Attachment D7-1

Soil Survey Work Plan and Correspondence*

* The original Work Plan includes two properties Lost Soldier and Lost Creek. Since this application is for Lost Creek only, some data and maps related to Lost Soldier were withdrew. The original Lost Creek project boundary (seen in this document) was expanded in 2007. Soil surveys following the same procedures presented in this document were conducted in 2007 on the expanded area. WDEQ was consulted about the additional survey as well.

Soils Work Plan
Great Divide Basin ISL Uranium Project
Lost Soldier and Lost Creek Claim Areas, Wyoming

Prepared for:

Ur-Energy USA, Inc.

Denver, Colorado

Prepared by

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June 2006

Work Plan for Soils
Great Divide Basin *In Situ* Leaching Uranium Project
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List of Abbreviations

BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
ISL	*in-situ* leach
LQD	Land Quality Division, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NCSS	National Cooperative Soil Survey
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
USGS	US Geologic Survey
WDEQ	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
WQD	Water Quality Division, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

1.0 Introduction

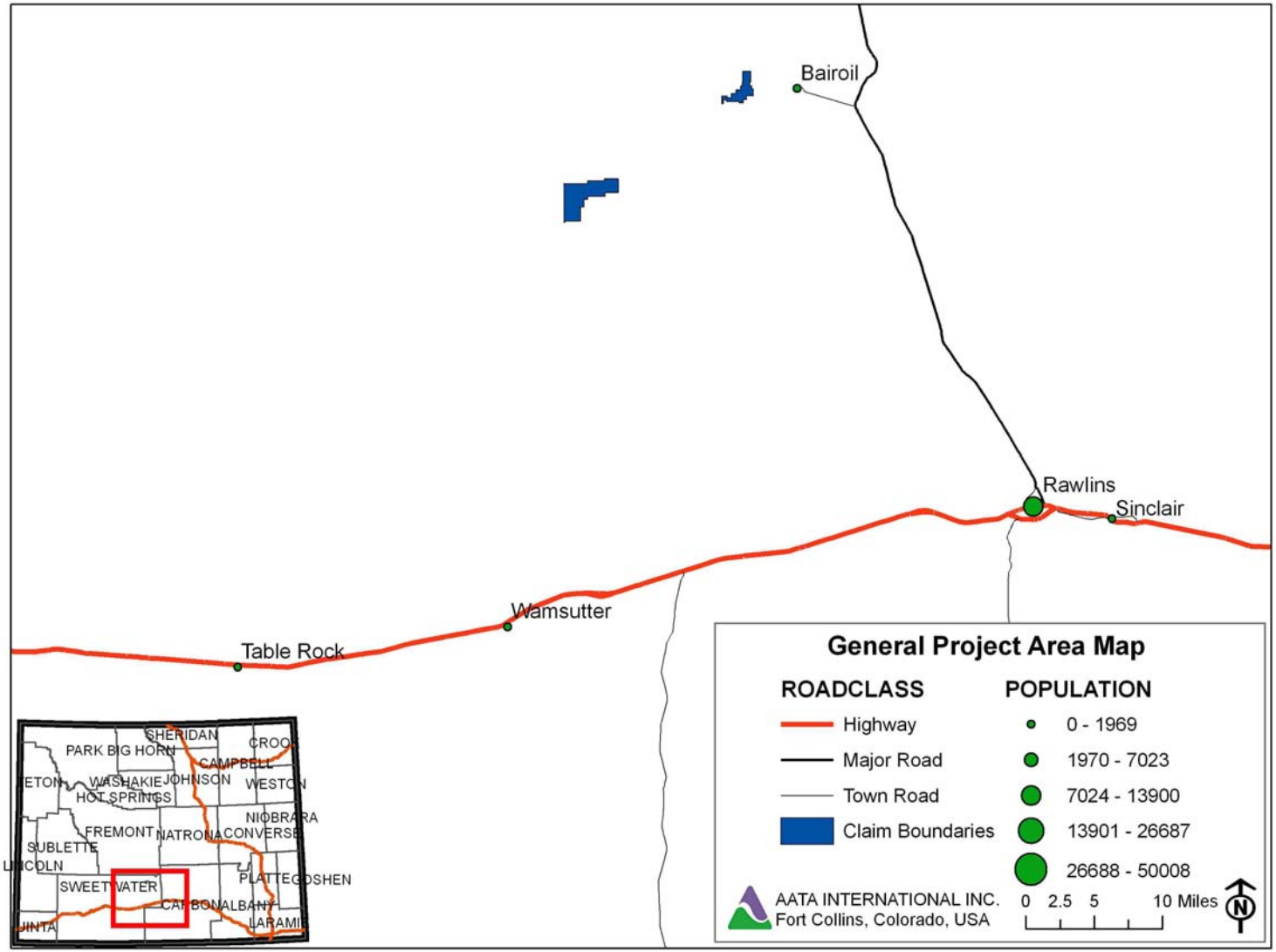
This draft Work Plan for Soils will be followed to establish baseline soil conditions in support of permitting efforts for the proposed Ur-Energy In-situ Leach Uranium Mining Project, Lost Soldier and Lost Creek Claim Areas in Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Figure 1). The project is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Rawlins Field Office and the State of Wyoming. Because the two sites are located on lands administered by the BLM and will require other federal permits, the project will have to be considered under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) is responsible for state permitting and review of the project. While the main permit application is filed with WDEQ, NEPA requirements must be fulfilled with BLM and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

