

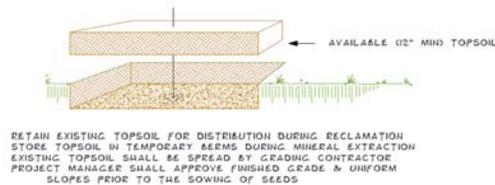
Reclamation Plan Details

(I) Purpose and Scope

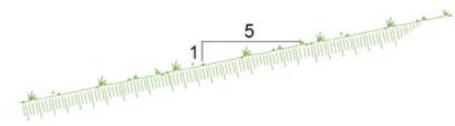
The purpose of this reclamation plan is to describe the activities to reclaim the site to a condition whereby future land use is feasible after the completion of mineral extraction activities. Implementation of this reclamation plan shall be completed within one (1) year after the cessation of site operations. The final end use for the reclaimed site being proposed at this time is returning the parcel to agricultural use/farmland operations.

(II) Proposed Earthwork and Reclamation

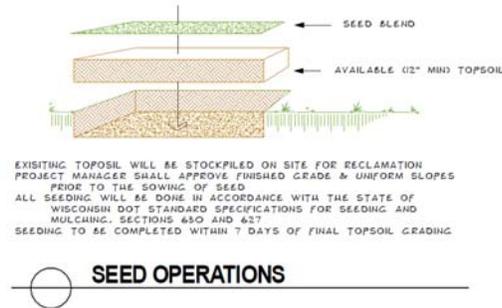
The topsoil and other overburden materials covering the nonmetallic mineral deposit are removed and stockpiled separately for future reclamation. After the nonmetallic minerals are removed, the topsoil and other overburden materials will be placed over the area where the minerals were excavated, graded to conform with the surrounding land and seeded. The existing topsoil and overburden are re-distributed across the parcel and fine graded to present a uniform appearance. Reclaimed slopes will be seeded upon completion of the fine grading. The reclamation plan has been designed to maintain pre-mine drainage patterns to the greatest extent possible and to improve upon existing conditions where possible. Payne & Dolan will perform the necessary grading to achieve the final topography and drainage patterns as outlined in the attached reclamation plan view.



TOPSOIL PRESERVATION

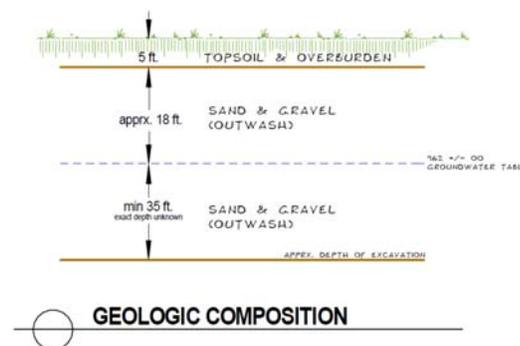


RESTORED SLOPES



(III) Geologic Composition of the Site and Depth of the Nonmetallic Mineral Deposit

The mineral deposit to be extracted consists of a glacial sand & gravel outwash deposit approximately 50+ ft. thick. There is an average of 5 ft. of overburden (mainly glacial till) overlying the sand & gravel.



(IV) Biological Information

The Soil Survey of Dane County published by the USDA lists the various soil types that are suitable for different wildlife habitats. This site may include some or all of the wildlife species listed in the soil survey.

Dairy farming and the growing of general or specialty crops is the predominant land use. Many of the soils plowed in this area are plowed in the fall. This practice significantly affects wildlife because plowing covers the crop residue and waste grain, which provide important winter food and cover.

(V) Revegetation Plan

After the overburden materials have been placed over reclaimed slopes, the stockpiled topsoil will be spread over the reclaimed slopes, fine graded, seeded and mulched. Seeding activities will be carried out in accordance with accepted seeding specifications provided in the reclamation plan.

Prepared soil will be seeded at any time during the growing season when soil conditions are suitable but no longer than 30 days after the final grading of reclaimed slopes. Seeding activities should not be carried out immediately following rain, when the ground is too dry, or during windy periods.

All seeding and mulching will be done in accordance with the State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Seeding and Mulching, Sections 630 and 627.

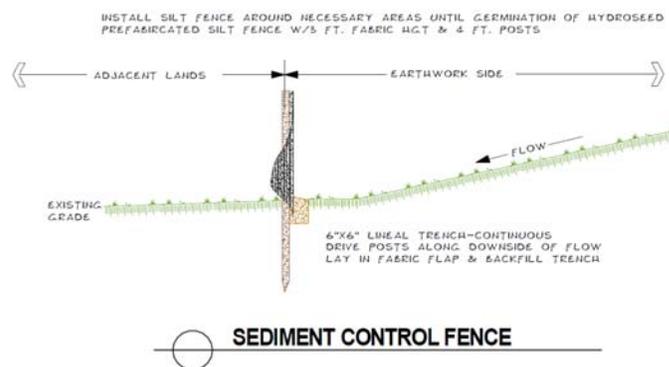
Some areas may be returned immediately to active farming in which case the revegetation will consist of the agricultural crop as determined by the farmer.

(VI) Erosion Control and Post Operational Maintenance

Erosion control measures will be implemented as necessary to minimize off-site erosion until such time as permanent placement and shaping of overburden and topsoil and seeding is possible. Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as check dams, straw bales, silt fence, surface water diversions, energy dissipators, mulch or artificial surface cover, cover crop of vegetation, buffer areas, or other appropriate measures will be taken as necessary.

