STATE OF COLORADO

Cazier - DNR, Tim <tim.cazier@state.co.us>

Pikeview TR M-1977-211

1 message

Kos, Paul <paul.kos@stantec.com> Fri, May 8, 2020 at 12:04 PM
To: "Cazier - DNR, Tim" <tim.cazier@state.co.us>
Cc: Jerald Schnabel <Jerald_Schnabel@castleaggregate.com>

Tim,

Please find attached the Technical Revision to change the PMLU for the Pikeview Quarry. Also attached is a copy of the check for the TR. Let me know if you have any questions.

Paul Kos P.E.

Senior Geological Engineer

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2 attachments

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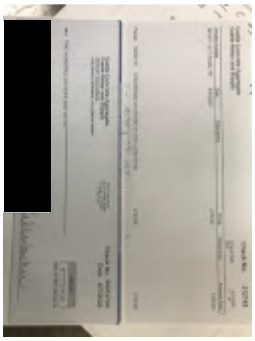

Pikeview TR to Amend4_AR4_05may2020.pdf
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CONTINENTAL MATERIALS CORPORATION

PIKEVIEW QUARRY

M-1977-211

Permit Amendment 4

Submitted to

Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety

In Compliance with the

Mineral Rules and Regulations

of the

Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board

for the

Extraction of Construction Materials

And Section 34-32.5-102 of the Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials

May 5, 2020

May 5, 2020

Re: Technical Revision to Change to Post-Mining Land Use
Permit Amendment 4, Pikeview Quarry, M-1977-211

Dear Mr. Cazier:

Pursuant to Rule 1.8.1(5) of the Mineral Rules and Regulations of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board for the Extraction of Construction Materials (the "Rules"), Continental Materials Corporation ("CMC") hereby notifies the Office of Mined Land Reclamation within the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (the "Office") of a proposed change in post-mining land use applicable to Permit Amendment No. 4 to the Section 112 Reclamation Permit (No. M-1977-211) (the "Permit") relating to CMC's operations at the Pikeview Quarry.

CMC's pending application for Amendment No. 4 indicates that the post-mining land use for the entirety of the affected land subject to the Permit will be wildlife habitat. CMC recently executed an agreement with the City of Colorado Springs to purchase the Pikeview Quarry and neighboring parcels to expand the City's recreational offerings. Therefore, CMC proposes to include recreation in the post-mining land use. This is consistent with the Forest Service Environmental Assessment for the Pikeview Quarry, which recommended improving wildlife habitat and providing dispersed recreation. The post-mining land use would be designated as recreation use for the portions of the affected land that are privately owned, and the portions of affected land that are owned by the United States Forest Service will have post-mining land use of wildlife habitat and recreation. Each area and its respective uses are depicted on the map attached to this letter as ExhibitF-3. The change in post-mining land use will not require any further changes to the substance of CMC's reclamation plan. For example, these changes will not alter CMC's plan to reclaim the highwall of Pikeview Quarry, nor will it have any effect on CMC's grading plan, geotechnical stability analysis, or revegetation plan. The proposed reclamation plan promotes reclamation considering the slope gradients better promote recreation (i.e. mountain biking) than slopes with shallower gradients per communication with City of Colorado Springs Parks and Open Space staff.

Rule 1.8.1 governs changes to a pending permit amendment application. Rule 1.8.1(5) empowers the Office to decide whether CMC's proposed "change in post-mining land use requires a change in the Reclamation Plan and whether such change shall require a Technical Revision or Permit Amendment."

Here, simply acknowledging that portions of the land will likely be used in the future for recreation in addition to wildlife habitat has no effect on the substance of CMC's proposed reclamation plan. This change can be accomplished by simple edits to page 4 of the permit application form, the addition of a few sentences to Exhibit E to Amendment No. 4 (describing CMC's Reclamation Plan), and an additional map included in Exhibit F. The change will <u>not</u> require any further substantive alteration to CMC's permit

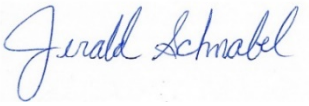
application, and the plan for the reclamation and final state of Pikeview Quarry will be otherwise wholly unaltered. As a result, it is appropriate for the Office to exercise its authority under Rule 1.8.1(5) to determine that this proposed change to the Reclamation Plan may be accomplished through a Technical Revision.

