

Lennberg - DNR, Patrick <patrick.lennberg@state.co.us>

Update

Blue Mountain stone <bluemtnstone@gmail.com> To: "Lennberg - DNR, Patrick" <patrick.lennberg@state.co.us> Fri, Sep 1, 2023 at 3:18 PM

Good afternoon,

I've attached what I have finished. This isn't completed yet. I put the items in bold that I'm still working on. I wanted to get something to you so that you know we're making progress. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Bobbi [Quoted text hidden]

AdequacyResponses.pdf 12959K

Preliminary Adequacy Responses M-1981-075

Exhibit A - Legal description (Rule 6.4.1):

1. See attached map labeled exhibit A.

Exhibit B - Index Map (Rule 6.4.2):

2. See attached map labeled exhibit B.

Exhibit C - Pre-mining and mining plan map (s) of affected lands (Rule 6.4.3):

3. (a) See attached map labeled exhibit C.

- (b) See attached map labeled exhibit C. Still working on this.
- (c) See attached map labeled exhibit C. Still working on this.
- (d) See attached map labeled exhibit C. Still working on this.
- (e) See attached map labeled exhibit C. Still working on this.
- (g) There are no permanent man-made structures with 200 feet of the affected land.
- (h) See attached map labeled exhibit C. Still working on this.
- (i) See attached ariel photos labeled exhibit C.

Maps and exhibits confirm the following criteria.

- (a) See attached map labeled exhibit C. Still working on this.
- (b) Johnson & Associates Land Surveyors.
- (c) 9/2023. Still working on this.
- (d) See attached map labeled exhibit C. Still working on this.

(e) Map scale is 1 inch = 200 feet. Map includes map scale, appropriate legend, map title, date and north arrow. **Still working on this.**

4. The correct acres are 52.386 because the property is part of the main road.

Exhibit D - Mining plan (Rule 6.4.4):

5. A front-end loader is used to move pallets and to load our trucks.

6. Nature consists of sandstone. The depth can vary from 1 ft. to 25 ft. The thickness of overburden can vary from 1 ft. to 10 ft. The overburden consists of sandy soil and rock. The nature of stratum is unknown.

7. No explosives will be used for mining or reclamation.

8. The entrance road is the road that we will be using for the mining operation. This road is a 12-foot-wide road. No improvements are needed for this road. There will be no excess drainage or runoff to affect structures.

Exhibit E - Reclamation plan (Rule 6.4.5):

9. Due to the nature of the quarry there will be no topsoil salvaged. Stockpiles will consist of overburden material.

10. (ii) Seeding of grasses will take place as reclamation progresses and will consist of native bunch grass seed (i.e., blue Gama and western wheatgrass) at 24 1bs. per acre at \$2.00 a lb. Grass seed will be applied by hand or with a spreader.

(iii) Fertilization does not apply.

(iv) Revegetation - Trees will reproduce naturally as they have done in the past. These trees consist of ponderosa pine and rocky mountain juniper.

Exhibit F - Reclamation plan map (Rule 6.4.6):

11. See attached map labeled exhibit F. Still working on this.

12. See attached map labeled exhibit F. The road that enters the proposed permit from the north has a dedicated easement per county. **Still working on this.**

Exhibit G - Water information (Rule 6.4.7):

13. We commit to abiding by the letter's condition for approval and stipulations in the comment section.

Exhibit I - Soils information (Rule 6.4.9)

14. See attached labeled exhibit I.

Exhibit J - Vegetation information (Rule 6.4.10):

- 15. See attached labeled exhibit J.
- 16. See attached labeled exhibit J.