This Work Plan summarizes field surveys and data collection that will be required to support WDEQ, BLM and NRC permitting for the project. Informal agency scoping meetings with the BLM, WDEQ, and NRC were completed to help define the work scope outlined in this plan. The regulatory basis for this work is found in the WDEQ Land Quality Division Guideline No. 1 *Topsoil and Overburden* (WDEQ, 1994) and Guideline No. 4 *In-Situ Mining*, (WDEQ, 2000) and the Gas Hills Project Permit to Mine Application (PRI, 1998), which has been approved by the WDEQ. Field sampling and lab protocols will comply with guidelines of WDEQ and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA, 1992).

The purpose of the baseline soil study is to qualify and quantify the soil resource as a tool for site reclamation during and after mining operations. The objective is to identify the physical and chemical characteristics of the topsoil at both claim areas and delineate those soils into mapping units.

Preliminary topsoil (A horizon) and underlying B horizon encountered at the site to date have included organic soils adjacent to Lost Soldier Creek and gravelly loams, underlain with sand, within perennial stream beds. Some soils adjacent to washes have been loamy with distinct clay layers at depth indicating a Bt layer. Bedrock is known to be exposed at the surface at the Lost Creek site and the Lost Soldier site. No soil survey has been completed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey for Sweetwater County. The Rawlins office of BLM has characterized soils in the northwest portion of the Great Divide Basin as either 1) basin soils, 7-9 inch annual precipitation, or 2) mid-elevation soils, 10-14 inch annual precipitation. Both of these broad stroked conditions are found at the Lost Soldier claim area; while basin soils, 7-9 inch annual precipitation are found at the Lost Creek claim area. These soils are further characterized as moderately deep loam or sandy loam and as supporting a sagebrush steppe.

Figure 1. General Project Area Map



Sampling sites presented in this draft work plan are selected based on USGS topographic maps (scale = 1:25,000) and aerial photographs for the project region (Figures 2 & 3). This work plan is also based on a site reconnaissance of soil and land surface features. The number of sampling sites and sampling locations may be changed based on results from further field investigations. The collected data will be used to characterize baseline soil conditions for use during mining reclamation.

2.0 Baseline Soil Study and the Permit to Mine Application

No Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey has been completed for Sweetwater County, Wyoming. Consequently, the soils mapped at the Great Divide Basin ISL project will not be described to the series level. Instead, soils will be described and mapped to the family level.

ISL surface disturbances will include well drilling and mud pits, installation of underground piping, buildings and road construction. The soil baseline study will be conducted as a phased approach. First, an Order 3 Level soil survey will be conducted for both sites.

