

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-NV-B020-2013-0062-EA
August, 2013

Environmental Assessment of the Proposed Eagle Springs Field Land Farm

Applicant:

Wesco Operating, Inc.
120 S Durbin
P.O. Box 1650
Casper, Wyoming 82602

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Tonopah Field Office
Phone: 775-482-7800
Fax: 775-482-7810



Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Purpose and Need	1
1.2 Land Use Plan Conformance	1
1.3 Relationship to Statues, Regulations, Policy, Plans or Other EAs	1
1.4 Scoping	2
2. THE PROPOSED ACTION AND NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	3
2.1 The Proposed Action.....	3
2.2 No Action Alternative.....	4
2.3 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis.....	4
3.0 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences	5
3.1 Supplemental Authorities.....	5
3.2 Other Resources Considered in the Analysis.....	7
3.2.1 <i>Soil</i>	8
Affected Environment	8
Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action on Soils	8
No Action Alternative	8
3.2.2 <i>Water Quality</i>	9
Affected Environment	9
Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action	9
No Action Alternative	9
4.0 Cumulative Effects.....	10
4.1 Past and Present Actions	10
4.2. Reasonable Foreseeable Future Actions (RFFA’s).....	10
4.3 Cumulative impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, including the Proposed Action.....	11
4.3.1 Cumulative Impacts to Soils.....	11
4.3.2 Cumulative Impacts to Water Quality.....	11
4.4 Cumulative impacts associated with the No Action alternative	12
4.4.1 Cumulative Impacts to Soils.....	12
4.4.2 Cumulative Impacts to Water Quality.....	12
5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS	13
6.0 TRIBES, PERSONS, ORGANIZATIONS, or AGENCIES CONSULTED.....	13

1. INTRODUCTION

Wesco Operating, Inc. (Wesco) has operated the Eagle Spring oil field since 2012. Subsequent clean-up activities conducted by Wesco have resulted in the accumulation of approximately 1,000 cubic yards of hydrocarbon impacted soil. The impacted soil is currently stockpiled within a lined staging area adjacent the historic B-Battery land farm. In addition to the material in the staging area, the previous operator had stockpiled approximately 600 cubic yards of impacted soil recovered during historic spill events. Wesco submitted a sundry notice to construct an above-ground land farm over the historic B-Battery land farm.

The approval of a sundry notice is a federal action subject to analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (Public Law [PL] 1-91-190, as amended [42 United States Code (USC) 4321 *et seq.*]). In order to document the environmental consequences of the proposal, the BLM-TFO has determined that an environmental assessment (EA) is required prior to the potential approval of the sundry notice. The EA will analyze the direct, indirect, and the cumulative impacts of the land farm proposal to determine if significant impacts would occur that would require the development of an environmental impact statement (EIS).

1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the action is to provide Wesco with authorized use of the public land managed by the BLM to develop a new land farm in compliance with the Federal Land and Policy Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and other applicable federal and state laws. The need for the action is to respond to Wesco's sundry notice on Oil and Gas lease N-42341 on which they have valid existing lease rights.

1.2 Land Use Plan Conformance

Although not specifically provided for the Proposed Action is consistent with the Tonopah Resource Management Plan fluid mineral objective to:

“To provide opportunity for exploration and development of fluid minerals such as oil, gas, and geothermal resources, using appropriate stipulations to allow for the preservation and enhancement of fragile and unique resources (BLM 1997:22).”

The proposal is within an area that is designated as “open to fluid minerals leasing subject to standard lease terms and conditions (BLM 1997:22).”

1.3 Relationship to Statues, Regulations, Policy, Plans or Other EAs

BLM Onshore Order #1 was established pursuant to the authority prescribed in 43 CFR 3160. It requires that approval of all proposed exploratory, development, and service wells, and all required approvals of subsequent well operations and other lease operations be obtained in accordance with 43 CFR 3162.3-1, 3162.3-2, 3162.3-3, 3162.3-4 and 3162.5-1.

Pursuant to 43 CFR 3101.1-2, a lessee shall have the right to use so much of the leased lands as is necessary to explore for, drill for, mine, extract, remove and dispose of all the leased resource in a leasehold subject to: stipulations attached to the lease; restrictions deriving from specific, nondiscretionary statutes; and such reasonable measures as may be required by the authorized officer to minimize adverse impacts to other resource values, land uses or users not addressed in the lease stipulations at the time operations are proposed.

The activity must be in conformance with all Nevada State and Federal requirements including, but not limited to, those of the BLM, State of Nevada Division of Minerals, State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Nevada State Engineer, and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.

