

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
No. DOI-BLM-AZ-CO10-2013-0051-EA

Mohave County Public Works  
Free Use Permit  
Black Mountain Gravel Pit

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
2755 Mission Boulevard  
Kingman, Arizona 86401

July 17, 2013

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This proposal is for the renewal of an existing free use mineral material permit which will allow Mohave Public Works Department to extract sand and gravel from public land near Golden Valley, Mohave County, Arizona. This gravel pit is needed to meet public demand for mineral materials in Mohave County which will be used as a source of aggregate for repair and maintenance of public works infrastructure, including roads. This gravel pit is located within ½ mile of State Route 68 to facilitate rapid and inexpensive transport of material to work sites. A Plan of Operations (PO) for mining sand and gravel by Mohave County Public Works outlines the proposed activities of mining in the existing Black Mountain Material Site should the free use permit be approved (Mohave County Public Works, Appendix A).

### 1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of the action is to respond to Mohave County Public Works' request to renew operation of an existing mineral materials site. The need for the action is established by the BLM's responsibility under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 USC 1732 (FLPMA,) and subsequent surface management regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Subpart 3600) to grant or deny mineral materials sales.

### 1.2 CONFORMANCE WITH LAND USE PLANS, STATUTES, REGULATIONS, AND PERMITS

The proposed action is in conformance with the Kingman Resource Area Resource Management Plan approved March 7, 1995 (Kingman RMP). “ *The objective of the mineral program is to provide for orderly exploration and development of minerals by allowing high- and medium-potential areas to remain open to appropriation under the mineral laws, with few restrictions*” page 60. Mineral materials include the rock products that are covered under the proposed free use permit evaluated in this EA. The area is open to mineral material disposal. The area is designated visual resource management (VRM) Class IV. The objective of Class IV is to provide for management activities which require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high.

Disposal of mineral materials from BLM-administered lands requires either a sales contract or a free use permit from the appropriate BLM office. Disposal of mineral materials is authorized in accordance with appropriate laws, regulations, and policies in conformance with the approved land use plan if disposal is determined to be in the public interest.

Laws and regulations applicable to the disposal of mineral materials (salable minerals) on public lands include:

Mineral Materials Act of 1947 as amended (43 USC 601, *et seq.*)  
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and 43 CFR Part 3600  
Surface Resources Act of 1955  
BLM Handbook H3042-1—*Solid Minerals Reclamation Handbook*  
BLM Manual and Handbook 3600  
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended  
Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended  
Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977  
Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended  
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended  
Clean Air Act, as amended  
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1986  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990  
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978  
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979  
BLM Environmental Handbook (H- 1790-1)  
Arizona Native Plant Law

## 2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

### 2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

A free use permit for sand and gravel is proposed for approximately 20 acres of public land located in the northwestern quarter of Section 7, Township 21 South, Range 19 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, approximately seventeen miles west of Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona (Figure 1). The proposed project area incorporates 20 acres more or less of land previously impacted by Mohave County mining (Latitude 35° 13' North, Longitude 114° 21' West). This area has been cleared of vegetation, but only several acres have actually been excavated by previous operator, Kiewit Companies, for the reconstruction of State Route 68 (two lanes to four lanes conversion). Mohave County Public Works submitted a mining plan (Mohave County Public Works, Appendix A) to the BLM in July, 2013, that was used to define the scope of impacts of the proposed Black Mountain Material Site operation on the natural and human environment.

