

Reclamation Plan Amendment

for

All American Asphalt's

Corona Quarry

California Mine ID #: 91-33-0005

Submitted to:



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The All American Asphalt Corona Quarry is located at 1776 All American Way in the eastern portion of the City of Corona (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). It is an active mining operation that produces construction aggregate in the form of clay, sand, gravel, crushed rock and rip-rap. Recycled concrete and asphalt are also processed onsite. Beginning in the 1960s, the facility provides products to the construction industry to manufacture roof tiles, install landfill linings, build roads, highways, airport runways, parking lots, water treatment plants and buildings. Materials produced at the site are also used to produce hot mix asphalt from an onsite batch plant.

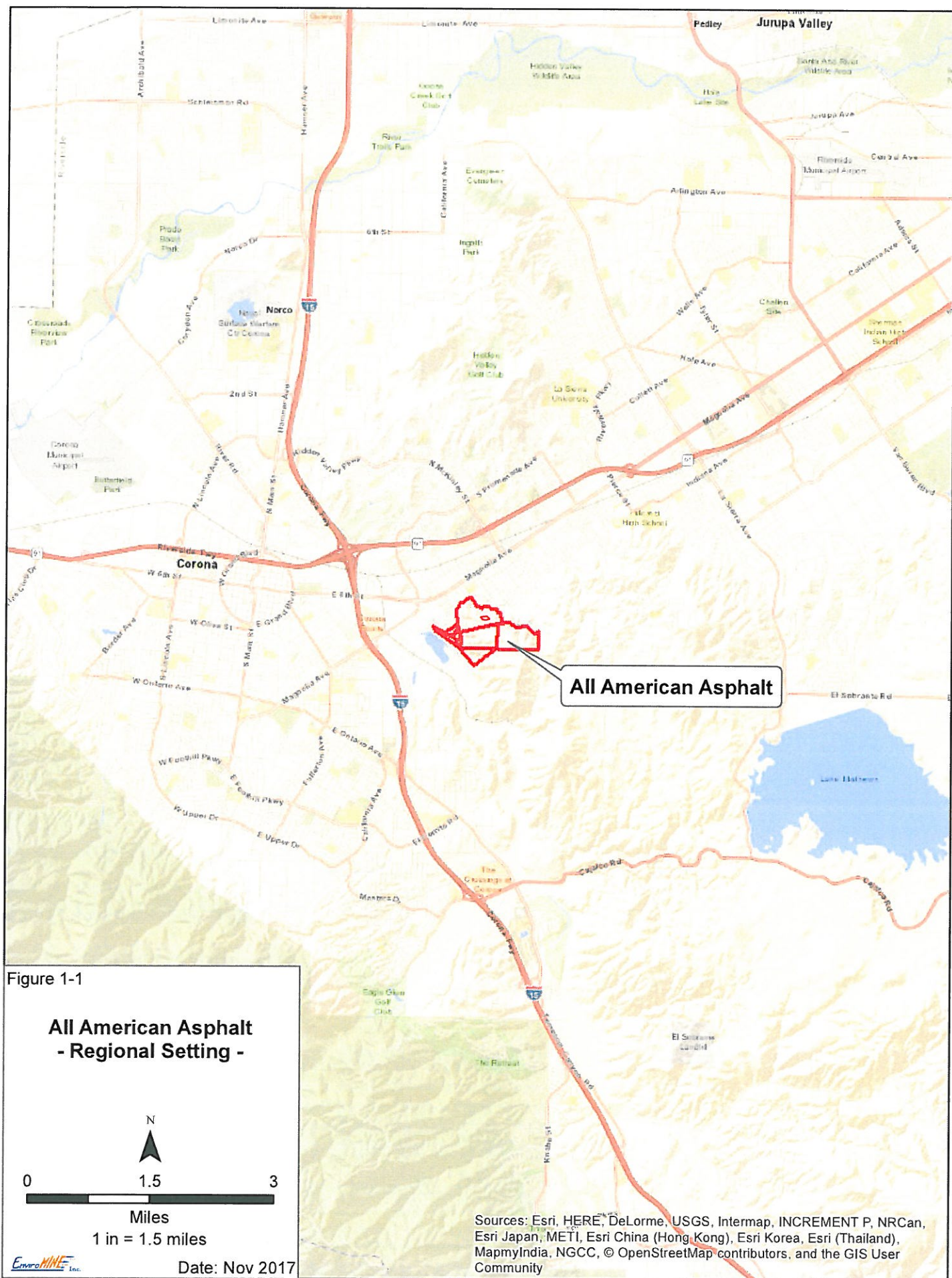
Previous City approval documents for Surface Mining Permit (SMP) 95-01 indicate the SMP was issued for mining on 233 acres of a 298 acre site. However, the SMP boundary is not identified on any of the previous permit maps or available figures. Based on acreages measured from the revised Plot Plan submitted with this permit modification, the actual areas that have been used for excavation, processing and operational support since the late 1980s is approximately 263 acres. In this modification, the SMP boundary is specifically defined where extraction activities will take place and where general supportive activities occur. Therefore, the proposed amendment clarifies permit boundaries that were not specifically defined in previous approvals.

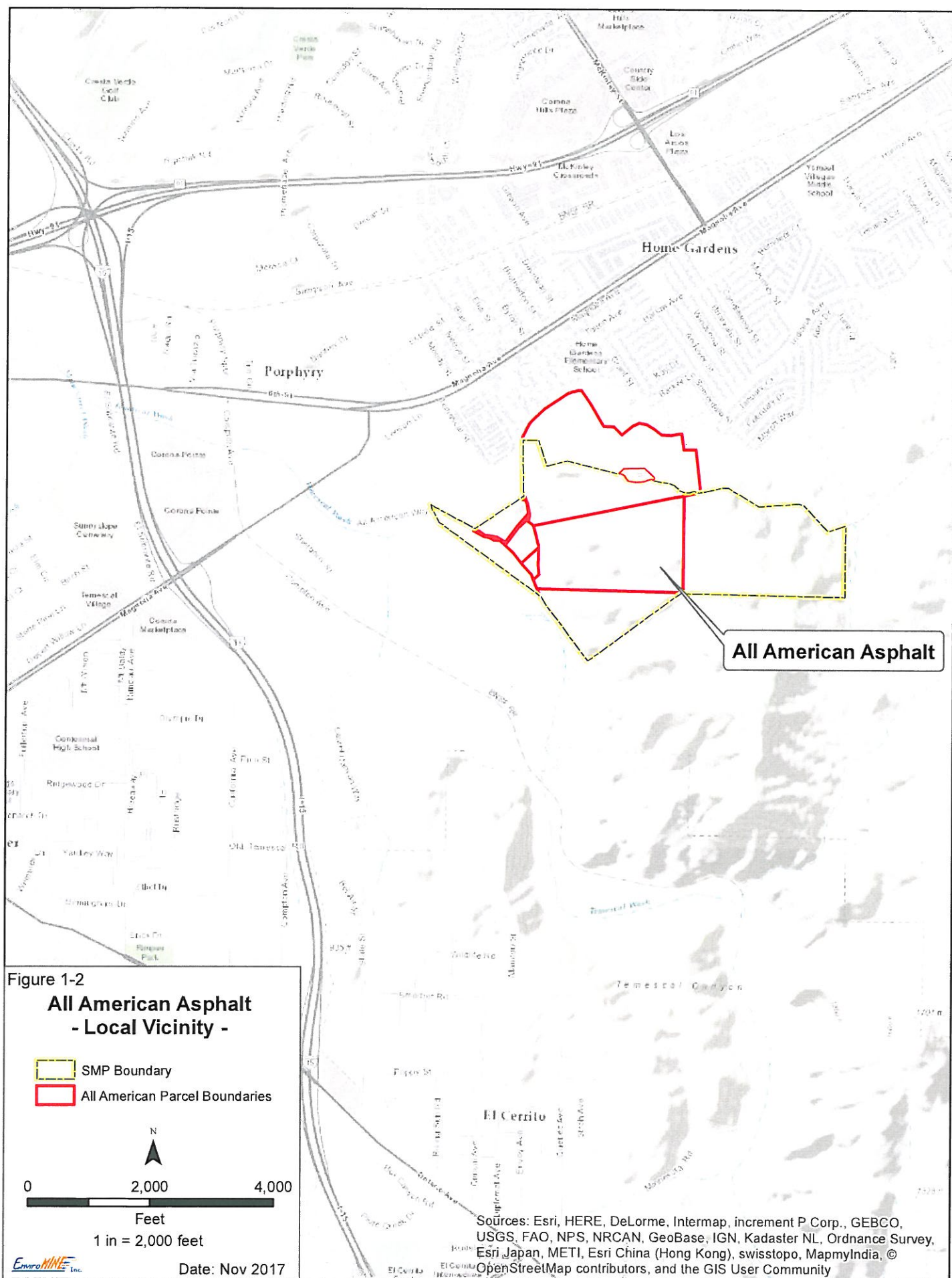
All existing disturbance for extraction and support activities are included in the amended permit boundaries and no new undisturbed areas have been added. Within the 263 acres of the proposed SMP boundary, approximately 229 acres will be excavated with the remaining acreage to be used for roads, stockpiles, storage and parking. All areas disturbed by the mine operation will be reclaimed at the end of mining if not maintained for continued use; such as roads and buildings. Some of these uses may require separate entitlements to remain.

The surface mine was originally approved by the County of Riverside in 1979 implementing the requirements of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act. Permits issued by the County consisted of three separate Surface Mining Permits including SMP- 115, SMP-151, and SMP-158. These three permits were active simultaneously from 1987 until 1991.

In May 1991, the City annexed the All American property. As part of the annexation, SMP-90-1 was approved by the City of Corona which consolidated the three previous mining permits into a single permit. In addition, SMP 90-1 was expanded by 53 acres. The project site is zoned by the City of Corona as M3 with a Mineral Resource Overlay.

In August 1995, the City approved a modification to SMP 90-1 which allowed the applicant to operate an inert debris engineered landfill in conjunction with the existing mining operation on a 298-acre site. The landfill approved by SMP 95-1 is limited to 65 acres. The approval allowed for the increased mining depth by 56 feet; thereby resulting in an overall depth of 614 feet amsl. The excavation depth was increased to





500 feet amsl after approval of an administrative minor modification in February 2002. Inert solid waste will be used to fill the increased depth area to a final surface elevation average of 680 feet amsl. Conditions of approval limited the use of asphalt for fill to an elevation no lower than 645 feet amsl and adherence to all other conditions of approval under SMP 90-1.

This application proposes to amend Surface Mining Permit 95-1 Modified and the associated Reclamation Plan to:

- Extend the permit date to December 31, 2121;
- Extend the mining depth to 400' amsl;
- Change the phasing from 3 to 5 phases;
- Establish a backfilled pad to 580' amsl after Phase 2, and move the processing plant onto the backfilled pad to allow for extraction beneath the existing processing plant location;
- Expand the inert debris engineered landfill area to the former plant area, and;
- Backfill all areas to an average of 680' amsl with inert fill upon final reclamation.

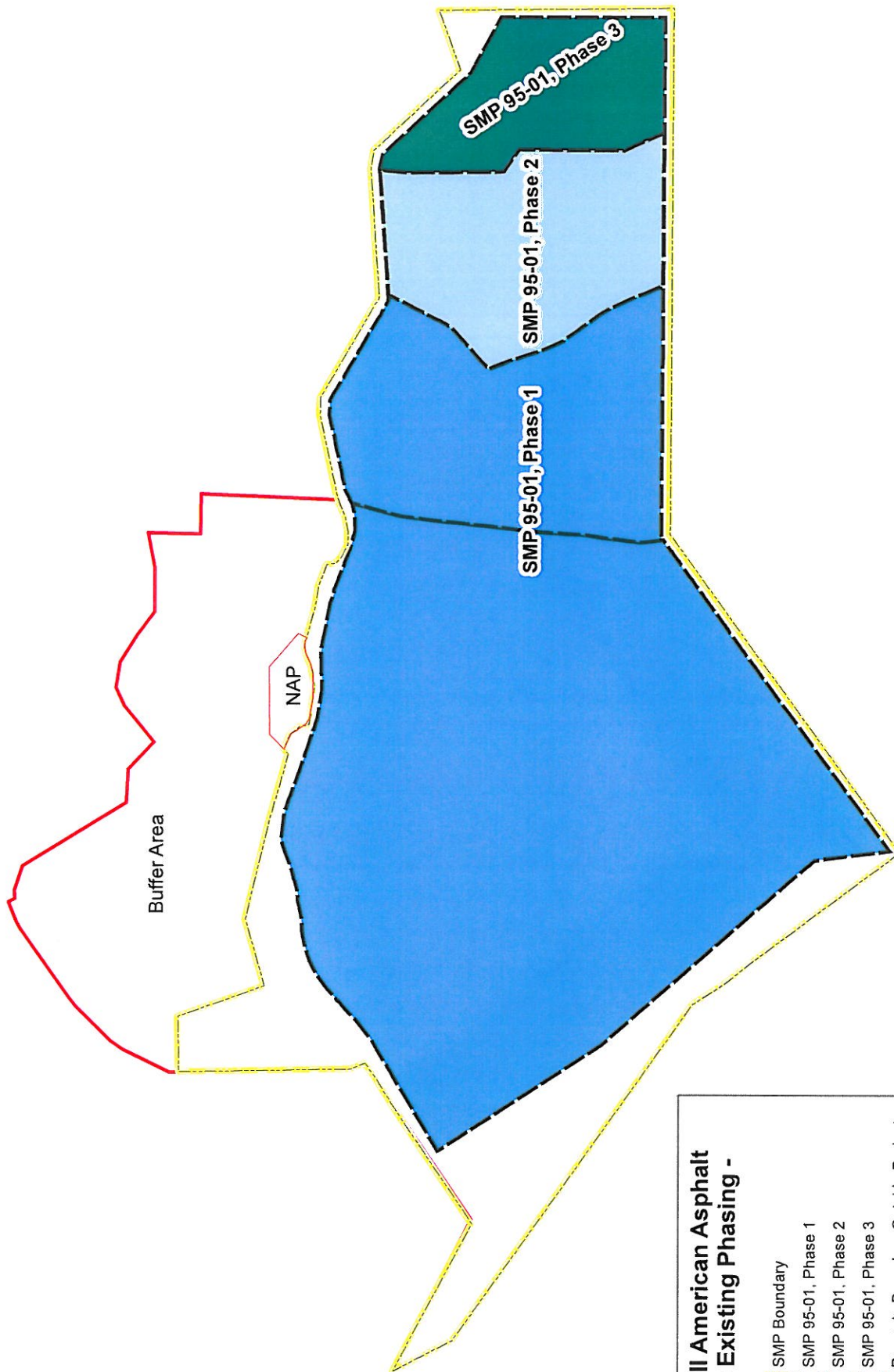
Movement of the plant equipment and mining beneath the current plant location would be conducted during later phases of the project. These modifications will increase total reserves from 112 million tons to approximately 177 million tons. All existing reclamation standards will remain in effect.

