

September 1, 2020

Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems and Water Wells

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1 INTRODUCTION

Montgomery & Associates (M&A) has prepared this Monitoring and Mitigation Plan at the request of the Forest Service and in response to public issues raised during scoping and public and agency comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Resolution Copper mine and land exchange (Proposed Action) in the Copper Triangle, approximately 60 miles east of Phoenix , Arizona. The General Plan of Operations for the proposed Resolution Copper, 2016). Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs), which comprise seeps, springs, perennial stream reaches and wells that are dependent on the regional groundwater system in the mine area may be potentially impacted by mine dewatering activities (Garrett, 2018). This Monitoring and Mitigation Plan has been developed to minimize environmental impacts from the Resolution Copper mine by repairing, rehabilitating, restoring or replacing the affected environment as specified for each GDE in the following sections. The plan has been incorporated into the proposed project design and is intended to be implemented under both the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives. A map of the GDEs is shown on Figure 1. GDEs are listed in Table 1 by watershed.

The purpose of this document is to provide:

- a Monitoring Plan to track and assess impacts to each GDE;
- definition of triggers and associated actions to be taken by Resolution Copper to ensure that GDEs are preserved; and
- suggested mitigation measures to repair, rehabilitate, restore or replace each GDE shown by monitoring to be impacted by mine dewatering.

The intent of this Monitoring Plan is timely mitigation of mining-related impacts to GDEs as the result of dewatering going forward under both the No Action and Proposed Action alternatives. In response to comments on the Monitoring and Mitigation Plan included in the Draft EIS, this revised plan provides more specifics regarding when mitigations will be implemented.



WATERSHED	GDE TYPE	SITE NAME		
		Bitter Spring		
		Bored Spring		
		Hidden Spring		
		Iberri Spring		
	Springo	Kanes Spring		
	Springs	McGinnel Mine Spring		
		McGinnel Spring		
		No Name Spring		
Oueen Creek		Rock Horizontal Spring		
Queen Creek		Walker Spring		
		QC 17.39 to 15.55		
		Whitlow Ranch Dam Outlet		
	Surface Water Deceber	AC 4.54 to 4.51		
	Surface water Reaches	AC 12.49 to 12.38		
		TC 0.6 to TC 0.5		
		TC1.06 to TC 1.01		
	Communities	Superior		
	Communities	Boyce Thompson Arboretum		
		DC 4.1E		
	Quality	DC 6.1E		
	Springs	DC 6.6W		
Devils Canyon		DC 8.2W		
	• • • • • •	DC 9.14 to 7.53		
	Surface Water Reaches	DC 6.10 to 5.44		
	Communities	Top of the World		
	0 ·	Government Springs		
	Springs	MC-3.4W		
Mineral Creek		MC-8.4C		
	Surface water Reaches	MC 6.9 to 1.6		

Table 1. Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

QC = Queen Creek

AC = Arnett Creek

TC = Telegraph Canyon

DC = Devils Canyon

MC = Mineral Creek



2 OVERVIEW OF GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM HYDROLOGY

GDEs include springs, seeps, surface water flows and wells that are supported, at least in part, by regional groundwater.

2.1 Springs and Seeps

Springs and seeps are broadly recognized as places where water emerges from the ground. For the purposes of this Monitoring Plan, springs and seeps are not differentiated. Four generalized spring categories (Springer and Stevens, 2008) occur within the study area:

- 1. <u>Rheocrene</u> springs are flowing springs that emerge into one or more channels due to upwelling, a geologic contact, and/or a fault or fracture system (Figure 3A).
- 2. <u>Hanging Gardens</u> emerge along geologic contacts and seep, drip, or pour onto underlying walls. They typically emerge from unconfined aquifers and may contribute to shaping the canyon or rock wall from which they emerge. They often support unique local ecosystems (Figure 3B.)
- 3. <u>Hillslope</u> springs emerge from unconfined or confined aquifers on non-vertical hillslopes. They often have indistinct or multiple sources and may be associated with geologic contacts or fracture systems (Figure 3C).
- 4. <u>Anthropogenic</u> springs result from the presence of water derived from man-made controls, such as mine adit, pit, or tunnel (Figure 3D).





Figure 3. Conceptual diagrams of four spring types found within the study area



There are three general sources of water for springs and seeps: 1) direct runoff of precipitation (either rain or snowmelt), 2) relatively small, local, perched groundwater systems, and 3) the regional groundwater system. The goal of the Monitoring and Mitigation Plan is to ensure that regional groundwater supported flow that is lost due to mining activity is replaced and continues to be available to the ecosystem. Natural variability in the amount of water from direct runoff or a perched aquifer is not connected to changes in the regional groundwater system. However, assessment of local precipitation patterns and regional climate trends will continue and are necessary to ensure the best possible approach for preserving the GDE.

2.2 Groundwater-dependent Surface Water

Surface water includes water that occurs in channels, streams, creeks, rivers, and ephemerally dry washes, and may include both running and standing water. Like springs and seeps, sources of surface water include direct runoff, perched groundwater systems, and/or the regional groundwater system.

Groundwater can enter a surface water feature via several pathways: it can seep up from the base of the channel along a gaining reach, it can merge with the channel from a spring or seep along the bank, or it can seep in through fractures or joints in the bedrock. The defining characteristic of groundwater-dependent surface water is that if the groundwater levels decrease, the surface water could be reduced: it might dry up completely, or it might shrink to become a smaller or seasonally present water feature supported by surface water runoff and/or a smaller (and more unpredictable) perched aquifer.

2.3 Groundwater Wells

Several groundwater wells are included in the list of GDEs. These wells are used by members of local communities for municipal, irrigation, and/or stock water supply. Water in these wells may be vulnerable to mining related drawdown of regional groundwater.



3 MONITORING PLAN

As mine dewatering occurs, the groundwater levels in the regional groundwater system are likely to be lowered and may reduce water available to GDEs. The intent of this Monitoring Plan is to 1) monitor changes to the regional groundwater system; 2) identify changes to the GDE, and 3) determine if changes are the result of mine related dewatering of the regional groundwater system or other causes such as variability in weather or climate or landscape changes such as landslides and fires.

The Monitoring Plan identifies locations for monitoring the condition of each GDE and regional groundwater levels between the mine area and each GDE to identify impacts from mining-related drawdown. The location and purpose of monitoring each GDE is shown in Table 2. All GDEs and monitoring locations are shown on Figure 2. A description of each GDE is provided in Appendix A. The following sections present a generalized description of each of the elements of the Monitoring Plan.

3.1 Monitoring Locations

Each GDE may have several monitoring locations (Table 2, Figure 2), each of which has a specific purpose as indicated in Table 2. Two types of monitoring locations are prescribed in this plan: groundwater observation wells and the GDEs themselves, which include springs, surface water, and water supply wells (Table 2). Groundwater observation wells include existing regional groundwater monitoring wells, referred to as primary monitoring wells (PMWs), and contingent monitoring wells (CMWs). PMWs are existing observations wells, most of which have been monitored for several years. CMWs are proposed wells that will be installed near to each GDE to track mine related drawdowns in the regional aquifer before the GDE is affected. CMW locations will be identified, and wells will be installed if the Level 1 Trigger is initiated (Section 3.3).

This Monitoring and Mitigation Plan will be implemented after the issuance of a final Record of Decision (ROD) and final authorization/permit from the Forest Service to Resolution Copper.

3.2 Monitoring Data Types

Monitoring data are collected at the monitoring locations for each GDE to establish baseline conditions and to implement mitigation actions if mining-related impacts are observed. Monitoring data include:

- Groundwater level
- Groundwater pressure
- Surface water level



- Presence of water
- Presence of flow
- Extent of saturated reach
- Phreatophyte area
- Local/regional precipitation

Not all data types are relevant to all GDEs, and therefore are not required for all GDEs. Types of monitoring data required for collection at each GDE are based on the attributes of the GDE and the types of data that can be collected at the GDE. For example, monitoring the type and area of phreatophytes is required for all GDEs that have noted phreatophytic plants, but it is not part of the Monitoring Plan for GDEs that do not currently support phreatophyte communities. Monitoring data requirements for each GDE are listed in Table 2.

To document compliance with this Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, all monitoring data will be submitted to the Forest Service on an annual basis consistent with the final Forest Service permit conditions. Monitoring reports will include all data and analysis from the prior quarter, climatic information, and trigger levels implemented. Submittal of this information to a regulatory agency places it in the public record where it is available for review. The Tonto National Forest updates its website for the Resolution Copper Mine with new developments available at https://www.resolutionmineeis.us and may place final reviewed and accepted reports on the website.

3.3 Mitigation

This plan specifies criteria for each GDE (Table 2) that will require RC to initiate further monitoring and/or mitigation (Table 3). A chart illustrating the decision-making process is shown in Figure 4.

Level 1 Triggers

Each GDE has a primary monitoring well (PMW) that is used to monitor water levels in the regional groundwater aquifer in the area between each GDE and the mine area. Level 1 triggers are based on observations of groundwater levels at PMWs which are equipped with continuous monitoring sensors. Existing trends in regional groundwater levels are assessed using a method of trend analysis suited to the data set. For example, data with seasonal variability should be analyzed using the Seasonal Kendal test for trend (Helsel and Hirsch, 2002), while data sets without seasonal effects can be analyzed using a simple parametric or non-parametric trend test (Helsel and Hirsch, 2002). All trend analyses will be conducted using a significance level of 5% ($p \le 0.05$).



If trend analysis indicates a significant decline in water levels the Level 1 Trigger is activated and the CMW will be drilled (Table 3, Figure 4). For PMWs with no significant declining trend in water level over the period of record, data up until this point will be considered "baseline" conditions.







Water levels in PMWs will be re-analyzed semi-annually (every 6 months). Trend analysis will be performed on each 6-month data set, and the slope of the trend line will be compared to that of the established baseline record. An Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test for temporal data and a significance level of 5% will be used to test whether the slopes are significantly different (U.S. EPA 2009). If the slope of the line for the most recent 6-month data set is declining and is significantly different from the slope of the established baseline record, the Level 1 Trigger is activated (Figure 4). If the slope of the line for the most recent 6-month dataset is not significantly different from baseline and is stable or increasing is will be assimilated into the baseline record, and baseline statistics will be recalculated to include the new data. Data should be reviewed for outliers prior to analysis.

Level 2 Triggers

Level 2 triggers are based on direct observation of groundwater levels at established CMWs and observations of the following GDE metrics:

- Decrease in groundwater levels or groundwater pressure
- Reduction in surface flow
- Reduction to hydrophilic/phreatophytic vegetation area
- Reduction in perennially flowing reach

Sites with continuous data monitoring infrastructure such as data sondes will be analyzed using an appropriate trend analysis method (Helsel and Hirsch, 2002). Sites with quarterly or semiannual sampling regimes will be analyzed by applying the combined Shewhart-CUSUM control chart (e.g. U.S. EPA 1989, 1992, 2009; Gibbons 1999), which compares each new sample to established baseline conditions.

