RECLAMATION PLAN MODIFICATION

for

INLAND VALLEY MATERIALS
RP 78-003W1

(Within Unincorporated San Diego County)

Submitted to:

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123-1666

Prepared for:

INLAND VALLEY MATERIALS
14080 San Pasqual Valley Road
Escondido, California 92027

Prepared by:

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November 2012

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RECLAMATION PLAN MODIFICATION
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under the guidance of the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) (Public Resources Code Section 2719 *et seq.*), all surface mining operations are required to have an approved Reclamation Plan issued under the authority of the Lead Agency. A reclamation plan defines the activities to be carried out at completion of mining activities at a particular site in order to reclaim the lands to a useful purpose. Lead Agencies are certified by the State Board of Mining and Geology after the adoption of ordinances that embody the requirements of SMARA. For purposes of this Act, the County of San Diego is recognized as a Lead Agency through the adoption of Ordinance 87.701 and as further clarified in Section 6556 of the County Zoning Ordinance.

This application is to modify an existing approved Reclamation Plan, RP 78-003 (1978), to reflect current site conditions as the mining depth has extended beyond the depth of the original reclamation plan and the life of the mine has extended past the original projection of ten years. These factors, according to the California Department of Conservation's Office of Mine Reclamation (OMR), constitute a substantial deviation requiring an amended Reclamation Plan be submitted for review by the lead agency and OMR.

This modified Reclamation Plan provides: (1) an historical overview of the site and ongoing extractive activities; (2) a description of the current reclamation and the changes proposed by this modified Reclamation Plan.

1.1 General Background

This amended Reclamation Plan (RP78-003W1), is submitted in accordance with the requirements of the State of California "Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975" (SMARA), Public Resources Code §2770 *et seq*, as amended.

SMARA is the State of California law written in response to growing local regulatory and political pressures to eliminate mining operations, in order to protect future access to critical mineral resources of the state. In order to achieve this goal, SMARA has two principal objectives:

> *SMARA was enacted by the California Legislature to address the need for a continuing supply of mineral resources, and to prevent or minimize the negative impacts of surface mining to public health, property and the environment (SMARA website).*

In order to achieve the first objective, SMARA establishes consistent state-wide protections against local government actions intended to constrain or eliminate mining activity. SMARA requires that all counties adopt ordinances that protect the interests of mining operations and the needs of future residents for access to mineral resources. In order to achieve the second objective, SMARA requires that all mining operations "reclaim" or rehabilitate mined lands to a usable condition upon termination of all mining activities (i.e., not simply abandon the site as was previously the case). It also requires that all mining operations provide financial assurances to the "lead agency" (in this case, the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use) that these reclamation activities will indeed be carried out upon completion of mining activities.

1.2 Inland Valley Materials History

Inland Valley Materials began operation in the 1940's, prior to the County's implementation of zoning in the area and has been continuously mined for construction aggregates since that time; thus the site is considered to be vested non conforming use where mining volume remains unrestricted. Current operations on the property include extraction of sand and gravel resources for the production of construction aggregates and other building materials. The mining process includes extraction and processing of the material to create usable end products.

Approximately 35 years after initiation of mining activities at Inland Valley Materials, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) was passed in 1975. This Act required all miners, including those with vested rights, to prepare "Reclamation Plans" intended to ensure that the property, once mining had concluded, is restored to a useful alternative purpose. Inland Valley Materials original reclamation plan, RP 78-003, established a finished mining depth of 495 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). Since RP 78-003, the operator has mined below this depth and sought to amend RP 78-003 by seeking a "minor amendment" to the reclamation plan with the county in 2007. This "minor amendment", RP 78-003M1, was approved by the county and the operator continued extraction beyond what was detailed in RP 78-003. This "minor amendment" was subsequently never processed through the OMR. Recent site inspection uncovered previous lack of approval by OMR, and the OMR in its inspection has determined that the "minor amendment" as approved by the county is not

recognized by California Code of Regulations (CCR). The OMR has determined that current site conditions constitute a "substantial deviation" from the original Reclamation Plan because the mine has experienced a substantial increase in the depth of mining. According to the OMR, to continue operations, the site requires a Reclamation Plan Modification. The operator now seeks to amend the Reclamation Plan to include existing and planned mining depths as well as planned reclamation as required by SMARA.

This Reclamation Plan, once approved, will ensure that all areas of the site disturbed by mining are reclaimed after termination of mining activities at Inland Valley Materials.

1.3 Objectives of Application

This application seeks to achieve three important objectives: (1) to bring the reclamation plan into compliance with SMARA; (2) to amend the 1978 Reclamation Plan to more accurately reflect current conditions and planned future mining; (3) to establish final reclamation pad elevation and site revegetation; and (4) establish an Interim Management Plan (IMP) in case the mine should go "idle" as defined by SMARA prior to mineral depletion.

The application does NOT pertain or apply to, nor does it control in any way, how actual on-going mining activities are or will be conducted on the site. Information contained in this application concerning future mining activities (i.e., quantities, time periods, duration) is therefore provided for informational purposes only. This Reclamation Plan applies only to activities that will be carried out upon termination of mining by the operator in order to reclaim the land for useful purpose.

1.4 Location

The Inland Valley Materials property is located in Section 30, Township 12 South, Range 1 West, San Diego County, California (see Figure 1). The quarry is located on the southeastern side of the Del Diablo Hills southeast of the City of Escondido. The property consists of 2 parcels of approximately 13.74 acres owned in fee simple title by the Weir Family Trust.

There are two primary traffic routes that trucks will utilize to bring material to the site. The primary access route to the site from the south is achieved by exiting Via Rancho Parkway from Interstate 15 and traveling 5 miles east via San Pasqual Road, to San Pasqual Valley Road (SR-78). The primary access route to the site from the north is via SR-78 east at its intersection with Interstate 15, continuing 5.75 miles to the southeast as SR-78 becomes San Pasqual Valley Road. Where San Pasqual Valley Road intersects Old San Pasqual Valley Road, there is a driveway that leads up from the main road to the site. The driveway, which is actually an offshoot of San Pasqual Valley Road is approximately .8 miles long and parallels San Pasqual Valley Road. There is a blue Inland Valley Materials sign approximately 4 feet by 4 feet facing both eastbound and westbound traffic. At the end of the driveway is a gate into the site.

1.5 Legal Description

The Inland Valley Materials properties are described by the San Diego County

Assessors Office as Parcel Numbers:

241-080-37 241-080-38

1.6 Land Use

The parcels are zoned A70, Limited Agriculture (See Figure 2). Agricultural activities and low density rural single family homes dominate the surrounding area. Resources extracted at the site are essential for construction materials and their availability in the county has been limited by past extraction, urban development, and environmental constraints. Although mining activities at the site are a non-conforming use, mining activities have taken place on the property continuously since 1940 and are a vested property right. As a result, these activities may continue indefinitely until all resources are recovered.

1.7 Geology

Inland Valley Materials is located in a regionally significant construction aggregate resource area. The site is one of four active quarries in the North County area (Hanson San Marcos, National Quarries in the Gopher Canyon area and the Vulcan Pala site being the other three).

The site is located within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of California, which is characterized by a series of rugged, northwest trending mountain ranges separated by sub parallel faults, with a coastal plain of subdued landforms in the western portion of the province. The mountain ranges typically consist of Jurassic to Cretaceous age metamorphic and crystalline rock and are cut by northwest trending fault bound valleys.

Based on geologic mapping of the site and a review of published literature, the geologic unit within the site consists of Green Valley Cretaceous age Tonalite of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith. The tonalite mainly consists of medium grained gray tonalite with minor granodiorite gabbro and other basic igneous rock.