The mining activities proposed for public lands and the alternatives are subject to review and approval by the BLM pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 USC 1732 (FLPMA,) and subsequent surface management regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Subpart 3600). Management would be in accordance with the Material Act of July 31, 1947, as amended, and FLPMA which authorizes the BLM to manage the use, occupancy, and development of public lands under the multiple use and sustained yield principles. On-site production of cold-mix asphalt would also be authorized. These activities are authorized for designated Free Use Permit sites, as described in the BLM Mineral Materials Disposal Handbook (H-3600-1), Chapter II, Part D, which states:

*“Subject to Sec. 3601.21, the purchaser or permittee may use and occupy the site to the extent necessary for fulfillment of the contract or permit. These uses include mining, crushing, washing, screening, separating and stockpiling the material. Generally temporary and occasionally permanent structures such as scales, concrete or asphalt mix plants and guard house/site office are part of aggregate operations. Value-added products such as the asphalt, concrete or ready mix concrete could be considered separate from mining and processing operations and BLM could require a separate authorization such as a special use permit outside of the permit area. However, when possible, the site (generally already disturbed by mining) may be beneficial to the public from an environmental point of view. Contemplated use of concrete or asphalt mix plants, and construction of any permanent structures, such as a guard house, should be included in the mining plan and considered in the analysis under the NEPA during the BLM’s permitting process. Approval may also be obtained from the BLM under Sec.3601.44 as a request for the modification of an approved plan.”*

Fugitive dust shall be suppressed as required by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality regulations by frequent application of water to haul roads.

Reclamation of the affected area shall commence when it has been depleted of mineral. Areas used for production of cold-mix asphalt would be ripped and all asphalt removed to the county landfill on Mineral Park Road. Final reclamation shall commence within thirty days of the permanent end of mining. All faces and slopes within the affected area shall be graded to a slope no steeper than one vertical on three horizontal to minimize erosion. When final contours are achieved, they shall be scarified in preparation for natural re-vegetation. The surface shall be left with a hummocky texture to promote micro-climates conducive to the entrapment and germination of native seeds from plants on adjacent undisturbed land. Site would be seeded with native seeds appropriate to the precipitation zone of the project area, if needed, to increase the chances of re-vegetation.

