



RECLAMATION PLAN FOR THE COALINGA MINE EXPANSION PROJECT

Prepared for:

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CHART OF SMARA CONTENTS [PRC §2770.5]

SMARA Section	Location in Plan (e.g., Page #s)	Lead Agency Checklist
SMARA Statutes (California PRC Sections 2772, 2773 and 2773.3)		
2772(b) Chart of contents	v (this chart)	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(1) Operator and agent contact info	1, 3	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(2) Quantity and type of materials	4	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(3) Initiation and termination dates	4	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(4) Maximum anticipated depth	4	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(5) Reclamation plan maps	4, Sheets 1 - 7	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(6) Mining description and schedule	5-6	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(7) Proposed or potential end uses	8	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(8) Reclamation description	8, 15-19	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(9) Effect on future mining in area	6	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(10) Statement of responsibility	20, Appendix C	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2772(c)(11) Lead agency requirements	21-27	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2773(a) Site specific reclamation plan	1-27, Sheets 1 - 7	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
2773.3 Requirements for metallic mines	N/A	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
SMARA Regulations, Article 1, Surface Mining and Reclamation Practice (Title 14, California CCR §3500 et seq.)		
3502(a) Reclamation objectives	1, 8, 15-19	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3502(b)(1) Environmental setting	13-14	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3502(b)(2) Public health and safety	7	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3502(b)(3) Final slopes	9, Appendix D	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3502(b)(4) Borrow and settlement of fills	9-10	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3502(b)(5) Disposition of old equipment	7	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3502(b)(6) Stream and watershed diversions	12-13	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3503(a) Soil erosion control	11-12, 15	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3503(b) Water quality / watershed control	10-11	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
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3503(g) Revegetation	16-17	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
SMARA Regulations, Article 9, Reclamation Standards (Title 14, California CCR §3700 et seq.)		
3703 Wildlife and habitat protection	14-15, Appendix H	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3704 Backfill, grading and slopes	9-10, 14-15	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3704.1 ...for metallic mines	N/A	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3705 Revegetation	16-19	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3706 Water quality, drainage, runoff	10-13	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3707 Standards for prime agriculture	8, 15-16	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3708 Standard for other agriculture	8	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3709 Equipment storage and removal	7	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3710 Surface / groundwater protection	10-14, Appendix E	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3711 Topsoil salvage and redistribution	15-16	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3712 Mine waste disposal	12	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
3713 Drill holes and water wells	7	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

INTRODUCTION

This Reclamation Plan (or “Plan”) has been prepared in support of surface mining reclamation activities associated with Granite Construction Company’s (“Granite”) Coalinga Mine Expansion Project (“Project”) in western Fresno County, California (see Figure 1, Site and Vicinity Map and Sheet 1, Title Sheet). The Project involves a new mining area on Granite-owned property directly south and southeast of Granite’s existing, permitted aggregate mining and processing operation known as the Coalinga Facility. Project parcels total approximately 502 acres, and straddle two jurisdictions: 1) County of Fresno (APN 070-060-86s, 299.11 acres); and, 2) the City of Coalinga (APN 070-060-89s, 202.54 acres). Mining and related project activities would be conducted on approximately 368 acres of the Project parcels, with the remainder left undisturbed (e.g., the majority of the Los Gatos Creek floodplain) or reserved for alternative uses (e.g., commercially zoned property in the northeast corner) (see Figure 2, Site Overview Map and Sheet 2, Existing Site Features).

As described below, the Project will require a new entitlement from the City of Coalinga, as well as modifications to existing entitlements from the County of Fresno (see Figure 3, Existing and Proposed Entitlements Map):

1. New CUP for the portion of APN# 07006089s that lies within the City of Coalinga jurisdictional limits;
2. Modification of CUP 915 to include a new extraction area that lies west of Los Gatos Creek on APN# 07006086s in the County of Fresno; and,
3. Modification of the Reclamation Plan associated with CUP 915 to include the Project areas on APN# 07006089s and APN# 07006086s.

(Note: CUP/Reclamation Plan 2320 would not be modified by the proposed Project.)

The purpose of this Plan is to describe a process that will minimize environmental effects so that mined lands are reclaimed to a useable condition that is readily adaptable for alternate land uses and creates no danger to public health and safety. While the purpose of this Plan is to describe reclamation activities, the surface mining activities associated with the Project are described and referenced throughout for contextual purposes.

In August 2015, Granite submitted an initial draft Reclamation Plan, including supportive technical analyses, for the expansion project. A revised Reclamation Plan was submitted in February 2016 in response to comments received from the County of Fresno and other responsible agencies following their review of the August 2015 submittal. This revised March 2020 Reclamation Plan has been developed to address updates to the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), comments received from the California Department of Conservation (Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources), and clarify information related to the bridge conveyor crossing at Los Gatos Creek.

Plan Organization

Part A of this Plan provides an overview of reclamation activities and is organized around the State of California Division of Mine Reclamation's ("DMR's") "Reclamation Plan Review Checklist" (see Appendix A). Part B of this Plan addresses specific Fresno County (Lead Agency) requirements, where those requirements supplement or amplify the requirements of Part A.

This Plan has been prepared pursuant to the following requirements associated with the reclamation of mined lands:

- SMARA ;
- Fresno County General Plan;
- City of Coalinga General Plan; and
- Fresno County Ordinance Section 858, Regulations for Surface Mining and Reclamation in all Districts.

PART A: SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION ACT CHECKLIST

Mining Operation and Closure

SMARA §2770.5. 100-year flood, Caltrans contact.

Whenever a new surface mining operation is proposed that involves mining within the 100-year floodplain and within one mile of a State Highway Bridge, the County (lead agency) is required to notify the State Department of Transportation (“DOT”) that the application has been received. The Project is located within one mile of the Hwy. 198/33 bridge that crosses Los Gatos Creek. Although mining will not occur within the floodplain, certain project activities will (as described below). The County will notify Caltrans in accordance with PRC §2770.5, as appropriate.

The 100-year floodplain in and around the Project area has been mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”). Mining will not occur within the 100-year floodplain, and setbacks have been incorporated in the engineering design to help ensure that mining will remain outside of the floodplain in the event of future physical changes.