The combined Shewhart-CUSUM control chart is a method endorsed by the U.S. EPA (1989, 1992, 2009) and others for evaluating intra-site comparisons, thus avoiding spatial effects such as upgradient/downgradient flows. The Shewhart control chart is designed to identify an immediate deviation from established baseline conditions, and the CUSUM control chart detects gradual or cumulative deviations from baseline conditions. Baseline is typically defined by the mean and standard deviation of a population with a minimum of 8 observations that are independent and normally distributed or that can be transformed to approximate a normal distribution. In cases where the data include presence/absence indicators rather than numerical values, an appropriate non-parametric approach must be used to define baseline conditions (U.S. EPA 2009).

Three parameters must be defined for application of the combined Shewhart-CUSUM control chart: h (the value against which the cumulative sum is compared) = 5, d (a parameter related to



the displacement that should be quickly detected) = 1, and SCL (the upper Shewhart limit, which is the number of standard deviation units for an immediate release) = 4.5. These are the values of the respective parameters recommended for most applications of the combined Shewhart-CUSUM control chart by the U.S. EPA (1989).

Finally, baseline conditions must be updated at regular intervals; however, the danger of updating the mean and standard deviation with new pooled samples is that a gradual shift in trend may go undetected. To maintain representative baseline parameters and avoid gradual drift, mean and standard deviation will be recalculated every two years, and prior to recalculation a trend analysis test will be run on the entire record according to the methods described above.

If decreasing trends in water level or GDE metrics are detected at a CMW or GDE, the following steps will be taken:

- 1. Local precipitation records will be analyzed.
- 2. If trends in precipitation are stable or increasing over the prior 10 years, the level 2 trigger will be initiated, and the mitigation implemented (Figure 4).
- 3. If trends in precipitation are decreasing over the prior 10 years, a more thorough GDE Analysis will be prepared for USFS review and consideration to determine if mine activities are the cause of the impact. Detailed GDE Analysis may include review of other regional groundwater levels, review of InSAR data, modeling, or other methods as appropriate. The purpose of this step is to ensure that mitigations that will alter the natural system are not initiated because of natural climatic variability. If the USFS review determines that mine activity caused the declining trend, the level 2 trigger will be initiated, and the mitigation implemented. If the trend is determined to be the result of natural variability, monitoring will continue (Figure 4).

Data collection reports, trend analysis and GDE analysis reports will be submitted to the Forest Service for inclusion in the public record where it is available for review as described in Section 3.2.

Whitlow Ranch Dam Outlet, QC 17.39 to 15.55, and the Gallery Well require unique treatment. Surface water flow in these reaches of Queen Creek is dominated by water discharged from the Superior Wastewater Treatment Plant and IMERYS Perlite Mine. At these GDEs, if changes are observed in the GDE parameters, in addition to assessing climate trends, discharge records from these two entities will be analyzed to ascertain the role of reduced discharges from these facilities in causing changes to the GDEs. If reductions in discharge are associated with changes in the GDEs, mitigations will not be triggered. However, if discharges from the Superior



Wastewater Treatment Plant and the IMERYS Perlite mine are constant, and precipitation is not declining, mitigations will be triggered and implemented.



4 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures are direct actions that can be taken to offset the impact of mining-related groundwater drawdown on a GDE as part of the Mitigation Plan (Table 3). Not all of the mitigation measures described below are appropriate for all GDEs. Mitigation measures are specified for each GDE in Table 3 and may include one or more approaches. Mitigation measures recommended in Table 3 are initial. Additional baseline monitoring or improved understanding of site conditions may indicate that an alternative mitigation approach is more appropriate. The goal of this Mitigation Plan is to ensure that GDEs are preserved, rehabilitated, restored and/or replaced if mining- related impacts occur. In the case of GDEs that are water supply wells, the water supply is replaced. Selection of more appropriate mitigations is considered acceptable provided they accomplish the goal of preserving functionality of the GDE or water supply wells.

Maps showing most GDEs and associated mitigation locations are provided in Appendix B. GDEs that do not have mitigations illustrated in Appendix B are not shown because the mitigation cannot easily be illustrated; however, the proposed mitigation approach is described in text. For example, impacts to water supply wells in Superior would be mitigated by adding supply wells on the properties of affected well owners. Well installation is a straightforward process, but the exact location of these potential replacement supply wells is not currently known, and therefore not illustrated.

The Mitigation Plan may be updated. Table 3 and Appendix B identify installation of a well as the mitigation for most GDEs and groundwater supplies. Installation of a well is selected frequently because it can be used in most circumstances with a high level of confidence. However, other mitigation approaches, such as installation of guzzlers and stormwater capture systems, are a preferred approach with installation of wells as a contingency approach. For this reason, Table 3 identifies a preferred mitigation approach that would be implemented.

4.1 Installation of a Well

Many GDEs may be mitigated by replacing natural spring discharge or groundwater-dependent surface flow by installing a well to pump supplemental groundwater (Figure 4). Pumped groundwater can be used to augment flow for ecosystem or human consumption. Wells may be installed in shallow perched aquifers or in the regional groundwater system; design and specifications will vary from site to site to suit the local geologic setting and to ensure GDE water supply needs are met. Existing wells may be modified or deepened to access deeper groundwater. Groundwater pumped from wells would be transported to GDEs via an appropriately sized pipeline, which would be draped over the land surface to minimize disturbance.



SOLAR-POWERED WELL





4.2 Installation or Deepening of a Spring Box

A spring box (Figure 5) is a structure installed into a slope at the discharge point of an existing spring designed to capture natural flow, which is then stored in a box and discharged through a pipe. Spring boxes can be deepened to maintain access to water if the water level decreases. A secondary function of spring boxes is to protect the spring site from degradation or contamination from animal or human use. Spring boxes are often fenced to provide additional protection for hydrophilic vegetation and other sensitive parts of the ecosystem.







4.3 Installation of a Guzzler

Guzzlers are relatively simple systems of harvesting rainwater for wildlife consumption (Figure 6). Guzzlers use an impermeable apron, typically installed on a slope, to collect rainwater which is then piped to a storage tank. A drinker allows wildlife and/or livestock to access water without trampling or further degrading the spring or water feature. Guzzlers are a highly effective method of providing water to animals.





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Figure 7. Conceptual diagram of guzzler, including collection apron, storage tank, and wildlife drinker

4.4 Installation of a Surface Water Capture System

Surface water capture systems such as check dams, alluvial capture, recharge wells, or surface water reroute can be used to supplement diminished groundwater flow at GDEs. All of these methods retain precipitation from storm pulses or snowmelt so that it moves through the environment more slowly, thereby making it available for ecosystem requirements.

Check dams attenuate surface runoff through a series of dams across a channel. Alluvial capture systems use dams to create banks of alluvium where runoff is stored with minimal evaporative losses. Recharge wells can be paired with either of the above surface water capture systems to transfer surface water into the regional aquifer, recharging the aquifer and offsetting mine-related drawdown. Lastly, surface water rerouting redirects water from a nearby surface water feature to provide a supplemental water supply to a GDE. These approaches all require careful site-specific planning and engineering to take advantage of natural drainage systems and to minimize impacts to the GDE. Prior to initiation of installation, detailed plans will be provided to the Forest Service to ensure proper and most effective placement.



4.5 Alternative Water Supply

Alternative water supplies consist of bringing in a water supply from a non-local source. Alternative water supplies would only be considered if no other water supply is available. In this case, intercepted water from the Apache Leap tuff, Desert Wellfield, or Arizona Water Company would be the preferred alternative water supply since it is the planned water supply for mine operations and current mine activities. Arizona Water Company supplies water to the Town of Superior.

4.6 Devils Canyon and Mineral Creek

Mitigations for Mineral Creek and Devils Canyon GDEs are shown on Figure B-14. Mitigation for lost flow at these GDEs could be accomplished either through drilling of Apache Leap Tuff production wells to provide flow to the GDEs or use of storm water capture through check dams or surface water rerouting of watersheds cut off by the subsidence crater. The mitigation approach illustrated on Figure B-14 uses mitigation wells to provide water to Mineral Creek and Devils Canyon GDEs. Storm water capture may be a viable approach to mitigation of spring and streams in these canyons and final designs and plans will be provided to the Forest Service for approval prior to initiation of subsidence.



5 **REFERENCES**

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REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM* (GDE)	Monitoring Location(s)	Purpose	Monitoring Requirement	Measurement Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Trigger Level	Infrastructure Currently Existing?
<u>QUEEN CREEK BASIN</u>								
<u>Springs</u>								
	DHRES-09	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Bitter Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-01	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DHRES-13	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Bored Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-02	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DHRES-13	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Hidden Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-03	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DHRES-09	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Iberri Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-04	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DHRES-6	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Kanes Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-05	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
McCinnel Mine Spring	DHRES-09	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	No
	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-06	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DHRES-09	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	No
McGinnel Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-07	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No



REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM* (GDE)	Monitoring Location(s)	Purpose	Monitoring Requirement	Measurement Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Trigger Level	Infrastructure Currently Existing?
	DS16-12	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
No Name Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-08	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DS16-12	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	No
Rock Horizontal Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-09	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DS16-14	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	No
Walker Spring	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-10	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
Surface Water								
	IMERYS discharge Superior Wastewater	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water Level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
QC 17.39 to 15.55	Treatment Plant discharge							
	Queen Creek flow	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water Level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 3	No
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	DS17-17	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Whitlow Ranch Dam Outlet	DHRES-16_743, DHRES-16_535; 55-919039 (near O Castleberry)	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
	USGS Gage 09478500	GDE monitorina	Primarv	Flow	Dailv	Annuallv	Level 2	Yes
	DHRES-16_535	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
AC 4 54 to 4 51	Arnet Creek reach	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-11	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No



REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM*	Monitoring	D	Monitoring	M	Monitoring	Reporting	T.:	Infrastructure Currently
(GDE)	Location(s)	Purpose	Requirement	Measurement Type	Frequency	Frequency	I rigger Level	Existing?
	DHRES-06	related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
AC 12 40 to 12 29	Arnet Creek reach	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
AC 12.49 to 12.30	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-12	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DHRES-16_535	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
	Telegraph Canyon reach	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
10 0.0 10 10 0.5	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-13	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	DHRES-16_535	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
TC1 06 to TC 1 01	Telegraph Canyon reach	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
101.001010101.01	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-14	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
Wells								
Gallery Well	55-919039 (near O Castleberry)	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
	Gallery Well	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
DHRES-16 7/13 (Local	DHRES-16_743	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Primary	Pressure	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Superior Wells)	DHRES-16_743 (Local Private Superior wells Co Superior Wells) screened in Gila r Conglomerate r		Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
DEVILS CANYON BASIN								
Springs								
	MJ-11	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
DC 4.1E	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-15	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No



REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM* (GDE)	Monitoring Location(s)	Purpose	Monitoring Requirement	Measurement Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Trigger Level	Infrastructure Currently Existing?
	MJ-11	related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
DC 6.1E	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-16	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	HRES-07	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
DC 6.6W	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-17	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	HRES-07	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
DC 8.2W	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-18	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
Surface Water								
	HRES-07	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
DC 9.14 to 7.53	DC 8.8C	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
	DC 8.1C	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	MJ-11	related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
DC 6.10 to 5.44	DC 5.5C	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
<u>Wells</u>								
HRES-06	HRES-06	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
	Private Top-of-the-World wells screened in ALT	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes



REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM* (GDE)	Monitoring Location(s)	Purpose	Monitoring Requirement	Measurement Type	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Trigger Level	Infrastructure Currently Existing?
MINERAL CREEK BASIN								
Springs								
Covernment Springs	HRES 10	related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
Government Springs	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-19	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
	HRES-11	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
MC-3.4W	Spring	GDE monitoring	Primary	Flow - visual estimate	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	CMW-20	Confirmation of mining related drawdown	Contingent	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 2	No
Quinfa da Matar								
Surface water								
MC 8 4C	HRES-10	related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
WIC-0.4C	Mineral Creek reach	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	HRES-11	Indication that mining related drawdown may occur	Primary	Groundwater level	Daily	Annually	Level 1	Yes
MC 6.9 to 1.6	Upper Mineral	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
	Lower Mineral	GDE monitoring	Primary	Water level (as proxy for stream flow)	Daily	Annually	Level 2	Yes
	Vegetation area	GDE monitoring	Primary	Area and type of phreatophytes	Annually	Annually	Level 2	N/A
	Flowing length	GDE monitoring	Primary	Length of saturated reach	Quarterly	Annually	Level 2	N/A



				WATE	RUSE							
REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT		REFERENCES	Human Consumptio	Cattle / Wildlife Drinking	Aquatic	Vegetation / Ecological	LEVEL 1 TRIGGER	LEVEL 2 TRIGGER	PREFERRED MITIGATION PLAN	CONTINGENCY MITIGATION PLAN	EFFECTIVENESS OF SITE SPECIFIC MITIGATION PLAN	NEW DISTURBANCE FROM
QUEEN CREEK BASIN			n/ingation	Drinking	Aquatic	Leological					I LAN	
Springs												
Bitter Spring	SK18-01	M&A 2017c		x	x	×	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in DHRES- 09, install CMW-01	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-01 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Bored Spring		M&A 2012a M&A 2016b M&A 2017c		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in DHRES- 13: install CMW-02	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-02 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Hidden Spring		M&A 2012a M&A 2016b M&A 2017c		x		x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in DHRES- 13: install CMW-03	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-03 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Iberri Spring		M&A 2017c		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in DHRES- 09, install CMW-04	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-04 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Kanes Spring		M&A 2012a M&A 2016b M&A 2017c		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in DHRES- 13: install CMW-05	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-05 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
McGinnel Mine Spring		M&A 2018*		x			If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in DHRES-09, add CMW-06	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-06 or surface water flow, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Install well to augment flow near Cottonwood well; provide water to stock tank that currently receives	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
McGinnel Spring		M&A 2018*		x		x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in DHRES-09, add CMW-07	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-07 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Install guzzler	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Total land disturbance for guzzler will be 0.5 acres or less
No Name Spring		M&A 2017c M&A 2017e		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in DS16-12, install CMW-08	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-08 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Rock Horizontal Spring		M&A 2018*		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in CMW-04, install CMW-09	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-09 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Walker Spring		M&A 2017c		x	x	х	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in DS16-14, install CMW-10	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-10 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Add well to augment flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.



		WATER USE										
REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM* (GDE)	ALTERNATE IDENTIFIER	REFERENCES	Human Consumptio n / Irrigation	Cattle / Wildlife Drinking	Aquatic	Vegetation / Ecological	LEVEL 1 TRIGGER	LEVEL 2 TRIGGER	PREFERRED MITIGATION PLAN	CONTINGENCY MITIGATION PLAN	EFFECTIVENESS OF SITE SPECIFIC MITIGATION PLAN	NEW DISTURBANCE FROM MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION
Surface Water												
QC 17.39 to 15.55		M&A 2013b WestLand 2018		x	x	x	If GDE metrics are impacted, conduct analysis on discharges from Superior Wastewater Treatment Plant, IMERYS Perlite mine, and precipitation trends.	If analysis shows that impacts to GDEs are not caused by changes to Superior Wastewater Treatment Plant, IMERYS Perlite mine, or precipitation trends, initiate mitigation.	Work collaboratively with Town of Superior, Boyce Thompson Arboretum, and other local stakeholders to develop solution	Pump regional groundwater to augment flow consistent with AZPDES discharge permit requirements	Effective for augmenting flows; continued discharge of effluent from Superior should limit further impact	None
Whitlow Ranch Dam Outlet	USGS Stream Gage #09478500	M&A 2017e	x	×	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline at DHRES- 16_743, DHRES-16_535 or 55- 919039 initiate more frequent GDE monitoring; monitor discharge from WWTP and Perlite Mine and assess impacts to surface water	If decreases are observed in water levels in surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, review changes to surface flows from all sources and analyze local climate records in accordance with text	Work collaboratively with Town of Superior, Boyce Thompson / Arboretum, Town of Queen Valley, and other local stakeholders to develop solution	Pump regional groundwater to augment flow consistent with AZPDES discharge permit requirements	Effective for augmenting flows; continued discharge of effluent from Superior should limit further impact	None
AC 4.54 to 4.51 (kilometers from confluence with Queen Creek)		M&A 2013b WestLand 2018		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline at DHRES- 16_535: install CMW-11, initiate more frequent GDE monitoring, and monitor representative local wells	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-11 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or extent of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Drill well into shallow volcanic rock units	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
AC 12.49 to 12.38		M&A 2012a WestLand 2018		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in DHRES-06, install CMW-12 and initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-12 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or extent of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Drill well into shallow volcanic rock units	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
TC 0.6 to TC 0.5 (kilometers from confluence with Arnett Canyon)		M&A 2013b WestLand 2018		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in DHRES- 16_535: install CMW-13 and initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-13 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or extent of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Drill well into shallow volcanic rock units	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
TC1.06 to TC 1.01 (kilometers from confluence with Arnett Canyon)				x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in DHRES- 16_535: install CMS-14 and initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-14 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or extent of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Add spring box to augment flow	Drill well into shallow volcanic rock units	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of 0.25 acres or less for well pad. Pipeline would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.



			WATE	RUSE							
REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM* (GDE)	ALTERNATE IDENTIFIER REFERENCES	Human Consumptio n / Irrigation	Cattle / Wildlife Drinking	Aquatic	Vegetation / Ecological	LEVEL 1 TRIGGER	LEVEL 2 TRIGGER	PREFERRED MITIGATION PLAN	CONTINGENCY MITIGATION PLAN	EFFECTIVENESS OF SITE SPECIFIC MITIGATION PLAN	NEW DISTURBANCE FROM MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION
Wells			ι					•	•	1	
Gallery Well	M&A 2013a M&A 2013b	x				If statistical analysis indicates groundwater level decline in 55- 919039 conduct analysis on discharges from Superior Wastewater Treatment Plant, IMERYS Perlite mine, and precipitation trends.	If analysis shows that impacts to water levels in well are not caused by changes to Superior Wastewater Treatment Plant, IMERYS Perlite mine, or precipitation trends, initiate mitigation.	Drill new replacement well sized to produce quantity of water historically produced		Effective	None
DHRES-16_743 (Local Superior Wells)	M&A 2016a M&A 2017b	х				If statistical analysis indicates decline in total head in DHRES-16_743, initiate monitoring in private Superior wells screened in Gila Conglomerate with permission from owners	If decreases are observed in water levels in private Superior wells screened in Gila Conglomerate, proceed with mitigation	Deepen or replace wells		Effective	None
DEVILS CANYON BASIN Springs											
DC 4.1E	M&A 2013b M&A 2016b M&A 2017a		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-08, install CMW-15 and initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-15 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site
DC 6.1E	M&A 2013b M&A 2016b M&A 2017a		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-07, install CMW-16, increase monitoring at MJ-11, and initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-16 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site
DC 6.6W	M&A 2013b M&A 2016b M&A 2017a		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-08 or HRES-11, install CMW-17 and initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-17 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site
DC 8.2W	M&A 2013b M&A 2016b M&A 2017a		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-08 or HRES-07, install CMW-18 and initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-18 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Surface Water											
DC 9.14 to 7.53 (kilometers from confluence with Mineral Creek)	M&A 2013b M&A 2016b M&A 2017a		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-07, initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water levels at HRES-07 or CMW-18 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or length of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
DC 6.10 to 5.44 (kilometers from confluence with Mineral Creek)	M&A 2013b M&A 2016b M&A 2017a		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in MJ-11, initiate more frequent GDE monitoring	If decreases are observed in water levels at MJ-11 or CMW-16 or CMW- 17 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or length of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.

Effective	None
Effective	None



				WATE	RUSE							
REGIONAL GROUNDWATER DEPENDENT ECOSYSTEM* (GDE)	ALTERNATE IDENTIFIER	REFERENCES	Human Consumptio n / Irrigation	Cattle / Wildlife Drinking	Aquatic	Vegetation / Ecological	LEVEL 1 TRIGGER	LEVEL 2 TRIGGER	PREFERRED MITIGATION PLAN	CONTINGENCY MITIGATION PLAN	EFFECTIVENESS OF SITE SPECIFIC MITIGATION PLAN	NEW DISTURBANCE FROM MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION
Wells												
HRES-06		M&A 2012b M&A 2016b M&A 2017b	x				If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-06, initiate monitoring in private Top of the World wells with permission from owners	If decreases are observed in water levels in private Top of the World wells, proceed with mitigation	Deepen or replace wells		Effective	None
MINERAL CREEK BASIN												
Government Springs		M&A 2017a M&A 2013b M&A 2016b	x	x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-10, install CMS-19, initiate more frequent GDE monitoring and check for impacts from Ray Mine	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-19 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or length of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
MC-3.4W		M&A 2017a M&A 2013b M&A 2016b WestLand 2018		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-11, install CMW-20, initiate more frequent GDE monitoring, and check for impacts from Ray Mine	If decreases are observed in water level at CMW-20 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or length of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
Surface Water												
MC-8.4 to 7.8 (kilometers from confluence with Devils Canyon)		M&A 2017a M&A 2013b M&A 2016b		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-10, initiate more frequent GDE monitoring and check for impacts from Ray Mine	If decreases are observed in water level at HRES-11 or CMW-20 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or length of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.
MC 6.9 to 1.6		M&A 2017a M&A 2013b M&A 2016b		x	x	x	If statistical analysis indicates groundwater decline in HRES-11, initiate more frequent GDE monitoring and check for impacts from Ray Mine	If decreases are observed in water level at HRES-10 or CMW-19 or surface water flow or extent of spring supported vegetation or length of perennial reach, analyze local climate record in accordance with text	Stormwater capture system	Add wells in Apache Leap Tuff aquifer to replace flow	Effective for replacing loss of drinking water and aquatic life; may be less effective for supporting vegetation	Temporary disturbance of land for well pads. Total land disturbance for Devils Canyon/Mineral Creek well pads may be on the order of 4-5 acres. Pipelines would be on land surface. Some road development may be required to access well site.

