SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

5/0 B

FROM: TLMA – Planning Department

SUBMITTAL DATE:
December 14, 2015

SUBJECT: RECEIVE AND FILE THE PLANNING COMMISSION APPROVAL OF RECLAMATION PLAN NO. 113 REVISION NO. 1 (RCL00113R1) — Second Supervisorial District – Temescal Canyon Area Plan: Open Space- Mineral (OS-MIN) – Location: Westerly of State Route 71, northerly of the Santa Ana River Trail and State Route 91 – 162.3 Gross Acres - Zoning: Mineral Resources & Related Manufacturing (M-R-A) - This revised amendment to the Reclamation Plan proposes a decrease in the previous mining limits from 62.2 acres to 23.7 acres and a revised increase in the previous reclamation limits from 67.2 acres to 133.0 acres and continue annual extraction of sand material at a maximum handling rate of 500,000 tons, with an estimated annual mining commodity of 0.3 million tons (sand) and 0.2 million tons (aggregate). In addition, the Amendment proposes to permit an estimated 250,000 tons annually in site recycling (processing and crushing) of asphalt, concrete and other inert fill material.

Departmental Concurrence

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

RECEIVE AND FILE the Planning Commission Notice of Decision for the above referenced case acted on by the Planning Commission on October 29, 2015.

Steve Weiss, AICP
Planning Director

(Continued on next page)

Juan C. Perez
TLMA Director

FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost:	POLICY/CONSENT (per Exec. Office)
COST	$	$	$	$	Consent ☑ Policy ☐
NET COUNTY COST	$	$	$	$	

SOURCE OF FUNDS: Deposit based funds

Budget Adjustment:

For Fiscal Year:

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:

APPROVE

BY: Tina Grande

County Executive Office Signature

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Ashley, seconded by Supervisor Jeffries and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington, Benoit and Ashley
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: February 2, 2016
xc: Planning

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By: Deputy

☐ Positions Added ☐ Change Order
☐ A-30 ☐ 4/5 Vote

Prev. Agn. Ref.: | **District: 2** | **Agenda Number:** 2-15

Continued from previous page
The Planning Department recommended approval and,

THE PLANNING COMMISSION:

ADOPTED a **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** for **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 42672**; and

DETERMINED that 71-91, LLC has a vested right to operate a rock quarry, rock crusher and rock, sand and gravel pit within the Vested Rights Area shown on Figures 6, 7 and 8 of Appendix D in Exhibit C attached to the Planning Commission Staff Report; and,

APPROVED Reclamation Plan No. 113 Revision No. 1 subject to the attached conditions of approval and based upon the findings and conclusion in the Planning Commission staff report.

BACKGROUND:
Summary

This revision to the Reclamation Plan (RCL00113R1) proposes a decrease in the previous mining limits from 62.2 acres to 23.7 acres and a revised increase in the previous reclamation limits from 67.2 acres to 133.0 acres and continue annual extraction of sand material at a maximum handling rate of 500,000 tons, with an estimated annual mining commodity of 0.3 million tons (sand) and 0.2 million tons (aggregate). In addition, the Amendment proposes to permit an estimated 250,000 tons annually in site recycling (processing and crushing) of asphalt, concrete and other inert fill material.

The Planning Commission considered the above referenced project on October 29, 2015. At the October 29, 2015 public hearing, the Planning Commission heard public testimony and discussed the project. Commissioner Hake requested that the project applicant work with County Transportation and Caltrans to implement any necessary road safety measures along SR-71 to inform drivers of the presence of slow trucks moving to- and from the Prado Pit mine.

Additionally the Commission directed staff to work with the Office of Mining and Reclamation (OMR) to assure them all changes requested by their office were made. After the hearing staff provided OMR with additional documentation clarifying that all changes were made, and personally brought them to the OMR office in Sacramento to go over them with OMR staff.

Following public testimony and deliberations on the project, the Planning Commission closed the public hearing and approved the project by a 5-0 vote.

Board Action
The Planning Commission's decision is final and no action by the Board of Supervisors is required unless the Board assumes jurisdiction by ordering the matter set for a future noticed public hearing, or the applicant or an interested person files a complete appeal application within 10 days of this notice appearing on the Board's agenda.

Project Information

The Prado Pit mine, west of the City of Corona, has been in operation since the 1960s prior to California's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA). This application is requesting a 'vested rights'

determination. With such a determination, the applicant is not required to secure a permit as long as no substantial change is made in the vested operation. The project site has constructed grade sand deposits that can be mined and removed from the site and operates under approved Reclamation Plan No. 113 (RCL no. 113). Additionally, an improvement plan (IMP) was previously approved for the site for a concrete and asphalt recycling facility used as fill material on the site.

71-91, LLC purchased the 162.3 acre property and mining rights in 2007. The property has had large portions of the site previously mined by a series of various operators over the past 50 years.

Impact on Citizens and Businesses
The impacts of this project have been evaluated through the environmental review and public hearing process by Planning Department and the Planning Commission.

ATTACHMENTS:

A. **PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES**
B. **PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT**
C. **PLANNING COMMISSION MEMO**

Original

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Steve Weiss, AICP
Planning Director

510B

DATE: December 11, 2015

TO: Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Planning Department – Riverside

SUBJECT: RECLAMATION PLAN NO. 113 REVISION NO. 1 (RCL00113R1)
(Charge your time to these case numbers)

The attached item(s) require the following action(s) by the Board of Supervisors:

- ☐ Place on Administrative Action
  - ☐ Receive & File
  - ☐ EOT
- ☐ Labels provided If Set For Hearing
  - ☐ 10 Day ☐ 20 Day ☐ 30 day
- ☒ Place on Consent Calendar
- ☐ Place on Policy Calendar (Resolutions; Ordinances; PNC)
- ☐ Place on Section Initiation Proceeding (GPIP)
- ☐ Set for Hearing (Legislative Action Required; CZ, GPA, SP, SPA)
- ☐ Publish in Newspaper:
  SELECT Advertisement
- ☐ **SELECT CEQA Determination**
  - ☐ 10 Day ☐ 20 Day ☐ 30 day
- ☐ Notify Property Owners (app/agencies/property owner labels provided)

Designate Newspaper used by Planning Department for Notice of Hearing:
(1st Dist) Press Enterprise

3 Extra sets were taken to:
Clerk of the Board

Riverside Office · 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
P.O. Box 1409, Riverside, California 92502-1409
(951) 955-3200 · Fax (951) 955-1811

Desert Office · 77-588 Duna Court, Suite H
Palm Desert, California 92211
(760) 863-8277 · Fax (760) 863-7040

"Planning Our Future… Preserving Our Past"

Y:\Planning Case Files-Riverside office\RCL00113R1\DH-PC-BOS Hearings\BOS

Original

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING
REPORT OF ACTIONS
OCTOBER 29, 2015

1.0 CONSENT CALENDAR

1.1 NONE

2.0 GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT INITIATION PROCEEDINGS

2.1 NONE

3.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS – CONTINUED ITEMS:

3.1 NONE

4.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS – NEW ITEMS:

4.1 RECLAMATION PLAN NO. 113 REVISION NO. 1 – Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration – Applicant: 71-91. LLC. – Second Supervisorial District – **REQUEST:** Proposes to revise the reclamation plan for an existing surface mining operation to decrease the previous mining limits from 62.2 acres to 23.7 acres and increase the previous reclamation limits from 67.2 acres to 133.0 acres and continue annual extraction of sand material at a maximum handling rate of 500.000 tons. with an estimated annual mining commodity of 300.000 tons (sand) and 200.000 tons (aggregate). In addition. the revision proposes to permit an estimated 250.000 tons annually on site recycling (processing and crushing) of asphalt. concrete and other inert fill material. The recycling is considered part of the reclamation because it provides materials to help fill the site for the future use. The applicant is additionally proposing that the Board officially determine the vested rights for the property with the revised reclamation plan. Project Planner: Matt Straite at (951) 955-8631 or email mstraite@rctlma.org

Planning Commission Action:
Public Comments: CLOSED

By A Vote Of 5-0

ADOPTED a **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** for **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 42672**; and,

DETERMINE that 71-91 LLC has a vested right to operate a rock quarry, rock crusher and rock, sand and gravel pit within the Vested Rights Area shown on Figures 6, 7 and 8 of Appendix D in Exhibit C attached hereto; and,

APPROVED RECLAMATION PLAN NO. 113 REVISION NO. 1.

5.0 WORKSHOP

5.1 WINE COUNTY ZONING UPDATE WORKSHOP - The Planning Department is holding a Planning Commission Workshop (no action taken) to discuss some Staff proposed changes to the Wine Country Zoning. Public participation is welcome. The Temecula Valley Wine Country Policy Area covers approximately 17.910 acres east of the City of Temecula. This area contains estates. vineyards. wineries and ancillary uses. citrus groves. equestrian establishments. and residential uses. In 2014 the Board of Supervisors approved the Temecula Valley Wine Country

Community Plan. which included new zones for the area. At the time of its approval. the Board of Supervisors directed staff to monitor the plan's implementation and report back after a year with recommendations on improvement if needed. Staff is holding this workshop to discuss an amendment to Ordinance No. 348 to modify sections of the Wine Country- Winery (WC-W) and Wine Country – Winery Existing (WC-WE) Zones. with some possible minor revision in the other zones for consistency purposes. It is important to highlight that the changes to be discussed in the workshop would not fundamentally alter the vision of the Plan. which creates a balance between the needs of the wineries. residential. and equestrian uses by establishing specific districts for each use. Project Planner: Phayvanh Nanthavongdouangsy at (951) 955-6573 or email pnanthav@rctlma.org.

6.0 ORAL COMMUNICATION ON ANY MATTER NOT ON THE AGENDA

7.0 DIRECTOR'S REPORT

8.0 COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Steve Weiss, AICP
Planning Director

Memorandum

Date: October 29, 2015

To: Planning Commission

From: Matt Straite

RE: Letter submitted regarding Agenda Item 4.1 for October 29, 2015 Planning Commission hearing

An additional letter was submitted after the staff report was printed form the Office of Mine Reclamation (OMR) dated October 20, 2015 (attached).

The County Chief geologist, David Jones, contacted the OMR and discussed the letter. A few issues Staff would like to bring to the Commissions attention:

- The letter requested that the County revise the process and procedures we have traditionally used to communicate with the OMR office. The County respects their position on reclamation plan reviews and will modify our process going forward.
- All previous processes and procedures were in **full compliance** with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) and all County Ordinances, including Ordinance No. 555 which implements SMARA.
- As indicated previously to the OMR, the County has ensured that all comments made by the OMR were incorporated. However, Staff will take the extra step of ensuring that the changes are to the satisfaction of the OMR prior to scheduling this case for the Board of Supervisors.

Riverside Office · 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
P.O. Box 1409, Riverside, California 92502-1409
(951) 955-3200 · Fax (951) 955-1811

Desert Office · 77-588 El Duna Court, Suite H
Palm Desert, California 92211
(760) 863-8277 · Fax (760) 863-7555

State of California • Natural Resources Agency
Department of Conservation
Office of Mine Reclamation
801 K Street • MS 09-06
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-9198 • FAX (916) 445-6066

Edmund G. Brown Jr., *Governor*
Pat Perez, *Assistant Director*

October 20, 2015

VIA EMAIL: dljones@rctlma.org
ORIGINAL SENT BY MAIL

Mr. David Jones
Riverside County Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th floor
P.O. Box 1409
Riverside, CA 92502-1409

Dear Mr. Jones:

PRADO PIT
RESPONSE TO COMMENTS AND 30-DAY NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE RECLAMATION PLAN AMENDMENT
CALIFORNIA MINE ID # 91-33-0043, RCL00113R1

The Department of Conservation's Office of Mine Reclamation (OMR) has received a letter dated September 18, 2015 from the County of Riverside. In response to OMR's letter of June 19, 2015 containing 6 pages of detailed comments on the amended reclamation plan for Prado Pit, the County states that the mine operator agrees to incorporate all of OMR's comments into the final approved reclamation plan and gives notice of the hearing date for the project. OMR wishes to point out the significant procedural flaw in this process that potentially will result in approval of an inadequate reclamation plan.

The County's method of responding to OMR comments with a simple statement of acceptance does not satisfy the intent of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act Section 2774, in that it does not give OMR an opportunity to evaluate the adequacy of the manner in which technical comments are addressed prior to approval of the plan. OMR notes that on several occasions in the past few years the promise to address comments in the final plan was not followed, resulting in approval of reclamation plans that do not meet the standards of SMARA and the California Code of Regulations. OMR's comments were not addressed in the final approved reclamation plans as promised.

The most recent example of this is the amended reclamation plan for Glen Ivy Mine (91-33-0001). OMR provided comments in a letter dated December 24, 2014. The County provided a response to those comments in a letter dated January 13, 2015 and revised Exhibits A, B, and C to address some of the comments; however several comments were not addressed. OMR sent another letter detailing those unaddressed comments on March 3, 2015 (see attached). The County responded with a letter dated March 11, 2015 wherein it stated that all comments would be incorporated into the final approved reclamation plan, scheduled for a hearing date of April 14, 2015. When OMR received the final approved plan on August 5, 2015, it was the same version as received and reviewed in January 2015. OMR's comments were not addressed in the final *approved plan*.

OMR requests that the County review its reclamation plan approval process to ensure all OMR *comments* are addressed as documents evolve from drafts to final products. Providing specific

and detailed responses to comments will assist OMR with evaluating the adequacy of the responses prior to approval. OMR recommends that the County postpone its approval hearing for this project and require the project proponent to prepare detailed and specific responses to our comments. These should be submitted 30 days prior to any proposed hearing date.

If you have any questions on these comments or require any assistance with other mine reclamation issues, please contact me at (916) 323-9198.

Sincerely,

Pat Perez

Pat Perez
Assistant Director

Encl: OMR letter dated March 3, 2015

Agenda Item No.: 4.1
Area Plan: Temescal Canyon
Zoning District: Glen Ivy
Supervisorial District: Second
Project Planner: Matt Straite/ Dave Jones
Planning Commission: October 29, 2015

RECLAMATION PERMIT NO. 113, REVISED PERMIT NO. 1
VESTED RIGHTS DETERMINATION
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 42672
Applicant: 71-91 LLC
Engineer/Representative: KWC Engineers

for Kristi Lovelady
Steve Weiss, AICP
Planning Director

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE PLANNING DEPARTMENT STAFF REPORT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

RECLAMATION PLAN NO. 113 REVISION NO. 1 (RCL No. 113R1) proposes to: 1. revise the reclamation plan for an existing surface mining operation to decrease the previous, 2. increase the previous reclamation limits from 67.2 acres to 133.0 acres, and, 3. continue annual extraction of sand material at a maximum handling rate of 500,000 tons. An estimated annual mining commodity of 0.3 million tons (sand) and 0.2 million tons (aggregate) will be generated. In addition, the proposed revision will also permit up to 250,000 tons annually of concrete and other inert fill to be recycled on site. The recycling is considered part of the reclamation because it provides materials to help fill the site for the future use, which at the current time is open space. The applicant has also requested the County to make a vested rights determination for the existing surface mine operation. The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act allows the local jurisdiction to make a determination that mining activity on a specific site vested rights for mining activities that pre-dated the Act. The current applicant, 71-91 LLC, has request such a determination for the historical mining activity area.

The project is located in the Temescal Valley Area Plan, more specifically it is located westerly of State Route 71, northerly of the Santa Ana River Trail and State Route 91 and is commonly known as the Prado Pit.

BACKGROUND:

The Prado Pit mine, west of the City of Corona, has been in operation since the 1960s prior to California's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA). This application is requesting a 'vested rights' determination. With such a determination, the applicant is not required to secure a permit as long as no substantial change is made in the operation. Such operations, however, shall have an approved reclamation plan for the surface mining operation. The project site has construction grade sand deposits that can be mined and removed from the site and operates under approved Reclamation Plan No. 113 (RCL No. 113). Additionally, an improvement plan (IMP) was previously approved for the site for a concrete and asphalt recycling facility used as fill material on the site.

71-91, LLC purchased the 162.3 acre property and mining rights in 2007. The property has had large portions of the site previously mined by a series of various operators over the past 50 years.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

1. Existing General Plan Land Use (Ex. #5): Open Space: Mineral Resources (OS-MIN).

2. Surrounding General Plan Land Use (Ex. #5):	Open Space: Conservation (OS-C) to the south, east and north, County of San Bernardino to the west.
3. Existing Zoning (Ex. #2):	Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A).
4. Surrounding Zoning (Ex. #2):	Controlled Development (5-Acre Minimum) (W-2-5) to the north and east, Watercourse, Watershed and Conservation Area (W-1) to the south and County of San Bernardino to the west.
5. Existing Land Use (Ex. #1):	Mining.
6. Surrounding Land Use (Ex. #1):	Vacant open space land to the north, south, east and west.
7. Project Data:	Total Acreage: 162.3 Gross Acres
8. Environmental Concerns:	See attached environmental assessment

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ADOPT a **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** for **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 42672**, based on the findings incorporated in the initial study and the conclusion that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment; and,

DETERMINE, based on the historic mining activities conducted by 71-91 LLC's predecessors and findings incorporated in the staff report, that 71-91 LLC has a vested right to operate a rock quarry, rock crusher and rock, sand and gravel pit within the Vested Rights Area shown on Figures 6, 7 and 8 of Appendix D in Exhibit C attached hereto.

APPROVE RECLAMATION PLAN NO. 113 REVISION NO. 1, subject to the attached conditions of approval, and based upon the findings and conclusions incorporated in the staff report.

FINDINGS: The following findings are in addition to those incorporated in the summary of findings and in the attached environmental assessment, which is incorporated herein by reference.

1. The project site is designated Open Space: Mineral Resources (OS-MIN) on the Temescal Canyon Area Plan.

2. The proposed use, surface mining and related reclamation activity, including the import of fill material, is consistent with the Open Space: Mineral Resources (OS-MIN) designation, because this Land Use designation calls for the cultivation and mining of resources.

3. The asphalt and concrete recycling is a process where the material is brought on site, crushed, and then used as fill material for the future reclamation of the site, more specifically it is used to fill the pit. As such, it is considered part of the reclamation activities, which is required for the mining activity.

4. The project site is surrounded by properties which are designated Open Space: Conservation (OS-C) to the south, east and north, County of San Bernardino to the west.

5. The zoning for the subject site is Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A).

6. The proposed use, surface mining and reclamation, is a permitted use, pursuant to Section 12.60.b.(1) of Ordinance No. 348 which provides that subject to an approved surface mining permit issued pursuant to Ordinance No. 555 the following use is permitted in the Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A) zone:

   > Mining, quarrying, excavating, beneficiating, concentrating, processing, and stockpiling of rock, sand, gravel, decomposed granite, clay, gypsum, limestone, metallic ores, and similar materials, and the rehabilitation of the resulting excavations.

7. The proposed use, surface mine and related reclamation activity, including the import of fill material, is consistent with the development standards set forth in the Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A) zone of Ordinance No. 348.

8. The project site is surrounded by properties which are zoned Controlled Development (5-Acre Minimum) (W-2-5) to the north and east, Watercourse, Watershed and Conservation Area (W-1) to the south and County of San Bernardino to the west.

9. The site is surrounded by open space on the north, east and west and the Prado Dam on the south.

10. This project is located within Group B of Criteria Area Cell No. 1520 of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and as such, would be subject to complete a HANS review. However, since the project site has been in existence for over 40 years and considered as a locally important resource and situated on land designated as Mineral Resource Zone 2 (as defined in Section 4.2.2 of Western Riverside County MSHCP EIR), the project site therefore qualifies as an exemption to HANS review and will not be affected under the MSHCP implementation. Therefore, this project fulfills these requirements.

11. This project is within the City of Corona Sphere of Influence. On June 5, 2014, the project was distributed to the City. No comment was received.

12. The project meets the regulations regarding surface mining operations in the unincorporated area of the County of Riverside adopted pursuant to Public Resources Code section 2710, et seq. and Riverside County Ordinance No. 555.