A copy of the Technical Revision has been provided via United States Postal Service to the El Paso County Clerk and Recorder. The certified mail receipt is attached. While not required, a copy of this Technical Revision has also been provided to the objector to Amendment No. 4.

A check for the review fee has been provided separately; however, a copy of the check has been included as requested.

We are happy to cooperate with the Office to answer any further questions it might have regarding CMC's proposed change in post-mining land use under its pending application for Amendment No. 4.

Sincerely,



Jerald Schnabel
Continental Materials Corporation

COLORADO DIVISION OF RECLAMATION, MINING AND SAFETY
1313 Sherman Street, Room 215, Denver, Colorado 80203 ph(303) 866-3567

REQUEST FOR TECHNICAL REVISION (TR) COVER SHEET

File No.: M- 1977-211 Site Name: Pikeview Quarry

County El Paso TR# *(DRMS Use only)*

Permittee: Continental Materials Corp

Operator (If Other than Permittee):

Permittee Representative: Jerald Schnabel

Please provide a brief description of the proposed revision:

This TR proposes to add recreation as a post mining land use. The existing PMLU of wildlife habitat will remain. No changes to the reclamation plan are required.

As defined by the Minerals Rules, a Technical Revision (TR) is: "a change in the permit or application which does not have more than a minor effect upon the approved or proposed Reclamation or Environmental Protection Plan." The Division is charged with determining if the revision as submitted meets this definition. If the Division determines that the proposed revision is beyond the scope of a TR, the Division may require the submittal of a permit amendment to make the required or desired changes to the permit.

The request for a TR is not considered "filed for review" until the appropriate fee is received by the Division (as listed below by permit type). Please submit the appropriate fee with your request to expedite the review process. After the TR is submitted with the appropriate fee, the Division will determine if it is approvable within 30 days. If the Division requires additional information to approve a TR, you will be notified of specific deficiencies that will need to be addressed. If at the end of the 30 day review period there are still outstanding deficiencies, the Division must deny the TR unless the permittee requests additional time, in writing, to provide the required information.

There is no pre-defined format for the submittal of a TR; however, it is up to the permittee to provide sufficient information to the Division to approve the TR request, including updated mining and reclamation plan maps that accurately depict the changes proposed in the requested TR.

Required Fees for Technical Revision by Permit Type - Please mark the correct fee and submit it with your request for a Technical Revision.

Permit Type	**Required TR Fee**	**Submitted** (mark only one)
110c, 111, 112 construction materials, and 112 quarries	$216	☑
112 hard rock (not DMO)	$175	☐
110d, 112d(1, 2 or 3)	$1006	☐

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

☐ Cropland(CR)	☐ Pastureland(PL)	☐ General Agriculture(GA)
☐ Rangeland(RL)	☐ Forestry(FR)	☐ Wildlife Habitat(WL)
☐ Residential(RS)	☑ Recreation(RC)	☐ Industrial/Commercial(IC)
☐ Developed Water Resources(WR)		☐ Solid Waste Disposal(WD)

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

☐ Cropland(CR)	☐ Pastureland(PL)	☐ General Agriculture(GA)
☐ Rangeland(RL)	☐ Forestry(FR)	☑ Wildlife Habitat(WL)
☐ Residential(RS)	☐ Recreation(RC)	☐ Industrial/Commercial(IC)
☐ Developed Water Resources(WR)		

14. **Method of Mining**: Briefly explain mining method (e.g. truck/shovel): Ripping, dozer push, truck and shovel, with drill and blast as needed

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

13.1 Briefly explain mining method (e.g. truck/shovel): Crushing, screening, washing and stockpiling of aggregate materials

List any designated chemicals or acid-producing materials to be used or stored within permit area: Vehicle fuel

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

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

This amendment is a revision to the reclamation plan to stabilize and reclaim the quarry with a new plan that reduces the volume of earthworks and reduces the visibility of the quarry. The ~~amendment is necessary due to little to no future mining at the property. The applicant has~~ reassessed the reclamation plan as part of its review of the staged approach to reclamation and ~~developed an approach that is better suited for the site.~~
The amendment also changes the primary post-mining land use to recreation. Part of the affected area will be reclaimed to recreation and wildlife habitat and the remaining areas will be recreation.