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Appendix A

Descriptions of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems



Appendix A Descriptions of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Springs and Seeps

Identification of springs and seeps in the Queen Creek, Devils Canyon, and Mineral Creek watersheds was accomplished as part of ongoing hydrological and biological baseline studies conducted by RC consultants and RC personnel during the period 2002 to present. Many springs/seeps were targeted for field verification based on locations shown on United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, or available in Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) and Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) databases. Additional springs were identified during discussions with local ranchers and stakeholders. The remaining springs and seeps were identified during field transects along with analysis of high-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography. Spring locations are shown on Figure 1.

Surface Water

Surface water monitoring is conducted in three principal watersheds within the Resolution Project study area: Devils Canyon, Upper Mineral Creek, and Queen Creek, including the Arnett Creek and Telegraph Canyon sub-basins (M&A 2013). Perennial reaches are shown on Figure 1.

Communities

Three communities within the study area are dependent on groundwater. The town of Superior and Boyce Thompson Arboretum are located within the Queen Creek watershed; the unincorporated community of Top of the World is located in upper Devils Canyon watershed. To ensure that mining-related drawdown doesn't result in reduced groundwater availability at these communities, a regional groundwater monitoring well has been established for each community (Table 2). A Monitoring Plan (Table 2) and a Mitigation Plan (Table 3) have been developed for each community, as described in the following sections.

Queen Creek Watershed – Springs

Bitter Spring

Bitter Spring is an intermittent rheocrene spring located in the channel of an unnamed tributary of Fortuna Wash in the Queen Creek basin. The spring discharges from Precambrian quartzites at the downstream contact with Pinal Schist and Cretaceous quartz diorite.



A covered, hand-dug sump is located within the channel, approximately 800 feet downstream from the spring source. A solar-powered submersible pump is installed in the sump and water is pumped to a steel holding tank, which provides water to a cement stock trough. The spring and infrastructure are maintained by a local rancher.



Photograph A-1. Spring sump with solar panel powered pump

Riparian plant species observed at Bitter Spring are toad rush and yellow monkey flower. Other plant species observed include: oats, ragwort, plumeseed, Indian paintbrush, and poppy.





Photograph A-2. Bitter Spring, view of bedrock in streambed surrounded by herbaceous vegetation, May 2017

Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Bitter Spring has occurred since August 2012 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-1; flow estimates range from 0 - 0.5 gpm. Although flow estimates are sparse, flow likely varies seasonally and may periodically comprise both groundwater discharge and surface water runoff.

		Spring Flow		
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
9-Aug-12		0		Developed spring; hand dug well in channel; depth to water 12.21 feet below top of wooden deck; solar panel and pump installed.
9-Sep-15	9:49			Murky
1-Dec-15	11:50			No visible flow; murky water in trough, clear from tank
17-Mar-16	11:30			Water is clear, comes from water tank. Trough is murky.
10-Jun-16	10:35			Clear water; heard tank fill up after discharging from spigot.
26-Jul-16	10:35			Water is flowing into trough. Water is clear from tap; water in trough is murky with green algae. Not able to detect natural flow.
11-Nov-16	12:00			Dissolved oxygen measurement was taken from 1 liter bottle.
29-Mar-17	11:30			Water is very clear; trough is filled 2/3 full. Dissolved oxygen measurement taken in 1 liter field bottle.
05-2017				Surface water present
22-Jun-17	8:50			From spigot; clear

Table A-1. Su	ummary of Flow	Observations for	r Bitter Spring
	,		1 5



		Spring Flow		
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
23-Jan-18	9:25	0.25 - 0.5	est.	Parameters measured in reach approximately 750 feet upstream from pit.
10-Apr-18	9:10			Parameters measured from tinaja at beginning of saturated reach approximately 750 feet upstream from pit. No observed flow.

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

Bored Spring

Bored Spring is an intermittent anthropogenic spring located in a small tributary of Pacific Canyon, immediately east of Arizona Highway 177 in the Queen Creek basin. Water seeps from the alluvium downslope from a diabase rock quarry. An area approximately 66 feet long by 16 feet wide is excavated below the seep, leading to a cement cattle trough that is plumbed into the spring. Historical records indicate that a well was drilled near this location and completed in diabase. Although this well has not been found, artesian flow from this well, or what remains of it, may represent a source of this spring.



Photograph A-3. Bored Spring view of cement trough and overflow. AZ Highway 177 visible in background, May 2017



Riparian plant species observed at Bored Spring are cattail, yellow monkey flower, and Goodding's willow. Other plant species observed include: canyon ragweed, desert broom, yellow clover, and blue paloverde. Signs of javelina and mule deer have also been observed.



Photograph A-4. Bored spring discharge from excavated site below diabase rock quarry, 2017

Monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Bored Spring has occurred since November 2002 (M&A, 2018A). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-2; flow estimates range from 0 - 1.3 gpm.

		Spring Flow		
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
1-Nov-02				No water present in 66 x 26 foot man-made spring with a cattle trough downstream
26-May-04	14:00	<0.1	estimated	
3-Nov-04	12:40	<0.1	estimated	
9-Feb-05	10:07	1.1	Bucket & Stop Watch	
3-May-05	13:40	1.3		
3-Aug-05		0.5	estimated	
21-Aug-08		0		Dry
13-Nov-08	10:30	<0.1	estimated	
12-Feb-09	8:15	<0.1	estimated	

Table A-2. Summary of Flow Observations for Bored Spring


		Spri	ng Flow	
		Flow		
Date	lime	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
13-May-09	15:00	<0.1	estimated	
4-Aug-09	10:09	DRY		Dry
12-Feb-10	13:30	0.17	Bucket &	Abundant green algae
			Stop Watch	
13-Jul-10	11:30	0		10 gallons in trough (stagnant)
9-Nov-10	11:30	0		No inflow to trough; water color brown
14-Feb-11	11:22	0		Trough full but no flow into it
13-May-11	10:45	1	estimated	Foul smelling water flowing over sides of through
7-May-12	13:00	1	estimated	
2-Jun-14	11:45	DRY		Dry
22-Aug-14	11:00			Trough filled with 5-10 gallons of what appears to be
0 Mar 1/	0.20	1	a atima ata d	First time in 2 years assing water in trough
9-10101-10	8:30	I	estimated	First time in 2 years seeing water in trough;
				approximately i gpm now into trough from i pipe,
	11.10			source unknown; plumbed into niliside?
8-Jun-16	11:12	0		No inflow; stagnant water (thought to be rain water) 6"
				deep. Lots of bright green algae.
28-Jul-16	12:55	DRY		Dry
1-May-17				A stagnant pool of approximately 16-foot diameter, with
5				cattle sign, is fringed by vegetation. A muddy stretch
				extends about 66 feet downstream from the pool. Water
				is piped into a cement trough, which was overflowing.

gpm = gallons per minute --- = unknown

Hidden Spring

Hidden Spring is an intermittent rheocrene spring, located in an unnamed tributary to Arnett Creek, which is within the Queen Creek basin. The spring discharges from Paleozoic carbonates west of the Apache Leap escarpment. Travertine deposits are observed from active spring flow sites and former spring outlets. Spring water collects in an underground steel culvert and is plumbed to a drinker for stock and wildlife watering.





Photograph A-5. Hidden Spring, view of spring culvert with netleaf treetrunk in foreground, May 2017

Riparian plant species observed at Hidden Spring are rabbitsfoot grass, yellow monkey flower, seepwillow, and Goodding's willow. Other plant species observed include: jojoba, velvet mesquite, netleaf hackberry, and wolfberry.



Photograph A-6. Hidden Spring, view of drinker with herbaceous vegetation including Rabbitsfoot grass, May 2017



Monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Hidden Spring has occurred since November 2002 (M&A, 2018A). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-3; flow estimates range from 0 - 2 gpm.

		Sprir	ng Flow	
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
11-2002				Water present in caisson but none in drinker
15-May-03	17:00	0		
20-Aug-03	8:45	0		
3-Nov-03	10:30	<0.1	estimated	
9-Feb-04	12:10	<0.1	estimated	
24-May-04	9:00	<0.1	estimated	
4-Aug-04	8:55	<0.1	estimated	
3-Nov-04	11:20	<0.1	estimated	
9-Feb-05	11:50	<0.1	estimated	
3-May-05	12:15	1	estimated	
3-Aug-05		2	estimated	
19-Aug-08	8:30	<0.1	estimated	
6-Nov-08	9:30	<0.1	estimated	
10-Feb-09	13:00	<0.1	estimated	
12-May-09	14:15	<0.1	estimated	
4-Aug-09	9:00			
12-Feb-10	9:30	1.5	estimated	1-2 gpm coming out of outcrop
13-Jul-10	8:07	2		Clear with brown muddy bottom
17-Jul-10	15:02			Sample dipped from pool
9-Nov-10	10:45	0.1	estimated	
14-Feb-11	10:55	0.1		Trace Flow
05-2011				Water is present in caisson but none in drinker
13-May-11	10:25	DRY		Dry
9-Nov-11	10:45			
7-May-12	12:00	DRY		Dry
06-2012				Moisture evident in the soil but no standing or flowing water.
5-Jun-14	11:14	0.1		Unknown point of origin; clear; algal mats on surface (in tank).
22-Aug-14	10:25	0		Greenish-tint; no algae floating in tank. No visible flow.
16-Oct-15	13:36			Slightly murky water; sampled from well under old metal top. Approximately 5 feet of water.
8-Mar-16	13:58			Water is clear; covered by an old steel plate; sampled from hand dug well.
6-Jun-16	14:40	<1	estimated	Murky; water dripping into trough from spigot <1 gpm
4-Aug-16	11:00			Water level in trough is very low - no flow to it. Upstream sump is filled approximately half way. Evidence of recent storm - everything is saturated; flow lines in mud. Took parameters and sample from sump. Syringed water from sump into bottles. Water is clear. No visible flow.
05-2017				Drinker is full and overflowing forming shallow stream for about 16 feet.

