



August 16th, 2021

Elliott Russell
Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety
1313 Sherman Street, Room 215, Denver, CO 80203

Dear Elliott,

Attached with this letter are Zak Dirt's response and corrections to the adequacy review conducted and sent to us. These responses address issues brought up in the adequacy review. Please reach out with any questions or concerns in regards to these responses.

Thank You,

Cory Kaufman
Project Engineer
Zak Dirt, Inc.

Zak Dirt Inc.

Special 111 Construction Materials Application

Borrow Pit, File No. M-2021-048

Responses to Adequacy Review

EXHIBIT B- Site Description (Rule 6.3.2)

1. The elevation of this project puts it in the “Montane Life Zones”. The following species have been identified at the site:

Mountain Rush

Smallwing Sedge

Nebraska Sedge

Slender and Western Wheatgrass



The above photo is of the Borrow Pit location. This photo clearly shows the types of grasses and vegetation that will be encountered in the area.

2. I have gone to the web soil survey website and acquired the soil report for the area in which the borrow pit operation will take place. I have included that report in this document.

3. There are two man-made structures within 200 feet of the proposed borrow pit location. The first structure is a fence that runs East to West. A structure agreement between the property owners and Zak Dirt Inc. has been completed and submitted to the Colorado Department of Reclamation.

The other structure is an underground telecommunications line owned by Century Link.

These are the only two man-made structures that are within 200 feet of the proposed borrow pit operation's.

4. This operation takes place within close proximity of the river. That being said the depth of the water table can be estimated at 20 feet below the borrow pit location. Considering our mining plan to excavate to a depth of 5 feet, Zak Dirt does not anticipate any impacts to the water table during these operations.

EXHIBIT C- Mining Plan (Rule 6.3.3)

5. The project has been postponed by CDOT due to the I-70 road closures. With this postponement Zak Dirt anticipates that mining at the Borrow Site will occur Between March 1st 2022 and September 1st 2022. Zak Dirt will keep the Division of Reclamation up to date with any changes to the status of the project and anticipated dates of operations.

6. The width of the access road will be 12 feet. This haul road begins at the start of private property off the existing CDOT right of way. The haul road leads to planned areas of disturbance to the West. In order to control storm water runoff there will be erosion control logs installed along access road and protecting the borrow site. These logs will be installed per the CDOT M standards in the same fashion that perimeter control has been established on the entire project. Zak Dirt will regularly inspect the erosion control logs on the haul road and borrow pit location ensuring they are working correctly.

7. The water table is estimated to be 20 feet below grade where we will be operating. This location is estimated at 20 feet due to the orientation to the river. Zak Dirt is committed to not exposing any ground water. If ground water is encountered Zak Dirt will backfill the exposure with a minimum of 2 feet of material.

8. Top soil stockpiled at the borrow pit location will be protected using erosion control logs. Zak Dirt will install erosion control logs surrounding the stockpile of topsoil and conduct regular inspection of the erosion control measures ensuring they are functioning as they were designed to.

EXHIBIT D- Reclamation Plan (Rule 6.3.4)

9. We will reclaim the lands to an existing referenced elevation of approximately 9220 that will best match existing grades ranging from 2%-5% and slope range 5:1 to 7:1. This reclamation plan will not exceed the 3:1 slope requirement. Please refer to sketch attached to this document for more information regarding reclamation. The borrowed area will be filled back in at linear grades and slopes in such a way that no ditch or ponding will be created.

10.

a. All seeding will be conducted in accordance with the CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction section 212.06 “Native Seeding”.

b. According to CDOT standard specification section 212.03 “Seeding Seasons” seeding can occur “spring thaw to consistent ground freeze”. That is taken from the CDOT specifications above 8000’ in areas “other than the Western Slope”

c. Seedbed will be prepared in accordance with the CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction sections 212.06 “Native Seeding”.

d. Methods of fertilizer application will be in accordance with CDOT standard specification 212.06 (b) “Native Seeding: Fertilizing and Conditioning”.

e. No mulch will be used in the reclamation of this borrow site.

EXHIBIT E- Map (Rule 6.3.5)

11.

a. These requirements have been added to the updated map and are included in this document.

b. Direction of material extraction has been added to the updated map and are included in this document.

c. The coordinates for the corners of the location have been added to the updated map and are included in this document.