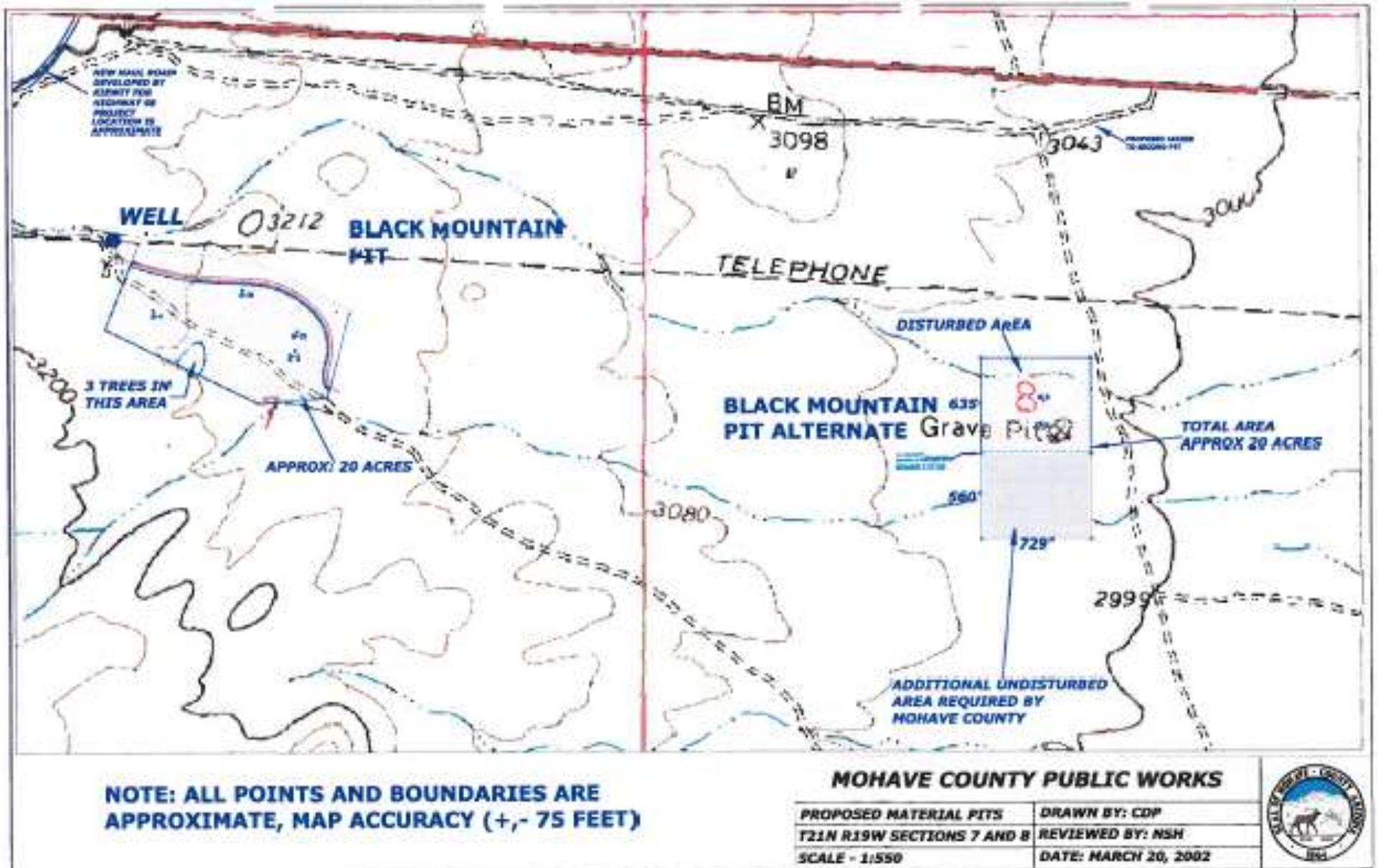


Figure 1. Map of the proposed Mineral Materials site and the Relocation Alternative site.

## 2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES (continued)

### 2.1 PROPOSED ACTION (continued)

The procedures proposed in reclamation provide an environment to accelerate the succession back to the habitat that exists at present. After the gravel pit is fully depleted, the twenty acres would be allowed to re-vegetate. Re-vegetation would take ten or more years to complete because of low precipitation. Prior to any new disturbance any state harvest protected plant species would be transplanted to outside of the disturbed areas.

### 2.2 RELOCATION ALTERNATIVE

Another alternative would be to relocate the gravel pit to an existing small pit in Section 8, T21N R19W. While this small pit is in a disturbed area, an additional 10 surface acres would need to be impacted to accommodate the Mineral Materials needed. The existing minerals material site in Section 7 would need to be reclaimed prior to excavation at this site.

This section is identified for disposal in the Kingman RMP.

Reclamation would be the same as for the proposed action.

### 2.3 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The no-action alternative consists of not issuing a Free Use Permit to Mohave County to authorize the gravel pit and production of cold-mix asphalt by the BLM. Mohave County would not be able to utilize material from this source.

## 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

### 3.1 MINERAL RESOURCES

The Black Mountain Gravel Pit has been developed in Quaternary sand, gravel and conglomerate. The proposed project would increase the amount of removed mineral materials at the site.

The alluvium consists of grain-sizes ranging from sand to cobbles eroded from pre-Cambrian igneous and metamorphic basement rock (meta-granite, gneiss and schist), overlying Tertiary volcanic extrusives (basalt, andesite, latite, trachyte, and tuffs) and intrusives (granite porphyry and rhyolite).

Soils Description (excerpted from, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>):

The soil map units that cover the gravel pit site are primarily 1) Arizo-Franconia-Riverwash complex, 1 to 3 percent slopes (approximately 50%); and 2) Jagerson very gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes (approximately 40%). These soil types occur on floodplains at an elevation of around 3,400 feet, with a mean annual precipitation of 9 - 13 inches. Arizo-Franconia-Riverwash complex consists of *Arizo and similar soils*: 40 percent; *Franconia and similar soils*: 30 percent; and *Riverwash*: 20 percent. Jagerson consists of *Jagerson and similar soils*: 85 percent; and other: 15%.