Table A-3. Summary of Flow Observation	ons for Hidden Spring
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gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown



Iberri Spring

Iberri Spring is an intermittent rheocrene spring located in the channel of Peachville Wash, within the Queen Creek basin. The spring discharges as multiple seeps from the fractures in the Peachville quartz diorite downstream from a large deposit of alluvium. Horizontal steel piping is embedded into the bedrock at the upper end of the seeps. Downstream from the spring discharge there is a 5 feet wide by 1 foot high concrete dam, likely evidence of former spring development.



Photograph A-7. Iberri Spring, view of embedded pipe, near upper end of seeps. Herbaceous vegetation including yellow monkeyflower and oats, May 2017

A shallow hand-dug well equipped with a solar pump is located upstream from the spring in Peachville Wash. This well likely taps shallow groundwater stored in the alluvial deposits. Plastic tubing leads upstream from the well to a storage tank and drinker.





Photograph A-8. Iberri Spring, view of container and drinker, May 2017

Riparian plant species observed at Iberri Spring are yellow monkey flower and seepwillow. Other plant species observed include: oats and deergrass.

Iberri Spring has been monitored on three occasions since 2017 (M&A, 2018A). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-4.

		Spri	ng Flow	
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
05-2017				Surface water present
23-Jan-18	17:05			No water presence at trough, pit, or channel. Dry conditions.
10-Apr-18	17:41			No water presence at trough, pit, or channel. Dry conditions.

	mmony of Flow	Obconvotions fo	r Iborri Corina
Table A-4. Su	mmary of Flov	v Observations fo	or Iberri Spring

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown



Kane Spring

Kane Spring is an intermittent rheocrene spring located in the channel of an unnamed tributary of Arnett Creek in the Queen Creek basin. The spring discharges from bedding planes between strata of Paleozoic carbonates west of the Apache Leap escarpment. Spring flow is captured in several small tinajas and continues downstream where it disappears in alluvial deposits. A spring box and several generations of piping are evident near the source.



Photograph A-9. Kane Spring, spring box, July 2010

Riparian plant species observed at Kane Spring are yellow monkey flower, swordleaf and grassleaf rush. Other plant species observed include: netleaf hackberry, desert broom, brickelbush, globemallow, jojoba, and velvet mesquite.





Photograph A-10. Kane Spring, view of tinajas with wetland plant swordleaf rush, May 2017

Monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Kane Spring has occurred since October 2002 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-5; flow estimates range from 0 - 0.6 gpm.

		Sprii	ng Flow	
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
10-2002				Water present in 8 x 3 foot pool on bedrock below steep travertine drops
15-May-03	15:00	0		
20-Aug-03	8:00	0		
3-Nov-03	8:50	<0.1		
9-Feb-04	10:00	<0.1		
4-Aug-04				
3-Nov-04	8:50			
9-Feb-05	10:02	<0.1		
3-May-05	10:05	0.5	estimated	
3-Aug-05	8:05	0.1	estimated	
29-Aug-08	10:00	<0.1		
5-Nov-08	16:15	0.1		
10-Feb-09	15:30	0.6		
13-May-09	9:30	0.4		
4-Aug-09	7:48			~12 feet of ground saturation in a line trending down hill

Table A-5. Summary of Flow Observations for Kane Spring



		Spri	ng Flow	
		Flow		
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
12-Feb-10	11:15	0.5	Bucket &	clean but site in shade ~60 degrees
			Stop Watch	
13-Jul-10	9:40	0.01	Bucket &	
			Stop Watch	
17-Jul-10	17:08			Dipped out of pool
9-Nov-10	9:23	0.2	Bucket &	
			Stop Watch	
14-Feb-11	9:30	1	Bucket &	SC parameter taken from spring box
			Stop Watch	
13-May-11	8:40	0.03	Bucket &	
			Stop Watch	
7-May-12	10:10	0		New pipe connected
2-Jun-14	10:00	0.1		Very low flow from predominantly two seeps in wall
22-Aug-14	9:21	0.1		Green tint; 4 distinct seeps that flow into small pool
				(~5 gallons)
24-Nov-14	12:34	0.1		Very low flow; multiple seeps flowing into pool; minor algae
16-Oct-15	12:18	<0.1		Clear water; very low flow; lots of algae; 3 small seeps flowing
				into a pool that flows out into alluvium
8-Mar-16	12:30			Minor algae; multiple seeps along face of waterfall; sampled from
				pool (seeps too low flow <<1 gpm)
6-Jun-16	12:57	<1	estimated	~3 active seeps
28-Jul-16	11:30	0.5		Multiple seeps flowing; minor amount of bright green algae. Not
				enough water to collect for DO measurement.
05-2017				Flows, seeps, and pools present

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

McGinnel Spring

McGinnel Spring is a rheocrene spring of undetermined persistence located in the channel of an unnamed tributary of Whitford Canyon in the Queen Creek basin. The spring consists of a 3-foot diameter, 6.8-foot deep sump lined with a corrugated steel culvert which is plumbed to a cement cattle trough roughly 600 feet to the southwest. The feature appears to be mostly supported by runoff water stored in alluvial channel deposits, with potentially some contribution from weathered schist bedrock.





Photograph A-11. Culvert lined pit at McGinnel Spring, shaded by seepwillow, March 2018

The only riparian plant species observed at McGinnel Spring was seepwillow. Other plant species observed include: giant saguaro, brittlebush, desert thorn, jojoba, mesquite, and yucca.



Photograph A-12. Cement trough plumbed to McGinnel Spring culvert, March 2018



McGinnel Spring has been surveyed on two occasions since 2018 (M&A, 2018a). Flow measurements are summarized on Table A-6. No flow has been observed at the spring source, however flow has been measured from the trough from 0 - 0.1 gpm.

		Spring Flow		
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
1-Mar-18	13:15	0.1	est.	Measured from valve flowing into cement trough
11-Apr-18	18:03	<0.01	est.	Measured from culvert lined pit

Table A-6. Summary of Flow Observations for McGinnel Spring

gpm = gallons per minute --- = unknown

McGinnel Mine Spring

McGinnel Mine Spring is an intermittent anthropogenic spring located within an abandoned mine adit along FS Road 2389, approximately 1.5 miles from the Cottonwood Well in Whitford Canyon, Queen Creek basin. The mine adit is excavated in Pinal Schist on the western face of Peachville Mountain, more than 1,000 feet above the Whitford Canyon channel. The feature is likely supported by infiltration of stormwater runoff into the mine workings through the weathered schist surface. Standing water has been observed in the mine workings, retained by a 2 foot tall wooden dam. Water is intentionally captured and stored in the mine and conveyed via a black polyethylene tubing to a small earthen cattle tank near the Cottonwood Well.





Photograph A-13. McGinnel Mine Spring entrance, standing water present along floor, March 2018

No wetland plant species have been identified at this site. Other plant species identified in the vicinity include: agave, cholla, mesquite, ocotillo, prickly pear, and sotol.



Photograph A-14. Water dammed near entrance to mine adit, March 2018

McGinnel Mine Spring has been visited once in March 2018 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are given in Table A-7. No flow was measured exiting the mine adit.



		Spring Flow			
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	Turbidity (NTUs)	OBSERVATIONS
1-Mar-18	14:00				Measured from pooled water at mine entrance

Table A-7. Summary of Flow Observations for McGinnel Mine Spring

gpm = gallons per minute --- = unknown

No Name Spring

No Name Spring is an intermittent rheocrene spring located in the channel of Whitford Canyon in the Queen Creek basin. Several seeps occur at contacts between the Dripping Springs quartzite and Pioneer shale, with the shale acting as the perching geologic unit. Substantial alluvial deposits occur in the channel upstream from the spring. No evidence of anthropogenic controls have been noted at this location.



Photograph A-15. No Name Spring, beginning of flowing reach, riparian vegetation, June 2017

Riparian plant species identified at No Name Spring are seepwillow, toadrush, purplemat, yellow monkeyflower, saltcedar, cattail, and centaury. Other plant species observed included oats. Many aquatic invertebrates, birds, and mammal fauna have been observed at this location.



Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for No Name Spring has occurred since May 2017 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-8; flow has ranged from 0 - 3 gpm at this spring. Surface flow has been observed for more than 1,300 feet downstream from the spring before disappearing into the alluvial channel deposits.



Photograph A-16. Flowing reach in alluvial channel downstream from No Name Spring, June 2017

Table A-8. Summary of Flow Observations for No Name Spi	ring
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		Sprii	ng Flow		
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS	
05-2017				Flow for approximately 1,640 feet	
22-Jun-17	7:05	2-3		Clear; flow for approximately 1000 feet below spring	
26-Sep-17	17:12	1-2		Clear; no odor; flow for approximately 1,312 feet	
4-Dec-18	9:15	0.3		Clear; no odor; flow for approximately 1,312 feet	
13-Mar-18	12:40	0.3		Clear, no odor; some rust colored moss/algae mats; flow for approximately 1,312 feet.	

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

Rock Horizontal Spring

Rock Horizontal Spring is an intermittent rheocrene spring located in the channel of Reavis Trail Canyon, within the Queen Creek basin. The spring flow surfaces from the alluvium upon



entering a scoured granite narrows. Seepage has also been observed from joints in the granite canyon wall. Plastic hose and steel pipe downstream from the spring source are evidence of historical water source development at this spring location.



Photograph A-17. Rock Horizontal Spring, flowing through granitic slot canyon, March 2018

Riparian plant species identified at Rock Horizontal Spring are seepwillow, deergrass, and cottonwood. Other plant species observed include: hibiscus, hopbush, jojoba, fiddleneck, and mesquite. U.S. Forest Service Sensitive species include lowland leopard frog and Parish's Indian mallow. The area is frequented by cattle.





Photograph A-18. U.S. Forest Service Sensitive species, lowland leopard from, April 2018

Rock Horizontal Spring has only been monitored on two occasions starting in March 2018 (M&A, 2018a); flow observations are given in Table A-9. Flow has been measured between 0.1 - 0.5 gpm.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Table A-9. Summary of Flow Observations for Rock Horizo	ntal
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		Sprii	ng Flow	
Date	Time	Flow (gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
1-Mar-18	8:38	0.5	est.	Measured from beginning of surface flow
11-Apr-18	9:00	<0.1	est.	Measured from beginning of surface flow

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

Walker Spring

Walker Spring is an intermittent flowing, rheocrene spring located in Happy Camp Canyon, within the Queen Creek Basin. The spring discharges from the Gila conglomerate and alluvium along both banks of the stream. Cemented layers within the Gila conglomerate act as the perching geologic unit.





Photograph A-19. Walker Spring, view of conglomerate bedrock ledge across streambed, May 2017

Riparian plant species observed at Walker Spring are seepwillow, purple mat, and speedwell. Other plant species identified include: canyon ragweed.