12. A reclamation map has been generated and is included in this document.

13. The revised Mine Plan Map and the Reclamation Plan Map have been updated to include this information. Revision of both have been included in this document.

EXHIBIT I- Proof of Filing with County Clerk (6.3.9)

14. a copy of these revisions has been sent to the County Clerk’s office. As provided in the initial review, Zak Dirt will provide a copy of email correspondence with that office confirming that they have received the revised material.

EXHIBIT L- Permanent Man-Made Structures (Rule 6.3.12)

15. Zak Dirt has been unsuccessful in obtaining a structural agreement from Century Link in regards to this utility line. We have opted to evaluate and explain how the line will be protected per the allowed rule for the structural agreement. This line is not in conflict with our actual borrow location. The line crosses where we will be building our access/haul road. We have potholed the utility in question and it is 2 feet below the grade in which the road will be cut. Due to the fact that this line is outside the actual excavation we are confident it will not be in conflict. Should the line be damaged in any way, Zak Dirt will contact the appropriate people and be responsible for the repairs. Zak Dirt is a registered 811 affiliate and will coordinate locates throughout the process of production.

Responses to Comment Letters

16. On August 16th, 2021 Zak Dirt received two comment letters from the Colorado Department of Reclamation. These letter were from History Colorado and Division of Water Resources. Zak Dirt has reviewed these letters and responses are as follows:

Colorado Division of Water Resources

- 1.** Zak Dirt does not anticipate encountering ground water of any kind. If ground water is exposed it will be handled as outlined in Exhibit C #7 of this document.
- 2.** Zak Dirt does not anticipate the need for water used at the site. That being said, Zak Dirt does have a fully approved purchase agreement from HASP to pull water directly from the South Platte on site. Should we need to use said water for the borrow site operations Zak Dirt will provide the approved permit to the Colorado Division of Water Resources. Zak Dirt has been in contact with Garver Brown from the Division of Water Resources already in regards to this fully approved permit.
- 3.** Zak Dirt has reviewed and agrees to this condition.

History Colorado

Zak Dirt has reviewed the comment letter from History Colorado. Any and all findings of potential historical significance will be reported to the appropriate people.

RECLAMATION PLAN MAP

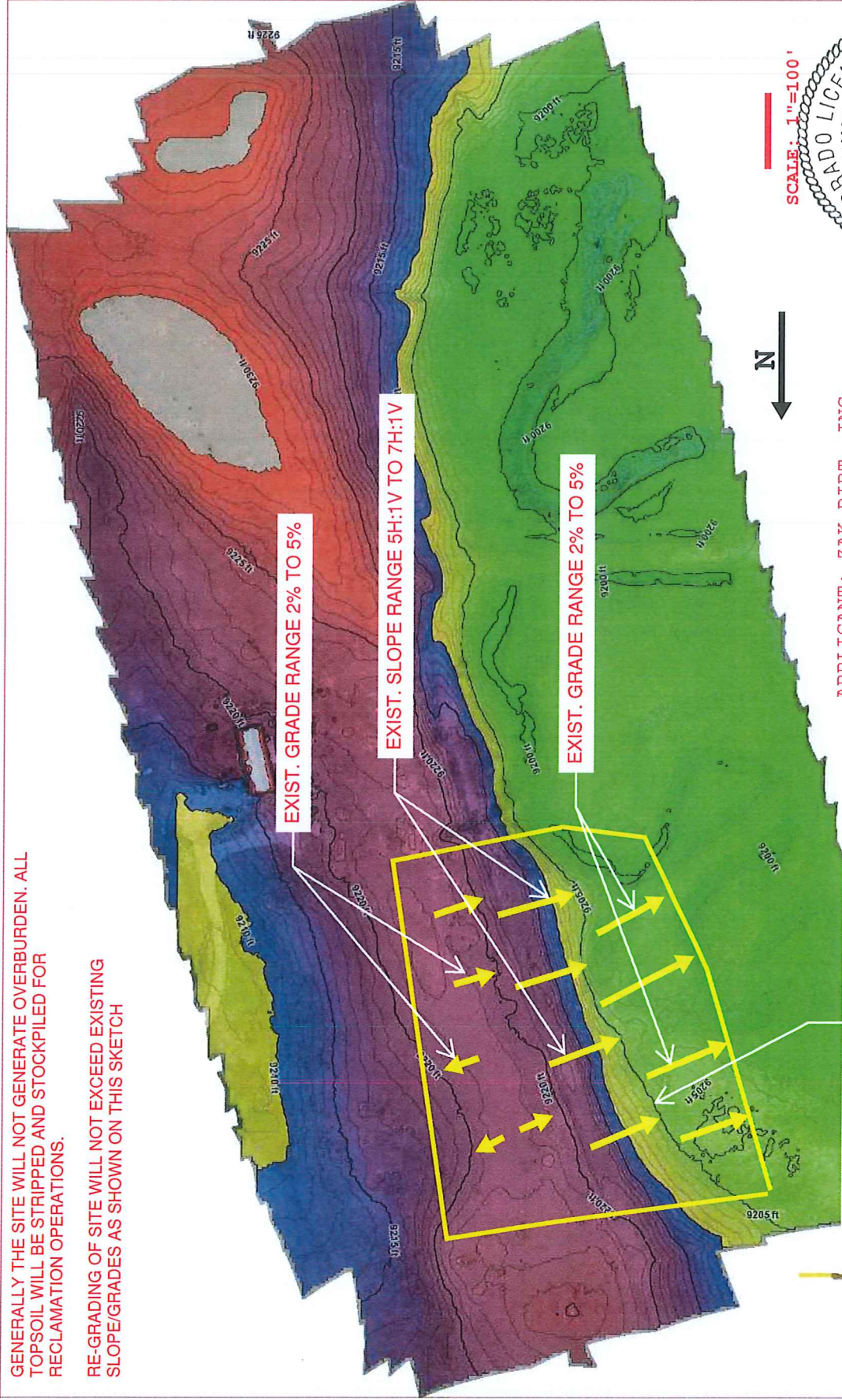
NOTE:

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ALL BORROW AND DISTURBED AREAS WILL BE RECLAIMED AT EXISTING SLOPE/GRADE CONDITIONS AS GENERALLY SHOWN IN THIS SKETCH.

GENERALLY THE SITE WILL NOT GENERATE OVERBURDEN. ALL TOPSOIL WILL BE STRIPPED AND STOCKPILED FOR RECLAMATION OPERATIONS.

RE-GRADING OF SITE WILL NOT EXCEED EXISTING SLOPE/GRADES AS SHOWN ON THIS SKETCH



GRADING PIVOT POINT AT TOE WILL BE GRADING TO BE USED FOR RECLAIMING LAND AND ELIMINATING PONDING

APPLICANT: ZAK DIRT, INC.
THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY CORY KAUFMAN UNDER MY SUPERVISION,
ZDENKO NOVKOVIC, A PROFESSIONAL LICENSED ENGINEER IN THE STATE OF COLORADO.

SCALE: 1"=100'

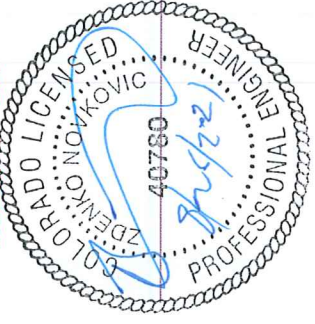


EXHIBIT E - REVISED MINE PLAN MAP

DIRECTION OF CONSTRUCTION EXTRACTION

NOTE:
THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT A DESIGN FILE AND IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS TO BE USED FOR REFERENCE.

Property of Joanne M. Fortson

Property of James and Lisa Cravener

Lisa Cravener Residence

Banner Site (3 Acres)

CenturyLink 12 Pair Phone Line

LISA CRAVENER (OWNER) EXISTING BARBED WIRE FENCE

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40789
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SCALE 300 ft

Google Earth

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Property of James and Lisa Cravener

Lisa Cravener Residence

CenturyLink 12 Pair Phone Line

Lisa Cravener (Owner) Existing Barbed Wire Fence

Direction of Construction Extraction

Survey Points and Bearings:
 - 39°04'20.7"N 105°58'19.0"W
 - 39°04'17.7"N 105°58'18.0"W
 - 39°04'18.1"N 105°58'26.3"W
 - 39°04'20.7"N 105°58'26.0"W

Scale: 300 ft

Professional Engineer Stamp:
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 40789
 8/24/2021

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Property of James and Lisa Cravener