While the mining areas will be setback from and avoid the existing floodplain, transport of sand and gravel from the east side of Los Gatos Creek (Phase 4 and Phase 5) to the west side of Los Gatos Creek will occur via an elevated conveyor system (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan). The elevated conveyor system will consist of a belt conveyor on a steel truss frame supported by two 4-foot diameter columns in the floodplain (but outside of the Creek channel) and two 4-foot diameter columns outside of the floodplain (see Figure 7, Conceptual Bridge Conveyor Schematic). The conveyor system will be situated above the 100-year flood elevation, which is approximately 710.17 feet. Other than the elevated conveyor and support columns, the Project proposes to avoid encroaching into the floodplain. A proposed condition hydraulic analysis was performed to assess the impacts from a potential conveyor crossing of Los Gatos Creek. The results show that the conveyor crossing support columns would result in a minimal rise in water surface elevations (<1 foot) at the crossing location. This minimal rise would be completely contained within Granite’s site boundaries, have no off-site impacts, and would meet Fresno County floodplain regulation requirements (see Appendix E, Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analysis).

SMARA §2772(c)(1). Name and address of operator/agent.

Surface Mining Operator:

Granite Construction Company
2716 Granite Court
Fresno, CA 93706

Operator’s Agent(s):

Jordan Main
Compass Land Group
3140 Peacekeeper Way, Suite 102
McClellan, CA 95652

SMARA §2772(c)(2). Quantity & type of mineral to be mined.

Mining will produce an anticipated 82 million tons of sand and gravel over the life of the project.

SMARA §2772(c)(3). Initiation and termination dates.

Total life of the project is estimated at approximately fifty-five (55) years for mining operations, with an additional five (5) years to complete reclamation activities, for a total project life of sixty (60) years. Based on current mine planning, Granite anticipates depleting its reserves at the existing Coalinga Facility prior to moving into the Project area. Until that time, ancillary surface mining activities will take place in the Project area (e.g., stockpile management, fence installation, property maintenance, etc.). For the purposes of satisfying SMARA informational requirements, the estimated initiation date is January 1, 2021, and the estimated termination date is December 31, 2080. However, the actual termination date will occur five (5) years following the completion of surface mining operations.

SMARA §2772(c)(4). Maximum anticipated depth of mining.

The maximum anticipated depth of excavation is two hundred (200) feet below ground surface (bgs) to elevation 484 above mean sea level (AMSL). Actual depth may vary depending on soil/geologic conditions.

SMARA §2772(c)(5). Reclamation Plan map requirements.

The Project is located in western Fresno County and encompasses a portion of Section 29, Township 20 South, Range 15 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. More specifically, the Project is located south of Granite's existing Coalinga Facility, north of Cambridge Avenue, West of State Route 198/33, and east of Monterey Avenue. The Project area encompasses 368± acres of a larger 502± acre property bearing Assessor Parcel Numbers 070-06-086s and 070-06-089s. Mining is proposed on 338± acres of the Project area with the remainder (30± acres) in ancillary use and setback areas.

Predominant land uses in the vicinity of the Project are as follows:

- North: Resource extraction/industrial (Granite's existing Coalinga Facility)
- South: The City of Coalinga's recreational park, with scattered commercial, residential, and school facilities bordering Cambridge Avenue farther south
- East: State Route 198/33, with agriculture and residential farther east
- West: Monterey Avenue, with undeveloped land and oil fields farther west

Site zoning is Exclusive Agricultural for APN 07006086s, and a combination of Light Manufacturing/Business and Service Commercial for APN 07006089s. The General Plan Land Use Designation is Agriculture for APN 07006086s, and a combination of Commercial Service and Manufacturing/Business with a Resource Extraction Overlay for APN 07006089s.

Legal Description

Please see Appendix B, Site Legal Description.

Site Geology

The geology of the site is shown on Figure 4, Site Geology Map.

Streams, Roads, Railroads and Utilities

The most prominent drainage feature in the vicinity of the Project is Los Gatos Creek, which flows in a southeasterly direction through the site. The Creek flows west of the existing Coalinga Facility and bisects the Project area.

Primary access to the Project area will occur via internal access roads from the existing Coalinga Facility (which itself is accessed via an existing encroachment off of State Route 198/33). From time to time, equipment may access the Phase 4 and 5 mining areas west of Los Gatos Creek utilizing encroachment(s) off of Monterey Avenue.

Other than the transmission line that runs adjacent to Monterey Avenue on the western boundary of the Project, as well as utilities associated with the existing Coalinga Facility and surrounding developments, no other notable utilities are present in the vicinity of the Project.

There are no railroads on or adjacent to the lands to be reclaimed.

See Figure 2, Site Overview Map and Sheet 2, Existing Site Features.

Ownership of Surface and Mineral Interests

Surface and mineral interests on the Project site are owned by:

Granite Construction Company
2716 Granite Court
Fresno, CA 93706

SMARA §2772(c)(6). Mining description and time schedule .

A description of the mining operation, while not specifically regulated under SMARA, is provided here in order to facilitate understanding of the proposed Plan. Mining methods and practices will conform to the conditions of the surface mining use permits issued by Fresno County and the City of Coalinga. The Project involves only mining/reclamation and transportation of mined aggregates to the existing Coalinga Facility. Beyond construction materials recycling (current practice) and potentially limited initial screening of aggregates, no processing is anticipated in the Project area.

Mining Methods

Mining operations will be performed in a manner consistent with current practices at the existing Coalinga Facility, and will be initiated by the removal of vegetation, topsoil/growth media, and overburden materials which lie above marketable sand and gravel deposits. The overlying materials will be removed using scrapers aided by a motor grader and a bull dozer, as needed. After overlying materials are removed, marketable sand and gravel will be excavated using a combination of scrapers, front-end loaders, hydraulic excavators, bulldozers and other support equipment. Following excavation, the sand and gravel will be transported via conveyor and/or internal haul roads to the existing Coalinga Facility where it will be processed and/or sold for use in construction materials.

Phasing

Mining will progress in a phased manner to allow for concurrent reclamation (to the extent practicable) (see Sheet 3, Mining Phasing Overview). Final reclamation, consisting of slope reclamation, replacement of growth media, and revegetation will commence as soon as final excavation grades are achieved. The proposed end use for the site following reclamation will be open space, consistent with the current condition of the property and existing reclamation plans for the Coalinga Facility. An estimated time schedule for reclamation of the areas disturbed by mining activities is provided in Table 1, below.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED PROJECT PHASING

Phase	Est. Acres	Est. Tons (millions)	Est. Years to Completion
Phase 1	78	19	13
Phase 2	79	22	15
Phase 3	74	20	13
Phase 4	46	6	4
Phase 5	69	9	6
Phase 6	22	6	4
Total	368	82	55

Notes:

- The estimated project phasing is provided only as a guideline. Actual phasing depths, boundaries, quantities and timelines may be affected by unforeseen changes in geology and market conditions.*
- Estimated years to completion calculated using a historical average production rate of 1.5 million tons/year.*

SMARA §2772(c)(9). Impact of reclamation on future mining.