The Arizo-Franconia-Riverwash soil complex is derived from mixed alluvium from mixed rock sources. Riverwash soil is barren fluvial channels, usually coarse-textured, exposed along narrow drainage-ways, subject to shifting during flood events. This soil complex is excessively-drained with a rapid permeability (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr). Flooding hazard is infrequent. Runoff class is negligible. Ecological Site assignment is Sandy Wash 6 – 9 p.z. (R030XB218AZ). The profile ranges from *gravelly sandy loam* at the surface to *very gravelly loamy coarse sand* at a depth of five feet.

## 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT (continued)

### 3.1 MINERAL RESOURCES (continued)

Jagerson soil is derived from mixed alluvium derived from volcanic rock sources. This soil is well drained with a moderately high permeability (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr). Flooding hazard is infrequent. Runoff class is negligible. Ecological Site assignment is Limy Fan 6-9" p.z. (R030XB211AZ). The profile ranges from *gravelly sandy clay loam* at the surface to *extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand* at a depth of five feet.

### 3.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Several species of wildlife use the type of habitat found at the proposed project site, but due to residential development and past disturbance it is likely only used by smaller wildlife species like ground squirrels, migratory birds, lizards, and snakes. The proposed project is within the Highway 68 wildlife corridor proposed to reestablish movement between separated portions of the Black Mountains across Union Pass (page 79; Kingman RMP, 1993).

Vegetation at the proposed project site is Mojave Desert scrub and consists of *Yucca shidegera*, *Catclaw acacia*, *big galleta grass*, *creosote bush*, *white bursage* and other perennial shrubs.

### 3.3 AIR QUALITY

Air quality is affected by climatic conditions which are characterized by hot, windy summers and moderate, moist winters at the proposed site. Precipitation occurs as high-intensity thunderstorms during the summer "monsoon" season (July/August) and by periods of light rain during the winter months (January/February/March). Snowfall is rare. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches. Under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, most Kingman Field Office administered lands are rated Class II.

Air emissions at the site will include fugitive particulate emissions from excavation and truck traffic activities and tailpipe emissions (oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and PM10). These emissions will be authorized under the air quality control general permit for crushing/screening plants operating within Arizona issued by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

### 3.4 RANGE MANAGEMENT

The proposed project site lies within the Black Mountain grazing allotment (53,000 acres). The rancher generally runs a cow/calf operation on the ranch. The current number of cattle permitted on a yearlong basis on the allotment is 1247 AUMs at 86% Public Land. Ephemeral use is not included in the active preference, but can be applied for on years with higher than average rainfall and annual forage production. The forage and allocation are calculated on a case by case basis. "Ephemeral use authorization" means a temporary grazing authorization to harvest forage produced by ephemeral plants.

### 3.5 VISUAL RESOURCES

The proposed project site lies within Visual Resource Management Class IV. This class allows for developments that dominate the viewshed.

### 3.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are a variety of archaeological and historical sites within Golden Valley, however, very little inventory has been conducted in the area so the exact density is unknown. Site types include prehistoric rock art locales, lithic scatters, artifact scatters, temporary habitations, historic ranching sites, and historic mining sites. Previous Class III surveys for the gravel pit yielded no cultural materials.

## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following critical elements have been analyzed and would not be affected:

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern  
Prime or unique farmlands  
Floodplains  
Threatened and Endangered Species  
Water Resources  
Wetlands/Riparian zones  
Wilderness  
Invasive Weeds  
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern  
Wild and Scenic Rivers  
Environmental Justice  
Cultural Resources

#### 4.1 MINERAL RESOURCES

##### Proposed Action

Adverse impacts to mineral resources include the excavation of sand and gravel from about twenty acres. Final pit floor elevation will reach a depth of no more than forty-five feet below surrounding undisturbed terrain. This amount of sand and gravel to be taken is insignificant when compared to the vast potential reserves in the area.

##### Relocation Alternative

Reclamation of the existing disturbance in Section 7 would have to be completed before another location for the gravel pit is selected.

Other impacts would be similar to the proposed action.

##### No Action Alternative

No additional mineral materials would be removed from the project site.