The existing phasing plan is broken into 3 areas with the third phase being furthest to the east (Figure 1-3) and requires reclamation to begin in the previous phase once mining moves to the next phase. This requirement is not feasible operationally because mining equipment, and activities, would continue to disturb the preceding phases to gain access to the area being mined. As a result, the phasing plan was revised to 5 phases to be more compatible with the planned mining activities and topography. The revised phasing is described in more detail in section 3.9.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements established under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA, Public Resources Code §2710 et seq., as amended), the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) Reclamation Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1, 3500-3800), and the City of Corona Surface Mining Ordinance (City of Corona Municipal Code, Title 19 "Surface Mining and Regulations").

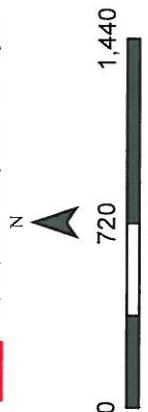
1.2 Entitlement History

Mining originated on the site occupied by All American Asphalt sometime in the 1930s. The first use permit for the property was issued by Riverside County as Surface Mining Permit (SMP) 115 in August of 1979. Since then, other permitting actions have been completed on the property and the property was incorporated into the City of Corona.



All American Asphalt - Existing Phasing -

- SMP Boundary
- SMP 95-01, Phase 1
- SMP 95-01, Phase 2
- SMP 95-01, Phase 3
- Property Boundary Outside Project



1 in = 720 feet

The entitlement history associated with the mining operation is presented as follows:

County of Riverside SMP 115

Approval Date: August 22nd, 1979
Environmental: Negative Declaration for EA No 8699
Mining Acres Original/Proposed: 93 acres
Term/Expiration: Not specified.

Summary:

Not Available

County of Riverside SMP 151

Approval Date: September 4, 1984
Environmental: Negative Declaration for EA No. 17931
Mining Acres Original/Proposed: 87 acres
Term/Expiration: 44 years, Expiration September 4, 2028

Summary:

On September 4, 1984, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors approved an application of Corona Rock Company for Surface Mining Permit No. 151. Upon that approval, two separate permits, SMP 115 and SMP 151, governed mining activities on the property associated with All American Asphalt. A total of 180 acres were entitled for mining purposes between the two permits.

County of Riverside SMP 158

Approval Date: January 20, 1987
Environmental: Negative Declaration for E.A. Number 30944
Mining Acres Original/Proposed: 180 acres (included SMP 115 and SMP 151)
Term/Expiration: Expiration September 4th, 2028.

Summary:

In May, 1986, All American Asphalt and Aggregates filed a request for a minor change to Surface Mining Permits 115 and 151. The purpose of this request was to permit the operation of an asphalt batch plant and to permit access from the mining area to Magnolia Avenue because the lease providing access via Cajalco Road had expired. In addition, Surface Mining Permit 115 restricted access to Cajalco Road only. Upon review, it was discovered that County ordinances made no provision for minor changes to surface mining permits. Because there was no provision for minor changes to mining permits, the application was converted to Surface Mining Permit 158.

On October 5, 1986, SMP 158 was reviewed and intended to modify the conditions of approval pertaining to haul routes/access and operating times associated with SMP's 115 and 151. The permit was approved in January 1987, thereby allowing the mining operations to continue under three separate permits.

The property was annexed into the City of Corona under Annexation 72 in October 1991. Overall the property occupied by All American Asphalt encompasses 298 acres of which 180 acres were entitled for mining purposes.

City of Corona SMP 90-1

Approval Date: May 15, 1991

Environmental: Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mining Acres Original/Proposed: 180 acres previously approved by the County of Riverside and a 53-acre expansion approved by the City of Corona for SMP 90-1.

Term/Expiration: 30 years, Expiration May 15, 2021.

Summary:

SMP 90-1 served several purposes: 1) combined multiple permits (SMP 115, SMP 151 and 158) issued by Riverside County into one comprehensive permit for mining purposes encompassing the 180-acre active mining operation; and 2) it was an application on the behalf of All American Asphalt to expand the mining operation by 53 acres, thereby bringing the total acreage entitled for mining to 233 acres. As part of a Pre-annexation Agreement, the City Council in May, 1991 adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration, approving the expansion of the 180-acre mining operation to 233 acres and depth of the mine at 680 feet amsl (above mean sea level).

Associated applications also include:

GPA90-17 - Amending the General Plan designation from LI to GI

CZ90-21 - Changing the zone from M-4 to M-3 and establishing the MR overlay.

City of Corona SMP 95-01

Approval Date: August 2, 1995

Environmental: Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mining Acres Original/Proposed: 233/233

Term/Expiration: 30 years, Expiration May 15, 2021.

Summary:

The permit was an approval by the Corona City Council to modify SMP 90-1 for the applicant to operate an inert debris engineered landfill in conjunction with the existing mining operation. As indicated in the Planning Commission Staff Report dated July 24th, 1995, "The entire All American site is 298 acres in area; however, only 65 acres of this site is proposed for back filling of inert waste materials." In addition, the approval allows an increase in mining depth by 56 feet, resulting in an overall pit depth of 614 feet amsl. Inert fill materials will be placed in the pit to establish a final surface elevation average of 680 feet amsl. Conditions of approval limited the filling of asphalt to an elevation no lower than 645 feet amsl and adherence to all other conditions of approval under SMP 90-1.

City of Corona SMP 95-01 (Administrative Minor Modification)

Approval Date: February 25, 2002

Environmental: Exempt

Mining Acres Original/Proposed: 233/233

Term/Expiration: 30 years, Expiration May 15, 2021

Summary:

All American Asphalt submitted a request to increase the depth of the pit from 614 feet amsl to 500 feet amsl to enable continued mining and recovery of additional aggregate reserves. In addition, reclaimed slope requirements were modified to steepen interval slopes and increase bench widths. Staff reviewed the request and applicable studies and routed the request to applicable agencies (RWQCB, Department of Conservation's Office of Mine Reclamation) and internal departments for comment.

The memorandum prepared by staff also outlined CMC 19.08.160, which empowers the Community Development Director to approve amendments to surface mining permits or reclamation plans if the amendments:

- will not substantially alter the terms of the current reclamation plan;
- will not delay the operator's completion of the reclamation plan; and
- will not have an adverse impact on the environment or public health or safety.

It was determined that the proposal did not alter the terms of the reclamation plan nor delay the completion of reclamation as the reclamation process and associated activities were to be implemented at the time the various phases of mining were completed. The applicant also demonstrated that there would be no impacts to groundwater or slope stability based on the technical studies presented at the time. As such, administrative approval was granted under the authority of CMC 19.08.160.

County of Riverside, Department of Environmental Health - 4412-SWF Green Waste or C&D Notification Permit.

Approval Date: June 30, 2006

Environmental: Exempt

Acres Original: 65

Term/Expiration: 30 years, Expiration May 15, 2021

Summary:

In December, 2003, the California Integrated Waste Management Board adopted the Phase II Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Regulatory Requirements (CDI Regulations). The CDI Regulations became effective in February, 2004, and set forth permitting requirements, tier requirements, and minimum operating standards for operations and facilities that dispose of construction and demolition waste and inert debris.

In March, 2006, All American Asphalt filed the required EA notification with the local enforcement agency indicating the intent to operate an inert debris engineered landfill and submitted an operation plan. An environmental health permit (4412-SWF Green Waste or C&D Notification Permit) was issued to All American Asphalt by County of

Riverside Department of Environmental Health (Record ID # PROOO 1760) for Facility No. FAOOO1936. Landfill operations began in 2009. Additional project information on the landfill is as follows:

- Gross Landfill Capacity: 18,000,000 Tons (9 mil. Cubic Yards)
- Average Annual Landfill Volume: 300,000 Tons (200,000 Cubic Yards)

A summary of mining permits issued for the site are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Permit History

Permit	Approval Date	End Date	SMP Acres*	Excavation Acres*	Reserve (million tons)	Annual Production (mil. tons)	Change from Previous
SMP 115	1979	not specified	93	93	unk	No Limit	N/A
SMP 151	1984	2028	87	87	unk	No Limit	separate permit for land east of SMP 115
SMP 158	1987	2028	180	180	unk	No Limit	modify existing rock plant and access to the two SMPs
SMP 90-1	1991	2021	233	233	65	No Limit	consolidate existing permits into single permit & increase acreage by 53 acres
SMP 95-1	1995	2021	298	233	unk	No Limit	allow mining to 614 elev.
SMP 95-1M	2002	2021	298	233	112	No Limit	allow mining to 500 elev.
Current Application	2017	2121	263 **	229	177	5.0	Renew permit for 100 years. Alter phasing plan. Allow mining to 400' and extend mining to area under plants and mine facilities.

* SMPs 115, 151 & 158 totaled 180 acres

** The 263-acre SMP represents all areas utilized by the mining operation including extraction, processing and support.

1.3 Objectives of Amended Project

As approved, SMP 90-1 granted approval to extract approximately 65 million tons by the year 2021. Approval of SMP 95-1 and a subsequent modification in 2002 increased the total reserve to approximately 112 million tons remaining with no extension in permit timeframe. With approval of pit expansion into the processing plant and equipment maintenance areas, and excavation to 400 feet amsl, approximately 65 million tons of additional mineral reserve can be recovered. In addition to an increase in reserves, the amendment is requesting 100 years to allow for extraction of the available onsite mineral reserves. All American is a leader in the industry of utilizing recycled aggregates. As their use of recycled materials has increased, the need for extracting mineral resources from the site has been reduced. This market innovation combined with a variable economy has resulted in their need to have additional time to exhaust the available resources at the site.

All American Asphalt seeks approval of an amendment to the existing surface mining permit 95-01 and associated reclamation plan. The amendment would allow All American to extend the life of the permit to fully utilize the mineral resources within the project boundaries. No change in operational intensity is proposed. The revised surface mining permit and reclamation plan amendment would achieve the following objectives:

1. Extend the permit expiration date to allow for the exhaustion of permitted reserves or an end-date of December 31, 2121, whichever occurs first;
2. Increase the mining depth to 400 feet amsl on the western portion of the site to more effectively recover the mineral resources within the same mine footprint;
3. Establish a new phasing plan based on depth and time which will reduce energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and air quality impacts;
4. Continue to provide a reliable supply of high quality construction aggregate to meet the existing and future local and regional market demands identified by the California Department of Conservation for the Temescal Valley-Orange County Production-Consumption (P-C) Region;
5. Maintain an essential supply of locally available aggregates, thereby offsetting the need for remote (import) transportation of materials from distant locales, and consequently reducing air pollution emissions;
6. Adhere to the California Building Standards Commission voluntary standards for green construction material sources.
7. Expand the excavation to areas that have been used for processing, storage, asphalt batching and equipment maintenance.

The SMP boundary will include 263-acres, 229 of which will include extraction activities. All extraction activities will remain within the current permit boundaries, no additional areas are proposed for extraction.

No other substantial changes to the permit and reclamation plan are proposed. There will be no change in traffic generation, processing capabilities or throughput. The proposal specifically does not seek to expand mining onto undisturbed areas outside of the currently approved SMP 95-01 permit area nor increase the annual production rates.