The proposed Plan and proposed end use of the site will not preclude future mining in the area.

CCR §3502(b)(2). Public health and safety (exposure).

CCR §3713(a). Drill holes, water wells, monitoring wells completed or abandoned in accordance with laws.

CCR §3713(b). All portals, shafts, tunnels, or openings, gated or protected from public entry, but preserve access for wildlife.

The Project will not jeopardize public health and safety at any time during mining, reclamation or post-reclamation activities. Safety measures such as fencing, signs, and setbacks will be implemented as necessary to ensure public safety (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan). Fencing may be used for public safety, but will not prevent access for wildlife (avian species) foraging and may be removed at final reclamation at the owner's discretion. No portals, shafts, tunnels or other openings are proposed.

According to the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources' (DOGGR's) CalGEM Well Finder Map, 11 abandoned oil and gas wells and 2 abandoned "dry hole" wells are located within the proposed mining footprint (see Figure 6, Wells in Project Footprint). Granite will locate and flag the abandoned wells in the proposed mining footprint prior to mining. Granite will either avoid the wells with a 20-foot setback or properly abandon the wells according to DOGGR requirements and guidelines prior to mining within 20 feet.

No new water wells or monitoring wells are anticipated in the expansion area. In the event that additional water wells are deemed necessary in the Project area, they will be properly abandoned at final reclamation in accordance with state and local standards, or will be kept to facilitate the approved end use.

CCR §3502(b)(5). Disposition of old equipment.

CCR §3709(a). Equipment stored in designated area and waste disposed of according to ordinance.

CCR §3709(b). Structures and equipment dismantled and removed.

Equipment used in mining and reclamation will be stored in designated areas during the life of the Project (see Sheet 2, Existing Site Features). Any incidental refuse or garbage will be hauled off-site and disposed of in accordance with state and local standards.

Facilities, structures, and equipment associated with mining and processing will be removed from the site following final reclamation with the exception of: property line fencing, perimeter berms, and perimeter access roads.

End Land Use

SMARA §2772(c)(7). Proposed or potential end uses.

The proposed end use for the site following reclamation will be open space, consistent with the current condition of the property and existing reclamation plan for the adjacent Coalinga Facility. The owner's acknowledgment of this end use is evidenced by the execution of the statement of reclamation responsibility found at the end of this Plan (see Appendix C).

SMARA §2772(c)(8). Reclamation measures adequate for end use.

Reclamation will be conducted in the following manner to support the open space end use:

- Prior to the stripping of overburden, approximately six-to-twelve inches of topsoil/growth media will be excavated in a separate lift and stockpiled/segregated (with signage as needed) for use in reclamation (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan, for anticipated stockpile locations).
- Final reclamation slope angles have been designed with adequate factors of safety for the open space end use.
- During reclamation, stockpiled topsoil/growth media will be redistributed in preparation for revegetation.
- Revegetation areas will be ripped, disked and/or scarified as needed to establish a suitable root zone in preparation for plantings.
- Any incidental refuse or garbage will be hauled off-site and disposed of in accordance with state and local standards.
- Facilities, structures, and equipment associated with mining and processing will be removed from the site following final reclamation with the exception of: property line fencing, perimeter berms and perimeter access roads.
- With the exception of the cut slopes and perimeter access roads, disturbed surfaces will be revegetated with a native seed mix recommended for the site.

CCR §3707 & §3708. Agricultural fertility performance standards.

CCR §3707(a). Return prime ag to fertility level specified in approved plan.

CCR §3707(c). Productivity rates equal pre-project or similar site for two consecutive years. Rates set forth in plan.

CCR §3708. Other ag capable of sustaining crops common to area.

The Project area does not contain prime farmland, and the proposed end use is open space.

Geotechnical Requirements

CCR §3502(b)(3). Final slopes: slope angles flatter than critical gradient.

CCR §3704(f). Final cut slopes have minimum factor of safety for end use and conform with surrounding topography and/or approved end use.

Consistent with the Fresno County Mining and Reclamation Standards, as well as recommendations provided by the Project geotechnical engineer, final reclaimed slopes will not exceed 1.5H:1V (see Sheet 6, Reclamation Plan and Sheet 7, Reclamation Plan Cross-Sections). The overall final reclaimed slope angle of 1.5H:1V (or flatter) may be achieved through one of the following configurations:

- 1.5H:1V cut slope with no backfill;
- 0.5H:1V cut slope with backfill at 2H:1V to full slope height; or,
- 0.5H:1V cut slope with backfill at 2H:1V to a distance of 50 vertical feet or less from the top of slope.

The slope stability analysis prepared for the project demonstrates that the finished slope angles (in any of the above configurations) have an adequate factor of safety for the open space end use (See Appendix D, Slope Stability Evaluation).

CCR §3502(b)(4). Disposition of fill materials considered. Foundation fills for end use in conformance with good engineering practice.

CCR §3704(a). For urban use, fill compacted in accordance with UBC, local grading ordinance, or other methods approved by the Lead Agency.

CCR §3704(b). For resource conservation, compact to standard for that end use.

Backfill is not proposed for urban use or resource conservation purposes. Backfill of mining areas and slopes, where performed, will be achieved using mobile equipment such as scrapers that will provide an appropriate level of compaction for the desired open space end use.

CCR §3704(d). Final reclamation fill slopes not exceed 2:1, except when allowed by site-specific engineering analysis, and can be revegetated.

As stated above, final reclaimed slopes will not exceed 1.5H:1V. The overall final reclaimed slope angle of 1.5H:1V (or flatter) may be achieved through one of the following configurations:

- 1.5H:1V cut slope with no backfill;
- 0.5H:1V cut slope with backfill at 2H:1V to full slope height; or,
- 0.5H:1V cut slope with backfill at 2H:1V to a distance of 50 vertical feet or less from the top of slope.

In any event, the final reclaimed slope angle of the fill will not exceed 2H:1V.

CCR §3704(e). At closure, final landforms of fills conform with surrounding topography and/or approved end use.

Reclamation grading of overburden fill slopes is designed to create stable slopes consistent with the open space end use.

