EXHIBIT E – THE RECLAMATION PLAN (redlines shown from previously approved)

Prior to mining operations, general agriculture was the dominant use for the area now impacted. Irrigated pasture and crops still occur ~~on the site and~~ on adjacent lands. Increasing urbanization since the 1960's has resulted in a present-day mixed land use, on and off site, of residential and commercial/industrial uses. The proposed end uses for the property will be to retain the existing commercial/industrial uses on the pre-1973 areas, and areas 1; 2; ~~and a backfilled portion of area E, as presented on Exhibit F.~~ and water storage,~~Recreation~~ recreation (fishing and parks) and wildlife will dominate the remainder of the site.

Commercial/industrial uses for the areas defined above are appropriate because they have historically been used that way pre-1973 and will continue to be used that way after mining and reclamation. ~~for several reasons. The pre-1973 areas are already being utilized by Keeton Fisheries Consultants, Inc. for its fisheries aquaculture facility. Other commercial uses occur on this area as well. Therefore, expanding the commercial/industrial base to areas 1 and 2 is not out of character with adjacent lands.~~ It should be understood that the operator has utilized areas 1 and 2 for office buildings, shop and plant facilities, and for stockpiling local and remote sources of gravel, prior to 1973. The operator will continue to utilize these areas as its Home Office for all of its interstate and intrastate operations. The operator will ask for release of these areas ~~subsequent to approval of this amendment~~once mining is completed, since the end use for these portions of the permit area is well established by historical precedent and well supported future intent. ~~The proposed backfilled portion of area E does not fall into this release consideration potential at the present time.~~

In contrast to a virgin permit, which can incorporate the most current trends in reclamation, the history of mining in this area prior to reclamation law, and during the formative days of regulatory control, limits some of the reclamation potential of this site given its current condition and available reclamation resources. In all fairness, some end uses negate the need for revegetation considerations. These areas include the following:

- Access roads as established and represented on Exhibits ~~C – 4, and~~ F1 and F2, will act as permanent access for the landowner subsequent to mining and reclamation operations.
- Areas 1 and 2 ~~, and the backfilled portions of area E,~~ will remain commercial/industrial in use and will not be revegetated. Areas 1 and 2 were affected prior to 1973, and no soil was salvaged for reclamation during that time. Due to the historical use of these areas as commercial/industrial, and due to the lack of EXHIBIT E, Page 1 original reclamation resources, alternate revegetation plans are not proposed for areas 1 and 2. ~~The reclamation plan for the remainder of the HOME~~

~~OFFICE MINE is offered as alternate reclamation in the event the backfilled portion of the area E does not become commercial/industrial in use within 5 years following its excavation.~~

- ~~Except where~~P ~~p~~re-1973 areas are re-affected by new excavation~~, as presented under Exhibit D,~~and no reclamation will occur in these areas.
- ~~Rip rap will be maintained over the life of the mine, but no revegetation will be attempted over it (e.g., burying it with soil for revegetation). A detailed discussion and justification for rip rap as it occurs on the site is given under Exhibit G – Water Resources Information.~~
- Buildings, bridges, and other structures suitable for post mine uses will stand, and will not be disassembled or destroyed as part of reclamation. Abandoned buildings or structures will be secured from illegal entry.
- Areas ~~T, U, and~~ V, will not be affected for the life of the mine, and therefore will not be reclaimed. Other non-specified lands which remain unaffected over the life of the mine will not be disturbed as part of reclamation, unless such disturbance is necessary to complete reclamation of affected lands.

Subsequently, reclamation will focus on the creation of water storage and suitable recreation and wildlife values over the affected lands, where a commercial/industrial use is inappropriate. Enhanced pond design and improved revegetation plans will be applied over all areas not specified above. Irregularity of pond shorelines and floors is increased over those originally approved, eliding greater potential edge effect and natural appearance to the resulting ponds remaining to be excavated. This will aid in enticing wildlife into the area, and for improvement of the overall aquatic habitat. Additionally, and improved native seed mixture and plantings of cattail, willow, and cottonwood, will facilitate and promote recovery of affected lands to a more natural and native habitat most suitable to the proposed end uses. ~~Finally, the operator will retain the assistance of a professional limnologist to assure suitability of the resulting ponds for recreational fishing. It will be the limnologist's role to supervise stocking of the ponds, monitor phosphate levels, assure proper aeration, control aquatic weeds, and in general, promote the overall health and function of the final ponds.~~ Generally, reclamation will proceed as discussed below.

