

Solano County Department of Resource Management 675 Texas St., Suite 5500 • Fairfield, California 94533 • (707) 784-6765

AMENDED RECLAMATION PLAN California Mine Number 91-4-8-0007

APPL	ICATION NUM	FILING DATE:				
OWNI	ER, OPERATOR, A	AND AGENT: *				
1.	Applicant					
	Name Address City Telephone Email address	D.I. Aggregate Management, LLC 12275 El Camino Real, Suite 110 San Diego, CA 92130 949-553-0627 pat@americancottages.com				
2.	Name (if any) of mineral property Decker Island					
3.	Property owners or owners of surface rights (list all owners)					
	Name Address City Telephone	Decker Island, LLC 12275 El Camino Real, Suite 110 San Diego, CA 92130 858-523-1799				
4.	Owners of mineral rights					
	Name Address City Telephone	Decker Island, LLC 12275 El Camino Real, Suite 110 San Diego, CA 92130 858-523-1799				
5.	Lessee N/A					
6.	<u>Operator</u>					
	Name Address City Telephone	D.I. Aggregate Management, LLC 12275 El Camino Real, Suite 110 San Diego, CA 92130 812-276-7000				

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7. Agent of process (Persons designated by operator as his agent.)

Name Patrick Brown
Address 4060 Campus Drive, Suite 100
City Newport Beach, CA 92660
Telephone 949-553-0627

LOCATION: *

8. Brief description, including legal, of the extent of the mined lands (to be) involved by this operation, including total acreage.

400 acres of the 473 acres owned by Decker Island, LLC will be mined; approximately 73 acres around the periphery of the site will remain untouched.

Decker Island is located in the Sacramento River, 38° 05' N 121°43' W

Assessor's Parcel Numbers Book 0090 Page 210 Parcel 050 Book 0090 Page 210 Parcel 080 Book 0090 Page 210 Parcel 090

9. Describe the access route to the operation site.

Decker Island is only accessible via boat and barge or helicopter.

10. Location and vicinity (attach map).

Decker Island is located in the Sacramento River, 38° 05' N 121°43' W; See Sheet 1, Reclamation Plan (KSN, April 2010).

DESCRIPTION: *

11. Mineral commodity (to be) mined.

Sand, gravel, and mixed soil materials.

12. Geologic description, including brief general geologic setting, more detailed geologic description of the mineral deposit (to be) mined, and principal minerals or rock types present.

The study area on Decker Island is mapped as historic artificial fill; the Port of Sacramento property directly adjacent to the east and the surrounding land to the east (Sherman Island) are mapped as holocene peat and peaty mud. The Montezuma Hills on the west side of the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel (Channel) are mapped as plio-pleistocene undifferentiated continental gravels (See Appendix A Geology Map).

^{*} USE ADDITIONAL PAGES WHEN NECESSARY

Stratigraphy

Decades of dredging have resulted in a layer of some ten to twenty feet of dredged material above the land's original elevation of three feet. This dredged material lies atop forty to fifty feet of peat, clays and silt, which in turn lies upon another sixty to seventy feet of fine, medium sand, and relatively coarse sand on top of a deep layer of clay. (See Appendix B Decker Island Stratigraphy)

13. Brief description of environmental setting of the site and the surrounding areas. Describe existing area land use, soil, vegetation, ground water elevation and surface water characteristics, average annual rainfall and/or other factors pertaining to environmental impacts and their mitigation and reclamation.

History

Decker Island was created when the Corps constructed the Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel and cut off Decker Island from the Montezuma Hills in Solano County. Since then, the Corps has placed enough dredged material—fine sand, silt, and clay—to raise the surface of the island to 30' in some places. The import of dredge material led to the creation of habitat that does not occur naturally in the Delta. A percentage of the site will continue to receive dredge materials in perpetuity; the Corps has a permanent easement for dredge spoils.

Current Use

Dredge Spoil Disposal:

The site has an in-perpetuity U.S. Army Corps of Engineers easement to placed spoils associated with maintenance dredging in the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel.

Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Material:

Currently, the property is used for surface mining for sand, gravel, and mixed soil materials under an extension to a Solano County Planning Commission Conditional Use Permit U-92-24 issued in 1993.

