COLORADO
Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety
Department of Natural Resources

MINERALS PROGRAM INSPECTION REPORT
PHONE: (303) 866-3567

The Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety has conducted an inspection of the mining operation noted below. This report documents observations concerning compliance with the terms of the permit and applicable rules and regulations of the Mined Land Reclamation Board.

MINE NAME:	MINE/PROSPECTING ID#:	MINERAL:	COUNTY:
Cresson Project	M-1980-244	Gold	Teller
INSPECTION TYPE:	**INSPECTOR(S):**	**INSP. DATE:**	**INSP. TIME:**
Monitoring	Amy Eschberger, Patrick Lennberg	October 30, 2018	09:45
OPERATOR:	**OPERATOR REPRESENTATIVE:**	**TYPE OF OPERATION:**	
Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company	Justin Bills, Katie Blake, Charles Bissue	112d-3 - Designated Mining Operation	

REASON FOR INSPECTION:	BOND CALCULATION TYPE:	BOND AMOUNT:
Normal I&E Program	None	$208,491,188.00
DATE OF COMPLAINT:	**POST INSP. CONTACTS:**	**JOINT INSP. AGENCY:**
NA	None	None
WEATHER:	**INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE:**	**SIGNATURE DATE:**
Foggy, Snowing	Amy Eschberger	February 13, 2019

GENERAL INSPECTION TOPICS

This list identifies the environmental and permit parameters inspected and gives a categorical evaluation of each. No problems or possible violations were noted during the inspection. The mine operation was found to be in full compliance with Mineral Rules and Regulations of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board for the Extraction of Construction Materials and/or for Hard Rock, Metal and Designated Mining Operations. Any person engaged in any mining operation shall notify the office of any failure or imminent failure, as soon as reasonably practicable after such person has knowledge of such condition or of any impoundment, embankment, or slope that poses a reasonable potential for danger to any persons or property or to the environment; or any environmental protection facility designed to contain or control chemicals or waste which are acid or toxic-forming, as identified in the permit.

(AR) RECORDS---------- N	(FN) FINANCIAL WARRANTY-------- N	(RD) ROADS---------- Y
(HB) HYDROLOGIC BALANCE---------- Y	(BG) BACKFILL & GRADING---------- Y	(EX) EXPLOSIVES--------- N
(PW) PROCESSING WASTE/TAILING---- N	(SF) PROCESSING FACILITIES------- Y	(TS) TOPSOIL---------- N
(MP) GENL MINE PLAN COMPLIANCE- Y	(FW) FISH & WILDLIFE---------- N	(RV) REVEGETATION---- N
(SM) SIGNS AND MARKERS---------- N	(SP) STORM WATER MGT PLAN---- N	(RS) RECL PLAN/COMP-- N
(ES) OVERBURDEN/DEV. WASTE--------- N	(SC) EROSION/SEDIMENTATION--- N	(ST) STIPULATIONS------- N
(AT) ACID OR TOXIC MATERIALS------- N	(OD) OFF-SITE DAMAGE----------N	

Y = Inspected and found in compliance / N = Not inspected / NA = Not applicable to this operation / PB = Problem cited / PV = Possible violation cited

OBSERVATIONS

This was a normal monitoring inspection of the Cresson Project (Permit No. M-1980-244) conducted by Amy Eschberger and Patrick Lennberg of the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (Division). The Division was accompanied by Justin Bills, Katie Blake, and Charles Bissue during the inspection. This is a 112d-3 Designated Mining Operation permitted for 6,007 acres to mine and process gold ore. The site is located between the towns of Cripple Creek and Victor. The approved post-mining land use is a combination of rangeland and wildlife habitat.

The inspection included the following facilities/areas:

- Adsorption-Desorption Recovery Plant No. 2
- Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility
- High Grade Mill Facility
- Arequa Gulch Valley Leach Facility
- Water level readings for both leach facilities

Due to the snow storm moving into the area toward the end of the inspection, the Division was not able to inspect the Globe Hill/Schist Island area as originally planned.

Adsorption-Desorption Recovery Plant No. 2 (ADR-2):

The Division inspected the interior and exterior of the ADR-2 plant (**Photos 1-4**) located in the Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility (SGVLF).