Hydrology and Water Quality

CCR §3710(a). Surface and groundwater quality protected in accordance with Porter-Cologne and Clean Water Acts (RWQCB/SWRCB).

Surface and groundwater will be protected from siltation and pollutants as required by the Federal Clean Water Act, the Porter-Cologne Act, County/City ordinances, Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State Water Resources Control Board. While the Project does not propose mining in surface waters or groundwater, the site would be exposed to rainfall events.

The existing shop and Coalinga Facility are covered under a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan ("SPCC Plan") and Hazardous Materials Business Plan prepared and implemented pursuant to 40 CFR Part 112 and 19 CCR Section 2729, respectively. If required, the project will comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit ("NPDES General Permit") requirements, which involve preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, including BMPs to control erosion, sedimentation, and pollution.

Surface runoff is not anticipated as the Project involves mining below grade with perimeter control berms surrounding the majority of the excavation area. During initial surface disturbance activities, direct precipitation and drainage will be controlled through a combination of berms, fiber rolls, silt fences, revegetation, and other erosion control measures, as needed, to ensure that land and water resources are protected from erosion, gullyng, sedimentation, and potential contamination. Slopes will be vegetated with specified seed mixes once final reclamation grades are achieved.

Upon completion of mining operations, the site will be graded to minimize erosion, revegetated and left in an open space condition (see Sheet 6, Reclamation Plan). Direct precipitation may temporarily collect in the pit-bottom before it evaporates, infiltrates, or is used on-site.

CCR §3706(a). Mining and reclamation to protect downstream beneficial uses.

CCR §3706(b). Water quality, recharge, and groundwater storage that is accessed by others shall not be diminished, except as allowed by plan.

CCR §3503(b)(2). Substantially prevent siltation of groundwater recharge areas.

Mining will not occur within the 100-year floodplain of Los Gatos Creek, and setbacks have been incorporated in the engineering design to help ensure that mining will remain outside of the floodplain in the event of future physical changes (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan). Further, based on

local groundwater data, mining activities will not intercept or impact the groundwater table (see Appendix E, Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analysis).

During initial surface disturbance activities, customary BMPs, as well as the requirements of a SWPPP, if needed, will be implemented. Upon completion of mining operations, the site will be revegetated to minimize erosion.

SMARA §2773(a). Drainage, sediment and erosion control.

CCR §3503(a)(3). Erosion control facilities constructed and maintained where necessary.

CCR §3503(b)(1). Settling ponds used where they will provide significant benefit to water quality.

CCR §3503(e). Grading and revegetation to minimize erosion and convey surface runoff to natural drainage courses or interior basins. Spillway protection.

This Plan is specific to the site and surrounding area characteristics including soil, topographic conditions, geology, surface waters and the principal mineral commodity (sand and gravel). Site-specific criteria include slope angles, seeding and planting requirements, and revegetation success performance standards.

The Project is designed to minimize erosion and retain direct precipitation, which may temporarily collect in the pit-bottom before it evaporates, infiltrates, or is used on-site. Additional erosion control facilities are not anticipated.

CCR §3706(c). Erosion and sedimentation controlled during all phases of construction, operation, reclamation, and closure of surface mining operation to minimize siltation of lakes and water courses per RWQCB/SWRCB.

CCR §3706(d). Surface runoff and drainage controlled to protect surrounding land and water resources. Erosion control methods designed for not less than 20 year/1 hour intensity storm event.

CCR §3706(e). Altered drainages shall not cause increased erosion or sedimentation.

If required, the Project will comply with the NPDES General Permit requirements, which involves preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, including BMPs to control erosion, sedimentation, and pollution.

During initial surface disturbance activities, customary BMPs, as well as the requirements of a SWPPP, if needed, will be implemented to ensure that water courses are protected from erosion, gullyng, sedimentation and potential contamination. Slopes will be vegetated with appropriate native seed mixes once final reclamation grades are achieved.

Mining will not occur within the 100-year floodplain of Los Gatos Creek, and setbacks have been incorporated in the engineering design to help ensure that mining will remain outside of the floodplain in the event of future physical changes.

Transport of sand and gravel from the east side of Los Gatos Creek (Phase 4 and Phase 5) to the west side of Los Gatos Creek will occur via an elevated conveyor system. The elevated conveyor system will utilize conveyor wiper blades to prevent material build-up on the belt and the steel truss frame will be equipped with a spill pan, which will catch any side-cast sand and gravel and prevent sedimentation in Los Gatos Creek (see Figure 7, Conceptual Bridge Conveyor Schematic). The elevated conveyor crossing will be installed in the non-rainy season and will not involve removal of riparian species, or removal, filling, or hydrological interruption of Los Gatos Creek. Proper permits will be obtained, as necessary, prior to installation of the crossing.

SMARA §2772(c)(8)(A). Contaminant control and mine waste disposal.

CCR §3503(a)(2). Overburden stockpiles managed to minimize water and wind erosion.

CCR §3503(d). Disposal of mine waste and overburden shall be stable and not restrict natural drainage without suitable provisions for diversion.

CCR §3712. Mine waste and tailings, and mine waste disposal units governed by SWRCB/IWMB (Article 1, Subchapter 1, Chapter 7, Title 27, CCR).

The overburden fill slopes, perimeter berms, and temporary overburden stockpiles will be graded and wetted, as needed, to minimize water and wind erosion, and will not restrict natural drainage courses. The perimeter berms will also be treated with an erosion control seed mix. Overburden materials will either be sold as a product (e.g., fill) or used in reclamation.

CCR §3710(b). In-stream activities.

SMARA §2772(c)(8)(B). Rehabilitation of streambanks/beds to minimize erosion.

CCR §3502(b)(6). Temporary stream and water diversions shown.

CCR §3706(f)(1). Stream diversions constructed in accordance with Fish and Game Code.

CCR §3706(f)(2). Stream diversions constructed in accordance with Federal Clean Water Act and Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

CCR §3706(g). All temporary stream diversions eventually removed.

CCR §3710(c). In-stream channel elevations and bank erosion evaluated annually using extraction quantities, cross-sections, aerial photos.

