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DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING
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NOTICE OF INTENTION TO COMMENCE LARGE MINING OPERATIONS

CEDAR FORT QUARRY

To:
Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Prepared and Submitted By:
CMC Rock, LLC
151 E 1750 N STE A
Vineyard, UT 84059

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FORM MR-LMO
(Revised January 2025)

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY
File #: M / / _____
Date Received:_____
DOGM Lead:_____
Permit Fee $_____ Ck # __

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING
1594 West North Temple Suite 1210
Box 145801
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801
Telephone: (801) 538-5291 Fax: (801) 359-3940

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO COMMENCE LARGE MINING OPERATIONS

The informational requirements in this form are based on provisions of the Mined Land Reclamation Act, Title 40-8, Utah Code Annotated 1953, General Rules and Rules of Practice and Procedures.

This form applies only to mining operations which disturb or will disturb more than five acres in an incorporated area or ten acres in an unincorporated area at any given time.

"MINING OPERATIONS" means those activities conducted on the surface of the land for the exploration for, development of, or extraction of a mineral deposit, including, but not limited to, surface mining and the surface effects of underground and in situ mining, on-site transportation, concentrating, milling, evaporation, and other primary processing.

"Mining operation" does not include: the extraction of sand, gravel, and rock aggregate; the extraction of oil and gas as defined in Chapter 6, Title 40; the extraction of geothermal steam; smelting or refining operations; off-site operations and transportation; or reconnaissance activities which will not cause significant surface resource disturbance or involve the use of mechanized earth-moving equipment such as bulldozers or backhoes.

Cultural Resources: To fulfill its obligations under Utah Code Annotated 9-8-404, the Division needs cultural resource (archaeology) information. The amount and type of information required will depend on the mine location, the history of previous disturbance, and other factors. Please contact the Division for further information.

PLEASE NOTE: *This form is to be used as a **guideline** in assembling the information necessary to satisfy the Large Mining Operations Notice of Intention requirements. The Permittee / Operator may submit this information on an alternate form, but the same or similar format should be used.*

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R647-4-104 - Operator(s), Surface and Mineral Owners

Provide the name, address and telephone number of the individual or company who will be responsible for the proposed operation. **Business entities listed as the Permittee / Operator, must include names and titles of the corporate officers on a separate attachment.**

1. **Mine Name**: Cedar Fort Quarry

2. Operator name: CMC Rock, LLC

   Mailing Address: 151 E 1750 N STE A
   City, State, Zip: Vineyard, UT 84059
   Phone: 801-368-9011 Fax:
   E-mail Address: Samc@cmcrock.com

   Type of Business: Corporation ( ) LLC (**X**) Sole Proprietorship (dba) ( )
   Partnership ( ) General_____ or _____limited
   Or:
   Individual ( )

   Entity must be registered (and maintain registration) with the State of Utah, Division of Corporations (DOC) www.commerce.utah.gov.

   Are you currently registered to do business in the State of Utah? (**X**) Yes ( ) No
   Entity # 9067527-0160
   If no, contact www.commerce.utah.gov to renew or apply.
   Local Business License # **N/A** (if required)
   Issued by: County **N/A** or City

   Registered Utah Agent (as identified with the Utah Department of Commerce) *(Leave blank if the operator is an individual)*:
   Name:
   Address:
   City, State, Zip:
   Phone: Fax:
   E-mail Address:

3. **Permanent Address**: CMC Rock, LLC
   151 E 1750 N STE A
   Vineyard, UT 84059
   Phone: 801-850-3108 Fax:

4. **Contact Person(s)** *Please provide as many contacts as necessary.*
   Name: Sam Cusick Title: Manager
   Address: 151 E 1750 N STE A
   City, State, Zip: Vineyard, UT 84059
   Phone: 801-368-9011 Fax:
   Emergency, Weekend, or Holiday Phone: 801-368-9011
   E-mail Address: samc@cmcrock.com

Contact person to be notified for: permitting (X) surety (X) Notices (X) **(please check all that apply)**

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5. **Location of Operation**:
County(ies) Utah
_____1/4 of SW 1/4, Section: 20 Township: 5S Range: 2W
_____1/4 of _____ 1/4, Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____
_____1/4 of _____ 1/4, Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

The names of the surface and mineral owners for any areas which are to be affected by mining. This list should include all private, state and federal ownership and the owners of lands immediately adjacent to the project areas.

6. **Ownership of the land surface** (circle all that apply):
Private (Fee), Public Domain (BLM), National Forest (USFS), State of Utah (SITLA) or other:

Name: D & B Cedar LC Address: 720 N 300 W, Lehi, UT 84043
Name: SITLA Address: 102 S 200 E, Suite #600, SLC, UT 84111
Name: _____ Address: _____
Name: _____ Address: _____

7. **Owner(s) of record of the minerals to be mined** (circle all that apply):
Private (Fee), Public Domain (BLM), National Forest (USFS), State of Utah (SITLA) or other:

Name: SITLA Address: 102 S 200 E, Suite #600, SLC, UT 84111
Name: D&B Cedar LC Address: 720 N 300 W, Lehi, UT 84043
Name: _____ Address: _____
Name: _____ Address: _____

8. **BLM Lease or Project File Number(s) and/or USFS Assigned Project Number(s):** _____

BLM Claim Numbers: _____

Utah State Lease Number(s): ML 54595

Name of Lessee(s): SITLA

9. **Adjacent land owners:**

Name: D & B CEDAR LC Address: 720 N 300 W LEHI, UT 84043-1521
Name: MARNA BERRY Address: 116 S 600 E LEHI, UT 84043-2236
Name: HOLBROOK HGS LC Address: 1238 N 1200 W LEHI, UT 84043
Name: _____ Address: _____

10. **Have the land, mineral and adjacent land owners been notified in writing**?
Yes X No _____

If no, why not? _____

11. **Does the Permittee / Operator have legal right to enter and conduct mining operations on the land covered by this notice**? Yes X No _____.

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R647-4-105 - Maps, Drawings & Photographs

105.1 - Topographic base map, boundaries, pre-act disturbance
Please refer to Figures 1-6

105.2 - Surface facilities map
Please refer to Figures 1-6

105.3 – Drawings or Cross Sections (slopes, roads, pads, etc,)
Please refer to Figures 1-6

105.4 - Photographs
Please refer to Appendix A

R647-4-106 - Operation Plan

106.1 - Minerals mined

Limestone - construction aggregates

106.2 - Type of operations conducted, mining method, processing etc.

Mining operations will begin with the stripping and removal of available topsoil within the disturbance boundary. All salvaged topsoil will be hauled and stockpiled in designated, stabilized storage areas, clearly identified for future use in reclamation, as required under R647-4-111.1. Topsoil stockpiles will be protected from erosion and compaction by best management practices (BMPs).

Surface mining activities will consist of mechanical excavation methods, including either drilling and blasting or ripping with a bulldozer, depending on geologic and material conditions. The surface disturbance associated with these methods will be confined to the permitted mining area and will be conducted in phases to minimize environmental impact and allow for concurrent reclamation where practicable.

Following initial excavation, mined material may be preliminarily sorted onsite. The ore will be handled using heavy equipment, including excavators and/or bucket-wheeled loaders, and transported to a primary, track-mounted crusher located within the permitted disturbance area. The processing system will include mobile crushers, vibratory screens, stacking conveyors, and related support equipment. These systems will reduce and sort the material into various aggregate sizes suitable for commercial sale or further processing.

Processed material will be stockpiled within the operations area and subsequently loaded into tractor-trailer semi-trucks for offsite transport. All material handling and transport activities will occur within the designated operational footprint as shown on the submitted mine and disturbance maps.

Overburden and/or non-economic waste material generated during mining will be managed in accordance with the approved mine plan. Such material will either be backfilled into previously mined portions of the pit to support contemporaneous reclamation or transported offsite to an approved waste or processing facility. All materials will be handled to prevent offsite migration, erosion, or degradation of surface and groundwater resources in compliance with R647-4-109.

The total surface disturbance associated with the operation will not exceed 180 acres

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106.3 - Estimated acreages disturbed, reclaimed, annually

Approximately 180 acres will be disturbed over the life of the mine. This figure includes all access roads, storage piles, processing areas and mining areas. There are currently 20 acres of disturbed area covered under SMO S/049/0290.

106.4 - Nature of materials mined, waste and estimated tonnages

The annual quantity of mined materials will be greatly dependent upon market demand for aggregate materials. The current Utah State Air Quality Permit allows 3,000,000 tons of processed material.

The majority of the material being mined onsite are sedimentary beds consisting mostly of limestone and shale with minor amounts of chert and sandstone. Some alluvial sources of sands, small gravels, and medium size gravels deposited from Lake Bonneville may also be mined. Overburden depth in these areas can vary from 2 in. to 5 ft.

106.5 - Existing soil types, location, amount

A soils summary report was obtained for the Cedar Fort Quarry through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey located at https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. The NRCS soils report is included as Appendix F. The area predominantly consists of three soil types which are listed in Table 106.5.1.

Table 106.5.1

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AbF	Agassiz-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 70 percent slopes	70.1	38.8%
BgC	Borvant cobbly loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	99.8	55.4%
DdC	Donnardo stony loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	10.5	5.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**180.4**	**100.00%**

106.6 - Plan for protecting & re-depositing soils

It is estimated that between 50-180 acres of mining disturbance will occur over the next 10 years. Depending on the location of mining each year, actual soil salvage by year may be more or less than that estimated. Every effort will be made to salvage topsoil for later use during reclamation. Redeposition of soils during reclamation will be spread at a depth corresponding to the pre-existing soil depth in the area being reclaimed.

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106.7 - Existing vegetation - species and amount

The NRCS range data for the Cedar Fort operation concerning existing vegetative communities and cover levels can be found in Appendix F. There are 3 distinct soil compositions identified within the boundary: Agassiz-Rock outcrop complex, Borvant cobbly loam, and Donnardo stony loam. These ecological sites have been researched and are found very similar to existing site conditions.

106.8 - Depth to groundwater, extent of overburden, geology

Cedar Fort Quarry's elevation at the lowest point is roughly 5370 ft above sea level. Groundwater well log (WIN 437288) proximal to the mine site specifies an interaction with water occurring at 557 ft below the surface, while other nearby well logs did not encounter water and had a total drilling depth of 1000 ft.

Hydrologic Unit Catalog ID:16020201
Hydrologic Unit Name: Utah Lake

Qafb: Fan alluvium, graded to Lake Bonneville (upper Pleistocene)

Poorly sorted gravel with sand, silt, and clay in alluvial fans that are graded to the Bonneville-level shoreline (transgressive) and lower (regressive) shorelines, and the Cedar Valley Lake shoreline; may include small areas of eolian and colluvial deposits; incised by younger alluvial deposits; thickness variable, to 100 feet (30 m) or more.

Qafo: Older fan alluvium, pre-Lake Bonneville (upper to middle? Pleistocene)

Poorly sorted gravel with sand, silt, and clay; similar to unit Qafy, but forms higher level incised deposits that predate Lake Bonneville; includes fan surfaces of different levels; fans are incised by younger alluvial deposits and locally etched by Lake Bonneville; may locally include small areas of lacustrine or eolian deposits and younger alluvium; thickness variable, to 100 feet (30 m) or more.

Qafy: Younger fan alluvium, post-Lake Bonneville (Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene)

Poorly sorted gravel with sand, silt, and clay; deposited by streams, debris flows, and flash floods on alluvial fans and in mountain valleys; includes alluvium and colluvium in mountain valleys; merges with unit Qal; may include areas of eolian deposits and lacustrine fine-grained deposits below the Bonneville shoreline; includes active and inactive fans younger than Lake Bonneville, but may also include some older deposits above the Bonneville shoreline; locally, unit Qafy spreads out along the lake terraces and, due to limitations of map scale, is shown to abut Lake Bonneville shorelines, even though it is not cut by these shorelines; unit Qafy also drapes over but does not completely conceal shorelines; thickness variable, to 50 feet (15 m) or more.

Md: Deseret Limestone (Upper to Lower Mississippian)

Blue-gray limestone that is medium to very thick bedded and locally sandy, fossiliferous, and cherty, forming ledges and cliffs; basal part contains slope-forming black shale and chert (red weathering) of the Delle Phosphatic Member (up to 30 feet [10 m] thick) (see Sandberg and Gutschick, 1984); in the Tintic mining district, Morris and Lovering (1961) subdivided the Deseret above the Delle into the Tetro Member and Uncle Joe Member based on lithology, but these members are not mapped regionally; thickness is about 650 feet (200 m) at the southern Oquirrh Mountains (Gilluly, 1932); about 700 feet (215 m) at the northern East Tintic Mountains (Disbrow, 1957); 525 feet (160 m) at southern Stansbury Mountains; 450 feet (140

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m) at the Onaqui Mountains; about 200 feet (60 m) at northern Sheeprock Mountains and Davis Mountain; attenuated thickness is about 200 feet (60 m) at Vernon Hills (Kirby, 2010a, 2010b).

Mh: Humbug Formation (Upper Mississippian)

Interbedded calcareous quartz sandstone, orthoquartzite, and limestone that weather to ledgy slopes; limestone is medium to dark gray, medium to very thick bedded, locally cross-bedded, with uncommon brachiopod, coral, and bryozoa fauna; locally contains light-gray sublithographic limestone in uppermost part; sandstone and quartzite is brown weathering and commonly lenticular, medium to very thick bedded, locally cross-bedded; in isolated exposures can be confused with Oquirrh Group strata; about 600 feet (180 m) thick at the northern East Tintic Mountains (Disbrow, 1957); 650 feet (200 m) thick at the southern Oquirrh Mountains (Gilluly, 1932); 700 feet (210 m) thick at southern Stansbury Mountains (Teichert, 1958), up to 1240 feet (380 m) thick at the Onaqui Mountains, 850 feet (260 m) thick at the Sheeprock Mountains, 1400 feet (425 m) thick in Davis Mountain (Harrill, 1962; this study), and 850 to 1250 feet (260–380 m) at the Vernon Hills (Kirby, 2010a, 2010b); incomplete thickness of 1014 feet (310 m) at southern Cedar Mountains (Maurer, 1970).