The Division inspected the area where a spill of approximately 4,000 gallons of barren solution occurred on September 29, 2018 from the barren solution tank located at the northwestern exterior edge of the plant (**Photo 5**). The spill occurred due to a valve malfunction which caused the pump at the barren solution tank to shutdown, causing the tank to overflow. The operator notified the Division of this spill on September 30, 2018. The spilled solution was fully contained over the SGVLF triple-lined Pregnant Solution Storage Area (PSSA). The material impacted by the spill was over-excavated and clean fill was brought in to eliminate the potential for tracking the impacted material to unlined areas.

No problems were observed at the ADR-2 plant.

Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility (SGVLF or VLF 2):

The operation is currently advancing the 5th (100 foot) ore lift in the SGVLF, at an elevation of 9,950 feet (**Photo 6**). The Division inspected active leaching surfaces on the SGVLF (**Photos 7 and 8**). The operation is required to minimize ponding of leaching solution to less than 3 feet by 3 feet in area. This is to prevent the ponds from being a wildlife attractant. Active leaching areas were well-ripped to minimize ponding. No significant ponding was observed.

A total of three Leak Detection System (LDS) sumps exist in the SGVLF. These sumps must be inspected by the operator weekly, and sampled and characterized when they contain water. The water should be removed after sampling so it can be determined if water continues to enter the sump. The Division inspected all three LDS sumps for SGVLF, including SG-LDS-1 (**Photos 9 and 10**), SG-LDS-2 (**Photos 11 and 12**), and SG-LDS-3 (**Photos 13 and 14**). All of the sumps inspected were dry.

It should be noted, while inspecting the SG-LDS-3 sump, the Division observed water flowing from the overflow pipe of the freshwater tank (**Photo 15**) located just southwest of the High Grade Mill Facility (HGM) facility. The overflow water was contained by a berm constructed around the edge of the water tank area. According to the operator, overflow from this tank is rare, and the particular event observed during the inspection was caused by a fault in the tank level indicator. The indicator was repaired and the issue has not reoccurred since the inspection (according to email correspondence from the operator received on February 11, 2019). This is not considered an event that requires notification of the Division pursuant to Rule 8.

The Division inspected the reject pile area located at the 10,050 foot elevation level in the SGVLF, just north of the High Grade Mill Facility (**Photo 16**). Placement of this pile was not approved in the permit, thus, the Division cited a problem for this activity in its inspection report for February 27, 2018. The operator submitted Technical Revision No. 100 (TR-100) to address this matter, including plans for temporarily buttressing the reject material until it can be removed down to the DCF, and the liner beneath the pile inspected to ensure it was not damaged by this activity. At the time of the current inspection, the reject pile had been temporarily buttressed by ramping up the 9,950 foot ore lift (**Photo 17**).

During the inspection, the Division inquired about the northern edge of the SGVLF where the operation has completed two 100-foot lifts above the haul road (**Photo 18**). Particularly, the Division wanted to know how the operation plans to continue building out the 9,750 foot and 9,850 foot ore lifts in this portion of the facility, given the liner has only been approved to the 9,650 foot elevation on that side of the facility, and the operation is not approved to dump ore from greater than 100 feet. The Division asked how the ore-stacking plan, as approved in Technical Revision No. 103 (TR-103) will be adhered to in this particular area. The operator emailed a formal response to this question on November 27, 2018. This response stated that once the Phase 2 liner is constructed, a haul road will be ramped down to the bottom of the existing lift. This will allow build-out to be advanced from the bottom up in alignment with the commitments made in TR-103, avoiding dumping from greater than 100 feet. The area will not be built out until the Phase 2 liner has been constructed and its certification reviewed and approved by the Division. The Division had some additional notes on this matter in its inspection report for November 29, 2018, emphasizing this activity will require frequent and detailed coordination between mine planners and equipment operators in order to avoid damage to the liner during the transition to loading the Phase 2 liner.