The Project does not involve in-stream mining and includes setbacks from the 100-year floodplain to the mining boundary. An elevated conveyor crossing will be utilized to facilitate the transport

of materials from the mining area west of Los Gatos Creek to the existing processing plant (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan, for approximate location of crossing). Proper permits, including a California Department of Fish & Wildlife Stream and Lake Alteration Agreement, will be obtained, as necessary, prior to installation of the crossing. The elevated conveyor system will consist of a belt conveyor on a steel truss frame supported by two 4-foot diameter columns in the floodplain (but outside of the Creek channel) and two 4-foot diameter columns outside of the floodplain. The elevated conveyor crossing will be installed and removed in the non-rainy season. No temporary stream channel diversions are anticipated. Reclamation of the crossing will comply with the relevant regulatory permit conditions (e.g., Stream and Lake Alteration Agreement), but is expected to consist of removal of the elevated conveyor equipment and support columns, recontouring of the approaches (if necessary), covering with suitable growth media or topsoil, and revegetation consistent with the proposed seed mix in Table 2, above.

Environmental Setting and Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat

CCR §3502(b)(1). Environmental setting and impact of reclamation on surrounding land uses. (Identify sensitive species, wildlife habitat, sensitive natural communities, e.g. wetlands, riparian zones, etc.).

The biological consulting firm, TRC, conducted a preliminary assessment of the potential occurrence of special-status species and sensitive habitats for the Project area in late 2014 (see Appendix H, Biological Survey).

General Project Area Environmental Setting

The Project area is highly disturbed with widespread evidence of historical activity and off-road vehicle use. Vegetation cover ranges from very sparse and almost nonexistent to small, dense patches of ruderal (weedy) species such as Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.) bromes (*Bromus* spp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Aside from Los Gatos Creek, no evidence of wetlands or other aquatic features exist within the Project area.

Special Status Species/Sensitive Habitats

TRC conducted a record search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) to list all documented sightings of special status species within the vicinity of the site. In addition, TRC performed a reconnaissance-level biological resources survey on the Project site. The biological assessment concluded that due to the disturbed nature of the Project area and lack of suitable habitats, most of the species with CNDDDB occurrence records within 3 miles of the Project area are unlikely to occur on the property. Furthermore, no special status species were observed during the field survey. Aside from Los Gatos Creek, no evidence of wetlands or other aquatic features exist within the Project area. Therefore, no impacts to special status species or sensitive habitats are expected from the proposed Project. Although the likelihood for any candidate, sensitive, or special status species to exist on-site is low, and none were observed on the Project site during the survey, the Project has incorporated pre-construction surveys, detection

protocols, and avoidance measures relating to nesting birds (e.g., burrowing owl and Swainson's hawk), kit fox, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, which have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project area.

Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has mapped the following soil units on the Project site (see Figure 5, Site NRCS Soils Map):

- Pits, gravel;
- Yribarren clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes;
- Excelsior sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes;
- Cerini sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes;
- Carranza gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; and,
- Excelsior, sandy substratum - westhaven association, flooded, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

The topsoil/growth media salvage and replacement protocols described in this Plan have been specifically developed with consideration to these soil types.

Effect on Surrounding Land Uses

The proposed reclamation to open space will have no effect on existing and future uses of surrounding lands.

CCR §3503(c). Protection of fish and wildlife habitat.

CCR §3703(a). Sensitive species conserved or mitigated.

CCR §3703(b). Wildlife habitat at least as good as pre-project, if approved end use is habitat.

CCR §3703(c). Wetlands avoided or mitigated at 1:1 minimum.

CCR §3704(g). Piles or dumps not placed in wetlands without mitigation.

CCR §3710(d). In-stream mining not cause fish to be trapped in pools or off-channel pits, or restrict migratory or spawning activities.

A preliminary site assessment conducted by TRC concluded that, due to the disturbed nature of the Project area and lack of suitable habitats, most of the species with CNDDDB occurrence records within 3 miles of the Project area are unlikely to occur on the property. Furthermore, no special status species were observed during the field survey. Aside from Los Gatos Creek, no evidence of wetlands or other aquatic features exist within the Project area. Therefore, no impacts to special status species or sensitive habitats are expected from the proposed Project. Although the likelihood for any candidate, sensitive, or special status species to exist on-site is low, and none were observed on the Project site during the survey, the Project has incorporated pre-

construction surveys, detection protocols, and avoidance measures relating to nesting birds (e.g., burrowing owl and Swainson's hawk), kit fox, and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, which have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project area.

The Project does not involve in-stream mining and includes setbacks from the 100-year floodplain to the mining boundary.

Resoiling and Revegetation

CCR §3503(f). Resoiling.

CCR §3704(c). Mine waste stockpiled to facilitate phased reclamation and separate from growth media.

CCR §3503(a)(1). Removal of vegetation and overburden preceding mining kept to a minimum.

CCR §3711(a). All salvageable topsoil removed. Topsoil and vegetation removal not precede mining by more than one year.

CCR §3711(b). Topsoil resources mapped prior to stripping, location of stockpiles on map. Topsoil and growth media in separate stockpiles.

CCR §3711(c). Soil salvage and phases set forth in plan, minimize disturbance, designed to achieve reveg success.

CCR §3711(d). Topsoiling phase ASAP. Topsoil stockpiles not be disturbed until needed. Topsoil stockpiles clearly identified and planted with vegetation or otherwise protected.

CCR §3711(e). Topsoil redistributed in stable site and consistent thickness.

CCR §3707(b). Segregate and replace topsoil by horizon.

Soils will only be removed as necessary to access new mining areas and will be used for reclamation as soon as it can be accommodated by the mining schedule. Removal of topsoil/growth media and vegetation will not precede mining by more than one year, unless a longer time period is approved by the Lead Agency.

Where possible, soils being removed will be directly placed for reclamation. Where salvaged topsoil/growth media cannot be used immediately, and where distinct soil horizons are present, topsoil and other growth media will be stockpiled separately and will not be disturbed until needed for reclamation. Approximate stockpile locations are depicted on Sheet 4, Mining Plan. Stockpiles will be seeded with an appropriate seed mixture as needed to prevent water and wind erosion and to discourage weed growth.

The average thickness of topsoil/growth media redistributed on the site during reclamation will vary. Based on site specific soil information, a target thickness of 6-to-12-inches of topsoil/growth media will be replaced atop the mining floor and overburden fill slopes. If soil horizons are readily distinguishable, then the sequence of horizons shall have the A atop the B, the B atop the C, etc.

CCR §3705(e). Soil altered or other than native topsoil, requires soil analysis. Amend if necessary.

CCR §3707(d). Fertilizers and amendments not contaminate water.

Growth media for revegetation will consist of native topsoil and overburden. Soil amendments, if required during revegetation efforts, will be applied according to manufacturer's specifications and will not contribute to contamination of on- or off-site water sources.