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EXHIBIT E
RECLAMATION PLAN

Overview of Reclamation Plan

The post-mining land use (PMLU) for the Pikeview Quarry will be wildlife habitat and recreation. Lands owned by USFS will have a PMLU of wildlife habitat and recreation, which is consistent with the approved Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project. The EA also specifies a goal of using the lands for dispersed recreation; however, the reclamation plan will focus solely on wildlife habitat for USFS lands. Private lands will have a PMLU of recreation; a recent (April 2020) agreement between CMC and the City of Colorado Springs specifies that the City will purchase the mine property for recreational uses. The property transfer will occur following grading and seeding but before the site is fully revegetated. The City is still evaluating the types of recreation, and no trails or other development designs have been prepared as of this date. The proposed reclamation plan slopes and vegetation are compatible with recreational uses per discussions with City staff, and no changes to the plan beyond adding recreation as a PMLU are necessary. The surrounding land uses remain National Forest to the west and residential to the east. CMC has reassessed the reclamation plan as part of its review of the staged approach to reclamation and developed an approach that is better suited for the site. The reclamation and mining plan that is part of this application was developed to reduce the volume of the excess material required to stabilize and reclaim the Pikeview Quarry.

Topsoil will be stripped and initially stockpiled, prior to reclamation construction. Both on-site and imported topsoil will be utilized for surface reclamation. Imported materials will be temporarily stockpiled at the elevation of the shop bench prior to placement in the backfill slope to allow proper placement of the material by personnel familiar with the site requirements. The areas that will be topsoiled will be underlain by a minus nine-inch sub-base material produced from the fine-grained granitic materials, any available surplus limestone fines, and imported soil. Disturbed areas will be revegetated using trees, shrubs, and grasses.

Reclamation Quantities and Phasing

The Applicant will apply the salvaged topsoil available on site and the imported topsoil from the public on disturbed areas as the backfilled slope reaches the design topography. Importing soil from offsite will continue throughout reclamation activities, and the material will be placed on the backfilled slope as it is received. Grading the upper highwall slopes and the lower borrow areas will commence shortly after permit approval, and these materials will provide the initial buttress of the landslide. As construction in each area is completed, it will be covered with topsoil and seeded. This concurrent grading and reclamation will allow vegetation to be established throughout much of the site prior to the end of the project.

A minimum of six inches of topsoil will be placed on the fill slope. Where shot rock is present, a sub-base material made of surplus granite and limestone materials will be placed over the rock prior to topsoil redistribution. This minus nine-inch sub-base will create a good transition material from shot rock to topsoil, increasing the stability of the surface layers of the slopes. The shot rock will be "run of mine" material and will be a mixture of fine-grained to boulder sized material. The fines included in the shot rock will fill the void spaces. Additionally, compaction of the shot rock during placement and placement and compaction of the subgrade will fill any remaining void spaces. Ideally, tree planting and grass seeding will occur in conjunction with, and closely behind, grading of the final reclaimed slopes.

Final Grading, Slopes, and Drainage

The grading plan is described in Exhibit D. The quarry will primarily be reclaimed by backfilling the pit area and placing a backfilled slope to cover and buttress the landslide area. The grading will be completed using traditional construction equipment, and minimal blasting is expected to be required to create the upper highwall slopes. Reclamation of the current highwalls in the mining area will start above the current disturbance and continue downward to create the reclamation surface. Weathered granite will be pushed downhill into place or for loading and transportation to the fill zone. Drilling and blasting will create rock slopes with an overall slope of 1:1 (H:V). This slope will contain rock highwalls and vegetated benches. The lower slopes will be backfilled and graded to 2.25:1 (H:V). Steep slopes throughout the quarry will be used as borrow locations for the backfilled slope, and these borrow areas will be reclaimed once each area has been graded to the reclamation topography.