Table 2 summarizes the proposed changes and compares key elements of the approved permit with the revised surface mining permit and reclamation plan amendment, followed by a discussion of plan differences.

This amended plan provides several benefits, including (but not limited to):

- Developing a mining design that progresses down slope in a uniform, efficient manner, reclaiming slope areas as they become available, as opposed to the existing operationally incompatible phasing plan;
- Recover all economically available resources on the property. As a result, implementation of this reclamation plan will not affect future mining on the site, and
- Maintaining a construction aggregates facility adjacent to the regional highway system and markets.

Table 2: Existing and Proposed Modifications

Item	Existing Mine	Proposed Modification	Effect
Excavation Depth	500 feet elevation	400 feet elevation	Increase excavation depth by 100 feet vertical
Final Cut Slopes	60-degree bench face w 10-foot bench every 50 vertical feet	80-degree bench face w 25-foot bench every 50 vertical feet. 0.87h:1V overall cut slope	Steeper bench faces & wider, safer benches
Total Mined	112 million tons	177 million tons	Increase reserves by 65 million tons
Permit Expiration	May 15, 2021	December 31, 2121	Extend permit expiration date to 100 years
Mine Phases	Three Phases	Five Phases	Increase phases by 2 for improved operational/reclamation compatibility
Mine Excavation	233 acres	Decrease former excavation area by 4 acres to 229 acres	Identify excavation areas
SMP Boundary	298 acres	263 acres	Correction of parcel boundaries in determining acreage results in an increase in the SMP area.
Operating Hours	24	No Change	No Change
Traffic	No Restriction	No Change	No Change

PCC-Quality Aggregate Regional Needs Assessment

The California Department of Conservation (DOC) monitors and reports on the availability and production of the State's mineral assets, including aggregate materials used for construction purposes throughout the State of California. Since 1880, the California Geological Survey (CGS) has tracked the State's mines and mineral production and has published those results annually.

After passage of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act in 1975, CGS began conducting on-going studies that specifically identify and evaluate aggregate permitted reserves, production and available resources. The objective of this Classification-Designation process is to ensure, through appropriate local lead agency policies and procedures, that mineral materials will be available when needed and do not become inaccessible because of inadequate information during the land-use decision-making process.

In 2014, CGS published an updated report (Special Report 231) and accompanying maps which analyzed aggregate availability within the Temescal Valley Production Area, Riverside County, California. The report provides information to local agencies on the permitted status of aggregate assets and projects demand for those assets over a 50-year period.

Special Report 231 identified a shortage of permitted aggregate reserves in the Temescal Valley-Orange County P-C Region to meet projected demand over the next 50 years. The study, based on past consumption from this area, found that this P-C region would be expected to consume more than 1,057 million (1,057,000,000) tons of aggregate by the end of year 2062. Additionally, the study found that permitted aggregate reserves in the P-C region are approximately 917 million tons. These permitted reserves are expected to meet demand until 2057 or approximately 40 years from the present. This is a shortfall of approximately 13 percent. However, because the area supplies aggregate to most of the neighboring regions (about 50% of production in 2012), this projected depletion date is most likely optimistic. If any of the neighboring regions deplete their reserves in less than 50 years, then the exports to that region from the Temescal Valley Production Area are likely to increase. For example, the San Bernardino P-C Region is projected to deplete its reserves by 2024 (Miller, R. V. SR 206, 2008) and the Claremont-Upland P-C Region by 2034 (Miller, R.V. SR 202, 2007).

Discussion of Plan Differences

Resource Recovery: The proposed amendment would increase the volume of mineable resource from the project approved in 1990. This is the result of deeper drilling and geotechnical testing to provide a more accurate portrayal of material quality. In addition, a change in mine slope design will improve safety and result in maximizing the available resources within the existing permitted area. The proposed amendment would result in a total of 177-million tons of aggregate resource.

Mine Phasing: The proposed amendment changes the current phasing plan from 3 to 5 phases to be more compatible with mine and reclamation activities. The proposed phasing plan includes the following:

- Phase 1 - Complete mining of areas within the existing mine footprint in a single phase, followed closely by reclamation of all final slope areas.
- Phase 2 - Backfill mining pit with inert fill to elevation 580 amsl, allowing movement of the plant onto this area. Backfilling of the pit will occur simultaneously with mining operations in Phase 1.
- Phase 3 - Move plant to Phase 2 area. Excavate resources under the existing processing plant location.
- Phase 4 - Excavate mineral resources under the equipment storage and administrative offices; backfill Phase 3 area.
- Phase 5 - Complete backfill of all mine areas below an average elevation of 680 feet amsl. Complete reclamation of all mined areas and prepare for a post-mining beneficial use of the site.

Years to Completion: Approximately 100 years.

1.4 Owner/Operator/Agent Information

1.4.1 Applicant

Name: All American Asphalt
Address: 400 East Sixth Street
Corona, CA 92879
Contact: Timothy Ballon
Telephone: 951- 736-7600

1.4.2 Name of Mineral Property

All American Asphalt - Corona Quarry

1.4.3 Property Owners

The parcels contained within the proposed SMP boundary are listed under a variety of names, all of which are ultimately owned by the same entity or entities that own and manage All American Asphalt Company. The owners listed on the parcels are as follows:

Name: TMDR, LLC
Address: 400 East Sixth Street
Corona, CA 92879
Contact: Timothy Ballon
Telephone: 951- 736-7600

Name: Dix Leasing Corporation
Address: 400 East Sixth Street
Corona, CA 92879

Contact: Timothy Ballon
Telephone: 951- 736-7600

Name: Daniel E. & Betty L. Sisemore Trust
Address: 400 East Sixth Street
Corona, CA 92879

Contact: Timothy Ballon
Telephone: 951- 736-7600

1.4.4 Owners of Mineral Rights

Name: Same as Property Owners

1.4.5 Operator

Name: All American Asphalt
Address: 400 East Sixth Street
Corona, CA 92879

Contact: Timothy Ballon
Telephone: 951- 736-7600

1.4.6 Agent

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

2.0 Project Location & Setting

2.1 Project Location

All American Asphalt's Corona Quarry is in eastern portion of the City of Corona at 1776 All American Way and is approximately one mile east of Interstate 15. The site is accessed by exiting I-15 at the Magnolia Avenue exit, proceeding easterly on Magnolia for approximately one-half mile, then south on All American Way to the site.

2.2 Legal Description and APNs

The site includes portions of Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, of Township 3 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline & Meridian (SBB&M) and includes thirteen (13) parcels. Table 3 lists the Assessor's Parcel Numbers contained within project boundaries.

Table 3: Assessor's Parcel Numbers

APN	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES W/IN SMP BOUNDARY	ACRES W/IN EXCAVATION BOUNDARY	OWNER	ZONING
135-260-028	2.01	1.99	1.99	Daniel E. & Betty L. Sisemore Trust	M3/MR
135-260-020	1.79	0.50	0.14	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-260-022	93.03	36.38	24.58	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-260-026	73.42	73.42	73.08	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-260-027	89.96	89.96	89.96	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-270-013	34.98	34.98	30.11	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-001	0.01	0.01	N/A	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-002	6.89	6.89	3.28	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-003	1.05	1.05	0.49	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-004	5.14	5.14	4.47	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-005	1.47	1.47	1.23	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-044	0.05	0.05	N/A	Dix Leasing Corp.	M3/MR
107-070-045	11.36	11.36	N/A	Dix Leasing Corp.	M3/MR
Total Acres:	321.16	263.2	229.33		

Approximately 263 acres of the properties are included in the SMP boundary. The main access road, All American Way, is not included in the SMP and will remain in place to provide access to the properties after reclamation is complete. It should also be noted that all parcels in the SMP area are within the City of Corona's jurisdiction. Figure 2-1 presents the parcel locations and the project boundaries.

2.3 Surrounding Land Uses

A single-family residential development within the County of Riverside and a mobile home park in the City of Corona are located approximately 0.15 miles north of the All American property. These residential areas are zoned R-1 and MP (respectively).

Surface mines and industrial uses are found to the west and, also to the south of the subject property. These areas have a General Plan designated of General Industry and zoned as M2 (General Manufacturing or M3/MR (Heavy Manufacturing (Mineral Resource))). To the east of the subject property are vacant lands zoned M1 (Light Manufacturing) with a City General Plan designation of Mixed Use: Industrial/Commercial. South of the subject property is Vulcan's Corona Quarry surface mine in an M3/MR Zone on lands designated as General Industrial by the City's General Plan.

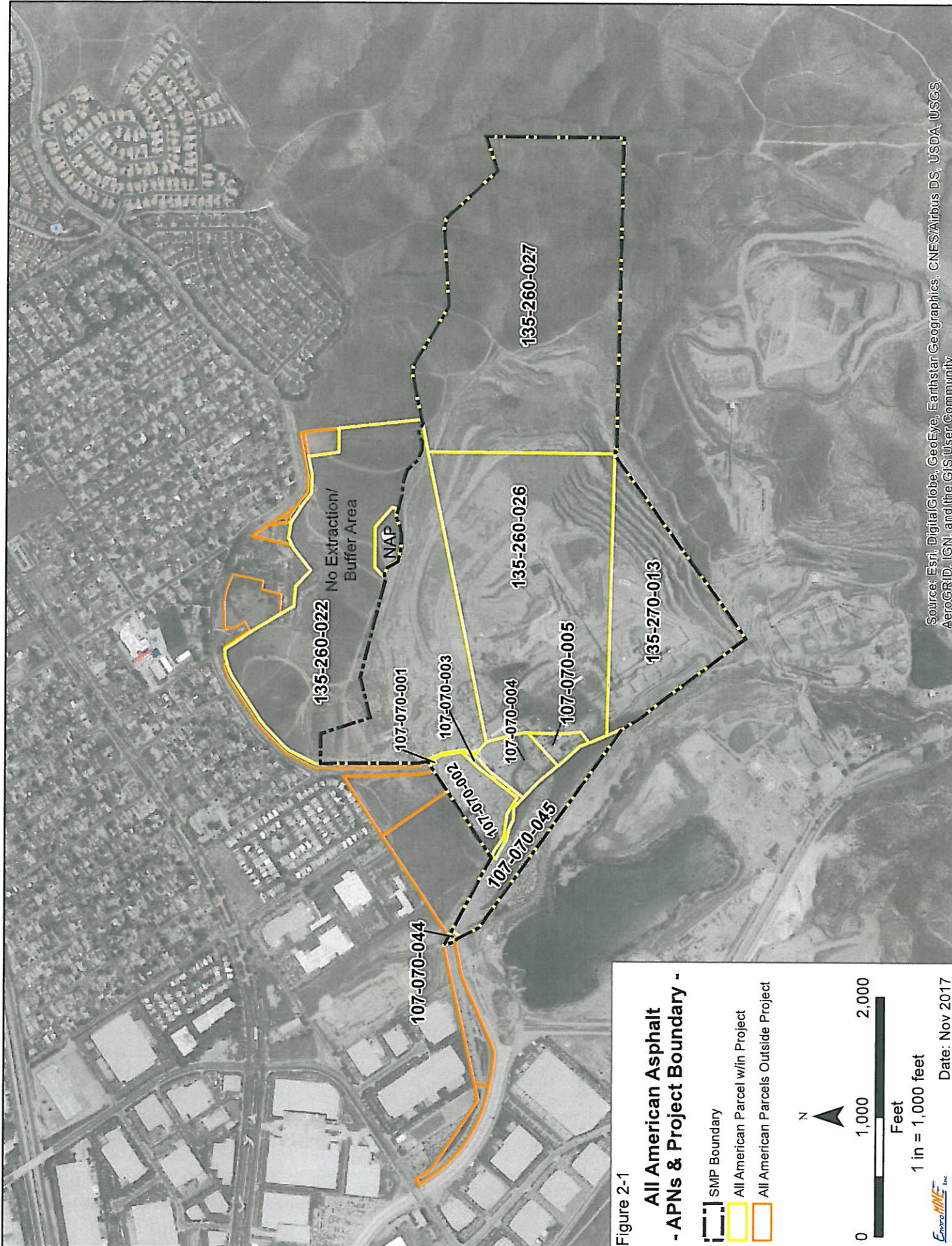
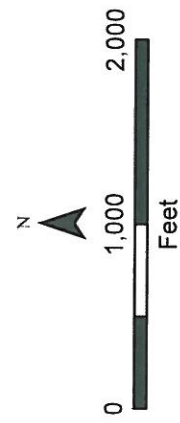


Figure 2-1
**All American Asphalt
 - APNs & Project Boundary -**

- SMP Boundary
- All American Parcel w/in Project
- All American Parcels Outside Project



