Runoff form the loadout and stockpile area is routed to a small sedimentation pond at the northeast corner of the area. Runoff from the surrounding area will be diverted in a ditch on the south side of the loadout from discharge east into Lorencito Canyon. An SAE for the small spillage clean-up area on the north side of the tracks and on the west end of the south side of the tracks will be controlled with straw bales and/or silt fencing.

Sediment control reservoirs will be constructed prior to disturbance of the overlying watershed, and will be retained through the achievement of the Phase II bond release. Ditches will be reclaimed when they are no longer needed to divert water. Most ponds will be proposed for permanent retention on the condition they meet the requirements of Rule 4.05.9(1) following reclamation.

As part of Technical Revision 21, runoff from drill location LC-17-20 will be filtered through a sediment fence before reporting to Pond 007 via Ditch D9 as shown on **Map 2.05.3-7**.

(5) Topsoil

Topsoil and usable subsoil (A and B horizons) will be removed using tracked dozers and excavators. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed from areas to be affected by the surface mines following removal of vegetative cover but prior to any other surface disturbances such as drilling, blasting, or overburden stripping. Salvage areas for the surface mine are shown on **Map 2.05.3-3c**.

LCC will remove topsoil prior to operational disturbances except when slope angles restrict these activities. Additionally, areas with negligible amounts of topsoil will not receive topsoil removal.

LCC proposes several approaches for the removal of shrubby vegetation from the head-of-hollow fill areas, and for its subsequent use. Shrub removal in the fill areas will be achieved with clearing or burning. Presently, LCC proposes to accomplish vegetation clearing by chaining or dozing activities. Rotoclearing may be a possibility; however, implementation of this method depends both upon the acquisition of a Madge Rotoclear, and upon its feasibility in rocky and/or steep areas. Burning is retained as an option for vegetation removal due to its function on slopes which are too steep for other management practices.

Upon removal, LCC proposes to use the resulting organic material in sediment control practices as well as an organic mulch. Sediment control practices will include the establishment of brush check dams and brush windrows to reduce slope lengths. This additionally will provide shelter areas for wildlife such as small rodents. Alternatively, organic material removed from the surface mine may also be chipped and used as a surface mulch.

Volumes of available soil have been calculated using the average thickness of salvageable soil for each soil type as noted in section 2.04.9. As shown in **Table 2.05.3-2**, a total of more than 1.5 million cubic yards of topsoil and subsoil have been identified for removal form the surface mines, roads, loadout facility, and ponds. Soils will be salvaged for slopes up to 50 percent as identified on **Map 2.05.3-3e**. The proposed amount to be remove and stockpiled excludes one soil type (Louviers-Rombo-Travessilla Complex) due to its elevated rock content. Furthermore, additional soil may be opportunistically salvaged as possible.

As part of Technical Revision 21, Topsoil will be salvaged form drill site LC-17-20 prior to construction. Salvaging will include removing the top 12 inches of soil or the amount available and stockpiling this

material in the general vicinity of its removal in an area where it will not be removed from the drill site area. Stockpiles of topsoil will be compacted to prevent erosion by wind and other elements until used for reclamation. Topsoil at each drill pad if the area will be stored on the upslope side of the drill pad when safe and practicable to do so to minimize risk of erosion.

Stripped topsoil and usable subsoil will be promptly redistributed on regraded areas where possible. In all other areas, this material will be stockpiled. Topsoil stockpiles will be located as shown on **Map 2.05.3-2**. These locations have been chosen to minimize soil transport distances, maximize stability of the stockpiles, and avoid disturbance by mining operations. They will be protected from wind and water erosion, unnecessary compaction, and contamination. If sedimentation pond topsoil piles cannot be constructed within an existing pond drainage area, berms will be constructed along the downhill side to hold 100% of the 10-year, 24-hour storm event. Runoff from stockpiles will be contained and treated using silt fences, gravel filters, or straw bales. Stockpiles will be constructed in an oval shape with the top leveled. They will be identified with signage. Each pile will be seeded with an approved mix of non-noxious, quick-growing annual and perennial plants during the first appropriate growing season.

TABLE 2.05.3-2a
LORENCITO CANYON MINE
TOPSOIL STOCKPILE VOLUMES

Stockpile	Volume (loose cubic yards)[5]
Jeff Canyon Surface[1]	325,000
Lorencito Canyon Surface Mine[2]	310,000
Loadout[3]	31,000
Roads[4]	12,000
TOTAL	678,000

[1] Approximately 105 Acres at 1.6'

[2] Approximately 100 Acres at 1.6'

[3] Approximately 4 Acres at 4.0'

[4] As LOC expects to use roads, minimal topsoil from roads is expected.

[5] Swell=20%

Topsoil stockpiles will be surveyed when established and annually thereafter, as needed. Volumes will be updated and reported annually as part of the annual reclamation report.