Lisa Cravener Residence

CenturyLink 12 Pair Phone Line

Lisa Cravener (Owner) Existing Barbed Wire Fence

Direction of Construction Extraction

Survey Points and Bearings:
 - 39°04'20.7"N 105°58'19.0"W
 - 39°04'17.7"N 105°58'18.0"W
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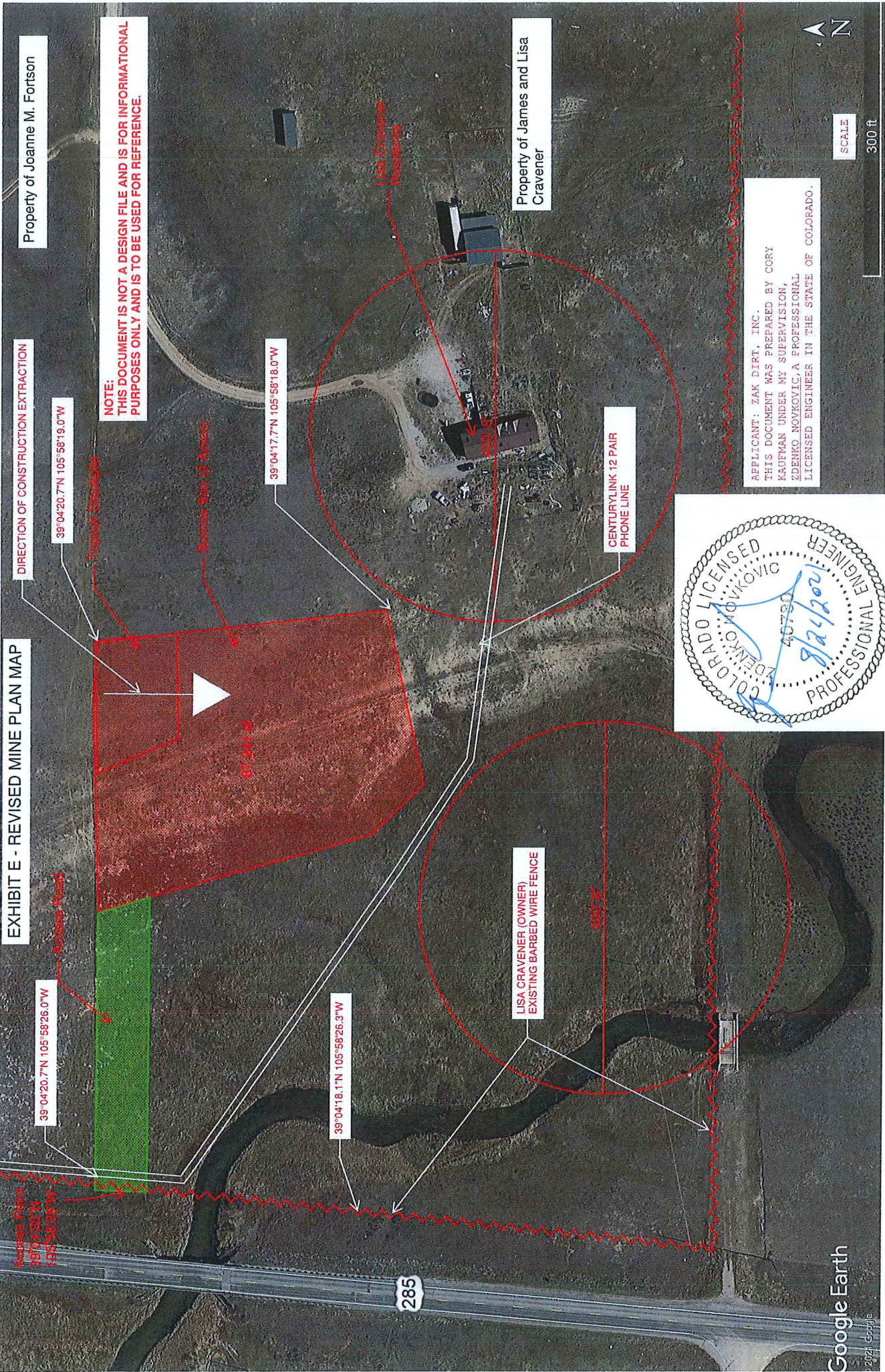
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Lisa Cravener Residence

Banner Site (3 Acres)

CenturyLink 12 Pair Phone Line

LISA CRAVENER (OWNER) EXISTING BARBED WIRE FENCE

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Lisa Cravener Residence

Banner Site (3 Acres)