106.9 - Location & size of ore, waste, tailings, ponds

Waste Stockpiles, Tailings, Treatment Ponds, and Discharges:

Ore at Cedar Fort will be considered as a sellable product. Topsoil stripped in mining areas will be stockpiled for reclamation purposes. The existence of waste stockpiles, tailings, treatment ponds, and discharges will not be part of the mining plan. All materials mined will be processed for construction grade aggregate.

Discharges:
Storm water discharges are not likely from this Operation. Grading, check dams, and sediment ponds will be installed to meet Utah storm water quality requirements. A UPDES Storm Water Permit will be obtained for the site.

R647-4-108 - Hole Plugging Requirements

It is not anticipated that CMC Rock LLC will conduct any exploratory drilling on site. If drilling for any reason other than blast hole drilling is planned on site, CMC will notify DOGM, and the following procedure will be followed:

Timeline:
Drill holes shall be properly plugged as soon as is practical. At no time will drill holes be left unplugged for a period exceeding thirty days unless approved by DOGM.

Surface Plugging of Drill Holes:
The plugging of drill holes shall be accomplished by setting a non-metallic permaplug at a minimum of 5 feet below the surface or returning the cuttings to the hole and tamping the returned cuttings to within 5 feet of ground level. The hole above the permaplug or cuttings will be filled with a concrete plug. If the concrete plug is to be left in place. If the concrete casing is left in place, then a concrete plug may not be required if a permanent cap is secured on top of the casing.

Holes that Encounter Water, Oil, Gas, and/or other Migratory Substances:
Holes of this nature with a surface diameter of 2 ½ inches will require CMC to notify DOGM and also require plugging of the hole below the surface to prevent migration of any liquids. Holes that encounter water will be plugged as outlined below.

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If Artesian Flow:

If artesian flow is encountered during or upon cessation of drilling, a concrete plug will be placed to prevent water from flowing between geologic formations and at the surface. The concrete mix will consist of API Class A or H concrete, with additives as needed, and will weigh at least 13.5 lb/gal. It will be placed under the supervision of a person qualified in proper drill hole concreting or artesian flow. The artesian bore holes will be plugged as put forth prior to removal of drilling equipment from the operation site. If the surface owner(s) of the land affected desire to convert an artesian drill hole into a producing and /or monitoring well, then such party must notify DOGM in writing and assume ultimate responsibility for the plugging of such holes.

Holes that Encounter Meaningful Amounts of Non-Artesian Water:

These holes shall be plugged by placing a 50-foot concrete plug immediately above and below the aquifer(s) of filling from the bottom up (through drill hole casing) with a high-grade bentonite/water slurry mixture. The slurry shall have a Marsh Funnel viscosity of no less than 50 seconds per quart prior to the adding of any cuttings.

R647-4-109 - Impact Assessment

109.1 - Impacts to surface & groundwater systems

Surface Water:

No perennial streams or intermittent water have been or will be impacted by mining operations. Stormwater will be handled several different ways (See SWPPP in Appendix F). When stormwater impacts processing areas the water will be retained on-site or directed to a sediment pond via rock check dams prior to discharge. Stormwater from undisturbed areas located on the Cedar Fort will be left to stay in natural drainages as much as possible. Stormwater run-on will be managed as much as possible in natural drainage areas.

Ground Water:

Existing well data of the surrounding area finds the level of ground water to be several hundred feet lower than any planned excavation at the operation. Although very unlikely, mining impacts to ground water could include fuel and chemical storage, concrete operations, and porta-poties. All fuel and chemicals will be stored in approved tanks and containers. All tanks and containers will be placed inside containments able to hold at least 110% capacity of the tank and/or container. Spills will be cleaned up immediately and reported if the spilled amount is 25 gallons or greater.

109.2 - Impacts to threatened & endangered wildlife/habitat

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC) website was consulted for a list of federally threatened, endangered, or candidate species that might occur within the project boundary and/or might be affected by the project (see Appendix D for the IPaC list).

109.3 - Impacts on existing soils resources

Impacts to existing soil by the proposed mining operations will consist of removing the soil from the underlying rock material. Once completed, stockpiled topsoil will be used during revegetation of the site upon completion. There are no riparian areas or wetlands in the vicinity, therefore, there will be no impacts to riparian habitat or wetland areas from the proposed mining operations. Topsoil storage areas have been designated for the purpose of storing suitable overburden materials for reclamation use. Topsoil will be stored there until it is used for reclamation purposes. Topsoil storage sites will have slopes no greater than 1.5 to 1. Topsoil will also be stored to the sides or on the aprons of operational areas. This is

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done for access, cost effectiveness, and erosion control. New topsoil storage piles will be seeded in the fall to minimize erosion of the piles and promote organic content.

109.4 - Slope stability, erosion control, air quality, safety

Slope Stability:
The Cedar Fort operation will mine the land creating milder and gentler slopes. No slopes greater than 2H: 1V will exist in areas operated by CMC. The excavation procedures will be performed to follow a grading plan that requires these slopes for structural support and safety. CMC will monitor operations to see that dangerous conditions are corrected, and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) will perform at least 1 inspection per year to confirm slopes are being maintained in a safe manner.

Erosion Control:
Please reference Appendix E (SWPPP) for this section. There are several defined drainages running south to north from existing slopes in the operational area. All efforts will be made to minimize disturbances and disruption of these natural water drainages. Where operations and disturbances occur at Cedar Fort Quarry, CMC will employ Best Management Practices (BMP's) to help control erosion and sedimentation. Areas of the operation may at times be seeded to concurrently reclaimed mine areas.

CMC will conduct its mining operations to manage stormwater flows. Stormwater flowing onto the site will be channeled to existing drainages. Stormwater from on site will be managed by check dams and sediment ponds. Limited areas will be exposed to prevent unnecessary creation of erosion and sedimentation.

Air Quality
CMC currently holds an Approval Order (AO) DAQE-AN140680003-18 with the State Division of Air Quality. This permit gives conditions of operation in terms of tons, tons per hour, operational practices and permitted equipment. The AO gives conditions on allowable fugitive and point source dust emissions.

Public Health and Safety:
CMC is responsible for taking the appropriate measures to eliminate hazards affecting public health and safety. The measures to be taken are:

- **Gates/Property Restrictions** – A gate will be placed at both entrances to restrict access to the operation.
- **Safety Program** – No person or guest is allowed on site unless they have been "Site Specific Trained" by an authorized person. CMC will follow all company specific safety best practices and training. CMC will follow the National standards set forth for blasting and vibration.
- **Trash, Scrap Metal, Wood, and Extraneous Debris** – All waste materials will be disposed of in accordance to local conditions. All waste materials will be stored in approved containers. The site will be maintained in an orderly manner.
- **Deleterious or Potentially Deleterious Materials** – Fuel tanks will be placed in containments and chemicals will be stored according to manufactures recommendations. Fuel and chemicals will be placed in specified locations and inspected on a regular basis for leaks.
- **Used Lubricants** – Used or spent lubricants will be picked up by a certified recycler or handled and transported by CMC personnel.
- **Public Access Point** – The main entrance to the facility will be maintained in a safe manner.

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109.5 - Actions to mitigate any impacts

The following mitigation practices will be implemented to minimize hydrologic impacts:

- **Erosion and Sediment Control:** Use of diversion ditches, silt fences, wattles, and sediment basins.
- **Stormwater Management:** Compliance with SWPPP and UPDES permit requirements; installation of stormwater control structures.
- **Spill Prevention:** Storage of fuel and hazardous materials in secondary containment with spill response procedures in place.
- **Water Diversions:** Temporary diversions may be constructed to protect surface water resources during active mining.

R647-4-110 - Reclamation Plan

110.1 - Current & post mining land use

Current land use consists of mining and aggregate processing and landscape boulder extraction. Several existing roads are on site for mining access, and other operational access.

Post mining land use will be comparable to the uses prior to mining, which consists of grazing and wildlife habitat.

110.2 - Roads, highwalls, slopes, drainages, pits, etc., reclaimed

Roads:

CMC is planning on maintaining and improving roads at this facility. The roads will be ripped and seeded upon completion of mining operations. The landowner(s) may want to retain and maintain existing road(s) within the mining boundary. If this is the case the landowner(s) will be required to request in writing with DOGM to assume responsibility and control of the road(s).

Highwalls:

All highwalls will be left at no greater than 2H:1V benched slopes.

Slopes and Floors:
The slopes at Cedar Fort will have various final slopes, but none to exceed 3H:1V. Slopes will consist of undulating and varying mild sloped hills potentially creating areas for residential buildings. Slopes will have topsoil placed on them, ripped and seeded. Upon termination of operations, the floors will have a top-soil layer placed on them, ripped and seeded.

Impoundments, Pits, and Ponds to be Left:

Stormwater sediment ponds located on site will be back filled and graded to blend into the surroundings if no longer needed. This work will be the last area reclaimed to minimize the chance for off-site sedimentation. The area will be prepared and seeded as part of the mining floor above.

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Drainages:

Some drainages on site are still in the natural state. CMC will try and limit the amount of disturbance to natural drainage areas, and at the same time protect and maintain disturbed drainage areas according to the mining plan and SWPPP. Sediment control basins could be constructed to help control sedimentation from the off the facility.

110.3 - Description of facilities to be left (post mining use)

No structures will be left after reclamation is complete. All the structures will be removed. It is noted that all these facilities are portable facilities and can be removed by tractor trucks and moved to other locations.

110.4 - Description or treatment/disposition of deleterious or acid forming material

Potentially hazardous materials resulting from demolition (including Asbestos Containing Material-ACM) will be identified, characterized, and remediated by licensed contractors. Hazardous materials will be disposed of according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) rules. All tanks will be taken “Out of Service” and removed from the property. All conveyors, crushers, screens, and other ancillary facilities associated with mining and processing of aggregate will be removed upon reclamation.

110.5 - Revegetation planting program

Compacted areas will be ripped and/or scarified on the contour to prepare for topsoil.

Topsoil Placement:
Topsoil with the appropriate quantities (Prior to spreading any topsoil or topdressing, the topsoil will be tested for organic matter including Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potassium) of organic matter will be spread on the disturbed areas by equipment. Topsoil depth will be approximately 12 inches on disturbed areas. Marked lathe will be used to guide dozer operations to the correct topsoil depth. Topsoil stockpiled on the aprons of the disturbed areas will also be used for coverage. All surfaces will be scarified along the contour with a road grader to assure mixing of the soil and manure (if required) to create a consistent textured soil and a roughened surface. Redeposition of soils during reclamation will be spread at a depth of 12 inches.

Seed Mixture:

The following is the proposed seed mixture for the Cedar Fort Reclamation Plan: See Table TBD.

Seeding Method:

The seed will be broadcast with a conventional spreader over the topsoil during the fall season (late October to mid-November). CMC will leave a rough surface for the collection of seed and water which will improve growth. CMC will make a conscious effort to do the reclamation during the fall season.

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R647-4-112 – Variance

No variance is being requested.

R647-4-113 – Surety

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XI. **SIGNATURE REQUIREMENT**

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. **(Note: This form must be signed by the owner or officer of the company/corporation who is authorized to bind the company/corporation).**

Signature of Permittee / Operator/Applicant: _____

Name (typed or print): Sam Cisick

Title/Position (if applicable): Manager

Date: 12-15-25

PLEASE NOTE:

Section 40-8-13(2) of the Mined Land Reclamation Act provides for maintenance of confidentiality concerning certain portions of this report. Please check to see that any information desired to be held confidential is so labeled and included on separate sheets or maps.
Only information relating to the location, size or nature of the deposit may be protected as confidential.

Confidential Information Enclosed: ( ) Yes (X) No

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Appendices:

Appendix A	Photographs
Appendix B	Archaeological Study
Appendix C	Federal Threatened or Endangered Species and their Critical Habitats
Appendix D	SWPPP
Appendix E	Soils
Appendix F	Reclamation Contract and Surety

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Appendix A - Photographs

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Appendix B – Archaeological Study

- The Archaeological study for this site is currently being prepared.

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Appendix C – Federal Threatened or Endangered Species and their Critical Habitats

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Utah Ecological Services Field Office
2369 West Orton Circle, Suite 50
West Valley City, UT 84119-7603
Phone: (801) 975-3330 Fax: (801) 975-3331

In Reply Refer To: 10/22/2025 16:37:37 UTC
Project Code: 2026-0007370
Project Name: Cedar Fort Quarry

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Utah Ecological Services Field Office
2369 West Orton Circle, Suite 50
West Valley City, UT 84119-7603
(801) 975-3330

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0007370
Project Name: Cedar Fort Quarry
Project Type: Mixed-Use Construction
Project Description: Sand and Gravel Operation
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@40.3715842,-112.09510029624272,14z

Counties: Utah County, Utah

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

---

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee *Bombus suckleyi* Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885	Proposed Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

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IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: David Tinsley
Address: 209 Woodstone DR
City: Georgetown
State: TX
Zip: 78628
Email dt1083@gmail.com
Phone: 7373031002

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Appendix D – SWPPP

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Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

for:

Cedar Fort Quarry
SW 1/4, Section: 20 Township: 5S Range: 2W .
40.363738°N, 112.078767°W
Utah County, UT

SWPPP Contact(s):

CMC Rock, LLC
151 East 1750 North Suite a
Vineyard, Utah 84059
801-369-0022

SWPPP Preparation Date:

07/31 / 2024

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION.