CCR §3705. Revegetation.

CCR §3503(g). Revegetation and plant survival (use available research).

CCR §3705(a). Vegetative cover, suitable to end use, self-sustaining. Baseline studies documenting cover, density and species richness.

CCR §3705(b). Test plots if success has not been proven previously.

CCR §3705(c). Decompaction of site.

CCR §3705(g). Use native plant species, unless exotic species meet end use.

CCR §3705(h). Plant during correct season.

Existing vegetation cover at the Project site ranges from very sparse and almost nonexistent to small, dense patches of ruderal (weedy) species. As part of reclamation, the Project site will be returned to open space through revegetation with the native seed mix shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
REVEGETATION SEED MIX

Common Name	Plant Species	Application Rate (lbs (PLS)/acre)
Cattle spinach	<i>Atriplex polycarpa</i>	4
California buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>polifolium</i>	3
Small fescue	<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	6
Desert plantain	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	4
Expanded List of Potential Species that may be Substituted in Seed Mix		
Big saltbush	<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	N/A
Alkali saltbush	<i>Atriplex polycarpa</i>	

Desert croton	<i>Croton californicus</i>	
Blue wild rye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i> ssp. <i>Glaucus</i>	
Big squirreltail grass	<i>Elymus multisetus</i>	
Interior goldenbush	<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	
Small-flowered fescue	<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	
Matchweed, snakeweed	<i>Gutierrezia californica</i>	
Bracted alkali goldenbush	<i>Isocoma acradenia</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i>	
Valley sky lupine (legume)	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	
One-sided bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i> ssp. <i>secunda</i>	
Chia sage	<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	
Nodding needlegrass	<i>Stipa cernua</i>	

Note:

Composition of seed mix (and appropriate modifications) to be determined based on availability from suppliers, cost, test plot results, and species determined most suitable at the time planting occurs. Ideally, revegetation will occur in the summer to early fall.

The proposed seed mix was recommended by the supplier based on several criteria, including: 1) species native to the Coalinga area, 2) species commercially grown and therefore readily available, and, 3) long-term sustainability of the cover based on those species that had high reproductive rates. Seeding rates were based on species seed count per pound, and a consideration of total seed per square foot area. The proposed mix is intended to be self-sustaining without dependence on irrigation, soil amendments, or fertilizers.

Application of herbicides may be used ahead of planting to minimize potential for weed growth. If needed, revegetation areas will be ripped, disked and/or scarified to establish a suitable root zone in preparation for planting.

As a component of the phased reclamation, an initial mining slope that has reached its final configuration and will not be further disturbed will serve as a test plot for the revegetation seed mix. Planting procedures, species and success criteria will be updated, if necessary, in consultation with the Lead Agency following monitoring of the test plot.

Annual monitoring will be performed until the revegetation meets the success criteria detailed in this Reclamation Plan, and annual inspections will be performed by the Lead Agency to ensure compliance with this Plan.

CCR §3705(d). Roads stripped of roadbase materials, resoiled and revegetated, unless exempted.

At owner's discretion, perimeter access roads may remain following reclamation to facilitate the proposed end use (e.g., maintenance of perimeter fencing). If removed, roads will be stripped of any roadbase materials and covered with suitable growth media or topsoil, and replanted or revegetated consistent with the proposed seed mix in Table 2, above.

CCR §3705(f). Temporary access not bladed. Barriers installed.

No temporary access routes are proposed as part of reclamation.

CCR §3705(i). Use soil stabilizing practices and irrigation, when necessary to establish vegetation.

Following the initial establishment period, irrigation or further soil stabilizing practices should not be necessary based on the proposed seed mix. Should soil stabilizing practices be needed, straw mulch and/or other BMPs will be used as necessary to control soil erosion.

CCR §3705(k). Noxious weed management.

During the revegetation establishment period, noxious weeds (as listed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture) will be managed: (1) when they threaten the success of the proposed revegetation; (2) to prevent spreading to nearby areas; and (3) to eliminate fire hazard. Noxious weeds will be removed using a combination of herbicides, mechanical controls, and hand weeding. In some cases, complete eradication may not be practicable unless the weed-infested patches are small. Noxious weed identification and management will be an element of the revegetation monitoring period overseen by a qualified biologist. Noxious weeds will not exceed 10% of the total cover.

CCR §3705(l). Plant protection measures, fencing, caging.

The proposed revegetation is not anticipated to require fencing, caging, or other plant protection measures, as grazing within the Project area is not anticipated during the revegetation establishment period. If grazing is to occur during revegetation establishment, fencing and/or other protective measures will be employed until the revegetation efforts are successfully completed and the Lead Agency authorizes removal.

SMARA §2773(a). Revegetation performance standards and monitoring.

CCR 3705(m). Success quantified by cover, density and species-richness. Standards proposed in plan. Sample method set forth in plan and sample size provide 80 percent confident level, as minimum.

The following success criteria is proposed for the areas to be revegetated:

Cover: 25% cover per 1 meter x 1 meter plot

Species richness: 2 species from the seed mix per 1 meter x 1 meter plot, or 50% species richness in the event a new seed mix is chosen

Note: Success criteria will be updated, if necessary, in consultation with the Lead Agency following monitoring of the proposed test plot.

CCR §3705(j). *If irrigated, demonstrate self-sustaining without for two years minimum.*

Revegetation will be reviewed annually by the Lead Agency until reclamation is deemed complete. If irrigated, vegetation will be self-sustaining for two (2) years prior to the release of financial assurances.

Administrative Requirements

SMARA §2772(c)(10). Statement of Reclamation Responsibility.

Please see Appendix C for the Applicant's signed Statement of Responsibility.

SMARA §2773.1. Financial assurances.

Financial assurances (e.g. Surety Bond or equivalent) shall remain in effect for the duration of the mining operation and any additional period until reclamation is complete. Prior to the initiation of mining activities in the Project area, the Applicant will prepare and submit a Financial Assurance Cost Estimate ("FACE") to the Lead Agency. The FACE will serve to establish the appropriate dollar amount for financial assurances. The FACE will be updated annually and submitted to the Lead Agency for review. Financial assurances may be adjusted (up or down as appropriate) based on the updated FACE.

SMARA §2772.1 & §2774. Lead Agency Approvals and Annual inspection.

Upon Plan approval, and subsequent County and regulatory agency approvals for the Project, the conditions of approval and/or mitigation measures pertinent to reclamation of mined lands will be added to this Plan pursuant to PRC §2772.1(b)(7)(B). Appendix J is included as a placeholder for this purpose.