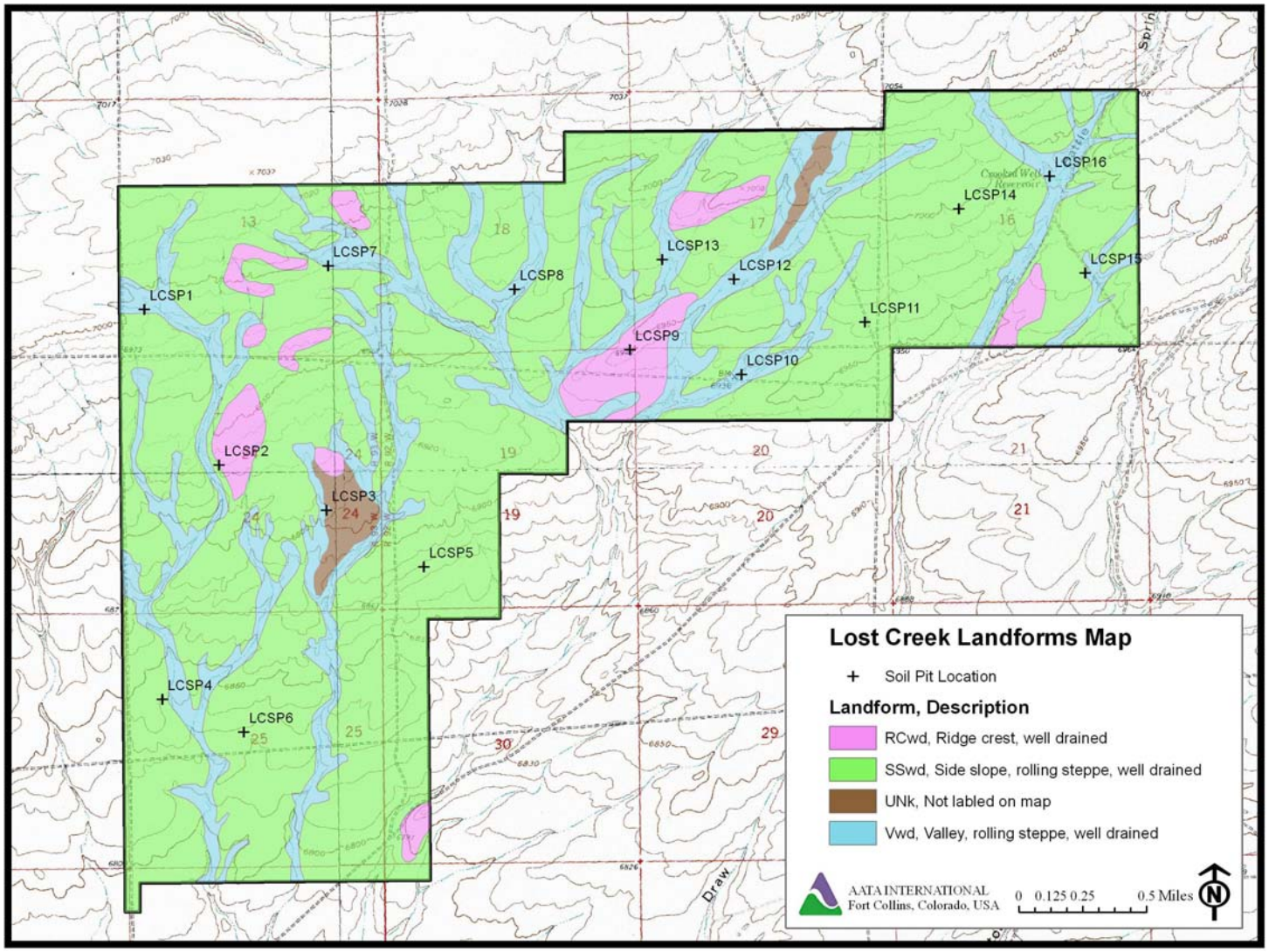
An Order 3 soil survey will be completed and submitted for the intended Great Divide Basin ISL mine application. Additional soil profiling may be required as the project moves towards construction to satisfy soil characterization and reclamation requirements. Ur-Energy USA, Inc. may propose that more intensive soil surveying be completed for areas of the project that will experience high impact or disturbance. Examples of high impact areas include areas in the immediate vicinity of well-fields, plant sites, any office buildings, and parking lots.