1.1 Facility Information.

Facility Information

Name of Facility: Cedar Fort Quarry

Location: 40.363738°N, 112.078767°W, SW 1/4, Section: 20 Township: 5S

City: Cedar Fort Quarry State: UT ZIP Code: 84013

Primary Industrial Activity SIC code and Sector: J

Secondary Industrial Activity SIC code and Sector:

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to storm water: 20 (acres)

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge storm water to surface or ground water?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If discharging to an MS4, name of MS4 operator: N/A

Name(s) of surface water(s) that receive storm water from your facility:

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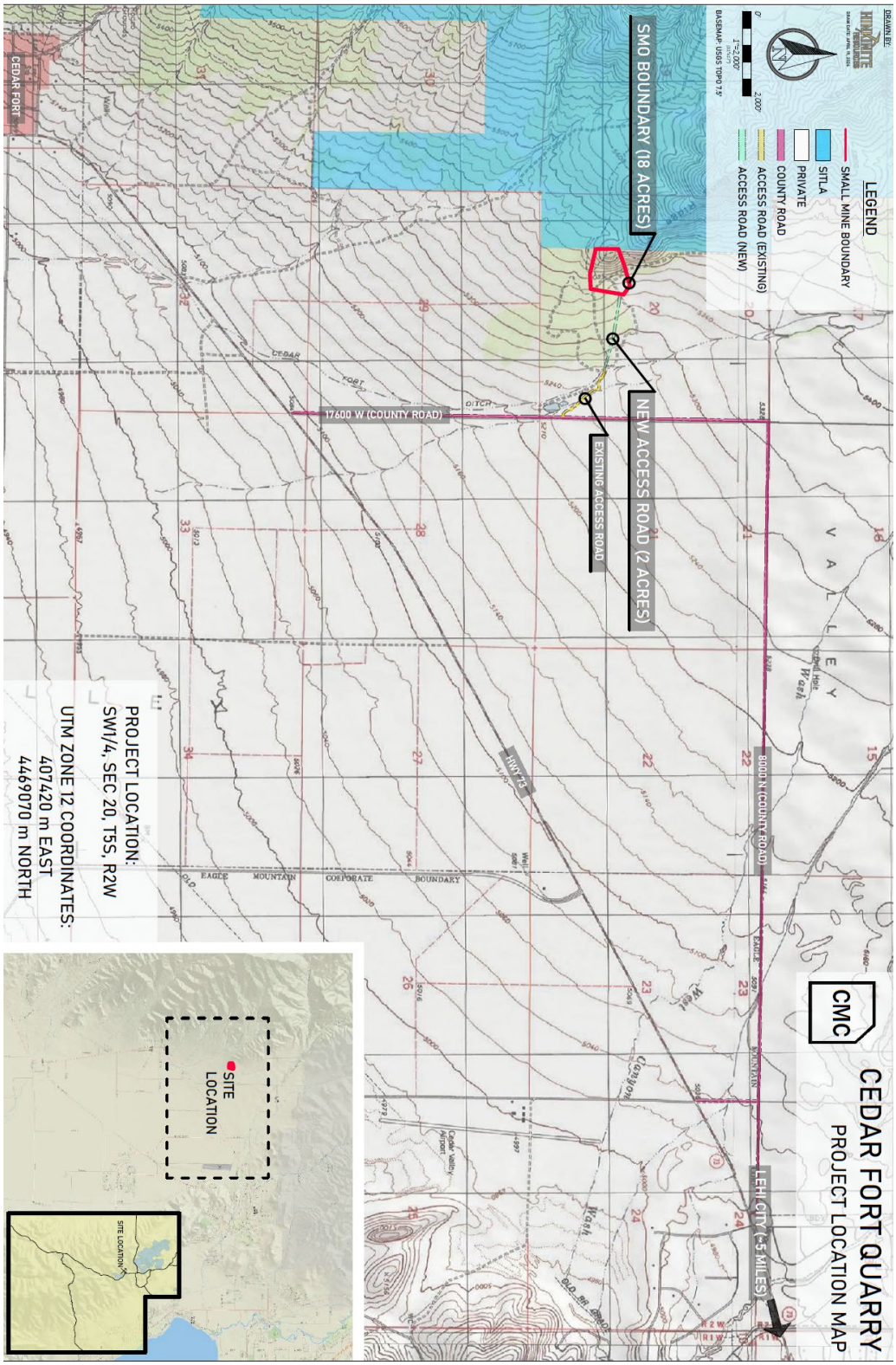
1.2 General Location Map



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1.3 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team.

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Taylor Larson 801-369-0022 taylor@cmcrock.com	Coordinates SWP3 development, completes initial and annual comprehensive site assessments
Dan Beck 205-864-3066 dan@cmcrock.com	Oversee good housekeeping efforts, ensure that employees are trained in the requirements of this plan, coordinate daily site activities, ensure that inspections and monitoring are completed, ensure required reports are submitted, observe for abnormal conditions, act as spill response coordinator, participate in initial and annual comprehensive site assessments, and ensure that discrepancies are reported to the Coordinator.
Jason Thompson 801-458-8110 jason@cmcreadymix.com	Oversee good housekeeping efforts, coordinate daily site activities, complete site inspections as required, observe for abnormal conditions, act as spill response coordinator, participate in initial and annual comprehensive site assessments, and ensure that discrepancies are reported to the Team Leader.

1.4 Site Description.

Industrial activities: This site is a sand and gravel operation. Raw materials are trucked to the site or produced on site. The materials produced on site are conveyed by truck to local consumers, or to other manufacturing facilities for further processing. This facility is covered under SIC code 1442. There are no discharges from this site.

1.5 Site Map.

The site map for this facility can be found in Attachment A.

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SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES.

2.1 Potential Pollutant Sources/Exposed Materials.

Aggregate Storage:
Crushed and screened aggregates are stored near the southeast area of the site boundary. The Storage piles are exposed to precipitation. Contaminated runoff from the storage piles flows toward the on-site storm water collection system. Aggregate storage runoff contamination includes TSS and pH.

Aggregate Plant:
The aggregate plant is a source of both contaminated storm water and process water. All effluent from the area of the aggregate plant is contained in the pit floor area. Contamination from the plant may include TSS and pH.

Plant Maintenance:
Plant maintenance activities primarily include lubrication oils and greases from the various mechanical components of the aggregate plant. Lubrications products are stored in totes and drums inside a storage trailer, but may also be stored outside exposed to precipitation. Runoff from the parts trailer is contained on site in the pit floor area. Contamination may include Oil and Grease.

The following list summarizes the potential pollutants from each activity or source listed above:

Sand & gravel washed off / knocked off equipment during maintenance (TSS, pH)
Equipment washing process water (TSS, pH)
Diesel fuel tanks (oil & grease)
Lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease)
Used lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease)
Grease drums (oil & grease)
Used grease drums (oil & grease)
Antifreeze drums (chemical)
Used antifreeze drums (chemical)
Gasoline tanks (oil & grease)
Solvent washing tanks (oil & grease)
Welding / cutting residues (TSS, oil & grease)
Spare machinery parts (oil & grease)
Metals for fabrication (oil & grease)
Scrap metals (oil & grease)
Garbage / Trash (floatable solids)
Chemical toilets (pH, floatable solids)

2.2 Risk Identification

Aggregate Storage:
Crushed and screened are stored in the central section of the property. The storage piles are exposed to precipitation. Contaminated storm water runoff from the storage piles flows toward the retention pond. Aggregate storage runoff contamination would include TSS and pH.

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Chemical Toilets:
Portable toilets are found around the facility and are contained with berming and tie downs within the parameters of the property. They are emptied on schedule.

2.3 Spills and Leaks.

There have not been any Significant or Reportable Quantity (*Oil discharge (film/sheen/discoloration) to water surface, or shoreline, or violation of water quality standards, or discharge of CERCLA hazardous substance equal to or above RQ)* releases at his location in the last three years.

All containers susceptible to spillage (oils, cleaning chemicals, concrete admixtures or additives, fuels, other potential stormwater pollutants) will be kept closed and labeled. Secondary containment will be provided for containers where a leak could result in discharge of the product to an outfall. The Team Lead and Plan Coordinator will be notified immediately in the event of a release that threatens water quality. The Plan Coordinator will perform any necessary notifications to local, state and federal agencies.

Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Corrective Action
N/A	N/A	N/A

2.4 Allowable non-storm water Discharges.

There currently are not any known non-storm water discharges.

Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharge	Locations	Controls

2.5 Non-storm water Discharge Evaluation.

Date	Outfall	Method (Ex: visual, smoke test, dye test)	Evaluator	Observations	Date Corrected (if needed)

2.6 Sampling Data Summary.

Sampling data and DMR's are attached to this plan as Appendix E.

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SECTION 3: NON-STRUCTURAL STORM WATER CONTROL MEASURES.

3.1 Good Housekeeping.

All exposed areas of the facility that may contribute to storm water pollution will be kept in a clean, orderly fashion. These areas will be inspected on a daily and monthly basis for spills, leaks, accumulated garbage and other problems that may contribute to storm water pollution. The monthly inspections will be documented on the inspection form (Appendix A).

3.2 Maintenance.

All structural storm water management devices must be inspected and maintained to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges to surface waters. The berms surrounding the mining area will be maintained as necessary to contain storm water. The berms surrounding the storm water ponds will be maintained as necessary to prevent the release of contaminated water off site. The water basins will be monitored monthly for sedimentation. Sediment will be removed as necessary. The on-site storm water collection system will be inspected for adequate capacity, as well as visual signs of contamination (sheen, odor).

3.3 Spill Prevention and Response.

All containers will be labeled and stored in designated areas. Storage areas will be protected with secondary containment or barriers. All onsite employees will be trained on spill response procedures and proper notification. Spill kits will be strategically placed, and all personnel will be trained on how to use them.

3.4 Erosion and Sediment Controls.

All storm water from the site is captured in the storm water containment pond. Sediments carried onto the exiting road will be removed as necessary to prevent tracking onto paved roads.

3.5 Management of Runoff.

Runoff from the Aggregate pit is contained in the pit boundary by berms and diverting runoff to designated areas. The site will be monitored, and appropriate measures will be implemented when necessary to infrastructure for containing runoff within the boundary.

3.6 Employee Training.

Employees that work with materials that may lead to storm water pollution, employees that are responsible for maintenance and any contractors that may affect storm water quality will be trained in the contents of this plan. Training will focus on the effects of contaminated storm water discharge, activities that may contribute to storm water contamination, management practices to eliminate or control storm water discharges, allowable process water discharges (specifically mine dewatering effluent) and monitoring and inspection requirements. Refresher training will occur on an annual basis. Training records will be kept at the corporate office, and the Pollution Prevention Team Leader will track the training interval.

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SECTION 4: INSPECTIONS AND ASSESSMENTS.

4.1 Routine and Annual Comprehensive Facility Inspections.

A comprehensive site evaluation will be performed prior to implementing this plan, after a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance that has a significant effect on the discharge or potential to discharge, or on an annual basis. The evaluation will be conducted by the Plan Coordinator at a minimum, and preferably by all members of the Pollution Prevention Team. The Comprehensive Site Evaluation reports have been attached as Appendix C.

4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Storm Water Discharges.

Quarterly Visual Monitoring will be performed at each outfall. The visual observations will be performed in a well-lit area. The samples must be collected during the first 30 minutes of runoff from a storm event greater than 0.1 inches of precipitation, and that occurred more than 72 hours from the last rainfall event over 0.1 inches. The visual monitoring will include color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution. The results of the observations will be recorded on the Visual Monitoring Form (see Appendix B). If no qualifying storm event occurs during the quarter, or the facility is inactive and un-staffed, these circumstances will be certified on the Visual Monitoring Form. The Visual Monitoring Form will be kept on file with this permit.

4.3 Analytical Monitoring.

Normally there is no discharge of processed water from this facility. If the facility discharges then benchmark monitoring will be conducted at each outfall. Benchmark monitoring samples must be collected during the first 30 minutes of runoff from a storm event greater than 0.1 inches of precipitation, and that occurred more than 72 hours from the last rainfall event over 0.1 inches. The following cutoff limitations apply to this SWP3:

Sector	Contaminant	Concentration
Sand & Gravel	TSS	100 mg/L
	Nitrate/Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

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SECTION 5: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.

5.1 Other Laws.

Historical properties: A review of the National Historic Properties database and prior land disturbances at this site did not reveal any historic sites that may be affected by the construction of sub-grade storm water pollution prevention structures nor the discharge of stormwater from this site.

NEPA Review: There are no discharges from this facility subject to New Source Performance Standards – the National Environmental Policy Act does not apply.