#### 4.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

##### Proposed Action

The area is already disturbed from the existing gravel pit. Due to the residential development and the associated roads and fences it is unlikely that the habitat around the gravel pit is important to larger species of wildlife such as deer, javelina or coyotes. Small wildlife species such as ground squirrels, lizards, snakes, and migratory birds would still use the area. Some individuals would be pushed out of the area or would be killed by equipment. Twenty acres represents a very small portion of the available habitat for these species.

Approximately twenty acres within the gravel pit have already been cleared of vegetation from the existing mineral materials site.

##### Relocation Alternative

Impacts to wildlife would be similar to the proposed action

Approximately ten acres in and around an existing gravel pit have already been cleared of vegetation. An additional ten acres would be cleared of vegetation.

#### 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (continued)

##### 4.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (continued)

### No Action Alternative

No additional wildlife habitat would be impacted.

No additional acres would be cleared of vegetation.

### 4.3 AIR QUALITY

#### Proposed Action

The proposed project would result in a small increase in short-term air emissions including fugitive particulate emissions from excavation and truck traffic and tailpipe emissions (nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10)). Periodic episodes of cold-mix asphalt would emit volatile organic compounds for short periods of time; however these releases will be no greater than those caused by highway construction and maintenance. The usually windy days in Golden Valley would quickly dissipate these fumes to a level undetectable to passing motorists and the nearest neighbors, and minimizing any hazardous exposure to flora and fauna.

#### Relocation Alternative

Impacts would be similar to the proposed action.

#### No Action Alternative

No short-term emissions of fugitive particulates would occur nor would periodic episodes of volatile organic compounds be released.

### 4.4 RANGE MANAGEMENT

#### Proposed Action

The proposed project would have slight to no significant impacts to livestock grazing due to the small size of disturbance. Cattle in the area are accustomed to vehicles and equipment.

#### Relocation Alternative

Impacts would be similar to the proposed action.

#### No Action Alternative

Livestock grazing would not be impacted.

### 4.5 VISUAL RESOURCES

#### Proposed Action

After re-vegetation, the residual disturbance will be an oblong, ten acre depression, up to forty-five feet deep, in the alluvial surface. Upon completion the pit would be re-contoured to remove piles and steep slopes and then the surface would be ripped or scarified to allow natural re-vegetation. This project would continue to meet the objectives of class IV visual resource management.

#### Relocation Alternative

Impacts would be similar to the proposed action.

## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (continued)

### 4.5 VISUAL RESOURCES (continued)

#### No Action Alternative

Current viewshed would be maintained.

#### 4.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

##### Proposed Action

The addition of this twenty acre mineral materials site would have negligible impacts on the abundant availability of gravel in this area.

In addition to this mineral material site, dust is generated by vehicle use of gravel roads. Most of the roads in the Golden Valley are gravel roads and contribute to the air quality impacts. Also, a farm has recently started up, also contributing to the air-borne dust.

##### Relocation Alternative

In addition to the cumulative impacts of the proposed action, the long term alteration of up to ten acres of plant and animal habitat would occur with this alternative.

##### No Action Alternative

There would be no cumulative impacts from the no action alternative.

#### 4.7 RESIDUAL IMPACTS

##### Proposed Action

Residual impacts will be the loss of mineral material from this site, and the permanent alteration of the landscape which will remain after the operation is complete and reclaimed.

##### Relocation Alternative

In addition to the residual impacts of the proposed action, the long term alteration of up to ten acres of plant and animal habitat would occur with this alternative.

##### No Action Alternative

There would be no residual impacts from the no action alternative.

### CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

No consultation with Indian tribes is necessary for the proposed permit renewal.