2.4 General Plan Designation

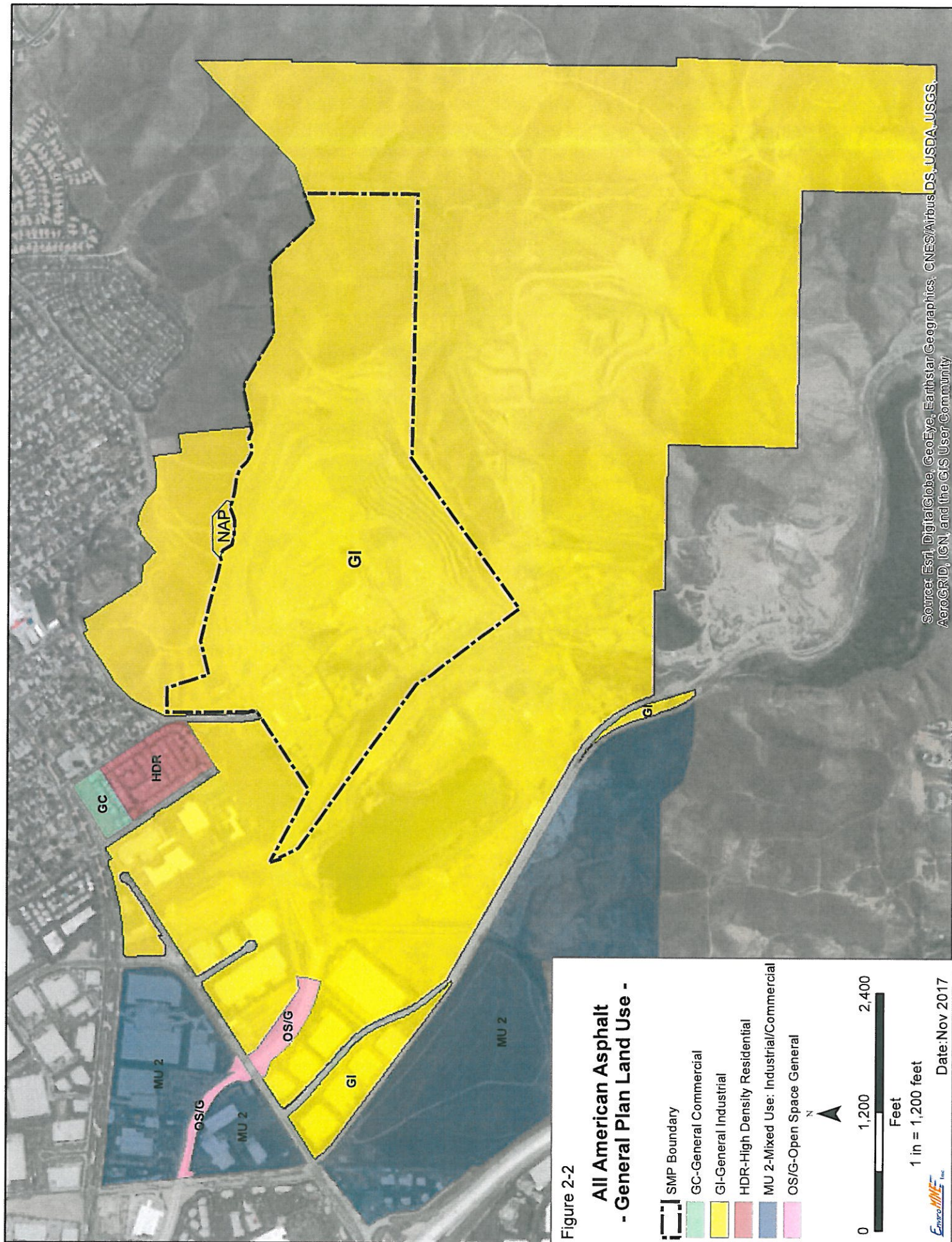
The City's 2004 General Plan Land Use Map designates the site as General Industrial (GI), as depicted in Figure 2-2. State planning law (Government Code §65300) requires cities and counties to adopt comprehensive, long-term general plans for the physical development of their jurisdictions. A general plan must contain the following seven mandatory elements: land use, circulation, housing, open space, conservation, safety, and noise.

Complying with State law, in 2004 the City completed an update of its 1978 General Plan and combined the mandatory elements into a single general plan document organized into four major chapters: Community Development, Infrastructure and Public Services, Environmental Resources, and Environmental Hazards and Public Safety.

The Environmental Resources Chapter contains goals and policy discussion regarding Hydrological Resources, Biological Resources, Agricultural and Mineral Resources, Air Quality, and Visual Resources. The applicable goals of the Mineral Resources section are:

- Encourage exploration of Mineral Resources within the City of Corona's boundaries and Sphere of Influence;
- Honor surface mining permits and reclamations plans that were issued by Riverside County for sites annexed into the City of Corona;
- Recognize and protect valuable mineral resources in a manner that does not create land use conflicts;
- Consider all mineral resources classified and/or designated by State Classification Reports as a resource to protect and utilize and to consider the protection of mineral resources that are significant, but do not have the State Classification of MRZ-2.

The Corona General Plan, created and adopted subsequent to the establishment of mining at the site, is consistent with and supports the planned use of the property.



2.5 Zoning Classification

As shown in Figure 2-3, the site and entitled operations are located within the City's Heavy Manufacturing (M-3) zoning classification with a Mineral Resource (MR) overlay on the City's Zoning Map. Section 17.44.010(C) and Section 17.62.310 of the Development Code describes the intent of the Heavy Manufacturing (M-3) zone and the Mineral Resource (MR) Overlay zone as follows:

"The M-3 (Heavy Manufacturing) Zone is intended for heavy manufacturing and industrial uses. The M-3 zone allows for manufacturing uses that may produce noise, dust and heat and for uses that require the utilization or mixing of toxic chemicals.

The M-3 zone is primarily established at locations removed from commercial and residential areas."

"The purpose of the Mineral Resource (MR) Overlay Zone is to provide supplemental standards for surface mining and related activities. The MR overlay zone, when shown on the zoning map of the city in combination with a symbol such as M-2 or M-3, permits certain uses not otherwise permitted in the underlying zone and restricts certain uses otherwise permitted in the underlying zone."

Section 17.62.320 of the Development Code contains definitions for the purposes of Chapter 17.62 (Overlay Zones Open Space – Sales of Agricultural Products) Mineral Resource Overlay Zone. These definitions imply that ancillary uses, such as rock crushing and material handling, are to be located within the MR Overlay Zone. Furthermore, any use permitted in the underlying zone is also permitted in the MR Overlay Zone, subject to a finding by the Community Development Director that:

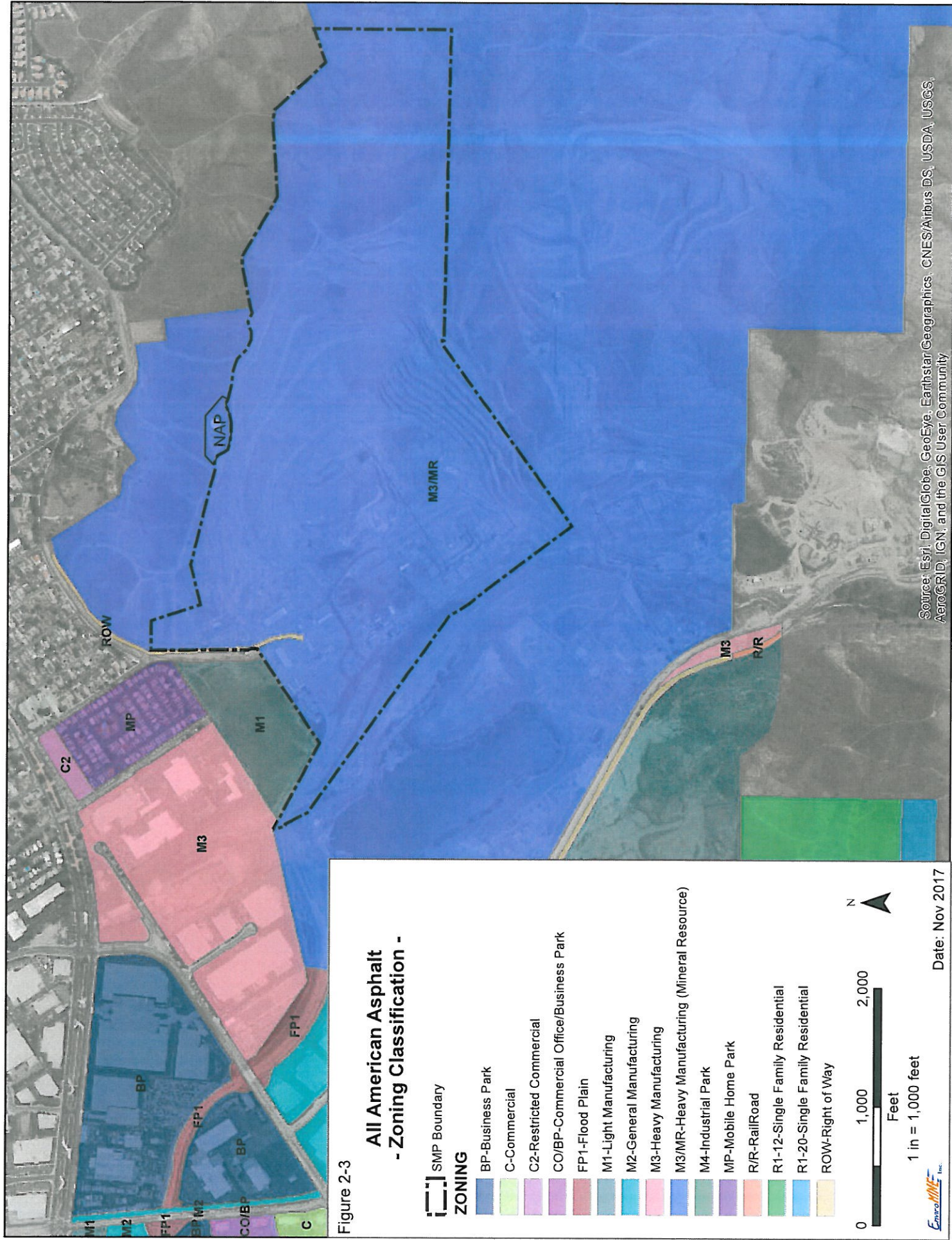
1. The use will not continue for more than one year beyond the mine life,
2. The use is directly related to on-site surface mining, or
3. The use will not inhibit the extraction of underlying minerals in the future.

The City of Corona Zoning Code supports the planned use of the property.

2.6 General Description of Vegetation

The mine site has been disturbed by mining activities dating to the 1930s, livestock grazing, and frequent wildfires. The dominant vegetation is degraded non-native grasslands and Riversidean sage scrub plant communities. The dominant Riversidean sage scrub species on the site include brittlebush and California sagebrush, with lesser quantities of California buckwheat, laurel sumac, white sage, and grassland goldenbush.

Limited riparian communities occur on the property within ephemeral drainages on the northern slopes of the property and are outside of planned disturbance areas.



2.7 Sensitive Species and Habitats

The subject property is within the boundary of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), which was fully approved in June 2004. The MSHCP Final EIR/EIS states, *"The existing [mineral] extraction sites are locally important resources and would not be affected under the proposed MSHCP. The sites currently in use would not be restricted in any way. The potential for establishment of additional mineral extraction sites in the future would, however, be restricted in some ways."* (MSHCP vol. 4, Section 4.2.2, pg. 4.2-28).

The subject property, including the area subject to this application, was an "existing extraction site" at the time of the MSHCP's approval. The County of Riverside approved SMP 115 in 1979 and subsequently added SMP 151 and 158 to include the entire mineral extraction area subject to this application. In 1990, these three permits were consolidated into one permit by the City of Corona, and then amended again in 1995, to include an inert construction landfill within the permit boundaries.

The current application proposes to continue surface mining operations within the same excavation boundaries and as analyzed in previous permits and amendments. As a mine existing prior to the MSHCP's approval, the currently approved operations are therefore not subject to the MSHCP or any Mitigation Fee Ordinance implementing the MSHCP for its existing operations.

The subject quarry has been a participant in the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat ("SKR") Habitat Conservation Plan and the implementing SKR Mitigation Fee Ordinance (Ord. 663) since 1990. All American Asphalt previously remitted \$1,000 to the City of Corona for the disturbance of 2 acres within the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (SKR) fee area. It was later determined by the City of Corona that there had been no disturbance with the fee area, and the \$1,000 would be held as a credit for when mining operations are extended into the fee area. As the result of a State of California audit of the City of Corona in 2009, it was determined that mining operations had extended into the SKR fee area and that All American Asphalt was required to pay for all SKR fee area disturbance within the Phase 1 mining limits. Pursuant to the request by the City of Corona, All American Asphalt provided a survey of the Phase I mining limits (prepared by Krieger & Stewart in December 2009) to the City of Corona for its use in determining the required SKR fees. Thereafter, All American Asphalt remitted an additional \$19,750 to the City of Corona for the disturbance of 41.5 acres within the SKR fee area (for a total of \$20,750). All American Asphalt will continue to submit a per-acre SKR fee to City of Corona, as additional undisturbed areas are mined within the fee area, in compliance with the Habitat Conservation Plan for Stephen's Kangaroo Rat in Western Riverside County (1996).

2.8 Surface Drainage and Groundwater Characteristics

Surface Drainage: The project site contains a portion of the Temescal Wash, a regional drainage course that generally flows north toward the Santa Ana River. Temescal Wash is a naturally ephemeral stream that experiences its primary flows during periods of winter rains; it occasionally becomes a dry streambed during the summer months, or during years of drought. The Temescal Wash is shown on Figure 2-4.