Conformance with Nye County Plans

The Proposed Action is in conformance with Nye County Policy Plan for Public Lands (2011, page 38) which states, “Oil and gas resources should be inventoried and development encouraged. Public lands with a high potential for oil or gas resources should not be withdrawn from exploration”.

1.4 Scoping

The proposal was internally scoped by a BLM Interdisciplinary team. Concerns that were expressed related to potential effects of the proposal on water quality and soils. Effects to these resources are discussed below.

2. THE PROPOSED ACTION AND NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

2.1 The Proposed Action

Wesco proposes to construct a land farm within the previously disturbed footprint of the closed B-Battery land farm in Section 35, T9 N., 57 E. Mount Diablo Base & Meridian, Nye County, Nevada (Appendix A). A land farm is a containment area where petroleum-contaminated soils are deposited for bioremediation. This remediation method involves spreading contaminated soils in a thin layer on the ground surface and stimulating aerobic microbial activity within the soils through aeration. The enhanced microbial activity results in degradation of adsorbed petroleum constituents through microbial respiration.

As proposed, the land farm would measure approximately 200 x 125 feet. In order to ensure containment of the contaminated soils within this area, a buffer of approximately 6 inches of remediated soil would be placed over the native soil. A pit liner would then be placed over the buffer. The area would then be surrounded by earthen berm at least 2-foot in height (Appendix B). Signs would be placed on each side of the land farm identifying its use. The maximum soil capacity of the land farm would be limited to approximately 2,300 cubic yards at any given time.

The initial use of the land farm would be to bioremediate stockpiled material co-mingled from several clean-up events in an existing staging area; therefore, soils would not be segregated within the land farm. Once these soils are successfully remediated, the landfarm would be segregated into cells to accommodate future, small-scale spills. There could potentially be several small cells at various stages of remediation in the land farm at any given time.

Once deposited in the land farm, soil would be amended with fertilizer and water to promote microbial bacterial breakdown of the petroleum constituents. On a monthly basis, Wesco would mechanically till or mix the soil to oxygenate the soil to promote bacterial growth. In order to abate dust associated with tilling, water would be sprayed on the soil. Wesco may apply fertilizer and other additives to enhance the degradation rates. The soil would remain in the land farm until it meets the following BLM Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) standard for non-sensitive areas (BLM Washington Instruction Memorandum #99-061):

- TPH-10,000 mg/kg

The pH of incorporated soil would be between 6.5 and 9.0 to promote effective remediation. In order to adjust the pH of the mixture so that it falls within the 6.5 to 9.0 range, lime (calcium oxide), crushed limestone (calcium carbonate) or aluminum sulfate ($Al_2(SO_4)_3$) may be added.

The length of time required for soils to reach BLM standards would vary based on the original petroleum concentration in the soil, ambient temperatures, and precipitation. It may take several months to over a year to meet the BLM standard. Once soils are believed to have attained the BLM standard based on visual observation and odor, Wesco would collect samples for laboratory analysis. Four to 6 composite samples would be collected from the initial soil imported for treatment. The composite sample would be comprised of a mixture of at least four representative soil grab samples. For soils treated subsequent to the initial remediation, at least

two composite samples would be collected per cell. Samples would be analyzed for TPH. TPH would be measured by method 8015B or other standard methods. Once the soils have reached the standard, laboratory results would be forwarded to the BLM with a sundry notice requesting the removal of the remediated soils from the land farm. No soils would be moved from the land farm without BLM approval. The remediated soils would be used on location for berms or as fill material. The new proposed B-Battery land farm would remain open to remediate hydrocarbon impacted soils resulting from future spills should the need arise.

Once the landfarm is no longer needed, the pit liner would be removed and properly disposed of. Berm material and/or remediated soils would be used for backfill. The area would be re-contoured to match the surrounding topography and all disturbed ground within the project area would be scarified and seeded with a seed mix authorized by the BLM Tonopah Field Office. Wesco would be responsible for treating any weed infestations that might occur.

2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action alternative, the BLM would deny the approval of the sundry notice. Petroleum impacted soils would remain stock piled on location. Natural degradation of the petroleum constituents in the soils would occur over an extended period of time.

2.3 Alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis

An alternative to bioremediating the impacted soil in a land farm is to load the material in trucks and transport it to a licensed storage facility. The closest licensed storage facility is located in Beatty, Nevada, approximately 200 miles from the Eagle Springs field.