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SECTION 6: SWPPP CERTIFICATION.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: Tay lor Larson Title: Project Manager

Signature: Taylor Larson Date: 7/31/2024

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SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

Appendix A – Site Map

Appendix B – SWDMR Data

Appendix C – Inspection and Maintenance Reports

Appendix D – Training Records

Appendix E – Notice of Intent (NOI) and Authorization to Discharge

Appendix F – MSGP

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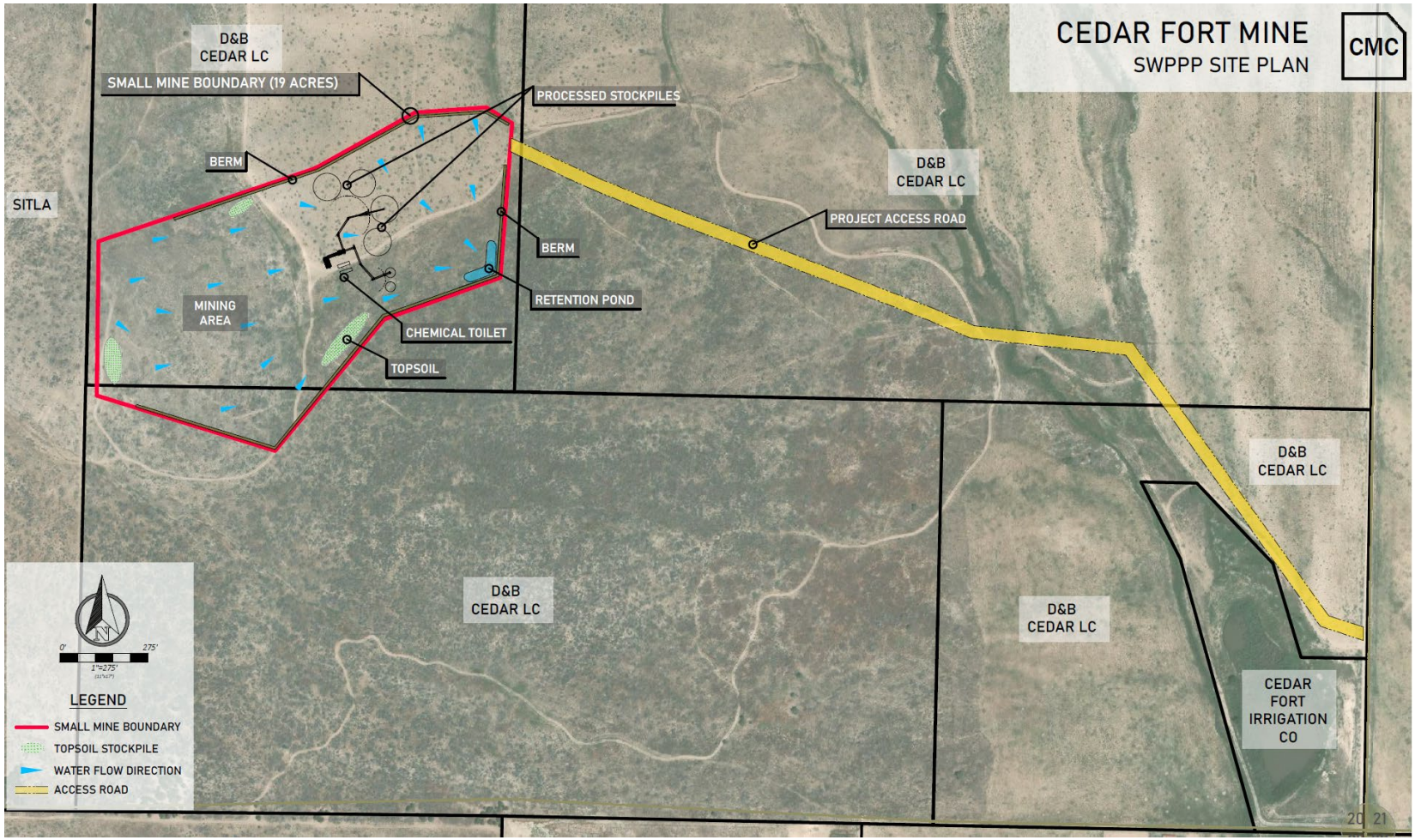
Appendix A – Site Map



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Appendix B – SWDMR Data

attached copies of completed SWDMR

CMC Ready Mix

UT-SWDMR - Analytical Monitoring Form

Site Name:	CMC Rock, LLC, Westlake Materials, LLC, and CMC Ready Mix LLC Unnamed Road, Saratoga Springs, UT 84045	**Inspector:**	Jason Thompson
Permit #:		**Inspection Frequency:**	
Date of Visit:	Jun 23, 2021, 9:45:07 AM	Last Rain Event --	Last Precipitation Sunday, June 20, 2021, 0.03" / 48h Forecast --

Mailing Address (if different than site address above):

Monitoring Period:

From (Month, Day, Year):

To (Month, Day, Year):

Total Storm Water Discharge Points:

Number assigned to this discharge point:

INDUSTRY SECTOR(s)

Industrial Activities or Industry Sector(s) Drained by this Discharge:

CMC Ready Mix

UT-SWDMR - Analytical Monitoring Form

Site Name:	CMC Rock, LLC, Westlake Materials, LLC, and CMC Ready Mix LLC Unnamed Road, Saratoga Springs, UT 84045	**Inspector:**	Jason Thompson
Permit #:		**Inspection Frequency:**	
Date of Visit:	Jun 23, 2021, 9:45:07 AM	Last Rain Event --	Last Precipitation Sunday, June 20, 2021, 0.03" / 48h Forecast --

- W. Furniture and fixture manufacturing Facilities.
- X. Printing and Publishing Facilities.
- Y. Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Product Manufacturing Facilities.
- Z. Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities.
- AA. Facilities That Manufacture Metal Products including Jewelry, Silverware and Plated Ware.
- AB. Facilities That Manufacture TransportationEquipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery.
- AC. Facilities That Manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.
- AD. Non-Classified Facilities.

ANALYTICAL MONITORING DATA (For sectors where it is required):

Storm Event

All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. This data must be submitted to the Division of Water Quality.

Has there been a discharge of storm water during this reporting period? (If no, please explain by adding a note) Yes / No

Date of Storm Event: 0

Duration of Storm Event: 0

Rain Fall Measurement: 0

Time elapsed Between Recorded & Previous Storm Event: 0

Estimated Total Volume of Discharge: 0

Sample Type:

Data shall be reported for a grab sample taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first thirty minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the discharger shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first thirty minutes was impracticable.

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Appendix C – Inspection and Maintenance Reports

Comprehensive Site Evaluation

NOTE: THIS RECORD MUST BE MAINTAINED A MINIMUM OF THREE YEARS AFTER THE STORM WATER PERMIT EXPIRES.

Qualified personnel must conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the permit. As part of the compliance inspections, the following requirements apply:

- Inspect storm water drainage areas for evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of measures to reduce pollutant loadings and whether additional measures are required.
- Observe structural measures, sediment controls, and other storm water BMP's to ensure proper operation.
- Inspect any equipment needed to implement the plan
- Revise the plan as needed within two weeks of the inspection (description of potential pollutant sources, measures and controls)
- Implement any necessary changes in a timely manner, but at least within 12 weeks of the inspection.
- Prepare a report summarizing inspection results and follow up actions, the date of inspection and personnel who conducted the inspection. Identify any incidence of non-compliance or certify that the facility is in compliance with the plan.
- All incidence of non-compliance must be documented in the inspection report. Where there are no incidents of non-compliance, the inspection report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the plan.
- The report must be signed in accordance with Section VI Signatory Requirements of the General Permit.
- The signed report must be kept with the plan.

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Monthly Inspection Form

Tenmile Aggregate Operations

Timpview Analytical Labs
1384 W 130 S Orem, Ut 84058 801-229-2282

Chain of Custody/Sample Submittal Form

*TAL is a Chemtech-Ford Affiliate

Company or Name
Address
Phone
Contact Name/Email
PO# Project
DW System # Report DW to State Y or N

Lab Notes:

[ ] Custody Seals [ ] COC Included [ ] Received within hold time
[ ] Containers Intact [ ] COC Complete Checked by: _____
[ ] COC/Labels Linked [ ] Sufficient Sample Volume
[ ] Received on Ice [ ] Temp Blank Receiving Temp: _____C
[ ] Correct Containers [ ] Headspace Present (VOC)

Lab Work Order # **Rush Due Date:**

(Lab Use) Sample #	Sample ID or Location	Sample Date	Sample Time	Sample Matrix	(For Drinking Water) Source	Sample Pt.	Analysis Requested	(For Lab Use) Bottle-Lot	Quantity

Sampled by **Delivery Method:** Walk-In Client Courier CTF Courier
UPS FedEx Other Tracking # _____

Relinquished by Date/Time Received by Date/Time

Relinquished by Date/Time Received by Date/Time

Relinquished by Date/Time Received by Date/Time

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Appendix D – Training Records

CMC Ready Mix

UT-SWDMR - Analytical Monitoring Form

Site Name:	*CMC Rock, LLC, Westlake Materials, LLC, and CMC Ready Mix LLC Unnamed Road, Saratoga Springs, UT 84045*	**Inspector:**	Jason Thompson
Permit #:		**Inspection Frequency:**	
Date of Visit:	Jun 23, 2021, 9:45:07 AM	Last Rain Event --	Last Precipitation Sunday, June 20, 2021, 0.03" / 48h Forecast --

Certification & Signatures

Inspector Certification Statement:
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Electronic Signature
X *Jason Thompson*

Date
June 23, 2021 at 9:46:49 AM MDT

Title

CMC Ready Mix

UT-SWDMR - Analytical Monitoring Form

Site Name:	*CMC Rock, LLC, Westlake Materials, LLC, and CMC Ready Mix LLC Unnamed Road, Saratoga Springs, UT 84045*	**Inspector:**	Jason Thompson
Permit #:		**Inspection Frequency:**	
Date of Visit:	Jun 23, 2021, 9:45:07 AM	Last Rain Event --	Last Precipitation Sunday, June 20, 2021, 0.03" / 48h Forecast --

Annotate Parameter, Effluent Limit, Concentration, and Units for each sample:

INFORMATION:
Adverse Weather Waiver. When a discharger is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the discharger shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit the data along with data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions that may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricanes, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.). Exemption to Monitoring Requirements. (Does not apply to sector S or any Visual Monitoring Requirements.) As an alternative to monitoring an outfall, an annual certification may be made that material handling equipment or activities; raw or waste materials; intermediate, final or by-products: industrial machinery or operations; and significant materials from past industrial activity that are located in areas of the facility within the drainage area of the outfall are not presently exposed to storm water and will not be exposed to storm water for the certification period. Such certification must be retained in the storm water pollution prevention plan, and submitted to the DWQ in accordance with Part V.B of the permit. In the case of certifying that a pollutant is not present, the permittee must submit the certification along with the monitoring reports required under reporting requirements in the sector. If the permittee cannot certify for an entire period, they must submit the date exposure was eliminated and any monitoring required up until that date. This certification option is not applicable to compliance monitoring requirements associated with effluent limitations. When to Monitor and Report. Samples must be collected and analyzed at least once during each three month monitoring period. Monitoring results must be submitted annually. See Reporting for dates. More Frequent Monitoring. If sampling is conducted more frequently than semi-annually, all sampling results must be submitted. A separate SWDMR is required for each storm event sampled. How to Report. A separate SWDMR form is required for each storm event and for each outfall sampled. SWDMRs must be signed and mailed to the Division of Water Quality, and must be postmarked by the date specified under Monitoring Periods and Reporting Deadlines. The permittee should retain a copy. The address and phone number for questions or to mail the SWDMR is: Department of Environmental Quality Division of Water Quality Attention: Industrial Storm Water Program Coordinator PO Box 144870 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870 801.536.4300 Substantially Identical Discharges. If there is a reason to believe that the discharges from two or more outfalls are substantially identical, one of the outfalls may be monitored and that data submitted for all substantially identical outfalls. A description of the location of the outfalls, an explanation of why the outfalls have substantially identical discharges, and the size of the drainage area and runoff coefficient must be submitted as an attachment to the SWDMR.

CERTIFICATION:
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 33 U.S.C. 1319. (penalities under these statues may include fines up to $10,000 and or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years)

COMMENTS: sample

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STATE OF UTAH, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
195 North 1950 West, P.O Box 144870, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870 (801)536-4300

UTAH DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the Construction General Permit (CGP) UPDES General Permit No. UTRC00000

NOI

Permit Information

Master Permit Number: UTRC00000

UPDES ID: UTRC09304

State/Territory to which your project/site is discharging: UT

Is your project/site located on federally recognized Indian Country Lands? No

Which type of form would you like to submit? Notice of Intent (NOI)

Have stormwater discharges from your project/site been covered previously under an UPDES permit? No

Has a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been prepared in advance of filling this NOI, as required? Yes