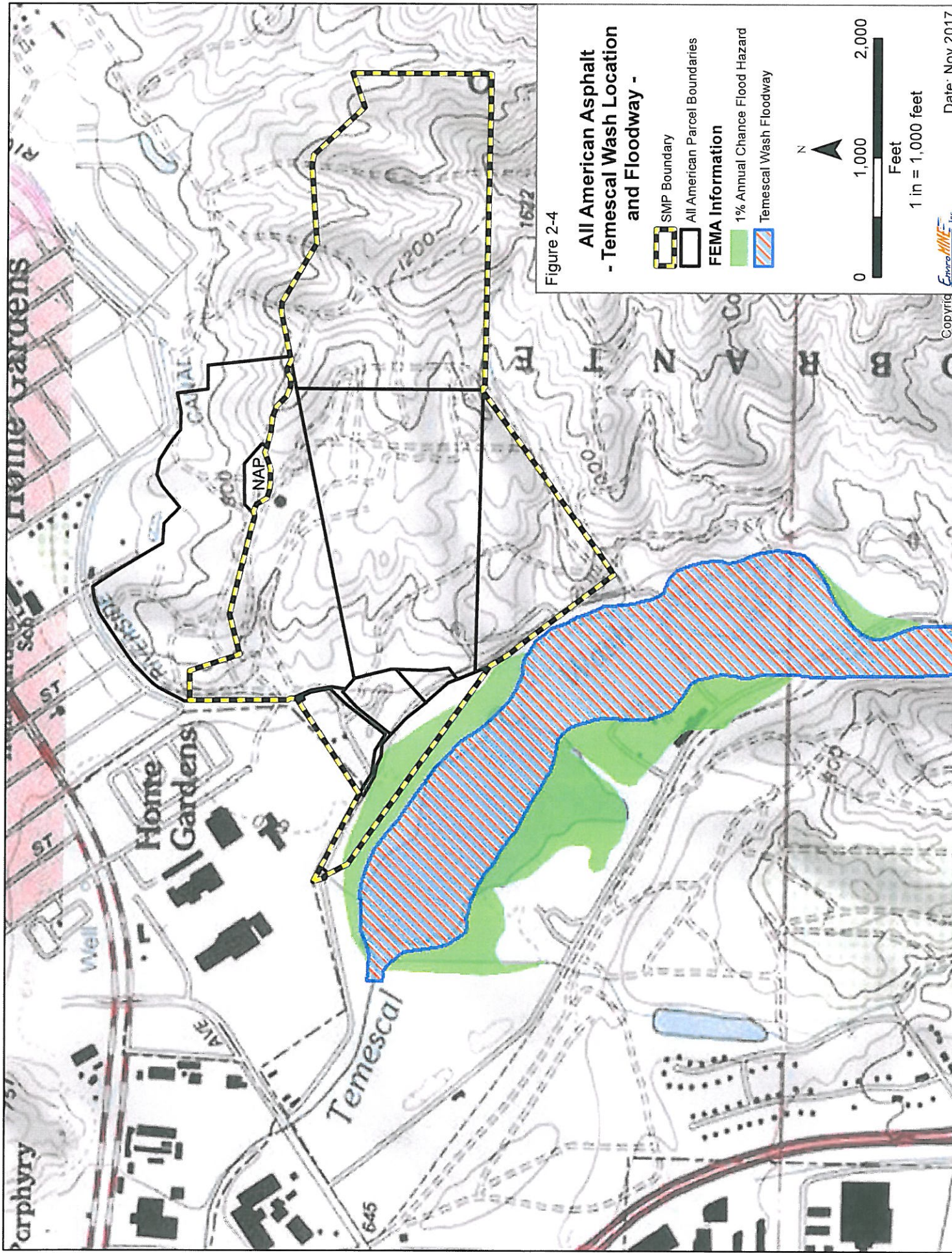


Figure 2-4

All American Asphalt - Temescal Wash Location and Floodway -

- SMP Boundary
- All American Parcel Boundaries
- FEMA Information**
- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Temescal Wash Floodway



0 1,000 2,000
Feet

1 in = 1,000 feet

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps floodways based on the 100-year runoff event, which is derived from records of measured flows. FEMA has mapped the 100-year flood boundary for the Temescal Wash and the majority of the All American Asphalt facility is not within the 100-year flood zone. The proposed action presented in this application does not affect the Temescal Wash flood plain or flood zone.

Site operations are regulated by, and comply with, state and local regulations regarding storm water quality, including the State's Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit, Industrial General Permit (Order 2014-0057-DWQ), and other pertinent discharge requirements issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. The site is governed by the conditions of an industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the All American Asphalt Corona Quarry (WDID No. 8 33I003216).

Essentially, surface drainage from the west facing slopes of the quarry is diverted to an existing impoundment at the deepest point of the pit. This prevents surface drainage from entering Temescal Wash directly. When necessary, temporary sediment retention basins are constructed on the site to reduce erosion and to minimize sediment in the diverted surface drainage from entering major drainage courses.

Groundwater: The occurrence of groundwater was investigated by Mark Roberts Consulting Geology/Hydrogeology in April 2017 to evaluate whether groundwater at the quarry was in hydraulic continuity with the adjacent groundwater aquifer in Temescal Wash (Attachment B). To conduct this evaluation, 2 test holes (#1 & #2) were placed in the granodiorite and 2 test holes (#3 & #4) in the younger alluvium of Temescal Creek and groundwater samples collected for analysis. This study concluded that there was no continuity between the groundwater of the quarry and the Temescal aquifer. Using the four test holes drilled for the study, groundwater occurrence was found to be variable in depth.

Two test holes (#1 and #2) within the pit had standing water elevations of 497.5 and 496.5 feet amsl, respectively, after 24 hours. These water elevations may be due to an unlined, collection and recycling pond located 200 feet east of Test Hole #2. In addition, the pit received high runoff totals during the 2016-17 rain season and was flooded at one point, which could have affected the measured groundwater levels.

The static water level in Test Hole #4, located in alluvium west of the plant, was at 643 feet amsl. Test Hole #3 was also placed in alluvium northwest of the plant near a large stockpile. Water level was measured at 631 feet amsl in Test Hole #3 shortly after the hole was completed. An attempt to measure water level the following day was not possible as the hole had collapsed in the interim.

The report concluded, based on groundwater levels and chemical data, that the groundwater encountered in test holes was not in communication with Temescal Wash and suggested the water was migrating or perched groundwater in the fracture system.

During March and April of 2017, CHJ Consultants conducted a slope stability study for the site. During field investigations, slight water seepage and enhanced vegetative

growth were observed along bedrock faults in the southern portion of the site. CHJ reported that 'An adjacent mine operator reportedly releases surface flow to a ravine adjacent to the south access road above the south high wall. The seepage occurs in an unconfined state because of overland flow and local infiltration.' Evidence of a groundwater table was not observed in the pit, and no standing water was present.' (CHJ Consultants, 2017, Attachment C)

2.9 Regional Geology

The site is located within the Perris block physiographic unit of the northern extent of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province extends north to the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and south into Mexico to the tip of Baja California. The Perris Block is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto fault, on the north by the Cucamonga fault and the San Gabriel Mountains, and on the southwest by the Elsinore fault and the Santa Ana Mountains. Outcrops of the Perris block are comprised of Mesozoic granitic rocks and Paleozoic meta- sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks. This block is characterized by relatively flat terrain of alluvial valleys with isolated small mountains and hills.

The Perris Block is considered relatively stable compared to the subsiding San Bernardino Valley Block, which is bounded by the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults.

2.10 Site Geology

The site is an active quarry area with a significant amount of exposed rock, which overlies igneous crystalline rocks. At locations where quarrying has not occurred, the rock is covered by a thin blanket of topsoil and slope wash deposits. Gray (1961) mapped the entire site as underlain by the Jurassic to Cretaceous-age Corona hornblende granodiorite porphyry. The Corona granodiorite, as exposed in outcrops on the site, is a slightly, to moderately, weathered, massive granitic rock.

Primary jointing within the Corona granodiorite strikes approximately N15W to N35W and dips moderately to steeply to the southwest. Secondary jointing strikes approximately N15W to N35E and dips steeply to the east and southeast. Gray (1961) mapped the Cretaceous-age Cajalco quartz monzonite just west of the site and small outcrops of the Cajalco quartz monzonite are present in the southeast portion of the site. The Cajalco quartz monzonite, as exposed in outcrops on the site, consists of a slightly weathered to highly weathered, massive granitic rock. Colluvium and residual soil, consisting of silty sand, gravel and boulders up to approximately 25 feet in diameter mantle the bedrock slopes on the site (Rasmussen, 1991).

2.11 Soils

The soil survey for the Western Riverside county area indicates six soil types on the subject property:

CkF2	Cieneba rocky sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
ChF2	Cieneba sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
HcC	Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

VsD2	Vista coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
VsF2	Vista coarse sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, eroded
CpA	Cortina gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Most of the project site is located on soils mapped as Cienega rocky, sandy loam or sandy loam on slopes of 15 to 50 percent. These soil types are widespread in Riverside County and are not known to support unusual vegetation or to be substrate for plant species of limited distribution that are associated only with specific soil types. The soils are shallow and in eroded condition due to wildfires and steep slopes. Soils on steeper slopes contain high percentages of rock.

2.12 Site Topography

Cross-sections A-A and B-B provide illustrations of the topographic profile and the reference points, while the basic contours are shown on the Plot Plan sheet. Site topography ranges from approximately elevation 1150 feet amsl along the eastern most area of the site down to 665 feet amsl along the western portion of the site near the plant and entrance to facilities. Historical mining operations have altered the natural topography of portions of the site, specifically the area used for material processing as well as the current mining area.

2.13 Visual

The existing visual character of the project region is dominated by urban development and roadways, and by the presence of the El Sobrante de San Jacinto Mountains, which provide a visual backdrop to neighboring Corona community. The project is located at a lower elevation than the neighboring Vulcan Quarry which operates on the highest point in the western end of this small range. Though the much higher Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest overshadow these peaks on clear days, the range is visually important on a local scale.

The El Sobrante de San Jacinto mountain slopes are sparsely covered with coastal scrub vegetation. In many areas, large rock outcroppings are exposed. On clear days, portions of the site are visible from residential, commercial and industrial lands surrounding the site, from the Riverside Freeway (State Route 91) and the Interstate 15 (I-15) Freeway. As indicated, the All American site is located at a lower elevation than other quarries in the area.

The natural relief of these mountains has been impacted by mining along their western faces. To the south, on the Vulcan Materials site, mining operations have been ongoing since the 1940s. Further south, 3M, Hanson Aggregates and their predecessors have operated mines for over 100 years. Evidence of past surface mining is apparent at and around the site since the formerly excavated slopes are nearly void of vegetation are lighter in color than undisturbed areas and have rows of terraces in the form of mine benches.

3.0 Mining & Operations

Excavation of the quarry will range from an elevation of approximately 400 feet in the western portion of the quarry to an elevation of approximately 1420 feet in the southeastern portion of the quarry. Backfilling of the pit will occur in accordance with a 4412-SWF Green Waste or C&D Notification Permit issued for the site by the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health. This permit allows All American Asphalt to accept inert construction and demolition debris for land filling. After reclamation of the quarry floor by land filling, the final elevation of the western portion of the site will average approximately 680 feet. Total relief across the site after reclamation is completed will be approximately 420 feet.

Proposed fill placement within the quarry will result in a final pad elevation similar to that approved in the 1990 reclamation plan.

3.1 Date of Commencement

As previously stated, mining activities at the site began in the 1920s and have continued under the authority of numerous project approvals; the first of which was issued in 1979. All American plans to continue the ongoing mining and processing operations as fully outlined within this application to December 31st, 2121.

3.2 Mineral Commodity to be Mined

All American Asphalt's aggregate production plant produces a wide variety of construction aggregate material for the Southern California area. Materials range from aggregate base to rip-rap. An on-site hot mix asphalt (HMA) batch plant utilizes materials produced on the property, as well as recycled products. Customers may pick up material in their own trucks or have it delivered to the job site.

The products produced from the site are utilized in all types of construction that require rock, sand, clay or asphalt. This includes: buildings, landfill liners, roof tiles large diameter pipe, dams, bridges, airport runways, highways, parking lots, surface streets and other private and public facilities.

3.3 Estimated Annual Production

The annual production rate for All American Asphalt is carried forward and are projected as follows:

Aggregate materials processing and distribution facilities: up to approximately 4 million tons per year

3.4 Estimated Total Production & Mine End Date

The total amount of PCC-quality aggregate produced during the life of the operation is estimated at approximately 177 million tons. This is an existing mine with a proposed

end date for the operations is December 31, 2121 or until the exhaustion of material reserves, whichever occurs first.