This project was reviewed under the National Environmental Policy Act by Kingman Field Office staff in August, 2013. Those contributing to the environmental review process include:

Don McClure, BLM Assistant Field Manager, Renewable Resource  
Len Marceau, BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner  
Paul Misiaszek, BLM Geologist  
Ruben Sanchez, BLM Field Manager  
Tim Watkins, BLM Archaeologist  
Matt Driscoll, BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner  
Andy Whitefield, BLM Environmental Protection Specialist  
Rebecca Peck, BLM Wildlife Biologist  
Ramone McCoy, BLM Environmental Coordinator  
Maria Troche, BLM Land Law Examiner,  
Buzz Todd, BLM Geologist

### 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006, Soil Survey of Mohave County, Central Part.

Reynolds, Stephen J., 1988, Geological Map of Arizona, Arizona Geological Survey, Map 26.

Schrader, F.C., 1909, Mineral Deposits of the Cerbat Range, Black Mountains, and Grand Wash Cliffs, Mohave County, Arizona: U.S.G.S. Bulletin 397.

U.S. Geological Survey, Groundwater Atlas of the United States: HA-730-C.

Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Field Office  
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

**NEPA Document Number:** DOI-BLM-AZ-C010-2013-0051-EA

Finding of No Significant Impact: Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, I have determined that impacts are not expected to be significant and an environmental impact statement is not required.

\_\_\_\_\_/s Ruben A. Sánchez  
Field Manager, Kingman

\_\_\_\_\_/12/17/2013  
Date

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DECISION RECORD

**NEPA Document Number:** DOI-BLM-AZ-C010-2013-0051-EA

Decision: The Black Mountain Gravel Pit is authorized under a Free Use Permit. This gravel pit is located in NW Section 7, T. 21 N., R. 19 W., G. & S. R. M., north of Golden Valley, approximately seventeen miles west of Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona

Rationale for Decision: Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations Subpart 3600, Mineral Material Disposal, provides government agencies access to mineral materials found on public lands free of charge. This benefits the agencies and the communities which they serve. These materials are required to construct and maintain roads and other public works.

Stipulations:

1.) CULTURAL RESOURCES

a.) Discovery of Cultural Resources in the Absence of Monitoring.

If, in its operations, operator/holder discovers any previously unidentified historic or prehistoric cultural resources, all work in the vicinity of the discovery will be suspended and the discovery promptly reported to BLM Kingman Field Office Manager. BLM will then specify what action is to be taken. If there is an approved “discovery plan” in place for the project, then the plan will be executed. In the absence of an approved plan, the BLM will evaluate the significance of the discovery and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.11. Minor recordation, stabilization, or data recovery may be performed by BLM or a permitted cultural resources consultant. If warranted, more extensive treatment by a permitted cultural resources consultant may be required of the operator/holder prior to allowing the project to proceed. Further damage to significant cultural resource will not be allowed until any required treatment is completed. Failure to notify the BLM about a discovery may result in civil or criminal penalties in accordance with the Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (as amended).

b.) Discovery of Cultural Resources during monitoring.

If monitoring confirms the presence of previously unidentified cultural resources, all work in the vicinity of the discovery will be suspended and the monitor will promptly report the discovery to

the BLM Kingman Field Office manager. BLM will then specify what action is to be taken. If there is an approved “discovery plan” in place for the project, then the plan will be executed. In the absence of an approved plan, the BLM will evaluate the significance of the discovery and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.11. Minor recordation, stabilization, or data recovery may be performed by BLM or a permitted cultural resources consultant. If warranted, more extensive treatment by a permitted cultural resources consultant may be required of the operator/holder prior to allowing the project to proceed. Further damage to significant cultural resource will not be allowed until any required treatment is completed.

c.) Damage to Sites.

If, during operation, the operator damages, or is found to have damaged any previously documented or undocumented historic or prehistoric cultural resources, excluding “discoveries” as noted above, the operator/holder agrees at his/her expense to have a permitted cultural resources consultant prepare and execute a BLM-approved resource recovery plan. Damage to cultural resource may result in civil or criminal penalties in accordance with the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (as amended).

2.) Copies of the production log(s), which detail the date, time and tonnage of each shipment, will be provided to the BLM authorized officer within two weeks of the end of each month of the permit term.

