

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

On an Application for an OPENCUT MINING PERMIT

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with requirements of the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA). An EA functions to identify, disclose, and analyze the impacts of a proposed action. This document may disclose impacts that have no legislatively required mitigation measures, or over which there is no regulatory authority.

The state law that regulates gravel mining operations in Montana is the Opencut Mining Act. This law and the rules adopted thereunder place operational guidance and limitations on a project during its lifetime, and provide for the reclamation of land affected by opencut mining operations.

Local governments and other state agencies may have authority over different resources and activities under their regulations. Approval or denial of this Opencut Application will be based on a determination of whether or not the proposed operation complies with the Opencut Mining Act and the rules adopted thereunder. The DEQ approval of this application would not relieve the operator from the obligation to comply with any other applicable federal, state, or county statutes, regulations, or ordinances. The operator is responsible for obtaining any other permits, licenses, approvals, etc. that are required for any part of the proposed operation.

APPLICANT: Riverside Contracting, Inc.

SITE NAME: Hartman 2

LOCATION: Section 34, T7N R45E

COUNTY: Custer

DATE: March 2011

PROPOSAL: Riverside Contracting, Inc. proposes to mine and crush 900,000 yards of sand and gravel from a 73.0-acre site. The site would be used mainly for highway construction jobs. The site would accommodate a crusher, asphalt plant, screen, pug mill, and possibly other equipment. Access would be from the Moon Creek Exit off Interstate 94, west along the north frontage road, and then north along the MDU access road a half mile. None of this roadway would be part of the permit. The access road in the permit is within the undisturbed until bonded area. The initial mining area would be 11.8 acres in the southwest portion of the permit area. An additional 61.2 acres would be undisturbed until bonded. A reclamation bond would be held by DEQ to ensure final reclamation to grassland by November 2037.

IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
1. TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOIL QUALITY, STABILITY AND MOISTURE:	<p>The site is grassland on the flat, second terrace about a mile south of and 1000 feet above the Yellowstone River. It is composed of alluvial gravel 10 feet or more deep. Soils are loams and gravelly sandy loam about a foot deep. Overburden is several feet deep. Precipitation in the area is about 15 inches.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> An irreversible and irretrievable removal of gravel from the site would occur. A small impact to the quantity and quality of soils from salvaging, stockpiling, and resoiling activities also would occur, but this would not impair the capacity of the soils to support full reclamation. There are no unusual topographic, geologic, soil, or special reclamation considerations that would prevent successful reclamation.</p>
2. WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY AND DISTRIBUTION	<p>There are no natural water features on site. The Yellowstone River is about one mile to the north. There are no residence wells within 1,000 feet of the site. Montana Dakota Utilities has wells 300 to 400 feet deep at their pumping station. Maximum mining depth would be about 20 feet including overburden. The estimated depth to water table is more than 100 feet. Process water would be hauled daily from an off-site source.</p>

IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
	<i>Impacts:</i> The proposed activities would have a minimal effect on the quantity and quality of the surface and groundwater resources.
3. AIR QUALITY	<p>Air quality standards are based upon the Clean Air Act of Montana and pursuant rules and are administered by the DEQ Air Resources Management Bureau (ARMB). Its program is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These rules and standards are designed to be protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p>Air quality permits would be required on the processing equipment before installment. Machinery, such as generators, crushers and asphalt plants, are individually permitted for allowable emissions. Best Available Control Technology (BACT) is the usual standard applied. Fugitive dust is that which blows off the pit floor, stockpiles, gravel roads, farm fields, etc. It is considered to be a nuisance but not harmful to health.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> Air quality standards as set by the federal government and enforced by the ARMB would allow minimal detrimental air impacts.</p>
4. VEGETATION COVER, QUANTITY AND QUALITY	<p>The site is grassland which has been previously seeded years ago. Some surrounding fields are in crops, and seeded hay or pasture grasses. No noxious weeds are found on site. The site would be reclaimed to grassland by 2037.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> No long term detrimental impacts to the vegetation would occur.</p>
5. TERRESTRIAL, AVIAN AND AQUATIC LIFE AND HABITATS:	<p>Although the area is used primarily for pasture, it also supports populations of deer, rodents, pheasant, song birds, coyotes, foxes, raptors, insects and various other animal species. Population numbers for these species are not known.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> The proposed mine is expected to temporarily displace some individual species and it is likely that the site would be re-inhabited following reclamation to similar habitat.</p>
6. UNIQUE, ENDANGERED, FRAGILE OR LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:	<p>The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP) lists 10 species of concern and the Yellowstone River Corridor in the vicinity of the site. The Spiny Softshell is an aquatic turtle and 4 are fish residing in the Yellowstone River. A heron rookery is located in the cottonwoods in the river bottom. Bald eagles use the river corridor. Both Bractless Mentzelia and 9 Anther Dalea grow on dry gravelly soils and could be in the vicinity of the permit area. Persistent Sepal Yellow-cress grows in moist areas next to water and would not have any habitat in or near the permit area. This site does not contain native habitat so none of the other three species would be found on site.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> None of the listed species have been found on this site. Even if suitable habitat did exist on this site, the disturbance area would be small and large areas of similar or identical habitat surrounds the site. The possible impact to these species would be minimal.</p>
7. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	<p>The Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was notified of the application. It reported no sites have been discovered previously on this property. A pedestrian survey of the area by DEQ personnel did not reveal any artifacts or signs of occupation. No signs were evident at depth in the previously disturbed area.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> If during operations resources were to be discovered, activities would be temporarily moved to another area or halted until SHPO was contacted and the importance of the resources was determined.</p>

IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
8. DEMANDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES OF LAND, WATER, AIR OR ENERGY	<i>Impacts:</i> Negligible impacts to land, water, air, or energy would occur.

IMPACTS ON THE HUMAN POPULATION	
RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
9. LOCALLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND GOALS	The site is not zoned.
10. DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING	One residence is 1.5 miles of the permit area. It is along the county road to the east. <i>Impact:</i> This construction pit is being sited in this area because of the location of the resource and the nearby concrete plant.
11. AESTHETICS	None.
12. QUANTITY/ DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT	<i>Impacts:</i> New employment opportunities would be limited. Sidney Red-E-Mix would contract the mining out. This is a relatively small operation.
13. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION	<i>Impact:</i> Grazing would be temporarily lost. Range pasture would be limited on this site until reclamation was reestablished.
14. LOCAL, STATE TAX BASE AND TAX REVENUES, PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY INCOME	Local, state and federal governments would be responsible for appraising the property, setting tax rates, collecting taxes, etc., from the companies, employees, or landowners benefitting from this operation. Following reclamation, it is assumed the tax base would revert to pre-mine levels
15. DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES	Inspections by DEQ officials are generally conducted in concert with other area activity.
16. HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY	Any industrial activity will increase the opportunities for accidental injury. Other government agencies (e.g. MSHA, OSHA) require specific safety measures. As a result, there is no reason to believe that significant safety issues would be present.
17. ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF RECREATIONAL AND WILDERNESS ACTIVITIES	This activity would not inhibit the use of the identified resources.
18. NATIVE CULTURAL CONCERNS	<i>Impacts:</i> None.

PRIVATE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ACT (PPAA) CHECKLIST

DOES THE PROPOSED AGENCY ACTION HAVE TAKINGS IMPLICATIONS UNDER THE PPAA?

YES	NO	
X		1. Does the action pertain to land or water management or environmental regulation affecting private real property or water rights?
	X	2. Does the action result in either a permanent or indefinite physical occupation of private property?
	X	3. Does the action deprive the owner of all economically viable uses of the property?
	X	4. Does the action deny a fundamental attribute of ownership?
	X	5. Does the action require a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or to grant an easement? (If answer is NO, skip questions 5a and 5b and continue with question 6.)
		5a. Is there a reasonable, specific connection between the government requirement and legitimate state interests?
		5b. Is the government requirement roughly proportional to the impact of the proposed use of the property?
	X	6. Does the action have a severe impact on the value of the property?
	X	7. Does the action damage the property by causing some physical disturbance with respect to the property in excess of that sustained by the public generally? (If the answer is NO, skip questions 7a-7c)
		7a. Is the impact of government action direct, peculiar, and significant?
		7b. Has the government action resulted in the property becoming practically inaccessible, waterlogged, or flooded?
		7c. Has the government action diminished property values by more than 30% and necessitated the physical taking of adjacent property or property across a public way from the property in question?

Taking or damaging implications exist if YES is checked in response to question 1 and also to any one or more of the following questions: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c; or if NO is checked in response to questions 5a or 5b.

If taking or damaging implications exist, the agency must comply with § 5 of the Private Property Assessment Act, to include the preparation of a taking or damaging impact assessment. Normally, the preparation of an impact assessment will require consultation with agency legal staff.