Hydraulic Report for

Rockwell RV & Adventure Park

Mankato, MN
July 2026

Submitted by:
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
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Mankato, MN 56001
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BOLTON & MENK
Real People. Real Solutions.

Certification

Hydraulic Report

For

Rockwell RV Adventure Park

BMI Project Number

24X.137080

July 28, 2026

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

I hereby certify that this plan, specification, or report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision, and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Signature _____

Typed or Paul Strong

Date: _____ License Number: 60043

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I. INTRODUCTION

Bolton & Menk, Inc. developed hydraulic modeling analysis and construction plans for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park site. The project is in Lime Township, Minnesota, adjacent to Mankato and near the intersection of CSAH 3 and 231st Lane. The site consists of a gravel pit that was in operation from the mid-2000's to the present, and runoff on site generally flows to onsite depressions or the borrow pits where it infiltrates. Groundwater flows to the west, towards an unnamed creek that discharges to the Minnesota River approximately 0.8 miles to the west of the site. A portion of the groundwater discharges to a calcareous fen to the west of the site. This area is hydraulically complex due to the high infiltration capacity of the soils on site, groundwater elevation, and remaining topography after mining activities.

The project's goals include converting the site into a recreational RV park and campground, with a series of trails, water activities, and other amenities along with revegetation. Maintaining high-water quality on site is a key component of the proposed design given the groundwater elevation and the intended recreational use. For water quality volume, a standard of 1.1-inches over the new and reconstructed impervious area was utilized for sizing. This meets the current City of Mankato standard, despite not being within City limits.

Drainage on site primarily flows to infiltration basins and swales prior to any further discharge to recreational bodies of water, and ultimately infiltration and groundwater flow. The majority of the site is bounded by roadways or berm that contain runoff to the site, effectively landlocking the basins. Under proposed conditions, runoff patterns will generally remain the same, with the aforementioned infiltration features being installed to treat runoff prior to discharge to recreational bodies.

II. PERMITTING

An Environmental Assessment Worksheet was completed for the site, with the record of decision being completed in April 2026. The EAW has been attached as Appendix A. The EAW detailed the various permits required for the site, and of particular note is the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources permitting associated with the calcareous fen identified to the west of the site.

As stated in the EAW, the project will incorporate stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) as outlined in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. This will include infiltration basins, vegetated swales, and rain gardens, all designed to manage runoff volume, improve water quality, and enhance site resilience. BMPs have been placed in areas to avoid shallow or exposed bedrock and/or karst conditions, and amendment of the infiltration basins is planned to limit the infiltration rate to 8.3 inches/hour. The final stormwater management system will be sized to provide 1.1 inches of water quality volume over the proposed impervious which exceeds the requirements of the Minnesota Construction Stormwater Permit.

III. DATA SOURCES

A. Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW)
The EAW completed for the site in 2026 was reviewed for data and general performance criteria in relation to stormwater. The EAW is included in Appendix A.

B. Topographic Data

The basis for the model topographic data is the 2023 LiDAR data available from the Minnesota DNR along with a collection of field data and drone flight data. LiDAR was processed to generate 1 ft DEM and was utilized for floodplain modeling to capture the entire floodplain. All data is in the NAVD 88 datum.

C. Soils/Geology

Field observation logs and geological information collected during the mining operation/EAW process was reviewed. In general, soils on site consist of coarse sand and gravel which will require amendment to bring infiltration rates within the basins below 8.3 inches/hour. Soil amendment within the infiltration features is proposed to maintain an infiltration rate of between 0.8-8.3 inches per hour.

IV. HYDROLOGY

A. Land Cover

Land cover data was evaluated based on aerial photos from 2025 to reflect the latest site conditions. Land cover classifications and their associated runoff curve numbers are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Curve Number Summary

Land Use	Runoff Curve Number
Grass >75% Cover (HSG A)	39
Grass >75% Cover (HSG D)	80
Water	98
Impervious Surfaces	98
Bare Soils (Existing, HSG A)	77

Soils on site generally consist of coarse materials with high infiltration rates. Soil amendment within the infiltration features will be completed to limit infiltration rates to 4 inches per hour to allow for adequate treatment. Refer to Figures 3 & 4 for the existing and proposed land cover delineations.

B. Drainage Delineation

Site survey, proposed grading, and LiDAR data was reviewed to delineate drainage areas around the site and identify key outflow points. Three outlets were identified in the project area; direct offsite discharge (1L), discharge to the central mine basins (2L), and discharge to the southern mine basins (3L). Table 2 outlines the existing and proposed area routing.

Table 2: Drainage Area Routing Summary

Outlet Location	Existing Inflow Area (acres)	Proposed Inflow Area (acres)	Existing Impervious Area (acres)	Proposed Impervious Area (acres)
1L (Offsite)	7.90	0	0	0
2L (Central Basin)	91.10	99.00	13.81	20.16
3L (South Basin)	22.65	22.65	1.78	4.24

C. Rainfall Distribution/Rain On Grid

The rain-on-grid (ROG) approach applies rainfall directly onto a 2D computational mesh rather than routing runoff through lumped subcatchments. It integrates hydrology and hydraulics into a single process, and allows for detailed modeling of infiltration, depressional storage, and surface roughness. Overland flow is dynamically routed across the grid using sheet and shallow concentrated flow equations, eliminating the need for detailed subcatchment delineation and time-of-concentration assumption.

The analyzed rainfall events consisted of the 2-, 10-, and 100-year 24-hour events identified in the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration Atlas 14 database. Rainfall depths for the three events are 2.86-, 4.26-, and 7.14-inches. The MSE 3 rainfall distribution was used to design the events.

v. HYDRAULICS

A. Two-Dimensional PCSWMM Modeling

Due to the complex drainage patterns and infiltration capacity of soils on the site, a two-dimensional model was completed to determine the appropriate sizing for stormwater BMPs. Cell size generally ranged from 5 feet to 20 feet, with areas of high detail along steep slopes and concentrated flow areas. Infiltration across the site was modeled using the curve number method and an assumed hydraulic

conductivity of 4 inches per hour for surface soils. Depressional storage was modeled for existing and proposed conditions using digital elevation models incorporated into the model.

VI. EXISTING PROJECT CONDITIONS

The existing site is an active gravel mining operation and is largely unvegetated. The mining area is ringed by a berm or vertical drops that contains the majority of runoff to the site. The majority of onsite drainage is to the central mine pit, with the southern portion of the site draining to a separate smaller pit location. Refer to Figure 1 for the existing drainage area map of the project area.

Groundwater from the site flows to the west, towards the Minnesota river, with a portion of the groundwater flow feeding into a calcareous fen located to the west of the site. The calcareous fen and general history of the site is discussed in detail in the attached EAW document.

VII. PROPOSED PROJECT CONDITIONS

Stormwater management on the site is proposed to meet state and local conditions in line with the Environmental Assessment Worksheet. 14 stormwater basins will be installed around the site to intercept and infiltrate runoff to the 1.1-inch standard upstream of the mine pits. A series of swales will also be constructed to direct the majority of runoff towards these basins prior to surface waters. The locations of these basins are shown on Figure 2 and in the attached construction plan set.

Water Quality Treatment: All new impervious will be subject to the treatment requirements. The state general permit requires instantaneous water quality volume equivalent to 1-inch over the new impervious be provided. To provide a higher level of treatment, a 1.1-inch standard was used for BMP sizing across the site. The required treatment volume calculations are detailed in Table 5.

Table 3: Water Quality Volume Requirements

Total Existing Impervious (ac)	23.41
Total Proposed Impervious (ac)	32.01
Exempt Linear Impervious (ac)	0
Net Impervious Requiring Treatment (ac)	32.01
Required Water Quality Volume (1.1-inch standard, cu ft)	127,815
WQV Volume – Basin 1P	4,628
WQV Volume – Basin 2P	33,395
WQV Volume – Basin 3P	6,062
WQV Volume – Basin 4P	3,814
WQV Volume – Basin 5P	12,576
WQV Volume – Basin 6P	11,738
WQV Volume – Basin 7P	15,440
WQV Volume – Basin 8P	22,200
WQV Volume – Basin 9P	20,949
WQV Volume – Basin 10P	3,356
WQV Volume – Basin 11P	4,419
WQV Volume – Basin 12P	5,657

WQV Volume – Basin 13P	6,975
WQV Volume – Basin 14P	2,651
Total Basin Volume Provided (cu ft)	153,860
% of Standard Achieved	**120%**

As shown in Table 3, the volume provided by the proposed infiltration BMPs is adequate to meet the site needs. Impervious routing is shown on Figure 2.

Rate Control: In order to safeguard the surface and groundwater quality, rate control is proposed to be met on site. PCSWMM modeling was completed for the site, with the existing and proposed runoff rates for the site at each outfall detailed below.

Table 4: Rate Control Summary

OUTLET ID	2-YEAR		10-YEAR		100-YEAR	
	Existing (cfs)	Proposed (cfs)	Existing (cfs)	Proposed (cfs)	Existing (cfs)	Proposed (cfs)
1L	2.84	2.57	4.8	4.81	12.47	8.8
2L	30.32	9.40	26.74	33.81	250.8	160.9
3L	4.35	3.99	12.80	11.06	40.61	38.86
SITE TOTAL	**37.51**	**15.96**	**44.34**	**49.68**	**303.88**	**208.56**

As shown in Table 4, the peak runoff rate from the site to the various outlets will 30 by 50% as a result of land cover changes and the proposed stormwater BMPs. Rate control is met for the overall site and to each outlet for all events.

Runoff Volume Summary

The EAW identified runoff volume as a concern for the site, with a particular emphasis on the groundwater connection associated with the mine pits on site. Table 5 summarizes the existing and proposed runoff volumes to the key outlet locations identified on site.

Table 5: Volume Control Summary

OUTLET ID	2-YEAR		10-YEAR		100-YEAR	
	Existing (acft)	Proposed (acft)	Existing (acft)	Proposed (acft)	Existing (acft)	Proposed (acft)
1L	0.137	0.117	0.205	0.203	0.536	0.408
2L	1.576	0.981	1.450	1.204	13.710	8.262
3L	0.198	0.242	0.754	0.886	1.408	1.55
SITE TOTAL	**1.911**	**1.34**	**2.409**	**2.293**	**15.654**	**10.22**

As shown in Table 5, the total runoff from the site to the various outlets will 10 by 40% as a result of land cover changes and the proposed stormwater BMPs. Volume control is met for the overall site and to each outlet for all events.

We are pleased to present this project for consideration. Please feel free to reach out if additional information is required or if clarification is needed. I can be contacted at paul.strong@bolton-menk.com or by phone at 651-247-8789.

Sincerely,

Bolton & Menk, Inc.

Paul Strong, PE
Water Resources Project Manager

Map Document: H:\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X\137080000\GIS\Pro\Landuse\Existing_Conditions.aprx | Username: paul.strong | Date Saved: 7/23/2026 2:30 PM

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Camp Quarry, LLC

Proposed Conditions Drainage Areas

July 2026

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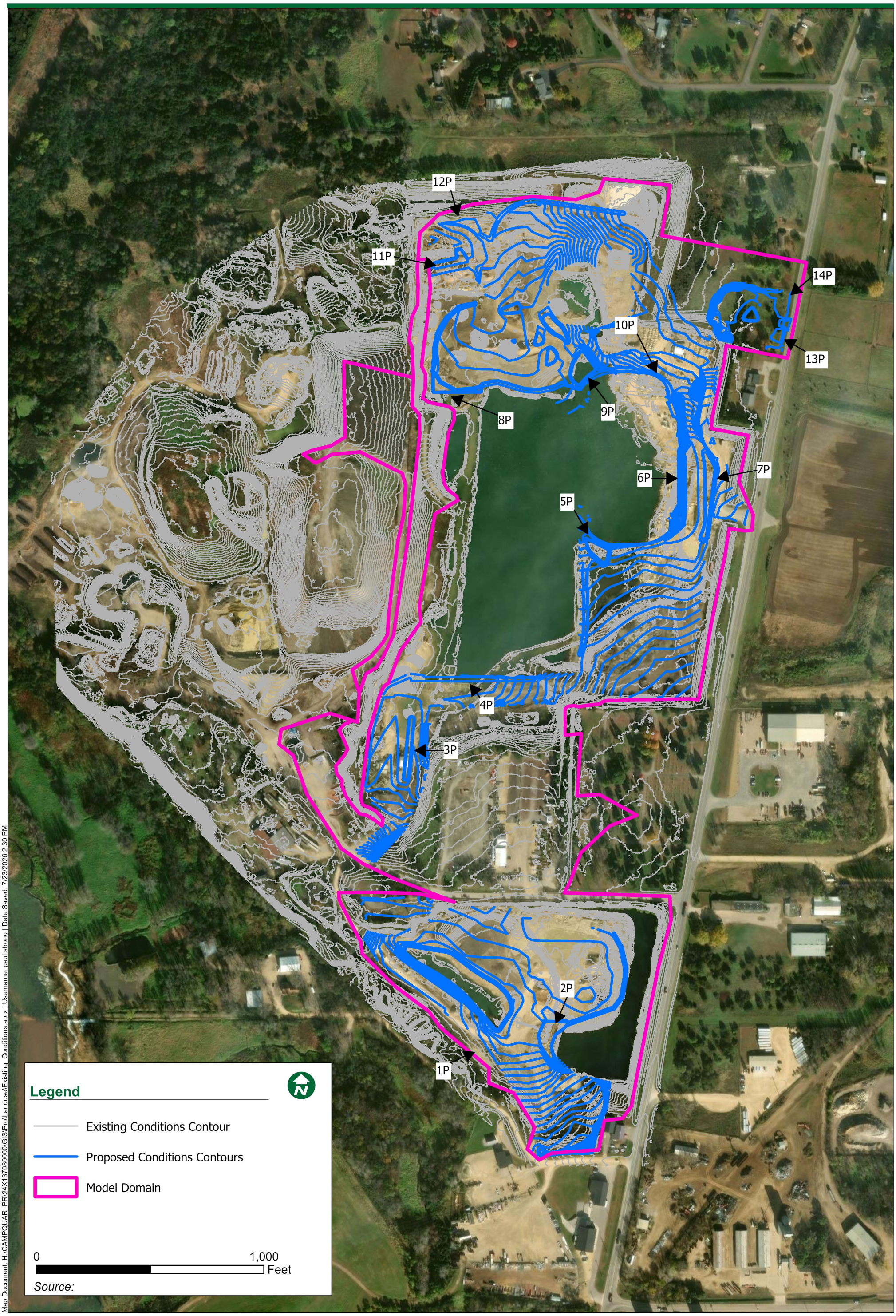

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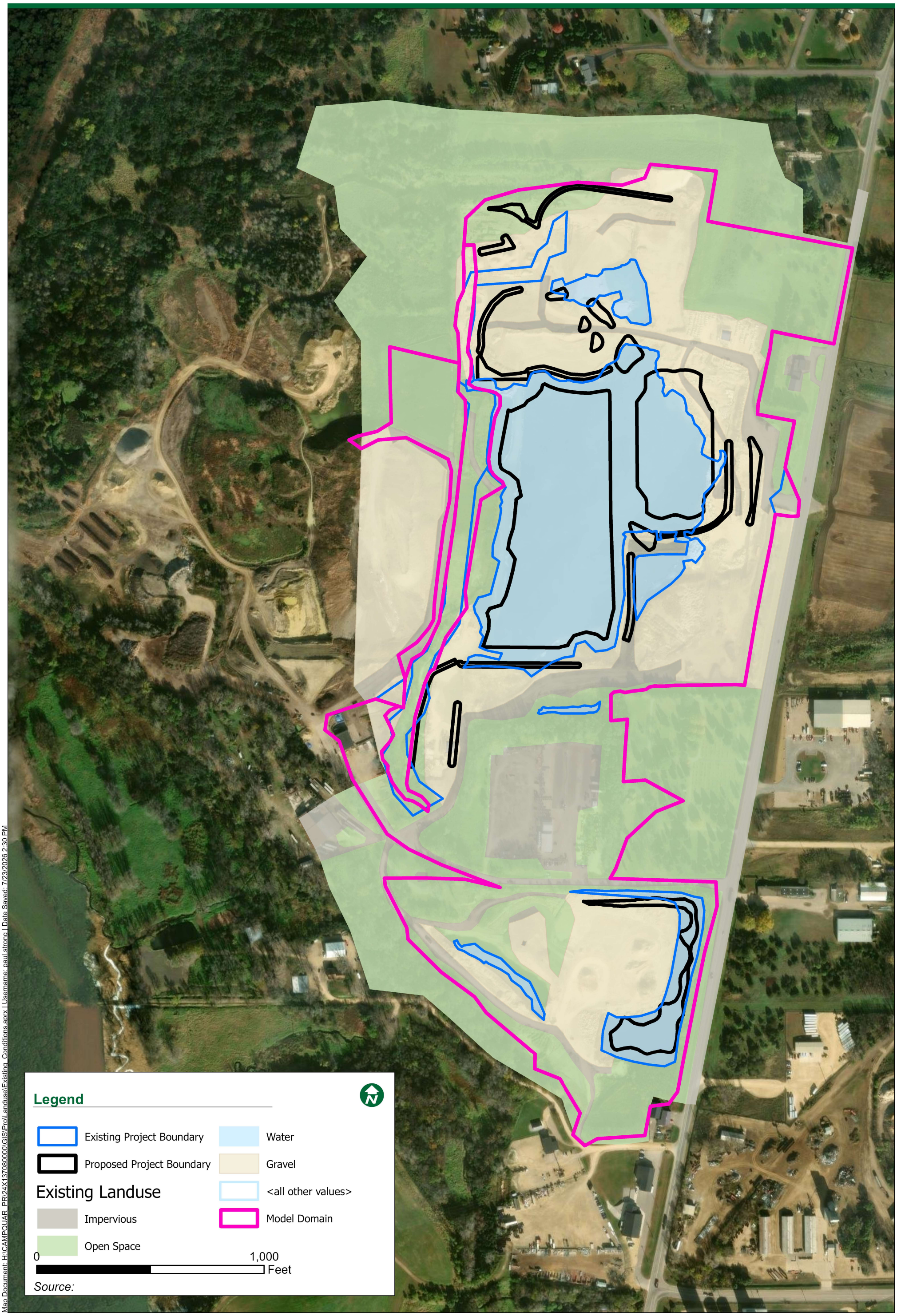

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Camp Quarry, LLC

Proposed Conditions Land Use

July 2026

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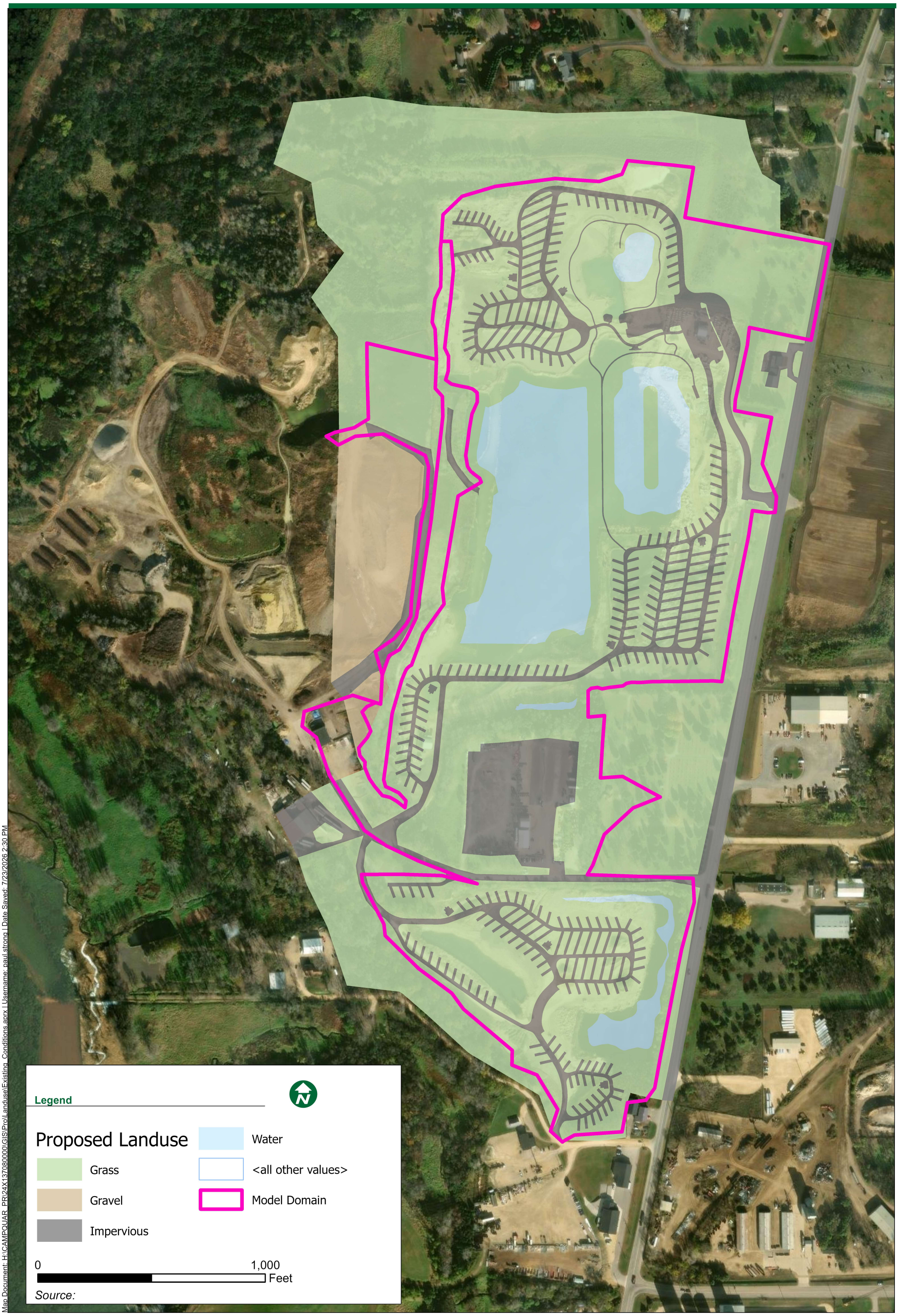

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Rockwell RV and Adventure Park

Environmental Assessment Worksheet

March 2, 2026

BOLTON & MENK

Real People. Real Solutions.

Submitted by:
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
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P: 507-625-4171

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1. Project Title

Rockwell RV and Adventure Park

2. Proposer

Organization: CampQuarry, LLC.

Contact Person: Joe Holtmeier

Title: Owner

Address: 3301 3rd Avenue

City, State, Zip: Mankato, MN, 56001

Phone: 507-327-5775

Email: jholtmeier@holtmeierinc.com

3. Responsible Governmental Unit (RGU)

Organization: Lime Township

Contact Person: Cody Hilgers

Title: Township Chair

Address: PO Box 4444

City, State, Zip: Mankato, MN 56002-4444

Phone: 507-995-2691

Email: limets.clerk@gmail.com

4. Reason for EAW Preparation

Required:	Discretionary
☐ EIS Scoping	☐ Citizen Petition
☒ Mandatory EAW MN Administrative Rules 4410.4300 Subp. 20. Campgrounds and RV parks.	☐ RGU discretion
	☐ Proposer initiated

5. Project Location

County: Blue Earth County

City/Township: Lime Township

PLS Location (¼, ¼, Section, Township, Range):

- NW¼ of the SE¼ of Section 30 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 30 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- SW¼ of the SE¼ of Section 30 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 30 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- NW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 31 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- SW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 31 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- NE¼ of the NW¼ of Section 31 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- SE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 30 Township 109 North, Range 26 West
- NE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 30 Township 109 North, Range 26 West

Watershed (81 major watershed scale): Minnesota River - Mankato

GPS Coordinates: 44.213089, -93.993096

Tax Parcel Number: R40.04.30.400.002, R40.04.30.400.003, R40.04.30.400.004, R40.04.30.400.006, R40.04.30.400.013, R40.04.30.400.014, R40.04.31.200.005, R40.04.31.200.006, R40.04.31.200.007, R40.04.31.200.033, R40.04.31.200.034 (easement only).

At a minimum attach each of the following to the EAW:

- *County map showing the general location of the project;*
- *U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute, 1:24,000 scale map indicating project boundaries (photocopyacceptable); and*
- *Site plans showing all significant project and natural features. Pre-construction site plan and post-construction site plan.*
- *List of data sources, models, and other resources (from the Item-by-Item Guidance: Climate Adaptation and Resilience or other) used for information about current Minnesota climate trends and how climate change is anticipated to affect the general location of the project duringthe life of the project (as detailed below in item 7. Climate Adaptation and Resilience).*

6. Project Description

a) Provide the brief project summary to be published in the EQB Monitor, (approximately 50 words).

The Rockwell RV and Adventure Park will include campsites, a check-in office, multiple entrances, parking, bike trail facilities, restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional amenities include a rental/snack shack, bike trails, an aquatic park, a water cable park, restrooms, and swimming areas.

b) Give a complete description of the proposed project and related new construction, including infrastructure needs. If the project is an expansion include a description of the existing facility. Emphasize: 1) construction, operation methods and features that will cause physical manipulation of the environment or will produce wastes, 2) modifications to existing equipment or industrial processes, 3) significant demolition, removal or remodeling of existing structures, and 4) timing and duration of construction activities.

The proposed Rockwell RV and Adventure Park (park) will be located in Sections 30 and 31, Township 109 North, Range 26 West, within Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The development spans approximately 112 acres and will feature a campground with up to 350 campsites of varying sizes. The project will occur on the west side of County State Highway (CSAH) 5/3rd Avenue, approximately one mile north of Trunk Highway 14.

The campground will include:

- Check-in office
- Main, north, and south entrances
  - The driveway access to the park from the south entrance is proposed to be restricted to limit use to emergency and service vehicles only.
- Surface parking areas
- Dedicated bike trail parking with shelter and restrooms
- A maintenance building
- A service road

In addition to the campground, the adventure park will offer:

- A rental/snack shack
- Multiple bike trail routes

- An aquatic park
- A water cable park
- Restrooms
- Swimming areas

The preliminary project concept shows 233 camping sites, 155 parking spots, and a potential 66 future camping sites. Site design and infrastructure will be able to accommodate 300 to 350 total campsites. All of the sites are proposed to have full utilities.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Sewage generated within the park will be managed using centrally located holding tanks. All collected sewage will be periodically pumped from this tank and transported to the City of Mankato for appropriate disposal. The tank will be constructed in accordance with MPCA storage tank requirements.

The site will utilize an existing drinking water well to supply potable water for guests and park operations. This well will be maintained and monitored to ensure safe, reliable access to drinking water in accordance with local health and safety standards. The existing well is anticipated to accommodate any proposed future potable water needs prior to municipal water infrastructure expansion.

In the future, the park intends to connect directly to the municipal sanitary sewer and drinking water systems once they become available. However, at present, there are no known plans or established timelines for the extension of public utilities to the park location.

All major grading activities necessary for the park will be conducted under the existing mining CUP as part of reclamation activities.

The total building footprint across the site will be approximately 15,000 square feet, including bathrooms.

Construction Timeline

Construction is scheduled to begin in 2026 and will continue throughout 2027, with anticipated completion by fall 2027. However, some final components may extend into spring 2028, if necessary.

Reclamation Activities

Reclamation activities, including grading to the final elevations necessary for the park, will be conducted under the current mining operation's permits and will proceed in phases aligned with ongoing mining operations. These activities will be completed in a timely manner to prevent erosion and sedimentation.

The original reclamation plan will be replaced by the concept plan for Rockwell RV and Adventure Park, which will serve as the new reclamation plan. Approval of this change will be incorporated into the overall project approval and permitting process, as confirmed by the Responsible Governmental Unit (RGU).

c) Project magnitude:

Table 1 Project Magnitude	
Description	**Number**
Total Project Acreage	112
Linear project length	n/a
Number and type of residential units	0
Residential building area (in square feet)	0
Commercial building area (in square feet)	0
Industrial building area (in square feet)	0
Institutional building area (in square feet)	0
Other uses – specify (in square feet)	15,000 (restrooms, shelters, snack/rental shack, check-in building, maintenance building.
Structure height(s)	39 – 46 feet above the water surface (cable park)

Design for the Cable Park has not been completed. Photos of Cable Park installations are provided for reference. The final design will be prepared and submitted for review as part of the permitting process for the park.

Exhibit 1: Cable Park Reference Photo

Exhibit 2: Cable Park Reference Photo

d) Explain the project purpose; if the project will be carried out by a governmental unit, explain the need for the project and identify its beneficiaries.

The purpose of the proposed Rockwell RV and Adventure Park is to develop a multi-use recreational facility that expands access to outdoor amenities within Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The project is privately proposed and is not being conducted by a governmental unit. Its primary objective is to provide a range of recreational opportunities for both local residents and regional visitors, including individuals and families who may not currently participate in other forms of organized recreation.

The project is designed to support passive and active outdoor use through the development of campsites, trail systems, aquatic features, and supporting infrastructure. By enhancing recreational access in the area, the project is expected to benefit a broad user base, including seasonal campers, day-use visitors, and community members seeking alternative outdoor experiences. The project also supports local and regional tourism and contributes to the long-term land use transition of a previously mined area through phased reclamation and redevelopment.

e) Are future stages of this development including development on any other property planned or likely to happen? Ξ Yes X No

If yes, briefly describe future stages, relationship to present project, timeline and plans forenvironmental review.

f) Is this project a subsequent stage of an earlier project? X YesΞ No

If yes, briefly describe the past development, timeline and any past environmental review.

Yes. This project represents a subsequent stage of a previously approved mining operation. The current work involves the grading of the mined area, which will occur under the existing mining

permits and in accordance with the park concept plan, which will replace the previously approved Reclamation Plan. Reclamation activities will begin under the existing mining permits. Final design plans for the park will be prepared and submitted for review as part of the permitting process for the park.

7. Climate Adaptation and Resilience

a) Describe the climate trends in the general location of the project (see guidance: Climate Adaptation and Resilience) and how climate change is anticipated to affect that location during the life of the project.

According to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Climate Trends, "Minnesota's climate already is changing rapidly and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Temperatures are increasing, especially in winter, and larger, more frequent extreme precipitation events are occurring. Substantial warming during winter and at night, increased precipitation, and heavier downpours already have affected our natural resources and how we interact with and use them. The decades ahead will bring even warmer winters and nights, and even larger rainfalls, along with the likelihood of increased summer heat and the potential for longer dry spells."

Climate trends for Blue Earth County parallel the statewide overall trends for temperature and precipitation indicating Minnesota's climate is becoming warmer and wetter. **Exhibit 3** and **Exhibit 5** below, show the average annual temperatures and precipitation for Blue Earth County, Minnesota from 1895 to 2024. From 1895 to 2024, Blue Earth County experienced an average increase of 0.14 degrees Fahrenheit per decade and an average precipitation increase of 0.42 inches per decade.

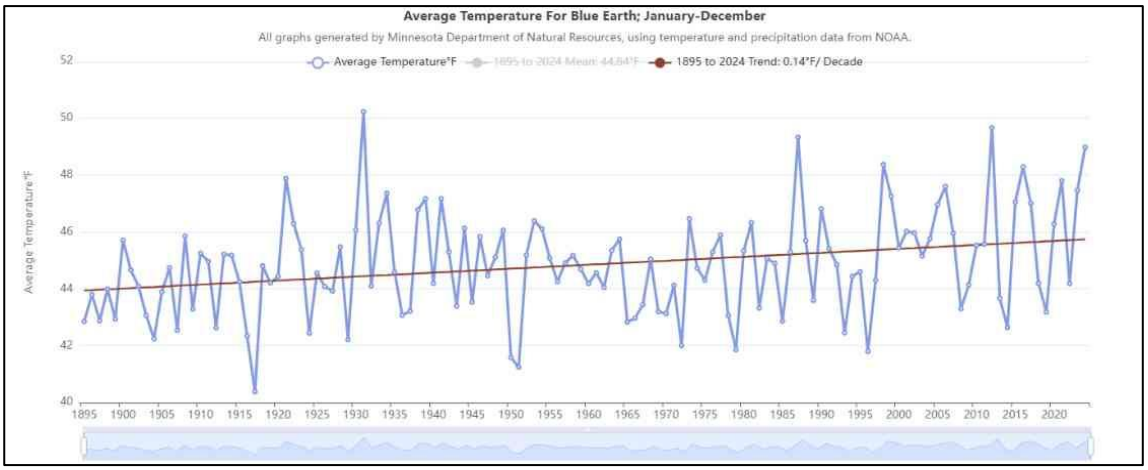

Exhibit 3. Average Temperature for Blue Earth County, January-December 1895-2024
Minnesota Climate Explorer. October 2025
Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
https://climate-explorer.MNDNR.state.mn.us/main/historical

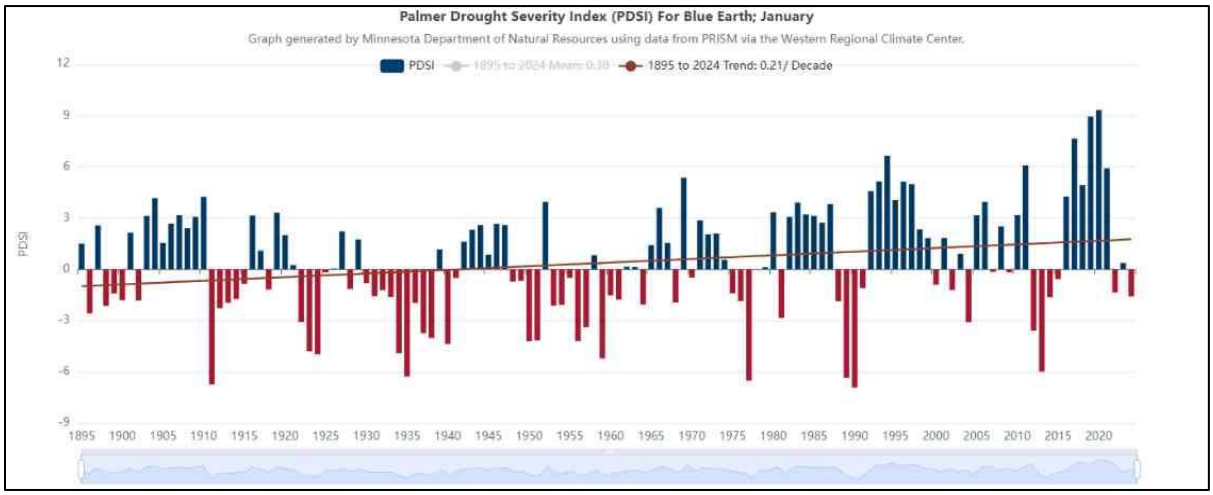

Exhibit 5. Historical PDSI Values for Blue Earth County, June 1895-2024
Minnesota Climate Explorer. October 2025
Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
https://arcgis.MNDNR.state.mn.us/ewr/climatetrends

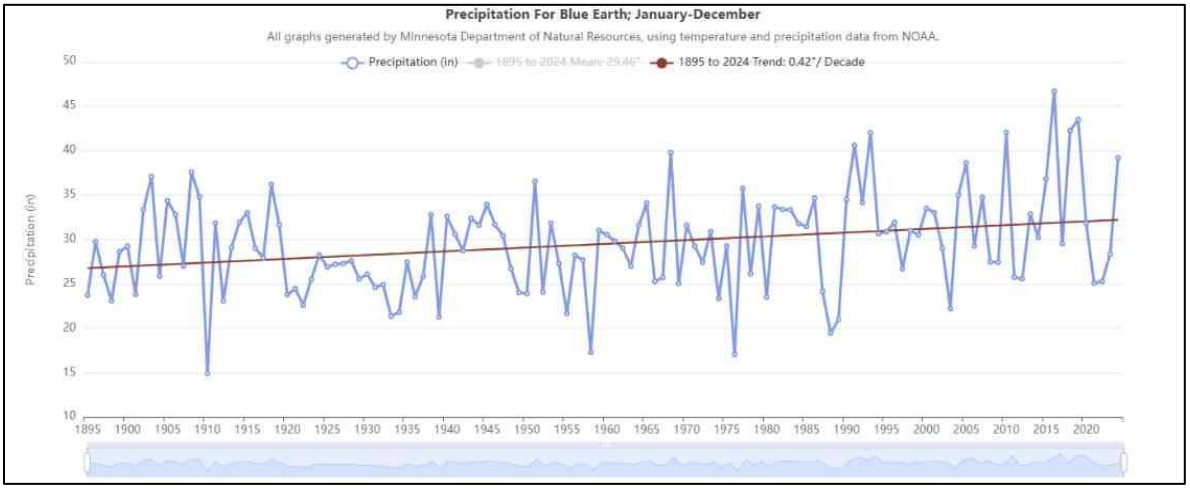

Exhibit 4. Precipitation for Blue Earth County, January-December 1895-2024
Minnesota Climate Explorer. October 2025
Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
https://climate-explorer.MNDNR.state.mn.us/main/historical

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) utilizes temperature and precipitation data to estimate relative soil moisture conditions and serve as an indicator of long-term drought conditions. The index ranges from -5 to +5 indicating dry and wet conditions, respectively. PDSI values are reported on a monthly basis. **Exhibit 4** shows historic PDSI values for the month of June from 1895 to 2024 for Blue Earth County. The trend line from 1895 to 2024 indicates an increase of 0.21 per decade. Generally, the PSDI historical data indicates that the region is experiencing a wetter climate.

Projected climate trends indicate that temperatures within the County will continue to increase. Figure 4 illustrates projected temperatures for the County. Several climate models are shown in the projected temperature analysis. The model mean, shown in blue, illustrates the average of all models included in the analysis. **Exhibit 7** shows the modeled present condition, mid-century (2040-2059) at Representative concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5, late-century (2080-2099) at RCP 4.5, and late-century (2080-2099) at RCP 8.5. RCP is a greenhouse gas concentration scenario used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the fifth assessment report. RCP 4.5 is an intermediate scenario in which missions decline after peaking around 2040 and RCP 8.5 represents a worst-case scenario in which emissions continue rising through the 21st century. Under the RCP 4.5 scenario, the annual temperature is anticipated to increase within the County from a modeled present mean of 45.39°F (1980-1999) to a mid-century (2040-2059) model mean of 48.77°F and a late-century (2080-2099) model mean of 51.21°F. Under the RCP 8.5 worst-case scenario, the County would experience a late-century (2080-2099) model mean temperature of 54.91°F. Projected climate trends indicate that temperatures within the County will continue to increase.

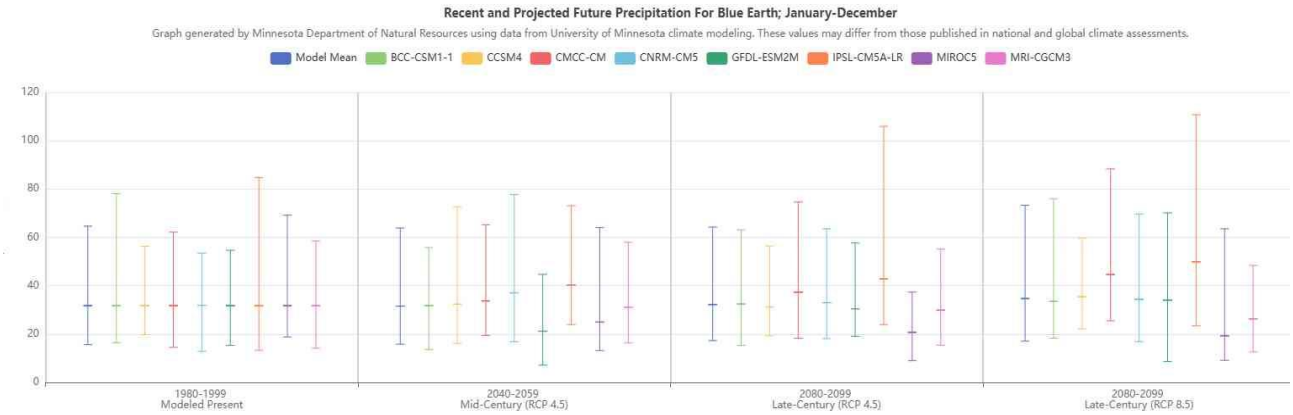

Exhibit 6. Projected precipitation in Blue Earth County, Minnesota Climate Explorer. May 2025. Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
*https://climate-explorer.MNDNR.state.mn.us/main/historica*l

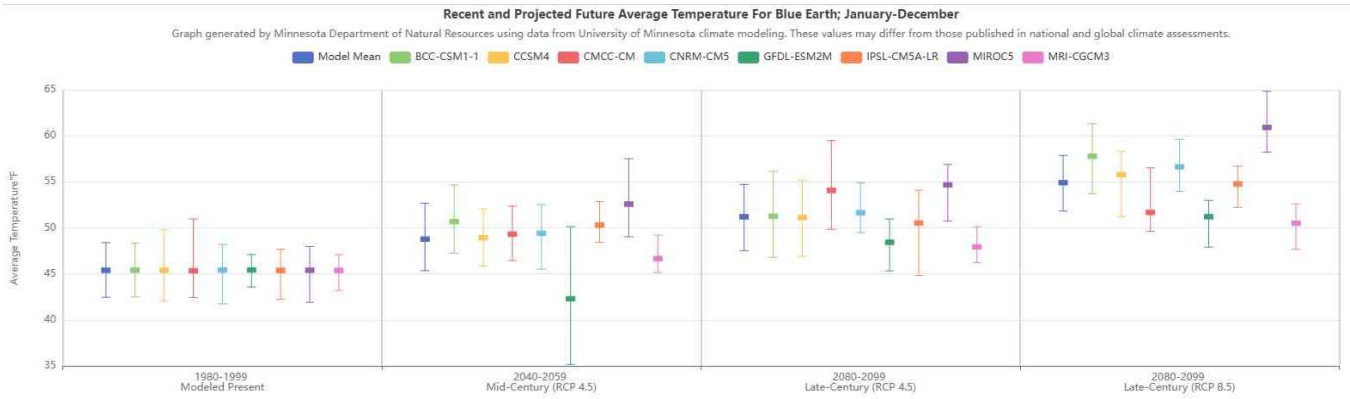

Exhibit 7. Projected temperatures in Blue Earth County, Minnesota Climate Explorer. May 2025. Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. *https://climate-explorer.MNDNR.state.mn.us/main/historical*

Exhibit 6 presents projected average annual precipitation for Blue Earth County. Under the RCP 4.5 scenario, the annual precipitation is anticipated to increase within the County from a modeled present mean of 31.77 inches (1980-1999) to a mid-century (2040-2059) model mean of 31.56 inches and a late-century (2080-2099) model mean of 32.21 inches. Under the RCP 8.5 worst-case scenario, the County would experience a late-century (2080-2099) model mean precipitation of 34.67 inches.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Risk Index for Natural Hazards, which illustrates the U.S. communities most at risk for 18 types of natural hazards, overall, Blue Earth County, Minnesota is rated relatively low compared to the rest of the U.S. This rating is based on a relatively low expected annual loss rating, a relatively low social vulnerability rating, and a very high community resilience rating.

13 of 18 hazard types contribute to the expected annual loss for Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Three hazard types are rated relatively high risk (cold wave, landslide, strong wind); five hazard types are rated relatively moderate risk (drought, hail, ice storm, tornado, winter weather); three hazard types are rated relatively low risk (heat wave, lightning, riverine flooding); and two hazard types are rated very low risk (earthquake, wildfire).

The Social Vulnerability for each type of hazard is rated relatively low, which means social groups in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, have a relatively low susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the U.S. The Community Resilience for each type of hazard is rated very high, which means communities in Blue Earth County have a very high ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions compared to the rest of the U.S. The expected loss each year due to natural hazards in Blue Earth County is relatively low. FEMA National Risk Index and supporting documents are located in **Appendix B**.

b) *For each Resource Category in the table below: Describe how the project's proposed activities and how the project's design will interact with those climate trends. Describe proposed adaptations to address the project effects identified.*

Table 2 Resource Categories

Resource Category	Climate Considerations	Climate Change Risks and Vulnerabilities	Adaptations
Project Design	The design and material choices in building architecture, along with site planning, can influence the surrounding environment. This includes altering climate zones, affecting temperature patterns, and increasing the likelihood of prolonged heat waves.	Climate change risks and vulnerabilities identified include: higher rainfall which may result in more localized flooding due to planned water features and impervious parking surfaces; impervious surfaces, absorb heat during the day and radiate it at night, which increases the urban heat island effect and amplifies the warming temperatures of climate change.	To support climate resilience and reduce the urban heat island effect, the project will promote increased vegetation throughout the site. This will be accomplished by planting trees and establishing green spaces within the development area where they have been cleared as part of the mining operation. A comprehensive landscape plan will be developed and submitted as part of the park permitting process. This plan will detail the vegetation selection and placement to ensure long-term sustainability and

Table 2 Resource Categories			
Resource Category	**Climate Considerations**	**Climate Change Risks and Vulnerabilities**	**Adaptations**
			alignment with local regulatory requirements.
Land Use	No critical facilities are proposed, including those essential for public health and safety, those storing hazardous materials, or those housing occupants with limited mobility.	Climate change risks and vulnerabilities identified include: higher rainfall, which may result in more localized flooding due to planned impervious surface and water features; and use of land by motorized homes, campers, and bikes.	The project will incorporate stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) as outlined in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. These may include, but are not limited to, infiltration basins, vegetated swales, and rain gardens, all designed to manage runoff volume, improve water quality, and enhance site resilience. If karst conditions are identified near proposed stormwater BMPs, filtration basins will be incorporated to manage stormwater runoff. The final stormwater management system will be designed to meet or exceed the requirements of the Minnesota Construction Stormwater Permit for stormwater runoff volume reduction. The final location and design of all stormwater BMPs and drainage infrastructure will be detailed in the comprehensive site plan submitted for review during the permitting process.
Water Resources	Addressed in Item 12	Addressed in Item 12	Addressed in Item 12
Contamination/ Hazardous Materials/ Wastes	Current climate trends in Minnesota and anticipated climate changes in the project's vicinity may affect the environmental impact of generating, using, and storing hazardous waste and materials.	No hazardous waste is expected to be generated, used, or stored throughout the life of the project. Any waste generated during construction will be stored in marked containers in accordance with applicable laws and subsequently disposed of at licensed facilities.	Covered trash and recycling dumpsters will be provided for garbage and recyclables, which will be hauled away by a licensed waste hauler and properly disposed of at a licensed facility. Sanitary sewage will be collected in holding tanks and periodically trucked to the City of Mankato Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility for proper disposal.
Fish, wildlife, plant communities, and sensitive ecological resources (rare	Addressed in Item 14	Addressed in Item 14	Addressed in Item 14

Table 2 Resource Categories			
Resource Category	**Climate Considerations**	**Climate Change Risks and Vulnerabilities**	**Adaptations**
features)			

8. Cover Types

Estimate the acreage of the site with each of the following cover types before and after development:

Table 3 Green Infrastructure Acreage		
Green Infrastructure	**Before (acreage)**	**After (acreage)**
Constructed infiltration systems (infiltration basins/infiltration trenches/ rainwater gardens/bioretention areas without underdrains/swales with impermeable check dams)	0	0*
Constructed tree trenches and tree boxes	0	0
Constructed wetlands	0	0
Constructed green roofs	0	0
Constructed permeable pavements	0	0
Other (describe)	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

* The infiltration basin value in Table 3 is shown as "0" because infiltration feasibility will be determined during final design. The project team will evaluate soil conditions, groundwater considerations, and any potential karst constraints before selecting the final BMP approach.

Table 4 Cover Types		
Cover Types	**Estimated Current Cover Types based on Available Aerial Imagery[1]**	**Estimated After (acres)**
Wetlands and shallow lakes (<2 meters deep)	14.8 Wetlands and 15.5 Shallow Lakes	30.33
Deep lakes (>2 meters deep)	0	0
Wooded/forest	5	3.59
Rivers/streams	0	0
Brush/Grassland	0	0
Cropland	0	0
Livestock rangeland/pastureland	0	0
Lawn/landscaping	0	58.29
Green infrastructure (TOTAL from Table 3)	0	0

[1] Updated Aerial imagery can be found in Appendix A.

Table 4 Cover Types		
Cover Types	**Estimated Current Cover Types based on Available Aerial Imagery[1]**	**Estimated After (acres)**
Impervious surface	5	19.79[2]
Pasture/Hay	0	0
Other (describe)	71.67 (Mining Operations, Barren Land)	
TOTAL	112.00	112.00

Table 5 Trees		
	Percent	**Number**
Percent tree canopy removed or number of mature trees removed during development	0	0
Number of new trees planted	0	0

9. Permits and approvals required

List all known local, state and federal permits, approvals, certifications and financial assistance for the project. Include modifications of any existing permits, governmental review of plans and all direct and indirect forms of public financial assistance including bond guarantees, Tax Increment Financing and infrastructure. All of these final decisions are prohibiteduntil all appropriate environmental review has been completed. See Minnesota Rules, Chapter 4410.3100

Cumulative potential effects may be considered and addressed in response to individual EAW Item 10-20, or the RGU can address all cumulative potential effects in response to EAW Item 22. If addressing cumulative effect under individual items, make sure to include information requested in EAW Item 21.

In Minnesota, an EAW is a brief, early-stage review that determines if a proposed project requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).[3] Relying on preliminary design information, the EAW identifies possible significant environmental effects and outlines potential mitigation strategies without demanding final engineering details. The EAW serves to inform later project approvals and permits but does not itself grant approval. More specific technical and design requirements are addressed during the permitting phase. Table 6 lists the permits and approvals identified as part of this EAW that may apply to this project.

Table 6 Permits and Approvals				
Unit of Government	**Type of Application**	**Required Submittals**	**Typical Review Timeline**	**Public Comment Requirements**
Lime Township	Interim Use Permit	Application, design drawings, fee	5–8 weeks	Yes – Planning Commission hearing and Township Board approval
Blue Earth County Building Official	Building & Construction Permit	Building plans, code compliance documents	Few weeks	No – Administrative review

[2] This number includes buildings, parking areas, camp sites, bike trails, and internal site roads.

[3] https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/4410.1000/#rule.4410.1000.1

Table 6 Permits and Approvals				
Unit of Government	**Type of Application**	**Required Submittals**	**Typical Review Timeline**	**Public Comment Requirements**
Blue Earth County Highway Dept.	Road Access Permit	Driveway location sketch, culvert specs	~2 weeks	No – Administrative approval
Blue Earth County Highway Dept.	Work in Right-of-Way Permit	Work description, diagrams	Few days to 2 weeks	No – Administrative approval
Blue Earth County Engineer	Stormwater & Grading Plan Approval	Stormwater plan, grading plan, erosion control, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Few weeks	No – Technical review only
City of Mankato	Sanitary Waste Disposal Agreement	Negotiated contract	Variable	No
MPCA	Construction Stormwater Permit - NPDES/SDS Permits	Online application, SWPPP	7 days (30 days for large sites)	No
MPCA	Subsurface Sewage Treatment System	Online application	21 days	No
MNDNR	Water Appropriation Permit[4]	Application, water use plan, fee	1–3 months	No
MDH – Drinking Water	Drinking Water Plan Review[5]	Plans, specifications, fee	3–6 weeks	No
MDH – Food & Lodging	Food Establishment Permit	Plans, equipment specifications, menu, license application	Few weeks + inspection	No
MDH – Food & Lodging	Lodging Establishment Permit	Plans, license application, inspection	Few weeks	No

The project, as outlined in the concept plan, does not affect wetlands, encroach upon the Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) site, or involve well sealing activities. Table 7 lists permits that could apply if changes to the final design result in these impacts.

Table 7 Permits and Approvals				
Unit of Government	**Type of Application**	**Required Submittals**	**Typical Review Timeline**	**Public Comment Requirements**
MPCA	Section 401 Certification	Joint application, Anti-Degradation form, plans	~150 days (max 1 year)	Yes – USACE public notice
MNDNR	Wetland Impact Permit	Joint application, delineation, mitigation plan	60–90 days (DNR); 1–2 months (WCA)	Minimal – Local Government Unit (LGU) meeting, no formal hearing
USFWS	ESA Section 7 Review	Biological Assessment, species impact memo	30–120 days	No – unless NEPA applies
USACE	Section 404 Permit	Wetland permit application, mitigation plan	3–18 months, depending on impact	Yes – 30-day comment for Individual Permits
SHPO/THPO	NHPA Section 106 Review	Cultural resource surveys, effect determinations	1–3 months	No – unless NEPA applies

[4] Change to use and volume of existing drinking water well.
[5] Required for drinking water treatment and distribution systems.

10. Land Use

a) Describe:

i. *Existing land use of the site as well as areas adjacent to and near the site, including parksand open space, cemeteries, trails, prime or unique farmlands.*

The existing land use of the site was a quarry owned and operated by Holtmeier Construction Inc. Camp Quarry LLC. now owns the property. The quarry is used to provide quality sand and gravel materials and limestone products. The quarry will not be operational upon the park construction start date. Adjacent property uses include rural conservation residential, rural conservation, industry, Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery and property owned by Mankato Area Mountain Bikers.

The project area contains no prime or unique farmlands because it is an active quarry and is not used for agricultural production.

ii. *Plans. Describe planned land use as identified in comprehensive plan (if available) and anyother applicable plan for land use, water, or resources management by a local, regional, state, or federal agency.*

Planned land use for the township includes recreational uses, as is outlined in the new Campground and Recreation Ordinance, in Section 16 of the Lime Township Ordinance[6]. The future land use designation for the project area is Industrial, which includes mining as an interim use with required reclamation, as shown on the Future Land Use Map in the Comprehensive Plan (Figure on page 6 of the Comprehensive Plan[7]). The project aligns with the guiding principles of the comprehensive plan. The original site reclamation plan, under the existing mining permit, includes site grading and preparation for future use. The new reclamation plan will be the concept plan for the RV and Adventure Park, attached in **Appendix A**.

iii. *Zoning, including special districts or overlays such as shoreland, floodplain, wild and scenicrivers, critical area, agricultural preserves, etc.*

The project area is currently zoned as Rural Conservation and Industrial in the zoning map and in the land use plan. The McClure Quarry, in the southern part of the project area, has an industrial land use. As outlined in Section 16 of the Lime Township Ordinance, a campground and recreation area is a permitted use. Rezoning is not required and an interim use permit is required. The project area is outside any special districts or overlay zones.

iv. *If any critical facilities (i.e. facilities necessary for public health and safety, those storing hazardous materials, or those with housing occupants who may be insufficiently mobile) are proposed in floodplain areas and other areas identified as at risk for localized flooding,describe the risk potential considering changing precipitation and event intensity.*

Not applicable.

b) Discuss the project's compatibility with nearby land uses, zoning, and plans listed in Item 9a above, concentrating on implications for environmental effects.

Existing land uses in the Lime Township Comprehensive plan include recreational. Although the future land use map does not specifically identify new recreational land uses, the proposed project is consistent with the comprehensive plan because it involves reclamation of an existing

[6] https://limetownshipmn.gov/ordinances-and-regulations/lime-township-zoning-ordinance/

[7] Lime Township Comprehensive Plan, https://limetownshipmn.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Lime-Township-Comprehensive-Plan.pdf

mining site, which is identified as an interim land use that must be restored for future development. The plan states that mineral extraction areas should be reclaimed in a manner that supports future use of the property and protects surrounding land uses. Converting the quarry into a managed RV park aligns with this guidance because it restores the mined area, supports an established pattern of recreational use within the township, and does not conflict with agricultural preservation or other long-term land use goals. Based on the plan language, no amendment to the comprehensive plan appears necessary for a reclamation project that transitions a mining area to a low intensity recreational use.

One of the guiding principles of the comprehensive plan is to "Allow for the extraction of mineral deposits in a manner that is sensitive to surrounding land uses, natural resources, and environmentally sensitive areas. Mitigation of impacts of mineral extraction on surrounding uses and reclamation of the property used for mineral extraction to a condition that can be utilized for future development should be considered in the review of permitting for mining interim use permits." This project would follow the condition set that land used for mineral extraction is being used for future development.

c) *Identify measures incorporated into the proposed project to mitigate any potential incompatibility as discussed in Item 10b above and any risk potential.*

Cross sections of the site are attached in **Appendix G**. The depressed elevation of the site compared to surrounding land uses will limit potential visual impacts.

Lime Township's new Recreation and Campground Ordinance imposes strict noise and lighting controls on recreational developments in addition to county and state rules. All such projects require an Interim Use/Conditional Use Permit with conditions to ensure compliance.

Recreational developments in Lime Township must adhere to state noise limits and local performance standards: loud activities are usually curtailed at night and kept within decibel limits, and lighting installations must be designed to confine light and glare on-site. These requirements are enforced through the township's permit process in cooperation with Blue Earth County, ensuring that new parks or campgrounds do not disturb neighbors or wildlife with excessive noise or unshielded lights. Compliance with Minnesota's environmental regulations (e.g., MPCA Noise Pollution Control rules) and any relevant county ordinances is explicitly required, making noise monitoring and light mitigation an integral part of project approval and ongoing operation.

11. Geology, soils and topography/land forms

a) *Geology - Describe the geology underlying the project area and identify and map any susceptible geologic features such as sinkholes, shallow limestone formations, unconfined/shallow aquifers, or karst conditions. Discuss any limitations of these features for the project and any effects the project could have on these features. Identify any project designs or mitigation measures to address effects to geologic features.*

Per the Lime Township comprehensive plan, the bedrock underlying the Township is generally sedimentary rock consisting primarily of sandstone, shale and carbonates. Shallow bedrock, specifically Jordan Sandstone, is found in substantial quantities in the western side of the Township near the Minnesota River valley. The type and quality of stone found in this unique geologic feature is desirable for building material and industrial uses.

The underlying geology of the project area is described in the C-26 Geologic Atlas of Blue Earth

County, Minnesota Part A[8]. The site contains exposed Cretaceous and Paleozoic bedrock at the surface, including saprolith that may have been reworked in a Cretaceous seaway. The surrounding area also includes surficial deposits of well sorted sand and gravelly sand with silt and clay that form broad, nearly level terraces shaped by the glacial River Warren during major discharge events from glacial Lake Agassiz. Bedrock and older indurated glacial sediments occur at or within roughly 10 feet of the ground surface in several locations. These conditions match the geology observed throughout the quarry area. Current mining operations involve removal of exposed limestone and associated rock materials through blasting, mechanical excavation, on site processing, and stockpiling within the quarry pit, consistent with ongoing extractive use of the site. It is anticipated that corporations will continue to be interested in mining those mineral resources in adjacent areas that are cost effective to mine.

The DNR and University of Minnesota maintain a database of karst features in southeastern Minnesota. As of the latest update (2025), the mapped sinkholes and springs cluster mainly in counties just east of Blue Earth. However, the DNR atlas also identifies karst conditions in Blue Earth, Nicollet, Le Sueur, Steele, and Rice Counties, as well as most of the southeastern corner of the state. The Natural Resources Atlas online mapping confirms a sparse occurrence of karst points in the Lime Township vicinity – likely only a few springs or small features are noted. This doesn't mean the area isn't karstic; rather, it means few features breach the surface dramatically enough to be catalogued. The final stormwater management design will evaluate potential risks related to subsurface materials and implement best management practices suitable for the area's soil and geologic conditions.

b) Soils and topography - Describe the soils on the site, giving NRCS (SCS) classifications and descriptions, including limitations of soils. Describe topography, any special site conditions relating to erosion potential, soil stability or other soils limitations, such as steep slopes, highly permeable soils. Provide estimated volume and acreage of soil excavation and/or grading. Discuss impacts from project activities (distinguish between construction and operational activities) related to soils and topography. Identify measures during and after project construction to address soil limitations including stabilization, soil corrections or other measures. Erosion/sedimentation control related to stormwater runoff should be addressed in response to Item 12.b.ii.

- *NOTE: For silica sand projects, the EAW must include a hydrogeologic investigation assessing the potential groundwater and surface water effects and geologic conditions that could create an increased risk of potentially significant effects on groundwater and surface water. Descriptions of water resources and potential effects from the project in EAW Item 12 must be consistent with thegeology, soils and topography/land forms and potential effects described in EAW Item 11.*

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well-drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission. The majority of the soil in the project is in this group.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well-drained or well-drained soils that have a moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

[8] University of Minnesota, C-26 Geologic Atlas of Blue Earth County, Minnesota [Part A], accessed February 2026, https://conservancy.umn.edu/items/6a3b8562-eb23-440a-bfbe-bc028f93797f

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high-water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

A wind erodibility group (WEG) consists of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.

The project area is surrounded by steep slopes. According to the MnDNR MnTOPO Map[9], the elevation in the project area ranges from approximately 790 ft to 840 ft mean sea level (msl), with higher elevations surrounding the excavated areas of the mining site.

According to the Web Soil Survey[10], there is one major soil map unit (greater than 60 percent) within the project area: Lasa loamy fine sand, rock substratum, 1 to 6 percent slopes. This soil map unit constitutes approximately 78 acres (61.2 percent) of the project area. This soil is in hydrological group A, which has a low runoff potential. This soil group has a wind erodibility group (WEG) rating of 2, meaning that it is susceptible to wind erosion.

Other soils in the project area have WEG ratings of 1 (0.8 acres), 4L (1.6 acres), and 5 (45.3 acres).

Per the Lime Township comprehensive plan, the topsoil found throughout the Township consists of glacial till, a result of receding glacial ice and flowing water, characterized by a matrix of sand, silt, clay with scattered pebbles, cobbles, and some boulders. The topsoil ranges in thickness from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) feet, except in areas near the Minnesota River, where the topsoil has been eroded away, exposing the underlying bedrock. Because construction and site reclamation activities will disturb more than one acre of land, the project will require coverage under the Minnesota NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit, along with preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. These requirements will guide erosion prevention, sediment control, and management of disturbed soils throughout construction of the RV park and reclamation of the former quarry site.

Table 8 Soils

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Hydrologic Group	Wind Erodibility Group (WEG)	Acres within Project Area	% of Project Area
100	Copaston loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	D	5	12.2	9.5%
160	Fieldon loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	B/D	4L	1.5	1.2%
222B	Lasa fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes	A	1	0.8	0.6%
317	Oshawa silt loam	C/D	4L	0.1	0.1%

[9] http://arcgis.MNDNR.state.mn.us/maps/mntopo/

[10] https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Table 8 Soils					
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Hydrologic Group**	**Wind Erodibility Group (WEG)**	**Acres within Project Area**	**% of Project Area**
360B	Lasa loamy fine sand, rock substratum, 1 to 6 percent slopes	A	2	78.6	61.2%
440	Copaston loam, very shallow, 1 to 4 percent slopes	D	5	0.7	0.6%
923	Copaston-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	D	5	32.4	25.2%
992	Rock outcrop-Copaston complex, very steep	-	-	2.2	1.7%

Grading for the proposed project is expected to occur across roughly 65-70 acres, with ultimate grading areas identified during final design. Much of this area would be reshaped to establish develop campsite pads and building foundations, improve drainage, prepare future lawn or restored landscape areas, and initiate trail corridors. Although the total disturbed area spans across the majority of the upland areas, only about 20 acres would ultimately transition to impervious surfaces, with the remainder stabilized as vegetated open space. Additionally, due to the site's quarry operations, the majority of the project area has been previously disturbed by grading and mining activities.

Construction-phase grading would temporarily expose soils to erosion, particularly on steeper slopes or in areas with highly permeable or easily compacted soils. Once grading is complete, these areas would be seeded, mulched, or planted to restore vegetation and reduce long-term erosion potential. Final site contours are expected to remain stable because restored lawn and landscape areas will provide continuous ground cover, and stormwater features will be designed to manage runoff from new impervious surfaces.

Operational impacts on soils and topography are anticipated to be minimal after stabilization, as the majority of disturbed acreage will return to vegetated conditions that protect soil structure and reduce sediment movement.

12. Water resources

a) Describe surface water and groundwater features on or near the site in a.i. and a.ii. below.

i. *Surface water - lakes, streams, wetlands, intermittent channels, and county/judicial ditches.Include any special designations such as public waters, shoreland classification and floodway/floodplain, trout stream/lake, wildlife lakes, migratory waterfowl feeding/resting lake, and outstanding resource value water. Include the presence of aquatic invasive speciesand the water quality impairments or special designations listed on the current MPCA 303d Impaired Waters List that are within 1 mile of the project. Include MNDNR Public Waters Inventory number(s), if any.*

A small portion of the southern project boundary intersects the FEMA mapped floodplain, including limited areas classified as Zone AE (flood zone) and Zone X (0.2% annual chance flood hazard) shown on the surface water resources figure as well as the FEMA figure. These areas occur along the outer edge of the property and within an easement and are not part of the construction limits for the RV park. All proposed development is located outside of the mapped floodplain and sits several feet above the identified base flood elevation shown on the figures in Appendix B. No

structures will be built in this area as it is not in the project footprint.

Public Waters Inventory features were reviewed for the project area and surrounding one mile radius. No PWI basins or watercourses occur within the project area. The southern project border is approximately 0.05 miles north of an unnamed stream. The western border of the project is located approximately 0.70 miles east of the Minnesota River. The nearest PWI features are located outside the study area and include PWI IDs 07040a, 52001ad, and 07043a, along with a mapped feature listed under kittle number M-055-072-002 that does not have a PWI ID. These features do not intersect the project boundary, and no work will occur within any designated Public Water.

The Minnesota River is located within one mile of the project area and is listed on the MPCA 303d Impaired Waters List. According to the MPCA, the Minnesota River includes impairments related to aquatic consumption, aquatic life, and aquatic recreation, which are common impairment categories for major river reaches that do not meet state water quality standards. Construction stormwater controls will follow the requirements for sites located near impaired waters.

An aquatic resource delineation was conducted on June 10, 2025, to assess the presence of wetlands within a 123-acre area, the wetland delineation study area. The Blue Earth County Technical Evaluation Panel met on June 30, 2025, to review the submitted report. The Notice of Decision (NOD) was issued on August 19, 2025 (LGU project # PL2025066), which approves the boundaries identified through the submitted report. One wetland was identified as a historic wetland, and four wetlands were designated as incidental. Per MN Rules 8420, incidental wetlands are those that were created in non-wetland areas and are not regulated under the MN Wetland Conservation Act (WCA).

Wetland 1 is a depression that holds water for portions of the year and is designated as a fresh (wet) meadow system. In total, 0.15 acres of wetlands regulated under the WCA and 14.68 acres of incidental wetlands were identified within the area of review. Site hydrology has a natural connection to an off-site historic wetland that is part of a larger fen complex. According to the Sunde Engineering groundwater assessment included in Appendix B, this connection is stable and does not cause noticeable or immediate changes in water levels on the site..

Table 9 Incidental Wetlands

Wetland ID	Area (AC)	Type
Incidental Wetland 1	10.09	Open Water
Incidental Wetland 2	2.91	Open Water
Incidental Wetland 3	0.68	Open Water
Incidental Wetland 4	0.93	Open Water

ii. *Groundwater – aquifers, springs, seeps. Include: 1) depth to groundwater; 2) if project is within a MDH wellhead protection area; 3) identification of any onsite and/or nearby wells,including unique numbers and well logs if available. If there are no wells known on site or nearby, explain the methodology used to determine this.*

According to the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, depth to groundwater ranges from 10 cm to over 200 cm. In addition to the general soil information from the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, regional hydrogeologic data were reviewed to provide a more accurate description of groundwater depth. According to the Minnesota Natural Resources Research Institute's Minnesota Natural Resource Atlas, the depth to the water table in the project area typically ranges from 0 to 20 feet, with

portions exceeding 40 feet along the southern part of the project area[11]. This regional information better reflects groundwater conditions in and around the former quarry, where shallow groundwater is expected due to exposed bedrock and past excavation. The project is not located within an MDH wellhead protection area. According to the Minnesota Department of Health Well Index, there are 43 wells in proximity to the site, and 22 within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Many of these wells are monitoring wells drilled as part of the previous quarry operations. A full list of wells and well logs are provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 10 Project Site Wells		
Well ID	**Well Owner**	**Well Depth (ft)**
620926	Dennis Horneman	100
112914	Ray Loeffler	127
439310	Ray Loeffler	127
652892	Coughlan Company	110
154677	Midwest Realty	277
802409	MW-11-JS	132
686895	MW	68
686896	MW	66
802410	MW-12-JS	81
802411	MW-13-JS	131
686897	MW	69
802408	MW-9-JS	66
716574*	Mankato Kasota Stone	230
802412	MW-14-JS	57
802413	MW-15-JS	112
686898	MW	89
761445	MW-8JS	30
802414	MW-16-JS	85
761444	MW-7JS	31
614146	Vernon Winkler	335
209383	Lundin	172
810975	Westman Investments, LLP	238

*Primary site water supply well

A review of the Minnesota Spring Inventory indicates that no mapped springs or seeps occur within the project area or the surrounding area.

b) Describe effects from project activities on water resources and measures to minimize or mitigate the effects in Item b.i. through Item b.iv. below.

i. *Wastewater - For each of the following, describe the sources, quantities and composition of all sanitary, municipal/domestic and industrial wastewater produced or treated at the site.*

1) *If the wastewater discharge is to a publicly owned treatment facility, identify any pretreatment measures and the ability of the facility to handle the added water andwaste loadings, including any effects on, or required expansion of, municipal wastewater infrastructure.*

The project is evaluating two wastewater management options: installing sanitary holding tanks

[11] Minnesota Natural Resources Atlas, https://mnatlas.org/gis-tool/?id=k_0279.

with wastewater hauled to the City of Mankato's wastewater treatment facility, or connecting to a sanitary force main if municipal sewer is extended to the area in the future. At this time, the project is expected to proceed with the holding-tank and hauling option, which can fully support wastewater needs for the 300 to 350 campsites. If a municipal force main becomes available, a connection could be made within existing road rights-of-way as part of a broader sewer extension intended to serve multiple properties in the surrounding area.

A preliminary concept plan showing the proposed holding tanks and project area infrastructure is available in **Appendix A**.

Both wastewater options are based on an estimated flow of approximately 19,820 gallons per day of typical RV and camper wastewater, which does not require on-site pretreatment. Coordination with the City of Mankato has occurred regarding acceptance of hauled wastewater and the possibility of a future sewer connection, although no agreement has been finalized.

The City's existing wastewater treatment facility has adequate capacity to accept the projected flows, and no expansion of municipal infrastructure is anticipated as a result of this project. Final wastewater system design will occur during detailed design and will comply with all applicable permitting requirements.

2) *If the wastewater discharge is to a subsurface sewage treatment systems (SSTS), describe the system used, the design flow, and suitability of site conditions for sucha system. If septic systems are part of the project, describe the availability of septage disposal options within the region to handle the ongoing amounts generated as a result of the project. Consider the effects of current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated changes in rainfall frequency, intensity and amount with this discussion.*

Not Applicable. The project as proposed does not include discharge of wastewater to an SSTS.

3) *If the wastewater discharge is to surface water, identify the wastewater treatment methods and identify discharge points and proposed effluent limitations to mitigateimpacts. Discuss any effects to surface or groundwater from wastewater discharges,taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects.*

Not Applicable. The project as proposed does not include discharge of wastewater to a surface water.

ii. *Stormwater - Describe changes in surface hydrology resulting from change of land cover. Describe the routes and receiving water bodies for runoff from the project site (major downstream water bodies as well as the immediate receiving waters). Discuss environmental effects from stormwater discharges on receiving waters post construction including how the project will affect runoff volume, discharge rate and change in pollutants.Consider the effects of current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated changes in rainfall frequency, intensity and amount with this discussion. For projects requiring NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater permit coverage, state the total number of acres that will be disturbed by the project and describe the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), including specific best management practices to address soil erosion and sedimentation during and after project construction. Discuss permanent stormwater management plans, including methods of achieving volume reduction to restore or maintain the natural hydrology of the site using green infrastructure practices or other stormwater*

management practices. Identify any receiving waters that have construction-related water impairments orare classified as special as defined in the Construction Stormwater permit. Describe additional requirements for special and/or impaired waters.

The project is expected to have a neutral impact on groundwater resources as mining will no longer be taking place, and the site will be reclaimed as a campground. Dewatering operations ceased on July 1, 2023, and ponds have since filled with precipitation, runoff, and groundwater. Potable water is planned to be pumped using an existing well and treated on-site. Final design for treatment facilities will be reviewed as part of the MDH Plan Review process.

Dust and sediment control will be used during construction to minimize and avoid permanent impacts on surrounding vegetation and waterbodies. A construction stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) will be developed during project design and implemented during construction to protect water resources during construction. The project will require coverage under the NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit, and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared during final design to identify and implement the required best management practices. The plan will include permit-required erosion and sediment controls such as perimeter berms, silt fence, inlet protection, stabilized construction entrances, and rapid stabilization of disturbed soils. Final stormwater BMP selection, as outlined in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual, including potential infiltration basins, swales, or filtration practices, will be based on site soil conditions, groundwater depth, and any constraints identified during detailed design. The stormwater management approach will also include measures designed to reduce peak runoff rates to prevent downstream impacts and maintain stable flow conditions.

The project will likely continue to use the existing quarry pit as the primary stormwater management feature, which provides significant storage capacity and reduces the need for large, constructed basins. Although **Table 4** shows a moderate acreage of impervious surface (approximately 20 acres), much of this area will consist of campsite pads, buildings, roads and parking areas, and trails that currently drain internally to the pit, with the Minnesota River serving as the ultimate receiving body. The infiltration basin in **Table 3** remains marked as “0” with an asterisk because its feasibility will be determined during final design.

These commitments will be incorporated into the stormwater design to ensure the project meets all state construction stormwater requirements.

The Minnesota River is located within one mile of the project area and is listed on the MPCA 303d Impaired Waters List for aquatic consumption, aquatic life, and aquatic recreation. Construction near an impaired receiving water requires enhanced erosion and sediment controls under the Construction Stormwater Permit. The project will implement these enhanced measures, including strengthened perimeter controls, rapid stabilization of disturbed areas, and additional best management practices to prevent sediment from leaving the site. These requirements will be incorporated into the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and followed throughout construction.

The final stormwater management system will be designed to meet or exceed the requirements of the Minnesota Construction Stormwater Permit for stormwater runoff volume reduction.

The stormwater system for the project will be designed to meet all requirements of the Minnesota Construction Stormwater Permit, which includes accounting for current climate trends and increased rainfall intensity. The final design will size stormwater best management practices to safely manage higher peak flows and larger storm events consistent with state guidance for future precipitation conditions. These considerations will be incorporated during detailed design to

ensure the system can manage more intense rainfall associated with changing climate patterns.

The final location and design of all stormwater BMPs and drainage infrastructure will be detailed in the comprehensive site plan submitted for review during the permitting process.

iii. *Water appropriation - Describe if the project proposes to appropriate surface or groundwater (including dewatering). Describe the source, quantity, duration, use and purpose of the water use and if a MNDNR water appropriation permit is required. Describe anywell abandonment. If connecting to an existing municipal water supply, identify the wells tobe used as a water source and any effects on, or required expansion of, municipal water infrastructure. Discuss environmental effects from water appropriation, including an assessment of the water resources available for appropriation. Discuss how the proposed water use is resilient in the event of changes in total precipitation, large precipitation events, drought, increased temperatures, variable surface water flows and elevations, and longer growing seasons. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects from the water appropriation. Describe contingency plans should theappropriation volume increase beyond infrastructure capacity or water supply for the project diminish in quantity or quality, such as reuse of water, connections with another water source, or emergency connections.*

The project will continue to use Well 716574, which draws from the St. Lawrence Aquifer, to meet its operational water needs. No surface-water withdrawals or construction dewatering are proposed. The existing well is expected to provide adequate supply, though additional wells may be needed in the future if demand increases and connectivity to municipal water supply is not yet available. If any new wells are proposed in the future, they will require both MDH well construction permits and MNDNR water appropriation permits. No well abandonment is planned at this time.

Use of groundwater from the St. Lawrence Aquifer is not expected to affect nearby wetlands or the Lime 30 calcareous fen, as the project does not alter groundwater flow patterns or introduce new pumping demands beyond existing conditions. Because the aquifer is a deep, confined system, it is less sensitive to short-term climate variability such as heavy rainfall, drought, or reduced frozen-ground periods. The project's water needs are relatively stable and are not expected to increase significantly under projected climate trends.

To ensure long-term sustainability, the proposer will monitor water use, maintain efficient practices, and adjust operations if needed. If future conditions require additional supply or if water availability changes, contingency options include developing a secondary well, reusing non-potable water for limited site needs, or evaluating potential connections to an alternative water source.

iv. Surface Waters

a) *Wetlands - Describe any anticipated physical effects or alterations to wetland features such as draining, filling, permanent inundation, dredging and vegetative removal. Discuss direct and indirect environmental effects from physical modification of wetlands, including the anticipated effects that any proposed wetland alterations may have to the host watershed, taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Identify measures to avoid (e.g., available alternatives that were considered), minimize, or mitigate environmental effects to*

wetlands. Discuss whether any required compensatory wetland mitigation for unavoidable wetland impacts will occur in the same minor or major watershed and identify those probable locations.

No dewatering is proposed with this project. The MNDNR, via verbal communication, has stated concerns that using aeration or chemicals in area surface waters will impact the fen. The proposed project does not include the installation of fountains or other features that would aerate surface waters. To ensure the safety and quality of water in designated swimming and cable park areas, regular water quality testing will be conducted. No chemical disinfectants or additives are planned for use during either the construction or operational phases of the project.

No wetland mitigation would be required for incidental wetlands that were identified. See **Appendix B** for the wetland delineation report.

Minnesota is experiencing warmer winters, more intense rainfall events, and greater precipitation variability, trends documented by the Minnesota State Climatology Office and the University of Minnesota Climate Adaptation Partnership. These changes are expected to continue, with climate models projecting increased heavy-rainfall frequency and reduced frozen-ground duration across the state[12].

While changing climate conditions may influence seasonal water levels in onsite and adjacent wetlands, available information indicates that these shifts are not expected to cause measurable or significant effects on the Lime 30 fen or other wetland areas. Most wetlands on the site have sufficient vegetative buffers and hydrologic separation to absorb short-term fluctuations, and the fen's groundwater-driven system provides additional stability against climate-related variability.

The project proposer has indicated that bike trails will be field-fit to avoid wetlands, or boardwalks or bridges would be used to avoid impacts to Wetland 1. If impacts to Wetland 1 are unavoidable, wetland impact permitting will be required. If impacts to Wetland 1 cannot be entirely avoided during final trail design, the project may qualify for de minimis wetland impacts under the Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act if the disturbance remains below applicable thresholds. If impacts exceed de minimis levels, the project will require wetland permitting and mitigation consistent with state and federal requirements, including potential review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

b) *Other surface waters- Describe any anticipated physical effects or alterations to surface water features (lakes, streams, ponds, intermittent channels, county/judicialditches) such as draining, filling, permanent inundation, dredging, diking, stream diversion, impoundment, aquatic plant removal and riparian alteration. Discuss direct and indirect environmental effects from physical modification of water features, taking into consideration how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Identify measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental effects to surface water features, including in-water Best Management Practices that are proposed to avoid or minimize turbidity/sedimentation while physically altering thewater features. Discuss how the project will change the number or type of watercraft on any water body, including current and projected watercraft usage.*

The closest waterbody is the Minnesota River, located approximately 0.70 miles west of the

[12] Minnesota Climate Mapping and Analysis Tool (CliMAT), https://climate.umn.edu/MN-CliMAT.

project area. The Minnesota River is listed as impaired by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). No work is proposed in the river itself or its banks. The ponds on the project site were created by past quarrying activities and have formed as groundwater, precipitation, and runoff filled the excavated areas after dewatering ended in 2023. These features meet the definition of incidental wetlands because they developed unintentionally as a result of mining and are not natural waterbodies. Although they appear as ponds, they are considered incidental wetlands for regulatory purposes . Dewatering operations ceased in July 2023, and ponds have since filled with precipitation, runoff, and groundwater. Dewatering is not likely, but if dewatering becomes necessary, a dewatering plan will be developed, and proper permits will be obtained before any pumping takes place.

Site hydrology has a natural connection to an off-site historic wetland that is part of a larger calcareous fen complex (Lime 30). According to a groundwater assessment (**Appendix B**), this connection is stable and does not cause noticeable or immediate changes in water levels on the Lime 30 calcareous fen.

Previous dewatering of the Stoffel Quarry Lake, conducted under state water appropriation permits to complete final reclamation grading, has been closely monitored through a network of groundwater wells. The quarry lake was lowered by approximately 14.5 feet during this dewatering process. Monitoring wells closest to the quarry showed the expected short-term lowering of groundwater levels during pumping, followed by recovery once pumping paused.

In contrast, monitoring wells located farther from the quarry and closest to the Lime 30 calcareous fen showed a small, steady decline in groundwater levels. This pattern matches typical winter conditions when frozen ground limits infiltration and groundwater levels naturally drop. Historical winter data from previous years show similar seasonal declines, indicating that the changes observed this year are consistent with normal seasonal patterns rather than the result of quarry dewatering.

Taken together, the monitoring data indicate that while the site is hydrologically connected to the larger fen system, this connection does not produce immediate or significant fluctuations in water levels. Temporary dewatering has caused localized drawdown near the quarry but has not measurably affected groundwater elevations near the calcareous fen or altered the stability of the hydrologic connection.

13. Contamination/Hazardous Materials/Wastes:

a) Pre-project site conditions - Describe existing contamination or potential environmental hazards on or in close proximity to the project site such as soil or ground water contamination, abandoned dumps, closed landfills, existing or abandoned storage tanks, and hazardous liquid or gas pipelines. Discuss any potential environmental effects from pre-project site conditions that would be caused or exacerbated by project construction and operation. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from existing contamination or potential environmental hazards. Include development of a Contingency Plan or Response Action Plan.

According to MPCA's What's In My Neighborhood database, there are 28 sites in proximity to the project location. Two of these sites are in the project area – Pilgrim's Demolition Landfill (aboveground tank and stormwater active) and Hubbard Milling Co Research Farm (not active). Hendley's Inc, Brielmaier Aggregates Inc, and an Unnamed Dump are close to but not in the project area. Documentation is attached in **Appendix D**.

In addition to the sites identified in the MPCA database, the project area includes an active

demolition landfill and active mining areas that may contain residual materials from past quarry operations. Construction activities will be planned to account for potential hazards such as old fuel tank remnants, blasting residue, and buried landfill contents. If suspect materials are encountered, including petroleum-stained soils, unexploded blasting residue, or demolition debris, they will be segregated, tested, and managed in accordance with MPCA solid waste and contaminated media requirements. A site-specific Contingency Plan will guide identification of unexpected materials, stop work procedures, and agency notifications. Coordination with the mining operator will ensure safe transition from active extraction to reclamation so that materials exposed during construction are managed properly and do not pose risks to workers or the environment.

b) *Project related generation/storage of solid wastes - Describe solid wastes generated/stored during construction and/or operation of the project. Indicate method of disposal. Discuss potential environmental effects from solid waste handling, storage and disposal. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the generation/storage of solid waste including source reduction and recycling.*

Construction activities will produce typical solid wastes such as packaging materials, scrap building supplies, and general debris. These materials will be collected on-site in designated containers and regularly removed by a licensed waste hauler for disposal at a permitted landfill or recycling facility. Efforts will be made to separate recyclable materials, such as metals, cardboard, and plastics, to maximize diversion from landfill and support source reduction.

During project operation, the primary solid waste stream will consist of typical refuse generated by campers and park users, including food packaging, paper products, and other household waste. Solid waste will be stored in secure, animal-resistant containers located throughout the site and collected regularly by a licensed waste management provider for disposal or recycling. Recycling will be supported through the provision of dedicated bins and partnerships with local recycling providers.

Potential environmental effects from solid waste handling, storage, and disposal include risks of litter, odor, attraction of wildlife, and contamination of soil or water resources if not properly managed. To avoid, minimize, or mitigate these adverse effects, the project will implement several measures: (1) provision of clearly marked, animal-resistant waste and recycling containers throughout the site; (2) regular waste collection and site housekeeping to prevent accumulation; and (3) educational signage and outreach to encourage campers to minimize waste generation and participate in recycling programs. Source reduction will be promoted by encouraging the use of reusable items and minimizing single-use products where feasible.

c) *Project-related use/storage of hazardous materials - Describe chemicals/hazardous materials used/stored during construction and/or operation of the project including method of storage. Indicate the number, location and size of any new above or below ground tanks to store petroleum or other materials. Indicate the number, location, size and age of existing tanks on the property that the project will use. Discuss potential environmental effects from accidental spill or release of hazardous materials. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the use/storage of chemicals/hazardous materials including source reduction and recycling. Include development of a spill prevention plan.*

During the construction and operation of the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, the use and storage of hazardous materials will be limited and managed in accordance with applicable regulations and best practices. Typical chemicals and hazardous materials anticipated during construction include fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, and solvents associated with construction equipment and site maintenance. These materials will be stored in approved containers and, if necessary, in temporary above-ground tanks located in designated, secure areas away from sensitive

environmental receptors. No new above-ground or below-ground petroleum storage tanks are proposed as part of the project, and there are no existing tanks on the property that will be used for project purposes.

A review of the MPCA tank and leak site search identified 71 tanks within one mile of the project site, with the closest tank located 0.1 miles away (**Appendix D**). There are no active leaks in the area. Underground petroleum storage tanks located more than 0.1 mile from the project limits were screened out as no-risk factors, consistent with attenuation science indicating that petroleum plumes in soil and groundwater rarely extend beyond a few hundred feet under typical conditions.[13] Under Minnesota Administrative Rule 4725.4450.1.B., petroleum tanks lacking protective safeguards must be at least 150 feet from drinking water wells, supporting the exclusion of more distant tanks from consideration.[14]

Although not anticipated, potential environmental effects from accidental spills or releases of hazardous materials include contamination of soil, groundwater, or surface water, as well as risks to human health and wildlife. To avoid, minimize, or mitigate these risks, the project will implement several measures: (1) hazardous materials will be stored in secure, labeled containers with secondary containment to prevent leaks or spills; (2) refueling and maintenance activities will be conducted in designated areas with spill response supplies readily available; (3) regular inspections and staff training will be conducted to ensure compliance with safety protocols; and (4) hazardous waste will be managed and disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations, with recycling and source reduction promoted wherever feasible.

If needed, a spill prevention and response plan will be developed prior to construction and maintained throughout project operation. This plan will outline procedures for safe handling and storage of hazardous materials, emergency response actions in the event of a spill, and reporting requirements. By implementing these measures, the project will minimize the potential for adverse environmental effects associated with hazardous materials and ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Sewage will be collected in a holding tank until it can be trucked to the City of Mankato to be disposed of at the wastewater treatment facility. This waste will be typical of campers/motor homes. Per MPCA requirements, the project will use a "registered tank" and complete required annual maintenance and reporting.

d) Project related generation/storage of hazardous wastes - Describe hazardous wastes generated/stored during construction and/or operation of the project. Indicate method of disposal. Discuss potential environmental effects from hazardous waste handling, storage, and disposal. Identify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects from the generation/storage of hazardous waste including source reduction and recycling

During construction and operation of the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, hazardous waste generation is expected to be minimal and will primarily be associated with routine maintenance and cleaning activities. Typical hazardous wastes during construction may include spent solvents, paint residues, adhesives, and small quantities of waste oils or lubricants from equipment servicing. These materials will be stored in clearly labeled, secure containers in designated areas and managed in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. All hazardous wastes will be collected by licensed hazardous waste haulers and transported to approved treatment, storage, or disposal facilities. Documentation of waste generation, storage, and disposal will be maintained to ensure regulatory compliance and facilitate proper tracking.

[13] https://puc.sd.gov/commission/dockets/HydrocarbonPipeline/2014/HP14-001/rebuttal/transcanada/exhibit7.pdf)
[14] https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/4725.4450/#rule.4725.4450.1.B)

During project operations, hazardous waste generation will be limited, with the primary waste stream consisting of small quantities of cleaning chemicals, maintenance fluids, and other materials associated with facility upkeep. No large-scale hazardous waste storage is anticipated. All hazardous materials will be stored in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and regulatory requirements, with secondary containment provided to prevent accidental releases.

Sanitary sewage generated on-site will be collected in a centralized registered holding tank equipped with a pump system and trucked to the City of Mankato for disposal at the municipal wastewater treatment facility. This waste stream is typical of campers and motor homes and does not constitute hazardous waste under regulatory definitions. Communication has occurred with the City of Mankato to confirm acceptance of the wastewater, and the holding tank will be maintained with annual maintenance reports as required by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

Potential environmental effects from hazardous waste handling, storage, and disposal include risks of soil, groundwater, or surface water contamination, as well as impacts to human health and wildlife if not properly managed. To avoid, minimize, or mitigate these risks, the project will implement several measures: (1) hazardous wastes will be stored in secure, labeled containers with secondary containment; (2) regular inspections and staff training will be conducted to ensure compliance with safety protocols; and (3) hazardous waste will be managed and disposed of by licensed contractors in accordance with all applicable regulations.

14. Fish, wildlife, plant communities, and sensitive ecological resources (rare features)

a) Describe fish and wildlife resources as well as habitats and vegetation on or in near the site.

The project site will be a non-operational limestone quarry owned by Camp Quarry LLC. The land has been significantly disturbed due to past mining activities, resulting in a landscape that includes vegetated areas, quarry water bodies, roadways, remnants of a formal farmstead, and remnants of a former private gun range. Due to the historic mining use of the site, natural habitats have been largely altered or removed.

Vegetation on the site is limited and primarily consists of regrowth in disturbed areas. These vegetated patches may support some generalist wildlife species adapted to disturbed or edge habitats, but the site does not currently support high-quality or sensitive ecological communities.

The water bodies on the site, created through mining activities, are not natural aquatic ecosystems and are unlikely to support diverse fish populations. The nearest natural waterbody is a small unnamed stream located 0.05 miles south, and the Minnesota River located approximately 0.70 miles west of the project area.

Surrounding land uses include a mix of industrial, agricultural, residential, and community facilities such as a daycare center and a cemetery. These surrounding uses further limit the presence of sensitive wildlife species or habitats in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

In addition to the surrounding industrial, agricultural, residential, and community uses, a large tract of woodland lies between the project area and the Minnesota River. This wooded corridor provides more structured habitat than the disturbed quarry site and supports typical upland forest wildlife. Although this habitat is located off-site, its presence enhances overall ecological diversity in the broader landscape. The quarry's disturbed condition and lack of continuous vegetation limit direct use of the project area by forest-dependent species, but the woodland should be acknowledged as an adjacent habitat feature within the local ecological context.

b) *Describe rare features such as state-listed (endangered, threatened or special concern) species, native plant communities, Minnesota Biological Survey Sites of Biodiversity Significance, and other sensitive ecological resources on or within close proximity to the site. Provide the license agreement number (LA-) and/or correspondence number (MCE) from which the data were obtained and attach the Natural Heritage Review letter from the MNDNR. Indicate if any additional habitat or species survey work has been conducted within the site and describe the results.*

According to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) Conservation Explorer, the Lime 30, Final Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) Site of Moderate significance is adjacent to the project area. Additionally, there is a MNDNR Native Plant Community, the Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie (Southern), within the search area. The MNDNR Conservation Explorer also identified two calcareous fens, the Kasota 7 and Lime 30, within the search area (5-mile radius as determined by MN DNR). There is an important bird area, the Upper Minnesota River Valley IBA, within the search area. A USFWS Regulatory Species, the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone, is located within the search area.

Automated reviews were completed on the MNDNR's Minnesota Conservation Explorer portal and the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Copies of the documents from those reviews are attached in **Appendix B**. The Conservation Explorer's MNDNR Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) letter was received (MCE # 2025-00465) on August 14, 2025.

<u>Sensitive Ecological Resources</u>

The letter stated that a calcareous fen (Lime 30, Fen ID# 38219) has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project area. Stream parsnip (*Berula erecta*), a state-listed threatened plant, has been documented within the fen. The WCA, authorized by Minnesota Statutes section 103G.223, states that calcareous fens may not be filled, drained, or otherwise degraded, wholly or partially, by any activity, except as provided for in a management plan approved by the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. Many of the unique characteristics of calcareous fens result from the upwelling of groundwater through calcareous substrates. Because of this dependence on groundwater hydrology, calcareous fens can be affected by nearby activities or even those several miles away. Calcareous fens may be impacted by activities within the fen, activities that affect surface water flows (e.g., stormwater flow, erosion), or activities that affect groundwater hydrology (e.g., groundwater pumping, contamination, discharge, or excavation). The MNDNR advises that if it is determined the project will impact the fen in any way, including indirect impacts through the alteration of hydrological conditions, a botanical survey is required. Final project design will avoid alterations of hydrological conditions.

To ensure compliance under WCA, coordination with the state's Calcareous Fen Coordinator, Keylor Andrews, occurred. Keylor informed the project team that the Lime 30 Fen is not expected to be impacted by the project, as long as all guidance steps are followed. Mr. Andrews indicated that there can be no use of fountains or any other mechanism that may add additional oxygen to the water. He also indicated that MNDNR does not want to see anything that would pull from the aquifer. Finally, the proposer cannot treat the water with any chemicals. Some RV parks with water features will treat the water to keep it clean, the proposer will not be allowed to do this. Coordination is found in **Appendix B**. If the proposer does not adhere to the MNDNR fen guidance, further consultation will be required.

The MNDNR also notes that the Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) in Lime 30 is a Site of Moderate Biodiversity Significance. The MBS overlaps the northwest corner of the proposed project. Sites of Biodiversity Significance have varying levels of native biodiversity and are ranked based on the relative significance of this biodiversity at a statewide level. Sites ranked as

Moderate contain occurrences of rare species and/or moderately disturbed native plant communities, and/or landscapes that have a strong potential for recovery. This MBS Site contains Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie (Southern) (UPs13c), a MNDNR Native Plant Community (NPC). This community is considered vulnerable to extirpation (S3) and rare in Minnesota.

The MNDNR recommends that the project be designed to avoid impacts to these ecologically significant areas. Actions to avoid or minimize disturbance include, but are not limited to, the following recommendations:

- As much as possible, operate within already-disturbed areas.
- Avoid the MBS Site and rare NPC.
- Retain a buffer between proposed activities and the MBS Site.
- Minimize vehicular disturbance in the MBS Site (allow only vehicles/equipment necessary for construction activities).
- Do not park equipment or stockpile supplies in the MBS Site.
- Do not place spoil in the MBS Site or other sensitive areas.
- If possible, conduct the work under frozen ground conditions.
- Use effective erosion prevention and sediment control measures.
- Inspect and clean equipment prior to operation and follow recommendations to prevent the spread of invasive species.
- Revegetate disturbed soil with native species suitable to the local habitat as soon after construction as possible.
- Use only weed-free mulches, topsoils, and seed mixes. Of particular concern are birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*), two invasive species that are sold commercially and are problematic in prairies and disturbed open areas.
- For trails:
    - Minimize width of trail.
    - Do not route trails through wet swales or depressions, or sensitive rock outcrop areas.
    - Bridge all stream and wetland crossings.
    - Trail maintenance plans should address erodible soils, especially in areas of steep topography.
    - Use signage to encourage visitors to stay on designated trails.

<u>State Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species</u>

MNDNR notes that Loggerhead shrikes (*Lanius ludovicianus*), a state-listed endangered bird, have been documented within the vicinity of the project site. Given the potential for this species to be found in the vicinity of the project, tree and shrub removal shall be avoided during the breeding season, April through July. If this mitigation measure cannot be followed, further coordination with the MNDNR is required.

MNDNR also notes that Stream parsnip (*Berula erecta*), a state-listed threatened plant, has been

documented within the nearby calcareous fen and suitable habitat may exist within the proposed project. Stream parsnip is found in calcareous and hydrologically active habitats at the margins of small spring-fed streams and pools and saturated sedge-derived peat; this includes rivulets in wet seepage meadows, calcareous fens, and spring-fed streams in forested ravines. Minnesota's Endangered Species Statute (Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0895) and associated Rules (Minnesota Rules, part 6212.1800 to 6212.2300 and 6134) prohibit the take of endangered or threatened plants or animals, including their parts or seeds, without a permit. If this mitigation measure cannot be followed, further coordination with the MNDNR is required.

Additionally, the Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*), a state-listed species of special concern, has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project. Kentucky coffee tree is found most often in mesic hardwood forests on terraces of the Minnesota River, well above the reach of normal flood events. The MNDNR recommends avoiding the removal of Kentucky coffee trees if they are found on the site.

The North American racer (*Coluber constrictor*), a state-listed species of special concern, has also been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project and may be encountered on site. These snakes occupy a variety of habitats in the deciduous forest region including forested hillsides, bluff prairies, grasslands, and open woods. Woodland margins and field edges are the preferred summer habitat. During winter months, North American racers hibernate in mammal burrows, caves, rock crevices, gravel banks, stone foundations, and old wells. North American racers have relatively large home ranges, making long-distance movements to and from their hibernacula each year. The North American racer emerges from hibernation in late April. Given the presence of these rare snakes, the MNDNR recommends that the use of wildlife-friendly erosion control mesh.

The Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), a state-listed bird species of special concern, has also been documented in the vicinity of the project. This bird species is found in open, dry grassland areas with scattered trees and shrubs. They build their nest on the ground, in a shrub or a small tree. If feasible, avoid initial disturbance to grassland areas and tree/shrub removal from May 15 through August 15 to avoid disturbance of nesting birds.

Federal Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The MNDNR also notes that during the active season (approximately April-November) bats roost underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Tree removal can negatively impact bats by destroying roosting habitat, especially during the pup-rearing season when females are forming maternity roosting colonies and the pups cannot yet fly. To minimize these impacts, the MNDNR recommends that tree removal be avoided from June 1 through August 15. If greater protection for bats is desired, avoid tree removal during the entire bat active season (April 1-November 15).

The MNDNR states that the area of interest overlaps with a USFWS Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone. The rusty patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*) is federally listed as endangered and is likely to be present in suitable habitat within High Potential Zones. From April through October, this species uses underground nests in upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest edges, and forages where nectar and pollen are available. From October through April, the species overwinters under tree litter in upland forests and woodlands. The rusty patched bumble bee may be impacted by a variety of land management activities, including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree-removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees. If applicable, the MNDNR recommends reseeding disturbed soils with native species of grasses and forbs using BWSR Seed Mixes or MnDOT Seed Mixes.

The USFWS Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Range Wide Determination Key was reviewed per guidance from the MNDNR. The key determined that the project may affect the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee (RPBB) and that further coordination with the USFWS is recommended. The project will proactively implement the MNDNR's recommendations to avoid activities most likely to impact the bee. Specifically, disturbed soils will be reseeded with native grasses and forbs using BWSR or MnDOT Seed Mixes, avoid land management activities including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree-removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees in the area identified as within High Potential Zones. By adopting these measures, the project aims to minimize potential impacts to the RPBB and support its conservation.

The project's location within a Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone and near habitat areas of other state-listed species necessitates careful planning to avoid adverse impacts both within the proposed project area and on adjacent properties. Measures such as:

- establishing and maintaining a buffer with the overlapping MBS site,
- avoiding tree removal during sensitive bat and bird breeding seasons,
- limiting soil disturbance near sensitive areas, and
- refraining from physical or chemical treatment of water features will be enforced to protect these species.

The USFWS online Minnesota-Wisconsin Endangered Species Determination Key was reviewed for this project. A finding of no effect on the Monarch Butterfly and Salamander Mussel was reached by the determination key. Although the Northern Long-eared Bat (NLEB) was not included in the determination keys, the MNDNR provided recommendations to avoid NLEB impacts.