Under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hazardous/non-hazardous regulations under RCRA Subtitle C, the generator retains the environmental liability of disposed waste under the “cradle to grave” policy. Approximately 600 cubic yards of the petroleum impacted soil was generated prior to Wesco operating the field. Responsibility of the environmental liability for the waste would fall on the previous operator/land owner. Should that operator go bankrupt, the BLM would take on this responsibility.

Due to the economics and the continued environmental liability, the alternative of transporting the impacted soil to a licensed disposal facility is not a viable option for the proponent.

3.0 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

The purpose of this section of the EA is to describe the existing environment of the proposed project area. Supplemental Authorities that are subject to requirements specified by statute or Executive Order (EO) must be considered in all BLM environmental documents. The elements associated with the supplemental authorities listed in Appendix 1 of the NEPA Handbook (BLM 2008) and in the Nevada Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2009030, Change 1, are listed in Table 1. The table lists the elements and provides a determination of whether the element is present in the project area and if it would be affected by the Proposed Action.

3.1 Supplemental Authorities

Supplemental Authorities that may be affected by the Proposed Action are analyzed in Section 3.3. Those elements listed under the supplemental authorities that do not occur in the Project Area and would not be affected are not discussed further in this EA, based on the rationale provided in the following table. The elimination of non-relevant issues follows the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) policy, as stated in 40 CFR 1500.4. The potential effects of the No Action Alternative are discussed under Section 3.3.

Table 1. Supplemental Authorities Considered in the Analysis.				
Supplemental Authority¹	Not Present²	Present/Not Affected	Present/May be Affected³	Rationale
Air Quality		•		There would be no effect to air quality because dust suppression measures would be utilized during times when the soil is being turned and worked. Measures include the application of fresh water from the permitted groundwater well located in the Eagle Springs field.
Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	•			The project area is not located within or near an ACEC.
Cultural Resources	•			The proposed project area is completely disturbed as a consequence of the development of the historic B-battery land farm and there is no possibility of significant cultural resources existing at this location.
Environmental Justice	•			The project would not disproportionately affect low income or minority populations.

¹ See H-1790-1 (January 2008) Appendix 1 Supplemental Authorities to be Considered.

² Supplemental Authorities determined to be Not Present or Present/Not Affected need not be carried forward for analysis or discussed further in the document.

³ Supplemental Authorities determined to be present/May be Affected must be carried forward for analysis in the document.

Table 1. Supplemental Authorities Considered in the Analysis.

Supplemental Authority¹	Not Present²	Present/Not Affected	Present/May be Affected³	Rationale
Farmlands Prime or Unique	•			The project area is not located within or near prime or unique farmlands.
Noxious Weeds/ Invasive Non-native Species	•			There would be no effect on noxious weeds or invasive, non-native species because Wesco has committed to eradicating any of these species that might become established as a consequence of this proposal.
Native American Religious Concerns	•			There are no known Native American Religious Concerns within or near the proposed project area.
Floodplains	•			The proposed project area would not be located in a floodplain as defined by Executive Order 11988.
Riparian/Wetlands	•			The project area would not be located in a riparian or wetland zones as defined by Executive Order 11990.
Threatened and Endangered Species	•			There are no threatened or endangered species or their habitat within the proposed project area.
Migratory Birds		•		Migratory birds may be displaced during the development and maintenance of the proposed land farm. However, there is an abundance of suitable habitat in adjacent areas. The proposed project area itself has been denuded of vegetation during the development of the historic B-battery land farm and currently does not provide habitat for migratory birds.
Waste – Hazardous/Solid	•			Activities associated with the Proposed Action would not generate hazardous or solid wastes.
Water Quality		•		See the discussion under the section titled, <i>Water Quality</i>
Wild & Scenic Rivers	•			There are no wild and scenic rivers near the proposed project area.
Wilderness/WSAs/ Lands with wilderness characteristics	•			The project area is not located within or near a wilderness area, a WSA or lands with wilderness characteristics.
Forest and Rangelands (Healthy Forest Restoration Act [HFRA] projects only)	•			The proposed project is not associated with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

Table 1. Supplemental Authorities Considered in the Analysis.				
Supplemental Authority ¹	Not Present ²	Present/Not Affected	Present/May be Affected ³	Rationale
Human Health and Safety		•		The proposed project would have negligible effects because Wesco is obligated to abide by Federal and State regulations designed to safeguard human health and safety.

3.2 Other Resources Considered in the Analysis

Other resources of the human environment that have been considered in this environmental assessment (EA) are listed in the table below. Elements that may be affected are further described in the EA. Rationale for those elements that would not be affected by the Proposed Action and alternative is listed in the table below.