Photograph A-20. Walker Spring, wetland plant purple mat growing in wet area of channel, May 2017



Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Walker Spring has occurred since May 2017 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-10; flow has ranged from 0 - 0.2 gpm at this spring. Flow has been observed downstream from the spring for up to 100 feet before disappearing into the alluvial channel deposits.

		Spri	ng Flow	
		Flow		
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
1-May-17				Flow starts just below conglomerate ledge in streambed. Banks
-				are saturated and seeping on both sides of the stream. Seeps,
				flows and pools present for approximately 98 feet.
30-Aug-17	14:30	0.2		Channel created to restrict water flow to small area for collection
-				of sample; murky; very light yellow tinge.
4-Dec-17	10:25			Moist ground but no standing or flowing water
12-Mar-18	9:03			Wash damp with two puddles; appear to be rain-related: larger
				puddle, approximately 3-4 gallons; yellow tinge; putrid odor;
				tadpoles; thin oily surface.
12-Mar-18	9:12			Wash damp with two puddles; appear to be rain-related; smaller
				puddle, approximately 50 feet downstream from above puddle;
				0.5 gallon; odorless.
4-Jun-18	9:05			Dry

Table A-10. Summary of Flow Observations for Walker Spring

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

Queen Creek Watershed – Surface Water

Surface water occurrence surveys have been conducted in Queen Creek starting in 2002. The surveys indicate that Upper Queen Creek from the town of Superior to the headwaters flows chiefly in response to winter precipitation events. Shallow, seasonal groundwater systems are perched above the regional ALT aquifer and may sustain surface flow beyond the initial storm water pulse. The only continuously saturated reach along the main stem of Queen Creek is located downstream of the Town of Superior Waste Water Treatment Plant and the Harborlite perlite mine, where discharges from these two facilities maintain perennial flow in Queen Creek down to the Boyce Thompson Arboretum (Figure 1) (M&A 2017). This section is referred to as QC 17.39 to 15.55. Downstream of Boyce Thompson Arboretum Queen Creek is considered ephemeral.

Two other sub-basins within the Queen Creek watershed have perennial flowing reaches. Arnett Creek has perennial surface flow from 4.54-4.51 and from 12.49 to 12.38 kilometers upstream from the confluence of Arnett Creek with Queen Creek. Telegraph Canyon has two small



flowing reaches from 0.5 to 0.6 and 1.06 to 1.01 kilometers upstream from the confluence with Arnett Creek.

QC 17.39 to 15.55

QC 17.39 to 15.55, the perennial flowing reach of Queen Creek from the Town of Superior Waste Water Treatment Plant and the Harborlite perlite mine down to the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, is currently classified by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality as effluent dependent. Flow in this reach is attributed primarily to discharge from these facilities; a stream camera and a transducer are installed in the Harborlite discharge canal to monitor dewatering schedule and estimate flow into Queen Creek. Seasonal storm water runoff also contributes to flow in this reach. Currently there is no evidence that this reach is supported by groundwater discharge from the regional aquifer (M&A 2017).



Photograph A-21. QC 17.39 to 15.55, view of perennial flowing reach, September 2018

Along this reach the adjacent uplands are Arizona Upland Subdivision Sonoran Desert scrub. The vegetation along the portion of Queen Creek below the Superior Waste Water Treatment Plant is supported by effluent water and characteristic of Sonoran Riparian Deciduous Forest, represented by Fremont cottonwood and Goodding's Willow (WestLand 2018).



Whitlow Ranch Dam

Whitlow Ranch Dam is a flood control structure located on Queen Creek about 10 miles west from Superior (**Figures 1**). The compacted-earthfill dam was completed in 1960 by the USACE to protect agricultural lands and communities in downstream areas from large damaging floods such as the one that occurred in 1954 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1975). The dam is situated at a narrow bedrock canyon, and represents the discharge point for all surface water runoff and underflow from upper Queen Creek in the Superior Basin. Discharge of surface water (and groundwater) through the dam occurs via a 5.5-foot diameter culvert (M&A 2013).

The USGS currently operates a stream gage to measure discharge from the outlet of Whitlow Ranch Dam (USGS #09478500 "Queen Creek below Whitlow Dam near Superior"). Queen Creek above the dam may sustain surface flow for several months after large runoff events; however the creek typically dries out during the late spring and early summer months. M&A installed a trail camera in late 2017 to monitoring occurrence of surface water flow in the main channel of Queen Creek, approximately 550 feet upstream from the base of the dam. Because little groundwater underflow out of the basin is likely to occur through volcanic rocks at the dam abutment or the underlying Pinal Schist, the Whitlow Ranch Dam is effectively the principal discharge point for groundwater underflow from the entire Superior Basin (M&A 2013).



Photograph A-22. Whitlow Ranch Dam, view of saltcedar and Freemont's cottonwood, October 2017

Riparian plant species observed above Whitlow Ranch Dam include saltcedar, Goodding's Willow, and Freemont Cottonwood. Additional biological surveys of this area are recommended.



AC 4.54 to 4.51

A short stretch of flowing reach occurs in Arnett Creek, just below the confluence with Telegraph Canyon. This flowing reach is identified as AC 4.54-4.51 (Figure 1). The perennially flowing reach is supported by a spring, sometimes known as Thompson Spring (WestLand 2018), located within the Picketpost volcanic complex, which emerges above the streambed on a steep outcrop alcove. The spring discharge flows into the creek bed and continues to a pool about 1,312 feet downstream.

No monitoring instrumentation has been installed in Arnett Creek to monitor surface flow or water quality parameters. Occurrence surveys have been conducted in Arnett Creek by Golder, Resolution, and M&A intermittently since 2002, and AC 4.5C has been used as a surface water sampling location for intermittent sampling.



Photograph A-23. AC 4.54 to 4.51, perennial flowing reach in Arnett Creek, 2017

Wetland plant species observed include: nutsedge, yellow monkeyflower, pale spikerush, and Goodding's Willow.

AC 12.49 to 12.38

This perennial flowing reach occurs in Arnett Creek along the Arizona Highway 177 (Figure 1). The reach coincides with Blue Spring, which discharges from a detached block of Apache Leap Tuff. Water upwells to the surface as alluvial cover pinches out, and flows perennially for 361 feet. There is no instrumentation installed in this reach to monitor surface flow.



Wetland plant species observed include seepwillow and Goodding's Willow.



Photograph A-24. AC 12.49 to 12.38, flowing reach of Arnett Creek, looking upstream, February 2010

TC 0.6 to 0.5 and TC 1.06 to 1.01

Two perennial flowing reaches are located in Telegraph Canyon (Figure 1). Along these sections of the canyon the alluvial cover thins, forcing water to the surface where it flows along the streambed over volcanic outcrop. TC 0.5C has been used as a surface water sampling location during intermittent monitoring by M&A and Resolution, but no instrumentation has been installed in Telegraph Canyon to monitor surface water flow.

Wetland plant species observed at this location include: canyon grape, seepwillow, and nerium oldeander. Very dense vegetative cover result in major phreatophytic variations of surface water quantity and flow within this reach of the canyon.





Photograph A-25. TC 0.5C, sampling location, canyon grape along stream bank, November 2013



Photograph A-26. TC 1.06 to 1.01, flowing reach along volcanic outcrop and Nerium oleander, November 2012



Queen Creek Watershed – Communities

Boyce Thompson Arboretum

Boyce Thompson Arboretum is a 323-acre arboretum and garden founded in 1924 by mining magnate Col. William Boyce Thompson (Figure 1). The gardens and facilities are open to the public, and operated by the Arizona State Parks in collaboration with the University of Arizona, and the Boyce Thompson Board. Water for the gardens and facilities is sourced from approximately ten wells in the regional groundwater system, ranging in well depth from 20 to 300 feet below land surface (ADWR 2019). Regional groundwater at this depth is hosted in alluvial deposits and volcanic rock. Water in the alluvial aquifer is derived from discharge of treated effluent from the Superior Waste Water Treatment Plant and the Harborlite Quarry, both of which discharge to the Queen Creek channel upstream of Boyce Thompson Arboretum. The Gallery Well (Figure 1) is designated to monitor regional groundwater levels, as outlined in the Monitoring Plan (Table 2). If mining-related drawdown is observed at the site, groundwater will be supplemented by drilling of a replacement well as described in the Mitigation Plan (Table 3).

Superior

The town of Superior, AZ has a population of approximately 2,800 according to the 2010 census. The majority of the municipal water supply for Superior is sourced from the Desert Wellfield, outside of the study area. However, some residents use wells to supply groundwater for residential and other purposes in Superior. Most of these wells are screened in the Queen Creek Alluvial aquifer, which is a seasonally variable aquifer with limited connectivity to the regional aquifer. However, up to 35 groundwater wells potentially access regional groundwater and are screened between 50 and 760 feet below land surface (ADWR 2019). The regional aquifer at this depth is hosted in the upper Gila Conglomerate. Monitoring well DHRES-16_743 (Figure 1) will be used to monitor groundwater pressure in the regional aquifer as outlined in the Monitoring Plan (Table 2). If mining-related drawdown impacts water levels in the municipal area, water supply can be supplemented by deepening or replacing wells as outlined in the Mitigation Plan (Table 3).

Devils Canyon Watershed - Springs

DC 4.1E

DC 4.1E is a perennial hanging garden spring complex located in the lower reach of Devils Canyon. The springs discharge from the Apache Leap Tuff on the eastern wall of the canyon. Vertical fins in the cliff face suggest fracture control on spring discharge.





Photograph A-27. View of hanging garden at DC 4.1E spring with vegetation growing from canyon wall, May 2011

Riparian plant species identified at DC 4.1E are Arizona ash, Arizona sycamore, Aravaipa woodfern, watercress, cattail, sedge, cardinal flower, and scarlet monkeyflower.



Photograph A-28. DC 4.1E, view of riparian vegetation growth along hanging garden seeps, November 2002



Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Spring DC4.1E has occurred since November 2002 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-11; flow estimates range from 0.1-3 gpm. Water discharges from the canyon wall over the 656-foot long complex before quickly infiltrating into the unconsolidated alluvial cover of the channel.