Storm water from all areas of disturbance will be directed into the existing sedimentation systems for the mine. After the water is clarified it will be discharged into existing drainages. A CDPS discharge permit for the current operations already exists. Surface run off from the hills above the disturbed areas will be diverted around the stabilized and reclaimed slope. The reclamation drainage plan is included in Exhibit G.

Topsoil Preservation

Topsoil will be salvaged from areas previously reclaimed that need to be disturbed while implementing this plan. From analysis of previous project documents and CDRMS permit amendments, the topsoil thicknesses on newly disturbed acreages is approximately six inches thick. The topsoil tends to be poor on southern slopes and more organic on the northern slopes. Woody materials will be removed prior to salvage, and either removed from the area, chipped to incorporate into subsoils, or used as brush windrows for the stormwater plan

Topsoil will be stockpiled for use in reclamation as plant growth medium. The location of current topsoil stockpile locations and the proposed new topsoil stockpile(s) can be found on Exhibit C-1. CMC estimates that approximately 40,000 cubic yards of topsoil are stockpiled on site in two stockpiles. Approximately 20,000 cubic yards are on the northern stockpile, and these are reserved for use on USFS land. The southern stockpile also contains approximately 20,000 cubic yards of topsoil, which can be used for reclamation anywhere on the site. Reclaiming the site requires disturbing approximately 20 acres of native or reclaimed land, which is expected to yield 16,000 cubic yards of topsoil. The remaining 56,000 cubic yards of topsoil will be imported, or a growth medium will be mixed onsite. Soil will continue to be imported from offsite projects, and soil identified as suitable for use as topsoil will be stockpiled separately from other imported soils. Alternatively, a growth medium will be generated by mixing available soils with organic materials. Creating a growth medium is a common process when reclaiming mine sites where fertilizer, wood chips, compost, or other available organic material is mixed with the soil to provide the necessary nutrients. Approximately 1,700 cubic yards of organic material will be required to generate the growth medium. The growth media will primarily be tested for nutrients. The growth medium will also be tested using planters to demonstrate that it will sustain grasses and/or trees. Based on the results of the trials, CMC may amend the growth media mixture with DRMS approval. Imported topsoil and growth medium piles will be maintained near the plant area and hauled to the reclaimed slopes when they are ready for final planting and seeding. CMC has obtained and commits to maintaining the 1,700 yards of organic material necessary to create the growth medium. Stockpiles will be stabilized with vegetative cover or other means to protect from erosion.

Subsoil Generation

Subsoils will provide a plant growth medium between the regraded materials and the topsoil. The weathered granite will be stockpiled and mixed with any available limestone fines or chipped woody materials to extend the rooting zone for plants. Highly weathered granite that is excavated during grading will be stockpiled, when conditions are suitable for safe operations, for use as subsoil between the re-grade and the topsoil. Alternatively, imported soil will be used for subsoil when available.

Topsoil Application

The Applicant will apply the salvaged topsoil from the site and imported topsoil from the public on reclaimed areas. Topsoil will be placed to a minimum thickness of 0.5 foot. A 1.0-foot thick subgrade of weathered granite will be placed over areas where shot rock remains at the surface; this is only expected to occur at the uppermost elevations of the graded slope considering the lower slopes will be constructed with fill dirt. Ideally, broadcast seeding should occur within five days of spreading the topsoil, otherwise mechanical roughening of the surface crust (formed by precipitation) may be needed prior to seeding operations. Topsoil will be applied to all disturbed areas, approximately 139.10 acres. Rock slopes with gradients steeper than 2:1 will be left as

bare rock to mimic the topography and natural features surrounding the site, and approximately 2 acres will be left as a rock slope. Benches on the rock slopes will be topsoiled and vegetated. The Plan requires 112,000 LCY of topsoil, which will consist of on-site topsoil, imported topsoil, and growth medium. Additionally, topsoil may be generated onsite by mixing decomposed granite with wood chips and/or compost.