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Appendix F – MSGP

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Appendix E – Soils Report

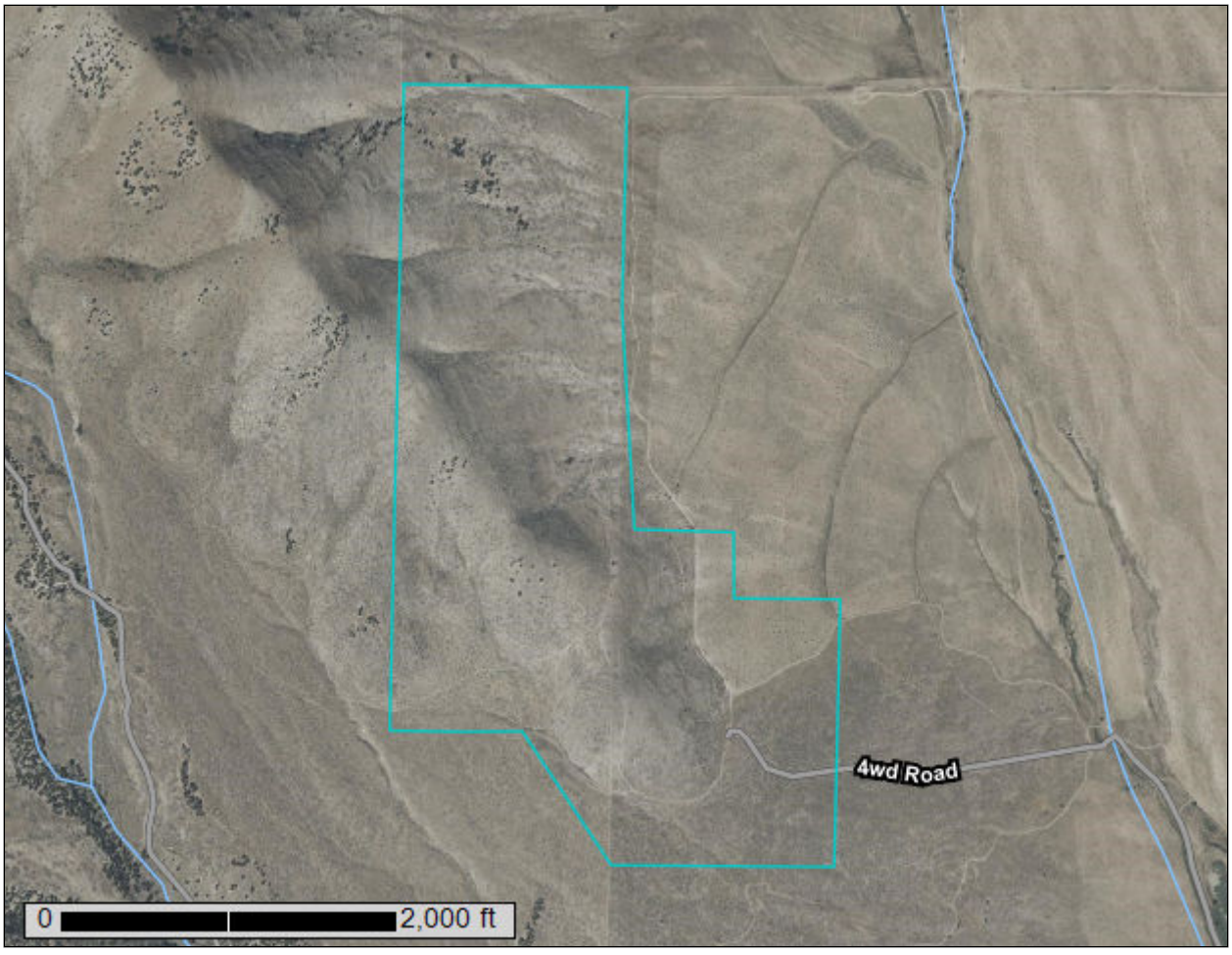
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for Fairfield-Nephi Area, Utah



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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Soil Map

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

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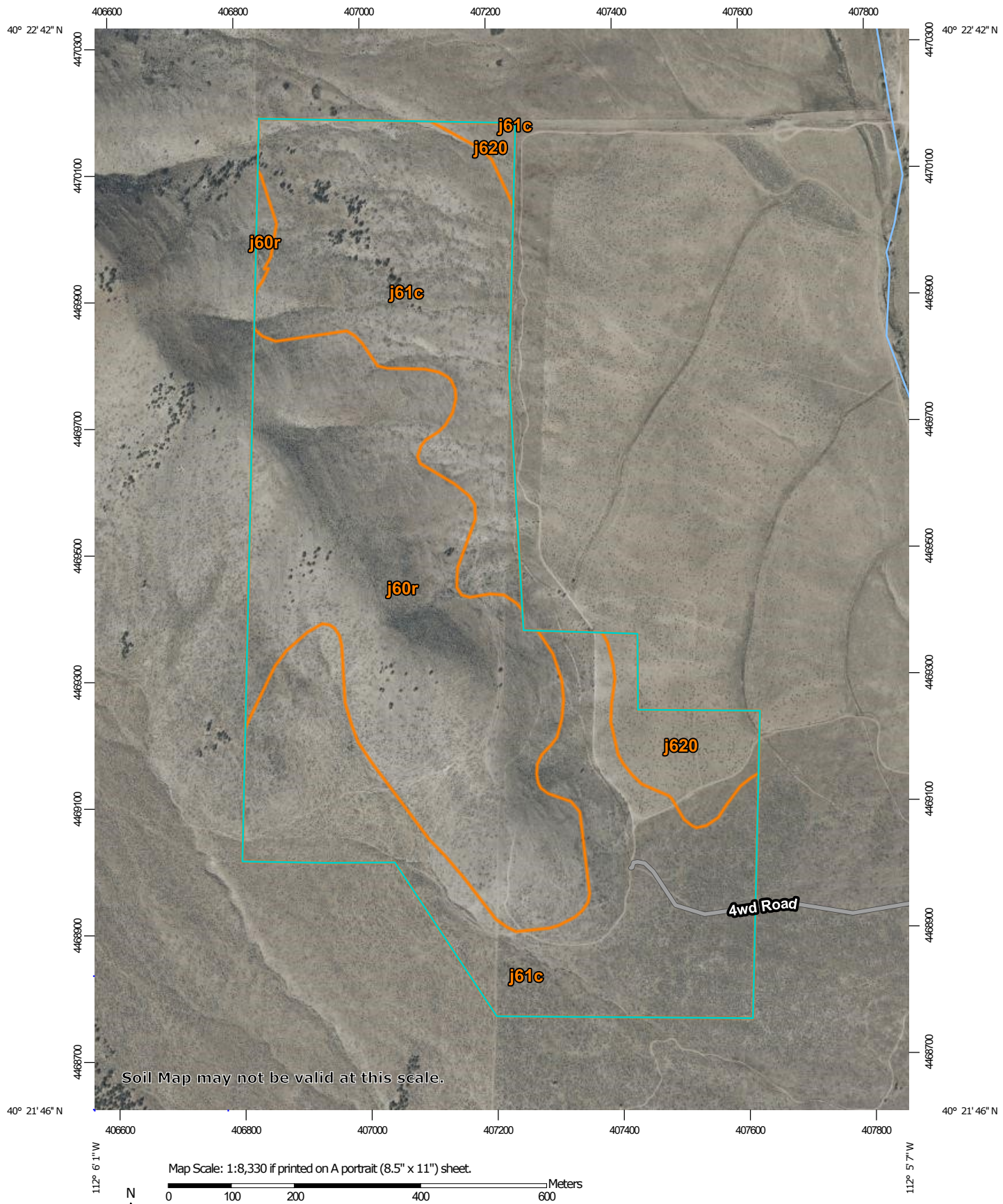
Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:8,330 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 100 200 400 600

Feet: 0 400 800 1600 2400

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Fairfield-Nephi Area, Utah
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 26, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 17, 2023—Sep 25, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

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Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
j60r	Agassiz-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 70 percent slopes	70.1	38.8%
j61c	Borvant cobbly loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	99.8	55.3%
j620	Donnardo stony loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	10.5	5.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**180.4**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

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

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

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

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

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

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Fairfield-Nephi Area, Utah

j60r—Agassiz-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 70 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: j60r
Elevation: 6,000 to 8,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 70 to 110 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Agassiz

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum limestone and/or colluvium limestone

Typical profile

A11 - 0 to 4 inches: very stony loam
A12 - 4 to 9 inches: very stony loam
A13 - 9 to 14 inches: very stony loam
C - 14 to 19 inches: extremely stony loam
R - 19 to 23 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 70 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 14.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.01 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R047XA446UT - Mountain Shallow Loam (mountain big sagebrush)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Escarpments, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, crest
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Minor Components

Lundy

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Flygare

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Parkay

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

j61c—Borvant cobbly loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: j61c
Elevation: 4,700 to 7,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 140 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Borvant and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Borvant

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from limestone and sandstone

Typical profile

A11 - 0 to 2 inches: cobbly loam
A12 - 2 to 9 inches: cobbly loam
C1ca - 9 to 19 inches: very gravelly loam
C2cam - 19 to 26 inches: indurated
C3 - 26 to 60 inches: stratified indurated to very gravelly loam

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Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to petrocalcic
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.07 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 60 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R028AY320UT - Upland Shallow Hardpan (Pinyon-Utah Juniper)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Jericho

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Donnardo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Spager

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Borvant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

j620—Donnardo stony loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: j620
Elevation: 4,500 to 6,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 140 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Donnardo and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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Description of Donnardo

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from quartzite and/or alluvium derived from limestone and sandstone

Typical profile

A11 - 0 to 4 inches: stony loam
A12 - 4 to 10 inches: very cobbly fine sandy loam
C1ca - 10 to 27 inches: very cobbly loam
C2ca - 27 to 39 inches: very cobbly sandy loam
C3 - 39 to 48 inches: extremely cobbly fine sandy loam
C3 - 48 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 13.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R028AY334UT - Upland Stony Loam (Wyoming Big Sagebrush)
Other vegetative classification: Upland Stony Loam (Mountain Big Sagebrush) (028AY334UT)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Donnardo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Juab

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Borvant

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Pharo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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Appendix F – Reclamation Contract and Surety

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DOGM Mine Number:	M/XXX/XXXX	**Prepared By:**	CMC
Mine Operator:	CMC Rock LLC	**Date:**	October 21, 2025
Mine Name:	Cedar Fort Quarry		

TOTAL

Bonding Calculations

Direct Costs

Subtotal Demolition and Removal	$22,444.13	
Subtotal Backfilling and Grading	$385,003.08	
Subtotal Revegetation	$129,243.00	
Direct Costs	**$536,690.20**	
Indirect Costs		
Mob/Demob	$53,669.00	10.0%
Contingency	$26,835.00	5.0%
Engineering Redesign	$13,417.00	2.5%
Main Office Expense	$36,495.00	6.8%
Project Management Fee	$13,417.00	2.5%
Subtotal Indirect Costs	**$143,833.00**	26.8%
Total Cost 2025	**$680,523.20**	
Number of Years	5	
Escalation Factor	4.22%	
Escalation	**$156,232**	
Reclamation Cost Escalated	$836,755	
Area of Disturbance	180	acres
Average Cost per Acre Disturbed	$4,649	/acre
Bond Amount (Rounded to nearest $1,000)		
2030	**$837,000**	

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DOGM Mine Number: M/XXX/XXXX
Mine Operator: CMC Rock LLC
Mine Name: Cedar Fort Quarry

Prepared By: CMC
Date: October 21, 2025

STRUCTURES

Map Reference		Description	Means Reference Number	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Height (ft)	Diameter (ft)	area (sq ft)	Volume (cu ft)	Number of Units	Volume (total) (cu ft)
								0	0		0
		TOTAL STRUCT VOLUME (CU FT)									**0**
		TOTAL STRUCT AREA(SQ FT)						**0**			
	DEBRIS REMOVAL CALCULATION			**sq ft of debris**	**lb debris per sq ft**	**lb of debris**	**tons of debris**	**tons per truckload**	**estimated no. of truckloads**		
	(tons per truckload - Means 2017 - 028120101220)			**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**0.00**		

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DOGM Mine Number: M/XXX/XXXX
Mine Operator: CMC Rock LLC
Mine Name: Cedar Fort Quarry

Prepared By: CMC
Date: October 21, 2025

DEMOLITION SURETY ESTIMATE

Map Ref.	Ref.	Description	Materials	Means Reference Number	Unit Cost*	Unit	Length	Width	Height	Diameter	Area	Volume	Weight	Density	Time	Number	Unit	Swell Factor	Quantity	Unit
		DEMOLITION																		
		Gates and Signs	Lump sum estimate ($500 signs and gates, $500 labor)																	
		General Site Cleanup	Cleanup by laborer on acres (RS Means 2018 Standard Union Labor Rates)		$53.70	$/hr					8					0.5	ac/hr		32	hours
																			Subtotal	
		REMOVAL* **																		
Load Equipment onto Trailers for removal																				
1	A	Remove Water Tank	Load structures onto truck via 5.25 C.Y. loader	01 54 33 20 4760	$191.65	$/hr	30			8			5						4	hours
1	B	Remove Hopper/Feed Bin	Load structures onto truck via 5.25 C.Y. loader	01 54 33 20 4760	$191.65	$/hr	10	8	10				4						2	hours
1	C	Remove Mobile Container	Load structures onto truck via 5.25 C.Y. loader	01 54 33 20 4760	$191.65	$/hr	40	8	8				3						2	hours
1	D	Remove Conveyor Belt	Load structures onto truck via 5.25 C.Y. loader	01 54 33 20 4760	$204.44	$/hr	140												2	hours
1	E	Remove Jaw Crusher	Load structures onto truck via 5.25 C.Y. loader	01 54 33 40 4760	$191.65	$/hr	20	12	14										2	hours
1	F	Remove Boneyard Material	Load structures onto truck via 5.25 C.Y. loader	01 54 33 20 4760	$191.65	$/hr							10						40	hours
Remove Equipment/Trailers from site with Truck																				
1	A	Remove Water Tank	Remove equip/trailers from site w/ truck	01 54 33 40 7600	$150.82	$/hr	30			8									4	hours
1	B	Remove Hopper/Feed Bin	Remove equip/trailers from site w/ truck	01 54 33 40 7600	$150.82	$/hr	10	8	10										4	hours
1	C	Remove Mobile Container	Remove equip/trailers from site w/ truck	01 54 33 40 7600	$150.82	$/hr	40	8	8										4	hours
1	E	Remove Jaw Crusher	Remove equip/trailers from site w/ truck	01 54 33 40 7600	$164.43	$/hr	20	12	14										2	hours
1	F	Remove Boneyard Material	Remove equip/trailers from site w/ truck	01 54 33 40 7600	$150.82	$/hr													40	hours
1	L	Remove Parts Trailer	Remove equip/trailers from site w/ truck	01 54 33 40 7600	$150.82	$/hr	40	8	10										2	hours
																			Subtotal	
TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL																				
		Structures Landfill fee	Construction/Demolition Materials	Quote from Intermountain Regional	$36.00	$/ton							22						22	tons
		Oil/Lube	5 Drums, 10 5gal-Buckets,	02 65 10 30 1243																
																			Subtotal	

Total Demolition and Disposal

NOTES:

*All unit costs are from RS Means 2018 Standard Union Rates.