<u>High Grade Mill (HGM) Facility:</u>

The Division walked around the exterior of the HGM facility to inspect for leaks, spills, and secondary containment issues (**Photos 19-21**). The secondary containment structures had no significant reduction in storage. The Division also inspected the area around the concentrate storage facility (Con Barn) located at the southern edge of the HGM (**Photo 22**). The vat leach circuit on the west side of the HGM continues to be offline (since February of 2018). However, Technical Revision No. 109 (TR-109), approved after the current inspection (on February 5, 2019), allows the existing vat leach tanks to be utilized for surge capacity of neutral pH process solution.

No problems were observed at the HGM facility.

<u>Arequa Gulch Valley Leach Facility (AGVLF or VLF 1):</u>

The current and maximum elevation of ore placement in the AGVLF is 10,400 feet (for Phase V). The Division inspected active leaching surfaces on the AGVLF (**Photo 23**). Active leaching areas were well-ripped to minimize ponding. No significant ponding was observed, including at the 10,400 foot elevation (**Photo 24**),

where significant ponding was observed by the Division during the July 26, 2018 aerial inspection, and some ponding remained during the September 27, 2018 inspection. This problem was considered abated after the current inspection.

A total of 15 Leak Detection System (LDS) sumps exist in the AGVLF. The Division inspected six of these LDS sumps, including AG-LDS-1 (**Photos 25 and 26**) and AG-LDS-9 (**Photos 27 and 28**; located near the ADR-1 plant in Phase I), AG-LDS-2 (**Photos 29 and 30**; located near the External Storage Pond in Phase I), AG-LDS-3 (**Photos 31 and 32**; located just west of AG-LDS-2 in Phase II), and AG-LDS-12 (**Photos 33 and 34**) and AG-LDS-13 (**Photos 35 and 36**; located at the northern edge of the crusher area, in Phase IV). AG-LDS-1, AG-LDS-2 and AG-LDS-12 had some sediment and a minor amount of water (< 2 inches). AG-LDS-3 had a minor amount of water. The other sumps inspected were dry. The operator indicated the sumps with water had been recently sampled. The Division recommends the operator clean out any sediment and/or water from the sumps that have been sampled as soon as possible.

In its inspection report sent on September 27, 2018, the Division recommended a raise or barrier for some of the LDS sumps where the ground surface was close to the top of the sump. The Division specified this should be done for AG-LDS-1 and AG-LDS-13. During the current inspection, the Division observed the ground surface had been excavated around these sumps, per the Division's recommendations. This should help minimize debris deposition and surface runoff into the sumps. Keeping sediment and snow away from the immediate area of the tops of the sumps will require consistent attention and maintenance by the operation.

<u>Water level readings for both leach facilities:</u>

The Division recorded water level readings from transducers for the AGVLF high volume solution collection system (HVSCS; **Photo 37**), pond piezometers, and low volume solution collection system (LVSCS) for Phases I, II/III, IV, and V. Readings were also recorded from the transducers for the SGVLF HVSCS (**Photo 38**; pond piezometer, and LVSCS. The values recorded during this inspection are presented on the enclosed **Attachment A**. All recorded values were below their respective reporting limits.

In its inspection report sent on August 31, 2018, the Division noted an issue with the readings for AGVLF Phase IV HVSCS, specifically, that pumps #307, #308, and #309 were reading higher than the transducer pipe (#310). The Division would expect the transducer pipe to read higher than the pumps given that it should be located outside of the cone of depression created by the pumps. The operator believes the Phase IV pump values are reading artificially higher due to solution inflow across the pump area from the back side of Phase V. In efforts to obtain more accurate readings from the transducer pipe [which should give the maximum water level present in the Phase IV Pregnant Solution Storage Area (PSSA)], in August of 2018, the operator installed a new pipe and transducer for #310 on the other side of the pumps to reduce influence from the Phase V solution inflow. This does not resolve the issue of getting artificially high readings at the Phase IV pumps. The readings taken during the Division's September 27, 2018 inspection (after the new pipe installation) showed higher water levels for the Phase IV transducer pipe (38.0 feet) than for the pumps (max = 30.4 feet), as expected. However, readings taken during the current inspection show water levels for the pipe (45.9 feet) to be very similar to water levels at the pumps (max = 46.1 feet).