Exhibit L - Reclamation costs (Rule 6.4.12):

17. Reclamation Costs: Grass seed 24 lbs./acre. Grading and cat dozer work 3 hrs./acre. As the mining operation proceeds, overburden will be replaced in the area previously mined and no

longer in operation, i.e., reclamation will occur concurrently with the mining process. Some areas will be impossible to reclaim because no overburden exists. The planned use of those areas is for building a house, garage or barn. The maximum gradient of reclaimed slopes will not exceed 2:1. Rock quarry walls may be left steeper, but in a stable condition. The cost to reclaim will be \$1800 per acre, a total of \$. **Still working on this.**

Exhibit M - Other permits and licenses (Rule 6.4.13)

18. We are in contact with Boulder County regarding whether a grading permit is needed.

Exhibit N - Source of legal right to enter (Rule 6.4.14)

19. The mobile home is owned by Robert Joesph Phillips. A letter is attached labeled exhibit N from the mobile homeowner. The property is owned by Blue Mountain Stone Inc.

Exhibit P - Municipalities within two miles (Rule 6.4.16):

20. Town of Lyons 432 5th Ave. Lyons, CO 80540.

Exhibit S - Permanent man-made structures (Rule 6.4.19):

21. The power line and power poles are more than 200 feet from the permit and affected land boundary.

22. The barbed wire fence is 300 ft. from the permit and is owned by Raul Vasquez.

Other:

23. Please see attached notarized statement from newspaper labeled other.

- 24. Please see attached labeled other.
- 25. Still working on this.





Lat: 40.25506 Long: 105.25692

Lat: 40.25506 NI Long: 105.25692 W

DMS DD A MGR UTM

Scale 1:18,055 Map Records: 86 Slight chance showers and chunderstorms, 92° near Lyon

EXHIBIT B- INDEX MAP

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map OnDemand Topo

Ø

7.5-MINUTE TOPO QUADRANGLE Custam Extent 7.5-MINUTE TOPO



40,1905





7.5-MINUTE TOPO, CO 2023



XHYBHT (-(a)

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EXHIBIT I



United States Department of Agriculture

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 Boulder County Area, Colorado





	MAP LI	MAP LEGEND		MAP INFORMATION
Area of Ir	Area of Interest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI)	00 0	Spoil Area Stony Spot	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.
	Soil Map Unit Polygons	8 \$	Very Stony Spot Wet Spot	Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
} =	Soil Map Unit Lines Soil Map Unit Points	P (Other	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil
Specia	Special Point Features	Water Features	Special Line Features	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed
90	Dowout, Dit	2	Streams and Canals	scale.
X N	Clay Spot	Transportation	ation Paile	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map
0	Closed Depression	# # #	Interstate Hichways	
*	Gravel Pit	1 3	US Routes	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:
***	Gravelly Spot		Major Roads	Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
0	Landfill		Local Roads	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator
×	Lava Flow	Background	p	projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts
- Alto	Marsh or swamp		Aerial Photography	distance and area. A projection mat preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more
W	Mine or Quarry			accurate calculations of distance or area are required.
0	Miscellaneous Water			This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as
0	Perennial Water			of the version date(s) listed below.
>	Rock Outcrop			Soil Survey Area: Boulder County Area. Colorado
and the second se	Saline Spot			
0 0 * 0 0	Sandy Spot			Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales
	Severely Eroded Spot			1:50,000 or larger.
\$	Sinkhole			Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 2, 2021—Aug 25
Â	Slide or Slip			2021
Ø	Sodic Spot			The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were
				compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor
				shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

EXHIBIT I



Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Cu	Boulder, bouldery-Sylvandale complex, 9 to 45 percent slopes	29.1	20.0%
PiQ	Pits, quarry	9.6	6.6%
PrF	Carterlake, stony-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 55 percent slopes	106.7	73.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		145.3	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 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.

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

EXHIBIT T

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.