All erosion and sediment control practices will be periodically checked for stability and operation on a regular basis. Follow-up inspections of all reclaimed or otherwise stabilized surfaces along with all erosion and sediment control practices will be conducted on a monthly basis to ensure their stability until such time as the vegetation required to support the post-mining land use has been successfully established and the financial assurance has been released.

Seeded areas will be reseeded and fertilized as necessary to establish and maintain a dense self-sustaining vegetative cover over reclaimed slopes. Erosion and sediment control measures will be repaired or replaced as necessary. Other preventative measures not mentioned in this reclamation plan will be taken as necessary to minimize off-site erosion.



(VII) Costs of Reclamation

Reclamation is an on-going process during nonmetallic mineral extraction and will be completed in a rolling phase as outlined on the operations plan with no more than an estimated 64 acres unreclaimed at any time (24 acres in the general operations area and 40 acres in the active mineral extraction area). The estimated reclamation costs shall approximate the actual costs of reclamation including but not limited to grading and shaping overburden over previously mined areas as shown on the reclamation plan, distribution and placement of topsoil, necessary erosion control measures, seeding, mulching, inspections and maintenance. The estimated reclamation cost for this site is \$96,000.

(VIII) Assessing Successful Reclamation

Payne & Dolan will assess successful reclamation with the approved reclamation plan using the following methods:

1. The available overburden and topsoil have been graded to the contours as shown on the reclamation plan, and have been fine graded, seeded and mulched.
2. Adequate vegetation has been established to stabilize reclaimed surfaces or the reclaimed land is in active agricultural production.

Adequate revegetation will be determined by utilizing the guidelines outlined in the Wisconsin Technical Note-AGRONOMY-WI-1, Guidelines for Herbaceous Stand Evaluation, dated May 15, 1991 or by percent cover will be determined as total cover (expressed as a percentage) as measured by the canopy (vertical projection of plant parts) and will be recorded by species. Revegetation will be measured over the entire revegetated site at no less than 10 randomly placed square foot quadrants for each 10 acre area.

The reclamation will include placing all the overburden materials on the floor of the pit and then covering with topsoil to a depth approximating the pre-mining conditions. Upon replacement of the overburden and topsoil, a majority of these areas will be farmed and thus do not need to be seeded, mulched and fertilized.

(IX) Distribution, Thickness and Type of Topsoil

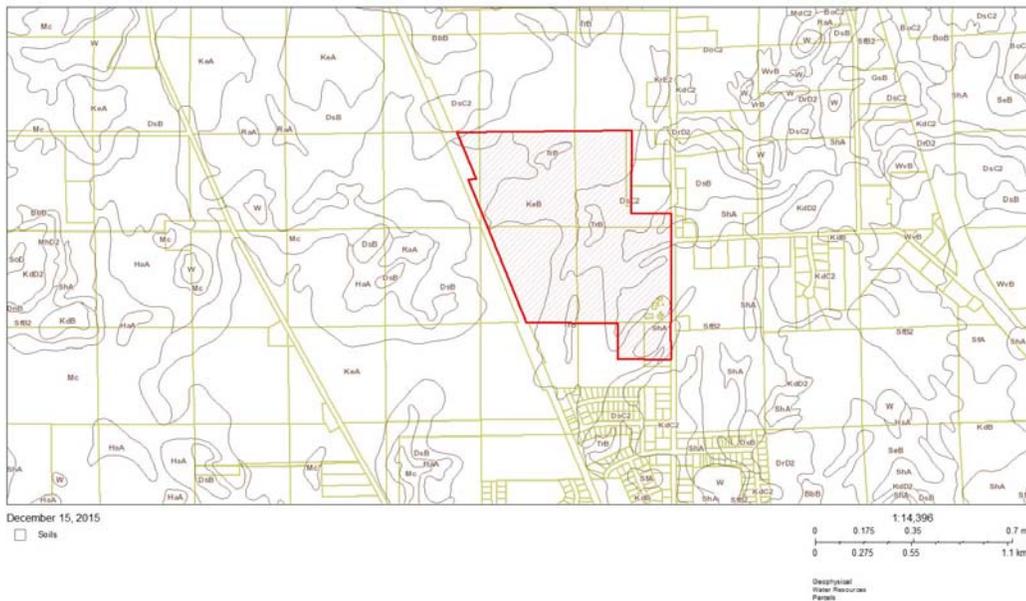
Predominant Soils Types	DsC2	Dresden silt loam
	KdC2	Kidder silt loam
	KeB	Kegonsa silt loam
	TrB	Troxel silt loam

The Dresden series consists of deep, well-drained, gently sloping to steep soils on benches in stream valleys. Slopes range from 6 to 12 percent. The surface layer is very dark grayish-brown silt loam about 7 inches thick.

The Kidder series consists of deep, well-drained, gently sloping to very steep soils on glacial uplands. Slopes range from 6 to 12 percent. The surface layer is very dark grayish-brown loam about 3 inches thick.

The Kegonsa series consists of well-drained, nearly level and gently sloping, moderately deep soils on benches on outwash plains. Slopes range from 2 to 6 percent. The surface layer is very dark grayish-brown silt loam about 7 inches thick.

The Troxel series consists of deep, gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained soils in draws, on fans, and in drainageways.



(X) Certification of Reclamation Plan

I hereby certify, as a duly authorized representative or agent, that the reclamation at this nonmetallic mining site will be carried out in accordance with the approved reclamation plan submitted by Payne & Dolan, Inc. I also certify that the information contained herein is true and accurate and complies with the local and statewide nonmetallic mining reclamation standards established in NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Signature of representative or agent.

Date signed:

____ January 21, 2016 ____

 Clint Weninger, P.G.
 Payne & Dolan, Inc.