Due to the complicated nature of the AGVLF phasing and solution routing/inflows through the phases, it appears that the transducer pipe readings may not necessarily be representative of the highest water levels present in the PSSAs. This does not change anything with respect to the operator's water level reporting for the PSSAs, as the operation is already required to report any HVSCS water level reading that exceeds the 80% capacity of its respective PSSA. However, the Division does intend to discuss with the operator the value of

submitting a 3D model of the AGVLF (or some other method appropriate for understanding the system), showing the sill elevations of all PSSAs and potential flowpaths through the phases with respect to the water level monitoring locations.

Close-out meeting:

The Division had a close-out meeting with the operator at their Victor office which included discussion of the following:

- The operator has completed installing wildlife fencing for the year (from Globe Hill/Schist Island area to the WHEX area). Installation of the wildlife fencing was approved (on December 29, 2017) with Technical Revision No. 91 (TR-91). TR-91 includes a proposed schedule for installing the wildlife fence in segments, starting in 2017 and ending in 2022. The operator committed to providing the Division with an as-built map of the completed segments of fence line with a technical description of how each segment was built.

- The corrective actions required for the problem cited in the Division's inspection report sent on August 3, 2018. The problem was cited for inconsistent reporting of groundwater monitoring data for all parameters with approved Numeric Protection Levels (NPLs) in the quarterly monitoring reports provided to the Division, and for failure to provide notification of an exceedance in an approved NPL within 5 working days of learning that such exceedance exists, as required by Rule 3.1.7(9). The operator began providing the Division with notification of NPL exceedances on August 22, 2018. The operator's 3rd quarter 2018 water monitoring report, submitted on October 24, 2018, was intended to address the first part of the required corrective actions. The Division informed the operator during the inspection it may have follow-up comments on the submittal. The Division sent a letter to the operator after the inspection (on November 1, 2018) identifying items in the 3rd quarter 2018 report that required clarification and/or revision in order to satisfy the corrective actions. These items were addressed in the revised 3rd quarter report submitted on December 3, 2018. Therefore, the problem cited in the Division's August 3, 2018 inspection report is considered abated.

- The operator intends to submit a Technical Revision soon to propose revisions to the groundwater and surface water monitoring plan for the site. Some of the proposed changes discussed include removing surface water monitoring station GV-03 as a compliance location (due to it typically being dry), adding surface water monitoring location GV-04 (downgradient of the diatreme boundary where Grassy Creek has flow) as a compliance monitoring location, removing surface water monitoring stations as compliance locations if they are monitored and the results reported to the CDPHE, WQCD in accordance with the operator's discharge permit, proposing NPLs for all compliance surface water monitoring locations, and potentially adding one or more of the existing CRMW-5 series groundwater monitoring wells in Arequa Gulch as a compliance location.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Interior view of Adsorption-Desorption Recovery Plant No. 2 (ADR-2) located in Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility.