CMC will discourage the donation of topsoil with weeds and will perform noxious weed management using backpack weed sprayers as needed.

Revegetation

Affected areas will be revegetated in such a way as to encourage a diverse, effective, and long-lasting vegetative cover that is capable of self-regeneration without continued dependence on irrigation, soil amendments, or fertilizer. Revegetation throughout the mine site will differ depending on surface ownership, elevation, and availability of water. The revegetation plan has not changed from the current plan. The western portion of the mine site is on National Forest System (NFS) lands. The 2001 EA sought re-establishment of a Douglas Fir-Ponderosa pine forest on 2:1 slopes on this parcel, and these coniferous species will be planted on slopes above 7450'. Prior reclamation plans included a pinyon juniper revegetation plan between 7450' and 7250' on private surface. As an expansion of their prior plans, the applicant has identified a mixed shrub community of Gambel's Oak and Mountain Mahogany from approximately 7250' to the base of the property. The acreages associated with these vegetation types are summarized in Table E-1.

Table E-1 Revegetation Summary

Vegetation Type	Area (ac)
Douglas Fir-Ponderosa Pine	32.18
Pinyon-Juniper	37.52
Gambel's Oak-Mt. Mahogany	69.40
Total	139.10

Trees in the higher elevations (above 7450') will be planted on the graded slopes to provide visual diversity at a rate of 43 trees per acre, with the anticipation that there will be a 70% survival rate of 30 trees per acre. According to the Pikeview Quarry EA, the dominate coniferous forest tree species is Douglas fir, with ponderosa pine, one-seeded juniper and pinyon pine as sub-dominates. We therefore propose a mix of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine in equal amounts in the area which was the "Coniferous Forest" as shown in the EA. The associated seed mix is compiled in Table E-2.

Downgradient, between 7450' and 7250', a pinyon juniper community will be established to mimic the tree pattern on the south facing slopes above the disturbed areas. The number of planted trees would vary from 60 trees/acre to 30 trees/acre between 7450' and 7250', to achieve a 20% cover assuming a 70% survival rate. In this zone, Douglas fir tublings, Ponderosa pine tublings, One-seeded junipers tublings, and Gambel's oak tublings will each be planted at a rate of 12 trees/shrubs per acre with a greater density at higher elevations and a lower density at the lower elevations. The associated seed mix is compiled in Table E-3.

The Gambel's Oak-Mountain Mahogany community near the base of the property will be planted with 336 oak or mahogany plugs/acre, supplemented by other woody species including soapweed yucca (*Yucca glauca*), Wood's rose (*Rosa woodsi*i), Cliff spirea (*Holodiscus dumosus*) at a rate of 200 stems per acre. The previously approved seed mix within Table E-3 will also be utilized to provide a base revegetated cover.

Cultural practices will be key to the success of the reclamation effort. The planting of tree seedlings and grass seed will not be supported by irrigation systems. Tree planting will occur in the spring or fall when soil moisture is optimal. Prior to planting, bare root seedlings will be dipped in a mycorrhizal solution or inoculant. Tree planting should be followed by an initial watering to saturate the roots, and enhance success. Native grasses will be seeded after the tree planting, at an appropriate time for successful germination.

Table E-2 Seed Mix Composition for USFS Lands

Species	Common Name-Variety	lbs./acre	Seeds/sq. ft.
Achnathaum hymenoides [a]	Indian Ricegrass- Rimrock	1.5	*5*
Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats Grama- Vaughn	0.7	*3*
Bromopsis ciliatus	Nodding Brome- Native	0.5	1
Chondrosum gracile [b]	Blue grama- Native	0.1	2
Danthonia parryii	Parry Oatgrass- Native	2.4	*5*
Elymus lanceolatus [c]	Thickspike Wheatgrass- Critana	2.3	8
Elymus trachycaulus [d]	Slender Wheatgrass - San Luis	2.7	10
Elymus elymoides [e]	Bottlebrush Squirreltail -Native	2.3	10
Festuca arizonica	Arizona Fescue - Redondo	0.8	9
Festuca saximontana	Rocky Mountain Fescue- Native	0.2	*5*
Hesperostipa comata [f]	Needle-and-thread- Native	1.9	*5*
Leymus ambiguus	Colorado Wildrye- Native	3.4	10
Muhlenbergia montana	Mountain Muhly- Native	0.2	10