The phased approach will enable Ur-Energy USA Inc. to utilize soils information gleaned from future pilot/well borings to quantify topsoil. This phased approach of soil characterization is predicated on the fact that in the Mine Plan there will be a commitment to submit a well-field plan before any well-field may be developed. That well-field plan will be reviewed by WDEQ Land Quality Division. Part of that review would include a review of the soils for that well-field. Finally, the well-field plan must be approved by WDEQ Land Quality Division prior to any work commencing in the field.

Figure 2. Landform Units and Proposed Location of Soil Pits in the Lost Soldier Claim Area

(Withdrew)

Figure 3. Landform Units and Proposed Location of Soil Pits in the Lost Creek Claim Area



3.0 Soil Survey and Mapping

Soils will be described and mapped to the family level. For example, the taxonomy for a Wyoming soil found adjacent to a perennial stream might be classified as a Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, calcareous, Typic Torrifluvent. This soil is described to the family level – a soil series name has not been applied. Soil surveying will be conducted in accordance with the standards of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, and specifically, Handbooks 430 and 436.

An Order 3 survey recommends a description interval of 40 acres. The Lost Creek claim consists of 4100 acres and the Lost Soldier claim consists of approximately 1400 acres. There is little slope variety and other soil defining characteristics at Lost Creek. These factors will ultimately determine the number of profiles required to be dug to adequately characterize the soils for an Order 3 survey at the site. More variability is found at the Lost Soldier site than the Lost Creek Site.

3.1 Landform Map

Landforms influence soil development, and soil development is a key component in differentiating distinct soil types.

The approach for surveying will begin with walking over the land surface and noting different landforms on an aerial map and topographic map. A landform map will be prepared based on the observations during the site traverse. Initial landforms will be marked on the map, and map unit boundaries will be drawn around initial landform units. The map symbols dedicated to the preliminary map units will be based primarily on landforms with additional consideration to drainage, vegetation and geologic material. The landforms found at the Lost Soldier and Lost Creek sites are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Lost Soldier/Lost Creek Landform Mapping Units

Map Unit	Description
Vpd	valley, rolling steppe, poorly drained
Vwd	valley, rolling steppe, well drained
Vc	valley, rolling steppe, cobbles present
SS wd	side slope, rolling steppe, well drained
SS c	side slope, rolling steppe, cobbles present
RCwd	ridge crest, well drained
RCc	ridge crest, cobbles present
Hpd	histosols, poorly drained (organic soil)
BDR	bedrock exposed at surface (sandstone)
DPd	desert pavement cemented as a duripan or fragipan
DPbs	desert pavement overlying a buried soil
ERD	eroded features at surface

Differing soil types can be found along a toposequence, or slope. Systematic soil pits

will be dug to determine and evaluate these differences.

3.2 Reconnaissance Soil Survey

Within each representative landform, at least two soil pits will be dug with a backhoe to a depth of at least four feet or until bedrock is encountered. The trench's sides will be stabilized to allow for safe entry for soil profile description. A Soil Description Field Sheet will be used to describe the soil horizons, vegetation, and surface slope.

Slope will be measured using a clinometer.

Observations that will be detailed on the Soil Description Field Sheets include:

- slope,
- organic matter content, calcareous reaction,
- observed internal properties of the pedon, such as horizon thickness,
- depth to bedrock and/or restrictive layers (e.g. fragipan),
- texture and structure,
- color (using the Munsell soil color charts)
- inferred soil drainage class,
- inferred soil parent material,
- landform type and position within the toposequence (side slope, valley, etc.),
- dominant vegetation.

One soil pit will be excavated and described at the center of each landform mapping unit, and at least one additional landform profile will be described to refine the soil types found within each initial mapping unit. Adjustments to the landform mapping unit boundaries will be drawn as a consequence of soil pit descriptions, topography, vegetation, and toposequence interpretation.

