

COUNTY OR MUNICIPALITY APPROVAL FOR SURFACE MINING (Form SM-6)

NAME OF COMPANY OR INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT(S) Same as name of the exploration permit holder. (Type or print in tnk.) MTA Holdings, L.L.C. MAILING ADDRESS	(Include all and associa Total area Maximum Maximum relative to COUN No atta	acreage to be ted activities a permitted w a vertical dep 95 fe a depth of exc o mean sea le TY Kittita achments will	during the life fill be th below pre-m tet cavated mine f evel as be accepted. I	mining, setbacks, a of the mine.) (See <u>86</u> acres nining topographic	SM-8A.) grade is O <u>f</u> eet	
910 Anderson Road	1/4	1/4	Section	na ana ana ao		
Ellensburg, WA 98926	NW	SW	22	17N	18E	
	NE	sw	22	17N	18E	
	sw	sw	22	17N	18E	
	o da ser o					
Telephone 509-866-0508						
Proposed subsequent use of site upon completion of reclamation Residential December 19, 2023 Washington Geological Survey						
Signature of company representative or individual applicant(s) Name and Ale	title of compa BN Fi 1/itives	the represent te Mg ^r s	ative (please p	orint) Date	signed 15123	
TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPROPRIATE COUNTY OR MUNI	CIPALITY:		1220			
Please answer the following questions 'yes' or 'no'. 1. Has the proposed surface mine been approved under local zoni 2. Is the proposed subsequent use of the land after reclamation of When complete, return this form to the Department of Natural Resources.	ing and land-u onsistent with	se regulation the local land	is? d-use plan/desi	ignation?	Yes No	
Name of planning director or administrative official (please print)	Address					
Jamey Ayling	911	\sim	Ruby	St. : WA	Suile Z	
Signature An N	Ē	llers	burg,	WA	98926	
Title (please print)						
Planning Manager		1.00				
Telephone Date				DNR Reclamation	Permit No.	
509 962 - 7065 12-5-23	FOR DEP.	ARTMENT	USE ONLY:	70-0132	97	

County or Municipality Approval (SM-6) Revised 8/17



APPLICATION FOR RECLAMATION PERMIT AND PLAN (Form SM-8A)

Check appropriate box(es): In ew permit revision of existing permit transfer of permit expansion

NOTE: Do not attempt to complete this form until you have carefully read "Instructions for Form SM-8A".

1. NAME OF APPLICANT/PERMIT HOLDER(S) MTA Holdings, L.L.C.				12. TOTAL ACREAGE OF PERMIT AREA APPLIED FOR:(Include all acreage to be permitted. See Form SM-6.) <u>86</u> acres				
2. MAILING ADDRESS 910 Anderson Road Ellensburg, WA 98926				 13. Total disturbed acreage (Include all acreage to be disturbed by mining and reclamation during the life of the mine.) Total area to be disturbed: <u>~35</u> acres. Area to be disturbed in next 36 months: <u>~15</u> acres. 				
3. Telephone (509) 866-0508 Email Alan.Fife@anderson-hay.com			Fife@anderson-h	14. Maximum vertical depth (thickness) mined below pre-mining topographic grade will be 95 feet.				
4. NAME OF MINE Umptanum Road Quarry				15. Lowest elevation of excavated mine will be <u>1,900</u> feet relative to mean sea				
 Street address and milepost of surface mine 5243 Umptanum Road 				level. Highest elevation of excavated mine will be <u>2,180</u> feet relative to mean sea level.				
	urg, WA 989					16. Type of proposed or existing mine: \Box pit \Box quarry		
6. Distance 3	6. Distance (miles)7. Direction from South8. Nearest community Ellensburg				ty	17. Material(s) to be mined: □ sand and gravel ⊠ rock or stone □ clay □ metal □ limestone □ silica		
9. COUNTY Kittitas					□ other			
-		accepted. Legal D	1	-				
1/4 SW	Section 22	n Tow 17		Range 18E		18. Deposit type: glacial river floodplain (alluvial)		
						□ river channel deposits □ talus ⊠ bedrock □ lode □ other		
10. Do you or any person, partnership, or corporation associated with you now hold, or have you held, a surface mining operating or reclamation permit? yes x no					🖾 no	19. Expected start date of mining: 2024 (previously through County grading permit)20. Estimated number of years: 15-20		
11. Are all RCW 78.44	of these min , WAC 332-	he above, please li es now in complia 18, and conditions	ce with of the per	mits? 🗌 yes	no no	21. Total quantity to be mined over life of mine (estimated): 22. Estimated annual production: 1,271,000 □ tons or ⊠ cu yds 60,000-80,000 □ tons or ⊠ cu yds		
reclamation	permit revol	face mine operatin ked? lamation security		□ yes □ yes	⊠ no ⊠ no	23. Subsequent land use: ☐ industrial ☐ commercial ⊠ residential ☐ agricultural ☐ forestry ☐ wetlands and lakes		
If you answered yes to either of the above, give permit number(s):			-		other			
<u>I</u>						County or Municipality Approval for Surface Mining (Form SM-6) attached?		
RECEIVED				24. Reclaimed elevation of floor of mine: 1.900 feet relative to mean sea level Reclaimed elevation is shown on cross sections? X yes No				
]	December 1		•		25. SEPA Checklist required?		
Washington Geological Survey				26. Application fee for a new reclamation permit is herewith attached?				