The IPaC Species list identified that the Bald Eagle is likely to be found in the project region. The Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas does not show any confirmed nests in block T109R26c that overlap the project area. The potential for impact to a Bald Eagle is highly improbable as the project area does not have trees of the size and type preferred by Bald Eagles, and there are nearby roadways with traffic and human activity at the project site, both of which the Bald Eagle is known to avoid. Several migratory birds were identified, but none are likely to be impacted by the project as proposed for the same reasons the site is likely to be avoided by Bald Eagles.

c) Discuss how the identified fish, wildlife, plant communities, rare features and ecosystems may be affected by the project including how current Minnesota climate trends and anticipated climate change in the general location of the project may influence the effects. Include a discussion on introduction and spread of invasive species from the project construction and operation. Separately discuss effects to known threatened and endangered species.

The species and rare features identified through MNDNR and USFWS reviews were evaluated for potential impacts based on the disturbed condition of the quarry and the proximity of sensitive habitats. No direct impacts are expected to the Lime 30 calcareous fen because the project does not alter groundwater or surface water conditions. Potential impacts to the overlapping MBS Site and its Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie community could occur if construction enters undisturbed prairie or associated soils. State-listed wildlife and plant species documented in the broader vicinity, including loggerhead shrike, stream parsnip, Kentucky coffee tree, North American racer, lark sparrow, and bat species, may be affected if suitable habitat is disturbed or if vegetation removal coincides with sensitive breeding or roosting periods. The Rusty Patched Bumble Bee could be impacted if soil disturbance, vegetation clearing, or land-management practices reduce available

forage or nesting habitat. Because most habitat on the project site is highly disturbed from past mining, the risk of direct impacts is limited, but specific protective measures are required to ensure that sensitive species and rare communities are not affected.

The manufactured quarry water bodies on-site are unlikely to support substantial fish populations due to their artificial nature and limited ecological connectivity.

No direct work will occur in or near the Minnesota River or its banks, minimizing potential impacts. Wildlife currently using the site is likely limited to generalist species adapted to disturbed or edge habitats. Vegetation is primarily regrowth in disturbed areas, with limited ecological diversity. Restoration of the site into a campground may provide opportunities for habitat enhancement through native plantings and erosion control measures.

No known rare plant communities or sensitive ecosystems are present on the actual mining site due to its industrial history. Minnesota is experiencing warmer winters, increased precipitation, and more frequent extreme weather events. These trends may influence the success of vegetation restoration, increase the risk of erosion, and affect wildlife patterns.

The project will incorporate stormwater management and erosion control practices to mitigate these effects. Best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to minimize the risk of invasive species during construction.

Based on the current site conditions and lack of natural habitat, the likelihood of threatened or endangered species being present on-site is low. If any listed species are identified in the area, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed in coordination with regulatory agencies to avoid or minimize impacts.

d) Identify measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects to fish, wildlife, plant communities, ecosystems, and sensitive ecological resources.

To avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse effects to fish, wildlife, plant communities, ecosystems, and sensitive ecological resources, the project will implement a variety of best management practices and environmentally responsible strategies. These include implementing erosion and sediment control measures during construction and incorporating stormwater management features to protect water quality. Construction activities will be scheduled to avoid sensitive periods for local wildlife as identified by the MNDNR NHIS Letter, and any necessary wildlife protection measures will be coordinated with appropriate regulatory agencies. Additionally, the project will comply with all applicable environmental permits to ensure adherence to mitigation commitments and long-term ecological sustainability.

Mitigation measures required by MNDNR and USFWS guidance have been incorporated into the project design to avoid or minimize impacts to identified species and rare features. The project will maintain hydrologic conditions near the Lime 30 fen and follow all MNDNR fen protection restrictions, including prohibitions on aeration, chemical treatment of water, and groundwater withdrawal. A buffer will be maintained around the MBS Site, and no equipment access, stockpiling, or ground disturbance will occur within the Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie community. Seasonal clearing restrictions will be followed, including avoiding tree and shrub removal from April through July for loggerhead shrike and from June through August for bats, with a broader April through November window applied where feasible. Disturbance in grassland or shrub areas will be avoided from May 15 through August 15 to protect lark sparrow nesting, and wildlife-friendly erosion control mesh will be used to reduce risk to North American racer. Stream parsnip and Kentucky coffee tree will be avoided if encountered, and any unavoidable disturbance will follow state endangered species requirements. To protect the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee, the project will use native seed mixes, minimize soil disturbance, and avoid herbicide, pesticide,

haying, grazing, and other land-management activities identified in the USFWS D-Key as potential impacts. These measures ensure compliance with agency guidance and reduce the potential for adverse effects on rare features and listed species.

Table 11 Rare Features and Species		
Rare Feature or Species	**Potential Project Impact**	**Required Protective Measures and Mitigation**
Calcareous fen (Lime 30)	Indirect hydrologic impacts if groundwater or surface water conditions change.	Follow all MNDNR fen guidance, including no aeration of water, no chemical treatment, and no groundwater withdrawal. Avoid any activity that alters hydrology. Coordinate with MNDNR if changes are proposed.
Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie (MBS Site)	Disturbance to rare prairie vegetation and sensitive soils if construction expands into the MBS overlap.	Maintain required buffer. Avoid all construction activity, equipment access, spoil placement, and stockpiling in the MBS Site. Use erosion and sediment control, work in disturbed areas only, clean equipment to prevent invasive species spread, and revegetate with native species.
Loggerhead shrike (endangered)	Nest disturbance if shrubs or trees are removed during breeding season.	Avoid tree and shrub removal from April 1 through July 31 (per DNR recommendation). Coordinate with MNDNR if work must occur during this window.
Stream parsnip (threatened)	Disturbance to potential habitat in wet calcareous areas.	Avoid disturbance in hydrologically active wet areas. Comply with Minnesota endangered species statutes. Coordinate with MNDNR if disturbance cannot be avoided.
Kentucky coffee tree (special concern)	Removal of individual trees if present.	Identify and avoid removal of any Kentucky coffee trees.
North American racer (special concern)	Disturbance to movement corridors or hibernacula, especially in upland edges.	Use wildlife-friendly erosion control mesh. Minimize disturbance in suitable edge habitat. Avoid ground disturbance in potential hibernacula areas where feasible.
Lark sparrow (special concern)	Disturbance to ground nests in open grass or shrub habitat.	Avoid vegetation clearing in grassland or shrubby areas from May 15 through August 15.
Bats (multiple species)	Loss of roosting habitat if trees are removed during active season or maternity season.	Avoid tree removal from June 1 through August 15. For greater protection, avoid April 1 through November 15 if feasible (per MNDNR guidance).
Rusty Patched Bumble Bee (federally endangered)	Loss of forage or nesting habitat from soil disturbance, vegetation removal, or certain land management activities.	Follow USFWS D-Key recommendations. Minimize soil disturbance. Use only native seed mixes (BWSR or MnDOT). Avoid herbicide, pesticide, haying, grazing, soil compaction, or any ground-disturbing land management within High Potential Zone.
Bald Eagle	Low likelihood of impact due to lack of suitable nesting trees.	Maintain avoidance of large mature trees and comply with Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act if any nests are discovered.

15. Historic Properties

Describe any historic structures, archeological sites, and/or traditional cultural properties on or in close proximity to the site. Include: 1) historic designations, 2) known artifact areas, and 3) architectural features. Attach letter received from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Discuss any anticipated effects to historic properties during project construction and operation. Identify measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

The project area and its immediate vicinity contain several historic properties, one archaeological site, and one historic district with recognized or potential historic significance (**Table 11**). A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on July 22 – 25, 29 – 31, and August 5, 2025, which identified a multicomponent archaeological site (21BE0348) within the project area. This site was recommended as being potentially significant but requires Phase II archaeological survey to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In lieu of additional archaeological investigations, avoidance of the area was recommended.

A Phase I architecture-history reconnaissance survey and Phase II evaluation were conducted for the project on July 23 & 25, and August 5, 2025. Nine previously inventoried architecture-history properties and one historic district located within or immediately adjacent to the project area were revisited. Ultimately, six architecture-history properties were recommended as not individually eligible but contributing to the historic district, and two properties were recommended as individually eligible as well as contributing to the historic district. The historic district, as a whole, was also recommended as eligible, and its boundaries were defined to encompass all contributing elements.

Table 12 Archaeological & Architecture-History Resources Within/Proximate to Project Area

Inventory/Site No.	Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
21BE0348	Mankato Holstein Farm Barn Site	Phase II archaeological survey needed to determine eligibility
BE-LIM-00001	Widell & Co. Office Building	Individually eligible under Criteria A & C; contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00002	Schaefer-Widell House	Not individually eligible but contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00003	Klondike Quarry Farmstead	Not individually eligible under Criteria A, B, or C; additional archaeological investigation needed to determine eligibility under Criterion D; contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00005	Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns	Not individually eligible under Criteria A, B, or C; additional archaeological investigation needed to determine eligibility under Criterion D; contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00013	Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section	Not individually eligible and not contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00047	McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit	Individually eligible under Criterion A; additional archaeological investigation needed to determine eligibility under Criterion D; contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)

BE-LIM-00048	McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles	Not individually eligible under Criteria A, B, or C; additional archaeological investigation needed to determine eligibility under Criterion D; contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00049	Klondike Quarry Railroad Spur	Not individually eligible but contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00051	James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures	Not individually eligible under Criteria A, B, or C; additional archaeological investigation needed to determine eligibility under Criterion D; contributing to historic district (BE-LIM-00052)
BE-LIM-00052	Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District	Eligible under Criterion A; additional archaeological investigation needed to determine eligibility under Criterion D

Based on the most recent surveys and evaluations (**Appendix C**), the proposed project is not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects to historic properties, provided that ground-disturbing activities are avoided within the boundaries of the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn Site (21BE0348) and that contributing elements of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District are preserved.

Project activities in the southern portion of the site, where the historic district is located, are limited to RV camping spots and bike trails, which will be field fit to the existing landscape in order to reduce tree and brush removals and will avoid any existing stone structures or ruins. The installation of rail cars on the historic railroad spur as a feature of the bike trail is not expected to adversely affect the resource, provided no modifications are made to the spur itself, and may assist in interpreting the story of this historic property. The overall redevelopment from industrial mining to recreational use is consistent with the evolving character of the area and is not expected to diminish the integrity of the setting or feeling for the historic resources. Additionally, regular maintenance of the campground and outdoor facilities is anticipated to provide additional oversight for the historic district and its contributing elements that will discourage pilfering, graffiti, and other damage. In order to further discourage future adverse impacts, Bolton & Menk also recommend implementing additional measures to discourage future impacts by visitors. This could include, but not limited to, installing signage advising park users of the historical significance of these resources and promoting their continued preservation; stabilizing and preserving historic features within the park; promoting the history of the area and region within the park through events, activities, signage, displays, etc.

To avoid or minimize adverse effects, the following measures will be implemented during project construction:

- Avoidance: All ground-disturbing activities will be restricted to outside the boundaries of the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn Site (21BE0348) and the contributing elements of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District.
- Design Sensitivity: New construction and trails will be designed to fit the existing landscape and avoid direct impacts to historic features.
- Monitoring: If any previously unidentified archaeological materials are encountered during construction, work will cease in the area, and a qualified archaeologist will be consulted.

16. Visual

Describe any scenic views or vistas on or near the project site. Describe any project related visual effects such as vapor plumes or glare from intense lights. Discuss the potential visual effects from the project. Identify any measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate visual effects.

The project site, a former limestone quarry, is located in an area that includes a mix of industrial, agricultural, residential, and community land uses. Due to the site's previous use and surrounding development, there are no scenic views or natural vistas directly on the property. The broader region may offer views toward the Minnesota River valley, located approximately 0.70 miles west of the site. 3rd Avenue is part of the Minnesota River Valley National Scenic Byway.

The proposed redevelopment of the quarry into a campground is not expected to produce significant visual effects such as vapor plumes or intense glare. Lighting associated with the project will be typical of a campground. Landscaping and natural buffers will be incorporated where feasible to soften the visual impact of new structures and enhance the aesthetic quality of the site. Cross sections of the site are attached in **Appendix G**. The depressed elevation of the site compared to surrounding land uses will limit potential visual impacts. Overall, the project is expected to improve the visual character of the area by transforming a heavily disturbed industrial site into a more natural and recreational landscape.

17. Air

a) *Stationary source emissions - Describe the type, sources, quantities and compositions of any emissions from stationary sources such as boilers or exhaust stacks. Include any hazardous air pollutants, criteria pollutants. Discuss effects to air quality including any sensitive receptors, human health or applicable regulatory criteria. Include a discussion of any methods used assess the project's effect on air quality and the results of that assessment. Identify pollution control equipment and other measures that will be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects from stationary source emissions.*

There are no stationary sources of emissions associated with this project. The proposed redevelopment of the former quarry into a campground does not include any boilers, exhaust stacks, or other equipment that would emit hazardous air pollutants or criteria pollutants. As such, no adverse effects to air quality, human health, or sensitive receptors are anticipated, and no air quality assessment or pollution control equipment is required.

b) *Vehicle emissions - Describe the effect of the project's traffic generation on air emissions. Discuss the project's vehicle-related emissions effect on air quality. Identify measures (e.g., traffic operational improvements, diesel idling minimization plan) that will be taken to minimize or mitigate vehicle-related emissions.*

Vehicle emissions associated with the project will primarily result from campground-related traffic. Please refer to Section 18 for a detailed discussion of vehicle emissions. While overall vehicle-related emissions are expected to be minimal, best management practices will be implemented to further reduce potential impacts. These include minimizing vehicle idling during construction and operation, maintaining equipment in good working condition to reduce exhaust emissions, and encouraging carpooling for campground visitors when feasible. These measures will help minimize air quality impacts and support environmentally responsible site operations.

c) *Dust and odors - Describe sources, characteristics, duration, quantities, and intensity of dust and odors generated during project construction and operation. (Fugitive dust may be discussed under item 17a). Discuss the effect of dust and odors in the vicinity of the project*

including nearby sensitive receptors and quality of life. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigate the effects of dust and odors.

The project construction will generate odors from vehicle exhaust and dust during construction. These will be mitigated by requiring that construction vehicles be in good working order, limiting work hours, and use of dust control such as water. The construction-related odor and dust impacts are temporary and will cease once the construction is complete. After construction ceases the site odors and dust will return to the existing condition.

18. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions/Carbon Footprint

a) *GHG Quantification: For all proposed projects, provide quantification and discussion of project GHG emissions. Include additional rows in the tables as necessary to provide project-specific emission sources. Describe the methods used to quantify emissions. If calculation methods are not readily available to quantify GHG emissions for a source, describe the process used to come to that conclusion and any GHG emission sources not included in the total calculation.*

The GHG emissions for the Project are calculated using the Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator - Calculations and References information from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the EPA Simplified Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculator (SGEC) tool, and the EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) tool were also referenced. The methodologies for developing a carbon footprint are described in the Minnesota Environmental Quality Board's (EQB's) Revised EAW Guidance (June 2024). Table 9 shows the emission categories for project carbon footprint calculations, as provided in the EQB Guidance.

Global climate change results from the total accumulation of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere, as well as other human-caused and natural factors. The GHG composition in the Earth's atmosphere is changing and causing the planet's climate to change. The proposed project's incremental contribution to global GHGs cannot be translated into effects on climate change globally or regionally.

In general, regional impacts from climate change may include the following effects: increased mean annual air temperature (summer and winter warming); increased surface water temperatures; later onset of winter and earlier onset of spring; precipitation may fall in fewer, but more intense, storms; species adapted to cold climates may shift out of the Great Lakes basin into Canada; and aspen and birch forests may be replaced by hardwood forests of oak and hickory. Moderate climate change may increase agricultural yields and food production, with some regional and annual variability.

Construction Emissions

Construction activities for this project are anticipated to include the use of large construction vehicles. These types of vehicles primarily rely on diesel as a fuel source, which results in the emission of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) and, to a lesser extent, Methane (CH_4) and Nitrous Oxide (N_2O). Table 10 provides an estimate for the emissions generated by this equipment, assuming that activities will last for two construction seasons (approx. 240 working days) and utilize approximately 10 diesel-powered pieces of heavy equipment and 10 gasoline-powered passenger vehicles. The total emissions from these activities are considered one-time emissions; however, the industry standard for determining long-term impacts of construction-related GHG output is to annualize the total emissions over a project's lifetime, which is defined as a 30-year period.

GHG emissions from construction are associated with fuel combustion in mobile construction

equipment and on-road vehicles. The assumed construction schedule is two construction seasons (240 days). For on-road vehicles (commuting construction workers, dump trucks, and semi-trucks, emissions are calculated by estimating the number of vehicles, miles traveled, gallons of fuel used (using default mileage rates in the Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator from the FHWA[15], and emission factors from the U.S. EPA's Emission Factors Hub[16].

10 diesel vehicles are estimated to travel 60 miles per day at 7.4 miles per gallon (mpg) (SGEC, 2025). The average vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for single-unit 2-axle 6-tire or more combination trucks in 2022 was 23,183 miles per year, which equates to about 60 miles per day, additionally, these trucks run at 7.4 mpg (FHWA 2024). This equates to 19,459.5 gallons of diesel. According to the EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub, 10,180 grams of CO2/gallon of diesel = 10.180 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of diesel (EPA, 2025). This equates to 198.1 Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2e) from the diesel trucks.

10 Passenger vehicles are estimated to travel 30 miles per day at 24.8 mpg (SGEC, 2025). The average VMT by light-duty vehicles in 2022 was 10,917 miles per year, which equates to about 30 miles per day. Additionally, these vehicles run at 24.8 mpg (FHWA 2024). This equates to 2,903.23 gallons of gas. According to EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub, 8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline (EPA, 2025). This equates to 25.80 MTCO2e from the construction worker passenger vehicles.

The total construction vehicle emissions are 223.90 MTCO2e. Per EQB's Revised EAW Guidance, total construction emissions to construct the Project are divided by the lifetime of the project, estimated to be 30 years. Annualized over the project lifetime of 30 years, the total construction vehicle emissions are 7.46 MTCO2e annually.

Operational Emissions – Mobile Sources

130 Passenger vehicles are estimated to travel 30 miles per day at 24.8 mpg (SGEC, 2025). The average VMT by light-duty vehicles in 2022 was 10,952 miles per year, which equates to about 30 miles per day. Additionally, these vehicles run at 24.8 mpg (FHWA 2024). This equates to 33,653.23 gallons of gas. According to EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub, 8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline (EPA, 2025). This equates to 299.08 MTCO2e from the operational passenger vehicles.

318 motor homes/campers are estimated to travel 60 miles per day at 7.9 mpg (SGEC, 2025). The average VMT by single-unit 2-axle 6-tire or more trucks in 2022 was 23,183 miles per year, which equates to about 60 miles per day. Additionally, these vehicles run at 7.9 mpg (FHWA 2024). This equates to 516,850.63 gallons of gas. According to EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub, 8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline (EPA, 2025). This equates to 4,593.25 MTCO2e from the motor homes/campers.

Operational Emissions – Electricity, Camp Sites and Buildings, Cable Park

Approximately 298 camping sites will have an electricity hookup available. Sources including ShunAuto[17] and RV Talk[18] estimate that motor homes/campers use approximately 40 kWh per day when using air conditioning. The kWh totals were then inserted into the EPA SGEC tool to determine MTCO2e. With 298 campers and a 214-day operation season, this equates to 50958.90 MTCO2e per year from the motor home electricity.

[15] https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2022/pdf/vm1.pdf
[16] https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub, updated January 2025
[17] https://shunauto.com/article/how-much-electricity-does-a-camper-use-per-month
[18] https://www.rvtalk.net/rv-electricity-usage/

According to the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS)[19] , other lodging (used for shower houses), have a median of around 12.0 kWh/sq ft/year. With 5,760 square feet and a 214-day operation season, this equates to 17.3 MTCO2e per year. Recreation buildings (used for the rental/snack shack) have a median of around 13.1 kWh/sq ft/year. With 1,600 square feet and a 214-day operation season, this equates to 5.3 MTCO2e per year. Other office buildings (used for the main building) have a median of around 13.2 kWh/sq ft/year. With 4,000 square feet and a 214-day operation season, this equates to 13.2 MTCO2e per year. Vehicle storage or maintenance (used for the maintenance building) have a median of around 7.2 kWh/sq ft/year. With 1,800 square feet and a 214-day operation season, this equates to 3.30 MTCO2e per year. In total this equates to 39.1 MTCO2e per year from the building's electricity.

The cable park will use 375 kWh per day and will be operated 214 days. The EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator[20] was used to determine emissions per kWh. This equates to 31.62 MTCO2e per operational year from the cable park.

Operational Emissions – Waste, Camp Sites and Buildings

Waste management estimates were completed using estimated solid waste generation rates from CalRecycle[21], square footage of each source, and the US EPA WARM Model[22], Mixed Solid Waste (MSW) to get MTCO2e for each type. Residential homes are estimated to have 12.23 lbs. of waste per household per day. For this calculation, the large camp sites are estimated to have 2/3 the amount of waste as a household and the small sites are estimated to have 1/3 the amount of waste as a household. With 196 large sites and 122 small sites, this equates to 68.64 MTCO2e per year. The remaining buildings (other services in industry) were estimated to have 0.0312 lbs. of waste per square foot per day. With 13,160 square feet, this equates to 12.33 MTCO2e per operational year. In total, 80.97 MTCO2e per year from waste management.

Summary

A summary of GHG emissions is provided in Table 10. Emissions are presented in tons per year of carbon dioxide equivalent, which considers each GHG's global warming potential (GWP). Detailed emission calculations are provided in **Appendix E**.

The following tables are examples; other layouts are acceptable for providing GHG quantification results.

Table 13 GHG Type of Emissions

Category	Scope	Project Phase	Type of Emission
Direct Emissions	Scope 1 - Emissions	Operations	Combustion (Stationary, Area, Mobile Sources)
	Scope 1 - Emissions	Operations	Non-Combustion Process
	Scope 1 - Emissions	Construction	Combustion (Mobile Sources)
	Scope 1 - Emissions	Construction	Land-Use
Indirect Emissions	Scope 2	Operations	Off-site Electricity/Steam Production (Market-Based and Location-Based)
	Scope 3	Operations	Off-site Waste Management

[19] https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/data/2012/c&e/cfm/pba4.php
[20] https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references
[21] https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/General/Rates
[22] https://www.epa.gov/warm/versions-waste-reduction-model

Atmospheric Removal of GHGs	Scope 1 (Sinks)	Construction/Operations	Land -Use (CO2 removals to terrestrial storage)

Table 14 GHG Emissions

Scope	Emission Type	Emission Sub-type	Existing Conditions (MTCO2e)	Project-related Conditions (MTCO2e)	Total Emissions (MTCO2e)	Calculation method(s)
Scope 1	Combustion	Construction Mobile Equipment (annualized)	0	7.46	7.46	2 construction seasons, 120 days per season. 10 diesel vehicles, 60 miles per day, 7.4 mpg (EPA and FHWA, 2022), 10,180 grams of CO2/gallon of diesel = 10.180 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of diesel (EPA, 2025). 10 Passenger vehicles, 30 miles per day, 24.8 mpg (EPA and FHWA, 2022), 8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline (EPA, 2025). Annualized over the project lifetime of 30 years.
Scope 1	Motor Vehicle Emissions	Personal Vehicles and Motor Homes	0	4,892.33	4,892.33	130 vehicles, 30 miles per day, 24.8 mpg (EPA and FHWA, 2022). 8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline (EPA, 2025). 318 motor homes/campers, 60 miles per day at 7.9 mpg (SGEC, 2025). 8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline (EPA, 2025).
Scope 2	Off-Site Energy	Electricity Camp Site, Buildings, Cable Park	0	1,162.22	1,162.22	298 camp sites with 40 kWh/day (ShunAuto and RV Talk) for 214 days. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Table PBA4. Electricity consumption totals and conditional intensities by building activity subcategories, 2012. Per Square foot (kWh) for Other Lodging (used for shower houses), has a median of around 12.0 kWh/sq ft/year. Recreation buildings (used for the rental/snack shack) have a median of around 13.1 kWh/sq ft/year. Other office buildings (used for the main building) have a median of around 13.2 kWh/sq ft/year. Vehicle storage or maintenance (used for the maintenance building) has a median of around 7.2 kWh/sq ft/year. Shower Houses, 5760 sq. ft. Rental Snack Shack, 1600 sq. ft. Main Building, 4000 sq. ft. Maintenance Building, 1800 sq. ft. The kWh totals were then inserted into the EPA SGEC tool to determine MTCO2e.
Scope 2	Off-Site Energy	Waste (including housing	0	80.97	80.97	13,160 sq. ft. of buildings. 196 large camp sites. 122 small camp sites. Waste management estimates were completed

Table 14 GHG Emissions						
Scope	**Emission Type**	**Emission Sub-type**	**Existing Conditions (MTCO2e)**	**Project-related Conditions (MTCO2e)**	**Total Emissions (MTCO2e)**	**Calculation method(s)**
		units)				using estimated solid waste generation rates from CalRecycle, square footage of each source, and the US EPA WARM Model, Mixed Solid Waste (MSW) to get MTCO2e for each type. Other services were used for the buildings and were estimated to be 0.0312 lbs. of waste per square foot per day. Residential was used for the campsites. A household is estimated to have 12.23 lbs. of waste per day. A large campsite was estimated to be 2/3 of a household, and a small campsite was estimated to be 1/3 of a household.
TOTAL*					**6,142.98**	**MTCO2e**

b) GHG Assessment

i. *Describe any mitigation considered to reduce the project's GHG emissions.*

Over the project's assumed 30-year lifespan, there will be an estimated 6142.98 MTCO2e emitted without mitigations. This is equivalent to 1,433 gasoline-powered passenger vehicles being driven for one year, per the EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator[23]. At least some of these emissions may be mitigated or offset by practices that can remove carbon from the atmosphere and sequester it.

Other mitigation measures can reduce indirect GHG emissions due to energy usage and other activities. These mitigation efforts may include planting native grasses to facilitate carbon uptake, establishing sustainability operations, such as encouraging the use of high-efficiency systems. Specific mitigation measures will be evaluated and identified during the final design process.

During construction, contract laborers will be encouraged to carpool and BMPs such as engine anti-idling will be implemented to minimize additional GHG output.

ii. *Describe and quantify reductions from selected mitigation, if proposed to reduce theproject's GHG emissions. Explain why the selected mitigation was preferred.*

No additional on-site mitigation is planned as part of the proposed project.

iii. *Quantify the proposed projects predicted net lifetime GHG emissions (total tons/#of years) and how those predicted emissions may affect achievement of the Minnesota Next Generation Energy Act goals and/or other more stringent state or local GHG reduction goals.*

As current MN Statutes require greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions control plans for large energy facilities, the state has implemented a climate action plan to address GHG emissions. Current goals are to reduce GHG emissions statewide to 30% below 2005 levels by 2025, and 80% below 2005 levels by 2050.

[23] https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator

Minnesota's Climate Action Framework has a priority action to establish a standard to achieve 100% carbon-free electricity and 55% renewable electricity by 2040. Minnesota's current, updated 2023, Climate Action Framework goals are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2005 baseline and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050[24]. The proposed project does not involve any large energy facilities but includes residential properties. BMPs will be utilized in the planning and construction phases of the project to remain in keeping with state and local GHG reduction goals. Again, over the project's assumed 30-year lifespan, there will be an estimated 6142.98 MTCO2e emitted annually without any mitigations.

19. Noise

Describe sources, characteristics, duration, quantities, and intensity of noise generated during project construction and operation. Discuss the effect of noise in the vicinity of the project, including 1) existing noise levels/sources in the area, 2) nearby sensitive receptors, 3) conformance to state noise standards, and 4) quality of life. Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigate the effects of noise.

Noise will be generated during the reclamation and construction phases of the campground, primarily from heavy equipment and construction activities. These activities will be limited to regular working hours to minimize disruption and will be in compliance with Minnesota Rules 7030 and applicable MPCA Noise standards as referenced in the Lime Township Zoning Ordinance[25]. Once operational, noise associated with the campground will be typical of recreational use, including vehicle traffic, human activity, and occasional maintenance, and is not expected to exceed normal ambient levels for such settings. Existing noise sources in the area include nearby industrial operations and traffic. Sensitive receptors in the vicinity include a cemetery, a childcare center, residential areas, and agricultural properties. The project will comply with applicable Minnesota state noise standards, and noise levels are not anticipated to negatively affect human health or quality of life. The transformation of a non-operational quarry into a natural campground setting is expected to improve the overall character and livability of the area. To further minimize noise impacts, construction will follow best management practices.

20. Transportation

a) *Describe traffic-related aspects of project construction and operation. Include: 1) existing and proposed additional parking spaces, 2) estimated total average daily traffic generated, 3) estimated maximum peak hour traffic generated and time of occurrence, 4) indicate source of trip generation rates used in the estimates, and 5) availability of transit and/or other alternative transportation modes.*

The Rockwell RV & Adventure Park development will provide parking spaces at each of the RV spots. In addition to these locations, the site will offer parking spaces dedicated to bike trails and parking spaces for the aquatic/water cable park. Food service areas will be accommodated through food trucks during peak periods and permanent snack and beverage options. These parking provisions are designed to support the anticipated demand generated by the various amenities and activities planned for the site.

The estimated total average daily traffic generated by the proposed development is below the

[24] https://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-water-land-climate/climate-change-initiatives
[25] Lime Township Zoning Ordinance, https://limetownshipmn.gov/ordinances-and-regulations/lime-township-zoning-ordinance/.

Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) threshold of 2,500 daily trips, which is the criterion for requiring a full Traffic Impact Study. Based on conservative occupancy and trip generation assumptions, the daily traffic volume associated with the site will not exceed this threshold, ensuring that the existing roadway network can accommodate the additional demand without significant operational impacts.

During the weekday PM peak hour, the site is expected to generate approximately 227 vehicle trips, with 187 vehicles entering and 40 vehicles exiting the site. The peak hour is anticipated to occur on Thursday afternoons, as traffic counts indicated higher volumes on Thursdays compared to Fridays. This estimation is based on observed adjacent street traffic patterns and provides a conservative assessment of the maximum traffic impact during the busiest period.

Trip generation rates for the project were calculated using the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition, supplemented by engineering judgment. The calculations were based on the number of parking spaces and occupancy assumptions, as standard land use codes were not directly applicable to the unique mix of uses at the site. These methodologies were reviewed and discussed with Blue Earth County staff to ensure their appropriateness for the project context.

Public transit is not available to the site. The inclusion of bike trails within the development provides an alternative transportation mode for non-motorized access. This feature supports multimodal connectivity and offers visitors and residents an option beyond personal vehicles for accessing the park and its amenities.

b) Discuss the effect on traffic congestion on affected roads and describe any traffic improvements necessary. The analysis must discuss the project's impact on the regional transportation system. If the peak hour traffic generated exceeds 250 vehicles or the total daily trips exceeds 2,500, a traffic impact study must be prepared as part of the EAW. Use the format and procedures described in the Minnesota Department of Transportation's Access Management Manual, Chapter 5 (available at: http://www.dot.state.mn.us/accessmanagement/resources.html) or a similar local guidance

Based on the findings of the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park Traffic Impact Study, the effect of the proposed development on traffic congestion along affected roads is expected to be minimal. The analysis evaluated key intersections along CSAH 5 (3rd Avenue) and adjacent access points, considering both existing and projected opening day traffic volumes. All major street left-turn movements and minor-street approaches are anticipated to operate at Level of Service (LOS) B or better during the weekday PM peak hour under both current and future conditions, indicating efficient traffic flow and no significant congestion or queueing concerns. The regional transportation system, including the surrounding roadway network, is considered adequate to accommodate the additional trips generated by the project without substantial degradation in service levels.

To ensure safe and efficient operations, several traffic improvements are recommended in accordance with the Minnesota Department of Transportation's Access Management Manual, Chapter 5. At the main site access on 3rd Avenue, the existing northbound bypass lane should be converted to a dedicated northbound left-turn lane with at least 150 feet of storage to accommodate projected queues. The latest concept plan shows 1,100 feet of stacking between the gate and 3rd Avenue for check-in, which should be adequate for internal queuing. MN Statute 169.81 Subsection 3.c limits recreational vehicle length without a permit to 70 feet. If the internal queuing length is reduced during final design, it is recommended to add one RV parking stall for every 70 feet of reduction. The existing southbound right-turn lane and acceleration lane should be maintained to facilitate safe merging for RVs exiting the site. No additional turn lanes or

improvements are warranted at the 231st Lane intersection or the northern bike trail access, as traffic volumes do not justify such modifications.

Importantly, the projected peak hour traffic generated by the development (227 vehicles) and total daily trips are both below the MnDOT thresholds (250 peak hour trips and 2,500 daily trips) that require a full Traffic Impact Study as part of the Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW). The analysis and recommendations provided in the memorandum follow the format and procedures described in the MnDOT Access Management Manual, ensuring that the project's impact on the regional transportation system is thoroughly addressed and that necessary improvements are identified to maintain safe and efficient traffic operations.

c) Identify measures that will be taken to minimize or mitigate project-related transportation effects.

Measures to minimize or mitigate project-related transportation effects for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park have been identified based on the traffic impact analysis. The primary mitigation strategies include converting the existing northbound bypass lane at the main site access to a dedicated northbound left-turn lane with at least 150 feet of storage, which will help accommodate anticipated vehicle queues and improve safety for vehicles entering the site. The internal check-in gate is recommended to be positioned as far back from 3rd Avenue as possible to allow for internal queueing and prevent vehicle stacking from encroaching onto the public roadway. Additionally, the existing southbound right-turn lane and acceleration lane should be maintained to facilitate safe and efficient egress for RVs merging onto 3rd Avenue. All campers will use the main entrance for check-in. No campers will be allowed to exit or enter on 231st off 3rd Avenue except in emergency conditions. No additional turn lanes or improvements are warranted at the 231st Lane intersection or the northern bike trail access, as projected traffic volumes do not justify such modifications. These measures are designed to ensure that the project does not adversely affect traffic operations or safety in the surrounding area, and that the existing roadway infrastructure remains sufficient to accommodate the anticipated demand.

The Draft Traffic Impact Study is in **Appendix F**.

21. Cumulative potential effects

(Preparers can leave this item blank if cumulative potential effects are addressed under the applicable EAW Items)

a) Describe the geographic scales and timeframes of the project related environmental effects that could combine with other environmental effects resulting in cumulative potential effects.

The cumulative potential environmental effects of the Rockwell RV and Adventure Park project are associated with its transformation from a former quarry into a recreational campground. The geographic scale of potential cumulative effects includes the immediate project area in Lime Township, Blue Earth County, and adjacent lands such as the Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery, MBS Site overlapping the northwest area of the site, calcareous fen (Lime 30, Fen ID# 38219), and surrounding residential and agricultural properties. The timeframe for these effects spans from the start of construction in 2026 through the operational life of the park, anticipated to extend for several decades.

b) Describe any reasonably foreseeable future projects (for which a basis of expectation has been laid) that may interact with environmental effects of the proposed project within the geographic scales and timeframes identified above.

Within this geographic and temporal scope, reasonably foreseeable future projects include continued reclamation activities under existing mining permits and potential infrastructure improvements related to the campground's operation. While there are no known or submitted plans for adjacent development, future mountain bike trails on property owned by the Mankato Area Mountain Bikers are possible northwest of the proposed project area. These activities may interact with environmental effects on the proposed project area, such as changes in land use, increased surfaces and altered stormwater runoff patterns. No proposals have been made for development of the property, and a timeline is not known. Trail connection from the park to the property owned by the Mankato Area Mountain Bikers has the potential to encroach on the MBS site that overlaps their property, which would require coordination with MNDNR.

The adjacent property owner would be responsible for maintaining the MNDNR-recommended buffer zone and following MNDNR construction and operational recommendations in the overlapping MBS site to minimize potential for impacts to these areas.

While there is not a significant concern based on groundwater monitoring data, following the MNDNR recommendations for water resources on the project site will minimize potential for impacts to the Lime 30 calcareous fen and the Minnesota River that may arise from hydrological changes or increased recreational use in the area.

c) Discuss the nature of the cumulative potential effects and summarize any other available information relevant to determining whether there is potential for significant environmental effects due to these cumulative effects.

The nature of cumulative potential effects includes increased runoff and erosion, potential impacts to rare plant communities and wildlife habitats, and changes in visual and noise characteristics of the area. However, mitigation measures such as stormwater best management practices (BMPs), erosion control, and coordination with regulatory agencies (MNDNR and USFWS) are advised to minimize potential future effects.

Following the MNDNR recommendations for avoiding impacts to the overlapping MBS, RPBB habitat, and calcareous fen described in section 14 of this EAW will minimize potential for impacts to these sensitive resources.

Available information, including the natural heritage information system reviews, agency coordination, and cultural resources assessment, indicates that while cumulative effects are possible, they are not expected to result in significant environmental impacts if mitigation strategies are properly implemented.

22. Other potential environmental effects

If the project may cause any additional environmental effects not addressed by items 1 to 19, describe the effects here, discuss how the environment will be affected, and identify measures that will be taken to minimize and mitigate these effects.

All anticipated potentially adverse environmental effects are addressed in the preceding EAW items.

RGU Certification

(The Environmental Quality Board will only accept SIGNED Environmental Assessment Worksheets for public notice in the EQB Monitor.)

I hereby certify that:

- The information contained in this document is accurate and complete to the best of myknowledge.
- The EAW describes the complete project; there are no other projects, stages or components other than those described in this document, which are related to the project as connected actions or phased actions, as defined at Minnesota Rules, parts 4410.0200, subparts 9c and 60,respectively.
- Copies of this EAW are being sent to the entire EQB distribution list.

Signature_____ Date _____

Title _____

Appendix A: Location and Concept

- Zoomed In Aerial Map
- USGS Topo Map
- Concept Plan
- Wastewater Holding Tanks Preliminary Plan
- Cover Type Map
- Future Land Use Map
- Zoning Map

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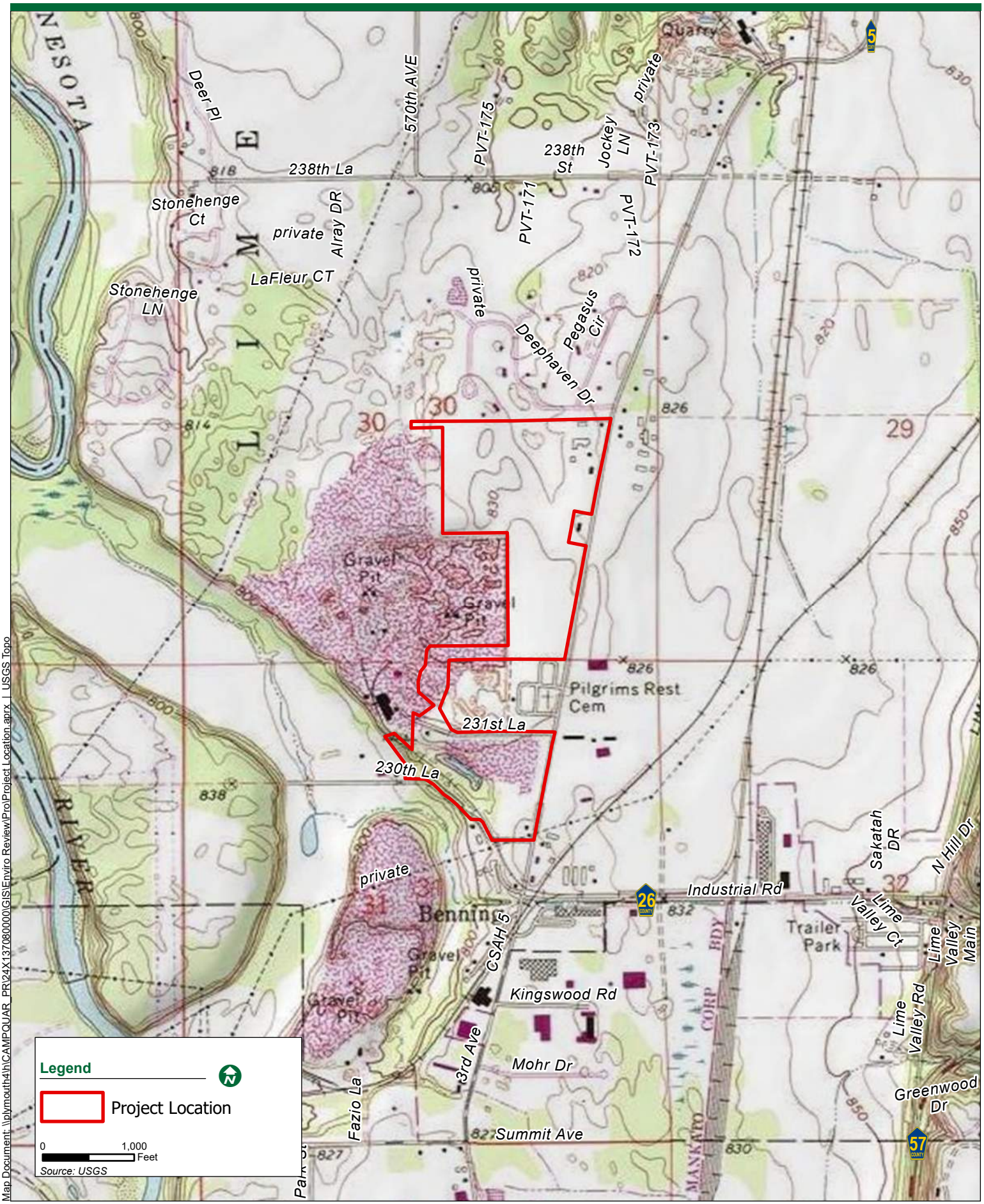

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SITE LEGEND:

BIKE TRAILS

1. ACCESS / CONVENIENCE BIKE OPTIMIZED TRAILS (TWO WAY)
2. BEGINNER TRAILS (ONE WAY)
3. INTERMEDIATE TRAILS (ONE WAY)

OTHER SITE AMENITIES / FEATURES

1. PUBLIC PARKING / ACCESS
2. USER PARKING
3. WATER CABLE PARK
4. CABLE PARK STARTING FEATURE / VIEWING AREA
5. ISLAND FEATURE

BUILDINGS

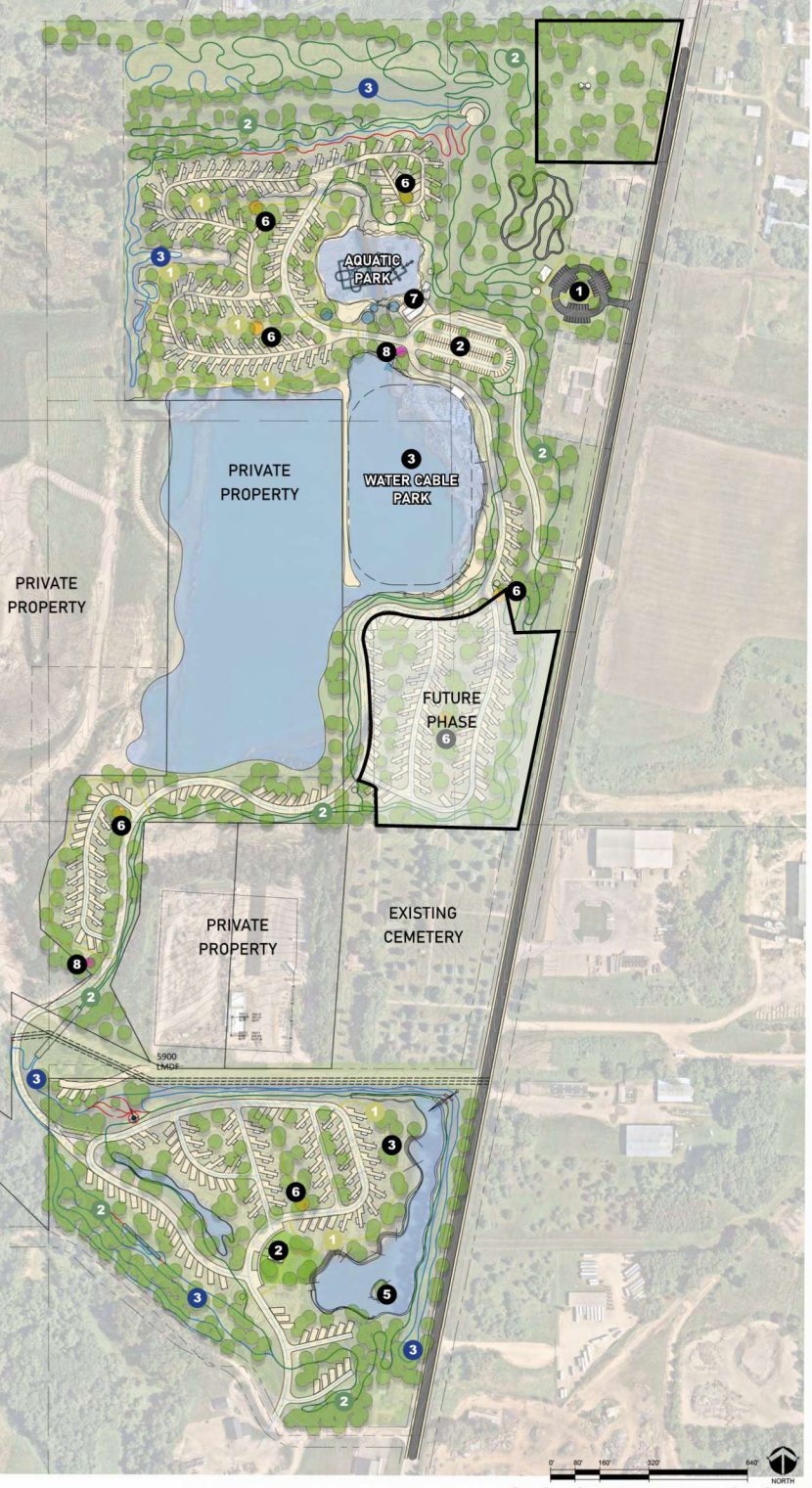
6. RESTROOM / PAVILION
7. LAKESIDE PAVILION
8. WASTE WATER TANKS / LIFT STATION

OTHER SITE NOTES:

POTABLE WATER WILL BE AT CAMPSITES OR WITHIN 400 FEET OF EVERY CAMPSITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINNESOTA RULES CHAPTER 4630.0600.

ALL TRAILS AND OPEN SPACES WILL BE FIELD-FIT TO REDUCE TREE AND BRUSH REMOVALS TO AVOID WETLANDS.

CHARACTER IMAGERY:



ROCKWELL CONCEPT

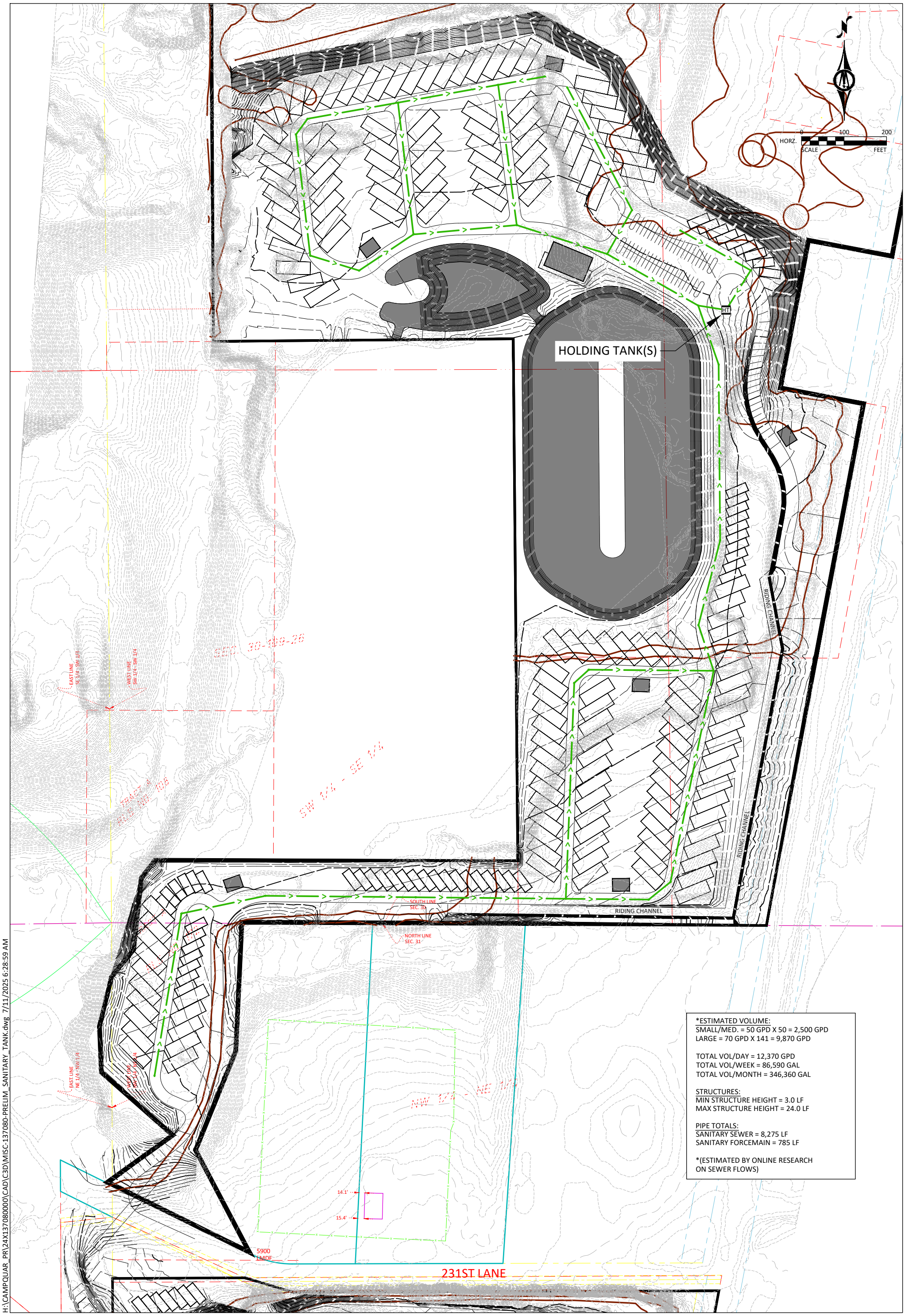
INTEGRATE THE SYSTEMS

CONFLUENCE

Camp Quarry
Lime Township, Minneosta

North Preliminary Sanitary Sewer - Holding Tank Option
July 2025

BOLTON & MENK



*ESTIMATED VOLUME:
SMALL/MED. = 50 GPD X 50 = 2,500 GPD
LARGE = 70 GPD X 141 = 9,870 GPD

TOTAL VOL/DAY = 12,370 GPD
TOTAL VOL/WEEK = 86,590 GAL
TOTAL VOL/MONTH = 346,360 GAL

STRUCTURES:
MIN STRUCTURE HEIGHT = 3.0 LF
MAX STRUCTURE HEIGHT = 24.0 LF

PIPE TOTALS:
SANITARY SEWER = 8,275 LF
SANITARY FORCEMAIN = 785 LF

*(ESTIMATED BY ONLINE RESEARCH ON SEWER FLOWS)

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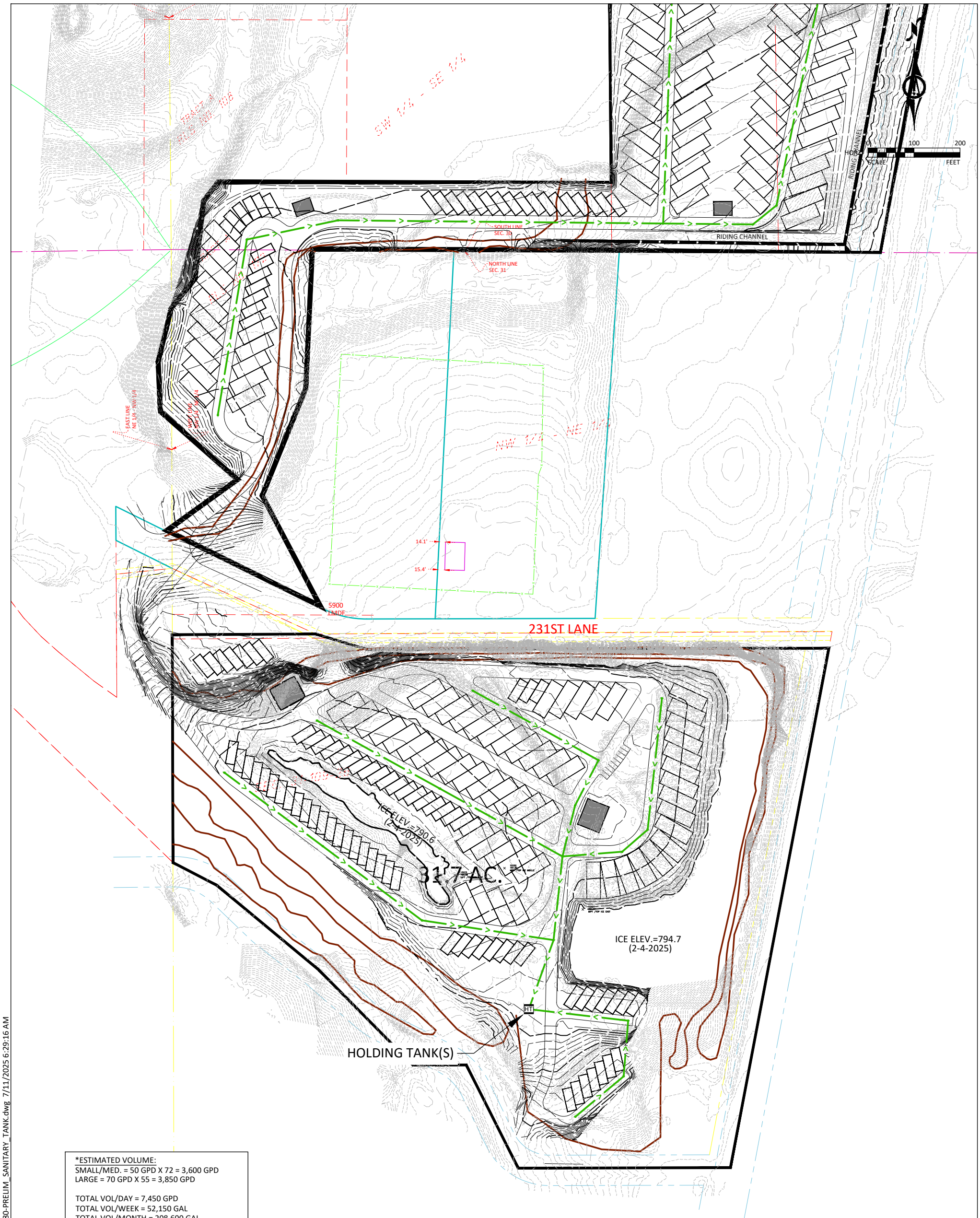
Camp Quarry
Lime Township, Minnesota

South Preliminary Sanitary Sewer - Holding Tank Option
July 2025

BOLTON & MENK



*ESTIMATED VOLUME:
SMALL/MED. = 50 GPD X 72 = 3,600 GPD
LARGE = 70 GPD X 55 = 3,850 GPD

TOTAL VOL/DAY = 7,450 GPD
TOTAL VOL/WEEK = 52,150 GAL
TOTAL VOL/MONTH = 208,600 GAL

STRUCTURES:
MIN STRUCTURE HEIGHT = 3.0 LF
MAX STRUCTURE HEIGHT = 18.5 LF

PIPE TOTALS:
SANITARY SEWER = 3,610 LF
SANITARY FORCEMAIN = 834 LF

*(ESTIMATED BY ONLINE RESEARCH ON SEWER FLOWS)

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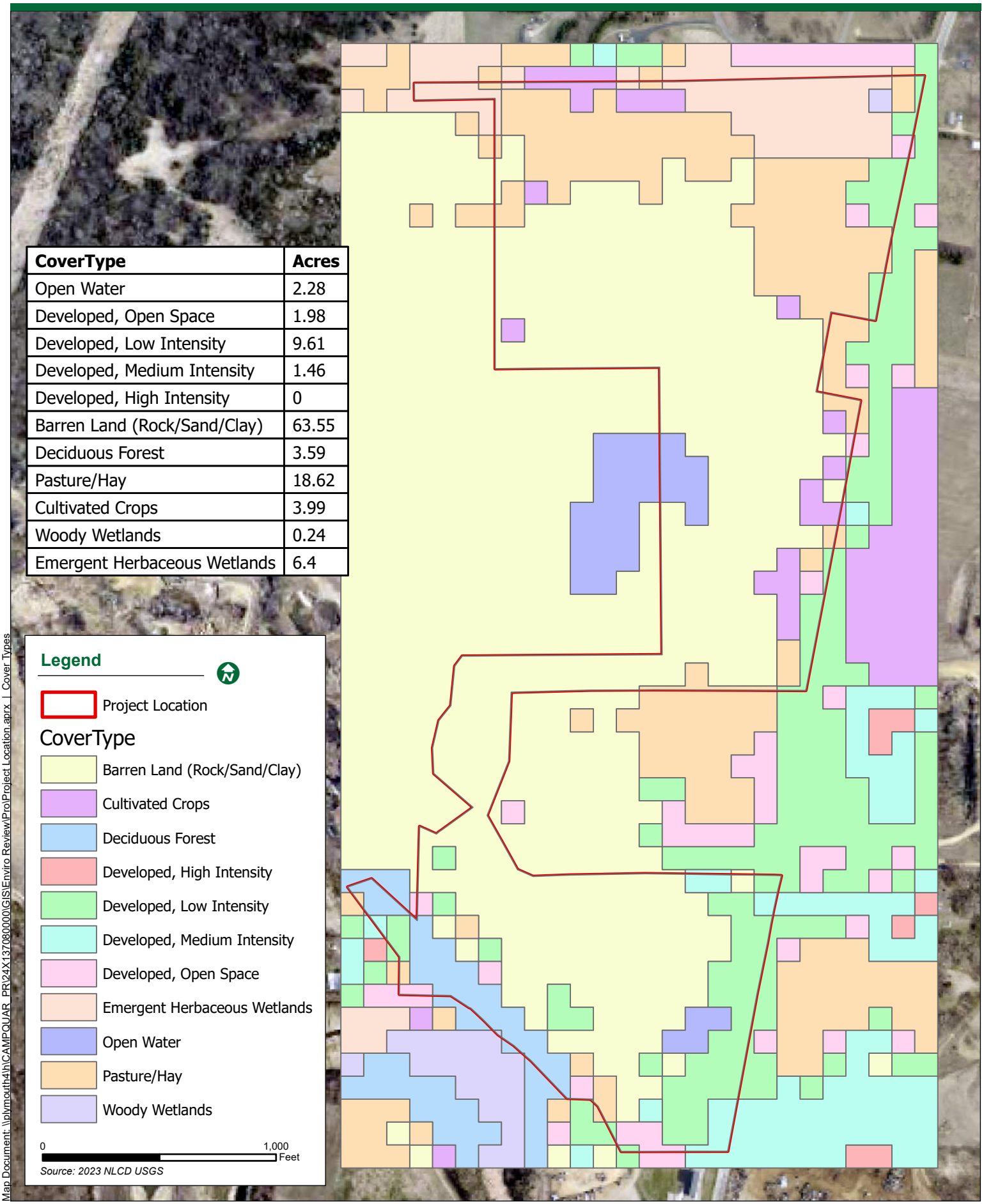
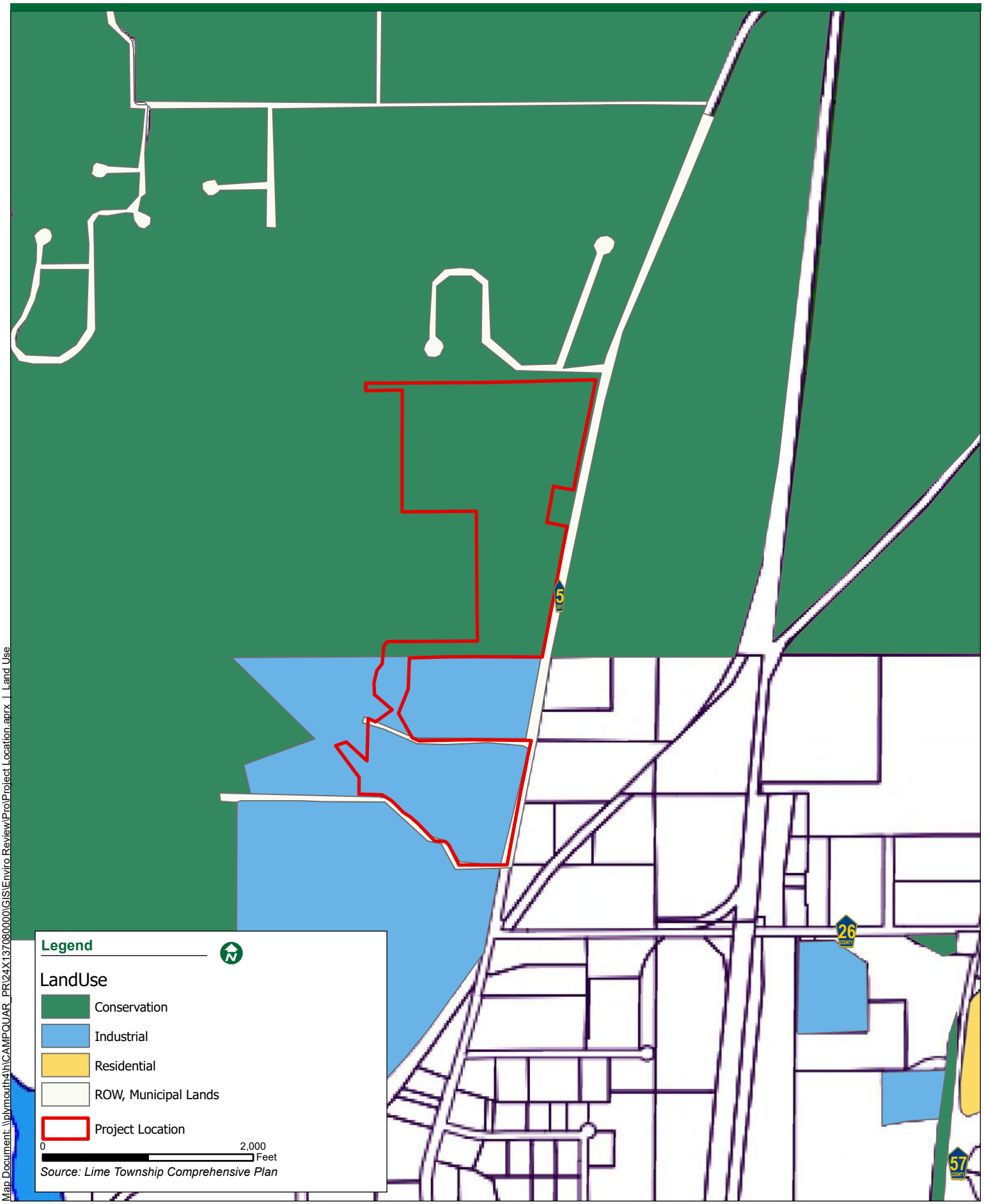


CoverType	Acres
Open Water	2.28
Developed, Open Space	1.98
Developed, Low Intensity	9.61
Developed, Medium Intensity	1.46
Developed, High Intensity	0
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	63.55
Deciduous Forest	3.59
Pasture/Hay	18.62
Cultivated Crops	3.99
Woody Wetlands	0.24
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	6.4

Map Document: \\plymouth4\h\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X137080000\GIS\Enviro Review\Pro\Project Location.aprx | Cover Types



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Lime Township Zoning

N
W E
S

Mankato Regional Airport

Wita Lake

Sakatah Trail

Eagle Lake

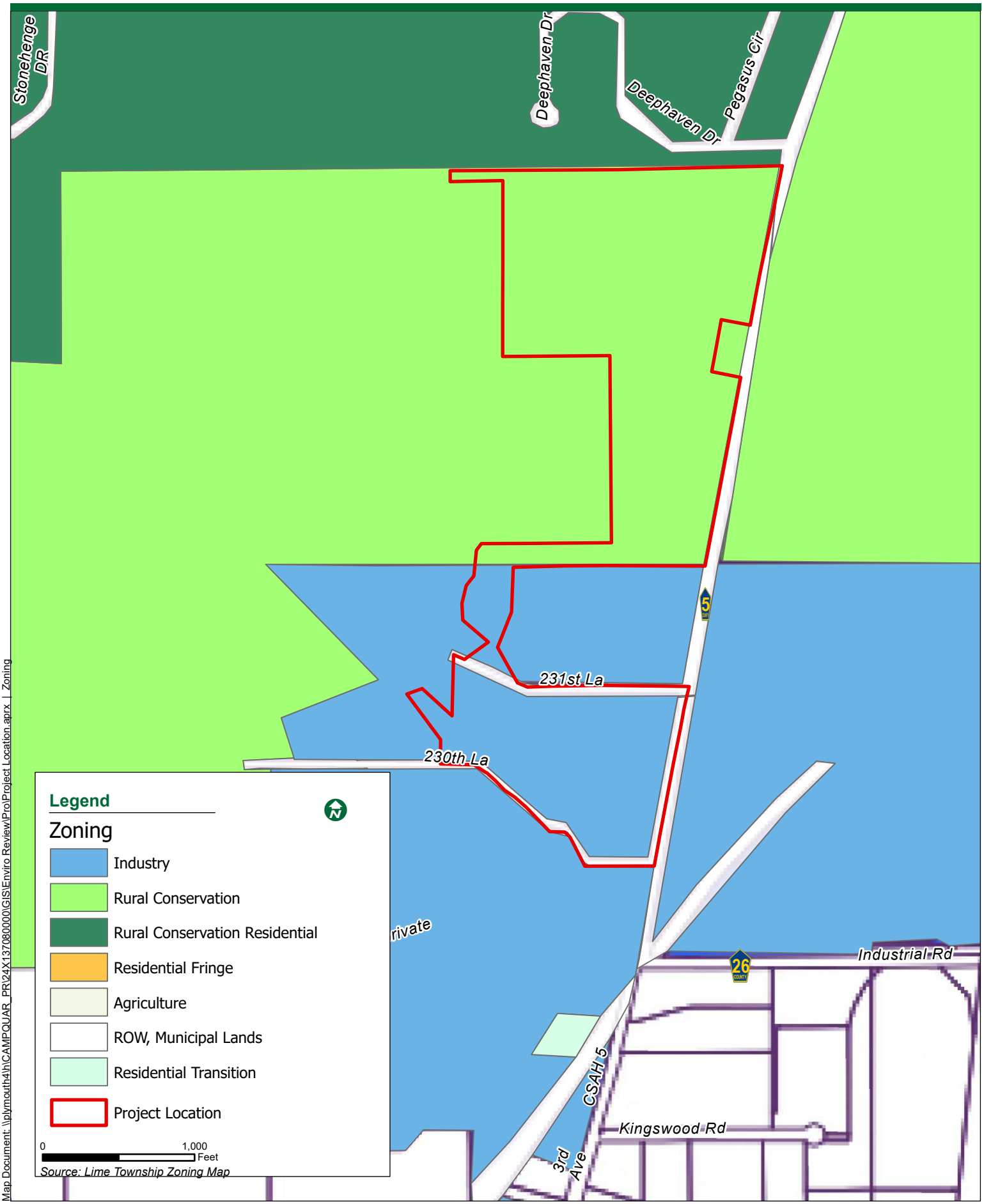
Legend

Zoning

- Public Water, Municipal Lands, Right of Way
- Agriculture
- Rural Conservation Residential
- Rural Conservation
- Rural Residential
- Residential Fringe
- Industry
- Commercial
- Residential Transition
- Parcels
- Water Bodies

Chris Talamantez
Planner
June 2022

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



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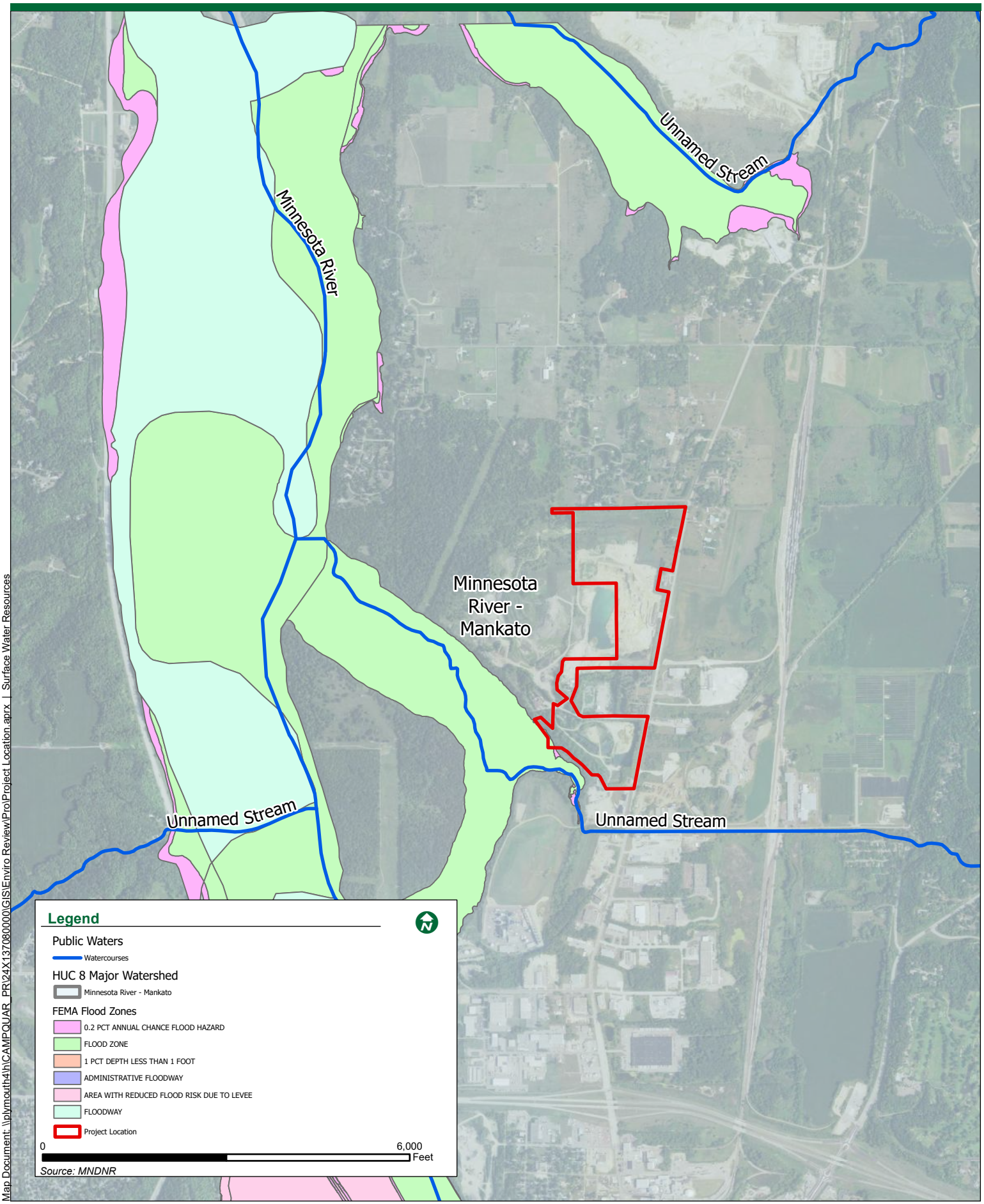
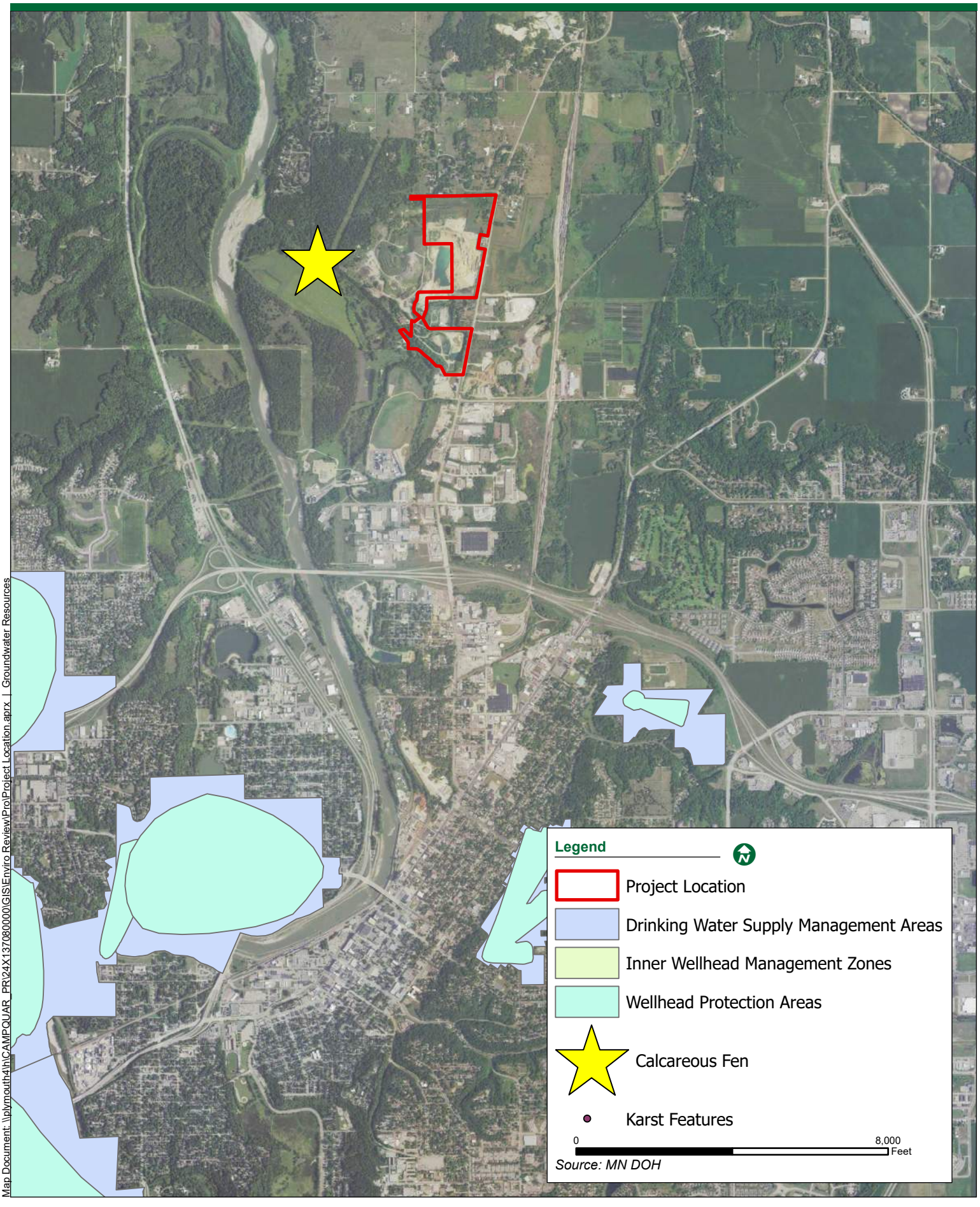
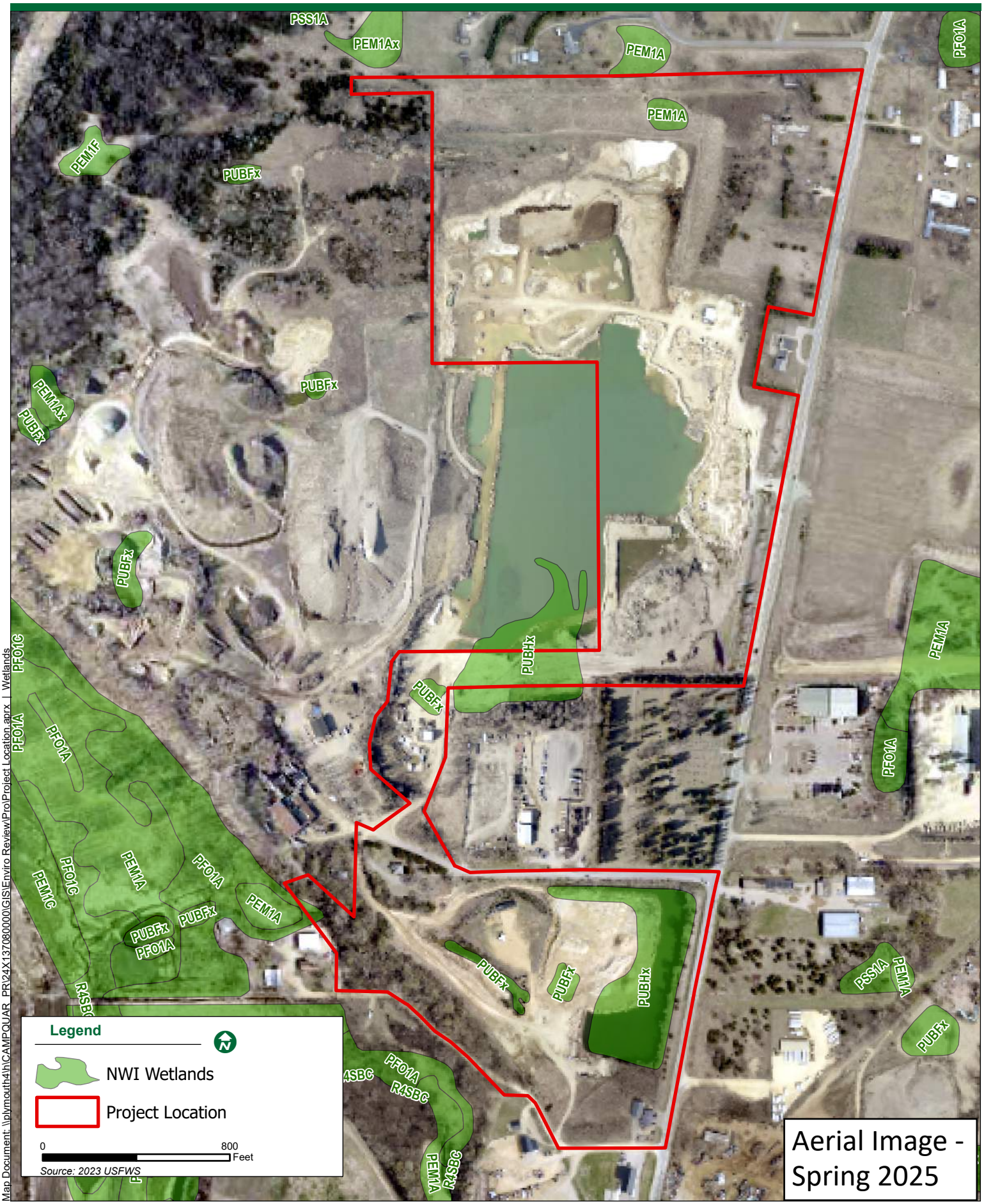
Appendix B: Natural Resources

- Aquatic Natural Resources
    - Surface Water Resources Map
    - Groundwater Resources Map
    - Wetlands
    - National Wetland Inventory Map
    - FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer
    - NEPAssist Flood
    - MN Wetland Conservation Act Notice of Decision
    - Wetland Delineation Report
- Species
    - MNDNR Conservation Planning Report
    - MNDNR Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) Letter
    - MNDNR Final Review
    - USFWS Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) system Species List
    - USFWS IPaC Minnesota-Wisconsin Determination Key
    - USFWS IPaC Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Determination Key
    - Minnesota Breeding Bird Atlas for Block T106R14b
    - MNDNR Rare Natural Features
- Other
    - Soils Map
    - Sunde Engineering Groundwater Monitoring Memo


Minnesota River
Unnamed Stream
Minnesota River - Mankato
Unnamed Stream
Unnamed Stream
Legend
Public Waters
Watercourses
HUC 8 Major Watershed
Minnesota River - Mankato
FEMA Flood Zones
0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD
FLOOD ZONE
1 PCT DEPTH LESS THAN 1 FOOT
ADMINISTRATIVE FLOODWAY
AREA WITH REDUCED FLOOD RISK DUE TO LEVEE
FLOODWAY
Project Location
0
6,000
Feet
Source: MNDNR



Map Document: \\plymouth4\h\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X137080000\GIS\Enviro Review\Pro\Project Location.aprx | Groundwater Resources



Map Document: \\plymouth4\h\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X137080000\GIS\Enviro Review\Pro\Project Location.aprx | Wetlands

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Camp Quarry NWI

May 7, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN

Figure 1: Incidental Wetland Review

June 2025

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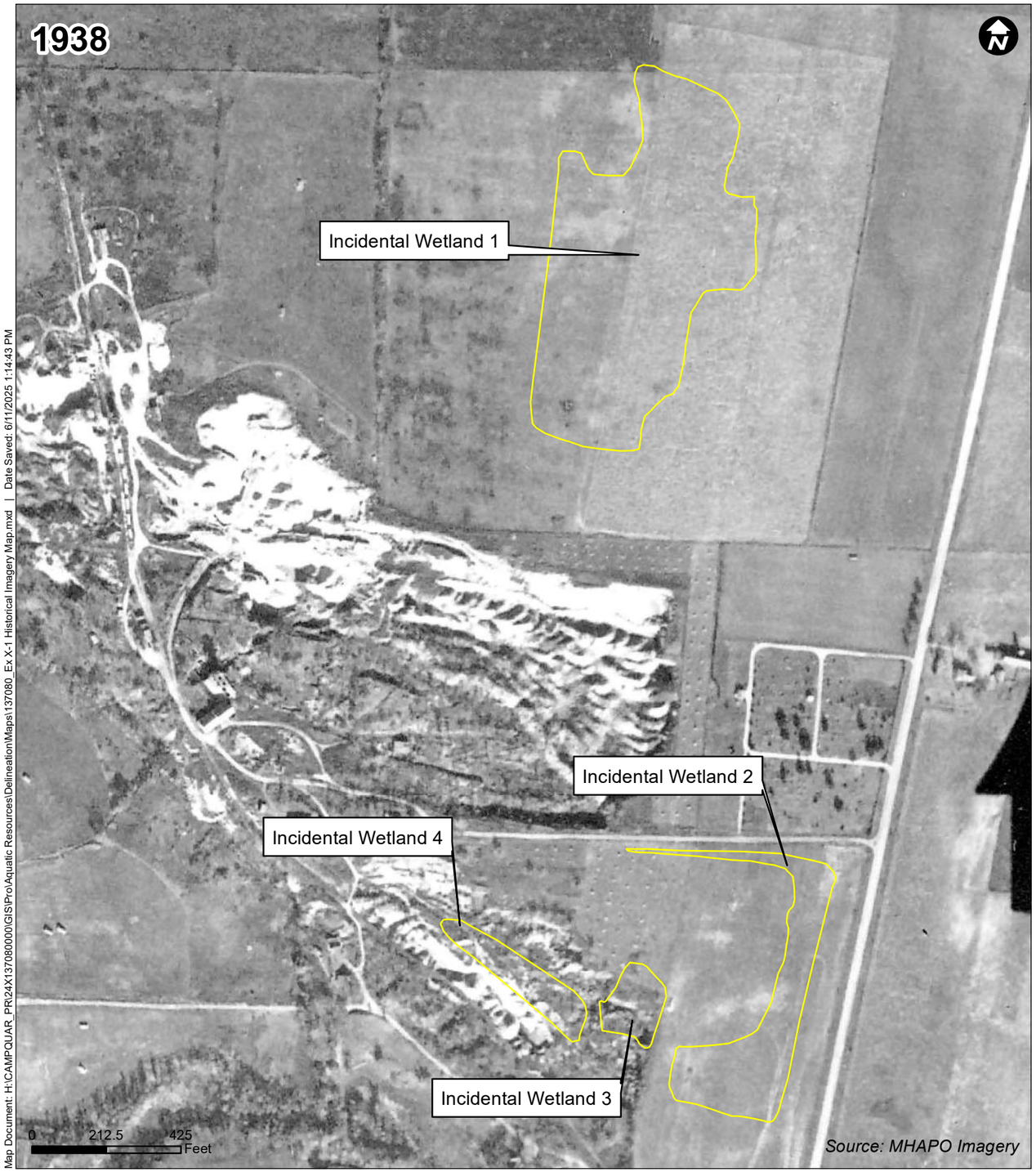
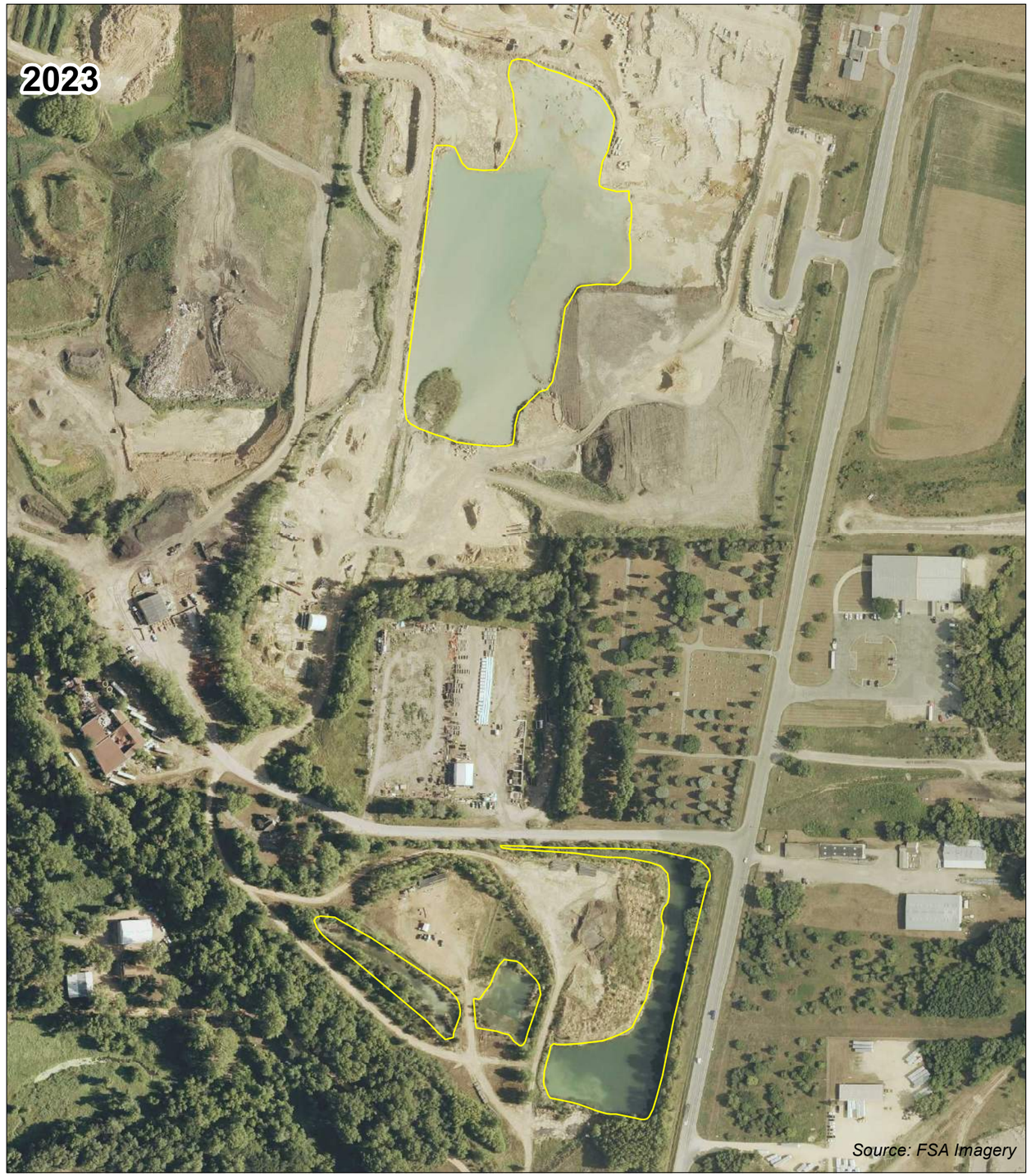
Real People. Real Solutions.





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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit F-1: Wetland Delineation Map

June 2025

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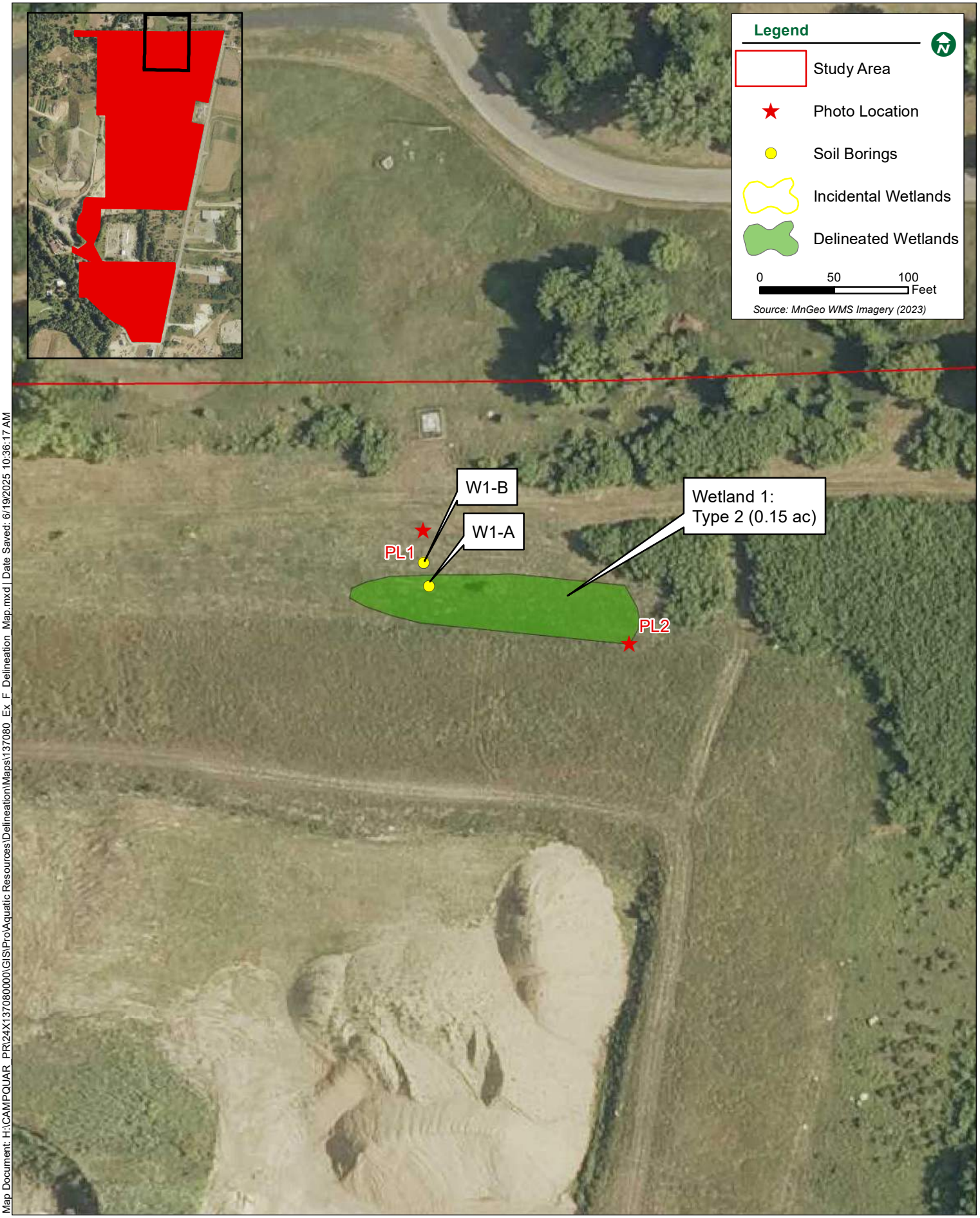

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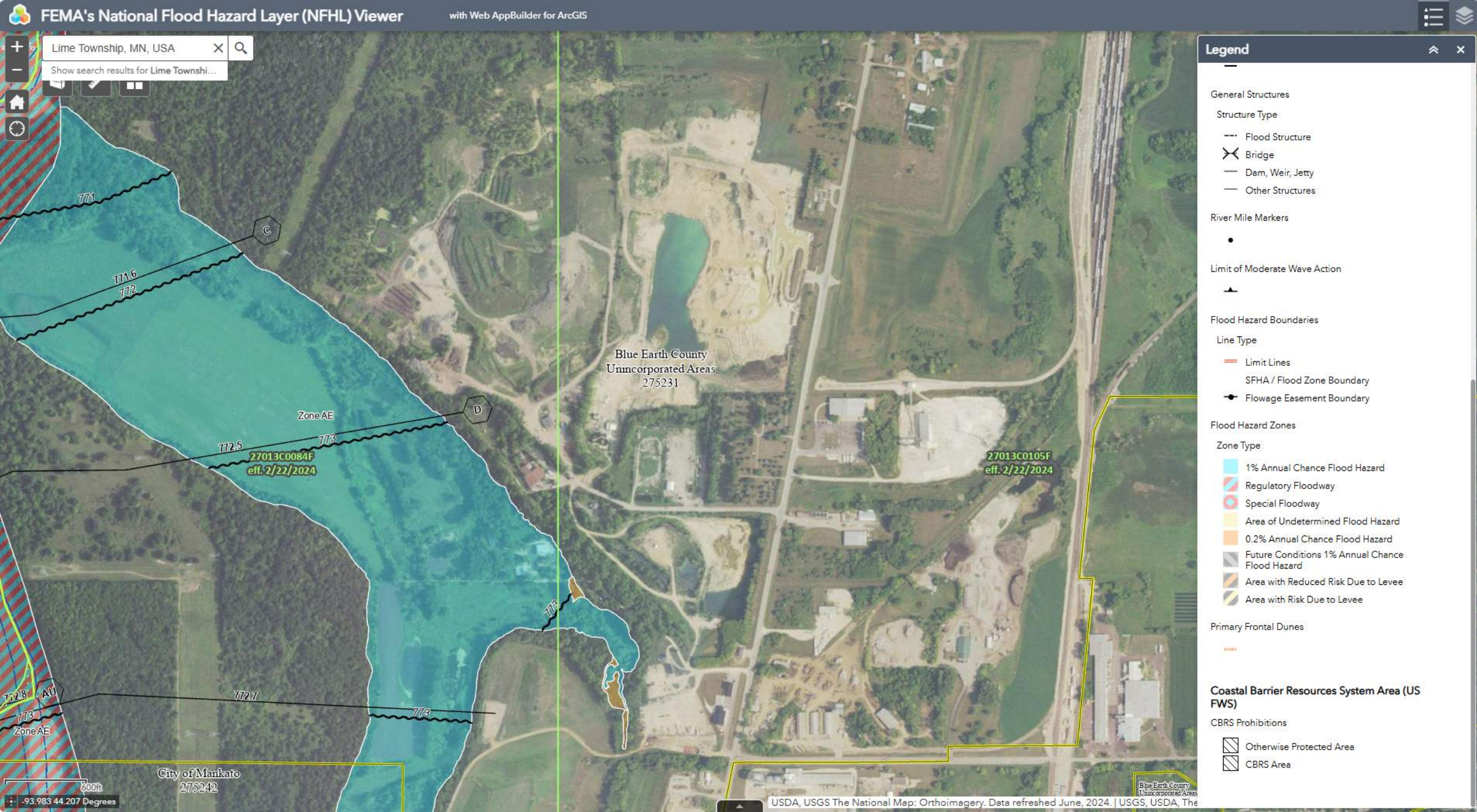
FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer
with Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS
Lime Township, MN, USA
Show search results for Lime Townshi...
Legend
General Structures
Structure Type
Flood Structure
Bridge
Dam, Weir, Jetty
Other Structures
River Mile Markers
Limit of Moderate Wave Action
Flood Hazard Boundaries
Line Type
Limit Lines
SFHA / Flood Zone Boundary
Flowage Easement Boundary
Flood Hazard Zones
Zone Type
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Regulatory Floodway
Special Floodway
Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee
Area with Risk Due to Levee
Primary Frontal Dunes
Coastal Barrier Resources System Area (US FWS)
CBRS Prohibitions
Otherwise Protected Area
CBRS Area
Blue Earth County
Unincorporated Areas
275231
City of Mankato
275242
27013C0084F
eff. 2/22/2024
27013C0105F
eff. 2/22/2024
Zone AE
771
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USDA, USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed June, 2024. | USGS, USDA, The

Find address or place | Basemap | Imagery | Draw | Erase | Save Session | Tools | More Data

100 m

200 ft

EnviroMapper ®

44.209602, -93.994276

Vantor | EPA OEI | U.S. Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the … Powered by Esri (http://www.esri.com/)

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN

MnDNR Rare Natural Features

May 2025

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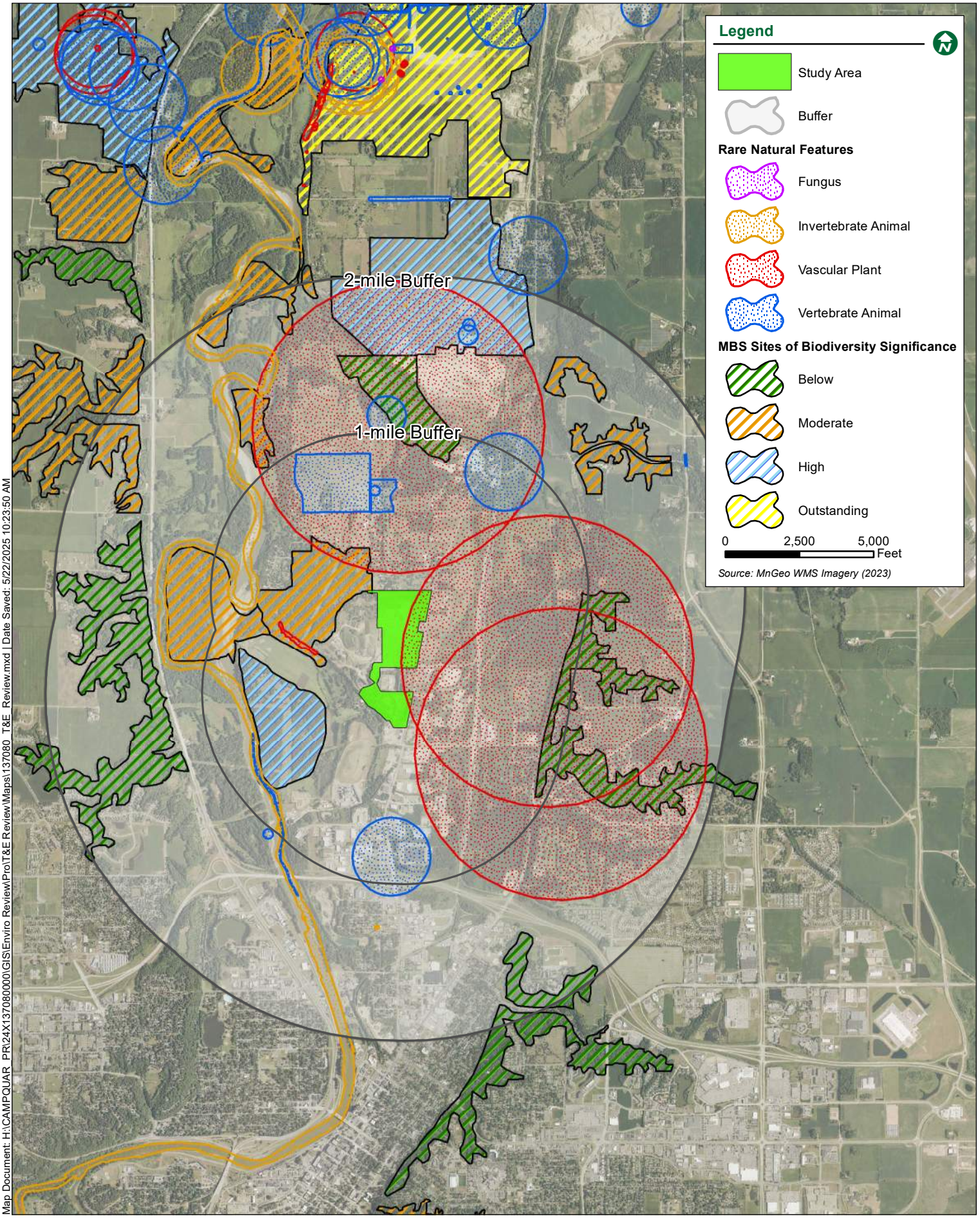

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281
360B
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196
360B
W
329
100
317
100
440
992
321
222B
923
18
94
1053
Legend
County Soils
Hydric Soils
Non-Hydric Soils
Water
Project Location
0
800
Feet
Source: USDA

BOARD OF WATER AND SOIL RESOURCES

Minnesota Wetland Conservation Act
Notice of Decision

Local Government Unit: Blue Earth County Property and Environmental Resources **County:** Blue Earth
Applicant Name: Dean Porter – CampQuarry LLC **Applicant Representative:** Addeline Theis Paradis – Bolton and Menk, Inc
Project Name: Camp Quarry Adventure Park Wetland Delineation **LGU Project No. (if any):** PL2025066
Date Complete Application Received by LGU: 6/26/2025
Date of LGU Decision: 8/19/2025
Date this Notice was sent: 8/19/2025

WCA Decision Type - check all that apply

☒ Wetland Boundary/Type ☐ Sequencing ☐ Replacement Plan ☐ Bank Plan (not credit purchase)
☐ Exemption ☐ No-Loss (8420.0415)
MN Rules 8420.0420 Part: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H
Subpart: ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 7 ☐ 9
MN Statutes 103G.2241
Subdivision: : ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 6 ☐ 9

Replacement Plan Impacts (replacement plan decisions only)

Total WCA Wetland Impact Area:
Wetland Replacement Type: ☐ Project Specific Credits - Number of Credits: ☐ Bank Credits – Number of Credits:
Bank Account Number(s):

Technical Evaluation Panel Findings and Recommendations (attach if any)

☒ Approve ☐ Approve w/Conditions ☐ Deny ☐ No TEP Recommendation

LGU Decision

☐ Approved with Conditions (specify below)[1] ☒ Approved[1] ☐ Denied
List Conditions:

Decision-Maker for this Application: ☒ Staff ☐ Governing Board/Council ☐ Other:

Decision is valid for: ☒ 5 years (default) ☐ Other (specify):

[1] *Wetland Replacement Plan appraval is not valid until BWSR confirms the withdrawal af any required wetland bank credits. For project-specific replacement a financial assurance per MN Rule 8420.0522, Subp. 9 and evidence that all required farms have been recorded an the title of the praperty on which the replacement wetland is located must be provided ta the LGU for the approval ta be valid.*

LGU Findings – Attach document(s) and/or insert narrative providing the basis for the LGU decision[1].