Table E-2 Seed Mix Composition for USFS Lands

Species	Common Name-Variety	lbs./acre	Seeds/sq. ft.
Nasella viridula [g]	Green Needlegrass- LoDorm	0.7	3
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem -Native	0.8	*5*
	TOTALS	20.5	91

Forbs / Half-shrubs

Antennaria rosea	Rose Pussytoes	0.5	0.7
Artemisia frigida	Fringed Sagewort	0.4	*2*
Artemisia ludoviciana	Pasture Sagewort	0.5	3
Helianthus pumilus	Low Sunflower	7.9	3
Penstemon angustifolius	Narrowleaf Beardtongue	0.3	0.3
	TOTALS	9.6	9

[a] aka *Oryzopsis hymenoides*
[b] aka *Bouteloua gracilis*
[c] aka *Agropyron dasystachyum*
[d] aka *Agropyron trachycaulum*
[e] including *E. longifolius,* both aka *Sitanion hystrix, S. longifolius*
[f] aka *Stipa comata*
[g] aka *Stipa viridula*

Table E-3
SEED MIX – Permanent Mix for Erosion Control on Private Surface

Species[1]	PLS[2] lbs./ac	SEEDS/SF
Big Grama	0.5	9.47
Crested Wheatgrass - Ephraim	1	4.59
Green Needlegrass	1	4.16
Intermediate Wheatgrass	4	8.08
Little Bluestem	1	5.97
Pubescent Wheatgrass	4	9.18
Russian Wildrye	2	8.03
Sideoats Grama	2	8.77
Western Wheatgrass	4	10.10

Species[1]	PLS[2] lbs./ac	SEEDS/SF
Ranger Alfalfa	1	4.82
Mountain Mahogany	2	2.7
Rubber Rabbitbrush	1	9.18
TOTALS	24	85.05

[1] Availability may dictate the need for variety substitution or species omission.

[2] Percent of mix calculated on a seeds-per square-foot basis.

Use of native species grown from seed collected near the site or along Colorado's Front Range is highly recommended. Most seedlings may be purchased from the Colorado State Forest Service, local Soil Conservation Service, or State Extension Service offices.

Tree Survival Criteria

The following criteria are based on the USFS criteria for USFS lands as found in the "Pikeview Quarry Environmental Assessment" June 21, 2001. Tree, "Species cover and … tree density will be monitored to measure the plant growth and density (emphasis added) and to evaluate the success of reclamation efforts. Monitoring activities will take place until…" the site is released by the DRMS.

A) Locations

"Following seeding/planting, 13 to 26 transects (one per acre) will be permanently established on the 'benches'." "These will be 50 meters in length with the ends marked with fiberglass poles (We propose t-posts.) (for visual reference) as well as rebar driven flush with the ground (for "visibility" to metal detectors). End-points will be hand surveyed from set locations for future reference." The actual transect locations will be submitted to DRMS as a Technical Revision.

B) Cover Data:

"Cover data will be collected using a point intercept method…" "Plant materials produced during the current growing season and still standing will be tallied by species. Litter will be considered to be any organic material that has fallen, or begun to fall to the soil surface. Standing dead will be any dead plant material that was produced in the previous years but which is still standing and has not lodged of broken off to become litter. Inorganic materials greater than 1cm in diameter will be considered rock. The cover sampling points will be optically projected using an optical point projection device. One hundred points will be collected randomly…" along each transect.

C) Species Diversity (Density):

"A full accounting of all plant species encountered…" along each transect sampled, "…for cover will be complied. Along point transects, species presence will be noted within the area of one meter to either side of the transect (50m X 2m = 100m2). These presence data along with the point-intercept data themselves will be used to produce values for vascular plant species density expressed on a per 100 sq. m. basis."