3.) No chemicals or fuels will be stored within the approved mining area without prior permission from the BLM Kingman Field Office Manager. If permission is granted, fuel will be kept in a confined area lined with an impervious material at least twelve (12) mils thick and twenty-four (24) inch berms around the storage facility that will adequately contain 110% of the volume being stored. During inclement weather, moisture will be removed from the confined area on a regular basis, so that the berms are never breached. The facility will be located away from drainages/washes, the edge of terraces, mesas or hillsides. Any spills will be reported to and coordinated for clean-up with the BLM.

4.) Fluids from equipment maintenance (i.e., oil, hydraulic fluids, filters, etc.) will be collected and disposed of properly. All trash, including that found adjacent to the permitted site and access road, will be hauled to an approved disposal facility on a periodic basis or when requested by BLM. No foreign substance (i.e., trash, asphalt milling or fragments, brush, logs or debris) will be introduced to the permitted site.

5.) The mining, processing and stockpile areas will be maintained in a manner which will prevent injury to people and wildlife.

6.) Extreme care and caution will be given to any underground pipelines traversing the site.

7.) On completion of each episode of mining, the site will be cleaned and dressed. All flagging, laths, scrap metal, trash and debris will be removed from the site and disposed of properly.

8.) To avoid a potential range fire, the permittee will ensure that: (a.) All cigarette butts will be disposed of properly in ash trays, and (b.) Caution will be used as to where vehicles with catalytic converters are parked.

9.) All unconsolidated slopes will be knocked down to a three to one to minimize any hazard of injury to people, wildlife, and/or livestock.

10.) Where final pit floor elevation has been reached, reclamation of these areas will commence immediately and will be completed concurrent with mining. Permittee shall coordinate with BLM prior to performing any reclamation.

11.) Permittee shall not deviate from the approved Mining Plan of operations without first obtaining BLM's approval of a plan modification.

/s Ruben A. Sánchez  
Field Manager, Kingman

Date

12/17/2013

APPENDIX A

Mohave County Public Works  
Plan of Operation

# MOHAVE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

Telephone (928) 757-0910  
3715 Sunshine Drive  
**Steven P. Latoski, P.E., PTOE**  
**Public Works Director**

Fax (928) 757-0913 TDD (928) 753-0729  
P.O. Box 7000 Kingman, Arizona 86402-7000

[www.mohavecounty.us](http://www.mohavecounty.us)  
**Michael P. Hendrix, P.E.**  
**County Engineer**  
**County Administrator**

July 3, 2013

Mr. Ruben Sanchez, Field Manager  
Bureau of Land Management Kingman  
Resource Area  
2755 Mission Boulevard  
Kingman, AZ 86401



**Attn: Mr. Paul Misiaszek, Geologist**

**Subject: Mining Plan for the Black Mountain Material Site**

Mohave County is submitting for approval the Mining Plan for the Black Mountain Material Site, which is located near Highway 68 on a portion of Section 07 T21N R19W West of the Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian Mohave County, Arizona as detailed in the attached legal description and mining plan.

Monte Wilson, P.E., Engineering Manager, will be coordinating the activities at the site with your office. Mr. Wilson may be contacted at:

P.O. Box 7000  
3675 East Andy Devine Avenue, Suite C  
Kingman, Arizona 86402-7000  
Phone: 928.757.0910  
FAX: 928.757.0921

The County will use the site for extraction of suitable road building material of acceptable gradation and specification, the manufacture of cold mix asphalt, and the stockpiling of milled asphaltic concrete. The operation of the site will be intermittent, based on the need of material for road maintenance and road improvement operations. The County will use a portable screening plant and other necessary equipment as listed below for the operation, which will be brought to the site as the need arises.