Soils

The soils on Decker Island are mapped as Tujunga fine sand and Valdez silt loam drained. The Tujunga fine sand has a low available water holding capacity (4.2 inches). Without irrigation this soil only supports extremely drought-tolerant plants. The Valdez soil has a greater available water holding capacity (10.4 inches), but is not be able to support vegetation native to the Delta (Appendix C See Soil Report in Biological Resource Assessment).

Vegetation

The mined portion of the island is currently dominated by an upland rural community that is characteristic of highly disturbed sites. Dominant vegetation includes rip-gut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dacrylon*), perennial pepper grass (*Lepidium latifolia*), telegraph weed, (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), alkali heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum* var. *ocularum*), short pod mustard (*Hirschfelda incana*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), and scattered stands of Athel tamarisk (*Tamarisk aphylla*).

The berms surrounding the island are vegetated with woody riparian species Dominant tree species include Gooding's willow (Salix gooddingii), arroyo willow (Salix lasiolepis), white alder

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(Alnus rhombifolia), Fremont's cottonwood (Populus fremontii), Black walnut (Juglans californica var. hindsii), Oregon ash (Fraxinus latifolia), and Mexican elderberry (Sambucus mexicana). The shrub component is dominated by Himalaya berry (Rubus procerus). Other shrubs growing on the berm include, button willow (Cephalanthus occidentalis var. californicus), Athel tamarisk (Tamarisk aphylla), and mulefat (Baccharis viminea). The herbaceous component is dominated by weedy elements such as rip-gut brome (Brumus diandrus), Bermuda grass (Cynodon dacrylon), annual blue grass (Poa annua), knotgrass (Paspalum), yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis), alkali heliotrope (Heliotropium curassavicum var. ocularum), and short pod mustard (Hirschfeldia incana).

At the tow of the berm there is an intertidal community that grades into a fringe marsh. One intertidal community is a tule association dominated by cattails and bulrush, including California bulrush (Scirpus californicus) bullrush (Scirpus mucronatus), and broad-leaf cattail (Typha latifolia). Species interspesed in this association include begger-tick (Bidens laevis) and various knotweeds (Polygonum spp.).

A second intertidal zone community consists of a dominant association of low growing herbaceous perennials, most of which grow in dense tussocks. This association is dominant on portions of the shoreline and interspersed in a patchwork manner with the tule association in other areas. It includes rush/wiregrass (Juncus acuminatus), arrowgrass (Triglochin striatum), taper-tip rush (Juncus acuminatus f. sphaerocephalus), marsh pennywort (Hydrocoryle umbellara), scouring rush (Equisetum hiemale), plantain (Plantago subnuda), waterpimpernel (Samolus floribundus), and two vervains (Verbena ssp.). For a more complete discussion of the plant communities (See Appendix C Biological Resource Assessment).

Hydrology

The main hydrologic feature in the study area is the Sacramento River. The island is located on the inside of Horseshoe Bend on the east and the Ship Channel on the west. Horseshoe Bend is more protected and does not have the high velocity flows that the Ship Channel can support.

Groundwater is at approximately -10 to -20 feet at approximately the adjacent river elevation. Although there is a weir to discharge dredge decant water, the study area is surrounded by berms and is essentially an internally drained basin. The sandy soils do not pond water; the area is dry. The average annual rainfall for Solano County is approximately 21 inches.

PROPOSED (EXISTING) SURFACE MINING OPERATION: *

14. Proposed starting date of operation: Ongoing, under an extension to a Solano County Planning

Commission Conditional Use Permit U-92-24 issued in

1993

Duration of first phase: ~10 years

Life of operation: 25 years, ending July 31, 2035

15. Operation will be (is):

> Continuous х

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16. Operation will be (is):

x Over 1,000,000 tons cu. yds/yr

17. Total anticipated production

Mineral commodities to be removed 33,100,000 cu. yds. Waste retained on the site 27,000,000 cu. yds. Waste disposed off the site 0 tons (cu. yds.)

Maximum anticipated depth ~110 feet NGVD 29

18. <u>Mining Method</u> (Check all applicable)

x Open Pit x Gravel/Sand Pit

Currently, D.I. Aggregate Management LLC is conducting mining operations—under an extension to a Solano County Planning Commission Conditional Use Permit U-92-24 issued to Mega Sand in 1993—to excavate more sand as a source for levee fill and sand and aggregate to serve the Delta and Northern California region. The long-term mining plans call for continued surface mining as well as open pit dredge mining.