The **Lost Soldier** site exhibits several topographic features, ……..

(withdrew)

The **Lost Creek** site has fewer landform features than Lost Soldier. Although this site is larger than the Lost Soldier site, fewer soil pits will be needed to characterize the soil at the site. Landforms present include numerous tributary washes, relatively broader main branch washes, a damned playa, rolling hills with gentle slopes and deep loam, broad steppes (also characterized with loam) and erosional features. Soil pits will be dug within the upland (SSwd) landform and the valley (Vwd) landform. Although surface soils within the draws differ from the steppe soil adjacent to the draw, the subsoils are similar. Consequently, the family description and the corresponding mapping unit will most likely be the same for soils beneath draws and adjacent to draws. Sixteen soil pits will be dug with a backhoe to a depth to a depth of at least four feet to facilitate the soil description effort at Lost Creek (Figure 3). Pit locations were determined in the office and are designed to produce an un-biased representation of actual soil conditions on the site. Histosols are not expected to be encountered at the Lost Creek site. If additional landform types are encountered at the site, for example a histosol, additional soil pits will be dug and the soil will be described and mapped.

Thousands of boreholes have historically been drilled at both the Lost Soldier and Lost Creek claim blocks. It will be important to describe soil as it exists in the natural environment. Previously disturbed soils, such as boreholes and exploratory drilling sites, will be excluded to the extent possible. Indicators of disturbance include drilling mud pits and borehole markers (wooden stakes). Concentrated animal burrowing will indicate the locations of relic drilling mud pits.

GPS coordinates will be recorded for each soil pit described. The coordinates will be marked on the Soil Description Field Sheet.

3.3 Soil Survey Interpretation and Preliminary Soil Mapping

Soil Map units will be developed based on field testing, observation and description of representative soil profiles dug in the field. Aerial photographs will be examined to determine initial soil mapping unit boundaries. Observations from the reconnaissance survey will assist in refining soil map units to the soil family level. Interpretation will be based on slope, horizon thickness and stucture, texture, color, pH, drainage, parent material, and vegetation.

Along with climate and the moisture regime, these factors will allow AATA to describe the soil pedons to the family level.

The revised family level polygons will be plotted on aerial photographs using stereoscopic or digitally enhance elevation images based on slope, drainage patterns and vegetation. Soil map units (polygons) will be identified with an accompanying key.

4.0 Soil Samples

4.1 Soil Sampling Location Map and Sampling Frequency

Soil Samples will be collected for soil productivity analysis and to assist in mine reclamation. A preliminary soil sampling location map will be developed. The soil map (aerial photograph) updated after the reconnaissance soil survey will be used for plotting soil sampling locations. At least one soil sample location will be plotted within a representative polygon for every family level soil identified at the Lost Soldier site and at the Lost Creek site.

Bedrock and eroded areas will be mapped but will not be sampled.

Soil samples will be collected by use of a power driven split spoon sampler. Discrete samples will be collected from the major soil horizons: the A horizon, the B horizon and the C horizon, if present. Samples will analyzed in accordance with Appendix I of Guideline No.1, "Recommended Procedures for analyzing Soils and Overburden Quality for Coal, Uranium and Bentonite Mines" (WDEQ, 1994). Table 2, as presented in Appendix I of Guideline No. 1, shows the Soil Parameter List and Recommended Analytical Procedures for Topsoil and Overburden Evaluation (WDEQ, 1994).

To meet WDEQ Land Quality Division soil sampling recommendations, additional soil samples will be collected at a later date from areas that will be affected by mining. Ur-Energy USA, Inc. will propose, in Appendix D3 of the permit application, that more intensive soil sampling be conducted to include two additional soil sampling efforts from soil pedons (polygons mapped to the family level) that encompass more than 5 % of the disturbance area, and one additional soil sampling effort from soil pedons (polygons to the family level) that encompass 2 - 5 % of the disturbance area.