🛛 yes 🗌 no

22. SEGMENTAL RECLAMATION		
Permit area has been divided into segments for mining and a mining schedule has been developed?	🛛 yes	🗌 no
If no, explain:		
Permit area has been divided into segments for reclamation and a reclamation schedule has been developed?	🛛 yes	🗌 no
If no, explain:		
23. SITE PREPARATION		
23A. Saving Topsoil, Subsoil, and Overburden for Reclamation		
Thickness of topsoil is $0-0.25$ feetThickness of subsoil is $0-3$ feet (loess)Depth to bedrock is 0	<u>-3</u> feet	
Total volume of topsoil is 5.000 cubic yardsTotal volume of subsoil is * cubic yards *po	ssibly 5,00	0+ cu yd
Volume of stored topsoil/subsoil is 1,000 cubic yards and will require 1 acres for storage. but un	nknown ac	ross site
Storage areas are shown on maps and will be marked on the ground with permanent boundary markers?	🛛 yes	no no
Topsoil will be salvaged?	🛛 yes	🗌 no
If no, explain:		
Topsoil and overburden will be moved to reclaim an adjacent depleted segment?	🛛 yes	🗌 no
If no, explain:		
Before materials are moved, vegetation will be cleared and drainage planned for soil storage areas?	🛛 yes	no
If no, explain:	·	
Soil storage areas will be stabilized with vegetation to prevent erosion if materials will be stored for more than		
one season?	🛛 yes	🗌 no
If no, explain:		
23B. Permit and Disturbed Area Boundaries		
Boundary of the permit area will be marked on the ground with permanent boundary markers?	🛛 yes	🗌 no
Explain boundary markers: Metal T posts and wire fences		
23C. Setbacks Screens and Buffers		
Are Screens required and are shown on maps?	yes	🛛 no
The reclamation setback for this site will be $\underline{30}$ feet wide.		
Is a permanent, undisturbed buffer planned for this site?	yes	🛛 no
If no, explain: No buffer is necessary.	·	
Setbacks and buffers are shown on maps and have been marked on the ground with permanent boundary	🛛 yes	no no
markers?		_
If no, explain:		
23D. Buffers to Protect Streams and Flood Plains		
Will the site include a stream or flood plain?	🗌 yes	🖾 no
If yes, see "Additional Requirements for Mines in Flood Plains" in "Instructions for SM-8A".		
If no, skip to 23E.		
A stream buffer of at least 200 feet has been marked on the ground with permanent boundary markers?	🗌 yes	🗌 no
A buffer of at least 200 feet from the 100-year flood plain has been marked on the ground with permanent boundary markers?	🗌 yes	🗌 no
If no, explain:	-	
Copy of Shoreline Permit from local government or the Department of Ecology is attached?	🗌 yes	🗌 no
Hydraulic Project Approval from the Department of Fish and Wildlife is attached?	🗌 yes	no no

23E. Conservation Buffers		
Are there any conservation buffers?	🗌 yes	🖂 no
If no, skip to 23F		
Conservation buffers will be established for the following purpose(s): (<i>Check all that apply</i>)		
unstable slopes wildlife habitat water quality other		
Describe the nature and configuration of the conservation buffer(s):		
Conservation buffers are shown on maps and have been marked on the ground with permanent boundary		
markers?	🗌 yes	no no
23F. Ground Water		
High water table depth is ~1.770 feet 🛛 relative to mean sea level, 🗌 below original surface, or 🗌 unknown	1.	
Low water table depth is $\underline{-1,630}$ feet \square relative to mean sea level, \square below original surface, or \square unknown		
Annual fluctuation of water table is from <u>unknown</u> feet on to <u>unknown</u> feet on .		
Are well logs attached?	🛛 yes	no
The shallowest aquifer is 🗌 confined 🖂 unconfined		
The site will be mined: wet dry both		
Describe mining method: Mine to grade, some blasting may be required.		
The site is in a:		
critical aquifer recharge area sole source aquifer public water supply waters	hed	
wellhead protection area special protection area		
If checked above, see "Additional Requirements for Mines in Hydrologically Sensitive Areas" in "Instruction		8 <i>A</i> ".
Ground water study attached?	yes	🖂 no
If no, explain: Mining will be significantly above the groundwater table.	jes	
23G. Archeology		
Are archeological/cultural resource sites present?	🗌 yes	🖂 no
If yes, describe how you will protect these resources:		
24. MINING PRACTICES TO FACILITATE RECLAMATION		
24A. Soil Replacement		
Topsoil and (or) subsoil will be restored?	🛛 yes	\Box no
If "no", explain:		
Subsoil will be replaced to an approximate depth of $\underline{0}^*$ feet on the pit floor and a depth of $\underline{0}$ feet on slopes. (*ind	rluded wit	h tonsoil)
Topsoil will be replaced to an approximate depth of $\underline{0}$ feet on the pit floor and a depth of $\underline{0}$ feet on slopes. (In Topsoil will be replaced to an approximate depth of 0.5 feet on the pit floor and a depth of 0 feet on slopes.		ii topson)
If topsoil is in short supply, it will be strategically placed in depressions and low areas in adequate thickness		
to conserve moisture and promote revegetation?	🛛 yes	no no
If no, explain:		_
Topsoil will be moved when conditions are not overly wet or dry?	🛛 yes	no no
If no, explain:		
Topsoil will be restored to promote effective revegetation and to stabilize slopes and mine floor?	yes	🖂 no
If "no", explain: "Yes" for mine floor except over building pads for residences. "No" for slopes due to		
naturally short supply of topsoil and exposed rock being a natural feature of the area.		
Topsoil will be replaced with equipment that will minimize compaction, or it will be plowed, disked, or ripped	_	_
following placement?	🛛 yes	no
If no, explain:		
Topsoil will be immediately stabilized with grasses and legumes to prevent loss by		_
erosion, slumping, or crusting?	🛛 yes	no no
If no, explain:		