**T.L. short for 'truck load'

*** For all Removal estimates, Total Unit cost includes RS Means Standard Union Rates Rental (monthly cost divided by 176 hours) and Operating cost of equipment (+10% profit) and Labor cost for equipment operator, medium equipment (2018 standard union labor rates)

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Cost
$1,000
$1,718
$2,718
$767
$383
$383
$409
$329
$7,666
$603
$603
$603
$329
$6,033
$302
$18,109
$792
$825
$1,617
$22,444

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DOGM Mine Number: M/XXX/XXXX
Mine Operator: CMC Rock LLC
Mine Name: Cedar Fort Quarry

Prepared By: CMC
Date: October 21, 2025

EARTHWORK SURETY ESTIMATE

	Description	Materials	Means Reference Number	Operation Cost	Labor Cost	Total Op. Cost	Unit	Production Rate	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Cost
	RIPPING AND GRADING											
	Grade Surface Area 6" deep. Rip Beneath to 24"	Ripping with 300 HP Dozer (see worksheets for productivity)	01 54 33 20 4310	$ 200.07	$ 81.00	$ 281.07	$/hr	453.7	CY/hr	142,000	CY	$87,977
	Reclamation of Surface Drainage and Sediment Ponds	Ripping with 300 HP Dozer (see worksheets for productivity)	01 54 33 20 4310	$ 200.07	$ 81.00	$ 281.07	$/hr	453.7	CY/hr	22,000	CY	$13,630
	Reclamation of Stockpiles	Ripping with 300 HP Dozer (see worksheets for productivity)	01 54 33 20 4310	$ 200.07	$ 81.00	$ 281.07	$/hr	453.7	CY/hr	120,000	CY	$74,347
												$175,954
	TOPSOIL HAUL AND SPREAD											
	Replace stockpiled Growth (Slopes)	Push/grade material with 300 HP Dozer, 300' average push (see worksheets for productivity)	01 54 33 20 4310	$ 200.07	$ 81.00	$ 281.07	$/hr	0.92	acre/hr	100	Acres	$30,433
	Replace stockpiled Growth (Floors)	Scraper Self-Propelled 21 c.y. (see worksheets for productivity)	01 54 33 20 3550	$ 285.98	$ 81.00	$ 366.98	$/hr	243.5	CY/hr	487	hrs	$178,616
										100	acres	
												$209,050

$385,003

NOTES:

Roads and compacted areas will be ripped to 24". Other areas to be ripped to 6" depth. Grading with the dozer blade will occur concurrently with ripping. For all estimates, Total Unit cost includes RS Means Standard Union Rates Rental (monthly cost divided by 176 hours) and Operating cost of equipment (+10% profit) and Labor cost for equipment operator, medium equipment (2018 standard union rates)

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DOGM Mine Number: M/XXX/XXXX
Mine Operator: CMC Rock LLC
Mine Name: Cedar Fort Quarry

Prepared By: CMC
Date: October 21, 2025

REVEGETATION SURETY ESTIMATE

Revegetation	Description	Materials	Means Reference Number	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Equipment Cost	Total Op. Cost	Unit	Production Rate	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Cost
	Seed Cost*	Seed Cost*					$ 82.65	$/ac			150.0	acres	$12,398
	Seed Application	Seeding Athletic Fields Field Mix 8 lbs/msf Tractor Spreader	32 92 19 14 0100	$ 10.01	$ 10.51	$ 5.02	$ 25.54	$/MSF			4,575	MSF	$116,846

$129,243

NOTES:
* Need updated seed list and price.

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Project: Cedar Fort Quarry
Date: 10/21/25
Prepared by: CMC

WORKSHEET 6
PRODUCTIVITY AND HOURS REQUIRED FOR DOZER USE - GRADING

Earthmoving Activity:

Operator will grade rough areas, berms, and dump slopes, and will push topsoil back in place.

Characterization of Dozer Used (type, size, etc.):

300 HP Dozer to be used to grade berms and push topsoil back in place. Typical size of dozer will be similar to a CAT D-8.

Description of Dozer Use (% grade, effective blade width, operating speed, etc.):

The pushing and grading will occur on relatively flat surfaces with minor swales, or along the contour of slopes (see EARTHWORK tab for more information). Maximum grade encountered is not anticipated to be greater than 10 percent when grading on flat surfaces. Average push distance will be 300 feet.

Productivity Calculations:

Operator Adjustment Factor = 0.90 (operator) x 0.85 (material) x 0.83 (efficiency) x 1.00 (grade) x 1.00 (weight)
x 1.00 (production) x 1.00 (visibility) x 1.00 (elevation) = 0.63

Hourly Production = 1.0 (average speed) mi/hr x 12.0 (effective blade) ft x 5280 ft/mi x 1 ac
÷ 43560 ft^2 = 1.5 ac/hr

Net Hourly Production = 1.5 ac/hr x 0.63 (operating) = 0.92 ac/hr

Hours Required = 155 (area to be graded) ac ÷ 0.92 (net hourly production) ac/hr = 167.8 hr(s)

Data Source(s):
Reference Cat Performance Handbook 43rd edition Section 18

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Project: Cedar Fort Quarry
Date: 10/21/25
Prepared by: CMC

WORKSHEET 7
PRODUCTIVITY AND HOURS REQUIRED FOR RIPPER-EQUIPPED DOZER USE FOR STOCKPILES

Ripping Activity:

Ripper equiped Dozer to be used to grade and reclaim stockpiles

Characterization of Dozer and Ripper Use:

300 HP Dozer to be used for grading and loosening of surface soils and rock. Primary uses include ripping/grading of compacted surfaces including roads and processing areas. Shallow ripping and grading of growth medium will allow furrows parallel to contours to limit meteoric water erosion.

Description of Ripping (ripping depth, cut spacing, cut length, and material to be ripped):

Depth of ripping will vary. For compacted areas, a minimum of 24 inches combined ripped material and loose fill is required. Cut spacing will be 18 inches and cut length will vary by location. The material to be ripped is associated with roads on low slope areas and process areas.

Productivity Calculations:

Cycle Time = 300 ft (cut length) ÷ 88 ft/min ([speed]) + 0.25 min (fixed turn) = 3.7 min/pass

Passes/Hour = 60 min/hr ÷ 3.7 min/pass (cycle time) x 0.83 (efficiency) = 13.6 passes/hr

Volume Cut/Pass = (2.0 ft (tool penetration) x 1.5 ft (cut spacing) x 300 ft (cut length)) ÷ 27 ft^3/yd^3

= 33.33 BCY/pass

Hourly Production = 33.33 BCY/pass x 13.6 passes/hr = 453.7 BCY/hr

Hours Required = 120,000 BCY (bank volume to be ripped**) ÷ 453.7 BCY/hr (hourly) = 264.5 hr

* Fixed turn time depends upon dozer used. 0.25 min/turn is normal.
hauling of ripped material for each lift on that worksheet.

Data Source(s):
Reference Cat Performance Handbook 43rd edition Section 18

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Project: Cedar Fort Quarry
Date: 10/21/25
Prepared by: CMC

WORKSHEET 7
PRODUCTIVITY AND HOURS REQUIRED FOR RIPPER-EQUIPPED DOZER USE

Ripping Activity:

Ripper equiped Dozer to be used to grade and loosen compacted material at process areas, roads and mine sites.

Characterization of Dozer and Ripper Use:

300 HP Dozer to be used for grading and loosening of surface soils and rock. Primary uses include ripping/grading of compacted surfaces including roads and processing areas. Shallow ripping and grading of growth medium will allow furrows parallel to contours to limit meteoric water erosion.

Description of Ripping (ripping depth, cut spacing, cut length, and material to be ripped):

Depth of ripping will vary. For compacted areas, a minimum of 24 inches combined ripped material and loose fill is required. Cut spacing will be 18 inches and cut length will vary by location. The material to be ripped is associated with roads on low slope areas and process areas.

Productivity Calculations:

Cycle Time = 300 ft (cut length) ÷ 88 ft/min [speed] + 0.25 min (fixed turn) = 3.7 min/pass

Passes/Hour = 60 min/hr ÷ 3.7 min/pass (cycle time) x 0.83 (efficiency) = 13.6 passes/hr

Volume Cut/Pass = (2.0 ft (tool penetration) x 1.5 ft (cut spacing) x 300 ft (cut length)) ÷ 27 ft^3/yd^3

= 33.33 BCY/pass

Hourly Production = 33.33 BCY/pass x 13.6 passes/hr = 453.7 BCY/hr

Hours Required = 142,000 BCY (bank volume to be ripped**) ÷ 453.7 BCY/hr (hourly) = 313.0 hr

* Fixed turn time depends upon dozer used. 0.25 min/turn is normal.
hauling of ripped material for each lift on that worksheet.

Data Source(s):
Reference Cat Performance Handbook 43rd edition Section 18

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Project: Cedar Fort Quarry
Date: 10/21/25
Prepared by: CMC

WORKSHEET 11A
PRODUCTIVITY OF PUSH-PULL OR SELF-LOADING SCRAPER USE

Earthmoving Activity:

Using self-loading or dozer loading wheeled scrapers to haul topsoil from stockpile/berm locations to pit floor areas.

Characterization of Scraper Used (type, capacity, etc.):

Twin engine open bowl wheeled with around 400hp and a 24 CY capacity. Similar to a Cat 627H. Scrapers can either be self-loaded or loaded by dozer.

Description of Scraper Use (origin, destination, grade, haul distance, capacity, etc.):

Scraper will be used mostly on the reclaimed pit floors, therefore grades will be fairly flat grades (3% used for calculations). An average of 22 CY capacity used for calculations. The average distance used was approximately 2000 feet each trip.

Productivity Calculations:

Cycle Time = 0.6 min (load time) + 1.4 min (loaded trip time) + 0.7 min (maneuver and spread time) + 1.8 min (return trip time)

= 4.5 min (push-pull is per)

Hourly Production = 22.0 LCY (capacity*) x 60 min/hr ÷ 4.5 min (cycle) x 0.83 (efficiency)

= 243.5 LCY/hr (push-pull is per)

Hours Required = 118,500 LCY (volume to be) ÷ 243.5 LCY/hr (net hourly) = 486.7 hr

* The average of the struck and heaped capacities; use total for two scrapers for push-pull.

Data Source(s):
Reference Cat Performance Handbook 43rd edition Section 18

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Figures:

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CEDAR FORT QUARRY

PROJECT LOCATION MAP
LARGE MINE NOI

CMC

8000 N (COUNTY ROAD)

LEHI CITY (~5 MILES)

LMO BOUNDARY (180 ACRES)

EXISTING ACCESS ROAD

HWY 73

17600 W (COUNTY ROAD)

CEDAR FORT

DRAWN BY:
HINKINITE RESOURCES
DRAW DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2025

LEGEND

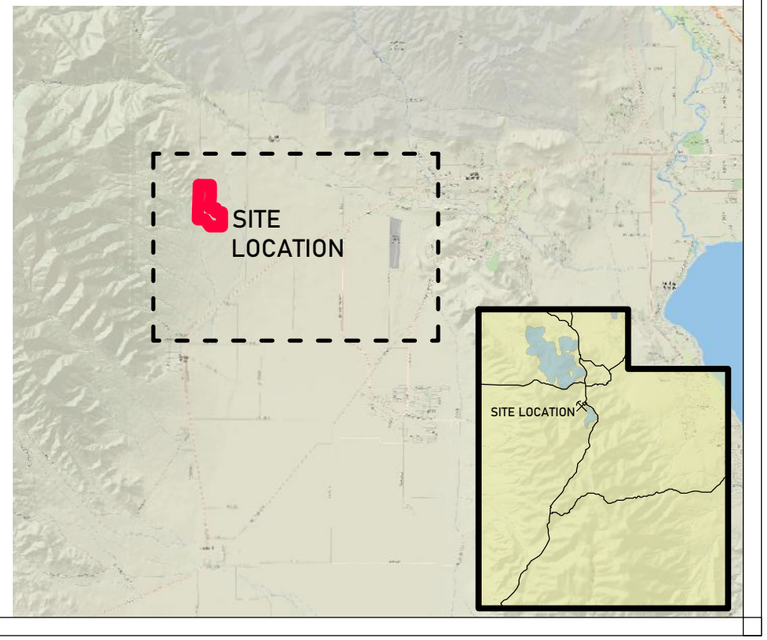
- LARGE MINE BOUNDARY
- SITLA
- SITLA (MINERAL RIGHTS ONLY)
- PRIVATE
- COUNTY ROAD
- ACCESS ROAD (EXISTING)

0' 2,000'
1"=2,000'
(11"x17")

BASEMAP: USGS TOPO 7.5'

PROJECT LOCATION:
W1/2, SEC 20, T5S, R2W

UTM ZONE 12 COORDINATES:
407420 m EAST
4469070 m NORTH



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CEDAR FORT QUARRY
ADJACENT LAND OWNERS
LARGE MINE NOI

CMC

0' 1,000'
1"=1,000'
(11"x17")

LEGEND

- PARCEL LINE
- SMALL MINE BOUNDARY
- LARGE MINE BOUNDARY
- SECTION LINE
- SITLA LEASE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY ROAD
- ACCESS ROAD (EXISTING)
- SITLA
- SITLA (MINERAL RIGHTS ONLY)