Ninety percent of the material on the surface of Decker Island is convertible into salable levee fill and sand material. Operations are currently underway to remove a portion of that material for sale and shipment by barge.

The proposed open pit mining will involve removing layers of peat, clays and silt in order to dredge the layers of medium and coarse sand to be converted into salable sand products. Initial open pit mining will begin at the north end of the island, then continue on the south end, ultimately reaching the center of the island.

See Attached Excavation and Mining Plan (KSN, August 2009) and the Slope Stability Study shown in Appendix D.

Surface Mining Methodology

Mining crews will remove and redistribute the overburden material layer. Some material will be loaded onto barges from a central loading dock for export. Removing the overburden material is essential to allow pit mining operations to begin. The surface mining will not involve dry pit mining, so groundwater seepage is not a factor. The timetable for implementing pit mining in addition to continued surface mining will be determined by economic and market conditions.

Pit Mining Methodology

Crews will dredge coarse sand after the layers of peat, clay, and silt have been removed and stored in the center of the island. This material may be mined with a combination of cutter head hydraulic dredge and mechanical clamshell dredging. Waste material below the water table will also be conveyed hydraulically or by conveyor to the tailings areas. Target layers (medium and coarse sand) will be hydraulically conveyed to a sand plant, where wet separation will generate salable product and waste.

To ensure that pit slopes do not exceed 2H:1V, a log of operating dredge bucket depth and/or

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hydraulic dredge depth, distance from edge of the pit, and the calculated slope, will be maintained on a daily basis. The slope log and a data summary will be included in the Solano

County Annual Compliance Report and will be available to Solano County personnel when inspecting the mining operation.

The water from the dredge material will be allowed to seep back into the water table in pond enclosures; berms surrounding the site will ensure that water will not drain onto adjoining parcels.

19. If processing of the ores or minerals mined is planned to be conducted at or adjacent to the site, briefly describe the nature of the processing and explain disposal method of the tailing or waste from processing.

The sand, gravel, and mixed soil materials will not be processed on or adjacent to the mining site. Materials will be washed, sorted, and mixed on site using a pug mill before being loaded onto barges for processing elsewhere.

20. Estimate quantity (gallons per day) and quality of water required by the proposed operation, specifying proposed sources of this water, of method of its conveyance to this property and the quantity and quality and method of disposal of used and/or surplus water.

Water Quantity:

Depending on the operations in progress, water use ranges from 0 to 500,000 gallons per day. Water is all used for dust control and washing material. The water comes from two sources: a freshwater well (~500 gallons a minute) and the Sacramento River (pumped at ~600 gallons a minute). Water is piped to the sand plant; a pond will be used to recycle washing water.

Water Disposal/Discharge:

A berm surrounds the property which is essentially an internally drained basin. All water will be contained on site and will either evaporate or drain to the water table. After discussion with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, they decided since there will be no discharge, a Storm Water Permit is not required.

21. If the nature of the deposit and the mining method used will permit, describe and show the steps or phases of the mining operation that allow concurrent reclamation, and include a proposed time schedule for such concurrent activities.

Per attachments Decker Island Reclamation Plan (KSN, April 2010) (Sheets 1-4) and Appendix E Decker Island Mining Sequence, currently fine sand, silt, and clay from surface mining are moved to the plant at the center of the island for loading onto barges. Once mining on the west end of the island is complete, mining operations will move to the eastern end of the island. Dredge spoils, as well as waste and spoils from the eastern end of the island, will be used to fill the pit on the western end of the island. When that pit has been filled and raised to a level of approximately five feet, restoration efforts including the planting of native grasses (see below) will begin. The timetable is indeterminate, and will depend on mining and/or economic conditions.

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- 22. Attach a map of the mined lands and/or suitable aerial photograph showing:
 - (a) Boundaries and topographic details of the site.
 - (b) Location of all streams, roads, railroads, water wells, and utility facilities within 500 feet of the site.
 - (c) Location of all currently proposed access roads to be constructed in conducting the surface mining operation(s).
 - (d) Location of areas (to be) mined, and of waste dumps and tailings ponds.
 - (e) By use of overlay symbol or color, depiction of separate mining phases if applicable (see item #21).
 - (f) The source of map base, orientation (north arrow), and scale (e.g. 1" = 500', etc.) of map

The attached Decker Island Mine Reclamation Plan (KSN April 2010) shows: The boundaries, topographic details, and reclamation plan area and features are shown on Sheet 2 Overall Layout. Note there are no roads or utilities within 500 feet of the site.