The Operator will submit a Mining Operation Annual Report to DMR and Fresno County. This report will summarize the previous year's production and reclamation activities. SMARA also requires the Lead Agency to conduct an annual inspection of the site to ensure compliance with the approved Plan.

SMARA §2776. All mining operations since 1/1/76 included in reclamation plan.

No pre-1976 mining disturbances are addressed in this Plan.

SMARA §2777. Amended reclamation plans required prior to substantial deviations to approved plans.

Amendments to this Plan may be submitted detailing proposed changes. Substantial deviations from the Plan shall not be undertaken until such amendment has been filed with and approved by the Lead Agency.

PART B: LEAD AGENCY REQUIREMENTS (SMARA §2772(C)(11))

Part B of this Plan addresses specific Lead Agency reclamation requirements, where it is believed those requirements either supplement or amplify the requirements of SMARA as outlined in Part A. This part is not intended to restate or address every Lead Agency code section or policy related to the reclamation of mined lands.

Fresno County recognizes that aggregate is one of the County's most significant extractive resources and plays an important in maintaining the County's overall economy. Fresno County also recognizes the importance of preserving the future availability of its mineral resources and has adopted policies to promote the orderly extraction of mineral resources while minimizing the impact of these activities on surrounding land uses and the natural environment.

For context, surface mining is regulated by Fresno County through two (2) primary documents:

1. **General Plan** – contains language and policy that provides general guidance on how and where mining should occur in the County.
2. **Ordinance Code** – contains regulations which provide details of how mining and reclamation should occur and addresses the impacts of mining to surrounding uses. The Ordinance Code also directs the information needed for mining use permit applications and reclamation plans.

This Part B only addresses requirements that specifically relate to the reclamation of mined lands, and not those requirements associated with regulation of the mining activities, including any associated environmental review or land use approvals.

General Plan

GP Policy OS-C.3. The County shall require that the operation and reclamation of surface mines be consistent with the State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) and special zoning ordinance provisions.

GP Policy OS-C.5. The County shall require reclamation of all surface mines consistent with SMARA and the County's implementing ordinance.

The Reclamation Plan has been developed consistent with SMARA and Fresno County Ordinance Code Section 858 requirements.

Ordinance Code

OC §858.H.1. No extraction of material or overburden shall be permitted within twenty-five (25) feet of any property boundary nor within fifty (50) feet of a boundary contiguous with a public road right-of-way or recorded residential subdivision.

The Project incorporates setbacks of at least fifty (50) feet from neighboring properties for extraction activities (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan).

OC §858.H.2. No stockpiled soil or material shall be placed closer than twenty-five (25) feet from a property boundary.

Topsoil stockpile locations have been identified within the mining boundary for temporary storage prior to use in reclamation (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan). No stockpiled soil or material will be placed closer than twenty-five (25) feet from a property boundary. *Note: The proposed perimeter noise control/screening berms may be located within twenty-five (25) feet of a property boundary; however, they are not considered "stockpiles" and are not subject to this standard.*

OC §858.H.3. No production from an open pit shall create a slope steeper than 2:1 within fifty (50) feet of a property boundary nor steeper than 1½:1 elsewhere on the property, except steeper slopes may be created in the conduct of extraction for limited periods of time prior to grading the slope to its reclamation configuration, and slopes of 1:1 may be maintained five (5) feet below the lowest water table on the property, experienced in the preceding three (3) years.

No mining is proposed within fifty (50) feet of a property boundary or below the water table.

Consistent with this Standard and recommendations provided by the Project's geotechnical engineer, final reclaimed slopes will not exceed 1.5H:1V. The overall final reclaimed slope angle of 1.5H:1V (or flatter) may be achieved through one of the following configurations:

- 1.5H:1V cut slope with no backfill;
- 0.5H:1V cut slope with backfill at 2H:1V to full slope height; or,
- 0.5H:1V cut slope with backfill at 2H:1V to a distance of 50 vertical feet or less from the top of slope.

The slope stability analysis prepared for the project demonstrates that the finished slope angles (in any of the above configurations) have an adequate factor of safety for the open space end use (See Appendix E, Slope Stability Report).

OC §858.H.4. Security fencing four (4) feet in height consisting of not less than three (3) strands of barbed wire, or an approved equivalent, shall be placed along any property line abutting a public right-of-way and around any extraction area where slopes steeper than two (2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical are maintained. Such interior fencing will not be required where exterior fencing surrounds the property.

Perimeter fencing at least four (4) feet in height consisting of not less than three (3) strands of barbed wire (or an approved equivalent) will be installed consistent with this Standard (see Sheet 4, Mine Plan).

OC §858.H.5. Screening of the site shall be achieved by planting trees of a variety approved by the Director along all property lines adjacent to a public road right-of-way or a recorded residential subdivision. Adequate screening can generally be achieved with evergreen trees planted in two (2) staggered rows, with twenty (20) feet between the rows and between the trees in each row. As an alternative, oleanders or shrubs of a similar size and density may be planted in the same pattern at ten (10) foot intervals. The plant species and planting plan and timetable shall be designated in the Mining and Reclamation Plan. All required plants shall be maintained in a good horticultural manner. In areas where it is found that the planting of trees or shrubs will not achieve the desired screening effect due to soil conditions, the Director may approve an alternate method of screening consisting of meandering dirt berms of sufficient height to screen the site. (Amended by Ord. T-252 adopted 12-9-80)

Based on our experience with soils in the vicinity of the Project, Granite would anticipate significant challenge with the establishment and maintenance of evergreen trees and/or varietal shrubs. As an alternative, and consistent with this Standard, visual screening of the site will be achieved through the use of perimeter screening berms (six feet in height), which also serve as noise control berms to limit potential off-site noise impacts (see Sheet 4, Mining Plan).

OC §858.H.6. The first one hundred (100) feet of access road(s) intersecting with a County maintained road shall be surfaced in a manner approved by the Board and shall not exceed a two (2) percent grade and shall have a width of not less than twenty-four (24) feet.

N/A – The Project will utilize internal access roads from the existing Coalinga Facility (see Figure 2, Site Overview Map and Sheet 2, Existing Site Features).

OC §858.H.7. Where an access road intersects a County Maintained road, it shall be improved with a driveway approach constructed to Fresno County Standards.

N/A – See response to OC §858.H.6.