13. In accordance with SMARA, Ordinance No. 555 provides that no person who has obtained a vested right to conduct surface mining operations prior to January 1, 1976 shall be required to secure a permit pursuant to Ordinance No. 555 as long as such vested right continues and no substantial change is made in the operation.

14. The existing surface mining operation, known as the Prado Pit mine, began operating in 1964. On December 8, 1964, the County approved M-3 Case No. 753 for a rock quarry, rock crusher and rock, sand and gravel pit.

15. On January 1, 1976, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) was implemented.

16. The Prado Pit mine has been owned by Frank B. Carr, Mrs. Bernice H. Davidson and Gordon L. Hodge.

17. Additionally, from 1964 to 1997, Owl Rock Products Company leased and operated the Prado Pit mine.

18. In 1978, in accordance with SMARA, the County approved Reclamation Plan No. 113 ("RCL No. 113") for the existing Prado Pit mine. RCL No. 113 shows approximately 67.2 acres of the 162.3 acre property to be mined. RCL No. 113 also showed that reclamation would be done in 5 phases. The mine and reclamation area is generally located along the westerly property boundary. The RCL No. 113 language provided that the intent of the plan was to allow the ability to mine the entire 162.3 acre site which includes APNs 101-040-005, -006, -007, -008, and -009 and eventually reclaim the site for a future use.

19. In 1997, Dan Copp Crushing leased and operated the Prado Pit mine until approximately 2005.

20. In 2005, the County approved an Interim Management Plan (IMP) for the surface mining operation due to the lack of market demand for aggregate products. While the mine site is "idle" under the approved IMP, the mining operators continued intermittent mining activity (less than 10% of the operation's previous maximum annual production) and included such activities as intermittent crushing and processing of imported stockpiled recycled asphalt, concrete, and inert materials and materials mined onsite. During this time the operators has been in compliance with all terms and conditions of the approved reclamation plan and other permits and operating obligations associated with the mine operation. The IMP covered approximately 60.0 acres of the 162.3 acre site.

21. In 2007, 71-91, LLC, acquired the 162.3 acre Prado Pit mine property which includes APNs 101-040- 005, -006, 0-007, -008, and -009 and mineral rights thereof as provided in Appendix E of Exhibit C.

22. In October 2010, the County approved a 5 year extension for the IMP which is included in Appendix A of Exhibit C. The extended IMP term expired on July 12, 2015, and the Prado Pit mine returned to an active mining status.

23. Based on the above and Exhibit C incorporated herein by reference, 71-91 LLC and its predecessors have continued operating the Prado Pit mine since 1964 and no substantial change has been made in the operation.

24. Environmental Assessment No. 42672 identified the following potentially significant impacts:

    a. Air Quality

    These listed impacts will be fully mitigated by the measures indicated in the environmental assessment, conditions of approval, and attached letters. No other significant impacts were identified.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The proposed project is in conformance with the Open Space: Mineral Resources (OS-MIN) Land Use Designation, and with all other elements of the Riverside County General Plan.

2. The proposed project is consistent with the Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A) zoning classification of Ordinance No. 348, and with all other applicable provisions of Ordinance No. 348.

3. The proposed project is consistent with Riverside County Ordinance No. 555 and California's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975.

4. Based on the historic mining activities conducted by 71-91 LLC's predecessors provided above and in Exhibit C, 71-91 LLC has a vested right to operate a rock quarry, rock crusher and rock, sand and gravel pit within the area shown on Figures 6, 7 and 8 in Appendix D of Exhibit C (Vested Rights Area).

5. The public's health, safety, and general welfare are protected through project design.

6. The proposed project is conditionally compatible with the present and future logical development of the area.

7. The proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

8. The proposed project is consistent with the intent of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRCMSHCP).

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

1. As of this writing, no letters, in support or opposition have been received.

2. The project site is not located within:
   a. A County Service Area (CSA);
   b. A dam inundation area;
   c. An area drainage plan;
   d. The city of Corona sphere of influence;
   e. An area of low to moderate liquefaction; or
   f. The Stephens Kangaroo Rat Fee Area or Core Reserve Area.

3. The project site is located within:
   a. A 100-year flood plain;
   b. A fault area;
   c. A high potential for Paleontological sensitivity; and,
   d. A State Responsibility fire area.

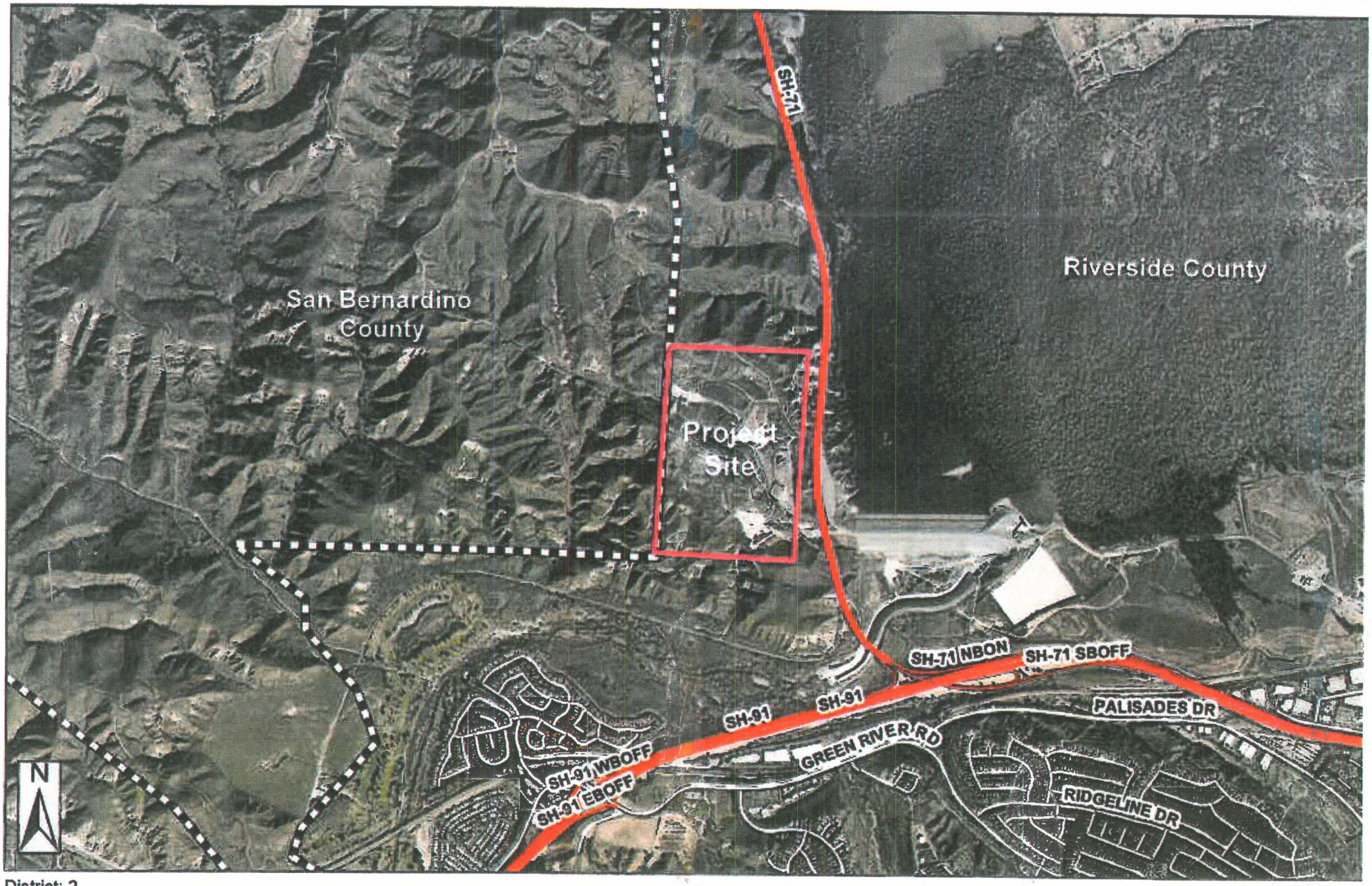
4. The subject site is currently designated as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 101-040-005, 101-040-006, 101-040-007, 101-040-008, 101-040-009.

Date Revised: 10/13/15

Supervisor Jeffries
District 4
Date Drawn: 3-30-2015

RCL00113R1
VICINITY MAP

Planner: Matt Straite
Date: 3-30-2015
Vicinity Map



District: 2
Township/Range: T3SR7W
Section: 19

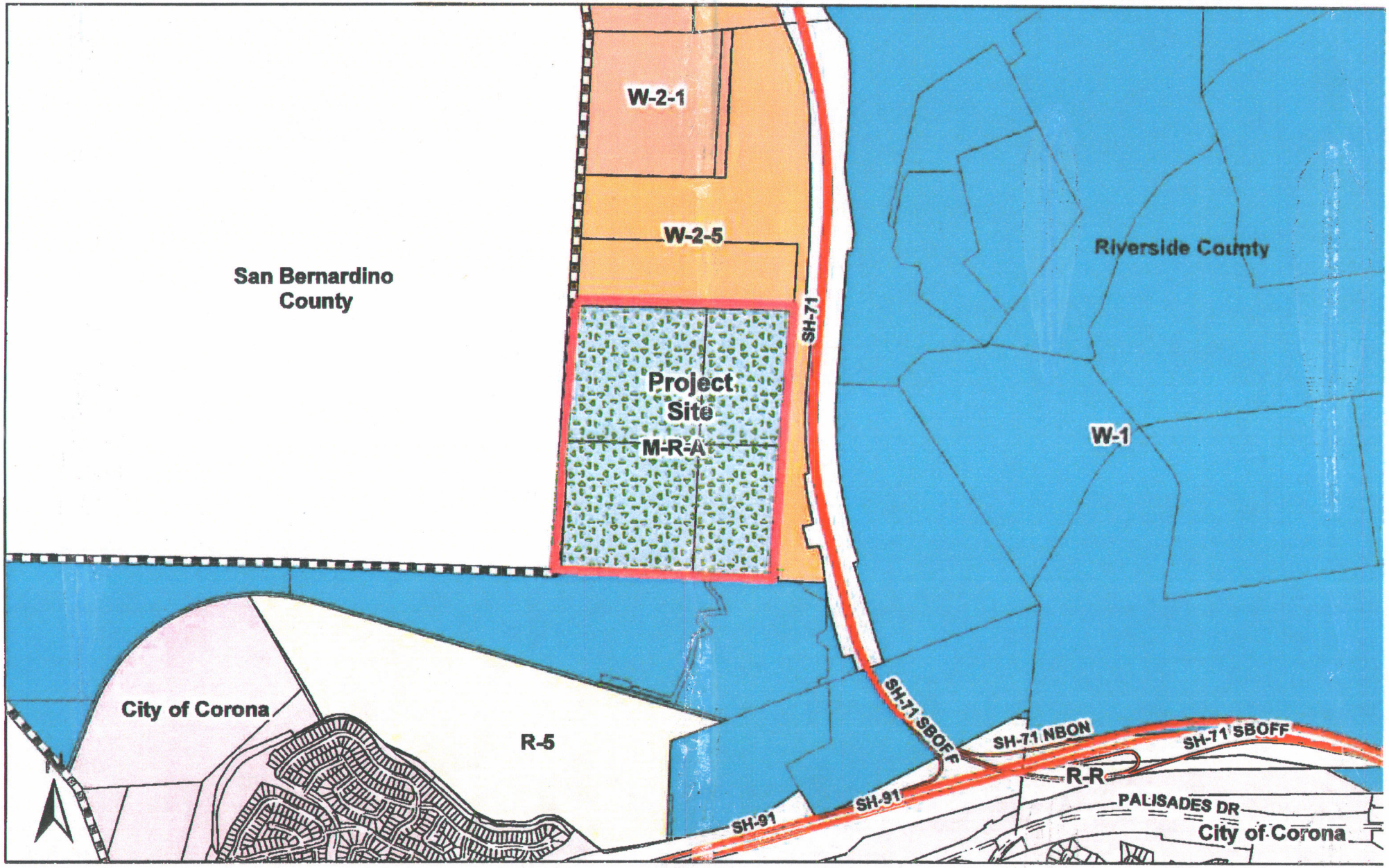
0 2,100 4,200 8,400 Feet

Bk. Pg. 575-586
438-11
Thomas Bros. P. 742 C3, D3

Supervisor Jeffries
District 2
Date Drawn: 3-30-2015

RCL00115R1
EXISTING ZONING

Planner: Matt Straite
Date: 3-30-2015
Existing Zoning



District: 2
Township/Range: T3SR7W
Section: 19

0 1,300 2,600 5,200 Feet

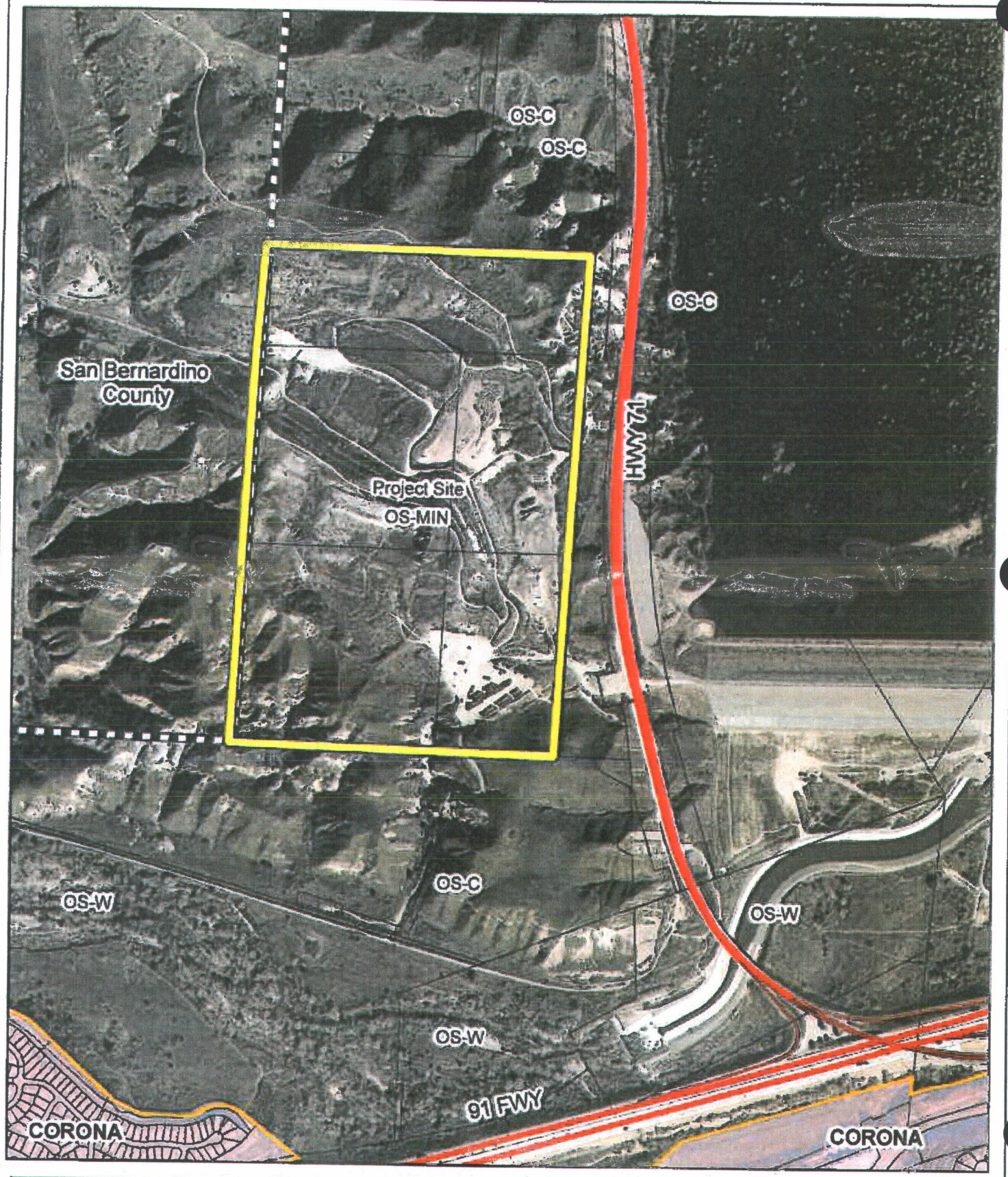
Bk. Pg. 575-586
438-11
Thomas Bros. Pg. 742 C3, D3

Exhibit 5

RIVERSIDE COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
RCL00113R1
EXISTING GENERAL PLAN LAND USE

Supervisor Jeffries
District 2

N



0 420 840 1,680 Feet
1 inch = 833 feet

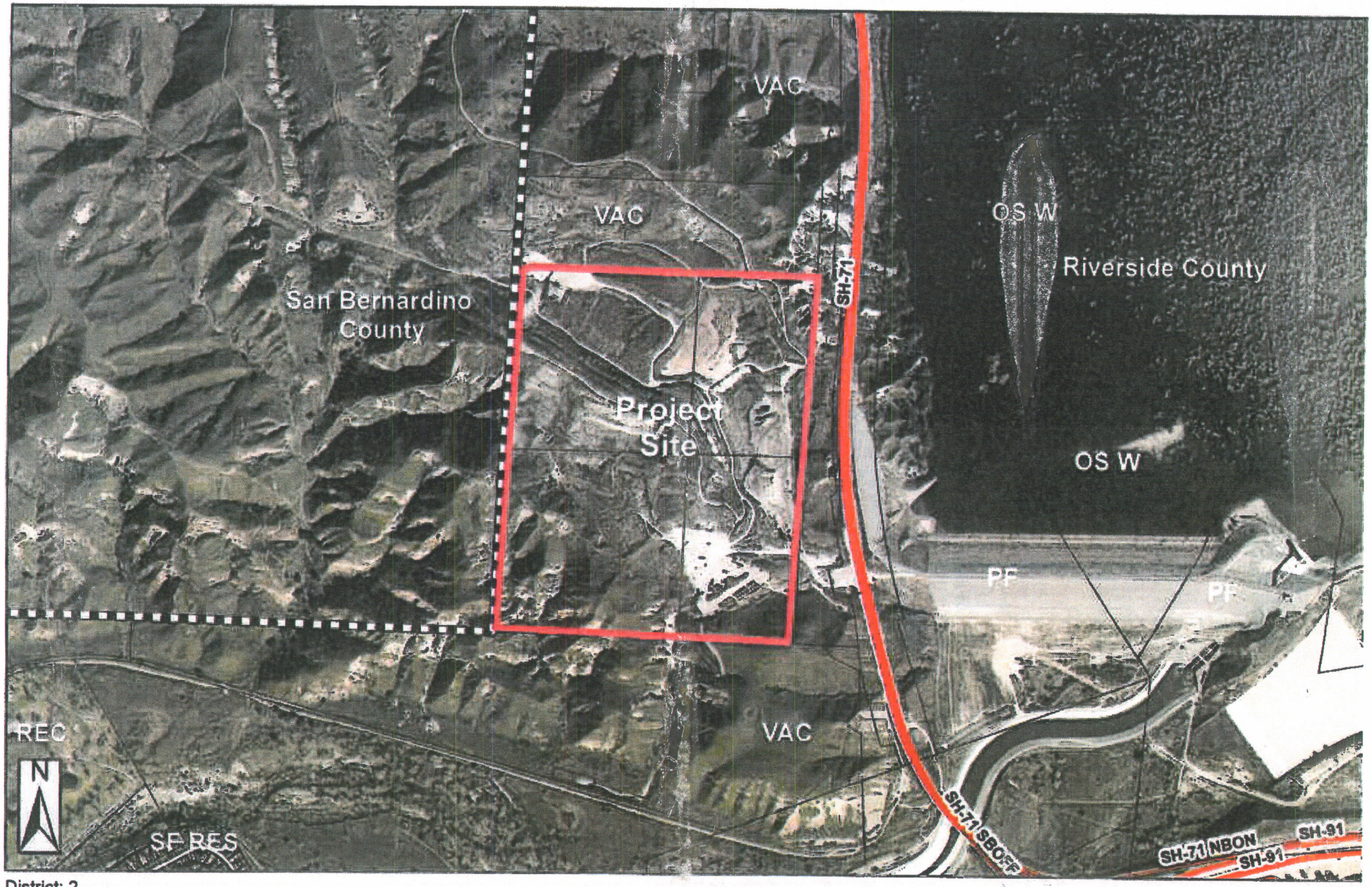
Orthophotos Flown 2/11 (WR, CV) or 4/07 (REMAP, Blythe)
Printed by mstraite on 3/30/2015

The County of Riverside assumes no warranty or legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Data and information represented on this map is subject to updates, modifications and may not be complete or appropriate for all purposes. County GIS and other sources should be queried for the most current information. Do not copy or resell this map.