Segmental topsoil removal and replacement is shown on maps?	🛛 yes	no
If no, explain:		
Topsoil will be imported?	yes	🛛 no
If yes, describe source.		
Estimated volume is cubic yards.		
Synthetic topsoil made from compost, biosolids, or other amendments will be used and (or) made on site to supplement existing topsoil?	U yes	🛛 no
Materials such as till, loess, and (or) silt are available on site that could be used to supplement topsoil for reclamation.	🛛 yes	🗌 no
If yes, explain: Loess is available onsite and can be used to supplement topsoil for growth medium.		
Silt from settling ponds or a filter press will be used for reclamation?	yes	🛛 no
Settling pond clay slurries will be pumped or hauled to other segments for reclamation?	🗌 yes	🖂 no
If yes, explain:		
24B. Removal of Vegetation		
Vegetation will be removed sequentially from areas to be mined to prevent unnecessary erosion?	🛛 yes	no no
If no, explain:		
Small trees and other transplantable vegetation will be salvaged for use in revegetating other segments?	🗌 yes	🖂 no
If yes, give details. If no, explain: There are no trees to salvage.		
Wood and other organic debris will be:		
recycled removed from site chipped burned burned used to synthe	esize topsoi	il or
mulch		
other (<i>explain</i>)	—	
Solid waste disposal, burning, and land use permits are attached?		⊠ no
Some coarse wood (logs, stumps) and other large debris will be salvaged for fish and wildlife habitats? If yes, give details. If no, explain: Large debris is not available at this site.	yes	🛛 no
24C. Stormwater and Erosion control for Reclamation		
Pit floor will slope at gentle angles toward highwall, sediment retention pond, or proper drainage?	🛛 yes	
If yes, give details. If no, explain: The mine floor in each segment will slope towards the highwall.	🖂 yes	l no
Revegetation, sheeting, and (or) matting will be used to protect areas susceptible to erosion?	🛛 yes	
If yes, give details. If no, explain: Revegetation will be used on the floor to stabilize replaced topsoil and	⊠ yes	l no
mitigate erosion.		
Water control systems used during segmental reclamation will:		
Divert clean water around pit?	🛛 yes	no no
Trap sediment-laden runoff before it enters a stream?	\boxtimes yes	no –
Be established to prevent erosion of setbacks and neighboring properties?	\boxtimes yes	\prod no
Be removed or reclaimed?	\boxtimes yes	\square no
If any answers are no, explain:	_ ;	_
Stormwater system design will be capable of carrying the peak flow of the 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event?	🛛 yes	no
(Data are available at the National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration (NOAA))	🗌 yes	🖂 no
If yes, are calculations attached?		
If yes, give details. If no, explain: The site will be developed so all storm water drains and infiltrates at the base of each highwall segment. Infiltration areas could manage an entire year's worth of rainfall and have been effective in Segment M-1 for years.		
Natural and other drainage channels will be kept free of equipment, wastes, stockpiles, and overburden?	🛛 yes	no no
If no, explain:		