☐ Attachment(s) (specify):
☒ Summary: The Blue Earth County TEP meet on June 30th 2025 to review the submitted report. The TEP members met at the site. The TEP members evaluated the site for wetland characteristics that were identified in the submitted report. The TEP members observed the identified characteristic. Days before the site visit the area had been mowed which made it difficult in some areas to identify vegetation. The TEP walked the wetland boundary based off the GPS line. The Tep members agreed that the delineated wetland boundary was accurate,

Discussion was then had on other basins that were identified as incidental wetlands. The Incidental wetland areas are areas that have been part of the mining operations and are in areas where wetlands would not have occurred naturally. TEP members agreed with the incidental determinations for these basins.

[1] *Findings must consider any TEP recommendations.*

Attached Project Documents

☐ Site Location Map ☒ Project Plan(s)/Descriptions/Reports (specify): Camp Quarry Adventure Park Wetland Delineation Report

Appeals of LGU Decisions

If you wish to appeal this decision, you must provide a written request within 30 calendar days of the date you received the notice. All appeals must be submitted to the Board of Water and Soil Resources Executive Director along with a check payable to BWSR for $500 *unless* the LGU has adopted a local appeal process as identified below. The check must be sent by mail and the written request to appeal can be submitted by mail or e-mail. The appeal should include a copy of this notice, name and contact information of appellant(s) and their representatives (if applicable), a statement clarifying the intent to appeal and supporting information as to why the decision is in error. Send to:

Appeals & Regulatory Compliance Coordinator
Minnesota Board of Water & Soils Resources
520 Lafayette Road North
St. Paul, MN 55155
travis.germundson@state.mn.us

Does the LGU have a local appeal process applicable to this decision?

☒ Yes[1] ☐ No

[1]*If yes, all appeals must first be considered via the local appeals process.*

Local Appeals Submittal Requirements (LGU must describe how to appeal, submittal requirements, fees, etc. as applicable)

Appeal of an LGU staff decision. Send petition and $700.00 fee to:
Blue Earth County Property and Environmental Resources
PO BOX 3566
Mankato, MN 56002

Notice Distribution (include name)

Required on all notices:

☒ SWCD TEP Member: Jake Fritz	☒ BWSR TEP Member: Alyssa Core
☐ LGU TEP Member (if different than LGU contact):	
☒ DNR Representative: Erynn Jenzen	
☐ Watershed District or Watershed Mgmt. Org.:	
☒ Applicant: Dean Porter – CampQuarry LLC	☒ Agent/Consultant: Addeline Theis Paradis – Bolton and Menk, Inc

Optional or As Applicable:

☒ Corps of Engineers: USACE General Notification	
☐ BWSR Wetland Mitigation Coordinator (required for bank plan applications only):	
☐ Members of the Public (notice only):	☒ Other: Molly Westman – City of Mankato

Signature:	Date:
Dan Lyman	8/19/2025

This notice and accompanying application materials may be sent electronically or by mail. The LGU may opt to send a summary of the application to members of the public upon request per 8420.0255, Subp. 3.

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Joint Application

CampQuarry LLC
June 19, 2025

Submitted by:
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
1960 Premier Drive
Mankato, MN 56001
P: (507) 625-4171
F: (507) 625-4177

BOLTON & MENK
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PART TWO: SITE LOCATION INFORMATION 1
PART THREE: GENERAL PROJECT/SITE INFORMATION 1
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ATTACHMENT A 3

Appendix

FIGURE 1: INCIDENTAL WETLAND REVIEW
WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT

PART ONE: Applicant Information

If applicant is an entity (company, government entity, partnership, etc.), an authorized contact person must be identified. If the applicant is using an agent (consultant, lawyer, or other third party) and has authorized them to act on their behalf, the agent's contact information must also be provided.

Applicant/Landowner Name:	Dean Porter | CampQuarry LLC
Mailing Address:	3301 3rd Avenue | Mankato, MN 56001
Phone:	
E-mail Address:	

Authorized Contact (do not complete if same as above):
Mailing Address:
Phone:
E-mail Address:

Agent Name:	Bolton & Menk, Inc. | Addeline Theis Paradis | Natural Resource Specialist
Mailing Address:	1960 Premier Drive | Mankato, MN | 56001
Phone:	507-380-4578
E-mail Address:	Addeline.theisparadis@bolton-menk.com

PART TWO: Site Location Information

County: Blue Earth **City/Township: Lime**
Parcel ID and/or Address: Refer to Exhibit A (Location Map)
Legal Description (Section, Township, Range): 30/31, 109N, 26W
Lat/Long (decimal degrees):
Attach a map showing the location of the site in relation to local streets, roads, highways.
Approximate size of site (acres) or if a linear project, length (feet): 122.66 acres

If you know that your proposal will require an individual Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, you must provide the names and addresses of all property owners adjacent to the project site. This information may be provided by attaching a list to your application or by using block 25 of the Application for Department of the Army permit which can be obtained at:

http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Portals/57/docs/regulatory/RegulatoryDocs/engform_4345_2012oct.pdf

PART THREE: General Project/Site Information

If this application is related to a delineation approval, exemption determination, jurisdictional determination, or other correspondence submitted ***prior to*** this application then describe that here and provide the Corps of Engineers project number.

Describe the project that is being proposed, the project purpose and need, and schedule for implementation and completion. The project description must fully describe the nature and scope of the proposed activity including a description of all project elements that effect aquatic resources (wetland, lake, tributary, etc.) and must also include plans and cross section or profile drawings showing the location, character, and dimensions of all proposed activities and aquatic resource impacts.

PART FOUR: Aquatic Resource Impact[1] Summary

If your proposed project involves a direct or indirect impact to an aquatic resource (wetland, lake, tributary, etc.) identify each impact in the table below. Include all anticipated impacts, including those expected to be temporary. Attach an overhead view map, aerial photo, and/or drawing showing all of the aquatic resources in the project area and the location(s) of the proposed impacts. Label each aquatic resource on the map with a reference number or letter and identify the impacts in the following table.

Aquatic Resource ID (as noted on overhead view)	**Aquatic Resource Type** (wetland, lake, tributary etc.)	**Type of Impact** (fill, excavate, drain, or remove vegetation)	**Duration of Impact** Permanent (P) or Temporary (T)[1]	**Size of Impact**[2]	**Overall Size of Aquatic Resource** [3]	**Existing Plant Community Type(s)** in Impact Area[4]	**County, Major Watershed #, and Bank Service Area #** of Impact Area[5]

[1]If impacts are temporary; enter the duration of the impacts in days next to the "T". For example, a project with a temporary access fill that would be removed after 220 days would be entered "T (220)".
[2]Impacts less than 0.01 acre should be reported in square feet. Impacts 0.01 acre or greater should be reported as acres and rounded to the nearest 0.01 acre. Tributary impacts must be reported in linear feet of impact and an area of impact by indicating first the linear feet of impact along the flowline of the stream followed by the area impact in parentheses). For example, a project that impacts 50 feet of a stream that is 6 feet wide would be reported as 50 ft (300 square feet).
[3]This is generally only applicable if you are applying for a de minimis exemption under MN Rules 8420.0420 Subp. 8, otherwise enter "N/A".
[4]Use *Wetland Plants and Plant Community Types of Minnesota and Wisconsin* 3rd Ed. as modified in MN Rules 8420.0405 Subp. 2.
[5]Refer to Major Watershed and Bank Service Area maps in MN Rules 8420.0522 Subp. 7.

If any of the above identified impacts have already occurred, identify which impacts they are and the circumstances associated with each:

N/A

PART FIVE: Applicant Signature

☐ Check here if you are requesting a pre-application consultation with the Corps and LGU based on the information you have provided. Regulatory entities will not initiate a formal application review if this box is checked.

By signature below, I attest that the information in this application is complete and accurate. I further attest that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein.

Signature: _____ Date:

I hereby authorize **Bolton & Menk, Inc** to act on my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this application.

[1] The term "impact" as used in this joint application form is a generic term used for disclosure purposes to identify activities that may require approval from one or more regulatory agencies. For purposes of this form it is not meant to indicate whether or not those activities may require mitigation/replacement.

Attachment A

Request for Delineation Review, Wetland Type Determination, or Jurisdictional Determination

By submission of the enclosed wetland delineation report, I am requesting that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District (Corps) and/or the Wetland Conservation Act Local Government Unit (LGU) provide me with the following (check all that apply):

☒ **Wetland Type Confirmation**

☒ **Delineation Concurrence**. Concurrence with a delineation is a written notification from the Corps and a decision from the LGU concurring, not concurring, or commenting on the boundaries of the aquatic resources delineated on the property. Delineation concurrences are generally valid for five years unless site conditions change. Under this request alone, the Corps will not address the jurisdictional status of the aquatic resources on the property, only the boundaries of the resources within the review area (including wetlands, tributaries, lakes, etc.).

☐ **Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination**. A preliminary jurisdictional determination (PJD) is a non-binding written indication from the Corps that waters, including wetlands, identified on a parcel may be waters of the United States. For purposes of computation of impacts and compensatory mitigation requirements, a permit decision made on the basis of a PJD will treat all waters and wetlands in the review area as if they are jurisdictional waters of the U.S. PJDs are advisory in nature and may not be appealed.

☐ **Approved Jurisdictional Determination**. An approved jurisdictional determination (AJD) is an official Corps determination that jurisdictional waters of the United States are either present or absent on the property. AJDs can generally be relied upon by the affected party for five years. An AJD may be appealed through the Corps administrative appeal process.

In order for the Corps and LGU to process your request, the wetland delineation must be prepared in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual, any approved Regional Supplements to the 1987 Manual, and the *Guidelines for Submitting Wetland Delineations in Minnesota* (2013).
http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/DelineationJDGuidance.aspx

Appendix

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN

Figure 1: Incidental Wetland Review

June 2025

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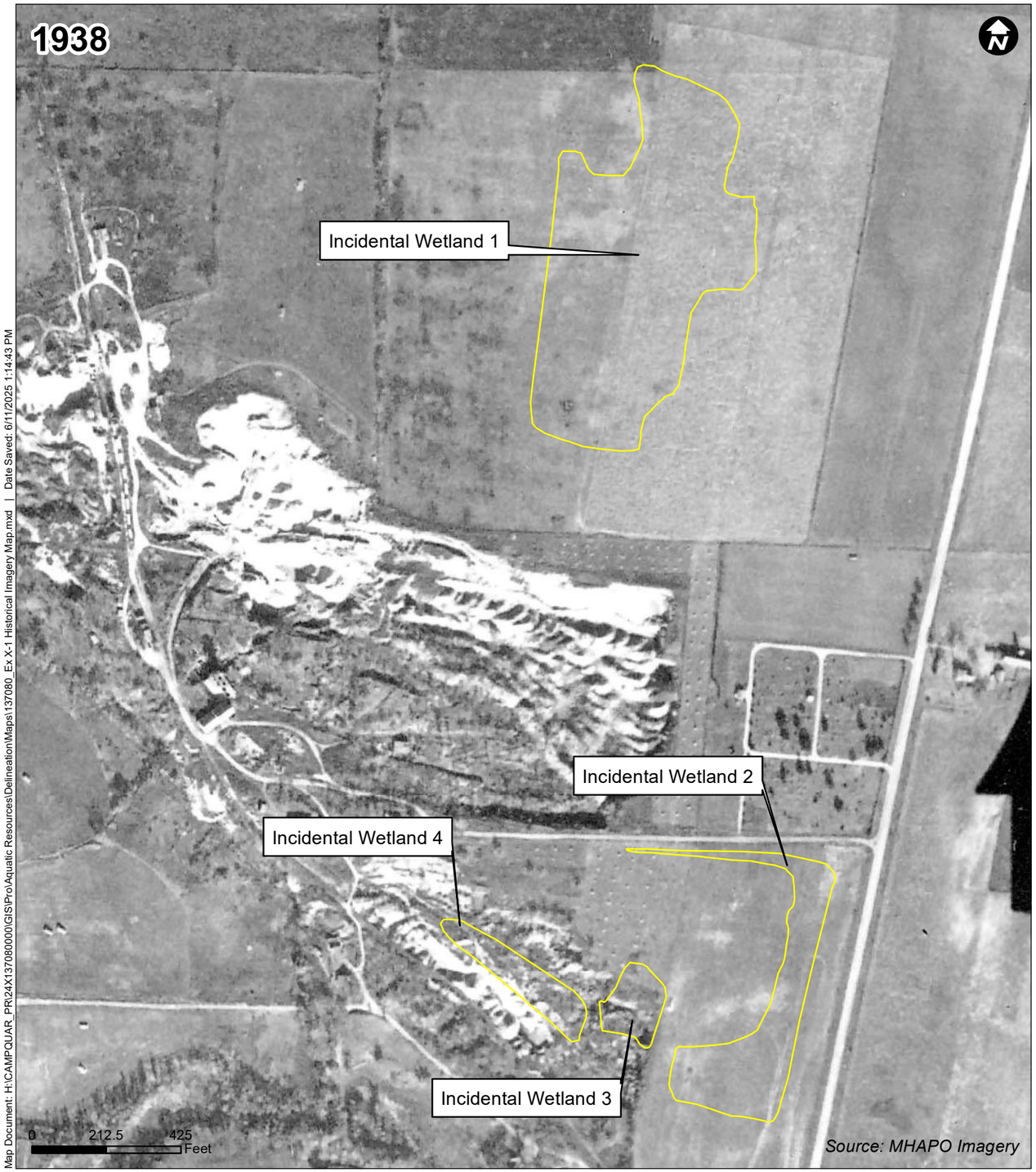

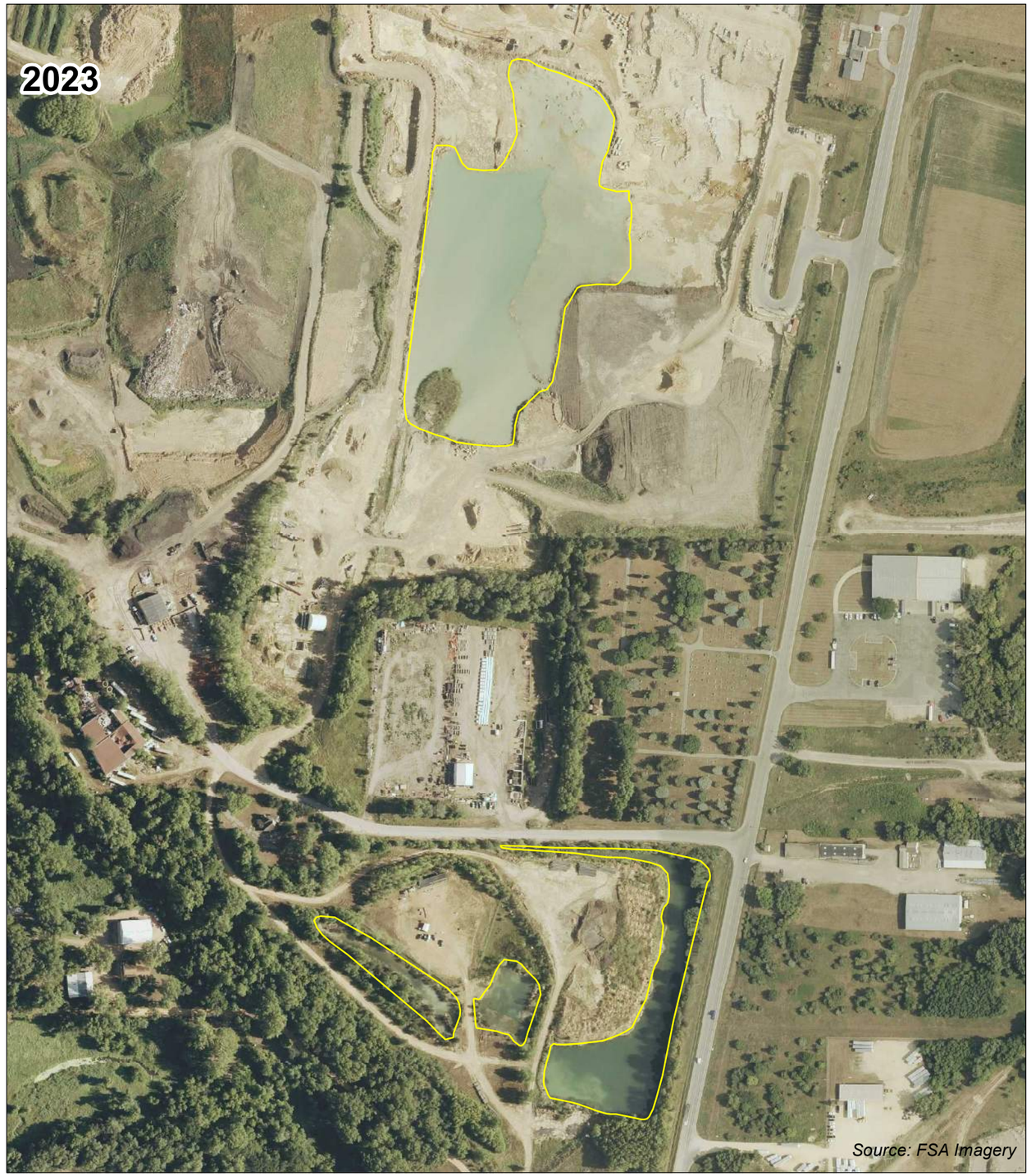

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Wetland Delineation

CampQuarry LLC
June 19, 2025

Submitted by:
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
1960 Premier Drive
Mankato, MN 56001
P: (507) 625-4171
F: (507) 625-4177

BOLTON & MENK
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II. WETLAND DELINEATION METHODOLOGY 1
III. BACKGROUND INFORMATION 1
IV. CLIMATE DATA 2
V. FINDINGS 3
VI. CONCLUSION 4

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MONTHLY TEMPERATURE RANGE 2
ANTECEDENT PRECIPITATION CONDITIONS 2

Appendix

Exhibit A: Site Location Map
Exhibit B: 2-Foot LiDAR Contours Map
Exhibit C: National Wetlands Inventory Map
Exhibit D: Public Waters Inventory Map
Exhibit E: Blue Earth County Soil Survey Map
Exhibit F: Delineated Wetlands Map
Exhibit G: Delineation Data Sheets

I. INTRODUCTION

CampQuarry LLC is proposing site improvements to their property located off third Ave (Refer to Exhibit A: Location Map) located in Lime Township in Blue Earth County. This report details the findings of the field delineation that was completed on April 10, 2025.

The project is found in Section 30/31, in Township 109 North of Range 26 West.

II. WETLAND DELINEATION METHODOLOGY

The wetland boundaries were delineated and staked in the field in June 2025, using methods described in the "Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0)". Wetlands identified were classified using "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin, et al., 1979)", "Wetlands of the United States (United States Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 39, 1971 edition)" and "Wetland Plants and Plant Communities of Minnesota and Wisconsin" (Eggers and Reed Third Edition). Subsequently, the three mandatory technical criteria for wetland determinations are as follows:

Hydrophytic Vegetation. A hydrophytic plant community is present when the dominant plant species present can endure prolonged inundation and/or soil saturation during the growing season. A plant's Wetland Indicator Status is determined using the 2016 National Wetland Plant List for Minnesota, published by the Army Corp of Engineers.

Hydric Soils. A hydric soil is defined as a soil that is formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding long enough during the growing season (the portion of the year when there is above ground growth and development of vascular plants and/or soil temperature at 12 inches below the soil surface is above 41 degrees Fahrenheit or higher) to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Wetland Hydrology. An area has wetland hydrology if it experiences 14 or more consecutive days of flooding, ponding or a water table within 12 inches of the surface during the growing season at a minimum frequency of five out of ten years. This is determined by using both primary and secondary Wetland Hydrology indicators.

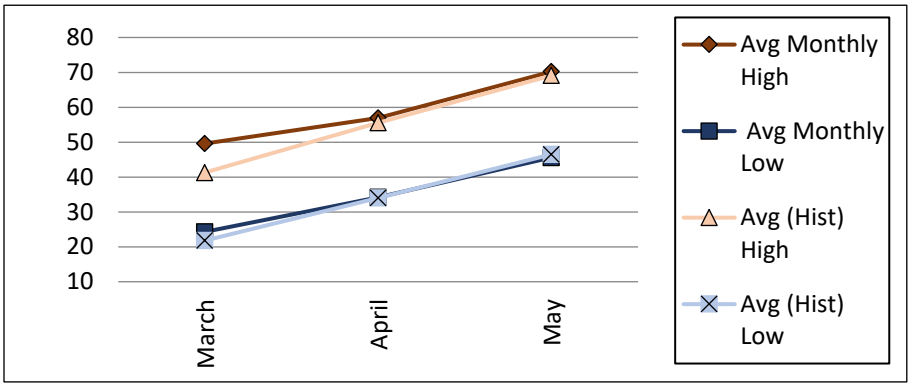
III. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Prior to conducting a field investigation of this site, Exhibits A through E were used to complete a preliminary evaluation. The data gathered during the preliminary investigation was used as described below:
Exhibit A is a location map of the study area.
Exhibits B is an aerial photo with topographic information overlaid on it. This provides information regarding topography of the site, helping to identify areas that may have wetland characteristics.
Exhibit C is the National Wetlands Inventory of the site and surrounding properties. This information is used to complete a preliminary investigation of the wetlands that may or may not exist on the site.
Exhibit D is used to identify waters that are regulated by the DNR. This exhibit shows where there are DNR public waters relative to the site.
Exhibit E is the Blue Earth County Soil Survey and is used to identify hydric soils that may lie within the study area.
Delineation Exhibits F and G were prepared from the information gathered at the site.
Exhibit F is the site map showing the delineated aquatic resources.
Exhibit G includes the wetland delineation data sheets.

IV. CLIMATE DATA

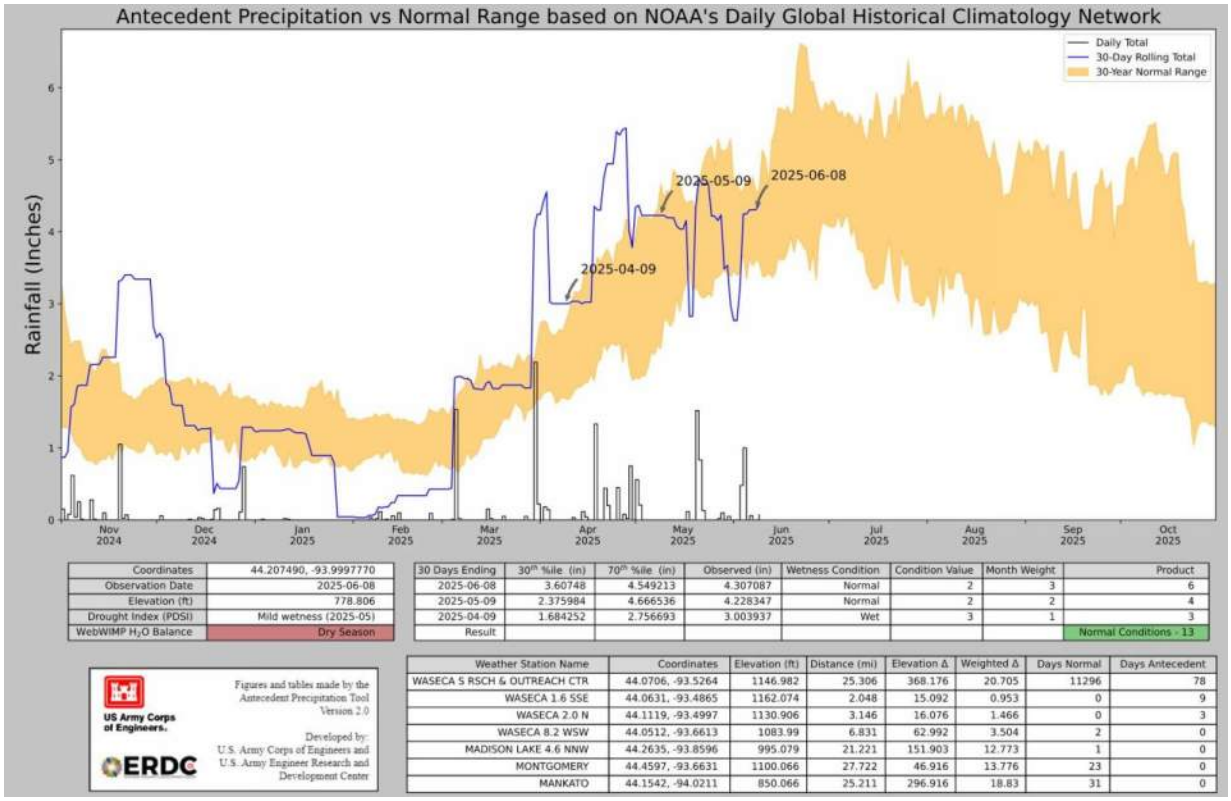
The monthly temperature table below shows the average high and low temperatures for the three months prior to the field delineation, along with the historical averages for these months. The monthly low and high temperatures have been within normal ranges for this period.

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE RANGE



Antecedent precipitation was evaluated using a combination of the NRCS Method and the Rolling Totals Method. The analysis found that precipitation was normal at time of site visit.

ANTECEDENT PRECIPITATION CONDITIONS



Coordinates	44.207490, -93.9997770
Observation Date	2025-06-08
Elevation (ft)	778.806
Drought Index (PDSI)	Mild wetness (2025-05)
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Dry Season

30 Days Ending	30th %ile (in)	70th %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2025-06-08	3.60748	4.549213	4.307087	Normal	2	3	6
2025-05-09	2.375984	4.666536	4.228347	Normal	2	2	4
2025-04-09	1.684252	2.756693	3.003937	Wet	3	1	3
Result							Normal Conditions - 13

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
WASECA S RSCH & OUTREACH CTR	44.0706, -93.5264	1146.982	25.306	368.176	20.705	11296	78
WASECA 1.6 SSE	44.0631, -93.4865	1162.074	2.048	15.092	0.953	0	9
WASECA 2.0 N	44.1119, -93.4997	1130.906	3.146	16.076	1.466	0	3
WASECA 8.2 WSW	44.0512, -93.6613	1083.99	6.831	62.992	3.504	2	0
MADISON LAKE 4.6 NNW	44.2635, -93.8596	995.079	21.221	151.903	12.773	1	0
MONTGOMERY	44.4597, -93.6631	1100.066	27.722	46.916	13.776	23	0
MANKATO	44.1542, -94.0211	850.066	25.211	296.916	18.83	31	0

This climatic data was gathered using the Climatology Working Group Website, http://climate.umn.edu/ and the National Weather Service Forecast Office, http://w2.weather.gov/climate/. The information for the investigation was retrieved from the WETS Station in St Peter (ID 217405)

V. FINDINGS

On June 10, 2025 a field investigation was performed to evaluate and verify the existence and boundary of any aquatic resources located within the study area. Two wetland systems and one channel were found to exist within the study area. The following describes the aquatic resources identified, together with a brief description of wetland types and observations made during the field investigation.

Wetland 1 (W1-A & W1-B):
NWI Cowardin: PEM1A
PWI (Hydro) ID: None
Field Observation Circular 39: Type 2
Field Observation Eggers and Reed: Fresh (wet) Meadow
Soil Mapping Unit(s): 160-Fieldon loam

Wetland 1 consists of depression basin. The field investigation found that the site has met all three wetland indicators and this wetland complex should be considered a palustrine emergent persistent temporarily flooded (PEM1A) wetland. Two sample points were taken to determine the wetland boundary. The wetland boundary was largely drawn based on the changes in topography.

At the W1-A wetland pit location, the plant community was dominated by reed canary grass in the herb stratum. The W1-B upland pit location was dominated by Kentucky blue grass in the herb stratum. Both locations met hydrophytic vegetation. Soils in the W1-A wetland pit location met the hydric soil indicator A11-Depleted Below Dark Surface. Soils in the W1-B upland pit location did not meet any of the hydric soil indicators. The W1-A wetland location met two secondary indicators of D2-Geomorphic Position and D5-FAC-neutral Test. The W1-B upland pit did not meet any hydrology indicators. From these observations, the wetland boundary was established for this area.

Photo 1: View of the W1-A (blue flag) & W1-B (green flag) sample points looking into the wetland.

Photo 2: View of the wetland 1 fresh (wet) meadow. Looking west.

Photo 3: Incidental Wetland, looking north.

VI. CONCLUSION

The delineation was performed on June 10, 2025 The boundaries of the wetlands were staked in the field with three foot "Wetland Delineation" pin flags. The location of the pin flags were surveyed by Bolton & Menk, Inc. using a Juniper Geode Data Collector and tied to the Blue Earth County coordinate system. The delineated limits are believed to be the upper limits of where all three of the required wetland criteria were present.

Bolton & Menk, Inc., was asked to determine the boundaries of those jurisdictional wetlands that exist upon this property as defined by the Wetland Conservation Act.

Based upon all available information, the existing conditions that currently prevail, and the on-site investigation, evidence supports the presence of two wetland systems and one channel within the boundaries of the study area.

WETLAND SUMMARY

Id #	Wetland Type^	Size*
W1	Type 2 (Fresh (wet) Meadow)	0.15 ac
Total:		**0.15 ac**

**size measured within study area.*
^wetland type within study area

Sincerely,
BOLTON & MENK, INC.

Addeline Theis Paradis
Certified Wetland Delineator, No. 1434

APPENDIX

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit A: Location Map

June 2025

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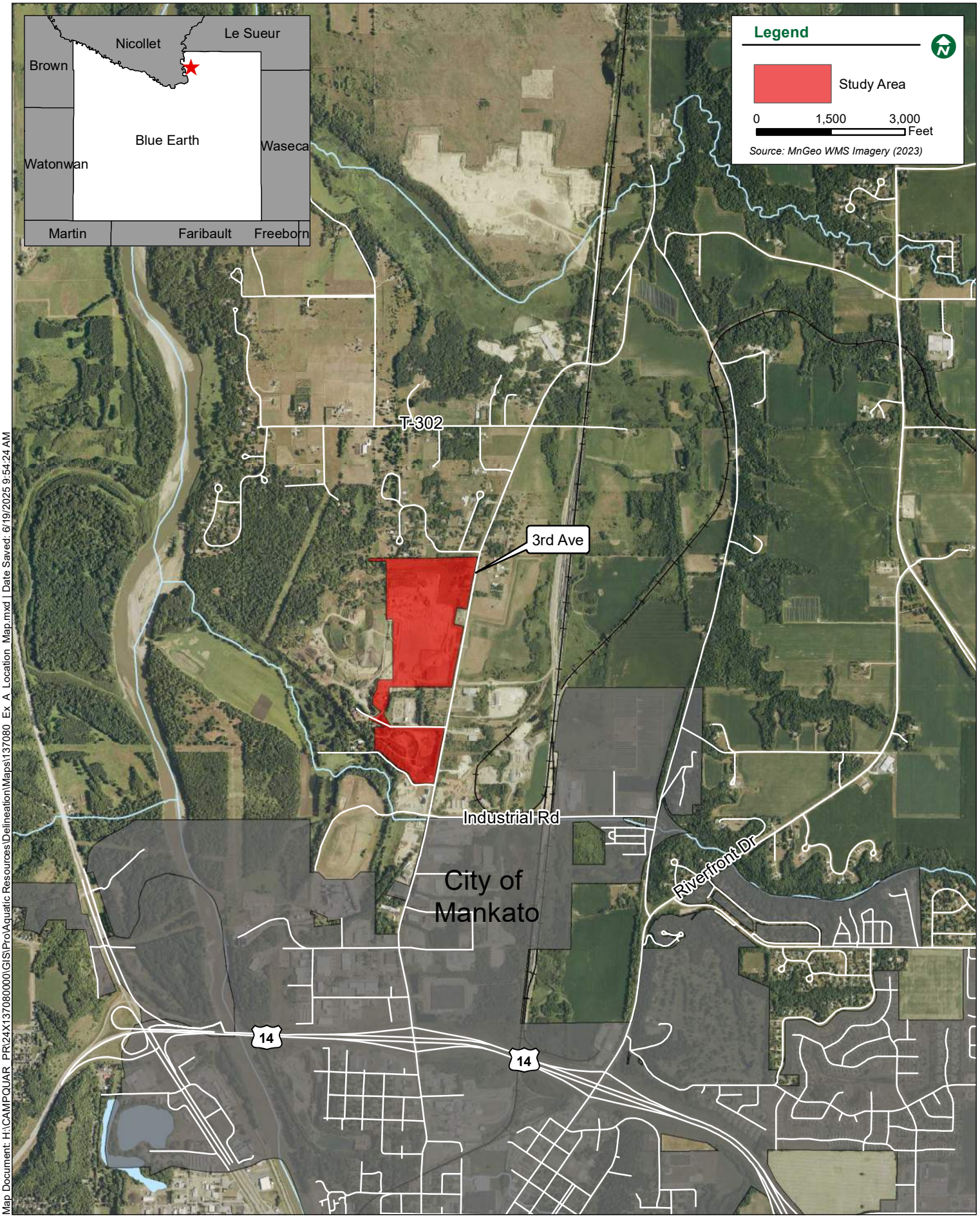

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit B-1: 2-Foot LiDAR Contours Map

June 2025

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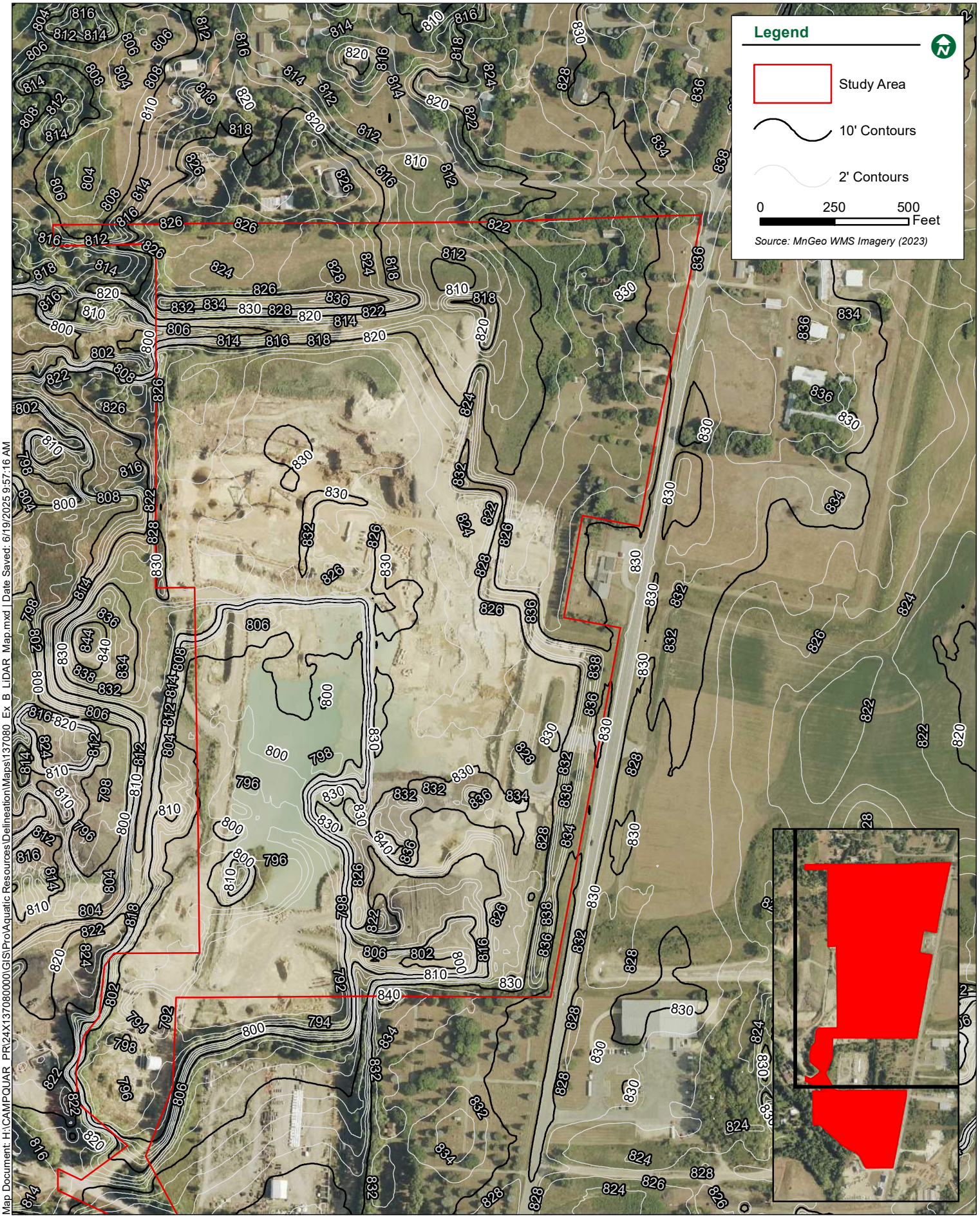

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit B-2: 2-Foot LiDAR Contours Map

June 2025

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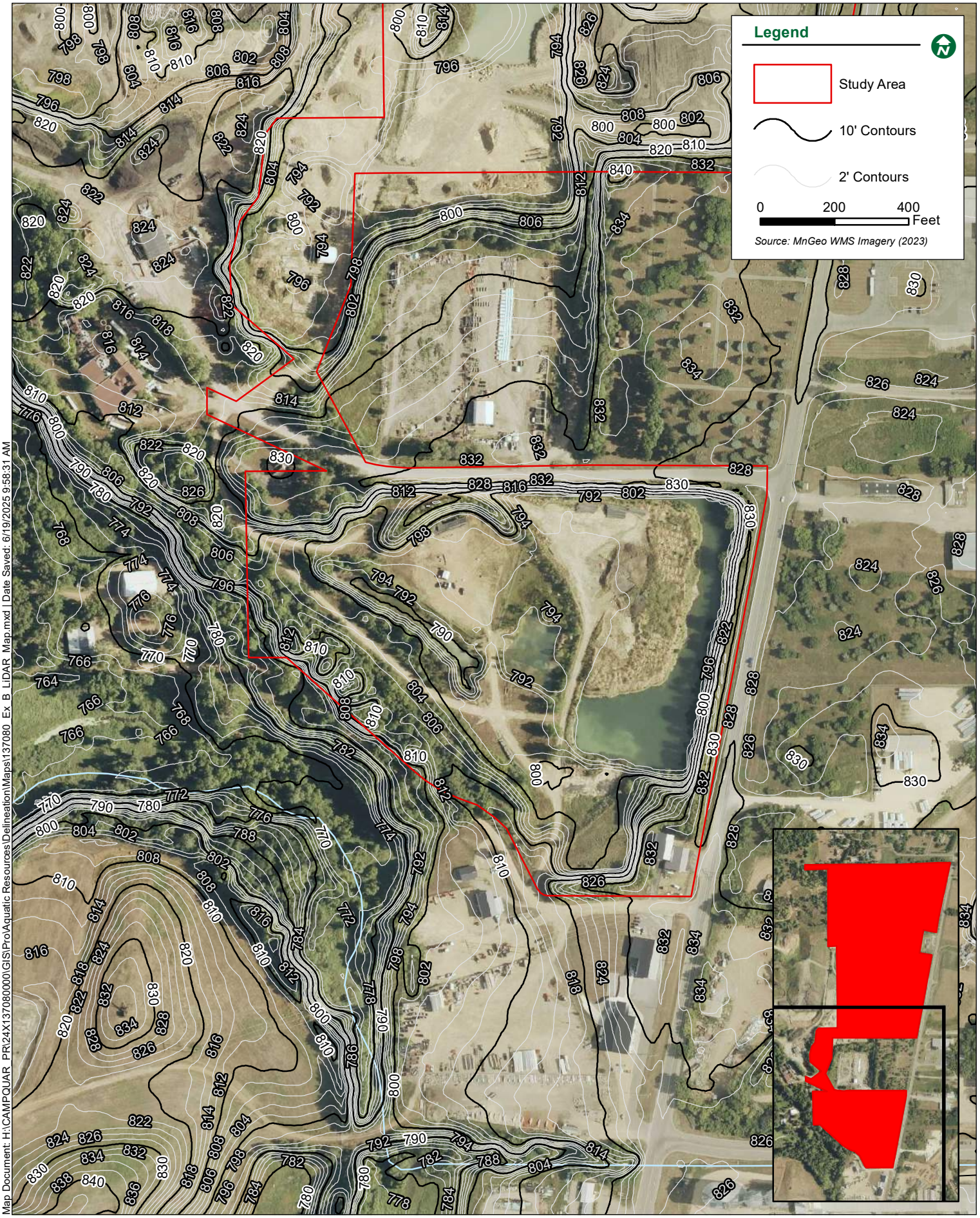

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit C: National Wetlands Inventory Map

June 2025

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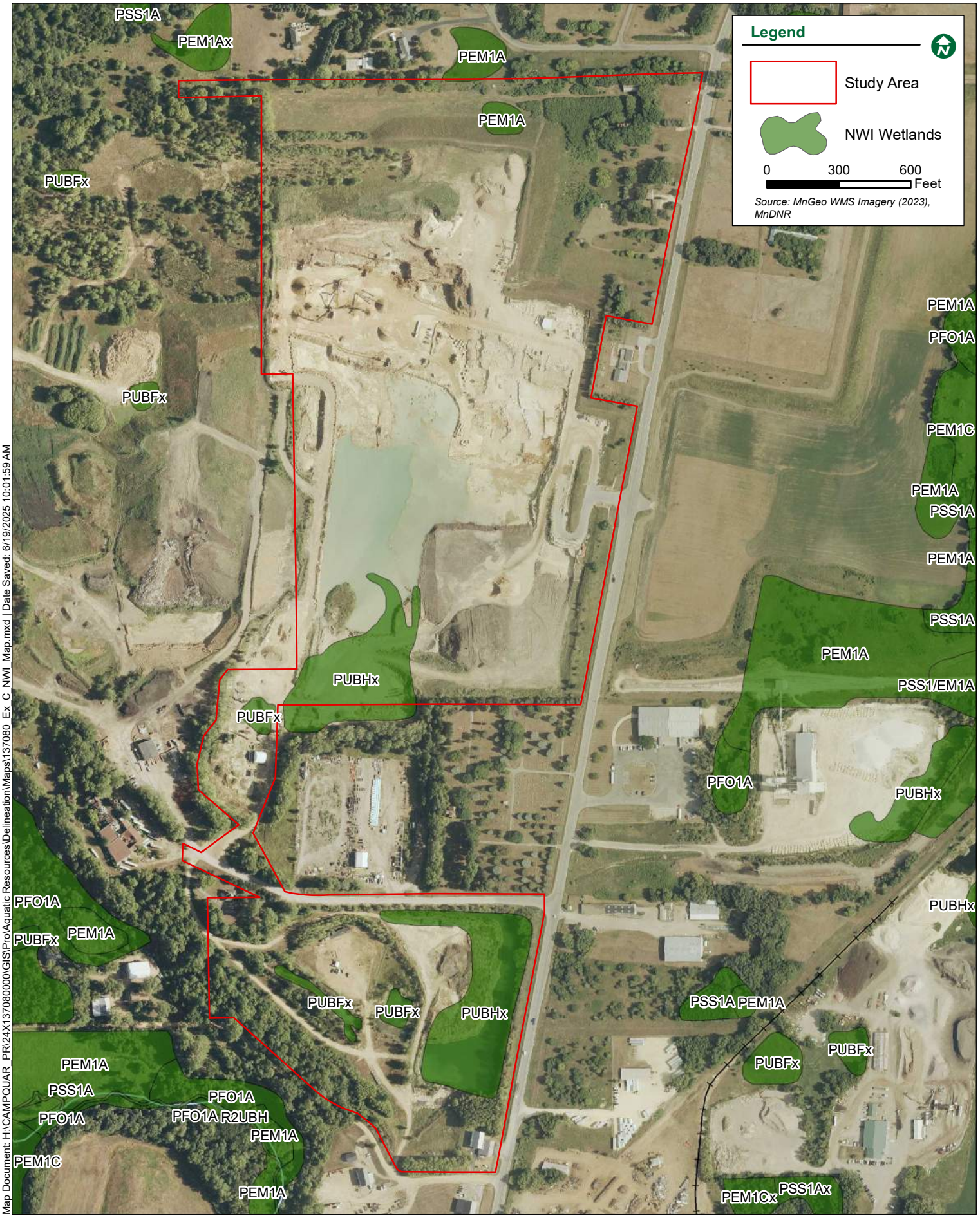

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit D: Public Waters Inventory Map

June 2025

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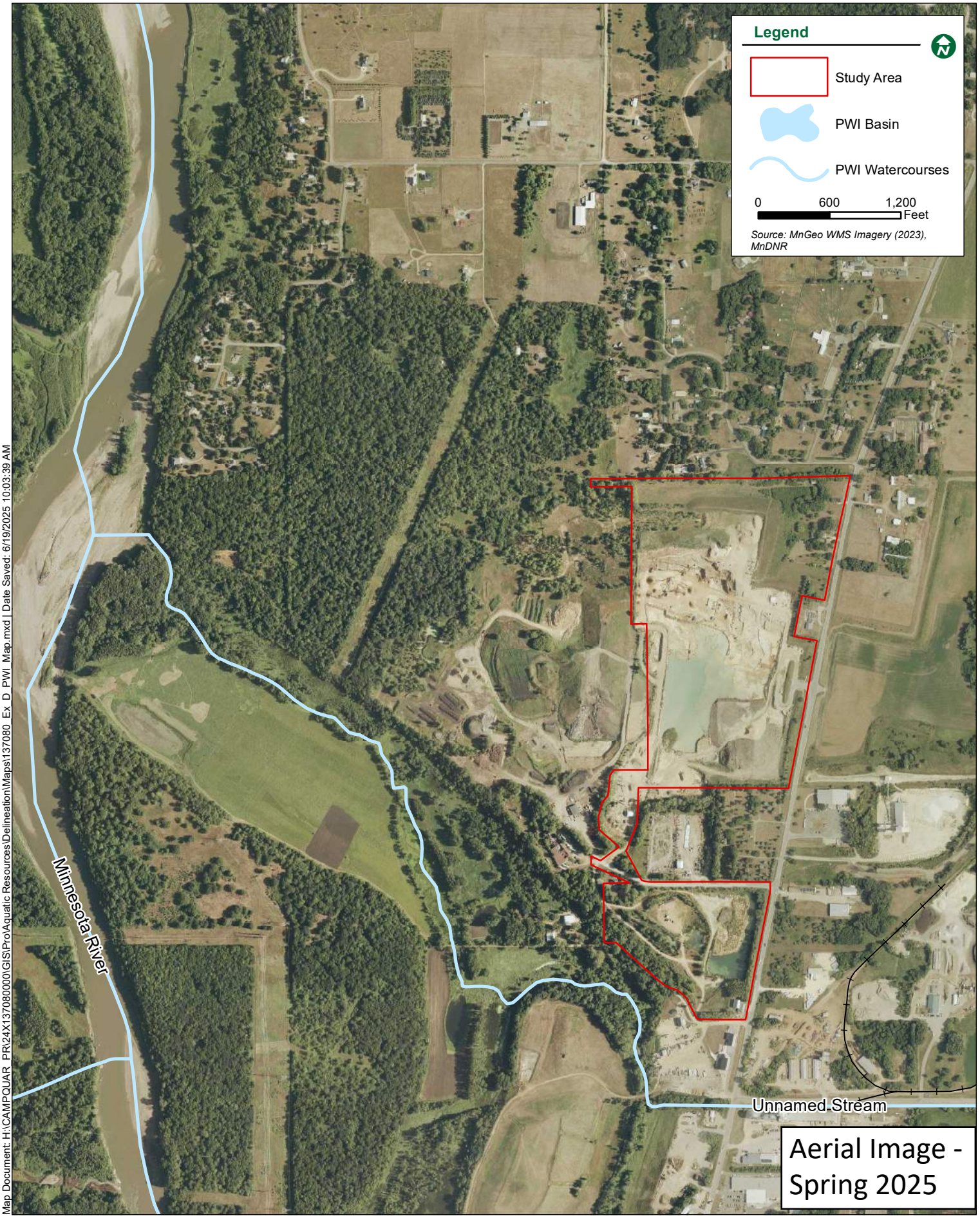

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit E: Blue Earth County Soil Survey Map

June 2025

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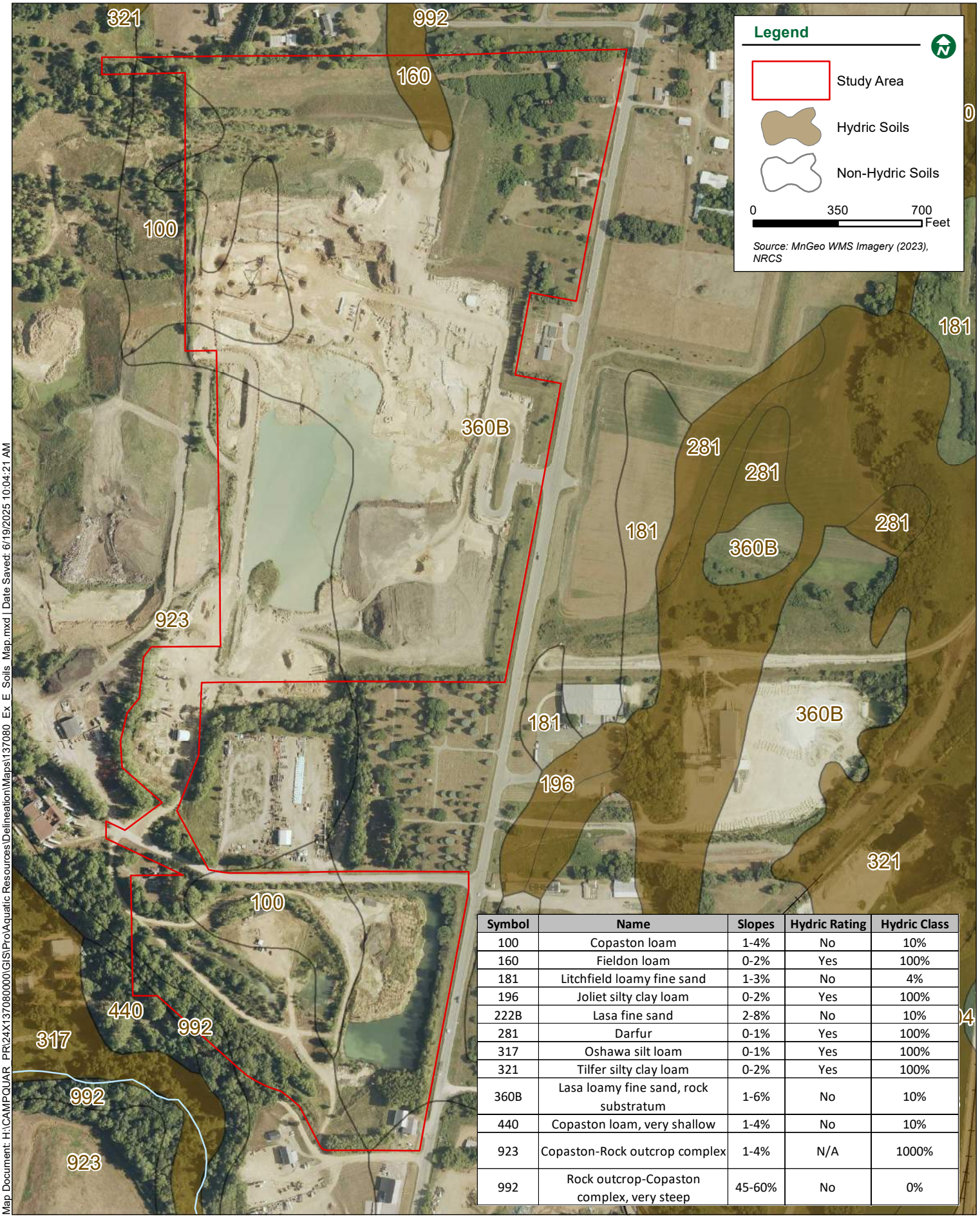

Symbol	Name	Slopes	Hydric Rating	Hydric Class
100	Copaston loam	1-4%	No	10%
160	Fieldon loam	0-2%	Yes	100%
181	Litchfield loamy fine sand	1-3%	No	4%
196	Joliet silty clay loam	0-2%	Yes	100%
222B	Lasa fine sand	2-8%	No	10%
281	Darfur	0-1%	Yes	100%
317	Oshawa silt loam	0-1%	Yes	100%
321	Tilfer silty clay loam	0-2%	Yes	100%
360B	Lasa loamy fine sand, rock substratum	1-6%	No	10%
440	Copaston loam, very shallow	1-4%	No	10%
923	Copaston-Rock outcrop complex	1-4%	N/A	1000%
992	Rock outcrop-Copaston complex, very steep	45-60%	No	0%

Map Document: H:\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X137080000\GIS\Pro\Aquatic Resources\Delineation\Maps\137080_Ex_E_Soils_Map.mxd | Date Saved: 6/19/2025 10:04:21 AM

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit F-1: Wetland Delineation Map

June 2025

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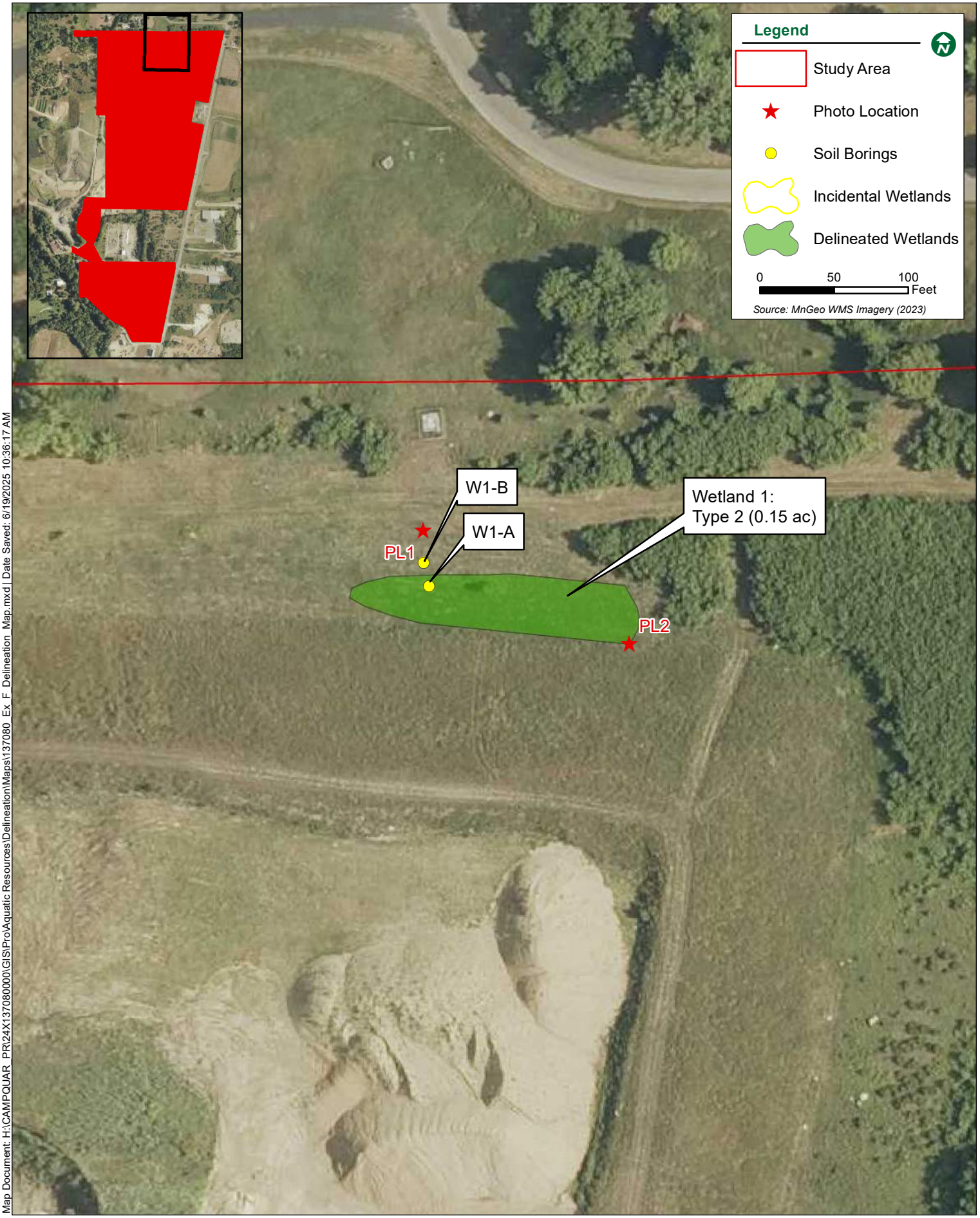

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit F-2: Wetland Delineation Map

June 2025

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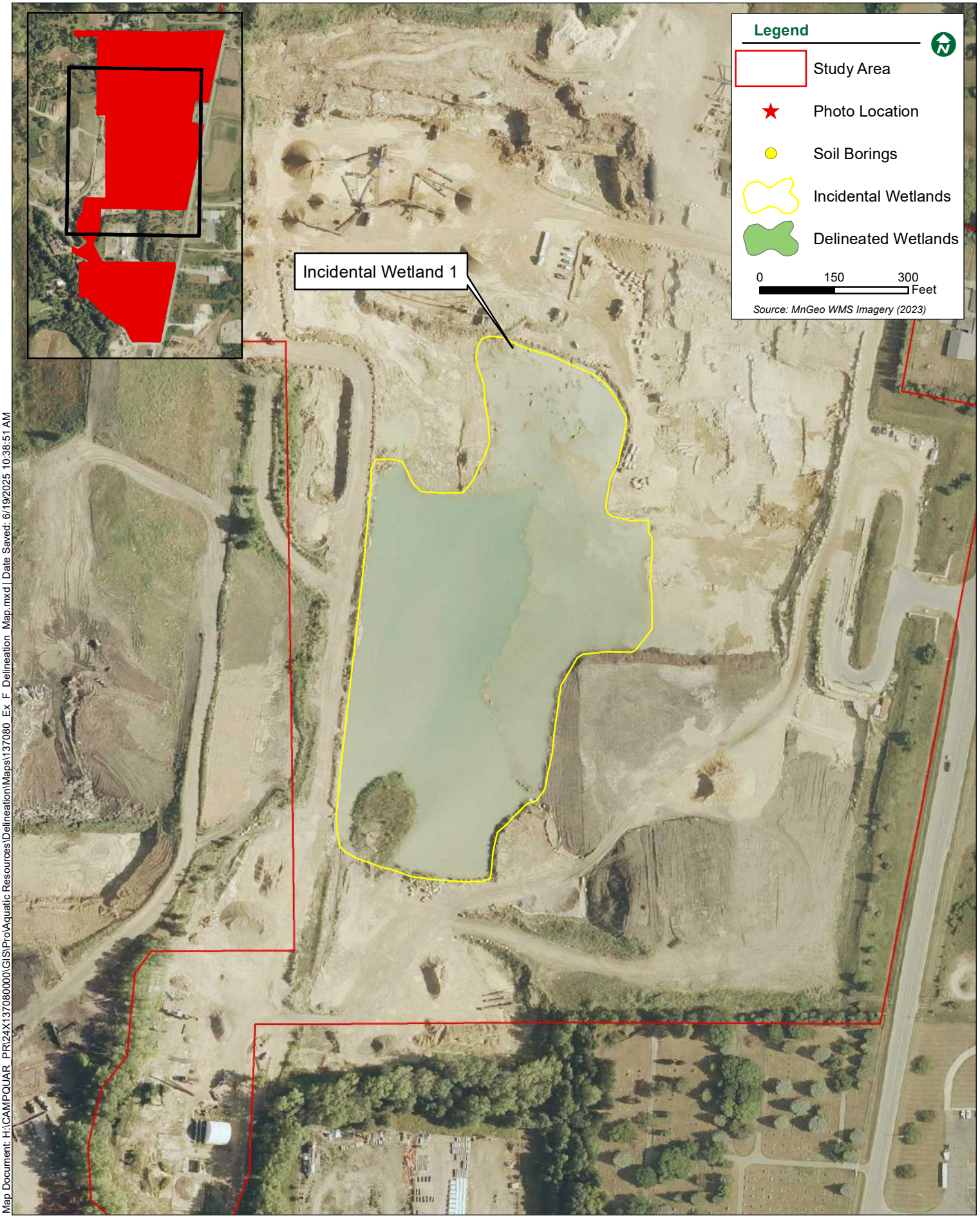

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Lime TWP, Blue Earth County, MN

Exhibit F-3: Wetland Delineation Map

June 2025

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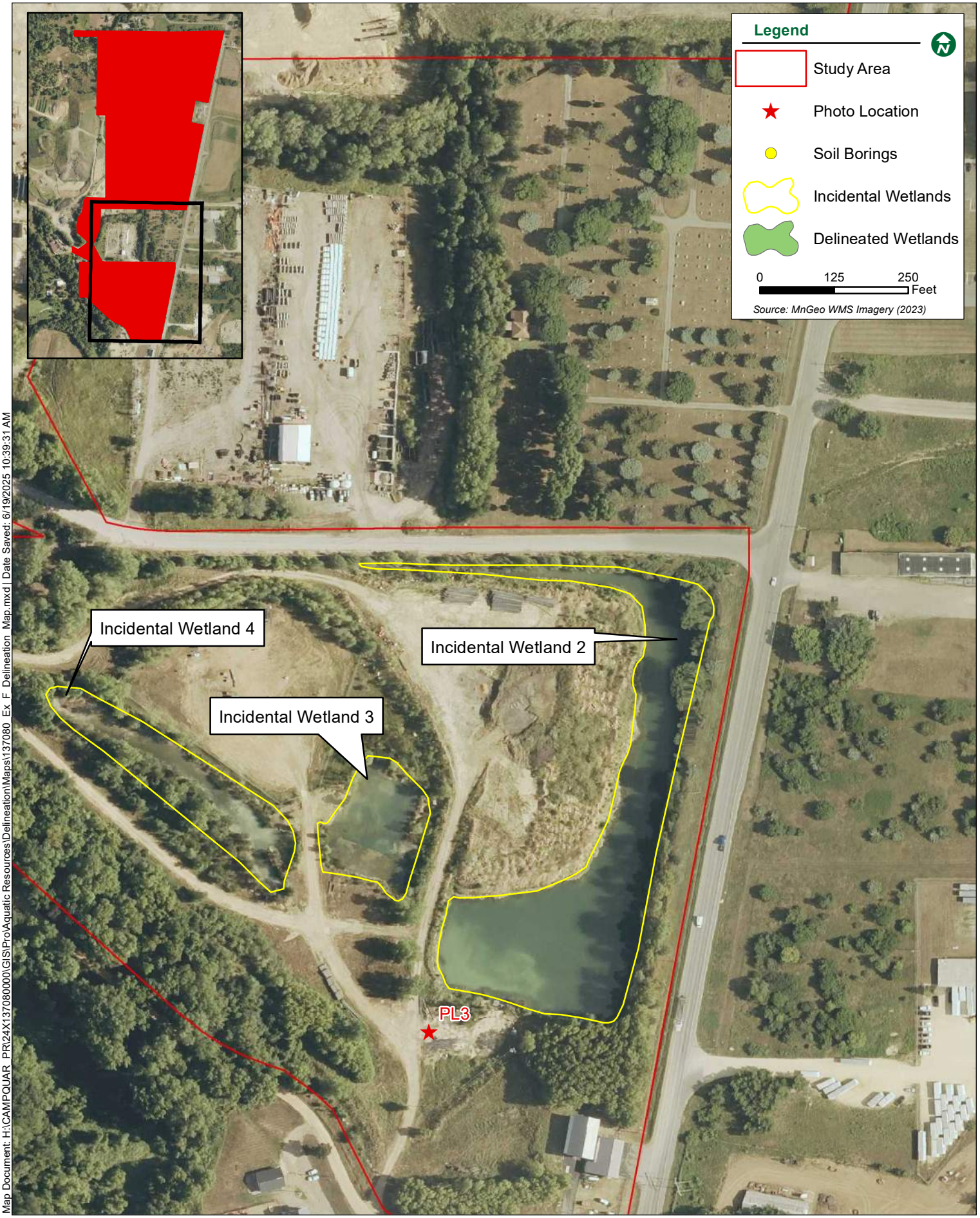

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EXHIBIT G:
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM
(Midwest Region)

Project/Site: **Camp Quarry Adventure Park** City/County: **Lime Township/Blue Earth County** Sampling Date: **6/10/2025**

Applicant/Owner: **CampQuarry LLC** State: **Minnesota** Sample Point: **W1-A**

Investigator(s): **Addeline Theis Paradis** Section, Township, Range: **S31 T109 R26**

Landforms (hillside, terrace, etc.): **Depression** Local Relief (concave, convex, none): **Concave**

Slope (%): **0-2** Latitude: Longitude: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: **160-Fieldon loam** NWI Classification: **PEM1A**

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of year? **Yes** (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation , soils , or hydrology significantly disturbed? Are normal circumstances present? **Yes**

Are vegetation , soils , or hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	**Yes**
Hydric soils present?	**Yes**
Wetland hydrology present?	**Yes**
Is the sampled area within a wetland?	**Yes**

Remarks: **No mowing is occuring in this area.**

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 feet)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub stratum (Plot size: 15 feet)			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
	20 =Total Cover		
Herb stratum: (Plot size: 5 feet)			
1 **Phalaris arundinacea**	**75**	**Yes**	**FACW**
2 **Solidago gigantea**	**22**	**No**	**FACW**
3 **Circium arvense**	**10**	**No**	**FACU**
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
	107 =Total Cover		
Woody vine stratum: (Plot size: 15 feet)			
1			
2			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: **1** (A)

Total number of dominant species across all strata: **1** (B)

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW or FAC: (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % cover of:

OBL Species:	**0**	x 1 =	**0**
FACW Species:	**97**	x 2 =	**194**
FAC Species:	**0**	x 3 =	**0**
FACU species:	**20**	x 4 =	**40**
UPL Species:	**0**	x 5 =	**0**
Totals:	**117** (A)		**234** (B)

Prevalence Index (B/A): **2.00**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators

- Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
- **X** Dominance test >50%
- **X** Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
- Morphological adaptations* (Provide supporting data in remarks)
- Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (Explain in remarks)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Hydrophytic vegetation present? **Yes**

Remarks:

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EXHIBIT G:
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM

(Midwest Region)

Sample Point: **W1-A**

SOILS

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**		
0-15	**10YR 2/1**	**100**					**Clay Loam**	
16 to 25	**10YR 4/2**	**90**	**7.5YR 4/6**	**10**	**C**	**M**	**Clay Loam**	

*Type: C = Concentration, D = Depletion, RM = Reduced Matrix, MS = Masked Sand Grains. **Location: PL = Pore Lining, M = Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histisol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- **X** Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Material (S1)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Material (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils*:

- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16)(**LRR K,L,R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)(**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12)(**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soils Present? **Yes**

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence or Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Gauge or Well Data (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Crack (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- **X** Geomorphic Position (D2)
- **X** FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? **No** Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? **No** Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? **No** Depth (inches): _____

Indicators of Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes**

Remarks:

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EXHIBIT G:
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM
(Midwest Region)

Project/Site: **Camp Quarry Adventure Park** City/County: **Lime Township/Blue Earth County** Sampling Date: **6/10/2025**

Applicant/Owner: **CampQuarry LLC** State: **Minnesota** Sample Point: **W1-B**

Investigator(s): **Addeline Theis Paradis** Section, Township, Range: **S31 T109 R26**

Landforms (hillside, terrace, etc.): **Footslope** Local Relief (concave, convex, none): **Linear**

Slope (%): **3-5** Latitude: Longitude: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: **160-Fieldon loam** NWI Classification: **None**

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of year? **Yes** (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation , soils , or hydrology significantly disturbed? Are normal circumstances present? **Yes**

Are vegetation , soils , or hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	**Yes**
Hydric soils present?	**No**
Wetland hydrology present?	**No**

Is the sampled area within a wetland? **No**

Remarks:

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 feet)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub stratum (Plot size: 15 feet)			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
	35 =Total Cover		
Herb stratum: (Plot size: 5 feet)			
1 **Poa pratensis**	**70**	**Yes**	**FAC**
2 **Bromus inermis**	**25**	**No**	**FACU**
3 **Carex molesta**	**12**	**No**	**FAC**
4 **Asclepias syriaca**	**7**	**No**	**FACU**
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
	114 =Total Cover		
Woody vine stratum: (Plot size: 15 feet)			
1			
2			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: **1** (A)

Total number of dominant species across all strata: **1** (B)

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW or FAC: **100%** (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % cover of:

OBL Species:	**0**	x 1 =	**0**
FACW Species:	**0**	x 2 =	**0**
FAC Species:	**82**	x 3 =	**246**
FACU species:	**32**	x 4 =	**128**
UPL Species:	**0**	x 5 =	**0**
Totals:	**114** (A)		**375** (B)

Prevalence Index (B/A): **3.29**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators

- Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
- **X** Dominance test >50%
- **X** Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
- Morphological adaptations* (Provide supporting data in remarks)
- Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (Explain in remarks)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Hydrophytic vegetation present? **Yes**

Remarks:

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EXHIBIT G:
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM

(Midwest Region)

Sample Point: **W1-B**

SOILS

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**		
0 to17	**10YR 3/1**	**100**					**Silty Clay Loam**	

*Type: C = Concentration, D = Depletion, RM = Reduced Matrix, MS = Masked Sand Grains. **Location: PL = Pore Lining, M = Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histisol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Material (S1)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Material (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils*:

- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16)(**LRR K,L,R**)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)(**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12)(**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soils Present? **No**

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence or Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Gauge or Well Data (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Crack (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? **No** Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? **No** Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? **No** Depth (inches): _____

Indicators of Wetland Hydrology Present? **No**

Remarks:

Conservation Planning Report: Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)

This document is intended for planning purposes only for the area of interest defined by the user. The report identifies ecologically significant areas documented within the defined area of interest plus any additional search distance indicated below. These ecologically significant areas can be viewed in the Explore Tab of the Minnesota Conservation Explorer. Please visit MN Geospatial Commons for downloadable GIS data.

This document does not meet the criteria for a Natural Heritage Review. If a Natural Heritage Review is needed, please define an Area of Interest in the Explore Tab and click on the Natural Heritage Review option.

This document does not include known occurrences of state-listed or federally listed species.

MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance

Search distance = 330 feet

Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) Sites of Biodiversity Significance are areas with varying levels of native biodiversity that may contain high quality native plant communities, rare plants, rare animals, and/or animal aggregations. A Biodiversity Significance Rank is assigned on the basis of the number of rare species, the quality of the native plant communities, size of the site, and context within the landscape. MBS Sites are ranked Outstanding, High, or Moderate. Areas ranked as Below were found to be disturbed and are retained in the layer as negative data. These areas do not meet the minimum biodiversity threshold for statewide significance but may have conservation value at the local level as habitat for native plants and animals, corridors for animal movements, buffers surrounding higher quality natural areas, or as areas with high potential for restoration of native habitat. The DNR recommends avoidance of MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance ranked High or Outstanding.

Wetlands within MBS Sites of Outstanding or High Biodiversity Significance may be considered Rare Natural Communities under the Wetland Conservation Act. For technical guidance on Rare Natural Communities, please visit WCA Program Guidance and Information.

For more information please visit MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance.

The following MBS Sites of Biodiversity Significance are within the search area:

MBS Site Name	Biodiversity Significance	Status
LIME 30	Moderate	final

DNR Native Plant Communities

Search distance = 330 feet

A native plant community is a group of native plants that interact with each other and with their environment in ways not greatly altered by modern human activity or by introduced organisms. These groups of native plant species form recognizable units, such as oak savannas, pine forests, or marshes, that tend to repeat over space and time. Native plant communities are classified and described by considering vegetation, hydrology, landforms, soils, and natural disturbance regimes.

DNR Native Plant Community types and subtypes are given a Conservation Status Rank that reflects the relative rarity and endangerment of the community type in Minnesota. Conservation Status Ranks range from S1 (critically imperiled) to S5 (secure, common, widespread, and abundant). Native plant communities with a Conservation Status Rank of S1 through S3 are considered rare in the state. The DNR recommends avoidance of rare native plant communities.

Wetland native plant communities with a conservation status rank of S1 through S3 may also be considered Rare Natural Communities under the Wetland Conservation Act. For technical guidance on Rare Natural Communities, please visit WCA Program Guidance and Information.

DNR Native Plant Communities may be given a Condition Rank that reflects the degree of ecological integrity of a specific occurrence of a native plant community. The Condition Rank is based on species composition, vegetation structure, ecological processes and functions, level of human disturbance, presence of exotic species, and other factors. Condition Ranks range from A-rank (excellent ecological integrity) to D-rank (poor ecological integrity. A Condition Rank of NR means Not Ranked and a Condition Rank of MULTI mean multiple ranks are present because the record is a native plant community complex.

For more information please visit Minnesota's Native Plant Communities.

The following DNR Native Plant Communities are within the search area:

MBS Site Name	NPC Code	Native Plant Community Classification	Conservation Status Rank	Number of Communities
LIME 30	UPs13c	Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie (Southern)	S3	2

Calcareous Fens

Search distance = 5 miles

A calcareous fen is a rare and distinctive peat-accumulating wetland that is legally protected in Minnesota under the Wetland Conservation Act (*Minnesota Statutes*, section 103G.223). Many of the unique characteristics of calcareous fens result from the upwelling of groundwater through calcareous substrates. Because of this dependence on groundwater hydrology, calcareous fens can be affected by nearby activities or even those several miles away. For more information regarding calcareous fens, please see the Calcareous Fen Fact Sheet or review the List of Known Calcareous Fens.

The following Calcareous Fens are within the search area:

Fen Site Name	Fen ID	TRS
Kasota 7	34551	109N026W - 7
Lime 30	38219	109N027W - 25; 109N026W - 30

DNR Old Growth Stands

Search distance = 330 feet

Old-growth forests are natural forests that have developed over a long period of time, generally at least 120 years, without experiencing severe, stand-replacing disturbances such as fires, windstorms, or logging. Old-growth forests are a unique, nearly vanished piece of Minnesota's history and ecology; less than 4% of Minnesota's old-growth forests remain. The DNR recommends avoidance of all DNR Old Growth Stands. The following DNR Old Growth Stands have been documented within the search area.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

MN Prairie Conservation Plan

Search distance = 330 feet

The Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan, a twenty-five year strategy for accelerating prairie conservation in the state, identifies Core Areas, Corridors, and Corridor Complexes as areas to focus conservation efforts. The Plan's strategies include protection, enhancement, and restoration of grassland and wetland habitat. To meet the Plan's goals, approaches within Core Areas will need to include restoration and approaches within Corridors will need to include conservation of grassland habitat which can provide stepping stones between larger Core Areas.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

Important Bird Areas

Search distance = 1 mile

Important Bird Areas, identified by Audubon Minnesota in partnership with the DNR, are part of an international conservation effort aimed at conserving globally important bird habitats. They are voluntary and non-regulatory, but the designation demonstrates the significant ecological value of the area.

The following Important Birds Areas are within the search area:

- Upper Minnesota River Valley IBA

Lakes of Biological Significance

Search distance = 330 feet

Lakes of Biological Significance are high quality lakes as determined by the aquatic plant, fish, bird, or amphibian communities present within the lake. To be included in this layer, a lake only needs to meet the criteria for one of these four community types. The lake is assigned a biological significance of Outstanding, High, or Moderate based on the community with the highest quality.

SEARCH RESULTS: No features were found within the search area.

USFWS Habitat Conservation Plans

A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) is a mechanism for compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act for a given set of activities and protected species. An HCP is required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as part of an application for an incidental take permit (ITP). The ITP allows the permit holder to proceed with activities covered in the HCP that could result in the unintentional take of federally listed species.

Lakes States Forest Management Bat Habitat Conservation Plan (Bat HCP): (search distance = 0; within area of interest only) This HCP was created to provide flexibility to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to manage forests while addressing federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulations related to federally threatened and endangered bat species. The Bat HCP covers three bat species within Minnesota: northern long-eared bat, little brown bat, and tricolored bat. This report is intended to help non-federal, non-DNR landowners evaluate their potential eligibility for the Landowner Enrollment Program of the Bat HCP (For DNR-administered land, DNR staff should refer to the Bat HCP Implementation Policy).

Landowner Enrollment Program – DNR's incidental take permit may be extended through the Landowner Enrollment Program (LEP) to eligible non-federal landowners who conduct forest management activities. Landowners may be eligible to enroll in the LEP if they are a county land administrator, own more than 10,000 acres, or own land that overlaps a Bat HCP feature. The results below indicate if the defined area of interest overlaps a Bat HCP feature. For more information on how to enroll in the LEP, please visit the Landowner Enrollment Program (LEP).

SEARCH RESULTS: No Bat HCP features were found within the area of interest. Landowners are only eligible to apply for the Landowner Enrollment Program if they are a county land administrator or they own more than 10,000 acres.

USFWS Regulatory Layers

To ensure compliance with federal law, conduct a federal regulatory review using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) online Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool. This report is not a substitution for a Section 7 review.

For informational purposes only, this tool currently checks the following USFWS Regulatory Layers:

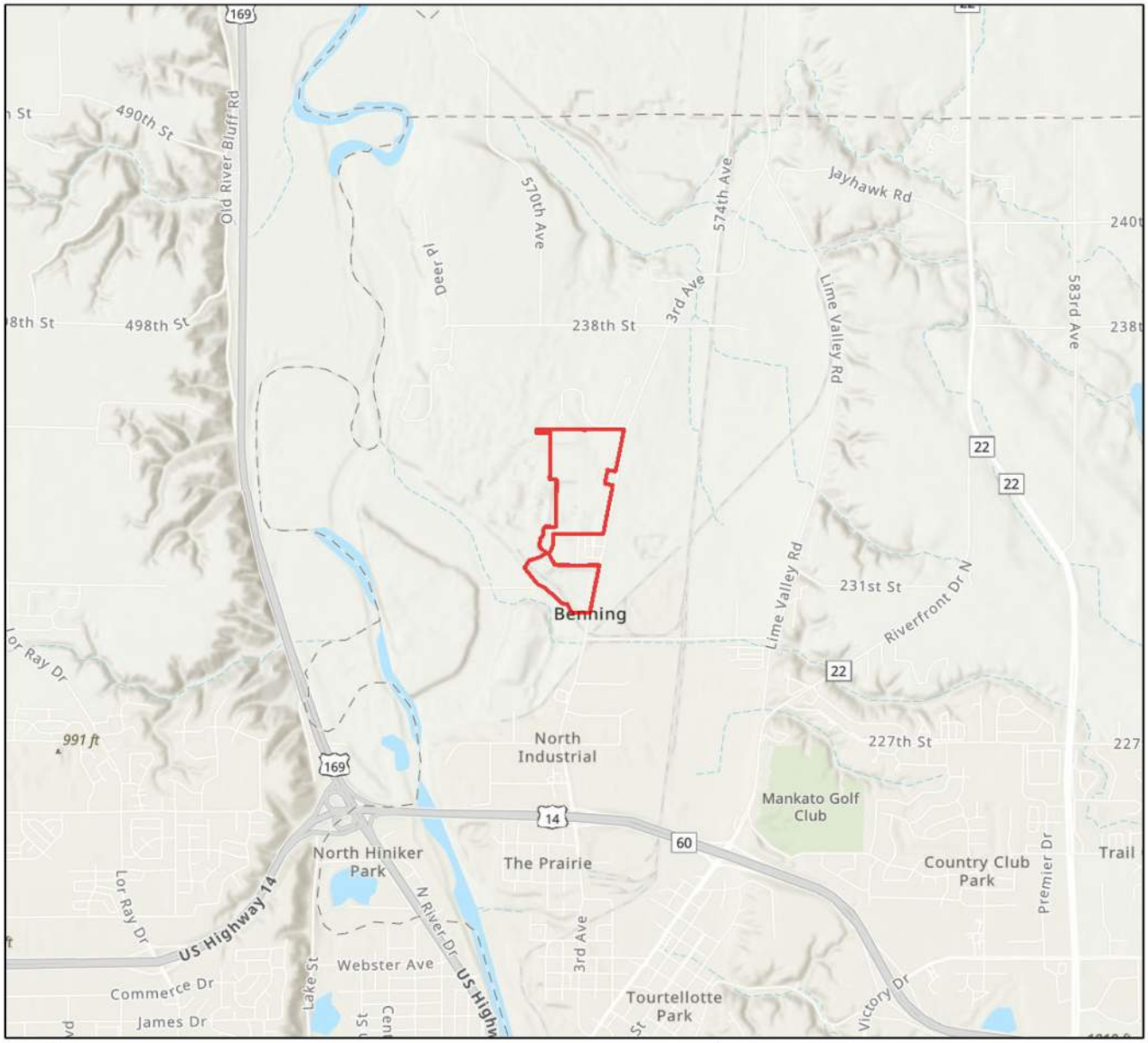
Rusty Patched Bumblebee High Potential Zones: (*search distance = 0; within area of interest only*) The rusty patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*), federally listed as endangered, is likely to be present in suitable habitat within the high potential zones. From April through October this species uses underground nests in upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest edges, and forages where nectar and pollen are available. From October through April the species overwinters under tree litter in upland forests and woodlands. The rusty patched bumble bee may be impacted by a variety of land management activities including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree-removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees. The USFWS RPBB guidance provides guidance on avoiding impacts to rusty patched bumble bee and a key for determining if actions are likely to affect the species; the determination key can be found in the appendix. Please visit the USFWS Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Map for the most current locations of High Potential Zones.

The following USFWS Regulatory Species are within the search area:

- Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone

mp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.1370

Conservation Planning Map



0 0.3 0.6 1.2 1.8 2.4 Miles

Area of Interest

Size (acres): 128.46

County(s): Blue Earth

Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, USFWS
Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA
Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Division of Ecological & Water Resources
500 Lafayette Road, Box 25
St. Paul, MN 55155-4025

August 14, 2025

Heather Mullenbach
Bolton & Menk, Mankato Minnesota

RE: Natural Heritage Review of the proposed **Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)**, T109N R26W Sections 30-31; Blue Earth County

Dear Heather Mullenbach,

For all correspondence regarding the Natural Heritage Review of this project please include the project ID **MCE-2025-00465** in the email subject line.

As requested, the Minnesota Natural Heritage Information System has been reviewed to determine if the proposed project has the potential to impact any rare species or other significant natural features. Based on the project details provided with the request, the following rare features may be impacted by the proposed project:

Ecologically Significant Areas

- A calcareous fen (*Lime 30, Fen ID# 38219)* has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project area. Stream parsnip (*Berula erecta*), a state-listed threatened plant, has been documented within the fen. A calcareous fen is a rare and distinctive peat-accumulating wetland that is legally protected in Minnesota. The Wetlands Conservation Act, authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.223, states that calcareous fens may not be filled, drained, or otherwise degraded, wholly or partially, by any activity, except as provided for in a management plan approved by the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. Many of the unique characteristics of calcareous fens result from the upwelling of groundwater through calcareous substrates. Because of this dependence on groundwater hydrology, calcareous fens can be affected by nearby activities or even those several miles away. For more information regarding calcareous fens, please see the Calcareous Fen Fact Sheet. To minimize stormwater impacts, please refer to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's General Principles for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control in the Minnesota Stormwater Manual. Please note that calcareous fens are "Special Waters" and a buffer zone may be required.

  Calcareous fens may be impacted by activities within the fen, activities that affect surface water flows (e.g., stormwater flow, erosion), or activities that affect groundwater hydrology (e.g., groundwater pumping, contamination, or discharge). **To ensure compliance with WCA, please contact the Calcareous Fen Program Coordinator, Keylor Andrews** (Keylor.Andrews@state.mn.us).

If it is determined the project will impact the fen in any way, including indirect impacts through the alteration of hydrological conditions, a botanical survey is required. Surveys must be conducted by a qualified surveyor and follow the standards contained in the Rare Species Survey Process and Rare Plant Guidance. Visit the Natural Heritage Review page for a list of certified surveyors and more information on this process. Survey proposals should be submitted to Reports.NHIS@state.mn.us prior to initiating survey work. Project planning should take into account that any botanical survey needs to be conducted during the appropriate time of the year, which may be limited. Please consult Review.NHIS@state.mn.us if you have any questions regarding this process.

- The Minnesota Biological Survey (MBS) has identified **Lime 30** as a Site of *Moderate* Biodiversity Significance, which overlaps the northwest corner of the proposed project. Sites of Biodiversity Significance have varying levels of native biodiversity and are ranked based on the relative significance of this biodiversity at a statewide level. Sites ranked as *Moderate* contain occurrences of rare species and/or moderately disturbed native plant communities, and/or landscapes that have a strong potential for recovery. This MBS Site contains **Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie (Southern)** (UPs13c), a DNR Native Plant Community (NPC), directly adjacent to the proposed project. This community is considered *vulnerable to extirpation (S3)* and rare in Minnesota.

  The DNR recommends that the project be designed to avoid impacts to these ecologically significant areas. Actions to avoid or minimize disturbance include, but are not limited to, the following recommendations:
  - As much as possible, operate within already-disturbed areas.
  - Avoid MBS Sites and rare NPCs (ranked S1, S2, or S3).
  - Retain a buffer between proposed activities and the MBS Site.
  - Minimize vehicular disturbance in the MBS Site (allow only vehicles/equipment necessary for construction activities).
  - Do not park equipment or stockpile supplies in the MBS Site.
  - Do not place spoil in the MBS Site or other sensitive areas.
  - If possible, conduct the work under frozen ground conditions.
  - Use effective erosion prevention and sediment control measures.
  - Inspect and clean equipment prior to operation and follow recommendations to prevent the spread of invasive species.
  - Revegetate disturbed soil with native species suitable to the local habitat as soon after construction as possible.
  - Use only weed-free mulches, topsoils, and seed mixes. Of particular concern are birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*), two invasive species that are sold commercially and are problematic in prairies and disturbed open areas.
  - For trails:
    - Minimize width of trail.
    - Do not route trails through wet swales or depressions, or sensitive rock outcrop areas.
    - Bridge all stream and wetland crossings.
    - Trail maintenance plans should address erodible soils, especially in areas of steep topography.

- Use signage to encourage visitors to stay on designated trails.
- Please reference the Guidelines for Managing and Restoring Natural Plant Communities along Trails and Waterways for additional information.

Ecologically Significant Areas can be viewed using the Explore page in Minnesota Conservation Explorer (MCE) or their GIS shapefiles can be downloaded from the MN Geospatial Commons. Reference the MBS Site Biodiversity Significance and Native Plant Community websites for information on interpreting the data. To receive a list of Ecologically Significant Areas in the vicinity of your project, create a Conservation Planning Report using the Explore page in MCE.

State-listed Species

- Loggerhead shrikes (*Lanius ludovicianus*), a state-listed endangered bird, have been documented in the vicinity of the project site. Loggerhead shrikes use grasslands that contain short grass and scattered perching sites such as hedgerows, shrubs, or small trees. They can be found in native prairie, pastures, shelterbelts, old fields or orchards, cemeteries, grassy roadsides, and farmyards. Minnesota's Endangered Species Statute (Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0895) and associated Rules (Minnesota Rules, part 6212.1800 to 6212.2300 and 6134) prohibit the take of endangered or threatened plants or animals, including their parts or seeds, without a permit. Given the potential for this species to be found in the vicinity of the project, **tree and shrub removal is required to be avoided during the breeding season, April through July.**

  Please contact Review.NHIS@state.mn.us **to confirm that the above avoidance measure will be implemented or to inform us that avoidance is not feasible.** If avoidance is not feasible, a qualified surveyor needs to conduct a survey for active nests before any trees or shrubs are removed. Requirements for surveys and lists of DNR certified surveyors can be found on the Natural Heritage Review website.

- Stream parsnip (*Berula erecta*), a state-listed threatened plant, has been documented within the nearby calcareous fen and suitable habitat may exist within the proposed project. Stream parsnip is found in calcareous and hydrologically active habitats at the margins of small spring-fed streams and pools and saturated sedge-derived peat; this includes rivulets in wet seepage meadows, calcareous fens, and spring-fed streams in forested ravines. Minnesota's Endangered Species Statute (Minnesota Statutes, section 84.0895) and associated Rules (Minnesota Rules, part 6212.1800 to 6212.2300 and 6134) prohibit the take of endangered or threatened plants or animals, including their parts or seeds, without a permit. **To demonstrate avoidance, a qualified surveyor will need to determine if suitable habitat exists within the activity impact area and, if so, conduct a survey prior to any project activities.**

  Surveys must be conducted by a qualified surveyor and follow the standards contained in the Rare Species Survey Process and Rare Plant Guidance. Visit the Natural Heritage Review page for a list of certified surveyors and more information on this process. Survey proposals should be submitted to Reports.NHIS@state.mn.us prior to initiating survey work. Project planning should take into account that any botanical survey needs to be conducted during the appropriate time of the year, which may be limited. Please consult Review.NHIS@state.mn.us if you have any questions regarding this process.

- Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*), a state-listed species of special concern, has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project. Kentucky coffee tree is found most often in mesic hardwood forests on terraces of the Minnesota River, well above the reach of normal flood events. **The DNR recommends avoiding the removal of Kentucky coffee trees.**

- North American racer (*Coluber constrictor*), a state-listed species of special concern, has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project and may be encountered on site. These snakes occupy a variety of habitats in the deciduous forest region including forested hillsides, bluff prairies, grasslands, and open woods. Woodland margins and field edges are the preferred summer habitat. During winter months, North American racers hibernate in mammal burrows, caves, rock crevices, gravel banks, stone foundations, and old wells. North American racers have relatively large home ranges, making long-distance movements to and from their hibernacula each year. The North American racer emerges from hibernation in late April. Given the presence of these rare snakes, **the DNR recommends that the use of erosion control mesh, if any, be limited to wildlife-friendly materials.**

- Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), a state-listed bird species of special concern, has been documented in the vicinity of the project. This bird species is found in open, dry grassland areas with scattered trees and shrubs. They build their nest on the ground, in a shrub or a small tree. **If feasible, avoid initial disturbance to grassland areas and tree/shrub removal from May 15 through August 15 to avoid disturbance of nesting birds.**

- The Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS) tracks bat roost trees and hibernacula plus some acoustic data, but this information is not exhaustive. Even if there are no bat records listed nearby, all of Minnesota's bats, including the federally endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), can be found throughout Minnesota. During the active season (approximately April-November) bats roost underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Tree removal can negatively impact bats by destroying roosting habitat, especially during the pup rearing season when females are forming maternity roosting colonies and the pups cannot yet fly. To minimize these impacts, **the DNR recommends that tree removal be avoided from June 1 through August 15.** If greater protection for bats is desired, avoid tree removal during the entire bat active season (April 1-November 15).

- Please visit the DNR Rare Species Guide for more information on the habitat use of state-listed species and recommended measures to avoid or minimize impacts.

- Please report incidental sightings of state-listed species via the DNR Plant and Animal Observation Form.

Federally Protected Species

- The area of interest overlaps with a U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone. The rusty patched bumble bee *(Bombus affinis)* is federally listed as endangered and is likely to be present in suitable habitat within High Potential Zones. From April through October this species uses underground nests in upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest edges, and forages where nectar and pollen are available. From October through April the species overwinters under tree litter in upland forests and woodlands. The rusty patched bumble bee may be impacted by a variety of land management activities including, but not limited to, prescribed fire, tree-

removal, haying, grazing, herbicide use, pesticide use, land-clearing, soil disturbance or compaction, or use of non-native bees. If applicable, **the DNR recommends reseeding disturbed soils with native species of grasses and forbs using BWSR Seed Mixes or MnDOT Seed Mixes.**

To ensure compliance with federal law, please conduct a federal regulatory review using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's online Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool. Please note that all projects, regardless of whether there is a federal nexus, are subject to federal take prohibitions. The IPaC review will determine if prohibited take is likely to occur and, if not, will generate an automated letter. The USFWS RPBB guidance provides guidance on avoiding impacts to rusty patched bumble bee and a key for determining if actions are likely to affect the species; the determination key can be found in the appendix.

Environmental Review and Permitting

- Please include a copy of this letter and the MCE-generated Final Project Report in any state or local license or permit application. Please note that measures to avoid or minimize disturbance to the above rare features may be included as restrictions or conditions in any required permits or licenses.
- The Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) should address whether the proposed project has the potential to adversely affect the above rare features and, if so, it should identify specific measures that will be taken to avoid or minimize disturbance. Sufficient information should be provided so the DNR can determine whether a permit to take will be needed for any of the above protected species.

The Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS), a collection of databases that contains information about Minnesota's rare natural features, is maintained by the Division of Ecological and Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources. The NHIS is continually updated as new information becomes available and is the most complete source of data on Minnesota's native plant communities, rare species, and other rare features. However, the NHIS is not an exhaustive inventory and does not contain the locations of all rare features in the state. Therefore, ecologically significant features for which we have no records may exist within the project area. If additional information becomes available regarding rare features in the vicinity of the project, further review may be necessary.

For environmental review purposes, the results of this Natural Heritage Review are valid for one year; the results are only valid for the project location and project description provided with the request. **If project details change or the project has not occurred within one year, please resubmit the project for review within one year of initiating project activities.** Resubmit by selecting *Clone Project as Draft* on the project page in MCE.

The Natural Heritage Review does not constitute project approval by the Department of Natural Resources. Instead, it identifies issues regarding known occurrences of rare features and potential impacts to these rare features. Visit Natural Heritage Review for additional information regarding this process, survey guidance, and other related information. For information on the environmental review process or other natural resource concerns, please contact your DNR Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist.

Thank you for consulting us on this matter and for your interest in preserving Minnesota's rare natural resources.

Sincerely,

Molly Barrett

Natural Heritage Review Specialist
molly.barrett@state.mn.us

Cc: Haley Byron, Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist, South (Region 4)
Cc: Keylor Andrews, Calcareous Fen Program Coordinator

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 858-0793

In Reply Refer To: 06/10/2025 15:23:34 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0098307
Project Name: Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

This response has been generated by the Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) system to provide information on natural resources that could be affected by your project. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) provides this response under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712), and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*).

Threatened and Endangered Species
The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirement for obtaining a Technical Assistance Letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Consultation Technical Assistance
Please refer to refer to our Section 7 website for guidance and technical assistance, including step-by-step instructions for making effects determinations for each species that might be present and for specific guidance on the following types of projects: projects in developed areas, HUD, CDBG, EDA, USDA Rural Development projects, pipelines, buried utilities, telecommunications, and requests for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) from FEMA.

We recommend running the project (if it qualifies) through our **Minnesota-Wisconsin Federal Endangered Species Determination Key (Minnesota-Wisconsin ("D-key"))**. A demonstration video showing how-to access and use the determination key is available. Please note that the Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key is the third option of 3 available d-keys. D-keys are tools to help Federal agencies and other project proponents determine if their proposed action has the potential to adversely affect federally listed species and designated critical habitat. The Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key includes a structured set of questions that assists a project proponent in determining whether a proposed project qualifies for a certain predetermined consultation outcome for all federally listed species found in Minnesota and Wisconsin (except for the northern long-eared bat- see below), which includes determinations of “no effect” or “may affect, not likely to adversely affect." In each case, the Service has compiled and analyzed the best available information on the species’ biology and the impacts of certain activities to support these determinations.

If your completed d-key output letter shows a "No Effect" (NE) determination for all listed species, print your IPaC output letter for your files to document your compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

For Federal projects with a “Not Likely to Adversely Affect” (NLAA) determination, our concurrence becomes valid if you do not hear otherwise from us after a 30-day review period, as indicated in your letter.

If your d-key output letter indicates additional coordination with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office is necessary (i.e., you get a “May Affect” determination), you will be provided additional guidance on contacting the Service to continue ESA coordination outside of the key; ESA compliance cannot be concluded using the key for “May Affect” determinations unless otherwise indicated in your output letter.

Note: Once you obtain your official species list, you are not required to continue in IPaC with d-keys, although in most cases these tools should expedite your review. If you choose to make an effects determination on your own, you may do so. If the project is a Federal Action, you may want to review our section 7 step-by-step instructions before making your determinations.

Using the IPaC Official Species List to Make No Effect and May Affect Determinations for Listed Species

1. If IPaC returns a result of “There are no listed species found within the vicinity of the project,” then project proponents can conclude the proposed activities will have **no effect** on any federally listed species under Service jurisdiction. Concurrence from the Service is not required for **no effect** determinations. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC species list report for your records.
2. If IPaC returns one or more federally listed, proposed, or candidate species as potentially present in the action area of the proposed project – other than bats (see below) – then project proponents must determine if proposed activities will have **no effect** on or **may affect** those species. For assistance in determining if suitable habitat for listed, candidate, or proposed species occurs within your project area or if species may be affected by project activities, you can obtain Life History Information for Listed and Candidate Species on our office website. If no impacts will occur to a species on the IPaC species list (e.g., there is no habitat present in the project area), the appropriate determination is **no effect**. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC species list report for your records.