Since these samples (see below) are to be done biannually, the annual change in living species presence will demonstrate whether a tree species is surviving or not. From this date, the 70% survival rate may be determined.

D) Sampling Date:

"Sampling will be conducted in the spring and summer (August) of each year for a period of 5 years (Or until the site is released by the DRMS) until the performance standards are attained. Sampling should occur at the same time each year to maximize comparability between data sets (We would recommend within plus or minus two weeks of the same dates.)

Photographic Documentation:

"A color photograph oriented along the transect from the origin will be taken at each site. Color copies of these photographs will be attached to each annual report." CMC will maintain these reports at the Pikeview Quarry for inspection by the DRMS and the USFS until the permit is terminated.

Noxious Weed Control Plan

Weed control shall be employed for all prohibited noxious week species. Weed control shall also be utilized to thwart weedy species threatening the success of reclamation species or when weeds threaten to spread outside the permit boundary. Continental Materials Corp. will comply with the State of Colorado and El Paso County Noxious Weed Control regulations.

Noxious Weed Monitoring Schedule:

Noxious weed monitoring will occur in the months of April/May and again in the months of August/September. Noxious weed locations will be GPS located during the monitoring periods and again as part of the commercial treatment program. We will maintain a log and map as to noxious weed locations and dates and types of treatments. This record will be maintained on-site at the Company Office at the Pikeview Quarry for inspection by the DRMS and USFS until the site is released from reclamation liability and the permit terminated.

Continental Materials Corp. will utilize the following mechanical and chemical methods to control noxious weeds:

Field Mowing:

Prior to noxious weeds reaching full maturity (producing flowers/going to seed), the weeds shall be mechanically mowed to a height of 4" to 6" where such activity will not pose a hazard to equipment or equipment operators. This should be performed twice during the growing season in late spring and late summer. Additional mowing will be performed as necessary.

Chemical Control:

One initial application of an appropriate selective herbicide shall be applied, per manufactures recommendations, or by a certified applicator for control of noxious weeds. Application shall be done during the growth stage and when temperatures and other conditions are appropriate to achieve the most effective control. Follow-up applications will be done as needed. In areas where forbs, trees and other broad leaf species are planted, hand application methods will be utilized in order to protect non-target species from the herbicides.

Continental Materials Corp. will conduct routine surveys to identify noxious weeds and make timely arrangements for control and treatment. Continental Materials Corp. will keep a record of areas needing noxious weed control during the remaining life of the Permit.

Enhanced Reclamation

The bonding amounts for reclamation in Exhibit L are only for the trees and grasses described above, not the "enhanced reclamation" described below.