1.7.1 Seismic Activity

Major seismic events are likely to be the result of movement along the Elsinore or San Jacinto Fault zone. Recently there have been several earthquakes of magnitude as high as 4.0 on the Rose Canyon Fault zone and earthquakes of this magnitude or less are common along the Coronado Banks fault zone. The following table (Table 1) depicts the location, distance from Inland Valley Quarry, type, and maximum probable magnitude for earthquakes associated with the major southern California fault zones.

TABLE 1

Regional Seismic Activity

Fault Zone	Location	Distance	Type	Max Magnitude
Earthquake Valley	Julian	20 miles	right-lateral strike slip	6.0-7.0
Elsinore	Elsinore	20 miles	right-lateral strike slip	6.5-7.5
Rose Canyon	La Jolla	35 miles	right-lateral strike slip	6.0-7.2
Coronado Banks	Offshore	40 miles	right-lateral normal	6.0-7.0
San Jacinto/Coyote Creek	Borrego	50 miles	right-lateral strike slip	6.5-7.5
San Andreas	Indio	72 miles	right-lateral strike slip	6.8-8.0
San Clemente	Offshore	75 miles	right-lateral, vertical	6.0-7.0

1.8 Drainage Characteristics

The project site is located on a southeasterly exposure with surface runoff generally flowing from west to east. The site drains into a drainage that feeds San Dieguito River a mile to the south. The river eventually drains into Lake Hodges 4 miles downstream from its intersection with the drainage in a southwesterly direction.

1.9 Hydrology and Groundwater

The 13.74 acre lies above the San Pasqual Valley Groundwater Basin. This basin has a surface area of 7.1 acres and contains unconfined groundwater bounded by Lake Hodges to the West and otherwise surrounded by impermeable Peninsular Range rock. The water-bearing within this unit consist of quaternary alluvium and residuum. Residuum underlies the project site, as it is associated with the Green Valley Tonalite that has weathered in place creating clays and grus type sandy matrix.

1.10 Soils

The 13.74 acre site is located along the eastern shoulder of the Del Diablo Hills. Soils in the area consist primarily of decomposed tonalite of course to fine composition. These soils result from a millennia-long process of exfoliation as moisture works its way into the granite and chemically combines to erode solid rock. These soils exhibit very high permeability and runoff is very slow. The natural surface contours of much of the site consist of varying thicknesses of course to fine-grained granite resulting from this decomposition process. Erosion hazard is modest by wind and slight by water. Water holding capacity ranges from 2 to 3 inches. Inherent fertility is very low. Under natural conditions, these soils are subject to flooding during winter rainstorms.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, San Diego County Soil Survey (Bowman, 1973) places the Inland Valley Materials site within two different soil associations (See Figure 4). Each type found on site is described below:

Cieneba Series
The Cieneba Series consists of excessively drained, very shallow to shallow coarse sandy loams. These soils formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock. They are on rolling to mountainous uplands and have slopes of 5 to 75 percent. The elevation ranges from 500 to 3,000 feet. The mean annual precipitation is between 14 and 20 inches, and the mean annual air temperature is between 60° and 62° F. The frost-free season is 250 – 300 days. The lower elevations have only light frost in winter. The frost hazard is more severe at the higher elevations. The vegetation is chiefly flat-top buckwheat, chamise, California sagebrush and anunual grasses and forbs.

Vista Series
The Vista Series consists of well drained, moderately deep and deep coarse sandy loams derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite. These soils are on uplands and have slopes of 5 to 65 percent. The elevation ranges from 300 to 2,500 feet. The mean annual precipitation is between 14 and 18 inches, and the mean annual air temperature is between 60° and 62° F. The frost-free season is 260 – 320 days. The winter growing season has only light frost. The vegetation in uncultivated areas consist of chamise, flat-top buckwheat, mustard, sumac, sugarbush, soft chess,ripgut brome, wild oats, foxtail and annual forbs.

At this time, no topsoil is found at the site. Past mining disturbance has removed the topsoil and sold it as overburden or topsoil.

1.11 Climate

The hills just to the southeast of Escondido, California, are characterized by a climate of long dry summers and short wet winters, characteristic of a Mediterranean climate. Annual average daily temperatures range from a low of 49º F. to an average high of 80º F, with periodic highs in the 90s. The average rainfall is about 15.6" per year, with approximately 90 percent falling from November to March.

1.12 Vegetation

Mining operations have disturbed the entirety of the site and it is currently devoid of native vegetation.

1.13 Operational Characteristics

The site is extracted by a variety of methods to assure full recovery of mineral resources. The primary means of extraction is accomplished by means of explosive charges that are configured to produce a desired size of materials. These blasts can be structured to produce rock materials in small, and very small (below 3”) diameter sizes for aggregate and pre crushed sand cobble. Extraction and processing in this manner has been ongoing since inception of operations at the site. These small materials are collected and transported by front end loaders, dozers, and are processed on site for use in producing concrete or asphalt.

Processed materials are stockpiled in designated areas awaiting removal as market conditions dictate. Equipment used includes, but is not limited to: Hydraulic hammers, front-end loader, bulldozers, water truck, excavators, dump trucks, flat bed trucks, compressors, generators, crushers, screens, and other tools normally

associated with mining and processing. All other materials are sold to customers, as market conditions allow, at the quarry site.

The visual exposure of the site from surrounding areas is substantially limited due to the relatively higher banks on the periphery of the site as compared to the active mining area which sits lower in the center of the site. Some residential viewing of the site is possible from areas to the north and south however, only portions of the site are visible. In most cases, operational activities and quarrying operations on the site are screened from roadway travelers on San Pasqual Valley Road by intervening topography. However, as potential viewers ascend in elevation relative to the site, operations in the central area will become more visible if the viewer is at a higher elevation than the operations.

1.14 Mine Waste

In most cases, the quarrying and removal of natural materials does not result in waste. A wide variety of rock products are produced at the site and are sold as market conditions dictate. In the past, a borrow pit was operated by others adjacent to the site on the east. The City of San Diego owns this property and used the material for City projects. These activities have since ceased.

Domestic refuse is collected in approved trash bins and hauled to the nearest approved landfill for disposal. Equipment is maintained on site and all used oils, fuels and solvents are collected in accordance with the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulations and picked up by an approved hauler for recycling. These materials are stored on site in conformance with the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Certification.

1.15 Operational Water

All water used for production of materials, is provided by a well onsite. The well operates at a capacity level that is sufficient for the existing materials processing and utilizes the San Pasqual River groundwater basin as its source.

1.16 Erosion and Storm Water Control

Inland Valley Materials has completed, and maintains onsite, its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Written records of all storm water related compliance activities are kept with the SWPPP for a minimum of five years.

1.17 Blasting

Blasting activities are conducted as needed and are in strict compliance with pertinent County Ordinances.

2.0 MINE PLAN

2.1 Owner/Operator/Agent

2.1.1 Applicant

Name: Inland Valley Materials – John Frederickson
Address: 14080 San Pasqual Valley Road
Escondido, California 92027
Telephone 760-432-0657

2.1.2 Name of Mineral Property

Inland Valley Materials

2.1.3 Property Owner

Name: Weir Family Trust
Address: 14080 San Pasqual Valley Road
Escondido, California 92027
Telephone 760-746-0232

2.1.4 Owners of Mineral Rights

Name: Weir Family Trust
Address: 14080 San Pasqual Valley Road
Escondido, California 92027
Telephone 760-746-0232

2.1.5 Operator

Name: Inland Valley Materials – John Frederickson
Address: 14080 San Pasqual Valley Road
Escondido, California 92027
Telephone 760-432-0657

2.1.6 Agent

Name: Warren R. Coalson
EnviroMINE, Inc.
3511 Camino Del Rio South Suite 403
San Diego, CA 92108
Telephone: 619-284-8515

2.2 Mineral Commodity

Construction Aggregates, Decomposed Granite

2.3 Operations Data

2.3.1 Starting Date of Operations

Existing, on-going operation

2.3.2 Estimated Life of Operation

Until depletion, estimated to be January 31, 2027

2.3.3 Operation is:

Continuous, 312 days a year

2.3.4 Estimated Annual Production

Less than 250,000 cu. yrds./yr. ___x_____
250,000 - 1,250,000 cu. yds./yr. _____
Over 1,250,000 cu. yds./yr. _____

2.3.5 Total Anticipated Production

1.9-million tons

2.3.6 Total Anticipated Depth of Mine

372 feet AMSL, backfilled to 458 feet AMSL

2.4 Extraction Phase

It is estimated that sufficient resource exists to provide materials to the local economy for at least 15 years (or until all resources have been recovered from the site which could take as long as 18 years). Mineral resources have been continuously extracted from this site since 1940. This activity has resulted in of the total disturbance of the site. A single phase mining and reclamation plan has been developed to guide operations. It is estimated that this Phase will last ±15 years. All available mineral resources will be recovered from the site and therefore, following reclamation, future mining will not occur.