25. RECLAMATION TOPOGRAPHY		
25A. Final Slopes		
Final slopes will be created using the cut-and-fill method? Explain procedure to be used:	🗌 yes	🛛 no
Slopes will be created by mining to the final slope using the cut method?	🛛 yes	no no
Explain procedure to be used: The site will be mined to grade using ripping, blasting, and other typical mining techniques.		
Slopes will vary in steepness?	🛛 yes	no no
If no, explain:		
Slopes will have a sinuous appearance in both profile and plan view? If no, explain:	🛛 yes	∐ no
Large rectilinear (that is, right angle, or straight, planar) areas will be eliminated? If no, explain:	🛛 yes	🗌 no
Where reasonable, tracks of the final equipment pass will be preserved and oriented to trap moisture, soil, and seeds, and to inhibit erosion? If no, explain:	🛛 yes	no no
25B. Slope Requirements for Pits and Overburden/Waste Rock Dumps (non-saleable products)		
If the mine is a quarry or in hard rock, skip to Quarry section (25C).		
Slopes will vary between 2 and 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical or flatter, except in limited areas where steeper slopes are necessary to create sinuous topography and control drainage? If no, explain:	🗌 yes	🗌 no
For pits, slopes will not exceed 2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical except as necessary to blend with adjacent natural slopes?	yes	no no
Give details:		
Review "Additional Requirements for Mines with Steep or Potentially Unstable Slopes" in "Instructions for	SM-8A".	
Slope stability analysis required? If yes, attach analysis.	yes yes	🗌 no
25C. Slope Requirements for Quarries and Hardrock Metal Mines		
If mine is a pit in unconsolidated materials covered by Section 25B, go to Section 25D		
 Check the appropriate box(es) Slopes will not exceed 2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical. Slopes steeper than 1 foot horizontal to 1 foot vertical are an acceptable subsequent land use as confirmed Hazardous slopes or cliffs are indigenous to the immediate area and already present a potential threat to hu Photo and maps attached to document presence of cliffs. Geologic or topographic characteristics of the site preclude slopes being reclaimed at a flatter angle and are acceptable subsequent land use as confirmed on Form SM-6. 	man life.	-6.
Review "Additional Requirements for Mines with Steep or Potentially Unstable Slopes" in "Instructions for	SM-8A".	
Slope stability analysis required?	yes	🖂 no
If yes, attach analysis.		
Measures will be taken to limit access to the top and bottom of hazardous slopes? Describe measures, or if no, explain: No hazardous slopes will remain after reclamation other than naturally occurring steep slopes outside the mined area.	U yes	🛛 no

Selective blasting will be used to remove benches and walls and to create chutes, buttresses, spurs, scree slopes, and rough cliff faces that appear natural? Blasting plan attached? If no, explain: Resource extraction is expected to be completed via excavator with ripping teeth. Blasting may be needed at deeper depths, in which case selective blasting will be used to reclaim slopes	☐ yes ☐ yes	⊠ no ⊠ no
to 2H:1V.		
Reclamation blasting will be used to reduce the entire highwall to a scree or rubble slope less than 2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical? Blasting plan is attached? If no, explain: See previous response.	yesyes	⊠ no ⊠ no
Access to benches will be maintained for reclamation blasting?	🛛 yes	no no
If no, explain: If necessary.	— :	
Small portions of benches will be left to provide habitat for raptors and other cliff-dwelling birds?	yes	🖂 no
25D. Backfilling		
The site will require backfilling?	🗌 yes	🛛 no
If no, skip to 25E. Maximum depth of backfilling is feet.		
Backfill will be onsite materials imported materials both Provide a written screening method that ensures importation of acceptable soil for reclamation.	U yes	no no
Backfilling plan is attached? If no, explain:	yes yes	no
Backfill stockpiles are shown on maps and will be marked on the ground with markers?	yes	no no
All grading/backfilling will be done with non-noxious, non-combustible, and relatively incompactible solids? If no, explain:	🗌 yes	no
Backfill will require compaction?	yes	no no
If no, explain:		
Will you be backfilling to create slopes? Is slope stability analysis attached? If no, explain.	☐ yes ☐ yes	□ no □ no
25E. Mine Floors		
Flat areas will be formed into gently rolling mounds? If yes, give details. If no, explain: Flat areas will largely be left flat for residential development.	yes	🛛 no
Mine floor will be gently graded into sinuous drainage channels to preclude sheetwash erosion during intense precipitation? If yes, give details. If no, explain: The final floor will be gently sloped towards the highwall.	🛛 yes	no no
Mine floor and other compacted areas will be bulldozed, plowed, ripped, or blasted to foster revegetation?	🛛 yes	\Box no
If yes, give details. If no, explain: Compacted areas will be ripped for revegetation except for future building pad areas.	⊠ yes	∐ no
25F. Lakes, Ponds, and Wetlands		
Is water currently present in the area or will the mining penetrate the water table? <i>If no, go to Section 25G.</i>	U yes	🛛 no
Reclaimed areas below the permanent low water table in soil, sand, gravel, and other unconsolidated material will have a slope no steeper than 1.5 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical? If yes, give details. If no, explain:	🗌 yes	🗌 no