3.5 Topsoil Salvage

The soils mapped in the mine area are shallow in depth and are located on steep slopes. In addition, wildfires have stripped vegetation from the surface over the years which has exposed surface materials to erosive forces. As a result, very little topsoil is available for salvage. In general, the operations will combine stripped topsoil with process fines to produce a soil media that will be used as topdressing for areas to be revegetated. Where possible, topsoil will be stripped, mixed with process fines, applied directly onto graded areas as soon as possible and then revegetated. If no areas are prepared to receive a top dressing, then salvaged soil materials will be transported to designated areas for storage in stockpiles. Designated areas will be selected as mining progresses and placed in zones that will not be disturbed by additional mining activity. If a soil media stockpile will not be utilized for reclamation within the year, it will be seeded with an erosion control seed mix to prevent erosion.

3.6 Mineral Extraction

The mineral resource from this hillside mine will be extracted by conventional surface mining methods. After topsoil stripping, material is loosened within active mining areas using heavy equipment, and/or by drilling and blasting as needed to fracture rock. Material is then loaded and transported to the processing area by large-capacity, off-road haul vehicles or by conveyor for crushing. Material is then crushed, screened and then conveyed to stockpiles based on material size. These materials may be further segregated into stockpiles for outside sales that facilitate loading into over-the-road trucks for transport to customers. In some cases, aggregates are washed to meet specific product specifications.

On-site mining and processing operations, including equipment maintenance, drilling and processing, are permitted 24 hours per day if those operations are located more than 300 feet inside the outer boundary of the property. Otherwise, operations are confined to the hours between sunrise and sunset of any day. Transportation of materials via on-highway trucks to off-site locations occur on a 24-hour basis.

3.7 Processing

Freshly mined rock (pit-run material) is reduced in size by a primary crusher located within in pit. The material is then transported by conveyor system to the plant for further processing. Materials arriving from the primary crusher are separated by size and/or quality, washed (if necessary) and stored in surge piles ready for market sale.

As future mining progresses, it will be necessary to relocate the primary crushing station closer to current operations and to allow for timely reclamation activities to commence on the completed mine phase. (Figure 3-1)

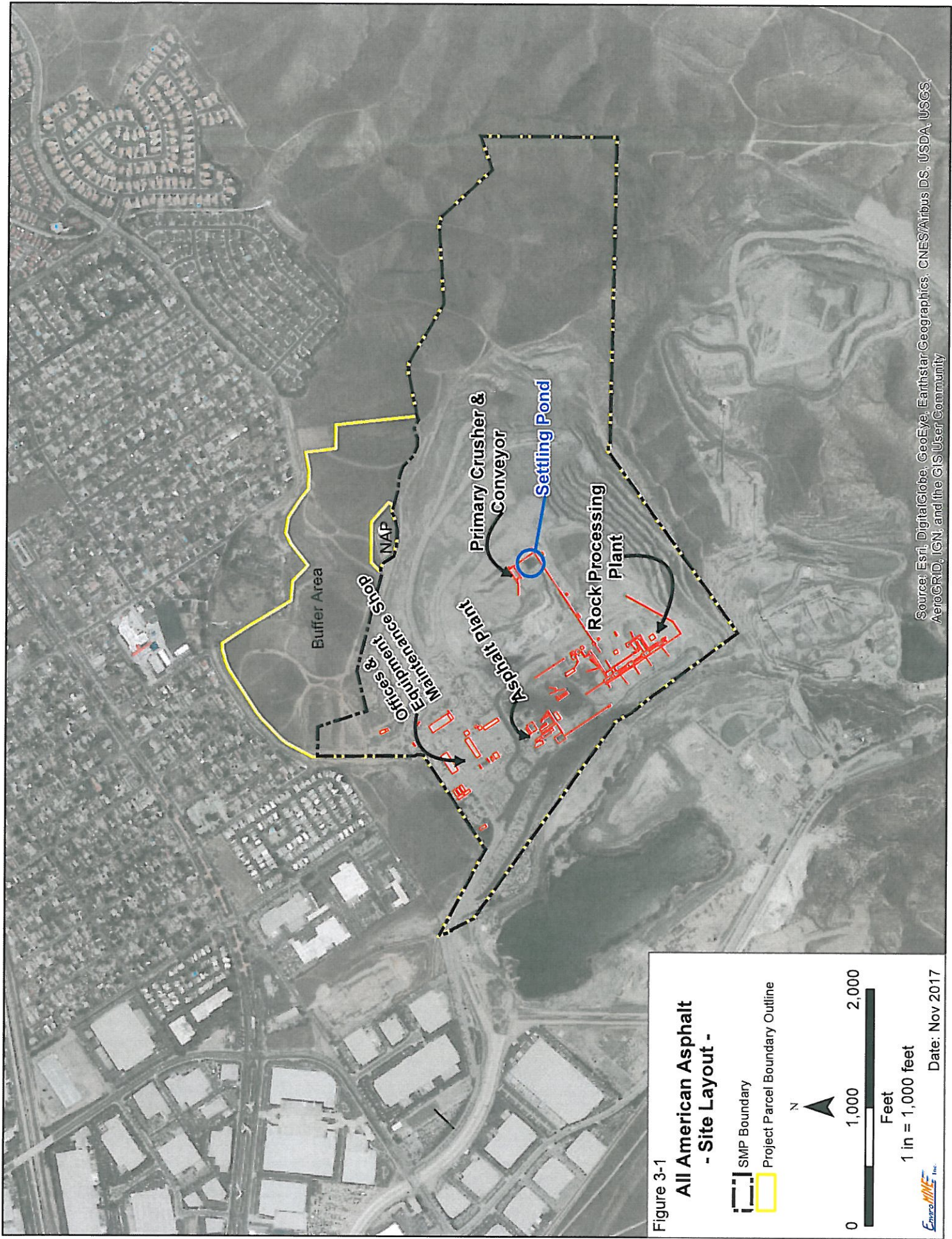






Figure 3-1
All American Asphalt
- Site Layout -

 SMP Boundary
 Project Parcel Boundary Outline

N 

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

1 in = 1,000 feet

 Date: Nov 2017

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

3.8 Total Number of Acres to be Disturbed by Mining

The All-American Asphalt proposed SMP Permit boundary is 263 acres in size. Of this area, approximately 229 acres will be disturbed by extraction activities. Approximately, 190 acres of the total 263 acres of related activity have already been disturbed by the operation.

3.9 Proposed Mine Phasing

The project consists of five phases with the first two phases running concurrently. The proposed project implements an approach of mining to the 400-foot depth, then proceed eastward to the extent of the plan boundary. Phase 2 is a backfilling stage where the pit will be backfilled from west to east until it reaches an elevation of 580 feet. At that time, the plant will be moved to the east and Phase 3 can begin. Mining will transition from phase to phase with final reclamation of individual phases lagging mining or final backfill by approximately 2 years. Due to operational necessity, mining and backfilling will occur in more than one phase during transition periods. Figure 3-2 depicts the four proposed mine phases. The fifth phase, Final Reclamation, is presented in Figure 4-1. Given the economic conditions and fluctuating market, it is difficult to establish precise phase completion dates; therefore, phasing shall be coincident to areas mined and not to a given production timeline.

3.10 Maximum Anticipated Depth of Mining

The maximum anticipated depth of mining is to an approximate elevation of 400 feet amsl.

3.11 Onsite Surface Drainage

The project's runoff flow rate, volume, velocity and duration for the post-development condition do not exceed the pre-development condition for the 2-year, 24-hour and 10-year, 24-hour rainfall events. The project does not propose new impervious surfaces and will provide for erosion protection from storm runoff on the site. As a result, there should be no untreated discharge to downstream properties from the project site.

Due to the sites hard rock surface, the potential for erosion is minimized. Drainage from natural precipitation will be captured in the deepest portion of the pit and directed into an infiltration/detention basin before release into Temescal Creek near the processing plant. Over the course of a given water year, water collected will be utilized for aggregate processing and dust control purposes.

3.12 Offsite Surface Drainage

Any possible pollutants that could be defined as storm water runoff will be monitored at the storm water outlet located at the northwestern corner of the site to ensure that runoff is properly managed and maintained. In most cases, storm water runoff would be captured by the quarry pit and partially by sedimentation ponds at the plant. The receiving waters below the project are Temescal Creek and its un-named drainages within the Santa Ana River Basin.

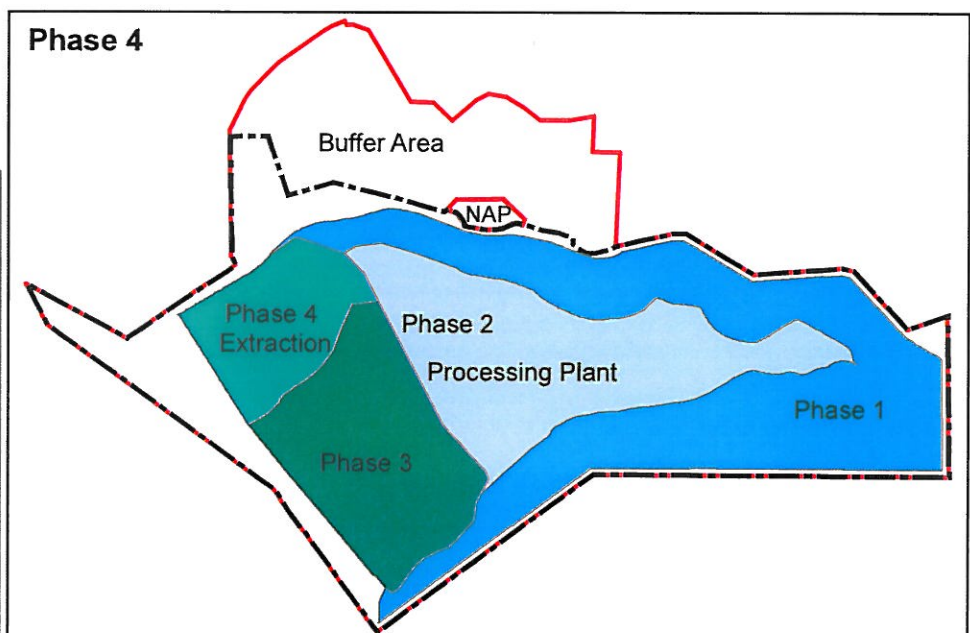
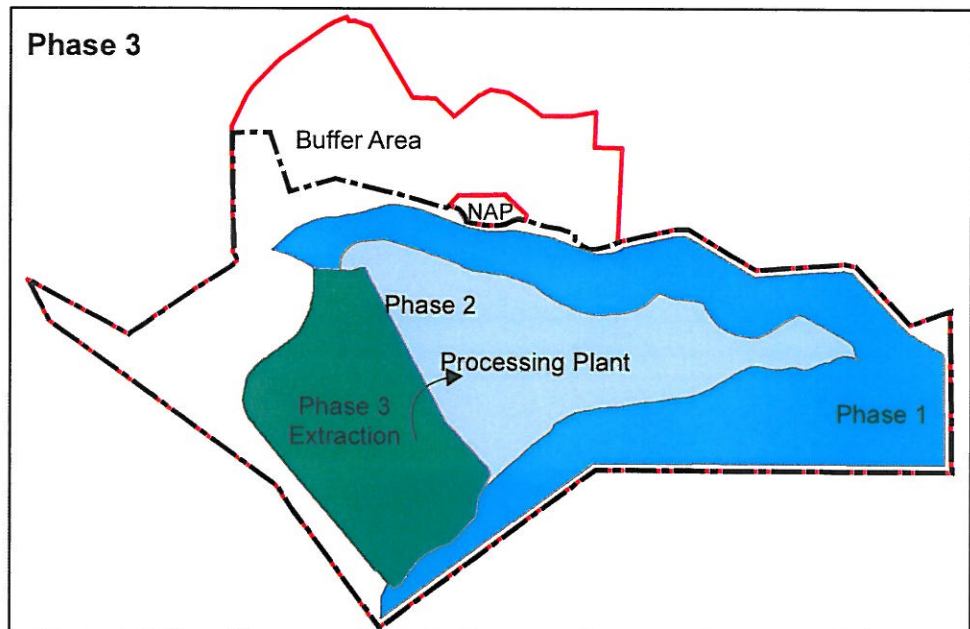
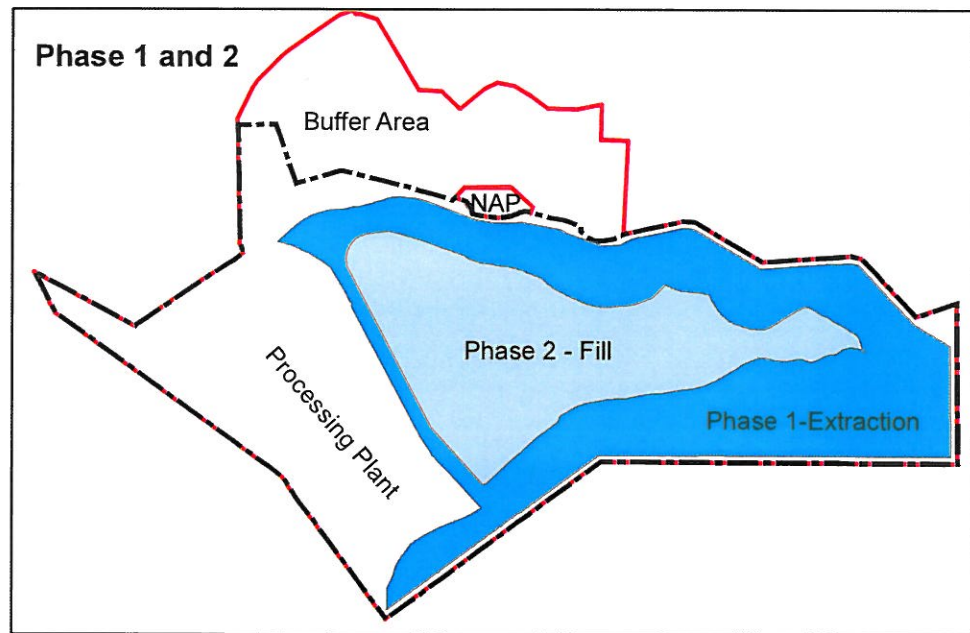


Figure 3-2
All American Asphalt
-Quarry Phasing-

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- SMP Boundary
- Parcel Outline



3.13 Surface Mining Permit Compliance

All American Asphalt's Corona Quarry has been subject to numerous conditions, mitigation measures and performance standards over its history. Compliance with these conditions is confirmed during annual inspections conducted by the City and by the accompanying annual reports. The annual reports document compliance with all conditions, mitigation measures and performance standards.