The original Reclamation Plan (RP 78-003) covers an area of approximately 13.74 acres to a depth of 495 feet AMSL. Operations at the site have extended deeper than originally planned depth of 495 feet AMSL. Current depth ranges from approximately 500 to 460 feet AMSL. The purpose of the reclamation plan modification is to accommodate the planned depth of mining and account for the amount of material required to backfill the mine to reach planned pad elevations.

Approximately 976,300 cubic yards of sand and gravel will be extracted from the site over a 15-year period. The annual rate of extraction will vary, as it is dependent on market demand, but could range as low as 10,000 CY per year and as high as 250,000

CY. Cut slopes will range in height from 100 to 150 feet with a temporary quarry floor at 372 feet AMSL. Access will be provided to the quarry floor by a 30-foot wide access road with a 10% gradient. Overall slope gradients will not exceed 2H:1V. Following extraction, material will be screened and washed to create finished aggregate products. After processing, finished products will be loaded into haul trucks and transported off-site to various end users.

The onsite well will be preserved during mining and reclamation phases. To ensure its continued operation, the immediate area around the well will be avoided during mining and reclamation activities. The well will be utilized in conjunction with the end land use, which will be a box-tree nursery. If during the mining phase the well is damaged beyond repair, the operator will ensure that it is abandoned in accordance with County Environmental Health and Safety specifications.

The central pit will be mined as determined by the operator. Mined areas will be backfilled up to nearly 90 vertical feet and compacted to make room for site equipment and material stockpiles. Backfill activities will conform to the requirements of the County Grading Ordinance, including compaction of backfill material to a minimum 90 percent density (section 87.404 San Diego County Grading Ordinance). Stockpiles will be sprayed with water daily for dust control purposes. Groundwater or surface water accumulation in areas of the pit will be evacuated via sump and water pump to the processing plant or to an onsite water tank. Mining operations will not occur under water that may accumulate in the pit. Stockpiles will be located within the mining area limits. Since the pit is located at a lower elevation than the limits of the site, any erosion occurring off the stockpiles will be directed toward the pit rather than to off site areas.

3.0 RECLAMATION PLAN

Reclamation activities shall be conducted in compliance with reclamation standards established by SMARA regulations in 14 CCR. Upon recovery of available mineral resources, or sooner depending on market conditions, reclamation will be completed as described in this section.

3.1 Reclamation Plan Overview

The Reclamation Plan describes reclamation of extraction areas and establishes final slopes and revegetation species to be used.

The goals of this Reclamation Plan are to:

1. Maximize the extraction of the granite resources in a safe and efficient manner.

2. Return extracted areas to a useful purpose following depletion of mineral resources.

3. Complete reclamation with some of the equipment used in the mining operations.

4. Visually integrate the site with surrounding areas through the use of slope grading detail and revegetation with native species.

As extraction of the site is completed, these areas will be reclaimed in accordance with the reclamation objectives outlined herein.

3.2 Reclamation Phase

The reclamation plan calls for the continuous depletion of the mineral resources from the central area of the property. Backfilling will occur in mined portions of the pit as material is extracted from unmined areas. Backfilling will be used for reclamation purposes as well as to make room for processing equipment and stockpiled materials that may need to be relocated during mining activity so that available resources may be accessed. Backfilling will require the placement of up to 90 vertical feet of fill material in various sections as they are backfilled.

Backfill operations shall proceed in accordance with the San Diego County Grading Ordinance and all fill areas will be compacted to a minimum 90% density as outlined in section 87.404. Material used in the backfill of the pit will consist of inert material (uncontaminated sand, soil, rock, brick, concrete, and cinderblocks). No organic material will be accepted (County Grading Ordinance section 87.407a). Any waste rock or recycled concrete shall be 8 inches or smaller unless permitted by the County Official, after receipt of a report by a soil engineer certifying that he or she has investigated the property and the fill material and that fill, including such greater size material, may be constructed to meet the requirements of this Division. When such greater size material is placed in fills it shall be done under the direction and supervision of a soil engineer (County Grading Ordinance section 87.407b).

Incoming loads of material used for backfill will be inspected by the site manager for signs of contamination to insure its suitability and that no regulated material will be used as fill. This will include a visual inspection and may also involve the use of sniffing instruments for smell detection. The source location and quantity of the fill material will be logged once it is accepted as fill.The access road for the site will be retained to the extent it is not covered with backfill during the reclamation process. This access road will be necessary to allow haul trucks access to the bottom of the mine as the site is backfilled up to its final reclamation elevation.

Backfilling will occur during the extraction operation at a rate that is dependent upon the operator's need for space and/or the availability of offsite fill material. Depending on the amount of material available, it is estimated that it will take approximately 3-10 years to complete backfill activities once resources have been depleted. According to the estimated life of the mine in Section 2.3.2, reclamation could be finished as early as July 2032, or as late as July 2037, depending on availability of backfill material.

Following reclamation activities, if the water well needs to be altered to accommodate change in surface elevation, the operator will ensure that it is modified according to County Environmental Health and Safety specifications so that its functionality may be retained.

3.3 Post-Mining Land Use

SMARA section 2772(c)(7) states that the reclamation plan must clearly state an end use. Land use on the project site is governed by the San Diego County General Plan, with more specific policies provided by the North County Metro Subregional Plan. The property is zoned A70, limited agriculture. San Diego County Zoning Code section 2702 C, allows for the following Agricultural Use Types:

- Horticulture (all types)
- Tree Crops
- Row and Field Crops
- Packing and Processing

Based on this classification, the planned future land use of the site will be a box-tree nursery, which is allowed under the Horticulture use type. The existing onsite water well will be retained to be used for nursery operations.

3.4 Post-Mining Drainage and Erosion Control

Through the process of extraction, the landform will be modified. This will result in approximately 3.34 acres of slopes and 10.4 acres of nearly level pad. Final reclamation site drainage will encourage sheet flow off the nearly level pads to the eastern end of the property. Drainage control will involve the use of berms, silt fences, hay swaddles, and other measures to control and direct runoff on the project site. Revegetation of all affected lands would result in a self-sustaining vegetative cover that will stabilize the site against erosion and sedimentation. When combined with active drainage and erosion control measures, site reclamation will render the site suitable for a future land use.

Operations at the site are subject to industrial stormwater requirements, which mandate the implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP identifies best management practices (BMPs) to control erosion and eliminate pollution of receiving waters. Compliance with the SWPPP requires active site planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of BMPs, and record keeping.

All reclamation activities will be conducted in a manner designed to protect onsite and downstream beneficial uses of water in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the Federal Clean Water Act.

3.5 Post-Mining Slopes and Slope Treatment

No slopes **in excess** of the 2H:1V ratio will remain onsite after termination of reclamation activities.