If not already present, soils, silts, and clay-bearing material will be placed below water level to enhance revegetation? If yes, give details. If no, explain:	yes	no no
Some parts of pond and lake banks will be shaped so that a person can escape from the water?	🗌 yes	no no
Armored spillways or other measures to prevent undesirable overflow or seepage will be provided to stabilize bodies of water and adjacent slopes? If yes, give details. If no, explain:		no
Wildlife habitat will be developed, incorporating such measures as:		
Sinuous and irregular shorelines?		∐ no
Varied water depths? Shallow areas loss than 18 inches doop?	∐ yes	∐ no
Shallow areas less than 18 inches deep? Islands and peninsulas?	yes yes	\square no
Give details:	yes	l no
Ponds or basins will:		_
Be located in stable areas?		∐ no
Have sufficient volume for expected runoff?	U yes	∐ no
Have an emergency overflow spillway?	U yes	∐ no
Spillways and outfalls will be protected (for example, rock armor) to prevent failure and erosion?	∐ yes	🗌 no
If any answers are no, explain:		
Proper measures will be taken to prevent seepage from water impoundments that could cause flooding outside the permitted area or adversely affect the stability of impoundment dams or adjacent slopes?	🗌 yes	no no
If yes, give details. If no, explain:		
Written approval from other agencies with jurisdiction to regulate impoundment of water is attached?	🗌 yes	🗌 no
If no, explain:		
25G. Final Drainage Configuration		
Drainages will be constructed on each reclaimed segment to control surface water, erosion, and siltation?	🛛 yes	no no
Result in essentially natural conditions of volume, velocity, and turbidity?	🛛 yes	🗌 no
Clean runoff is directed to a safe outlet?	🛛 yes	no
If yes, give details. If no, explain: Each mine reclamation segment will largely manage its own stormwater and infiltrate to ground or evaporate. Access road stormwater will be managed via ditches with check dams where it will also infiltrate or be routed to mine floors, as needed.		
Are these shown on maps?	🛛 yes	no no
26. SITE CLEANUP AND PREPARATION FOR REVEGETATION	-	
26A. Dealing with Hazardous Materials		
Hazardous materials are present at the mine site? If no, go to Section 26B	U yes	🛛 no
The final ground surface drains away from any hazardous natural materials?	yes	no no
If yes, give details. If no, explain:		
Plan for handling hazardous mineral wastes indigenous to the site is attached?	🗌 yes	no no
If no, written approval from all appropriate solid waste regulatory agencies attached?	yes	\square no
26B. Removal of Debris		
All debris (garbage, 'bone piles', treated wood, old mining equipment, etc.) will be removed from the mine	🛛 yes	no no
site?	\boxtimes yes	no no
All sheds, scale houses, and other structures will be removed from the site?	<u> </u>	
If either answer is yes, give details. If no, explain: All temporary structures and debris will be removed from the site, as the post-mining use is for individual residential lots.		

27. REVEGETATI	ON				
The mine site is	in: 🛛 🖾 eastern Was	shington	Revegetation area is: 🗌 wet	🖾 dry 🗌 both	
	western Wa	shington	-	-	
The average pred	cipitation is 8.9 inches per	year.			
	ring the first proper growi wing restoration of mine s		nd legumes, fall or late winter	🛛 yes 🗌 no	
	•	be done during the proper	· growing season.		
The site will not be reveg		has annually and erosion w	ill not be a problem (requires app	proval of DNP)	
		subsequent use of this surface		provar of DINK).	
• •		es will not require reveget			
27A. Recommended Pio		es will not require reveger			
		nlanted at your mine site.			
	gen-fixing species	e planted at your mine site:			
Western Washington D	·				
alfalfa*	lupine*	└ clover*	orchard grass		
cereal rye	perennial rye	colonial bent grass	ponderosa pine		
creeping red fescue	red alder*	Douglas fir	shore pine		
ground cover	shrubs	other			
Western Washington W	et Areas				
birdsfoot trefoil	sedges	cedar	tubers		
cottonwood	wetland grasses	creeping red fescue	willow		
☐ red alder*	other				
Eastern Washington Dr	v Areas				
alder*	\boxtimes grasses	alfalfa*	🔲 juniper		
black locust	lodgepole pine		☐ lupine*		
deciduous trees	ponderosa pine	shrubs	deep-rooted ground cover		
diverse evergreens	other				
Eastern Washington We					
alder*	cottonwood	poplar	sedges		
	tubers	willow			
other					
Give planting details (ster	ms/acres of trees and shrut	os, see Forest Practices man	ual; lbs/acre of grass, legume, or	forb mixture):	
Refer to the Revegetatio	n section of the narrative	е.			
Describe weed control pla	an:				
-		ttitas County's Noxious W	eed Control Board requiremer	nts.	
27B. Planting Techniqu	les	-			
Revegetation at this site v					
Ripping and tilli	-			🛛 yes 🗌 no	
Blasting to creat	-			\square yes \square no	
Mulching?	- Fermenoning.			\square yes \square no	
Irrigation?				\Box yes \boxtimes no	
Fertilization?				\square yes \square no	
	lav- or humus haaring soil	c?			
-					
		pped except for future bui	ilding nod aroos	🗌 yes 🖾 no	
Give details: Co	mpacteu areas will be fi	pped except for future but	nung pau areas.		