OC §858.H.8. All interior roads within the site shall be maintained so as to control the creation of dust.

The Project will comply with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (“SJVAPCD”) regulations related to fugitive dust. A water truck will be utilized at the site and water will be applied to unpaved portions of internal haul roads and working areas as frequently as necessary to prevent fugitive dust emissions. The number of daily applications of water varies depending on factors such as daily surface disturbance activities, temperature, and wind conditions. Alternately, other methods, such as the application of dust palliatives or gravel, may be applied to the internal haul roads to minimize fugitive dust (see Operational Statement, Question 11).

OC §858.H.9. Traffic control and warning signs shall be installed as required by the Commission at the intersection of all private roads with public roads. The placement, size, and wording of these signs shall be approved by the Director. (Amended by Ord. T-252 adopted 12-9-80)

N/A – See response to OC §858.H.6.

OC §858.H.10. When the plan calls for resoiling, coarse hard mine waste shall be leveled and covered with a layer of finer material or weathered waste. A soil layer shall then be placed on this prepared surface. Surface mine operators who do not salvage soil during the initial operations shall attempt, where feasible, to upgrade remaining materials. The use of soil conditioners, mulches, or imported topsoil shall be considered where revegetation is part of the Mining and Reclamation Plan and where such measures appear necessary. It is not justified; however, to denude adjacent areas of their soil, for any such denuded areas must in turn be reclaimed.

OC §858.H.11. The species selected for revegetation shall be those with good survival characteristics for the topography, resoiling characteristics, and climate of the mined area. The operator shall provide a schedule and methodology for monitoring vegetation and replacing vegetation should the Department determine that replacement is necessary.

OC §858.H.12. Additional vegetative planting may be required in the interest of erosion control.

See Resoiling and Revegetation section in Part A of the Reclamation Plan.

- OC §858.H.13.** **Grading and revegetation shall be designed to minimize erosion and to convey surface runoff to natural drainage courses or interior basins designed for water storage. Basins that will store water during periods of surface runoff shall be designed to prevent erosion of spillways when these basins have outlet to lower ground.**

- OC §858.H.14.** **Stockpiles of overburden and minerals shall be managed to minimize water and wind erosion.**

- OC §858.H.15.** **Erosion control facilities such as settling basins, ditches, stream bank stabilization, and dikes shall be constructed and maintained where necessary to control erosion.**

- OC §858.H.16.** **Extraction operations adjacent to any flowing stream shall be separated from the stream by closed dikes. No extractions within the stream will be permitted.**

- OC §858.H.17.** **All water utilized in the plant operation shall be disposed of behind a closed dike so that it will not cause impairment of water in any stream.**

- OC §858.H.18.** **Operations shall be conducted to substantially prevent siltation of groundwater recharge areas.**

- OC §858.H.19.** **Settling ponds or basins shall be constructed to prevent potential sedimentation of streams at operations where they will provide a significant benefit to water quality.**

See Hydrology and Water Quality section in Part A of the Reclamation Plan.

- OC §858.H.20.a.** **Good operating practices shall at all times be utilized to minimize noise, vibration, dust and unsightliness. In reviewing a proposal the Planning Commission shall consider:**

- a. The location of the processing plant.**

N/A – The Project will utilize the processing plant at the existing Coalinga Facility.

- b. The location where unused equipment will be stored.**

Designated storage areas for unused equipment are identified on Sheet 2, Existing Site Features, and described in the Operational Statement, Questions 10 and 12.

- c. Proposals for the removal of all structures, metallic equipment, debris, or objects upon conclusion of the extraction operations.**

See Disposition of Old Equipment section in Part A of the Reclamation Plan.

OC §858.H.21. Operating hours may be limited to designated periods except during periods of public emergency affecting the health and welfare of the community requiring continuous operation.

No change to the existing permitted hours of operation are requested.

OC §858.H.22. Any night lighting established on the property shall be arranged and controlled so as not to illuminate public rights-of-way or adjacent properties.

Consistent with existing practices, portable light towers and permanent light fixtures will be utilized to provide for a safe operating environment. Lighting will be shielded and arranged/controlled so as not to illuminate public rights-of-way or adjacent properties (see Operational Statement, Question 17).

OC §858.H.23. Processing and storage yards shall be centrally located on the site whenever possible. (Added by Ord. 490.189 adopted 10-29-79)

The Project will utilize the processing plant at the existing Coalinga Facility, and will continue to use the existing storage areas shown on Sheet 2, Existing Site Features.

OC §858.H.24. All surface mining operations and reclamation activities shall be conducted consistent with all policies of the Noise Element of the Fresno County General Plan. (Added by Ord. 490.189 adopted 10-29-79)

A site-specific noise study was conducted for the proposed Project and concludes that, with the incorporation of noise control berms along the eastern and southern boundaries, project activities will be compliant with the Noise Element of the Fresno County General Plan (see Appendix H, Noise Study, and Operational Statement, Question 11).

- OC §858.H.25.** The Department shall consider the potentially adverse environmental effects of surface mining operations and will generally require that:
- a. Disturbances of vegetation and overburden in advance of mining activities be minimized.**
 - b. Sufficient topsoil be saved to perform site reclamation in accordance with the Mining and Reclamation Plan.**
 - c. All reasonable and practical measures be taken to protect the habitat of fish and wildlife.**
 - d. Temporary stream or watershed diversion be restored.**
 - e. Permanent piles or dumps of mine waste rock and overburden be stabilized and not restrict the natural drainage without suitable provisions for diversion and toxic materials be removed or confined to control leaching. (Added by Ord. 490.189 adopted 10-29-79)**

See Resoiling and Revegetation, Environmental Setting and Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat, and Hydrology and Water Quality sections in Part A of the Reclamation Plan.

- OC §858.H.26.** Reclamation of mined lands shall be implemented in conformance with applicable performance standards as set forth in the State Regulations Sections 3703 et seq. pertaining to the subjects listed below:
- a. Wildlife habitat.**
 - b. Backfilling, regrading, slope stability, and recontouring.**
 - c. Revegetation.**
 - d. Drainage, diversion structures, waterways, and erosion control.**
 - e. Prime and other agricultural land reclamation.**
 - f. Building, structure, and equipment removal.**
 - g. Stream protection including surface and groundwater.**
 - h. Topsoil salvage, maintenance, and redistribution.**
 - i. Tailing and mine waste management.**
 - j. Closure of surface openings.**

The Reclamation Plan has been developed consistent with SMARA statutes and regulations.