The cross section and elevations of the reclaimed areas are shown on Sheets 3 and 4 Sections.

The attached Mining and Excavation Plan (KSN August 2009) shows the layout of the phases of the mining plan..

RECLAMATION PLAN: *

23. Indicate on an overlay map of item #22, or by color or symbol on map those areas to be covered by reclamation plan.

The entire mining operation is covered by the reclamation plan. 244 acres (196 acres of reclaimed agricultural area and 48 acres of upland bench area) will be replanted with pasture species. See Decker Island Mine Reclamation Plan (KSN, April 2010) Figures 1-4.

24. Describe the ultimate physical condition of the site and specify proposed uses(s), or potential uses, of the mined lands as reclaimed.

Dredged Disposal Pits

Once mining has been completed, two dredge disposal pits (~137 acres) will remain. These pits will hold up to 19.5 million cubic yards of new dredged material that will be placed on the island during maintenance dredging of the Deep Water Ship Channel. Since these pits will continue to be filled with dredged material, active reclamation is not proposed. To encourage the formation of fringe marsh and improve habitat value within the pits, the side slopes will be cut to leave a bench that grades from 6' deep to the surface.

Reclaimed Agricultural Area

After mining is completed, the area 196 acres remaining outside the dredge disposal area will be reclaimed as pasture. The quality of the pasture will be greatly increased from the weedy annual grasses on the site now. After mining, the land will be leveled to an elevation approximately four to five feet above sea level. The water table will be approximately three to four feet below the surface. This depth of the water table should provided adequate water to

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deep-rooted perennial grasses and legumes.

Because the soil, depth to groundwater, and moisture conditions may vary in the reclaimed agricultural area, two seed mixes were designed with input from the Solano County Resource Conservation District and Pacific Coast Seed. The mixes include a range of species that have been successfully used in Solano County on similar sites. The first seed mix has been successfully used on dryland pasture (Table 1), and second mix has been designed to be used on irrigated or wetter pasture sites (Table 2).

Table 1. Dryland Pasture Mix

Common Name	Latin Name	Percentage
Riverina Subclover	Trifolium subterraneum	20
Antas Subclover	Trifolium subterraneum	15
Berber Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata	15
Rose Clover	Trifolium hirtum	15
Holdfast Hardinggrass	Phalaris tuberosa	10
Clare Subclover	Trifolium subterraneum	10
Prima Gland Glover	Trifolium glanduliferum	5
PK Nitro Persian Clover	Trifolium resupinatum	5
Tetraploid Annual Ryegrass	Lolium multiflorum	5
All mixes are endophyte- free		Pure Live Seed

Table 2. Irrigated or Wet Pasture Mix

Common Name	Latin Name	Percentage
Fawn Tall Fescue	Festuca arundinacea	25
Tetraploid Perennial	Lolium perenne	20
Ryegrass		
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata	20
Tetraploid Annual Ryegrass	Lolium multiflorum	15
PK Strawberry Clover	Trifolium fragiferum	6
PK B. L. Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	6
PK Red Clover	Trifolium pratense	5
PK Ladino Clover	Trifolium repens	3
All mixes are endophyte-		Pure Live Seed
free		

Test Plots:

During the first phase of reclamation, a minimum of 10, 10 meter square test plots will be set up. A soil sample will analyzed in each plot and a 5 meter strip of each seed mix will be tested. The information from the test plots will provide information about soil amendment requirements,

^{*} USE ADDITIONAL PAGES WHEN NECESSARY

appropriate locations for planting the two pasture mixes, and planting methods.

Pasture Planting Methods:

- Placement of the reclaimed soil requires that compaction be no greater the 85% to allow for pasture establishment. If compaction exceeds 85%, or other detrimental soil conditions exist (crusting or large clods), soil will be disked prior to planting
- Prior to planting soil fertility will be tested; if required amendments will be added at the rate determined necessary for pasture establishment
- 35 pounds per acre of pure live seed of the seed mixes shown in table 1 and 2 will be planted.
- Seeds broadcast seeded followed by harrowing.
- Seeding will occur in the early fall prior to the start of rains

To protect native vegetation in the Vegetation Enhancement Area and on the perimeter berm, riparian band, and intertidal habitat, grazing animals must be contained either by movable electric fences or permanent barbed wire fencing.