SITLA
58:045:0016

HOLBROOK HGS
58:045:0017

HOLBROOK HGS
58:045:0007

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0029

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LDS
58:047:0019

LMO BOUNDARY (180 ACRES)

SITLA MINERALS-MP733 (123 ACRES)

17600 W (COUNTY ROAD)

SITLA
58:046:0001

SITLA
58:045:0018

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0030

SITLA MINERALS-MP733 (37 ACRES)

ACCESS ROAD (3 ACRES)

D&B CEDAR MINERALS
58:045:0026

HOLBROOK HGS
58:047:0001

SITLA LEASE (160 ACRES)

EXISTING SMO BOUNDARY (19 ACRES)

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0023

PRIVATE MINERALS (20 ACRES)

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0024

CEDAR FORT IRRIGATION CO
58:045:0019

19 20
30 29

SITLA
58:050:0002

BERRY, MARNA P
58:049:0065

PAGE, RYAN K
58:049:0076

LASTRA, GONZALO
58:049:0075

DRAWN BY:
HINKINITE RESOURCES

DRAW DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2025

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CEDAR FORT QUARRY
EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
LARGE MINE NOI

CMC

N

0' 500'

1"=500'
(11"x17")

LEGEND

- PARCEL LINE
- LARGE MINE BOUNDARY
- SECTION LINE
- SITLA LEASE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY ROAD
- ACCESS ROAD (EXISTING)
- 25' CONTOUR
- 5' CONTOUR

SITLA
58:046:0001

SITLA
58:045:0018

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0029

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0030

D&B CEDAR
MINERALS
58:045:0026

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0023

LMO BOUNDARY (180 ACRES)

ACCESS ROAD (3 ACRES)

SITLA LEASE (160 ACRES)

17600 W (COUNTY ROAD)

CHURC
JESUS C
OF LD
58:047:

HOLBROO
58:047:0

CEDAR FORT

DRAWN BY:
HINKINITE RESOURCES

DRAW DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2025

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S/049/0025

0' 500'
1"=500'
(11"x17")

LEGEND
- LARGE MINE BOUNDARY
- SITLA LEASE BOUNDARY

Mh
Qafb
Qafo
Md
Qafb
Qafo
Qafy
Qafo
Qafo
Qafo
LMO BOUNDARY (180 ACRES)
SITLA LEASE (160 ACRES)
17600 W (COUNTY ROAD)

GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION

Qafy — Younger fan alluvium, post-Lake Bonneville (Holocene to uppermost Pleistocene) – Poorly sorted gravel with sand, silt, and clay; deposited by streams, debris flows, and flash floods on alluvial fans and in mountain valleys; includes alluvium and colluvium in mountain valleys; merges with unit Qal; may include areas of eolian deposits and lacustrine fine-grained deposits below the Bonneville shoreline; includes active and inactive fans younger than Lake Bonneville, but may also include some older deposits above the Bonneville shoreline; locally, unit Qafy spreads out along the lake terraces and, due to limitations of map scale, is shown to abut Lake Bonneville shorelines, even though it is not cut by these shorelines; unit Qafy also drapes over but does not completely conceal shorelines; thickness variable, to 50 feet (15 m) or more.

Qafb — Fan alluvium, graded to Lake Bonneville (upper Pleistocene) – Poorly sorted gravel with sand, silt, and clay in alluvial fans that are graded to the Bonneville-level shoreline (transgressive) and lower (regressive) shorelines, and the Cedar Valley Lake shoreline; may include small areas of eolian and colluvial deposits; incised by younger alluvial deposits; thickness variable, to 100 feet (30 m) or more.

Qafo — Older fan alluvium, pre-Lake Bonneville (upper to middle? Pleistocene) – Poorly sorted gravel with sand, silt, and clay; similar to unit Qafy, but forms higher level incised deposits that predate Lake Bonneville; includes fan surfaces of different levels; fans are incised by younger alluvial deposits and locally etched by Lake Bonneville; may locally include small areas of lacustrine or eolian deposits and younger alluvium; thickness variable, to 100 feet (30 m) or more.

Mh — Humbug Formation (Upper Mississippian) – Interbedded calcareous quartz sandstone, orthoquartzite, and limestone that weather to ledgy slopes; limestone is medium to dark gray, medium to very thick bedded, locally cross-bedded, with uncommon brachiopod, coral, and bryozoa fauna; locally contains light-gray sublithographic limestone in uppermost part; sandstone and quartzite is brown weathering and commonly lenticular, medium to very thick bedded, locally cross-bedded; in isolated exposures can be confused with Oquirrh Group strata; about 600 feet (180 m) thick at the northern East Tintic Mountains (Disbrow, 1957); 650 feet (200 m) thick at the southern Oquirrh Mountains (Gilluly, 1932); 700 feet (210 m) thick at southern Stansbury Mountains (Teichert, 1958), up to 1240 feet (380 m) thick at the Onaqui Mountains, 850 feet (260 m) thick at the Sheeprock Mountains, 1400 feet (425 m) thick in Davis Mountain (Harrill, 1962; this study), and 850 to 1250 feet (260–380 m) at the Vernon Hills (Kirby, 2010a, 2010b); incomplete thickness of 1014 feet (310 m) at southern Cedar Mountains (Maurer, 1970).

Md — Deseret Limestone (Upper to Lower Mississippian) – Blue-gray limestone that is medium to very thick bedded and locally sandy, fossiliferous, and cherty, forming ledges and cliffs; basal part contains slopeforming black shale and chert (red weathering) of the Delle Phosphatic Member (up to 30 feet [10 m] thick) (see Sandberg and Gutschick, 1984); in the Tintic mining district, Morris and Lovering (1961) subdivided the Deseret above the Delle into the Tetro Member and Uncle Joe Member based on lithology, but these members are not mapped regionally; thickness is about 650 feet (200 m) at the southern Oquirrh Mountains (Gilluly, 1932); about 700 feet (215 m) at the northern East Tintic Mountains (Disbrow, 1957); 525 feet (160 m) at southern Stansbury Mountains; 450 feet (140 m) at the Onaqui Mountains; about 200 feet (60 m) at northern Sheeprock Mountains and Davis Mountain; attenuated thickness is about 200 feet (60 m) at Vernon Hills (Kirby, 2010a, 2010b).

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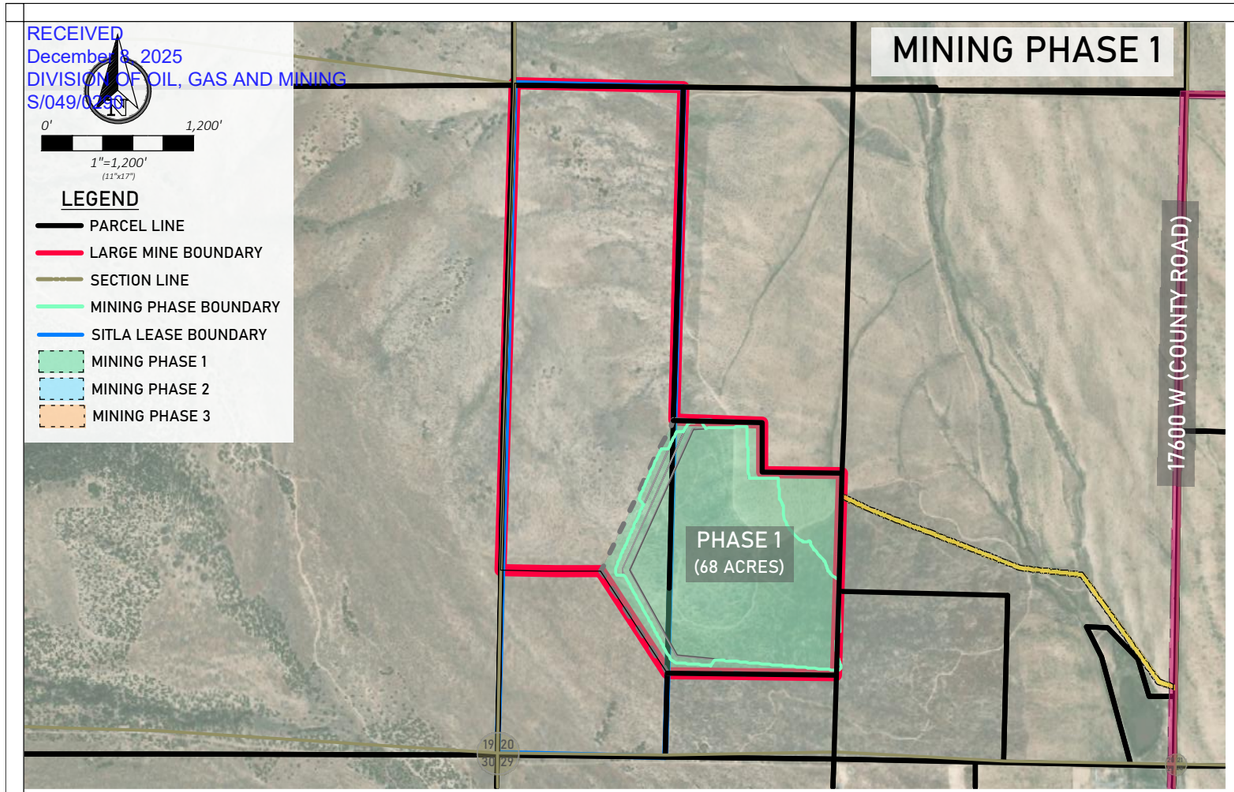
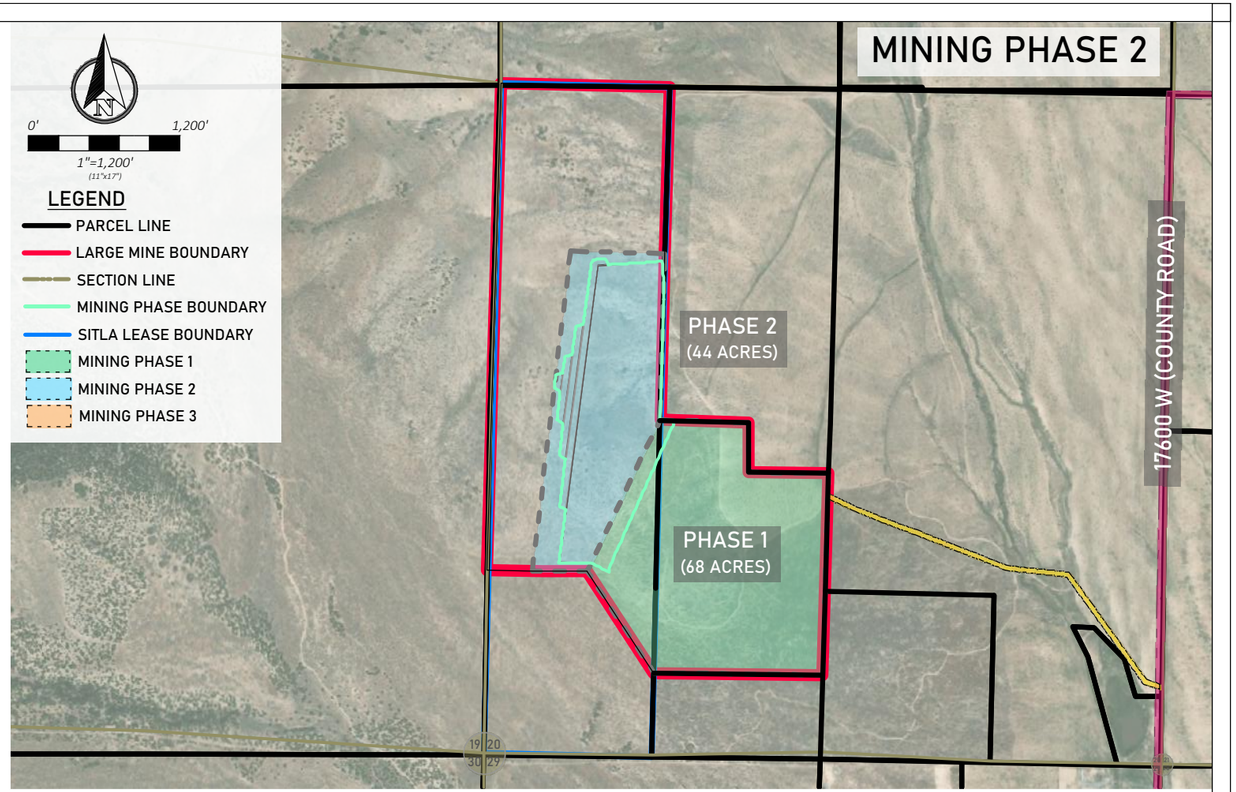
CEDAR FORT QUARRY
GEOLOGIC MAP
LARGE MINE NOI

