Dear Colonel Hurst:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided comments on April 3, 2009, in response to the Public Notice regarding the Frasure Creek Mining LLC’s proposed Spring Fork No. 2 Surface Mine located near Isaban, Mingo County, West Virginia. The proposal is for the construction of two permanent valley fills, various mine-through areas, and temporary drainage control structures into approximately 15,755 linear feet of intermittent and ephemeral stream channels with a post-mine land use of the roadbed for a portion of the King Coal Highway. EPA indicated in our previous letter that we believed impacts from this proposal may be further avoided and minimized. As proposed, the project may cause or significantly contribute to the impairment of downstream aquatic life use and violation of the State’s water quality standards. EPA is also concerned that forest fragmentation and habitat loss within a globally significant and biologically diverse forest ecosystem may occur, and cumulative adverse impacts in the Tug Fork and Guyandotte River watersheds need to be addressed. These comments are incorporated herein by reference.

EPA continues to be concerned that this project may not satisfy the Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines, 40 C.F.R. Part 230, that form the substantive environmental criteria upon which permit decisions are based. EPA is concerned with the direct impacts associated with the footprint of the mine area and the valley fills; the potential for downstream aquatic life use impairment; the potential cumulative impacts to the watershed; National Environmental Policy Act related issues, including post mining land use; and mitigation.

This proposal is within the Spring Fork of Ben’s Creek watershed, Sims Fork of Fourpole Creek watershed and Gilbert Creek watershed. Both the Ben’s Creek and Fourpole Creek watersheds exhibit a surface water connection to the Tug Fork River, which has an EPA approved Total Maximum Daily Load, while the Gilbert Creek watershed exhibits a surface water connection to the Guyandotte River. Recent aerial photographs and topographic maps indicate previous mining in the area; however, the headwaters above the proposed fills are currently forested. Ben’s Creek is listed on the State’s 303(d) list as impaired for selenium. Gilbert Creek of Guyandotte River is listed as an impaired stream for aluminum violations. The tributaries proposed to be filled are currently unimpaired headwater stream channels to these impaired receiving waters. EPA believes that these headwater streams are vital to the protection, maintenance, or enhancement of the downstream aquatic ecosystem. These unimpaired tributaries provide clean freshwater to these impaired receiving streams, thus preventing further degradation. As indicated in the previous letter EPA has
studied the effects of surface mining involving valley fills, adding to the body of scientific evidence that has identified downstream of large-scale mining operations, such as the proposed project, a pattern of biological impairment. Consistent with the Guidelines, EPA believes, in light of these concerns, that additional opportunities to further avoid and minimize impacts to aquatic resources should be examined. EPA believes that the project, as proposed, will result in substantial and unacceptable impacts to aquatic resources covered in Part IV of the 1992 Clean Water Act Section 404(q) Memorandum of Agreement Between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army.

To address our concerns EPA offers the following recommendations to the Corps and the applicant.

- Identify all appropriate and practicable steps that would further minimize the fills in the headwater stream channels, including additional backstacking or other methods which are appropriate from a mining safety and stability standpoint.
- Develop a reasonable potential analysis to determine if the activity will cause or contribute to excursions from applicable water quality standards, including applicable designated uses, narrative criteria, and antidegradation. The applicant should also identify sampling locations and conduct appropriate in-stream monitoring, effluent characterization and effluent monitoring.
- The proposed post-mining use of the site is the roadbed for part of the King Coal Highway. EPA does not wish to impede appropriate post-mining land uses. EPA would expect, however, that an appropriate alternatives analysis would include consideration of whether the proposed post-mining land use is designed to avoid and minimize the size of the mining-related fill to the maximum extent practicable while also addressing cumulative impacts. We look forward to discussing alternative highway alignments further in the context of the King Coal Highway project.
- EPA also wishes to ensure that the mitigation proffered replaces of the lost functions and services of the impacted streams. To ensure replacement of the lost functions and services of the impacted streams any mitigation proposal should strive to match the lost flow regime (frequency, duration and seasonality of flow annually), provide the same structural habitat (riffle pool, shading, etc), meet the same water chemistry characteristics (hardness, pH, conductance), and also support the same biologic communities (macroinvertebrates, fish, etc). The appropriate mitigation plan should also include performance standards to determine if a compensatory mitigation project meets its objectives.

EPA believes there are opportunities to address the concerns EPA has raised and look forward to working with the Corps and the applicant to explore the recommendations provided by EPA and other opportunities the Corps and applicant wish to introduce and discuss. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me or Mr. John R. Pomponio of my staff at 215-814-2702.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

William C. Early
Acting Regional Administrator