Success Criteria for pasture establishment and remediation options:

The pasture species composition will change with yearly rainfall, grazing practices, and time. In dry years more drought tolerant species will be favored and in wet years species tolerant of wet soil will be favored. Grazing management impacts composition though gazing preference, impact on seed production and numerous other mechanisms. As organic matter builds up, the plant community typically shifts from a dominance of nitrogen fixing legumes to more perennial grasses. In such a dynamic system is not possible to predict the equilibrium plant community composition of the pasture. The addition of grazing animals further complicates the development of long-term specific success criteria. Since grazing will be managed by others, incorporation of success criteria including the grazed system is beyond the scope of the reclamation plan.

Success criteria for reclamation of the agricultural area will be met when the mean percent cover of pasture species in the agricultural reclamation area is 70 percent. Once the success criteria is met, the site will be open for the introduction of grazing animals and any monitoring will be associated with grazing management.

Monitoring and Management

May 30th following planting, 25 individual 3 meter square quadrats will be randomly placed throughout the agricultural reclamation area. In areas that do not meet the 70% cover criteria additional quadrats will be analyzed and management options reviewed. If soil surface is compacted additional disking and replanting may be required, individual soil fertility testing may be needed and appropriate amendments added, or another seed mix used. Monitoring reports will be submitted to Solano County Resource Management annually.

Monitoring Duration

Monitoring will occur until the 70% cover criteria is met. In areas where the criteria is not met and additional management options are required, monitoring be performed in those areas until the criteria is met.

Upland Bench

Depending on the animal type and grazing system utilized, the 48 acres surrounding the Dredge Disposal Pits may be too narrow to fence and manage. This area will be seeded with the

^{*} USE ADDITIONAL PAGES WHEN NECESSARY

appropriate seed mix and methods described for the reclaimed agricultural area, but may not be grazed.

Perimeter of the Island, Berms, Riparian Band, Intertidal Band

The perimeter of the island will not be impacted by the mining operation. This area does support native vegetation and important habitat. Grazing animals not be allowed into this area.

- 25. Describe relationship of the interim uses other than mining and the ultimate physical condition to:
 - (a) Zoning regulations. All uses are compatible with the current A160 agricultural zoning of the property.
 - (b) General plan and plan elements. All uses are compatible with the General Plan.
- 26. Provide evidence that all owners of a possessory interest in the land have been notified of the proposed uses(s) or potential uses identified in item #23. (Attach copy of notarized statement of acknowledgement, etc.

Decker Island, LLC has been notified; see attached documentation.

27. Describe soil conditions and proposed soil salvage plan.

The existing surface soils on Decker Island are predominantly dredged sand and have very low organic matter. Due to the nature of the mining plan and the low quality of the soil, surface soils will not be salvaged. The reclamation plan includes seeding with perennials grasses and legumes followed by light applications of fertilizer. Organic matter content will increase over time.

28. Describe the methods, their sequence and timing, to be used in bringing the reclamation of the land to its end state. Indicate on map (item 22-23) or on diagrams as necessary. Include discussion of the pertinent items listed below.

Backfill of the open pit excavation, that will be essentially a pond full of water, will be dependant on the equipment on-site and the amount of material and speed at which the fill will be placed. One method is going to be to push the waste silts, clays and sands back into the excavation with a Dozer such as a Caterpillar D8, until the excavation fills up to the height of the groundwater, and should continue so that the material is placed to a depth of approximately 3 feet above the proposed new reclamation grade. The reason for overfilling the excavation is to provide a surcharge to the fill and to have additional soils in-place as the fill below the water level settles with time. If the 3 feet of surcharged soil settles down to the level of the proposed reclamation grade, then another 3 feet of soil should be placed on top of this soil to add additional surcharge load to the fill and to aid in the fill settlement process.

Elevation benchmarks should be placed outside the backfilled excavation and should be setback at least 60 feet from the excavation edge so that any settlement that occurs within the open pit excavation will not affect the elevation benchmark. Settlement markers should be

^{*} USE ADDITIONAL PAGES WHEN NECESSARY

placed in the completed fill to monitor the settlement that will occur over time. It is suggested, the settlement markers placed in the fill be read for elevation on a monthly schedule. The point of this monitoring is to develop a settlement vs. time plot that could be used to determine when the settlement is nearly at the 50 percent consolidation point and again to check if the materials will settle enough to reach the 90 percent settlement point. Settlement of the primarily fine sands and silts will occur during the weeks to months following fill placement. Areas that settle below the restoration fill elevation will be brought to grade with additional material.