Access Road

CenturyLink 12 Pair Phone Line

LISA CRAVENER (OWNER) EXISTING BARBED WIRE FENCE

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8/24/2021
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER**

Google Earth

SCALE 300 ft

N

285

Survey Points and Bearings:
 - Access Road: 39°04'20.7"N 105°58'26.0"W
 - Banner Site: 39°04'20.7"N 105°58'19.0"W
 - Lisa Cravener Residence: 39°04'17.7"N 105°58'18.0"W
 - Banner Site (3 Acres): 39°04'18.1"N 105°58'26.3"W

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Lisa Cravener Residence

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United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Teller-Park Area, Colorado, Parts of Park and Teller Counties

Borrow Pit, File No. M-2021-048



August 3, 2021

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Teller-Park Area, Colorado, Parts of Park and Teller Counties
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jun 5, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 4, 2010—Nov 8, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
47	Hodden sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	9.6	26.8%
52	Hodden very gravelly sandy loam, 4 to 15 percent slopes	2.7	7.5%
79	Platdon loam, frequently flooded, 0 to 3 percent slopes	18.6	52.1%
99	Spinney mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.4	1.2%
109	Trump very gravelly loam, 5 to 25 percent slopes	4.5	12.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		35.7	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

Custom Soil Resource Report

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, 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, slope, stoniness, salinity, 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, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Teller-Park Area, Colorado, Parts of Park and Teller Counties

47—Hodden sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k0y9

Elevation: 9,000 to 9,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 35 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 80 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hodden and similar soils: 93 percent

Minor components: 7 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hodden

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Outwash derived from granite and gneiss and/or outwash derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam

Bt - 4 to 8 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Bk1 - 8 to 12 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam

Bk2 - 12 to 18 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Bk3 - 18 to 30 inches: very gravelly coarse sandy loam

Bk4 - 30 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: R048BY225CO - Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Temdille

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Bajadas

Ecological site: R048BY225CO - Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Lanswick

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Hills, drainageways

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Ecological site: R048BY225CO - Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park

Hydric soil rating: No

Gebson

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Ecological site: R048BY225CO - Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park

Hydric soil rating: No

52—Hodden very gravelly sandy loam, 4 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k0yb

Elevation: 9,000 to 9,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 35 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 80 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hodden and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hodden

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Outwash derived from granite and gneiss and/or outwash derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

BA - 5 to 9 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam

Bt - 9 to 18 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Bk1 - 18 to 24 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
Bk2 - 24 to 34 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
Bk3 - 34 to 45 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
Bk4 - 45 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048BY225CO - Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Monahan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Ecological site: R048BY225CO - Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park
Hydric soil rating: No

Gebson

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fan remnants
Ecological site: R048BY225CO - Mountain Loam 10-16" South Park
Hydric soil rating: No

79—Platdon loam, frequently flooded, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k0zr
Elevation: 8,200 to 10,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 23 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 35 to 40 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 80 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Platdon, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Platdon, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loam

Ag - 8 to 18 inches: loam

Cg1 - 18 to 30 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam

2Cg2 - 30 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 25 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 10 inches

Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: R048AY241CO

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Adderton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Ecological site: R048AY222CO

Hydric soil rating: No

Spinney

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Ecological site: R048AY241CO

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Platdon, poorly drained

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood-plain steps

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: R048BY268CO

Hydric soil rating: No

99—Spinney mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k10m

Elevation: 8,000 to 10,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 23 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 35 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 80 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Spinney and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Spinney

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 10 inches: mucky peat

A - 10 to 18 inches: loam

Ag - 18 to 26 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam

Cg1 - 26 to 32 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Cg2 - 32 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 10 inches

Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: R048AY241CO

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Adderton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Ecological site: R048AY222CO

Hydric soil rating: No

Platdon, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Ecological site: R048AY241CO

Hydric soil rating: Yes

109—Trump very gravelly loam, 5 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: k0zn

Elevation: 9,000 to 9,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 15 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 35 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 80 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Trump and similar soils: 60 percent

Minor components: 40 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Trump

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Slope alluvium derived from limestone and sandstone

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 2 inches: very gravelly loam

A2 - 2 to 9 inches: very cobbly loam

Bk - 9 to 17 inches: very cobbly loam

R - 17 to 27 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R048AY230CO

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bassel

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R048AY377CO - Skeletal Loam

Hydric soil rating: No

Bassel family, moderately deep

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R048AY222CO

Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Free faces

Hydric soil rating: No

Adderton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swales

Ecological site: R048AY222CO

Hydric soil rating: No

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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Zak Dirt Mining Permit

Debra Green <DGreen@parkco.us>

Thu, Aug 26, 2021 at 3:52 PM

To: Cory Kaufman <ckaufman@zakdirt.com>

Cc: Ben Jordan <bjordan@zakdirt.com>, Zdenko Novkovic <znovkovic@zakdirt.com>, "Russell - DNR, Elliott" <elliott.russell@state.co.us>

Afternoon! Received 26August, 2021 at 3:30 pm and posted.