3. Should you determine that project activities **may affect** any federally listed, please contact our office for further coordination. Letters with requests for consultation or correspondence about your project should include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header. Electronic submission is preferred.

Northern Long-Eared Bats
Northern long-eared bats occur throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin and the information below may help in determining if your project may affect these species.

Suitable summer habitat for northern long-eared bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches dbh for northern long-eared bat that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of forested/wooded habitat. Northern long-eared bats have also been observed roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, barns, bridges, and bat houses; therefore, these structures should also be considered potential summer habitat and evaluated for use by bats. If your project will impact caves or mines or will involve clearing forest or woodland habitat containing suitable roosting habitat, northern long-eared bats could be affected. For bat activity dates, please review Appendix L in the Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

Examples of unsuitable habitat include:

- Individual trees that are greater than 1,000 feet from forested or wooded areas,
- Trees found in highly developed urban areas (e.g., street trees, downtown areas),
- A pure stand of less than 3-inch dbh trees that are not mixed with larger trees, and
- A monoculture stand of shrubby vegetation with no potential roost trees.

If IPaC returns a result that northern long-eared bats are potentially present in the action area of the proposed project, project proponents can conclude the proposed activities **may affect** this species **IF** one or more of the following activities are proposed:

- Clearing or disturbing suitable roosting habitat, as defined above, at any time of year,
- Any activity in or near the entrance to a cave or mine,
- Mining, deep excavation, or underground work within 0.25 miles of a cave or mine,
- Construction of one or more wind turbines, or
- Demolition or reconstruction of human-made structures that are known to be used by bats based on observations of roosting bats, bats emerging at dusk, or guano deposits or stains.

If none of the above activities are proposed, project proponents can conclude the proposed activities will have **no effect** on the northern long-eared bat. Concurrence from the Service is not required for **No Effect** determinations. No further consultation or coordination is required. Attach this letter to the dated IPaC

species list report for your records.

If any of the above activities are proposed, and the northern long-eared bat appears on the user's species list, the federal project user will be directed to either the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat range-wide D-key or the Federal Highways Administration, Federal Railways Administration, and Federal Transit Administration Indiana bat/Northern long-eared bat D-key, depending on the type of project and federal agency involvement. Similar to the Minnesota-Wisconsin D-key, these d-keys helps to determine if prohibited take might occur and, if not, will generate an automated verification letter. Additional information about available tools can be found on the Service's northern long-eared bat website.

Whooping Crane
Whooping crane is designated as a non-essential experimental population in Wisconsin and consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act is only required if project activities will occur within a National Wildlife Refuge or National Park. If project activities are proposed on lands outside of a National Wildlife Refuge or National Park, then you are not required to consult. For additional information on this designation and consultation requirements, please review "Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Whooping Cranes in the Eastern United States."

Other Trust Resources and Activities
Bald and Golden Eagles - Although the bald eagle has been removed from the endangered species list, this species and the golden eagle are protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to survey the area for any migratory bird nests. If there is an eagle nest on-site while work is on-going, eagles may be disturbed. We recommend avoiding and minimizing disturbance to eagles whenever practicable. If you cannot avoid eagle disturbance, you may seek a permit. A nest take permit is always required for removal, relocation, or obstruction of an eagle nest. For communication and wind energy projects, please refer to additional guidelines below.

Migratory Birds - The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Service. The Service has the responsibility under the MBTA to proactively prevent the mortality of migratory birds whenever possible and we encourage implementation of recommendations that minimize potential impacts to migratory birds. Such measures include clearing forested habitat outside the nesting season (generally March 1 to August 31) or conducting nest surveys prior to clearing to avoid injury to eggs or nestlings.

Communication Towers - Construction of new communications towers (including radio, television, cellular, and microwave) creates a potentially significant impact on migratory birds, especially some 350 species of night-migrating birds. However, the Service has developed voluntary guidelines for minimizing impacts.

Transmission Lines - Migratory birds, especially large species with long wingspans, heavy bodies, and poor maneuverability can also collide with power lines. In addition, mortality can occur when birds, particularly hawks, eagles, kites, falcons, and owls, attempt to perch on uninsulated or unguarded power poles. To minimize these risks, please refer to guidelines developed by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee and the Service. Implementation of these measures is especially important along sections of lines adjacent to wetlands or other areas that support large numbers of raptors and migratory birds.

Wind Energy - To minimize impacts to migratory birds and bats, wind energy projects should follow the Service's Wind Energy Guidelines. In addition, please refer to the Service's Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance, which provides guidance for conserving bald and golden eagles in the course of siting, constructing, and operating wind energy facilities.

State Department of Natural Resources Coordination
While it is not required for your Federal section 7 consultation, please note that additional state endangered or threatened species may also have the potential to be impacted. **Please contact the Minnesota or Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for information on state listed species that may be present in your proposed project area.**

Minnesota
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources - Endangered Resources Review Homepage
Email: Review.NHIS@state.mn.us

Wisconsin
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources - Endangered Resources Review Homepage
Email: DNRERReview@wi.gov

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please feel free to contact our office with questions or for additional information.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
(952) 858-0793

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0098307

Project Name: Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)

Project Type: Recreation - New Construction

Project Description: The proposed project, the Camp Quarry Adventure Park, is located in Sections 30 and 31, Township 109 North, Range 26 West, of Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN. The project is the restoration of a former limestone mine site into a campground/adventure park. The park features a campground with approximately 318 campsites ranging in size. The campground will have a check-in office, main, north, and south entrances, surface parking, bike trail parking/shelter shelter/restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional facilities that the adventure park will have include a rental/snack shack, several bike trail routes, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas. There will be approximately 130 parking spaces for passenger vehicles and campers waiting to check in. There will be 196 Large Sites and 122 Small/Medium sites. Roughly 20-30 sites will be more primitive sites without water or electricity while the remaining sites will have water and electricity. Overall, there will be a total of about 15,000 sq.ft. of building space. Construction is scheduled to begin in summer/fall 2025 and will continue throughout 2026, with anticipated completion by fall 2026. However, some work may extend into spring 2027 if necessary to finalize all project components. The project area is approximately 130 acres. Construction activities include grading, fill, potential blasting, vegetation removal, construction of a cable park water feature, open cut utilities installation, building construction, and related activities. Construction waste will be collected and disposed of at a permitted facility.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.211481,-93.99555137144812,14z

Counties: Blue Earth County, Minnesota

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered

CLAMS

NAME	STATUS
Salamander Mussel *Simpsonaias ambigua* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6208	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Rusty Patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9383 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/AOI6TLY3AJGWTMPE7AJSO7RRJM/documents/generated/5967.pdf	Endangered
Western Regal Fritillary *Argynnis idalia occidentalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/12017	Proposed Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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1. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/ activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete
If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information

on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

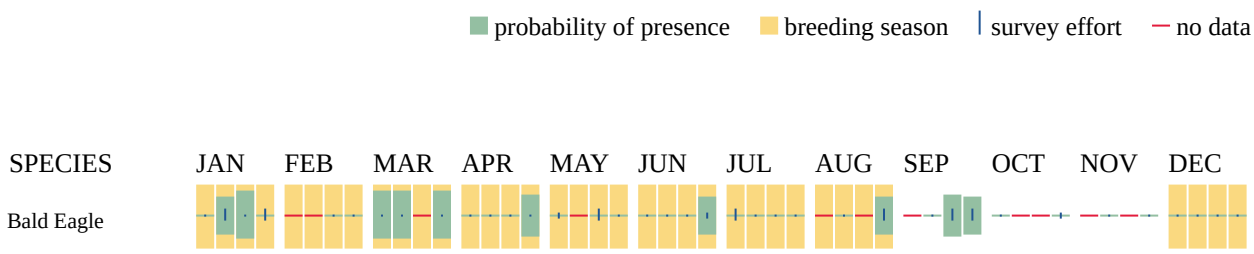
Probability of Presence (▪)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Non-BCC
Vulnerable

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The Service interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9454	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10567	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8329	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 20
Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

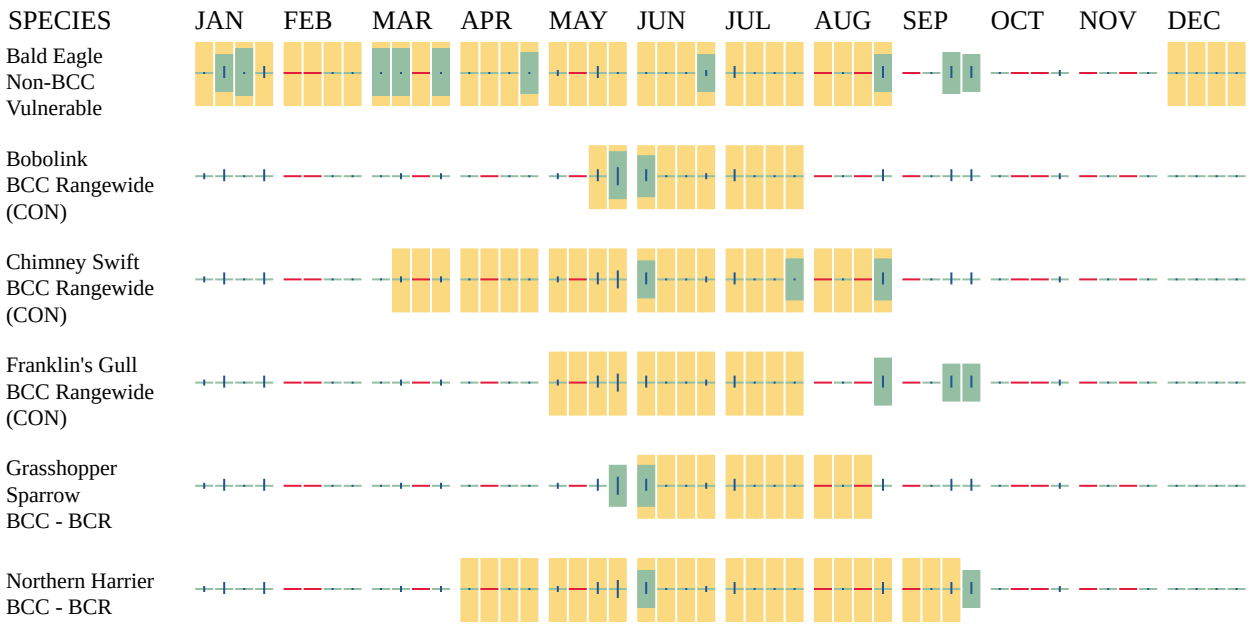
Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

WETLANDS

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBFx
- PUBHx

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PFO1A

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1A

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Heather Mullenbach
Address: 1960 Premier Dr
City: Mankato
State: MN
Zip: 56001
Email heather.mullenbach@bolton-menk.com
Phone: 5079957387

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 858-0793

In Reply Refer To: 08/15/2025 14:19:42 UTC
Project code: 2025-0098307
Project Name: Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)

Subject: Technical Assistance letter for 'Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)' for specified threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location consistent with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Endangered Species Determination Key (Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey).

Dear Heather Mullenbach:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on **August 15, 2025** your effect determination(s) for the 'Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)' (Action) using the Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey within the Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. The Service developed this system in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

Based on your responses to the Service's Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey, you made the following effect determination(s) for the proposed Action:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	Proposed Threatened	No effect
Salamander Mussel (*Simpsonaias ambigua*)	Proposed Endangered	No effect

Determination Information

Thank you for informing the Service of your "No Effect" determination(s). No further coordination is necessary for the species you determined will not be affected by the Action.

Additional Information

Sufficient project details: Please provide sufficient project details on your project homepage in IPaC (Define Project, Project Description) to support your conclusions. Failure to disclose important aspects of your project that would influence the outcome of your effects determinations may negate your determinations and invalidate this letter. If you have site-specific information that leads you to believe a different determination is more appropriate for your

project than what the Dkey concludes, you can and should proceed based on the best available information.

Future project changes: The Service recommends that you contact the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate the project in IPaC if: 1) the scope or location of the proposed Action is changed; 2) new information reveals that the action may affect federally listed species or federally designated critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; 3) the Action is modified in a manner that causes effects to listed species or designated critical habitat; or 4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional consultation with the Service should take place before project changes are final or resources committed.

For projects that intersect with or are adjacent to Tribal lands: The Service has federal Trust responsibilities and a strong commitment to working with Tribal governments to help sustain fish and wildlife resources for future generations. Tribal governments should be provided with sufficient opportunity to express their perspectives and/or concerns for proposed projects. If your project intersects with Tribal lands or impacts culturally sensitive resources, please engage with the federally recognized Tribe to ensure they have an opportunity to provide input on this project.

Species-specific information

Bald and Golden Eagles: Bald eagles, golden eagles, and their nests are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (54 Stat. 250, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d) (Eagle Act). The Eagle Act prohibits, except when authorized by an Eagle Act permit, the “taking” of bald and golden eagles and defines “take” as “pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb.” The Eagle Act’s implementing regulations define disturb as “… to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.”

Additional Species Requiring Review

In addition to the species described above, the following species or critical habitats may also occur in your project area and are not covered by this conclusion:

- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered
- Rusty Patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* Endangered
- Western Regal Fritillary *Argynnis idalia occidentalis* Proposed Threatened

Coordination with the Service is not complete if additional coordination is advised above for any species.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)':

> The proposed project, the Camp Quarry Adventure Park, is located in Sections 30 and 31, Township 109 North, Range 26 West, of Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN. The project is the restoration of a former limestone mine site into a campground/adventure park. The park features a campground with approximately 318 campsites ranging in size. The campground will have a check-in office, main, north, and south entrances, surface parking, bike trail parking/shelter shelter/ restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional facilities that the adventure park will have include a rental/snack shack, several bike trail routes, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas. There will be approximately 130 parking spaces for passenger vehicles and campers waiting to check in. There will be 196 Large Sites and 122 Small/Medium sites. Roughly 20-30 sites will be more primitive sites without water or electricity while the remaining sites will have water and electricity. Overall, there will be a total of about 15,000 sq.ft. of building space. Construction is scheduled to begin in summer/fall 2025 and will continue throughout 2026, with anticipated completion by fall 2026. However, some work may extend into spring 2027 if necessary to finalize all project components. The project area is approximately 130 acres. Construction activities include grading, fill, potential blasting, vegetation removal, construction of a cable park water feature, open cut utilities installation, building construction, and related activities. Construction waste will be collected and disposed of at a permitted facility.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.211481,-93.99555137144812,14z

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QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. This determination key is intended to assist the user in evaluating the effects of their actions on Federally listed species in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It does not cover other prohibited activities under the Endangered Species Act (e.g., for wildlife: import/export, Interstate or foreign commerce, possession of illegally taken wildlife, etc.; for plants: import/export, reduce to possession, malicious destruction on Federal lands, commercial sale, etc.) or other statutes. Additionally, this key DOES NOT cover wind development, purposeful take (e.g., for research or surveys), communication towers that have guy wires or are over 450 feet in height, aerial or other large-scale application of any chemical (such as insecticide or herbicide), and approval of long-term permits or plans (e.g., FERC licenses, HCP's).

   Click **YES** to acknowledge that you must consider other prohibitions of the ESA or other statutes outside of this determination key.

   Yes
2. Is the action being funded, authorized, or carried out by a Federal agency?

   No
3. Are you the Federal agency or designated non-federal representative?

   Yes
4. Does the proposed action involve **wind or solar energy**?

   No
5. Does the action involve purposeful take of a listed animal?

   No
6. Does the action involve a new communications tower?

   No
7. Does the activity involve aerial or other large-scale application of ANY chemical, including pesticides (insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, rodenticide, etc)?

   No
8. Will your action permanently affect local hydrology?

   No
9. Will your action temporarily affect local hydrology?

   No
10. Will your project have any direct impacts to a stream or river (e.g., Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD), hydrostatic testing, stream/road crossings, new stormwater outfall discharge, dams, other in-stream work, etc.)?

    No

11. Does your project have the potential to impact the riparian zone or indirectly impact a stream/river (e.g., cut and fill; horizontal directional drilling; construction; vegetation removal; pesticide or fertilizer application; discharge; runoff of sediment or pollutants; increase in erosion, etc.)?

    Note: Consider all potential effects of the action, including those that may happen later in time and outside and downstream of the immediate area involved in the action.

    Endangered Species Act regulation defines "effects of the action" to include all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action. A consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action. (50 CFR 402.02).

    No

12. Will your action disturb the ground or existing vegetation?

    Note: This includes any off-road vehicle access, soil compaction (enough to collapse a rodent burrow), digging, seismic survey, directional drilling, heavy equipment, grading, trenching, placement of fill, pesticide application (herbicide, fungicide), vegetation management (including removal or maintenance using equipment or prescribed fire), cultivation, development, etc.

    Yes

13. Will your action include spraying insecticides?

    Yes

14. Does your action area occur entirely within an already developed area?

    Note: Already developed areas are already paved, covered by existing structures, manicured lawns, industrial sites, or cultivated cropland, AND do not contain trees that could be roosting habitat. Be aware that listed species may occur in areas with natural, or semi-natural, vegetation immediately adjacent to existing utilities (e.g. roadways, railways) or within utility rights-of-way such as overhead transmission line corridors, and can utilize suitable trees, bridges, or culverts for roosting even in urban dominated landscapes (so these are not considered "already developed areas" for the purposes of this question). If unsure, select NO..

    Yes

15. Does the action have potential indirect effects to listed species or the habitats they depend on (e.g., water discharge into adjacent habitat or waterbody, changes in groundwater elevation, introduction of an exotic plant species)?

    No

16. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Salamander mussel AOI?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

17. [Hidden Semantic] Does the action area intersect the monarch butterfly species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Heather Mullenbach
Address: 1960 Premier Dr
City: Mankato
State: MN
Zip: 56001
Email heather.mullenbach@bolton-menk.com
Phone: 5079957387

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
3815 American Blvd East
Bloomington, MN 55425-1659
Phone: (952) 858-0793

In Reply Refer To: 08/15/2025 14:37:30 UTC
Project code: 2025-0098307
Project Name: Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)

Federal Nexus: no

Federal Action Agency (if applicable):

Subject: Technical Assistance letter for 'Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)' for rusty patched bumble bee that may occur in your proposed project location consistent with the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee Range Wide Determination Key (RPBB DKey).

Dear Heather Mullenbach:

This letter records your determination using the RPBB DKey within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on **August 15, 2025**, for 'Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code ‘2025-0098307’ and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC Determination Keys

The USFWS developed the IPaC system and associated species’ determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). All information submitted by the Project proponent into the IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. **Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the RPBB DKey, invalidates this letter.**

Determination for the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee

Based on your answers and the assistance of the USFWS’ RPBB DKey, you made the following effect determination for the proposed Action:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Rusty Patched Bumble Bee (*Bombus affinis*)	Endangered	May affect

Coordination with the USFWS is not complete. Further coordination with the USFWS is recommended for the rusty patched bumble bee. Please email the local USFWS Ecological Services Field Office and attach a copy of this letter, so we can discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the rusty patched bumble bee **does not** apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened
- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered
- Salamander Mussel *Simpsonaias ambigua* Proposed Endangered
- Western Regal Fritillary *Argynnis idalia occidentalis* Proposed Threatened

Coordination with the USFWS is advised for any species and/or critical habitat listed above.

You should coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the species and/or critical habitat listed above and if further consultation is required. Note that reinitiation of consultation would be necessary if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the local Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code ‘2025-0098307’ associated with this Project. See the top of this letter for the Project Code.

Additional Information

Sufficient project details: Please provide sufficient project details on your project homepage in IPaC (Define Project, Project Description) to support your conclusions. Failure to disclose important aspects of your project that would influence the outcome of your effects determinations may negate your determinations and invalidate this letter. If you have site-specific information that leads you to believe a different determination is more appropriate for your project than what the Dkey concludes, you can and should proceed based on the best available information.

Future project changes: The Service recommends that you contact the local Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate the project in IPaC if: 1) the scope or location of the proposed Action is changed; 2) new information reveals that the action may affect rusty patched bumble bee in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; 3) the Action is modified in a manner that causes effects to rusty patched bumble bee; or 4) or critical habitat is designated. If any of the above conditions occur, additional consultation with the Service should take place before project changes are final or resources are committed.

Species-specific information

Bald and Golden Eagles: Bald eagles, golden eagles, and their nests are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (54 Stat. 250, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d) (Eagle Act). The Eagle Act prohibits, except when authorized by an Eagle Act permit, the "taking" of bald and golden eagles and defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." The Eagle Act's implementing regulations define disturb as "… to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior."

If you observe a bald eagle nest in the vicinity of your proposed project, you should follow the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (May 2007). For more information on eagles and conducting activities in the vicinity of an eagle nest, please visit our regional eagle website or contact the local Ecological Services Field Office. If the Action may affect bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Eagle Act may be required.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, MN (24X.137080)':

> The proposed project, the Camp Quarry Adventure Park, is located in Sections 30 and 31, Township 109 North, Range 26 West, of Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN. The project is the restoration of a former limestone mine site into a campground/adventure park. The park features a campground with approximately 318 campsites ranging in size. The campground will have a check-in office, main, north, and south entrances, surface parking, bike trail parking/shelter shelter/ restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional facilities that the adventure park will have include a rental/snack shack, several bike trail routes, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas. There will be approximately 130 parking spaces for passenger vehicles and campers waiting to check in. There will be 196 Large Sites and 122 Small/Medium sites. Roughly 20-30 sites will be more primitive sites without water or electricity while the remaining sites will have water and electricity. Overall, there will be a total of about 15,000 sq.ft. of building space. Construction is scheduled to begin in summer/fall 2025 and will continue throughout 2026, with anticipated completion by fall 2026. However, some work may extend into spring 2027 if necessary to finalize all project components. The project area is approximately 130 acres. Construction activities include grading, fill, potential blasting, vegetation removal, construction of a cable park water feature, open cut utilities installation, building construction, and related activities. Construction waste will be collected and disposed of at a permitted facility.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.211481,-93.99555137144812,14z

DEER HAVEN DR
N INDUSTRIAL RD
Benning

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed action involve wind or solar energy?

   No

2. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?

   No

3. Does the action area overlap with a rusty patched bumble bee high potential zone?

   Automatically answered
   Yes

4. Does the action include - or is it reasonably certain to cause - intentional take of rusty patched bumble bee (rusty patched bumble bee) that is not covered under a scientific recovery permit under section 10(A)1(a) of the Endangered Species Act or under a cooperative agreement with a state agency?

   Note: This could include, for example, surveys or studies that include handling or capture of the species. Whether "Project Review" surveys using USFWS protocols were conducted as part of the action is addressed later in this key.

   No

5. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to result in – construction of one or more new roads or rail lines that will increase vehicle traffic in a rusty patched bumble bee HPZ?

   No

6. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to result in – the addition of travel lanes that are likely to increase vehicle traffic on one or more existing roads that will increase vehicle traffic in a rusty patched bumble bee HPZ?

   No

7. Is an increase in vehicular traffic in one or more HPZs a likely outcome of the federal action?

   No

8. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to cause – the use of commercial/ managed bees (e.g., the use of honeybees or managed bumble bees to pollinate crops).

   No

9. Is there habitat for nesting, foraging, and/or overwintering for the rusty patched bumble bee in the action area?

   Note: Please refer to the ESA Section 7(a)(2) Voluntary Implementation technical assistance for Rusty Patched Bumble Bee .

   Yes

10. Have “Project Review” surveys for rusty patched bumble bees already been conducted in the action area according to Service-approved protocols? If you don't know, answer 'no'.

    No

11. Does the action include collection of seed from native species?
    No
12. Does the action include, or will it cause the application of insecticides or fungicides?
    Yes

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Heather Mullenbach
Address: 1960 Premier Dr
City: Mankato
State: MN
Zip: 56001
Email heather.mullenbach@bolton-menk.com
Phone: 5079957387

Breeding evidence for block T109R26c

10 species were recorded in this block:

Pigeons and Doves	
Mourning Dove	possible
Flycatchers	
Eastern Kingbird	possible
Martins and Swallows	
Barn Swallow	possible
Thrushes	
American Robin	possible
Towhees and Sparrows	
Chipping Sparrow	possible
Grasshopper Sparrow	possible
Blackbirds and Orioles	
Bobolink	possible
Eastern Meadowlark	possible
Western Meadowlark	possible
Tanagers, Cardinals, and Grosbeaks	
Dickcissel	possible

Kirsten Pauly, PE/PG, *Principal*
Brian Mundstock, PE, *Principal*
Mike Kettler, PE, *Principal*

Sunde Engineering, PLLC.

Consulting Civil Engineers

February 13, 2026

Kyle Kaldor
Rockwell Adventure Park
3rd Ave
Mankato, MN 56001

Dear Mr. Kaldor,

As requested, the following is a review of how recent dewatering of the Stoffel Quarry lake has affected groundwater levels in the area near the quarry and near the Lime 30 Calcareous Fen (Fen). Water level monitoring of 16 monitoring wells is on-going as required by the temporary Water Appropriation Permits (WAP) #2025-2887 and #2025-2888. These temporary WAPs were issued to allow final Stoffel reclamation grading.

The Stoffel Quarry Lake was created from past quarry activity which involved long term dewatering that ceased in July 2023. Prior to the temporary dewatering the lake had fully recovered to pre-mining levels and was at an elevation of approximately 796.5 feet above mean sea level (msl). Dewatering of the Stoffel Quarry began December 2, 2025 at approximately 1pm has occurred intermittently since that time. The permit is approved to dewater to an elevation of 782 msl.

Water levels in two of the monitoring wells within the monitoring well network were reviewed. Both wells were equipped with data loggers to collect water level readings on an hourly basis. One well, MW-14-JS is located in Parcel D approximately 150 feet southwest of the edge of the water body that was dewatered where you would expect to see a response to pumping. The other well, MW-5-Pilgrim is located approximately 2,100 feet west of the edge of the water body and approximately 160 feet from the edge of the Fen. Figure 1 Well Locations, illustrates the locations of these two wells and the fen.

Manual water levels were taken on December 1, 2025, prior to the start of the dewatering operation. The water level in MW-14-JS was 793.08 msl and the groundwater elevation and the water level in MW-5 -Pilgrim was 772.97 msl on Dec 1, 2025. The attached graph illustrates the change in water levels of these two wells over the period of temporary dewatering. Days that the pump ran are indicated on the bottom of the graph.

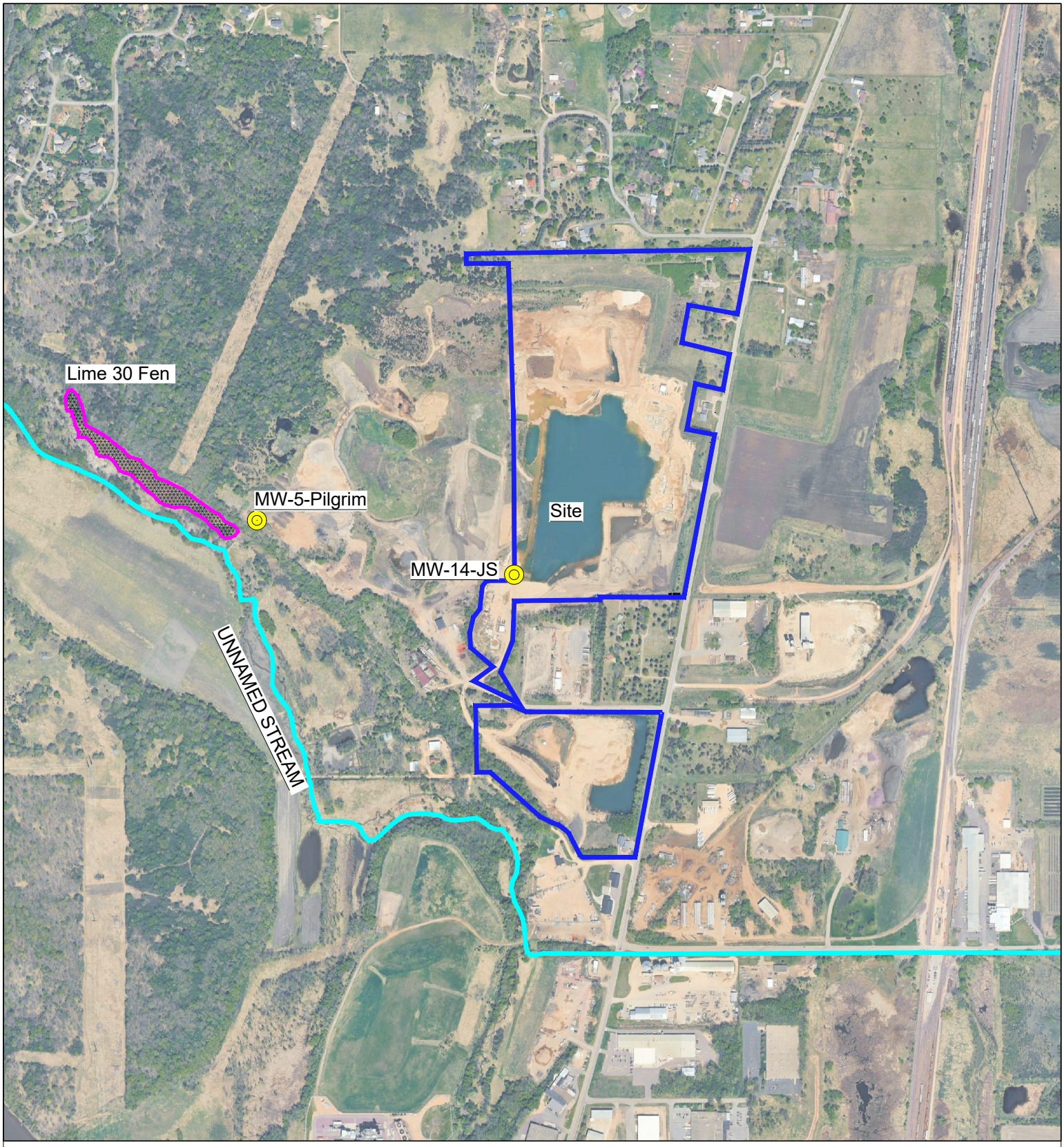
The water level in the quarry lake was lowered approximately 14.5 feet. MW-14-JS showed a readily discernable pumping response with water levels declining a maximum of approximately 9.5 feet over the period of temporary dewatering, followed by a rise in water levels once pumping stopped after 1/15/26.

In contrast, water levels in MW-5-Pilgrim show a small and steady decline throughout the dewatering period with no obvious pumping signature. Water levels in MW-5-Pilgrim have declined approximately 0.9 feet since the start of the temporary dewatering. A decline in groundwater level is typical during the winter months when the ground is frozen and infiltration and recharge rates are near zero.

Previous MW-5-Pilgrim monitoring data was evaluated to further understand normal winter water level declines in this well. Three years of baseline monitoring data (2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017) collected prior to the initial Jordan Sands dewatering of the Stoffel Quarry over the months of December through early February was reviewed. This timeframe is consistent with the temporary dewatering timeframe. Water levels declined by 0.75, 0.28, and 1.24 feet respectively, during the baseline monitoring. The 2025-2026 water level declined 0.90 feet, within the range of baseline declines, indicating the decline observed in MW-5-Pilgrim during the temporary dewatering may be independent of the dewatering activity. It is reasonable to conclude that recent pumping has shown little to no impact to the groundwater elevations near the fen.

Sincerely,

Tyler Dahm
Sunde Engineering, PLLC



Aerial imagery from Google Earth dated 5/5/2025

N

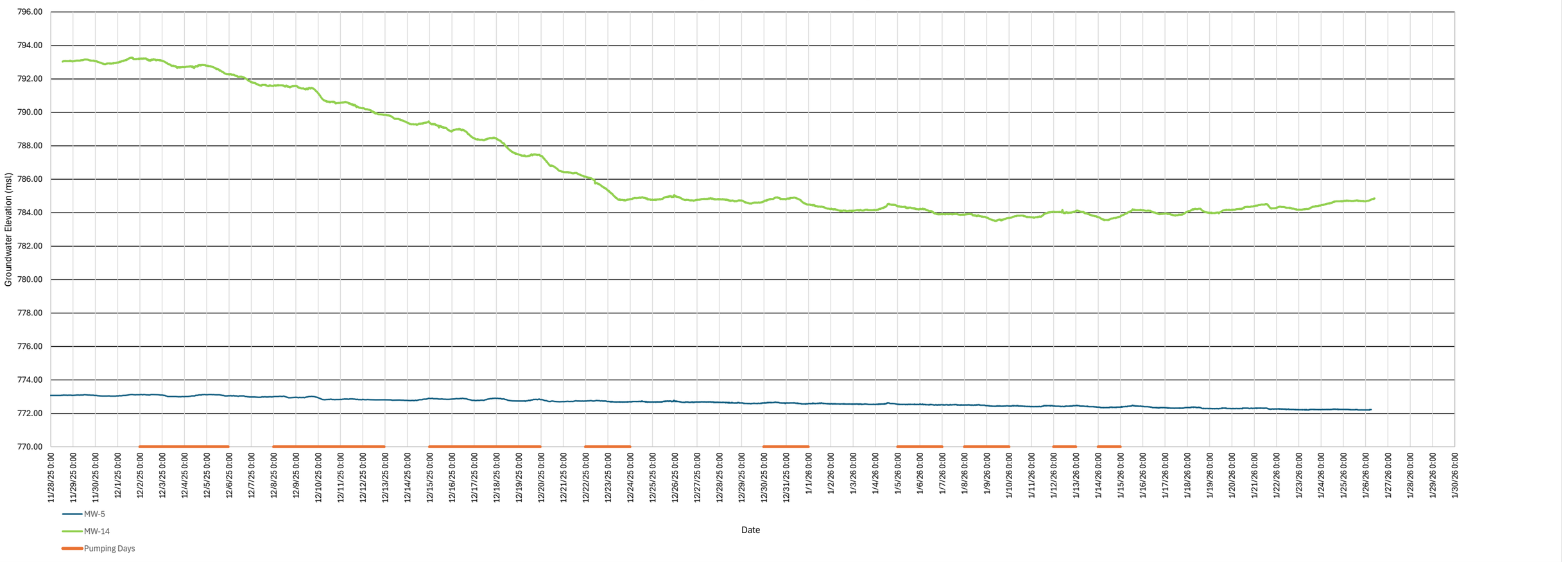
0 500 1000

SCALE IN FEET

Figure 1

Monitoring Well Locations

Sunde Engineering, PLLC.


MW-5-Pilgrim and MW-14-JS vs Pumping
Groundwater Elevation (msl)
796.00
794.00
792.00
790.00
788.00
786.00
784.00
782.00
780.00
778.00
776.00
774.00
772.00
770.00
11/28/25 0:00
11/29/25 0:00
11/30/25 0:00
12/1/25 0:00
12/2/25 0:00
12/3/25 0:00
12/4/25 0:00
12/5/25 0:00
12/6/25 0:00
12/7/25 0:00
12/8/25 0:00
12/9/25 0:00
12/10/25 0:00
12/11/25 0:00
12/12/25 0:00
12/13/25 0:00
12/14/25 0:00
12/15/25 0:00
12/16/25 0:00
12/17/25 0:00
12/18/25 0:00
12/19/25 0:00
12/20/25 0:00
12/21/25 0:00
12/22/25 0:00
12/23/25 0:00
12/24/25 0:00
12/25/25 0:00
12/26/25 0:00
12/27/25 0:00
12/28/25 0:00
12/29/25 0:00
12/30/25 0:00
12/31/25 0:00
1/1/26 0:00
1/2/26 0:00
1/3/26 0:00
1/4/26 0:00
1/5/26 0:00
1/6/26 0:00
1/7/26 0:00
1/8/26 0:00
1/9/26 0:00
1/10/26 0:00
1/11/26 0:00
1/12/26 0:00
1/13/26 0:00
1/14/26 0:00
1/15/26 0:00
1/16/26 0:00
1/17/26 0:00
1/18/26 0:00
1/19/26 0:00
1/20/26 0:00
1/21/26 0:00
1/22/26 0:00
1/23/26 0:00
1/24/26 0:00
1/25/26 0:00
1/26/26 0:00
1/27/26 0:00
1/28/26 0:00
1/29/26 0:00
1/30/26 0:00
Date
MW-5
MW-14
Pumping Days

Appendix C: Cultural Resources

- SHPO Comment Letter
- Report Resubmittal Cover Letter
- Redacted Phase IA Cultural Resources Literature Review
- Phase I Architecture-History Reconnaissance Survey and Phase II Evaluations
-

Reports included in this Appendix are suitable for public distribution.

Pursuant to Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 307103) and 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(5), information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources is withheld from public disclosure to protect sensitive cultural and historical sites. Such information is considered confidential and is exempt from release under federal preservation regulations.

December 17, 2025

Ivy Faulkner, Sr. Cultural Resources Specialist
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
ivy.faulkner@bolton-menk.com

RE: Rockwell RV & Adventure Park
Lime Township, Blue Earth County
SHPO Number: 2026-0045

Dear Ivy Faulkner:

Thank you for contacting our office during the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the above-referenced project.

Project Description
As stated in your correspondence, CampQuarry, LLC is proposing construction of a new RV campground and outdoor recreational facility (Rockwell RV & Adventure Park) that will include 318 campsites, a check-in office, multiple entrances, parking, bike trail facilities, restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional amenities will include a rental/snack shake, bike trails, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas. The total project area is approximately 107.7 acres. We agree that the area of potential effects (APE) determination is generally appropriate to take into account the potential effects of the proposed project as we currently understand it.

Identification of Historic Properties
Architecture-History Properties
Based on the information provided, including the report, *Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, Phase I Architecture-History Reconnaissance Survey and Phase II Evaluations*, prepared by Jesse Kling, et al., of Bolton & Menk, Inc. (October 2025), and the inventory information uploaded to the Minnesota Statewide Historic Inventory Portal (MnSHIP), we agree with the consultant's recommendation that the following architecture-history resources are **individually eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

- **BE-LIM-00001—Widell & Co. Office Building**, 57032 231st Lane: This property is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C and contributes to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District. Additional information is needed to assess this property's potential significance and individual eligibility under National Register Criterion B. The property is not individually eligible under Criterion D, nor does it contribute to the eligibility of the historic district under Criterion D.
- **BE-LIM-00047—McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit**, 57150 230th Lane: This property is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and contributes to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District.
- **BE-LIM-00052—Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District**, NE 1/4 of Section 31: This property is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. Additional information is needed to assess its potential significance and eligibility under Criterion D. The archaeological survey report did not address this property, and it should have done so.

We also agree with the consultant's recommendation that the following architecture-history resources are not individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register **but are contributing resources to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District**:

- **BE-LIM-00002—Schaefer-Widell House**, 57063 231st Lane

- **BE-LIM-00003**—**Klondike Quarry Farmstead**, 57032 231st Lane: Additional information is needed to assess this property's potential significance and individual eligibility under Criterion D. The archaeological survey report did not address this property, and it should have done so if the property is within the footprint of proposed ground disturbance.
- **BE-LIM-00005**—**Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns**, 57063 231st Lane
- **BE-LIM-00048**—**McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles**, NE 1/4 of Section 31, North of 230th Lane: The property may contribute to the historic district's eligibility under Criterion D; however, additional information is needed to assess this property's potential significance and eligibility. The archaeological survey report did not address this property, and it should have done so.
- **BE-LIM-00049**—**Klondike Quarry Railroad Spur**, SW-NE to NE-NW of Section 31: The property may contribute to the district's eligibility under Criterion D; however, additional information is needed to assess this property's potential significance and eligibility. The archaeological survey report did not address this property, and it should have done so.
- **BE-LIM-00051**—**James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures**, NE 1/4 of Section 31, North of 230th Lane: The property may contribute to the district's eligibility under Criterion D; however, additional information is needed to assess this property's potential significance and eligibility. The archaeological survey report did not address this property, and it should have done so.

We note that although the Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section, Co. Hwy. 5 (BE-LIM-00013) abuts the project parcel, an updated inventory form was not prepared for this road, which was last inventoried in 1988. The architecture-history report indicates "previous alterations and modifications to the roadway (such as the resurfacing noted on the inventory form) make it unlikely that this property is eligible for [National Register] listing." However, Minnesota's *Historic and Architectural Survey Manual* (revised, August 2017) notes previous architecture-history survey documentation should be updated if the previous survey was 10 or more years ago or if the property has substantially changed since it was last surveyed. While full evaluation of either the 11-mile road segment or the entire 101-mile road might be above and beyond the scope of the current architecture-history investigation, we cannot agree Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP without updated inventory information. In lieu of an evaluation, we recommend project design related to altering or creating access to the proposed facility consider how to minimize potential effects to the unevaluated road.

We do not agree with your recommendation that the prosed project will not adversely affect the historic properties. Although the ruins, stockpiles, and standing buildings may not be physically affected by the creation of the trails, campsites, and other amenities, there is the potential that these resources may suffer additional damage by park users (i.e. graffiti, moving/pilfering of stone and other items, climbing on features, etc.). We recommend that the project proponent consider ways to ensure that these resources are protected from further damage by park users.

Archaeological Resources

We have reviewed the additional material included with your November 24th submittal related to the archaeological survey. The report *Phase IA Cultural Resources Literature Review for Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota* prepared by Bolton & Menk in June 2025 has been returned to the archaeologist who submitted it in the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) Portal because it uses the phrase "pictographic imagery" which we believe should be edited to "aerial imagery." A pictograph is a symbol, not a photograph.

The report *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota* prepared by Bolton & Menk in October 2025 has been returned to the archaeologist who submitted it in the OSA Portal because we are requesting additional information about the evaluation of archaeological site **21BE0348**, the **Mankato Holstein Farm Barn Site.** Archaeological site 21BE0348 has been evaluated and determined eligible under Criteria A, B, C, and D. We do not agree. Please provide a detailed description of all the features identified within the site as well as a sketch map that labels the features. We note that detailed site mapping is a requirement of the *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads: Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820-1960* that was used to evaluate the site (Terrell 2006:B.13). We are not certain this historic context is appropriate for the site because a farmstead is defined therein as including at least one dwelling (Terrell 2006:B.5). Does this site include at least one dwelling? At this time, we

understand that there is a barn foundation, two clay brick silos, a cattle shute, a fence line, a windbreak, a root cellar, and possibly other foundations. In addition to detailed site mapping and information about the features, please provide additional documentation for the site's significance. We recommend reviewing National Register Bulletin 36 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. Specifically, we request additional information regarding the significance of the site under Criterion A, which we believe can be addressed by providing more information about the features documented at the site. We are not convinced that the site is eligible under Criterion B for association with John Clement Marlow because we need more information about Marlow's significance at the local, state, and national levels. We do not believe that the site is significant under Criterion C because the structure is no longer extant. We are not convinced that the site is eligible under Criterion D because we do not agree that the requirements outlined by the historic context have been met, except for the association with the Development of Livestock Industries period. Please provide additional information about how the site has the potential to answer the research questions identified and the integrity of the site. We recommend reviewing National Register Bulletin 36 in relation to evaluating the site's integrity.

We also request additional information, in the archaeology report, regarding the above referenced above ground historic resources that need additional information to assess their potential significance and integrity under Criterion D. These resources include: the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, the Klondike Quarry Farmstead, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles, the Klondike Quarry Railroad Spur, and the James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures.

Please revise the archaeological reports to address our comments above. After the reports are revised and resubmitted in the OSA Portal, please prepare a cover letter addressing the changes as well as our comments regarding the proposed project's potential effects on the historic properties identified. Send the cover letter via email to ENReviewSHPO@state.mn.us and reference SHPO Number 2026-0045. During the preparation of the EAW, please do not include non-public archaeological site location information in the public-facing document and do not include the archaeological reports as appendices.

Please note that this comment letter is intended to provide technical assistance during the preparation of an EAW. It does not address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36 CFR § 800. If this project is considered for federal financial assistance, or requires a federal permit or license, then review and consultation with our office will need to be initiated by the lead federal agency in order to define the federal undertaking, an appropriate area of potential effects (APE) for the federal undertaking, as well as the necessary historic property identification and evaluation efforts required for a federal review. Be advised that comments and recommendations provided by our office for this review may differ from findings and determinations made by the federal agency as part of review and consultation under Section 106.

We look forward to continuing consultation on this project. Please contact me at kelly.graggjohnson@state.mn.us if you have any general questions regarding our review of this project. Please contact Lucy Harrington, Environmental Review Archaeologist, at lucy.harrington@state.mn.us with questions regarding archaeology.

Sincerely,

Kelly Gragg-Johnson

Kelly Gragg-Johnson
Environmental Review Specialist

BOLTON & MENK
Real People. Real Solutions.

12224 Nicollet Avenue
Burnsville, MN 55337-1649

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Bolton-Menk.com

February 27, 2026

Kelly Gragg-Johnson
Environmental Review Specialist
SHPO Number: 2026-0045

RE: Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Bolton & Menk completed a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase I/II architecture-history investigation on behalf of CampQuarry, LLC in July and August 2025. In its review of the associated survey report dated December 17, 2025 (SHPO No. 2026-0045a), SHPO requested additional information related to the following points:

- Potential eligibility of contributing elements to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052) under Criterion D. SHPO requested that this be addressed in the archaeological survey report.
- Updated inventory information and associated form for the Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013).
- Discussion regarding methods for avoiding potential indirect impacts to historic properties by campground users.
- Information on extant features associated with the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn Site (21BE0348)
- Additional information related to the potential eligibility of the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn Site under each of the eligibility criteria.
- Revision of the phrase “pictographic imagery” in the Phase IA report to “aerial imagery.”

The Phase IA report titled “Phase IA Cultural Resources Literature Review for Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota” by Ivy Faulkner and Mattea Spaeth was revised and resubmitted via the OSA Portal in December 2025. The Phase I archaeological survey report titled “Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota” by Ivy Faulkner and El Julius was updated and resubmitted via the OSA Portal in February 2026. The Phase I/II architecture-history report titled “Phase I Architecture-History Reconnaissance Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota” by Ivy Faulkner, Jesse Kling, Mattea Spaeth, and El Julius was updated and is attached to this email.

As described in the updated archaeological survey report, research to date suggests that the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn Site may have historical significance. However, additional archaeological investigation is needed to determine eligibility. In lieu of a Phase II archaeological survey, avoidance of the site area was recommended and incorporated into project plans. Additionally, although no archaeological components of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District were encountered during the Phase I archaeological survey, more investigations are needed to determine whether significant archaeological deposits associated with the historic district may exist and the integrity of any such deposits. However, as current project plans are not anticipated to significantly impact any potential archaeological components of this district, no further archaeological work was conducted as a part of the current investigation.

Bolton & Menk is an equal opportunity employer.

Similarly, the revised architecture-history report specifies that although eligible architecture-history properties, including the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, were identified in the southern portion of the project area, proposed project activities in this area are restricted to the installation of RV camping spots and bike trails which will not adversely impact these resources. The redevelopment of the area from an industrial mining operation to a campground and outdoor recreational facility will have some effect upon the integrity of setting and feeling, but given the increasing shift from industrial quarrying to residential development of the surrounding parcels over the past several decades, this is not anticipated to have significant adverse impacts on any of the architecture-history resources evaluated as part of this investigation. Additionally, regular maintenance of the campground and outdoor facilities is anticipated to provide additional oversight for the historic district and its contributing elements that will discourage pilfering, graffiti, and other damage. In order to further discourage future adverse impacts, Bolton & Menk also recommends implementing additional measures to discourage future impacts by visitors. This could include, but is not limited to, installing signage advising park users of the historical significance of these resources and promoting their continued preservation; stabilizing and preserving historic features within the park; promoting the history of the area and region within the park through events, activities, signage, displays, etc.

Finally, the revised architecture-history report includes further discussion of the Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013) which was recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing due to a significant loss of integrity as a result of roadway realignment and resurfacing between 1958 – 1964. An updated inventory form for this property has been submitted via MnSHIP.

Based on these findings, and presuming that the recommendations described in the revised reports are incorporated, Bolton & Menk recommends a finding of ***no adverse effect to historic properties*** and no further cultural resources investigations for the project as currently proposed.

Sincerely,

Bolton & Menk, Inc.

Ivy Faulkner, PhD
Sr. Cultural Resources Specialist

CC: Angie Smith, Environmental Planning Division Leader, Bolton & Menk
Teresa Burgess, Environmental Planning Sr. Project Engineer, Bolton & Menk
Jason Femrite, PE, Land Development Group Leader, Bolton & Menk

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Phase IA Cultural Resources Literature Review

Holtmeier Construction, Inc.
June 2025

THIS REPORT MAY CONTAIN SITE LOCATION INFORMATION NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRUBTION

BOLTON & MENK
Real People. Real Solutions.

Submitted by:
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
12224 Nicollet Ave
Burnsville, MN 55337
P: (952) 890-0509

Phase IA Cultural Resources Literature Review for Camp Quarry Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Prepared for Holtmeier Construction, Inc.

Authors

Ivy Faulkner, PhD

Mattea Spaeth

Prepared by:
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
12224 Nicollet Avenue
Burnsville, MN 55337

June 2025

ABSTRACT

The following report contains the results of a Phase IA cultural resources literature review conducted on behalf of Holtmeier Construction, Inc. for the proposed construction of a new RV and outdoor recreation park (Camp Quarry Adventure Park). The proposed Camp Quarry Adventure Park will include 318 campsites, a check-in office, multiple entrances, parking, bike trail facilities, restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional amenities will include a rental/snack shack, bike trails, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas. The proposed project is located on a reclaimed gravel pit in T109N, R26W, Sections 30 & 31 of Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The total project area is approximately 130 acres. The project area is within Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Archaeological Region 2e (Prairie Lakes East).

The proposed project is located on private parcels and will be funded with private funds. However, the proposed project exceeds the threshold outlines in MN Rules 4410.4300, Subpar 20. Campgrounds and RV Parks and therefore requires the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW), which includes cultural resources review.

The Phase IA cultural resources literature review was conducted by the Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources team in June 2025. The objectives of the literature review were to: 1) document the recommended Study Area for the proposed project, 2) summarize data/information of previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource surveys within/near the Study Area, and 3) determine if further cultural resource investigation is recommended. This report meets the requirements outlined in the *State Archaeologist's Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2011).

Three previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within one mile of the proposed project area. Additionally, 16 previously inventoried historic resources were identified within 0.5 miles of the project area. Ten previously completed environmental planning documents and cultural resources investigations were reviewed which were conducted within approximately 1 mile of the project area. Six of these reports discussed portions of or the entirety of the current proposed project area.

Although historic documentation, including historic maps and aerial imagery, indicate a long history of stone quarrying across the majority of the Study Area, historic properties related to these activities appear to remain extant. Previous cultural resources investigations have recommended that several of the properties within the Study Area are potentially eligible for NRHP listing. In 2015, SHPO concurred with the recommendation of eligibility for three properties, which were also recommended as contributing elements of a historic district. Other previously identified and potentially eligible historic resources within or adjacent to the Study Area have not been evaluated since they were initially inventoried. As such, they require further assessment in order to determine their potential eligibility and the extent of potential impacts as a result of the proposed project. Finally, previously inventoried historic properties that were listed in or recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP that have subsequently been demolished require assessment of their potential for eligibility as archaeological sites.

Therefore, based on an off-site review, Bolton & Menk recommends ***additional cultural resources investigations including both archaeological and architecture-history surveys***.

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Appendix A: Preliminary Project Plans

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Holtmeier Construction, Inc. (Holtmeier) is proposing the construction of a new RV and outdoor recreation park (Camp Quarry Adventure Park) in Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota (**Figure 1**). The proposed Camp Quarry Adventure Park will include 318 campsites, a check-in office, multiple entrances, parking, bike trail facilities, restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional amenities will include a rental/snack shack, bike trails, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas. The total project area is approximately 130 acres. The proposed project is located on a reclaimed gravel pit in T109N, R26W, Sections 30 & 31 of Blue Earth County, Minnesota (**Figure 2**). This project area is within Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Archaeological Region 2e (Prairie Lakes East).

The proposed project is located on private parcels and will be funded with private funds. However, the proposed project exceeds the threshold outlines in MN Rules 4410.4300, Subpar 20. Campgrounds and RV Parks and therefore requires the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW), which includes cultural resources review.

The Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources team was contracted to perform a Phase IA Literature Review to summarize data/information of known cultural resources within/near the proposed project area documented through June 2025 and to make recommendations regarding whether additional cultural resources investigation is necessary. This report meets the requirements outlined in the *State Archaeologist's Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2011).

Information contained in this report relating to the nature and location of archaeological sites is considered private and confidential and not for public disclosure in accordance with Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC § 307103), 36 CFR Part 800.6 (a)(5) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's rules implementing Sections 106 of the NHPA.

RECOMMENDED STUDY AREA

Holtmeier is proposing to construct a new RV and outdoor recreation park (Camp Quarry Adventure Park). Proposed project activities include construction of a check-in office, maintenance building, retail/snack shack, three entrances with associated access or service roads, restroom facilities, bike trails, an aquatic park, a water cable park, swimming areas, approximately 130 parking spaces, 196 large campsites and 122 small/medium campsites, most with associated water and electricity hook-ups (20 – 30 campsites are anticipated to be more primitive sites without water or electricity). Sewage will be collected in a holding tank with a pump and trucked to the City of Mankato to be disposed of. Any large-scale drilling or grading will be done under the existing mining permit prior to the beginning of reclamation. Reclamation will proceed in phases aligned with mining operations and will be completed in a timely manner to prevent erosion and sedimentation. The final landscape will include a mix of upland areas and water bodies, balanced with available backfill materials. Backfill below the water table will consist of shot limestone and fine sands from the wet plant, used as interlocking hydraulic fill. Once backfilling reaches three feet above the water table, filter cake will be blended with fine sands and limestone to bring areas to final grade. Upland areas will be covered with topsoil, seeded, and mulched using native prairie seed mixes tailored to site conditions in order to promote diverse vegetation and wildlife habitation across the site.

Overall, the proposed project is anticipated to include a total of approximately 15,000 square feet of building space within a total project area of approximately 130 acres. The Study Area includes the entire 130-acre proposed project area as ground disturbing activities, including construction staging and

stockpiling, may occur anywhere within this project area. The majority of the Study Area is within a reclaimed quarry site, which will no longer be in operation upon the beginning of project construction.

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Holtmeier Construction, Inc.

Figure 1 - Aerial Location

June 2025

BOLTON & MENK

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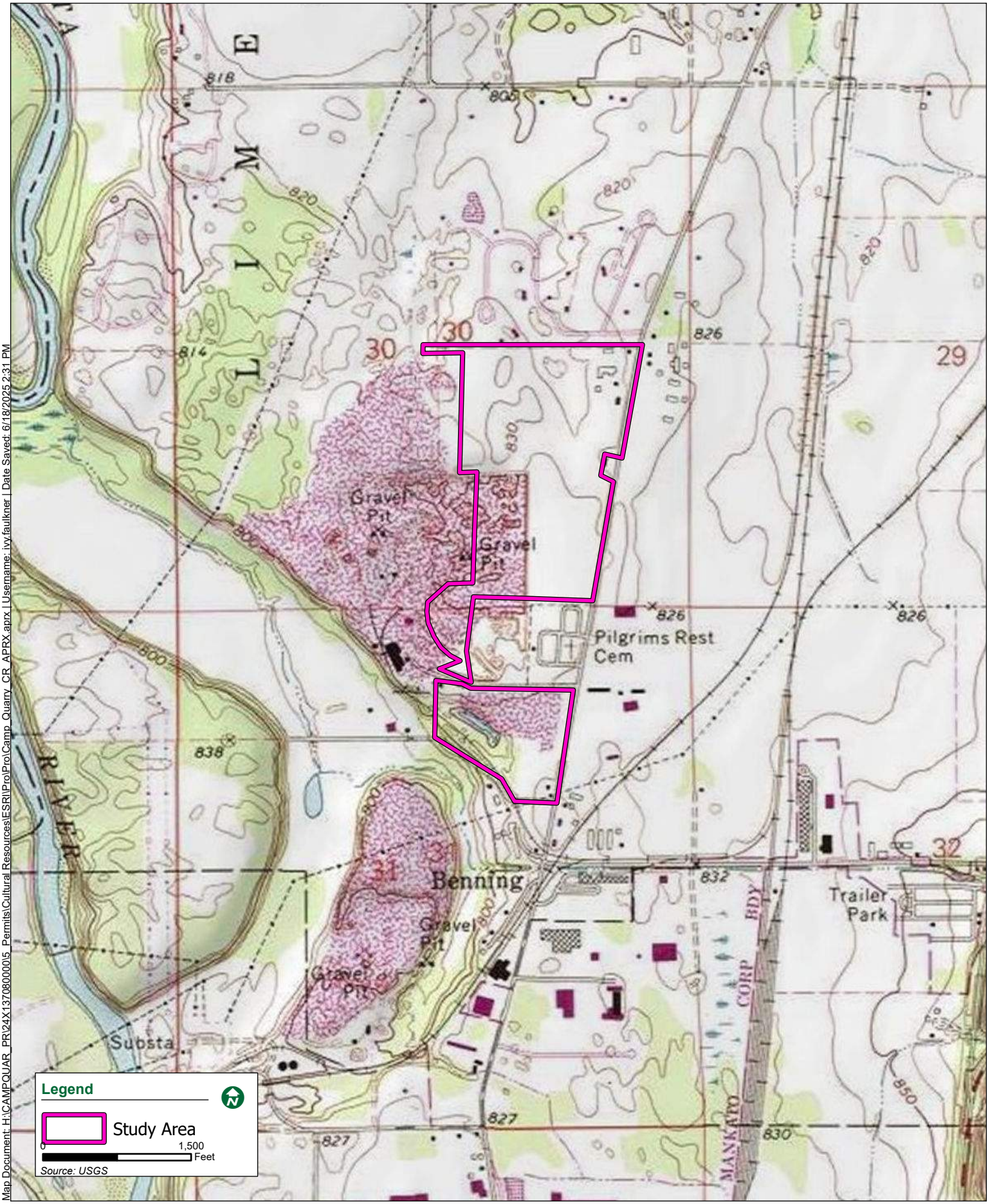

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METHODOLOGY/RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

Objectives for this Phase IA cultural resources literature review are as follows:

1. Document the recommended Study Area for the proposed project.
2. Summarize data/information regarding previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource surveys within/near the Study Area.
3. Determine if further cultural resource investigation is recommended.

METHODS

Literature Search

Background research was completed to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and architecture-history resources documented through June 2025 within approximately 1 mile and 0.5 miles of the Study Area respectively. This research included reviewing cultural resources reports, site forms, maps, and other available information. The Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) Portal and Minnesota's Statewide Historic Inventory Portal (MnSHIP) were utilized as repositories of information on previously recorded cultural resources in the state. Historic aerial imagery of the project area was reviewed in order to understand the past development of this area and how potential and existing archaeological site areas have been impacted through time. Data in state site files regarding previously completed cultural resources surveys within approximately 1 mile of the Study Area were reviewed on June 4, 2025, during in-person research at SHPO. Additional historic documentation, primarily newspaper articles relevant to the Study Area, were provided by the Blue Earth County Historical Society.

SETTING

The project is located in Blue Earth County and within Lime Township on the west side of County Road (CR) 5 (**Figures 1** & **2**). The majority of the Study Area is within a reclaimed sand, gravel, and limestone quarry site, which will no longer be in operation upon the beginning of project construction. However, there are also some vegetated areas, primarily at the northern and southern ends of the project area and some wetland areas, particularly in the southern half of the project area (**Figures 3** & **4**).

Figure 3: Project Setting – Northern End of Study Area

View south from northern end of Study Area (4/21/2025)

Figure 4: Project Setting – Southern End of Study Area

View north from southern end of Study Area (4/21/2025)

GEOLOGICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXTS

The Study Area is within a Bar and Erosional Strath landform in a landscape of Catastrophic Flood, according to the MM4 Landform Layer (Hobbs 2019a). According to the Web Soil Survey, soils in the area are predominantly comprised of Lasa loamy fine sand (**Table 1**; Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2019).

Table 1: Soil Types Within the Study Area

Soil Name*	Parent Material	Typical Soil Profile**	Percent of Study Area
Lasa loamy fine sand, rock substratum, 1 – 6% slopes	Sandy outwash	Ap, A (disturbed topsoil, topsoil) 0 – 22 inches: loamy fine sand Bw (weathered subsoil) 22 – 48 inches: loamy fine sand 2R (bedrock of separate parent material) 48 – 60 inches: unweathered bedrock	65.5%
Copaston-Rock outcrop complex, 1 – 4% slopes	Fine-loamy till over limestone bedrock	A (topsoil) 0 – 10 inches: loam Bw (weathered subsoil) 10 – 19 inches: sandy loam 2R (bedrock of separate parent material) 19 – 23 inches: unweathered bedrock	18.9%
Copaston loam, 1 – 4% slopes	Fine-loamy till over limestone bedrock	A (topsoil) 0 – 10 inches: loam Bw (weathered subsoil) 10 – 19 inches: sandy loam 2R (bedrock of separate parent material) 19 – 23 inches: unweathered bedrock	11.7%
Fieldon loam, 0 – 2% slopes	Coarse-loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy outwash	Ap (disturbed topsoil) 0 – 10 inches: loam A (topsoil) 10 – 16 inches: fine sandy loam Bg (gleyed subsoil) 16 – 32 inches: fine sandy loam 2Cg (gleyed substratum from separate parent material) 32 – 79 inches: stratified loamy fine sand to sandy loam to very fine sandy loam	1.4%
Rock outcrop-Copaston complex, very steep	Fine-loamy till over limestone bedrock	A (topsoil) 0 – 8 inches: loam Bw (weathered subsoil) 8 – 12 inches: sandy loam 2R (bedrock of separate parent material) 12 – 16 inches: unweathered bedrock	1.2%
Lasa fine sand, 2 – 8% slopes	Sandy outwash	Ap, A (disturbed topsoil, topsoil) 0 – 22 inches: fine sand Bw (weathered subsoil) 22 – 45 inches: fine sand C (unconsolidated substratum) 45 – 60 inches: fine sand	0.6%
Copaston loam, very shallow, 1 – 4% slopes	Fine-loamy till over limestone bedrock	A (topsoil) 0 – 8 inches: loam Bw (weathered subsoil) 8 – 12 inches: sandy loam 2R (bedrock of separate parent material) 12 – 16 inches: unweathered bedrock	0.6%

*Based on data provided by Web Soil Survey.
**Soil horizon descriptions derived from *Keys to Soil Taxonomy*, 13th Edition (NRCS 2022).

Bedrock within this portion of Blue Earth County is typically composed of dolostone, sandstone and shale of the Prairie du Chien group or dolostone and limestone of the Galena Group (Mossler 1995a; Retzler 2022a; Runkel and Mossler 2006). Bedrock is typically encountered between 1 – 100 feet below the ground surface (Steenberg 2012). Surficial geology is characterized by sand and gravelly sand with silt and clay (Jennings, Lusardi, and Gowan 2012).

The Study Area is in SHPO Region 2e - Prairie Lakes East, an archaeological resource region that includes all of Waseca, Freeborn, Steele, and Le Sueur Counties as well as portions of Scott, Dakota, Rice, Blue Earth, and Faribault Counties in southern Minnesota. SHPO Regions are based on features of the natural environment such as vegetation and hydrology that are believed to have been important contributors to regional cultural diversity in the precontact and contact periods (Gibbon et al. 2002). According to the MM4 Historic Vegetation Model that draws from digitized GLO map data, historic vegetation for the Study Area would have been dominated by prairieland with scarce trees (Hobbs 2019b). According to the MM4 Prehistoric Hydrography Model, the western half of the Study Area would have been within

the Minnesota River floodplain and a more extensive wetland area was located at the northern end of the Study Area (Hobbs et al. 2019). Late Holocene period subsistence resources would have included bison, white-tailed deer, occasional herds of elk, aquatic mammals, waterfowl, fish, and seasonally available edible plants such as water lilies, cattails, prairie turnip and ground plum (Gibbon et al. 2002).

CULTURAL CONTEXTS

PALEOINDIAN TRADITION

The Paleoindian Tradition in Minnesota occurred from approximately 13,000 to 9,000 years before present (BP, present defined as 1950 upon the development of radiocarbon dating methods). The Paleoindian Tradition in Minnesota is primarily known based upon the isolated finds of projectile points, primarily found by non-professional archaeologists during uncontrolled surface collection (Buhta et al. 2011). As Buhta et al. (2011) write, very little progress in our understanding of the Paleoindian occupation in Minnesota has taken place since documentation of the Brown's Valley burial (21TR0005) in the 1930s. This dearth of information is largely due to the fact that systematic sampling has failed to identify single-component Paleoindian assemblages of any size (Buhta et al. 2011).

The Paleoindian Tradition is broadly divided into two cultural groups, the earlier Llano (13,000 – 10,000 BP) and the later Plano (10,000 – 9,000 BP), which are based primarily on their point typology (Higginbottom 1996). Llano points are fluted, with Clovis being the earliest documented complex, found primarily in central and southeastern Minnesota, and Folsom being the most commonly occurring, particularly in western and southern Minnesota (Gibbon 2012). The Llano complexes were largely replaced around 10,000 BP by Plano points, which are unfluted (Forsberg 2003). Toolkits during the Paleoindian Tradition would have minimally included spear points, scrapers, drills, gravers, and hammerstones, but may have also included bone and wooden tools (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center [MVAC] 2004a).

There are no excavated archaeological materials that can be definitively attributed to the makers of Clovis or Folsom projectile points in Minnesota, although parts of Minnesota would have been inhabitable throughout the Wisconsin Glaciation (Buhta et al. 2011). There have been several finds of woolly mammoth skeletal parts and teeth at Minnesota localities, but none has ever been indisputably associated with human activity (Johnson 1988). Similarly, although late Paleoindian points have been found throughout Minnesota, Plano sites in Minnesota are also rare and even fewer have been systematically excavated. Only two of these sites have associated radiocarbon dates: the Brown's Valley site (21TR0005) in Traverse County, which dates to around 9,000 BP, and the Bradbury Brook site (21ML0042) in Mille Lacs County, which dates to around 9,200 BP (Forsberg 2003).

With the Paleoindian Tradition in Minnesota defined almost entirely by isolated artifact find spots, this period in Minnesota is understood primarily through paleoecological reconstructions and by extending what is known about Paleoindian lifeways elsewhere in North America to the Upper Midwest (Buhta et al. 2011). Paleoindian subsistence appears to have been reliant upon a combination of large game hunting, including caribou, bison, deer, moose, mammoth, and fish and floral resources that returned to the previously glaciated regions shortly after the ice retreated (Buhta et al. 2011). Paleoindian settlement patterns are poorly understood, although it is hypothesized that the hunters and gatherers may have lived in small family groups, traveling to find the floral and faunal resources described above (Gibbon 2012; MVAC 2004b).

It should also be noted that there has been an increasing argument for an even earlier complex in the Paleoindian Tradition, typically referred to as Pre-Clovis, with dates between almost 20,000 – 13,000 BP. While some areas of Minnesota would have been ice free by around 15,000 BP and all but the northernmost areas would have been habitable by 13,750 BP, the presence of Pre-Clovis in Minnesota is still hotly debated (Buhta et al. 2011).

ARCHAIC TRADITION

The time span between the Paleoindian and Woodland Traditions (roughly 9,500 – 2,500 BP) encompasses several thousand years which have all been attributed to the Archaic. The Archaic Tradition is arguably the most poorly understood precontact period and was originally defined based on the lack of the distinct lithic materials from the preceding Paleoindian Tradition and the subsequent burial mounds and ceramics that characterize the Woodland Tradition (Buhta et al. 2017). However, as more information about this period has come to light, it has become increasingly clear that a) there was not a clear distinction between the Paleoindian and the Archaic Traditions, but rather a great deal of overlap in subsistence patterns and lithic material usage, and b) the Archaic is characterized by its own traditions, based on subsistence and settlement patterns, technological and cultural practices, and other factors that differed from the traditions before and after, and not just by a lack of distinctive cultural materials (Buhta et al. 2017; McElrath et al. 2009; McElrath and Emerson 2009).

The Archaic occurred during a time of pronounced post-glacial environmental changes, which included the extinction of the large Pleistocene mammals. In Minnesota, this period was marked by drastic climatic shifts and corresponding changes in vegetation and other resources for its occupants. During the Early Archaic, less fire-resistant forests dominated the landscape with primarily coniferous species in the north and deciduous species in the south. The Middle Archaic saw the expansion of drier conditions and prairie environments expanded to cover even the northernmost extents of Minnesota. The prairie and oak savannas reached their maximum during this period, concurrent and likely intensified by the catastrophic drainage of Lake Agassiz. Finally, during the Late Archaic, forests once again replaced prairies, although at this time the forests were characterized by more fire-resistant species (such as oaks and aspens). The re-expansion of forests in the Late Archaic began with mainly deciduous species before coniferous species returned and intensified, particularly across northern Minnesota, before eventually stabilizing into the three distinct biomes of prairie, deciduous forest, and coniferous forest familiar in Minnesota today (Buhta et al. 2017).

Environmental changes through the Archaic necessitated changing subsistence strategies. During the heavily forested periods, forest resources such as deer were heavily utilized. However, in the Middle Archaic, the spreading of grassland environments introduced bison and other prairie species. In addition to climate, fire may have been one of the primary controls on vegetation during the period. Given that humans use fire for hunting and other activities, it is possible that they had considerable influence over vegetation change (Clark et al. 2001; Grimm 1984; Nelson et al. 2006). By the Late Archaic, the stabilization of the climate and vegetation to modern conditions allowed for specialization based upon the use of specific resources, and the development of distinctive lifeways based on these adaptations (Gibbon 2012). Environmental changes and the resultant geographic shifts in biomes have caused changes in the territories between the different Archaic adaptations – and thus overlapping and commingled archaeological deposits.

Known technological changes to occur during the Archaic period include the development of ground stone and copper tools, as well as the early horticulture of plants such as squash. The Archaic also marks a technological shift from larger, hafted, bifacially worked, lanceolate artifacts to smaller lithic specimens, namely stemmed and notched points. This shift in lithic usage is thought to be indicative of the application of atlatl technology (Buhta et al. 2017). In aquatic settings throughout the Midwest, the use of seine weights, indicative of intensified fishing via cast nets, has also been observed (Struever and Holton 2000).

Other information regarding changes in subsistence, settlement patterns, demographics, social hierarchy, economic structure, political relationships, and religious practices are largely unknown. Most sites that are affiliated with the Archaic are multi-component and most of these sites have experienced considerable amounts of mixing due to rodent and agricultural activity. Some Archaic sites are deeply buried, with some even found below the present water table. Few datable and/or diagnostic artifacts

have been found within discrete Archaic horizons (Cummings et al. 2017). Only three single-component Archaic sites that have been excavated in Minnesota have associated radiocarbon dates, and only five sites with Archaic components include both diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates (Buhta et al. 2017).

WOODLAND TRADITION

The Woodland Tradition in Minnesota spans from 1000 BC to AD 1750 (Arzigian 2008; Buhta et al. 2014; Gibbon 2012). The Woodland in Minnesota was once thought to represent the simultaneous adoption of ceramic technology, mound interment, and plant cultivation (Anfinson 1979; Buhta et al. 2014); however, the transition from Archaic to Woodland was more complicated, with societies selectively accepting these practices and technologies at different times (Theler and Boszhardt 2005). As with the transition from the Paleoindian to Archaic Traditions, the beginning of this period does not represent a sudden nor drastic change from the preceding period. Instead, the transition to the Woodland Tradition is characterized by an intensification of local resource bases and regionalization of peoples on the landscape. Still, the presence of pottery is generally used to identify Woodland and later contexts (Arzigian 2008).

Also during this period, the use of new resource bases (i.e. the cultivation of domesticated crops) led to greater sedentism (Gibbon 2012). Thus, while implements were similar to those of the preceding Archaic complexes, material culture types found in Woodland contexts shifted due to cultural change and regionalization as modes of resource exploitation specialized for local environments, a trend attributed at least in part to the continued stabilization of local environments. As a result of this regional specialization, there are a wider variety of forms in both projectile points and ceramics across the different complexes. Compared with the Archaic, stemmed points are rarer with side-and corner-notched points of several varieties supplanting them. Scrapers, knives, drills, awls, and punches of chipped stone persisted, and as well as ground-stone implements. Although ceramics varied in their composition and decoration by complex, some of the earliest examples in the state come from thick-walled and conical vessels and, over time, these generally become thinner and more globular. Shell tempering eventually would allow for a more water-tight, less permeable vessel (Arzigian 2008). Copper continued to be used for awls and ornaments, although the frequency of copper articles is lower than in the Archaic.

At the same time this regionalization was taking place on the landscape, contact with peoples from far-removed societies also occurred. This expanded interaction sphere is visible through the occurrence of exotic items such as galena, obsidian, and shark teeth, to name a few, along with changes in ceramic stylistic attributes.

During the Late (Terminal) Woodland, after AD 500 or so, the continued intensification of local resources through time led to even further regionalization. During the Terminal Woodland, population size increased, as did the size and number of habitation sites. Agricultural societies focused on maize horticulture and residing in associated palisaded villages in southern and western Minnesota (Plains Village cultures). The Effigy Mound complex in the Upper Mississippi River valley, and semi-sedentary villages focused on intensive wild rice harvesting in northern Minnesota (Psinomani Complex). Both deer and bison continued to be important resources, and many Woodland sites reflect season occupation as the inhabitants moved back and forth between the prairies and the woodlands (Arzigian 2008).

CONTACT PERIOD

The Contact Period is defined as the period of initial contact between Europeans and the tribes of Minnesota. While the territory now known as Minnesota was legally under the control of Spain from 1763 to 1800, French and British presence predated the United States' acquisition of the territory with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The French presence in Minnesota began with the exploration of the

Great Lakes in the early 1600s (Dobbs 1988). For this reason, there is some overlap between the Late Woodland and the early Contact Period (c. 1650).

The fur trade was the major catalyst for French interest and many early trading posts in northern Minnesota and along the Mississippi River were established by French fur traders. However, when the British defeated the French in the French and Indian War in 1760, French influence in Minnesota essentially ended while the presence of the British intensified. The founding of two major fur trade companies (Hudson's Bay and the North West Company) solidified British interest in Minnesota and British fur traders expanded the French trading post network through the interior of the state, primarily following the major river routes along the Minnesota, Red, and Mississippi Rivers (Dobbs 1988).

While officially the United States' political presence in Minnesota began in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase, in practice it began following the establishment of the first permanent US military presence: the founding of Fort Snelling in 1819 (Dobbs 1988). Zebulon Pike claimed to have secured 100,000 acres from the Dakota in 1805 for the erection of a US fort, and the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, the ancestral birthplace for the Dakota people, was selected for this purpose. The initial function of the fort was to secure the control of US interests in the fur trade and to quell hostilities between indigenous groups and the encroaching settlers moving westward (Cassady and DeCarlo 2018).

In addition to expanding and shifting European interests in Minnesota, the Contact Period was also a time of significant tribal movements. When the French first arrived in Minnesota, members of related Indigenous groups referred to by the Europeans as the "Sioux" (primarily the Dakota, Nakota, and Lakota) occupied most of the state. However, around the mid-1700s, Ojibwe tribes that had been established around the Great Lakes began moving south and west from the area of Lake Superior. As these groups continued to expand into Minnesota, periodic conflicts with the Dakota eventually culminated between 1736 – 1760 in outright warfare (Minnesota Historical Society [MNHS] n.d.). The US attempted to impose peace between the tribes by establishing a border between them with the Treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1825. However, the treaty did little to resolve matters between the Dakota and the Ojibwe and was later used by the US as justification for later land cessions from both groups (Milwaukee Public Museum 2022). Ultimately, the end to intertribal conflicts was the overwhelming challenges imposed upon Indigenous peoples by Euro-American settlers (MNHS n.d.).

HISTORIC/POST-CONTACT PERIOD

The start of the historic or post-contact Period in Minnesota is marked by the major land cessations that began in 1837 between the US, the Dakota and the Ojibwe (Anfinson 1994). By 1851, the Dakota had ceded all of their land in Minnesota in the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux. The Dakota were assured a swath of land, 10 miles wide, on either side of the Minnesota River following the cessations with the "Upper Sioux" (Sisseton and Wahpeton) settling above the river and the "Lower Sioux" (Mdewakanton and Wahpekute) settling below the river. However, in 1858, the same year that Minnesota was granted Statehood, an additional treaty allowed for Euro-American settlers to occupy the land on the north side of the Minnesota River (Lass 1998).

Annuities to the Lower Sioux Agency were delayed in 1862, and a portion of the starving, mistreated, and frustrated Dakota retaliated, leading to the start of the US-Dakota War. Following the war, only a small number of Dakota remained in Minnesota. For all intents and purposes, by 1863, due to the government abrogating all Dakota treaties, it was illegal to be Dakota in the state of Minnesota (Anfinson 1994). The Ojibwe, meanwhile, were eventually forced to retreat onto a series of reservations established from 1854 – 1867 as Euro-Americans, drawn by the ample farmland and dense forests for lumbering available in Minnesota, took control over the land (OSA n.d.).

HISTORIC BLUE EARTH COUNTY

The earliest European presence in Blue Earth County was likely Pierre Le Sueur, who arrived at the confluence of the Minnesota and Blue Earth rivers in 1683. Le Sueur assumed the blue-green clay he identified, which is the namesake of the County, contained copper. After returning to France with a sample of the clay, Le Sueur returned to the area in 1700 to establish Fort Le Huillier in an effort to extract copper from the clay soils. This venture was not profitable, and it was abandoned by 1702. The area was in French control until the Louisiana Purchase, after which it became part of the Minnesota Territory. The first Euro-American settlers arrived in 1852, establishing themselves at what would become the City of Mankato, one year before the Treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota officially opened the area for Euro-American settlement (Blue Earth County 2022). Blue Earth County was officially established in 1853.

Euro-American presence in the area expanded rapidly after the Treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota were signed, which caused friction between the Dakota and the Euro-American settlers. A bad growing season in 1861 lead to a "starving winter" for the Dakota furthering the building tension (Minnesota Historical Society [MNHS] 2012a). Due to the increased presence of Euro-Americans in the area there was greater competition for game. Additionally, their concerns with corrupt government agents failing to deliver treaty provisions continued to go unaddressed. The commonly cited start of the US-Dakota War of 1862 is in August of 1862 when a hunting party of young Dakota men killed five Euro-American settlers. Minnesota state troops were diverted from the Civil War effort and redirected to march against the Dakota (MNHS 2024).

The war continued until September 23rd when the Dakota were defeated. Many moved quickly to Dakota territory after the battle, but many fought to stay with their families that could not move as quickly. Those who stayed were taken into custody of the US military. Over the next three weeks 392 Dakota men were tried for their participation in the war; 303 were sentenced to death. The legal authority and procedures followed by the commission were heavily questioned at the time (MNHS 2012b). After the trials the convicted Dakota were marched to Mankato and the remaining Dakota were removed to the Fort Snelling Concentration Camp. While the camp was not a death camp it was a part of the genocidal policies used against Indigenous peoples throughout the US. Between 160 and 300 Dakota died during their forced stay at Fort Snelling (MNHS 2024). President Lincoln approved death sentences for 39 of the 303 convicted Dakota in Mankato. On December 26th 38 men were hanged, the largest mass execution in United States history (MNHS 2012b).

At this time, Ho-Chunk were relocated from their Long Prairie Reservation in the north to a new reservation in east-central Blue Earth County in 1855. The relocated Ho-Chunk, which had farmed their original land in Wisconsin, continued to farm at the new reservation with success, which caused nearby Euro-American settlers to become hostile in an effort to obtain the fertile agricultural land for themselves. Ho-Chunk did not take part in the US-Dakota War of 1862, but due to racism and the settler's desire for more fertile land, the settlers demanded the Ho-Chunk be removed along with Dakota populations after the war (Coates 2017; Reicher 2014). By 1863, the Ho-Chunk endured another forced relocation to barren land in Crow Creek, South Dakota, and again to Omaha, Nebraska two years later (Reicher 2014).

Euro-American settlement continued to expand in the late 19th century and into the 20th century. Railroad development quickly superseded river traffic and brought booming industries to the County, particularly milling and business firms. Agriculture was, and continues, to play an important role in the Blue Earth County economy (Blue Earth County 2022).

HISTORIC MANKATO AND THE QUARRY INDUSTRY

Following the arrival of the first Euro-American settlers to Mankato in 1852, development of the settlement progressed rapidly. The cutting and selling of local limestone, a pink to yellow to buff-colored

limestone commonly referred to as Kasota Stone found only in this region, for use in building construction by Mankato's settlers dates back to the beginning of the settlement and, in 1853, George Maxfield established the first formal stone quarry. In 1868, a second quarry was opened by Adam Jefferson, followed in swift succession by several other quarries in Kasota and Lime Township. In addition to serving as a desirable building material, stone from these quarries was integral to the expansion of the railroads across the state as it was utilized heavily for bridge and culvert construction (Pratt 2015).

By the 1880s, the Mankato-Kasota stone quarry industry was booming, and ten different quarries were in operation: J.R. Beatty, J.W. Babcock (Babcock and Wilcox Company in 1889), Frank Fowler, Adam Jefferson, Fred Widell, W.B. Craig, Fowler & Pay, Maxfield and Coughlan, Ring and Tobin, and Arthur McMullen (Pratt 2015; Douglas 2019). These quarries employed hundreds of local workers through the end of the nineteenth century and provided the stone for historically significant bridges and public buildings across Minnesota, including the State Capitol and the Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis (**Figure 5**; *Mankato Free Press* 21 January 1896, 22 January 1916; Bowles 1918; Pratt 2015). However, the development of steel and cement technology reduced the demand for stone (Free Press Printing 1903; Bowles 1918; Pratt 2015). By 1918, only six quarries remained in operation in the Mankato area: Mankato Limestone & Fuel Co., T.R. Coughlan Co., Fowler & Pay, James McClure, Widell & Co., and the Carney Bricklayer's Cement Co. (Bowles 1918). A brief resurgence in sales occurred between 1921 and 1930 when the use of local limestone became popular for architecture. Important historic buildings built of Kasota stone in this period include the Public Library in Rochester and the Harriet Island Pavillion in St. Paul. However, by 1967, only three producing stone quarries remained in the Mankato area and, by the early 2000s, only the Mankato-Kasota Stone Co. and the Vetter Stone Co. remained in business (Pratt 2015).

In addition to stone quarrying, an important secondary business related to the local limestone in Mankato and Lime Township was the production of lime. In fact, the name of the township derives from the lime-making business (Harren 2017; Douglas 2019). Despite the resurgence in the popularity of Kasota Stone in the 1920s and the continued presence of at least a few producing quarries into the present, the lime-making industry continued to steadily decline in the twentieth century and ended by 1939. As a mortar material, Portland cement, developed between 1900 and 1910, had replaced lime. The two largest lime-making operations, T.R. Coughlin Co. and Fowler & Pay, both deactivated their lime kilns by 1925, although they continued to quarry stone. Both companies attempted to revive the industry in the 1930s, but by 1939, production of lime had again ceased. Since this period the majority of the old lime kilns have been destroyed (Aptiz 1985).

Figure 5: Mankato Stone Quarry

View of cut stones in a stone quarry in Mankato, circa 1900 (Blue Earth County Historical Society 2025)

RESULTS

LITERATURE REVIEW

The OSA Portal was searched for archaeological sites and MnSHIP was searched for architecture-history resources recorded through June 2025, within 1 mile and 0.5 miles of the Study Area respectively. In-person research was conducted at SHPO on June 4, 2025, to identify previously completed cultural resources surveys within 1 mile of the Study Area.

Archaeological Sites Within 1 Mile of Study Area

There are three previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mile of the Study Area (**Table 2; Figure 6**). None of these sites are within or in close proximity to the Study Area. Due to this distance, no impacts to these sites are anticipated as a result of the project as currently proposed.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within 1 Mile of Study Area

Site No.	Site Name	Description/Cultural Affiliation*	Distance from Study Area	NRHP Eligibility**	Potential Effects
21BE0324	-	Lithic Scatter / Precontact	[redacted]	Unevaluated	None
21BE0325	-	Lithic Scatter / Precontact		Unevaluated	None
21BE0009	-	Burial Mound / Precontact		Unevaluated	None

*inferred cultural affiliation based upon site type.
**NRHP status provided by SHPO from their records on May 29, 2025.

Architecture-History Resources Within 0.5 Miles of Study Area

There are 16 previously recorded architecture-history resources within 0.5 miles of the Study Area (**Table 3; Figure 6**). Resources within or adjacent to the Study Area are discussed further below the table. Additionally, although it is outside the search radius of 0.5 miles, it should be noted that the Dakota and Ho-Chunk Forced Relocation Route (XX-CLS-00001) is recorded at approximately [redacted]

Table 3: Previously Inventoried Architecture-History Resources Within 0.5 Miles of Study Area

SHPO Inventory No.	Property Name	Location	Distance from Study Area	NRHP Eligibility*	Potential Effects
BE-LIM-00001	Widell House	57032 231st Ln	Within	Unevaluated	Yes
BE-LIM-00014	Mankato Holstein Farm Barn	23458 3rd Ave (razed)	Within	Unevaluated**	Yes
BE-LIM-00047	James McClure Quarry Pit	57150 230th Ln	Within	Eligible	Yes
BE-LIM-00048	James McClure Quarry Stockpiles	NE ¼ of Section 31, N of 230th Ln	Within	Eligible	Yes
BE-LIM-00049	James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur	SW-NE to NE-NW of Section 31	Within	Eligible	Yes
BE-LIM-00051	James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures	NE ¼ of Section 31, N of 230th Ln	Within	Unevaluated	Yes
BE-LIM-00003	Farmstead	57032 231st Ln	Adjacent	Unevaluated	Yes
BE-LIM-00013	Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section	Co. Hwy. 5	Adjacent	Unevaluated	None
BE-LIM-00011	Shaubut House	23471 3rd Ave	130 feet east	Unevaluated	None
BE-LIM-00002	House	57063 231st Ln	145 feet west	Unevaluated	Yes
XX-RRD-CSP041	CM&StP Railway Company/ CMStP&P Railroad Company: Mankato-Farmington Branch	Downtown Mankato – Farmington	350 feet southeast	Not Eligible	None
BE-LIM-00005	Lime Kilns	57063 231st Ln	425 feet west	Unevaluated	Yes
XX-RRD-CGW018	WM&P Railroad Company/ CGW Railway Company	Mankato – Redwing	425 feet southeast	Not Eligible	None
XX-RRD-CGW019	WM&P Railroad Company/ CGW Railway Company, Faribault to Mankato	Mankato – Faribault	425 feet southeast	Not Eligible	None
XX-RRD-CNW006 / XX-RRD-CNW013	St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company/ Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company (Omaha)/ Chicago & North Western Railway Company/ Minnesota Valley Railroad Company mainline	St Paul – St James	0.15 miles east	Unevaluated	None
BE-MKC-00337	Mendota-Big Sioux River Road: Mankato Section	Section of 3rd Ave (CR 5) from N Riverfront Dr – N Industrial Rd	0.16 miles south	Unevaluated	None

*NRHP status as indicated on MnSHIP.
**Demolished in 2006 and removed from the National Register in 2007.

Widell House (BE-LIM-00001)

Minimal information related to the Widell House (BE-LIM-00001) is included in the original inventory form from 1979. However, the form does include a few photographs, indicates that at the time of survey the building was being utilized as offices by the Brielmaier Corporation, and states that the property is possibly eligible for NRHP listing with the other inventoried stone buildings located in the quarry area (Gimmestad 1979a). The structure is a one-story construction built of rough-cut local limestone with a hipped roof that, according to Blue Earth County property records, was originally constructed in 1901. Two additions were added to the main building in 1945: a wood frame extension to the rear of the building and a concrete block and wood extension from the western façade. Finally, two metal storage structures have been added to the property in 1979 and in 2000 (Blue Earth County 2025). The building is associated with Gustaf Widell who assumed ownership of the Widell & Co. Quarry following the death of his brother, Frederick, in the 1890s (*Mankato Free Press* 30 April 1890; Mankato City Directory 1902; Free Press Printing 1903; Geo. A. Ogle 1914). Although the property was inventoried as a house, subsequent survey has suggested that it may have actually been utilized as an office by Widell & Co. (Pratt 2015).

The Widell House is located in the northwest corner of the southern portion of the Study Area, south of 231st Lane. Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 7**; Pratt 2015). Therefore, it is unknown whether the property retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for NRHP listing and therefore to what extent changes to the viewshed may impact the property.

Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014)

The Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) was originally inventoried in 1979 and listed in the National Register in 1980. At that time, the approximately 210-foot-long barn was described as having a brown clay tile exterior and a frame rainbow-arch roof with slightly flared eaves (**Figure 8**). The barn was oriented on an east-west axis with a ground level drive at the center of the east side and a banked ramp at the center of the north side for access to the loft. Two clay block silos were attached at the base to the main building by a small connecting unit on the west side of the ramp. A three-story section near the center of the south side of the building contained the living area for farm workers and a longer section at the west end of the building contained additional housing for calves. The interior of the barn had stanchion housing for 40 cows with bull pens at the east end and steel calf pens at the west end (Gimmestad 1980a).

The Mankato Holstein Farm Barn was originally constructed in 1917 by J.C. Marlow and W.W. Randall. Marlow first moved to the Mankato area from Wisconsin in 1908 where he established several herds of registered Holstein cattle. The most important of his herds, which won national competitions, were established in partnership with Randall in 1917 at the Mankato Holstein Farm. This herd would subsequently be dispersed to a number of major operations around the country in 1924. Marlow would then go on to establish cattle clubs, create the Marlow Milking Machine, and promote the advancement of dairy cattle breeding. The property was recommended for NRHP listing due to its significance as one of the largest agricultural buildings in the region, demonstrating the importance of dairying in Blue Earth County's history, and its association with J.C. Marlow, an important figure in the history of dairy farming in the region (Gimmestad 1980a). Although not specified in the inventory form, the period of significance for the property is presumed to be from its construction in 1917 through the dispersal of the Mankato Holstein Farm herd in 1924, although the form does note that the barn remained in use at the time it was inventoried. Additional documentation related to the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn includes the removal of the property from the National Register in 2007 after the barn was razed on May 12, 2006. Although the foundations of the barn and the two silos remained extant, the property no longer retained sufficient integrity for NRHP listing under the previously identified criteria (**Figure 9**; SHPO 2007).

The Mankato Holstein Farm Barn is located within the northeastern portion of the Study Area. Although the barn was razed in 2006 and the property was subsequently removed from NRHP listing, it is currently considered unevaluated according to SHPO records. This is because the property has not been evaluated for its archaeological potential and may therefore be eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information (National Park Service [NPS] 1995).

James McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047)

The James McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047) was identified during architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015 for the proposed expansion of the Jordan Sands, LLC mining operation. Based on a comparison with historic aerial imagery from 1938 and 1973, this investigation concluded that this main extraction pit appeared to remain relatively intact since it was closed sometime between 1919 and 1934. The James McClure Quarry Pit was recommended as eligible for NRHP listing due to its significance as an example of the Kasota Stone quarrying that was foundational to the development of Mankato and Blue Earth County. The James McClure Quarry Pit was additionally recommended as a contributing element of a potential historic district associated with the McClure quarrying operation (Pratt 2015). SHPO concurred with this recommendation in a letter dated July 8, 2015 (SHPO No. 2012-

2879). The James McClure Quarry Pit is located in the southern portion of the Study Area. Therefore, additional architecture-history investigation is recommended to determine appropriate boundaries for the historic district, the extent of project impacts, and an appropriate plan for mitigation of adverse effects.

James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048)

The James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) were also identified during the architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015. These stockpiles are large mounds of quarry material, primarily waste material comprised of glacial till and fragmentary limestone, extracted from the McClure Quarry during historic mining operations (**Figure 10**). The James McClure Quarry Stockpiles were recommended as eligible for NRHP listing and as a contributing element of the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (Pratt 2015). The James McClure Quarry Stockpiles are located southwest of the James McClure Quarry Pit in the southern portion of the Study Area. Therefore, additional architecture-history investigation is recommended to determine appropriate boundaries for the historic district, the extent of project impacts, and an appropriate plan for mitigation of adverse effects.

James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049)

The James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049) was also identified during the architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015. The railroad spur extends from just north of the junction of 230th Lane and an unpaved access road into the McClure Quarry area, proceeding northwest for approximately 0.3 miles to the abandoned Carney rockwool facility. Although largely obscured by tree cover in aerial imagery, the railroad spur remains extant (**Figure 11**). The James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur was recommended as eligible for NRHP listing and as a contributing element of the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (Pratt 2015). The railroad spur crosses through the southern portion of the Study Area. Therefore, additional architecture-history investigation is recommended to determine appropriate boundaries for the historic district, the extent of project impacts, and an appropriate plan for mitigation of adverse effects.

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051)

The James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051) are four rectangular stone structures of variable size that were also identified during the architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015. Three of these structures are composed of unmortared, irregular, randomly-coursed limestone while the fourth is composed of regular-coursed, rough-cut ashlar masonry with flush mortar joints (**Figure 12**). While the function of the three limestone structures could not be determined, the fourth resembled a lime kiln. These structures were located among the James McClure Quarry Stockpiles, situated in alignment with each other at approximately equal spacing. The function and historical association of these structures could not be determined. Therefore, they were recommended as not eligible and not contributing to the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (Pratt 2015).

Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003)

This farmstead was originally inventoried in 1979 and is included in the group of stone buildings within the quarry area that is noted as being potentially NRHP eligible. The inventory form indicates that this property includes a house and a barn, gives an approximate location, and includes a few photographs, but provides no other information (Gimmestad 1979b). A 2015 survey found a reference to the stone barn in an undated article which states that it was used to stable horses for the nearby quarry. This survey further notes that the reddish color of the limestone of both the house and barn suggests that they may have been destroyed in a fire (Pratt 2015). If these structures are indeed associated with the nearby quarries, this may have been the fire that struck the Widell Company Quarry in 1910 (*Minneapolis Morning Tribune* 30 April 1910). Aerial and pictographic imagery indicate that this property

is located at the southern end of the parcel currently associated with the address 57032 231st Ln. However, no images or plans of the building are included in the property records. Based on pictographic imagery, both the house and barn have been abandoned and the structures partially collapsed since at least 2009 (**Figure 13;** Blue Earth County 2025).

This farmstead is located adjacent to the southwestern border of the Study Area. Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 14**; Pratt 2015). Therefore, it is unknown whether the property retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for NRHP listing and therefore to what extent changes to the viewshed may impact the property. Additionally, it is unknown whether any archaeological deposits associated with the farmstead may remain within the Study Area proximate to the structural ruins.

Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013)

The Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013) is an 11-mile segment of the approximately 101-mile mid- to late nineteenth century military route between Mendota and Mankato. The Lime Section of the route is the southernmost portion, traveling along County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 5 from the border of Blue Earth County and Le Sueur County to Riverfront Drive in northern Mankato. This section of the route is described as a paved, two-lane roadway with a shoulder that has been resurfaced since it was originally established (Hess 1988). Although this property is adjacent to the Study Area, previous alterations and modifications to the roadway (such as the resurfacing noted on the inventory form) make it unlikely that this property is eligible for NRHP listing. Therefore, no significant impacts to this property are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011)

The Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011) was originally inventoried in 1979, at which time the property was owned by the Hubbard Milling Company. Included with the inventory form are some correspondences with Jeanne Kress at the Blue Earth County Historical Society regarding the property and some newspaper references from an unknown source (potentially the Mankato Free Press) dated to 1937 and 1951. These references describe the stone residence as potentially the first stone house erected in Blue Earth County based upon an engraved stone above the main entry, which, depending upon the reference, either reads 1855 or 1856. The residence, built from local limestone, belonged to Henry Shaubut who moved to the area from Pennsylvania in 1854. Shaubut would become a successful businessman and banker, as well as an important figure in the development of early Mankato. Finally, the inventory form notes that the property is potentially eligible for NRHP listing (Gimmestad 1979c).

There appears to have been some initial confusion regarding the location of the Shaubut House as another early stone residence located at 816 N 2nd Street was also attributed to a Shaubut, but the correspondence indicates that this was likely the residence of Henry Shaubut's brother, John, who joined his brother in Mankato in 1856 (Gimmestad 1979c). Confusingly, a third structure, located near Main Street and Front Street, which was destroyed by a fire in 1901, is also described as the "Old Henry Shaubut House" (*Mankato Free Press* 5 April 1901). However, the article from 1951 included in the Shaubut House inventory form indicates that this structure was a brick store constructed by John Shaubut but also states that this building was still extant (Gimmestad 1979c). Additionally, another article from the Mankato Free Press in 1914 that describes the Shaubut House indicates that it was constructed by Alexander Campbell in 1855, then subsequently purchased by Henry Shaubut (*Mankato Free Press* 8 May 1914). Based on historic maps and aerial imagery, this property appears to have been immediately south of the current residence at 23499 3rd Ave within the parcel associated with 23471 3rd Ave but was razed between 1990 – 1992. Therefore, the Shaubut House is located approximately 130 feet east of the Study Area. As no above ground elements of this property remain extant, no significant impacts to this property are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

House (BE-LIM-00002)

Very little information is included in the original inventory form from 1972 for this stone house besides its approximate location, a few photographs of the exterior, and a note that it is potentially eligible for NRHP listing with the other stone buildings located within the quarry area (Gimmestad 1979d). The building is located across an unpaved access drive from the Widell House (BE-LIM-00001) in a wooded portion of the parcel, south of the Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005). Although the property was inventoried as a house, subsequent survey found that this structure was likely the original office building for the Widell & Co. Quarry (Pratt 2015). According to Blue Earth County property records, the structure is a two-story building constructed of local limestone that was built around 1900. Pictographic imagery indicates that the roof has partially collapsed, and the structure has been abandoned since at least 2009 (**Figure 15**; Blue Earth County 2025).

This building is located approximately 145 feet west of the Study Area. Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 16**; Pratt 2015). Therefore, it is unknown whether the property retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for NRHP listing and therefore to what extent changes to the viewshed may impact the property.

Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005)

The Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-0005) were originally inventoried in 1979. The inventory form notes that four lime kilns were first constructed during World War I, but no lime was ever produced. The kilns were subsequently utilized by the Carney Company for the production of rockwool insulation beginning around 1938 – 1939 (Gimmestad 1979e). Two brick chimneys were added to two of the kilns to facilitate the rockwool manufacturing process. These chimneys appear to have been constructed in 1970 following a fire at the facility (*Mankato Free Press* 5 January 1970). The Carney Company shut down in the 1980s (Pratt 2015). Pictographic imagery of the property indicates that the majority of the structures appear to be in a state of partial collapse or disrepair, but the lime kilns appear to remain extant (**Figures 17** & **18**; Pratt 2015; Blue Earth County 2025).

The Lime Kilns are located approximately 425 feet west of the Study Area. The inventory form notes that the kilns may potentially be eligible for NRHP listing with the other stone structures within the quarry area (Gimmestad 1979e). Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 17**; Pratt 2015). Therefore, it is unknown whether the property retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for NRHP listing and therefore to what extent changes to the viewshed may impact the property.