3.6 Post-Mining Top Soil Management

Soil distribution on the project site is discussed in Section 1.10 Soils. The site is fully disturbed and no topsoils are available for use with revegetation. Test plots will be performed to determine effectiveness of site soils to determine if additional topsoil will need to be imported. Fines resulting from the mining operations will be utilized as a

growth media for slope area. A soil analysis will be performed to insure that the growth media is suitable for native vegetation if applied. Growth media will be distributed in a manner that results in a stable, uniform thickness consistent with the approved end use, site configuration, and drainage patterns.

3.7 Post-Mining Revegetation - Revegetation of Reclaimed Slopes

All reclaimed slopes shall be reseeded by means of hydroseeding using the seed mix identified below in table 2. When final slopes are established after backfilling of the site is complete, the land surface will be reclaimed. Currently, the site is fully disturbed and no vegetation baseline data exists. Test plots will be utilized onsite to determine the best methods for establishing self regenerating erosion control vegetation for slope areas. The compacted pad surfaces will be used for tree storage as the planned end use of the site is a box-tree nursery.

TABLE 2
Seed Mix

Scientific Name (seeds only)	PLS Lbs./Acre
Adenostoma fasciculatum	1
Artemisia californica	2
Baccharis sarothroides	2
Elymus condensatus	4
Eriogonum fasciculatum	4
Eschscholzia californica	4
Lotus scoparius	4
Lupinus albifrons	4
Lupinus bicolor	4
Lupinus succulentus	3
Mimulus aurantiacus	1
Salvia apiana	2

3.8 Post-Mining Surface Conditions and Roads

The principal access road will remain for access and a portion of it will be extended up to the smaller upper pad. The rest of the operational road will buried with backfill.

A final step will involve the removal of equipment and refuse. All buildings, mobile equipment, processing equipment, and spare parts will be removed from the site. Processing areas, non-planned building pads, and spare parts storage areas will be scarified, graded, and revegetated as called for in the revegetation plan.

Following cessation of mining operations, if residual stockpiles are present, these materials will be utilized as backfill for the mine pit or leveled and compacted on site.

3.9 Post-Mining Public Safety

No refuse or dangerous material will remain onsite. Access onto the property will continue to be blocked by a locked front gate and secondary locked gates on the incoming road.

3.10 Reclamation Monitoring and Maintenance

Reclamation efforts will be monitored pursuant to SMARA requirements and according to the approved Reclamation Plan. Inland Valley Materials is required, under SMARA (Public Resources Code §2207), to submit an annual status report on forms provided by the Mines and Geology Board (Board). SMARA (Section 2774(b)) and directs the lead agency to conduct an inspection of the mining operation within six months of receipt of the required Annual Report.

3.11 Reclamation Assurance

In addition to the monitoring through inspections and reporting, Inland Valley Materials is required, under Section 2773.1 of SMARA, to provide financial assurance that reclamation of the site is conducted in accordance to the approved Reclamation Plan. The financial assurance may be in the form of a surety bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, trust funds or other forms of financial assurances approved by the Lead Agency. The financial assurance is reviewed annually by the operator and lead agency to determine if operations or reclamation during the past year and planned operations during the upcoming year would require adjustments to the amount of the estimate.

3.12 Statement of Responsibility

Inland Valley Materials accepts responsibility for reclamation of the Inland Valley Materials mining operation as set forth in this Reclamation Plan.

_____

John Frederickson, Operator

4.0 FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

Financial assurances for meeting the requirements of the Inland Valley Materials Reclamation Plan comply with the requirements of the County of San Diego Ordinance No. 87-01, and SMARA. Financial assurances are reviewed annually to adjust the amount of surety necessary to assure reclamation of the site in accordance with the approved Reclamation Plan.

5.0 COMPLIANCE WITH RECLAMATION STANDARDS

5.1 Purpose

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act requires that all newly approved Reclamation Plans incorporate verifiable standards to assure adequate completion of Reclamation Plan objectives. This is a reclamation plan modification and the verifiable standards were adopted by the State Board of Mining and Geology as regulations to implement these requirements. These regulations are known as the "Reclamation Standards" (PRC Article 9, Sections 3700 *et seq.*). The following discussion addresses compliance with these standards as outlined in the Inland Valley Materials Reclamation Plan.

5.2 Financial Assurances (§3702)

The project is an on-going extraction operation with currently certified financial assurances. Financial assurances are reviewed annually by the San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use and adjusted as necessary.

5.3 Wildlife Habitat (§3703)

The project site has been substantially disturbed by continuous use of the property since the 1940's. As a result, wildlife usage is unknown, if existent at all. On-going extraction activities preclude the continuous undisturbed use by wildlife, although wildlife may utilize portions of the site once the site has been reclaimed. Reclamation for wildlife habitat purposes is not proposed for this site. Therefore no standards are proposed for reclamation to wildlife habitat uses.

5.4 Backfilling, Regrading, Slope Stability, and Recontouring (§3704)

The reclamation plan calls for mineral extraction to form an approximate 10.4 acres of pad area with about 3.34 acres of slopes. Portions of the site will be backfilled to achieve the most appropriate contour for post-mining development. Fill materials will be used to establish the most suitable contour. All backfilled materials will be placed and compacted with equipment used for extraction operations on the site and no regulated materials will be used for backfill. While no structures are currently proposed, any future structure will be required to meet UBC standards for foundations. Backfill activities will conform to the requirements of the County Grading Ordinance, including compaction of backfill material to a minimum 90 percent density.

5.5 Revegetation (§3705)

It is the objective of the Revegetation Plan to provide vegetative cover for final slopes and areas that are not planned for development. Revegetation will be carried out with species capable of providing vegetative cover in order to stabilize the newly formed slopes against the effects of long-term erosion, and to visually integrate the slopes with surrounding natural vegetation. Vegetation success will be evaluated by using test plots which is discussed in the Revegetation Plan. The Revegetation Plan can be found in Appendix A. The Seed Mix highlights species to be applied (see Table 2).

5.6 Drainage, Diversion Structures, Waterways, and Erosion Control (§3706)

The quality of water, recharge potential, and storage capacity of groundwater aquifers is not expected to be diminished as a result of reclamation. Erosion control methods have been designed to handle runoff from not less than a 20 year/1 hour intensity storm event. Natural drainage patterns have been designed to assure that runoff will not cause increased erosion or sedimentation. No stream diversions will be required.

5.7 Prime Agricultural Land Reclamation (§3707)

Not applicable.

5.8 Other Agricultural Land (§3708)

Not applicable.

5.9 Building, Structure and Equipment Removal (§3709)

No structures or permanent equipment will remain on the project site upon completion of reclamation activities.

5.10 Stream Protection, Including Surface and Groundwater (§3710)

The project has adopted stormwater protection measures to eliminate the potential for accelerated on-site erosions and sedimentation of off site lands. The revegetation practices outlined in the revegetation plan are elements of the stormwater protection measures. The revegetation plan identifies measures to establish a self-regenerating vegetative complex that is designed to control erosion and sedimentation. In addition to these plan measures, the Lead Agency will conduct annual inspections to insure implementation of these water quality protection measures.

5.11 Topsoil Salvage, Maintenance and Redistribution (§3711)

The majority of soils on the site are represented by the Cieneba and Vista soil series. These soils are shallow and are located in areas with substantial bedrock exposure. As a result, only limited quantities are available for topsoil recovery. The absence of any existing topsoil precludes the need to stockpile topsoil materials that would otherwise provide root stock from native vegetation that would benefit revegetation efforts. Test plots will be utilized to identify appropriate methods for improving vegetative success.