Supervisor [illegible]ies
District 2
Date Drawn: 3-30-2015

RCL001[illegible]R1
EXISTING LAND USE

Pl[illegible]: Matt Straite
Date: 3-30-2015

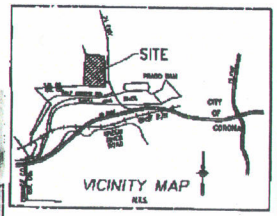


District: 2
Township/Range: T3SR7W
Section: 19

0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Bk. Pg. 575-586
438-11
Thomas Bros. Pg. 742 C3, D3

71/91, LLC PROPERTY - AERIAL PHOTO EXHIBIT
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA



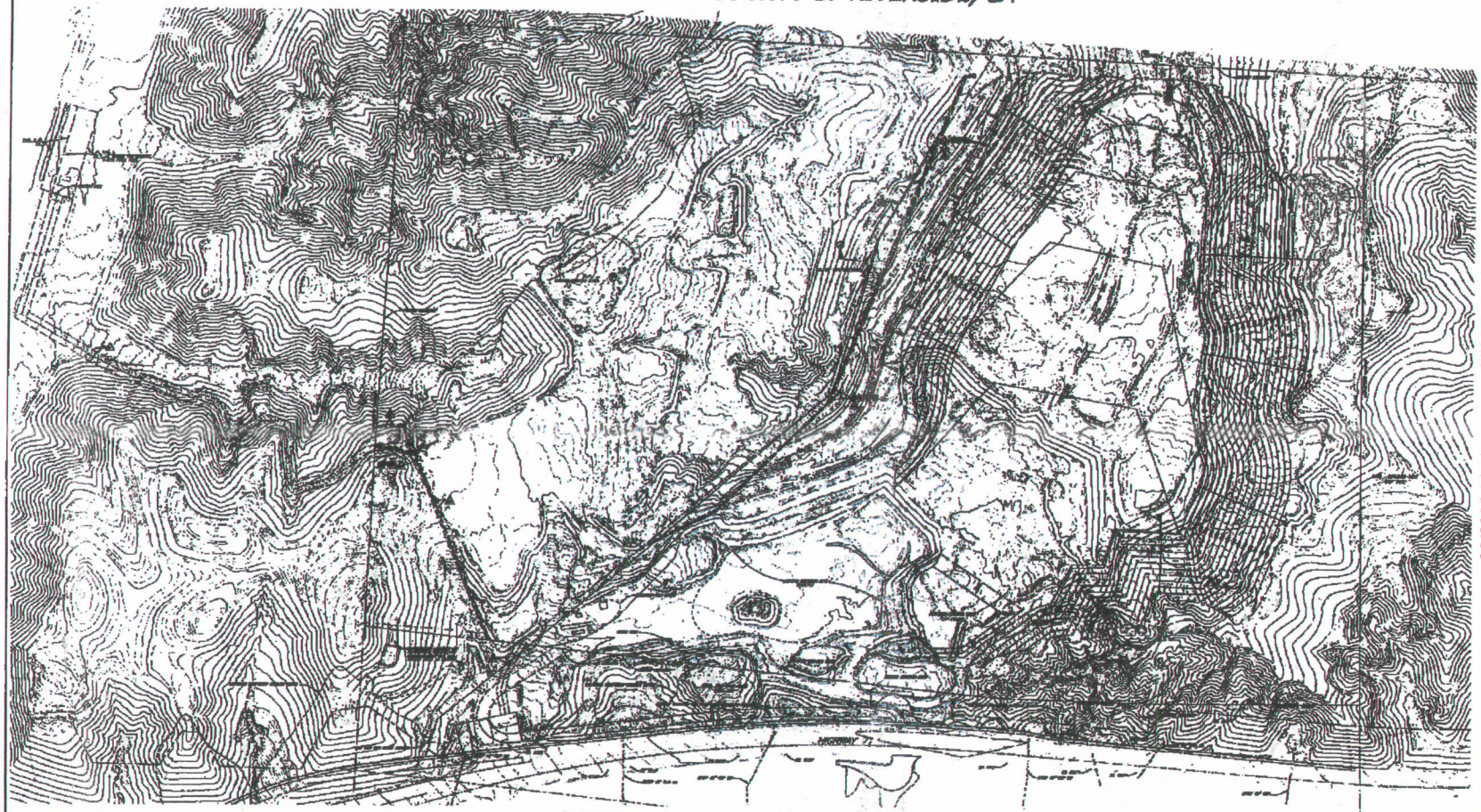
LEGEND:

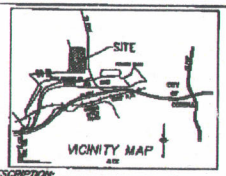
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
EXISTING PARCEL LINES
EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY

N

SCALE IN FEET

EXHIBIT A
MINING PLAN-CA MINE ID. NO.91-33-0043
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA





LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

NOTES:

EXISTING ZONING AND LAND USE SUMMARY

EASEMENT NOTES:

UTILITY NOTES:

APPLICANT/MINE OPERATOR:

SOILS ENGINEER:

OWNER/MINERAL RIGHTS:

ENGINEER:

STATEMENT OF PREPARER

DATED: 9-18-14

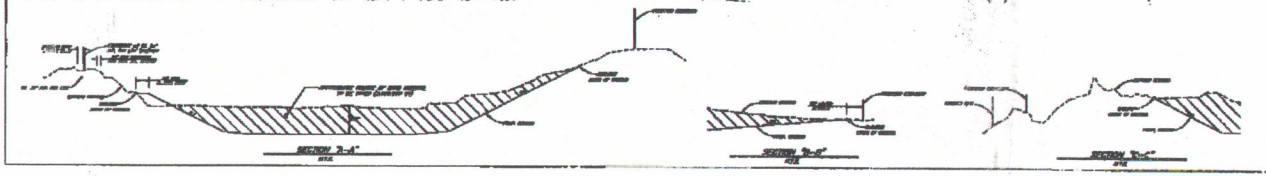
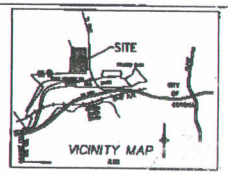


EXHIBIT B
RECLAMATION PLAN 113
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

NOTES:

EXISTING ZONING AND LAND USE SUMMARY

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EASEMENT NOTES:

SECTION "A-A"

SECTION "B-B"

SECTION "C-C"

SECTION "D-D"

SECTION "E-E"

SECTION "F-F"

SECTION "G-G"

TYPICAL ACCESS ROAD SECTION

UTILITY NOTES:

STATEMENT OF PROPOSER

APPLICANT:

OWNER:

ENGINEER:

DATE: 5-16-14

Submitted to:

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
Planning Department
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
P.O. Box 1409
Riverside, CA 92502-1409
Contact: Planning Director
(951) 955-6429

Prepared for:

71-91, LLC
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Santa Ana, CA 92704
Contact: Steve Sukut
(714) 540-5351

Prepared by:

KWC ENGINEERS
1880 Compton Avenue, Suite 100
Corona, CA 92881
(951) 734-2130

• **July 2015** •

AMENDED RECLAMATION PLAN NO. 113 (RCL00113R1)
for California Mine ID No. 91-33-0043
PRADO PIT PLANT
11091 Highway 71
Corona, CA 91720
Plant Manager
(714) 483-0419

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

71-91, LLC owns approximately 162.3 acres in Riverside County, California, west of the City of Corona, referred to here as the Prado Pit. The property is comprised of APN 101-040-005, 101-040-006, 101-040-007, 101-040-008, and 101-040-009. The Prado Pit has been in operation since the 1960's prior to SMARA of 1975 [mined lands prior to January 1, 1976 are not subject to SMARA's requirements of a reclamation plan for or the reclamation of, such lands (Public Resources Code Section 2776)]. The site has construction grade sand deposits that can be mined and removed from the site and operates under an approved Reclamation Plan No. 113. On part of the property, the owner (71-91, LLC) also currently allows recycled concrete, asphalt, and other inert fill material to be brought to the site to be processed as fill material for the reclamation site as part of RP 113 and Interim Management Plan (IMP).

Because the mining activity at the site was in existence long before the passage of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), the mining activity is subject to **Vested Rights** pursuant to the provisions of SMARA, County of Riverside Ordinance 555, and approved plans on file with the County/State OMR. The Reclamation Plan is designed to meet the County of Riverside Surface Mining and Reclamation Ordinance No. 555, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 2207, and the State Mining and Geology Board regulations ("State regulations") for surface mining and reclamation practice (California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1, Section 3500 through 3513.

71-91, LLC purchased the 162.3 acre property and mining rights in 2007. The property has had a large portion of the site previously mined by a series of various operators over the past 50 years. The following are a partial summary of 40 years of events that occurred on the property leading up to and following the 71-91, LLC acquisition:.

RP 113 SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND RECENT MINING/RECLAMATION HISTORY:

- The Prado Pit mine and its mineral rights were previously owned by three individuals: Frank B. Carr, Mrs. Bernice H. Davidson, and Gordon L. Hodge.
- Approval by County in April 25, 1963 for Variance Case No. 510 – application for an asphalt concrete batch plant sand and gravel processing in Zone A-1-5. (See **Appendix A** for backup documents)
- Approval by County in August 27, 1963 for M-3 Case No. 676 – application to establish borrow pit in Zone W-2. (See **Appendix A** for backup documents)
- Approved by County Planning Commission Action in December 8, 1964 for M-3 Case No. 753 – application to establish rock quarry, rock crusher and rock, sand and gravel pit in Zone W-2. (See **Appendix A** for backup documents)

- From 1964 to 1997, Owl Rock Products Co. had a lease to operate the mine. Owl Rock mined the site continuously for 33 years for sand and miscellaneous aggregate material. **(CA ID# 91-33-043)**

- RP 113 was approved by the County of Riverside in 1978 (Post SMARA of 1975). The reclamation plan proposed approximately 67.2 acres of the 162.3 acre property to be mined and plans to be reclaimed in about 5 phases. The mine and reclamation area is generally located along the westerly property boundary. The intent of the application was to identify future planned areas within the site to be mined in the immediate future, however, the application stated that "the mining of this site will leave no minable material unless the 30" high pressure gas line is relocated." which allows for the ability to mine the entire 162.3 acre site (APNs 101-040-005, -006, -007, -008, and -009) and eventually reclaim the site for a future use.

- In 1997, Dan Copp Crushing took over the lease and operated the mine site until about 2005. Notice of Intent file with SWRCB and site was issued a WDID No. 8 33S013307.

- In 2005, an Interim Management Plan (IMP) was filed with the County of Riverside due to the lack of market demand for aggregate products. While the mine site is "idle" under the approved IMP, the mining operators continued intermittent mining activity (less than 10% of the operation's previous maximum annual production) and included such activities as intermittent crushing and processing of imported stockpiled recycled asphalt, concrete, and inert materials and materials mined onsite. During this time the operators has been in compliance with all terms and conditions of the approved reclamation plan and other permits and operating obligations associated with the mine operation. The IMP covered approximately 60.0 acres of the 162.3 acre site. The proposed IMP project area limits is not clearly identified on a map but seems to be generally along the easterly property boundary.

- In 2007, 71-91, LLC, acquired the 162.3 acre Prado Pit property (APNs 101-040-005, -006, 0-007, -008, and -009) and mineral rights thereof. (See **Appendix E** for Grant Deed)

- In October 2010, the County of Riverside had approved an additional 5 year extension for the IMP (See **Appendix A**). The extended IMP term is set to end no later than July 12, 2015 and therefore the mining operation must either return to active mining status, per SMARA, or be reclaimed per the approved reclamation plan. The site is required to remain in compliance with all terms and conditions of the approved reclamation plan; this includes maintaining adequate financial assurance, continued annual SMARA reporting, annual County mine inspections, and other permit and operating obligations (i.e. SWPPP, AQMD, etc.) associated with the mining operation. (See **Appendix A** for IMP approval letter)

- In November 2012, the County of Riverside Planning Department issued a letter confirming the Vested Mining Rights for the Prado Pit – RCL00113. (See

Appendix A for letter). Vested Mining Rights determined to be applicable to entire 162.3 acre site comprising of APNs 101-040-005, -006, -007, -008, and -009.

- In July 2014, Notice of Intent was filed with SWRCB on the Amended RP 113 for 71-91, LLC. The new owner/operator was issued a WDID No. 8 33C370203 and is the responsible party to implement the necessary SWPPP BMPs to be in compliance with the State Water Board NPDES permit requirements.

The 71-91, LLC (owner/operator) of the Prado Pit proposes to re-initiate their mining operation once again. There is currently a need for the sand material deposits from the site. This material will be mined and sold to assist with the needs of the 91 Freeway Widening and Interchange projects proposed by Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) and Caltrans. The sand material will be mined for as long as the demand for the material exists. An Amended Reclamation Plan is being processed with the County to allow for the continuance of the mining and consistency with the existing Reclamation Plan 113 permit requirements. The plan is for fill material to be brought to the site and graded to the elevations and grades as shown on the Amended Reclamation Plan.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Majority of the site has been disturbed since the 1960's with the mining operation. Since the mining operation became idled over the past 9 years, the project site is currently covered with partially vegetated with depauperate communities of non-native grasses and disturbed coastal sage scrub. The Prado Pit site has limited mineral resources left to be mined. As the mining operation dwindles down depending on market needs, the site will be reclaimed for a future use. 71-91, LLC is submitting this revised Amended Reclamation Plan for the expansion and the ongoing mining and reclamation of the Prado Pit. The following objectives for post-mining reclamation are incorporated into the Amended Reclamation Plan 113 application:

- To develop a revised Reclamation Plan that meets the County of Riverside Ordinance 555;
- To revise and decrease the previously proposed mining limits from 60.2 acres to 23.7 acres per Exhibit "A" in **Appendix B**;
- To revise and expand the previously proposed reclamation limits from 67.2 acres of disturbance area to 106.2 acres per Exhibit "B" in **Appendix B** (Note: See **Figure 8** in **Appendix D** for limits of the approved 141.6 acre reclamation area);
- To continue the annual extraction of sand material at a maximum handling rate of 500,000 tons;
- To continue the use of small portable crushing/screening plant onsite for processing of materials;
- To reclaim the existing mine site while limiting offsite visual, noise, and air quality impacts;
- To reclaim site for native open space;
- To reclaim and maintain the site as necessary to a condition to eliminate hazards to public health and safety with adequate security and fencing;

- To provide customers a place to deposit broken concrete and asphalt, and other inert fill materials including uncontaminated sand and soils, brick, concrete block, and rock. This helps transform the depleted mine site back into a reclaimed site suitable for an ultimate end use while conserving valuable space in nearby landfills.
- To allow the operation of an asphalt/concrete and inert fill recycling facility onsite for life of reclamation operation to facilitate the import of fill material needed for the reclamation of the mine site (250,000 tons per year);
- To maintain the site, control erosion BMP measures, and sediment basins during the reclamation operation in accordance with the updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and current NPDES permit requirements under WDID No. 8 33C370203 to control the runoff leaving the site;
- To stabilize the slope and re-vegetate the permanent slopes within the reclamation area with native plant palette as applicable so as to not conflict with the intended and future ultimate use of the reclaimed site; and to reclaim the mine site to a future ultimate use. A possible use envisioned for the site could be an Off Highway Vehicle Park, pending approval of an entitlement through the County of Riverside.

The proposed reclamation plan (see **Appendix B**) is based on aerial topography that was flown in March 2007. This updated plan is also based on additional geotechnical investigations and current reclamation practices for revegetation.

1.3 OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION

The Site address is:
11091 Highway 71
Corona, CA 91720

The Prado Pit Property is currently owned by:
71-91, LLC
4010 W. Chandler Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92704
Steve Sukut – Vice President
(714) 540-5351

The Prado Pit Plant is currently operated by:
71-91, LLC
4010 W. Chandler Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92704
Scott Sukut - Plant Manager
(714) 483-0419

2 SITE AND AREA CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 LOCATION

The Prado Pit property is located about 0.5 mile north of State Route 91 (SR-91) and just west of State Route 71 (SR-71) near the City of Corona in the County of Riverside, California (See **Figure 1**, Regional Location Map). **Figure 2** shows a vicinity map of the area. The property is within Section 19, Township 3 South, Range 7 West. A legal description of the property is provided in **Appendix E**.

The property is comprised of 162.3 acres of land. Assessor's Parcel Numbers for the Prado property include APNs 101-040-005, -006, -007, -008, and -009. The County of Riverside has determined that vested rights to mine the Prado Pit were established with the original approval of the Reclamation Plan. **Figure 3** (Prado Pit Boundary and Vested Mining Rights) depicts the Prado Pit property and the permitted areas of mining activity within.

2.2 ACCESS

Access to the Prado Plant is currently provided via an existing entrance drive off of State Route 71 (SR-71) across from the entrance to Prado Dam. There is only one single primary access into the site. The site entrance is fenced and protected with a steel swing gate to restrict access into the mining site. This existing access driveway is shared and provides access to three (3) utility purveyors and the Riverside County Cell Tower. Right and left turns into and out of existing driveway are currently permitted. There are several dirt access roads leading offsite along the north, south, and westerly property lines but these roads don't lead to a dedicated public roadway.

Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) is currently working with Caltrans to design and improve the SR-91/SR-71 Interchange. The conceptual design proposes to relocate the existing entrance drive off of SR-71 about 1,300 feet north. The access road will run parallel with the State Route 71 and tie into the current existing entrance driveway into the Prado Pit mine site. The new access location will continue to have right and left turn movements in and out of the site. The proposed access improvements are not considered part of the RP 113 project and is shown on the plans for reference only. The timing of completion of the design and construction start is unknown at this time but is targeted for completion in the next 5 years. Nonetheless, this roadway improvement project will have minimal impact on the operation of the mine site.

Insert FIGURE 1 Regional Location

Insert FIGURE 2 Vicinity Map

Insert FIGURE 3 Prado Pit Boundary and Vested Mining Areas

2.3 UTILITIES

The following utilities serve the subject property:

- Domestic water services are not available to the site. Domestic water needs for the site is handled via delivery of bottle water or from private water companies.
- Process water is provided by a private off-site well under an existing well easement agreement with RPM, Properties, LTD per Instrument No. 2011-0111701 dated March 11, 2011 on file with County of Riverside, California. The well is located on the south of the mine site, approximately 1,800 feet south of the southerly property line. The mine operation uses this water for fire protection, dust control, and mining operation. Approximately 0.17 mgd of water (on average) is pumped from the existing well to the site for use.
- Sewage disposal services are not available to the site. Sewerage disposal is handled through on-site septic systems or portable restrooms.
- Electrical power is provided by Southern California Edison Company via overhead power lines.
- Gas service is not available. However, there is an existing 30-inch transmission gas line traversing across the site in an east/west direction.
- Telephone service is provided by AT&T.
- Cable TV service is not available.