Table 2: Other Resources Considered in the Analysis.				
Other Resources	Not Present ⁴	Present/Not Affected	Present/May be Affected	Rationale
Grazing Management	•			The proposed project would occur in a previously disturbed area which is devoid of vegetation. Therefore, there would be no impacts to grazing.
Land Use Authorizations		•		Since the proposed project would be located on Wesco's lease, no land use authorizations would be required.
Minerals	•			The proposed project would have no impact on fluid, locatable or leasable minerals.
Paleontological Resources	•			There are no paleontological resources located within or near the proposed project area.
Recreation	•			The proposed project is located in an active oil field where no recreational activity occurs.
Socio-Economic Values		•		Due to the very small scale of the proposed project, it would not impact on socioeconomic values.
Soils			•	See the discussion under the section titled, 3.2.1 <i>Soils</i>
Special Status Species	•			There are no special status species or their habitat located within or near the proposed project area.
Vegetation	•			The proposed project area is currently denuded of vegetation.
Visual Resources	•			The proposed project is within a VRM IV area and it would meet the objectives

⁴ Other Resources determined to be Not Present or Present/Not Affected need not be carried forward for analysis or discussed further in the document based on the rationale provided.

Table 2: Other Resources Considered in the Analysis.				
Other Resources	Not Present⁴	Present/Not Affected	Present/May be Affected	Rationale
				associated with this designation.
Wild Horses and Burros	•			There are no wild horse and burro HMAs located within or near the proposed project area.
Wildlife	•			While wildlife occasionally graze and browse in the general area, the proposed project is devoid of vegetation and would hold no attraction to wildlife species.

3.2.1 Soil

Affected Environment

Native soil within the proposed landfarm and surrounding area is comprised of the Rustigate-Nuyobe-Kawich complex (0-15 percent slopes). The soil complex can be broken down to approximately 40% Rustigate, 35% Nuyobe, 15% Kawich, and 10% similar soils.

The Rustigate unit is loam derived from mixed alluvium found on lake plains. The soil exhibits a moderately high permeability, a high potential water capacity, and a low potential for salinity. The Nuyobe unit is silt loam and stratified very fine sandy loam to silty clay loam derived from lacustrine deposits found on alluvial flats. The soil exhibits a moderately high permeability, a high potential water capacity, and a moderate to strong salinity. The Kawich unit is fine sand derived from eolian sands found on dunes. The soil exhibits a very high permeability, a low potential water capacity and a slight potential for salinity.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action on Soils

Because the location of the proposed land farm has been previously disturbed during the construction of the historic B-Battery land farm, there would be no new disturbance to soils. The proposed action would have a beneficial impact on soils because the hydrocarbons that currently contaminate 1,600 cubic yards of soil would be bio-remediated to a point where could be safely used for other beneficial purposes.

No Action Alternative

Under the no action alternative, hydrocarbons would eventually degrade naturally, albeit over a long period of time. The soils would not be able to be used for any other uses in its current contaminated state and it would remain stockpiled into the foreseeable future. However, oil contained in the soils is quite viscous and it is unlikely to soak into or flow across uncontaminated natural soils.

3.2.2 Water Quality

Affected Environment

Railroad Valley is one of the longest topographically drainage basins in Nevada. Railroad Valley contains three large spring groups: Big Warm Spring, Blue Eagle Spring, and Lockes Spring. In addition to the major springs, several flowing wells are located within the valley.

Except for major springs, most of the available groundwater is stored in alluvial deposits or valley fill. The alluvium underlies the valley floor and surrounding alluvial slopes. It consists of generally semi-consolidated to consolidated lenses of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. This material is derived from the adjacent mountains and was transported to the valley mostly by flowing water. The sand and gravel lenses commonly yield varying amounts of perched water. Groundwater is found as shallow 2 to 15 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the area around the proposed landfarm. External hydraulic boundaries of the valley-fill reservoirs are formed by the consolidated rocks, which underlie and surround the reservoirs.

Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action

As part of the design of construction, a buffer of approximately six inches of remediated soil over the native soil would be maintained. The proposed landfarm would be lined with pit liner over the top of the buffer and would be surrounded by a minimum two foot high earthen berm to prevent run on and run off from the treated material. The pit liner and disturbed soil barrier would prevent any vertical migration of contaminants to the ground and surface waters.

No Action Alternative

The potential for groundwater contamination from petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil is slightly increased under the no action alternative. While groundwater is not likely to be affected due to the viscous nature of the oil and the depth of the water table, surface water could potentially be contaminated on a local level during precipitation events.