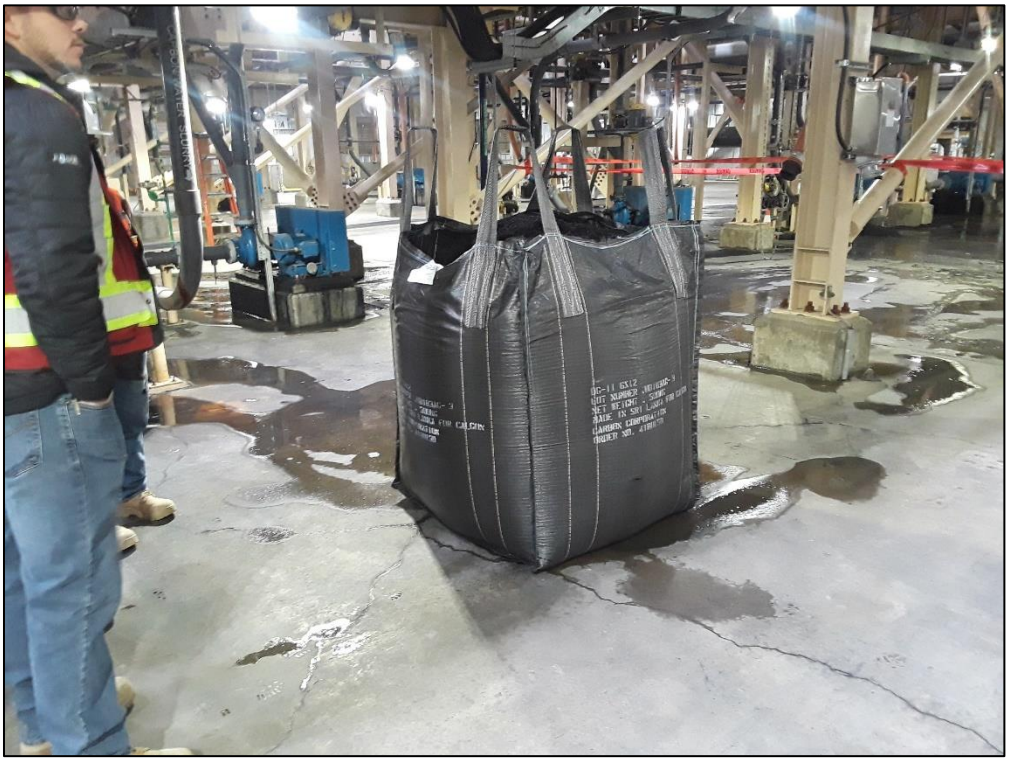

Photo 2. Interior view of Adsorption-Desorption Recovery Plant No. 2 (ADR-2) located in Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility.

Photo 3. Exterior view of Adsorption-Desorption Recovery Plant No. 2 (ADR-2) located in Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility, showing northeast side of building.

Photo 4. Exterior view of Adsorption-Desorption Recovery Plant No. 2 (ADR-2) located in Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility, showing southeast side of building.

Photo 5. Exterior view of Adsorption-Desorption Recovery Plant No. 2 (ADR-2) located in Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility, showing northwest side of building. Barren solution tank at left overflowed on 9/29/18 due to a valve malfunction. Material impacted by the spill was removed and replaced with clean fill material.

Photo 6. View looking north across Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility, showing operation advancing 5th (100 foot) ore lift at an elevation of 9,950 feet (circled).

Photo 7. View looking west across Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility. No significant ponding was observed on leaching surfaces.

Photo 8. View looking west from HGM area across Squaw Gulch Valley Leach Facility. No significant ponding was observed on leaching surfaces.

Photo 9. View of SG-LDS-1 sump (circled) located at southern edge of SGVLF.

Photo 10. View looking inside of SG-LDS-1 sump located at southern edge of SGVLF, showing sump dry during inspection.