2.4 LAND USE AND ZONING

The mine site located in the Temescal Canyon Area Plan of Eastern Riverside County. The existing General Plan land use designation is Open Space – Mineral (OS-Min) and is currently zoned Mineral Resources & Related Manufacturing (M-R-A) and Controlled Development Areas – 5 Acre Minimum (W-2-5). The general character of land use in the area can be seen in **Figure 4** (Aerial Photo). The areas included in this Reclamation Plan are shown in **Appendix B** (Reclamation Plan).

The proposed Amended Reclamation Plan and Surface Mining Permit is consistent with the provisions of General Plan's current land use designation of Open Space – Mineral (OS-Min) and Zoning designation of Mineral Resources & Related Manufacturing (M-R-A). The current zoning designation of M-R-A allows for activities associated with mining and concrete/asphalt recycling facility as a permitted use under Section 12.60(b) of County Ordinance 348, as long as the site holds an active Surface Mining Permit. The use includes mining, quarrying, rock crushing, and processing of asphalt and concrete material. The site currently holds a Surface Mining Permit (California Mine ID No. 91-33-0043) and reclamation grading permit under Reclamation Plan No. 113. The site also holds an active Interim Management Plan permit that expires in July 12, 2015, at which point the mine site will need to return to active status and resume its mining operation.

Surrounding land uses include vacant Army Corp of Engineers natural open space conservation land to the north and east, Chino Hills State Park to the west, and State natural open space conservation land to the south. The nearest residential development is approximately 3,000 feet southwest of the southerly property line.

Pursuant to SMARA, Section 2776, vested mining rights have been established on 162.3 acres of land (Figure 3). The Prado Pit mine has been in operation at this site since 1964. The site has been crushing and processing imported inert fill material such as concrete/asphalt in addition to mineral extraction. The mining operation has been idle for the past 9 years due to market demands as per the approved Interim Management Plan which is set to expire in July 2015.

Structures on the site are limited to those associated with the plant and mine operation such as the job site office trailer, portable and non-portable storage sheds, scales, and portable water tanks. These are all located on the east property line near the entrance to the Prado Pit mine site. The operation also includes typical grading and mining equipment such as bulldozers, loaders, backhoe, water trucks, dump trucks, and screen plant and conveyors, many of which are brought to the site on an as needed basis. Site disturbances also include graded roads, for mining activities, graded roads to access perimeter fencing, rock quarries, waste materials stockpiles, and other site disturbances ancillary to mining and inert fill material recycling operations.

There are several easements which pass through the Prado Pit property. Southern California Gas Company (SoCal Gas) owns easement rights across central portion of the property where an existing 30-inch gas line traverses. Southern California Edison Company also has existing power poles and lines located within the property that supply power to the site. These easements and existing lines shall be protected in place unless otherwise approved by utility purveyor.

The area which is subject to the Reclamation Plan is located within the County General Plan's Land Use Planning for the Temescal Canyon Area Plan. General plan policies for this area state that mining activities will be permitted within portions of Temescal Canyon Area Plan.

Insert FIGURE 4 Aerial Photo

2.5 VESTED MINING/RECLAMATION PROJECT LIMITS

The Prado Pit has been in operation since 1964. A majority of the site has been disturbed at one point or another during the Mining, Reclamation, and Interim management Plan operations. Historical Photos and USGS Maps have been provided in **Appendix C** for reference. Based on review of these historical photo images and maps, a lot of the disturbances for the mining and reclamation operations within the site took place between 1964 and 1994. The majority of the disturbed areas located on the eastern portion of the site occurred before 1977 while the western area disturbance happened after 1977.

A composite map identifying the limits of the existing and proposed mining and reclamation disturbance area is depicted on **Figures 6** through **8** in **Appendix D. Figure 6** is a map showing the proposed mining and reclamation limits as proposed by the RP 113 permit as processed for review and approved in 1978 with the County of Riverside for compliance with SMARA of 1975. This area covered 67.2 acres of undisturbed land that was anticipated to be mined and reclaimed Post-SMARA. The reclamation limits as proposed by the Amended RP 113 shows a total disturbance area of 106.2 acres, which is significantly more than the area covered under the current RP 113 permit. However, it is believed that, although the permit does not include the additional Pre-SMARA disturbance area, the ultimate intent of the operation was to eventually be able to reclaim all disturbed area of the mine site for a future ultimate use (i.e. open space, development, recreational, etc.). It is clearly stated in the original approved RP 113 application that "the mining of the site will leave no minable material unless the 30" high pressure gas line is relocated" and thus leaving the site open for mining and reclamation under the RP 113 permit.

Figure 7 is a map showing the existing limits of disturbance within the project site based on review of the historical photos and maps between 1964 and 2014. This disturbance area is identified to be approximately 133.0 acres and covers a majority of the site. In comparison to the area covered under the approved RP 113 permit, it doubles the mining and reclamation area for the site and exceeds the total acreage proposed to be disturbed and reclaimed under the current proposed Amended Reclamation Plan. Located on the southwest portion of the site, there are still some remaining portions of undisturbed area that was planned under the original Reclamation Plan to be re-graded and reclaimed. This area is approximately 8.6 acres.

Figure 8 is a map showing the composite limits of disturbance within the project site based on review of the historical photos and approved applications between 1964 and 2014. This disturbance area is identified to be approximately 141.6 acres and covers a majority of the site. As depicted, the proposed disturbance and reclamation area limits of 106.2 acres are within the approved area of disturbance under RP 113 permit and has met all entitlement requirements pertaining to the 141.6 acre approved disturbance area.

As a result, the analysis shows that the proposed Amended RP 113 project reclamation limits is within the current vested mining and reclamation limits as and therefore is not intending to propose any new disturbance areas outside the previously planned disturbance areas and vested reclamation grading limits.

2.6 VISIBILITY

The site is partially visible from the State Route 71. The freeway is adjacent to the mine site and runs along the easterly property line. Portions of the mining operation and site is buffered and not visible to motorists traveling along SR-71 due to a large ridge that runs along the mine site's easterly property line. The mine site is not visible from the existing residential development to the southwest since the development is situated at an elevation considerably lower than the mine site. Also, the mine site is unique in that the site's currently topography creates a bowl shape configuration that shields the site from view resulting from the past mining activities.

The revegetation program described below in Section 4.11 will help to provide long-term erosion protection and stabilize the graded slopes within the site upon completion of mining and reclamation operations as determined by the reclamation plan approved by the County of Riverside. Native plant species are recommended for revegetation of the permanent mined and manufactured slopes as applicable so as to not conflict with the intended and future ultimate use of the reclaimed site.

2.7 GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Prado Pit area has undergone sand and gravel mining since the early 1960's. Therefore, the original topography is no longer discernable. Active mining has not occurred at the site in the past approximately 9 years. There have been however, soil import activities at the site in the two primary canyon areas. Therefore, the site currently has an abundance of miscellaneous manmade fills. (See **Appendix F**)

The area of the subject site is within the Peninsular Ranges which are a northwest-southeast trending complex of bedrock blocks separated by similar trending major fault systems. The site is just outside the southwestern edge of the Chino Basin within the southern Puente/Chino Hills. The Chino Basin formed from the eroded sediments of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Chino Hills, and the Puente Hills that filled a structural depression formed between the Chino Fault and the San Jacinto Fault. The Chino Hills are comprised of Tertiary sedimentary bedrock formations that are situated between the Chino Fault along the eastern border and the Whittier Fault along the Western and southern border.

Site Geology

The Prado pit is underlain by loosely placed man made fills, surficial native deposits, and bedrock of the Tertiary Puente Formation. During the past approximately 9 years fill has been imported into the two primary canyon areas.

Most of this fill was placed by Owl Rock from tailings and end products as a result of their materials sorting processes. In the past two years, minor additional fill has been imported and placed in these canyon areas. This latter fill consists of a wide variety of soil and other

inert and organic debris. Some of this fill material includes concrete pieces and asphalt chunks. In the central portion of the northern canyon there are also stockpiles of fill that are primarily derived from onsite sources.

The surficial native soil, colluvial and alluvial deposits have mostly been removed from the site except along the perimeters where mining operations have not been performed. A thin mantle of colluvium was observed in the southern area along the ridgeline and steep flanks to the south. These materials generally consist of a mixture of sand and silt with minor clay.

The Prado Pit area is primarily underlain by bedrock of the Puente Formation. The youngest subunit of the Puente Formation is the Sycamore Canyon Member (Tpsc). It consists of conglomerate, conglomeratic sandstone, and thin to massive sandstone, siltstone, and claystone. Dibblee (2001) indicated three separate facies within the Sycamore Canyon Member near the project site. However, for the purposes of this document we have mapped and described only two separate subunits. The most prominent unit with the site is the sandstone and conglomeratic facies that underlies the central and northern portions of the site. It consists of a coarse to fine grained arkosic sandstone and is slightly to moderately indurated. This unit also has lenses and layers of conglomeratic sand that has a coarse sand matrix with abundant pebble and cobble size class. Beneath the central ridgeline and northern canyon area this subunit is a white to light grey, massive, medium to coarse grained sandstone. There are also lenses of rounded gravel mixed in with the sandstone. Along the north flank of the site is a slightly darker, finer grained sandstone that does not form as prominent outcrops and therefore, is less indurated.

The southern portion of the site is underlain by a claystone and siltstone subunit of the Sycamore Canyon Member. This bedrock unit is present along the southern ridgeline and offsite canyon areas. Towards to lower potions of this subunit are massive layers of fine sandstone that form steep cliff ledges.

Geologic Structure

The dominant geologic structure near the site is the Chino fault which is located approximately ½ mile to the east of the site. The Chino reverse-separation fault branches from the Elsinore fault, south of Corona, and extends northward through the Chino Hills, dying out in the Los Serranos suburb of the City of Chino Hills. Absence of thickness variations within the Miocene Puente Formation indicates that the Chino fault is post-Miocene. Absence of locally-derived detritus in the Pliocene Fernando Formation in the Chino Basin suggests that the fault post-dates the Fernando Formation as well. East of Prado Dam, the fault is parallel to the pre-Fernando Sardco and Prado-Corona normal faults, indicating that the Chino fault probably reactivated a Miocene zone of normal faults in a half-graben. Offset of the contact between the Yorba Member and the Sycamore Canyon Member of the Puente Formation shows that the Chino fault is oblique slip, with right-slip estimates of 700 to 1350 m. The late Quaternary vertical separation rate on the Chino fault near Prado Dam was estimated as 0.06 mm/yr.

The different facies of the Sycamore Canyon member of the Puente formation are in depositional and conformable contact with each other where observed. According to

Dibblee (2001) and field mapping, the site is underlain by synclinal structure that is formed by a moderately to steeply north dipping southern limb and a shallow to moderately south dipping northern limb. The nearly east-west striking axis of this syncline is nearly parallel with the southern side of the north canyon. In the field the southern limb of this syncline can be mapped and observed within the claystone and siltstone facies where bedding is dipping 55 to 65 degrees to the north. The current exposure of bedding along the northern limb of this synclinal are infrequent due to the massive nature of this bedrock unit. Where observed, the bedding was observed dipping moderately to the south-southwest. The axis of the syncline is not visible in surface outcrops. There are a few prominent joints observed in the bedrock, primarily near the existing scales and maintenance shack.

Landslides and Mass Movements

The bedrock units beneath the site are generally massive with few planar surfaces, except within the claystone and siltstone facies that underlie the southern portion of the site. The sandstone units therefore are not prone to deep seated slope instabilities. The claystone and siltstone facies would be prone to deep seated instabilities with unfavorable slope and bedding inclinations. However, evidence of significant landslides within the limits of the site have not been observed. They are not likely to be since the bedding with the fine grained landslide prone units are dipping steeply to the north, which is neutral or into the direction that most of the slopes face. Since most of the site has been previously mined any surficial or shallow failures would have been removed by past grading operations. Large deep seated landsliding was unlikely due to the nature of the underlying bedrock conditions.

2.8 HYDROLOGY

Surface Water

Figure 5 (Tributary Drainage Areas) gives a generalized outline of the lands tributary to the site hydrology. Watershed subareas range widely in area, from a few acres to approximately 67 acres. The grading as proposed by the reclamation plan will be consistent with pre-mining drainage patterns and discharge points. Onsite drainage basins are proposed for desilting purposes and to mitigate any potential increase runoff. Existing desilting basins as shown on the Mining Plan are to be remain in place during the mining operation. It is not anticipated that the mining and reclamation operation will occur simultaneously in the same area. However, should the reclamation grading operation occur simultaneously with the mining operation with fill being placed over the desilting basin areas, the desilting basins shall be relocated elsewhere with the project site to prevent sediment from leaving the site. The relocated desilting basins shall have similar capacity to the existing basins being replaced. The grading contractor or QSP shall record all SWPPP BMP changes on the SWPPP Site Maps and notify project QSD immediately as outlined in the project SWPPP. Refer to project SWPPP report for additional Site BMPs and site

Storm water flowing into the mining operation is managed in accordance with the approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Where flows leaving the operation area

are concentrated, erosion protection measures are implemented. Storm water pollution prevention programs are in place to prevent non-storm water discharges, and a Notice of Intent has been filed with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

In addition to the natural storm water runoff, process water is used in mining operations. The water, extracted from private well, is pumped to onsite storage tank for use with the mining operation within the mine site. This water is approved for routine spraying on the road surface to prevent fugitive dust caused by truck traffic and for dust control during grading operation. The release of this water into the environment is not a source of pollution to the watershed.

The reclamation program includes revegetation to prevent erosion of slopes in this area while natural reclamation is occurring. As stated above, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Programs are in place to prevent non-storm water discharges and erosion off the site.

Groundwater Conditions

The site is underlain by bedrock and it is likely that regional groundwater levels reflect the groundwater in the adjacent Prado Basin and Santa Ana Creek to the south. In the 1990's an investigation of the site was conducted due to a leaking underground storage tank that was removed. The investigation determined that the ground water was approximately 15 feet below the ground surface at the time of the investigation. The investigation was conducted in the central canyon area. It is likely that the groundwater encountered was perched within the confines of the canyon which was filled in with undocumented fill materials. Groundwater flow at that time was along the alignment of the former canyon and towards Prado Dam. No groundwater information has been collected since 1997 at the site. It is likely that current groundwater conditions are similar to the past and that there is groundwater within and above the bottom bedrock contact with the in-filled material. The level of the groundwater likely changes throughout the year(s) based on annual rainfall.

In 1997, when the UST's were removed, the groundwater was pumped, treated and then tested to be below drinking standards for TPH, BTEX and MTBE.

The geotechnical assessment (See **Appendix F**) indicates no evidence of a high groundwater table.

No adverse effects to the quantity, quality, or depth of groundwater are known to be associated with the operation of the off-site well.

FIGURE 5 Tributary Drainage Areas

2.9 SOILS

Material Properties of the Onsite Earth Materials

The sandstone bedrock units present at the site have generally low expansive characteristic due to the high sand content of the soils. The sandstone facies were tested recently to have sand equivalent values ranging from 32 to 78. This is the most economically feasible material present that is usable for mining from this site. The conglomeratic lenses which often have abundant gravel size class are rounded to well-rounded and therefore, are not suitable for use as aggregate. Sand equivalent testing of an older fill (placed by Owl Rock) that was likely derived from local native soils and/or bedrock yielded sand equivalents of 26 to 31. More detailed discussion of the sand equivalent testing, including test locations are presented in TSI's report dated December 19, 2013. The more recent undocumented fill materials are from offsite sources and have a wide variety of soil characteristics. They would not be suitable for economic uses and have a wide variety of sand equivalents and other material properties.

The undocumented fill materials within the canyon areas were placed without significant compaction effort and without proper moisture content to be considered as engineered fill. These soils would likely be susceptible to settlement and/or collapse and are not suitable for support of permanent structures. There is no documentation of the specific material types placed. The majority of the fill that was placed by Owl Rock consisted of tailings and other waste products of the sorting processes that were used at the site. It is our understanding that the more recent imported materials have been segregated such that the primarily concrete and asphaltic materials are placed in the lower site areas, and the soil dominant materials are placed in the upper canyon areas. Based on the proposed plans, settlement sensitive improvements are not planned for the site. As such, minor to moderate amounts of settlement of the underlying fill materials, on the order of inches to even several feet, is not expected to have adverse impacts on the existing and proposed site features and the future passive land use.

Natural surficial soils were not present throughout most of the site except along the southern boundary. Where these soils are present they would have some susceptibility to settlement, collapse and or liquefaction, however, due to their limited presence beneath the site this is not a significant concern.

The site is generally covered with annual grasses and low brush with occasional small trees. There are many bare spots with no vegetation due to the past mining activities and the lack of surficial soil deposits. The fill and native soils are susceptible to erosion from wind and rain. The bedrock is indurated sufficiently that it is not highly erodible. Water erosion has been controlled in the past since the site is isolated. There are also a series of desilting basins throughout the site. The mouth of the northern canyon area is near the site entrance and therefore, has been easily maintained and water flow is directed toward desilting basins prior to removal offsite. The canyons areas along the southern boundaries are protected from sedimentation by the use of existing sedimentation basins and a ridgeline that separates most of the site from these offsite areas. The proposed reclamation plan will have enhanced erosion control measures compared to current conditions including the use of fiber rolls, silt fences, and more erosion control basins.

2.10 VEGETATION

The 162-acre project site is partially vegetated with depauperate communities of non-native grasses and disturbed coastal sage scrub. A list of vegetation communities is found in the November 2013, Plant Species Habitat Assessment by LSA. Based on that study, it was determined that the California Buckwheat, California Sagebrush, and annual grassland combined, provided 66 percent of the relative cover across the project site. The ongoing mining and reclamation plan proposes to grade a majority of the site as shown on the revised reclamation plans thereby leaving no significant vegetation communities within the active mining and reclamation areas. Import fill material will be brought to the site over several years to bring the site to grade and will be place at various locations within the site. The likelihood of impacts from threatened or endangered plants is low or minimal based on recorded surveys and the Reclamation Plan design. Any threatened or endangered plants encountered during the mining and reclamation activities will be avoided to the extent possible and in accordance with § CCR 3703.

Refer to environmental studies for additional information. (See **Appendix H**)

2.11 WILDLIFE

Wildlife species observed on the project site include those species commonly observed within coastal sage scrub and nonnative grassland communities which includes birds, reptiles, and mammals, none of which are Federally and/or State designated Rare, Threatened or Endangered species based on spring surveys performed in 2014. The ongoing mining and reclamation plan proposes to grade a majority of the site as shown on the approved plans. Import fill material will be brought to the site over several years to bring the site to grade and will be place at various locations within the site. Any threatened or endangered animals encountered during the mining and reclamation activities shall be brought to the attention of a qualified biologist for recommendations and/or mitigation requirements and in accordance with CCR § 3703. The intent of the Reclamation Plan is not to create wildlife habitat within the proposed reclamation areas designated for a potential future ultimate use (i.e. Off Highway Vehicle Park).

Refer to environmental studies for additional information. (See **Appendix H**)

2.12 WETLAND HABITAT

There are no riparian areas located within the proposed mining and reclamation areas. The site has been mined since the 1960s thereby altering the land forms to the topographic conditions that currently exists today.

3 MINING PLANT

3.1 MINERAL COMMODITY

The mineral commodities listed below are minerals that have previously been mined:

- Unwashed Sand
- Concrete Sand
- Gunite Sand
- Plaster Sand
- Base Materials
- Miscellaneous Gravel Products

The mineral commodities listed below are minerals that are planned to be mined in the next few years based on production demands:

- Unwashed Sand
- Base Materials
- Miscellaneous Gravel Products

The sand material will be extracted from the northern portion of the site as identified on the attached Mining Plan included in **Appendix B**. This material will be used onsite to construct all weather access roads and to supply nearby construction projects with sand and base material for their construction projects. The sand material found within this site has a high sand equivalent (SE) value that is good select backfill for retaining walls, pipeline, and other similar type construction.

3.2 PROJECT LIFE

The mining operation began in 1964 and will continue for another 2 to 6 years or until material is exhausted as determined by the operator. This will result in a total project life of the operation to be about 56 years. There are still approximately 3 million cubic yards of sand material left on the site. However, it is only anticipated that a third of the material will be mined in the next couple of years. The mining operation could decrease or increase depending on the demand for the material and market conditions governing the sale of sand and aggregate products being produced.