Trees and shrubs will be planted in topsoil or in subsoil amended with generous amounts of organic matter? If yes, give details. If no, explain: Trees and shrubs will not be used for revegetation.					🛛 no
			egetation.		
Mulch will be piled around the base of trees and shrubs?					🛛 no
High quality stock will be used	ed?			yes	🛛 no
Trees and shrubs will be plante	ted while they are dorm	ant?		🗌 yes	🛛 no
Stock will be properly handled	d, kept cool and moist,	and planted as soon as poss	sible?	yes	🛛 no
Seeds will be covered with top	psoil or mulch no deepe	r than one-half inch?		🛛 yes	no no
If any answers are no, explain:	: Trees and shrubs wi	ill not be used for reveget	ation.		
28. FINAL CHECKLIS	ST				
All required maps are attached	d? (See "Instructions for	or SM-8A" for detailed req	quirements.)	🛛 yes	🗌 no
All required cross sections are	e attached? (See "Instru	ections for SM-8A" for det	tailed requirements.)	🛛 yes	🗌 no
Geologic map attached (if requ	uired)? (See "Instruction	ons for SM-8A" for detaile	ed requirements.)	yes	🛛 no
All documents submitted have	e the date, the name and	address of the permit hold	ler, and the application	🛛 yes	
number?					l no
Have you completed the SM-6 and has it been signed by the local jurisdiction?					no no
Have you provided the SEPA checklist?					🗌 no
Have you provided a copy of the SEPA determination (DNS, MDNS, or DS)?					🛛 no
Have you attached photograph	hs (as needed)?			🛛 yes	no no
Are additional supplemental st	studies included?			🗌 yes	🛛 no
If yes, check the appropriate be	box(es) below:				
Archeological	Geohydrologic	Backfill	Slope stability		
Topsoil Flood plain Conservational Vegetation					
Other					
Other permits required?	yes 🗌 no				
If yes, check the appropriate be	box(es) below:				
Shoreline Permit	Water Discha	arge Permit	Solid Waste Permit		
Air Quality Permit	NPDS or Ger	neral Discharge Permit	Hydraulic Project Approval		
Special or Conditional Use Permit Other					

IDENTIFICAT	ION OF LANDOWNER(S)		
Identify names and surface mining meth been severed between	addresses of all landowners. Provide w tods and of the reclamation plan and/or	ritten evidence of landowner approval of r provide the signature of all landowners b p, identify all affected mineral rights own <i>ne.</i>)	clow. If landownership has
Print Name(s): MT	TA Holdings, L.L.C.		
		RECH	EIVED
Address(es): 910 A Ellens	nderson Road iburg, WA 98926	Decembe	er 19, 2023
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	CKNOWLEDGMENT lication, the applicant acknowledges	the following:	
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true. • Reclamatie maps, cross reflect appr • Applicant/ holder and of the perm may not sig proposed c • Applicant/ RCW 78.44 behalf of it this applicat Mining Ac	on Plan Contents. The applicant's rec s sections, reclamation narrative, and o roval of the applicant's reclamation pla Permit Holder Must Comply. If the shall be responsible for compliance wi hit, and the approved reclamation plan guificantly deviate from the reclamation hange. Revised permits or modified pl Permit Holder Consents to Inspection 4.161 and WAC 332-18-050. The appli- self and the landowner(s). Applicant a fation during any day or time determine t, Surface Mining Rules, the Reclamation mine permit applicant or applicant's	verifies that all information on this application lamation plan consists of this document (S ther attachments. The department's appro- m. department approves this application, the th Chapter 78.44 RCW, Chapter 332-18 V and attachments. The permit holder shall on plan without prior written approval by ans might be necessary following signific on. All permitted surface mines are subjec- icant verifies that it has authority to conse uthorizes the department to enter and inse ed necessary by the department to ensure tion Permit, and the Reclamation Plan. Name and Title of Company Representation (Please print) Ala. F. f.	SM-8A), SM-6, associated val of this application would applicant shall be the permit WAC, the terms and conditions <i>comply with the permit and</i> <i>y the department for the</i> eant deviations. At to regular inspection. See ent to department inspections on spect any property covered by <i>e compliance with the Surface</i>
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Signature:	MARE TANDER surface mining methods and I approve Date sign	this reclamation plan. ed: 12/17/23	applicant to extract minerals
Date accepted	Accepted by:	Title:	Reclamation Permit No.

RECEIVED

December 19, 2023 Washington Geological Survey

SURFACE MINE RECLAMATION PERMIT APPLICATION

UMPTANUM ROAD QUARRY

Applicant:

MTA Holdings, L.L.C.

Operator: MTA Holdings, L.L.C.

Mailing Address:

910 Anderson Road Ellensburg, WA 98926

Physical Location:

5243 Umptanum Road Ellensburg, WA 98926 Kittitas County

Permitting Contact:

Alan Fife (509) 866-0508

December 18, 2023

Washington State Department of Natural Resources Washington Geological Survey

Prepared by:

17600 Pacific Highway, Unit 357 Marylhurst, Oregon 97036

Project: 023.01.01

RECEIVED December 19, 2023 Washington Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of MTA Holdings, L.L.C. (MTA), Fulcrum GeoResources LLC has prepared this surface mine reclamation permit application for the DNR Washington Geological Survey Surface Mine Reclamation Program intended to satisfy DNR requirements pursuant to Chapter 78.44 Revised Code of Washington. This reclamation permit application includes this narrative, Figures 1 through 6, and the following appendices:

- Appendix A DNR form SM-8A, Application for Reclamation Permit
- Appendix B DNR form SM-6, County or Municipality Approval for Surface Mining
- Appendix C SEPA Environmental Checklist, dated December 13, 2023
- Appendix D Well Logs

Acronyms and abbreviations used herein are defined in Section 9.0 of this document.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 SITE LOCATION

Umptanum Road Quarry is located approximately 3 miles south of Ellensburg in Kittitas County, Washington. Access to the quarry is at 5243 Umptanum Road. The mine permit area is located in the NW, NE, and SW quarters of the SW quarter of Section 22, Township 17 North, Range 18 East of the Willamette Meridian and includes tax parcels 278833, 288833, 308833, 618833, and 268833 (Figures 1 and 2).