CM&StP/CMStP&P: Mankato-Farmington Branch (XX-RRD-CSP041)

The Mankato – Farmington Branch of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (CM&StP), later the Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (CMStP&P), is a railroad corridor that extends for approximately 70 miles from Mankato to the junction with the Iowa and Minnesota Division main line in Farmington. This branch line was constructed in 1902 – 1903 and abandoned in 1980. The entirety of the railroad corridor is no longer extant and has either been plowed over or incorporated into roadway rights-of-way in Blue Earth, Dakota, Le Sueur, and Rice Counties. As no visual expression of the corridor remains, the branch line was determined to be not eligible for NRHP listing (Schmidt 2021). The Mankato-Farmington Branch corridor (XX-RRD-CSP041) is located approximately 350 feet southeast of the Study Area. No significant impacts to this resource are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

WM&P/CGW (XX-RRD-CGW018) & WM&P/CGW, Faribault to Mankato (XX-RRD-CGW019)

The Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company (WM&P), later the Chicago Great Western Railway Company (CGW), railroad corridor (XX-RRD-CGW018) includes the current and former railroad right-of-way between Red Wing and Mankato. This corridor was constructed between 1882 – 1887. The majority of the corridor was subsequently abandoned between 1971 – 1982 but remains extant as

multi-use trails, except for a portion between Dundas and Faribault. However, since a substantial portion of the corridor has been eliminated, the railroad as a whole lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible for NRHP listing (Schmidt 2024a).

The segment of the WM&P railroad corridor between Faribault and Mankato (XX-RRD-CGW019) is approximately 45 miles in length with right-of-way that ranges between 45 – 150 feet in width. The majority of the railroad corridor has been converted to trail use although short portions, notably an approximately 1-mile segment between Eagle Lake and Mankato, are no longer extant. Finally, the Faribault to Mankato segment of the WM&P railroad corridor was found not to demonstrate significance under any of the requirements established in the Railroads MPDF and was therefore found to be not eligible for NRHP listing (Schmidt 2024b).

The WM&P railroad corridor (XX-RRD-CGW018 and XX-RRD-CGW-019) is located approximately 425 feet southeast of the Study Area. No significant impacts to this resource are anticipated as a result of the project as currently proposed.

Historical Cemeteries Within 1 Mile of Study Area

A review of the OSA Portal Historical Cemeteries Study Layer, created on behalf of the Minnesota Cemetery Project (Vermeer and Terrell 2011) shows one cemetery within 1 mile of the Study Area: the Pilgrims Rest Cemetery. This cemetery is located at 3000 3rd Ave, between the northern and southern portions of the Study Area (**Figure 6**). The oldest recorded memorial in the Pilgrims Rest Cemetery dates to 1857 and belongs to Jacob Hub. The cemetery remains in use today (FindaGrave.com 2000). Little additional information related to the history of the cemetery was identified. However, the cemetery is depicted on historic maps as early as 1874 (**Figure 20**; Andreas 1874). Aerial imagery, as well as a modern map of the cemetery burial plots, indicates that the cemetery has expanded to the north and west over time although the trees along the parcel boundary appear to have been planted beginning as early as 1938. Internal access drives within the cemetery were extended to the north beginning in the 1970s before reaching their current configuration by 1990 (**Figures 21 – 26**).

Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Near/Informative to the Study Area

A review of reports on file at SHPO identified seven previous cultural resources surveys within 1 mile of the Study Area (**Table 4**). Additionally, previous environmental documentation and associated cultural resources investigations performed by or in coordination with Bolton & Menk that were never submitted for agency review due to the abandonment of the proposed project were identified that involved the current Study Area. These previous survey reports were reviewed to develop a better understanding of the soils and cultural materials typically encountered in the area, as well as the historic and cultural contexts relevant to the Study Area. Surveys which include the current Study Area are described further below the table.

Table 4: Previously Completed Reports/Cultural Resources Surveys

Publication Year	Report Title	Author(s)	Distance from Study Area	Report No.*
1980	Historic Resources of Blue Earth County, Multiple Resource Area Nomination	D. Gimmestad	Includes	BE-80-1H
1989	Final Report for the Historic Trails Project	J. Hess	Adjacent	XX-89-4H
1996	Report on Cultural Resource Investigations Within Proposed UNIMIN Corporation Mining Site (Vetter Mine), Kasota, Le Sueur County, Minnesota	C. Harrison	0.14 miles east	LE-96-04
2004	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for a Natural Gas Pipeline to Serve the Mankato Energy Center, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota	C. Harrison	Adjacent to SE corner	BE-04-01
2006	Survey of Cultural Resources of Lime Township, Kasota Mining Operation	D. Maul	Overlaps	BE-06-01

2014	Jordan Sands, LLC, Industrial Sand Mining and Processing Facility, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN: Environmental Assessment Worksheet	Sunde Engineering	Includes	N/A
2014	Potential for Cultural Resources Impacts – Jordan Sands, LLC	D. Abere & A. Jenkins	Includes	N/A
2015	Jordan Sands Sand Mining & Processing Facility, Guaranteed B & I Loan Program, Class II Assessment, Mankato, MN	C. Seanoa	Includes	N/A
2015	Jordan Sands, LLC. Proposed Silica Sand Mining Operations Expansion, Vicinity of Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota: Phase II Architecture History Investigation	D. Pratt	Includes	BE-15-05H
2016	Sakatah Singing Hills State Trail Slope Failure, Blue Earth County	J. Tworzyanski & M. Van Vleet	1.0 mile southeast	BE-16-08
2017	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Planned Jordan Sands Mining Expansion	A. Jenkins & A. Ollila	0.35 miles northeast	N/A

* Report numbers based on state database (i.e. MN SHPO, OSA, etc.) filing system. Reports without a number were located in-house at Bolton & Menk in association with previous projects that were abandoned and therefore never submitted for agency review.

1980: Historic Resources Survey of Blue Earth County

In 1979 – 1980, a survey of historic standing structures in Blue Earth County was conducted as part of the Minnesota SHPO's long-rage statewide survey of historic resources. The survey focused on standing structures which demonstrated various aspects of the county's history and were constructed prior to 1940. Ultimately, approximately 400 historic resources were inventoried, 22 of which were selected for nomination to the NRHP. Six of the 16 architecture-history resources located within 0.5 miles of the Study Area were initially inventoried as a part of this survey: the Widell House (BE-LIM-00001), the House (BE-LIM-00002), the Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), the Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), the Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011), and the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014). The Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) was nominated and ultimately listed to the NRHP (Gimmestad 1980b). As this was a county-wide survey, it includes the entirety of the current Study Area.

1989: Historic Trails Project

In 1988 – 1989, Jeffrey A. Hess, Historical Consultants conducted a study of the Red River Trails and Military Roads in Minnesota on behalf of the Minnesota SHPO and the Minnesota Historical Society. The purpose of this study was to complete inventory forms for each historic route system, identify any of said routes that might be eligible for NRHP nomination, and to survey a sample of the routes in order to develop NRHP eligibility criteria. Ultimately, nine sites across eight counties were surveyed and inventoried. One of these sites, the Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road, follows modern CR 5 in Lime Township and is adjacent to the Study Area. However, this section of the route was not field surveyed as part of this study and, therefore, no recommendations on the eligibility of this portion of the larger route were made (Hess 1989).

2004: Mankato Energy Center Natural Gas Pipeline Phase I Survey

In 2004, Archaeological Research Services conducted a Phase I survey on behalf of Mankato Energy Center for the proposed construction of a 3.7-mile natural gas pipeline in Lime Township. The proposed project corridor extended from the northern border of Sections 32 – 34 before turning southwest to CR 5 and then south along the western side of the roadway before finally continuing southwest along the abandoned railroad grade to the existing power plant. The segment of this corridor along the western side of CR 5 in Section 31 is adjacent to the southeastern corner of the current Study Area. The 2004 survey consisted of surface survey of the entire project corridor. No archaeological materials were identified, and the majority of the corridor was noted as having been extensively previously disturbed by industrial development as well as roadway and railroad construction (Harrison 2004).

2006: Kasota Mining Operation Phase I Survey

In 2006, Bolton & Menk conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey on behalf of Minnesota Kasota Stone's proposed expansion of their mining operation in Lime Township. This survey overlaps with the current Study Area in Section 30. The 2006 survey consisted of surface survey of the proposed project location. Limestone outcroppings were observed in several areas, but no archaeological materials were identified (Maul 2006).

2014 – 2017: Jordan Sands Mining Expansion

Jordan Sands, LLC proposed to repurpose and develop existing mining operations on four parcels (Parcels A, B, C, and D) in Lime Township and to construct a new industrial sand processing facility. Parcels C and D of this project correspond to the northern and southern portions of the current Study Area. Since a portion of the project exceeded the threshold of 40 acres identified in MN Rules 4410.4300 Subp. 12, the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) was required. SHPO's initial review of the project did not recommend archaeological survey, but did identify the need for additional investigation of architecture-history properties should federal funding be secured and the project fall under Section 106 review (SHPO No. 2012-2879).

Following the involvement of the US Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA Rural Development) as the funding source and lead federal agency, Sunde Engineering was contracted to prepare an updated EAW on behalf of Jordan Sands in 2014. In order to meet the needs of Section 106 consultation, the 2014 EAW referenced the previous cultural resources survey conducted in 1996 on Parcel D (Harrison 1996) as well as the 2006 Kasota Mining Operation survey (Maul 2006) which overlapped with a portion of Parcel A, both of which had negative results (Sunde Engineering 2014). The following architecture-history resources were identified as within the vicinity of the project area:

- Farmstead (BE-LIM-00004)
- Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005)
- Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011)
- Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013)
- Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014).

However, field observations conducted by Bolton & Menk of the existing facilities indicated that visual impacts were limited to the existing quarries and, therefore, no potential impacts to these resources were identified (Abere and Jenkins 2014). Based upon these findings, the EAW determined that "there are no archaeological, historical or architectural resources that are present or will be impacted by the Project" (Sunde Engineering 2014:57).

In 2015, the USDA Rural Development prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Jordan Sands project as part of the required documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act. By the time this document was prepared, project plans had been modified such that no mining or processing operations were proposed for Parcel B due to excessive noise impacts identified by the previous EAW. Additionally, ARCH^3, LLC was contracted to conduct a Phase II architecture-history investigation of Parcel C and portions of Parcels A and D, per the recommendation of SHPO in a letter dated January 9, 2015 (SHPO No. 2012-2879). This investigation identified the following previously inventoried architecture-history resources as within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project area: Widell House (BE-LIM-00001), House (BE-LIM-00002), Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), and Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005). Additionally, the following four previously unrecorded historic properties were identified: James McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049), and James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051). **Table 5** summarizes the results of the survey in regard to each of these resources, as well as their location relative to the current Study Area.

Table 5: 2015 Architecture-History Survey Results

SHPO Inventory No.	Property Name	Location in Current Study Area	2015 NRHP Recommendation
BE-LIM-00001	Widell House	Northern portion	Not evaluated
BE-LIM-00002	House	Northern portion	Not evaluated
BE-LIM-00003	Farmstead	Northern portion	Potentially eligible, potentially contributing element of James McClure Quarry Historic District
BE-LIM-00005	Lime Kilns	Northern portion	Not evaluated
BE-LIM-00047	James McClure Quarry Pit	Southern portion	Recommended eligible, contributing element of James McClure Quarry Historic District
BE-LIM-00048	James McClure Quarry Stockpiles	Southern portion	Recommended eligible, contributing element of James McClure Quarry Historic District
BE-LIM-00049	James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur	Southern portion	Recommended eligible, contributing element of James McClure Quarry Historic District
BE-LIM-00051	James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures	Southern portion	Recommended not eligible, not contributing to James McClure Quarry Historic District

Ultimately, this study found that the northern portion of the current Study Area (former Parcel D) included the Widell & Co. Quarry while the southern portion of the current Study Area (former Parcel C) included the Arthur McMullen/James McClure Quarry. The northern portion, including the area of the Widell & Co. Quarry, is described as having experienced nearly continuous quarrying, resulting in "the complete removal of the original ground surface and the remains of the George Widell quarry" (Pratt 2015:20). The southern portion, including the area of the James McClure Quarry, however, appeared to have been inactive from around the 1930s until around the 1990s. At this time, quarrying resumed in the northeastern section of this area, which had previously been agricultural fields, while the southwestern section remained inactive, possibly due to the presence of a portion of railroad spur remaining in this area. As a result, the area of the James McClure Quarry was found to retain sufficient integrity to represent a potentially eligible historic district under Criterion A: Patterns of History in the areas of industry and extractive quarrying with a recommended period of significance from 1899 – 1930. This potential district would include the remains of the quarry (BE-LIM-00047), associated stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), and the railroad spur (BE-LIM-00049) as historically significant contributing elements (**Figure 19**). The stone house and barn (BE-LIM-0003) is also recommended as a potentially contributing element, although why this structure is believed to be closely associated with the James McClure Quarry is not explained. Finally, the function and historical association of the stone structures in the stockpile area could not be determined so they were recommended as not eligible and not contributing. No boundaries for the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District were identified (Pratt 2015).

Due to the identification of potentially eligible historic properties, project plans were modified to eliminate all proposed activities besides water pumping to maintain the existing water level as required by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Therefore, a determination of no adverse effect was recommended (Seanoa 2015). SHPO concurred with this determination as well as the recommendation that the James McClure Quarry Historic District is eligible for NRHP listing in a letter dated July 8, 2015 (SHPO No. 2012-2879).

Figure 6 - Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Protect Site Locational Data

Archaeological site Location data are a protected data type. The client must ensure these data are not made available to the general public through in-person viewing or electronic access.

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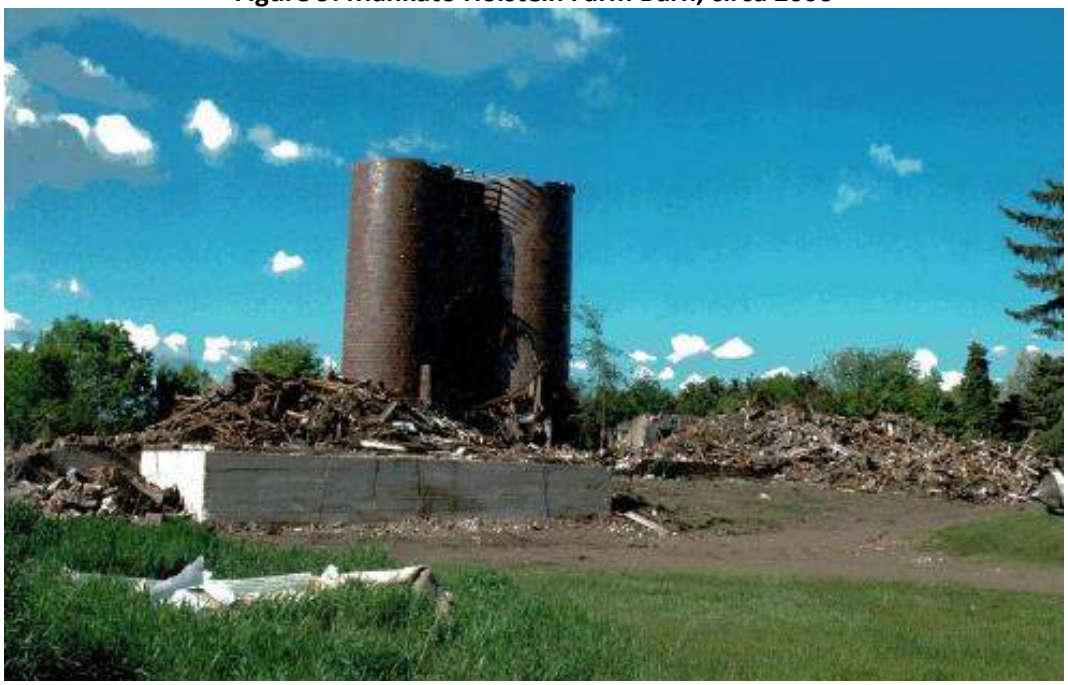
Figure 7: Widell House, circa 2015

View southwest of Widell House (BE-LIM-00001) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 8: Mankato Holstein Farm Barn, circa 1979

View northwest of Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) in 1979 (Gimmestad 1980)

Figure 9: Mankato Holstein Farm Barn, circa 2006



View of Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) following demolition in 2006 (SHPO 2007)

Figure 10: James McClure Quarry Stockpiles, circa 2015

View west of James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 11: James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur, circa 2015

View northwest of James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 12: James McClure Quarry Stockpiles, circa 2015

View west of one of the James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 13: Farmstead, circa 2009

View east of ruins of Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003) in 2009 (Blue Earth County 2025)

Figure 14: Farmstead, circa 2015

View west of Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 15: House, circa 2009

View north of partially collapsed, abandoned House (BE-LIM-00002) in 2009 (Blue Earth County 2025)

Figure 16: House, circa 2015

View southwest of House (BE-LIM-00002) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 17: Lime Kilns, circa 2015

View southwest of Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 18: Lime Kilns, circa 2025

View west of Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) in 2025 (Blue Earth County 2025)

Figure 19 - Potential James McClure Quarry Historic District Elements

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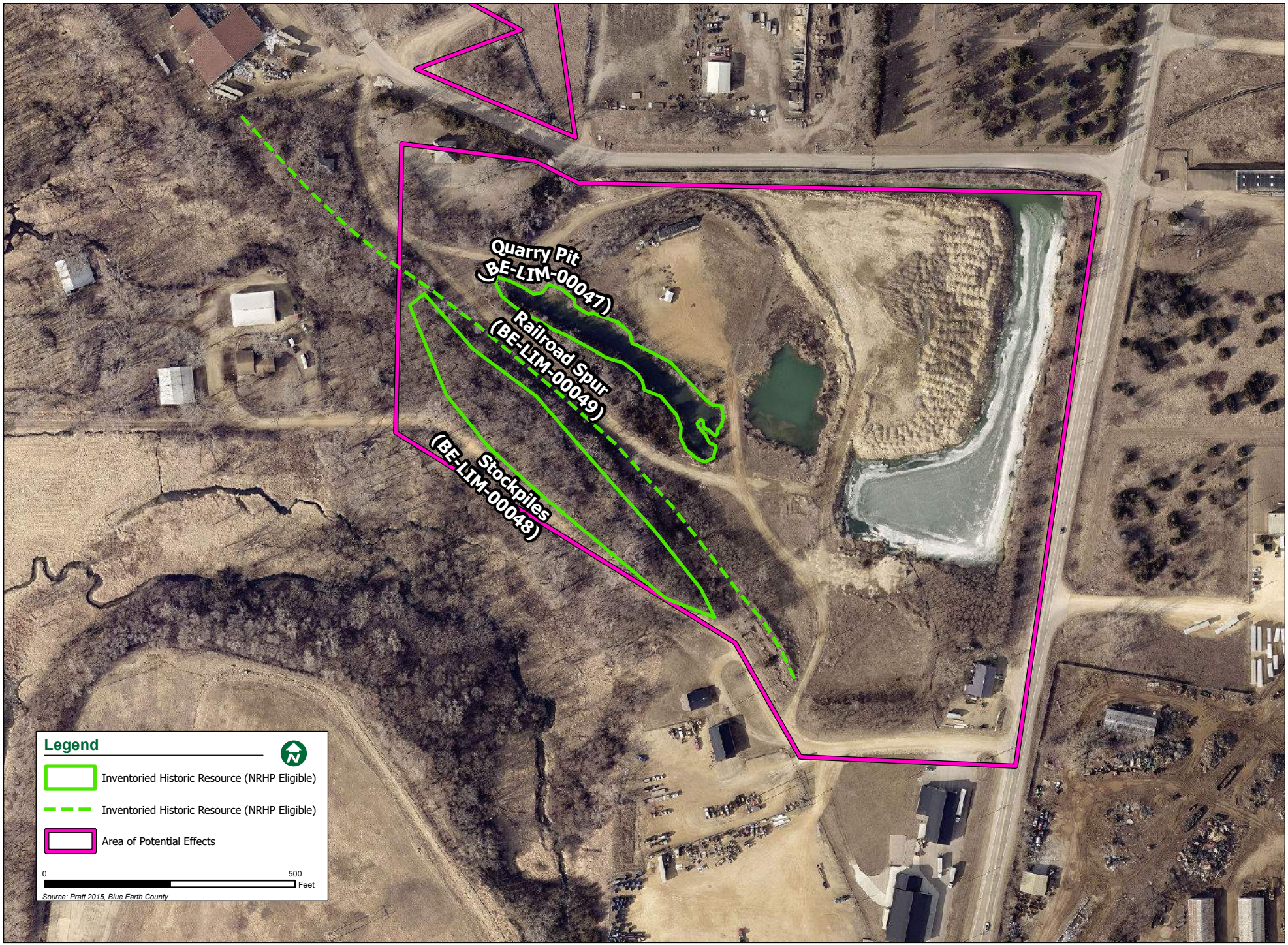

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HISTORIC LAND USE WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

A review of historic maps and aerial imagery demonstrates that land use within the Study Area has been primarily related to stone quarrying and agriculture. Quarrying activity appears to have gradually shifted over time as the targeted material became exhausted. Beginning initially in the southern portion of the Study Area, quarrying shifted north and west over the twentieth century before moving east across the northern portion of the Study Area in the 2010s. By 2015, quarrying had supplanted agriculture across almost the entirety of the Study Area.

Historic Map Review

Historic Trygg maps based on the Original Land Surveyors' plat maps and field notes from the mid- to late-1800s show the Study Area as prairie along an established route to Mankato with farmhouses depicted on either side of the route near the northern section boundary of Section 31 (Trygg 1964). A.T. Andreas' Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Minnesota from 1874 also depicts this route, as well as the railroad corridor to the east of the Study Area. The Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011), the Pilgrims Rest Cemetery (unlabeled on the map), a schoolhouse, and a farmhouse attributed to D.R. Brooks are also indicated (**Figure 20**; Andreas 1874). Although Andreas does not depict quarries in his atlas, by 1914, a quarry accessed by a railroad spur off the CM&StP line is depicted along with several structures likely associated with quarry operations due to their proximity (**Figure 21**; Geo. A. Ogle 1914). Based on the location of the quarry icon on this map, it appears to be the Widell & Co. Quarry, however the railroad spur also bisects the parcel owned by James McClure who also operated a quarry in this period. The full extent of the quarries at this time is not indicated, however a reference from 1918, describes the Widell and McClure quarries as having been "excavated to a depth of 35 feet in a buff-colored dolomitic limestone" with the best material coming from a section known as the "bridge ledge" (**Figure 22**; Bowles 1918:155).

Aerial Imagery Review

A review of historic aerial imagery available from as early as 1938 demonstrates that land use within and around the Study Area in this period was primarily related to stone quarrying and agricultural (**Figure 23**). However, the extents of the quarry in 1938 appear substantially different than currently, with the bulk of quarrying activity located in the southern portion of the Study Area and to the west of this area. The northern portion of the Study Area at this time was predominantly agricultural fields with the associated farmstead located in the northeastern corner of the Study Area. By 1950, a new access drive was constructed from the southwest corner of the cemetery north into the Study Area, then proceeding diagonally to the northwest (**Figure 24**). Quarrying activities at this time appear to have been expanded northward but remained primarily to the west of the Study Area. Over the next two decades, the extents of the quarry continued to expand. By 1979, quarrying extended east into the northern portion of the Study Area as well as further north and west (**Figure 25**). This development within the Study Area matches the increased industrial development visible in the surrounding landscape at this time. Additionally, extension of the internal access drives within Pilgrims Rest Cemetery had also begun. Development of these drives in the cemetery would be completed by 1990. By this time, the quarry area in the southern portion of the Study Area has expanded east to CR 5. Additional industrial and commercial development has occurred in the surrounding landscape, but most of the northern portion of the Study Area was still agricultural (**Figure 26**). The shift of quarrying activities into the northern portion of the Study Area appears to have begun in 2004 immediately north of the cemetery. An access drive is visible along the eastern edge of this area that proceeds north and then west along the edges of the field before turning due west to join the larger quarrying area located to the west of the Study Area. Between 2004 and 2006, the segment of the quarry in the southern portion of the Study Area was extended to the south, encompassing much of this portion. Access drives are visible across this area and extending to other quarry sections in the south (**Figure 27**). Also in 2006, the Blue Earth County Sheriff's Office received a permit to operate a gun range in the southern portion of the Study Area (Seanoa

2015). Between 2011 and 2015, quarrying activities were extended across this agricultural field, encompassing the majority of the northern portion of the Study Area (**Figure 28**). The large quarry pond that is currently located within the northern portion of the Study Area appears to have been established between 2015 and 2020 in the southwestern section of this area where the earliest quarrying activities were concentrated.

Property Ownership

Utilizing available information from historic plat maps, property records, and other historic references, a brief summary of the ownership of the properties within the Study Area is provided below. In general, the Study Area contained three types of historic land use: an agricultural area encompassing the majority of the northern portion and two quarrying areas, one straddling the boundary between Sections 30 & 31 and the other entirely within the southern portion of the Study Area (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Historic Land Use Within the Study Area

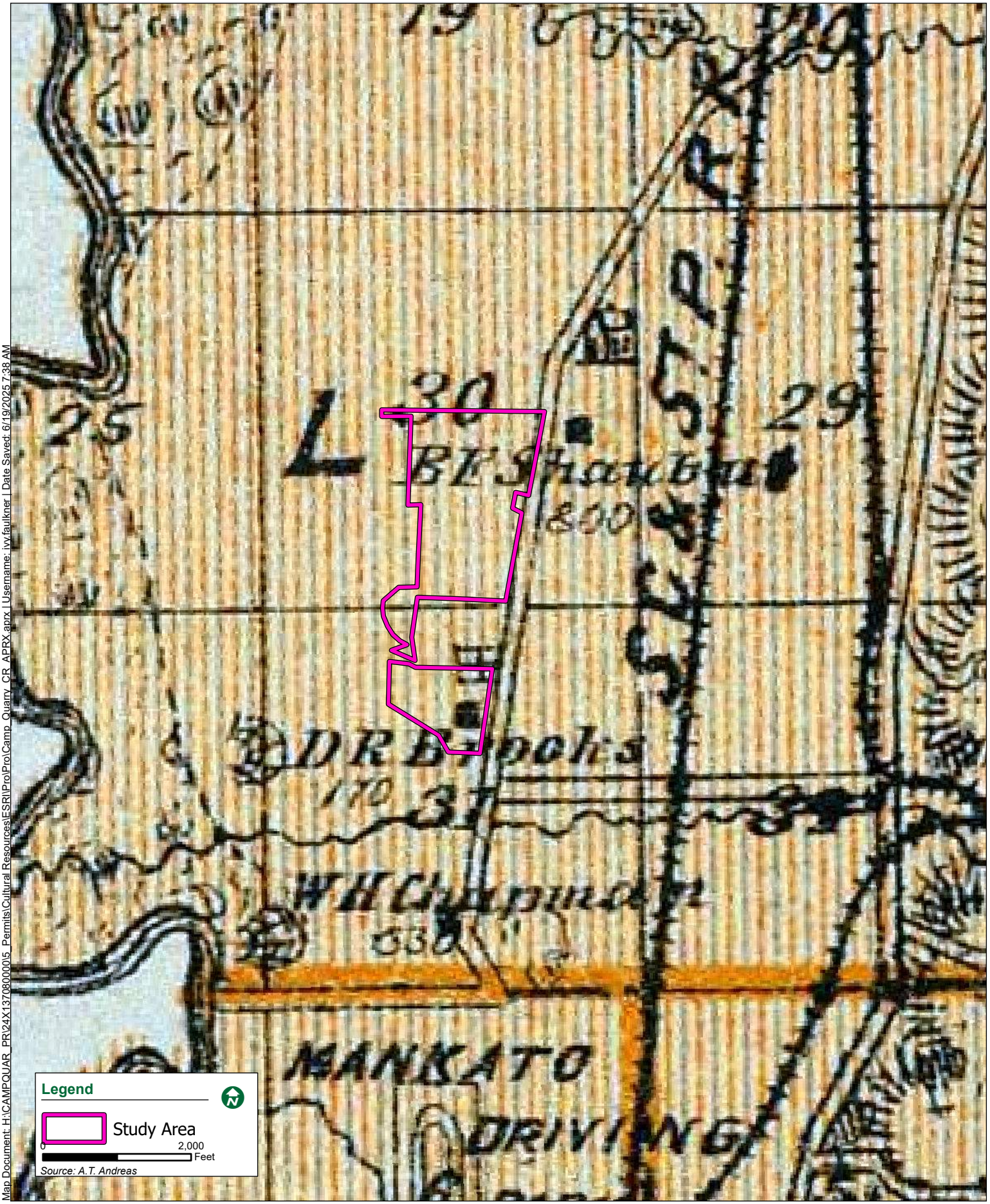
Parcel ID	Portion of Study Area	Historic Land Use
R40.04.30.300.006	Northern	Farm
R40.04.30.400.002	Northern	Farm
R40.04.30.400.003	Northern	Farm
R40.04.30.400.004	Northern	Farm
R40.04.30.400.006	Northern	Farm
R40.04.30.400.013	Northern	Farm
R40.04.30.400.014	Northern	Farm
R40.04.31.200.033	Northern	Quarry
R40.04.31.200.005	Southern	Quarry
R40.04.31.200.006	Southern	Quarry
R40.04.31.200.007	Southern	Quarry

The agricultural area in the northern portion of the Study Area appears to have remained a single large parcel through at least the early 1960s according to available plat maps (Swenson 1895; Geo. A. Ogle 1914; Webb Publishing 1929; W.W. Hixson 1938; Thomas O. Nelson 1955, 1962). The earliest plat map attributes ownership of this parcel to D.L. and R.H. Rose (Swenson 1895). R.H. Rose appears to have retained ownership through 1914 when the Riverside Stock Farm was located on the parcel (Geo. A. Ogle 1914). Then, in 1917, J.C. Marlow and W.W. Randall purchased the land to establish the Mankato Holstein Farms. Although the Mankato Holstein herd would be dispersed in 1924, subsequent plat maps continue to attribute the parcel to this business (Webb Publishing 1929; W.W. Hixson 1938). However, in 1955, the property has been acquired by Ray and Alfred Loeffler from W.G. Burton, who must have acquired the property at some point between 1924 and 1955 (Thomas O. Nelson; Nienaber 2006). In 1995, the Loeffler family sold approximately 60 acres of the property to Coughlin Quarries (Nienaber 2006). The remainder of the former agricultural property appears to have been acquired by OMG Midwest, Inc. by 2006 (Farm and Home 2006). Although this company continues to own one of the parcels that is partially within the northern portion of the Study Area, the other parcels appear to have been largely acquired by Coughlin Quarries beginning in 2008. In 2021, Coughlin Quarries filed a quitclaim deed transferring ownership of these parcels to Pentagon Acquisition LLC, who remains the listed owner of the majority of these parcels (Blue Earth County 2025). **Figure 29** is a rough timeline of the property ownership of the agricultural property in the northern portion of the Study Area.

The quarries at the southern end of the northern portion of the Study Area and in the southern portion of the Study Area were both opened during the boom in the Mankato quarrying industry in the 1880s. Although it is unclear precisely when the Arthur McMullen Quarry was opened, a reference to an earlier workers' strike involving this quarry indicates that it was prior to 1885 (Kolnick 1994). The Fred Widell, located in the southern portion of the Study Area, was opened slightly later in 1886. Gustaf Widell,

Fred's brother, served as the company foreman before eventually becoming a full partner in 1894. Following Fred's death in 1895, Gustaf assumed ownership of the quarry (Hughes 1901).

Just before the turn of the century, in 1899, James McClure purchased the McMullen Quarry. McClure would retain ownership of the quarry until the main extraction pit was closed, sometime around 1930. A few years later in 1904, due to financial difficulties, the Widell Quarry reorganized to become the Widell-Finley Company, but this venture went into receivership in 1906, forcing Widell to reform the company as the Widell Company (Pratt 2015). Then, in 1910, a large fire at the Widell Quarry destroyed the majority of the buildings and caused damage to much of the heavy equipment (*Minneapolis Morning Tribune* 30 April 1910). By 1920, the Widell Quarry was sold to the Carney Company (also known as the Carney Rockwool Company and the Carney Cement Company) and around 1930, the McClure Quarry was also acquired by Carney (Webb Publishing 1929; Pratt 2015). By 1935, both quarries are listed in an inventory of inactive and abandoned quarries in the Mankato-Kasota region (Thiel and Dutton 1935). Portions of these historic quarries would later be reopened beginning in the late 1930s and quarrying activities continue in this region to the present. **Figure 30** is a rough timeline of the property ownership of the quarrying areas.



Legend

Study Area

0 2,000 Feet

Source: A.T. Andreas

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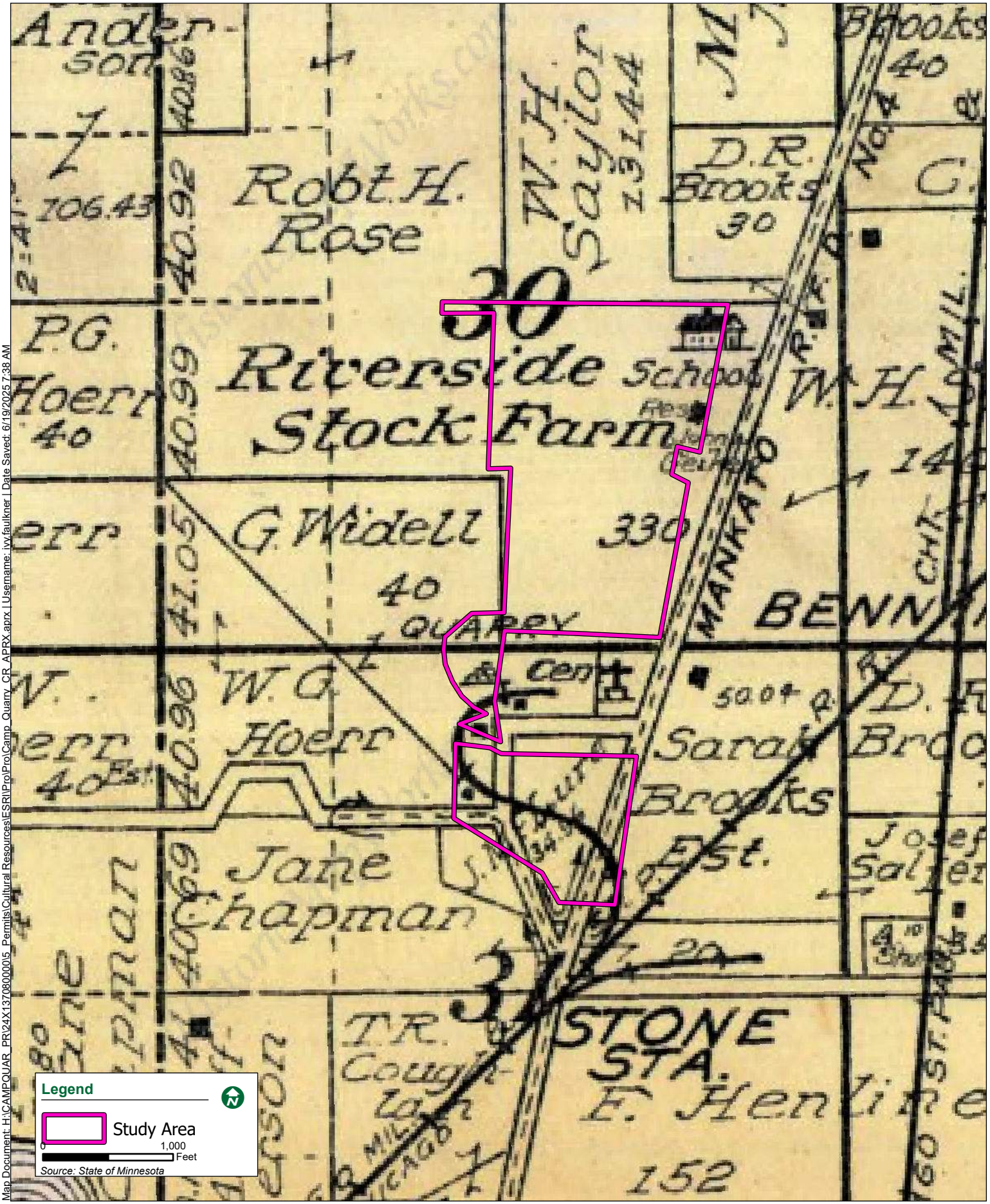

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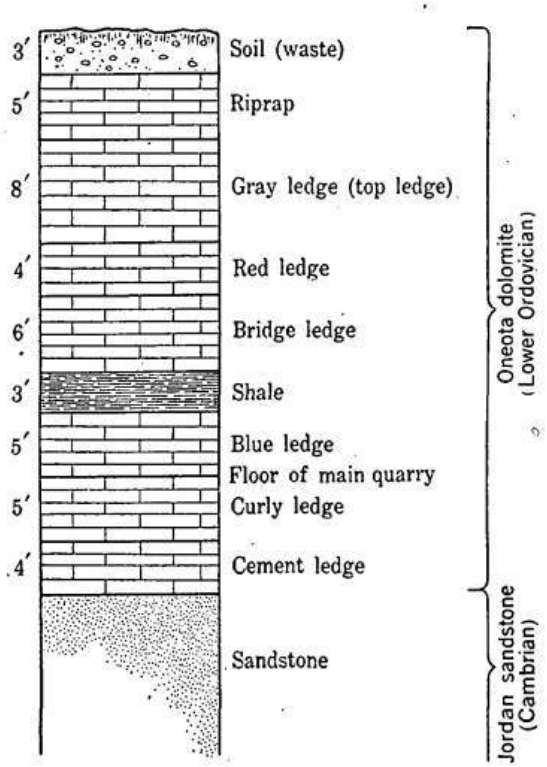
Figure 22: Widell Quarry Section



Vertical section of the Widell Construction Company Quarry (Bowles 1918:154)

Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Holtmeier Construction, Inc.

Figure 23 - 1938 Aerial Imagery

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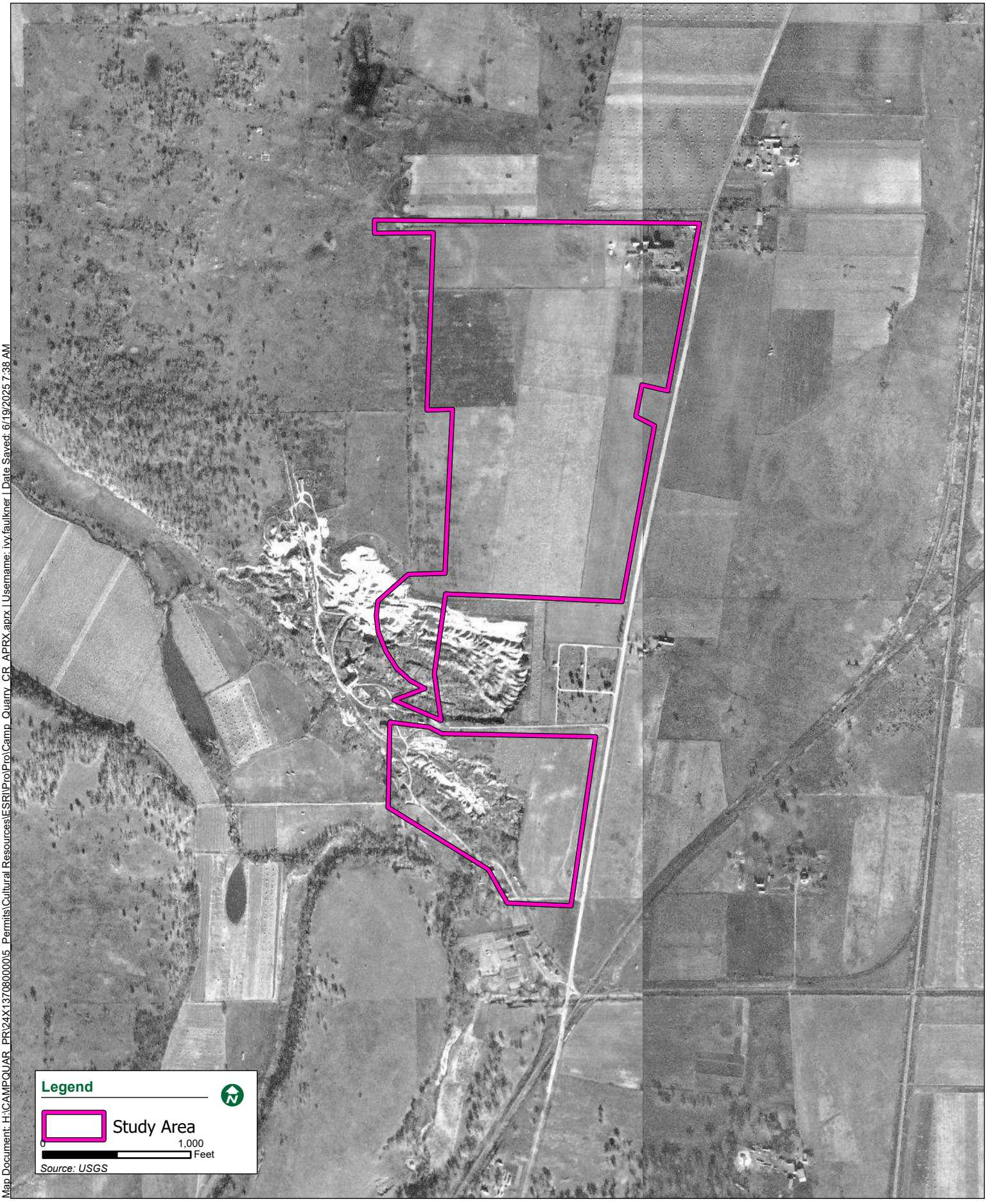

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Figure 24 - 1950 Aerial Imagery

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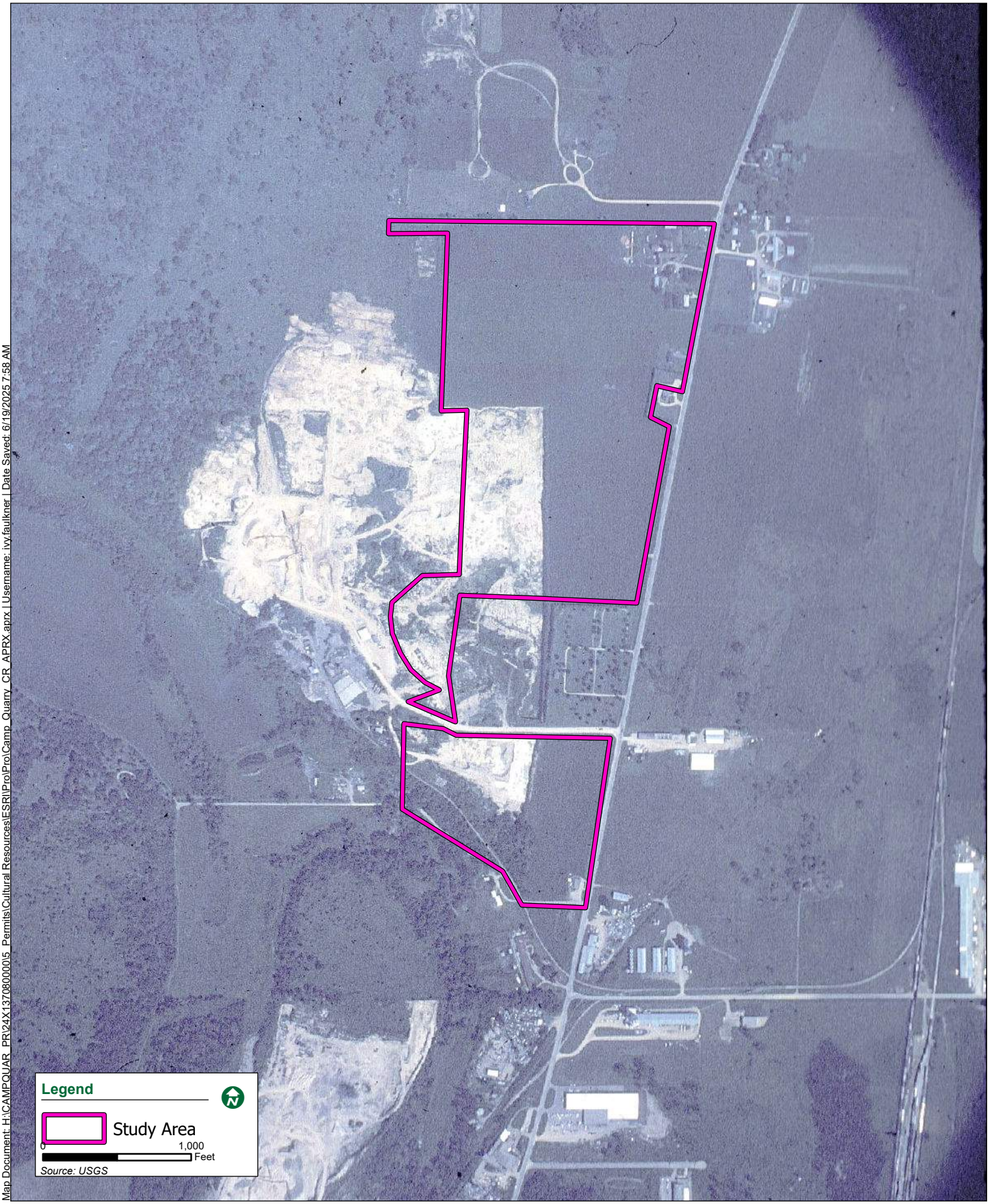

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Figure 26 - 1990 Aerial Imagery

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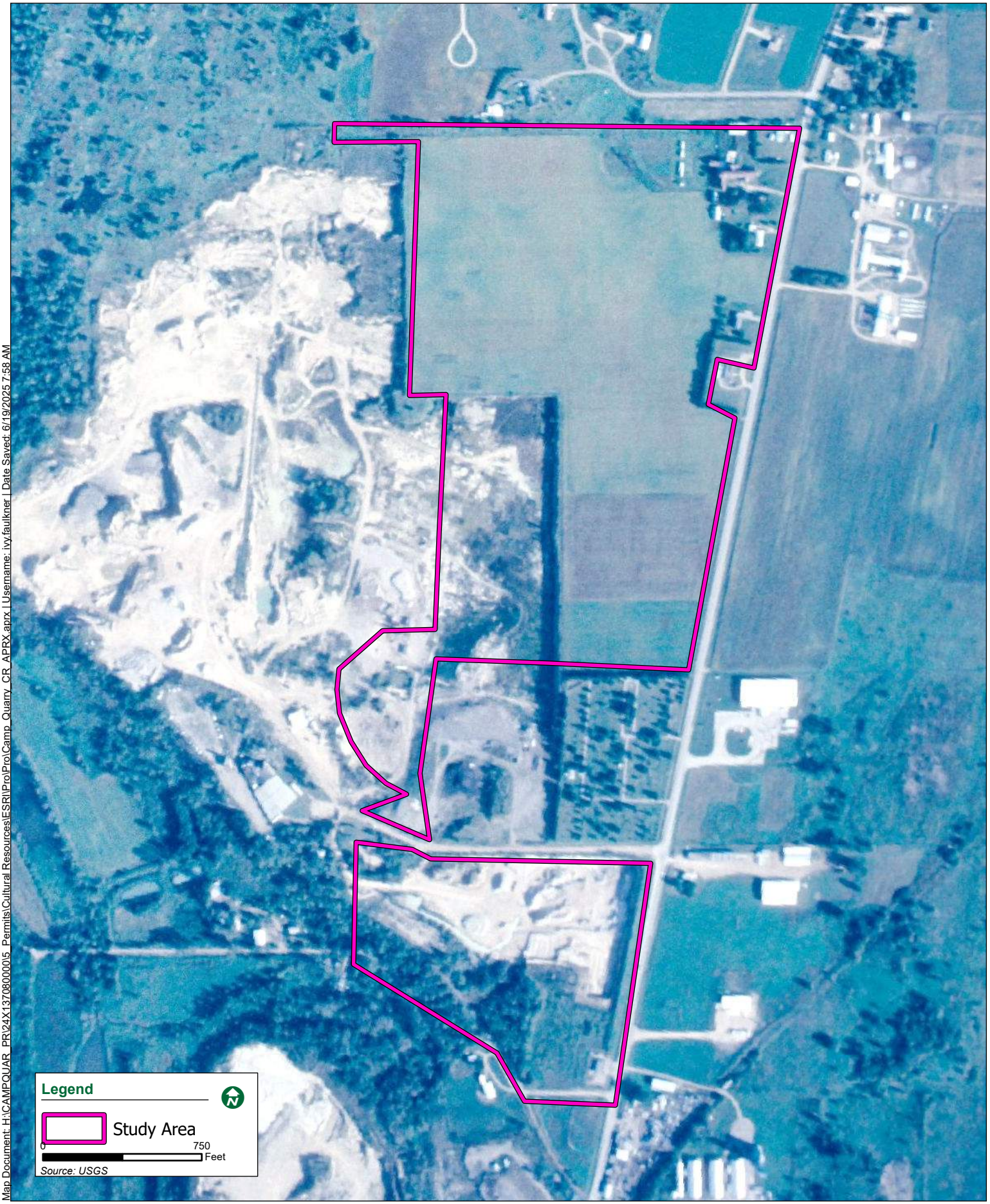

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Holtmeier Construction, Inc.

Figure 27 - 2006 Aerial Imagery

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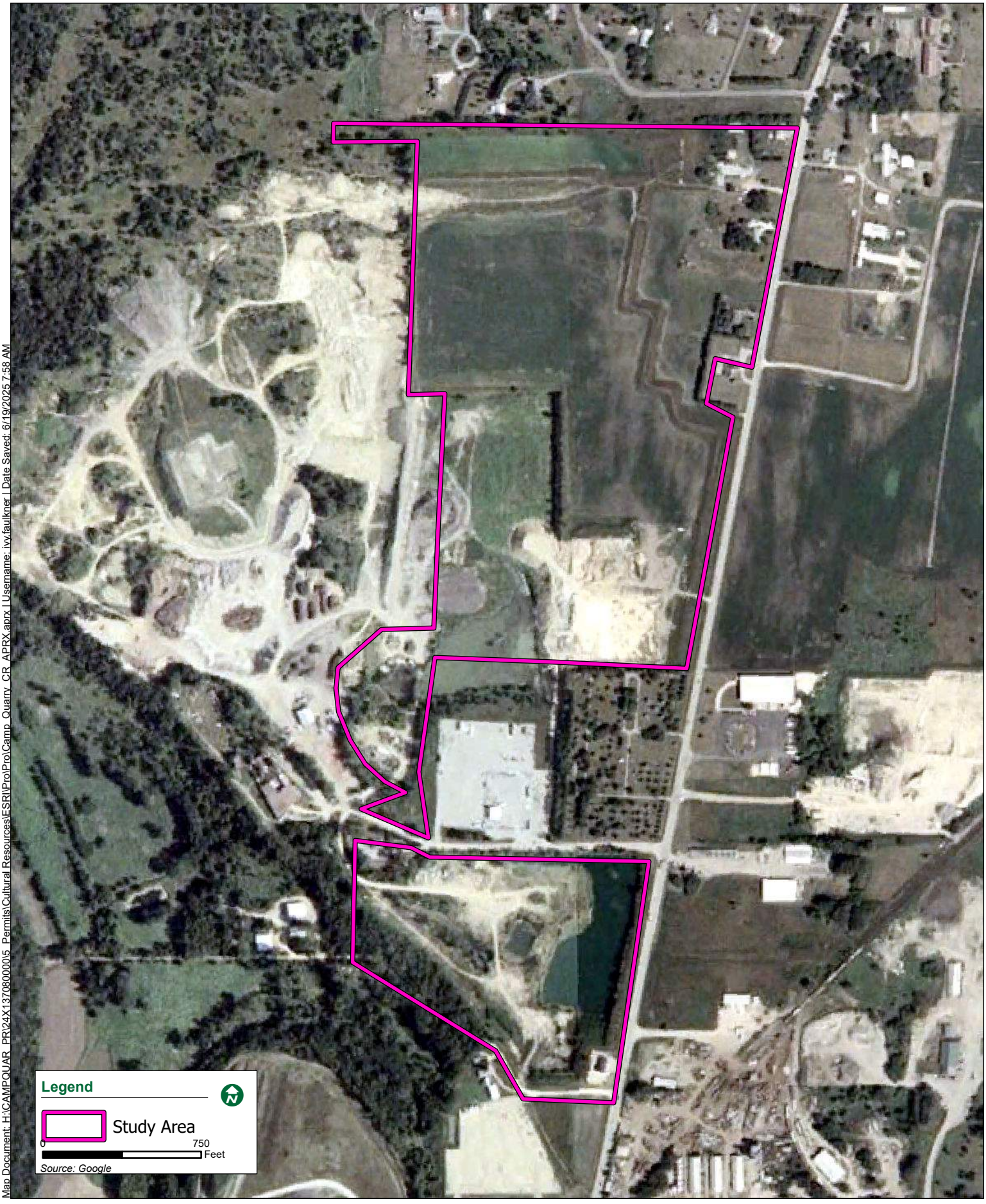

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Camp Quarry Adventure Park

Holtmeier Construction, Inc.

Figure 28 - 2015 Aerial Imagery

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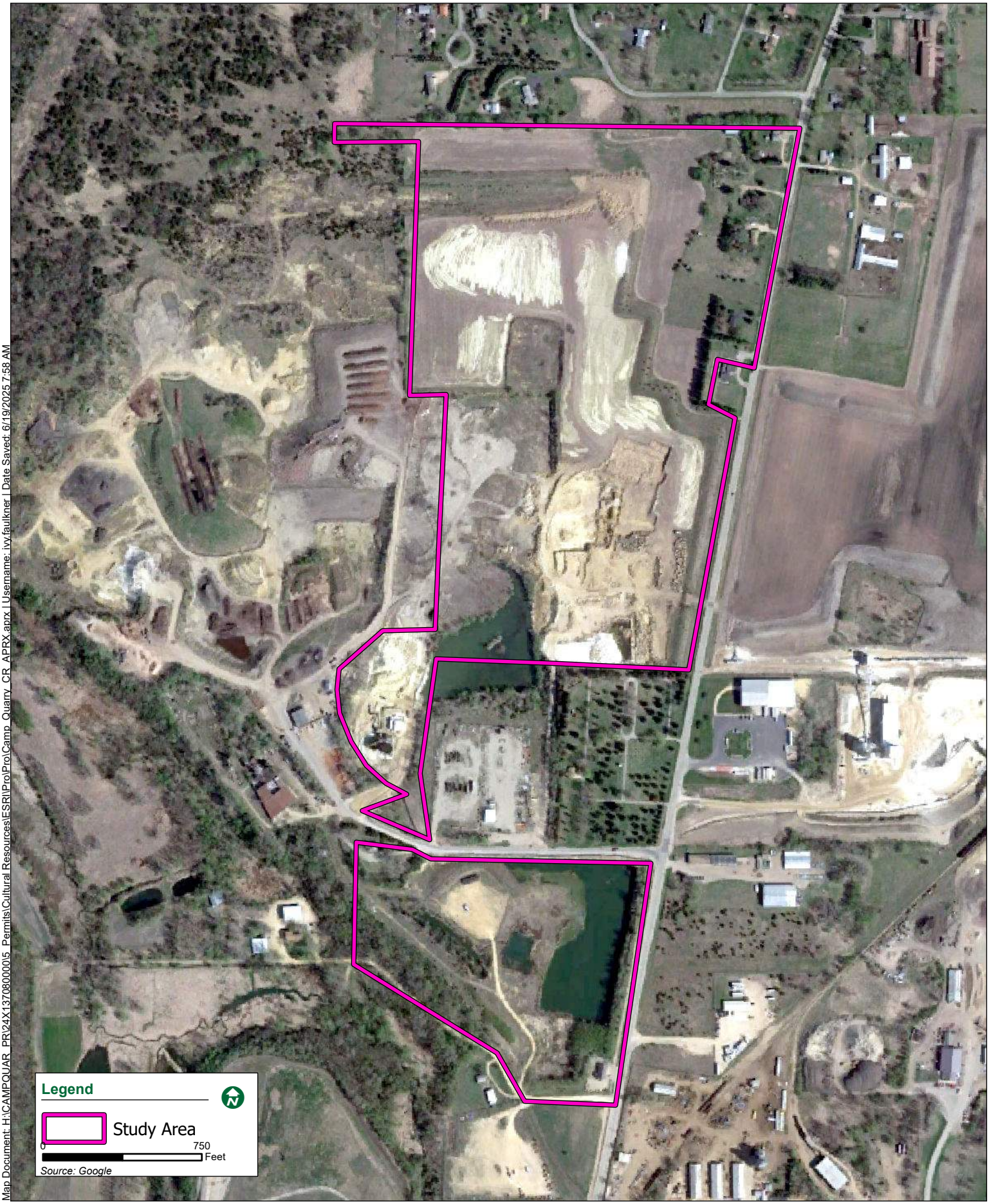

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Figure 29: Timeline of Ownership for Historic Farming Area

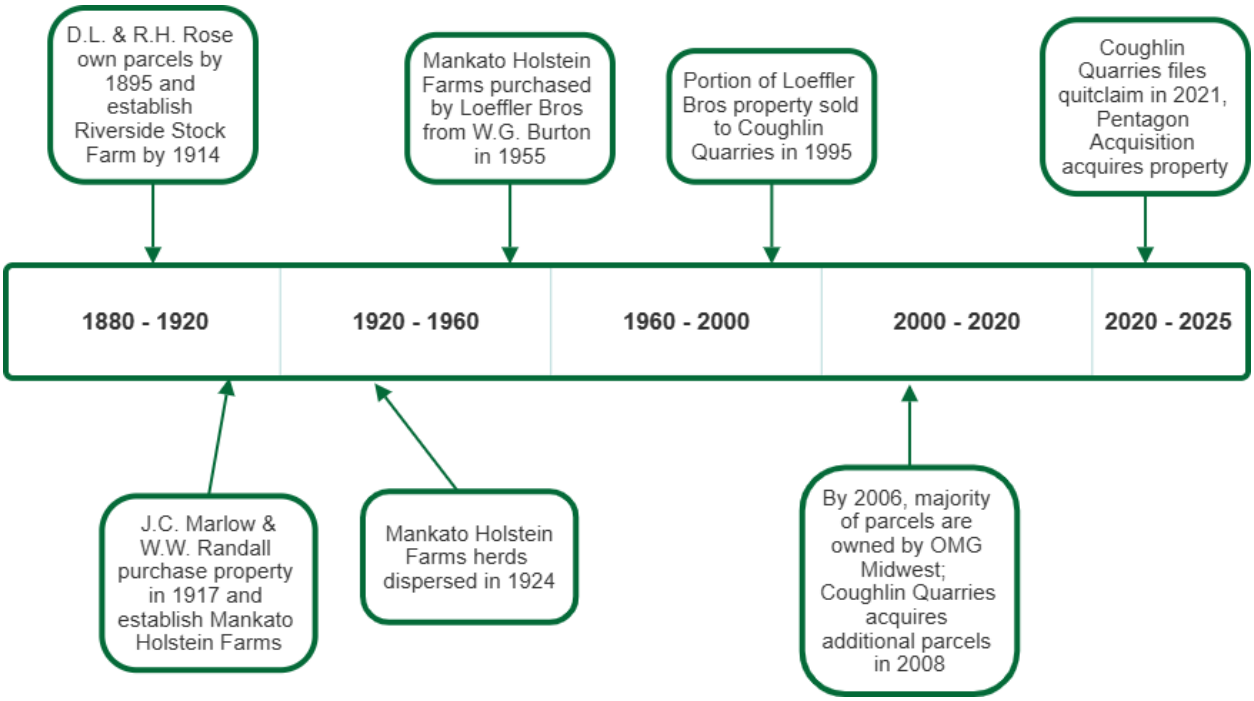
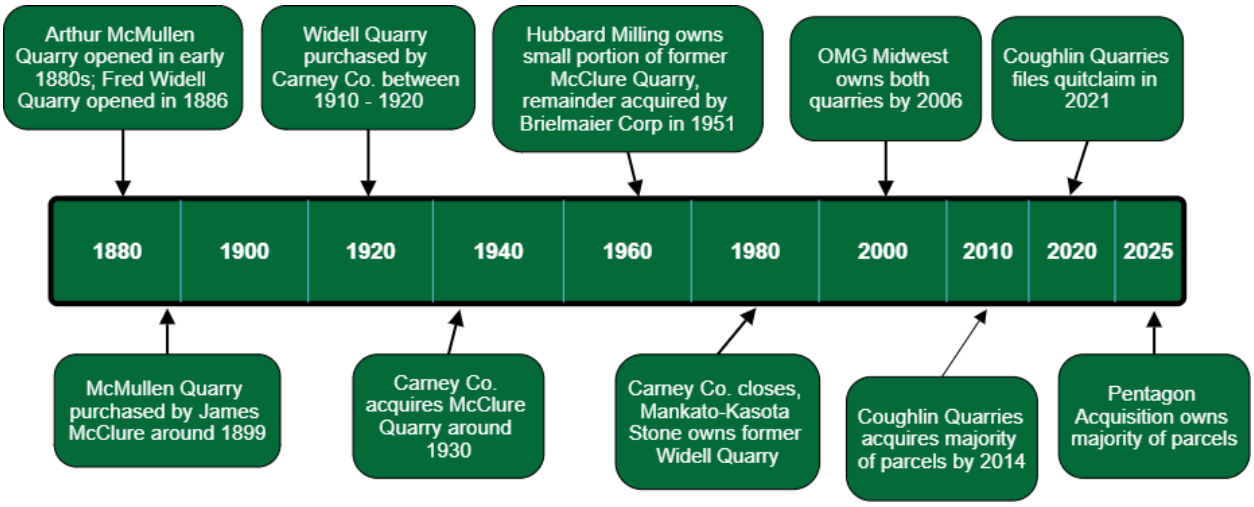


Figure 30: Timeline of Ownership for Historic Quarrying Areas



SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase IA cultural resources literature review was conducted by the Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources team in June 2025 for the proposed Camp Quarry Adventure Park in Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Three previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within one mile of the proposed project area. Additionally, 16 previously inventoried historic resources were identified within 0.5 miles of the project area, as well as a recommendation for a potential historic district. Although historic documentation, including historic maps and aerial imagery, indicate a long history of stone quarrying across the majority of the Study Area, historic properties related to these activities appear to remain extant. Previous cultural resources investigations have recommended that several of the properties within the Study Area are potentially eligible for NRHP listing. In 2015, SHPO concurred with the recommendation of eligibility for three of these properties (BE-LIM-00047, BE-LIM-00048, and BE-LIM-00049), which were also recommended as contributing elements of a historic district. Other previously identified and potentially eligible historic resources within or adjacent to the Study Area have not been evaluated since they were initially inventoried. As such, they require further assessment in order to determine their potential eligibility and the extent of potential impacts as a result of the proposed project. Finally, previously inventoried historic properties that were listed in or recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP that have subsequently been demolished require assessment of their potential for eligibility as archaeological sites. Therefore, Bolton & Menk recommends ***additional cultural resources investigations including both archaeological and architecture-history surveys***.

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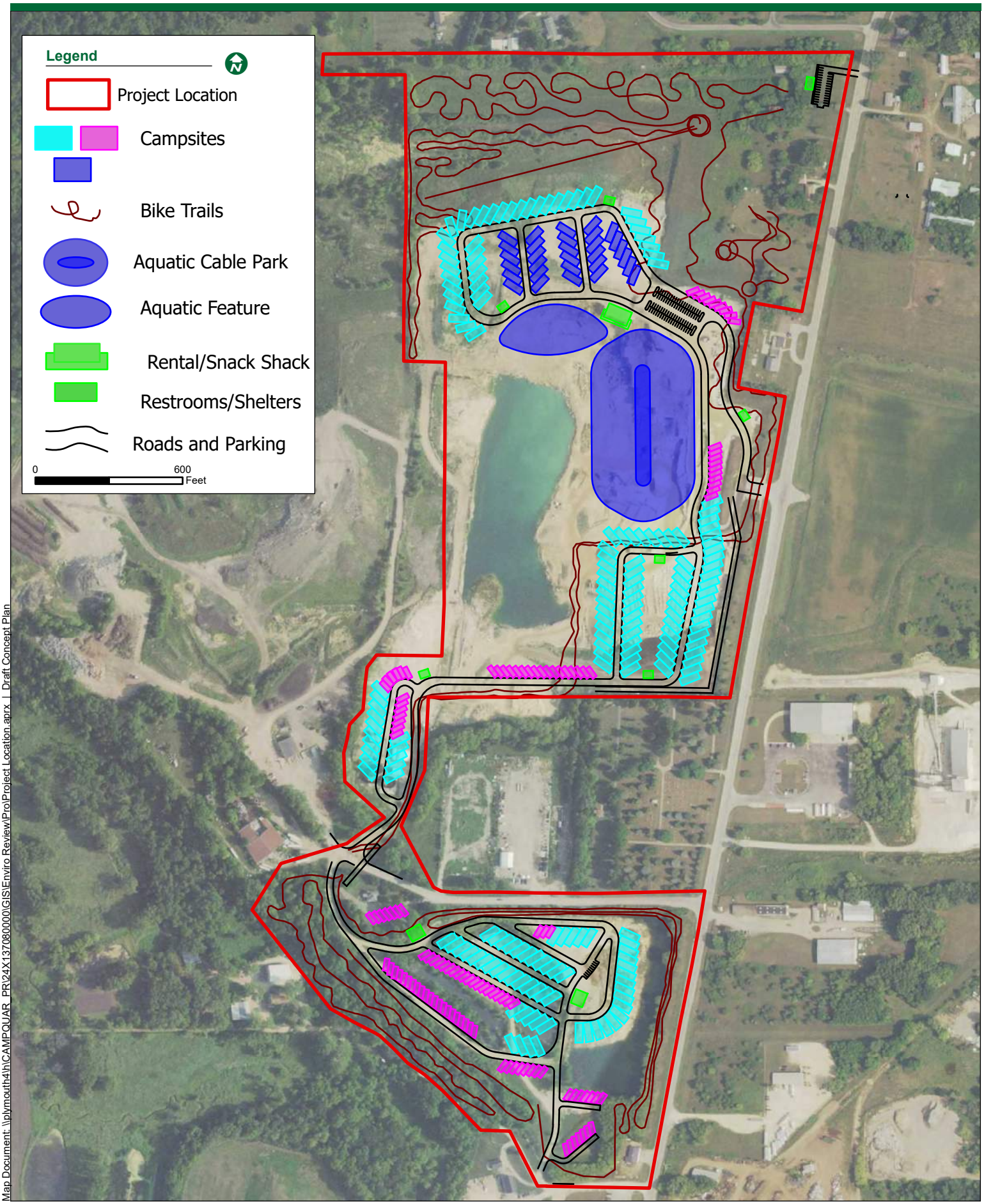
Appendix A: Preliminary Project Plans



Map Document: \\plymouth4\h\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X137080000\GIS\Enviro Review\Pro\Project Location.aprx | Draft Concept Plan

Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Phase I Architecture-History Reconnaissance Survey and Phase II Evaluations

CampQuarry, LLC
February 2026

T109N, R26W, Sections 30 & 31

BOLTON & MENK
Real People. Real Solutions.

Submitted by:
Bolton & Menk, Inc.
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Phase I Architecture-History Reconnaissance Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Prepared for CampQuarry, LLC

Principal Investigator

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February 2026

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The following report contains the results of a Phase I architecture-history reconnaissance survey and Phase II evaluations conducted on behalf of CampQuarry, LLC for the proposed construction of a new RV campground and outdoor recreational facility (Rockwell RV & Adventure Park). The proposed Rockwell RV and Adventure Park will include 318 campsites, a check-in office, multiple entrances, parking, bike trail facilities, restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional amenities will include a rental/snack shack, bike trails, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas (see **Appendix C**). The total project area is approximately 107.7 acres. The project is located in T109N, R26W, Sections 30 & 31 of Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

The proposed project is located on private parcels and will be funded with private funds. However, the proposed project exceeds the threshold outlines in MN Rules 4410.4300, Subpar 20. Campgrounds and RV Parks and therefore requires the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW), which includes cultural resources review. The Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources team completed a Phase IA literature review for the proposed project in June 2025. This literature review recommended architecture-history investigation of previously identified and potentially eligible historic resources within or adjacent to the proposed project area.

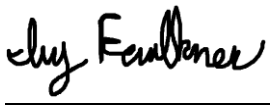
The Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources team, led by Ivy Faulkner, PhD, conducted a Phase I architecture-history reconnaissance survey to identify architecture-history resources that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the project area and to evaluate potential impacts to said resources on July 23 & 25, and August 5, 2025. An Area of Potential Effects (APE) was determined to account for both direct (caused at the time of project construction, including visual, auditory, and atmospheric impacts) effects and indirect (occurring later in time, but which can reasonably be foreseen) effects as a result of proposed project activities.

Architecture-history survey followed the guidelines set forth in the *Historic and Architectural Survey Manual* (Minnesota Historical Society [MNHS] 2017) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS] 1995). As recommended by the previously completed Phase IA literature review, nine architecture-history resources were revisited and evaluated. Additionally, the previously identified potential historic district (BE-LIM-00052) was fully defined and evaluated. Ultimately, six properties within the APE were recommended as **not individually eligible but contributing to the historic district** and two properties were recommended as **individually eligible and contributing to the historic district.** The historic district, as a whole, was also recommended as **eligible** and its boundaries were defined to encompass all contributing elements.

As described in this report, although eligible architecture-history properties, including the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, were identified in the southern portion of the project area, proposed project activities in this area are not anticipated to cause significant adverse impacts to these resources. Therefore, based on current project plans, Bolton & Menk recommends a finding of ***no adverse effects to historic properties and no further architecture-history investigations*** for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park.

CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS

I certify that this investigation was conducted and documented according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines and that the report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.



Signature of Principal Investigator

February 27, 2026
Date

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Appendix A: Overview of Inventoried Structures
Appendix B: Historic Property Inventory Forms
Appendix C: Concept Designs

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CampQuarry, LLC is proposing to construct a new RV campground and outdoor recreational facility (Rockwell RV and Adventure Park) in Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota (**Figure 1**). The proposed Rockwell RV and Adventure Park will include 318 campsites, a check-in office, multiple entrances, parking, bike trail facilities, restrooms, a maintenance building, and a service road. Additional amenities will include a rental/snack shack, bike trails, an aquatic park, a water cable park, and swimming areas (see **Appendix C**). The total project area is approximately 107.7 acres. The project is located in T109N, R26W, Sections 30 & 31 of Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

The proposed project is located on private parcels and will be funded with private funds. However, the proposed project exceeds the threshold outlines in MN Rules 4410.4300, Subpar 20. Campgrounds and RV Parks and therefore requires the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW), which includes cultural resources review. The Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources team completed a Phase IA literature review for the proposed project in June 2025 (Faulkner and Spaeth 2025). This literature review recommended architecture-history investigation of previously identified and potentially eligible historic resources within or adjacent to the proposed project area.

The Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources team was contracted to perform a Phase I architecture-history survey to identify historic properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the project area and evaluate potential impacts to said properties. Phase II architecture-history evaluations of eight properties located within the project area were then conducted in order to make recommendations on the eligibility of these properties. Additionally, the previously identified potential historic district (BE-LIM-00052) was defined and evaluated.

Architecture-history fieldwork was conducted on July 23 & 25, and August 5, 2025. Ivy Faulkner, PhD, served as Principal Investigator for the project. Jesse Kling served as Field Director. Faulkner meets the requirements of a professional historian as defined by Minnesota Statute 138.31, subd. 10 and the Secretary of the Interior Standards. Architecture-history survey followed the guidelines set forth in the *Historic and Architectural Survey Manual* (Minnesota Historical Society [MNHS] 2017) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS] 1995).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

According to the regulations as codified in 36 CFR 800.16 of Section 106 of the NHPA, the APE is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Therefore, the APE must account for both direct (caused at the time of the project including visual, auditory, and atmospheric) and indirect (occurring later in time which can reasonably be foreseen) effects as a result of the proposed project activities. The APE is therefore defined primarily by the construction limits of the proposed project as the topography of the area and the existing vegetation severely restrict the extents of the viewshed. The exception to this is in the southwestern part of the APE where the height of an adjacent previously inventoried historic property (BE-LIM-00005) required that the APE be extended to encompass the location of this property. See **Figures 1** for an overview map of the APE. Parcels included within the APE are listed in **Table 1**.

Resources in the APE included residences, commercial, and industrial properties, primarily associated with historic limestone quarrying. **Appendix A** presents a map of the surveyed properties within the APE. Current concept designs for the proposed project as of the time of this report are included as **Appendix C**.

Table 1: Parcels Within the APE

Parcel ID	Within Construction Limits
R40.04.30.400.002	Yes
R40.04.30.400.003	Yes
R40.04.30.400.004	Yes
R40.04.30.400.006	Yes
R40.04.30.400.013	Yes
R40.04.30.400.014	Yes
R40.04.31.200.033	Yes
R40.04.31.200.005	Yes
R40.04.31.200.006	Yes
R40.04.31.200.007	Yes
R40.04.31.200.034	No
R40.04.31.100.002	No

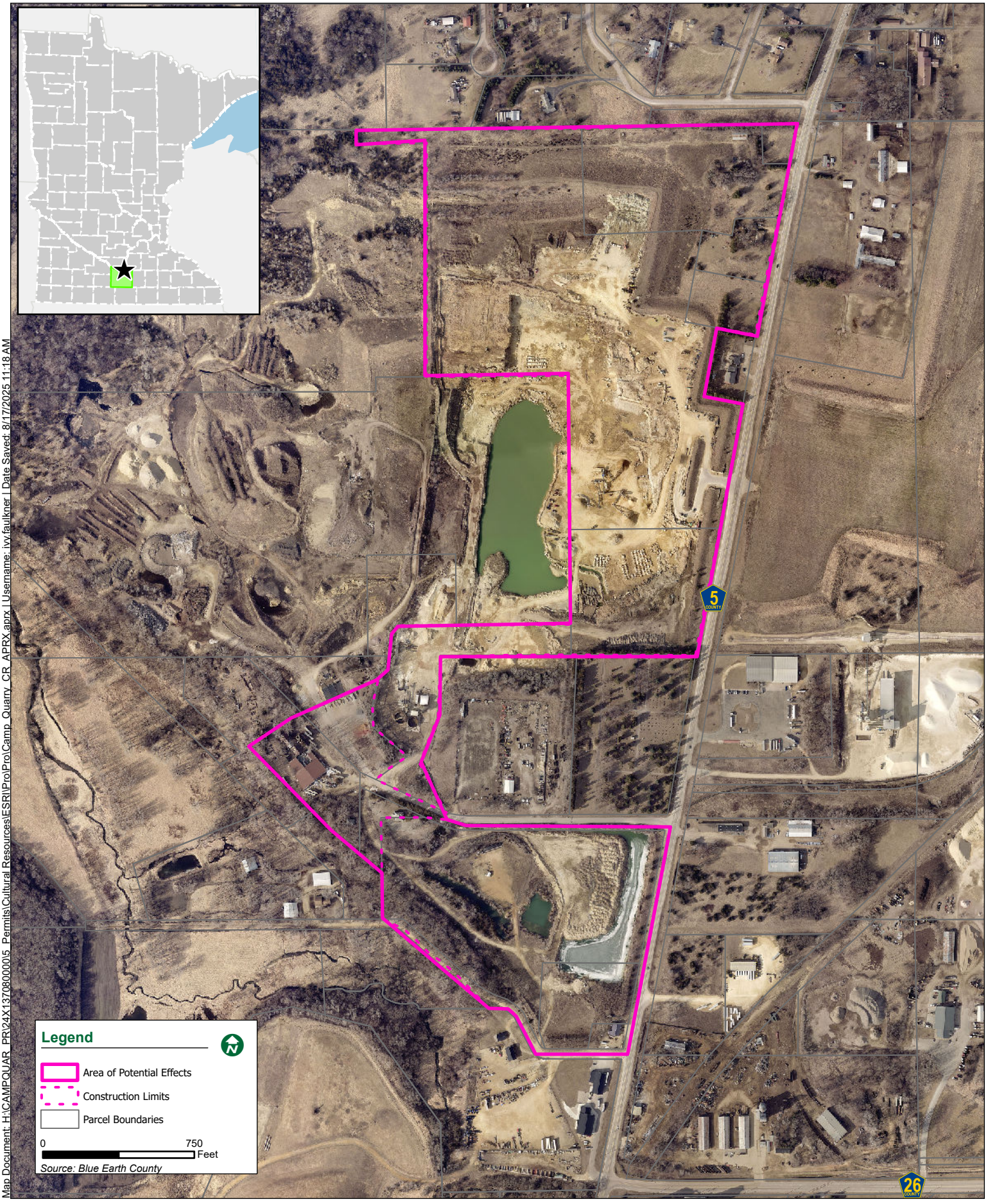
Rockwell RV & Adventure Park

CampQuarry, LLC

Figure 1 - Architecture-History Survey Aerial Location

August 2025

BOLTON & MENK



Map Document: H:\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X1370800005_Permits\Cultural Resources\ESRI\Pro\Pro\Camp_Quarry_CR_APRX.aprx | Username: ivy.faulkner | Date Saved: 8/17/2025 11:18 AM

METHODOLOGY/RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Phase I architecture-history reconnaissance survey and Phase II evaluations were as follows:

1. to identify historic-age architecture-history resources located withing the APE,
2. to determine if those resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and
3. to evaluate potential impacts to said resources by the project as currently proposed.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Historic-age architecture-history resources were identified as those being at least 45 years of age, or older, at the time of survey. This age was selected so the survey will remain relevant in the event that the proposed project is delayed. New or updated Minnesota Architecture/History Property Inventory Forms were prepared for any surveyed historic resources and submitted to SHPO. Project fieldwork and documentation was completed according to the guidance set forth in the *Historic and Architectural Survey Manual* (Minnesota Historical Society [MNHS] 2017) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS] 1995).

Historic-age resources were reviewed to assess significance and integrity within the context of important historical themes locally in Lime Township and Blue Earth County. Properties that appeared to possess significance were evaluated based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

National Register eligibility is based, in part, on the four significance criteria outlined below:

- **Criterion A** – association with events or patterns that have made a significant contribution in our past;
- **Criterion B** – association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- **Criterion C** – embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representation of the work of a master, possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- **Criterion D** – potential to yield information important to prehistory or history (NPS 1995)

Eligibility additionally requires that the property is able to convey its significance based on the following seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (NPS 1995).

Important historic themes within the APE included industrial quarrying and agriculture. The following SHPO statewide historic contexts provide frameworks for evaluating historic properties in relation to these themes:

- *Minnesota Military Roads, 1850-1875* (Hess 1989),
- *Minnesota's Nineteenth-Century Masonry Ruins* (Pizza 2013), and
- *Railroads in Minnesota, 1862-1956* (Schmidt and Pratt 2007).

LITERATURE REVIEW

PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED SURVEYS AND SOURCE MATERIALS

Primary and secondary sources were reviewed to gain an understanding of the historic context for properties within the APE. These sources provided information about the area's settlement and development patterns and historical information on the properties within the APE identified for further study.

Repositories consulted to obtain historical information included:

- Minnesota Historical Society
- Blue Earth County Historical Society
- SHPO / Minnesota's Statewide Historic Inventory Portal (MnSHIP)

Primary and secondary sources included:

- SHPO inventory forms and survey reports
- Plat maps, atlases, and aerial images
- County and city histories
- City directories
- Online resources
- Previously prepared contexts, community surveys, and nominations

A review of reports on file at SHPO, conducted on June 4, 2025, as well as Bolton & Menk's internal project-related documentation, identified eight previous cultural resources surveys within or informative to the APE (**Table 2**). These reports are summarized below the table.

Table 2: Previously Completed Reports/Cultural Resources Surveys

Publication Year	Report Title	Author(s)	Report *
1980	Historic Resources of Blue Earth County, Multiple Resource Area Nomination	D. Gimmestad	BE-80-01H
1989	Final Report for the Historic Trails Project	J. Hess	XX-89-04H
2004	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for a Natural Gas Pipeline to Serve the Mankato Energy Center, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota	C. Harrison	BE-04-01
2006	Survey of Cultural Resources of Lime Township, Kasota Mining Operation	D. Maul	BE-06-01
2014	Jordan Sands, LLC, Industrial Sand Mining and Processing Facility, Lime Township, Blue Earth County, MN: Environmental Assessment Worksheet	Sunde Engineering	N/A
2014	Potential for Cultural Resources Impacts – Jordan Sands, LLC	D. Abere & A. Jenkins	N/A
2015	Jordan Sands Sand Mining & Processing Facility, Guaranteed B & I Loan Program, Class II Assessment, Mankato, MN	C. Seanoa	N/A
2015	Jordan Sands, LLC Proposed Silica Sand Mining Operation Expansion, Vicinity of Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota – Phase II Architecture History Investigation	Daniel R. Pratt	BE-15-05H

*Report numbers based on state database (i.e. MN SHPO) filing system.

1980: Historic Resources Survey of Blue Earth County

In 1979 – 1980, a survey of historic standing structures in Blue Earth County was conducted as part of the Minnesota SHPO's long-rage statewide survey of historic resources. The survey focused on standing structures which demonstrated various aspects of the county's history and were constructed prior to 1940. Ultimately, approximately 400 historic resources were inventoried, 22 of which were selected for

nomination to the NRHP. Six of the 16 architecture-history resources located within 0.5 miles of the APE were initially inventoried as a part of this survey: the Widell House (BE-LIM-00001), the House (BE-LIM-00002), the Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), the Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), the Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011), and the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014). The Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) was nominated and ultimately listed to the NRHP (Gimmestad 1980b). As this was a county-wide survey, it includes the entirety of the current APE.

1989: Historic Trails Project

In 1988 – 1989, Jeffrey A. Hess, Historical Consultants conducted a study of the Red River Trails and Military Roads in Minnesota on behalf of the Minnesota SHPO and the Minnesota Historical Society. The purpose of this study was to complete inventory forms for each historic route system, identify any of said routes that might be eligible for NRHP nomination, and to survey a sample of the routes in order to develop NRHP eligibility criteria. Ultimately, nine sites across eight counties were surveyed and inventoried. One of these sites, the Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road, follows modern CR 5 in Lime Township and is adjacent to the APE. However, this section of the route was not field surveyed as part of this study and, therefore, no recommendations on the eligibility of this portion of the larger route were made at this time (Hess 1989).

2004: Mankato Energy Center Natural Gas Pipeline Phase I Survey

In 2004, Archaeological Research Services conducted a Phase I survey on behalf of Mankato Energy Center for the proposed construction of a 3.7-mile natural gas pipeline in Lime Township. The proposed project corridor extended from the northern border of Sections 32 – 34 before turning southwest to CR 5 and then south along the western side of the roadway before finally continuing southwest along the abandoned railroad grade to the existing power plant. The segment of this corridor along the western side of CR 5 in Section 31 is adjacent to the southeastern corner of the current APE. The 2004 survey consisted of surface survey of the entire project corridor. No archaeological materials were identified, and the majority of the corridor was noted as having been extensively previously disturbed by industrial development as well as roadway and railroad construction (Harrison 2004).

2006: Kasota Mining Operation Phase I Survey

In 2006, Bolton & Menk conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey on behalf of Minnesota Kasota Stone's proposed expansion of their mining operation in Lime Township. This survey overlaps with the current APE in Section 30. The 2006 survey consisted of surface survey of the proposed project location. Limestone outcroppings were observed in several areas, but no archaeological materials were identified (Maul 2006).

2014 – 2017: Jordan Sands Mining Expansion

Jordan Sands, LLC proposed to repurpose and develop existing mining operations on four parcels (Parcels A, B, C, and D) in Lime Township and to construct a new industrial sand processing facility. Parcels C and D of this project correspond to the northern and southern portions of the current APE. Since a portion of the project exceeded the threshold of 40 acres identified in MN Rules 4410.4300 Subp. 12, the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) was required. SHPO's initial review of the project did not recommend archaeological survey but did identify the need for additional investigation of architecture-history properties should federal funding be secured and the project fall under Section 106 review (SHPO No. 2012-2879).

Following the involvement of the US Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA Rural Development) as the funding source and lead federal agency, Sunde Engineering was contracted to prepare an updated EAW on behalf of Jordan Sands in 2014. In order to meet the needs of Section 106 consultation, the 2014 EAW referenced the previous cultural resources survey conducted in 1996 on Parcel D (Harrison 1996) as well as the 2006 Kasota Mining Operation survey (Maul 2006) which

overlapped with a portion of Parcel A, both of which had negative results (Sunde Engineering 2014). The following architecture-history resources were identified as within the vicinity of the project area:

- Farmstead (BE-LIM-00004)
- Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005)
- Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011)
- Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013)
- Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014).

However, field observations conducted by Bolton & Menk of the existing facilities indicated that visual impacts were limited to the existing quarries and, therefore, no potential impacts to these resources were identified (Abere and Jenkins 2014). Based upon these findings, the EAW determined that "there are no archaeological, historical or architectural resources that are present or will be impacted by the Project" (Sunde Engineering 2014:57).

In 2015, the USDA Rural Development prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Jordan Sands project as part of the required documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act. By the time this document was prepared, project plans had been modified such that no mining or processing operations were proposed for Parcel B due to excessive noise impacts identified by the previous EAW. Additionally, ARCH^3, LLC was contracted to conduct a Phase II architecture-history investigation of Parcel C and portions of Parcels A and D, per the recommendation of SHPO in a letter dated January 9, 2015 (SHPO No. 2012-2879). This investigation identified the following previously inventoried architecture-history resources as within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project area: Widell House (BE-LIM-00001), House (BE-LIM-00002), Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), and Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005). Additionally, the following four previously unrecorded historic properties were identified: James McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049), and James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051).

Ultimately, this study found that the northern portion of the current APE (former Parcel D) included the Widell & Co. Quarry while the southern portion of the current APE (former Parcel C) included the Arthur McMullen/James McClure Quarry. The northern portion, including the area of the Widell & Co. Quarry, is described as having experienced nearly continuous quarrying, resulting in "the complete removal of the original ground surface and the remains of the George Widell quarry" (Pratt 2015:20). The southern portion, including the area of the James McClure Quarry, however, appeared to have been inactive from around the 1930s until around the 1990s. At this time, quarrying resumed in the northeastern section of this area, which had previously been agricultural fields, while the southwestern section remained inactive, possibly due to the presence of a portion of railroad spur remaining in this area. As a result, the area of the James McClure Quarry was found to retain sufficient integrity to represent a potentially eligible historic district although no boundaries for the potential district were identified (Pratt 2015).

Due to the identification of potentially eligible historic properties, project plans were modified to eliminate all proposed activities besides water pumping to maintain the existing water level as required by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Therefore, a determination of no adverse effect was recommended (Seanoa 2015). SHPO concurred with this determination as well as the recommendation that the James McClure Quarry Historic District is eligible for NRHP listing in a letter dated July 8, 2015 (SHPO No. 2012-2879).

PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY RESOURCES WITHIN/NEAR APE

Bolton & Menk, Inc. reviewed SHPO inventory files and identified 16 previously inventoried architecture-history properties documented through June 2025 that are located within 0.5 miles of the APE (**Table 3; Figure 2**). Thirteen of these resources are within or adjacent to the APE. These resources are described further below the table.

Table 3: Previously Inventoried Architecture-History Resources Within 0.5 Miles of APE

SHPO Inventory No.	Property Name	Location	Distance from APE	Previous Eligibility Determination*
BE-LIM-00001	Widell House (Widell & Co. Office Building)	57032 231st Lane	Within	Unevaluated
BE-LIM-00002	House (Schaefer-Widell House)	57063 231st Lane	Adjacent	Unevaluated
BE-LIM-00003	Farmstead (Klondike Quarry Farmstead)	57032 231st Lane	Adjacent	Unevaluated
BE-LIM-00005	Lime Kilns	57063 231st Lane	Adjacent	Unevaluated
BE-LIM-00011	Shaubut House	23471 3rd Ave	Adjacent	Unevaluated
BE-LIM-00013	Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section	Co. Hwy. 5	Adjacent	Unevaluated
BE-LIM-00014	Mankato Holstein Farm Barn	23458 3rd Ave (razed)	Within	Delisted**
BE-LIM-00047	James McClure Quarry Pit	57150 230th Lane	Within	Eligible
BE-LIM-00048	James McClure Quarry Stockpiles	NE ¼ of Section 31, N of 230th Ln	Within	Eligible
BE-LIM-00049	James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (Klondike Quarry Railroad Spur)	SW-NE to NE-NW of Section 31	Within	Eligible
BE-LIM-00051	James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures	NE ¼ of Section 31, N of 230th Ln	Within	Unevaluated
BE-LIM-00052	James McClure Quarry Historic District	NE ¼ of Section 31	Within	Eligible
BE-MKC-00337	Mendota-Big Sioux River Road: Mankato Section	Section of 3rd Ave (CR 5) from N Riverfront Dr – N Industrial Rd	0.16 miles south	Unevaluated
XX-RRD-CGW018/ XX-RRD-CGW019	WM&P Railroad Company/ CGW Railway Company	Mankato – Redwing	Adjacent	Not Eligible
XX-RRD-CNW006/ XX-RRD-CNW013	St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company/ Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company (Omaha)/ Chicago & North Western Railway Company/ Minnesota Valley Railroad Company mainline	St. Paul – St. James	0.15 miles east	Unevaluated
XX-RRD-CSP041	CM&StP Railway Company/ CMStP&P Railroad Company: Mankato-Farmington Branch	Downtown Mankato – Farmington	Adjacent	Not Eligible

*NRHP status as indicated on MnSHIP.
**Demolished in 2006 and removed from the National Register in 2007.

Widell House (BE-LIM-00001)

Minimal information related to the Widell House (BE-LIM-00001) is included in the original inventory form from 1979. However, the form does include a few photographs, indicates that at the time of survey the building was being utilized as offices by the Brielmaier Corporation, and states that the property is possibly eligible for NRHP listing with the other inventoried stone buildings located in the quarry area (Gimmestad 1979a). The structure is a one-story construction built of rusticated local limestone ashlars with a hipped roof that, according to both historical documentation and Blue Earth County property records, was originally constructed in 1901 (*Mankato Free Press* 21 June 1901; Blue Earth County 2025). Two additions were added to the main building in 1945: a wood frame extension to the south of the building and a concrete block and wood extension from the western façade. Finally, two metal storage structures have been added to the property in 1979 and in 2000 (Blue Earth County 2025). The building is associated with Gustav Widell who assumed ownership of the Widell & Co. Quarry following the death of his brother, Frederick, in the 1890s (*Mankato Free Press* 30 April 1890; Mankato City Directory 1902; Free Press Printing 1903; Geo. A. Ogle 1914). Although the property was inventoried as a house, the building was originally built as an office by Widell & Co., and therefore a more appropriate historic name

for the property is the Widell & Co. Office Building (Pratt 2015). The Widell & Co. Office Building is located in the northwest corner of the southern portion of the APE, south of 231st Lane. Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 3**; Pratt 2015).

House (BE-LIM-00002)

Very little information is included in the original inventory form from 1979 for this stone house besides its approximate location, a few photographs of the exterior, and a note that it is potentially eligible for NRHP listing with the other stone buildings located within the quarry area (Gimmestad 1979b). The building is located across an unpaved access drive from the Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001) in a wooded portion of the parcel, south of the Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005). Although this property is understood to have served as the original office building for Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry, the house shows up on the earliest available plat map of Lime Township in 1879 as the house of farmer Frank M. Schaefer, a German immigrant (Pratt 2015; 1879 plat map). The house's simple Italianate design appears consistent with a circa 1870s construction date. According to Blue Earth County property records, the structure is a two-story building constructed of local limestone that was built by 1900. Pictographic imagery indicates that the roof has partially collapsed, and the structure has been abandoned since at least 2009 (**Figure 4**; Blue Earth County 2025). This building is located approximately 145 feet west of the APE. Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 5**; Pratt 2015).

Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003)

This farmstead was originally inventoried in 1979 and is included in the group of stone buildings within the quarry area that is noted as being potentially NRHP eligible. The inventory form indicates that this property includes a house and a barn, gives an approximate location, and includes a few photographs, but provides no other information (Gimmestad 1979c). A 2015 survey found a reference to the stone barn in an undated article which states that it was used to stable horses for the nearby quarry. This anecdote is supported by an 1899 newspaper profile of Gustav Widell's Klondike Quarry, which describes a new stone barn and teamster's house constructed for the quarry's workhorses (*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899). The 2015 survey further notes that the reddish color of the limestone of both the house and barn suggests that they may have been destroyed in a fire (Pratt 2015). Historic aerial imagery, as well as notes from the 1979 survey indicated that the house was inhabited in this period, suggest that this fire occurred in the early 1980s. Aerial and pictographic imagery indicate that this property is located at the southern end of the parcel currently associated with the address 57032 231st Ln. However, no images or plans of the building are included in the property records. Based on pictographic imagery, the house was in ruins by 1982, possibly following a fire (**Figure 6;** Blue Earth County 2025). This farmstead is located adjacent to the southwestern border of the APE. Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 7**; Pratt 2015).

Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005)

The Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-0005) were originally inventoried in 1979. The inventory form notes that four lime kilns were first constructed during World War I, but no lime was ever produced. The kilns were subsequently utilized by the Carney Company for the production of rockwool insulation beginning around 1938 – 1939 (Gimmestad 1979d). Two brick chimneys were added to two of the kilns to facilitate the rockwool manufacturing process. These chimneys were in place by 1945 and may be original to the rockwool production plant (*Mankato Free Press* 3 October 1945). Following a 1970 fire, the plant's warehouse, office, and laboratory were rebuilt in the existing sheet-metal warehouse structure (*Mankato Free Press* 14 March 1970). The Carney Company shut down in the 1980s (Pratt 2015). Survey of the property in July 2025 indicates that the 1939 and 1945 sections of the plant have been partially demolished and a majority of the 1970-era warehouse to be in a state of partial collapse or disrepair, but the lime kilns remain extant (**Figures 8** & **9**; Pratt 2015; Blue Earth County 2025). The Lime Kilns are

located approximately 425 feet west of the APE. The inventory form notes that the kilns may potentially be eligible for NRHP listing with the other stone structures within the quarry area (Gimmestad 1979d). Although the property was revisited in 2015, it was not evaluated at this time (**Figure 8**; Pratt 2015).

Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011)

The Shaubut House (BE-LIM-00011) was originally inventoried in 1979, at which time the property was owned by the Hubbard Milling Company. Included with the inventory form are some correspondences with Jeanne Kress at the Blue Earth County Historical Society regarding the property and some newspaper references from an unknown source (potentially the Mankato Free Press) dated to 1937 and 1951. These references describe the stone residence as potentially the first stone house erected in Blue Earth County based upon an engraved stone above the main entry, which, depending upon the reference, either reads 1855 or 1856. The residence, built from local limestone, belonged to Henry Shaubut who moved to the area from Pennsylvania in 1854. Shaubut would become a successful businessman and banker, as well as an important figure in the development of early Mankato. Finally, the inventory form notes that the property is potentially eligible for NRHP listing (Gimmestad 1979e).

There appears to have been some initial confusion regarding the location of the Shaubut House as another early stone residence located at 816 N 2nd Street was also attributed to a Shaubut, but the correspondence indicates that this was likely the residence of Henry Shaubut's brother, John, who joined his brother in Mankato in 1856 (Gimmestad 1979e). Confusingly, a third structure, located near Main Street and Front Street, which was destroyed by a fire in 1901, is also described as the "Old Henry Shaubut House" (*Mankato Free Press* 5 April 1901). However, the article from 1951 included in the Shaubut House inventory form indicates that this structure was a brick store constructed by John Shaubut but also states that this building was still extant (Gimmestad 1979e). Additionally, another article from the Mankato Free Press in 1914 that describes the Shaubut House indicates that it was constructed by Alexander Campbell in 1855, then subsequently purchased by Henry Shaubut (*Mankato Free Press* 8 May 1914). Based on historic maps and aerial imagery, this property appears to have been immediately south of the current residence at 23499 3rd Ave within the parcel associated with 23471 3rd Ave but was razed between 1990 – 1992 (**Figure 10**). Therefore, the Shaubut House is located approximately 130 feet east of the APE. As no above ground elements of this property remain extant, no significant impacts to this property are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013)

The Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013) is an 11-mile segment of the approximately 101-mile mid- to late nineteenth century military route between Mendota and Mankato. The Lime Section of the route is the southernmost portion, traveling along County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 5 from the border of Blue Earth County and Le Sueur County to Riverfront Drive in northern Mankato. This section of the route is described as a paved, two-lane roadway with a shoulder that has been resurfaced since it was originally established (Hess 1988).

Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014)

The Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) was originally inventoried in 1979 and listed in the National Register in 1980. At that time, the approximately 210-foot-long barn was described as having a brown clay tile exterior and a frame rainbow-arch roof with slightly flared eaves (**Figure 11**). The barn was oriented on an east-west axis with a ground level drive at the center of the east side and a banked ramp at the center of the north side for access to the loft. Two clay block silos were attached at the base to the main building by a small connecting unit on the west side of the ramp. A three-story section near the center of the south side of the building contained the living area for farm workers and a longer section at the west end of the building contained additional housing for calves. The interior of the barn had stanchion housing for 40 cows with bull pens at the east end and steel calf pens at the west end (Gimmestad 1980a).

The Mankato Holstein Farm Barn was originally constructed in 1917 by J.C. Marlow and W.W. Randall. Marlow first moved to the Mankato area from Wisconsin in 1908 where he established several herds of registered Holstein cattle. The most important of his herds, which won national competitions, were established in partnership with Randall in 1917 at the Mankato Holstein Farm. This herd would subsequently be dispersed to a number of major operations around the country in 1924. Marlow would then go on to establish cattle clubs, create the Marlow Milking Machine, and promote the advancement of dairy cattle breeding. The property was recommended for NRHP listing due to its significance as one of the largest agricultural buildings in the region, demonstrating the importance of dairying in Blue Earth County's history, and its association with J.C. Marlow, an important figure in the history of dairy farming in the region (Gimmestad 1980a). Although not specified in the inventory form, the period of significance for the property is presumed to be from its construction in 1917 through the dispersal of the Mankato Holstein Farm herd in 1924, although the form does note that the barn remained in use at the time it was inventoried. Additional documentation related to the Mankato Holstein Farm Barn includes the removal of the property from the National Register in 2007 after the barn was razed on May 12, 2006. Although the foundations of the barn and the two silos remained extant, the property no longer retained sufficient integrity for NRHP listing under the previously identified criteria (**Figure 12**; SHPO 2007).

James McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047)

The James McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047) was identified during architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015 for the proposed expansion of the Jordan Sands, LLC mining operation. Based on a comparison with historic aerial imagery from 1938 and 1973, this investigation concluded that this main extraction pit appeared to remain relatively intact since it was closed sometime between 1919 and 1934. The James McClure Quarry Pit was recommended as eligible for NRHP listing due to its significance as an example of the Kasota Stone quarrying that was foundational to the development of Mankato and Blue Earth County. The James McClure Quarry Pit was additionally recommended as a contributing element of a potential historic district associated with the McClure quarrying operation (Pratt 2015). SHPO concurred with this recommendation in a letter dated July 8, 2015 (SHPO No. 2012-2879).

James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048)

The James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) were also identified during the architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015. These stockpiles are large mounds of quarry material, primarily waste material comprised of glacial till and fragmentary limestone, extracted from the McClure Quarry during historic mining operations (**Figure 13**). The James McClure Quarry Stockpiles were recommended as eligible for NRHP listing and as a contributing element of the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (Pratt 2015).

James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049)

The James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049) was also identified during the architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015. Though the railroad spur was inventoried for its association with the adjacent James McClure Quarry, it predates the McClure Quarry and was constructed in 1898 to provide the Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Omaha and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads with access to Widell & Co.'s newly opened Klondike Quarry (*Mankato Free Press* 15 April 1898, 5 May 1899). The railroad spur extends from just north of the junction of 230th Lane and an unpaved access road into the McClure Quarry area, proceeding northwest for approximately 0.3 miles to the abandoned Carney rockwool facility. Although largely obscured by tree cover in aerial imagery, the railroad spur remains extant (**Figure 14**). The James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur was recommended as eligible for NRHP listing and as a contributing element of the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (Pratt 2015).