3.3 SIZE

The total acreage permitted is approximately 162.3 acres. Approximately 23.7 acres is planned to be mined in the next 2 to 6 years and approximately 133.0 acres of the approved 141.6 acres will be reclaimed over the life of the reclamation permit. The Amended Reclamation Plan proposes to disturb and re-grade approximately 106.2 acres.

3.4 EXCAVATIONS & EQUIPMENT

The mining operation proposes to excavate approximately 23.7 acres of land area on the northern portion of the site, north of the existing 30-inch gas line which bisects the property. It is proposed to cut 2:1 slopes (no benching is proposed) from the perimeter of the site while holding to a minimum 50-ft setback off the property lines. The maximum depth of excavation is approximately 120 feet from the current existing grades.

Mining operations at this site are accomplished utilizing a standard hillside and open pit method. Due to the sandy nature of the hillside in this area, there is very little vegetation to be removed. The mining operation will use typical earthmoving equipment such as dozers, excavators, backhoe, front-end loaders, water trucks, dump trucks, and screen plant and conveyors. The raw mined material will be screened through at the screen plant and separated. The unwanted material (by-product) of the screening process will be temporarily stockpiled in such a manner as to facilitate the reclamation operation per CCR § 3704. Fill shall be moved to proposed fill areas per the reclamation plan adjacent to the proposed mining areas and placed and compacted in accordance with the County of Riverside grading ordinance and CCR § 3704 as appropriate for the approved end use. Minor or unplanned heavy equipment maintenance will occur on-site if required. Any waste oil generated at the project site will be collected and transported for offsite disposal by approved methods from properly trained and licensed personnel. Placement of pile and dumps of mining or inert fill material shall not occur within wetlands areas as per CCR § 3704. No wetlands areas are anticipated within the proposed mining and reclamation area and therefore is not applicable to this project.

The soils engineer has analyzed the stability of the proposed 2:1 cut slope depicted on the Mining Plan. The analysis indicates that this temporary mined slope will have a factor of safety in excess of 1.3. The slope stability analysis and the into-slope bedding, therefore, indicate that the proposed slopes are stable as designed. It also exceeds the minimum slope stability factors of safety suitable for the proposed end use and conforms to the requirements of the County of Riverside and CCR § 3704. Occasional field mapping by registered geologist during the mining process should be conducted to verify the anticipated conditions. If weak bedding or unanticipated conditions are encountered than additional analysis may be necessary. Refer to Geotechnical Report for additional detailed information. (See **Appendix F**)

3.5 ANTICIPATED PRODUCTION OF COMMODITY

The Prado Pit mine's remaining capacity is estimated to yield products in the quantities listed in **TABLE 1**, below.

The topsoil, overburden and off-specification rock/sand shall be salvaged and strategically stockpiled elsewhere on-site to facilitate the proposed reclamation operation as per CCR § 3704. These stockpiles will be within the fill areas as depicted on the Reclamation Plan (Exhibit "B"). The mine site is not operating on prime or other agricultural lands as defined by U.S. Soil Conservation Service and therefore not subject to CCR § 3707 or CCR § 3708.

The mining operation is estimated to continue for 6 additional years. The estimated termination date of the mining operation is December 31, 2021. The actual timeframe will be subject to the availability of suitable materials, market conditions for those materials, and physical constraints present on the site. If the mining operation is anticipated to continue beyond the termination date, the owner shall notify the County of Riverside prior to the termination date.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED ANNUAL MATERIAL PRODUCTION
PRADO PLANT

Material	Estimated Annual Production
Sand	0.3 million tons
Aggregate (Crushed Base)	0.2 million tons
Total	0.5 million tons

All loose or oversized rock should be removed from the slope faces when excavation is completed. Significant amounts of oversized material (greater than 8-inches) are not expected. However, if encountered, the material shall be stockpiled on site for crushing and processed as fill material for site grading operations. No oversized material can be buried within the upper top 10 feet of the site and away from the slope areas within the site or as required by geotechnical engineer. Backfilling, re-grading, and re-contouring of slopes shall be done per soils engineer's recommendations and in accordance with local agency requirement and CCR § 3704.

In addition to the mineral resources anticipated to be mined, there will be approximately 1250 ton/day of import material (asphalt/concrete and inert fill material) coming into the site as part of the onsite asphalt/concrete recycling operation. This results in approximately 250,000 tons of import material being processed at the site and to be used for onsite fill material for the reclamation plan.

The previously approved RP 113 permit proposed approximately 900,000 tons of material to be mined on an annual basis. This is slightly higher than the maximum amount currently being proposed with this Amended Reclamation Plan application. The current IMP had only proposed about 1,000 cubic yards of material to be mined and about 250,000 tons of import material being processed on an annual basis at the site.

3.6 PLANNED ORE PROCESSING METHODS ON SITE

All mined materials will be separated, stockpiled, and exported off the site.

The asphalt and concrete recycling plant will receive trunk loads of broken asphalt and concrete, inert fill material on a daily basis Monday through Friday. These inert fill material may also include uncontaminated sand and soils, brick, concrete block, and rock. This material will be stockpiled on site as identified on the Mining Plan. The material will be crushed and processed onsite and used as fill material and base material for construction of all-weather access roads. It is anticipated that roughly 100 truck trips will be made daily to the site bringing 1250 tons of asphalt/concrete and fill material to the site to be processed.

3.7 PRODUCTION WATER DATA

Water for use in the mining operation, recycling plant, and for dust control purposes will be pumped from the existing well site located about 2000 feet south of the mine site. Approximately 0.17 mgd of water can be is used on an annual basis. The water is pumped to a portable storage tank located on the site for use on a daily basis. Onsite water trucks will transport water to various locations within the project site as needed for daily mining and reclamation operations.

The storage tank and stored water can also be used for fire protection purposes in case it is needed. In addition, the water will be used to irrigate the re-vegetated slope areas as part of the reclamation and revegetation program for the first few years until the vegetation matures. Potable water is not used at the site. Bottle drinking water is delivered and provided for employees.

3.8 MINE & IMPORTED WASTES

At the reclamation stage, the site and its operations are not anticipated to produce or discharge any contamination into the environment. The extraction of materials mined on the site does not involve the use of any chemicals or require water to process to the material after it has been mined.

The asphalt and concrete recycling operation also does not produce any waste material. The broken asphalt and concrete and inert fill material brought into the site will be stockpile and crushed onsite and separate in stockpiles for use as fill material and base material for proposed access roads and fill areas. The processed fill material should consist of clean, structural quality, compactible materials and should be relatively free of trash, debris or other objectionable materials. Refer to Geotechnical Report for additional recommendations on fill placement and grading.

No other waste material are generated from the mine and inert fill recycling operation. The operation does not require offsite disposal of waste material. Should waste material be anticipated for the site, the operator shall properly handle the material and/or properly dispose of the material in accordance with local agency requirements.

3.9 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

As required by the State Board, the proposed mining/grading operation shall be in compliance with current NPDES Permit regulations. The project shall be implemented during all phases of construction, operation, reclamation, and closure of surface mining operation all necessary all Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to reduce or prevent erosion and sedimentation from leaving the mining site as dictated by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board and performance standards outlined in CCR § 3706. A copy of the SWPPP report and all related documents are to be kept at the jobsite at all times. Amendments and records shall be properly filed and the designated QSD shall be notified of all BMP changes or modifications made to the SWPPP. The site has been issued a WDID No. 8 33C370203 from the SWRCB associated with the Reclamation Plan 113 and Surface Mining Permit.

Surface mining and reclamation activities shall be conducted to protect on-site and downstream beneficial uses of water in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and applicable codes. It is not anticipated that the proposed grading activities will impact or diminished the quality of water, recharge potential, or storage capacity of any known ground water aquifers in the area as required by CCR § 3706.

The operator/owner shall hydroseed all permanent excavated slopes greater than 10 feet at the end of the mining and reclamation process, as deemed necessary for the future end use. Fiber rolls, silt fences, and sediment basins are also proposed onsite to control sediment erosion from leaving the project site and that the surrounding land and water resources are protected from the impacts of erosion from the project site. The operator/owner shall regularly inspect and maintain the site. Inspections shall identify any significant erosion of slopes, stockpiles and berms. A monitoring plan shall be in place to provide regular inspection of BMPs during normal operations and in a major storm event. The inspector shall visually inspect the area to observe any drainage that may be affecting the site and potential erosion. If erosion is evident, the operator/owner shall implement appropriate erosion control measures. These BMPs could consist of the following:

- Hydroseeding for embankment or excavated slopes
- Mulching,
- Soil Stabilizers
- Geotextiles, Mat/Plastic covers and Erosion Control
- Drainage Swales
- Silt fences
- Sandbag Barriers
- Sediment traps
- Desilting or sediment basins
- Fiber rolls

Temporary or permanent storm drain pipes can be installed as needed to direct flow to proposed drainage areas within the project site. Onsite desilting and sediment basins are proposed within the mine site to control site runoff and erosion. These facilities shall be designed to handle runoff not less than the 20-year/1-hour intensity storm event as

required by CCR § 3706. Therefore as proposed by this Mining and Reclamation Plan, these sediment basins are designed to accommodate sediment storage based on 3600 cf/acre of tributary area. The outlet pipes and inlet risers are sized to allow 100-year/1-hour storm runoff to safely drain within a 24 and 72 hour period without overtopping the sediment basin as per local agency and NPDES SWPPP requirements (CASQA BMP Handbook SE-2). The basin sizing calculations and supporting hydrology are provided in the attached Hydrology Report in **Appendix G** of this report. These basins shall be cleaned after every major storm event so that the basin's storage capacity is maintained. No stream diversion is anticipated for the project site.

3.10 BLASTING

No blasting is anticipated or required for proposed mining and recycling operations.

3.11 TRUCK TRAFFIC

It is projected that approximately 50 to 100 truckloads of material come in and out the site on a daily basis. Peak truck traffic may be slightly higher at times, however, this would be rare occurrences. The material is check and logged at the entrance and deposited in designated locations within the site as depicted on the proposed Mining and Reclamation Plan. The trucks have the ability to enter the site via a right or left turn movement off of State Route 71, however, trucks heading northbound on the SR-71 are encourage for safety purposes to head towards Euclid Ave off-ramp and double back to enter via a right turn movement.

It is not anticipated that the total annual truck trips will increase from current projected operations. The estimated annual tonnage of material to be handled and process per the Amended Reclamation Plan is less the previous estimated amount. This should not result in new impacts for the proposed Amended Reclamation Plan operation.

4 RECLAMATION PLAN

4.1 POTENTIAL SUBSEQUENT USES AND POST RECLAMATION CONFIGURATION

The configuration of the site at the completion of mining will be that of two bowl shape land forms separated by a ridge line across the center of the site where the existing 30-inch gas line lies. The site will be excavated to varying minimum elevations. The minimum elevation will be approximately 680 feet to 620 feet (MSL) at the northerly half of the site, and will slope up at 1% minimum toward the east. The southerly half will consist of elevations ranging from approximately 650 feet to 750 feet, generally, and remain as is currently depicted on the reclamation plan.

In general, physical reclamation procedures will include re-grading as necessary to achieve planned slopes, implementing and maintaining erosion control features, roughening the compacted surface to hold moisture, adding any stockpiled surface material, seeding with native seeds, and staking or flagging reclaimed areas to eliminate additional disturbance. Reclamation activities will be accomplished concurrently with the planned excavations as determined necessary by the operator.

Post-mining contours will leave the site graded to drain towards the south and east to existing natural canyons or drainage inlets. The excavated slopes will be left stable and safe for future intended end use. The final graded site condition after reclamation will be left suitable as open space area or for a future permitted use. An Off Highway Vehicle Park is envisioned as a future potential end use, pending approval of an entitlement with the County of Riverside.

Revegetation will be ongoing during the mining operation once the final slopes and floors have been established. Temporary roads that are no longer needed for site and mining access will be stripped of any road base material, ripped, covered with available growth media, and re-vegetated as applicable per the revegetation plan. To the extent practical and where accessible, all project slopes that will not be impacted further by excavation and processing activities will be re-vegetated. Revegetation of the benches and slopes are primarily for erosion control and stabilization purposes in conjunction with the completion of the Reclamation Plan operation and not for reestablishment of baseline species (environmental purposes). Maintenance and monitoring will occur on a regular basis to ensure proper growth.

As noted above, overburden and off-specification materials will be used as fill material within the site. The fines and topsoil will be salvaged and used to provide an acceptable medium for the reintroduction of vegetation as part of the Reclamation Plan or processed to be used as fill material on-site.

4.2 RECLAMATION SCHEDULE

The reclamation will commence when the mining volumes have been reached or as practically determined by the operator. (Actual timing will depend on market conditions and available material.) The existing mining operation is **Vested** and will require approximately 6 additional years to complete. It is anticipated that the mining operation will move around on the northerly portion of the property continually until the ultimate floor elevations are reached. Reclamation of slopes will commence as soon as the slopes are mined to the reclamation design grade and no further mining of the slopes is proposed.

The estimated termination date of the mining operation is December 31, 2021. If the mining operation is anticipated to continue beyond the termination date, the owner shall notify the County of Riverside prior to the termination date. Upon completion of mining, machinery will be removed, mining stockpiles will be relocated or stabilized, and reclamation grading will occur. Fencing will be installed to protect public safety and provide site security and will be maintained by the owner.

The date of commencement of reclamation within any phase is dependent on the availability of materials and the market for those materials. Where areas become available for reclamation and additional disturbance will not be required, reclamation will be commenced and documented. The date of completion of reclamation work, however, will be ongoing for a number of years following the completion of mining operation. The 3 million cubic yards of import material needed to perfect the grading proposed by the Reclamation Plan will require an extensive length of time to complete.

4.3 FUTURE MINING

Upon completion of the mining operations in the northerly portion of the project, no additional mining resources are available with the possible exception of the existing ridgeline where the existing 30-inch gas line is. Since this line is an important transmission line for supplying gas to the nearby cities, it is unlikely that the line will be relocated. Based on preliminary soils investigations, the existing steeps slopes adjacent to existing gas line are considered stable. The proposed slope condition is generally flatter and therefore more stable than the current slope conditions. However, proper setbacks and caution shall be taken while grading adjacent to existing gas line. The owner/operator will coordinate with utility purveyor as necessary on any potential issues to ensure the protection of any existing utilities within the project site prior to commencement of any construction/grading activities over and adjacent to the existing utilities.

4.4 PUBLIC SAFETY

There are no significant safety hazards on site. Existing steep and unstable slopes will be re-graded and flattened as much as possible or as required by the soils engineer's recommendations and per CCR § 3704. Public safety will also be protected by stabilizing the excavated slopes to the specifications recommended by a certified engineering

geologist. The trimming of the slopes will be monitored by the certified engineering geologist.

Currently, access to the site is only allowed from the existing gated entrance drive off of SR-71 across from Prado Dam. The owner proposes to install a six-foot barbed-wire fence around the reclamation site to ensure against unauthorized entry into the site. The permanent fence will be posted for no trespassing, and maintained in good condition in perpetuity by the land owner. In addition to fencing, the steep ridgelines and slopes formed around portions of the site along the east adjacent to SR-71 will deter any public or unauthorized access into the site.

Regular site monitoring by the site operator shall inspect the site for any safety concerns and checked for signs of unauthorized entry. Any identified safety concerns shall be addressed promptly and reported to local police department.

4.5 DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL

The reclaimed mine area will be graded in such a manner as to accept historical offsite flows, convey them through the site and discharge them to existing drainage inlets or channels located at various points within the site. Where possible, the locations of storm water entering and exiting the site will be close to the historical locations in pre-mining conditions, in accordance with local agency requirements and CCR § 3706.

Erosion Control measures will be installed at all times. Desilting and sediment basins will be constructed to ensure that no erosion or sediment leaves the site as required for compliance with State and Regional Water Quality Resources Control Board and in accordance with CCR § 3706. Monitoring of constructed erosion control BMPs should happen approximately one month before the onset of the rainy season and subsequently in conjunction with storm events. BMPs such as sediment basins and silt fence require regular maintenance in order to function properly (refer also to SWPPP for additional guidelines). Excavated slopes will be stabilized and re-vegetated, as applicable for future end use, as identified per Section 4.6 in accordance with CCR § 3705.

4.6 SLOPES AND SLOPE TREATMENT

The proposed excavated slopes will be constructed to a 2:1 max slope gradient as depicted on the Amended Reclamation Plan. Steeper slopes may be approved based upon field observations and the approval by a certified engineering geologist certifying that the slope will be stable. No benches are proposed unless slopes are greater 2:1 and required by soils engineer. The soils engineer has analyzed the stability of the proposed internal slopes which consist of either minor fill slopes and/or cut slopes that are significantly reduced in height from their current configurations. Preliminary analysis indicates that he proposed slopes will have a factor of safety in excess of 1.5 if properly constructed with fill materials that meet the minimum shear strength requirements. It also exceeds the minimum slope stability factors of safety suitable for the proposed end use and conforms to the requirements of the County of Riverside and CCR § 3704. Refer to

Geotechnical Report in for additional backfilling, re-grading, slope stability, and re-contouring recommendations.

Upon completion of the mining operation, the stored overburden, along with other soils not used for product production, shall be utilized onsite as fill material for the reclamation operation as approved by soils engineer. The permanent and stabilized slopes within the project area will then be revegetated for erosion control and site stabilization purposes only as described below in Section 4.11, Revegetation.

The reclamation plan proposes 2:1 slopes in the north canyon area. The underlying bedrock in this area is generally very massive with very few indications of bedding or weak bedding planes. Therefore, the proposed slopes, as well as existing slopes should be stable against deep seated failures. Minor erosion may occur in local less cemented zones, but should not undermine the overall integrity of the proposed slopes.

All slope and site grading shall be done in accordance with soils engineer's recommendations and should also include the following general guidelines in the reclamation program:

- The subject slopes should be observed by a Certified Engineering Geologist (as needed) as excavation proceeds. Based on data collected at this time, additional recommendations may be warranted.
- If any slope movement is suspected during construction. A monitoring system should be implemented. Other remedial measures may also be required.
- Forces due to groundwater may adversely affect slope stability. If groundwater is observed during excavation of the slopes, the project geotechnical consultant should be contacted and dewatering recommendations may be warranted.
- The uppermost portions of the subject slopes, where underlain by topsoil and colluvium, should be excavated at slope ratios of 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter. As an alternative, this material may be removed.
- All loose rock should be removed from the slope faces when excavation is completed.

4.7 PIT AREAS, EXCAVATIONS, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, TAILINGS AND WASTES

All fill areas proposed for urban uses shall be properly compacted to ensure public safety against slippage, subsidence, and erosion. The existing sedimentation ponds (SWPPP purposes) will be filled, compacted and re-graded as applicable per reclamation plan in compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board and in accordance with CCR § 3712.

No waste material or tailings will be generated from the proposed mining and recycling processing associated with the Amended Reclamation Plan.

4.8 CLEANUP & MINE CLOSURE

All buildings, structures, and equipment shall be dismantled and removed when the mining and reclamation process is completed prior to mine closure in accordance with CCR § 3709. Those buildings, structures, and equipment as shown on the approved reclamation plan may remain if deemed necessary but a financial assurance to remove them will be provided until the decision is made to leave them. The removal shall be accomplished within one year of completion of the reclamation activity.

The reclamation operation will use typical earthmoving equipment such as dozers, excavators, backhoe, front-end loaders, water trucks, and scrapers. All equipment, supplies and other materials shall be stored in designated areas as shown on the approved reclamation plan. All refuse or waste material shall be disposed of in appropriate landfill site and in accordance with state and local health and safety ordinances.

There are not drill holes, water wells, monitoring wells expected on the site. Mining portals, shafts, tunnels, or other surface openings to underground activities are not anticipated on-site. Should these be needed, these areas shall be gated or otherwise protected from public entry in order to eliminate any threat to public safety prior to closure in accordance with CCR § 3713.