4.0 Cumulative Effects

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1508.7) define cumulative impacts as:

“ . . . the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.”

The following analysis identifies past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions which, together with the proposed project, may incrementally impact the environment. The geographic scope or the cumulative effects study area (CESA) is the Eagle Spring oil field (Appendix C). The CESA covers approximately 1,280 acres surrounding the area of the Proposed Action.

A 5-year timeframe was selected for the analysis. This timeframe for considering cumulative effects was selected because it represents the maximum amount of time that effects associated with the Proposed Action are likely to persist.

4.1 Past and Present Actions

Past and present actions that have occurred or are occurring in the CESA include cattle ranching and oil production. The CESA is located within the Blue Eagle Allotment which is permitted for 226 head of cattle with a year-round season of use. Ranching in the Blue Eagle Allotment has remained a generally dispersed activity with some localized area of more intensive use (e.g. trough locations, trails, salting and mineral grounds).

Oil production in the CESA has declined in the last 5 years from 16 wells which produced 4,770 barrels in March of 2008 to 11 producing wells which yielded 3,601 barrels in March of 2013 http://minerals.state.nv.us/formspubs_ogg.htm. The CESA contains numerous rights-of-ways (ROW) which includes roads, pipelines, and power lines, most of which are associated with oil production. These authorized ROWs encompass approximately 35 acres of public lands.

4.2. Reasonable Foreseeable Future Actions (RFFA's)

Given current range conditions, which have declined due to a prolonged drought, it is unlikely that grazing will increase in kind or intensity into the foreseeable future. There are currently no known proposals to change cattle numbers or season of use or to construct any range improvements within the allotment.

It is not clear if the 5-year decline in oil production within the CESA will continue into the foreseeable future. If the decline is motivated by the commodity price of crude oil, then economic forces would drive future production patterns. If, on the other hand, the decline is associated with declining well productivity, the trend is likely to continue. In any case, there are no pending Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) and the operator has given no indication that any submissions or other types of new developments are planned in the foreseeable future.

4.3 Cumulative impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, including the Proposed Action

4.3.1 Cumulative Impacts to Soils

Past and present grazing activity has resulted in localized areas of soil compaction around trough locations, trails, and salting and mineral grounds. The denuding of vegetation due to repeated hoof action around these locations have increased erosion and off-site sedimentation potential and has encouraged the spread of invasive, non-native species. These areas, however, cover a limited area relative to the size of the CESA and impacts would not accumulate in the reasonably foreseeable future unless new locations of intensive use were established or range conditions continued to degrade due to the on-going drought.

Oil exploration and development has resulted impacts to soils which are cumulative to those impacts associated with grazing activity. These activities have resulted in the removal of natural vegetation and exposed native soils to erosion where roads, well pads, tank batteries, flow pipes, and other related developments have occurred. This includes the construction of the historic B-battery land farm which resulted in the removal of vegetation and the disturbance of native soils across an estimated 0.77 acres.

The Proposed Action would not contribute to cumulative impacts to soils because the proposed land farm would be established on the surface of the historic B-battery land farm which has been previously disturbed. The proposed action would, however, have a beneficial impact on soil health because the currently contaminated stockpiles would be bioremediated and used for beneficial purposes.

4.3.2 Cumulative Impacts to Water Quality

Past and present grazing activity has resulted in increased turbidity as a consequence of off-site sedimentation associated with soil erosion in areas of intensive use. The impact, which is typically localized, has been most prevalent during and immediately after precipitation events when surface water flows occur. Localized decreases in water quality, in the form of increased levels of fecal coliform, may also occur in these areas of intensive use.

These impacts are cumulative to increases in water turbidity from soils exposed during the course of past and present oil exploration and development. The development of roads, well pads, tank batteries and other infrastructure have all exposed native soils, thereby contributing to water turbidity in localized areas across the CESA. Like impacts associated with past and present grazing activity, impacts would be most prevalent during and immediately after precipitation events.

The proposed action would not contribute to water quality impacts because the land farm would be underlain with remediated soil and then lined and bermed. It is unlikely that contaminated soils would be exposed to water outside of this containment area.

4.4 Cumulative impacts associated with the No Action alternative

4.4.1 Cumulative Impacts to Soils

Under the No Action alternative, cumulative impacts to soils is not likely because the oil is quite viscous and it unlikely to soak into or flow across uncontaminated natural soils. However, without a means to biodegrade the contaminated soils in an expedient timeframe, affected soils from future spills could accumulate, which would degrade overall soil quality and prevent its use for other beneficial purposes.