4.1.1 Lost Soldier Claim Area Estimated Soil Samples

(Withdrew)

4.1.2 Lost Creek Claim Area Estimated Soil Samples

The major landforms present at the Lost Creek site are the upland landform (SSwd) and the valley landform (Vwd). Four sampling locations will be selected within each landform unit. Three samples (A, B, and C horizon) will be collected at each sampling location for an estimated 24 total soil samples for the Lost Creek site.

Table 2. Soil Parameter List and Recommended Analytical Procedures for Topsoil and Overburden Evaluation

Parameter	Reported As	Extractant	Analytical
pH	Hydrogen ion activity	USDA Handbook 60, method (2), pg.84 (saturated paste)	USDA Handbook 60, method (21a), pg.102
Conductivity	mmhos/cm @ 25c	USDA Handbook 60, method (3a), pg.84	USDA Handbook 60, method (3a), pg.84 and method (4b) pg. 89-90
Saturation	Percent		USDA Handbook 60, method (27a) or (27b), pg. 107
Particle size analysis	%clay, silt, sand, and very fine sand	(vfs=0.05 – 01 mm)	ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 1 method 43-5, pgs. 562-566. Sieve for very fine sand
Texture	USDA textural class		USDA Handbook 18, pgs. 205 - 223
Soluble Ca, Mg, Na	meg/l	USDA Handbook 60, method (3a), pg.84	USDA Handbook 60, method (3a), pg.84. Analysis by AA or ICP
Sodium absorption ration	SAR calculated from soluble Ca, Mg, and Na concentrations		Calculated: USDA Handbook 60, pg. 26
Carbonates	percent		USDA Handbook 60, method (23c), pg.105
Selenium	ppm to a lower detection limit of 0.01	ASA Mono. No.9, Pt.2, M80-3.2 or M3-5.2.3	For hydride, pretreat extract according to ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt.2, M3-5.5.4. Hydride generation for AA or ICP by ASA Mono. No.9, Pt.2 M3-5.3.3.
Boron	ppm	ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 25-9.1, pg. 443	ICP or ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 25-5, pg. 435
Nitrate - Nitrogen	ppm	ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 33-3.2, pg. 649	ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 33-8.2, pg. 679
Organic matter	percent		ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 29-3.5.2, pg. 570
Molybdenum	ppm	(NH4) 2CO3 (Vlek 1975) or ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 3-5.2.3, pg. 55 or ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 1st edition, method 74 – 2.3, pg. 1056 -1057	Furnace AA, ICP or ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 1st edition, method 74 – 2., pg. 1054 -1057
Acid potential	Meg H/100g or % sulfur		Sulfur furnace (Smith et al, 1974) or ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt 2, methods 28 – 2.2.3, pg. 512- 514
Neutralization potential (NP)	% CaCO3 or tons CaCO3 / 1000 tons material		USDA Handbook 60, method (23c), pg. 105
Acid-base potential (ABP)	tons CaCO3 / 1000 tons material		Calculated: ABP = NP -AP
Arsenic	ppm	ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 3 – 5.2.3, pg. 55 or method 24- 5.4, pg. 421	Pretreat extract according to ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 3 – 5.5.5, pg. 61. Hydride generation for AA or ICP by by ASA Mono. No. 9, Pt. 2 method 3 – 5.5.3, pg. 60. Furnace AA also acceptable (USEPA, 1979)
Coarse fragment	percent		USDA Handbook 436, App. I pg. 472. SCS (1972) pgs. 9 & 12-13

GPS coordinates will be recorded for each soil sampling site, and a final map will be prepared showing exact soil sampling locations.

4.2 Soil Sampling as a Soil Survey Quality Control Measure

Soil sample locations described above will be located near, but not necessarily adjacent to previously excavated and described soil pits. The soil sample locations will be selected within a known landform and predicted soil type, however, the individual sample site will be chosen randomly within the map unit. In this way, soil samples can be described and used as a quality control measure for soil surveying. As a result of this quality control effort, soil survey assumptions can be corrected and soil mapping boundaries can be adjusted.