4.0 Reclamation Program

4.1 Proposed Reclamation End-Use

This amended plan assumes that the end use will be open space or industrial uses as indicated in previous site approvals. At the completion of mining, the site will consist of a bowl-shaped area, with benched perimeter slopes along most of the northern, southern and eastern portions of the site. A large, relatively flat pad (approx. 148 acres) will be located at the base of these slopes and extend to the west. The final site condition will be reclaimed in a condition suitable for open space, industrial development or other uses as allowed by the City of Corona's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. Any development of the site will occur under separate entitlements. The anticipated final landform for the site is presented in Figure 4-1.

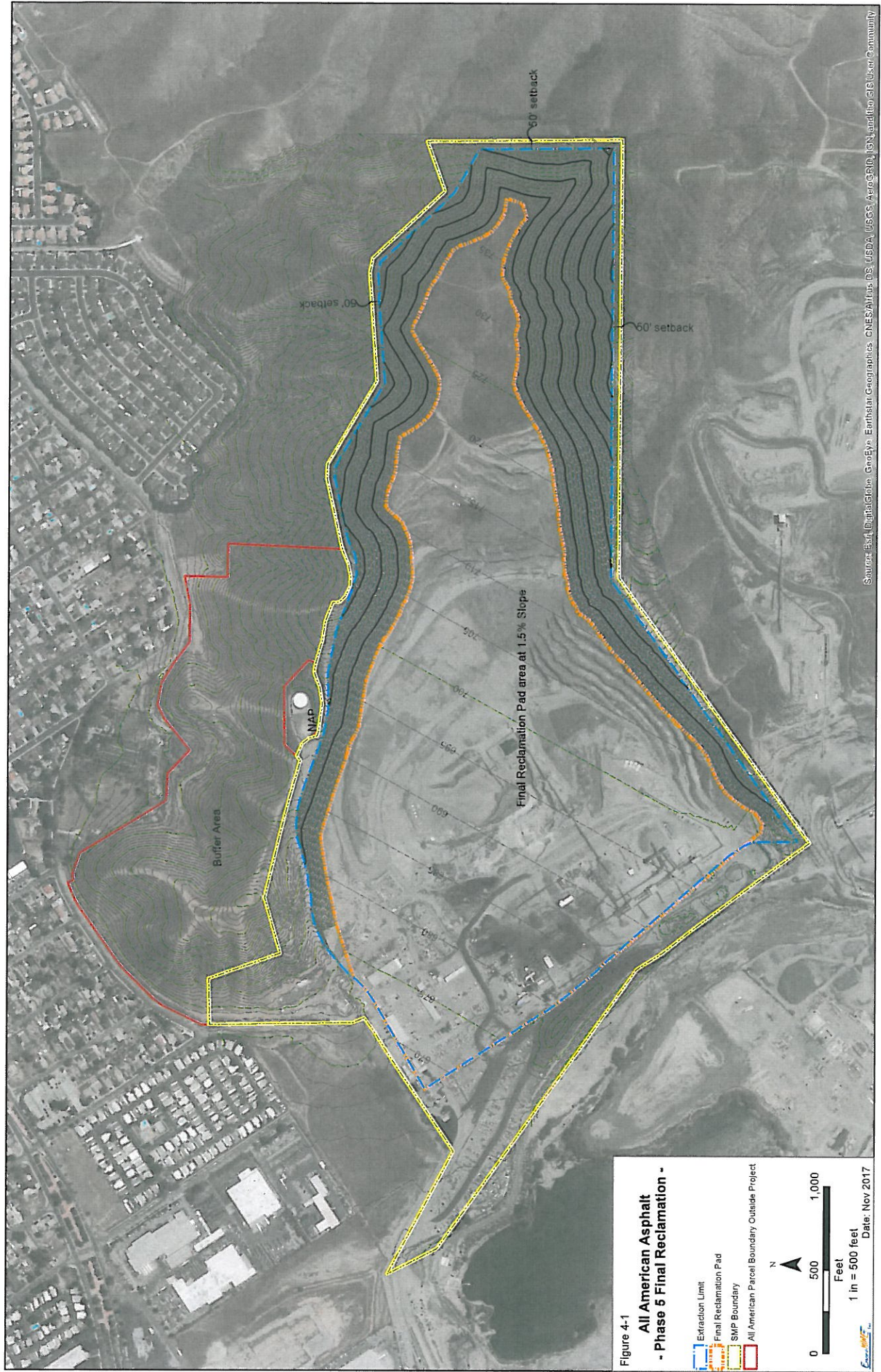
4.2 Reclamation Phasing

The proposed plan consists of quarry excavation on approximately 229 acres and extracting aggregate resources in five phases for full aggregate resource depletion. This mining approach would extract approximately 177-million tons of aggregate material over the life of the operations. Operations (mining and reclamation) are currently in Phase 1 and will continue in this phase for approximately 60 years. Phase 1 includes mining of all areas east of the processing plant. Mining and reclamation will continue throughout the life of the operations and transition through five mining and reclamation phases. Like the approved 1990 and 1995 reclamation plan, reclamation will occur, whenever possible, concurrent with mining operations. As final slopes are completed, reclamation of the benches will commence. It is anticipated that reclamation will be ongoing in multiple phases simultaneously and be completed in Phase 5 (Figure 4-1).

Given the cyclic nature of the regional economy and the industry, it is difficult to establish timeframes for the completion of each mining phase. Therefore, mine phasing is linked to mine progression rather than time. The amendment also proposes to revise the established end date to the time in which reserves are exhausted, or 100 years from the date of permit approval. In satisfaction of SMARA §2772(c)(3), a specific end date of December 31, 2121 is proposed.

4.3 Reclamation Standards

The State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) Reclamation Regulations, Article 9, Reclamation Standards, enumerated in the California Code of Regulations, establish reclamation standards to be achieved at cessation of mining. The codified standards



have statewide applicability, which means that certain provisions may not be reflected in the local conditions. In this specific instance, the reclamation standards that are not applicable to the All American Asphalt Reclamation Plan amendment include:

- §3707 *Prime Agricultural Land*

Prime agricultural land is not present at the All American Asphalt site nor is an agricultural end use proposed by the Reclamation Plan amendment. The State of California, Department of Conservation's Farmland Monitoring and Mapping Program identifies the area encompassing the site under the "Other Land" category. The "Other Land" category includes lands not included in any other mapping categories. These lands are not seen as having the potential for agricultural use.

- §3708 *Other Agricultural Land*

Reclamation of the property to any form of alternative agriculture would be inherently inconsistent with the City's General Plan and is not proposed under this reclamation plan.

- §3713 *Closure of Surface Openings*

There are currently no mine openings nor have there ever been any mine openings on the All American Asphalt site.

The following are the SMARA standards that will apply to all disturbances resulting from project activities within the SMP area. These standards are pertinent to achieving the proposed end use:

4.3.1 Wildlife Habitat

Reclamation to wildlife habitat is not proposed.

4.3.2 Regrading and Slope Stability

As indicated, a small amount of unmarketable material will be generated on-site. Any material remaining will be utilized as revegetation growth medium or as backfill based on the recommendation by the revegetation specialist. Sequential revegetation will occur on the benches; as mine benches are completed. Upon completion of the reclamation plan, no mine waste will remain onsite and no permanent placement of piles or dumps will exist.

Upon completion of the operation, slopes shall be stabilized, graded and smoothed to control erosion, prevent the creation of potentially dangerous areas and present a neat and orderly appearance. Fill slopes shall be no steeper than 2(h):1(v) and shall be compacted to avoid excessive settlement and erosion.

Reclaimed cut slopes will consist of 80-degree bench faces with 25-foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet which will result in inter-ramp slopes of 50 degrees. Inclusion of 40-foot wide haul roads or ramps will decrease the overall slope angle to 49 degrees with a maximum over all height of 920 feet. This equates to an overall slope ratio of

0.87(h):1(v). Geotechnical analysis completed in 2017 by CHJ, determined the proposed reclaimed slopes had minimum static and pseudo static factors of safety of 2.53 and 1.87, respectively. These factors of safety are well above the required minimum design criteria for factors of safety of 1.5 and 1.15.

All backfilling, grading and slope stabilization operations required as part of the reclamation plan will be done in accordance with the recommendations of an Engineering Geologist.

4.3.3 Public Health and Safety

CCR §3502(b)(2) requires reclamation plans to address the way in which the public's health and safety are addressed onsite. An active mining site could pose hazards if not properly secured. For this reason, the site is secured with security fencing (6-foot high chain link with barbed wire extension) along the entire perimeter of the site. In addition, entry gates to the site are locked during non-business hours.

Warning signs indicating "No Trespassing" and "Steep Slopes," are placed at 100-foot intervals along the site fencing per the Conditions of Approval. The site manager and other employees ensure only authorized personnel are onsite.

All other safety issues will be in accordance with federal, State, or local regulations. Safety Management is further addressed in All American's Safety, Health and Environmental Policy.

4.3.4 Handling of Unmarketable Material

Material for which there is no market will be utilized as pit backfill or used as revegetation medium in the reclamation process. This material will be transported to the area of intended use by haul truck. When used as a soil media, it will be spread evenly across the surface by heavy equipment present on the mine.

4.4 Revegetation

Revegetation of disturbed areas of the site will be sequential after final graded surfaces are achieved. Final reclamation will occur after all mineral extraction is completed in an area. The reclamation plan is intended to stabilize the post-extraction landform, provide visual integration with the natural landscape, and establish a productive vegetative cover. Reclamation of the site will include: (1) removal of all man-made structures that will not be used for post-mining land uses including all processing plant and conveyor equipment, spare parts storage areas, and old mining equipment; (2) grading to achieve final landforms; and (3) revegetation and monitoring. These activities together will achieve the goals of the reclamation plan and leave the site suitable for subsequent land uses.

It is the objective of the Revegetation Plan to provide vegetative cover for all final fill slopes and cut slopes with a final gradient of 1.5:1 or shallower. Plant species used on the site's slopes will be capable of self-regeneration without continued dependence on irrigation, soil amendments or fertilizer, and will include species representative of the Riversidean Sage Scrub vegetation community. The flat pad beneath the slopes will be

seeded with a basic erosion control seed mix consisting of native species, as the end use for this area will be an undeveloped, building pad.

The 1990 and 1995 Reclamation Plan requires the bench-slope reclamation method typical of hard rock quarries which will continue as part of this amendment. Vertical bench heights will average approximately 50 feet with 25-foot wide benches. As mine benches are completed, revegetation measures will proceed on the benches. Where bare rock surfaces are present, no revegetation will be required.

The floor of the site will be filled with inert material and graded to create a stable, gently sloping surface that is suitable for development. Topsoil or material suitable as a plant growth media will be spread over the graded surface and disked prior to revegetation.

Reclamation areas will be planted between November 1 and January 15 to take advantage of seasonal rainfall. Some seed may be scarified before application as recommended by the reclamation specialist. Where slope conditions allow (i.e., $\geq 1.5(h):1(v)$), hydroseed will be applied. Benches will be hand seeded or hydroseeded. Fertilizer types and amounts will be determined based on soil analysis if fertilization is necessary. The seed mix to be used is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Slope Seed Mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Lbs/Acre
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	4.0
California Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia californica</i> *	3.0
Chia	<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	3.0
California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> *	4.0
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	3.0
Goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i>	3.0
Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i> *	2.0
Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> *	2.0
Emory's baccharis	<i>Baccharis emoryi</i>	4.0
Goldenbush	<i>Haplopappus venetus</i>	3.0
White Sage	<i>Salvia apiana</i> *	4.0
Black Sage	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	4.0
California brome	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	4.0
Nodding needlegrass	<i>Stipa cernua</i>	3.0
	Total	42

The erosion control seed mix will be used on the pad areas (Table 5). Planting methods will be the same as those employed on the slopes

Table 5. Erosion Control Seed Mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Lbs/Acre
Cucamonga Brome	<i>Bromus carinatus "Cucamonga"</i>	12.0
Festuca microstachys	<i>small fescue</i>	10.0
Trifolium ciliolatum	<i>tree clover</i>	10.0
	Total	32.0

The hydroseed mix will include the following:

- Seed mixes as presented in Table 4 and Table 5
- 2,000 lbs/acre cellulose fiber
- 100 lbs PAA 400 Humectant (moisture retainer)
- 75 lbs/acre R-2700 tackifier
- Fertilizer based on soil analysis and if required

Reference sites will be established in undisturbed areas located near the revegetation areas. The purpose of establishing reference sites is to compare existing vegetation conditions to the revegetated areas. Information developed from the reference areas will be used in the evaluation of revegetation success criteria.