4.4.2 Cumulative Impacts to Water Quality

The No Action alternative could result in impacts that are cumulative to those associated with past and present grazing and oil exploration and development activity because current and future stockpiles of petroleum contaminated soils would be uncontained. While groundwater is not likely to be affected due to the viscous nature of the oil and the depth of the water table, surface water could potentially be contaminated as a consequence of precipitation events. The impact would be exacerbated if contaminated soil associated with future spill events are added to the currently uncontained stock piles.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Mark Ennes, Tonopah Field Office Assistant Field Manager, Non-Renewable Resources
Preparer
Wendy Seley, Tonopah Field Office Realty Specialist, Preparer
Nazila Hummer, Tonopah Field Office Geologist
Dustin Hollowell, Tonopah Field Office Wildlife Biologist
Aaron Romesser, Tonopah Field Office Rangeland Management Specialist
Susan Rigby, Tonopah Field Office Archaeologist
Bruce Andersen, Tonopah Field Office, Outdoor Recreation Planner

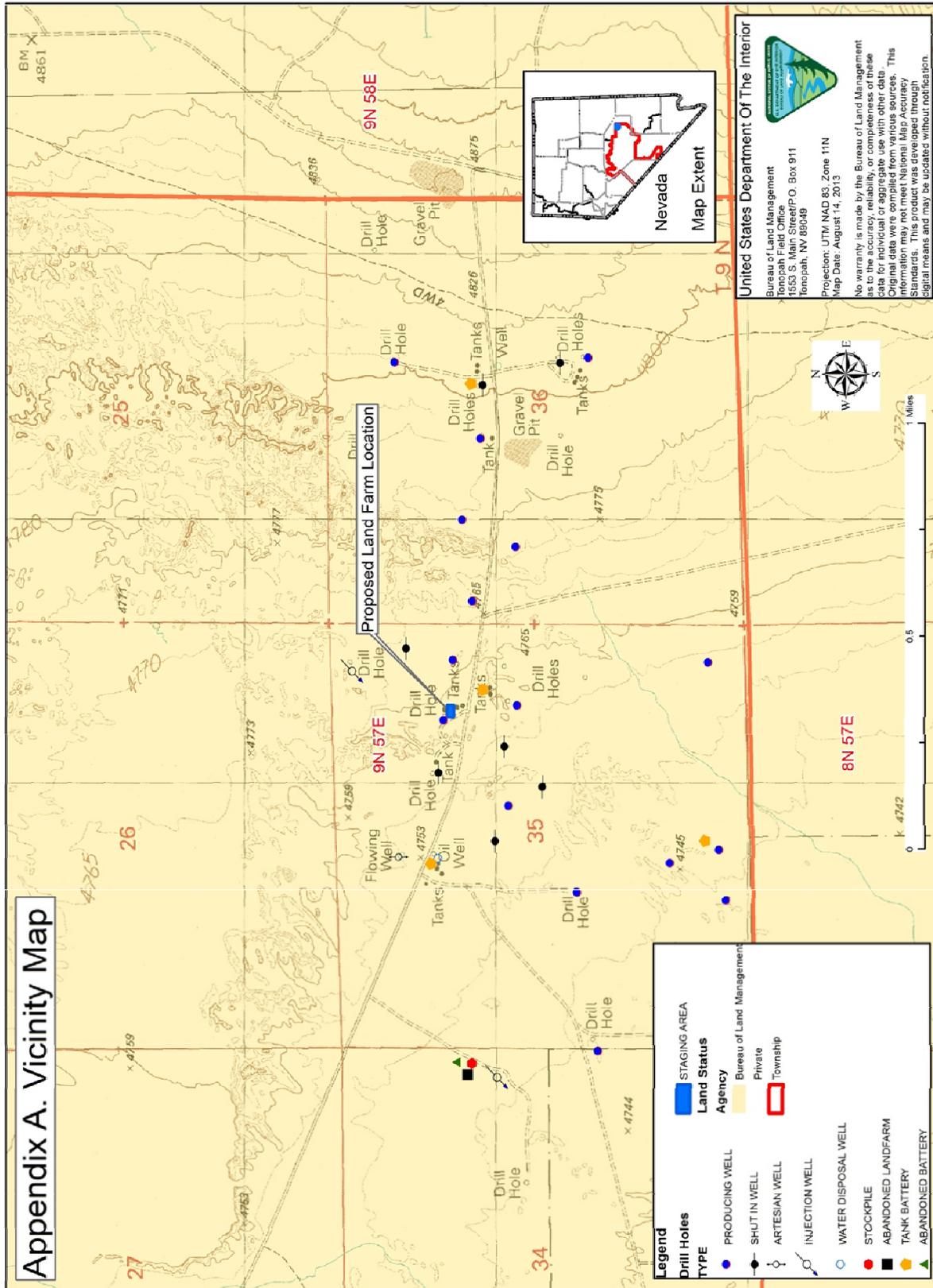
6.0 TRIBES, PERSONS, ORGANIZATIONS, or AGENCIES CONSULTED