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051)

The James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051) are four rectangular stone structures of variable size that were also identified during the architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015. Three of these structures are composed of unmortared, irregular, randomly-coursed limestone while the fourth is composed of regular-coursed, rough-cut ashlar masonry with flush mortar joints (**Figure 15**). While the function of the three limestone structures could not be determined, Pratt (2015) suggested that the fourth resembled a lime kiln. These structures were located among the James McClure Quarry Stockpiles, situated in alignment with each other at approximately equal spacing. The function and historical association of these structures could not be determined. Therefore, they were recommended as not eligible and not contributing to the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (Pratt 2015).

James McClure Quarry Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

The James McClure Quarry Historic District (BE-LIM-00052) was also identified during the architecture-history investigations conducted by ARCH^3 in 2015. The 2015 survey found that the James McClure Quarry and associated properties retained sufficient integrity to represent a potentially eligible historic district under Criterion A: Patterns of History in the areas of industry and extractive quarrying with a recommended period of significance from 1899 – 1930. The district is comprised of the remains of the quarry (BE-LIM-00047), associated stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), and the railroad spur (BE-LIM-00049) as historically significant contributing elements (**Figure 16**). The stone house and barn (BE-LIM-0003) is also recommended as a potentially contributing element, although why this structure is believed to be closely associated with the James McClure Quarry is not explained. Finally, the function and historical association of the stone structures in the stockpile area could not be determined so they were recommended as not eligible and not contributing. No boundaries for the potential James McClure Quarry Historic District were identified (Pratt 2015).

WM&P/CGW (XX-RRD-CGW018) & WM&P/CGW, Faribault to Mankato (XX-RRD-CGW019)

The Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company (WM&P), later the Chicago Great Western Railway Company (CGW), railroad corridor (XX-RRD-CGW018) includes the current and former railroad right-of-way between Red Wing and Mankato. This corridor was constructed between 1882 – 1887. The majority of the corridor was subsequently abandoned between 1971 – 1982 but remains extant as multi-use trails, except for a portion between Dundas and Faribault. However, since a substantial portion of the corridor has been eliminated, the railroad as a whole lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible for NRHP listing (Schmidt 2024a).

The segment of the WM&P railroad corridor between Faribault and Mankato (XX-RRD-CGW019) is approximately 45 miles in length with right-of-way that ranges between 45 – 150 feet in width. The majority of the railroad corridor has been converted to trail use although short portions, notably an approximately 1-mile segment between Eagle Lake and Mankato, are no longer extant. Finally, the Faribault to Mankato segment of the WM&P railroad corridor was found not to demonstrate significance under any of the requirements established in the Railroads MPDF and was therefore found to be not eligible for NRHP listing (Schmidt 2024b).

The WM&P railroad corridor (XX-RRD-CGW018 and XX-RRD-CGW-019) is located approximately 425 feet southeast of the APE. No significant impacts to this resource are anticipated as a result of the project as currently proposed.

CM&StP/CMStP&P: Mankato-Farmington Branch (XX-RRD-CSP041)

The Mankato – Farmington Branch of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (CM&StP), later the Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (CMStP&P), is a railroad corridor that extends for approximately 70 miles from Mankato to the junction with the Iowa and Minnesota Division main line in

Farmington. This branch line was constructed in 1902 – 1903 and abandoned in 1980. The entirety of the railroad corridor is no longer extant and has either been plowed over or incorporated into roadway rights-of-way in Blue Earth, Dakota, Le Sueur, and Rice Counties. As no visual expression of the corridor remains, the branch line was determined to be not eligible for NRHP listing (Schmidt 2021). The Mankato-Farmington Branch corridor (XX-RRD-CSP041) is located approximately 350 feet southeast of the APE. No significant impacts to this resource are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Figure 8 - Previously Recorded Architecture-History Resources

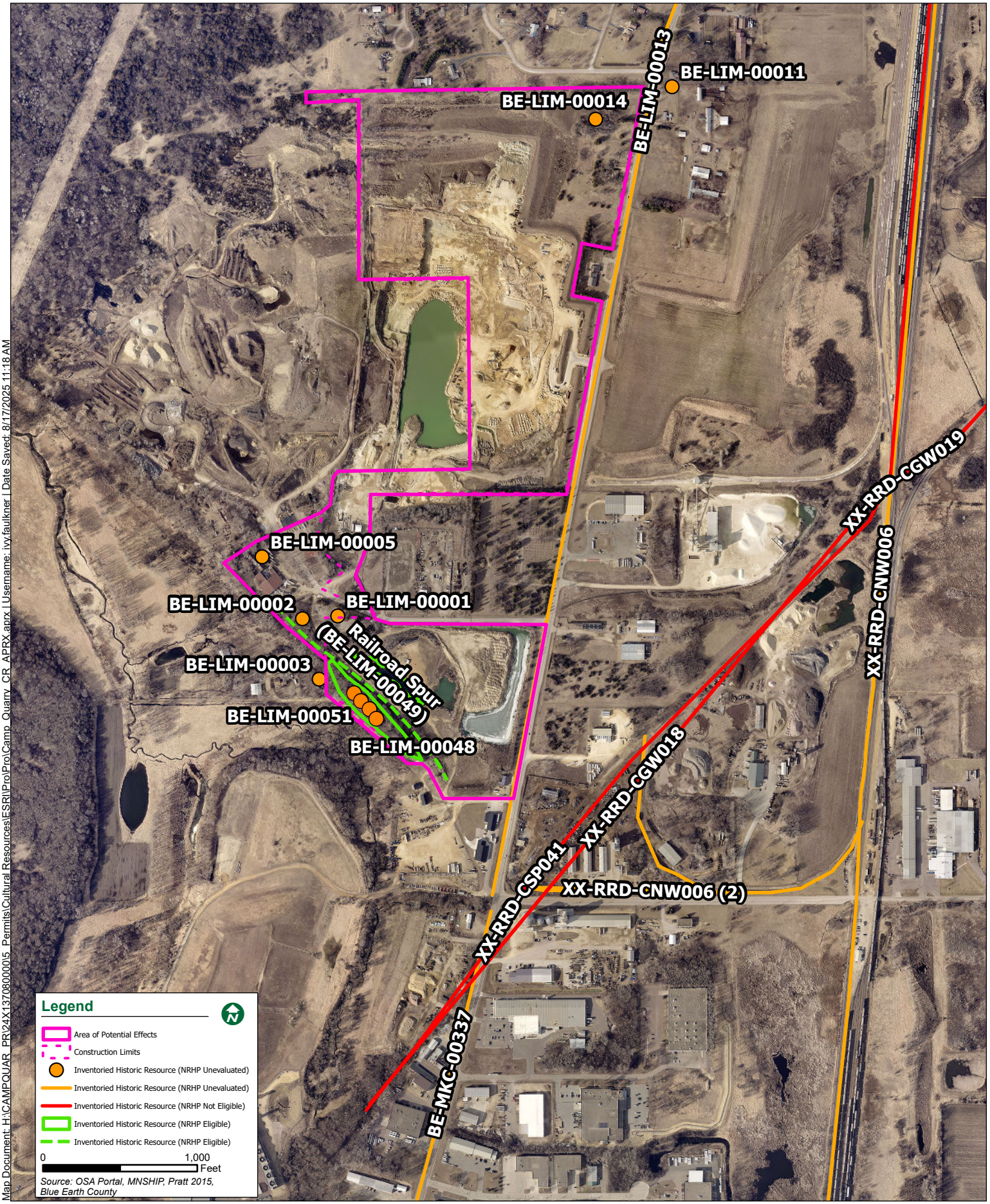


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Figure 3: Widell House, circa 2015

View southwest of Widell House (BE-LIM-00001) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 4: House, circa 2009

View north of partially collapsed, abandoned House (BE-LIM-00002) in 2009 (Blue Earth County 2025)

Figure 5: House, circa 2015

View southwest of House (BE-LIM-00002) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 6: Farmstead, circa 2009

View east of ruins of Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003) in 2009 (Blue Earth County 2025)

Figure 7: Farmstead, circa 2015

View west of Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 8: Lime Kilns, circa 2015

View southwest of Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 9: Lime Kilns, circa 2025

View west of Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) in 2025 (Blue Earth County 2025)

Figure 10- 1990 and 1992 Historic Aerial Imagery

August 2025

BOLTON & MENK

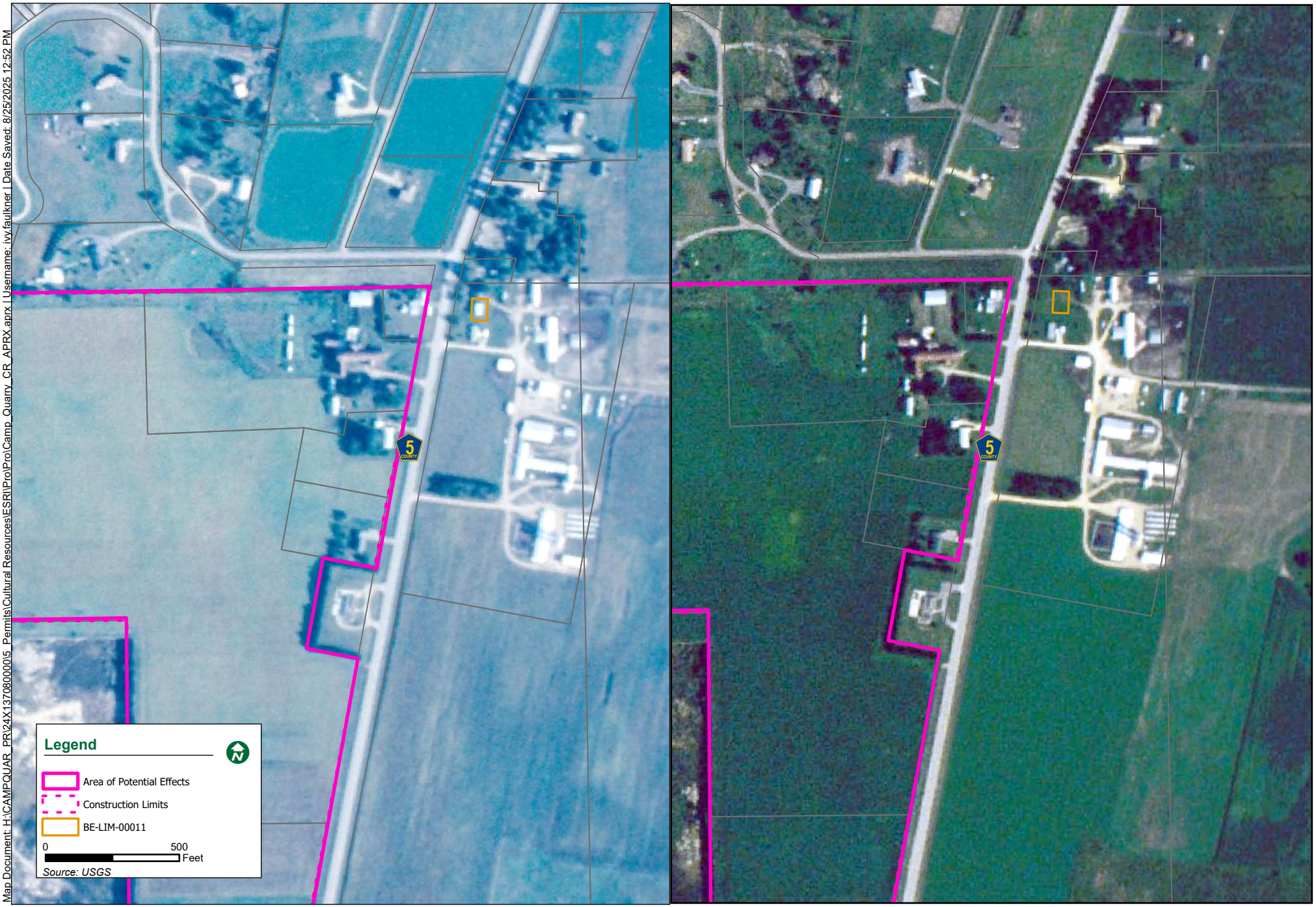

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Figure 11: Mankato Holstein Farm Barn, circa 1979

View northwest of Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) in 1979 (Gimmestad 1980)

Figure 12: Mankato Holstein Farm Barn, circa 2006

View of Mankato Holstein Farm Barn (BE-LIM-00014) following demolition in 2006 (SHPO 2007)

Figure 13: James McClure Quarry Stockpiles, circa 2015

View west of James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 14: James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur, circa 2015

View northwest of James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur (BE-LIM-00049) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 15: James McClure Quarry Stockpiles, circa 2015

View west of one of the James McClure Quarry Stockpile Stone Structures (BE-LIM-00051) in 2015 (Pratt 2015)

Figure 16 - Potential James McClure Quarry Historic District Elements

August 2025

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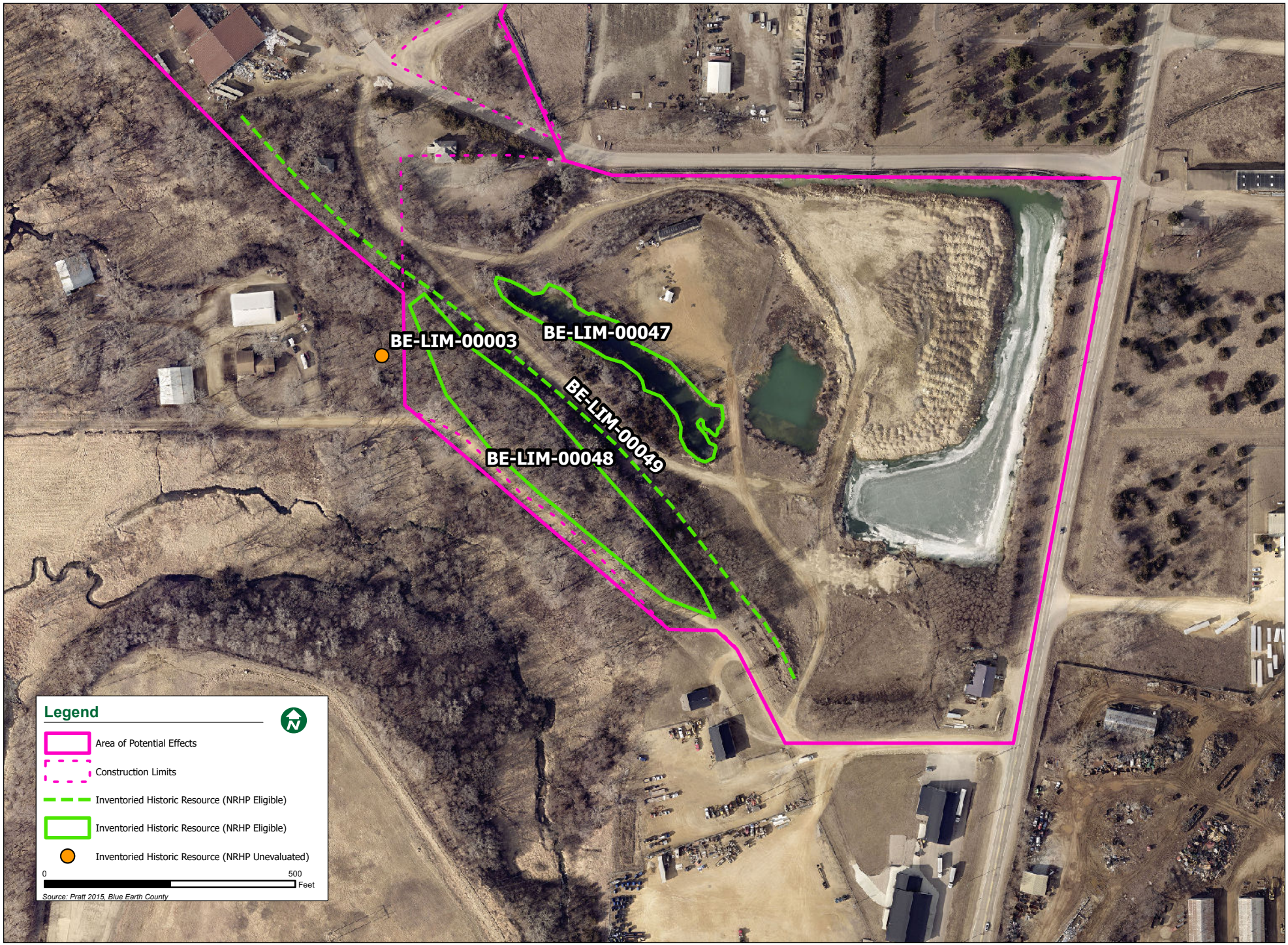

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HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The historic contexts that follow include a brief overview of Blue Earth County and the Mankato area. These contexts provide a framework for the development of the area and the potential significance of architecture-history properties located therein. **Figure 17** provides a general timeline of the events described below as they are related to the quarries located within the APE.

PRECONTACT BLUE EARTH COUNTY

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in what is now Blue Earth County in the late seventeenth – early eighteenth centuries, the area was occupied for thousands of years by native peoples. Due to the county's location along several major river routes, particularly the confluence of the Minnesota and Blue Earth Rivers, as well as the availability of quality lithic materials for the production of stone tools, this area would have been an important resource procurement area, as well as a culturally significant one. Isolated finds of Paleoindian projectile points are relatively common in this region, indicating the presence of native peoples around 10,000 years ago. Subsequent Archaic (7000 – 1000 BC) and Woodland (1000 BC – AD 1750) period sites are common and many of these locations demonstrate multi-component usage over long periods of time (Gibbon et al. 2002). When Europeans arrived in the area of Blue Earth County, the region was primarily occupied by Dakota people, particularly the Sisseton tribe (Westerman and White 2012).

HISTORIC BLUE EARTH COUNTY

The earliest European presence in Blue Earth County was likely Pierre Le Sueur, who arrived at the confluence of the Minnesota and Blue Earth rivers in 1683. Le Sueur assumed the blue-green clay he identified, which is the namesake of the County, contained copper. After returning to France with a sample of the clay, Le Sueur returned to the area in 1700 to establish Fort Le Huillier in an effort to extract copper from the clay soils. This venture was not profitable, and it was abandoned by 1702. The area was in French control until the Louisiana Purchase, after which it became part of the Minnesota Territory. The first Euro-American settlers arrived in 1852, establishing themselves at what would become the City of Mankato, one year before the Treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota officially opened the area for Euro-American settlement (Blue Earth County 2022). Blue Earth County was officially established in 1853.

Euro-American presence in the area expanded rapidly after the Treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota were signed, which caused friction between the Dakota and the Euro-American settlers. A bad growing season in 1861 lead to a "starving winter" for the Dakota furthering the building tension (Minnesota Historical Society [MNHS] 2012a). Due to the increased presence of Euro-Americans in the area there was greater competition for game. Additionally, their concerns with corrupt government agents failing to deliver treaty provisions continued to go unaddressed. The commonly cited start of the US-Dakota War of 1862 is in August of 1862 when a hunting party of young Dakota men killed five Euro-American settlers. Minnesota state troops were diverted from the Civil War effort and redirected to march against the Dakota (MNHS 2024).

The war continued until September 23rd when the Dakota were defeated. Many moved quickly to Dakota territory after the battle, but many fought to stay with their families that could not move as quickly. Those who stayed were taken into custody of the US military. Over the next three weeks 392 Dakota men were tried for their participation in the war; 303 were sentenced to death. The legal authority and procedures followed by the commission were heavily questioned at the time (MNHS 2012b). After the trials the convicted Dakota were marched to Mankato and the remaining Dakota were removed to the Fort Snelling Concentration Camp. While the camp was not a death camp it was a part of the genocidal policies used against Indigenous peoples throughout the US. Between 160 and 300 Dakota

died during their forced stay at Fort Snelling (MNHS 2024). President Lincoln approved death sentences for 39 of the 303 convicted Dakota in Mankato. On December 26th 38 men were hanged, the largest mass execution in United States history (MNHS 2012b).

At this time, Ho-Chunk were relocated from their Long Prairie Reservation in the north to a new reservation in east-central Blue Earth County in 1855. The relocated Ho-Chunk, which had farmed their original land in Wisconsin, continued to farm at the new reservation with success, which caused nearby Euro-American settlers to become hostile in an effort to obtain the fertile agricultural land for themselves. Ho-Chunk did not take part in the US-Dakota War of 1862, but due to racism and the settler's desire for more fertile land, the settlers demanded the Ho-Chunk be removed along with Dakota populations after the war (Coates 2017; Reicher 2014). By 1863, the Ho-Chunk endured another forced relocation to barren land in Crow Creek, South Dakota, and again to Omaha, Nebraska two years later (Reicher 2014).

Euro-American settlement continued to expand in the late 19th century and into the 20th century. Railroad development quickly superseded river traffic and brought booming industries to the County, particularly milling and business firms. Agriculture was, and continues, to play an important role in the Blue Earth County economy (Blue Earth County 2022).

QUARRYING IN MINNESOTA

While quarrying operations can be found across Minnesota, the resources extracted in these different areas varied by the region. Copper was mined in northeastern Minnesota near Lake Superior, small quantities of gold were recovered in the Vermilion Lake district near the Canadian border, and iron ores were a particularly significant resource extracted along two large belts stretching from northeast to southwest from the northeastern corner of the state known as the Mesabi and Vermilion Iron Ranges. However, in addition to these resources, Minnesota also possesses substantial quantities of various types of building stone such as granite, gneiss, quartzite, sandstone, and limestone, particularly in the southern portion of the state (Upham 1898).

Quarrying for limestone has been an important industry in Minnesota since the earliest period of Euro-American settlement. Limestone quarried from the bluffs in St. Paul was utilized in the construction of Fort Snelling in 1820 – 1821 and in the construction of General Sibley's residence in 1836, the first stone residence built in Minnesota (Upham 1898). Other important areas for limestone quarrying were identified and quarries were opened in Stillwater in 1847, in Mankato in 1853, in Winona in 1854, in Frontenac and Florence in 1855, in Mantorville in 1856, in Red Wing and Kasota in 1865, and near Stockton in 1876. The Mankato quarries, in particular, supplied a large quantity of the limestone utilized for railroad bridge masonry throughout Minnesota and into South Dakota. This same limestone could also be used to make the lime used to produce hydraulic cement, another important building material in the late nineteenth century.

THE MANKATO-AREA STONE INDUSTRY AND LIME TOWNSHIP

Following the arrival of the first Euro-American settlers to Mankato in 1852, development of the settlement progressed rapidly. The cutting and selling of local limestone, a pink to yellow to buff-colored limestone commonly referred to as Kasota or Mankato stone found only in this region, for use in building construction by Mankato's settlers dates back to the beginning of the settlement and, in 1853, George Maxfield established the first formal stone quarry. While Mankato and Kasota are the placenames most associated with the Minnesota Valley's limestone industry, in the second half of the nineteenth century significant quarry operations were also established in Lime, the township situated directly between the two. Among the earliest areas within Blue Earth County to be settled by Euro-Americans, Lime Township was organized in 1858 following a brief period as part of LeSueur County's Kasota Township. The township was transversed by the early Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road (BE-LIM-00013) that led from the mouth of the Minnesota River at Mendota to the river's bend at Mankato

along the route of today's 3rd Avenue. In 1868, a Mankato-area second quarry was opened by Adam Jefferson, followed in swift succession by several other quarries in Kasota and Lime Township. In addition to serving as a desirable building material, stone from these quarries was integral to the expansion of the railroads across the state as it was utilized heavily for bridge and culvert construction (Pratt 2015).

By the 1880s, the Mankato-Kasota stone quarry industry was booming, and ten different quarries were in operation: J.R. Beatty, J.W. Babcock (Babcock and Wilcox Company in 1889), Frank Fowler, Adam Jefferson, Fred Widell, W.B. Craig, Fowler & Pay, Maxfield and Coughlan, Ring and Tobin, and Arthur McMullen (Pratt 2015; Douglas 2019). These quarries employed hundreds of local workers through the end of the nineteenth century and provided the stone for historically significant bridges and public buildings across Minnesota, including the State Capitol and the Stone Arch Bridge in Minneapolis (*Mankato Free Press* 21 January 1896, 22 January 1916; Bowles 1918; Pratt 2015). However, the development of steel and cement technology reduced the demand for stone (Free Press Printing 1903; Bowles 1918; Pratt 2015). By 1918, only six quarries, including the two located within the APE, remained in operation in the Mankato area: Mankato Limestone & Fuel Co., T.R. Coughlan Co., Fowler & Pay, James McClure, Widell & Co., and the Carney Bricklayer's Cement Co. (**Figure 18**; Bowles 1918). A brief resurgence in sales occurred between 1921 and 1930 when the use of local limestone became popular for architecture. Important historic buildings built of Kasota stone in this period include the Public Library in Rochester and the Harriet Island Pavillion in St. Paul. However, by 1967, only three producing stone quarries remained in the Mankato area and, by the early 2000s, only the Mankato-Kasota Stone Co. and the Vetter Stone Co. remained in business (Pratt 2015).

In addition to stone quarrying, an important secondary business related to the local limestone in Mankato and Lime Township was the production of lime. In fact, the name of the township derives from the lime-making business (Harren 2017; Douglas 2019). Despite the resurgence in the popularity of Kasota Stone in the 1920s and the continued presence of at least a few producing quarries into the present, the lime-making industry continued to steadily decline in the twentieth century and ended by 1939. As a mortar material, Portland cement, developed between 1900 and 1910, had replaced lime. The two largest lime-making operations, T.R. Coughlin Co. and Fowler & Pay, both deactivated their lime kilns by 1925, although they continued to quarry stone. Both companies attempted to revive the industry in the 1930s, but by 1939, production of lime had again ceased. Since this period the majority of the old lime kilns have been destroyed (Aptiz 1985).

THE ARTHUR MCMULLEN QUARRY AND FRED WIDELL

In 1885, Minneapolis builder Arthur McMullen (1854-1926) established a limestone quarry within the western portion of Lime Township between the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road and the Minnesota River, upon the farmland of early Lime settler D. R. Brooks (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen was born in Canada in 1854 but moved as a young man with his family to Minneapolis when he was a child (US Census Bureau 1860). As a young man, McMullen established himself as a contractor in the Twin Cities, founding McMullen & Co. (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen appointed Swedish immigrant Fred Widell, previously the Omaha Road's superintendent of bridge construction and a foreman for the railroad's Lime Township quarry at Bradley Crossing, as the new quarry's superintendent (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894). Widell told the *Mankato Free Press* in early March that "they will construct a side track from the Omaha road into the quarry at once, and they have erected a large boarding house and a blacksmith shop on the grounds," and "that the ledge proves much more valuable than was at first anticipated. Ston[e]s can be got from 8 inches to three feet in thickness and that of the best quality" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 March 1885). While it does not appear that an Omaha Road sidetrack to the McMullen Quarry was constructed at this time, the opening of the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific Railroad's Cannon Valley Division two years later would provide direct rail access to the quarry from its diagonal right of way immediately to the southeast (Central Publishing

1895; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). By 1887, a Charles Lardner took over operation of the quarry for McMullen, likely due to Widell starting his own quarrying operation nearby (*The Irish Standard* 22 March 1890). Also in 1887, Arthur McMullen received a major contract from the city of Minneapolis to construct a new bridge over the Mississippi River at 20th Avenue North (today Broadway Avenue) using stone from his Lime quarry, and the following year the McMullen Quarry supplied stone for the construction of Mankato's Blue Earth County Courthouse (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 22 January 1887; Mankato *Free Press* 30 November 1888). Although it is unclear at what point between 1890 and 1900 the McMullen Quarry ceased operations, in 1900 it was sold to James McClure after having been "shut down for years" (*Minneapolis Journal* 9 May 1900). Sometime around the turn of the century, McMullen relocated to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived until his death in 1926 (*Evening Express* 18 August 1926).

Around 1886, Fred Widell departed his position with the McMullen Quarry to pursue his own quarrying business—first leasing two quarries in the area and finally coming to purchase his own quarry in the south of Lime, later referred to as the "Northwestern Quarry," which he would run with business partner John Peterson (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894). By 1888, Widell and Peterson would join Arthur McMullen in providing stone for the County Courthouse, and the following year the quarry was hired to supply the stone for a St. Paul & Duluth Railroad bridge—despite that project's proximity to the established Kettle River Quarry in Sandstone (*Mankato Free Press* 30 November 1888; *Mankato Free Press* 1 March 1889). That same year, with active contracts for both railroad and grain elevator construction Widell's success was such to allow him to buy out Peterson's share of the company (*Mankato Free Press* 30 August 1889). Fred Widell's 1891 profile by Swedish-American newspaper *The North* highlighted not only his self-made accomplishment but also his innovative embrace of cost-saving technology such as steam-powered derricks that enabled him to lower his prices beyond competitors (*The North* 28 January 1891). By 1892, Widell had a total of 300 workers in his employ, distributed between his Northwestern Quarry and various projects in the region (*Mankato Free Press* 3 June 1892). In late 1893, Widell reorganized his business through a new partnership with his brother Gustav as Widell & Co. (*Mankato Free Press* 17 November 1893).

GUSTAV WIDELL AND THE KLONDIKE QUARRY

Fred Widell died following a brief, serious illness in March 1894, and his brother Gustav bought out his estate's share of Widell & Co. by that November (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894; *Mankato Free Press* 30 November 1894). Gustav quickly proved himself to be a shrewd leader of his late brother's quarry business, and Widell & Co. expanded its portfolio of large railroad and infrastructure projects over the next three years, including for the Chicago & North Western, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, Omaha Road, and the lower dam at St. Anthony Falls in Minneapolis (*Mankato Free Press* 10 April 1894, 30 November 1894, 24 April 1896, 7 May 1897, 15 October 1897). To support his growing array of contracts, Widell operated a total of four quarries by 1896—including three in the Mankato area and one in Morton near St. Cloud (*Mankato Free Press* 24 April 1896). In addition to the original Northwestern Quarry, Widell also controlled two quarries in the Germania Park neighborhood of Mankato proper at this time.

In 1898, Widell purchased a hundred acres to quarry immediately north of the McMullen Quarry on land that since the 1870s had been occupied by the farm of Frank M. Schaefer (Central Publishing 1895; *Mankato Free* Press 15 April 1898, 5 May 1899). That same year, at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush, Widell launched a Mankato-Alaskan Mining and Milling Company side business to pursue gold mining in the Yukon Territory's Klondike Valley (*Mankato Free Press* 22 April 1898). Perhaps in reference to this venture, Widell named his new, "lower" (downriver) Lime quarry the "Klondike Quarry." Consisting of one hundred acres, in its first year the Klondike quarry already boasted 200 workers—equal to Widell's total employment between its four quarries just two years before—as well as rail connections to the nearby Omaha Road and M&StL's Cannon Valley Division. Though Widell would

operate the quarry from the old Schaefer farmhouse on the property, he reported to the *Mankato Free Press* that he "expects to soon erect a fine new office building" (*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899). An illustration of the quarry from a 1901 advertisement shows the house with its existing rear extension at the center of the quarry's hive of activity (Widell & Co. 1901).

In 1901, Widell realized his vision for a new office building at the Klondike quarry. Upon its opening that June, the *Free Press* published that "the new office building is picturesquely situated overlooking the quarry on three sides, is built entirely of range stone quarried a few rods from where it stands, and was built by stone masons in the employ of Mr. Widell" (*Mankato Free Press* 21 June 1901). The office building was arranged with a main, public-facing office in its front room, a stenographer's office and vault in the middle room, and Widell's private office in the rear room. So that Widell could personally observe the activities of the quarry from his office, the northwest corner of the building was equipped with a diagonally facing observatory. The building's interiors were clad with red-oak finishes, and Widell's personal office was specially equipped with a rubble-masonry fireplace designed by Widell himself with the words "1901, G. Widell" engraved within the mantel. The *Free Press* extolled that "Mr. Widell will have an office building which will easily equal any in the state" (*Mankato Free Press* 21 June 1901).

Long having served as an alderman for the City of Mankato, Gustav Widell's reputation as both a leading businessman and public figure for the city grew quickly in the early 1900s. As the stone industry ascended in prominence within the state's economy, Widell was appointed to the staff of Minnesota Governor Samuel Rinnah Van Sant by 1902 with the title of "Colonel" (*Mankato Free Press* 30 June 1902). That summer, Col. Widell was elected president of the board of the Mankato Public Library, and after a promotion to General by Gov. Van Sant to General by 1903 Widell became recognized by state Republican leaders as a rising star in the Republican Party and a worthy GOP candidate for secretary of state for 1904 (*Mankato Free Press* 8 August 1902, 13 November 1903). Though Widell would decline to run for the seat, the General would lead the state party's delegation to the 1904 Republican National Convention for the endorsement of then-president Theodore Roosevelt (*Mankato Free Press* 22 January 1904, 18 March 1904).

Amid his growing business and reputation, Gen. Gustav Widell pursued an ambitious new venture in late 1904 to transform Widell & Co. from merely a stone supplier to a full-service bridge engineering and construction firm. Partnering with Chicago's W. H. Finley, a specialist in bridge engineering, the new Widell-Finley Company would remain based in Mankato and intended to quadruple the business of the preceding Widell & Co. (*Mankato Free Press* 23 December 1904). By spring 1905 Widell-Finley was awarded two major contracts by the federal government to oversee massive irrigation engineering projects: one for an irrigation canal in Belle Fourche, South Dakota; and a second for a forty-mile canal near Fort Beauford, Montana (*Mankato Free Press* 28 April 1905, 26 May 1905). That winter, the company also added the design and construction of a major railroad bridge in Sheboygan, Wisconsin to its portfolio (*Mankato Free Press* 15 December 1905).

The three large projects were more than the fledgling Widell-Finley Company could bear, and amid massive cost overruns and engineering challenges at Belle Fourche, the company was forced into bankruptcy by February 1906 (*Mankato Free Press* 16 February 1906). With Widell allegedly considering departing Mankato for Wisconsin following his high-profile business failure, Mankato's business community sought to set up a means for the General to remain in charge of his local quarries (*Mankato Free Press* 2 March 1906). Within weeks, the city's businessmen set up a new company for Widell to lead with State Senator (later Governor) A. O. Eberhart as a business partner. The new company would be loaned adequate funds for it to return to work and would lease the Klondike Quarry until it regained the means to purchase back the land (*Minneapolis Journal* 21 March 1906). Already by April, the Klondike Quarry resumed production as the new Widell Company and was fulfilling contracts for the Chicago & North Western Railway (*Mankato Free Press* 27 April 1906).

In 1910, a fire struck the Klondike quarry facilities, destroying its crusher plant building, screen house, bins, sheds, and trestle. The *Mankato Free Press* reported that the office building "caught fire several times, but was saved by the work of the [work]men. It was a close call, and the men worked hard" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 May 1910). The facilities were reconstructed and repaired promptly, and the quarry and plant returned to production by the end of the month (*Mankato Free Press* 20 May 1910).

THE JAMES MCCLURE QUARRY

In 1900, James McClure (1841-1916) purchased the dormant Arthur McMullen Quarry with the intent of exerting greater control over his access to limestone within his various building efforts (*Mankato Free Press* 11 May 1900). McClure was born in Ireland but immigrated to the US in 1867, where he established himself as a general contractor based out of St. Paul (US Census Bureau 1910). By the time McClure purchased the former McMullen Quarry, he was listed as a railroad, bridge, masonry, and specialty contractor (R.L. Polk & Co. 1904). Few references to McClure following his purchase of the quarry could be located. At some point in the early twentieth century, he founded a contracting company with his son, Jon McClure, called McClure and Son (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). Then, in 1913, McClure was sued by Mrs. Carl Leo, the widow of Carl Leo, who was killed while working at the McClure Quarry (*Mankato Free Press* 24 October 1913). The case never made it to trial as Mrs. Carl Leo died in 1915 from a sudden illness (*Mankato Free Press* 15 January 1915). A year later, in 1916, McClure himself died at the age of 74 in his St. Paul home due to heart complications (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). After his father's death, John McClure took over the family business and changed the name to McClure Contracting Co. John McClure continued to run McClure Contracting Co. until 1919 (R.L. Polk & Co. 1916).

THE CARNEY CEMENT COMPANY AND SUCCESSORS

By 1920, Widell sold the entire Klondike Quarry property, including the Widell & Co. Office Building, to the Carney Cement Company. Originally founded as the Standard Cement Company and active as a Mankato producer of cement mortar since the 1880s, in 1920 Carney Cement planned to expand the Klondike Quarry's existing crusher plant (rebuilt in 1910) into a major cement plant (*Mankato Free Press* 13 June 1913, 15 October 1920). Though the plant was designed to be "absolutely fire proof," its crusher house and machinery were entirely destroyed in a fire during the plant's construction in 1921 (*Mankato Free Press* 15 October 1920; *Mankato Free Press* 25 March 1921). In April 1923, the plant remained unfinished, with a small section of its lime kilns approaching completion but with the crusher house still apparently on the cusp of reconstruction (*Mankato Free Press* 20 April 1923). With Carney Cement continuing to operate its original West Mankato plant, it is uncertain whether the Klondike cement plant was completed, and the lime kilns appear to retain their unfinished 1923 form as of 2025. However, the Carney Cement Company appears to have continued quarrying operations on the property in supply of the West Mankato plant (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939).

In 1939, the Carney Cement Co.—now renamed the Carney Rockwool Co.--established a new "rockwool" insulation plant at the site of the unfinished cement plant on its Klondike Quarry property (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939). Rather than utilizing the limestone deposits that the quarry had been previously dedicated to, the manufacture of rockwool instead used the layer of shale beneath the "bridge stone" limestone ledge that had previously been treated as waste stone. At its new Lime Township plant, the Carney Rockwool Co. would melt down the shale and steam-blow the molten rock into thin fibers, forming a wool-like "bat" material that could be sold as a durable, fireproof insulation material (*Mankato Free Press* 26 October 1939; Carney 1945). The Carney Rockwool plant constructed in 1939 would consist of a two-story, concrete-block and steel-sided factory flanking the earlier lime kilns and cement plant, the latter of which would be adapted as a warehouse (**Figure 19**; *Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939). In 1945, the plant added a rock crusher to the quarry in order to resume the processing of limestone for agriculture, railroad ballast, and aggregate (**Figure 20**; *Mankato Free Press* 3 October 1945). The plant's warehouse was destroyed in a 1970 fire and was replaced with the existing

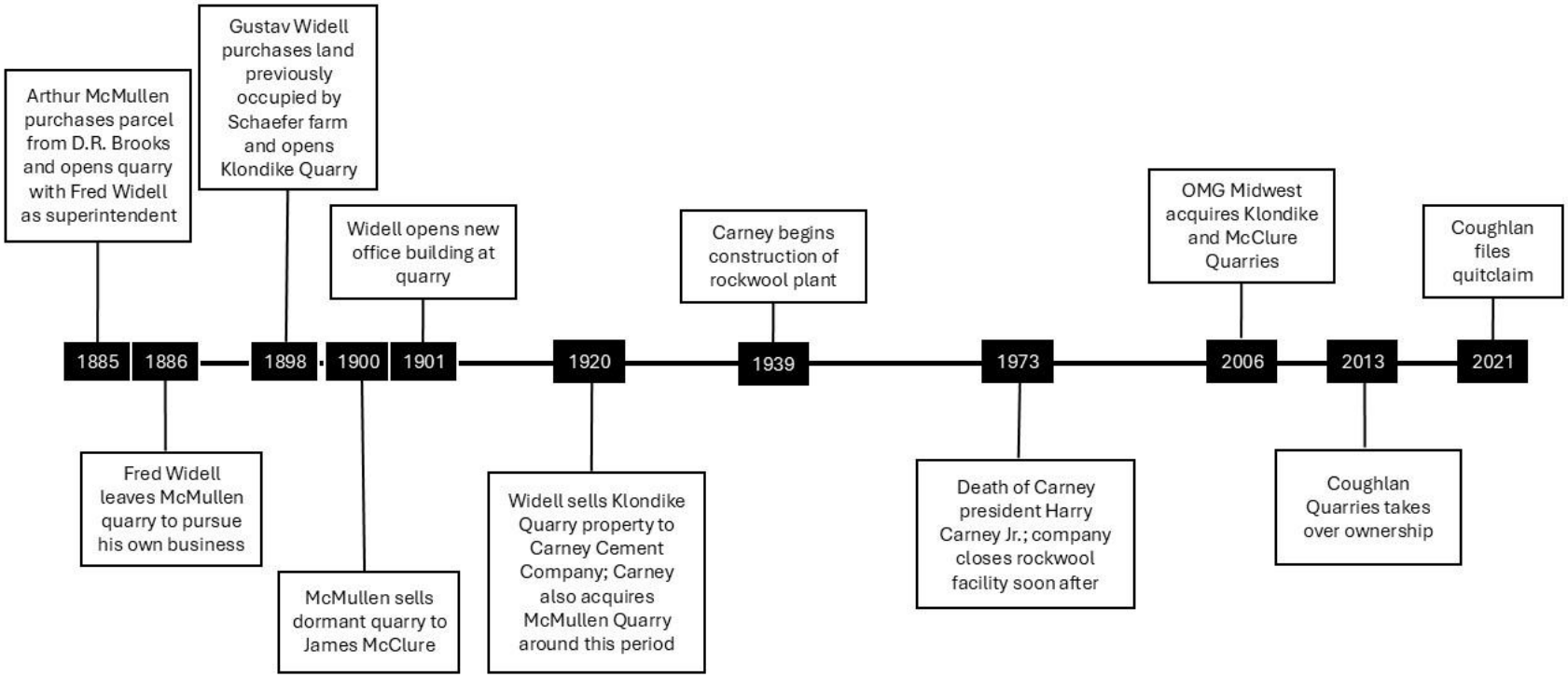
utilitarian metal warehouse that same year (**Figure 21**; *Mankato Free Press* 14 March 1970). The Carney Rockwool plant would continue to produce insulation until its closure in the 1980s (*Mankato* Business 25 March 1977; Pratt 2015).

RECENT HISTORY OF THE QUARRIES SINCE 1980

In the 1980s, the quarries were acquired by Mankato Kasota Stone Inc., a historic Mankato limestone quarrying company operated by the Coughlan family. The former Klondike Quarry continued to operate until Mankato Kasota Stone Inc. and the quarry closed in 2013 (Twin Cities Business 2013). However, that same year the quarry was reopened by Jordan Sands, another Coughlan family business (Krohn 2021). Instead of extracting limestone, Jordan Sands mined the silica sand located under the limestone layers, the sand was used in natural gas and oil fracking.

The company took out a 22-million-dollar loan from Stearns Bank in 2016. In 2020, Jordan Sands defaulted on this loan and was forced to shut down the company. In an attempt to repay some of the loan, the quarry property was listed for sale. However, much of the limestone had already been extracted and what remained was not suitable for use in road construction. An 8-million-dollar offer was approved in 2021, and the property was sold to Holtmeier Construction, Kasota Stone Fabricators, and Pentagon Materials (Krohn 2021). Today, the majority of the quarries are owned by Rockwell Outdoor Adventure Park.

Figure 17: Klondike and McClure Quarries Timeline



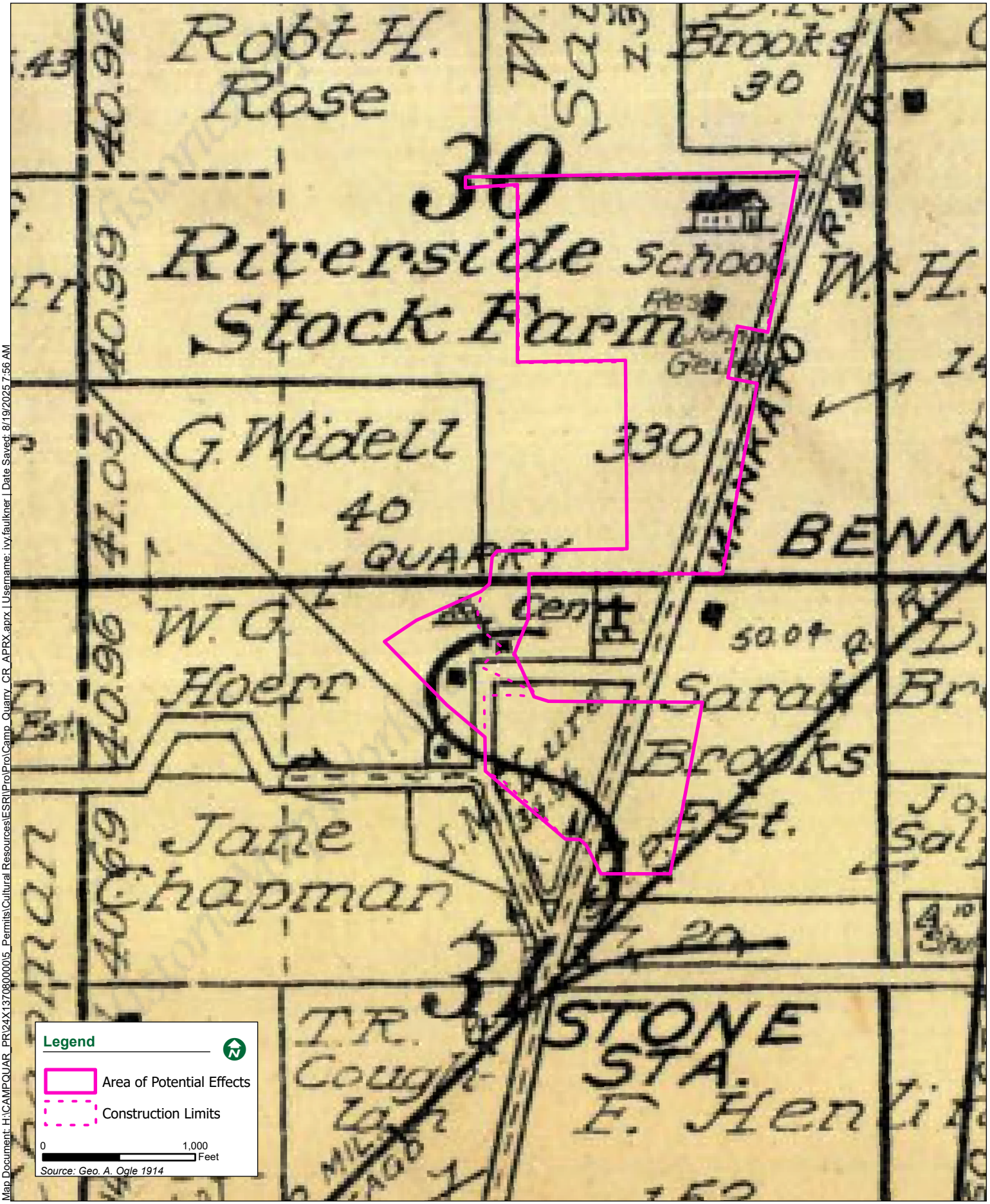


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Figure 19- 1938 Historic Aerial Imagery

September 2025

BOLTON & MENK

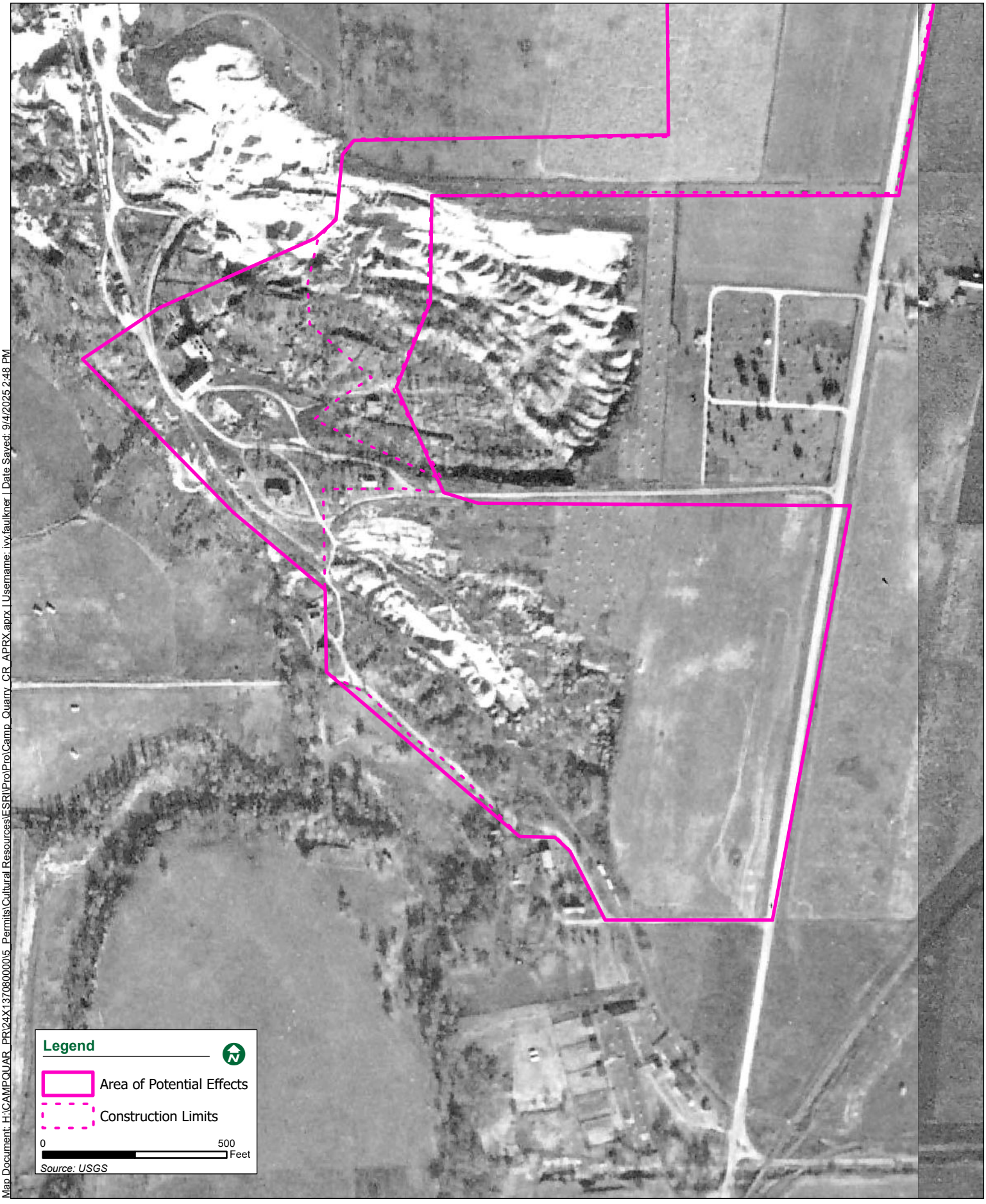

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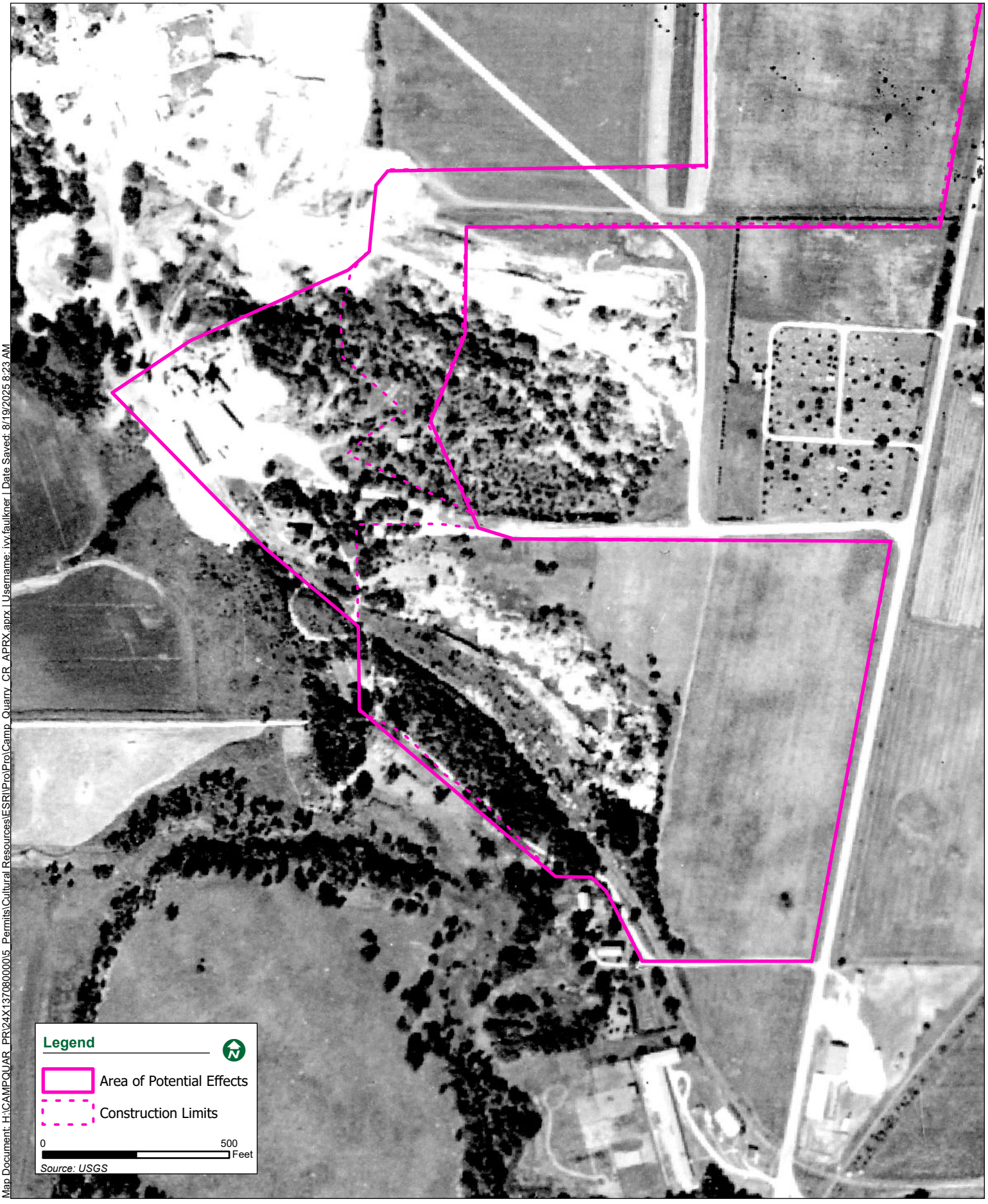
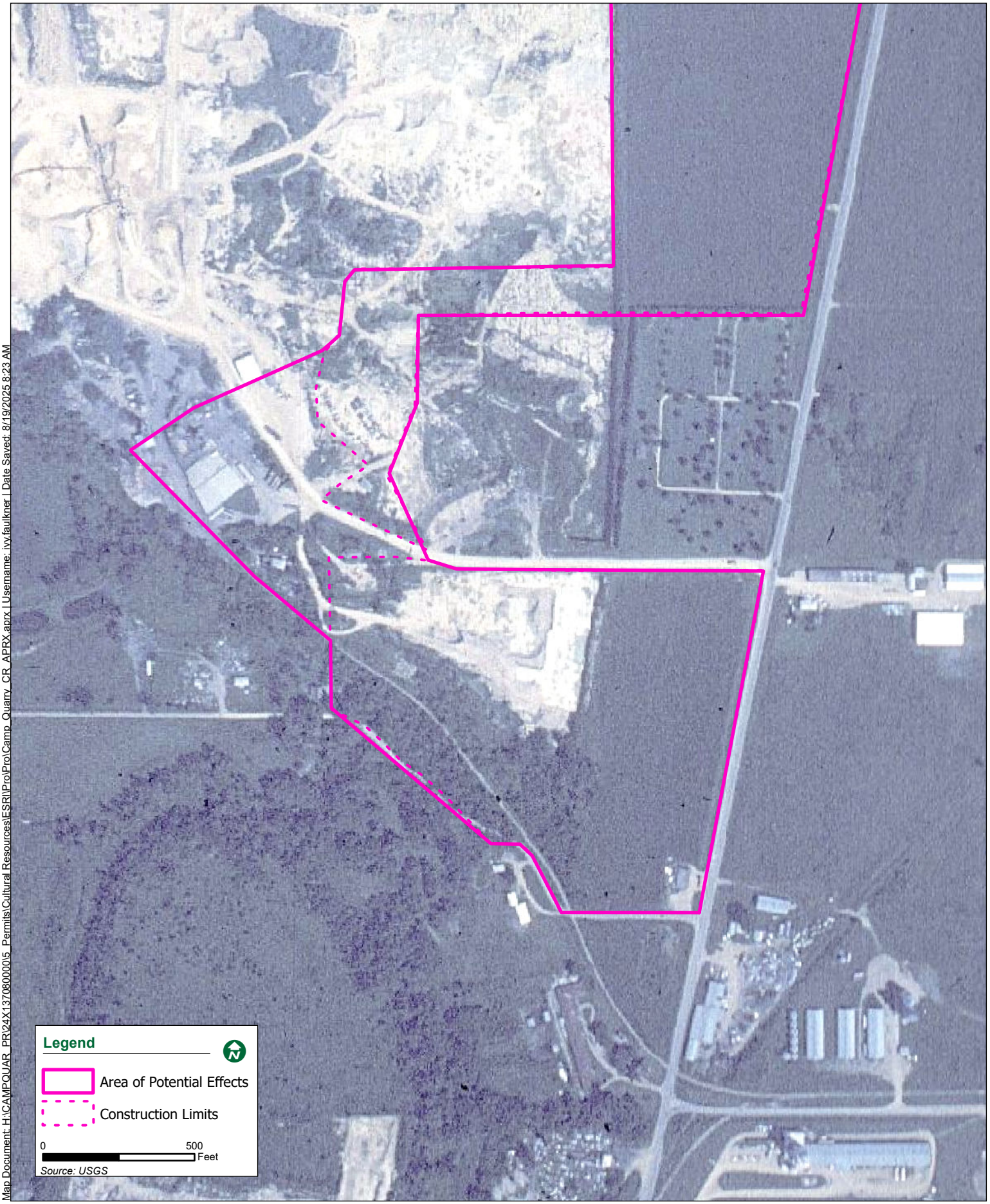
Figure X- 1950 Historic Aerial Imagery

August 2025

BOLTON & MENK



Map Document: H:\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X\13708000005_Permits\Cultural Resources\ESRI\Pro\Pro\Camp_Quarry_CR_APRX.aprx | Username: ivy.faulkner | Date Saved: 8/19/2025 8:23 AM



Map Document: H:\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X13708000005_Permits\Cultural Resources\ESRI\Pro\Pro\Camp_Quarry_CR_APRX.aprx | Username: ivy.faulkner | Date Saved: 8/19/2025 8:23 AM

RESULTS

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY RESOURCES IN APE

Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources staff, led by Ivy Faulkner and Jesse Kling, conducted the architecture-history survey on July 23 & 25, and August 5, 2025. Although the project area has been the subject of previous cultural resources survey, it has been more than 10 years since that survey took place. As a result, new properties have reached historic age and need to be evaluated. Additionally, properties that were previously inventoried were revisited to determine if substantial changes have occurred since the time of the original survey and to confirm any previous eligibility determinations.

PHASE I SURVEY & PHASE II EVALUATION RESULTS

As recommended in the previously completed Phase IA literature review, completed by Bolton & Menk (Faulkner and Spaeth 2025), eight previously inventoried architecture-history properties and one potential historic district located within or adjacent to the APE were revisited (**Table 4**). All revisited properties were subsequently evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, the potential historic district comprised of several previously inventoried historic properties was fully documented and defined. Archaeological components of this historic district is discussed in a separate archaeological report prepared by Bolton & Menk (Faulkner and Julius 2026). New or updated Minnesota Architecture/History Property Inventory Forms were prepared and submitted to SHPO via MnSHIP for all surveyed properties, which include detailed descriptions and photographs. Property locations are identified on the map included in **Appendix A**. Each property is discussed further below the table. Drafts of individual inventory forms are included as **Appendix B**.

Table 4: Architecture-History Survey Results

SHPO Inventory No.	Property Name	Updated Property Name	Parcel ID	Date Constructed	NRHP Recommendation
BE-LIM-00001	Widell House	Widell & Co. Office Building	R400431200034	1901	Individually Eligible / Contributing
BE-LIM-00002	House	Schaefer-Widell House	R400431100002	c. 1875	Contributing
BE-LIM-00003	Farmstead	Klondike Quarry Farmstead	R400431200034	1899	Contributing
BE-LIM-00005	Lime Kilns	Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns	R400431100002	1923	Contributing
BE-LIM-00013	Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section	-	N/A	c. 1850s	Not Eligible
BE-LIM-00047	James McClure Quarry Pit	McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit	R400431200005	1885, 1900	Individually Eligible/ Contributing
BE-LIM-00048	James McClure Quarry Stockpiles	McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles	R400431200005	1885, 1900	Contributing
BE-LIM-00049	James McClure Quarry Railroad Spur	Klondike Quarry Railroad Spur	R400431200005	1898	Contributing
BE-LIM-00051	James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures	–	R400431200005	c. 1900-1925	Contributing
BE-LIM-00052	James McClure Quarry Historic District	Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District	R400431100002, R400431200005, & R400431200034	c. 1875-1925	Eligible

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001)

Narrative Description

The Widell & Co. Office Building is a one-story Queen Anne industrial office building located on 231st Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The building faces east toward 3rd Avenue, the north-south county highway that runs one quarter mile to the east and is accessed by a poured concrete driveway that wraps around its south side. The historic portion of the building is clad in locally quarried Kasota limestone coursed, rusticated ashlar masonry, and is topped by a hipped cedar-shake roof. Its front façade is composed of three narrow bays centered upon a large picture window with a decorative leaded transom. The picture window is flanked to its south by the historic main entrance, now infilled with plywood, and to its north by a tall, narrow window currently infilled with a replacement fixed undivided window that is currently broken. The three openings are each capped by rusticated limestone-ashlar lintels set proud of the surrounding masonry walls, and the window openings rise from rusticated limestone sills that are also proud of the surrounding masonry. At the roof, the front elevation features a pedimented gable-on-hip dormer with a glazed entablature consisting of two fixed four-pane wood windows separated by an unfinished wood mullion. The pediment is infilled with alternating fish-scale and diamond cedar shakes. The building rests upon a projecting rusticated limestone watercourse that tops a limestone-block foundation.

The building's north side elevation continues the detailing of the front façade, including three more high, narrow window openings that repeat the expression of the front façade's north window. The northwest corner, however, features a distinctive chamfered projecting ell with window openings on its three sides. The ell is capped by a pedimented gable-on-hip with identical detailing to the front-façade dormer. The building's rear elevation is dominated by a painted concrete-block shed addition with a rear entry on its north side, while the south elevation is consumed by a non-historic, faux-log addition that extends the historic building's cedar-shingle hipped roof massing. The south addition includes a steel-panel side door accessed by a concrete stoop and awning windows, several of which are missing glazing.

Statement of Significance

As a surviving early twentieth-century industrial office building associated with the Mankato area's significant limestone quarrying industry, as well as the headquarters of one of area's most prolific quarry companies, the Widell & Co. Office Building is recommended **eligible** to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Industry. Although the property is closely associated with Gustav Widell, an important figure in Minnesota's early quarry industry, the significance of the property is primarily expressed through its relationship to the broader quarry industry rather than to Widell as an individual. Therefore, the building is recommended as **not eligible** under Criterion B. Though the building has two non-historic additions dating to 1945, the spare Queen Anne architecture of its historic section continues to be highly legible and representative of the distinctive architectural qualities of the Mankato limestone quarried on the site and used in its construction, and is therefore recommended **eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C.

The Widell & Co. Office Building conveys its significance through its high level of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Furthermore, the building is recommended as a **contributing** property to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view southwest (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view northeast (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view northwest (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view southeast (7/23/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002)

Narrative Description

The Schaefer-Widell House is a two-story, Italianate former house and office constructed of Kasota Limestone located southwest of 231st Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The house is perched atop a limestone rubble embankment above an unpaved drive to its east that leads from 231st Lane to the former McClure Quarry to the southeast. The front (east) and south elevations are currently concealed within thick overgrowth, while the north and west elevations are exposed by means of a recent (as of July 2025) clearing. The building has a rectangular form consisting of a hip-roofed original front section and a currently un-roofed rear extension that matches the original house in its masonry and fenestration patterns. The front, east-facing elevation is three bays wide, with the main entrance located in the northern bay. The entry's doorway is currently exposed to the elements without a door in place and is topped by a historic wood transom opening that is missing its glazing. The doorway is flanked by two tall window openings to its south that occupy the southern two bays; both are missing their glazed infill but retain their historic wood framing, brick molds, and projecting limestone-block lintels and sills. The second story features three window openings that match the spacing of the first-story openings below; each are likewise missing glazing but retain their historic framing, brick molds, and lintels and sills, which each match the detailing of those at the first-floor window openings. The house's hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and projects over the walls with wide, wood-clad eaves and a thick wood fascia. The house sits on a limestone ashlar foundation.

The north elevation of the house's original section is dominated by an uninterrupted solid limestone masonry wall that spans both stories. Whereas the front elevation is dressed with regular course ashlar masonry, the side elevations implement broken rangework masonry. The rear (west) end of the original

house section features a single bay of window openings at the first and second stories, and the former rear corner of the original house is made legible by its use of larger, more regular ashlars as are used on the front façade. Each of the side and rear window openings, including those on the extension, feature segmental-arched rubble-limestone lintels, along with simple, rectangularly profiled wood brickmolds; none retain window infill. The north elevation of the extension includes a single wrought-iron S-brace near its intersection with the original house section. The west elevation has only one window opening, which is centered at the second story; the opening is missing its lintel and brick molds, with the top of courses of the extension's west and south elevations having collapsed. The south elevation of the original house features two bays of windows, arranged symmetrically toward its corners.

Statement of Significance

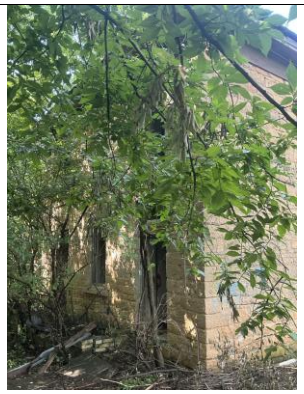
Despite being the oldest building within the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District and the only building on the site to predate the existence of the commercial quarrying operations, the Schaefer-Widell House is recommended as **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Detailed historical documentation could not be located on the property's use as the Schaefer Farmhouse or as a house and office for Widell & Co. Additionally, the absence of its historic farm buildings or landscape detracts from its integrity of setting and association to its early agricultural history although the house does retain a fair level of integrity in these two aspects relative to its subsequent history associated with the Klondike Quarry. Therefore, the house is recommended as **not individually eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A in either the areas of Agriculture or Industry. The house is likewise not associated with a figure of historical importance. Although it briefly served as the temporary office of Gustav Widell, it has a weaker association with Widell than the nearby Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), and is thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, the house's Italianate design and limestone construction have both been compromised by its current ruined state, and therefore is likewise recommended **not eligible** under Criterion C.

Considered as part of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Schaefer-Widell House demonstrates eligibility as a contributing property under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry. Its association with the related properties in the potential district and the house's early construction using the site's local limestone anticipates the property's later use as a major commercial limestone quarry. The house's adapted use as an administrative center for the Klondike Quarry likewise enforces its historical association with the significant quarrying efforts at Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry. Therefore, the Schaefer-Widell House is recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view northeast (8/5/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view southeast (7/23/2025)



Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view southwest (7/23/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view north (8/5/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), east door (8/5/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view south (7/23/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), north door (8/5/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view south (7/23/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003)

Narrative Description

The Klondike Quarry Farmstead is a ruined farmhouse and barn facing the north side of 230th Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The farmstead is situated upon an elevated terrace raised above the road to the south and wetland to the west behind limestone rubble retaining walls. Both the farmhouse and barn only have their limestone outer walls surviving, and the ruins are surrounded by wooded overgrowth. The east perimeter of the farmstead site is lined by a limestone rubble retaining wall that braces the slope and former McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) to the east. The farmhouse is oriented parallel to 230th Lane, while the barn is oriented at a slight northeast-southwest angle.

The farmhouse ruin faces east toward the former McClure Quarry Stockpiles and the rest of the former Klondike Quarry property. The house's walls are constructed of rusticated, coursed Kasota limestone

masonry, with window openings featuring single-unit lintels and sills. The front (east) façade features the house's former entrance, whose opening is now collapsed, and a large picture window opening to the south. A broad limestone masonry pier separates the entry bay from the picture window opening. The south elevation facing the road is marked by a projecting bay window at its east end, whose three window openings are divided by narrow limestone piers. An additional window opening is located at the west end, separated from the bay window by a broad undivided limestone pier. The rear, west elevation consists of two bays with a projecting north bay, with only the north bay featuring a window opening. The projecting north bay's south-facing wall features a rear door opening. The house's north side elevation is three window bays wide, with the central bay only occupied by a small, transom-level window opening. Several of the window openings throughout the house are missing their lintels and topping masonry courses. The house rests on a limestone rubble foundation.

North of the farmhouse ruin, the stone barn ruin faces the north side of the farmhouse to its south. The barn uses similar but more roughly coursed limestone masonry as compared to the farmhouse. The barn has a side-gabled configuration with four bays on its south façade, including a doorway (missing its lintel and topping masonry courses) at the second bay from east. Each of the three south-facing window openings are small and irregularly sized; the east and west windows each feature single-unit lintels while the window at the second bay from west is missing the above masonry. The barn's west-side elevation features a prominent, steeply sloped gable with a large window opening centered within. A small opening, partially infilled with wood boards, is located below, at ground level. The west elevation's masonry exhibits roughly detailed repointing that is not present on the barn's other elevations. The north and east elevations are less intact than the south and west elevations, with the northeast corner having fully collapsed.

Statement of Significance

As a secondary, supporting property associated with Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry, the Klondike Quarry Farmstead is recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the home for the quarry's workhorses and teamster, as well as the base for the quarry's supporting agricultural activity, the farmstead is not individually representative of the quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. The farmstead is likewise not associated with a figure of historical importance, and while constructed at the behest of Gustav Widell it has a weaker direct historical association with Widell than the nearby Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), and **is** thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, the farmhouse and barn's original design and limestone construction have both been compromised by their current ruined state, and therefore are **not individually eligible** under Criterion C.

Considered as part of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Klondike Quarry Farmstead does demonstrate eligibility as a contributing property under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the farmstead's construction using the site's local limestone directly associates it with the Klondike Quarry. The farmstead's supportive use for the Klondike Quarry's workhorse boarding enforces its historical association with the significant quarrying efforts at Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry, an aspect that is reinforced by its masonry construction out of the quarry's own limestone. Therefore, the Klondike Quarry Farmstead is recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view southeast of farmhouse (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view west of farmhouse (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead, (BE-LIM-00003), detail of barn interior (7/23/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view north of barn (7/23/2025)

Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005)

Narrative Description

BE-LIM-00005 is a lime kiln structure located near the west end of 231st Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The structure is situated near the terminus of a former railroad spur that accessed the factory and quarries formerly at this site. The former factory, which is currently in ruins and in a state of partial demolition, is adjacent to the kiln structure on its southwest. The clearing northeast of the structure is today used for industrial trailer storage.

Constructed of massive, coursed limestone ashlar masonry, the structure features eight kilns between its northeast and southwest sides that are framed within poured concrete arches. Each kiln is paired on its interior with a kiln on the opposite side of the structure, forming a total of four continuous kiln bays. The kiln interiors are tapered toward the centerline of the structure, where they intersect at shared flues that rise through the structure's roof. The structure rests on a foundation of larger limestone ashlars and is topped with a thick reinforced-concrete coping and flat roof. Steel I-beams project from the spandrels between each bay. The two bays of kilns at the northwest end of the structure are each topped with large, cylindrical brick silos with concrete copings. A steel chute leading from the former factory site directly to the west connects to the structure's north corner, and a thin steel railing lines this end of the roof. Several of the kiln openings are infilled fully or partially with concrete block, and a high, poured-concrete curb lines the base of the northeast side of the structure. Both the northeast elevation, northwest elevation, and roof are heavily overgrown with vegetation including vines and trees.

Statement of Significance

On their own, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns are not representative of the long history of the Carney Company's ownership of the Klondike Quarry property, and as such the kilns are recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Though the kilns were originally constructed as part of a planned cement plant, the absence of associated structures associated with cement production at the site deprives them of integrity of in the areas of Setting or

Association for its early agricultural history. Furthermore, despite the kilns' subsequent adaptation in 1939 as part of the Carney Rockwool factory, the site's poor level of integrity reflecting this era of its history likewise undermines the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns' individual eligibility under Criterion A. The kilns are likewise not associated with a figure of historical importance, and are thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, the house's Italianate design and limestone construction have both been compromised by its current ruined state, and therefore is likewise **not individually eligible** under Criterion C.

Considered as part of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns demonstrate eligibility as a contributing property under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the kilns' construction marks the quarry's transition by the 1920s away from supplying cut limestone and toward supplying concrete, and later, rockwool insulation production in an era when the demand for building stone was declining in favor of concrete. Therefore, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns are recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view northeast (7/23/2025)

Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view south (7/23/2025)

Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view west (7/23/2025)

Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view southeast (7/23/2025)

Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013)

Narrative Description

The Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013) is a portion of the 101-mile historic military road between Mendota and Mankato. This section forms the southern end of the route and begins in Le Sueur County at the junction with MN-99 proceeding south and west along County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 21 into Kasota. At the border with Blue Earth County, the roadway turns south and proceeds along CSAH 5 to the junction with Riverfront Drive in Mankato. This section of the route is described in the original inventory form from 1988 as 11 miles of paved, two-lane roadway with a shoulder that has been resurfaced since it was originally established (Hess 1988).

Current mapping of the Lime Section segment of the route indicates that it is actually a 12-mile segment. A review of historical aerial imagery shows that between 1958 and 1964, the alignment of the northern portion of the Lime Section was shifted and the roadway was paved. The route remains a primarily two-lane bituminous-surfaced roadway with narrow shoulders that passes through rural areas of southern Minnesota. However, the roadway widens to four lanes near the intersection with Industrial Road and continues south to its terminus in Mankato.

Statement of Significance

According to the Minnesota Military Roads, 1850 – 1875 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), military routes are significant regionally under Criterion A in both the area of Transportation and the area of Politics and Government since "the military roads built by the Corps of Topographical Engineers represent a major phase in the development of Minnesota's transportation infrastructure [and] the federally funded road program also became an important issue in territorial politics" (Hess 1989:F2). However, the Lime Section of the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road does not retain sufficient integrity to demonstrate this significance since the current roadway is no longer unpaved, has had portions of the original route eliminated or realigned, and includes modern intrusions in the form of recent roads and buildings, particularly within the City of Mankato. Therefore, the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013) is recommended as **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register. Additionally, as the period of significance for military roads, 1850s – 1870s, predates the Klondike and McClure Quarries, the roadway is recommended as **not contributing** to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052) and is therefore not included within the district boundaries as defined below.

Property Photos

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view southwest from intersection with MN-99 (Google Streetview July 2024)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view west from intersection with Golf Course Road (Google Streetview June 2023)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view south from intersection with Deerhaven Drive (Google Streetview August 2025)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view northwest from intersection with Riverfront Drive (Google Streetview July 2024)

McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047)

Narrative Description

The McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit is an open-air quarry pit located halfway between 230th and 231st Lanes in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The quarry is long and slender in shape and spans in a southeast-to-northwest orientation, parallel to the former Klondike Quarry Rail Spur (BE-LIM-00049) and James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) to the southwest. A larger, more recent quarry is located directly to the east, which today is operated as a composting facility and gravel pit. The McClure Quarry is surrounded on three sides by unpaved industrial roadways accessing these facilities. The southwest edge of the quarry is currently lined by a recently deposited series of rock tailings. With a slightly arced, irregular oxbow shape, the quarry pit has sharply delineated, vertically cut limestone rock walls on its southwest edge, and a less discernible, rubble-strewn northeast edge. The quarry is fully filled with water, with approximately six feet of exposed rock wall on the southwest edge and an average of one foot of earth and rock tailings along its northeast edge.

Statement of Significance

As the sole extant limestone quarry in the Mankato area that largely retains its historic early-twentieth-century form, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Industry. Though the quarry pit is directly associated with Arthur McMullen and James McClure, the quarry is less significant for its association with these individuals given that they were based in Minneapolis and St. Paul respectively and only managed the quarry from afar; thus, the quarry pit is recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. The quarry pit also does not reflect significance in the areas of its design or engineering, and is therefore recommended **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C.

Although, the quarry pit's integrity of setting has been somewhat compromised by more recent quarrying activities adjacent to the east, as well as recently placed rock debris piles that now line the quarry pit to the west, it continues to convey its significance through a high level of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The site is also recommended as a **contributing property** to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), view northwest (7/25/2025)

McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), view west of southern end of quarry (7/25/2025)

McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048)

Narrative Description

The McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are a contiguous series of high rock tailing stockpiles deposited along a slope lining the northeast side of 230th Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The stockpiles are fully forested and consist of a combination of rock and earth debris. Because the stockpiles are located on a strip of land that slopes downward from the Klondike Quarry Rail Spur (BE-LIM-00049) to the northeast to 230th Lane to the southwest, they are most prominent along 230th Lane. Four ruined small stone structures (BE-LIM-00051) are scattered near the east-central area of the stockpiles.

Statement of Significance

As a secondary, supporting property associated with the McMullen-McClure Quarry, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As a deposit for the waste materials resulting from production at the quarry, the stockpiles are not individually representative of the quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. While formed in association with the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00048), the stockpiles have a weaker direct historical association with either Arthur McMullen or James McClure than the nearby Quarry Pit, and are thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, because the stockpiles are themselves unremarkable in form, they are **not individually eligible u**nder Criterion C.

Considered as part of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles demonstrate eligibility as a contributing property under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the stockpiles are an extant industrial landscape feature formed as a result of the historical quarrying process. Therefore, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), view east (7/23/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), view east (8/5/2025)

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company/Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company/Chicago & North Western Railway Company: Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049)

Narrative Description

The Klondike Quarry Spur is a former railroad spur segment running northwest from the former Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad (Omaha Road) mainline in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The existing rail segment survives from a point northwest of its former crossing of 230th Lane to the rear of BE-LIM-00002. Most of the rail segment is flanked to its southwest by the former McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) and to its northeast by the former McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047). The length of the segment retains its historic rails, ties, and riprap, all heavily overgrown with vegetation. Near the southeast end of the surviving segment, the tracks are lined by a series of limestone boulders that appear placed to define the right of way's northeast boundary. The northwest end of the segment terminates in a non-historic buffer stop constructed with sheet metal that blocks off the former right of way leading to the former Klondike Quarry and lime kilns (BE-LIM-00005) to the northwest.

Statement of Significance

As a secondary, supporting property associated with the Klondike Quarry, the Klondike Quarry Spur is recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As an abandoned, incomplete railroad spur, the Klondike Quarry Spur is not individually representative of the Klondike Quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. While planned and constructed by Gustav Widell in the service of his Klondike Quarry, the spur has a weaker direct historical association with Widell than the nearby Widell & Co. Office Building, and is thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, because the spur is itself unremarkable in its design and engineering it is **not individually eligible** under Criterion C.

Considered as part of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Klondike Quarry Spur does demonstrate eligibility as a contributing property under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the spur is an extant feature of quarry infrastructure that directly facilitated the transportation of limestone from the Klondike Quarry. Therefore, the Klondike Quarry Spur is recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049), view northwest (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049), detail view of rail line (7/25/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051)

Narrative Description

The James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures are a series of four small limestone masonry ruins constructed upon the James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. One of the structures (Structure 1) is distinguished by its use of regular course limestone masonry, while the other three structures (Structures 2-4) are built of dry rubble masonry. Structure 1 is oriented parallel to the former Klondike Quarry Rail Spur (BE-LIM-00049) and has a single door opening within its perimeter walls that faces northwest towards the former railroad spur. Structures 2-4, meanwhile, are each situated at the peaks of the stockpiles.

Statement of Significance

As secondary, supporting features associated with the McMullen-McClure Quarry, the James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures are recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the ruins of small stone structures of unknown purpose that were constructed atop the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), the stockpile structures are not individually representative of the quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. While seemingly constructed in association with the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), the stockpile structures have a weaker direct historical association with either Arthur McMullen or James McClure than the nearby Quarry Pit, and are thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, because the historic design and construction of the stockpile structures cannot be determined, they are **not individually eligible** under Criterion C.

Considered as part of the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles do demonstrate eligibility as a contributing property under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the stockpiles are an extant industrial feature that appear to relate to historical activity at the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit, and possibly the adjacent Klondike Spur (BE-LIM-00049). Therefore, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

Property Photos

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 1, view south (7/23/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 3, view southwest (8/5/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 2, view north (8/5/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 4, view southwest (8/5/2025)

Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

The potential James McClure Quarry Historic District was identified following a Phase 2 architectural history investigation in the vicinity of the proposed Jordan Sands silica sand mining expansion (BE-LIM-00048) in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The proposed historic district encompasses historic properties associated with the James McClure Quarry, which was active at the site between 1900 and the 1920s. The district is 63 acres in area and is trapezoidal in shape, bounded by 3rd Street to the east, an east-west line south of 230th Lane to the south, a north-south line west of the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003) to the west, and an east-west line north of 231st Lane to the north. Historic properties associated with the adjacent Klondike Quarry to the north are also included within these district boundaries, but these properties are non-contributing.

The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District encompass the extant resources associated with the historic Klondike-Carney and McMullen-McClure Quarries within Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Though the historic Klondike and Carney quarry pits were located just north of 231st Lane, these areas are excluded from the district due to their loss of integrity from subsequent quarrying and industrial use.

Statement of Significance

According to the 2015 report, the James McClure Quarry Historic District would include three contributing historic properties: the James McClure (McMullen-McClure) Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), the James McClure (McMullen-McClure) Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), and a Railroad Spur (Klondike Quarry Spur; BE-LIM-00049). However, additional research has now identified that the properties associated with the adjacent Klondike Quarry to the north, including the Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), the Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), and the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) not only share the historical context of the James McClure Quarry Historic District but add to the narrative by representing other aspects of the industry's history in Lime Township, ranging from land use prior to quarrying (the Schaefer-Widell House) to quarry administration (the Widell & Co. Office Building) and operation (the Klondike Quarry Farmstead) to the quarries' transition toward supplying a growing concrete industry in the 1920s (the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns). Furthermore, the Railroad Spur identified as contributing to the James McClure Quarry Historic District was primarily planned and constructed to serve the Klondike Quarry, and the stone house and barn ruins at BE-LIM-00003 identified as possibly contributing to this historic district were built for the Klondike Quarry.

The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District represent a significant cluster of historic properties associated with the nationally renowned limestone quarrying industry of greater Mankato, Minnesota. While quarries procuring "Mankato" or "Kasota" limestone—the distinctive yellow- or pink-hued limestone only found in the Minnesota River Valley—historically lined the east bank of the Minnesota River between the cities of Mankato and Kasota, few of the existing quarries retain either historic integrity or historic structures associated with the quarrying industry. In addition to retaining the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District include two additional resources associated with the McMullen-McClure Quarry: the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) and the James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051). While the historic Klondike Quarry pit is no longer extant in its historic form and is not included in this district, the Klondike Quarry retains five important associated resources that are included here: the Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), the Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), and the Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049).

Each of the resources included within the district were previously surveyed and inventoried in 2015 ahead of a planned expansion of sand mining in the vicinity, and as a result of this investigation a potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (BE-LIM-00052) was proposed. The newly proposed Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District encompass all inventoried properties in the James McClure Quarry Historic District with an additional four resources related to the Klondike Quarry to the north. Together, the adjacent Klondike and McClure Quarries reflect the history of the greater Mankato stone industry's most prolific and influential period. The district's period of significance begins with the establishment of the Arthur McMullen Quarry in 1885—both the predecessor to the James McClure Quarry and the introduction of Fred Widell to quarry leadership in the city. Following the substantial growth of the Mankato quarries' stone contracts, fueled by both the city's increasing connectivity with the region's railroad networks and the continuing boom in railroad construction throughout the Upper Midwest, the turn of the twentieth century saw the opening of Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry in 1898 and the James McClure Quarry in 1900. A majority of the resources included within the historic district date from this boom period—including the Klondike Quarry Spur (1898), the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (1899), the James McClure Quarry Pit and Stockpiles (1900), and Widell & Co. Office Building (1901)—date from these years. After this heyday period faded by the mid-1910s—marked by the Widell-Finley Company's bankruptcy in 1905—the district's quarries continued steady production for the following decade. The Carney Cement Company's purchase of the Klondike Quarry by 1920 signaled a shift in focus from the quarries supplying limestone block to supplying crushed stone for aggregate and cement

production; the construction of the historic district's last contributing structure, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (1923), represents this transition.

While Carney Cement does not seem to have completed its ambitious Klondike Quarry cement plant, the company would continue quarry operations at the site to support its growing West Mankato cement plant through the 1920s and 1930s and additionally purchased the James McClure Quarry by 1929. In 1939, Carney Cement renamed itself the Carney Rockwool Company and reoriented its Klondike quarrying focus to the site's shale deposits, which it would blow into "rockwool" insulation at its new plant constructed at the yet-unused limekilns. Rockwool production would continue in the district until the Carney plant's closure in the 1980s, after which the quarries would continue to expand with a focus on gravel and sand extraction.

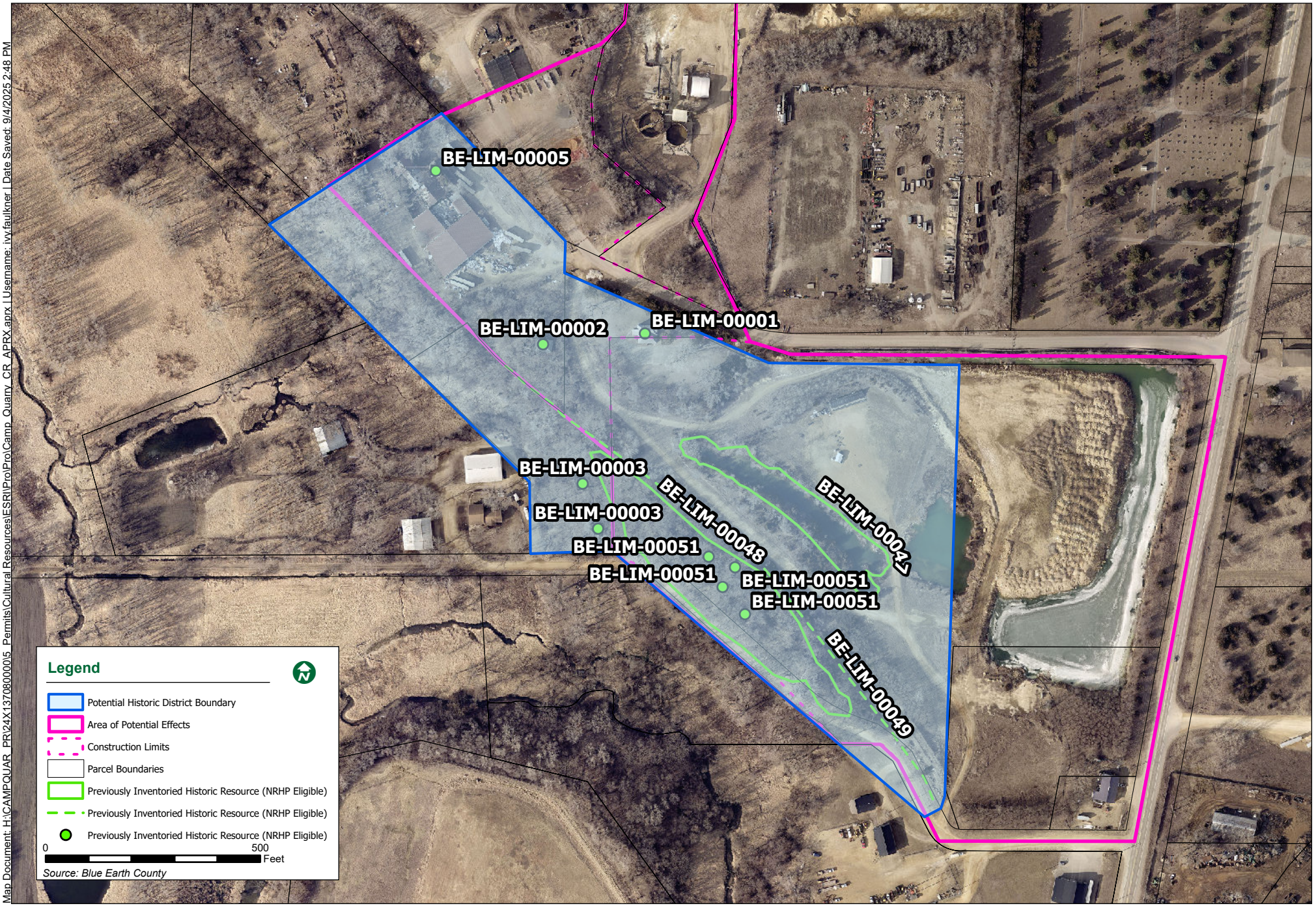
The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District is recommended **eligible** under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry, for its statewide importance in Minnesota's limestone quarrying industry. As two of the leading suppliers of "Mankato" limestone, the Klondike and McMullen-McClure Quarries made themselves the source of stone for bridge, building, and railroad construction throughout the Upper Midwest between the 1880s and 1910s. The district and its contributing resources demonstrate the transformation of the Mankato limestone industry—which remains active to this day—from a local-focused industry to the dominant regional force it would be by the turn of the twentieth century. Amid a waning of demand for building stone in the second half of the 1900s and the 1910s, the Klondike and McClure Quarries would be repositioned as sources of lime and aggregate for concrete production by the 1920s, a shift that was especially marked by their purchases by the Carney Cement Co. between the late 1910s and late 1920s.

Overall, the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District is recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Though significant figures in the Mankato quarrying industry—most notable Gustav Widell—have strong associations with individual resources within the district (e.g. the Widell & Co. Office Building), the overall district is not united by an association with a single significant historical figure. Though individual resources within the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District—including the Widell Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001) and the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) may convey significance under Criterion C, the overall district does not achieve its National Register eligibility for its design or construction. Therefore, the district is recommended as **not eligible** under Criterion C. The potential eligibility of this historic district and its contributing elements as an industrial landscape under Criterion D is discussed in the separate archaeological report prepared by Bolton & Menk (Faulkner and Julius 2026).

The district's recommended period of significance begins in 1885, the date of the McMullen Quarry's opening, and 1925, following the construction of the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns and the approximate date of sale of the James McClure Quarry to the Carney Cement Co. This period spans the duration of Gustav Widell and James McClure's ownership of their respective quarries, as well as the subsequent pivot of the quarries away from cut stone production by the 1920s. The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District retain all aspects of historical integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The proposed boundaries for the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, as depicted in **Figure 22**, begin at a point on the south side of 231st Lane approximately 550 feet west of 3rd Avenue. From this point, the district's north boundary traces the south side of 231st Lane to the terminus of the road's public right-of-way. The boundary then follows the property line of 57063 231st Lane counterclockwise until reaching the west property line of 57032 231st Lane, which it follows southeast and south to the north edge of 230th Lane. From this point, the boundary traces the north side of 231st Lane to the road's northwest corner with the drive leading to the former McClure Quarry property at 57150 230th Lane. The boundary then turns north to meet the starting point on 231st Lane.

Figure 22 - Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District



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SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Bolton & Menk, Inc. cultural resources staff conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey and Phase II evaluations of architecture-history resources on behalf of CampQuarry, LLC, on July 23 & 25, and August 5, 2025, for the proposed Rockwell RV and Adventure Park. The objective of the Phase I survey and Phase II evaluations, which included literature review and field survey, was to identify historic-age properties within the project area that are or may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Nine previously inventoried architecture-history properties and one potential historic district located within or adjacent to the APE were revisited. All revisited properties were subsequently evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Additionally, the proposed potential historic district comprised of several previously inventoried historic properties was fully documented and defined. Ultimately, six properties within the APE were recommended as **not individually eligible but contributing to the historic district** and two properties were recommended as **individually eligible as well as contributing to the historic district.** The historic district, as a whole, was also recommended as **eligible** and its boundaries were defined to encompass all contributing elements.

Although eligible architecture-history properties, including the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, were identified in the southern portion of the project area, proposed project activities in this area are restricted to the installation of RV camping spots and bike trails. The redevelopment of the area from an industrial mining operation to a campground and outdoor recreational facility will have some effect upon the integrity of setting and feeling, but given the increasing shift from industrial quarrying to residential development of the surrounding parcels over the past several decades, this is not anticipated to have significant adverse impacts on any of the architecture-history resources evaluated as part of this investigation. Additionally, regular maintenance of the campground and outdoor facilities is anticipated to provide additional oversight for the historic district and its contributing elements that will discourage pilfering, graffiti, and other damage. In order to further discourage future adverse impacts, Bolton & Menk also recommends implementing additional measures to discourage future impacts by visitors. This could include, but not limited to, installing signage advising park users of the historical significance of these resources and promoting their continued preservation; stabilizing and preserving historic features within the park; promoting the history of the area and region within the park through events, activities, signage, displays, etc.

Bike trails are proposed to be field-fit to the existing landscape in order to reduce tree and brush removals and will avoid any existing stone structures or ruins and minimize impacts (see **Appendix C**). Additionally, retaining this vegetation and steep slopes will provide screening and discourage inadvertent impacts by camp users to the historic resources. The potential installation of rail cars on the historic railroad spur as a feature of the bike trail may assist in interpreting the story of this historic property, provided no modifications to the railroad spur are needed to install this feature. At the time of this reporting, concept designs for the bike trails at this location involve the installation of wooden ramps over the railroad spur and across the top of the added rail cars, which will assist in preserving the features underneath.

Therefore, based on current project plans, Bolton & Menk recommends a finding of ***no adverse effects to historic properties and no further architecture-history investigations*** for the Rockwell RV & Adventure Park.

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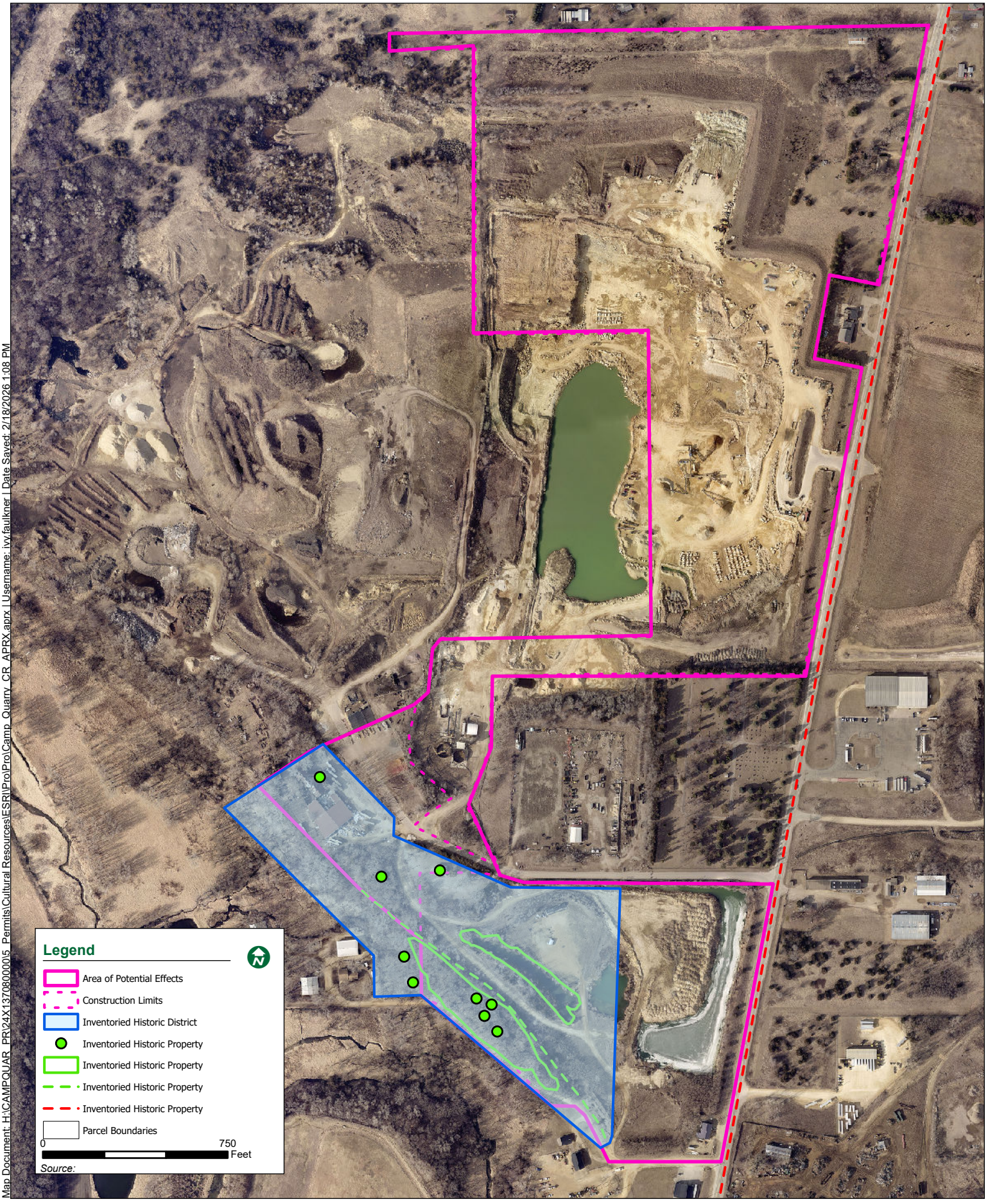
Appendix A: Overview of Inventoried Structures



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Appendix B: Historic Property Inventory Forms

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

The Widell & Co. Office Building is a one-story Queen Anne industrial office building located on 231st Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The building faces east toward 3rd Avenue, the north-south county highway that runs one quarter mile to the east and is accessed by a poured concrete driveway that wraps around its south side. The historic portion of the building is clad in locally quarried Kasota limestone coursed, rusticated ashlar masonry, and is topped by a hipped cedar-shake roof. Its front façade is composed of three narrow bays centered upon a large picture window with a decorative leaded transom. The picture window is flanked to its south by the historic main entrance, now infilled with plywood, and to its north by a tall, narrow window currently infilled with a replacement fixed undivided window that is currently broken. The three openings are each capped by rusticated limestone-ashlar lintels set proud of the surrounding masonry walls, and the window openings rise from rusticated limestone sills that are also proud of the surrounding masonry. At the roof, the front elevation features a pedimented gable-on-hip dormer with a glazed entablature consisting of two fixed four-pane wood windows separated by an unfinished wood mullion. The pediment is infilled with alternating fish-scale and diamond cedar shakes. The building rests upon a projecting rusticated limestone watercourse that tops a limestone-block foundation.

The building's north side elevation continues the detailing of the front façade, including three more high, narrow window openings that repeat the expression of the front façade's north window. The northwest corner, however, features a distinctive chamfered projecting ell with window openings on its three sides. The ell is capped by a pedimented gable-on-hip with identical detailing to the front-façade dormer. The building's rear elevation is dominated by a painted concrete-block shed addition with a rear entry on its north side, while the south elevation is consumed by a non-historic, faux-log addition that extends the historic building's cedar-shingle hipped roof massing. The south addition includes a steel-panel side door accessed by a concrete stoop and awning windows, several of which are missing glazing.

Statement of Significance

Property History

In 1898, Gustav Widell established a new "lower" quarry north of his company's original "upper quarry," which he named the "Klondike" quarry after the recently discovered gold deposits in the Canadian Yukon. Consisting of one hundred acres, in its first year the Klondike quarry already boasted 200 workers and rail connections to the nearby Omaha and Minneapolis & St. Louis Roads. Though Widell would operate the quarry from the existing Italianate stone house and office on the property, he reported to the *Mankato Free Press* that he "expects to soon erect a fine new office building" (*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899).