5.12 Tailing and Mine Waste Management (§3712)

Currently, operations on the site include the extraction and processing of large quantities of rock. Large quantities of materials that could be classified as "mine waste" have been amassed since the early 1940s. This material consists of rip-rap, DG, processing waste. This material is sold for a variety of construction uses. These materials will be utilized and removed from the site as market conditions allow. Any unsold materials remaining following resource depletion will be used for backfilling purposes, or removed from the site.

5.13 Closure of Surface Openings (§3713)

Not Applicable

5.14 Public Safety

Post-mining public health and safety will be protected in accordance with County standards for undeveloped land. No trespassing signs will be posted at the property lines and at all entry points to the site. Access will continue to be controlled by locked gates at the entrance to the property. Due to the sparse population in the project vicinity, no serious access control problems are expected.

6.0 INLAND VALLEY MATERIALS INTERIM MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Production Activity

This document does not require the inclusion of an IMP; however one is being included as an additional chapter that will serve as a basis for any future IMP, should one be needed. This information is provided to assist the operator with meeting the statutory requirements of SMARA at a time when economic activity is reduced and compliance mandates cause the greatest economic burden.

Article 5, Section 2770 (h) of the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 requires operators of surface mines that become idle as defined in Section 2727.1 of SMARA to submit to the lead agency an Interim Management Plan (IMP). The IMP is to ensure the public health and safety during the idle period. The IMP may remain in effect for a period of five years and then either be renewed for another period of five years or the operator shall be required to commence reclamation. At any time during the effective period of the IMP, operations may resume without notice to the lead agency. Consequently, market conditions will dictate the timeframe for recommencement of mining operations.

This interim management plan is to be used as a guide when operations meet the SMARA definition of "idle". The estimated annual production during the idle period is less than 10% of the maximum annual production of the past 5 years of mineral production.

The only equipment to remain on site while the mine is idle includes:

- 1 Wet Sand Screen

- 2 Portable Sand Screens
- 2 Portable Conveyor Segments
- 1 load Wetting Station
- 1 processing Plant

6.2 Erosion Control Plan

Interim operations will be conducted in accordance with applicable items as stated in the site's existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (WDID #9371019987). The SWPPP has been prepared to comply with section A of the NPDES general Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (General Permit), adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board on November 19, 1991, amended in September 1992 and reissued in April 17, 1997 (See attached NOI). The general permit implements regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990 requiring listed industries to obtain NPDES permits for discharging storm water from their facilities to surface waters. The federal regulations were established pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Federal Clean Water Act, added by 1987 amendments.

The SWPPP is intended to achieve two purposes; (1) to facilitate the identification of pollution sources that could affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from this facility; and (2) to document and implement the site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to minimize or prevent the pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges. Topics addressed in the SWPPP include elimination of non-storm water discharges, pollutant sources and associated BMPs, storm water management, sedimentation and erosion control practices, preventative maintenance and good housekeeping practices, spill prevention and response, inspections, record keeping, and employee training.

The SWPPP is available for public review, pursuant to section 308(b) of the federal Clean Water Act. Public requests to review the SWPPP should be made through the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

6.3 Summary of Best Management Practices

Materials that are susceptible to erosion are stored to minimize contact with storm water discharges by: covering, berming, grading, and providing secondary containment.

Listed in the following sections are the procedures for handling significant materials to minimize releases and to ensure prompt clean up of spills and leaks.

Wastes from the facility are stored in designated containers and/or areas, and are disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Programs for storm water control have been established and include the following elements: Inspections, sedimentation, and erosion control, preventative maintenance and good housekeeping, spill prevention and response, employee training, record keeping and Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Inspection and maintenance programs for equipment and vehicles have been

established to ensure that machines are operating properly and that leaks of fluids are prevented to the extent feasible.

Equipment and vehicle parking/storage areas are graded to prevent storm water run-off and/or run-on and are inspected regularly for evidence of leaks, and/or managed in other ways to minimize pollutant discharges to storm water.

6.3.1 Drainage Control

Existing conditions find surface drainage focusing toward the center of the site. The center of the pit is recessed and serves as a natural receptor for runoff. However, the limited fetch area eliminates the potential for surface runoff to leave the site in all but the most intense precipitation events. No natural drainage channels are located on the project site.

Since the topography around the site promotes only interior drainage, no outflow is expected. Precautions to control storm water within the project boundary are as follows: berming, and waddle installation on the eastern edge of the site.

6.3.2 Sedimentation and Erosion Control Practices

Erosion could cause large amounts of sediment to be discharged in storm water. The sedimentation and erosion control measures implemented at this facility are indicated below.

Inspection and Maintenance

All discharge points and other drainage features are inspected after every storm during the rainy season. These inspections are recorded on inspection forms. Corrective measures are promptly initiated if evidence of erosion is identified.

Treatment of Unpaved Road

Aggregate surface course is applied to the top of unpaved roads to protect the surface from erosion.

Wind Erosion Control

Where there is evidence of wind driven dust (e.g. aggregate loading/unloading areas, paved/unpaved vehicle access roads and parking areas, etc.) watering or other dust suppression methods are applied in sufficient quantities and frequencies to maintain a stabilized surface. Excluded are any areas, which are inaccessible due to excessive slope or other safety conditions.

6.3.3 Public Safety

BMPs to insure public health and safety have been defined for the idle operation as outlined below:

The site shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner at all times during the idle

period.

Existing gates, fences, berms and trenches as well as “No Trespassing or Dumping Allowed” signs shall be maintained in such a manner as to prevent unauthorized access to the site.

6.3.4 Additional BMPs

Annual inspections shall be conducted by the operator to ensure the conditions of the IMP are being addressed. Copies of inspection findings and remediations shall be forwarded to the County of San Diego Planning Department.

San Diego County shall be notified in writing within 30 days with any changes to company ownership, address, or telephone during the interim period as well as any changes in lease agreements or real property that may affect the approved Conditional Use Permit/Reclamation Plan.

An updated and approved financial assurance estimate shall be maintained in accordance with SMARA regulations.

Attachment A

Revegetation Plan

Inland Valley Materials
15651 San Pasqual Valley Road
Escondido, CA 92027
Reclamation Plan 78-003W1

1.0 Revegetation Plan

This Revegetation Plan was prepared to comply with the Reclamation Standards identified in the California Resources Code, Article 9, §3705. The purpose of the plan is to identify the following:

- Goals of the revegetation program
- Important site characteristics which would influence revegetation
- Cultural methods
- Seed mixes
- Success criteria
- Monitoring objectives

The objective of the revegetation plan is to provide vegetative cover for final slopes controlling erosion and stabilizing slopes, using plant materials capable of self-regeneration without continued dependence on irrigation, soil amendments or fertilizer. Revegetation will be sufficient to stabilize the surface against the effects of long-term erosion and is designed to meet the post extractive land use objectives of the site.

1.1 Plant and Soil Salvage

There are no existing plants or topsoil onsite as a result of 60 years of mining activities. On site materials will be used as a topsoil substitute.

1.2 Soil Preparation

During the process of mineral extraction, final slopes will be graded. This will include the creation of a roughened surface on 2:1 cut slopes. Track impressions from the earthmoving equipment will aid revegetation success. Compacted areas will be used to support the future use and therefore, ripping or discing will not be necessary. Prior to hydroseeding, test plots will be developed onsite using growth media from the site. If the test plot results are inadequate to successfully implement the revegetation program according to baseline data, topsoil may be imported from local sources prior to hydroseeding.

1.3 Hydroseeding

All reclaimed surfaces will be reseeded by means of hydroseeding. Hydroseeding is the hydraulic application of a homogeneous slurry mixture consisting of water, seed mix, cellulose fiber and a binding agent such as “M” Binder. Hydroseeding application

shall be performed only at times when winds are relatively calm. Application rates shown on seed mixes list reflect a minimum to maximum amount of each seed species that will be used in the hydromulch slurry.