~~Optional dikes are indicated for areas E, G, and J. This is necessary to allow flexibility in the field to respond to possible impacts on area water wells, as discussed in detail under Exhibit G – Water Resources. Resulting final water levels~~

~~of the ponds will be affected by whether or not a dike is constructed.~~ Generally, water levels will follow the existing contours created by the excavation limits for each pond segment ~~where a dike is established. If a dike is not constructed (the preferred option), water levels will be lower, resulting in shallows, partially submerged vegetation in the shallows, and enhanced pond shoreline irregularity and edge effect, as illustrated on Exhibit F – Reclamation Map.~~ Approximate pond water elevations can be inferred from original elevations, utilizing a standard excavation depth of 15 feet. ~~Again, the extent of water where dikes are created follows the excavation limits, and is not illustrated.~~

~~The optional dikes can be created by leaving them in place as excavation progresses over an area, or they can be mined through and replaced by backfilling while the pit is still dry. If dikes are created, they will not result in straight shorelines, but will be constructed to have variable undulations of 5 to 25 feet. If dikes are created by backfilling, inundation cannot occur until the entire area has been mined through, since the pits are mined dry. If dikes are left insitu, inundation can occur at the completion of the phase. This has an influence on revegetation, since the inundation would allow for earlier use of the proposed wet land seed mixture, and would enhance the reclamation that is on-going and concurrent with the excavation~~.

~~For all areas remaining to be mined, grading is concurrent with excavation, to the extent described under Exhibit D. Therefore, little to no grading is anticipated prior to re-soiling once excavation is completed. Contrary to the representations on Exhibits C – 4 and F, shorelines that appear straight will have variable undulations of 5 to 25 feet. This is a significant improvement from the original permits which had no mention or concern for creating pond irregularities, and should be viewed as a significant commitment on behalf of the operator. Additionally, resulting pond depths will increase from west to east. Shallows will occur on the northwestern portions of the pond, with the deepest portions on the southeast shorelines. Consequently, since prevailing winds occur from the northwest, and shorelines to the southeast are the most perpendicular to resulting wav e action, shoreline erosion can occur on those southeasterly shorelines. Therefore, excavation will provide for 4h:lv slopes from five feet above to five feet below the anticipated final pond elevations for southeasterly shorelines.~~Open ponds not used for water storage will be reclaimed with 4h:1v slopes. Empirical evidence indicates that the 4h:lv slopes as proposed will not only tend to dissipate wave energy, but will allow for establishment of partially submerged vegetation, such as cattails. The partially submerged vegetation will act to break up wave energy and add to the shoreline irregularity and vegetation diversity. Shoreline irregularity and stability is also enhanced by selective placement of natural barriers, such as islands and peninsulas. ~~Additionally, in area U, a large grove of~~

~~cottonwoods (see Exhibit C – 3 and C – 6) has been preserved to enhance the Fort Collins Recreation Trail and the overall reclamation of the area. An island is also proposed in area F. The island shape and extent may be changed by technical revision at a later time, in order to reflect changes to the island location and shape, but not extent. Reject fines and other waste material will be salvaged for later use in the creation of peninsulas, islands, or other pond features. Location and extent of such features will be determined after sufficient waste material has been salvaged. Features to be created would be submitted to the CMLRD for approval via technical revision.~~

After a mine phase has been excavated and graded, as described above and under Exhibit D, reclamation will commence. Reclamation could commence prior to completion of a mine phase if the extent of finished slopes justifies the effort of mobilizing the necessary equipment, materials, and man-power at that time. This would buy time for the operator since reclamation must be completed within five years after the completion of a phase. Regardless, concurrent reclamation will be practiced aggressively at every opportunity. The reclamation ~~sequence and~~ timetable for the areas concerned is detailed under Table IV.