EXHIBIT I

Boulder County Area, Colorado

Cu-Boulder, bouldery-Sylvandale complex, 9 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jprk Elevation: 5,700 to 7,500 feet Mean annual precipitation: 19 to 22 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Boulder, bouldery, and similar soils: 60 percent Sylvandale and similar soils: 15 percent Minor components: 25 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Boulder, Bouldery

Setting

Landform: Strike valleys Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: gravelly loam Bt1 - 10 to 24 inches: clay loam Bt2 - 24 to 35 inches: clay C - 35 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 45 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.07 to 0.21 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e Hydrologic Soil Group: C Ecological site: R049XB202CO - Loamy Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sylvandale

Setting

Landform: Strike valleys Down-slope shape: Linear

EXHIBITI

Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Slope alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam Bk - 3 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam Btk1 - 10 to 23 inches: sandy clay loam Btk2 - 23 to 33 inches: sandy clay loam BCk - 33 to 49 inches: fine sandy loam C - 49 to 64 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 9 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.71 to 2.13 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e Hydrologic Soil Group: B Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Haverson

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Drainageways Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: R049XY036CO - Overflow Hydric soil rating: No

Critchell

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Strike valleys Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Otero

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drainageways Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

EXHIBITI

PiQ-Pits, quarry

Map Unit Composition

Pits, quarry: 100 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Pits, Quarry

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8 Hydric soil rating: No

PrF—Carterlake, stony-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 55 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: jpsk Elevation: 5,400 to 7,000 feet Mean annual precipitation: 17 to 19 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F Frost-free period: 110 to 130 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carterlake, stony, and similar soils: 45 percent Rock outcrop: 35 percent Minor components: 20 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carterlake, Stony

Setting

Landform: Homoclinal ridges Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Colluvium over residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 3 inches: stony sandy loam A2 - 3 to 10 inches: stony sandy loam Bt - 10 to 37 inches: very stony clay R - 37 to 46 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 55 percent

EXHIBIT

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 0.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock Drainage class: Well drained Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.01 to 0.21 in/hr) Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e Hydrologic Soil Group: D Ecological site: R049XY206CO - Stony Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8 Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8 Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Leyden, stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Homoclinal ridges Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: R049XY206CO - Stony Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Baller, bouldery

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Homoclinal ridges Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: R049XY213CO - Cobbly Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Robertsranch

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Homoclinal ridges Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: R049XB204CO - Shallow Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

EXHIBIT J

Report - Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition

Map unit symbol and	Ecological Site, Plant	Total dry	-weight	production	Characteristic rangeland or	Composition		
soil name	Association, or Habitat Type	Favorable year	Normal year	Unfavorable year	forest understory vegetation		Rangeland	Forest understory
		Lb/ac	Lb/ac	Lb/ac		Pct dry wt	Pct dry wt	
PiQ—Pits, quarry								
Pits, quarry	_							
PrF— Carterlake, stony-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 55 percent slopes								
Carterlake,	Stony Foothill	400	300		Arizona fescue		20	
stony	(R049XY206CO)				mountain muhly		15	
					pine dropseed		10	
					western wheatgrass		10	
					blue grama		5	
					Gambel oak		5	
					other perennial forbs		5	
					prairie Junegrass		5	
					Rocky Mountain juniper		5	
					spike muhly		5	
					twoneedle pinyon		5	
Rock outcrop				-	_			

EXHIBITJ

Report — Forestland Productivity

Boulder County Area	a, Colorado			
Map unit symbol	Potential pro	Trees to manage		
and soil name	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			Cu ft/ac/yr	
PiQ—Pits, quarry				
Pits, quarry	-			
PrF—Carterlake, stony-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 55 percent slopes				
Carterlake, stony	Ponderosa pine	48	29.00	Ponderosa pine
	Rocky mountain douglas-fir	48	0.00	
Rock outcrop				

Boulder County Area, Colorado

Description — Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition

Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of rangeland or forest understory vegetation are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management is based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

This table shows, for each soil that supports vegetation, the ecological site, plant association, or habitat type; the total annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, and unfavorable years; the characteristic vegetation; and the average percentage of each species. An explanation of the column headings in the table follows.