Nevada Department of Environmental Protection
Scott Kerr – Wesco Operating
John Mengini – Oil and Gas Lead, BLM, Nevada State Office

Appendix A

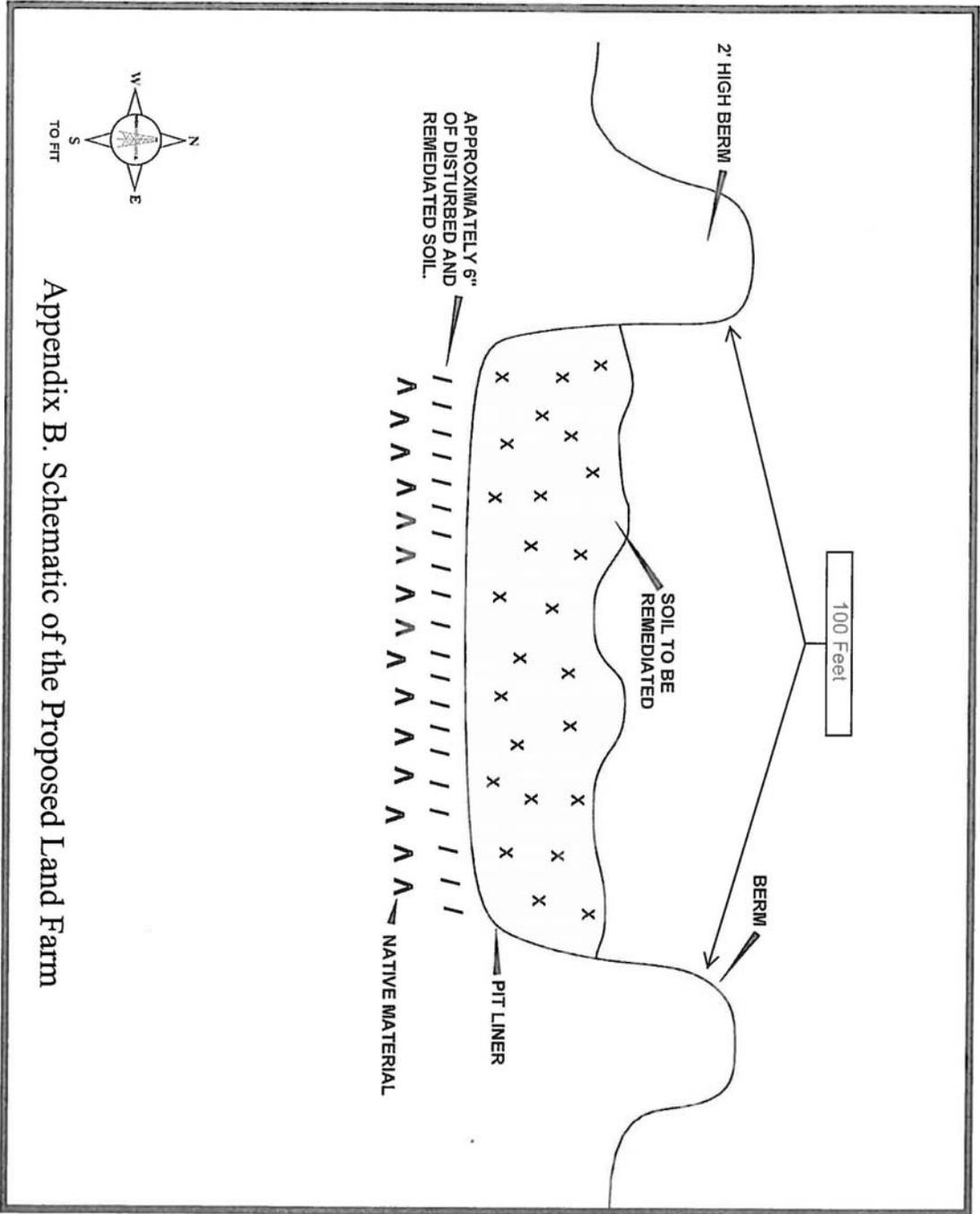
Vicinity Map

Appendix A. Vicinity Map



Appendix B

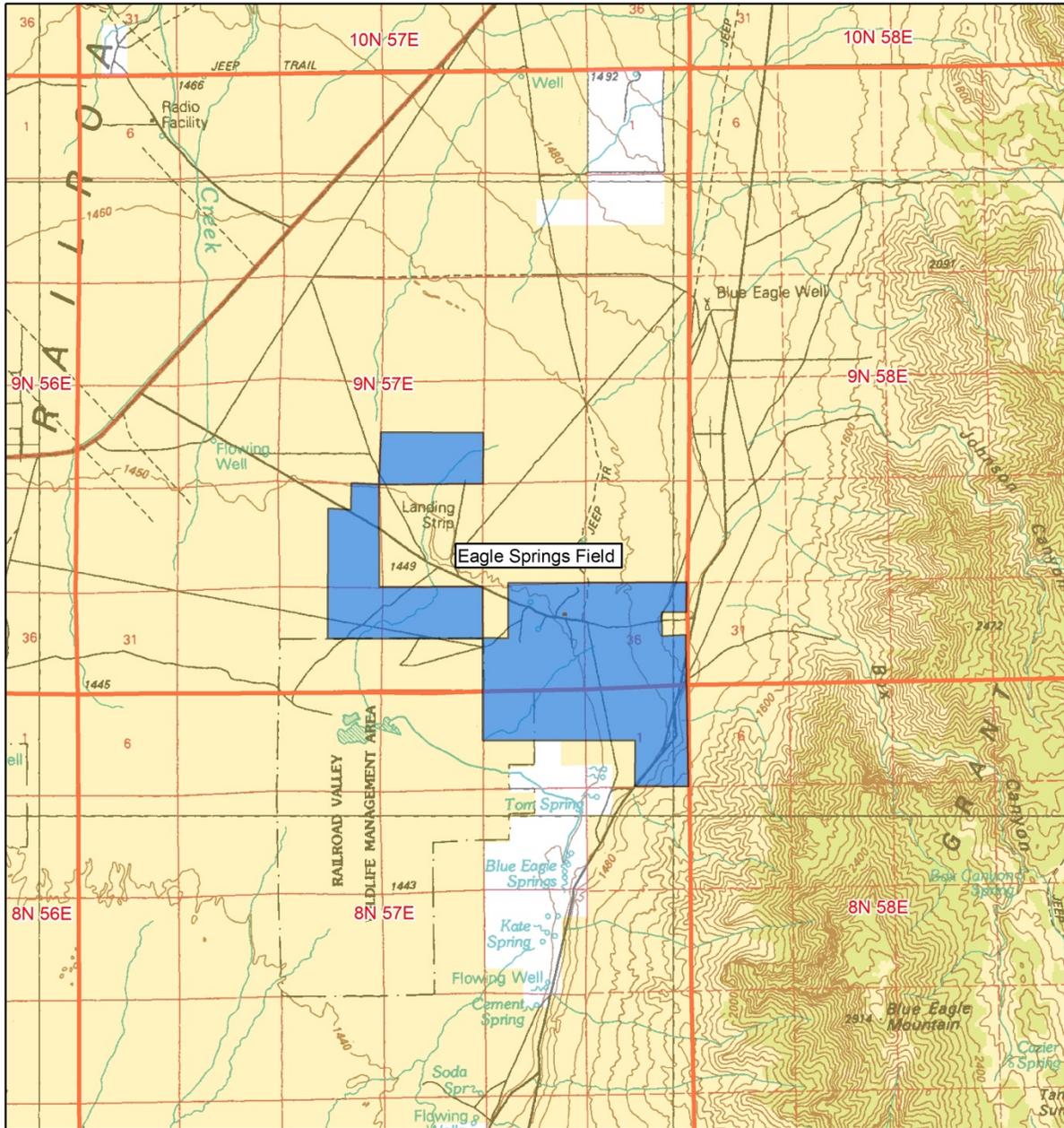
Schematic of the Proposed Land Farm



Appendix B. Schematic of the Proposed Land Farm

Appendix C

The Cumulative Effects Study Area



Appendix C. Cumulative Effects Study Area

- Legend**
- Leasehold
 - Township
- Land Status**
- Bureau of Land Management
 - Private



United States Department Of The Interior

Bureau of Land Management
 Tonopah Field Office
 1553 S. Main Street/P.O. Box 911
 Tonopah, NV 89049

Projection: UTM NAD 83, Zone 11N
 Map Date: August 14, 2013

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