The hydroseed mixture shall consist of the following materials:

2,000 Lbs/acre cellulose fiber
140 Lbs/acre "M" Binder (gluing agent)

Seed mix as listed

Scientific Name (seeds only)	PLS Lbs./Acre
Adenostoma fasciculatum	1
Artemisia californica	2
Baccharis sarothroides	2
Elymus condensatus	4
Eriogonum fasciculatum	4
Eschscholzia californica	4
Lotus scoparius	4
Lupinus albifrons	4
Lupinus bicolor	4
Lupinus succulentus	3
Mimulus aurantiacus	1
Salvia apiana	2

1.4 Irrigation

Revegetation through hydroseeding will be accomplished without intervention of irrigation. The project site lies within a semi-arid Mediterranean climate zone characterized by warm summers and mild winter temperatures, rainfall occurs mainly from November through mid-April. Average annual precipitation is about 15 inches; however precipitation can range widely from year to year. Under this xeric climatic regime, the winter months (November - January) are generally most productive for planting purposes.

All hydroseeding shall be performed and completed between November 15 and January 15 of the same year backfilling activities at the site are completed. All efforts shall be made to plant during this time since beneficial temperatures and anticipated rainfall will aid in germination and establishment. If it is determined that it would be beneficial to apply seed asan interim erosion control measure, seeding should be completed between December 15 and January 15 (Personal Communication, Howard Mueller, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service). The species used for the interim control measure will be one of the following species:

- Non-fertile barley
- Elymus glaucus
- Elymus stebbinsii

- Bromus carinatus
- Bromus grandis
- Bromus orcuttianus

1.5 Test Plots

It is recommended that test plot areas be conducted as extraction progresses to determine the most appropriate hydroseeding procedures to be followed in order to insure successful implementation of the revegetation plan. The lead agency may waive any requirement to conduct test plots when the success of the proposed revegetation plan can be documented from experience with similar species and conditions or by relying on competent professional advice based on experience with the species to be hydroseeded.

Success of these revegetation areas shall be judged based upon the effectiveness of the vegetation for the approved end use and by comparing the quantified measures of vegetative cover, density and species richness of the reclaimed mined-lands similar to that of the surrounding area. Comparisons will be made by a qualified individual until performance standards have been met.

1.7 Monitoring

Mining activity is ongoing and the site is completely disturbed.

Following seeding and before release of financial assurance the revegetated slopes must meet performance criteria. The most meaningful performance criteria for erosion control and visual integration are based on vegetative cover and species-richness. At two years from completion of the revegetation for a specific area will be evaluated to determine if performance standards have been achieved.

The following minimum standards must be achieved. A survey will be conducted to determine the success of revegetation efforts by randomly selecting enough 50 by 1 - meter transects to achieve an 80 percent confidence level.

Performance Standards

Species Richness	4 species of native perennials per 50 meter x 1 meter transect
Cover	40% cover by native perennials 50 meter x 1 meter transect
Density	7 native perennials per 50 meter x 1 meter transect

Monitoring will be continued annually until goals have been obtained.

1.6 Weed Control and Maintenance

Maintenance of the revegetation areas shall consist of reseeding unsuccessful revegetation efforts, weed eradication to limit and control invasive noxious weeds, and repair of erosion damage.

If revegetation efforts are not successful within four years following the initial seeding, the seeding areas will be reevaluated to determine the measures necessary to improve revegetation success. If necessary, these areas will be reseeded with methods modified, as needed. This may include the use of container stock and irrigation or simply reseeding during a wet winter season. Prior to reseeding, the revegetation specialist shall evaluate previous revegetation practices and test plot results in an attempt to identify cultural methods to benefit the overall revegetation effort. If, after a site is reseeded, revegetation efforts still do not yield satisfactory results, additional reseeding or other intervention methods may be required.

Weed control is necessary to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of undesirable non-native species of plants that may invade the site where mining activities have removed the native plant cover and where active and natural revegetation is taking place. Non-native invasive species (weeds) can compete with native plant species for available moisture and nutrients and consequently interfere with revegetation of the site after the completion of mining.

Weed or non-native species of concern at the site include the following:

Scientific Name	Common Name
Arundo donax	Giant Reed, Arundo
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut Brome
Bromus madritensis	Red Brome
Bromus tectorum	Cheat Grass, Downy Brome
Cortaderia spp.	Pampas Grass
Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus
Lepidium latifolium	Pepperweed
Nicotiana glauca	Tree Tobacco
Ricinus communis	Castor Bean
Salsola tragus	Russian Thistle, Tumbleweed
Tamarix spp.	Tamarisk, Salt Cedar

Once mining is completed to the final configuration of the pit design, revegetation shall commence as soon as practical. The timing of revegetation will depend upon completion of mining disturbance, final site grading and topsoil replacement, daily weather, and season.

The occurrence of weeds on the site shall be monitored by visual inspection. The goal is to prevent weeds from becoming established and depositing seeds in areas to be revegetated at a later date. No areas will be allowed to have more than 10% of the ground cover provided by weeds. If inspections reveal that weeds are becoming or have established on the site, then removal will be initiated. Inspections shall be made

quarterly unless conditions warrant more frequent inspections and are conducted in conjunction with revegetation monitoring.

Weed removal will be accomplished through manual, mechanical or chemical methods depending on the specific circumstances. For example, solitary or limited numbers of tree and tree-like species (eucalyptus, tree tobacco, castor bean, or tamarisk) will be manually removed (chopped) and the stumps sprayed with an approved weed killer such as Round-Up. Smaller plants (brome grasses, pepper weed) that cover more area may be sprayed, scraped with a tractor, or chopped by hand, depending up on the size of the area of infestation and the number of desired native plants in proximity or mixed with the weeds.

Revegetated areas must also be maintained to protect against accelerated erosion. Where surface erosion produces rills or gullies in excess of 6 inches in depth, the surface will be repaired and, if necessary, the source of runoff water will be rerouted to reduce the need for further persistent maintenance problems. However, stormwater measures are in place to protect against erosion and sedimentation impacts. All of these measures will be followed to insure that revegetation measures are successfully implemented.