An ecological site, plant association, or habitat type is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of the site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site, plant association, or habitat type is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites, plant associations, or habitat types in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production. Descriptions of ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Descriptions of plant associations or habitat types are available from local U.S. Forest Service offices.

Total dry-weight production is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually in a well managed area that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, normal, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

Characteristic vegetation (the grasses, forbs, shrubs, and understory trees that make up most of the potential natural plant community on each soil) is listed by common name. Under *rangeland composition and forest understory*, the expected percentage of the total annual production is given for each species making up the characteristic vegetation. The percentages are by dry weight for rangeland. Percentages for forest understory are by either dry weight or canopy cover. The amount that can be used as forage depends on the kinds of grazing animals and on the grazing season.

Range management requires knowledge of the kinds of soil and of the potential natural plant community. It also requires an evaluation of the present range similarity index and rangeland trend. Range similarity index is determined by comparing the present plant community with the potential natural plant community on a particular rangeland ecological site. The more closely the existing community resembles the potential community, the higher the range similarity index. Rangeland trend is defined as the direction of change in an existing plant community relative to the potential natural plant community. Further information about the range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in the "National Range and Pasture Handbook," which is available in local offices of NRCS or on the Internet.

The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the potential natural plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

EXHIBIT J

Reference: United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National range and pasture handbook.

EXHIBIT J

Report - Rangeland and Forest Vegetation Classification, Productivity, and Plant Composition

Map unit symbol and	Ecological Site, Plant	Total dry	-weight	production	Characteristic rangeland or	Composition			
soil name	Association, or Habitat Type	Favorable year	Normal year	Unfavorable year	forest understory vegetation		Rangeland	Forest understory	
		Lb/ac	Lb/ac	Lb/ac		Pct dry wt	Pct dry wt		
PiQ—Pits, quarry									
Pits, quarry									
PrF— Carterlake, stony-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 55 percent slopes									
Carterlake,	Stony Foothill	400	300		Arizona fescue		20		
stony	(R049XY206CO)	4941206CO)			mountain muhly		15		
					pine dropseed		10		
					western wheatgrass		10		
					blue grama		5		
					Gambel oak		5		
					other perennial forbs		5		
					prairie Junegrass		5		
					Rocky Mountain juniper		5		
					spike muhly		5		
				twoneedle pinyon		5			
Rock outcrop				-	-				

EXHIBIT J

Report - Physical Soil Properties

Three values are provided to identify the expected Low (L), Representative Value (R), and High (H).

Map symbol	Depth	Depth	Sand	Silt	Clay	bulk	Saturated hydraulic	water	Linear extensibility	Organic matter		osio ctor		Wind erodibility	-
and soil name					density	conductivity	capacity			Kw	Kf	T	group	index	
	In	Pct	Pct	Pct	g/cc	micro m/sec	In/In	Pct	Pct						
PiQ—Pits, quarry															
Pits, quarry	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-						
PrF— Carterlake, stony- Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 55 percent slopes															
Carterlake, stony	0-3	55- 66- 75	5- 19- 34	10- 15- 20	1.51- 1.55- 1.57	15.00- 30.00-50.00	0.08- 0.10- 0.12	0.2- 1.0- 2.1	0.5- 1.0- 2.0	.10	.24	2	5	56	
	3-10	55- 66- 85	1- 19- 40	5-15- 20	1.51- 1.54- 1.56	15.00- 30.00-50.00	0.08- 0.10- 0.12	0.0- 1.0- 2.1	0.5- 1.0- 2.0	.15	.28				
	10-37	20- 26- 55	2- 29- 45	35- 45- 55	1.38- 1.48- 1.57	0.50-1.00- 1.50	0.07- 0.09- 0.11	2.9- 4.5- 8.3	0.5- 0.8- 1.0	.10	.24				
	37-46	-	-			0.04-0.40- 4.00	-								
Rock outcrop	—				-										

EXHIBIT N- SOURCE OF LEGAL RIGHT TO ENTER

August 17, 2023

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm Robert Joseph Phillips and live at 2875 Stone Canyon Road Longmont, CO 80503. I'm aware that Blue Mountain Stone is applying for a 112-quarry permit for Phillips Quarry and have no issues with their quarrying.