Initially, soil will be reapplied to finished slopes between one and three months prior to revegetation efforts. At least one month is needed to allow the re-soiled areas to settle. Until mulch is applied to the soil, and vegetation establishes itself, the re-soiled areas are exposed to the raw forces of erosion. Applying the soil sooner than three months prior to revegetation efforts is inviting potentially high levels of soil loss from erosion. Erosion of untreated re-soiled areas will be minimized by keeping final surfaces rough, and chiseling the soil into the parent material, creating parallel contours on affected slopes. Soil will be applied to a depth as detailed under Exhibit I. Soil will only be applied in the summer and early fall when the stockpiled soil is in a friable condition. Wet soil would compact and create an adverse seedbed condition. Since the principal soil stockpiles are immediately adjacent to affected slopes, application will be a matter of pushing the soil onto the affected slope, thereby minimizing haul distances. While stockpiled, the soil will act as a visual buffer to the excavation, as well as a buffer to noise and dust.

Soil will remain exposed to the elements until seeding occurs. Fertilizer will be applied to the re-soiled areas in a manner that will encourage emergence and survival of the grasses without encouraging

competition from weeds. Starter fertilizer will be applied before, or at the time of, seeding. Full fertilization will be applied

EXHIBIT E, Page 4

after emergence. Fertilizer mixtures will be based upon soil tests made on samples taken from re-soiled areas prior to seeding.

Following seedbed preparation, seed will be drilled into treated areas. If slope, high rock content, or other obstacles prevent drill equipment from being utilized, those areas will be scarified by hand and the seed broadcast onto affected areas at twice the drill rate, and raked into the soil.

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has recommended seven different seed mixtures for the four original permits, utilizing nearly 17 different grass species. The seed mixture has been simplified for this amendment, but improved. The new mixture utilizes all native grass species based upon diverse genetic characteristics that makes each one uniquely suited to the soils and climate of the permit area. Differences in and between warm and cool season grasses; bunch and turf forming grasses; and, short, mid, and tall grasses, adds to the genetic potential for the grasses to adapt to drastically altered edaphic conditions and unpredictable climatic factors. For example, drought cycles are difficult to anticipate, and can drastically affect revegetation success. Additionally, it must be remembered that disturbed soil as re-applied to affected lands is no longer a true soil since its structure has been destroyed, and mixing with different soil profile horizons is to some extent unavoidable. Therefore, re-soiled areas are not as predictable as insitu soils with regard to plant-soil-water relations. A diverse genetic potential of the seed mixture will help even the odds. Once the grasses are established, soil rebuilding and restructuring will begin. Two seed mixtures are presented. One is for dry slopes and upland areas, while the other will be applied along and within ten feet of established ponds, where inundation is complete and final water levels and resulting shorelines have stabilized. Cottonwood plantings will occur regardless of dry or wet conditions; however, willow and cattail transplanting will only occur under wet conditions following inundation of an area.

The revised seed mixtures and rates are detailed ~~on Table V~~in AM-3 for Area F-II and the 1990TR for the rest. ~~Genetic characteristics are described under Table VI. Species selection is also based upon occurrence, range site descriptions (see Exhibit J – Vegetation Information), and related literature and handbooks of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.~~

Larimer County also requires the planting of native and ornamental trees and shrubs on the eastern boarder of area F-III in order to screen excavation of the area from Taft Hill Road. This requirement is listed under Table VII. Although it is out of character with the use of native species to be utilized over the remainder of the site, it is not out

EXHIBIT E, Page 5

of character for areas bordering and along Taft Hill Road. Urbanization is gradually encroaching upon the surrounding land uses as well.