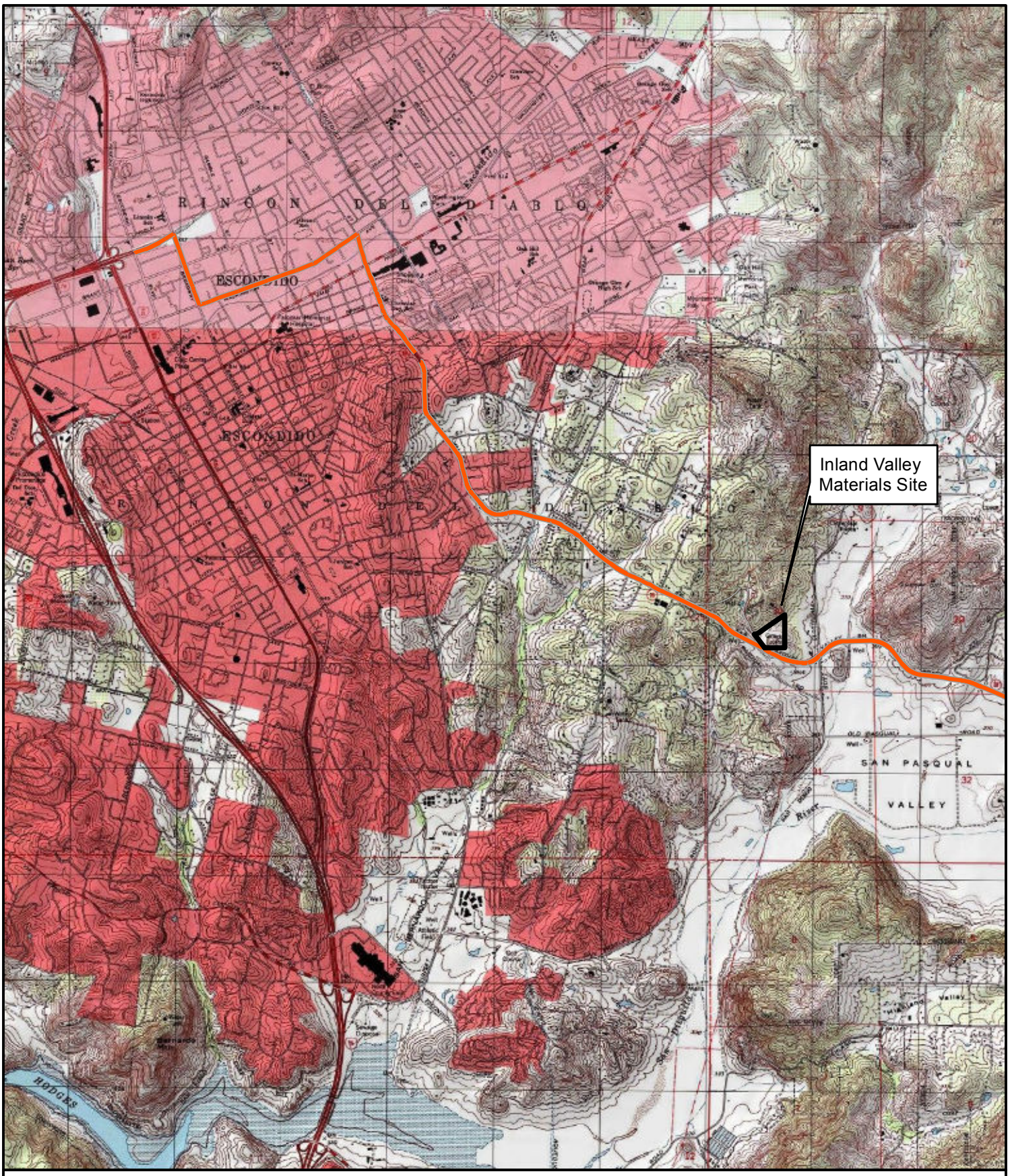
1.8 Installation Monitoring

To insure that the revegetation plan is followed, implementation activities shall be monitored by a qualified individual. Records shall be kept of soil replacement, addition of soil amendments as determined to be necessary, and hydroseeding. Hydroseeding will further be detailed to identify the date of application and the location where various seed mixes are applied. This will require the preparation of a map to show the location of the revegetation sites and date of seed application.

1.9 Vegetation Monitoring

Monitoring must be performed to document revegetation success. Following seeding operations and prior to requesting the release of financial assurances, individual revegetation sites will be monitored for a minimum of 5 years. Revegetation sites shall be identified on a map and tested to assure that standards are adequately achieved to within a minimum of 80% confidence level. Revegetated areas must meet success criteria for two consecutive years. When the standard has been met for two consecutive years and a total of 5 years of monitoring has been completed, the operator will be eligible to apply for release of financial assurances.

Monitoring will be performed to document that the revegetation areas achieve the success standards for vegetative cover.



EnviroMINE Inc.

Inland Valley Materials

N

0 2,000 4,000

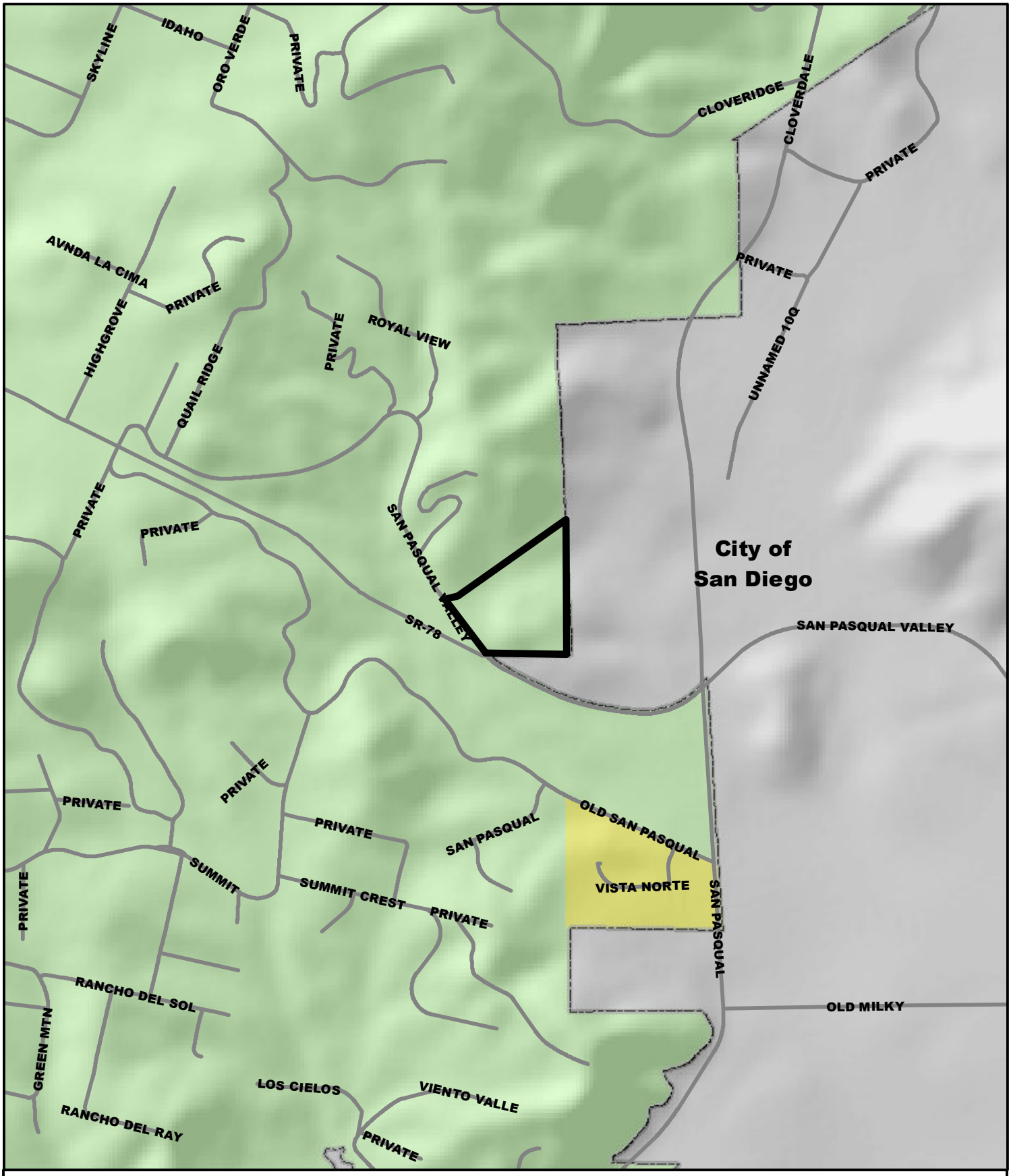
Feet

1 inch = 4,000 feet

Date: November, 2012

USGS DRG - 7.5 minute QUAD

Figure 1



EnviroMINE Inc.