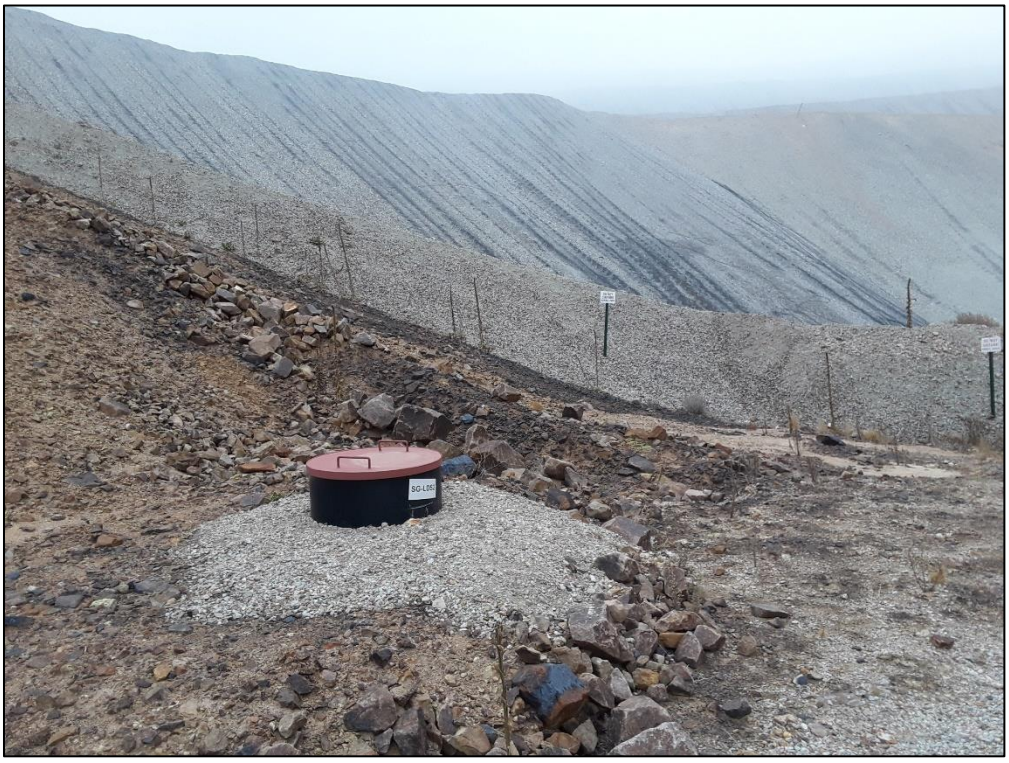

Photo 11. View of SG-LDS-2 sump located at southwestern edge of SGVLF.

Photo 12. View looking inside of SG-LDS-2 sump located at southwestern edge of SGVLF, showing sump dry during inspection.

Photo 13. View of SG-LDS-3 sump located at eastern edge of SGVLF.

Photo 14. View looking inside of SG-LDS-3 sump located at eastern edge of SGVLF, showing sump dry during inspection.

Photo 15. View looking west, showing water flowing from overflow pipe (circled) of freshwater tank located just southwest of HGM facility. The water was contained by a berm constructed around the edge of the water tank area.

Photo 16. View looking southeast, showing approximate 10,050 foot lift (circled in yellow) placed in northeastern portion of SGVLF, just north of HGM facility. This photo was taken from the Division's 2/27/18 inspection report.

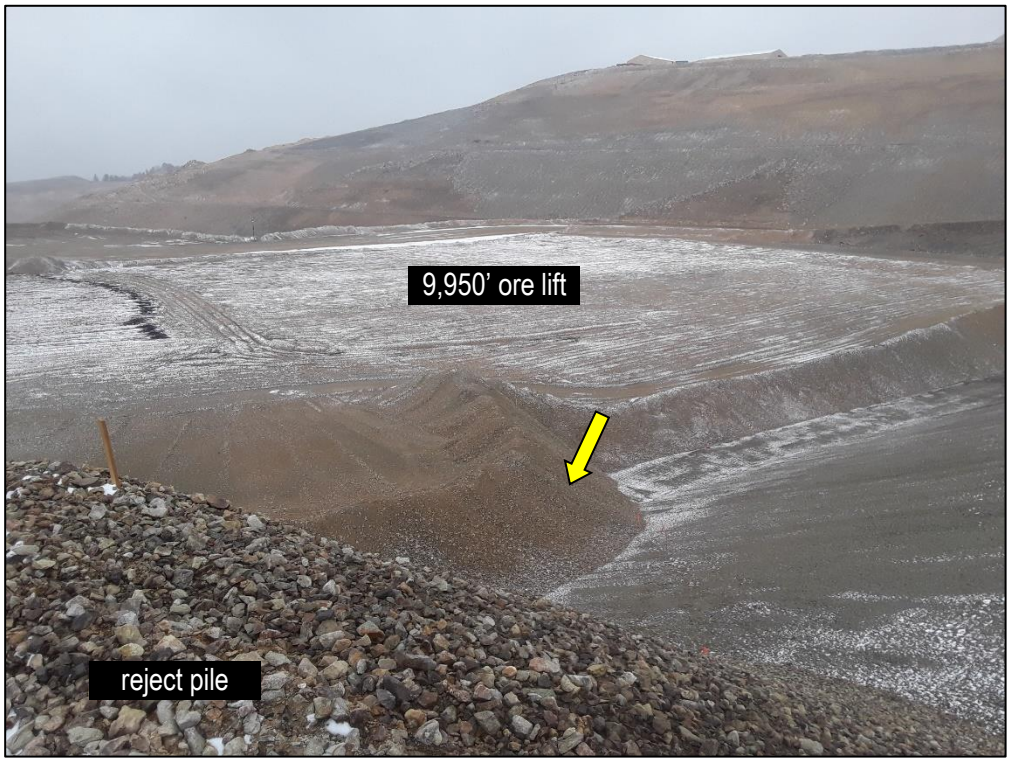

Photo 17. View looking northwest from edge of reject pile at 10,040 foot elevation (shown in Photo 16), showing pile temporarily buttressed by ramp from 9,950 foot ore lift (indicated with arrow).