Thank you,

Debra A Green

Park County Clerk & Recorder

856 Castello Avenue

Po Box 220 Fairplay, Colorado 80440-0220

Phone 719-836-4222 Fax 719-836-4348

Monday - Thursday 7:00 am - 6:00 pm, Motor Vehicle closes at 5:00pm.

Bailey office closes from 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm for lunch. Please be respectful of this time so staff can be on schedule. Thank you.

For voting information or to register to vote visit: www.govotecolorado.com

To renew your plates and many other services visit: www.mydmv.colorado.gov

Park County offices closed Monday, September 6, 2021. Labor Day

From: Cory Kaufman <ckaufman@zakdirt.com>

Sent: Thursday, August 26, 2021 3:29 PM

To: Debra Green <DGreen@parkco.us>

Cc: Ben Jordan <bjordan@zakdirt.com>; Zdenko Novkovic <znovkovic@zakdirt.com>; Russell - DNR, Elliott <elliott.russell@state.co.us>

Subject: RE: Zak Dirt Mining Permit

Good Afternoon,

Attached are revisions to Zak Dirt's Special 111 Mining permit. Copied on the email is Elliot with the Department of Reclamation. If you could please respond to this email (Please respond to all copied) that the email and attachment has been received that would be great as it is a requirement of the permit process. Thank you for your time.

Cory Kaufman

From: Debra Green [<mailto:DGreen@parkco.us>]

Sent: Monday, July 26, 2021 10:16 AM

To: Cory Kaufman <ckaufman@zakdirt.com>

Cc: Ben Jordan <bjordan@zakdirt.com>; Zdenko Novkovic <znovkovic@zakdirt.com>; Russell - DNR, Elliott <elliott.russell@state.co.us>; Cindy Gharst

<CGharst@parkco.us>; Tom Eisenman <TEisenman@parkco.us>
Subject: RE: Zak Dirt Mining Permit

Good Morning,

The Park County Clerk & Recorder has received "Zak Dirt's 111 Mining Permit" in the Monday, July 26, 2021 mail and has been posted in the office.

Thank you,

Debra A Green

Park County Clerk & Recorder

[856 Castello Avenue](#)

Po Box 220 Fairplay, Colorado 80440-0220

Phone 719-836-4222 Fax 719-836-4348

Monday - Thursday 7:00 am - 6:00 pm, Motor Vehicle closes at 5:00pm.

Bailey office closes from 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm for lunch. Please be respectful of this time so staff can be on schedule. Thank you.

For voting information or to register to vote visit: www.govotecolorado.com

To renew your plates and many other services visit: www.mydmv.colorado.gov

Park County offices closed Monday, August 2nd, Colorado day.

From: Cory Kaufman <ckaufman@zakdirt.com>
Sent: Monday, July 26, 2021 10:11 AM
To: Debra Green <DGreen@parkco.us>
Cc: Ben Jordan <bjordan@zakdirt.com>; Zdenko Novkovic <znovkovic@zakdirt.com>; Russell - DNR, Elliott <elliott.russell@state.co.us>
Subject: Zak Dirt Mining Permit

Good Morning,

As stated in our conversation I am looking for an email that essentially states that the clerk and recorder as well as the commissioners have received a copy of Zak Dirt's 111 Mining Permit. I have copied Elliott Russell on this email. He is the person that that confirmation can go to with me copied on it as well. Thank you for your time and assistance with this. Regards,



Cory Kaufman

Project Engineer, Zak Dirt, Inc.

o: 970-535-4657 | c: 619-890-1863 | www.zakdirt.com

14290 Hilltop Rd. Longmont, CO

ESTABLISHED IN 1976 WITH LEADERSHIP, INNOVATION, PRIDE AND FAMILY VALUES.