In addition to the native grasses, the operator will plant 100 trees per area of excavation of 1-1 stock Freemont cottonwood (Populus fremontii). The stock is in containerized tublings suitable for dibbling into the ground by inexperienced personnel with minimal instruction. Plantings will occur in clusters of five trees per cluster, or twenty clusters per area of excavation. Trees will be spaced two feet apart within each cluster. Clusters will be no closer than 25 feet from another, and placed at the toe of pond banks, but with adequate distance from the pond shoreline. P. fremontii, is full sun and heat tolerant according to Native Plants of Utah.

Willow, cottonwood, and cattail, invade inundated areas readily, however, inundation will not occur for some time on certain areas. Regardless, willow and cattail will be planted in or adjacent to shallows where inundation has occurred. Stock will be taken from areas on the site where willow and cattail are already established, and will be transplanted onto appropriate areas where shallows exist. Although no specific number of willow and cattail plantings are proposed, it is to the operator's advantage to stabilize pond banks with these plantings, and thus to establish adequate levels of stocking in order to accelerate willow and cattail establishment to an optimum cover. Beaver will be controlled from impacting tree plantings. Additionally, chemical repellent may be used to protect tree plantings of cottonwood and willow. Burlington Bio-medical & Scientific Corp's. Ropel, animal, rodent, and bird repellent are being evaluated at this time. Information will be submitted to the CMLRD via technical revision, for its approval prior to its use in the field.

All grasses, shrubs, and trees to be utilized are based upon availability, and are presently available at the time of this amendment. If unavailability occurs, a technical revision to the proposed mixture would be submitted for approval.

Impacts to water resources are detailed under Exhibit~~s C - 7 and~~ G.

Impacts to wildlife are detailed under Exhibit H.

Impacts to soils, and soils management, is detailed under Exhibits C – 6 and J.

Climatic influences are detailed under Exhibit K.

Reclamation cost estimates are detailed under Exhibit L.

TABLE IV

RECLAMATION SEQUENCE AND TIMETABLE

Area W,X,Y, Z – Pre-1973 Disturbance – No reclamation required

Area T, U, V – Unaffected Lands - No reclamation required

Area B, D, H – Reclamation 1987 through 1992

Area C, I – Reclamation 1988 through 1993

Area F-I Phase I – Reclamation 1992 through 1997Completed

Area J Phase I – Reclamation 1992 through 1997

Area E-I Phase I – Reclamation 1993 2027 through 19982030

Area F-III Phase II – Reclamation 1997 through 2002Completed

Area J Phase II – Reclamation 1997 through 2002

Area E-II and Area 5 Phase II – Reclamation 1998 2027 through 20032030

Areas 3, 4 – Reclamation 1998 2027 through 20032030

Area A – Reclamation 2002 through 2007

Area 5 – Reclamation 2007 through 2012

Area G-1 Phase I – Reclamtion 2012 2018 through 20172023

Area G Phase II – Reclamation 2007 2022 through 20222024

Area G Phase III – Reclamation 2022 through 2027

Area F-II – Reclamation 2022-2027

TABLE VII

TREE AND SHRUB REQUIREMENT FOR TAFT HILL ROAD

Larimer County requires the planting of native and ornamental trees and shrubs along Taft Hill Road for Area F-III as specified below:

A repeating sequence is required that includes the use of deciduous trees planted at 20 to 50 foot intervals with interplanting of 3 to 5 Russian olive trees, followed by three plantings of pine and or spruce at 10 foot intervals, and then repeating the above sequence. Choices of species to be utilized for each sequence are as follows:

Deciduous Trees (1 ¾ caliper) of one or a combination of:

Cottonless cottonwood

Green ash

Honey locust

Pine or Spruce Trees (5 feet in height) of one or a combination of:

Austrian pine

Ponderosa pine

Pinyon pine

Scotch pine

Blue spruce

Trees were previously planted for Area F-III and have since filled in nicely.

ADDENDUM – EXHIBIT E – THE RECLAMATION PLAN

Response to the CMLRD letter of adequacy of 15 October 1987

7. As indicated on Exhibit D; Page 2, as excavation advances, grading of the perimeter will occur concurrently with mining. Therefore, much of the planned shoreline irregularity will occur as excavation advances over the site. Some backfilling should be anticipated to correct errors and to

add selected enhancements where needed. Backfilling will occur both during and after inundation of proposed ponds, but for effectiveness, the intent of the operator is to complete backfilling prior to inundation and revegetation activities.

