

Fee Receipt for M1998071

Richard Fryrear

000000000

Receipt #: 16937

Date: 02/27/2014

Permit: M1998071

Payment Method	Revenue Code	Fee Description/Notes	Amount
5354 msr	4300-03	Minerals Amendment Fees M1998-071	\$2,229.00
Receipt Total:			\$2,229.00