4.9 CONTAMINANTS

At the reclamation stage, the site and its operations are not anticipated to produce or discharge any contamination into the environment. The extraction of materials mined on the site does not involve the use of any chemicals or hazardous materials.

4.10 TOPSOIL SALVAGE, MAINTENANCE, AND REDISTRIBUTION

CCR § 3711 requires that topsoil be salvaged, maintained, and redistributed during the reclamation operation. Discarded fine material will be used to aid in the slope revegetation process. Slopes steeper than 2:1 will not receive this fill material, This material can be blended with other granular material to be used as fill material within the reclamation site.

The recycling operation regularly collects discarded sod and imported soil material from urban lawns within the local community due to the California drought. These imported soil material shall be stockpiled within the project site to be used during the reclamation and revegetation operation. The stockpile of material shall be maintained and protected from erosion prior to the onset of a rainstorm event. All applicable BMPs shall be implemented according to the project SWPPP. The stockpile of material shall be redistributed to various manufactured slope areas and used as part of the revegetation process to achieve the success criteria required by SMARA. In addition, the material used in and in combination with other growth media for the test plot areas to determine their suitability for revegetation.

4.11 REVEGETATION

As portions of the project site are mined to a finished grade and will not be disturbed by continuing project activities, revegetation pursuant to the revegetation activities will be conducted as outlined in this report and in accordance with applicable requirements listed in CCR § 3705. Revegetation will be conducted during and after the reclamation process to control erosion, stabilize slopes, and for aesthetic quality as applicable to and consistent with the future end use. **Figure 9** Revegetation Plan located in **Appendix B** shows the proposed permanent slope areas to be revegetated. Other graded areas will remain un-vegetated in anticipation of a future end use (i.e. Off Highway Vehicle Park). Hydroseeding or broadcast seeding will then occur over the prepared surfaces utilizing only seeds and seeding rates that have proven successful in the revegetation test plots. Seeding will take place between November and January to take advantage of winter precipitation and eliminate the need for irrigation. Reclaimed areas will be clearly staked and flagged to eliminate additional disturbance from ongoing operations.

Various seed mixes have been designed to provide erosion protection as well as a vegetative cover for disturbed areas. It is recommended, however, that the floor of the mined areas, where future development will likely occur, not be re-vegetated due to the anticipated disturbances consistent with a planned future Off Highway Vehicle Park type use. Only the permanent slopes or areas not planned for re-disturbance by future end use will be re-vegetated to minimize visual impacts, protect against the effect of long-term erosion and for site stabilization purposes. For the slope face of the pit mine, it is recommended that the seed mix include native species as applicable for the area. These species tolerate the conditions and are capable of self-regeneration without continued dependence on irrigation, soil amendments or fertilizers. These conditions include sandy, well-drained soil, rocky or solid stone substrate, temperature extremes, and drought. The slope areas that are re-vegetated are likely to remain intact after the floor areas are filled and brought up to final grades.

Baseline Vegetation

According to the October 2007 Biological Resources Report for the project site by Jones & Stokes, vegetation communities on the project site vary greatly from typical coastal sage scrub and riparian associations that would be expected to occur in this region of the county. Past mining activities have eliminated topsoil exposing deeper nutrient depleted soils. This is evident in the overall size and monotypic vegetation composition of some areas of the project site. For this reason vegetation classification was difficult.

In November 2013, LSA performed a Plant Species Habitat Assessment to determine the vegetation communities present on the site. Eleven vegetation communities were identified on the project site (see also excerpts of Biological Studies in Appendix H). These vegetation communities include:

- California Buckwheat and Deer Weed Scrub
- California Sagebrush and California Buckwheat Scrub California Sagebrush Scrub
- Fresh Water Marsh

- Laurel Sumac Scrub Mulefat Scrub
- Ruderal/Disturbed
- Tamarisk Scrub
- Willow Scrub
- Annual Grassland
- Developed

California Buckwheat, California Sagebrush, and annual grassland combined, provided 66 percent of the relative cover across the project site.

Although there has been additional disturbances since then, this vegetation assessment will be used to select the type of native seed mix necessary for minimizing visual impacts, long-term erosion control, and stabilization of the mining/reclamation site. Since these proposed disturbed areas will not be reclaimed to original landforms or re-vegetated to prior conditions, no baseline data or studies will be necessary for this project, given the little vegetation habitat left on the site and the future end use.

Revegetation Methods

The project will be seeded and mulched in two steps. Hydroseeding is a method of seeding that involves shooting a slurry of seed, mulch, and water onto the soil surface. Hydromulch is a mix of wood fiber and tackifier. It is applied after the hydroseed to hold the seeds in place and preventing them from being washed or blown away while also improving soil moisture levels. This is preferred to a single hydroseed application that includes the mulching fraction, where seeds may not have contact with the soil and may be left exposed to the air and predation. This two-step technique is both effective and fast and has been determined to be the most desirable method of revegetating the slopes of the depleted open pit mine. Broadcast seeding method can also be used to revegetate the disturbed reclaimed areas. The Project Monitor shall be selecting the appropriate method that can achieve the desired success rate necessary for minimizing visual impacts, erosion control, and slope stabilization purposes.

Hydroseeding of sloped areas is the most advantageous method of seed placement due to the many additives which may be added to the seed mix matrix. The most beneficial additives for this site are the mulch, which provides for moisture retention and a reasonable level of protection from predation, and soil stabilizers, which provide for instant protection from soil erosion and sedimentation. The seedlings, however, will remain open to predation by rabbits and other small wildlife. Currently there is no practical method for the protection of seedlings from predation.

Test Plots

Vegetation trials (test plots) will be conducted on the first area to be abandoned by mining operations as required by CCR § 3705. See Mining Plan for location of Test Plot. The test plots shall be situated on a minimum of 15 feet square area. The initial seeding application shall be of the specified seed mix; the seed shall be applied with a matrix of mulch and stabilizers by the hydroseed process. Supplemental irrigation will not be used, as it may encourage non-native species that will compete with the target native plant

community. After application of the seeds, a monitoring program shall be initiated as described below, and remedial actions are recommended if necessary. (See California Office of Mine Reclamation publications for additional guidelines on test plot setup and monitoring).

4.11.1 REVEGETATION SEED MIX

Upon cessation of specific mining operations, revegetation practices will be pursued using the stated seed mixes and seed which will match or exceed the indicated specifications as to purity and germination rates (see below). It is important to note that the **vegetative coverage**, density, and **species richness anticipated** represent approximate natural conditions. Upon achieving these goals, erosion of soil should be at or below that which would occur under natural conditions.

Seeding will take place between November and January to take advantage of winter precipitation. Planting at this time of year will take advantage of rainfall for germination and establishment. Reclaimed areas will be clearly staked and flagged to eliminate additional disturbance from ongoing operations.

Seed Mix for Slopes:

1. Seed mix: Slopes
   Available through S&S Seeds, (805) 684-0436
2. **Table 2: Revegetation Seed Mix**

Common Plant Name	*Species Name*	Seeding Rate (lbs. /acre)	Hydro-seed rate	Min. % PLS
California sagebrush	*Artemisia californica*	2.00	4.0	15
Brittlebush	*Encelia farinosa*	2.00	4.0	20
California buckwheat	*Eriogonum fasciculatum*	4.00	8.0	10
Black Sage	*Salvia mellifera*	3.00	6.0	50
Small six-week fescue	*Vulpia microstachys*	8.00	16.0	85
Tree cover	*Trifolium ciliolatum*	4.00	8.0	85

Notes: 1) Seeding Rate is pure live seed or equivalent; Min. % PLS (Pure Live Seed) = Seed Purity x Germination Rate
2) Hydroseeding will be applied with a minimum of 2000 lbs/acre wood fiber mulch applied separately on top of the seed
3) Hand broad cast seed will be applied via soil raking, or chain-dragging with tractor. The seed mix will be followed by applying 3000lbs. per acre of weed free stock to be track walked.

Source: S & S Seeds

The seed mix recommendations reflect native species, as applicable, that are found now on the site. The goals of the revegetation plan are:

1. Minimize visual impacts.

2. Provide erosion control protection to the slopes for immediate and long-term vegetation establishment.

3. To stabilize permanent graded slopes within the project.

4.11.2 SOIL PLANTING CONDITION

A soils report have been provided identifying the type of soil found in the area. Because the site will be reclaimed and filled in over time with recycled fill material, it is difficult to determine the extent of the soil planting conditions conducive for high success rate. However, prior to the start of the revegetation process the Project Monitor shall coordinate with designated personnel to take soil samples in the proposed revegetation areas to determine the condition of the soil. The soil samples will be forwarded to soils lab/agronomists for testing. The results from the lab/argronomist will determine and recommend what fertilizers and other soil amendments may need to be added to propose soil condition before any planting/revegetation occurs. Ripping, disking, and other means shall be used in highly compacted areas to loosen up the soil and to establish a suitable root zone in preparation for planting.

The landscaper and botanist designated to re-vegetate the slope areas will apply the revegetation techniques as described in the monitoring and revegetation plan to achieve the proper success rate. Soil analysis and other techniques will be conducted as deemed necessary during the revegetation process to modify and/or determine a better suitable planting condition should the revegetation plan yield poor results.

4.11.3 IRRIGATION PLAN

Water supply to the site is limited to an existing offsite well. Water is pumped to onsite storage tanks for use with the mining and reclamation operation. Since the site is not in close proximity to any existing water pressure distribution pipelines, the site will be manually irrigated. Water trucks or hand water will be used to irrigate the slopes as necessary during the revegetation process. There will be limited use of temporary irrigation and fertilizers as native seeds are tolerant to existing temperatures, precipitation, and soil conditions. The average precipitation in the area should be sufficient for seed germination and root establishment of native species. No irrigation pipelines, both temporary and permanent, are proposed within the reclamation site.

Irrigation is to be used solely for the purpose of establishing the plants at the restoration site and is of a temporary nature at the direction of the Project Monitor. The goal of the irrigation program is to obtain germination and growth with the least amount of irrigation. Frequent irrigation encourages weed invasion and leaches nutrients from the soil.

The critical period for irrigation is during the first winter and early spring following planting. During this time, roots are not well established and an unseasonable drought can cause high mortality. During dry periods between plant installation and mid-April, the Contractor will regularly inspect soil moisture.

If irrigation is used, the owner/operator must demonstrate that the vegetation has been self-sustaining without irrigation for a minimum of two (2) years prior to release of the financial assurances, unless an artificially maintained landscape is consistent with the approved end use.

4.12 MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Annual inspections of the operation will monitor compliance with the approved Reclamation Plan, specifically the construction of the finished slopes and hydroseeding of applicable finished slopes no longer impacted by the mining operation, and other reclamation efforts in accordance with SMARA and County Reclamation Plan approval conditions and mitigation measures.

The site will be fenced with posted signs as needed during the progression of mining operations occurring near the perimeter of the site. Fencing will be maintained, where needed, to assure public safety. The reclaimed site area will be monitored and maintained until performance standards are met.

4.12.1 PROJECT OVERSIGHT, MONITOR AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Prior to the start of the revegetation process, the mining operator shall coordinate with and designate a "Project Monitor" for the site. The Project Monitor will be responsible for overseeing and monitoring of the revegetation process and will supervise all contractors and maintenance personnel to ensure the success of the revegetation program for the site. He will monitor all aspects of the program in an effort to detect any problems at an early state and initiate counter measures as necessary. Potential problems could arise from irrigation technique failures, erosion, competition from weeds, and unacceptable levels of disease and predation.

For a period of 120 days following completion of the planting installation, the landscape contractor, under the supervision of the Project Monitor, will be responsible for the care of the plantings. The purpose of the establishment period is to ensure continuity between the installation of the plant material and its short-term maintenance. The Contractor's presence during this period is proven to increase Project success. The Contractor will be able to control the spread of weed species and identify any efforts necessary to ensure the health and survival of the plantings.

Following the 120-day establishment period the project will be evaluated for health of plant material, and if judged satisfactory by the owner or Project Monitor, the establishment period will be considered concluded, and the long-term habitat maintenance program will begin. A different Contractor may implement this period of maintenance; the Project Monitor, however, will continue to review and report on the Project's success. All reports of inspections and weed control implementation shall be part of the annual revegetation monitoring and be kept on file by the Project Monitor or operator.

4.12.2 GENERAL MAINTENANCE

The Project Monitor and/or Contractor will perform the following tasks as general maintenance duties:

- Plant Inspection
- Irrigation Water Volume and Frequency
- General Irrigation System Inspection
- Trash and Debris Removal
- Weed Control
- Reseeding

4.12.2.1 PLANT INSPECTION

The Project Monitor will monitor and inspect the seed mix to ensure compliance with the revegetation planting criteria and the placement of the hydroseeding to permanent slope areas within the site.

4.12.2.2 IRRIGATION

The Project Monitor and/or Contractor will perform regular inspection as necessary to ensure that the revegetated areas have sufficient water to allow seeds to geminate and establish root growth. Note that irrigation methods employed shall attempt to mimic wet rainfall years by incorporating evenly spaced, infrequent applications of water.

4.12.2.3 TRASH AND DEBRIS REMOVAL

The Project Monitor and/or Contractor will perform regular inspection as necessary to remove trash and debris from the site and specifically from within the proposed revegetation areas.

4.12.2.4 WEED CONTROL

Weed eradication will be conducted as necessary to minimize competition that could prevent the establishment of native species. The crucial period for weed control is the first two years of project establishment. As weeds become evident, they should be immediately removed by hand or controlled with an appropriate herbicide as determined by the Project Monitor or Biologist/Botanist. Non-native invasive species (weeds) can compete with native plant species for available moisture and nutrients and consequently interfere with revegetation of the site. Consult with qualified biologist/botanist to determine weed or non-native species of concern at the site. These non-native species may include the following.

Bromus diandrus	Ripgut Brome (common)
B. madritensis	Red Brome (common)
Salsola spp.	Russian Thistle (common)

Brassica spp.	Mustards (common)
Ammannia spp.	Redstems (common)
Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow Star Thistle (common)

Weed control shall occur monthly for the first 24 months. The occurrence of weeds on site shall be monitored by visual inspection by the Project Monitor or Biologist/Botanist. The Project Monitor may contact the maintenance Contractor for any required weed work. All maintenance Contractor personnel will be trained to distinguish weed species from native vegetation.

No areas will be allowed to have more than 25 percent of the ground cover provided by non-native plant species. This will allow the native seeds to grow and dominate the revegetation area and ensure that the revegetation success criteria can be met. Reports of inspections and weed control implementation shall be part of the annual revegetation monitoring and kept on file by the operator.

4.12.2.5 RESEEDING

If there are any areas where inadequate seed establishment has taken place, these areas will be reseeded on an annual basis, which shall be done between November 1st and March 30th to take advantage of the winter rainy season.

4.12.3 MONITOR AND REPORTING

Monitoring is designed to evaluate the success of the seeding procedures and subsequent native plant growth over time and to implement contingency measures in the event the specified performance criteria are not achieved. Pursuant to CCR § 3705(j) and (m), the success of reclamation will be monitored annually until performance standards are met. Monitoring reports will be produced annually summarizing the monitoring results, recommending any required remedial action (e.g. weed removal, reseeding, or erosion control), and evaluating whether the revegetation project is trending toward success as outlined in the Revegetation Plan. Once revegetation success criteria are met, a final report will be prepared confirming attainment of successful revegetation and furnished to appropriate agency for review.

4.12.3.1 QUALITATIVE MONITORING

The Project Monitor shall coordinate with a qualified biologist or botanist to conduct qualitative monitoring on a bi-monthly basis for the first 18 months, and then quarterly thereafter for the remainder of the monitoring period. Qualitative surveys, consisting of a general site walkover and habitat characterization, will be completed during each monitoring visit. General observations, such as fitness and health of the planted species, pest problems, weed establishment, mortality, and drought stress, will be noted in each site walkover. The biologist or botanist will determine remedial measures necessary to facilitate compliance with performance standards.

4.12.3.2 QUANTITATIVE MONITORING

Percent vegetative coverage measurements will be based on native species only; non-native plant species will be recorded but not counted as cover relative to the performance standards. This monitoring will include documentation of survivorship of plant species, plant density, plant diversity, and coverage per specified area. If the survival and cover requirements have not been met, the Project Monitor or applicant is responsible for replacement plantings to achieve these requirements. Monitoring will assess the attainment of annual and final success criteria and identify the need to implement contingency measure in the event of failure. Monitoring methods include an annual census of dead and/or declining plant stock, and visual estimates of cover, as well as field sampling techniques that are based in accordance with the methodology developed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). These sampling methods could include quadrat, transect, random, distance method, and photograph sampling. The Project Monitor or Botanist shall determine the appropriate sampling method in order to produce the 80% confidence level as required under SMARA's Performance Standards for Revegetation.

Random Transect Sampling method can be used for this project's revegetation monitoring program. The following procedure shall be used for random Transect Sampling method.

1) Identify a 50 square-meter (minimum) plot area location for the transect line within the revegetation area.
2) Measure and quantify the number of point hits along the transect line based on the following indicators:
    a. Bare ground – include rocks, woody debris, litter, etc.
    b. Plant cover
    c. Vegetation composition – relative cover of all species found in the line-point intercept
    d. Plant species
    e. Species richness
    f. Non-native ivasive plant species
    g. Vegetation height
    h. Other applicable data in accordance with methodology developed by CNPS
3) Record all data and document
4) Determine if additional action is needed to meet the objectives and standards required by SMARA. If needed, document the modification to revegetation program and implement changes accordingly.

4.12.4 REVEGETATION PERFORMANCE AND SUCCESS CRITERIA

Success criteria will be based on the ability to protect the site from long-term erosion and to stabilize the graded slopes. To better achieve revegetation success remedial action can be taken. Remedial actions include removing invasive weed species and/or reseeding.

Acceptable performance standards for the proposed reclamation site are based on a 30% cover by native perennial species to ensure adequate stabilization of the graded slope

areas, provide erosion protection, and minimize visual impacts of bare ground. The density and diversity of the vegetation will be based on 16 native perennials per 50 square-meter transect and 5 species of native perennials per 50 square-meter transect, respectively. The sampling size shall be selected such that it provides an 80% confidence level minimum asrequired under SMARA's Performance Standards for Revegetation.

Table 3 – Recommended Revegetation Performance Criteria

Native Cover Seed Mix	
Goal	Native vegetation attaining similar cover, density, and composition as nearby areas capable of self regeneration and minimize visual impacts
Performance Criteria	*Overall Cover:* 30 percent cover by native perennial species *Density:* 16 native perennials per 50 square-meter transect*Species Richness:* 5 species of native perennials per 50 square-meter transect
Contingency Action	Reseed if coverage, densities and/or diversity of plants are low.
Weeds/Invasive Species	
Goal	Less than 25 percent of any 20 square foot area.
Performance Criteria	Weeds present in the revegetation area will be removed if more than 25 percent of any 20 square foot of the area is occupied by weeds greater than six inches in height.
Contingency Action	Remove manually and spray cut stems of large invasive species, such as castor bean or fennel with Roundup.

*No single species shall constitute more than 50% of the vegetative cover.

4.13 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Beginning January 1, 2005, in compliance with Board Orders R8-2002-0011 and R9-2004-001, projects submitted within the western region of the unincorporated area of Riverside County for discretionary approval will be required to comply with the Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff (WQMP). The WQMP addresses post-development water quality impacts from new development or redevelopment projects.

Based on the County checklist for Identifying Projects Requiring a Project-Specific WQMP, this Reclamation Plan does not fall into any of the proposed development categories and therefore will not be required to prepare and submit a Project-Specific WQMP. (See **Appendix I** for Project-Specific WQMP checklist)

4.14 RECLAMATION ASSURANCE

Prior to commencement of the proposed project expansion activities, an updated FACE and a financial assurance mechanism will be reviewed and approved by the County of Riverside and in accordance with CCR § 3702. Financial assurance will be provided in the form of a corporate surety (letter of credit or bond) posted by 71-91, LLC. Surety amounts will be based on the estimated cost to reclaim the disturbed acreage and will be

reviewed annually through the annual report prepared for the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology.