All soil samples collected during the soil sampling program will be described to the soil family level and results will be noted on a Soil Description Field Sheet.

4.3 Soil Sample Collection and Analysis

4.3.1 Field Sampling Methodology

Soil Samples will be collected (minimum 8 oz = 227 gm) with the use of a hand driven auger or a power driven split spoon sampler. Additional equipment includes a stainless-steel shovel, stainless-steel spoon, plastic sheets, Ziplocs® sample bags, labels, and permanent markers. Soil samples will be analyzed according to the parameters and analytical methods recommended by WDEQ (Table 2).

4.3.2 Decontamination of Sampling Equipment

To prevent potential cross-contamination of samples, all reusable sampling equipment will be decontaminated before each use by rinsing with distilled water. Hard-bristle brushes may be used to remove excess soil, followed by a distilled water rinse. Equipment will be air dried.

4.3.3 QA/QC Procedures for Field Sampling

All samples will be designated with a unique sample ID number. A GPS coordinate will be taken for each soil sample site and noted in the Soil Sampling Field Logbook.

Two types of QA/QC samples will be collected during sampling:

- Field blanks
- Field duplicates

The purpose of a field blank is to detect incidental contamination of the samples as a result of exposure to atmospheric conditions during the sampling process. Field duplicate samples are collected to assess the homogeneity of the samples collected in the field and

the precision of the sampling process.

All field QA/QC samples will be sent to the laboratories blind. To accomplish this, field QA/QC samples will be prepared and labeled in the same manner as regular samples, with each QA/QC sample being assigned a unique sample number that is consistent with the numbering for regular samples. The sample ID for field QA/QC samples should allow data management and data validation staff to identify them as such and should only be recorded in the field forms.

Field blanks will be collected by pouring clean quartz sand (obtained at a plant nursery or other commercial supplier) into an unused ZipLock bag (same type of bag as used in sampling of all solid materials). The sample bag will be labeled appropriately, packed and shipped to the laboratory together with the other samples collected during that day.

Field duplicates will be prepared by collecting two aliquots for the sample and submitting them for analysis as separate samples.

Field blanks and field duplicates will be collected at a rate of one per sampling day or once every 20 samples, whichever is fewer.

5.0 Final Soil Surveys and Soil Survey Maps

The final soil survey for each site will be a result of a systematic determination of the properties and features of the soil units, including laboratory analysis, and subsequent keying through an established soil classification system (i.e. Soil Taxonomy, Handbook 436).

A total of 20 soil pits and at least 10 soil sample boreholes will be described at the Lost Soldier site for the final soil survey. This results in 30 control points for the survey effort at this site.

A total of at 16 soil pits and at least 8 soil sample boreholes will be described for the Lost Creek site. This results in 24 control points for the soil survey effort at this site.

The mapping effort will begin with an initial landform map. The landform map will be used to prepare preliminary mapping units for the soil survey. Soil interpretation and classification will result in soil mapping units to the family level plotted onto a soil survey map.

The field descriptions of soil pits and quality control soil samples will be interpreted and classified, resulting in narrative soil descriptions. Soil productivity, chemical characteristics, and physical characteristics will be summarized. The descriptions will be classified to the family level and then summarized on a soil key table. The soil key will relate to mapping units and to corresponding mapping unit symbols denoted on the final soil survey map.

6.0 Documentation

6.1 Field Forms

All information relevant to field operations must be properly documented to ensure that all activities are accounted for. At each soil pit and soil sample location, the following information will be recorded:

- Unique soil pit or sample identification number
- General location of the site
- Relative location of the sampling site (e.g., NE portion of the claim area)
- GPS coordinates of the site
- Date and time (24-hour clock) of sample collection
- Weather conditions
- Name(s) of personnel involved in sample collection
- Any field measurements made (e.g., pH, soil texture, etc.)
- Photographs (uniquely identified) taken at the sampling location, if any

A standard soil profile description form (Appendix 1a) will be completed at each soil pit and a field data form (Appendix 1b) will be completed at each sampling site using indelible waterproof ink. If corrections are made, a single line will be drawn through the corrected notes. Soil samples and corresponding soil sample ID numbers will also be documented in the field log book.