Inland Valley Materials
Roads
Municipal Boundary

County Zoning
A70
RR1

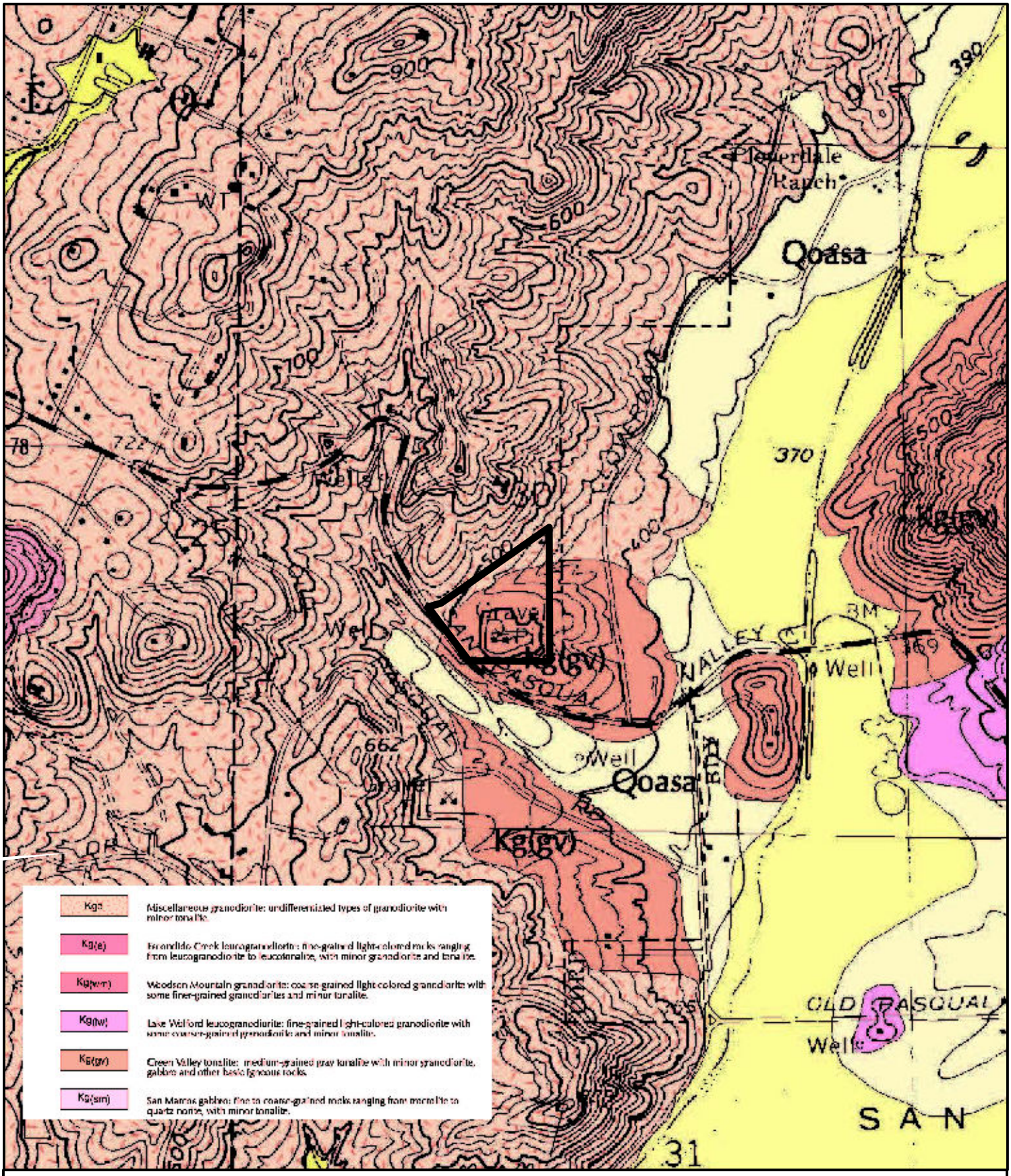
N

0 500 1,000
Feet

1 inch = 1,000 feet

Date: November, 2012
SanGIS- San Diego County Zoning

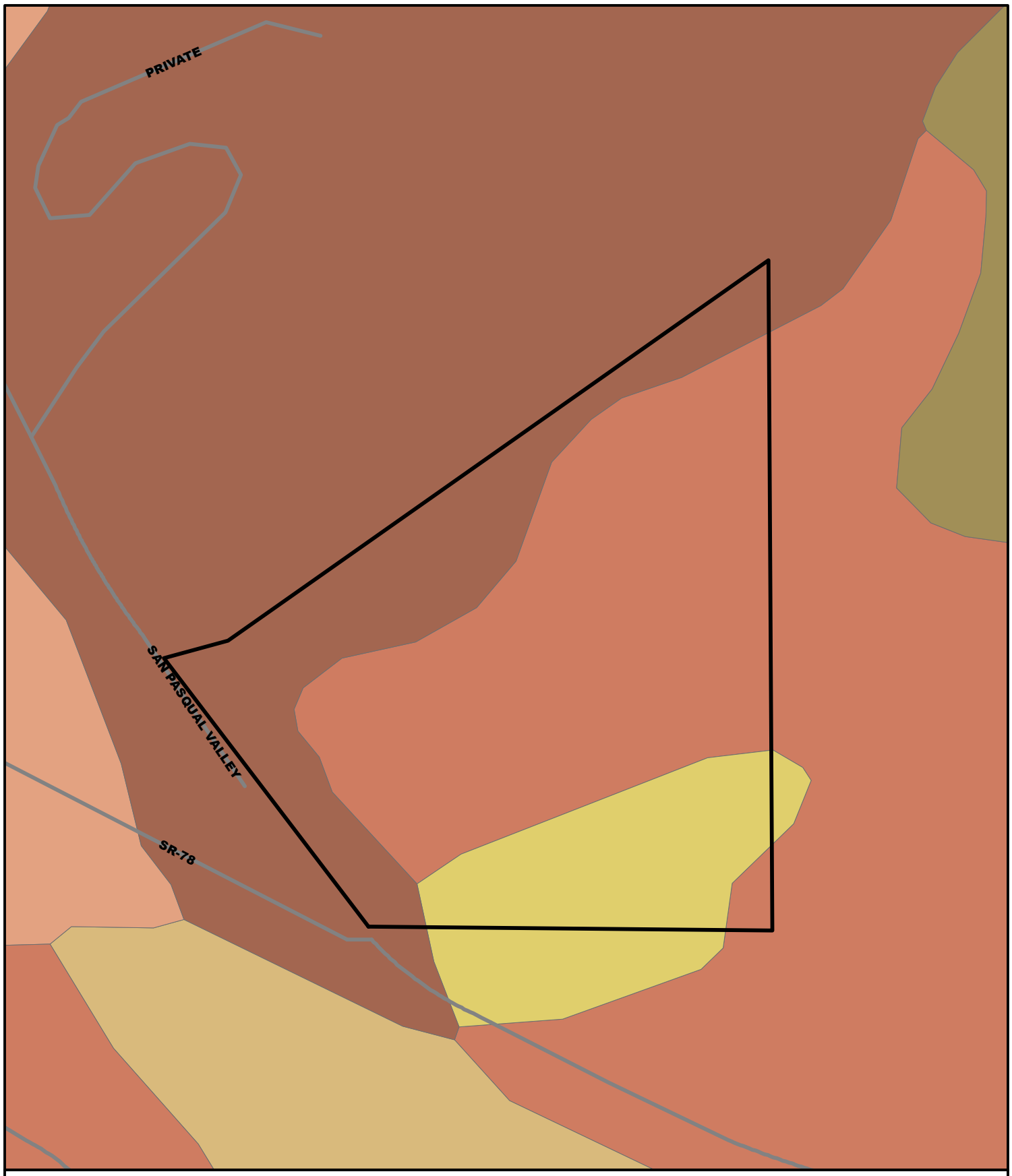
Figure 2



EnviroMINE Inc.

Date: November, 2012
USGS

Figure 3



EnviroMINE Inc.

Roads
Inland Valley Materials

Soils

Cieneba coarse sandy loam
Cieneba rocky coarse sandy loam
Ramona sandy loam
Steep gullied land
Visalia sandy loam
Vista coarse sandy loam

N

0 100 200
Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

Date: November, 2012
SanGIS Soils (USDA SCS)

Figure 4