Below is a list of equipment the County **anticipates** using at the site:

**Wet or Dry Screening Plants**  
**Generators**  
**Conveyor Belts**  
**Spray Board**  
**Loaders**  
**Motor Graders**  
**Scrapers**

**Water**  
**Trucks**  
**Bulldozers**  
**Boot Trucks**  
**Emulsion Transport Trucks**  
**Material Transport Trucks**

**Any Other Equipment Necessary for the operation of a Material Pit of this type and for the production of cold mix asphalt and the processing of milled asphaltic concrete**

Mohave County will be utilizing a number of trucks depending on the need and the scope of the operation. The trucks will be a combination of 10 wheelers and 18 wheelers. Mohave County will store specific mining equipment on the site depending on the scope of mining operations; the exact location of which has not been determined at this time. The equipment storage area will not be used for long term or permanent storage. It is intended to be used during mining operation and for short duration between inactive mining operations.

Mohave County is compliant with ADEQ reporting requirements and possesses an Air Quality Control Permit for all aggregate material production operations. Please note that the ADEQ Air Quality Control Division requires permits in active operating pits only.

Mohave County is requesting a permit for ten years of operation. Mohave County will mine the site as detailed in the attached plan. Screening and other activities taking place outside of the mined pit but within the active pit area as labeled on the attached plan. Mohave County will reclaim the open pits when no further mining is expected by day lighting the excavation towards the adjacent wash on the southern boundary of the site. It is anticipated that all vegetative reclamation will be accomplished by natural re-vegetation of disturbed areas.

Mohave County does not anticipate disturbing or removing any state or federally protected plants. If such need arises, Mohave County will coordinate such activities with the BLM.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at 928.757.0910.

Sincerely;

Monte Wilson, PE  
Engineering Manager

Attachments: Maps

cc: Steven P Latoski, P.E., Public Works Director



## Property Description

### Black Mountain Pit

A parcel of land located in Section 7, Township 21 North, Range 19 West of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona, described as follows:

Beginning at a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd No. 1, RLS 10343, 2002, from whence the North one-quarter corner of said Section 7, a 3 1/4" brass cap on a stainless steel rod stamped: LS 12213, 1999, bears North 27° 23' 05" East, 2607.67 feet, and the East one-quarter corner of said Section 7, a GLO Stone monument, bears South 84° 52' 04" East, 3840.66 feet;

Thence, North 23° 33' 00" East, 450.00 feet to a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd, No. 2, RLS 10343, 2002, said monument being the beginning of a non-tangent curve, concave to the north, the center of which bears North 18° 35' 23" East, 2160.00 feet;

Thence, easterly along said curve through a central angle of 17° 10' 05", an arc distance of 647.22 feet to a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd No.3, RLS 10343, 2002;

Thence, South 88° 34' 42" East, 87.00 feet to the beginning of a curve to the right, the center of which bears South 01° 25' 18" West, 714.00 feet, said point being a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd, No. 4, RLS 10343, 2002;

Thence easterly and southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 47° 42' 12", an arc distance of 594.46 feet to the beginning of a curve to the right, the center of which bears South 49° 07' 30" West, 225.00 feet, said point being a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd No.5, RLS 10343, 2002;

Thence, southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 49° 12' 41", an arc distance of 193.25 feet to the beginning of a curve to the left, the center of which bears South 81° 39' 49" East, 980.00 feet, said point being a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd No. 6, RLS 10643, 2002;

Thence, southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 13° 06' 28", an arc distance of 224.20 feet to the beginning of a curve to the left, the center of which bears North 85° 13' 43" East, 70.00 feet, said point being a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd No.7, RLS 10343, 2002;

Thence southerly and easterly along said curve, through a central angle of 59° 40' 13", an arc distance of 72.90 feet, said point being a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped: MCEd No. 8, RLS 10343, 2002;

Thence, South 12° 26' 21" West, 60.49 feet to a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped:  
MCED No. 9, RLS 10343, 2002;

Thence, South 85° 07' 00" West, 460.00 feet to a 2" aluminum cap on a 5/8" rebar stamped:  
MCED No. 10, RLS 10343, 2002;

Thence, North 63° 57' 00" West, 1155.00 feet to the point of BEGINNING.

Said parcel contains 20.03 acres of land, more or less.

**End of Description**