4.15 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

I certify that the information in this Reclamation Plan is correct, to the best of my knowledge, and that all of the owners of possessory interest in the property in question have been notified of the planned operation and potential uses of the land after reclamation. I also certify that I am authorized on behalf of 71-91, LLC to accept responsibility for reclaiming the mined lands described and submitted herein and in conformance with the applicable requirements of Articles 1 and 9 (commencing with Sections 3500 et. seq. and 3700 et. seq., respectively) of Chapter 8 of Division 2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act commencing with Section 2710 et. seq., and with any modifications requested by the County of Riverside as conditions of approval.

_____
Signature of Applicant or Representative

Executed on _____, 20____

_____
Print Name Title

SOURCES CONSULTED

Mineral Land Classification of the Temescal Valley Area, Riverside County, California, Special Report 165, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, 1991

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA," California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation, 2004.

IFCI Environmental Consultants, Draft Criteria Refinement of July 2014.

LSA, Plant Species Habitat Assessment for Saddleback Motorsports Project, November 2013.

Terrestrial Solutions, Soils Reports of April 2015.

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM: INITIAL STUDY

Environmental Assessment (E.A.) Number: 42672
Project Case Type (s) and Number(s): RCL00113R1
Lead Agency Name: County of Riverside Planning Department
Address: P.O. Box 1409, Riverside, CA 92502-1409
Contact Person: Matt Straite
Telephone Number: (951)955-8631
Applicant's Name: 71-91 LLC
Applicant's Address: 4010 W. Chandler Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92704

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Project Description: Reclamation Plan No. 113 Revision No. 1, Amended No. 1 proposes to revise the existing surface mining permit (RCL113) to decrease the previous mining limits from 62.2 acres to 23.7 acres and increase the previous reclamation limits from 67.2 acres to 133.0 acres and continue annual extraction of sand material at a maximum handling rate of 500,000 tons, with an estimated annual mining commodity of 0.3 million tons (sand) and 0.2 million tons (aggregate). In addition, the Amendment proposes to permit an estimated 250,000 tons annually in site recycling (processing and crushing) of asphalt, concrete and other inert fill material. The recycling is considered part of the reclamation because it provides materials to help fill the site for the future use. The applicant is additionally proposing that the Board officially determine the vested rights for the property with the revised reclamation plan.

B. Type of Project: Site Specific ☒; Countywide ☐; Community ☐; Policy ☐.

C. Total Project Area: 162.3 Gross Acres

Industrial Acres: 162 **Lots:** **Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area:** **Est. No. of Employees:**
Other:

D. Assessor's Parcel No(s): 101-040-005, 101-040-006, 101-040-007, 101-040-008, 101-040-009

E. Street References: Westerly of State Route 71, northerly of the Santa Ana River Trail and State Route 91.

F. Section, Township & Range Description or reference/attach a Legal Description: TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, SECTION 19

G. Brief description of the existing environmental setting of the project site and its surroundings: The Prado Pit is located approximately 0.5 miles North of State route 91 and West of State Route 71. The project site is dominated by non-native grassland and disturbed coastal sage scrub. The ongoing mining and reclamation plan propose to grade a majority of the site thereby leaving no significant vegetation communities within the active mining and reclamation areas. Wildlife species observed on the site include communities commonly found in disturbed coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland communities.

The Prado Pit area has undergone sand and gravel mining since the early 1960's. Therefore, the original topography is no longer discernable. The site's current topography creates a bowl shape configuration. Active mining has not occurred at the site in the past approximately 15

years. There have been however, soil import activities at the sited in the two primary canyon areas. Therefore, the site currently has an abundance of miscellaneous manmade fills.

II. APPLICABLE GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REGULATIONS

A. General Plan Elements/Policies:

1. **Land Use:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Land Use Element.
2. **Circulation:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Circulation Element.
3. **Multipurpose Open Space:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Multipurpose Open Space Element.
4. **Safety:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Safety Element.
5. **Noise:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Noise Element.
6. **Housing:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Housing Element.
7. **Air Quality:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Air Quality Element.
8. **Healthy Communities:** The project is consistent with the policies of the Healthy Communities Element.

B. General Plan Area Plan(s): Temescal Canyon Area Plan

C. Foundation Component(s): Open Space (OS)

D. Land Use Designation(s): Mineral Resources (OS-MIN)

E. Overlay(s), if any: N/A

F. Policy Area(s), if any: N/A

G. Adjacent and Surrounding:

1. **Area Plan(s):** Temescal Canyon
2. **Foundation Component(s):** Open Space (OS) to the south, east and north, County of San Bernardino to the west.
3. **Land Use Designation(s):** Open Space: Conservation (OS-C) to the south, east and north, County of San Bernardino to the west.
4. **Overlay(s), if any:** N/A
5. **Policy Area(s), if any:** N/A

H. Adopted Specific Plan Information

1. **Name and Number of Specific Plan, if any:** N/A

2. **Specific Plan Planning Area, and Policies, if any:** N/A

I. **Existing Zoning:** Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A).

J. **Proposed Zoning, if any:** N/A

K. **Adjacent and Surrounding Zoning:** Controlled Development (5-Acre Minimum) (W-2-5) to the north and east, Watercourse, Watershed and Conservation Area (W-1) to the south and County of San Bernardino to the west.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below (x) would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Recreation
☐ Agriculture & Forest Resources	☐ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Transportation / Traffic
☒ Air Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Utilities / Service Systems
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Other:
☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Other:
☐ Geology / Soils	☐ Population / Housing	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Public Services	

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

A PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/NEGATIVE DECLARATION WAS NOT PREPARED
☐ I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project, described in this document, have been made or agreed to by the project proponent. **A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.

A PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/NEGATIVE DECLARATION WAS PREPARED
☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, **NO NEW ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION IS REQUIRED** because (a) all potentially significant effects of the proposed project have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable legal standards, (b) all potentially significant effects of the proposed project have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, (c) the proposed project will not result in any new significant environmental effects not identified in the earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, (d) the proposed project will not substantially increase the severity of the environmental effects identified in the earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, (e) no considerably different mitigation measures have been identified and (f) no mitigation measures found infeasible have become feasible.
☐ I find that although all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable legal standards, some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in California Code of Regulations, Section 15162

exist. An **ADDENDUM** to a previously-certified EIR or Negative Declaration has been prepared and will be considered by the approving body or bodies.

☐ I find that at least one of the conditions described in California Code of Regulations, Section 15162 exist, but I further find that only minor additions or changes are necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation; therefore a **SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required that need only contain the information necessary to make the previous EIR adequate for the project as revised.

☐ I find that at least one of the following conditions described in California Code of Regulations, Section 15162, exist and a **SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required: (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; (2) Substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any the following:(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR or negative declaration;(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives; or,(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR or negative declaration would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives.

Signature	Date
Matt Straite Printed Name	For Steve Weiss AICP, Director

V. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000-21178.1), this Initial Study has been prepared to analyze the proposed project to determine any potential significant impacts upon the environment that would result from construction and implementation of the project. In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Section 15063, this Initial Study is a preliminary analysis prepared by the Lead Agency, the County of Riverside, in consultation with other jurisdictional agencies, to determine whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an Environmental Impact Report is required for the proposed project. The purpose of this Initial Study is to inform the decision-makers, affected agencies, and the public of potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AESTHETICS Would the project				
1. Scenic Resources				
a) Have a substantial effect upon a scenic highway corridor within which it is located?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings and unique or landmark features; obstruct any prominent scenic vista or view open to the public; or result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure C-9 "Scenic Highways"

Findings of Fact:

a) The site is partially visible from the State Route 71. The freeway is adjacent to the mine site and runs along the easterly property line. Portions of the mining operation and site are buffered and not visible to motorists traveling along SR-71 due to a large ridge that runs along the mine site's easterly property line. The mine site is not visible from the existing residential development to the southwest since the development is situated at an elevation considerably lower than the mine site. Also, the mine site is unique in that the site's current topography creates a bowl shape configuration that shields the site from view resulting from the past mining activities.

b) The proposed Project site impact areas comprise existing aggregate mining operations and do not contain any scenic resources. Areas not currently impacted by mining but that would be impacted by future mining activities also do not comprise a scenic resource. The Project site and off-site impact areas do not contain any visually prominent trees, rock outcroppings, or other unique or landmark features.

Furthermore, the proposed Project includes a Reclamation Plan that would remediate all deleterious visual effects associated with the site under both existing and proposed conditions. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

2. Mt. Palomar Observatory b) Interfere with the nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory, as protected through Riverside County Ordinance No. 655?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: GIS database, Ord. No. 655 (Regulating Light Pollution)

Findings of Fact:

a) The project site is not located in an area that is protected by Ord. No. 655.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed.

Monitoring: No monitoring needed.

3. Other Lighting Issues b) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Expose residential property to unacceptable light levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: On-site Inspection, Project Application Materials (Exhibit C).

Findings of Fact:

b) The mine site is not visible from the existing residential development to the southwest since the development is situated at an elevation considerably lower than the mine site.

c) The proposed project does not include the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed.

Monitoring: No monitoring needed.

AGRICULTURE & FOREST RESOURCES Would the project				
4. Agriculture b) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing agricultural zoning, agricultural use or with land subject to a Williamson Act contract or land within a Riverside County Agricultural Preserve?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Cause development of non-agricultural uses within 300 feet of agriculturally zoned property (Ordinance No. 625 "Right-to-Farm")?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-2 "Agricultural Resources," GIS database, and Project Application Materials.

Findings of Fact:

a-d) the site is not designated as Prime or Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance. No Williamson act contracts exist on the subject property. Mining operations are known to have occurred since the early 60's on the subject property. The proposed project (sand and aggregate mining activities) is being pursued in accordance with reclamation plan requirements for the subject property.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed.

Monitoring: No monitoring needed.

AIR QUALITY Would the project				
5. Air Quality Impacts				
b) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Expose sensitive receptors which are located within 1 mile of the project site to project substantial point source emissions?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Involve the construction of a sensitive receptor located within one mile of an existing substantial point source emitter?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, Amended Reclamation Plan No. 113 – Prado Pit Plant **Air Quality Study**

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The proposed project, which would amend the Reclamation Plan (N. 113) and thus continue operations at the site in the future, would not generate population, housing, or employment growth; subsequently the project would not result in more emissions than anticipated by the

AQMP. Additionally, the permittee shall comply with all applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) rules and regulations, including but not limited to, New Source Review Regulations, Standards of Performance for Asphaltic Concrete Plants, Rule 403 for fugitive dust, and PM10 requirements. The project would be consistent with the AQMP; impacts would be less than significant.

c-e) The majority of project-related emissions would be due to truck trips to and from the site. Overall emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for ROG, CO, SO2, PM10, or PM2.5; however, NOx emissions would exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Because NOx emissions would exceed SCAQMD thresholds, Mitigation Measure 10.Planning.36 would be required during operations of the proposed project. With incorporation of this mitigation measure, operational emissions including NOx would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

CO emissions are a function of vehicle idling time, meteorological conditions, and traffic flow. Under certain extreme meteorological conditions, CO concentrations near a congested roadway or intersection may reach unhealthful levels (i.e., adversely affecting residents, school children, hospital patients, the elderly, etc.).

The Basin is in attainment of state and federal CO standards and has been for several years. Three major control programs have contributed to the reduced per-vehicle CO emissions: exhaust standards, cleaner burning fuels, and motor vehicle inspection and maintenance programs. At the Mira Loma Van Buren monitoring station, the maximum 8-hour CO level recorded since 2012 was 1.95 parts per million (ppm), 78% lower than the 9 ppm state and federal 8-hour standard (data for 2013 and 2014 was insufficient to determine the value).

Although CO is not expected to be a major air quality concern in Riverside County, elevated CO levels can occur at or near intersections that experience severe traffic congestion. A project's localized air quality impact is considered significant if the additional CO emissions resulting from the project create a "hot spot" where the California 1-hour standards of 20.0 ppm or the 8- hour standard of 9 ppm is exceeded. This typically occurs at severely congested intersections.

CARB recommends screening for possible elevated CO levels at severely congested intersections experiencing levels of service E or F with project traffic where a significant project traffic impact may occur. The SCAQMD recommends a quantified assessment of CO hot spots when a project increases the volume to capacity ratio (also called the intersection capacity utilization) by 0.02 (2%) for any intersection with an existing LOS D or worse (SCAQMD, 2003). Based on the anticipated truck traffic (100 truck trips daily to the site for all operations), no CO hotspot analysis would be warranted and impacts would be less than significant.

Toxic Air Contaminants.

As described above, the proposed project would not emit toxic air contaminants (TACs) and is not located within 500 feet of a freeway (the site is approximately 2,800 feet from Interstate 15) or an urban road with more than 100,000 vehicles per day (it is anticipated that roughly 100 truck trips would be made daily to the site for all operations 3). The primary concern is the effect of diesel exhaust particulates, a toxic air contaminant, on sensitive uses such as residences. The primary sources of diesel exhaust particulates are heavy-duty trucks that utilize the interstate freeway system and locomotives traveling along a rail line. The site is not located within 500 feet of either a highway or a rail line. Therefore, the project site would not

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

be anticipated to be affected by TACs such as diesel exhaust particulates. Further, the site is not located within 1,000 feet of a distribution center, port or rail yard and is not located within 300 feet of a gas station or dry cleaners. Therefore this 3 Trip information provided via personal communication with Steve Sukut, October 2014. Project would not result in TACs that affect other nearby sensitive receptor. There would be no impact related to TACs.

f) The proposed project would involve the continued operation of the Prado Pit mining site. This type of use would not be expected to generate objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. Mining and concrete and asphalt recycling land uses are not included on Figure 5-5, Land Uses Associated with Odor Complaints, of the 1993 SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook. Additionally, the project would comply with County requirements applicable to maintenance of trash areas to minimize potential odors. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. There would be no impact related to objectionable odors.

Mitigation: Condition of Approval 10.Planning.36 explains that the following shall be implemented during operations to minimize emissions of NOx associated with offroad diesel equipment operating on the project site including the loader and dozer.

- Heavy-duty diesel-powered equipment shall be compliant with federally mandated clean diesel engines (EPA Tier 3 or 4) shall be utilized wherever feasible.
- Contractors shall minimize equipment idling time throughout operations. Engines shall be turned off if idling would be for more than five minutes.
- Equipment engines shall be maintained in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturers' specifications.
- The number of pieces of equipment operating simultaneously shall be minimized.
- Contractors shall use alternatively fueled construction equipment (such as compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or electric) when feasible.
- The engine size of diesel operational equipment shall be the minimum practical size.

Monitoring: the conditions of approval are monitored through the building and safety plan check process and the annul mine inspections.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the project				
6. Wildlife & Vegetation				
b) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any endangered, or threatened species, as listed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (Sections 670.2 or 670.5) or in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (Sections 17.11 or 17.12)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Wildlife Service?				
e) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: GIS database, WRCMSHCP and/or CVMSHCP, On-site Inspection, Application Exhibit C

Findings of Fact:

a,b and g) This project is located within Group B of Criteria Area Cell No. 1520 of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and as such, would be subject to complete a HANS review. However, since the project site has been in existence for over 40 years and considered as a locally important resource and situated on land designated as Mineral Resource Zone 2 (as defined in Section 4.2.2 of Western Riverside County MSHCP EIR), the project site therefore qualifies as an exemption to HANS review and will not be affected under the MSHCP implementation. Therefore, this project fulfills these requirements.

c-d) Wildlife species observed on the project site include those species commonly observed within coastal sage scrub and nonnative grassland communities which includes birds, reptiles, and mammals, none of which are Federally and/or State designated Rare,Threatened or Endangered species based on spring surveys performed in 2014.

e-f) There are no riparian areas located within the proposed mining and reclamation areas. The site has been mined since the 1960s thereby altering the land forms to the topographic conditions that currently exist today.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project				
7. Historic Resources				
b) Alter or destroy an historic site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Cause a substantial adverse change in the	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5?				

Source: On-site Inspection, Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact:

a-b)The proposed Project site impact areas have been disturbed over the past 50 +/-years, and no archaeological resources have previously been identified during such disturbance. In addition, and according to the Riverside County Land Information System (RCLIS), the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not identified within an area containing sensitive archaeological resources. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any adverse impacts to any archaeological sites, nor would it cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

8. Archaeological Resources				
a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site.	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials, Public Resources Code 21074

Findings of Fact:

a & b) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas have been disturbed over the past 50 +/-years, and no archaeological resources have previously been identified during such disturbance.
In addition, and according to the Riverside County Land Information System (RCLIS), the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not identified within an area containing sensitive archaeological resources. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any adverse impacts to any archaeological sites, nor would it cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

c) The potential exists that human remains may be unearthed during grading and excavation activities associated with future mining activities. However, in the event that human remains are discovered during ground disturbing activities, the Project would be required to comply with the applicable provisions of California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code
§5097 et. seq. Mandatory compliance with these provisions of California state law would ensure that impacts to human remains, if unearthed during future mining activities, are appropriately treated, thereby reducing potential impacts to a level below significance.

d) There are no religious or sacred uses occurring within the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. The Project area has largely been disturbed by on-going mining activities for approximately 35 years. Accordingly, no impact to religious or sacred uses would occur.

e) The project site does not contain any tribal cultural resources as defined in Public Resources Code 21074. Additionally, Pursuant to State Assembly Bill 52 (AB-52), all Tribes located within the historical extent of the project were notified on July 24, 2015. At the time this study was completed no request for consultation had been received.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

9. Paleontological Resources a) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, or site, or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-8 "Paleontological Sensitivity"

Findings of Fact:

According to Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-8, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are located within an area determined to have a "High" potential for uncovering paleontological resources. However, the project site has endured disturbance associated with mining activities over the past 50+/- years and no archaeological resources have previously been identified during such disturbance. In addition, there are no unique geologic features within the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resources, site, or unique geologic feature, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project				
10. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or County Fault Hazard Zones a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death?				
b) Be subject to rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-2 "Earthquake Fault Study Zones," GIS database, Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or County Fault Hazard Zones.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

11. Liquefaction Potential Zone a) Be subject to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-3 "Generalized Liquefaction"; Riverside County Land Information System (RCLIS), Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

According to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-3 "Generalized Liquefaction" no potential for liquefaction exists.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

12. Ground-shaking Zone a) Be subject to strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-4 "Earthquake-Induced Slope Instability Map," and Figures S-13 through S-21 (showing General Ground Shaking Risk) Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a) Based on review by the county geologist the principal seismic hazard that could affect the project site is ground shaking resulting from an earthquake occurring along several major

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

active or potentially active faults in Southern California, with the closest fault (Chino Fault) located 0.5 miles east of the project site. The proposed project does not include any new construction or changes in existing operations. The existing facility will remain as-built. No physical changes to the project site are proposed that could expose people or structures to strong seismic ground shaking.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

13. Landslide Risk a) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, collapse, or rockfall hazards?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: On-site Inspection, Riverside County General Plan Figure S-5 "Regions Underlain by Steep Slope"; Project Application Materials (Exhibit C), Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a) There are no significant landslides within the limits of the property since the bedding with the fine grained landslide prone units are dipping steeply to the north, which is neutral or into the direction that most of the slopes face. Large deep seated land sliding was unlikely due to the nature of the underlying bedrock conditions. Also see section 16 for more detail.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

14. Ground Subsidence a) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in ground subsidence?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-7 "Documented Subsidence Areas Map"; RCLIS, Project Application Materials (Exhibit C), Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a) According to the Riverside County General Plan Figure S-7 "Documented Subsidence Areas Map" the project site is not located in a geologic area that is susceptible to subsidence.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