Test plots will be established in the first areas revegetated to determine the planting procedures that will ensure successful revegetation. Revegetation efforts will be conducted November 15 and January 15 to take advantage of the seasonal precipitation.

At the termination of mining, all unnecessary on-site roads will be stripped of any road base material and prepared for revegetation. The office facilities, storage facilities, and parking areas may be retained for post mining use. If removed from the site, these areas will be ripped or disked in preparation for planting with an erosion control seed mix where imminent development is not proposed.

4.5 Monitoring and Maintenance

Monitoring must be performed to document revegetation success. Following seeding and planting operations and prior to requesting the release of financial assurances, individual revegetation sites will be monitored. Monitoring of the revegetation sites will be conducted for five years or until these sites are determined to be self-sustaining per the performance standards established for the site. Due to personnel safety considerations, no revegetation monitoring of catch benches will occur. Monitoring and maintenance activities will be limited to areas where the ground surface slopes at 2:1 or flatter.

Monitoring will be performed to document that revegetation achieves the success standards established for vegetative cover. Sample sizes must be sufficient to produce at least an 80% statistical confidence level. When the revegetated areas meet success

criteria for two consecutive years without human intervention, no further monitoring will be required, and the operator may apply for release of financial assurances.

Monitoring will take place annually during the spring. Both qualitative (visual assessment) and quantitative (transect data collection) sampling will be performed by a qualified biologist. Specific data to be collected and analyzed with each technical monitoring effort include the native vegetative cover, cover of non-native species, species diversity, and plant recruitment. The various transects will be randomly located for the first sampling event and permanently marked to facilitate their use in subsequent years.

A biologist will conduct all monitoring and determine the need for any maintenance activities. Monitoring reports summarizing the revegetation and maintenance efforts will be prepared and submitted to the Lead Agency on an annual basis.

Weed eradication to limit and control invasive noxious weeds, such as those species listed in Table 6, and repair of erosion damage.

Table 6. Weed Species of Concern

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

Weed control is necessary to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of undesirable non-native species of plants that may invade the site. 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 control and maintenance on the site will continue to be monitored during the reclamation process. Maintenance of the revegetation areas shall consist of reseeding unsuccessful revegetation efforts. If revegetation efforts are not successful within four years following the initial seeding, seeded 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. Prior to reseeding, the revegetation specialist shall evaluate previous revegetation practices and test plot results to identify cultural methods to benefit the overall revegetation effort.

4.6 Revegetation Performance Standards

Following seeding and before release of financial assurance, revegetated areas must meet performance criteria. For this site, the most meaningful performance criteria for erosion control and visual mitigation are based on vegetative cover and species-richness. While it is expected that the revegetated slopes will benefit wildlife, the revegetation efforts within this plan are not intended to meet natural habitat performance standards. The performance standards presented in Table 7 are sufficient to measure adequacy for the post-mining land use.

Revegetation success will be evaluated using the following performance criteria:

Table 7. Revegetation Performance Standards

Vegetative Cover (m: meters)	Species Composition / Species Richness	Percent Cover	Density
Slope Seed Mix	Target Goal: 100% of the most prevalent species shall be native species 12 randomly placed 50 - meter by 1-meter transects.	Target Goal: 50% cover (all native species combined) 12 randomly placed 50 - meter by 1-meter transects.	N/A
Erosion Control Seed mix	N/A	Target Goal: 60% cover 12 randomly placed 50 - meter by 1-meter transects.	N/A

4.7 Drainage, Diversion Structures, Waterways, and Erosion Control

Surface drainage from the slopes and the rock plant will be diverted to the main pit for collection and de-silting. Surface drainage from the east will be restricted from entering Temescal Wash with the continued use of road ditches and berms that direct runoff to the north. When necessary, temporary sediment retention basins will be constructed throughout the site to reduce erosion and minimize sediments from entering major drainage courses.

During mining and reclamation, storm water at the site will be managed in accordance with the approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). During extractive operations, storm water and erosion control measures may include a range of BMPs:

- As necessary, silt fence or straw wattles will be installed along the RPA Area boundary;
- Grading of the RPA Area to direct runoff toward detention basins;
- Installation and maintenance of earthen berms;

- As necessary, straw mulch or other BMP's will be applied to cut slopes;

The revegetation plan also addresses erosion control through revegetation of the slopes and pads, which reduces the potential for erosion as bare surfaces become covered in vegetation. Where hard rock surfaces are present, no revegetation is required.

Following completion of surface mining operations, long-term and permanent erosion control measures will include:

- Maintaining vegetation on areas disturbed from mining activities;
- Constructing naturally lined ditches; and
- Planting and hydroseeding at the appropriate time of the year to insure revegetation of disturbed areas.

Disturbed areas will be monitored for evidence of erosion at periods specified in the SWPPP during both operational and post-operational periods. Soil surfaces will be evaluated for action according to the following Qualitative Descriptors of Soil Surface Status:

Class 1: No soil loss or erosion topsoil layer intact well-dispersed accumulation of litter from past year's growth; plus, smaller amounts of older litter.

NO ACTION NECESSARY

Class 2: Soil movement slight and difficult to recognize; small deposits of soil in form of fans or cones at end of small gullies or fills or as accumulations back of plant crowns or behind litter; litter not well dispersed or no accumulation from past year's growth.

ACTION: Monitor to see if any further deterioration and if action is required.

Class 3: Soil movement or loss more noticeable; topsoil loss evident with some plants on pedestals or in hummocks; rill marks evident, poorly dispersed litter and bare spots not protected by litter.

ACTION: Any rills or gullies more than 8-square inches in cross sectional area and more than 10-linear feet located on finished slopes shall be arrested using straw mulch and hay bales.

Class 4: Soil movement and loss readily recognizable; topsoil remnants with vertical sides and exposed plant roots; roots frequently exposed; litter in relatively small amounts and washed into erosion protected patches.

ACTION: Replant and cover with straw mulch and install silt fences. If necessary, regrade and compact with equipment.

4.8 Building, Structure, and Equipment Removal

All mining equipment, supplies and other materials will be stored in appropriate areas. Waste will be disposed of in accordance with State and local health and safety ordinances. All structures and equipment not required to remain on-site as part of post mining use will be dismantled and removed prior to final mine closure. Where open space is the intended post-mining use, compacted materials will be ripped and smoothed in preparation for revegetation. The main access road and onsite roads that will be used following reclamation will remain in place.

4.9 Stream Protection, Including Surface and Groundwater

Surface and groundwater will continue to be protected from siltation and pollutants because of ongoing operations in accordance with the site's existing industrial SWPPP and other pertinent SARWQCB permits per the regulatory guidance of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Pursuant to the State's Industrial General Permit (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) requirements, the Reclamation Plan will continue to implement the current industrial SWPPP, including its Best Management Practices (BMPs). Revegetation of disturbed areas after mining is complete will also help protect water resources.

4.10 Financial Assurance

The All American Asphalt facility will continue to maintain financial assurance for the site and will update the financial assurance on an annual basis, in accordance with SMARA and the City of Corona requirements.

4.11 Reclamation Plan Amendment Compliance

All American Asphalt has been subject to numerous conditions, mitigation measures, and performance standards. Compliance with these controls has been confirmed through City annual SMARA inspections and accompanying annual reports. The annual reports document compliance with all conditions, mitigation measures, and performance standards. All American Asphalt commits to full compliance with the spirit and specifics of the approval.

5.0 Certification

5.1 Lead Agency Certification

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this reclamation plan amendment complies 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, and with the requirements of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, Sections 2710 et. seq.

Approved

Lead Agency Representative(s)

Signature of Representative

Print Name

Date

5.2 Statement of Responsibility

I certify that the above information in this Reclamation Plan application is correct, to the best of my knowledge and that all owners of possessory interest in the property in question have been notified of the proposed uses or potential uses of the land after reclamation. I also certify that I personally accept responsibility for reclaiming the mined lands in accordance with the reclamation plan and within the time limits of said plan.

Signature of Applicant or Representative

Print Name

Date

6.0 COMPLIANCE WITH RECLAMATION STANDARDS

6.1 Purpose

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act require all newly approved Reclamation Plans incorporate verifiable standards to assure adequate completion of Reclamation Plan objectives. 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 All American Reclamation Plan.

6.2 Financial Assurances (§3702)

The project will be subject to a required financial assurance to ensure reclamation is performed in accordance with the reclamation plan. Financial assurances are reviewed annually by the City of Corona and are adjusted as necessary. Financial assurances must be in place prior to commencement of operations.

6.3 Wildlife Habitat (§3703)

Reclamation objectives do not propose the establishment of wildlife habitat. No wildlife performance standards are proposed.

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

All fill and cut slopes within or near the borders of the extraction areas shall have a minimum slope stability factor of safety that is suitable for the proposed end use and conform to the surrounding topography. Backfill slopes shall not exceed a 2:1 ratio, while the overall, reclaimed cut slope shall not exceed a 0.87(h):1(v) ratio with bench faces at 0.18(h):1(v) separated by 25-foot wide benches. Where slope conditions allow (i.e., $\geq 1.5(h):1(v)$), hydroseed will be applied to slope areas. Solid rock cut slopes will not be hydroseeded or revegetated. Backfilled materials will be placed and compacted with equipment used for extraction operations on the site. No regulated materials would be used as backfill. Although structural development is not proposed, any future development would be required to meet CBC standards for foundations.

6.5 Revegetation (§3705)

It is the objective of the Revegetation Plan to provide vegetative cover for all final fill slopes and cut slopes with a final gradient of 1.5:1 or shallower. Hard rock faces will not be revegetated. In addition, areas that are not planned for development will be revegetated to control erosion. The Revegetation Plan also helps to stabilize pad areas against erosion and sedimentation. Revegetation will be carried out with species capable of providing vegetative cover to stabilize the site against the effects of long-term erosion, and to visually integrate the slopes with surrounding natural vegetation. Native plant species shall be used for revegetation for sloped areas of the site. Undeveloped building pads in the former mined areas will be the end use on the pad area.

The Revegetation Plan sets forth planting and maintenance practices, as well as verifiable monitoring standards to assure vegetative success. Examples of maintenance practices and verifiable monitoring standards include, but are not limited to, managing noxious weeds and planting during appropriate seasons.

6.6 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 because of reclamation of this extraction operation. Controlled erosion and sedimentation should be expected during all phases of operation in compliance with the mandatory Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

6.7 Prime Agricultural Land Reclamation (§3707)

Not applicable.

6.8 Other Agricultural Land (§3708)

Not applicable.

6.9 Building, Structure and Equipment Removal (§3709)

No structures or permanent equipment related to the mining operation will remain on the site upon completion of reclamation activities. Future uses will be required to comply with the site's land use allowances.

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

The proposed project will include storm water protection measures to eliminate the potential for on-site erosions and sedimentation of offsite lands. These measures will be compliant with appropriate sections of the Federal Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Act, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. The revegetation practices outlined in the revegetation plan are elements of the storm water 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.

6.11 Topsoil Salvage, Maintenance and Redistribution (§3711)

Topsoil will be salvaged as the pit advances eastward. Most of soils on the site were represented by the Cieneba rocky, sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes; eroded soil series as well as the Cieneba sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes; and eroded Hanford cobbly coarse sandy loam series. These soils are shallow before encountering rock and are somewhat excessively drained.

6.12 Tailing and Extraction Waste Management (§3712)

There are no mine wastes associated with this project.

6.13 Closure of Surface Openings (§3713)

There are no surface openings for underground workings on this property.

6.14 Public Safety

Post-extraction public health and safety will be protected in accordance with City standards for undeveloped land. No trespassing signs are posted at the property lines and at all entry points to the site.

7.0 References

CHJ Consultants, A Terracon Company. May 15, 2017. Slope Stability Investigation Amended Reclamation of All American Asphalt Quarry, SMP 95-1. City of Corona, California

Mark Roberts Consulting Geology/Hydrogeology. May 2017. A Hydrogeological Investigation, Aggregate Mine Deepening. All American Asphalt, Riverside County.

Miller, R.V. et al. "Update of Mineral Land Classification for Portland Cement Concrete-Grade Aggregate in the Claremont-Upland Production-Consumption Region, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California." California Geological Survey, Special Report (SR) 206. 2008.

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Running, R. et al. "Planning Commission Staff Report", City of Corona. July 24th, 1995