Photo 18. View looking across northwestern portion of SGVLF where operation has completed two 100-foot lifts (at 9,750 feet and 9,850 feet) above the haul road. The Division inquired how the ore-stacking plan approved in TR-103 will be adhered to in this particular area (circled).

Photo 19. Exterior view of High Grade Mill facility, showing east side of building. Note secondary containment structure has no significant reduction in storage.

Photo 20. Exterior view of High Grade Mill facility, showing east side of building. Note secondary containment structures have no significant reduction in storage.

Photo 21. Exterior view of High Grade Mill facility, showing east side of building. Note secondary containment structure has no significant reduction in storage.

Photo 22. View of concentrate storage facility (Con Barn) located at southern edge of High Grade Mill facility.

Photo 23. View looking across top of Arequa Gulch Valley Leach Facility. No significant ponding was observed on leaching surfaces.

Photo 24. View looking across top of Arequa Gulch Valley Leach Facility at the 10,400 foot elevation, where significant ponding was observed during the 7/26/18 aerial inspection, and some ponding remained during the 9/27/18 inspection. No ponding was observed in this area during this inspection.

Photo 25. View of AG-LDS-1 sump located near ADR-1 plant in Phase I of AGVLF.

Photo 26. View looking inside of AG-LDS-1 sump located near ADR-1 plant in Phase I of AGVLF, showing sump contained some sediment and water.

Photo 27. View of AG-LDS-9 sump (circled) located near ADR-1 plant in Phase I of AGVLF.

Photo 28. View looking inside of AG-LDS-9 sump located near ADR-1 plant in Phase I of AGVLF, showing sump dry during inspection.

Photo 29. View of AG-LDS-2 sump located near External Storage Pond in Phase II of AGVLF.

Photo 30. View inside of AG-LDS-2 sump located near External Storage Pond in Phase II of AGVLF, showing sump contained some sediment and water.

Photo 31. View of AG-LDS-3 sump located just west of AG-LDS-2 sump in Phase II of AGVLF.

Photo 32. View looking inside of AG-LDS-3 sump located just west of AG-LDS-2 sump in Phase II of AGVLF, showing sump had some water during inspection.

Photo 33. View of AG-LDS-12 sump located at northern edge of crusher area in Phase IV of AGVLF.

Photo 34. View looking inside of AG-LDS-12 sump located at northern edge of crusher area in Phase IV of AGVLF, showing sump had some sediment and water during inspection.

Photo 35. View of AG-LDS-13 sump located at northern edge of crusher area in Phase IV of AGVLF.

Photo 36. View looking inside of AG-LDS-13 sump located at northern edge of crusher area in Phase IV of AGVLF, showing sump dry during inspection.

Photo 37. View looking northeast, showing AGVLF Phase II/III HVSCS pumps from which PSSA water level readings are recorded.

Photo 38. View looking northwest, showing SGVLF HVSCS pumps from which PSSA water level readings are recorded.

Inspection Contact Address

Mike Schaffner
CC&V Gold Mining Company
P.O. Box 191
Victor, CO 80860

Encl: Attachment A – CC&V Water Level Inspection Readings

Cc: Justin Bills, CC&V
Justin Raglan, CC&V
Patrick Lennberg, DRMS
Tim Cazier, DRMS
Elliott Russell, DRMS
Michael Cunningham, DRMS