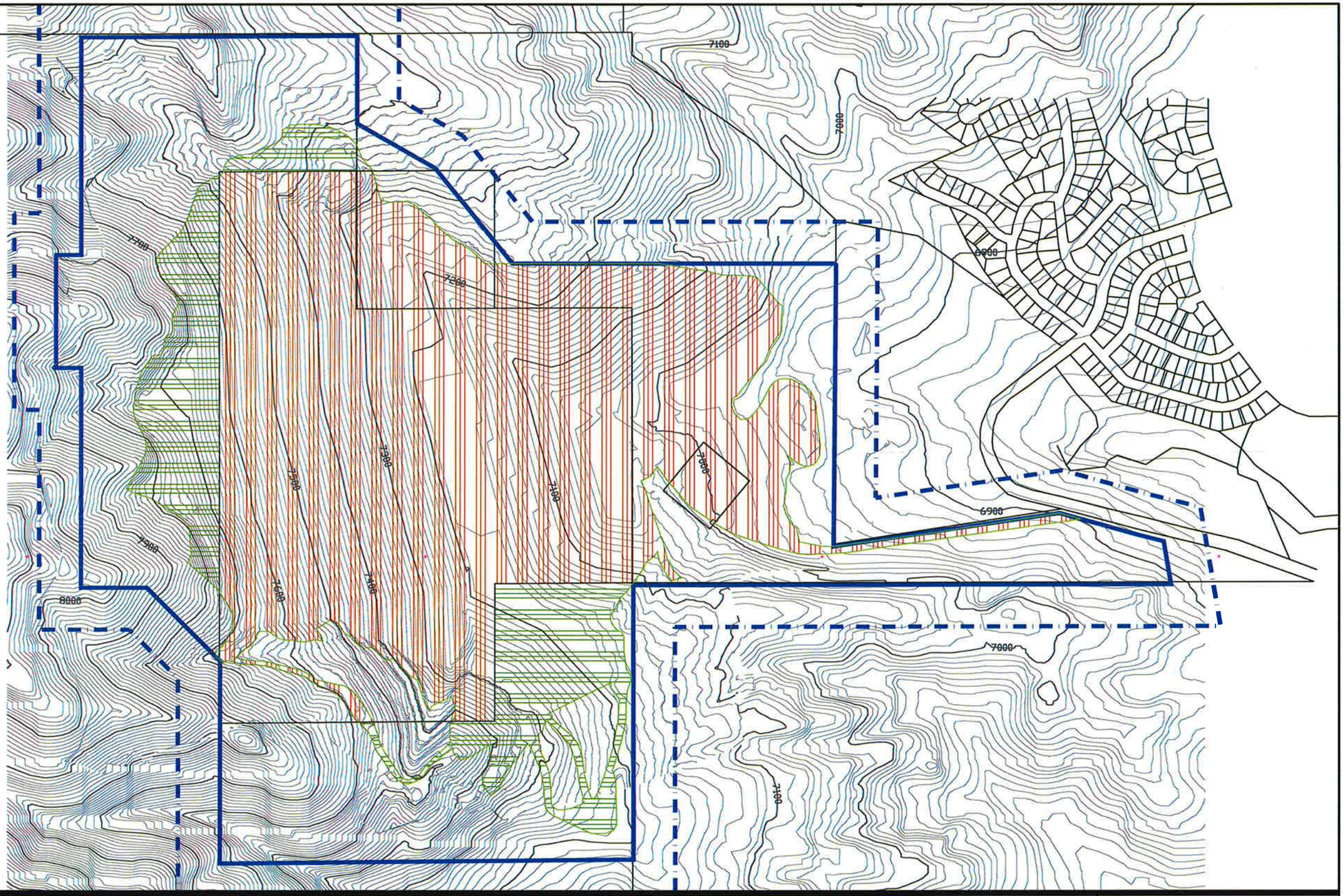
If the community wishes to enhance the reclamation effort by increasing the number of trees and shrubs, or additional wildflower planting, the Applicant will continue to work with the volunteer groups in stabilized areas. An example would be to include some Rocky Mountain Junipers in the Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir areas, and similarly including some random plantings of Ponderosa pines throughout the juniper areas. This would increase the random nature of the reclamation and allow nature to select which trees survive the best on certain slopes. Deciduous trees and shrubs planted along and near drainages would add some additional visual variety.

An irrigation system may be installed and used for the first growing season to enhance revegetation and root establishment. No irrigation will be used for subsequent growing seasons to demonstrate plant viability.

The granite cliffs may be sprayed with a Permeon stain, in accordance with the manufacturer's application recommendations. The staining operations would occur as each cliff is constructed, prior to blasting the bench below. This will increase safety and also prevent any negative effects of the Permeon stain on vegetation below it.

Buildings and Structures

All buildings and non-hydrologic structures will be removed and foundations broken up and buried on site.



COLORADO LICENSED
PAUL J. KOS
40848
May 5, 2020
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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2000 South Colorado Boulevard Suite 2-300
Denver CO 80222-7933
Tel: (303) 758-4058
www.stantec.com

LEGEND

- Recreation and Wildlife Habitat PMLU (25.74 ac)
- Recreation PMLU (113.36 ac)
- Permit/Affected Land Boundary
- Grading Area
- Contour (100' interval)
- Contour (20' interval)
- Parcels

N

0 500' 1000'

Client/Project
CONTINENTAL MATERIALS CORP.
PIKEVIEW QUARRY
RECLAMATION PLAN

Title
EXHIBIT F-3
POST MINING LAND USE AREAS

Date
2020.05.05

Project No.
227419041

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