2.2 BACKGROUND

The site is located on a moderately steep to steep, north-facing hillside along Manastash Ridge near the southwestern edge of the Kittitas Valley. The hillside in the site vicinity ranges in elevation from about 1,700 to 2,300 feet MSL. The ridge is cross-cut by steep-sided canyons eroded by seasonal streams and drainages. Two such canyons flank the site hillside: Long Tom Canyon to the northwest, and Shushuskin Canyon to the east. Seasonal flows drain northward into the agricultural valley through a network of natural streams and manmade irrigation canals and ditches that eventually drain into the Yakima River. The site is sparsely vegetated with grasses and low shrubs with isolated, taller bushes.

The site and adjacent properties to the south, west, and north have previously been used as open rangeland. Three small bedrock mines are located west and south of the site. Agricultural fields are located further north. Rural residences are located to the northeast, east, and southeast including the ridge east of the site.

MTA previously graded two building pads in the northern site under a Kittitas County grading permit, as indicated by the existing disturbance area on Figure 3. MTA plans to grade additional lots and sell the excavated bedrock material as aggregate for local construction projects. This will require a surface mining reclamation permit from DNR. The site is zoned Forest and Range, which allows mining as an outright permitted use in Kittitas County. As such, DNR will issue the

permit for the proposed mine project, requiring a SEPA environmental review. A SEPA checklist is provided in Appendix C.

2.3 SUBSEQUENT USE

At final reclamation, the quarry will be reclaimed to rural residential use with individual lots corresponding to the parcels shown on Figure 2. Kittitas County approved this subsequent use in the DNR Form SM-6, County or Municipality Approval for Surface Mining, which is presented in Appendix B.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

3.1 GEOLOGY

The bedrock in the site vicinity and underlying much of Manastash Ridge consists of the Miocene Grande Ronde Basalt of the CRBG (approximately 15 million years old; Bentley and Campbell, 1983; Walsh, 1986). Manastash Ridge represents an uplifted, folded belt of CRBG strata formed from the compressional tectonics of the region. The northern edge of the ridge is inferred to be a blind reverse fault where the Grande Ronde Basalt was thrust up onto volcaniclastic bedrock units of the Ellensburg Formation (Bentley and Campbell, 1983; Swanson et al., 1979; Smith et al., 1998). The fault is inferred to lie mostly north of the site and dips to the southwest, buried by eolian loess of the Palouse Formation deposited during Pleistocene glaciation (less than 1 million years old). The thrust fault is considered to possibly have been active within the past 1.6 million years (Lidke et al., 2016).

3.2 HYDROGEOLOGY

There is one water supply well located on site in the northeast lot. The corresponding well installation log reports static water level at 215 feet BGS or about 1,685 feet MSL. The final mine floor will be 1,900 feet MSL in this area, as discussed below. Other installation logs are available for two wells in the site vicinity from the Washington Department of Ecology's Well Report Viewer. Reported static water levels range from about 1,770 to 1,630 feet MSL. The inferred water table underlying the site is shown on the cross sections on Figure 6.

Two Type U streams are mapped offsite to the northwest and east, flowing northeast through Long Tom Canyon and Shushuskin Canyon, respectively. Wetlands are also mapped along the stream channel east of Umptanum Road in Shushuskin Canyon. The Long Tom drainage is blocked in several places by historical fill and thus has limited flow into the irrigation canal to the north (West Side Canal). The Shushuskin drainage flows into an irrigation ditch further north (Fogarty Ditch).

4.0 MINING AND RECLAMATION

The basalt bedrock will be mined for aggregate resource. The permit boundary for this site includes 86 acres. Approximately 5.2 acres within the permit boundary have been previously disturbed by grading operations based on aerial imagery from Google Earth Pro dated April 17, 2021, as shown on the existing topography map on Figure 3. The proposed overall mining

disturbance is approximately 35 acres, as shown on the reclamation sequence map on Figure 4 and the final topography map on Figure 5. Cross sections showing existing and final topography are provided on Figure 6.

Mining-related activities will consist of soil excavation and storage in designated storage areas; rock extraction; temporary stockpiling of material; hauling to and from the processing area; and operation of earthwork equipment. Past bedrock extraction at the site has not required blasting due to the inherent fracturing of the rock, but deeper extraction beyond the current limits may require some drilling and blasting.

Mining is projected to occur over the next 15 to 20 years and will include removal of approximately 1,271,000 cubic yards of material. The maximum depth of mining at any given point is approximately 95 feet below original ground surface, which will occur in Mining Segment M-1. Final floor elevation at this segment will be 1,900 feet MSL, and successive segments will step upward in roughly 60-foot increments from M-2 through M-4.