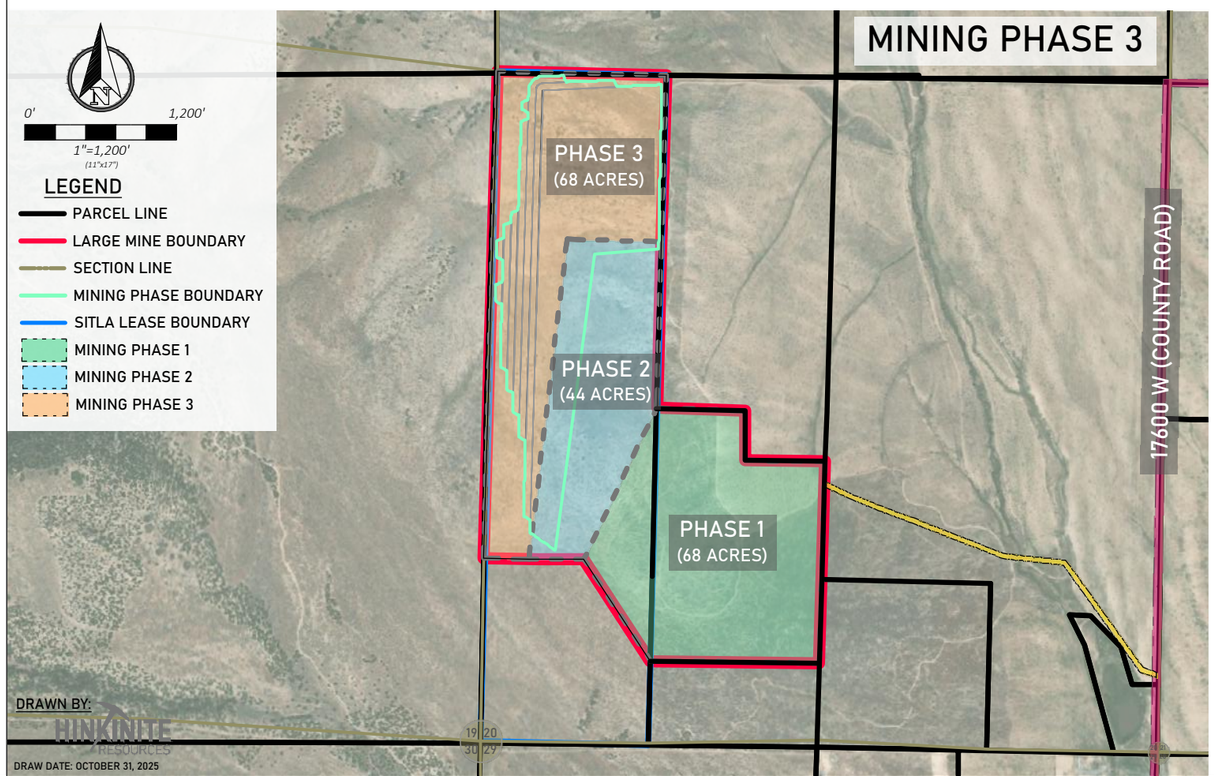
MINING PHASE 1



MINING PHASE 2



MINING PHASE 3



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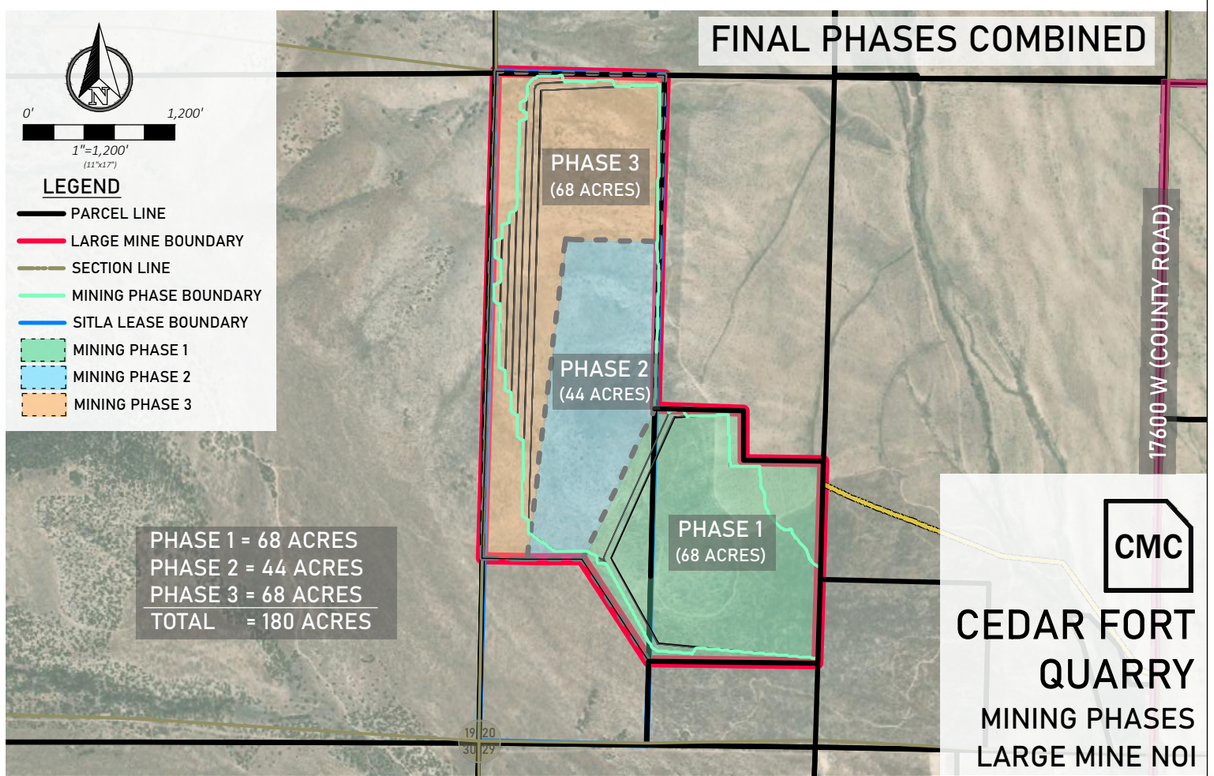
FINAL PHASES COMBINED



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CEDAR FORT QUARRY

MINING PHASES
LARGE MINE NOI

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DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING
S/049/0025

CEDAR FORT QUARRY
FINAL DESIGN
LARGE MINE NOI

CMC

0' 500'
1"=500'
(11"x17")

LEGEND
- PARCEL LINE
- LARGE MINE BOUNDARY
- SECTION LINE
- SITLA LEASE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY ROAD

A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
D
D'
E
E'

BENCH 5750'
BENCH 5700'
BENCH 5650'
BENCH 5600'
BENCH 5550'
BENCH 5500'
BENCH 5400'

PIT FLOOR
ELEV = 5450'

PIT FLOOR
ELEV = 5350'

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0029

SITLA
58:046:0001

SITLA
58:045:0018

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0030

D&B CEDAR
MINERALS
58:045:0026

D&B CEDAR LC
58:045:0023

LMO BOUNDARY (180 ACRES)

SITLA LEASE (160 ACRES)

17600 W (COUNTY ROAD)

CHURC
JESUS C
OF L
58:047

HOLBROO
58:047:

CEDAR FORT

DRAWN BY:
HINKINITE RESOURCES
DRAW DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2025

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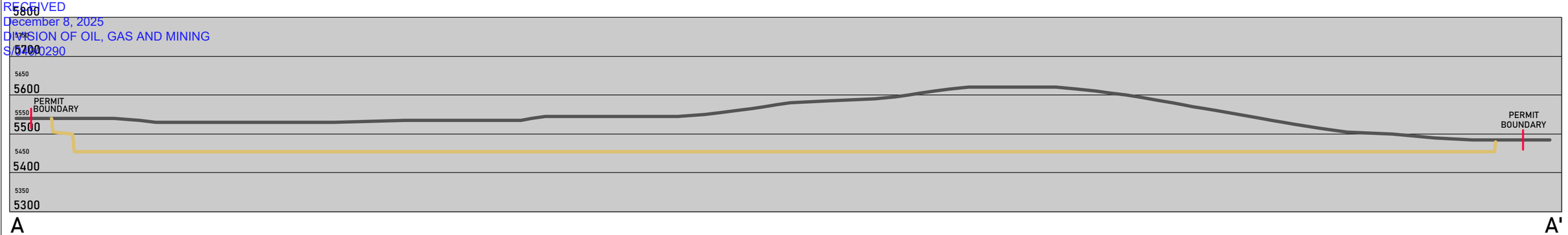

LEGEND

- EXISTING SURFACE
- FINAL DESIGN
- PERMIT BOUNDARY

0' 250'

1"=250'
(11"x17")

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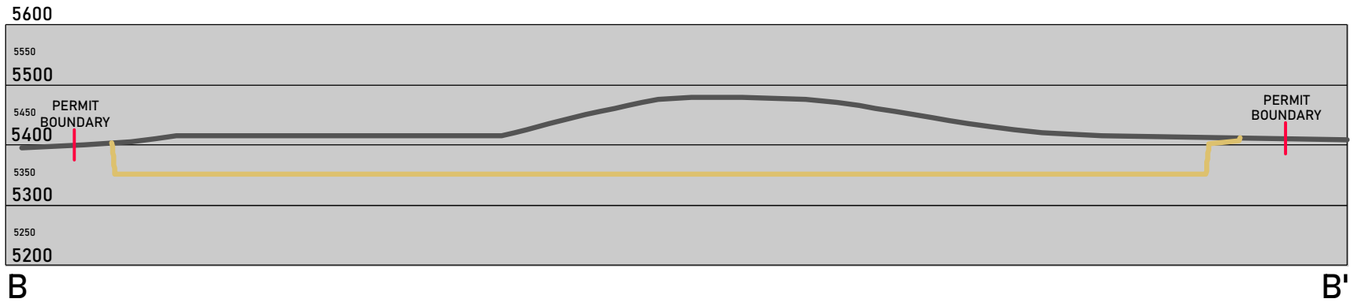
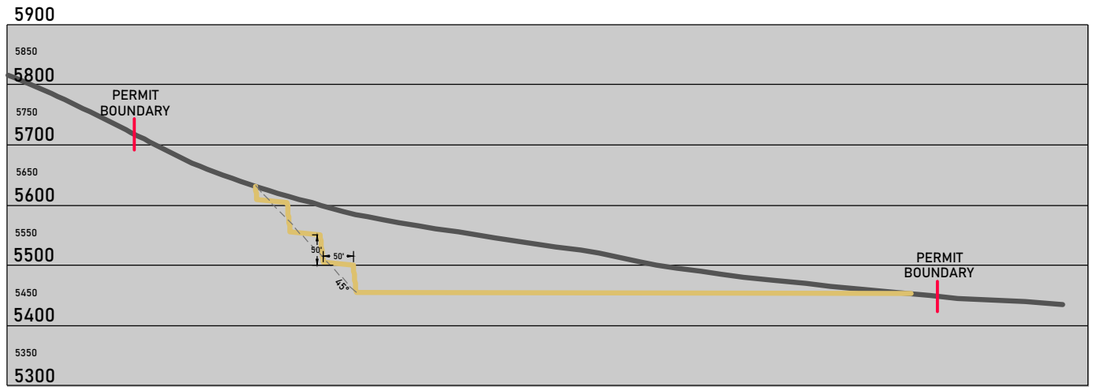
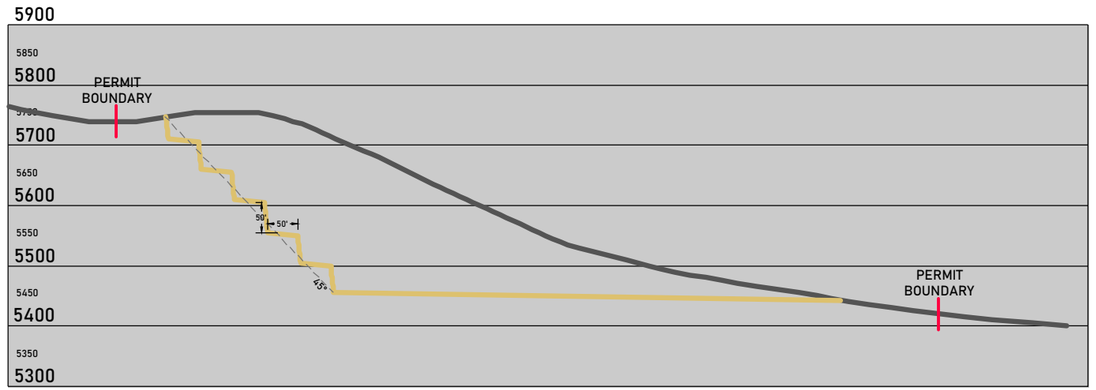
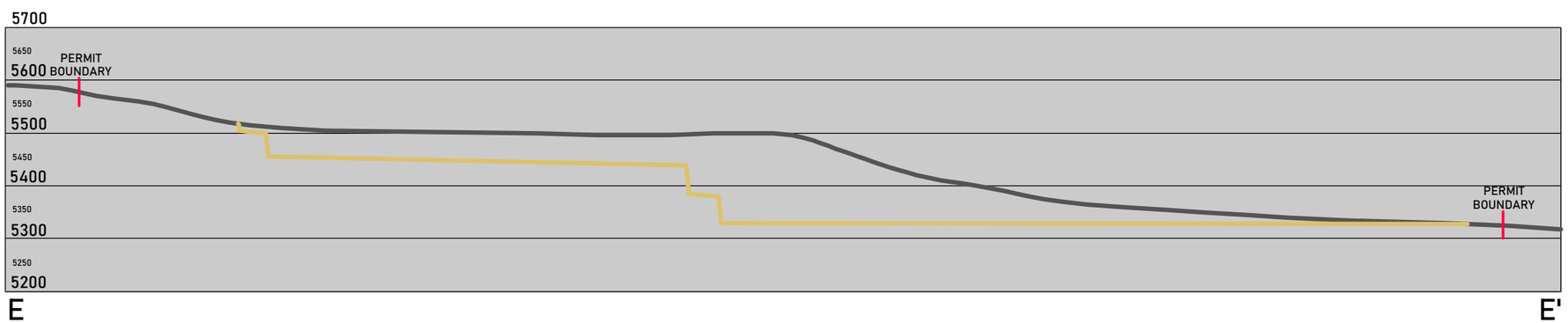
HINKINITE RESOURCES

DRAW DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2025









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CEDAR FORT QUARRY

CROSS SECTION PROFILES

LARGE MINE NOI