If dikes are implemented, construction will occur prior to inundation. Exact location and shape will be established via technical revision, however, while large radius curves on proposed dikes is desirable, availability of materials and expense to the operator should be a consideration as well. As part of this amendment, straight dikes with 5 to 20-foot undulations should be allowed as the approved minimum, with the intent that the operator will consider a large radius curve at the time of the technical revision. The intent of approval at this time should provide the shortest possible shore to shore contact for the proposed dikes as an approved and acceptable dike location.

8. The primary intent for Areas 1 and 2 is to maintain this as industrial in its end-use subsequent to mining at the Home Office Mine. Should the existing use of Areas 1 and 2 continue subsequent to the completion of mining, they should be released based upon continued industrial use and intent. This point of release of Areas 1 and 2 should be made part of this amendment approval, and will be considered as such unless specifically excluded by the CMLRD.

~~However, Sterling Companies agrees to implement a plan of alternate reclamation in the event that industrial use does not continue beyond completion of excavation at the Home Office Mine for Areas 1 and 2. In such an event, Areas 1 and 2 will be ripped or chiseled, since the areas are compacted by processing operations and related traffic. Area 2 was backfilled with excess overburden from Area H and re-soiled with excess soils from area H according to the operator. Therefore, only Area 1 will be re-soiled with excess soils from other areas to be mined at the Home Office Mine. Under this alternate reclamation plan, both Areas 1 and 2 would be revegetated in a manner described under Exhibit E of this amendment. For purposes of revegetation and related warranty costs, it will be assumed that the backfilling of the settling pond on Area 1 is completed by the time of completion of mining at the Home Office Mine. Buildings, structures, and access roads will be retained as part of alternate reclamation of Areas 1 and 2~~

~~Since soil was removed prior to 1973, revegetation requirements should not exceed the availability of excess soils recovered from other mined areas at the Home Office Mine, and spread to a minimum depth of six inches over Area 1 to the extent possible and appropriate, regardless of soil estimates. Every effort will be made to salvage at least the minimum soil volume of 32,589 cu. Yds. In excess soils from other areas to be mined at the Home Office Mine. Soil stockpiles will be located as identified under Exhibit I, and related maps, where "excess soil stockpiles" are identified. Additional excess soil stockpiles will be located on the perimeters of the areas from which excess soils have been salvaged.~~

~~Warranty calculations for Areas 1 and 2 are located under the addendum to Exhibit L of 15 October 1987. The costs determined in the addendum should be added to the original total under Exhibit L of this amendment.~~ No additional topsoil was able to be salvaged from other Areas for Area 1 and Area 2.

2006 Amendment

EXHIBIT E: – Reclamation Plan for Stage F-II

~~The overall reclamation plan for the site will not deviate greatly from the plan previously presented in the July Amendment 02.For this amendment, Lafarge wishes to make minor alterations to the reclamation plan for the parcel know as the Seaworth property (Exhibit F-Area F) and previously known as the Seaworth Pit (Permit # M-86-049) prior to its incorporation into the Home Office Pit Permit in the 1987 amendment.~~

~~Per Amendment 02, the Seaworth parcel was to be reclaimed to open water; however, Lafarge now seeks to slightly reduce the number of acres of open water.~~

Previously, Parcel F-II was to be reclaimed to open water ~~as well; however, Lafarge now wishes to amend the reclamation plan to allow~~ this amendment changes reclamation to ~~for~~ silt storage ~~on the western edge and open water on the eastern edge.~~ Approximately ~~11.18~~18 acres will be utilized for silt storage. If not needed for silt storage~~, and~~ the remainder will be reclaimed to open water. A 12 foot wide berm running south~~west~~ to north~~east~~ on each side will separate the ~~western~~ silt storage area from the ~~eastern~~ open water are in ~~Parcel II~~Stage F-I and Stage F-III