

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: Sidney Red-E-Mix, Inc.

SITE NAME: Sidney Red-E-Mix

LOCATION: Section 21, T22N R59E

COUNTY: Richland

DATE: February 2011

PROPOSAL: Sidney Red-E-Mix, Inc proposes to mine and crush 200,000 yards of sand and gravel from a 19.3-acre site. Access would be from Ree Road. The landowner has a 2-track that would be improved for an access road approximately 400 feet long (i.e. 0.2-acre). The initial mining area would be 8 acres. An additional 11.1 would be permitted as “undisturbed until bonded”.

Initially 8.2 acres would be disturbed. A reclamation bond would be held by DEQ to ensure final reclamation. An additional 11.1 acres would be permitted but not disturbed until bonded. The site would be reclaimed to grassland and the access road by 2030. This application contains all items required by the Opencut Mining Act and its implementing rules. Proponent commits to properly conducting opencut operations and would be legally bound by the permit.

IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
1. TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOIL QUALITY, STABILITY AND MOISTURE:	<p>The site is on the flat, second terrace about a mile east of and 80 feet above the Yellowstone River. It is composed of alluvial gravel. Soils are Shambo loam, and Tinsley gravelly sandy loam about a foot deep. Overburden is several feet deep. The site is grassland. 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 reclamation success.</p>

IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>2. WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY AND DISTRIBUTION</p>	<p>There are no natural water features on site. The Yellowstone River is about a mile to the west. An irrigation supply ditch runs along the east and south sides. An excess water drain or sump is in the northeast corner.</p> <p>There are 3 residence wells along the county road within 1,000 feet of the site. Maximum mining depth would be 20 feet. The estimated depth to water table is 23 feet. Process water would be hauled daily from an off-site source.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> The proposed activities would have a minimal effect on the quantity and quality of the surface and groundwater resources.</p>
<p>3. AIR QUALITY</p>	<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.</p> <p>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>
<p>4. VEGETATION COVER, QUANTITY AND QUALITY</p>	<p>The site is pastureland seeded with crested wheatgrass and smooth brome. Surrounding fields are in crops, and seeded hay or pasture grasses. Some cottonwoods and native grasses grow along the fences and ditches. No noxious weeds are found on site but Houndstongue is found nearby. The site would be reclaimed to pastureland by 2030.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i> No long term detrimental impacts to the vegetation would occur.</p>
<p>5. TERRESTRIAL, AVIAN AND AQUATIC LIFE AND HABITATS:</p>	<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>
<p>6. UNIQUE, ENDANGERED, FRAGILE OR LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:</p>	<p>The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP) lists 13 species of concern and the Yellowstone River Corridor in the vicinity of the site. The Spiny Softshell is an aquatic turtle and 7 are fish residing in the Yellowstone River. The Least Tern is a bird that resides and nests on the gravel and sand bars within the river shorelines</p> <p>This site does not contain native habitat so none of the other four species would be found on site. The Red-headed Woodpecker might reside in tree snags in the area. The Townsend's Big-eared Bat is a cave dweller and no habitat exists on site. Farther east there may be caves close enough, so this area might be used for flyover feeding.</p>

IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
	<p>Pale Spiked Lobelia lives in wet meadows, probably along the Yellowstone. The Meadow Jumping Mouse was not listed in the Montana Field guide.</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>
8. DEMANDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES OF LAND, WATER, AIR OR ENERGY	<p><i>Impacts:</i> Negligible impacts to land, water, air, or energy would occur.</p>

IMPACTS ON THE HUMAN POPULATION	
RESOURCE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
9. LOCALLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND GOALS	<p>The site is not zoned.</p>
10. DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING	<p>Several residences are within ¼ mile of the access road. They are along the county road.</p> <p><i>Impact:</i> This construction pit is being sited in this area because of the location of the resource and the nearby concrete plant.</p>
11. AESTHETICS	<p>This site is next to a Franz gravel operation, and several hundred feet from the county road. Soil and overburden would be placed around the perimeter of the permit. There is no reason for any other special aesthetic mitigation.</p>
12. QUANTITY/ DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT	<p><i>Impacts:</i> New employment opportunities would be limited. Sidney Red-E-Mix would contract the mining out. This is a relatively small operation.</p>
13. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION	<p><i>Impact:</i> Grazing on the 19.3-acre site would be temporarily lost. Range pasture would be limited on this site until reclamation was reestablished.</p>
14. LOCAL, STATE TAX BASE AND TAX REVENUES, PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY INCOME	<p>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</p>

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.