6.2 Chain-of-Custody Forms

A Chain-of-Custody form (provided by the analytical laboratory) will be completed and submitted with all soil samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

7.0 References

PRI, 1998. Gas Hills Project WDEQ-LQD Permit to Mine Application. Power Resources, Inc.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2005. The National Soil Survey Manual, Title 430-VI.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999. Agricultural Handbook 436, Second Edition. Soil Taxonomy: A Basic System of Soil Classification for Making and Interpreting Soil Surveys

U.S. EPA, 1992. Preparation of Soil Sampling Protocols: Sampling Techniques and Strategies. July 1992. EPA/600/R-92/128. pp. 169.

WDEQ, 2004. Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Division, Watershed Program, Manual of Standard Operating Procedures for Sample Collection and Analysis.

WDEQ, 2000. Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division Guideline No. 4, In-Situ Mining.

WDEQ, 1994. Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division Guideline No. 1, Topsoil and Overburden.

Appendix 1b
FIELD SAMPLING DATA FORM

Project/Site Name _____ Date/Time_____

Sample I.D _____ Weather Condition_____

Soil Pit No._____ Team Member Initials _____

Site Location and Description _____

_____

_____

GPS Coordinates _____

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sample Type (soil or other):_____

Sample Size (oz.)_____

Sample Container_____

Is this Sample a Field Blank or Field Duplicate? _____

If Yes, Describe Range of Corresponding Samples_____

_____

Sampling Procedures/Methods (Describe) _____

_____

_____

Comments _____

_____

_____

FIELD MEASUREMENTS: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL

pH _____ Texture _____

Conductivity _____ Estimated O.M. Content _____

Soil Color _____ Estimated Soil Moisture _____

From: Ping Wang
Sent: Friday, June 09, 2006 2:32 PM
To: 'mbautz@state.wy.us'
Cc: 'mmoxle@state.wy.us'
Subject: Work Plan for Soils - Lost Soldier & Lost Creek Claim Areas

Dear Melissa,
I called your office today and left a message saying that I am sending this soil work plan over for your review. I understand that Scott Kinderwater has been talking to you about our soil work. He was also in contact with Roberta Hoy at your Cheyenne office about the scope of work on soil.

The attached is a draft work plan for our soil studies. Please review and provide us with your guidance and comments. We are planning to start our soil survey (profile characterization) in 10 days (June 20th or so). We plan to meet with you before starting the field work to answer any questions you may have on the work plan. I am thinking about Monday the 19th, say 1:30pm or 2:00pm. Please let me know what you think and if you want to call a meeting to discuss this soil work plan.

Thank you!

Sincerely,

Ping Wang
Project Manager
AATA International, Inc.
970-223-1333 (office)
303-717-8678 (cell)

From: Melissa Bautz [mailto:MBAUTZ@state.wy.us]
Sent: Friday, June 16, 2006 2:01 PM
To: Ping Wang
Cc: Mark Moxley
Subject: Re: Soil survey on Lost Soldier and Lost Creek

Yes, Ping. You are correct in assuming that my silence means that LQD finds your proposed soil survey methods/plan acceptable. Thanks for the communication.
Melissa

>>> "Ping Wang" <ping.wang@aata.com> 6/16/2006 1:54 PM >>>
Dear Melissa,
It was nice talking with you the other day regarding our soil survey at Lost Soldier and Lost Creek claim areas. You told me that if I did not hear from you by the end of that day, we would be good to go. Well, I did not get the call and we are ready to go.

As we mentioned in the work plan, there was no NRCS soil survey in Sweetwater County. Conducting a full scale Order 3 soil survey will take tremendous effort. Based on our site reconnaissance on landform units and soil types, we believe that the efforts listed in our work plan are sufficient to characterize the soils in the Lost Soldier and Lost Creek properties.

Please let me know if you have any questions or comments regarding the proposed soil survey or our project in general.

Thank you very much for your attention and have a nice weekend!

Ping