By 1901, Widell realized his vision for a new office building at the Klondike quarry. Upon its opening that June, the *Free Press* published that "the new office building is picturesquely situated overlooking the quarry on three sides, is built entirely of range stone quarried a few rods from where it stands, and was built by stone masons in the employ of Mr. Widell" (*Mankato Free Press* 21 June 1901). The office building was arranged with a main, public-facing office in its front room, a stenographer's office and vault in the middle room, and Widell's private office in the rear room. So that Widell could personally observe the activities of the quarry from his office, the northwest corner of the building was equipped with a diagonally facing observatory. The building's interiors were clad with red-oak finishes, and Widell's personal office was specially equipped with a rubble-masonry fireplace designed by Widell himself with the words "1901, G. Widell" engraved within the mantel. The *Free*

Press extolled that "Mr. Widell will have an office building which will easily equal any in the state" (*Mankato Free Press* 21 June 1901).

In 1910, a fire struck the Klondike quarry facilities, destroying its crusher plant building, screen house, bins, sheds, and trestle. The *Mankato Free Press* reported that the office building "caught fire several times, but was saved by the work of the [work]men. It was a close call, and the men worked hard" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 May 1910). The facilities were reconstructed and repaired promptly, and the quarry and plant returned to production by the end of the month (*Mankato Free Press* 20 May 1910). By 1920, Widell sold the entire Klondike Quarry property, including the Widell & Co. Office Building, to the Carney Cement Co. Carney Cement would expand the quarry's existing plant into a major cement plant (*Mankato Free Press* 15 October 1920). Though the plant was designed to be "absolutely fire proof," its crusher house and machinery were destroyed in a fire during the plant's construction in 1921 (*Mankato Free Press* 15 October 1920; *Mankato Free Press* 25 March 1921). In April 1923, the plant remained unfinished, with a small section of its lime kilns approaching completion but with the crusher house not yet rebuilt (*Mankato Free Press* 20 April 1923).

Eligibility and Conclusion

As a surviving early twentieth-century industrial office building associated with the Mankato area's significant limestone quarrying industry, as well as the headquarters of one of area's most prolific quarry companies, the Widell & Co. Office Building is recommended **eligible** to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Industry. Additionally, based on its close association with Gustav Widell, a pivotal historical figure in Minnesota's quarry industry and in the construction of infrastructure throughout the broader region, the building may also be **eligible** under Criterion B. Though the building has two non-historic additions dating to 1945, the spare Queen Anne architecture of its historic section continues to be highly legible and representative of the distinctive architectural qualities of the Mankato limestone quarried on the site and used in its construction, and is therefore recommended **eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C. However, the property is not shown to be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is therefore recommended **not eligible** under Criterion D.

The Widell & Co. Office Building conveys its significance through its high level of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Furthermore, the building is recommended as a **contributing** property to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Maps

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Photographs

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view southwest (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view northeast (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view northwest (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view southeast (7/23/2025)

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

The Schaefer-Widell House is a two-story, Italianate former house and office constructed of Kasota Limestone located southwest of 231st Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The house is perched atop a limestone rubble embankment above an unpaved drive to its east that leads from 231st Lane to the former McClure Quarry to the southeast. The front (east) and south elevations are currently concealed within thick overgrowth, while the north and west elevations are exposed by means of a recent (as of July 2025) clearing. The building has a rectangular form consisting of a hip-roofed original front section and a currently un-roofed rear extension that matches the original house in its masonry and fenestration patterns. The front, east-facing elevation is three bays wide, with the main entrance located in the northern bay. The entry's doorway is currently exposed to the elements without a door in place and is topped by a historic wood transom opening that is missing its glazing. The doorway is flanked by two tall window openings to its south that occupy the southern two bays; both are missing their glazed infill but retain their historic wood framing, brick molds, and projecting limestone-block lintels and sills. The second story features three window openings that match the spacing of the first-story openings below; each are likewise missing glazing but retain their historic framing, brick molds, and lintels and sills, which each match the detailing of those at the first-floor window openings. The house's hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and projects over the walls with wide, wood-clad eaves and a thick wood fascia. The house sits on a limestone ashlar foundation.

The north elevation of the house's original section is dominated by an uninterrupted solid limestone masonry wall that spans both stories. Whereas the front elevation is dressed with regular course ashlar masonry, the side elevations implement broken rangework masonry. The rear (west) end of the original house section features a single bay of window openings at the first and second stories, and the former rear corner of the original house is made legible by its use of larger, more regular ashlars as are used on the front façade. Each of the side and rear window openings, including those on the extension, feature segmental-arched rubble-limestone lintels, along with simple, rectangularly profiled wood brickmolds; none retain window infill. The north elevation of the extension includes a single wrought-iron S-brace near its intersection with the original house section. The west elevation has only one window opening, which is centered at the second story; the opening is missing its lintel and brick molds, with the top of courses of the extension's west and south elevations having collapsed. The south elevation of the original house features two bays of windows, arranged symmetrically toward its corners.

Statement of Significance

Property History

Though early documentation of the Schaefer-Widell house is sparse, the house first appears on the earliest available plat map of Lime Township in 1879 as the home of Frank M. Schaefer, a German immigrant farmer. Because the house's location on the 1879 map is at the precise site of the existing house and its Italianate architecture appears consistent with a pre-1880 initial construction date, the house is likely to be the same house Schaefer inhabited in the 1870s. Schaefer first appears as a resident of Lime under the 1875 State Census, at which time he was living with his wife Mary Barbara, a Moravian immigrant, and infant daughter Rosina

(Minnesota Census 1875). By 1880, the Schaefer family also had a son, William M., who was joined by 1885 by siblings Frank, Jr. and Theresa (US Census Bureau 1880; Minnesota Census 1885). Frank M. Schaefer was still recorded as the house's property owner in the 1895 plat map of the township (Central Publishing 1895).

By 1898, the Schaefer farm fell under the control of Widell & Co. to be operated as a limestone quarry (*Mankato Free Press* 15 April 1898). Gustav Widell, the new quarry's proprietor, used the old Schaefer farmhouse as a residence for the quarry's general foreman, his father John G. Widell, as well as a temporary office before a permanent office building would be constructed (*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899). An illustration of the quarry from a 1901 advertisement shows the house with its existing rear extension at the center of the quarry's hive of activity; two non-extant outbuildings are also shown to the house's west. The Schaefer-Widell house is striking in the illustration for being dramatically sited upon an elevated terrace that overlooks both the quarry to the north and the railroad spur to the south; a long driveway ascends the south side of the terrace to reach the house (Widell & Co. 1901). In 1910, the quarry's crusher plant, screen house, bins, sheds, and trestle were all destroyed in a fire, but the Schaefer-Widell house was evidently spared (*Mankato Free* Press 6 May 1910). By 1920, the house was sold to the Carney Cement Co. along with the rest of Widell's Klondike Quarry property (*Mankato Free Press* 15 October 1920).

Eligibility and Conclusion

Despite being the oldest building within the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District and the only building on the site to predate the existence of the commercial quarrying operations, the Schaefer-Widell House is recommended as **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Detailed historical documentation could not be located on the property's use as the Schaefer Farmhouse or as a house and office for Widell & Co. Additionally, the absence of its historic farm buildings or landscape detracts from its integrity of setting and association to its early agricultural history although the house does retain a fair level of integrity in these two aspects relative to its subsequent history associated with the Klondike Quarry. Therefore, the house is recommended as **not individually eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A in either the areas of Agriculture or Industry. The house is likewise not associated with a figure of historical importance. Although it briefly served as the temporary office of Gustav Widell, it has a weaker association with Widell than the nearby Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), and is thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, the house's Italianate design and limestone construction have both been compromised by its current ruined state, and therefore is likewise recommended **not eligible** under Criterion C.

Considered as part of the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Schaefer-Widell House demonstrates **eligibility as a contributing property** under National Register Criteria A and D. Its association with the related properties in the potential district and the house's early construction using the site's local limestone anticipates the property's later use as a major commercial limestone quarry. The house's adapted use as an administrative center for the Klondike Quarry likewise enforces its historical association with the significant quarrying efforts at Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry. Finally, the high level of historical integrity present on the site has potential to yield information regarding the historical use of the house both as a farmhouse and as a quarry residence and office. Therefore, the Schaefer-Widell House is recommended as **not**

individually eligible, but as a **contributing** property to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Maps

Photographs

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view northeast (8/5/2025)

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view southeast (7/23/2025)

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view southwest (7/23/2025)

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view north (8/5/2025)

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view south (7/23/2025)

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view south (7/23/2025)

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), detail of northern door (8/5/2025)

John Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), detail of western door (8/5/2025)

Minnesota Individual Property Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

Historic Name: Klondike Quarry Farmstead

Inventory No.: BE-LIM-00003

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

The Klondike Quarry Farmstead is a ruined farmhouse and barn facing the north side of 230th Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The farmstead is situated upon an elevated terrace raised above the road to the south and wetland to the west behind limestone rubble retaining walls. Both the farmhouse and barn only have their limestone outer walls surviving, and the ruins are surrounded by wooded overgrowth. The east perimeter of the farmstead site is lined by a limestone rubble retaining wall that braces the slope and former McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) to the east. The farmhouse is oriented parallel to 230th Lane, while the barn is oriented at a slight northeast-southwest angle.

The farmhouse ruin faces east toward the former McClure Quarry Stockpiles and the rest of the former Klondike Quarry property. The house's walls are constructed of rusticated, coursed Kasota limestone masonry, with window openings featuring single-unit lintels and sills. The front (east) façade features the house's former entrance, whose opening is now collapsed, and a large picture window opening to the south. A broad limestone masonry pier separates the entry bay from the picture window opening. The south elevation facing the road is marked by a projecting bay window at its east end, whose three window openings are divided by narrow limestone piers. An additional window opening is located at the west end, separated from the bay window by a broad undivided limestone pier. The rear, west elevation consists of two bays with a projecting north bay, with only the north bay featuring a window opening. The projecting north bay's south-facing wall features a rear door opening. The house's north side elevation is three window bays wide, with the central bay only occupied by a small, transom-level window opening. Several of the window openings throughout the house are missing their lintels and topping masonry courses. The house rests on a limestone rubble foundation.

North of the farmhouse ruin, the stone barn ruin faces the north side of the farmhouse to its south. The barn uses similar but more roughly coursed limestone masonry as compared to the farmhouse. The barn has a side-gabled configuration with four bays on its south façade, including a doorway (missing its lintel and topping masonry courses) at the second bay from east. Each of the three south-facing window openings are small and irregularly sized; the east and west windows each feature single-unit lintels while the window at the second bay from west is missing the above masonry. The barn's west-side elevation features a prominent, steeply sloped gable with a large window opening centered within. A small opening, partially infilled with wood boards, is located below, at ground level. The west elevation's masonry exhibits roughly detailed repointing that is not present on the barn's other elevations. The north and east elevations are less intact than the south and west elevations, with the northeast corner having fully collapsed.

Statement of Significance

Property History

In 1898, Gustav Widell established a new "lower" quarry north of his company's original "upper quarry," which he named the "Klondike" quarry after the recently discovered gold deposits in the Canadian Yukon. Consisting of one hundred acres, in its first year the Klondike quarry already boasted 200 workers and rail connections to the nearby Omaha and Minneapolis & St. Louis Roads. By the spring of 1899, Widell constructed a modern barn for

the quarry's workhorses. The *Mankato Free Press* extolled that "the barn is a model of its kind, being nearly all stone and iron. The walls and floor are of stone, the oats room is cemented and has sheet iron sides to keep out the mice, and there is every convenience of harness room" (*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899). In addition to the barn, the *Free Press* noted that "Widell is building a house of ruble [sic] for his teamster, and is grading up the house and the barn, with a foundation of strippings, to be covered with black dirt" (*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899).

Together, the Klondike Quarry's barn and teamster's house constituted a farmstead that not only provided the quarry with necessary horsepower but also serviced Widell's concurrent diversification into agriculture. From the time of the Klondike Quarry's establishment in 1898, the majority of the property was farmed with cash crops as it awaited being "opened up" (*Mankato Fre Press* 5 May 1899). By the time of the September 1899 harvest, the farm was reported by the *Mankato Free Press* to have produced "a yield of 22 bushels of wheat to the acre" (*Mankato Free Press* 15 September 1899). The property's use for wheat growing would be lasting: the first available aerial image of the property, taken in 1938 during a period of inactivity at the quarries, shows the fields east and west of the Klondike Quarry dotted with bundles of wheat (US Department of Agriculture 1938).

The Klondike Farmstead continues to be represented upon the property of "G. Widell" on the 1914 George A. Ogle map of Lime Township (Geo. A. Ogle. 1914). By 1920, the farmstead was shown with the rest of the Klondike Quarry property under the ownership of the Carney Cement Company, though by 1938 the farmstead had been carved out from the Carney Cement property to be joined to the property of James McClure (Allison 1920; W.W. Hixson 1938). In 1955 and 1962, the farmstead appears under the ownership of the Carney Rock Wool Co. (Thomas O. Nelson 1955, 1962).

By the time of the farmstead's initial survey for the State Historic Preservation Office in 1979, the stone barn was already in ruins, though with its outer walls and gables still largely intact. The farmhouse, however, was still fully extant and in use, and featured a Queen Anne design with a large, steep side-gabled shingle roof extending over a recessed front porch, supported by a corner turned porch support (Gimmestad 1979). Aerial imagery indicates that the house was in ruins by 1982, possibly following a fire as evidenced by the red staining present on the existing ruin's interior stonework.

Eligibility and Conclusion

As a secondary, supporting property associated with Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry, the Klondike Quarry Farmstead is recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the home for the quarry's workhorses and teamster, as well as the base for the quarry's supporting agricultural activity, the farmstead is not individually representative of the quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. The farmstead is likewise not associated with a figure of historical importance, and while constructed at the behest of Gustav Widell it has a weaker direct historical association with Widell than the nearby Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), and **is** thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, the farmhouse and barn's original design and limestone construction have both been compromised by their current ruined state, and therefore are **not individually eligible** under Criterion C. The long-abandoned and largely

untouched status of the site may render it as a source of important information, therefore making it **potentially eligible** under Criterion D, but without individual eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C, this alone would not deem the site eligible for National Register listing.

Considered as part of the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Klondike Quarry Farmstead does demonstrate **eligibility as a contributing property** under National Register Criteria A and D. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the farmstead's construction using the site's local limestone directly associates it with the Klondike Quarry. The farmstead's supportive use for the Klondike Quarry's workhorse boarding enforces its historical association with the significant quarrying efforts at Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry, an aspect that is reinforced by its masonry construction out of the quarry's own limestone. Finally, the largely undisturbed state of the site has potential to yield information regarding the historical use of farmstead as part of the operations of the Klondike Quarry. Therefore, the Klondike Quarry Farmstead is recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Maps

Photographs

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view southeast of farmhouse (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view west of farmhouse (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view north of barn (7/23/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), detail of barn interior (7/23/2025)

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

BE-LIM-00005 is a lime kiln structure located near the west end of 231st Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The structure is situated near the terminus of a former railroad spur that accessed the factory and quarries formerly at this site. The former factory, which is currently in ruins and in a state of partial demolition, is adjacent to the kiln structure on its southwest. The clearing northeast of the structure is today used for industrial trailer storage.

Constructed of massive, coursed limestone ashlar masonry, the structure features eight kilns between its northeast and southwest sides that are framed within poured concrete arches. Each kiln is paired on its interior with a kiln on the opposite side of the structure, forming a total of four continuous kiln bays. The kiln interiors are tapered toward the centerline of the structure, where they intersect at shared flues that rise through the structure's roof. The structure rests on a foundation of larger limestone ashlars and is topped with a thick reinforced-concrete coping and flat roof. Steel I-beams project from the spandrels between each bay. The two bays of kilns at the northwest end of the structure are each topped with large, cylindrical brick silos with concrete copings. A steel chute leading from the former factory site directly to the west connects to the structure's north corner, and a thin steel railing lines this end of the roof. Several of the kiln openings are infilled fully or partially with concrete block, and a high, poured-concrete curb lines the base of the northeast side of the structure. Both the northeast elevation, northwest elevation, and roof are heavily overgrown with vegetation including vines and trees.

Statement of Significance

Property History

By 1920, Widell sold the entire Klondike Quarry property, including the Widell & Co. Office Building, to the Carney Cement Company. Originally founded as the Standard Cement Company and active as a Mankato producer of cement mortar since the 1880s, in 1920 Carney Cement planned to expand the Klondike Quarry's existing crusher plant into a major cement plant (*Mankato Free Press* 13 June 1913, 15 October 1920). Though the plant was designed to be "absolutely fire proof," its crusher house and machinery were entirely destroyed in a fire during the plant's construction in 1921 (*Mankato Free Press* 15 October 1920; *Mankato Free Press* 25 March 1921). In April 1923, the plant remained unfinished, with a small section of its lime kilns approaching completion but with the crusher house still apparently on the cusp of reconstruction (*Mankato Free Press* 20 April 1923). With Carney Cement continuing to operate its original West Mankato plant, it is uncertain whether the Klondike cement plant was completed; however, the company appears to have continued quarrying operations on the property in supply of the West Mankato plant (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939).

In 1939, the Carney Cement Co.—now renamed the Carney Rockwool Co.--established a new "rockwool" insulation plant at the site of the unfinished cement plant on its Klondike Quarry property (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939). Rather than utilizing the limestone deposits that the quarry had been previously dedicated to, the manufacture of rockwool instead used the layer of shale beneath the "bridge stone" limestone ledge that had previously been treated as waste stone. At its new Lime Township plant, the Carney Rockwool Co. would

melt down the shale and steam-blow the molten rock into thin fibers, forming a wool-like "bat" material that could be sold as a durable, fireproof insulation material (*Mankato Free Press* 26 October 1939). The Carney Rockwool plant constructed in 1939 would consist of a two-story, concrete-block and steel-sided factory flanking the earlier lime kilns and cement plant, the latter of which would be adapted as a warehouse (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939). In 1945, the plant added a rock crusher to the quarry in order to resume the processing of limestone for agriculture, railroad ballast, and aggregate (*Mankato Free Press* 3 October 1945). The plant's warehouse was destroyed in a 1970 fire and was replaced with the existing utilitarian metal warehouse that same year (*Mankato Free Press* 14 March 1970). The Carney Rockwool plant would continue to produce insulation until its closure in the 1980s (*Mankato Business* 25 March 1977; Pratt 2015).

Eligibility and Conclusion

On their own, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns are not representative of the long history of the Carney Company's ownership of the Klondike Quarry property, and as such the kilns are recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Though the kilns were originally constructed as part of a planned cement plant, the absence of associated structures associated with cement production at the site deprives them of integrity of in the areas of Setting or Association for its early agricultural history. Furthermore, despite the kilns' subsequent adaptation in 1939 as part of the Carney Rockwool factory, the site's poor level of integrity reflecting this era of its history likewise undermines the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns' individual eligibility under Criterion A. The kilns are likewise not associated with a figure of historical importance, and are thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, the house's Italianate design and limestone construction have both been compromised by its current ruined state, and therefore is likewise **not individually eligible** under Criterion C. Finally, the high level of ground disturbance present at the site makes it unlikely to yield information regarding historical industrial use, and therefore **not eligible** under Criterion D.

Considered as part of the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns demonstrate **eligibility as a contributing property** under National Register Criteria A and D. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the kilns' construction marks the quarry's transition by the 1920s away from supplying cut limestone and toward supplying concrete, and later, rockwool insulation production in an era when the demand for building stone was declining in favor of concrete. Therefore, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns are recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Maps

Photographs

Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view northeast (7/23/2025)

Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view south (7/23/2025)

Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view west (7/23/2025)

Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view southeast (7/23/2025)

Narrative Description

The Mendota-Big Sioux River Military Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013) is a portion of the 101-mile historic military road between Mendota and Mankato. This section forms the southern end of the route and begins in Le Sueur County at the junction with MN-99 proceeding south and west along County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 21 into Kasota. At the border with Blue Earth County, the roadway turns south and proceeds along CSAH 5 to the junction with Riverfront Drive in Mankato. This section of the route is described as 11 miles of paved, two-lane roadway with a shoulder that has been resurfaced since it was originally established (Hess 1988).

Current mapping of the Lime Section segment of the route indicates that it is actually a 12-mile segment. The route remains a primarily two-lane bituminous-surfaced roadway with narrow shoulders that passes through rural areas of southern Minnesota. However, the roadway widens to four lanes near the intersection with Industrial Road and continuing south to its terminus in Mankato.

Statement of Significance

Property History

Construction of the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road began in the 1850s following the Minnesota Road Act of 1850. The route was intended to cover approximately 280 miles, but escalating costs and legislative obstacles resulted in only 96 miles of the route being constructed by 1858 when Minnesota became a state. At this time, military roads came under the jurisdiction of the local townships who lacked the resources to maintain the roads much less continue any construction. Additionally, the 1860s – 1870s witnessed a shift in transportation efforts to railroads, which, by the end of the 1870s, largely replacing many of the former military routes as the primary method for travel and trade through the region (Hess 1989).

Hess (1988) notes that several segments of the original route had been abandoned, in particular a half-mile section within the City of Kasota. A review of historical aerial imagery shows that realignment of the roadway, particular in the northern portion of the segment, occurred between 1958 and 1964. This also appears to have been the period in which the roadway was resurfaced with bituminous pavement.

Eligibility and Conclusion

To evaluate the Lime Section of the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road, the 1989 *Minnesota Military Roads, 1850-1875* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Military Roads MPDF) by Jeffrey A. Hess and the 2016 *Minnesota Trunk Highways (1921-1954): Historic Context and National Register Evaluation and Integrity Considerations* (Trunk Highway Context) by Mead & Hunt were used. Although the Lime Section of the historic military road currently functions primarily as a County State Aid Highway rather than a Trunk Highway, this context still provides relevant guidance for evaluating this type of transportation route in Minnesota.

According to the Trunk Highway Context, roadways are typically not eligible under Criterion B as the "works of road engineers, designers, and artisans are typically recognized under Criterion C, not Criterion B" (Mead & Hunt 2016:68). Additionally, as the construction methods utilized for these routes are well understood and documented, Criterion D is typically not applicable. Therefore, roadways can be eligible under the following Criteria:

- Criterion A: significance is under three broad themes- (1) Transportation: if a road provided a new connection within the state or provided access to something that was previously inaccessible overland, a roadway significantly improved during the Trunk Highway System development, or was a significant

example of a Minnesota Highway Department initiative; (2) Entertainment/Recreation, Agriculture, and Industry: the first roadway to provide access to a recreational area, agricultural market, or provided access to industrial locations; or (3) Politics and Government: as an important example of federal-relief construction (for example during the Great Depression).

- Criterion C, a roadway can be eligible under three broad themes, (1) Engineering: representing an important variation or evolution in the design of a roadway, or the implementation of a standardized design or construction practice; (2) Landscape Architecture: representing high artistic value through the addition of associated features like retaining walls, overlooks, waysides, etc.; (3) Work of a Master: "In rare cases, a Trunk Highway designed by a noted engineer or landscape architect recognized in their respective field that demonstrates an important phase, principle, or aesthetic of their work" (Mead & Hunt 2016:68).

According to the Military Roads MPDF, these roadways may be significant on a regional level under Criterion A in both the area of Transportation and the area of Politics and Government since "the military roads built by the Corps of Topographical Engineers represent a major phase in the development of Minnesota's transportation infrastructure [and] the federally funded road program also became an important issue in territorial politics" (Hess 1989:F2). The period of significance for military roads under Criterion A in the area of Politics and Government "ended in 1857, when federal funding ceased in anticipation of Minnesota's achieving statehood the next year" while the period of significance in the area of Transportation continued "until the 1870s, when they were replaced by railroads" (Hess 1989:F2).

The Military Roads MPDF further identifies the following criteria for evaluating the integrity of historic military road segments:

- Route – must closely conform to the original route of the military road,
- Physical Appearance – should be unpaved, relatively clear and passable, measuring approximately 18 – 33-feet in width,
- Sense of Function or Destination – should be long enough to evoke a sense of destination,
- Setting - should generally be in a rural area with no modern intrusions such as recent roads or buildings,
- Other Associational Qualities – may possess some other quality which associates the segment with the historic road, such as a place name (Hess 1989).

Based on the guidelines outlined above, the Lime Section of the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road, although significant under Criterion A as a segment of a historic military route, does not retain sufficient integrity to demonstrate this significance. The current roadway is no longer unpaved, has had portions of the original route eliminated or realigned, and includes modern intrusions in the form of recent roads and buildings, particularly within the City of Mankato. Therefore, the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road: Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013) is recommended as ***not eligible*** for inclusion in the National Register.

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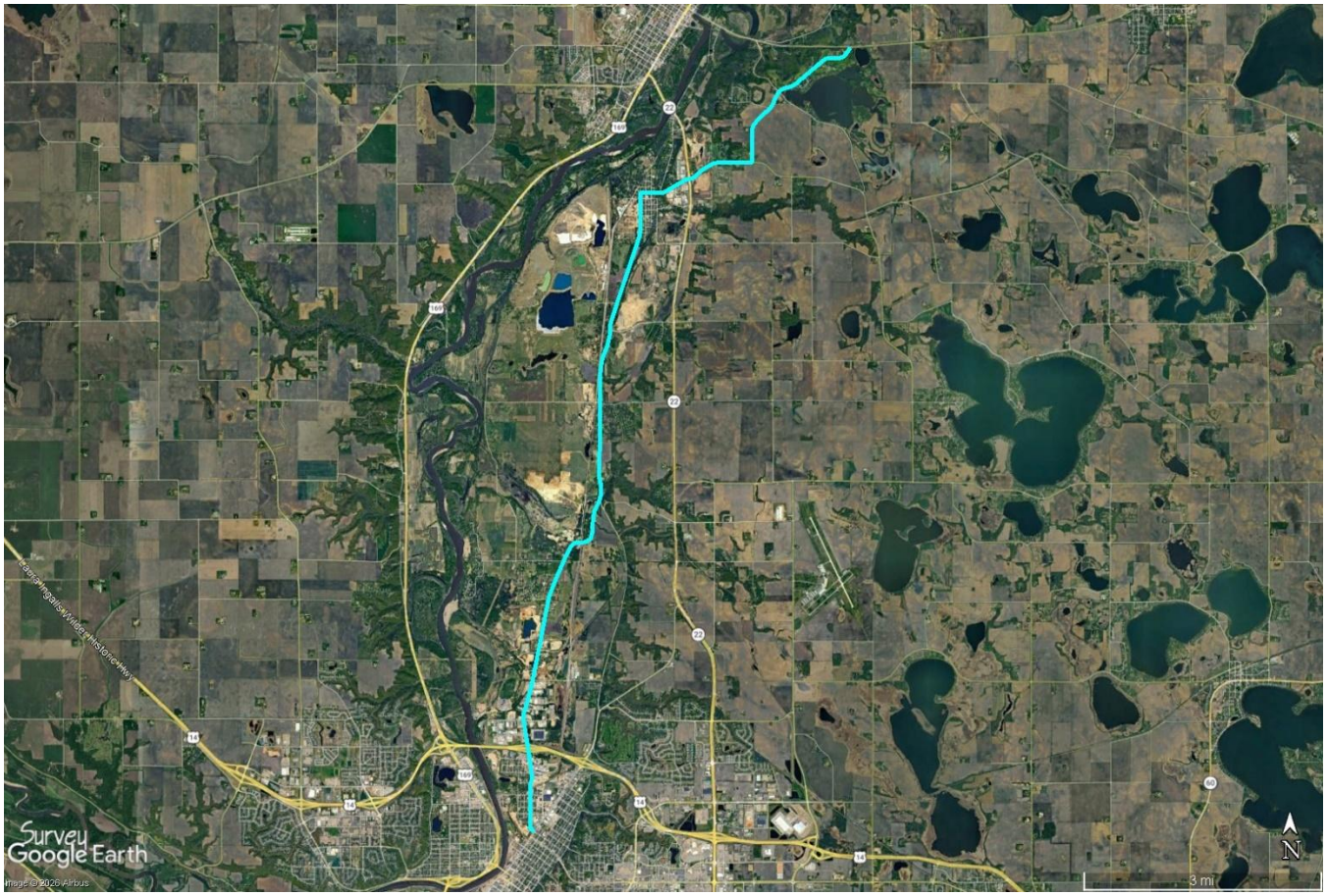
Maps

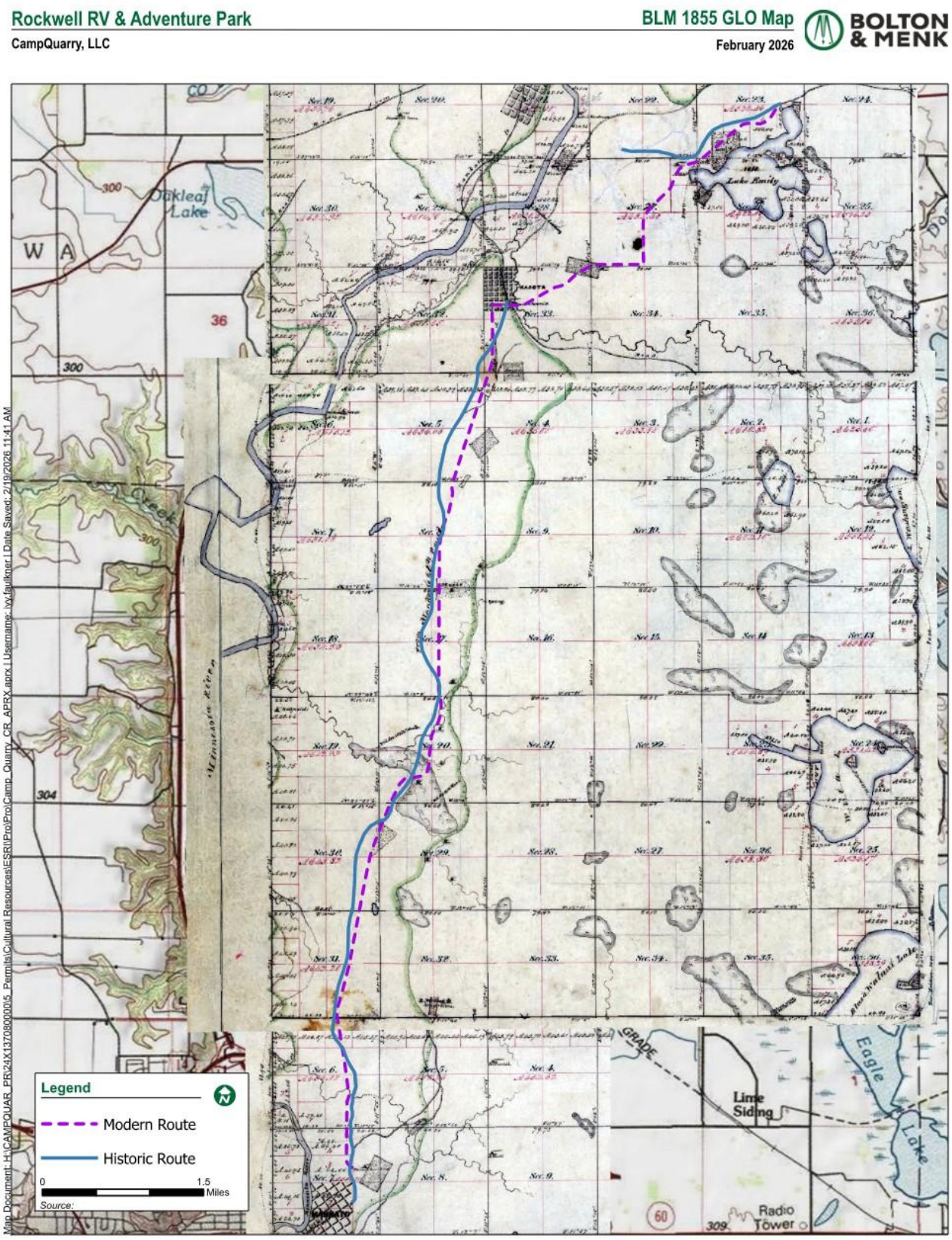


Minnesota Individual Property Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

Historic Name: Mendota-Big Sioux River Road: Lime Section

Inventory No.: BE-LIM-00013

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No):



Photographs

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view southwest from intersection with MN-99 (Google Streetview July 2024)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view west from intersection with Golf Course Road (Google Streetview June 2023)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view east from intersection with N Ridgely Street in Kasota (Google Streetview August 2025)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view north from intersection with 468th Street (Google Streetview August 2025)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view south from intersection with Deerhaven Drive (Google Streetview August 2025)

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view north from intersection with Industrial Road (Google Streetview August 2025)

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No):

Lime Section (BE-LIM-00013), view northwest from intersection with Riverfront Drive (Google Streetview July 2024)

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

The McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit is an open-air quarry pit located halfway between 230th and 231st Lanes in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The quarry is long and slender in shape and spans in a southeast-to-northwest orientation, parallel to the former Klondike Quarry Rail Spur (BE-LIM-00049) and James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) to the southwest. A larger, more recent quarry is located directly to the east, which today is operated as a composting facility and gravel pit. The McClure Quarry is surrounded on three sides by unpaved industrial roadways accessing these facilities. The southwest edge of the quarry is currently lined by a recently deposited series of rock tailings. With a slightly arced, irregular oxbow shape, the quarry pit has sharply delineated, vertically cut limestone rock walls on its southwest edge, and a less discernible, rubble-strewn northeast edge. The quarry is fully filled with water, with approximately six feet of exposed rock wall on the southwest edge and an average of one foot of earth and rock tailings along its northeast edge.

Statement of Significance

Property History

In 1885, Minneapolis builder Arthur McMullen (1854-1926) established a limestone quarry within the western portion of Lime Township between the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road and the Minnesota River, upon the farmland of early Lime settler D. R. Brooks (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen was born in Canada in 1854 but moved as a young man with his family to Minneapolis when he was a child (US Census Bureau 1860). As a young man, McMullen established himself as a contractor in the Twin Cities, founding McMullen & Co. (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen appointed Swedish immigrant Fred Widell, previously the Omaha Road's superintendent of bridge construction and a foreman for the railroad's Lime Township quarry at Bradley Crossing, as the new quarry's superintendent (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894). Widell told the *Mankato Free Press* in early March that "they will construct a side track from the Omaha road into the quarry at once, and they have erected a large boarding house and a blacksmith shop on the grounds," and "that the ledge proves much more valuable than was at first anticipated. Ston[e]s can be got from 8 inches to three feet in thickness and that of the best quality" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 March 1885). While it does not appear that an Omaha Road sidetrack to the McMullen Quarry was constructed at this time, the opening of the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific Railroad's Cannon Valley Division two years later would provide direct rail access to the quarry from its diagonal right of way immediately to the southeast (Central Publishing 1895; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). By 1887, a Charles Lardner took over operation of the quarry for McMullen, likely due to Widell starting his own quarrying operation nearby (*The Irish Standard* 22 March 1890). Also in 1887, Arthur McMullen received a major contract from the city of Minneapolis to construct a new bridge over the Mississippi River at 20th Avenue North (today Broadway Avenue) using stone from his Lime quarry, and the following year the McMullen Quarry supplied stone for the construction of Mankato's Blue Earth County Courthouse (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 22 January 1887; Mankato *Free Press* 30 November 1888). Although it is unclear at what point between 1890 and 1900 the McMullen Quarry ceased operations, in 1900 it was sold to James McClure after

having been "shut down for years" (*Minneapolis Journal* 9 May 1900). Sometime around the turn of the century, McMullen relocated to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived until his death in 1926 (*Evening Express* 18 August 1926).

In 1900, James McClure (1841-1916) purchased the dormant Arthur McMullen Quarry with the intent of exerting greater control over his access to limestone within his various building efforts (*Mankato Free Press* 11 May 1900). McClure was born in Ireland but immigrated to the US in 1867, where he established himself as a general contractor based out of St. Paul (US Census Bureau 1910). By the time McClure purchased the former McMullen Quarry, he was listed as a railroad, bridge, masonry, and specialty contractor (R.L. Polk & Co. 1904). Few references to McClure following his purchase of the quarry could be located. At some point in the early twentieth century, he founded a contracting company with his son, Jon McClure, called McClure and Son (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). Then, in 1913, McClure was sued by Mrs. Carl Leo, the widow of Carl Leo, who was killed while working at the McClure Quarry (*Mankato Free Press* 24 October 1913). The case never made it to trial as Mrs. Carl Leo died in 1915 from a sudden illness (*Mankato Free Press* 15 January 1915). A year later, in 1916, McClure himself died at the age of 74 in his St. Paul home due to heart complications (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). After his father's death, John McClure took over the family business and changed the name to McClure Contracting Co. John McClure continued to run McClure Contracting Co. until 1919 (R.L. Polk & Co. 1916). The quarry appears to have remained largely dormant since this period, although property ownership has changed hands several times.

Eligibility and Conclusion

As the sole extant limestone quarry in the Mankato area that largely retains its historic early-twentieth-century form, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Industry. Though the quarry pit is directly associated with Arthur McMullen and James McClure, the quarry is less significant for its association with these individuals given that they were based in Minneapolis and St. Paul respectively and only managed the quarry from afar; thus, the quarry pit is recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. The quarry pit also does not reflect significance in the areas of its design or engineering, and is therefore recommended **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C. Because of the high level of ground disturbance at and around the quarry pit, the property is not shown to be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is therefore recommended **not eligible** under Criterion D for Information Potential.

Although, the quarry pit's integrity of setting has been somewhat compromised by more recent quarrying activities adjacent to the east, as well as recently placed rock debris piles that now line the quarry pit to the west, it continues to convey its significance through a high level of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The site is also recommended as a **contributing property** to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Maps

Photographs

McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), view northwest (7/25/2025)

McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), view west of southern end of quarry (7/25/2025)

Minnesota Individual Property Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

Historic Name: McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles

Inventory No.: BE-LIM-00048

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

The McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are a contiguous series of high rock tailing stockpiles deposited along a slope lining the northeast side of 230th Lane in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The stockpiles are fully forested and consist of a combination of rock and earth debris. Because the stockpiles are located on a strip of land that slopes downward from the Klondike Quarry Rail Spur (BE-LIM-00049) to the northeast to 230th Lane to the southwest, they are most prominent along 230th Lane. Four ruined small stone structures (BE-LIM-00051) are scattered near the east-central area of the stockpiles.

Statement of Significance

Property History

In 1885, Minneapolis builder Arthur McMullen (1854-1926) established a limestone quarry within the western portion of Lime Township between the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road and the Minnesota River, upon the farmland of early Lime settler D. R. Brooks (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen was born in Canada in 1854 but moved as a young man with his family to Minneapolis when he was a child (US Census Bureau 1860). As a young man, McMullen established himself as a contractor in the Twin Cities, founding McMullen & Co. (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen appointed Swedish immigrant Fred Widell, previously the Omaha Road's superintendent of bridge construction and a foreman for the railroad's Lime Township quarry at Bradley Crossing, as the new quarry's superintendent (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894). Widell told the *Mankato Free Press* in early March that "they will construct a side track from the Omaha road into the quarry at once, and they have erected a large boarding house and a blacksmith shop on the grounds," and "that the ledge proves much more valuable than was at first anticipated. Ston[e]s can be got from 8 inches to three feet in thickness and that of the best quality" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 March 1885). While it does not appear that an Omaha Road sidetrack to the McMullen Quarry was constructed at this time, the opening of the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific Railroad's Cannon Valley Division two years later would provide direct rail access to the quarry from its diagonal right of way immediately to the southeast (Central Publishing 1895; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). By 1887, a Charles Lardner took over operation of the quarry for McMullen, likely due to Widell starting his own quarrying operation nearby (*The Irish Standard* 22 March 1890). Also in 1887, Arthur McMullen received a major contract from the city of Minneapolis to construct a new bridge over the Mississippi River at 20th Avenue North (today Broadway Avenue) using stone from his Lime quarry, and the following year the McMullen Quarry supplied stone for the construction of Mankato's Blue Earth County Courthouse (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 22 January 1887; Mankato *Free Press* 30 November 1888). Although it is unclear at what point between 1890 and 1900 the McMullen Quarry ceased operations, in 1900 it was sold to James McClure after having been "shut down for years" (*Minneapolis Journal* 9 May 1900). Sometime around the turn of the century, McMullen relocated to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived until his death in 1926 (*Evening Express* 18 August 1926).

In 1900, James McClure (1841-1916) purchased the dormant Arthur McMullen Quarry with the intent of exerting greater control over his access to limestone within his various building efforts (*Mankato Free Press* 11 May 1900). McClure was born in Ireland but immigrated to the US in 1867, where he established himself as a general contractor based out of St. Paul (US Census Bureau 1910). By the time McClure purchased the former McMullen Quarry, he was listed as a railroad, bridge, masonry, and specialty contractor (R.L. Polk & Co. 1904). Few references to McClure following his purchase of the quarry could be located. At some point in the early twentieth century, he founded a contracting company with his son, Jon McClure, called McClure and Son (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). Then, in 1913, McClure was sued by Mrs. Carl Leo, the widow of Carl Leo, who was killed while working at the McClure Quarry (*Mankato Free Press* 24 October 1913). The case never made it to trial as Mrs. Carl Leo died in 1915 from a sudden illness (*Mankato Free Press* 15 January 1915). A year later, in 1916, McClure himself died at the age of 74 in his St. Paul home due to heart complications (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). After his father's death, John McClure took over the family business and changed the name to McClure Contracting Co. John McClure continued to run McClure Contracting Co. until 1919 (R.L. Polk & Co. 1916).

The McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles appear to be the deposits of discarded rock that was removed during the course of quarrying activity at the McMullen-McClure Quarry. Based on the stockpiles' mound-like forms, their stones appear to have been deposited from above, likely using a derrick system. In their existing form the stockpiles are most reflective of quarrying activity in the James McClure era of ownership, with any McMullen-era activity likely to be reflected by non-visible substrata.

Eligibility and Conclusion

As a secondary, supporting property associated with the McMullen-McClure Quarry, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As a deposit for the waste materials resulting from production at the quarry, the stockpiles are not individually representative of the quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. While formed in association with the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00048), the stockpiles have a weaker direct historical association with either Arthur McMullen or James McClure than the nearby Quarry Pit, and are thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, because the stockpiles are themselves unremarkable in form, they are **not individually eligible u**nder Criterion C. The long-abandoned and largely untouched status of the site may render it as a source of potential information and therefore **potentially eligible** under Criterion D, but without individual eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C, this alone would not deem the site eligible for National Register listing.

Considered as part of the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles demonstrate **eligibility as a contributing property** under National Register Criteria A and D. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the stockpiles are an extant industrial landscape feature formed as a result of the historical quarrying process. Finally, the largely undisturbed state of the site has potential to yield information regarding the historical activity at the stockpiles as part of the operations of the James McClure Quarry. Therefore, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are

recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Maps

Photographs

James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), view east (7/23/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), view east (8/5/2025)

Narrative Description

The Klondike Quarry Spur is a former railroad spur segment running northwest from the former Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad (Omaha Road) mainline in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The existing rail segment survives from a point northwest of its former crossing of 230th Lane to the rear of BE-LIM-00002. Most of the rail segment is flanked to its southwest by the former James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) and to its northeast by the former James McClure Quarry (BE-LIM-00047). The length of the segment retains its historic rails, ties, and riprap, all heavily overgrown with vegetation. Near the southeast end of the surviving segment, the tracks are lined by a series of limestone boulders that appear placed to define the right of way's northeast boundary. The northwest end of the segment terminates in a non-historic buffer stop constructed with sheet metal that blocks off the former right of way leading to the former Klondike Quarry and lime kilns (BE-LIM-00005) to the northwest.

Statement of Significance

Railroads in Lime Township

The first railroad to be constructed through the township of Lime was the Minnesota Valley Railroad in 1868, which spanned the township from north to south in a nearly straight line parallel to the old Mendota-Big Sioux River Road (BE-LIM-00013), today's 3rd Avenue (Hess 1988; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). From its origin at Mendota at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers (Bdote), the Minnesota Valley Railroad reorganized as the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad (StP&SC) in 1869 when it received extensions to St. Paul and St. James at its northeast and southwest respective termini. In 1881, the newly formed Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Railway (Omaha Road) absorbed the StP&SC, and the following year partnered with the Chicago and North Western Railroad (C&NW) as a joint system connecting Chicago, the Twin Cities, and Omaha (Schmidt and Pratt 2007).

Within Lime Township, the Minnesota Valley Railroad's opening was followed by the 1871 completion of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad (subsidiary of the C&NW) to the east, the Wisconsin Minnesota and Pacific Railroad (WM&P)'s Cannon Valley Division from Red Wing in 1887, and finally by the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway (CM&StP)'s Mankato-Farmington Branch (XX-RRD-CSP041) in 1903 that provided the CM&StP with its own competitor route to the Omaha Road's Minnesota Valley Railroad (Schmidt 2021; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). Though the Mankato-Farmington Branch took an inland route that skipped the Minnesota River towns of St. Peter, Le Sueur, and Shakopee in favor of the vegetable-growing and -canning interior of Le Sueur County, within Lime the branch ran alongside the Omaha Road to Benning (Lime's junction between the Omaha Road, CM&StP, and WM&P), from which point it shared the Cannon Valley Division's right of way into Mankato (Geo. A. Ogle 1914; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). Following its foreclosure amid the Panic of 1893, the WM&P was bought by the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific (CRI&P), which in turn was absorbed by the Chicago Great Western Railway (CGW) in 1901 (Schmidt and Pratt 2007).

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Lime Township was served by each of the four railroads that converged at Mankato's regional rail hub, connecting to the Twin Cities by means of the Omaha Road and CM&StP, the Dakotas via the CM&StP, Omaha via the Omaha Road, and to Chicago and smaller cities throughout the Upper Midwest by all four (Schmidt and Pratt 2007). Within the township, the Omaha Road, CM&StP, and CGW each stopped at the junction at Benning, while the CM&StP made two additional stops at Stone Station (near today's intersection of 3rd Avenue and Industrial Road) and Bradley Station (near today's intersection of 3rd Avenue and 574th Avenue). Stone Station served Lime's burgeoning McClure and Klondike quarries (Geo. A. Ogle 1914).

Property History

When Fred Widell first started quarrying operations at the former farm of D. R. Brooks in Lime Township in 1885, the *Mankato Free Press* reported that the quarry's Minneapolis backers would be building "a side track from the Omaha road into the quarry at once" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 March 1885). Though it is unclear if this early sidetrack was constructed, the 1887 completion of the Cannon Valley Division directly past the original Widell quarry provided the quarry with access to both the Chicago and North Western (C&NW) and Minneapolis and St. Louis (M&StL) railways, as Widell would soon advertise (*Mankato Free Press* 26 September 1890). Already by 1887, Mankato quarries had exported a total of 7,721 carloads of limestone by rail (*Mankato Free Press* 30 December 1887). Many of Fred Widell's largest stone contracts were for the very railroads that passed nearby, including the Omaha Road and the C&NW (*Mankato Free Press* 25 October 1889, 11 November 1890). By 1889, Widell's reputation for supplying railroad construction was strong enough to grant him the business of the more distant St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, even as that railroad passed through the prolific Kettle River Sandstone Quarry (PN-SSC-00008, NR-designated 1991) (*Mankato Free Press* 1 March 1889; Koop 1990). Widell added the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad (CM&StP) to his quarry's portfolio of large clients in 1893, and later that year he appointed his brother Gustav, a Mankato alderman, as a partner in the business, which they thereby renamed Widell & Co. (*Mankato Free Press* 17 February 1893, 17 November 1893). Following Fred Widell's sudden death in 1894, Gustav (Gus) Widell bought out his late brother's share of Widell & Co. and inherited full responsibility over the company's sizeable C&NW and M&StL contracts throughout Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa—including its charge over all stone supply within a 150-mile radius for Mankato's four railroads (*Mankato Free Press* 1 March 1889, 19 October 1894, 30 November 1894). Gus Widell's management of the company was highly successful, and already by 1896 Widell & Co. operated a total of four quarries--three in Mankato and one in Morton—and had 200 workers in its hire (*Mankato Free Press* 24 April 1896). That year, Widell was hired by the Omaha Road to construct the rail-spur right of way through his quarries in Mankato proper (*Mankato Free Press* 12 June 1896).

In 1898, Gustav Widell established a fourth quarry in the Mankato area, this time four miles north of the city within the township of Lime (*Mankato Free Press* 15 April 1898). That same year, at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush, Widell launched a Mankato-Alaskan Mining and Milling Company side business to pursue gold mining in the Yukon Territory's Klondike Valley (*Mankato Free Press* 22 April 1898). Perhaps in reference to this venture,

Widell named his new, "lower" Lime quarry the "Klondike Quarry." Consisting of one hundred acres, in its first year the Klondike quarry already boasted 200 workers—equal to Widell's total employment between its four quarries just two years before—as well as rail connections to the nearby Omaha Road and M&StL's Cannon Valley Division (*Mankato Free Press* 15 April 1898, 5 May 1899). During a visit by the *Mankato Free Press* to the new Klondike Quarry in 1899, the newspaper described the scene of the rail spur leading into the quarry:

> The tracks were filled with empty flat cars, running over the hill as far as the eye could see, the track following the curvature of the ground. Notwithstanding all these "empties," Mr. Widell said that his chief difficulty is to get enough cars. Every car that was on the tracks was to be loaded and sent out by tonight. From both quarries, an average of fifty car loads of stone must be sent out each day, which will give some idea of the magnitude of the contracts on hand and of the work being accomplished in the quarries. To aid in getting the stone to the railroad tracks, three dummy tracks have been constructed in the Klondike quarry, one passing under an arched roadway. [*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899]

Eligibility and Conclusion

As a secondary, supporting property associated with the Klondike Quarry, the Klondike Quarry Spur is recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As an abandoned, incomplete railroad spur, the Klondike Quarry Spur is not individually representative of the Klondike Quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. While planned and constructed by Gustav Widell in the service of his Klondike Quarry, the spur has a weaker direct historical association with Widell than the nearby Widell & Co. Office Building, and is thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, because the spur is itself unremarkable in its design and engineering it is **not individually eligible** under Criterion C. The long-abandoned and largely untouched status of the site may render it as a source of potential information and therefore **potentially eligible** under Criterion D, but without individual eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C, this alone would not deem the site eligible for National Register listing.

Considered as part of the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the Klondike Quarry Spur does demonstrate **eligibility as a contributing property** under National Register Criteria A and D. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the spur is an extant feature of quarry infrastructure that directly facilitated the transportation of limestone from the Klondike Quarry. Finally, the largely undisturbed state of the site has potential to yield information regarding the historical activity along the spur as part of the operations of the Klondike Quarry. Therefore, the Klondike Quarry Spur is recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Maps

Photographs

Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049), view northwest (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049), detail view of rail line (7/25/2025)

Associated MN Multiple Property Form (Name and Inventory No): Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052)

Narrative Description

The James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures are a series of four small limestone masonry ruins constructed upon the James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. One of the structures (Structure 1) is distinguished by its use of regular course limestone masonry, while the other three structures (Structures 2-4) are built of dry rubble masonry. Structure 1 is oriented parallel to the former Klondike Quarry Rail Spur (BE-LIM-00049) and has a single door opening within its perimeter walls that faces northwest towards the former railroad spur. Structures 2-4, meanwhile, are each situated at the peaks of the stockpiles.

Statement of Significance

Property History

In 1885, Minneapolis builder Arthur McMullen (1854-1926) established a limestone quarry within the western portion of Lime Township between the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road and the Minnesota River, upon the farmland of early Lime settler D. R. Brooks (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen was born in Canada in 1854 but moved as a young man with his family to Minneapolis when he was a child (US Census Bureau 1860). As a young man, McMullen established himself as a contractor in the Twin Cities, founding McMullen & Co. (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen appointed Swedish immigrant Fred Widell, previously the Omaha Road's superintendent of bridge construction and a foreman for the railroad's Lime Township quarry at Bradley Crossing, as the new quarry's superintendent (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894). Widell told the *Mankato Free Press* in early March that "they will construct a side track from the Omaha road into the quarry at once, and they have erected a large boarding house and a blacksmith shop on the grounds," and "that the ledge proves much more valuable than was at first anticipated. Ston[e]s can be got from 8 inches to three feet in thickness and that of the best quality" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 March 1885). While it does not appear that an Omaha Road sidetrack to the McMullen Quarry was constructed at this time, the opening of the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific Railroad's Cannon Valley Division two years later would provide direct rail access to the quarry from its diagonal right of way immediately to the southeast (Central Publishing 1895; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). By 1887, a Charles Lardner took over operation of the quarry for McMullen, likely due to Widell starting his own quarrying operation nearby (*The Irish Standard* 22 March 1890). Also in 1887, Arthur McMullen received a major contract from the city of Minneapolis to construct a new bridge over the Mississippi River at 20th Avenue North (today Broadway Avenue) using stone from his Lime quarry, and the following year the McMullen Quarry supplied stone for the construction of Mankato's Blue Earth County Courthouse (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 22 January 1887; Mankato *Free Press* 30 November 1888). Although it is unclear at what point between 1890 and 1900 the McMullen Quarry ceased operations, in 1900 it was sold to James McClure after having been "shut down for years" (*Minneapolis Journal* 9 May 1900). Sometime around the turn of the century, McMullen relocated to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived until his death in 1926 (*Evening Express* 18 August 1926).

In 1900, James McClure (1841-1916) purchased the dormant Arthur McMullen Quarry with the intent of exerting greater control over his access to limestone within his various building efforts (*Mankato Free Press* 11 May 1900). McClure was born in Ireland but immigrated to the US in 1867, where he established himself as a general contractor based out of St. Paul (US Census Bureau 1910). By the time McClure purchased the former McMullen Quarry, he was listed as a railroad, bridge, masonry, and specialty contractor (R.L. Polk & Co. 1904). Few references to McClure following his purchase of the quarry could be located. At some point in the early twentieth century, he founded a contracting company with his son, Jon McClure, called McClure and Son (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). Then, in 1913, McClure was sued by Mrs. Carl Leo, the widow of Carl Leo, who was killed while working at the McClure Quarry (*Mankato Free Press* 24 October 1913). The case never made it to trial as Mrs. Carl Leo died in 1915 from a sudden illness (*Mankato Free Press* 15 January 1915). A year later, in 1916, McClure himself died at the age of 74 in his St. Paul home due to heart complications (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). After his father's death, John McClure took over the family business and changed the name to McClure Contracting Co. John McClure continued to run McClure Contracting Co. until 1919 (R.L. Polk & Co. 1916). The quarry appears to have remained largely dormant since this period, although property ownership has changed hands several times.

Eligibility and Conclusion

As secondary, supporting features associated with the McMullen-McClure Quarry, the James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures are recommended **not individually eligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the ruins of small stone structures of unknown purpose that were constructed atop the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), the stockpile structures are not individually representative of the quarry's historical significance under Criterion A. While seemingly constructed in association with the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), the stockpile structures have a weaker direct historical association with either Arthur McMullen or James McClure than the nearby Quarry Pit, and are thus recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Furthermore, because the historic design and construction of the stockpile structures cannot be determined, they are **not individually eligible** under Criterion C. The long-abandoned and largely untouched status of the site may render it as a source of potential information and therefore **potentially eligible** under Criterion D, but without individual eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C, this alone would not deem the site eligible for National Register listing.

Considered as part of the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District, however, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles do demonstrate **eligibility as a contributing property** under National Register Criteria A and D. As associated with the related properties in the potential district, the stockpiles are an extant industrial feature that appear to relate to historical activity at the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit, and possibly the adjacent Klondike Spur (BE-LIM-00049). Finally, the largely undisturbed state of the site has potential to yield information regarding the historical activity at the stockpiles as part of the operations of the James McClure Quarry. Therefore, the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles are recommended as **not individually eligible**, but as a **contributing** property to the potential Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District (BE-LIM-00052).

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Maps

Photographs

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 1, view south (7/23/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 3, view southwest (8/5/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 2, view north (8/5/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 4, view southwest (8/5/2025)

Narrative Description

The potential James McClure Quarry Historic District was identified following a Phase 2 architectural history investigation in the vicinity of the proposed Jordan Sands silica sand mining expansion (BE-LIM-00048) in the township of Lime, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The proposed historic district encompasses historic properties associated with the James McClure Quarry, which was active at the site between 1900 and the 1920s. The district is 63 acres in area and is trapezoidal in shape, bounded by 3rd Street to the east, an east-west line south of 230th Lane to the south, a north-south line west of the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003) to the west, and an east-west line north of 231st Lane to the north. Historic properties associated with the adjacent Klondike Quarry to the north are also included within these district boundaries, but these properties are non-contributing.

The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District encompasses the extant resources associated with the historic Klondike-Carney and McMullen-McClure Quarries within Lime Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The district is situated about 500 feet west of 3rd Street, bounded by 230th Lane to the south and 231st Lane to the north. The western boundary is defined by the historic western property line of Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry property, while the eastern boundary is at the approximate limit of the non-historic quarry located immediately to the east. Though the historic Klondike and Carney quarry pits were located just north of 231st Lane, these areas are excluded from the district due to their loss of integrity from subsequent quarrying and industrial use.

Statement of Significance

Property History

In 1885, Minneapolis builder Arthur McMullen (1854-1926) established a limestone quarry within the western portion of Lime Township between the Mendota-Big Sioux River Road and the Minnesota River, upon the farmland of early Lime settler D. R. Brooks (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen was born in Canada in 1854 but moved as a young man with his family to Minneapolis when he was a child (US Census Bureau 1860). As a young man, McMullen established himself as a contractor in the Twin Cities, founding McMullen & Co. (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 8 January 1885). McMullen appointed Swedish immigrant Fred Widell, previously the Omaha Road's superintendent of bridge construction and a foreman for the railroad's Lime Township quarry at Bradley Crossing, as the new quarry's superintendent (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894). Widell told the *Mankato Free Press* in early March that "they will construct a side track from the Omaha road into the quarry at once, and they have erected a large boarding house and a blacksmith shop on the grounds," and "that the ledge proves much more valuable than was at first anticipated. Ston[e]s can be got from 8 inches to three feet in thickness and that of the best quality" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 March 1885). While it does not appear that an Omaha Road sidetrack to the McMullen Quarry was constructed at this time, the opening of the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific Railroad's Cannon Valley Division two years later would provide direct rail access to the quarry from its diagonal right of way immediately to the southeast (Central Publishing 1895; Schmidt and Pratt 2007). By 1887, a Charles Lardner took over operation of the quarry for McMullen, likely due to Widell starting his own quarrying operation nearby (*The Irish Standard* 22 March 1890). Also in 1887, Arthur McMullen received a major contract from the city of Minneapolis to construct a new bridge over the Mississippi River at 20th Avenue North (today Broadway Avenue) using stone from his Lime quarry, and the following year the McMullen Quarry supplied stone for the construction of Mankato's Blue Earth County Courthouse (*Saint Paul Daily Globe* 22 January 1887; Mankato *Free Press* 30 November 1888). Although it is unclear at what point between 1890 and 1900 the McMullen Quarry ceased operations, in 1900 it was sold to James McClure after

having been "shut down for years" (*Minneapolis Journal* 9 May 1900). Sometime around the turn of the century, McMullen relocated to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived until his death in 1926 (*Evening Express* 18 August 1926).

Around 1886, Fred Widell departed his position with the McMullen Quarry to pursue his own quarrying business—first leasing two quarries in the area and finally coming to purchase his own quarry in the south of Lime, later referred to as the "Northwestern Quarry," which he would run with business partner John Peterson (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894). By 1888, Widell and Peterson would join Arthur McMullen in providing stone for the County Courthouse, and the following year the quarry was hired to supply the stone for a St. Paul & Duluth Railroad bridge—despite that project's proximity to the established Kettle River Quarry in Sandstone (*Mankato Free Press* 30 November 1888; *Mankato Free Press* 1 March 1889). That same year, with active contracts for both railroad and grain elevator construction Widell's success was such to allow him to buy out Peterson's share of the company (*Mankato Free Press* 30 August 1889). Fred Widell's 1891 profile by Swedish-American newspaper *The North* highlighted not only his self-made accomplishment but also his innovative embrace of cost-saving technology such as steam-powered derricks that enabled him to lower his prices beyond competitors (*The North* 28 January 1891). By 1892, Widell had a total of 300 workers in his employ, distributed between his Northwestern Quarry and various projects in the region (*Mankato Free Press* 3 June 1892). In late 1893, Widell reorganized his business through a new partnership with his brother Gustav as Widell & Co. (*Mankato Free Press* 17 November 1893).

Fred Widell died following a brief, serious illness in March 1894, and his brother Gustav bought out his estate's share of Widell & Co. by that November (*Mankato Free Press* 16 March 1894; *Mankato Free Press* 30 November 1894). Gustav quickly proved himself to be a shrewd leader of his late brother's quarry business, and Widell & Co. expanded its portfolio of large railroad and infrastructure projects over the next three years, including for the Chicago & North Western, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, Omaha Road, and the lower dam at St. Anthony Falls in Minneapolis (*Mankato Free Press* 10 April 1894, 30 November 1894, 24 April 1896, 7 May 1897, 15 October 1897). To support his growing array of contracts, Widell operated a total of four quarries by 1896—including three in the Mankato area and one in Morton near St. Cloud (*Mankato Free Press* 24 April 1896). In addition to the original Northwestern Quarry, Widell also controlled two quarries in the Germania Park neighborhood of Mankato proper at this time.

In 1898, Widell purchased a hundred acres to quarry immediately north of the McMullen Quarry on land that since the 1870s had been occupied by the farm of Frank M. Schaefer (Central Publishing 1895; *Mankato Free* Press 15 April 1898, 5 May 1899). That same year, at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush, Widell launched a Mankato-Alaskan Mining and Milling Company side business to pursue gold mining in the Yukon Territory's Klondike Valley (*Mankato Free Press* 22 April 1898). Perhaps in reference to this venture, Widell named his new, "lower" (downriver) Lime quarry the "Klondike Quarry." Consisting of one hundred acres, in its first year the Klondike quarry already boasted 200 workers—equal to Widell's total employment between its four quarries just two years before—as well as rail connections to the nearby Omaha Road and M&StL's Cannon Valley Division. Though Widell would operate the quarry from the old Schaefer farmhouse on the property, he reported to the *Mankato Free Press* that he "expects to soon erect a fine new office building" (*Mankato Free Press* 5 May 1899). An illustration of the quarry from a 1901 advertisement shows the house with its existing rear extension at the center of the quarry's hive of activity (Widell & Co. 1901).

In 1901, Widell realized his vision for a new office building at the Klondike quarry. Upon its opening that June, the *Free Press* published that "the new office building is picturesquely situated overlooking the quarry on three sides, is built entirely of range stone quarried a few rods from where it stands, and was built by stone masons in

the employ of Mr. Widell" (*Mankato Free Press* 21 June 1901). The office building was arranged with a main, public-facing office in its front room, a stenographer's office and vault in the middle room, and Widell's private office in the rear room. So that Widell could personally observe the activities of the quarry from his office, the northwest corner of the building was equipped with a diagonally facing observatory. The building's interiors were clad with red-oak finishes, and Widell's personal office was specially equipped with a rubble-masonry fireplace designed by Widell himself with the words "1901, G. Widell" engraved within the mantel. The *Free Press* extolled that "Mr. Widell will have an office building which will easily equal any in the state" (*Mankato Free Press* 21 June 1901).

Long having served as an alderman for the City of Mankato, Gustav Widell's reputation as both a leading businessman and public figure for the city grew quickly in the early 1900s. As the stone industry ascended in prominence within the state's economy, Widell was appointed to the staff of Minnesota Governor Samuel Rinnah Van Sant by 1902 with the title of "Colonel" (*Mankato Free Press* 30 June 1902). That summer, Col. Widell was elected president of the board of the Mankato Public Library, and after a promotion to General by Gov. Van Sant to General by 1903 Widell became recognized by state Republican leaders as a rising star in the Republican Party and a worthy GOP candidate for secretary of state for 1904 (*Mankato Free Press* 8 August 1902, 13 November 1903). Though Widell would decline to run for the seat, the General would lead the state party's delegation to the 1904 Republican National Convention for the endorsement of then-president Theodore Roosevelt (*Mankato Free Press* 22 January 1904, 18 March 1904).

Amid his growing business and reputation, Gen. Gustav Widell pursued an ambitious new venture in late 1904 to transform Widell & Co. from merely a stone supplier to a full-service bridge engineering and construction firm. Partnering with Chicago's W. H. Finley, a specialist in bridge engineering, the new Widell-Finley Company would remain based in Mankato and intended to quadruple the business of the preceding Widell & Co. (*Mankato Free Press* 23 December 1904). By spring 1905 Widell-Finley was awarded two major contracts by the federal government to oversee massive irrigation engineering projects: one for an irrigation canal in Belle Fourche, South Dakota; and a second for a forty-mile canal near Fort Beauford, Montana (*Mankato Free Press* 28 April 1905, 26 May 1905). That winter, the company also added the design and construction of a major railroad bridge in Sheboygan, Wisconsin to its portfolio (*Mankato Free Press* 15 December 1905).

The three large projects were more than the fledgling Widell-Finley Company could bear, and amid massive cost overruns and engineering challenges at Belle Fourche, the company was forced into bankruptcy by February 1906 (*Mankato Free Press* 16 February 1906). With Widell allegedly considering departing Mankato for Wisconsin following his high-profile business failure, Mankato's business community sought to set up a means for the General to remain in charge of his local quarries (*Mankato Free Press* 2 March 1906). Within weeks, the city's businessmen set up a new company for Widell to lead with State Senator (later Governor) A. O. Eberhart as a business partner. The new company would be loaned adequate funds for it to return to work and would lease the Klondike Quarry until it regained the means to purchase back the land (*Minneapolis Journal* 21 March 1906). Already by April, the Klondike Quarry resumed production as the new Widell Company and was fulfilling contracts for the Chicago & North Western Railway (*Mankato Free Press* 27 April 1906).

In 1910, a fire struck the Klondike quarry facilities, destroying its crusher plant building, screen house, bins, sheds, and trestle. The *Mankato Free Press* reported that the office building "caught fire several times, but was saved by the work of the [work]men. It was a close call, and the men worked hard" (*Mankato Free Press* 6 May 1910). The facilities were reconstructed and repaired promptly, and the quarry and plant returned to production by the end of the month (*Mankato Free Press* 20 May 1910).

In 1900, James McClure (1841-1916) purchased the dormant Arthur McMullen Quarry with the intent of exerting greater control over his access to limestone within his various building efforts (*Mankato Free Press* 11 May 1900). McClure was born in Ireland but immigrated to the US in 1867, where he established himself as a general contractor based out of St. Paul (US Census Bureau 1910). By the time McClure purchased the former McMullen Quarry, he was listed as a railroad, bridge, masonry, and specialty contractor (R.L. Polk & Co. 1904). Few references to McClure following his purchase of the quarry could be located. At some point in the early twentieth century, he founded a contracting company with his son, Jon McClure, called McClure and Son (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). Then, in 1913, McClure was sued by Mrs. Carl Leo, the widow of Carl Leo, who was killed while working at the McClure Quarry (*Mankato Free Press* 24 October 1913). The case never made it to trial as Mrs. Carl Leo died in 1915 from a sudden illness (*Mankato Free Press* 15 January 1915). A year later, in 1916, McClure himself died at the age of 74 in his St. Paul home due to heart complications (*Star Tribune* 6 June 1916). After his father's death, John McClure took over the family business and changed the name to McClure Contracting Co. John McClure continued to run McClure Contracting Co. until 1919 (R.L. Polk & Co. 1916).

By 1920, Widell sold the entire Klondike Quarry property, including the Widell & Co. Office Building, to the Carney Cement Company. Originally founded as the Standard Cement Company and active as a Mankato producer of cement mortar since the 1880s, in 1920 Carney Cement planned to expand the Klondike Quarry's existing crusher plant (rebuilt in 1910) into a major cement plant (*Mankato Free Press* 13 June 1913, 15 October 1920). Though the plant was designed to be "absolutely fire proof," its crusher house and machinery were entirely destroyed in a fire during the plant's construction in 1921 (*Mankato Free Press* 15 October 1920; *Mankato Free Press* 25 March 1921). In April 1923, the plant remained unfinished, with a small section of its lime kilns approaching completion but with the crusher house still apparently on the cusp of reconstruction (*Mankato Free Press* 20 April 1923). With Carney Cement continuing to operate its original West Mankato plant, it is uncertain whether the Klondike cement plant was completed, and the lime kilns appear to retain their unfinished 1923 form as of 2025. However, the Carney Cement Company appears to have continued quarrying operations on the property in supply of the West Mankato plant (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939).

In 1939, the Carney Cement Co.—now renamed the Carney Rockwool Co.--established a new "rockwool" insulation plant at the site of the unfinished cement plant on its Klondike Quarry property (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939). Rather than utilizing the limestone deposits that the quarry had been previously dedicated to, the manufacture of rockwool instead used the layer of shale beneath the "bridge stone" limestone ledge that had previously been treated as waste stone. At its new Lime Township plant, the Carney Rockwool Co. would melt down the shale and steam-blow the molten rock into thin fibers, forming a wool-like "bat" material that could be sold as a durable, fireproof insulation material (*Mankato Free Press* 26 October 1939; Carney 1945). The Carney Rockwool plant constructed in 1939 would consist of a two-story, concrete-block and steel-sided factory flanking the earlier lime kilns and cement plant, the latter of which would be adapted as a warehouse (*Mankato Free Press* 25 August 1939). In 1945, the plant added a rock crusher to the quarry in order to resume the processing of limestone for agriculture, railroad ballast, and aggregate (*Mankato Free Press* 3 October 1945). The plant's warehouse was destroyed in a 1970 fire and was replaced with the existing utilitarian metal warehouse that same year (*Mankato Free Press* 14 March 1970). The Carney Rockwool plant would continue to produce insulation until its closure in the 1980s (*Mankato* Business 25 March 1977; Pratt 2015).

In the 1980s, the quarries were acquired by Mankato Kasota Stone Inc., a historic Mankato limestone quarrying company operated by the Coughlan family. The former Klondike Quarry continued to operate until Mankato Kasota Stone Inc. and the quarry closed in 2013 (Twin Cities Business 2013). However, that same year the quarry was reopened by Jordan Sands, another Coughlan family business (Krohn 2021). Instead of extracting limestone,

Jordan Sands mined the silica sand located under the limestone layers, the sand was used in natural gas and oil fracking.

The company took out a 22-million-dollar loan from Stearns Bank in 2016. In 2020, Jordan Sands defaulted on this loan and was forced to shut down the company. In an attempt to repay some of the loan, the quarry property was listed for sale. However, much of the limestone had already been extracted and what remained was not suitable for use in road construction. An 8-million-dollar offer was approved in 2021, and the property was sold to Holtmeier Construction, Kasota Stone Fabricators, and Pentagon Materials (Krohn 2021). Today, the majority of the quarries are owned by Rockwell Outdoor Adventure Park.

Eligibility and Conclusion

According to the 2015 report, the James McClure Quarry Historic District would include three contributing historic properties: the James McClure (McMullen-McClure) Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), the James McClure (McMullen-McClure) Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), and a Railroad Spur (Klondike Quarry Spur; BE-LIM-00049). However, additional research has now identified that the properties associated with the adjacent Klondike Quarry to the north, including the Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), the Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), and the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) not only share the historical context of the James McClure Quarry Historic District but add to the narrative by representing other aspects of the industry's history in Lime Township, ranging from land use prior to quarrying (the Schaefer-Widell House) to quarry administration (the Widell & Co. Office Building) and operation (the Klondike Quarry Farmstead) to the quarries' transition toward supplying a growing concrete industry in the 1920s (the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns). Furthermore, the Railroad Spur identified as contributing to the James McClure Quarry Historic District was primarily planned and constructed to serve the Klondike Quarry, and the stone house and barn ruins at BE-LIM-00003 identified as possibly contributing to this historic district were built for the Klondike Quarry.

The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District represents a significant cluster of historic properties associated with the nationally renowned limestone quarrying industry of greater Mankato, Minnesota. While quarries procuring "Mankato" or "Kasota" limestone—the distinctive yellow- or pink-hued limestone only found in the Minnesota River Valley—historically lined the east bank of the Minnesota River between the cities of Mankato and Kasota, few of the existing quarries retain either historic integrity or historic structures associated with the quarrying industry. In addition to retaining the McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District includes two additional resources associated with the McMullen-McClure Quarry: the McMullen-McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048) and the James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051). While the historic Klondike Quarry pit is no longer extant in its historic form and is not included in this district, the Klondike Quarry retains five important associated resources that are included here: the Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), the Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), and the Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049).

Each of the resources included within the district were previously surveyed and inventoried in 2015 ahead of a planned expansion of sand mining in the vicinity, and as a result of this investigation a potential James McClure Quarry Historic District (BE-LIM-00052) was proposed. The newly proposed Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District encompasses all inventoried properties in the James McClure Quarry Historic District with the additional four resources relating to the Klondike Quarry to the north.

Together, the adjacent Klondike and McClure Quarries reflect the history of the greater Mankato stone industry's most prolific and influential period. The district's period of significance begins with the establishment

of the Arthur McMullen Quarry in 1885—both the predecessor to the James McClure Quarry and the introduction of Fred Widell to quarry leadership in the city. Following the substantial growth of the Mankato quarries' stone contracts, fueled by both the city's increasing connectivity with the region's railroad networks and the continuing boom in railroad construction throughout the Upper Midwest, the turn of the twentieth century saw the opening of Widell & Co.'s Klondike Quarry in 1898 and the James McClure Quarry in 1900. A majority of the resources included within the historic district date from this boom period—including the Klondike Quarry Spur (1898), the Klondike Quarry Farmstead (1899), the James McClure Quarry Pit and Stockpiles (1900), and Widell & Co. Office Building (1901)—date from these years. After this heyday period faded by the mid-1910s—marked by the Widell-Finley Company's bankruptcy in 1905—the district's quarries continued steady production for the following decade. The Carney Cement Company's purchase of the Klondike Quarry by 1920 signaled a shift in focus from the quarries supplying limestone block to supplying crushed stone for aggregate and cement production; the construction of the historic district's last contributing structure, the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (1923), represents this transition.

While Carney Cement does not seem to have completed its ambitious Klondike Quarry cement plant, the company would continue quarry operations at the site to support its growing West Mankato cement plant through the 1920s and 1930s, and additionally purchased the James McClure Quarry by 1929. In 1939, Carney Cement renamed itself the Carney Rockwool Company and reoriented its Klondike quarrying focus to the site's shale deposits, which it would blow into "rockwool" insulation at its new plant constructed at the yet-unused limekilns. Rockwool production would continue in the district until the Carney plant's closure in the 1980s, after which the quarries would continue to expand with a focus on gravel and sand extraction.

The district's recommended period of significance begins in 1885, the date of the McMullen Quarry's opening, and 1925, following the construction of the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns and the approximate date of sale of the James McClure Quarry to the Carney Cement Co. This period spans the duration of Gustav Widell and James McClure's ownership of their respective quarries, as well as the subsequent pivot of the quarries away from cut stone production by the 1920s.

The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District is **eligible** under National Register Criterion A in the area of Industry, for its statewide importance in Minnesota's limestone quarrying industry. As two of the leading suppliers of "Mankato" limestone, the Klondike and McMullen-McClure Quarries made themselves the source of stone for bridge, building, and railroad construction throughout the Upper Midwest between the 1880s and 1910s. The district and its contributing resources demonstrate the transformation of the Mankato limestone industry—which remains active to this day—from a local-focused industry to the dominant regional force it would be by the turn of the twentieth century. Amid a waning of demand for building stone in the second half of the 1900s and the 1910s, the Klondike and McClure Quarries would be repositioned as sources of lime and aggregate for concrete production by the 1920s—a shift that was especially marked by their purchases by the Carney Cement Co. between the late 1910s and late 1920s.

Overall, the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District is recommended **not eligible** under Criterion B. Though significant figures in the Mankato quarrying industry—most notable Gustav Widell—have strong associations with individual resources within the district (e.g. the Widell & Co. Office Building), the overall district is not united by an association with a single significant historical figure.

Though individual resources within the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District—including the Widell Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001) and the Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005) may convey significance under Criterion C, the overall district does not achieve its National Register eligibility for its design or construction. Therefore, the district is recommended as **not eligible** under Criterion C.

As an industrial landscape with a high level of historic integrity and substantial undisturbed areas dating to the district's period of significance, the Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District is also **potentially eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion D for Information Potential.

The Klondike and McClure Quarries Historic District retains all aspects of historical integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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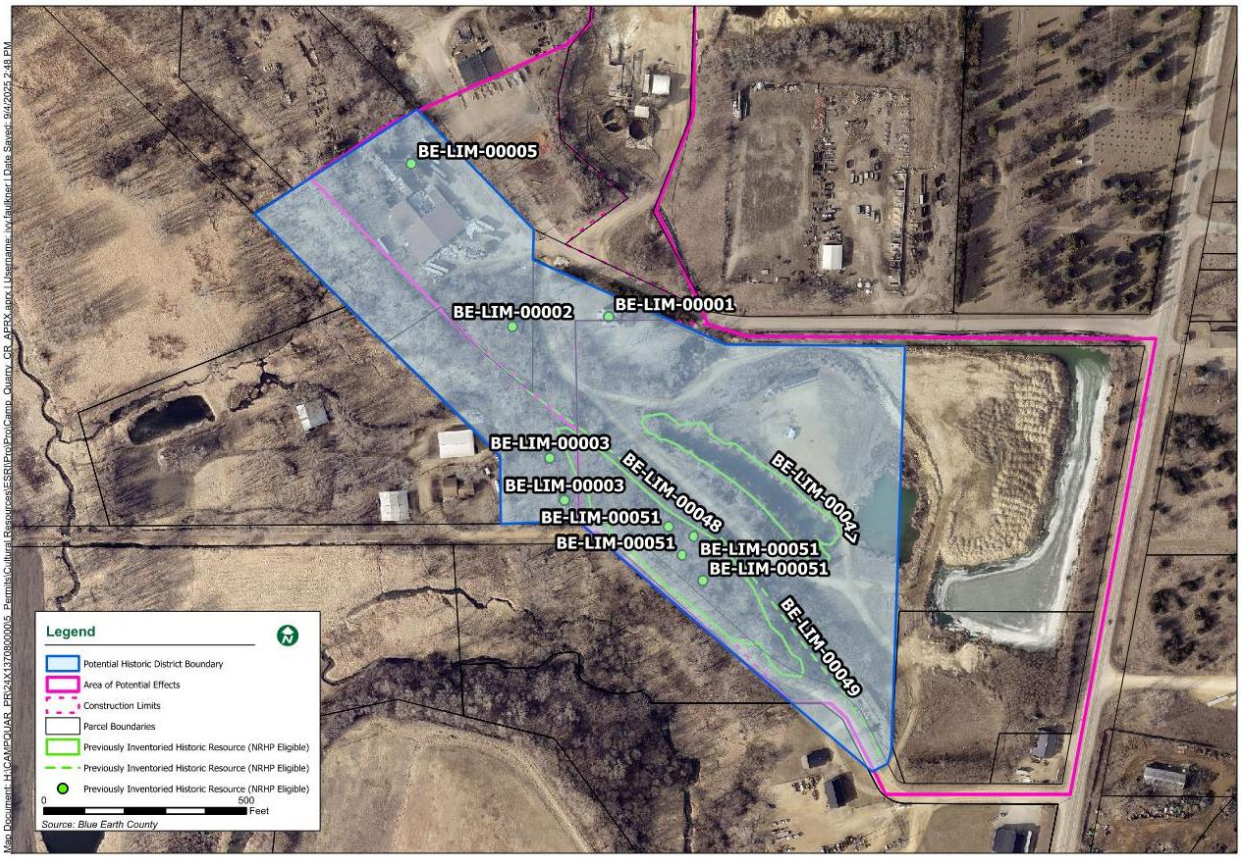
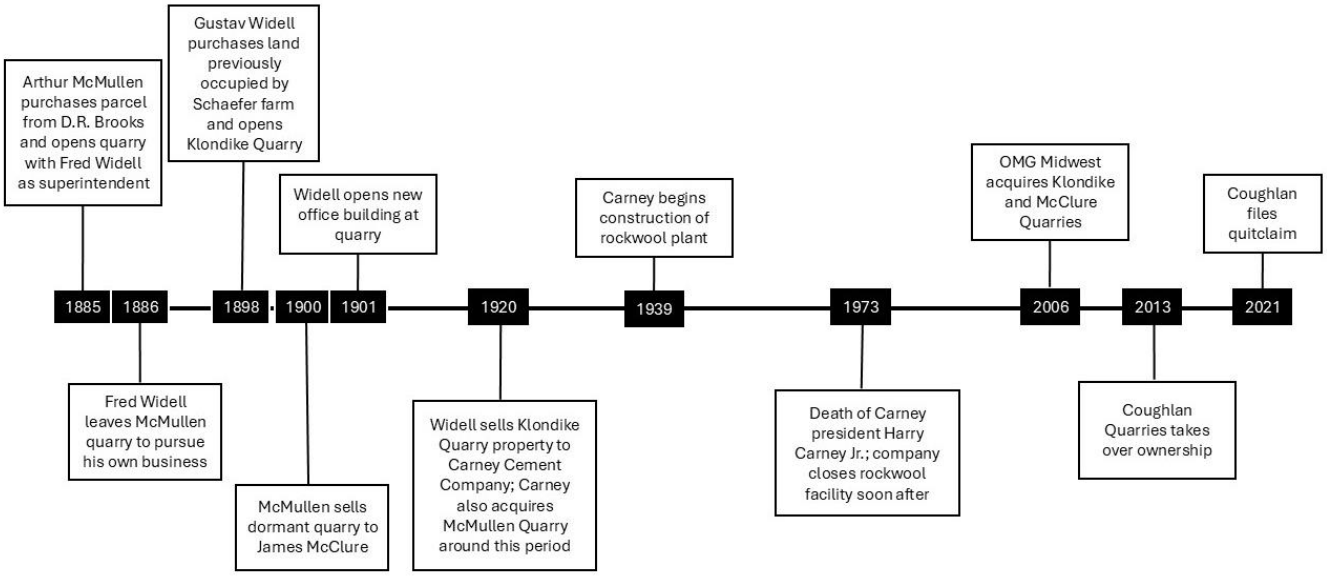
Maps



Timeline



Photographs

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view southwest (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view northeast (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view northwest (7/23/2025)

Widell & Co. Office Building (BE-LIM-00001), view southeast (7/23/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view northeast (8/5/2025)

Schaefer-Widell House (BE-LIM-00002), view southeast (7/23/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view southeast of farmhouse (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view west of farmhouse (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead, (BE-LIM-00003), detail of barn interior (7/23/2025)

Klondike Quarry Farmstead (BE-LIM-00003), view north of barn (7/23/2025)

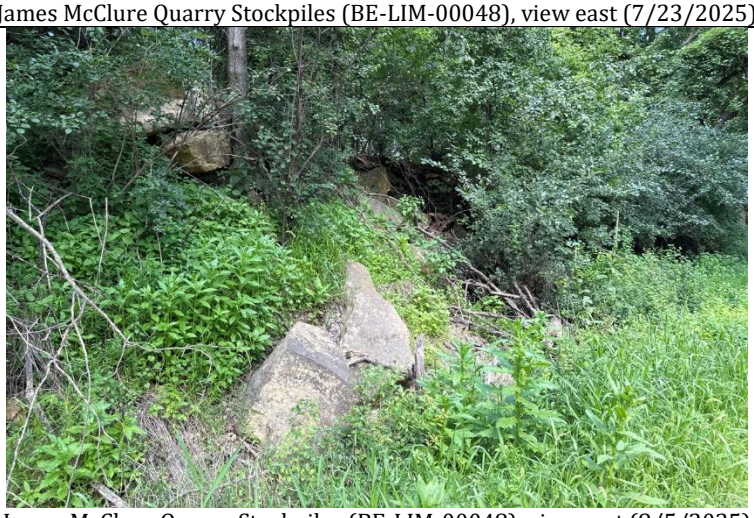
Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view northeast (7/23/2025)

Carney Cement Co. Lime Kilns (BE-LIM-00005), view south (7/23/2025)

McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), view northwest (7/25/2025)

McMullen-McClure Quarry Pit (BE-LIM-00047), view west of southern end of quarry (7/25/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), view east (7/23/2025)



James McClure Quarry Stockpiles (BE-LIM-00048), view east (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049), view northwest (8/5/2025)

Klondike Quarry Spur (BE-LIM-00049), detail view of rail line (7/25/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 1, view south (7/23/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 3, view southwest (8/5/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 2, view north (8/5/2025)

James McClure Quarry Stockpile Structures (BE-LIM-00051), Structure 4, view southwest (8/5/2025)

Appendix C: Concept Designs

SITE LEGEND:

BIKE TRAILS

1. ACCESS / CONVENIENCE BIKE OPTIMIZED TRAILS (TWO WAY)
2. BEGINNER TRAILS (ONE WAY)
3. INTERMEDIATE TRAILS (ONE WAY)

OTHER SITE AMENITIES / FEATURES

1. PUBLIC PARKING / ACCESS
2. USER PARKING
3. WATER CABLE PARK
4. CABLE PARK STARTING FEATURE / VIEWING AREA
5. ISLAND FEATURE

BUILDINGS

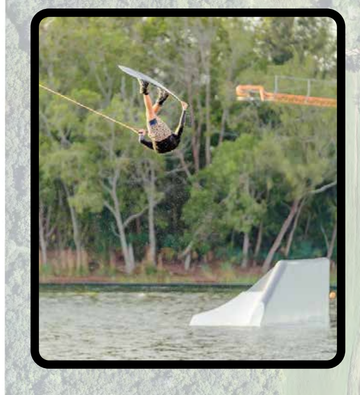
6. RESTROOM / PAVILION
7. LAKESIDE PAVILION
8. WASTE WATER TANKS / LIFT STATION

OTHER SITE NOTES:

POTABLE WATER WILL BE AT CAMPSITES OR WITHIN 400 FEET OF EVERY CAMPSITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINNESOTA RULES CHAPTER 4630.0600.

ALL TRAILS AND OPEN SPACES WILL BE FIELD-FIT TO REDUCE TREE AND BRUSH REMOVALS TO AVOID WETLANDS.

CHARACTER IMAGERY:



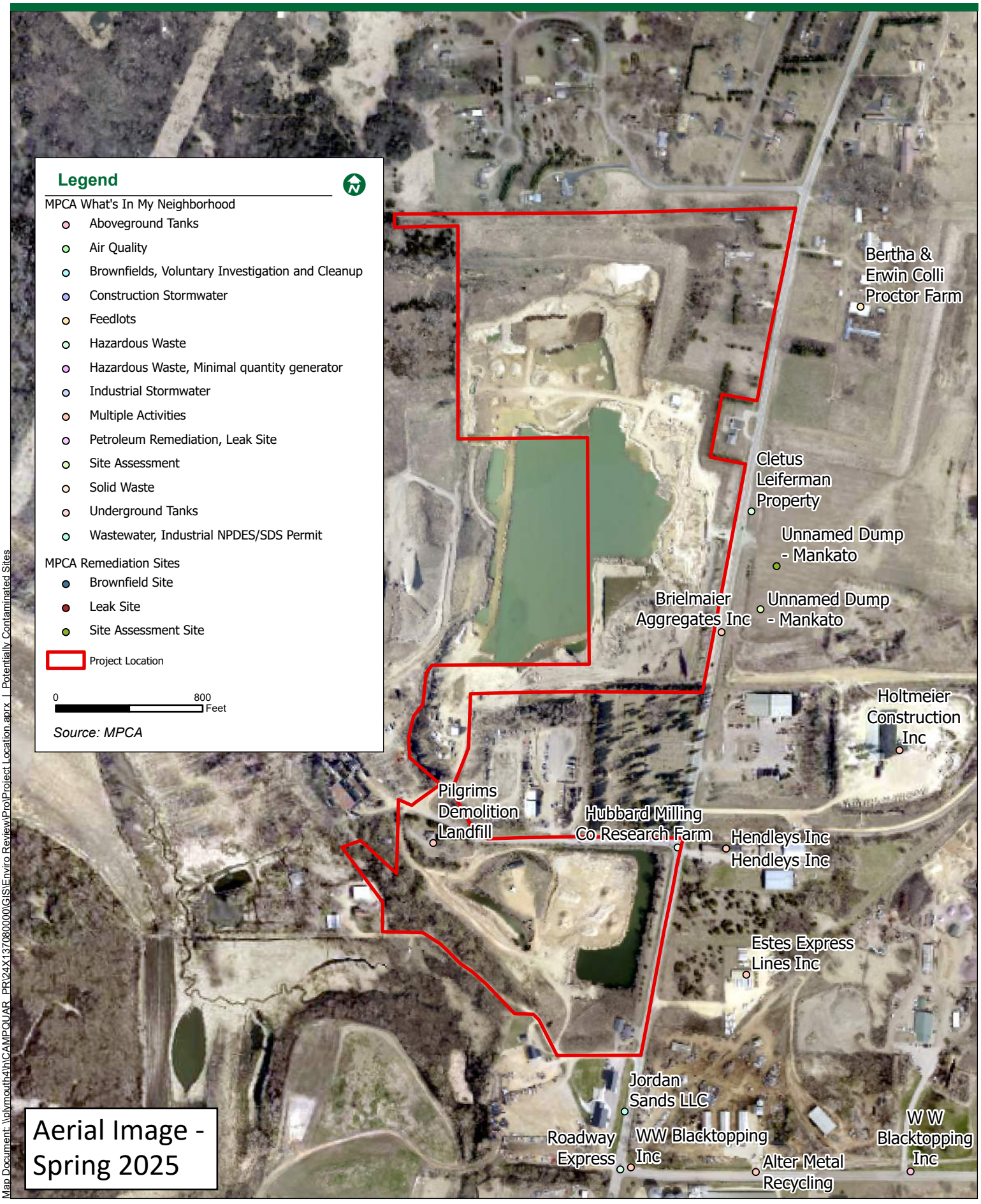
ROCKWELL CONCEPT

INTEGRATE THE SYSTEMS

CONFLUENCE

Appendix D: Contamination and Hazards

- Potentially Contaminated MPCA Sites
- MPCA Active Tank
- MPCA Active Leaks
- Wells Table
- Well and Boring Logs



Map Document: \\plymouth4h\CAMPQUAR_PR\24X137080000\GIS\Enviro Review\Pro\Project Location.aprx | Potentially Contaminated Sites

EPA NEPAssist
Version 2025.2.001
Home | Mobile | Help
Basemap
Imagery
Draw
Erase
Save Session
Tools
More Data
Select Map Contents
Boundaries
Non-attainment Areas
Ozone 8-hr (1997 standard)
Nonattainment (NAAQS revoked)
Maintenance (NAAQS revoked)
Ozone 8-hr (2008 standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
Ozone 8-hr (2015 Standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
Lead (2008 standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
SO2 1-hr (2010 standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
PM2.5 24hr (2006 standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
PM2.5 Annual (1997 standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance (NAAQS revoked)
PM2.5 Annual (2012 standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
PM10 (1987 standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
CO (1971 Standard)
Nonattainment
Maintenance
Ozone 1-hr (1979 standard-revoked)
Nonattainment (NAAQS revoked)
Maintenance (NAAQS revoked)
NO2 (1971 Standard)
Maintenance
Water
Transportation
Places
Critical Habitat
NWI Wetlands
FEMA Flood
Land Cover
updated study area for enviro review
3rd Ave
Chicago and North Western Railroad
Pegasus Ln
231st Ln
230th Ln
Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad
Benning
200 m
600 ft
EnviroMapper
44.216100, -94.001981
Maxar | EPA OEI | U.S. EPA Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) - Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) | EPA OEI, OFA | NONE | Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Powered by Esri

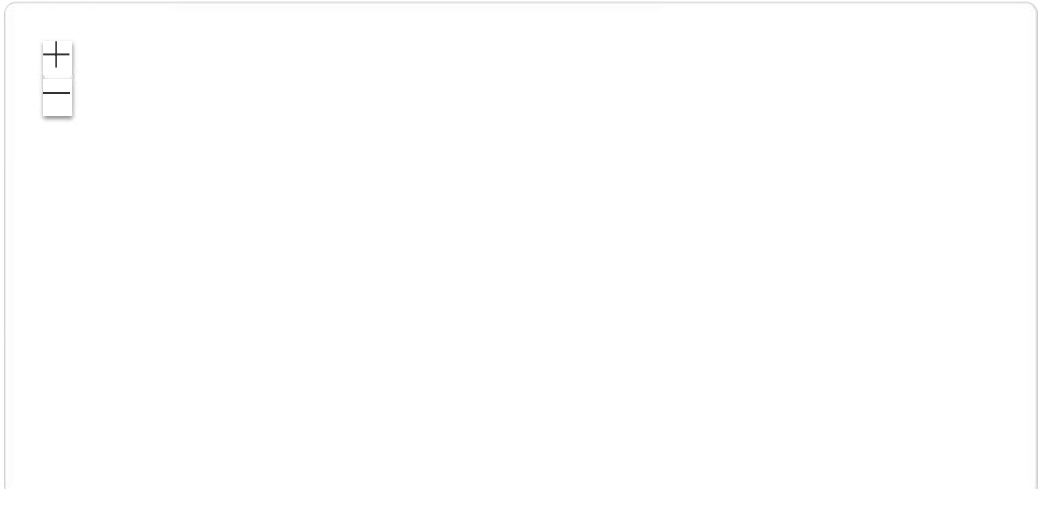
MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Data

What's in My Neighborhood

Brielmaier Aggregates Inc

Location:	County Road 5 Mankato, MN 56002 Blue Earth County
Watershed:	Minnesota River - Mankato (07020007)
Latitude:	44.21157222
Longitude:	-93.99298889
Coordinate collection method:	Address Matching Primary Name
Currently active?	**No**
Industry classification:	Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying Construction Sand and Gravel Mining Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing
Institutional controls:	No



Search with a map

Activity overview | MPCA contacts | Alternate names | Owners | Documents (0)

Air Quality

Air Quality - 01300057

Status: Inactive

If a facility generates air pollutants during operation of its business, it may need an air quality permit, which helps to minimize these pollutants by establishing limits, operating requirements and monitoring.

More Detail ▼

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste - DELETE MND008801219

Status: Inactive

More Detail ▼

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- Regional offices

Environmental emergencies (24 hrs)
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- Ask us a question
- Glossary of terms

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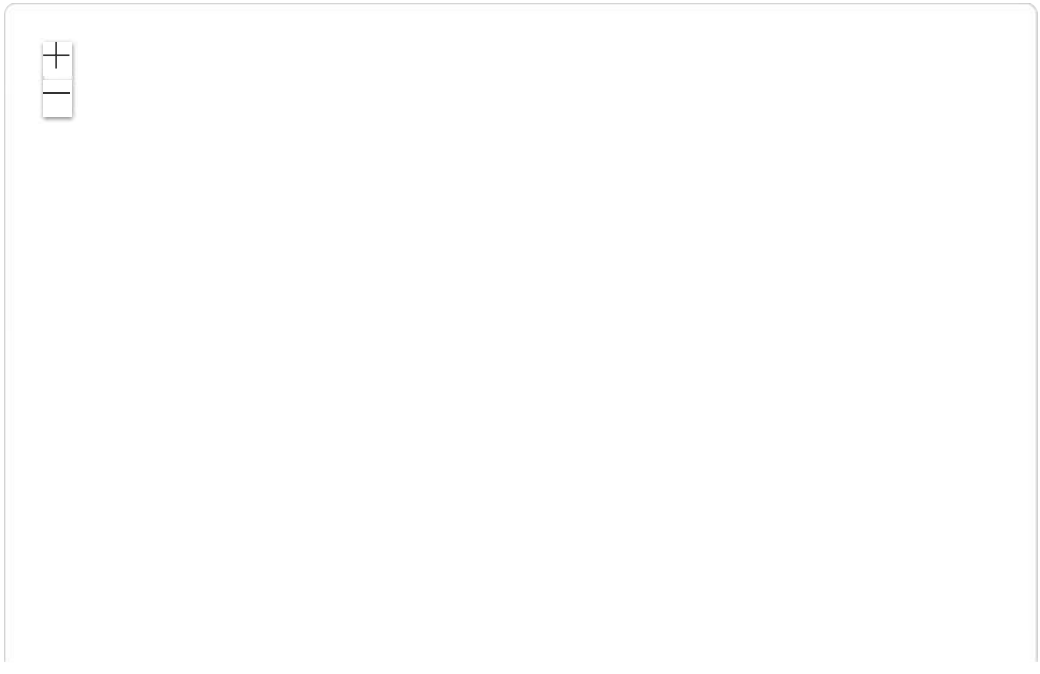
MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Data

What's in My Neighborhood

Hendleys Inc

Location:	3501 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Watershed:	Minnesota River - Mankato (07020007)
Latitude:	44.2083401
Longitude:	-93.99290954
Coordinate collection method:	Digitized - MPCA internal map
Currently active?	**No**
Institutional controls:	No



Investigation and Cleanup

Petroleum Remediation - LS0006106 - Leak Site

Status: Inactive

Leak sites are locations where a release of petroleum products has occurred from a tank system. Leak sites can occur from aboveground or underground tank systems as well as from spills at tank facilities.

More Detail ▼

Tanks

Underground Tanks - TS0012840

Status: Inactive

An underground storage tank site has at least one tank of a certain size on the premises. A tank site may have multiple tanks and these tanks may contain food products, petroleum products or other substances.