CC&V VLF Water Level Inspection Readings

Previous Results

Date:			3/29/18	6/28/18	7/31/18	9/27/18	10/30/18		Notes
AREQUA VLF:		**EPS:**	TC1	AME	TC1	TC1	AME		
Phase I HVSC & Pond Piezometers		TIME:		12:16		10:28	11:17		
Note: 80% cap. @ 63.75 ft	Max. of Pump #299, #300, #301, 302, or #303 (Circle Pump #)	(ft)	--		--	53.5	56.2		
	Pond Lvl / XDCR #1	(ft)	--	13.1	--	52.9	11.2		
	System Press / XDCR #2	(ft)	--	12.4	--	38.3	15.1		system head
Phase I Low Volume Solution Collection		TIME:		12:22			11:14		
Note: Req'd < 2 ft	Piezo #1 (HAND)	(ft)	--	0.63	--	--	0.66		
	Piezo #2 (AUTO)	(ft)	--	0.79	--	--	0.79		
Phase II & III HVSC & Pond Piezometer		TIME:		12:21			11:00		
Note: 80% @ 49.4 ft	Max. of XDCR #4, #5, or #6 (Circle XDCR #)	(ft)	--	16.9	--	--	34.7		
	Piezo (Pipe)	(ft)	--	30.9	--	--	32.7		
Phase II & III Low Volume Solution Collection		TIME:		12:24			11:02		
Note: Req'd < 2 ft	Pump / XDCR #1 (AUTO)	(ft)	--	0.71	--	--	0.57		
	Pump / XDCR #2 (AUTO)	(ft)	--	0.25	--	--	0.48		
Phase IV High Volume Solution Collection		TIME:	12:43	12:43		11:40	12:07		
Note: 80% cap. @ 56.5 ft	Max. of Pump #307, #308, or #309 (Circle Pump #)	(ft)	36.3	18.1	should be fixed < 1 wk	30.4	46.1		
	XDCR pipe (#310 Resv'd)	(ft)	17.1	11.7	--	38.0	45.9		
Phase IV Low Volume Solution Collection		TIME:		12:45		11:47	12:11		
Note: Req'd < 24"	Pump / XDCR #1	(in)	--	7.4	--	11.2	15.2		
	Pump / XDCR #2	(in)	--	11.6	--	12.3	12.6		
Phase V High Volume Solution Collection		TIME:					13:25		
Note: 80% cap. @ 36.5 ft	Max. of XDCR #311, #312, #313, or #314 (Circle XDCR #)	(ft)	--	--	--	--	31.1		
Phase V Low Volume Solution Collection		TIME:					13:26		
Note: Req'd < 24"	XDCR #001	(in)	--	--	--	--	13.72		
	XDCR #002	(in)	--	--	--	--	15.7		
External Pond Low Volume Solution Collection		TIME:							
Note: Req'd < 24"	Pump / XDCR #1-EXT (AUTO)	(in)	--	--	--	--	--		
	Pump / XDCR #2-EXT (AUTO)	(in)	--	--	--	--	--		
Underdrain Discharge Area		TIME:							
Note: 1 ℓ/sec = 15.85 gpm	South Underdrain (S U/D)	(gpm)	--	--	--	--	--		
	4" Pipe Discharge AG 01 Spring Pipe	(gpm)	--	--	--	--	--		
	NPDES Discharge AG 1.5 -001A	(gpm)	--	--	--	--	--		
	North Underdrain (N U/D)	(gpm)	--	--	--	--	--		
	24-inch Solid Pipe	(gpm)	--	--	--	--	--		
Arequa Gulch Monitor Well Pumpback System		TIME:							
Data first collected by DRMS 3/8/12	35A	(in)	--	--	--	--	--		
	63B	(ft)	--	--	--	--	--		
	B63	(gpm)	--	--	--	--	--		
	A35	(gpm)	--	--	--	--	--		
SQUAW GULCH VLF High Vol. SC:		TIME:		11:27	10:12		10:24		
Note: 80% cap. @ 94 ft	LIT #88301 (north end)	(ft)	--	46.56	70.76	--	55.59		
	LIT #88303	(ft)	--	46.37	70.07	--	54.8		
	LIT #88305	(ft)	--	45.7	70.07	--	54.97		
	LIT #88307 (south end)	(ft)	--	45.24	69.55	--	54.6		
	Piezometer-LIT #88314	(ft)	--	52.7	77.09	--	62.72		
SQUAW GULCH VLF Low Vol. SC:		TIME:		11:35	10:27		10:27		
Note: Req'd < 24"	Leachate Pump 1	(in)	--	9.3	pump pulled	--	6.4		
	Leachate Pump 2	(in)	--	8.2	12.7	--	6.7		