15. Other Geologic Hazards a) Be subject to geologic hazards, such as seiche, mudflow, or volcanic hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: On-site Inspection, RCLIS, Project Application Materials (Exhibit C), Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a) The geotechnical review of the project site found that although Prado dam is located within a few hundred feet of the site, the site is generally higher in elevation than the dam structure and therefore, the site is not susceptible to seiches or other similar seismic hazards related to large bodies of water. No impact will occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

16. Slopes a) Change topography or ground surface relief features?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create cut or fill slopes greater than 2:1 or higher than 10 feet?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in grading that affects or negates subsurface sewage disposal systems?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riv. Co. 800-Scale Slope Maps, Project Application Materials (Exhibit C), Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a-b)The mining plan (MP) proposes 2:1 slopes along the south canyon wall of the northern canyon area in the same general location as previous mining operations. The proposed north facing cut slope that tops out in the central portion of the north canyon is up to 60 feet in height. The south facing cut slope that starts near the northern property line will be excavated at a 2:1 inclination is nearly 220 feet in height to an upper bench. These cut slopes will expose bedrock that is massive with rare bedding. The rare bedding within the bedrock strikes north-south to northeast southwest with gentle to moderate dips to the south and southeast, respectively. This means that 60-foot high slope will likely expose into-slope bedding and the 220-foot high slope will likely expose bedding that is parallel to slightly out-of slope. The current and abundant outcrops do not indicate weak bedding planes in this area. Slope stability analyses

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

were conducted for this slope assuming massive bedrock conditions. The analyses are presented in Appendix B of the Geotechnical Review. The analyses indicate that this temporary slope will have a factor of safety in excess of 1.5 for static conditions and 1.1 for seismic conditions. The slope stability analysis and the into-slope bedding, therefore, indicate that the proposed slopes that will be generated as part of the MP are expected to be stable as designed.

c) Sewage disposal services are not available to the site. Sewage disposal is handled through on-site septic systems or portal potties.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

17. Soils				
a) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1802.3.2 of the California Building Code (2007), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service Soil Surveys, Project Application Materials (Exhibit C), On-site Inspection

Findings of Fact:

a) The fill and native soils are susceptible to erosion from wind and rain, however, the surficial native soil, colluvial and alluvial deposits have mostly been removed from the site except along the perimeter where mining operations have not been performed. The bedrock is indurated sufficiently that it is not highly erodible.

b) The sandstone bedrock units present at the site have generally low expansive characteristic due to the high sand content of the soils.

c) The project site would not have soils incapable of adequately supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water since most of the site has been previously mined and any surficial or shallow failures would have been removed by past grading operations.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

18. Erosion	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Change deposition, siltation, or erosion that may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake?				
b) Result in any increase in water erosion either on or off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service Soil Surveys, Project Application Materials (Exhibit C), Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a-b) Water erosion has been controlled in the past since the site is isolated. There are also a series of desilting basins throughout the site. The mouth of the northern canyon area is near the site entrance and therefore, has been easily maintained and water flow is directed toward desilting basins prior to removal offsite. The canyons areas along the southern boundaries are protected from sedimentation by the use of existing sedimentation basins and a ridgeline that separates most of the site from these offsite areas. The proposed reclamation plan will have enhanced erosion control measures compared to current conditions including additional erosion control basins.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

19. Wind Erosion and Blowsand from project either on or off site. a) Be impacted by or result in an increase in wind erosion and blowsand, either on or off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-8 "Wind Erosion Susceptibility Map," Ord. No. 460, Article XV & Ord. No. 484,

Findings of Fact:

a) According to the Riverside County General Plan Figure S-8 "Wind Erosion Susceptibility Map," the project site is located in an area of "Low" Wind Erosion Susceptibility. As required by the State Board, the proposed mining/grading operation shall be in compliance with current NPDES permit regulations. The project shall implement all necessary Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to reduce or prevent erosion and sedimentation from leaving the mining site as dictated by the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Riverside County Ordinances No.484 and 460, Article XV.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Would the project

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
20. Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials, Prado Pit Plant- Amended Reclamation Plan No.113 Green House Gas Study, November 2014 (GHG Study)

Findings of Fact:

a) The project would generate approximately 803 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions per year. Such emissions would not exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management District's recommended threshold of significance for greenhouse gas emissions. As such, the proposed project would be consistent with the goals of AB32. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative GHG emissions and climate change would not be significant.

b) Neither the State of California, Riverside County, nor the South coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has adopted quantitative significance thresholds for GHG emissions that would apply the proposed project.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the project				
21. Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Source: Project Application Materials (Exhibit C)

Findings of Fact:

a-e) At the reclamation stage, the site and its operations are not anticipated to produce or discharge any contamination into the environment. The extraction of materials mined on the site does not involve the use of any chemicals or require water to process to the material after it has been mined.
The asphalt and concrete recycling operation also does not produce any waste material. The broken asphalt and concrete and inert fill material brought into the site will be stockpile and crushed onsite and separate in stockpiles for use as fill material and base material for proposed access roads and fill areas. The processed fill material should consist of clean, structural quality, compactible materials and should be relatively free of trash, debris or other objectionable materials. Refer to Geotechnical Report for additional recommendations on fill placement and grading.
No other waste material are generated from the mine and inert fill recycling operation. The operation does not require offsite disposal of waste material. Should waste material be anticipated for the site, the operator shall properly handle the material and/or properly dispose of the material in accordance with local agency requirements.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

22. Airports				
a) Result in an inconsistency with an Airport Master Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require review by the Airport Land Use Commission?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, or heliport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-19 "Airport Locations," GIS database

Findings of Fact:

a-d) The project site is not within in an airport influence area or an airport compatibility zone.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
23. Hazardous Fire Area a) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-11 "Wildfire Susceptibility," GIS database

Findings of Fact:

a) The Riverside County General Plan Figure S-11 "Wildfire Susceptibility," identifies the project site as having little to no wildfire susceptibility.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY Would the project				
24. Water Quality Impacts a) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Include new or retrofitted storm water Treatment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs) (e.g. water quality treatment basins, constructed treatment wetlands),	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
the operation of which could result in significant environmental effects (e.g. increased vectors or odors)?				

Source: Riverside County Flood Control District Flood Hazard Report/Condition; Project Application Materials (Exhibit C), Geotechnical Review of the Mining Plan (91-33-0043) and Reclamation Plan 113 for the Prado Pit, County of Riverside, California

Findings of Fact:

a) The reclaimed mine area will be graded in such a manner as to accept historical offsite flows, convey them through the site and discharge them to existing drainage inlets or channels located at various points within the site.

b) Beginning January 1, 2005, in compliance with Board Orders RS-2002-0011 and R9-2004-001, projects submitted within the western region of the unincorporated area of Riverside County for discretionary approval will be required to comply with the Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff (WQMP). The WQMP addresses post development water quality impacts from new development or redevelopment projects.

c) Based on the County checklist for Identifying Projects Requiring a Project-Specific WQMP, this Reclamation Plan does not fall into any of the proposed development categories and therefore will not be required to prepare and submit a Project-Specific WQMP. Based on the County Check list for Identifying Projects Requiring a Project-Specific WQMP, this reclamation Plan does not fall into any of the proposed development categories and therefore will not be required to prepare and submit a Project-Specific WQMP.

The site is underlain by bedrock and it is likely that regional groundwater levels reflect the groundwater in the adjacent Prado Basin and Santa Ana Creek to the south . In the 1990's an investigation of the site was conducted due to a leaking underground storage tank that was removed. The investigation determined that the ground water was approximately 15 feet below the ground surface at the time of the investigation. The investigation was conducted in the central canyon area. It is likely that the groundwater encountered was perched within the confines of the canyon which was filled in with undocumented fill materials. Groundwater flow at that time was along the alignment of the former canyon and towards Prado Dam. No groundwater information has been collected since 1997 at the site. It is likely that current groundwater conditions are similar to the past and that there is groundwater within and above the bottom bedrock contact with the in-filled material. The level of the groundwater likely changes throughout the year(s) based on annual rainfall. In 1997 when the UST's were removed the groundwater was pumped treated and then tested to be below drinking standards for TPH, BTEX and MTBE. The geotechnical assessment (See Appendix F) indicates that no evidence of a high groundwater table. No adverse effects to the quantity, quality, or depth of groundwater are known to be associated with the operation of the off-site well.

d) Storm water flowing into the mining operation is managed in accordance with the approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Where flows leaving the operation area Prado Pit Amended Reclamation Plan No. 113 July 2015 Page 16 is concentrated, erosion protection measures are implemented. Storm water pollution prevention programs are in place

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

to prevent non-storm water discharges, and a Notice of Intent has been filed with the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Process water is provided by a private off-site well under an existing well easement agreement with RPM, Properties, LTD per Instrument No. 2011-0111701 dated March 11, 2011 on file with County of Riverside, California. The release of this water into the environment is not a source of pollution to the watershed.

e-f) The proposed project site is not within in an area identified in the Riverside County General Plan as a "100- and 500-Year Flood Hazard Zone," or "Dam Failure Inundation Zone." Additionally, the project does not propose the construction of any structures.

g-h) Onsite drainage basins are proposed for desilting purposes and to mitigate any potential increase runoff. Existing desilting basins as shown on the Mining Plan are to remain in place during the mining operation. It is not anticipated that the mining and reclamation operation will occur simultaneously in the same area. However, should the reclamation grading operation occur simultaneously with the mining operation with fill being placed over the desilting basin areas, the desilting basins shall be relocated elsewhere with the project site to prevent sediment from leaving the site. The relocated desilting basins shall have similar capacity to the existing basins being replaced. The grading contractor or QSP shall record all SWPPP BMP changes on the SWPPP Site Maps and notify project QSD immediately as outlined in the project SWPPP.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

25. Floodplains

Degree of Suitability in 100-Year Floodplains. As indicated below, the appropriate Degree of Suitability has been checked.

NA - Not Applicable ☒ U - Generally Unsuitable ☐ R - Restricted ☐

a) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Changes in absorption rates or the rate and amount of surface runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam (Dam Inundation Area)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Changes in the amount of surface water in any water body?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-9 "100- and 500-Year Flood Hazard Zones," Figure S-10 "Dam Failure Inundation Zone," Riverside County Flood Control District Flood Hazard Report/ Condition, GIS database

Findings of Fact:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

a-b) The reclaimed mine area will be graded in such a manner as to accept historical offsite flows, convey them through the site and discharge them to existing drainage inlets or channels located at various points within the site.

c) The proposed project site is not within in an area identified in the Riverside County General Plan as a "100- and 500-Year Flood Hazard Zone," or "Dam Failure Inundation Zone."

d) The project does not propose any changes in the amount of surface water in any water body.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

LAND USE/PLANNING Would the project				
26. Land Use				
a) Result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Affect land use within a city sphere of influence and/or within adjacent city or county boundaries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan, GIS database, Project Application Materials (Exhibit C)

Findings of Fact:

a) The proposed project site, with the exception of the last 9 years during which time it sat idle, has operated as an active mineral resource mine since 1964.

b) The proposed project site is not within a city boundary or sphere of influence.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

27. Planning				
a) Be consistent with the site's existing or proposed zoning?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Be compatible with existing surrounding zoning?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be compatible with existing and planned surrounding land uses?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be consistent with the land use designations and policies of the General Plan (including those of any applicable Specific Plan)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community (including a low-income or minority community)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Source: Riverside County General Plan Land Use Element, Staff review, GIS database

Findings of Fact:

a-d) The mine site located in the Temescal Canyon Area Plan of Eastern Riverside County. The existing General Plan land use designation is Open Space – Mineral (OS-Min) and is currently zoned Mineral Resources & Related Manufacturing (M-R-A) and Controlled Development Areas – 5 Acre Minimum (W-2-5). The proposed Amended Reclamation Plan and Surface Mining Permit is consistent with the provisions of General Plan's current land use designation of Open Space – Mineral (OS-Min) and Zoning designation of Mineral Resources & Related Manufacturing (M-RA).

The current zoning designation of M-R-A allows for activities associated with mining and concrete/asphalt recycling facility as a permitted use under Section 12.60(b) of County Ordinance 348, as long as the site holds an active Surface Mining Permit. The use includes mining, quarrying, rock crushing, and processing of asphalt and concrete material. The site currently holds a Surface Mining Permit (California Mine ID No. 91-33- 0043) and reclamation grading permit under Reclamation Plan No. 113. The site also holds an active Interim Management Plan permit that expires in July 12, 2015, at which point the mine site will need to return to active status and resume its mining operation. The proposed project site is not located within a Specific Plan zone.

e) The nearest established community is approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the project. The proposed plan will not expand on the previously established site boundaries and will therefore have no impact on the physical arrangement of this or any other established community. Mining is a permitted use in the Open Space: Mineral Resources designation of the General Plan.

The project site is an existing mining facility which has been in operation since the early 1960's. This project proposes no changes to the site which would disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community (including a low-income or minority community).

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project				
28. Mineral Resources				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the residents of the State?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be an incompatible land use located adjacent to a State classified or designated area or existing surface	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
mine?				
d) Expose people or property to hazards from proposed, existing or abandoned quarries or mines?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-5 "Mineral Resources Area"

Findings of Fact:

a-c) According to the Riverside County General Plan the proposed project area is classified MRZ-2: Areas where the available geologic information indicates that there is or is a likelihood of significant mineral deposits. The proposed Project would involve the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which would result in the continued commercial extraction and production of the property's mineral resources. Accordingly, the proposed Project would make productive use of the property's mineral resources, as planned for and expected by Riverside County and the California State Mining and Geology Board, which oversees the SMARA. The Project would not result in any adverse impacts due to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the residents of the State, nor would the Project result in any impacts due to the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. Conversely, the Project would allow continued use of the property's aggregate resources, which are of value to the State and the region. As such, no adverse impact would occur.

d) The Project site is accessed by a privately-owned roadway that is planned be gated to prevent people from trespassing into the active mining areas, and fencing is in place and would be maintained around active mining pits. Site workers also have the potential to be exposed to hazards inherent to mining operations, but such hazards would be addressed through mandatory compliance with federal, state, and local regulations governing working conditions in mines. Additionally, the Project would not increase the number of people permitted to work on the property because the number of workers onsite is determined by peak daily operations (and not annual operations); thus, the peak number of people working on-site would not change as a result of the Project. The Project also would not result in an increase in the number of people with access the property. Therefore, there would be no increase in mining hazards associated with people. Moreover, mining activities to be undertaken as part of the Project would be no more hazardous than the mining activities that occur on the property under existing conditions. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project area is located within the County General Plan's Land Use Planning from the Temescal Canyon Area Plan. General plan policies for this area state that mining activities will be permitted within portions of Temescal Canyon Area Plan.

Because the mining activity at the site was in existence long before the passage of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), the mining activity is subject to Vested Rights pursuant to the provisions of SMARA, county of Riverside Ordinance 555, and approved plans on file with the County/State OMR.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

NOISE Would the project result in

Definitions for Noise Acceptability Ratings

Where indicated below, the appropriate Noise Acceptability Rating(s) has been checked.

NA - Not Applicable A - Generally Acceptable B - Conditionally Acceptable
C - Generally Unacceptable D - Land Use Discouraged

29. Airport Noise a) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-19 "Airport Locations," County of Riverside Airport Facilities Map

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The project site is not within in an airport influence area or an airport compatibility zone.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

30. Railroad Noise NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure C-1 "Circulation Plan", GIS database, On-site Inspection

Findings of Fact:

The nearest rail line is approximately 0.5 miles south of the project site; on the opposite side of State Highway 91. Additionally, no aspect of the proposed project involves railroad use or rail transport. Accordingly, no railroad-related noise impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

31. Highway Noise NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Source: On-site Inspection, Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact:

The proposed Project involves a mining operation, which is not a noise sensitive land use that could be impacted by highway noise. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

32. Other Noise NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials, GIS database

Findings of Fact:

The proposed Project involves a mining operation, which is not a noise sensitive land use that could be impacted by other noise. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

33. Noise Effects on or by the Project a) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Project Application Materials (Letter from the County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health, September 17, 2014)

Findings of Fact:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

a-c) A noise study is not required based upon the submitted diagram, zoning, day time operations and the distance of approximately 3,000 feet to the nearest sensitive receptor for the proposed mining plan and reclamation pan. However, they still need to follow the following ordinance requirement:

1. Facility-related noise, as projected to any portion of any surrounding property containing a "sensitive receiver, habitable dwelling, hospital, school, library or nursing home", must not exceed the following worst-case noise levels 45 dB(A) – 10 minute noise equivalent level ("leq"), between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (nighttime standard) and 65 dB (A) – 10 minute leq, between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p. m. (daytime standard).

d) The proposed Project would not involve any blasting activities, and therefore would have no potential to produce groundborne vibration or noise levels associated with such activities. Although the Project would utilize crushers as part of on-going site operations, the use of crushers on-site would not expose nearby sensitive receptors to excessive noise. Therefore, no impacts would occur as a result of groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the project				
34. Housing				
a) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a demand for additional housing, particularly housing affordable to households earning 80% or less of the County's median income?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Affect a County Redevelopment Project Area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials, GIS database, Riverside County General Plan Housing Element

Findings of Fact:

a & c) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas do not contain any housing under existing conditions. Accordingly, the proposed Project would have no potential to displace housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

b) The Project involves the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, and although it would result in an increase in the number of people permitted to be employed on-site, the proposed project would not create a demand for additional housing, particularly housing affordable to households earning 80% or less of the County's median income. No impact would occur.

d) According to Riverside County GIS, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not located within or adjacent to any County Redevelopment Project Areas. Accordingly, the Project has no potential to affect a County Redevelopment Project Area, and no impact would occur.

e-f) The proposed Project would involve the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which would not result in or require the extension of any new infrastructure or roads. Roads and infrastructure are already in place to serve the Project. The Project also would not involve the creation of new homes or a new business. Accordingly, the Project would not induce substantial population growth, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

PUBLIC SERVICES Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

35. Fire Services	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan Safety Element

Findings of Fact:

The proposed Project involves the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which is provided fire protection services under existing conditions by the Riverside County Fire Department. The Project does not propose the construction of any new structures and does not propose any changes to its operational characteristics that would require an expansion of fire protection services. Accordingly, there would be no impact to fire protection services and no need to for physical alterations to fire stations to service the Project.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

36. Sheriff Services	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Findings of Fact:

The proposed Project involves the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which is provided law enforcement services under existing conditions by the Riverside Sheriff's Department. The Project does propose a change in the scope of operations, number of employees, hours of operation, and truck traffic. However, current law enforcement services are adequate to handle the increase; therefore this would not require an expansion of law enforcement. Accordingly, there would be no impact to sheriff protection services and no need for physical alterations of sheriffs' stations to service the Project.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

37. Schools	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Corona-Norco School District correspondence, GIS database

Findings of Fact:

The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, would not affect local demographics, and would not increase the permitted number of employees at the site. As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for school services resulting from Project implementation and no need for physical alterations to school facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

38. Libraries	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan

Findings of Fact:

The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, and would not affect local demographics. As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for library services resulting from Project implementation and no need for physical alterations to library facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

39. Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Source: Riverside County General Plan

Findings of Fact:

The proposed project does not involve the construction of any new homes, and would not affect local demographics. As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for health services resulting from project implementation and no need for physical alterations to healthcare facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

RECREATION				
40. Parks and Recreation				
a) Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Would the project include the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Is the project located within a Community Service Area (CSA) or recreation and park district with a Community Parks and Recreation Plan (Quimby fees)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: GIS database, Ord. No. 460, Section 10.35 (Regulating the Division of Land – Park and Recreation Fees and Dedications), Ord. No. 659 (Establishing Development Impact Fees), Parks & Open Space Department Review

Findings of Fact:

a-c) The proposed Project does not involve or require the construction or expansion of any recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, would not affect local demographics, and would not increase the number of employees permitted at the site. As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for recreational facilities resulting from Project implementation and no need for physical alterations to public or private recreational facilities. As such, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation needed

Monitoring: No monitoring needed

41. Recreational Trails	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riv. Co. 800-Scale Equestrian Trail Maps, Open Space and Conservation Map for Western County trail alignments