Reclamation will occur concurrently as mining segments are completed and at the completion of mining. Mine floors will be capped with topsoil and revegetated as described below. Final mined slopes will be graded to a finished gradient at 2H:1V. Final slopes will generally be left as graded, rocky slopes due to the naturally short supply of topsoil and exposed rock being indigenous to the area.

Site grading and drainages will direct stormwater and seasonal snowmelt to the mine floor for each mine segment where it will readily infiltrate into the underlying fractured basalt. Figure 5 illustrates the final configuration of the reclaimed mine area upon completion of mining activities.

4.1 TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL PLAN

The U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey maps soils in the project vicinity. Most of the site is mapped as Vantage very cobbly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, and Clerf-Vantage-Cheviot complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes. The north slope area is mapped as Tanksel-Patron-Camaspatch complex, 30 to 70 percent slopes. A small area in the northwest is mapped as Volinger-Mozen complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes. In general, the typical profile descriptions for these soils include up to 12 inches of A horizons and up to 48 inches of B horizons developed in loess and basalt colluvium parent material.

Topsoil depth observed in the currently graded areas on site is approximately 3 inches thick overlying silt loess. Loess was observed to range from 0 to 3 feet thick around the excavation perimeters. Topsoil is very thin or absent over much of the central and southern site with significant surface exposures of weathered basalt, indicating loess is largely absent.

Topsoil and loess will be salvaged where encountered and saved for use at reclamation. An estimated 5,000 cubic yards of topsoil will be available at the completion of mining with a potentially similar volume of recovered loess for use as additional growth medium. At final

reclamation it is expected enough topsoil and loess will be salvaged to cover the mine floors to a combined depth of approximately 6 inches. Compacted areas will be ripped prior to topsoil placement. If future residential building pad locations are known at the time of final reclamation, the pads will not be ripped nor receive topsoil.

4.2 SETBACKS AND BUFFERS

Setbacks of 30 feet are established and will be maintained around the permit boundary. Setbacks are shown on Figures 4 and 6. Some disturbance such as for access roads or topsoil storage may occur in setback areas and will be reclaimed along with the rest of the completed mine site unless the access routes are necessary for post-mining site development and use.

5.0 EROSION CONTROL

5.1 EXISTING STORMWATER

Stormwater runoff for the currently disturbed areas in Mine Segment M-1 is controlled via slope and floor grading. This method has successfully contained and infiltrated seasonal precipitation into fractured basalt exposed in the mined floors.

Future mining will continue to use this control method so all stormwater drains and infiltrates at the base of each highwall segment. Soil stockpiles will be seeded with an erosion control mix to stabilize the piles and prevent erosion.

5.2 POST-MINING STORMWATER

Post-mining stormwater will be contained within the permit boundary of the mine. It will collect on the segmental mine floors and infiltrate or evaporate. Access road stormwater will be managed via ditches with check dams where it will infiltrate or be routed to mine floors.

6.0 **REVEGETATION PLAN**

Grasses will be established on the final mine floors at the site to provide a base for productive, diverse, and successful revegetation. Seed should be broadcast (40 pounds per acre application) or mechanically drilled (20 pounds per acre application) at a shallow depth (less than 0.5 inch) with the topsoil covering the seed.

Table 1 summarizes specifications for a native seed mix for rangeland revegetation. This mix can be modified with similar native seed mixes, depending on local seed availability at the time of revegetation. Native species should be selected for diversity and erosion control.



Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Planting Method	Planting Density (percent)	Planting Season
Bluebunch wheatgrass	Pseudoroegneria spicata	Broadcast/drilled	40	Late spring or early fall
Idaho fescue	Festuca idahoensis	Broadcast/drilled	40	Late spring or early fall
Sandbergs bluegrass	Poa secunda sandbergii	Broadcast/drilled	20	Late spring or early fall

Table 1. Rangeland Revegetation Specifications

7.0 **REFERENCES**

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8.0 LIMITATIONS

The services described in this narrative were provided consistent with generally accepted professional consulting principles and practices. Our narrative, conclusions, and interpretations should not be construed as warranty of the subsurface conditions and are not applicable to areas other than the subject site. This narrative is prepared solely for the use of our client and may not be used or relied upon by a third party for any purpose. Any such use or reliance will be at such party's risk.

The opinions and recommendations contained in this narrative apply to conditions existing when services were performed. Fulcrum GeoResources LLC is not responsible for the impacts of changes in environmental standards, practices, or regulations after the date of this narrative. Fulcrum GeoResources LLC does not warrant the accuracy of information that was supplied by others as incorporated in this permit application.

Our interpretations of the mining and geologic conditions are based on discussions with the client, review of publicly available information, and exposures of soil and rock within the quarry area. The accuracy of outside information is beyond our control.

Within the limitations of scope, schedule, and budget, our services have been executed in accordance with generally accepted practices in this area at the time this narrative was prepared. No warranty, express or implied, should be understood.

9.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BGS	below ground surface
CRBG	Columbia River Basalt Group
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
H:V	horizontal to vertical
MSL	mean sea level
SEPA	Washington State Environmental Policy Act

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