Sincerely,

Balut J Phillips 303-249-4992

Robert Joseph Phillips

EXHIBIT OTHER

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE Blue Mountain Stone Inc.: 4166 Ute Hwy Longmont, CO 303-823-6525, has filed an application for a Regular (112) Construction Ma-ferdias Operation Reclamation Permit with the Colorado Land Reclama-tion Board under provisions of the Colorado Land Reclama-tion bard under provisions of the Colorado Land Reclama-tion and the the Phillips Stone Quary, and is located at or near Section 05, Township 3N, Range 70, Prime Meridian. The proposed date of commencement is September 27, 2022, and posed future use of the land is RL/PL/Residence. Additional infor-mation and tentative decision date may be obtained from the Divi-sion of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety, 1313 Sherman Street, County Clerk and Recorder's office; 1750 33rd Street Boulder, CO, or ecaemation, Mining, and Safety by 4:00 p.m. on November 26, 2022. Please note that under the provisions of C.R.S. 34-325-101 et seq. Imments, related to noise, truck traffic, hours of operation, visual immacts, effects on property values and other social or economic guarders, effects on property values and other social or economic immacts, effects on property values and other social or economic advertments, rather than the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety Education of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety by 200 p.m. on November 26, 2022.

Prairie Mountain Media, LLC

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

County of Boulder State of Colorado

The undersigned, Agent , being first duly sworn under oath, states and affirms as follows:

- 1. He/she is the legal Advertising Reviewer of Prairie Mountain Media LLC, publisher of the Daily Camera.
- 2. The Daily Camera is a newspaper of general circulation that has been published continuously and without interruption for at least fifty-two weeks in Boulder County and meets the legal requisites for a legal newspaper under Colo. Rev. Stat. 24-70-103.
- 3. The notice that is attached hereto is a true copy, published in the Daily Camera
- in Boulder County on the following date(s):

Oct 16, 23, 30 and Nov 6, 2022

Signature

Subscribed and sworn to me before me this Notary Public

SHAYLA NAJERA NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF COLORADO NOTARY ID 20174031965 (SEAL) MY COMMISSION EXPIRES July 31, 2025

Account:	1117145
Ad Number:	1927308
Fee:	\$314.28

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U.S. Postal Service' CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT 15 Domestic Mail Only . For delivery information, visit our vehicle at even uses com onsmont : CO: 80504 U Certified Mell Fee -0 U 6284 IS 93_75 Extra Services 6, Foss (dirach box o Return Recipt (nardsop)) Return Recipt (clostents) Conting Mail Recipted Delivery Mail Signature Reptace Adult Signature Recipted Delivery Operations ЭПС u, add fes as (Bran) () 05 JUN 0000 <u>\$0.00</u> LYON'S Post prik H 2022 0993 \$U_00 <u>\$0.00</u> \$0.00 1.6 lu Dantera 0.100 B s <u>\$1.58</u> Total Postege and Pass 06/14/2022 \$7.38 7020 Sen Dovid zer a 9.00 30 Stee Na O Bor No Alpine St. 9 Stat Ch ongmont; (0 80501 TSA Finters Sitters, sigiff dir a ber mein so eine big U.S. Postal Service' **CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT** <u>п</u> Domestic Wall Only 1.1 - Particle Merch internation, vicit and website an every usak some ш Ceruited Mail - eo U.c. 308' La <u>4375</u> Entre Santoso & Peasteristicon, estre en paperentes Entre Santoso & Peasteristicon, estre en paperentes Santoso & Peasteristicon, estre en paperentes (0284 HUL Beturn Reacipt (steatents) 105 0000 \$0.00 Petitin Hirzeyi (Sealetty)
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