		Spri	ng Flow		
		Flow			
Date	Team	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS	
11-2002	WRI			Water emerges from a rock wall on east side of canyon for approximately 33 feet to a 3 x 26 foot pool. At this point the water submerges and does not re-emerge until 131 feet downstream. A few scattered pools are present 656 feet downstream from where the water reemerges.	
21-May-03	GAI				
26-Aug-03	GAI				
11-Nov-03	GAI				
10-Feb-04	GAI	1.5	estimated		
05-2011	WRI			Water is present for 230 feet in a series of small pools and seeps.	
20-May-14	RC	1.5		Clear; multiple seeps coming out of wall	
28-Aug-14	RC	3		Very clear; minor algae.	
25-Nov-14	RC	1		Clear; 1-2 gpm	
16-Dec-15	RC	2		Very clear water; mineral deposits on wall.	
24-May-16	RC	0.3	estimated	This location is not 4.1e; it was sampled approximately 0.9 kilometers upstream; thus deemed 'DC 5.0' for this event. Could not find sample location at 4.1e. Site sampled near Westland game cameras. Dry creek; constant flow in spring.	
15-Dec-16	RC	0.8		Clear; 2 main seeps (each with a hanging garden); approximately 0.5-1 gpm; sampled upstream from 2 main seeps	
31-Mar-17	RC	0.1		Clear; multiple seeps flowing with main seep discharging ~0.1 gpm	

Table A-11. Summary of Flow Observations for Spring DC4.1W

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

DC 6.1E

DC 6.1E is an intermittent hanging garden spring that occurs on the east wall of Devils Canyon adjacent to the bottom pool of the "Crater Tanks." The spring discharges from the Apache Leap Tuff on the east wall of the canyon. Water seeps from the megaspherulite zone of the tuff, which occurs above the vitrophyre subunit.





Photograph A-29. DC 6.1E, view of hanging garden spring seeping from canyon wall, June 2009

Riparian plant species observed at DC 6.1E are seepwillow, Fremont cottonwood, maidenhair fern, and chatterbox orchid. Other plant species observed include: canyon grape and velvet ash.



Photograph A-30. View of riparian overstory at hanging garden spring, June 2009

Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Spring DC6.1E has occurred since November 2002 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-12 flow



estimates range from 0 - 6 gpm, with larger flows reported when stormwater runoff occurs. Water discharges from the canyon wall and flows into the colluvial substrate of large boulders.

		Spring Flow		
		Flow		
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
11-2002				
5-Jun-03	8:44			
20-May-04	12:00	2	estimated	
23-Aug-04	10:05	0.8		
18-Nov-04	9:33	2	estimated	
28-Feb-05	10:31	0		
24-May-05	10:00	0.5	estimated	
23-Aug-05	12:30	0		
7-Aug-08	12:15	1	estimated	
6-Nov-08	11:30	0		
25-Feb-09	12:30			
20-May-09	12:00	3		
19-Mar-10	12:30	1.5	estimated	Flowing more than usual.
19-Oct-10	14:00	5	estimated	
10-Nov-10	13:00	80	estimated	
15-Aug-12	8:50	0		
26-Nov-12	11:55			
16-Dec-15	10:04	1.5		Clear water; hanging garden closest to waterfall; series of seeps
22-Mar-16	10:30			Clear water with strong flow.
19-Jul-16	11:00	6	estimated	Clear; ~5-7 gpm

Table A-12. Summary of Flow Observations for Spring DC6.6E

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

DC 6.6W

DC 6.6W is an intermittent rheocrene spring located in a small unnamed tributary to Devils Canyon, approximately 656 feet above the main channel of Devils Canyon. The spring discharges from the Apache Leap Tuff at the contact with the underlying Whitetail Conglomerate.





Photograph A-31. DC 6.6W, view of pool along surface water flowing reach, May 2011

Riparian plant species observed at DC 6.6W are seepwillow, yellow monkeyflower, Arizona sycamore, maidenhair fern, chatterbox orchid, swordleaf and grassleaf rush, and Aravaipa woodfern. Other plant species observed include: hollyleaf buckthorn and canyon grape.



Photograph A-32. DC 6.6W, view of sensitive wetland plant Aravaipa woodfern, May 2011



Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Spring DC6.6W has occurred since October 2002 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-13; flows generally range from 0.5 - 2 gpm, with higher flows noted during storm water runoff events.

		Spri	ng Flow	-	
		Flow			
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS	
11-2002				Intermittent surface flows for approximately 197 feet before going subsurface, then re-emerges with minimal surface flow approximately 755 feet downstream.	
29-May-03	9:21	0.5			
3-Sep-03	9:22	0.5			
4-Nov-03	9:23	1.5	estimated		
18-Feb-04	14:20	1.0			
5-May-04	8:30	0.5	estimated		
19-Aug-04	7:20	0.3			
29-May-03	14:30	0.5			
3-Sep-03	8:30	0.5			
4-Nov-03	10:00	1.5	estimated		
18-Feb-04	14:20	1.0			
5-May-04	8:30	0.5	estimated		
19-Aug-04	7:20	0.3			
12-Nov-04	9:14	0.7			
16-Feb-05	10:15	32.5	1 " Flume		
17-May-05	8:20	0.5	estimated		
7-Sep-05	12:00	0			
05-2011				Water is present for 230 feet in a series of small pools and seeps.	
4-May-12	11:30	2	estimated		
27-Feb-14	13:15	0.5		<1gpm; parameters taken in small pool on muddy ground.	
25-Sep-14	12:36	0.1		Small pools in soil; clear; very low flow; pools in soil too small to measure DO.	
7-Nov-14	12:15	1	estimated	Clear; muddy area; ~1 gpm. Not enough water for DO measurement.	
23-Nov-15	13:11			Series of low flow puddles - some with clear water; some are stagnant looking. Had to dig out bigger pools and wait for water to settle before collecting sample.	
17-Feb-16	14:12	0		Clear water; very little water (<<1 gpm); series of seeps in muddy terrain; extracted	
23-Aug-16	13:48			Clear water; very little water (<<1 gpm); small pools with low flow	

Table A-13. Summary of Flow Observations for Spring DC6.1W

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown



DC 8.2W

DC 8.2W is a perennial hillslope spring complex, located on the west side of Devils Canyon between Hackberry and Oak Canyons. DC 8.2W is the largest spring complex noted in Devils Canyon. There are two springs at this location approximately 66 feet apart, with flow connection to the main channel.



Photograph A-33. DC 8.2W, view spring discharge pool near main channel, October 2002

Riparian plant species observed at DC 8.2W are Arizona alder, Arizona sycamore, Bonpland's willow, buttonbush, yellow monkeyflower, and Aravaipa woodfern. Other plant species observed include: velvet ash, blackberry, western poison ivy, and Virginia creeper.





Photograph A-34. DC 8.2W, view of sensitive plant Aravaipa woodfern, May 2011

Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Spring DC8.2W has occurred since October 2002 (M&A, 2018a). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-14; flow measurements range from 1 - 15 gpm. Groundwater discharges through fracturing in the Apache Leap Tuff, and emerges from under a large boulder and pools in several areas.

		Spri	ng Flow	
		Flow		
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
11-2002				The spring forms a 3 x 3 foot pool with a substantial amount of leaf litter
20-May-03	14:00	10.9	Cut-throat Flume	
21-Aug-03	8:00			
12-Nov-03	9:42	8.1	Cut-throat Flume	
17-Feb-04	13:10	10.9	Cut-throat Flume	
21-May-04	9:30	11.9	Cut-throat Flume	
16-Aug-04	8:55	9.0	Cut-throat Flume	
16-Nov-04	10:50	2.2	Cut-throat Flume	
15-Dec-04	9:31			
25-Feb-05	10:25	3	estimated	



		Spri	ng Flow	
		Flow		
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
30-Mar-05	10:49			
11-May-05	11:45	10	estimated	
28-Jun-05	10:01			
16-Aug-05	8:45	1	estimated	
19-Feb-08	13:30			
27-May-08	16:30			clear
6-Aug-08	9:30			
5-Nov-08	11:30	1	estimated	
2-Dec-08	10:45			
24-Feb-09	15:30			
03-2009				Pool flows into main channel
19-May-09	13:00	10.0		
10-Nov-10	9:45	<1	estimated	
05-2011				A series of four pools form from the source under a large boulder and flow 66 feet into the main channel.
20-May-11	9:45	0.1		
3-May-12	11:30	5	estimated	
14-Jun-13	14:18	5		
5-Aug-13	9:32	12		Clear
27-Feb-14	15:01	2		Water bubbles up clear from spring (1-3 gpm). Algae on surface
				of pool.
29-May-14	15:20	2		Clear
3-Sep-14	12:27	5		Clear; inflow sounds like 5-7 gpm (under boulder).
21-Nov-14	12:11	5		Clear
14-Oct-15	12:03	15		Clear water.
19-Feb-16	10:31			Clear
21-Jun-16	11:12			Clear; steady flow.
23-Sep-16	10:15	5	estimated	Clear

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

Devils Canyon Watershed – Surface Water

The middle reach of Devils Canyon is dominated by outcrop of Tertiary Apache Leap Tuff. Occurrence surveys indicate that there are two continuously saturated reaches in Devils Canyon, from 9.14 to 7.53 and from 6.10 to 5.44 kilometers upstream of the confluence with Mineral Creek (Figure 1) (M&A 2017), referred to as "DC 9.14 to 7.53" and "DC 6.10 to 5.44," respectively. Analysis of hydrochemistry indicates that a portion of the flow in these reaches is supported by water discharged from the regional ALT aquifer. Water discharges from the Apache Leap Tuff at lithologic contacts, fractures, and faults along the canyon surfaces. This ALT aquifer water, combined with seasonally variable surface water runoff, supports the two perennial reaches.



Four surface water sampling locations in Devils Canyon have been instrumented with data sondes to continually monitor streamflow and water quality parameters:

- DC 10.9C Located 10.9 kilometers upstream of the confluence with Mineral Creek on an ephemeral reach of Devils Canyon, adjacent to the proposed block cave area.
- DC 8.8C Located within the upper perennial reach with extensive riparian vegetation.
- DC 8.1C Located just downstream from the DC 8.2W spring, below the confluence with Oak Canyon.
- DC 5.5C Located at the end of the DC 6.10 to 5.44 perennial reach.

DC 6.10 to 5.44

This perennial flowing reach occurs in Devils Canyon below the lower Crater Tank (Golder Associates, 2003). The reach begins at the hanging garden spring DC 6.1E at the contact of the megaspherelyte and vitorphyre units of the ALT with the Whitetail conglomerate (Tw). ALT water that is perched above the less permeable vitrophyre and the conglomerate discharges into the canyon from the eastern wall. Surface flow continues through the channel to the 5.44 kilometer mark where it disappears into alluvial cover.



Photograph A-35. Hanging garden spring DC 6.1E, start of Devils Canyon lower reach, February 2011

Surface water occurrence surveys have been conducted in the Devils Canyon study area starting in November 2002. Average discharge measured at DC 5.5C datasonde ranges from 0 to 0.204 cubic feet per second (cfs) per year since 2003 (M&A 2017).



Riparian plant species observed from DC 6.1 to 5.44 include seepwillow, Fremont cottonwood, maidenhair fern, and chatterbox orchid. Other plant species observed include: canyon grape and velvet ash.