Fills placed above the groundwater should not be compacted to levels above 80 percent to 85 percent of the maximum dry density per ASTM Specification D1557. The reason for only light compaction of fill is to allow the soils to remain in a looser condition with a higher void content that will provide better access to root growth for new plants and vegetation. Compaction levels that are too high will render the soils too hard, for good root growth and will lead to poor water infiltration, essential for good plant growth.

2:1 maximum slopes will be maintained as per the geotechnical engineer's calculated slope (See Appendix D Decker Island Slope Stability Study).

(c) Stabilization of permanent waste dumps, tailings, etc.

No permanent waste piles will exist.

(d) Rehabilitation of pre-mining drainage.

The site is an internally-drained basin; water does not leave the mining site. Post-mining runoff will be handled via the same percolation and evaporation methods that exist now.

(e) Removal, disposal, or utilization of residual equipment, structures, refuse, etc.

All equipment and structures will be completely removed from the site.

(f) Control of contaminants, especially with regard to surface runoff and ground water.

All fuels, oils, et cetera are stored in lined containers that will be removed. No contaminants are used in the mining process or on site.

(g) Treatment of streambeds and streambanks to control erosion and sedimentation.

N/A. The mining area is an internally drained basis; there are no streambeds or streambanks within the mining area.

(h) Removal or minimization of residual hazards.

All residual hazards will be removed.

(i) Resoiling, revegetation with evidence that selected plants can survive given the site's topography, soil and climate.

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As previously noted, the soils at Decker are fine dredged spoils. These soils have low organic matter and fertility. Revegetation with deep-rooted perennial grasses and legumes will increase organic matter over time. The water table at the site will be approximately three feet below the surface after reclamation. At this depth, deep-rooted perennial grass should be able to take to take up water. The seed mix was developed with assistance of both the Solano County Resource Conservation District and a representative of Pacific Coast Seed (a local seed supplier with regional experience).

- 29. If applicant has selected a short term phasing of his reclamation, describe in detail the specific reclamation to be accomplished during first phase.

 N/A
- 30. Describe how reclamation of this site in this manner may affect future mining at this site and in the surrounding area.

Reclamation of the site should not adversely affect future mining; the Army Corps of Engineers' easement allows depositing dredge spoils on the islands which may be recovered through surface mining.

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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY:

Department of Resource Manageme	hereby submit this plan to the Planning Services Division of the ent of Solano County and accept the responsibility for reclaiming the ed herein, and attached, forming the reclamation plan for the Decker
isiand innie (inni, project, etc.).	Signature Petth B
	Dated 8/13/2010
	was approved by the Solano County Planning Commission subject to the attached conditions of Approval.
	signatureBirgitta E. Corsello, Director

T.IPLANNINGIPlanning TemplatesIFront Counter Application and Instruction FormsIApplication - Reclamation Plan.doc(March 20, 2009)

Dote APRIL 2010 Project File No. 2114-0020 R.T.S. Drawn EEA OVERALL LAYOUT SHEET INDEX DI AGGREGATE MANAGEMENT, LLC SECTIONS DECKER ISLAND MINE SHEET NO. - 2 5 AMENDED RECLAMATION PLAN DI AGGREGATE MANAGEMENT, LLC DECKER ISLAND MINE SOLAND COUNTY, CALIFORNIA TITLE SHEET AMENDED RECLAMATION PLAN SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA PROJECT SITE MAP K KJELDSEN
S SINNOCK 7111, Person Bitte
N EUDECK Stoken, Cs 3020-084
INC. Consulting Repierra Ferra; 1293 946-0238
and Land Surveyors. E-mail Kildersnocean HOND 20 IS A FIALD DATUM ADDITED AS A MATCHAL STANDARD GEOLUTC HULHINGT FOR HIDMTS. HOND 20 IS STANDER SEPTEMED TO AS STALLEDED DATO OF 1923 Off AS WENT SEA LEVEL DIT SOME DAREY USBALS OF GEOLOGICAL SLAWET UPDATIONAL GLADAS, FORDITES, NOA). ELEVATORIS SHOWL ARE BASED ON THE HATIONAL GEOGENIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1829 (HISTO 29). VICINITY MAP