DC 9.14 to 7.53

This stretch of perennial flowing water in Devils Canyon begins just below the confluence with Rancho Rio Canyon. This perennial reach is believed to be structurally controlled by faulting along the southeast boundary of the Resolution graben. Water upwells from the ALT aquifer along the southwest-northeast striking fault that runs perpendicular to Devils Canyon. In addition to groundwater, streamflow is supported by surface water runoff from Upper Devils Canyon, as well as contributing side drainages: Rancho Rio Canyon, Hackberry Canyon, and Oak Canyon.



Photograph A-36. DC 9.14 to 7.53, Riparian vegetation includes Arizona alder, Bonpland's willow and western poison ivy, May 2011

Surface water occurrence surveys have been conducted in the Devils Canyon study area starting in November 2002. Surface flow was quantified using the November seven-day low flow statistic, which is calculated as the minimum of the seven-day moving average streamflow, calculated during November. Average streamflow measured at DC 8.1C datasonde ranges from 0.002 to 0.051 cfs since 2011, and from 0.024 to 0.688 cfs per year at DC 8.8 since 2002 (M&A 2017).

Riparian vegetation is extensive throughout this perennial reach. Wetland species include Arizona alder, Arizona Sycamore, Fremont Cottonwood, Bonpland's Willow, Goodding's Willow, seepwillow, yellow monkeyflower, buttonbush, western poison ivy, Virginia creeper, Aravaipa woodfern, and others (M&A 2018).



Devils Canyon Watershed – Communities

Top of the World

The community of Top of the World is located in upper Devils Canyon watershed (Figure 1), with a population of approximately 230 according to the 2010 census. Water supply for Top of the World is sourced from 29 local wells, screened in Apache Leap Tuff (ALT) from 300 to 1,000 feet below land surface (ADWR 2019). The current water level in the ALT near Top of the World is approximately 390 feet below land surface. Monitoring well HRES-06 (Figure 1) is designated in the Monitoring Plan (Table 2) to monitor water levels in the ALT aquifer. If mining-related drawdown is observed, water supply to the community will be augmented by deepening local wells as specified in the Mitigation Plan (Table 3).

Mineral Creek Watershed – Springs

Government Spring

Government Spring is a perennial rheocrene spring located in Mineral Creek, above the confluence with Lyon's Fork. Several springs discharge from a brecciated outcrop of Apache Leap Tuff along the edge of the Mineral Creek floodplain. The main spring is contained in a large covered spring box in a horizontal tunnel excavated into the slope. Several other small spring boxes occur in the area. The spring supplies water for potable and irrigation supply for the Government Springs Ranch.



Photograph A-37. Entrance to the Government Springs vault, September 2008





Photograph A-38. Government Spring, developed and covered pit located in vault, September 2008

Plant species have not been cataloged at the Government Springs site.

Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for Government Springs has occurred since 2009 (M&A, 2016). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-14.

		Spring Flow			
		Flow			
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS	
16-Dec-09	10:30				
18-Mar-10	12:00	3			
28-Feb-12	8:50				
22-Aug-12	9:00				
29-Aug-12	9:30				
11-Jun-13	8:51				
12-Aug-13	9:58				
31-Oct-13	8:48			Clear water - collected parameters even though sampling is no	
				longer required at location.	
23-Sep-14	8:15	0.1	Estimation	Clear, minor bits of debris (leaves, etc.). No noticeable inflow.	
11-Nov-14	8:42	0	Estimation	n Clear, no sound or sight of flow.	
18-Nov-15	9:35			Clear water with no visible flow. Sampled by collecting in 2 gallon	
	0.00			bucket fied to string	
25-Feb-16	9:00			Depth to water in well is 2.5 feet deep. Water is clear, still, no	
				VISIBLE FIOW.	
22-Jun-16	11:35	0.1	Estimation	Clear with minor bugs crawling around enclosure, no visible flow,	
				water level is substantially higher than last time. DIW is 15" -	
				measured from bottom of cement on opening.	
30-Sep-16	10:10		Estimation	Clear, minor algae floating on surface. No visible flow	

Table A-14. Summar	y of Flow Observations	for Government Spring
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gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown


MC 3.4W

MC 3.4W, also known as Wet Leg Spring, is a perennial hillslope spring located in Mineral Creek. The spring discharges from the Apache Leap Tuff on the western side of the stream channel.



Photograph A-39. MC 3.4W, water seeping from TAL on western side of Mineral Creek, September 2008

Plant species have not been cataloged at the MC3.4W site.

Periodic monitoring of flow and water quality parameters for spring MC3.4W has occurred since 2009 (M&A, 2016). Flow observations are summarized in Table A-15.

		Spring Flow		
		Flow		
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
6-Aug-09	13:30	2	Estimation	
15-Dec-09	13:10			
15-Feb-10	15:00	1	Estimation	
18-Mar-10	13:30	5	Estimation	Samples taken
4-Nov-10	15:45	7	Estimation	
24-Feb-11	9:46			
12-Aug-13	12:05	42		Previous flood 2 weeks ago 1000 gpm, clear current, frogs, minnows and brown algae

Table A-15. Summary of Flow Observations for Government Spring



		Spring Flow		
		Flow		
Date	Time	(gpm)	Method	OBSERVATIONS
18-Feb-14	13:05	0.5	Estimation	Clear, very low flow, parameters taken in small pool in mud, dense green vegetation with audible spring behind.
27-May-14	12:39	0.1	Estimation	Small puddles in soil below large amounts of vibrant vegetation. Soil is very saturated.
23-Sep-14	11:10	0.1	Estimation	Clear, small pools in soil, green vegetation (less green than last quarter). Not enough water for parameters.
11-Nov-14	11:33	2	Estimation	Clear, minor green vegetation on hillside.
18-Nov-15	14:20	2	Estimation	Clear water with green vegetation in area
25-Feb-16	16:30	1.5	Estimation	Clear water with bright green vegetation
28-Jun-16	15:38	0	Estimation	No flow - appears that June 10th storm destroyed spring.
20-Sep-16	13:25	0	Estimation	Evidence of past flow but none currently - moist ground, flow marks.
23-Jan-18	14:42	1	Estimation	Spring appears to be back to "normal" conditions, flowing at ~1 gpm from hillside into Mineral Creek; with bright green vegetation on hillside.

gpm = gallons per minute

--- = unknown

Mineral Creek Watershed - Surface Water

Mineral Creek from Government Springs to the confluence with Devils Canyon has two continuously flowing reaches identified by occurrence surveys (M&A 2017), one from 8.4 to 7.8 kilometers upstream form the confluence (MC 8.4 to 7.8) and another from 6.9 to 1.6 kilometers upstream of the confluence (MC 6.9 to 1.6). Surface water flow in Mineral Creek is understood to be a mix of groundwater from upper Mineral Creek Watershed, groundwater from the ALT aquifer, and precipitation-derived surface water runoff (M&A 2016).

Two surface water monitoring locations in Mineral Creek have been instrumented with data sondes to continually monitor streamflow and water quality parameters:

- Upper Mineral (MC 6.84) Located below the confluence with Lyon's Fork near the beginning of the MC 6.9 to 1.6 reach of Mineral Creek.
- Lower Mineral (MC 3.3C) Located in the lower stretch of the MC 6.9 to 1.6 reach, downstream from MC 3.4W spring.



MC 8.4 to 7.8

This perennial flowing reach begins below Government Springs Ranch and flows from 8.4 to 7.8 kilometers upstream of the confluence with Devils Canyon (Figure 1). The reach begins flowing from the alluvium where Apache Leap Tuff outcrops in the creek bed, and flows continually, or intermittently, for approximately 1,969 feet before seeping back into the channel alluvium. Sampling location MC 8.4C has been monitored since 2008 for surface water occurrence and surface water hydrochemistry.

Biological surveys specific to this reach have not been conducted.



Photograph A-40. MC 8.4 to 7.8, water flowing in Mineral Creek after storm, July 2010

MC 6.9 to 1.6

This perennial reach of surface water flow is located in Mineral Creek from 6.9 to 1.6 kilometers upstream of the confluence with Devils Canyon, starting just above the confluence with Lyon's Fork wash, and continuing for 5.3 kilometers downstream towards Big Box Dam (Figure 1). Sampling locations along this reach include MC 5.2C and MC 3.3C, and a pressure transducer (Lower Mineral) has been installed in a narrow channel of Apache Leap Tuff located at MC 3.3C to monitor surface water flow.

Surface water occurrence surveys have been conducted in the Mineral Creek study area starting in 2011. Average discharge measured at Upper Mineral datasonde ranges from 0 to 0.020 cfs, and from 0.05 to 4.01 cfs, since 2011 (M&A 2017).





Photograph A-41. Designated location of Lower Mineral datasonde, September 2008

Interior Riparian Deciduous Forest forms a canopy of Bonpland willow, Goodding's willow, velvet ash, Fremont cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and Arizona walnut. No special-status plant species were observed. Wetland plants observed include pale spikerush, swordleaf rush, yellow monkeyflower, watercress, Arizona sycamore, Bonpland's willow, Goodding's willow, rabbitsfoot grass, western poison ivy, seepwillow, and speedwell (WestLand, 2018).



Photograph A-42. MC 6.9 to 1.6, water flowing in Mineral Creek lower reach, September 2008



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Appendix B

Mitigation Maps





Bitter Spring Office Spring NDEX MAP









Bored Spring INDEX MAP



FIGURE B-2. PROPOSED MITIGATION - BORED SPRING

 $G: \label{eq:GIS-Tuc} G: \label{GIS-Tuc} G: \label{$











FIGURE B-3. PROPOSED MITIGATION - HIDDEN SPRING

 $G: \label{eq:GIS-Tuc} G: \label{GIS-Tuc} G: \label{$





R. 12 E.





FIGURE B-4. PROPOSED MITIGATION - IBERRI SPRING

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McGinnel Mine Spring NDEX MAP



FIGURE B-6. PROPOSED MITIGATION - MCGINNEL MINE SPRING

G:\GIS-Tuc\Projects\605\605.1603\GDE_Maps\ProposedMitigation_McGinnel Mine Spring_Topo.mxd\29March2019









FIGURE B-7. PROPOSED MITIGATION - NO NAME SPRING

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MONTGOMERY & ASSOCIATES





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FIGURE B-8. PROPOSED MITIGATION - ROCK HORIZONTAL SPRING

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FIGURE B-9. PROPOSED MITIGATION - WALKER SPRING

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AC 4.54 to 4.51 INDEX MAP

N 0 250 500 Feet

FIGURE B-10. PROPOSED MITIGATION - AC 4.54 TO 4.51

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FIGURE B-11. PROPOSED MITIGATION - AC 12.49 TO 12.38

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MONTGOMERY

& ASSOCIATES

FIGURE B-12. PROPOSED MITIGATION - TC 0.6 to 0.5 and 1.06 to 1.01

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FIGURE B-13. PROPOSED MITIGATION - GALLERY WELL

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