More Detail ▼

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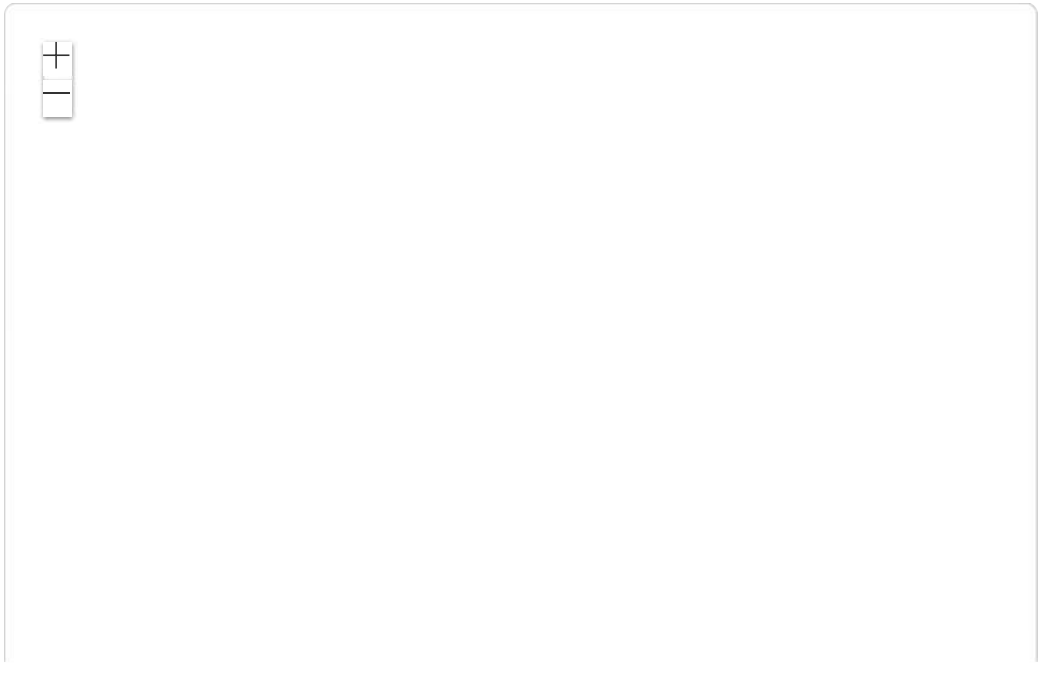
Data

What's in My Neighborhood

Hubbard Milling Co Research Farm

Location:	23471 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001-7528 Blue Earth County
Watershed:	Minnesota River - Mankato (07020007)
Latitude:	44.2083591
Longitude:	-93.9939165
Coordinate collection method:	Address Matching House Number
Currently active?	**No**
Institutional controls:	No



Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste - MN0000054460

Status: Inactive

More Detail ▼

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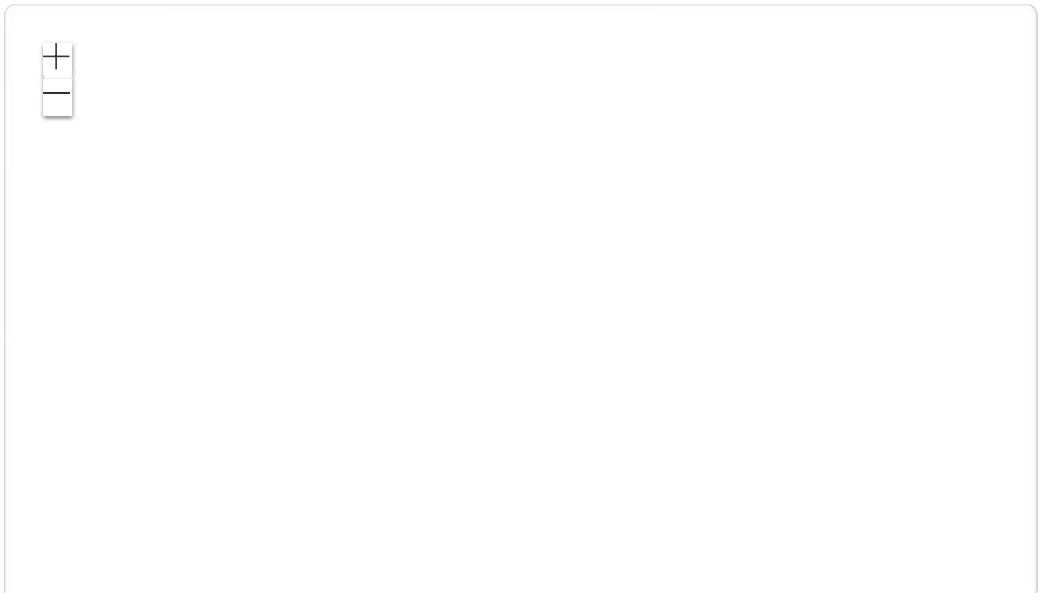
MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Data

What's in My Neighborhood

Pilgrims Demolition Landfill

Location:	3600 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001-2732 Blue Earth County
Watershed:	Minnesota River - Mankato (07020007)
Latitude:	44.20843739
Longitude:	-93.99899285
Coordinate collection method:	Address Matching House Number
Currently active?	Yes
Industry classification:	Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal
Institutional controls:	No



Search with a map

Activity overview | MPCA contacts | Alternate names | Owners | Documents (3)

Solid Waste

Solid Waste - SW-611 - Closed Landfill privately managed, Permitted Solid Waste Facility

Status: Inactive

More Detail ▼

Solid Waste - SW-254 - Permitted Solid Waste Facility

Status: Active

Open, permitted landfills are those that still accept waste. They accept household garbage, industrial waste and-or debris from construction or demolition. They are required to bury garbage in a controlled way to reduce impacts on the environment.

More Detail ▼

Stormwater

Industrial Stormwater - MNR053BWS

Status: Active

At industrial sites, stormwater may come into contact with harmful pollutants such as toxic metals, oil, grease and de-icing

salts. Industrial stormwater permits are designed to limit the contaminants that reach surface and groundwater.

More Detail ▼

Industrial Stormwater - MNR0534D3
Status: Inactive

At industrial sites, stormwater may come into contact with harmful pollutants such as toxic metals, oil, grease and de-icing salts. Industrial stormwater permits are designed to limit the contaminants that reach surface and groundwater.

More Detail ▼

Tanks

Aboveground Tanks - TS0130518
Status: Active

An aboveground storage tank site has at least one tank of a certain size on the premises. A tank site may have multiple tanks and these tanks may contain food products, petroleum products or other substances.

More Detail ▼

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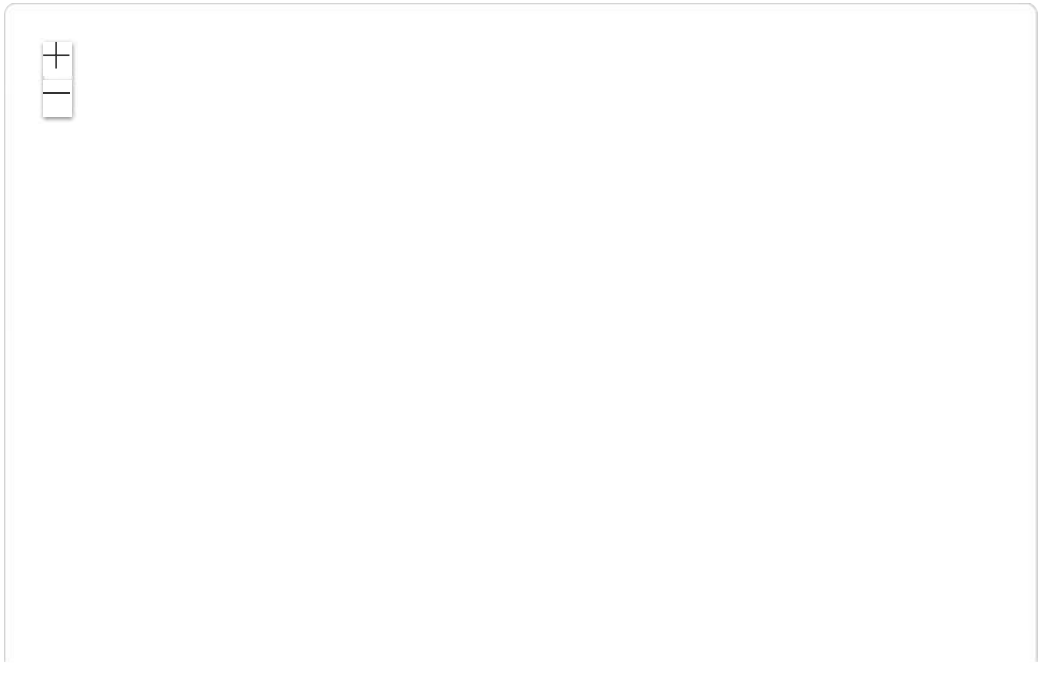
What's in My Neighborhood

Unnamed Dump - Mankato

Location:	See location description Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Watershed:	Minnesota River - Mankato (07020007)
Latitude:	44.21191232
Longitude:	-93.9921777
Coordinate collection method:	Digitized-DRG
Currently active?	Yes
Institutional controls:	No



Search with a map

Activity overview | MPCA contacts | Alternate names | Owners | Documents (0)

Investigation and Cleanup

Site Assessment - SA0007219

Status: Inactive

State Assessment sites are places the MPCA has investigated due to suspected contamination. They are assessed to determine if they pose a risk to human health or the environment. If so, they are referred to a cleanup program.

More Detail ▼

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MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Owatonna Concrete Products-Mankato

Site ID	TS0000562
Location	3301 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	2 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.20213587,-93.99421443

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	06/01/1975	12/09/1985	10000	Removed	Fuel Oil	Underground
1002	Unknown	Unknown	500	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

B H Chesley Co

Site ID	TS0000560
Location	2200 4th Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	2 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.18926485,-93.9972965

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
012	07/01/1979	11/08/1985	1000	Removed	Motor Oil	Underground
013	07/01/1979	11/08/1985	1000	Removed	Used or waste oil	Underground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

ADM - Mankato - AST

Site ID	TS0000555
Location	2019 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001-2804 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	104 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.1869,-93.9935

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	08/28/1984	03/25/1986	20000	Removed	Chemical other or unspecified	Underground
1	01/01/1992	12/17/1992	200000	Active	Fuel Oil #1	Aboveground
10	01/01/1972	05/21/1990	103667	Closed	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
100	01/01/1997	05/04/2011	580	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
101	01/01/1997	05/04/2011	1152	Active	Used Oil	Aboveground
102	01/01/1999	05/04/2011	564	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
103	01/01/1999	05/04/2011	564	Active	Used Oil	Aboveground
104	01/01/1996	05/04/2011	564	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
105	01/01/1996	05/04/2011	564	Active	Gasoline Blends (E1-E49)	Aboveground
106	Unknown	Unknown	20000	Pending	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
107	Unknown	Unknown	20000	Pending	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
108	Unknown	Unknown	20000	Pending	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
11	01/01/1972	12/17/1992	499683	Removed	Vegetable and Plant Oils	Aboveground
12	01/01/1972	12/17/1992	499683	Removed	Vegetable and Plant Oils	Aboveground
13	01/01/1972	12/17/1992	499683	Removed	Vegetable and Plant Oils	Aboveground
14	01/01/1972	12/17/1992	499683	Removed	Vegetable and Plant Oils	Aboveground
15	01/01/1975	05/21/1990	20000	Removed	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
16	01/01/1975	05/21/1990	20000	Removed	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
17	01/01/1975	05/21/1990	10000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
18	01/01/1975	05/21/1990	10000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
19	06/01/1996	05/09/2011	12255	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
2	01/01/1974	12/17/1992	190961	Active	Soybean Oil	Aboveground
20	01/01/1996	05/04/2011	5250	Active	Other	Aboveground
20A	12/16/2005	04/18/2019	6715	Active	Hexane	Aboveground
21	01/01/1984	05/04/2011	5250	Active	Other	Aboveground
21B	12/16/2005	04/18/2019	6715	Active	Hexane	Aboveground
22	08/01/1994	11/27/1996	18000	Active	Other	Aboveground
23	01/01/1975	05/21/1990	9200	Active	Other	Aboveground
24	01/01/1975	05/21/1990	9200	Active	Other	Aboveground
25	Unknown	Unknown	3475	Active	Other	Aboveground
26	01/01/1991	11/27/1996	1400	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
27	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	1100	Active	Other	Aboveground
28	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	1200	Active	Other	Aboveground
29	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	1300	Active	Other	Aboveground
3	01/01/1972	12/17/1992	518242	Active	Food	Aboveground
30	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	1400	Active	Other	Aboveground
31	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
32	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
33	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
34	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
35	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
36	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
37	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
38	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
39	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
4	01/01/1985	12/17/1992	10500	Active	Chemical Acidic	Aboveground
40	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
41	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
42	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
43	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
44	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
45	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
46	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
47	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
48	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
49	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
5	01/01/1978	12/17/1992	4102944	Active	Food	Aboveground
50	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
51	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
52	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
53	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
54	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
55	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
56	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
57	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
58	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
59	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
6	01/01/1979	05/21/1990	1800576	Active	Food	Aboveground
60	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
61	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
62	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
63	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
64	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
65	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
66	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
68	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	240000	Active	Food	Aboveground
69	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	240000	Active	Food	Aboveground
7	01/01/1985	12/17/1992	10600	Active	Chemical Caustic	Aboveground
70	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	240000	Active	Food	Aboveground
71	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
72	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	50000	Active	Food	Aboveground
73	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	9900	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
74	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	8570	Active	Other	Aboveground
75	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	25400	Active	Food	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
76	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	29000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
77	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	29000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
78	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	2600	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
79	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	14000	Active	Food	Aboveground
8	01/01/1985	12/17/1992	3200	Active	Chemical Caustic	Aboveground
80	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	14000	Active	Food	Aboveground
81	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	7350	Active	Food	Aboveground
82	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	7350	Active	Food	Aboveground
83	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	15250	Active	Food	Aboveground
84	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	15250	Active	Food	Aboveground
85	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	3000	Active	Food	Aboveground
86	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	12000	Active	Food	Aboveground
87	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	12000	Active	Food	Aboveground
88	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	51700	Active	Food	Aboveground
89	10/01/1996	11/27/1996	51700	Active	Food	Aboveground
9	01/01/1985	12/17/1992	3300	Active	Other	Aboveground
96	09/01/2005	09/08/2005	50000	Active	Other	Aboveground
97	09/01/2005	09/08/2005	50000	Active	Other	Aboveground
98	09/01/2005	09/08/2005	50000	Active	Other	Aboveground
99	01/01/1997	05/04/2011	580	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

United Parcel Service

Site ID	TS0000567
Location	202 Lundin Rd Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	1 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.193517,-93.9983458

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	08/01/1971	04/15/1986	4000	Removed	Gasoline	Underground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

MTU Onsite Energy-Lundin

Site ID	TS0000585
Location	304 Lundin Blvd Mankato, MN 56001-2706 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	9 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.1939247,-94.00054818

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	04/01/1979	05/07/1986	1000	Removed	Gasoline	Underground
002	07/01/1984	07/01/1984	250	Removed	Used or waste oil	Underground
1001	01/15/2008	09/16/2008	525	Active	Motor Oil	Aboveground
1002	01/15/2008	09/16/2008	1750	Active	Antifreeze	Aboveground
1003	01/15/2008	09/16/2008	525	Active	Motor Oil	Aboveground
1004	04/30/2008	09/16/2008	525	Removed	Antifreeze	Aboveground
1005	05/31/2008	09/18/2008	225	Active	Used Oil	Aboveground
1006	01/15/2008	09/16/2008	970	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1007	06/12/2012	06/14/2012	200	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Hendleys Inc

Site ID	TS0012840
Location	3501 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	4 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.2083401,-93.99290954

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	Unknown	Unknown	2500	Removed	Gasoline	Underground
003	Unknown	Unknown	2500	Removed	Gasoline	Underground
02A	06/01/1978	03/23/1989	3000	Removed	Gasoline	Underground
02B	06/01/1978	03/23/1989	3000	Removed	Gasoline	Underground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Shell on 3rd Avenue

Site ID	TS0013519
Location	2424 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	5 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.19298128,-93.99744542

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	08/09/1989	12/10/1989	10000	Active	Gasoline	Underground
002	08/09/1989	12/10/1989	10000	Active	Gasoline	Underground
003	08/09/1989	12/10/1989	10000	Active	Gasoline	Underground
004	08/09/1989	12/10/1989	10000	Active	Diesel	Underground
005	08/09/1989	12/10/1989	10000	Active	Diesel	Underground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Tow Distributing Corportation

Site ID	TS0019058
Location	3100 3rd Ave N Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	4 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.1995519,-93.9972365

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	02/06/1984	02/07/1995	2000	Removed	Diesel	Underground
002	02/06/1984	02/07/1995	2000	Removed	Diesel	Underground
003	02/06/1984	02/07/1995	4000	Removed	Gasoline	Underground
004	02/06/1984	02/07/1995	12000	Removed	Gasoline	Underground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Catco Parts & Service Inc

Site ID	TS0017016
Location	2626 3rd Ave N Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	6 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.1937049,-93.997011

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	01/01/1974	07/29/1992	500	Removed	Used or waste oil	Underground
1001	01/01/1990	10/16/1990	265	Active	Used Oil	Aboveground
101A	06/30/1988	10/16/1990	120	Temporarily Closed	Other	Aboveground
101B	06/30/1988	10/16/1990	120	Temporarily Closed	Other	Aboveground
101C	06/30/1988	10/16/1990	120	Temporarily Closed	Other	Aboveground
102A	06/30/1988	10/16/1990	265	Temporarily Closed	Used Oil	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Crystal Valley Coop

Site ID	TS0050660
Location	3rd Ave & County Road 5 Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	8 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.1967299,-93.99748179

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	01/01/1983	05/14/1990	16587	Removed	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1002	01/01/1983	05/14/1990	16587	Removed	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1003	01/01/1983	05/14/1990	14928	Removed	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1004	01/01/1983	05/14/1990	12381	Removed	Fuel Oil #1	Aboveground
1005	01/01/1983	05/14/1990	16587	Removed	Fuel Oil #1	Aboveground
1006	01/01/1983	05/14/1990	16587	Removed	Gasoline Blends (E1-E49)	Aboveground
1007	01/01/1983	05/14/1990	21326	Removed	Gasoline Blends	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
					(E1-E49)	
1009	01/01/1988	05/14/1990	15639	Removed	Kerosene	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Lime Valley Asphalt Inc

Site ID	TS0051400
Location	3600 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	6 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.2013043,-93.996011

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1	04/01/1985	09/17/1990	11000	Removed	Asphalt and Asphaltic Blends	Aboveground
1002	04/01/1985	09/17/1990	11000	Removed	Asphalt and Asphaltic Blends	Aboveground
1003	04/01/1985	09/17/1990	11000	Removed	Asphalt and Asphaltic Blends	Aboveground
1004	04/01/1985	09/17/1990	11000	Removed	Asphalt and Asphaltic Blends	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1005	04/01/1985	09/17/1990	11000	Removed	Asphalt and Asphaltic Blends	Aboveground
1006	04/01/1985	09/17/1990	11000	Removed	Fuel Oil #1	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Xcel Energy-Wilmarth/Key City

Site ID	TS0051505
Location	1020 Summit Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	5 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.1964256,-94.0064323

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
140	01/01/1970	11/09/2017	1000000	Closed	Other	Aboveground
141	01/01/1970	06/05/1990	510417	Closed	Fuel Oil #1	Aboveground
352	10/25/1993	03/01/2000	600	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
353	11/01/1993	03/01/2000	600	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
9A	01/01/1969	07/08/2013	2000	Active	Lubricating Oils	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Condux International

Site ID	TS0051705
Location	145 Kingswood Dr Mankato, MN 56001-3159 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	1 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.19974,-93.992537

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	01/01/1985	08/06/1990	250	Removed	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Phenix Manufacturing

Site ID	TS0055510
Location	241 Mohr Dr Mankato, MN 56001-3038 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	5 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.1974,-93.9903

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	05/01/1998	02/24/1998	11000	Closed	Other	Aboveground
1002	05/01/1998	02/24/1998	11000	Closed	Other	Aboveground
1003	05/01/1998	02/24/1998	11000	Closed	Other	Aboveground
1004	05/01/1998	02/24/1998	11000	Closed	Other	Aboveground
1005	05/01/1998	02/24/1998	11000	Closed	Other	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

W W Blacktopping Inc

Site ID	TS0122811
Location	700 N Industrial Rd Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	13 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.2035084,-93.9891004

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	Unknown	11/12/2002	500	Abandoned	Other	Aboveground
1002	Unknown	11/12/2002	250	Active	Used Oil	Aboveground
1003	Unknown	11/12/2002	250	Abandoned	Other	Aboveground
1004	Unknown	11/12/2002	500	Active	Gasoline Blends (E1-E49)	Aboveground
1005	Unknown	11/12/2002	1000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1006	Unknown	11/12/2002	1000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1007	01/01/1999	11/12/2002	1000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1008	01/01/1999	11/12/2002	200	Active	Kerosene	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1009	01/01/1999	11/12/2002	200	Active	Petroleum Other	Aboveground
1010	01/01/1999	11/12/2002	200	Active	Petroleum Other	Aboveground
1011	Unknown	Unknown	200	Active	Motor Oil	Aboveground
1012	11/10/2009	11/11/2009	12000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1013	11/10/2009	11/11/2009	2000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Gopher State Scrap & Metal Inc

Site ID	TS0122893
Location	3401 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	1 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.199234,-93.9965239

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	Unknown	Unknown				Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Jones Metal Inc

Site ID	TS0123601
Location	3201 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001-2725 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	2 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.20150762,-93.99435176

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	06/30/1995	05/07/2004	1625	Removed	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1002	06/30/1995	05/07/2004	135	Removed	Used Oil	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Mankato Energy Center Power Plant-Plant

Site ID	TS0124248
Location	1 Fazio Ln Mankato, MN 56001-2743 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	7 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.19925247,-94.00230034

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1-00-ANS-TK-0801	04/02/2019	07/23/2019	45095	Active	Other	Aboveground
1001	11/01/2005	08/08/2006	8820	Active	Other	Aboveground
1002	11/01/2005	08/08/2006	350000	Active	Fuel Oil #2	Aboveground
1003	11/01/2005	08/08/2006	14700	Closed	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1004	02/07/2013	03/01/2013	6200	Active	Sulfuric Acid	Aboveground
1005	11/01/2005	07/23/2019	8000	Active	Other	Aboveground
1006	11/01/2005	07/23/2019	2100	Active	Other	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Alter Metal Recycling

Site ID	TS0124439
Location	804 Industrial Rd Mankato, MN 56001-3009 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	3 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.203508,-93.992314

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	Unknown	09/21/2006	750	Removed	Gasoline Blends (E1-E49)	Aboveground
1002	Unknown	Unknown	500	Active	Petroleum Other	Aboveground
PAST4	08/12/2008	08/18/2008	1000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Farmers Coop of Hanska Mankato

Site ID	TS0125780
Location	3301 3rd Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	1 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.20286766,-93.99398591

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
001	04/28/2012	08/30/2012	10000	Active	Diesel	Underground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

WRMC - Mankato

Site ID	TS0125973
Location	161 Summit Ave Mankato, MN 56001 Blue Earth County
Tank Count	36 tanks are (or were) located at this site.

lat/long: 44.197531,-93.9916798

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1001	07/01/2013	07/19/2013	4200	Removed	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
1002	07/01/2013	07/19/2013	1500	Removed	Other	Aboveground
1003	07/01/2013	07/19/2013	1500	Removed	Other	Aboveground
1004	07/01/2013	07/19/2013	750	Removed	Other	Aboveground
1005	07/01/2013	07/19/2013	750	Removed	Other	Aboveground
1006	07/01/2013	07/19/2013	750	Removed	Other	Aboveground
1007	09/01/2013	07/10/2014	900	Removed	Other	Aboveground
1008	09/01/2013	07/10/2014	850	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1009	09/01/2013	07/10/2014	850	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
1010	09/01/2013	07/10/2014	850	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1011	09/01/2014	07/10/2014	850	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1012	09/01/2013	07/10/2014	850	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1013	09/01/2013	07/10/2014	850	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1014	09/01/2013	07/10/2014	2000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1015	05/30/2018	06/26/2018	1000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1016	05/31/2018	06/26/2018	1000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1017	06/01/2018	06/26/2018	1000	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
1020	07/01/2015	08/22/2023	1000	Active	Other	Aboveground
1021	07/02/2015	08/22/2023	1000	Active	Other	Aboveground
1022	07/03/2015	06/26/2018	850	Active	Other	Aboveground
1023	07/04/2015	08/22/2023	1000	Active	Other	Aboveground
1050	05/01/2020	08/22/2023	850	Active	Other	Aboveground
1051	05/01/2020	08/22/2023	850	Active	Other	Aboveground
1052	05/01/2020	08/22/2023	850	Active	Other	Aboveground

Tank number	Install date	Registration date	Tank capacity	Tank status	Stored product	Above or underground
500	04/15/2014	07/10/2014	1000	Removed	Other	Aboveground
501	04/15/2013	07/10/2014	1000	Removed	Other	Aboveground
502	04/15/2013	07/10/2014	1000	Removed	Other	Aboveground
503	Unknown	07/10/2014	500	Removed	Other	Aboveground
504	04/15/2013	07/10/2014	500	Removed	Other	Aboveground
710	05/23/2019	05/28/2019	10000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground
CEM 624	05/30/2018	06/26/2018	600	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
CEM 625	05/31/2018	06/26/2018	600	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
CEM 626	06/01/2018	06/26/2018	600	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
CEM 627	06/02/2018	06/26/2018	600	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
CEM 628	06/03/2018	06/26/2018	600	Active	Chemical Other Or Unspecified	Aboveground
CEM 629	06/04/2018	06/26/2018	3000	Active	Diesel Fuel	Aboveground

For further information on aboveground or underground storage tank systems, please visit MPCA's storage tank program page or publications page.

Well Inventory

Unique Number	Well Name	Address	City	County	Township	Range	Section	Depth(ft)	Elevation(ft)	Casing Depth(ft)	Casing Diameter
802410	MW-12-JS	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	81	827.1	71	2
539419	HENDLEY'S INC. TB-6	RR 5	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	25	825	8	6
802413	MW-15-JS	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	112	799.71	102	2
802414	MW-16-JS	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	85	803.33	75	2
342744	K-7A-11	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	105	830	null	null
780502	MW-7	3600 3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	17	799.6	5	2
589755	MW-4	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	31	45	778	32.4	2
761445	MW-8JS	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	31	30	803.61	20	2
530510	HENDLEY'S TB-2	5 CR	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	29	831	10	6
186201	BUSCH, BILL	null	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	135	830	85	5
652892	COUGHLAN COMPANY	73458 3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	110	830	91	5
686896	MW	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	66	815	62	2
530511	HENDLEY'S INC TB-3	5 CR	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	31	827	7.5	6
802411	MW-13-JS	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	131	826.92	121	2
802412	MW-14-JS	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	57	799.85	47	2
342741	K-1-11	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	110	824	null	null
112914	LOEFFLER, RAY	null	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	127	830	86	5
511439	MILLER, JEROME	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	31	210	832	115	5
686898	MW	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	89	829.03	84	2
439310	LOEFFLER, AL	RR 5 BOX 19	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	127	828	91	5
342742	K-2-11	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	101	830	null	null
160363	WINKLER, VERNON	RR 5	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	270	764.35	83	6
539420	HENDLEY'S INC. TB-4	RR 5 BOX 14	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	50	827	45	2
668827	SOUTHERN MN CONST. MW-2	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	16	796	5	2
668826	SOUTHERN MN CONST. MW-1	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	20	797	9	2
802409	MW-11-JS	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	132	823.71	122	2
190629	KRISTICE INC.	null	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	210	828	117	5
686895	MW	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	68	828	64	2
186124	WINKLER, VERNON	RR 5	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	160	778	96	5
154677	MIDWEST REALTY	2 STONEHEDGE	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	277	815	84	5
620926	HORNEMANN, DENNIS	RR 5 BOX 22	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	100	832	91	5
342743	K-3-11	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	78	805	null	null
802408	MW-9-JS	3RD AV	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	30	66	799.74	56	2
614146	WINKLER, VERNON	57076 230TH LA	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	335	775.1	115	6
761444	MW-7JS	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	31	31	804.98	21	2
686897	MW	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	69	829.48	64	2
530512	HENDLEY'S, INC. TB-1	5 CR	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	27	828	8	6
539418	HENDLEY'S INC. TB-5	RR 5	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	25	828	8	6
716574	MANKATO KASOTA STONE	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	30	230	831	145	5
761446	MW-5JS	null	null	Blue Earth	109	26	31	30	826.43	20	2
796052	MW 8B	57075 230TH LA	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	30	null	25	2
796051	MW 8	57076 230TH LA	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	11	null	null	2
818514	SANDS, JORDAN	57068 231ST LA	MANKATO	Blue Earth	109	26	31	75	null	52	5

Minnesota Unique Well Number

802410

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/27/2015
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 02/02/2015

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-12-JS	109	26	W	30	DBCBDD

Elevation 827.1 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 55003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
TOP SOIL	0	1	BLACK	SOFT
LIMESTONE	1	9	YELLOW	M.HARD
LIMESTONE	9	38	YELLOW	HARD
SANDSTONE	38	81	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

Well Depth 81 ft. **Depth Completed** 81 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/28/2014

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 71 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 81 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	71 ft. 81 ft.

Static Water Level
35 ft. land surface Measure 10/28/2014

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	25 Sacks	ft.	71 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
500 feet West Direction Septic tank/drain field Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 1 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420253 Y 4896257
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

539419

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 05/06/2005
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
HENDLEY'S INC.	109	26	W	31	AACCCA

Elevation 825 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Contact RR 5 BOX 14 MANKATO
Well RR 5 MANKATO MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SILTY SAND	0	4	BROWN	
SAND, SOME SILT	4	5	BROWN	
DOLOMITE	5	10	BROWN	HARD
DOLO	10	25	VARIED	HARD

Remarks

USE IS REMEDIAL.
WELL SEALED 03-11-1997 BY 07478

Well Depth 25 ft. **Depth Completed** 25 ft. **Date Well Completed** 03/04/1994

Drill Method Vibracore/rotasonic **Drill Fluid**

Use other (specify in remarks) **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
6 in. To 8 ft.	lbs./ft.	4.5 in. To 25 ft.

Open Hole From 8 ft. To 25 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Specified

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Oneota Fm
Last Strat Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Depth to Bedrock 5 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420600 Y 4895387
Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 10/21/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Boart Longyear Drilling 49588 JOHNSON, S.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

802413

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/27/2015
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 02/02/2015

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-15-JS	109	26	W	30	DCCBDC

Elevation 799.71 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 55003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
LIMESTONE	0	15	YEL/GRY	HARD
SHALE	15	17	GREEN	SOFT
SANDSTONE	17	63	WHITE	SOFT
SANDSTONE	63	112	PINK	MEDIUM

Remarks

Well Depth 112 ft. **Depth Completed** 112 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/28/2014

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 102 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 112 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	102 ft. 112 ft.

Static Water Level
32 ft. land surface Measure 10/28/2014

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	40 Sacks	ft.	102 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 0 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420233 Y 4895853
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

802414

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/27/2015
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 02/02/2015

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-16-JS	109	26	W	31	ABCCBB

Elevation 803.33 **Elev. Method** LiDAR 1m DEM (MNDNR)

Address

Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 56003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
LIMESTONE/FILL	0	10	BROWN	SOFT
LIMESTONE	10	20	PINK	HARD
SANDSTONE	20	81	WHITE	SOFT
DOLOMITE	81	85	PINK	HARD

Remarks

Well Depth 85 ft. **Depth Completed** 85 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/28/2014

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 75 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 85 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	75 ft. 85 ft.

Static Water Level
15 ft. land surface Measure 10/28/2014

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	20 Sacks	ft.	72 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
300 feet Southwes Direction Body of water Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 10 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420186 Y 4895429
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

342744

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/22/2022
Update Date 03/22/2022
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
K-7A-11	109	26	W	30	DDBDDA

Elevation 830 ft. **Elev. Method** LiDAR 1m DEM (MNDNR)

Address

Contact 818 WILLOW ST N MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND	0	14	BROWN	
LIMESTONE	14	55	PUR/PNK	HARD
SANDSTONE	55	105	GRY/BRN	M.HARD

Remarks

Well Depth 105 ft. **Depth Completed** 105 ft. **Date Well Completed** 03/29/2011

Drill Method **Drill Fluid**

Use environ. bore hole **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type **Joint**
Drive Shoe? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Above/Below**

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level
7.3 ft. land surface Measure 03/29/2011

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From		To	
neat cement	3	Sacks	12	ft.	105	ft.
bentonite	1.5	Sacks		ft.	12	ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 13.6 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420755 Y 4895984
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 03/22/2022

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Subsurface Exploration 2974 CARLSON, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

780502

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 56A

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date
Update Date 10/14/2022
Received Date 03/14/2011

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-7	109	26	W	30	CDABAD

Elevation 799.6 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 3600 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact PO BOX 3069 MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
WEATHERED	0	7		
SANDSTONE	7	17		

Remarks

MW-7.
WELLHEAD COMPLETION: CASING PROTECTION= 6" PROTOP.

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
17 ft.	15 ft.	08/12/2010

Drill Method Auger (non-specified) **Drill Fluid**

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 5 ft.	lbs./ft.	8 in. To 15 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	5 ft. 15 ft.

Static Water Level
6 ft. land surface Measure 08/12/2010

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	0.5 Sacks	0 ft.	4 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Aquifer
Last Strat Depth to Bedrock ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420050 Y 4896109
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 10/14/2022

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Aqua Plus, Inc. 1467 CANTY, B.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

589755

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 56A

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 04/22/2003
Update Date 05/16/2017
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-4	109	26	W	31	BDACBC

Elevation 778 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
FILL	0	7	BRN/BLK	
SAND W/SILT	7	10	BROWN	
SILTY SAND & SAND	10	45	BROWN	

Remarks

Well Depth 45 ft. **Depth Completed** 42.4 ft. **Date Well Completed** 04/10/1997

Drill Method Multiple methods used **Drill Fluid**

Use monitor well **Status** Unknow

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 32.4 ft.	lbs./ft.	8 in. To 45 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** COOK

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set	
2 in.	20	10 ft.	32 ft.	42.4 ft.

Static Water Level
33 ft. land surface Measure 04/10/1997

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement		4 ft.	30.4 ft.
bentonite		30.4 ft.	31.4 ft.
concrete		ft.	4 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Aquifer Quat. Water
Last Strat sand+silt-brown Depth to Bedrock ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 419978 Y 4895221
Unique Number Verification Tag on well Input Date 10/16/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller
American Engineering	M0156	BABCOCK

Minnesota Unique Well Number

761445

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/06/2014
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 01/09/2014

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-8JS	109	26	W	31	ABCCBB

Elevation 803.61 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 56003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SILTY SAND	0	4	ORANGE	MEDIUM
WEATHERED	4	6	ORN/WHT	
LIMESTONE	6	30		HARD

Remarks

W-8J MA-12-6554D BECKY MCCARTY.

Well Depth 30 ft. **Depth Completed** 30 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/10/2013

Drill Method Multiple methods used **Drill Fluid**

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 20 ft.	3.75 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 4 ft.
		6 in. To 30 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** plastic **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set	
2 in.	10	10 ft.	20 ft.	30 ft.

Static Water Level

16.7 ft. land surface Measure 06/10/2013

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade

☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From	To
neat cement	4	Sacks	4 ft.	17 ft.
concrete	4	Sacks	ft.	4 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Prairie Du Chien

Last Strat Prairie Du Chien Group Depth to Bedrock 4 ft

Located by Minnesota Geological Survey

Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420184 Y 4895428

Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Braun Intertec Corp. 1323 CHERMAK, J.

Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

530510

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 03/10/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
HENDLEY'S TB-	109	26	W	31	ABADDD

Elevation 831 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Contact 421 2ND N MANKATO MN 56001
Well 5 CR MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SILTY SAND	0	2	BLACK	
SAND, SOME SILT	2	5	BROWN	
CLAY, SOME SAND	5	6	BROWN	
SAND, SOME FINE	6	7	RED/BRN	
CLAY, SOME GRAVEL,	7	8	WHITE	
DOLOMITE, SOME	8	14	BROWN	HARD
DOLOMITE	14	25	VARIED	HARD
DOLOMITE, VUGS	25	29	VARIED	HARD

Remarks

H-117806 - SEPPMANN WELL DRILLING
WELL SEALED 03-11-1997 BY 07478

Well Depth 29 ft. **Depth Completed** 29 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/01/1993

Drill Method Vibracore/rotasonic **Drill Fluid**

Use abandoned **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
6 in. To 10 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.5 in. To 29 ft.

Open Hole From 9 ft. To 29 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☒ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Specified

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Oneota Fm
Last Strat Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Depth to Bedrock 8 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420542 Y 4895561
Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 10/21/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller
Boart Longyear Drilling	49588	ANDERSON, J.

Minnesota Unique Well Number

186201

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 05/22/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
BUSCH, BILL	109	26	W	30	ACDCDB

Elevation 830 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

C/W MANKATO MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
DRIFT	0	35		
LIME ROCK	35	66		
SAND ROCK	66	85		
LIME AND SAND ROCK	85	135		

Remarks

Well Depth 135 ft. **Depth Completed** 135 ft. **Date Well Completed** 00/00/1989

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid**

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below** 0 ft.

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 85 ft.	lbs./ft.	5 in. To 0 ft.

Open Hole From 85 ft. To 135 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

52 ft. land surface Measure 00/00/1989

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade

☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	0	0 ft.	85 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

62 feet Northeas Direction Septic tank/drain field Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 00/00/1989

Manufacturer's name RED JACKET

Model Number HP 0.5 Volt 220

Length of drop pipe 80 ft Capacity 10 g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan

Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 35 ft

Located by Minnesota Geological Survey

Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420420 Y 4896583

Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 06/02/2000

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Baer Well Co. 07251 BAER, J.

Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

652892

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 10/01/2002
Update Date 03/10/2014
Received Date 08/28/2002

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
COUGHLAN	109	26	W	30	DABDAA

Elevation 830 ft. **Elev. Method** CALC FROM 2-FOOT COUNTY DEM

Address

Well 73458 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact P.O. BOX 1358 MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND	0	11	BROWN	SOFT
LIMESTONE	11	57	YELLOW	HARD
SANDSTONE FIRM	57	110	WHITE	

Remarks

BE-02-28 - JADD SEPPMANN & SONS

Well Depth 110 ft. **Depth Completed** 110 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/25/2002

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 91 ft.	15 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 91 ft.
		5 in. To 110 ft.

Open Hole From 91 ft. To 110 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

50 ft. land surface Measure 06/25/2002

Pumping Level (below land surface)

60 ft. 2 hrs. Pumping at 50 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	35 Sacks	0 ft.	91 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

60 feet West Direction Septic tank/drain field Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 06/25/2002

Manufacturer's name AERMOTOR
Model Number HP 0.5 Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 11 ft
Located by Blue Earth Cty.
Locate Method GPS SA Off (averaged) (15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420764 Y 4896440
Unique Number Verification Input Date 08/12/2008

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Seppmann Well Drilling | 07441 | SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business | Lic. or Reg. No. | Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

686896

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 01/04/2005
Update Date 11/19/2013
Received Date 03/23/2004

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW	109	26	W	30	DBADBB

Elevation 815 ft. **Elev. Method** Calc from DEM (USGS 7.5 min or equiv.)

Address

Contact P O BOX 1358 MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND & CLAY	0	12	BROWN	SOFT
LIMESTONE	12	40	YELLOW	HARD
SANDSTONE	40	66	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

DRILLER: JADD SEPPPMANN & SONS #07441

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
66 ft.	66 ft.	03/04/2004

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 62 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 66 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	4 ft.	58 ft. 62 ft.

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

62 ft. 1 hrs. Pumping at 5 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade

☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	14 Sacks	ft.	60 ft.
neat cement	3 Sacks	ft.	15 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Aquifer

Last Strat Depth to Bedrock ft

Located by Minnesota Department of Health

Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420482 Y 4896453

Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 07/20/2012

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller
Seppmann Well Drilling	07441	SEPPMANN, T.

Minnesota Unique Well Number

530511

County Blue Earth
Quad Madison
Quad ID 55A

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 12/26/2013
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
HENDLEY'S INC	109	26	W	31	AACBDB

Elevation 827 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Well 5 CR MANKATO MN 56001
Contact RR 5 BOX 14 MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND, SOME SILT	0	2	BLACK	
SANDY CLAY	2	5	BROWN	
SAND, SOME CLAY &	5	6	BRN/WHT	
DOLOMITE	6	15	BROWN	HARD
DOLOMITE	15	17	GRY/PUR	HARD
DOLOMITE, SLI.	17	25	BRN/PNK	HARD
DOLOMITE,	25	29	BRN/GRY	HARD
DOLOMITE, W/ WHITE	29	31	GRY/BRN	HARD

Remarks

USE IS REMEDIAL.
WELL SEALED 03-11-1997 BY 07478

Well Depth 31 ft. **Depth Completed** 31 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/02/1993

Drill Method Multiple methods used **Drill Fluid**

Use other (specify in remarks) **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
6 in. To 7.5 ft.	lbs./ft.	4.5 in. To 31 ft.

Open Hole From 8 ft. To 31 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Specified

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Oneota Fm
Last Strat Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Depth to Bedrock 6 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420612 Y 4895471
Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 10/21/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Boart Longyear Drilling	49588	ANDERSON, J.
Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

802411

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/27/2015
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 02/02/2015

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-13-JS	109	26	W	30	DBCBDD

Elevation 826.92 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 56003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
TOP SOIL & ROCK	0	1	BLACK	SOFT
LIMESTONE	1	36	YELLOW	HARD
LIMESTONE & SHALE	36	39	GREEN	SOFT
SANDSTONE	39	75	WHITE	SOFT
SANDSTONE	75	83	PINK	MEDIUM
SANDSTONE & SHALE	83	89	VARIED	SOFT
SANDSTONE LAYERS	89	102		MED-HRD
SANDSTONE	102	126	PINK	SOFT
SHALE	126	131	GREEN	SOFT

Remarks

Well Depth 131 ft. **Depth Completed** 131 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/28/2014

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ From To

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 121 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 131 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set	
2 in.	10	10 ft.	121 ft.	131 ft.

Static Water Level
35 ft. land surface Measure 10/28/2014

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	30 Sacks	ft.	121 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan-St.
Last Strat St.Lawrence Formation Depth to Bedrock 1 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420254 Y 4896255
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

802412

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/27/2015
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 02/02/2015

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-14-JS	109	26	W	30	DCCBDC

Elevation 799.85 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 556003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
LIMESTONE	0	15	YEL/GRY	HARD
SHALE	15	17	GREEN	SOFT
SANDSTONE	17	57	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

Well Depth 57 ft. **Depth Completed** 57 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/28/2014

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 47 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 57 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	47 ft. 57 ft.

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	15 Sacks	ft.	47 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

32 feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 0 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420232 Y 4895850
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

342741

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/22/2022
Update Date 03/22/2022
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
K-1-11	109	26	W	30	DBBDDB

Elevation 824 ft. **Elev. Method** LiDAR 1m DEM (MNDNR)

Address

Contact 818 WILLOW ST N MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
TOPSOIL	0	4	BLACK	
SAND	4	22	BROWN	
LIMESTONE	22	40	GRAY	HARD
SANDSTONE	40	110	GRY/BRN	M.HARD

Remarks

Well Depth 110 ft. **Depth Completed** 110 ft. **Date Well Completed** 03/23/2011

Drill Method **Drill Fluid**

Use environ. bore hole **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level
19 ft. land surface Measure 03/23/2011

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From	To
neat cement	3	Sacks	16 ft.	110 ft.
bentonite	2	Sacks	ft.	16 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 22.3 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420321 Y 4896393
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 03/22/2022

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Subsurface Exploration 2974 CARLSON, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

112914

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 03/11/2005
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
LOEFFLER, RAY	109	26	W	30	DAABBB

Elevation 830 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

C/W MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND	0	7		
LIMESTONE	7	46	YELLOW	
SAND	46	86		SOFT
SANDSTONE	86	127	WHITE	

Remarks

Well Depth 127 ft. **Depth Completed** 127 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/25/1976

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid**

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 86 ft.	lbs./ft.	5 in. To 127 ft.

Open Hole From 86 ft. To 127 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 7 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitized - scale 1:24,000 or larger (Digitizing Table)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420768 Y 4896520
Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 01/01/1990

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Seppmann Well Co. 07160
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

511439

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 08/18/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MILLER,	109	26	W	31	ADBACA

Elevation 832 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Contact 7414 245TH ST ST CLOUD MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SANDY DIRT	0	12	BLACK	SOFT
ROCK & BOULDER	12	14	RED	HARD
LIMESTONE	14	58	BROWN	HARD
SANDROCK	58	105	WHITE	SOFT
FRANCONIAN	105	210	PINK	HARD

Remarks

JUNCTION INDUSTRIAL RD. & CO. 5 - 1/4 MILE NORTH

Well Depth 210 ft. **Depth Completed** 210 ft. **Date Well Completed** 07/24/1989

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use industrial **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below** 2 ft.

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 115 ft.	15 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 115 ft.

Open Hole From 115 ft. To 210 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

60 ft. land surface Measure 07/24/1989

Pumping Level (below land surface)

ft. hrs. Pumping at 15 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer MONITOR Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade

☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement		10 ft.	115 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

65 feet North Direction Septic tank/drain field Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 08/21/1989

Manufacturer's name AERMOTOR

Model Number A12B50 HP 0.5 Volt 230

Length of drop pipe 100 ft Capacity 12 g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer St.Lawrence-

Last Strat St.Lawrence-Tunnel City Depth to Bedrock 14 ft

Located by Minnesota Geological Survey

Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420689 Y 4895275

Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 10/10/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Searles Well Co. 08258 VOLK, J.

Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

686898

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WELL AND BORING REPORT
Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date
Update Date 01/24/2018
Received Date 03/23/2004

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW	109	26	W	30	DDCCDD

Elevation 829.03 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Contact P.O. BOX 1358 MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND & CLAY	0	3	YELLOW	SOFT
LIMESTONE	3	54	YELLOW	HARD
SANDSTONE &	54	70	WHITE	SOFT
SANDSTONE	70	89	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
89 ft.	89 ft.	03/04/2004

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 84 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 89 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	4 ft.	84 ft. 89 ft.

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

89 ft. 1 hrs. Pumping at 5 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	15 Sacks	ft.	80 ft.
neat cement	1 Sacks	ft.	5 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 3 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420636 Y 4895765
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 07/20/2012

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Seppmann Well Drilling	07441	SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller

Minnesota Well Index Report | **686898** | Printed on 05/22/2025 HE-01205-15

Minnesota Unique Well Number

439310

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 02/14/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
LOEFFLER, AL	109	26	W	30	DABDDC

Elevation 828 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

C/W RR 5 BOX 19 MANKATO MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
TOP SOIL	0	7		
LIMESTONE	7	50		
SAND	50	86		
SANDSTONE	86	110		
SHALE	110	112		
SANDSTONE	112	127		

Remarks

Well Depth 127 ft. **Depth Completed** 127 ft. **Date Well Completed** 04/22/1991

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below** 0 ft.

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 91 ft.	lbs./ft.	11 in. To 91 ft.

Open Hole From 91 ft. To 127 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level
35 ft. land surface Measure 04/22/1991

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 04/22/1991
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP 0.5 Volt 230
Length of drop pipe 60 ft Capacity 15 g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 7 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420730 Y 4896372
Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 06/02/2000

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Seppmann Well Co. 07160 SEPPMANN, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

342742

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/22/2022
Update Date 03/22/2022
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
K-2-11	109	26	W	30	DBDDCC

Elevation 830 ft. **Elev. Method** LiDAR 1m DEM (MNDNR)

Address

Contact 818 WILLOW ST N MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
TOPSOIL	0	3	BLACK	
LIMESTONE	3	48	GRAY	HARD
SANDSTONE	48	101	GRY/BRN	M.HARD

Remarks

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
101 ft.	101 ft.	03/24/2011

Drill Method **Drill Fluid**

Use environ. bore hole **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type **Joint**
Drive Shoe? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Above/Below**

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From	To
neat cement	3	Sacks	3 ft.	101 ft.
bentonite	0.5	Sacks	ft.	3 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 2.7 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420486 Y 4896162
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 03/22/2022

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Subsurface Exploration 2974 CARLSON, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

160363

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 56A

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 01/03/2019
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
WINKLER,	109	26	W	31	BACDAA

Elevation 764.35 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

C/W RR 5 MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
PEAT GROUND	0	20	BROWN	SOFT
CLAY	20	50	BLACK	SOFT
FINE SAND	50	75		SOFT
ROCK	75	270	GREEN	HARD

Remarks

WELL FLOWS. WELL FOR A BAIT SHOP.

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
270 ft.	270 ft.	03/24/1981

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid**

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below** 3 ft.

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
6 in. To 83 ft.	lbs./ft.	10 in. To 83 ft.
		6 in. To 270 ft.

Open Hole From 83 ft. To 270 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

0 ft. land surface Measure 03/24/1981

Pumping Level (below land surface)

0 ft. hrs. Pumping at 150 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
	2.5 Cubic yards	0 ft.	83 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

100 feet Southeas Direction Septic tank/drain field Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP 0 Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock St.Lawrence Formation Aquifer multiple
Last Strat St.Lawrence-Tunnel City Depth to Bedrock 75 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 419956 Y 4895428
Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 01/01/1990

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

St. Peter Well Drilling 08072 VOLK, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

539420

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 02/14/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
HENDLEY'S INC.	109	26	W	31	AACBDB

Elevation 827 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

C/W RR 5 BOX 14 MANKATO MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SILT	0	1	BLACK	
SAND, SOME SILT	1	8	BROWN	
DOLOMITE	8	13	BROWN	HARD
DOLOMITE	13	14	BRN/GRY	HARD
DOLOMITE, VUGGY	14	25	VARIED	HARD
DOLOMITE	25	30	VARIED	HARD

Remarks

BLUE EARTH PERMIT #BE-94-6
USE IS REMEDIAL.
WELL SEALED 03-11-1997 BY 07478

Well Depth 50 ft. **Depth Completed** 50 ft. **Date Well Completed** 03/02/1994

Drill Method Vibracore/rotasonic **Drill Fluid**

Use other (specify in remarks) **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Step down **Joint** Welded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
6 in. To 9 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.5 in. To 50 ft.
2 in. To 45 ft.	lbs./ft.	

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set	
2 in.	10	5 ft.	45 ft.	50 ft.

Static Water Level

31 ft. land surface Measure 03/04/1994

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From	To
neat cement	0.3	Cubic yards	0 ft.	38 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

0 feet Direction Volatile organic compounds Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Oneota Fm
Last Strat Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Depth to Bedrock 8 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420618 Y 4895471
Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 10/21/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Boart Longyear Drilling	49588	JOHNSON, S.
Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

668827

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 07/29/2002
Update Date 04/15/2019
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
SOUTHERN MN	109	26	W	30	DCBDCB

Elevation 796 ft. **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Contact 1905 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56002-3069
Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
LIMESTONE/SHALE	0	5	YEL/BRN	HARD
SANDSTONE	5	16	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

DRILLING FLUID: TRUE BORE.
SEALED 05-01-2018 BY 1790

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
16 ft.	15 ft.	05/23/2002

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Other

Use monitor well **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Step down **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 5 ft.	lbs./ft.	8 in. To 4 ft.
6 in. To 4 ft.	lbs./ft.	6 in. To 16 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set	
2 in.	10	10 ft.	5.2 ft.	15.2 ft.

Static Water Level

7 ft. land surface Measure 05/23/2002

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From	To
	2		0 ft.	4 ft.
neat cement	2	Sacks	0 ft.	4 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 0 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420258 Y 4895991
Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 10/16/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

W.J. Canty, Inc. 71677 CANTY, B.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

668826

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 56A

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 07/29/2002
Update Date 12/19/2011
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
SOUTHERN MN	109	26	W	30	CAADCC

Elevation 797 ft. **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Contact 1905 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56002-3069
Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
LIMESTONE/SHALE	0	8	YEL/BRN	HARD
SANDSTONE	8	14	WHITE	HARD
SANDSTONE	14	20	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

DRILLING FLUID: TRUE BORE.

Well Depth 20 ft. **Depth Completed** 19 ft. **Date Well Completed** 05/23/2002

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Other

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Step down **Joint** Unknown
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 9 ft.	lbs./ft.	8 in. To 8 ft.
6 in. To 8 ft.	lbs./ft.	6 in. To 20 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	9 ft. 19 ft.

Static Water Level

9 ft. land surface Measure 05/29/2002

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
	2 Sacks	0 ft.	8 ft.
neat cement	3 Sacks	0 ft.	7 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 0 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420075 Y 4896379
Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 10/16/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

W.J. Canty, Inc. 71677 CANTY, B.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

802409

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/27/2015
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 02/02/2015

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-11-JS	109	26	W	30	DBBBDA

Elevation 823.71 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001
Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 56003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
TOP SOIL	0	2	BLACK	SOFT
SANDY CLAY	2	19	BROWN	SOFT
BOULDERS	19	21	BLK/RED	HARD
LIMESTONE	21	39	BROWN	HARD
SANDSTONE	39	84	WHITE	SOFT
SANDSTONE	84	101	PINK	M.HARD
SANDSTONE	101	128	WHITE	SOFT
ROCK/SHALE	128	132	GREEN	HARD

Remarks

Well Depth 132 ft. **Depth Completed** 132 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/28/2014

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 122 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 132 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	122 ft. 132 ft.

Static Water Level
35 ft. land surface Measure 10/28/2014

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	40 Sacks	ft.	122 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
500 feet West Direction Septic tank/drain field Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan-St.
Last Strat St.Lawrence Formation Depth to Bedrock 21 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420253 Y 4896497
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

190629

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 02/14/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
KRISTICE INC.	109	26	W	31	AABDBC

Elevation 828 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

C/W MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
ROCK	0	56	YELLOW	HARD
SANDROCK	56	107	WHITE	
ROCK	107	210	PINK	HARD

Remarks

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
210 ft.	210 ft.	07/24/1984

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid**

Use industrial **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below** 1 ft.

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 117 ft.	lbs./ft.	9 in. To 17 ft.

Open Hole From 117 ft. To 210 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level
50 ft. land surface Measure 07/24/1984

Pumping Level (below land surface)
0 ft. hrs. Pumping at 35 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer WHITEWATER Model
☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	2.5 Cubic yards	0 ft.	72 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
55 feet Northwes Direction Septic tank/drain field Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 08/14/1984
Manufacturer's name FLINT & WALLING
Model Number 4F19B10- HP 1 Volt 230
Length of drop pipe 80 ft Capacity 19 g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer multiple
Last Strat Jordan-St.Lawrence Depth to Bedrock 0 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitized - scale 1:24,000 or larger (Digitizing Table)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420668 Y 4895620
Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 01/01/1990

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller
St. Peter Well Drilling	08072	SCHAEFER, J.

Minnesota Unique Well Number

686895

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date
Update Date 11/19/2013
Received Date 03/23/2004

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW	109	26	W	30	DBBDBB

Elevation 828 ft. **Elev. Method** Calc from DEM (USGS 7.5 min or equiv.)

Address

Contact P O BOX 1358 MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SANDY CLAY	0	15	YELLOW	SOFT
LIMESTONE	15	38	YELLOW	HARD
SANDSTONE	38	68	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

WELL CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION:
JADD SEPPAMNN & SONS #07441

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
68 ft.	68 ft.	03/04/2004

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 64 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 68 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	4 ft.	64 ft. 68 ft.

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

68 ft. 1 hrs. Pumping at 10 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	10 Sacks	ft.	60 ft.
neat cement	1 Sacks	ft.	5 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Aquifer
Last Strat Depth to Bedrock ft
Located by Minnesota Department of Health
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420280 Y 4896453
Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 07/20/2012

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Seppmann Well Drilling	07441	SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

186124

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 56A

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 08/13/2019
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
WINKLER,	109	26	W	31	BADDCB

Elevation 778 ft. **Elev. Method** LiDAR 1m DEM (MNDNR)

Address

C/W RR 5 MANKATO MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
FILL	0	10	BLACK	SOFT
ROCKS	10	50	RED	HARD
ROCK	50	60	PINK	HARD
SANDROCK	60	88	WHITE	SOFT
ROCK	88	160	GREEN	HARD

Remarks

WELL FLOWS.

WELL SEALED 9-11-2018 BY 1493.

WELL LOCATION FROM TIM GRANT @ BLUE EARTH COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH 1-3-2019.

Well Depth 160 ft. **Depth Completed** 160 ft. **Date Well Completed** 11/10/1982

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid**

Use domestic **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below** 1 ft.

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 96 ft.	lbs./ft.	9 in. To 96 ft.

Open Hole From 96 ft. To 160 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

-1 ft. land surface Measure 11/10/1982

Pumping Level (below land surface)

ft. hrs. Pumping at 100 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade

☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	2 Cubic yards	10 ft.	50 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

60 feet South Direction Septic tank/drain field Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 10/11/1982

Manufacturer's name FLINT & WALLING

Model Number HP 0.5 Volt 110

Length of drop pipe 4 ft Capacity 8 g.p. Typ Jet

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Jordan Sandstone Aquifer multiple

Last Strat St.Lawrence-Tunnel City Depth to Bedrock 50 ft

Located by Minnesota Geological Survey

Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420081 Y 4895397

Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 01/01/1990

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

St. Peter Well Drilling 08072 VOLK, J.

Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

154677

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 02/14/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MIDWEST	109	26	W	30	DBBBBB

Elevation 815 ft. **Elev. Method** Calc from DEM (USGS 7.5 min or equiv.)

Address

C/W 2 STONEHEDGE MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
CLAY	0	18		
SAND	18	84		SOFT
SANDSTONE	84	95	PINK	
SANDSTONEW	95	277		

Remarks

Well Depth 277 ft. **Depth Completed** 277 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/27/1979

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid**

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 84 ft.	lbs./ft.	5 in. To 277 ft.

Open Hole From 84 ft. To 277 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

24 ft. land surface Measure 06/27/1979

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
bentonite		ft.	ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP 1.5 Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Aquifer

Last Strat Depth to Bedrock 84 ft

Located by Minnesota Department of Health

Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420178 Y 4896554

Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 07/20/2012

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller
Seppmann Well Co.	07160	SEPPMANN, J.

Minnesota Unique Well Number

620926

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 05/31/2000
Update Date 03/10/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
HORNEMANN,	109	26	W	30	ADDCCD

Elevation 832 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Well RR 5 BOX 22 MANKATO MN 56001
Contact 6105 KERRY CT MADISON LAKE MN 56063

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND	0	13	BROWN	SOFT
LIMESTONE	13	57	YELLOW	HARD
SANDSTONE FIRM	57	100	WHITE	

Remarks

BE-00-02 - JADD SEPPMANN & SONS

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
100 ft.	100 ft.	01/18/2000

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Unknown
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 91 ft.	15 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 91 ft.

Open Hole From 91 ft. To 100 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

40 ft. land surface Measure 01/18/2000

Pumping Level (below land surface)

ft. hrs. Pumping at 30 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer MONITOR Model
☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	35 Sacks	0 ft.	91 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

50 feet North Direction Septic tank/drain field Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 01/19/2000
Manufacturer's name GOULDS
Model Number HP 0.5 Volt
Length of drop pipe 95 ft Capacity 7 g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 13 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420786 Y 4896559
Unique Number Verification Tag on well Input Date 10/16/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Seppmann Well Drilling 07441 VOLK, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

342743

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/22/2022
Update Date 03/22/2022
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
K-3-11	109	26	W	30	DCDDCA

Elevation 805 ft. **Elev. Method** LiDAR 1m DEM (MNDNR)

Address

Contact 818 WILLOW ST N MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
LIMESTONE	0	23	GRAY	HARD
SANDSTONE	23	78	GRY/BRN	M.HARD

Remarks

WELL DRILLED IN BOTTOM OF QUARY.

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
78 ft.	78 ft.	03/25/2011

Drill Method **Drill Fluid**

Use environ. bore hole **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type **Joint**
Drive Shoe? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Above/Below**

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

6.7 ft. land surface Measure 03/25/2011

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From	To
neat cement	3	Sacks	ft. 78	ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 0 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420497 Y 4895796
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 03/22/2022

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Subsurface Exploration 2974 CARLSON, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

802408

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/27/2015
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 02/02/2015

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-9-JS	109	26	W	30	DCBCAA

Elevation 799.74 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 3RD AV MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
CLAY & LIMESTONE	0	7	BLK/GRY	SOFT
LIMESTONE	7	12	YELLOW	HARD
SHALE	12	15	GREEN	SOFT
SANDSTONE	15	61	WHITE	SOFT
SANDSTONE & SHALE	61	66	GRAY	HARD

Remarks

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
66 ft.	66 ft.	00/00/2014

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 56 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 66 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	56 ft. 66 ft.

Static Water Level

11 ft. land surface Measure 00/00/2014

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	15 Sacks	ft.	56 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 7 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420259 Y 4896050
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

614146

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 56A

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 11/05/1999
Update Date 01/26/2018
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
WINKLER,	109	26	W	31	BADDBB

Elevation 775.1 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Well 57076 230TH LA MANKATO MN
Contact RR 5 BOX 611 MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
FILL	0	20		
SAND	20	40	BROWN	SOFT
LIMESTONE	40	56	YELLOW	HARD
SAND, FIRM	56	62		
ROCK	62	66	PINK	HARD
SAND, FIRM	66	80		
SHALE, FIRM	80	82	GREEN	
ROCK	82	280	GREEN	HARD
IRONTON	280	335	WHITE	HARD
EAU CLAIRE	335	335		

Remarks

Well Depth 335 ft. **Depth Completed** 335 ft. **Date Well Completed** 08/06/1998

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use domestic **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Step down **Joint** Welded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
10 in. To 83 ft.	lbs./ft.	15 in. To 83 ft.
6 in. To 115 ft.	21 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 115 ft.

Open Hole From 115 ft. To 235 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level
-1 ft. land surface Measure 08/06/1998

Pumping Level (below land surface)
ft. hrs. Pumping at 100 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☐ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	32 Sacks	0 ft.	115 ft.
neat cement	48 Sacks	0 ft.	83 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
50 feet West Direction Septic tank/drain field Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Jordan Sandstone Aquifer Tunnel City-
Last Strat Wonewoc Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 56 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420083 Y 4895429
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 10/10/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Searles Well Co. 08258 VOLK, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

761444

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WELL AND BORING REPORT
Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/06/2014
Update Date 08/13/2020
Received Date 01/09/2014

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-7JS	109	26	W	31	ABCCDA

Elevation 804.98 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Contact 1710 ROE CREST DR NORTH MANKATO MN 56003

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
CLAYEY SAND	0	20		MEDIUM
LIMESTONE	20	23		
CLAYEY SAND	23	26	GRAY	
SANDSTONE	26	31	WHT/ORN	

Remarks

MW-7JS MA-12-6554D BECKY MCCARTY.

Well Depth 31 ft. **Depth Completed** 31 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/01/2013

Drill Method Multiple methods used **Drill Fluid**

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 21 ft.	3.75 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 20 ft.
		6 in. To 31 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** plastic **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	21 ft. 31 ft.

Static Water Level

17.0 ft. land surface Measure 06/01/2013

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount		From	To
neat cement	4	Sacks	4 ft.	13 ft.
concrete	3	Sacks	ft.	4 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Prairie Du Chien-
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 20 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420244 Y 4895378
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Braun Intertec Corp. 1323 CHERMAK, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

686897

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WELL AND BORING REPORT
Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date
Update Date 01/24/2018
Received Date 03/23/2004

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW	109	26	W	30	DDBABD

Elevation 829.48 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Contact P.O. BOX 1358 MANKATO MN 56002

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND	0	10	BROWN	SOFT
LIMESTONE	10	50	YELLOW	HARD
RUNNY SAND	50	59	WHITE	SOFT
SANDSTONE	59	69	WHITE	SOFT

Remarks

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
69 ft.	69 ft.	03/04/2004

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 64 ft.	lbs./ft.	6.2 in. To 69 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	4 ft.	64 ft. 69 ft.

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

69 ft. 1 hrs. Pumping at 5 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	10 Sacks	ft.	50 ft.
neat cement	1 Sacks	ft.	5 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Jordan
Last Strat Jordan Sandstone Depth to Bedrock 10 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420706 Y 4896110
Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 07/20/2012

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller
Seppmann Well Drilling	07441	SEPPMANN, T.

Minnesota Unique Well Number

530512

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 03/10/2014
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
HENDLEY'S,	109	26	W	31	AACBAC

Elevation 828 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Well 5 CR MANKATO MN
Contact RR 5 BOX 14 MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND, TRACE GRAVEL	0	6	BROWN	
DOLOMITE	6	25	BRN/PNK	HARD
DOLOMITE	25	27	GRAY	HARD

Remarks

H117808 - SEPPMANN WELL DRILLING
WELL SEALED 03-11-1997 BY 07478

Well Depth 27 ft. **Depth Completed** 27 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/01/1993

Drill Method Vibracore/rotasonic **Drill Fluid**

Use abandoned **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint**
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
6 in. To 8 ft.	lbs./ft.	4.5 in. To 27 ft.

Open Hole From 8 ft. To 27 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Specified

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Oneota Fm
Last Strat Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Depth to Bedrock 6 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420624 Y 4895512
Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 10/21/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Boart Longyear Drilling 49588 ANDERSON, J.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

539418

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 06/17/1997
Update Date 05/06/2005
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
HENDLEY'S INC.	109	26	W	31	AACBAB

Elevation 828 ft. **Elev. Method** 7.5 minute topographic map (+/- 5 feet)

Address

Contact 2020 RIVERFRONT DR S MANKATO
Well RR 5 MANKATO MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SILTY SAND	0	2	DK. BRN	
SAND, SOME SILT, TR	2	4	LT. BRN	
DOLOMITE	4	23	BRN/PNK	HARD
DOLOMITE	23	25	LT. GRY	HARD

Remarks

USE IS REMEDIAL.
WELL SEALED 03-11-1997 BY 07478

Well Depth 25 ft. **Depth Completed** 25 ft. **Date Well Completed** 03/03/1994

Drill Method Vibracore/rotasonic **Drill Fluid**

Use other (specify in remarks) **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☐ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Welded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☒ No ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
6 in. To 8 ft.	lbs./ft.	4.5 in. To 25 ft.

Open Hole From 8 ft. To 25 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Specified

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

0 feet Direction Volatile organic compounds Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Aquifer Oneota Fm
Last Strat Prairie Du Chien/Oneota Depth to Bedrock 4 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420628 Y 4895552
Unique Number Verification Other, note in Input Date 10/21/2002

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller
Boart Longyear Drilling	49588	JOHNSON, S.

Minnesota Unique Well Number

716574

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 11/29/2005
Update Date 08/18/2014
Received Date 06/18/2005

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MANKATO	109	26	W	30	DDCBAC

Elevation 831 ft. **Elev. Method** CALC FROM 2-FOOT COUNTY DEM

Address

Well MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
LIMESTONE	0	55	YELLOW	HARD
SANDSTONE	55	100	WHITE	SOFT
SANDSTONE	100	110	PINK	HARD
ROCK & GRAY	110	115	RED/GRY	HARD
ROCK & SHALE	115	140	RED/BLU	HARD
SANDSTONE	140	230	GRAY	M.HARD

Remarks

Well Depth 230 ft. **Depth Completed** 230 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/01/2005

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Bentonite

Use industrial **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 145 ft.	15 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 145 ft.
		5 in. To 230 ft.

Open Hole From 145 ft. To 230 ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

46 ft. land surface Measure 06/01/2005

Pumping Level (below land surface)

120 ft. 1 hrs. Pumping at 80 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	53 Sacks	ft.	145 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 06/01/2005

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP 5 Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer St.Lawrence-
Last Strat Tunnel CIty/Lone Rock Fm Depth to Bedrock 0 ft
Located by Minnesota Geological Survey
Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:24,000) (15 meters or
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420640 Y 4895916
Unique Number Verification Information from Input Date 12/30/2009

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Seppmann Well Drilling	07441	SEPPMANN, T.
Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

761446

County Blue Earth
Quad Mankato
Quad ID 55B

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/06/2014
Update Date 01/12/2018
Received Date 01/09/2014

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW-5JS	109	26	W	31	AAACCA

Elevation 826.43 **Elev. Method** Surveyed

Address

Contact 3301 THIRD AV MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
POORLY GRADED	0	3		MEDIUM
CLAYEY SAND	3	5	BROWN	MEDIUM
SILTY SAND	5	8		MEDIUM
LIMESTONE	8	30		

Remarks

MW-5JS MA-12-6554D BECKY MCCARTY.

Well Depth 30 ft. **Depth Completed** 30 ft. **Date Well Completed** 06/11/2013

Drill Method Multiple methods used **Drill Fluid**

Use monitor well **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded

Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 20 ft.	3.75 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 7.5 ft.
		6 in. To 30 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** plastic **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	10 ft.	20 ft. 30 ft.

Static Water Level

9.75 ft. land surface Measure 06/11/2013

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade

☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
neat cement	4 Sacks	4 ft.	17 ft.
concrete	3.5 Sacks	ft.	4 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Prairie Du Chien Group Aquifer Prairie Du Chien

Last Strat Prairie Du Chien Group Depth to Bedrock 8 ft

Located by Minnesota Geological Survey

Locate Method Digitization (Screen) - Map (1:12,000) (>15 meters)

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X 420797 Y 4895585

Unique Number Verification Info/GPS from data Input Date 01/12/2018

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Braun Intertec Corp. 1323 CHERMAK, J.

Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

796052

County Blue Earth
Quad
Quad ID

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WELL AND BORING REPORT
Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/04/2014
Update Date 12/30/2019
Received Date 01/24/2014

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW 8B	109	26	W	31	ACB

Elevation **Elev. Method**

Address

Well 57075 230TH LA MANKATO MN

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND W/GRAVEL	0	30	BROWN	

Remarks

MW 8B
SEALED 09-11-2019 BY 1790

Well Depth	Depth Completed	Date Well Completed
30 ft.	30 ft.	10/22/2013

Drill Method Auger (non-specified) **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 25 ft.	lbs./ft.	8 in. To 30 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	5 ft.	25 ft. 30 ft.

Static Water Level

3 ft. land surface Measure 10/22/2013

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
bentonite	3 Sacks	ft.	23 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

feet Direction Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP Volt

Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Aquifer

Last Strat Depth to Bedrock ft

Located by

Locate Method

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X Y

Unique Number Verification Input Date

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Aqua Plus, Inc.	1467	CANTY, W.
Licensee Business	Lic. or Reg. No.	Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

796051

County Blue Earth
Quad
Quad ID

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WELL AND BORING REPORT
Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date 03/04/2014
Update Date 12/30/2019
Received Date 01/24/2014

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
MW 8	109	26	W	31	ACB

Elevation **Elev. Method**

Address
C/W 57076 230TH LA MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
SAND W/GRAVEL	0	11	BROWN	

Remarks
MW 8
SEALED 09-11-2019 BY 1790

Well Depth 11 ft. **Depth Completed** 11 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/22/2013
Drill Method Auger (non-specified) **Drill Fluid** Water

Use monitor well **Status** Sealed

Well Hydrofractured? Yes ☐ No ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type Single casing **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? Yes ☐ No ☒ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
2 in. To 0 ft.	lbs./ft.	8 in. To 11 ft.

Open Hole From ft. To ft.

Screen? ☒ **Type** stainless **Make** JOHNSON

Diameter	Slot/Gauze	Length	Set
2 in.	10	5 ft.	6 ft. 11 ft.

Static Water Level
3 ft. land surface Measure 10/22/2013

Pumping Level (below land surface)

Wellhead Completion
Pitless adapter manufacturer Model
☒ Casing Protection ☐ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
bentonite	1 Sacks	ft.	5 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination
feet Direction Type
Well disinfected upon completion? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Pump ☒ Not Installed Date Installed
Manufacturer's name
Model Number HP Volt
Length of drop pipe ft Capacity g.p. Typ

Abandoned
Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Variance
Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous
First Bedrock Aquifer
Last Strat Depth to Bedrock ft
Located by
Locate Method
System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X Y
Unique Number Verification Input Date

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor
Aqua Plus, Inc. 1467 CANTY, W.
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Minnesota Unique Well Number

818514

County Blue Earth
Quad
Quad ID

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WELL AND BORING REPORT

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 1031

Entry Date
Update Date 05/10/2018
Received Date

Well Name	Township	Range	Dir	Section	Subsection
SANDS, JORDAN	109	26	W	31	ABB

Elevation **Elev. Method**

Address

Well 57068 231ST LA MANKATO MN 56001

Stratigraphy Information

Geological Material	From	To (ft.)	Color	Hardness
CLAY	0	4	BRN/BLK	SOFT
LIMESTONE	4	17	YELLOW	MEDIUM
SANDSTONE	17	36	WHT/YEL	SOFT
SANDSTONE	36	38	PINK	HARD
SANDSTONE	38	75	WHITE	SOFT
ROCK/ SANDSTONE	75	75	GRAY	HARD

Remarks

Well Depth 75 ft. **Depth Completed** 75 ft. **Date Well Completed** 10/17/2016

Drill Method Non-specified Rotary **Drill Fluid** Water

Use industrial /commercial **Status** Active

Well Hydrofractured? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒ **From** **To**

Casing Type **Joint** Threaded
Drive Shoe? **Yes** ☒ **No** ☐ **Above/Below**

Casing Diameter	Weight	Hole Diameter
5 in. To 52 ft.	15 lbs./ft.	10 in. To 52 ft.
		5 in. To ft.

Open Hole From 52 ft. To ft.

Screen? ☐ **Type** **Make**

Static Water Level

8 ft. land surface Measure 10/17/2016

Pumping Level (below land surface)

20 ft. 1 hrs. Pumping at 20 g.p.m.

Wellhead Completion

Pitless adapter manufacturer Model

☐ Casing Protection ☒ 12 in. above grade
☐ At-grade (Environmental Wells and Borings ONLY)

Grouting Information Well Grouted? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Specified

Material	Amount	From	To
cement-sand	19 Sacks	ft.	52 ft.

Nearest Known Source of Contamination

75 feet West Direction Other Type

Well disinfected upon completion? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Pump ☐ Not Installed Date Installed 10/17/2016

Manufacturer's name

Model Number HP 1 Volt 240

Length of drop pipe 40 ft Capacity 16 g.p. Typ Submersible

Abandoned

Does property have any not in use and not sealed well(s)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Variance

Was a variance granted from the MDH for this well? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Miscellaneous

First Bedrock Aquifer

Last Strat Depth to Bedrock ft

Located by

Locate Method

System UTM - NAD83, Zone 15, Meters X Y

Unique Number Verification Input Date

Angled Drill Hole

Well Contractor

Jadd Seppmann and Sons, 1790 SEPPMANN
Licensee Business Lic. or Reg. No. Name of Driller

Appendix E: Climate and Greenhouse Gas Analysis

- FEMA National Risk Index
- Greenhouse Gas Calculation Spreadsheet

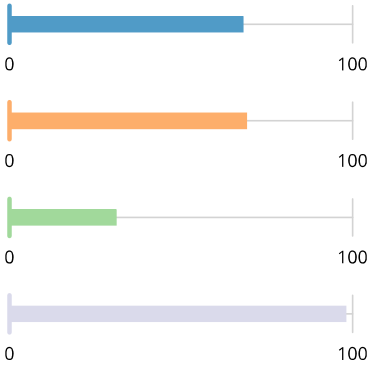
National Risk Index

May 02, 2025

Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Summary

Risk Index is **Relatively Low**	Score **68.1**
Expected Annual Loss is **Relatively Low**	Score **69.9**
Social Vulnerability is **Relatively Low**	Score **31.8**
Community Resilience is **Very High**	Score **98.8**

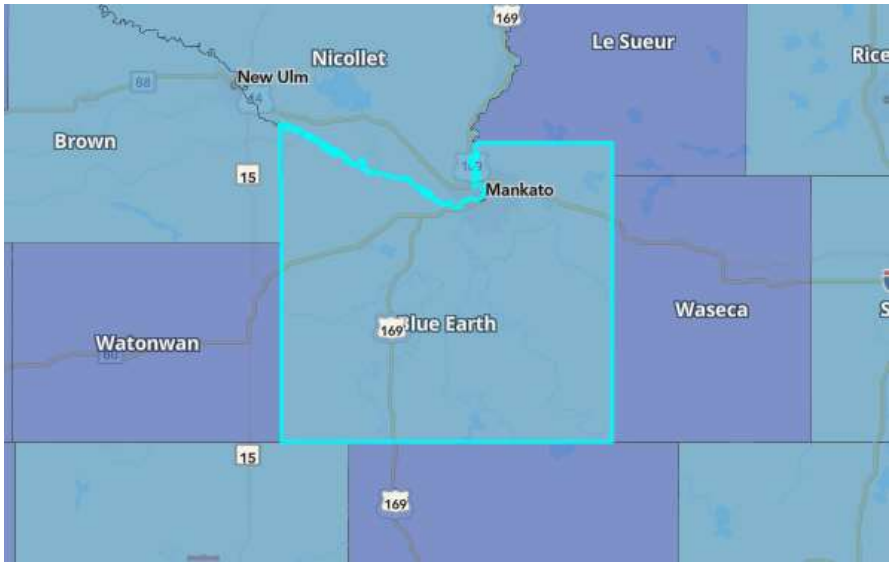


While reviewing this report, keep in mind that low risk is driven by lower loss due to natural hazards, lower social vulnerability, and higher community resilience.

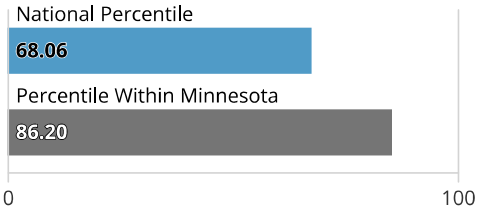
For more information about the National Risk Index, its data, and how to interpret the information it provides, please review the **About the National Risk Index** and **How to Take Action** sections at the end of this report. Or, visit the National Risk Index website at hazards.fema.gov/nri/learn-more to access supporting documentation and links.

Risk Index

The Risk Index rating is **Relatively Low** for **Blue Earth County, MN** when compared to the rest of the U.S.



Score	68.06



68% of U.S. counties have a lower Risk Index

86% of counties in Minnesota have a lower Risk Index

Risk Index Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low

No Rating | Not Applicable | Insufficient Data

Hazard Type Risk Index

Hazard type Risk Index scores are calculated using data for only a single hazard type, and reflect a community's Expected Annual Loss value, community risk factors, and the adjustment factor used to calculate the risk value.

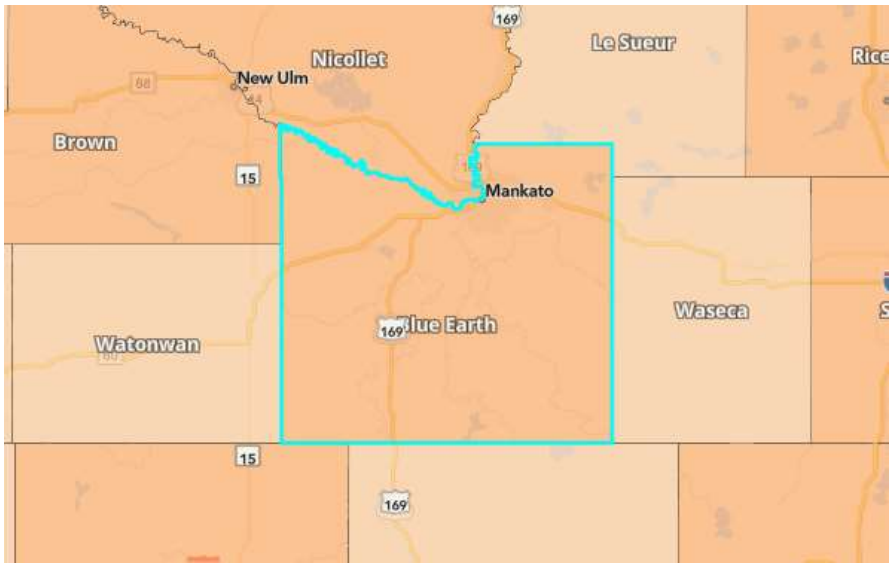
Hazard Type	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
Avalanche	Not Applicable	--	
Coastal Flooding	Not Applicable	--	
Cold Wave	Relatively High	90.8	0 100
Drought	Relatively Moderate	93.8	0 100
Earthquake	Very Low	18.8	0 100
Hail	Relatively Moderate	81.8	0 100
Heat Wave	Relatively Low	65.3	0 100
Hurricane	Not Applicable	--	
Ice Storm	Relatively Moderate	66.7	0 100
Landslide	Relatively High	97	0 100
Lightning	Relatively Low	45.1	0 100
Riverine Flooding	Relatively Low	51.6	0 100
Strong Wind	Relatively High	97.1	0 100
Tornado	Relatively Moderate	78.3	0 100
Tsunami	Not Applicable	--	
Volcanic Activity	Not Applicable	--	
Wildfire	Very Low	37.9	0 100
Winter Weather	Relatively Moderate	81.2	0 100

Risk Factor Breakdown

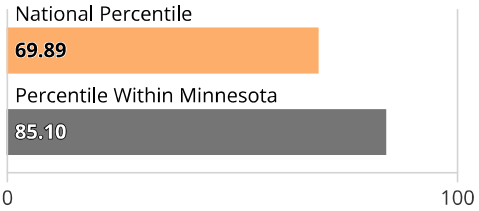
Hazard Type	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
Strong Wind	$3,565,300	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$3,745,182	97.1
Tornado	$3,307,463	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$3,477,459	78.3
Drought	$1,084,546	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$975,064	93.8
Cold Wave	$830,261	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$834,541	90.8
Hail	$593,013	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$563,015	81.8
Riverine Flooding	$551,946	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$502,883	51.6
Landslide	$441,430	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$442,925	97
Winter Weather	$215,545	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$225,190	81.2
Heat Wave	$210,985	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$217,345	65.3
Ice Storm	$139,617	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$147,733	66.7
Lightning	$85,566	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$90,368	45.1
Wildfire	$19,745	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$19,647	37.9
Earthquake	$11,666	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	$12,318	18.8
Avalanche	--	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	--	--
Coastal Flooding	--	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	--	--
Hurricane	--	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	--	--
Tsunami	--	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	--	--
Volcanic Activity	--	Relatively Low	Very High	1.02	--	--

Expected Annual Loss

In **Blue Earth County, MN**, expected loss each year due to natural hazards is **Relatively Low** when compared to the rest of the U.S.



Score	69.89



70% of U.S. counties have a lower Expected Annual Loss

85% of counties in Minnesota have a lower Expected Annual Loss

Expected Annual Loss Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low

No Expected Annual Losses | Not Applicable | Insufficient Data

Composite Expected Annual Loss	**$11,057,083.09**
Composite Expected Annual Loss Rate National Percentile	**33.1**

Building EAL	**$7,076,989.90**	Population EAL	**0.16** fatalities
Building EAL Rate	**$1 per $2.20K of building value**	Population EAL Rate	**1 per 440.45K people**
Agriculture EAL	**$2,160,931.29**	Population Equivalence EAL	**$1,819,161.90**
Agriculture EAL Rate	**$1 per $256.66 of agriculture value**		

Expected Annual Loss for Hazard Types

Expected Annual Loss scores for hazard types are calculated using data for only a single hazard type, and reflect a community's relative expected annual loss for only that hazard type.

13 of 18 hazard types contribute to the expected annual loss for **Blue Earth County, MN**.

Hazard Type	Expected Annual Loss Rating	EAL Value	Score
Strong Wind	Relatively High	$3,565,300	97.3
Tornado	Relatively Moderate	$3,307,463	81.1

Hazard Type	Expected Annual Loss Rating	EAL Value	Score
Drought	Relatively Moderate	$1,084,546	95.4
Cold Wave	Relatively High	$830,262	92.1
Hail	Relatively Moderate	$593,013	84.1
Riverine Flooding	Relatively Low	$551,946	57.1
Landslide	Relatively High	$441,430	97.3
Winter Weather	Relatively High	$215,545	83.3
Heat Wave	Relatively Low	$210,985	68.8
Ice Storm	Relatively Moderate	$139,617	68.4
Lightning	Relatively Low	$85,566	48.8
Wildfire	Very Low	$19,745	39.4
Earthquake	Very Low	$11,666	19.2
Avalanche	Not Applicable	--	--
Coastal Flooding	Not Applicable	--	--
Hurricane	Not Applicable	--	--
Tsunami	Not Applicable	--	--
Volcanic Activity	Not Applicable	--	--

Expected Annual Loss Values

Hazard Type	Total	Building Value	Population Equivalence	Population	Agriculture Value
Avalanche	--	--	--	--	--
Coastal Flooding	--	--	--	--	--
Cold Wave	$830,261	$192	$539,715	0.05	$290,354
Drought	$1,084,546	n/a	n/a	n/a	$1,084,546
Earthquake	$11,666	$9,472	$2,194	0.00	n/a
Hail	$593,013	$88,806	$65,259	0.01	$438,949
Heat Wave	$210,985	$20,541	$152,517	0.01	$37,927
Hurricane	--	--	--	--	--
Ice Storm	$139,617	$84,471	$55,146	0.00	n/a
Landslide	$441,430	$366,778	$74,651	0.01	n/a
Lightning	$85,566	$15,395	$70,171	0.01	n/a
Riverine Flooding	$551,946	$357,423	$40,565	0.00	$153,958

Hazard Type	Total	Building Value	Population Equivalence	Population	Agriculture Value
Strong Wind	$3,565,300	$3,276,864	$151,833	0.01	$136,603
Tornado	$3,307,463	$2,641,354	$652,366	0.06	$13,743
Tsunami	--	--	--	--	--
Volcanic Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Wildfire	$19,745	$16,934	$2,810	0.00	$1
Winter Weather	$215,545	$198,759	$11,936	0.00	$4,849

Exposure Values

Hazard Type	Total	Building Value	Population Equivalence	Population	Agriculture Value
Avalanche	--	--	--	--	--
Coastal Flooding	--	--	--	--	--
Cold Wave	$817,381,292,920	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	$554,621,278
Drought	$208,157,849	n/a	n/a	n/a	$208,157,849
Earthquake	$817,278,885,000	$15,579,685,000	$801,699,200,000	69,112.00	n/a
Hail	$817,381,292,920	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	$554,621,278
Heat Wave	$817,381,292,920	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	$554,621,278
Hurricane	--	--	--	--	--
Ice Storm	$816,826,671,642	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	n/a
Landslide	$307,945,619,154	$5,721,762,095	$302,223,857,059	26,053.78	n/a
Lightning	$816,826,671,642	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	n/a
Riverine Flooding	$3,626,872,393	$67,696,832	$3,550,527,199	306.08	$8,648,362
Strong Wind	$817,381,292,920	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	$554,621,278
Tornado	$817,381,292,920	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	$554,621,278
Tsunami	--	--	--	--	--
Volcanic Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Wildfire	$94,601,637,554	$1,722,953,531	$92,807,578,065	8,000.65	$71,105,958
Winter Weather	$817,381,292,920	$15,579,871,642	$801,246,800,000	69,073.00	$554,621,278

Annualized Frequency Values

Hazard Type	Annualized Frequency	Events on Record	Period of Record
Avalanche	--	--	--

Hazard Type	Annualized Frequency	Events on Record	Period of Record
Coastal Flooding	--	--	--
Cold Wave	2.2 events per year	36	2005-2021 (16 years)
Drought	14 events per year	322	2000-2021 (22 years)
Earthquake	0.010% chance per year	n/a	2021 dataset
Hail	5 events per year	169	1986-2021 (34 years)
Heat Wave	1.2 events per year	20	2005-2021 (16 years)
Hurricane	--	--	--
Ice Storm	0.3 events per year	22	1946-2014 (67 years)
Landslide	0 events per year	4	2010-2021 (12 years)
Lightning	39.8 events per year	876	1991-2012 (22 years)
Riverine Flooding	1.3 events per year	30	1996-2019 (24 years)
Strong Wind	4 events per year	138	1986-2021 (34 years)
Tornado	0.6 events per year	34	1950-2021 (72 years)
Tsunami	--	--	--
Volcanic Activity	--	--	--
Wildfire	0.002% chance per year	n/a	2021 dataset
Winter Weather	7.6 events per year	122	2005-2021 (16 years)

Historic Loss Ratios

Hazard Type	Overall Rating
Avalanche	--
Coastal Flooding	--
Cold Wave	Very Low
Drought	Relatively Low
Earthquake	Very Low
Hail	Relatively Low
Heat Wave	Very Low
Hurricane	--
Ice Storm	Relatively Low
Landslide	Relatively Low
Lightning	Very Low

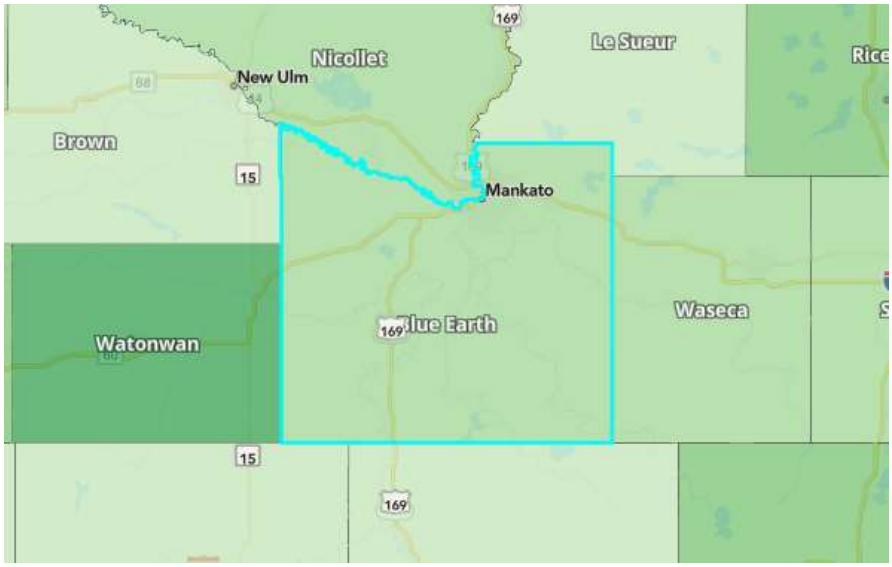
Hazard Type	Overall Rating
Riverine Flooding	Relatively Low
Strong Wind	Relatively Moderate
Tornado	Relatively Low
Tsunami	--
Volcanic Activity	--
Wildfire	Relatively Moderate
Winter Weather	Relatively Low

Expected Annual Loss Rate

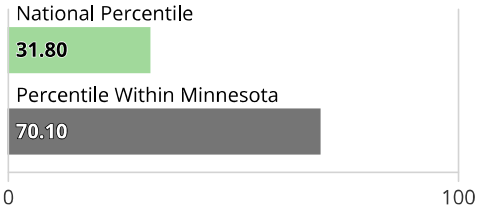
Hazard Type	Building EAL Rate (per building value)	Population EAL Rate (per population)	Agriculture EAL Rate (per agriculture value)
Avalanche	--	--	--
Coastal Flooding	--	--	--
Cold Wave	$1 per $81.09M	1 per 1.48M	$1 per $1.91K
Drought	--	--	$1 per $511.39
Earthquake	$1 per $1.64M	1 per 365.18M	--
Hail	$1 per $175.44K	1 per 12.28M	$1 per $1.26K
Heat Wave	$1 per $758.46K	1 per 5.25M	$1 per $14.62K
Hurricane	--	--	--
Ice Storm	$1 per $184.44K	1 per 14.53M	--
Landslide	$1 per $42.48K	1 per 10.73M	--
Lightning	$1 per $1.01M	1 per 11.42M	--
Riverine Flooding	$1 per $43.59K	1 per 19.75M	$1 per $3.60K
Strong Wind	$1 per $4.75K	1 per 5.28M	$1 per $4.06K
Tornado	$1 per $5.90K	1 per 1.23M	$1 per $40.36K
Tsunami	--	--	--
Volcanic Activity	--	--	--
Wildfire	$1 per $920.02K	1 per 285.19M	$1 per $432.09M
Winter Weather	$1 per $78.39K	1 per 67.13M	$1 per $114.37K

Social Vulnerability

Social groups in **Blue Earth County, MN** have a **Relatively Low** susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the U.S.



Score **31.8**



32% of U.S. counties have a lower Social Vulnerability

70% of counties in Minnesota have a lower Social Vulnerability

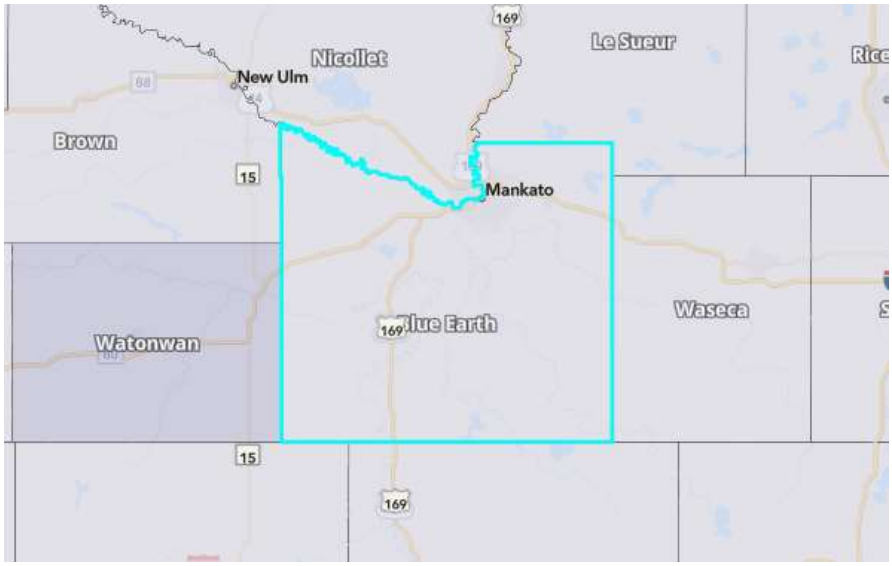
Social Vulnerability Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low

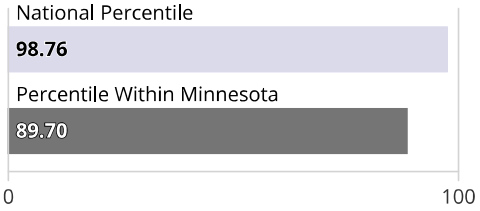
Data Unavailable

Community Resilience

Communities in **Blue Earth County, MN** have a **Very High** ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions when compared to the rest of the U.S.



Score	98.76



1% of U.S. counties have a higher Community Resilience

10% of counties in Minnesota have a higher Community Resilience

Community Resilience Legend

Very High | Relatively High | Relatively Moderate | Relatively Low | Very Low | Data Unavailable

About the National Risk Index

The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards: Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Cold Wave, Drought, Earthquake, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornado, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Wildfire, and Winter Weather.

The National Risk Index leverages available source data for Expected Annual Loss due to these 18 hazard types, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States county and Census tract. These measurements are calculated using average past conditions, but they cannot be used to predict future outcomes for a community. The National Risk Index is intended to fill gaps in available data and analyses to better inform federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers as they develop risk reduction strategies.

Explore the National Risk Index Map at **hazards.fema.gov/nri/map**.

Visit the National Risk Index website at **hazards.fema.gov/nri/learn-more** to access supporting documentation and links.

Calculating the Risk Index

Risk Index values are calculated using an equation* that combines values for Expected Annual Loss (EAL) due to natural hazards, with the Community Risk Factor (CRF), which is a function of Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience:

$$\text{Risk Index} = \text{Expected Annual Loss} \times \text{Community Risk Factor}$$

$$\text{where Community Risk Factor} = f\left(\frac{\text{Social Vulnerability}}{\text{Community Resilience}}\right)$$

*County-level risk values are derived by summing the risk values of all Census tracts within that county.

Risk is presented as a composite value and score for all 18 hazard types, as well as individual values and scores for each hazard type.

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/determining-risk**.

Calculating Expected Annual Loss

Expected Annual Loss values are calculated using an equation* that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios for 18 hazard types:

$$\text{Expected Annual Loss} = \text{Exposure} \times \text{Annualized Frequency} \times \text{Historic Loss Ratio}$$

*Excluding Avalanche, Drought, Earthquake, and Tornado, EAL values for each hazard are calculated at the Census block level and summed together to determine Census tract and county-level hazard type EAL values.

Expected Annual Loss is presented as a composite value and score for all 18 hazard types, as well as individual values and scores for each hazard type.

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/expected-annual-loss**.

Calculating Social Vulnerability

Social Vulnerability is measured using the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/social-vulnerability**.

Calculating Community Resilience

Community Resilience is measured at the County level using the Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities (HVRI BRIC) published by the University of South Carolina's Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute (HVRI).

For more information, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/community-resilience**.

Values, Scores, and Ratings

The National Risk Index provides three different types of results for Risk and each component used to derive Risk: EAL, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience:

Values. Values for Risk and EAL are in units of dollars, representing the community's average economic loss from natural hazards each year. For Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience, values are the index values for the community provided by the source data sets.

Scores. Scores represent the national percentile ranking of the community's component value compared to all other communities at the same level (county or Census tract).

Ratings. Ratings refer to the qualitative terms that describe the relative risk of an area within the same geographic level. These rating categories range from "Very Low" to "Very High". Ratings for Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience are based on quintiles of those components' scores, while Risk and EAL ratings are based on more advanced statistical calculations on values . As a result, there is no fixed range of scores or values that correspond to the rating categories.

How to Take Action

There are many ways to reduce natural hazard risk through mitigation. Communities with high National Risk Index scores can take action to reduce risk by decreasing Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, decreasing Social Vulnerability, and increasing Community Resilience.

For information about how to take action and reduce your risk, visit **hazards.fema.gov/nri/take-action**.

Disclaimer

The National Risk Index (the Risk Index or the Index) and its associated data are meant for planning purposes only. This tool was created for broad nationwide comparisons and is not a substitute for localized risk assessment analysis. Nationwide datasets used as inputs for the National Risk Index are, in many cases, not as accurate as available local data. Users with access to local data for each National Risk Index risk factor should consider substituting the Risk Index data with local data to recalculate a more accurate risk index. If you decide to download the National Risk Index data and substitute it with local data, you assume responsibility for the accuracy of the data and any resulting data index. Please visit the **Contact Us** page if you would like to discuss this process further.

The methodology used by the National Risk Index has been reviewed by subject matter experts in the fields of natural hazard risk research, risk analysis, mitigation planning, and emergency management. The processing methods used to create the National Risk Index have produced results similar to those from other natural hazard risk analyses conducted on a smaller scale. The breadth and combination of geographic information systems (GIS) and data processing techniques leveraged by the National Risk Index enable it to incorporate multiple hazard types and risk factors, manage its nationwide scope, and capture what might have been missed using other methods.

The National Risk Index does not consider the intricate economic and physical interdependencies that exist across geographic regions. Keep in mind that hazard impacts in surrounding counties or Census tracts can cause indirect losses in your community regardless of your community's risk profile.

Nationwide data available for some risk factors are rudimentary at this time. The risk profiles for the vast majority of hazard types are based on historical frequency and loss data. They represent risk and expected annual loss based on average past conditions, not future predictions. The National Risk Index will be continuously updated as new data become available and improved methodologies are identified.

For comprehensive details about how the Risk Index can help you and its limitations, see the **National Risk Index Technical Documentation**

Assumption of Risk

In view of the identified limitations of the National Risk Index associated data, by using the data, you acknowledge and agree that FEMA makes no representations or warranties about the accuracy, completeness, or fitness for any particular purpose of the data; that the data is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind; that you assume full responsibility for any consequences that may arise, including financial losses, legal disputes, or other adverse outcomes; and that you release FEMA and the federal government from any liability that may arise to the extent allowable by law.

Attribution, No Endorsement

Please attribute your use of the National Risk Index and its associated data to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

However, you acknowledge and agree that nothing herein constitutes and endorsement of you or your work by FEMA or the federal government, and you shall not imply through use of the National Risk Index or its associated data or through providing attribution, that FEMA or the federal government endorses you.

Preferred citation for the National Risk Index:

Zuzak, C., E. Goodenough, C. Stanton, M. Mowrer, A. Sheehan, B. Roberts, P. McGuire, and J. Rozelle. 2023. National Risk Index Technical Documentation. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC.

The National Risk Index Contact Us page is available at **hazards.fema.gov/nri/contact-us**.

Project Details		
Details		
Operation Season	214	days
Total Camping Sites	318	sites
Electric and Water Sites	298	sites
Primitive Sites	20	sites
Shower Houses	6	houses
Shower Houses Sq. Ft.	960	sq. ft
Total Shower Houses Sq. Ft.	5,760	sq. ft
Maintenance Building Sq. Ft.	1,800	sq. ft
Rental/Snack Shack Sq. Ft.	1,600	sq. ft
Pavillions	3	pavillions
Pavillions Sq. Ft.	600	sq. ft
Total Pavillions Sq. Ft.	1,800	sq. ft
Main Building/Check In Office	4,000	sq. ft
Parking Spots	130	parking spots
Cable Park	375	kWh/day
Construction		
Seasons	2	
Days of construction (120 per season)	240	
Hours of Construction (960 per season)	1920	hours
Diesel Vehicles	10	vehicles
Construction Crew	10	passenger vehicles
Project Lifetime	30	years

Total GHG Emissions		
Construction (annualized)	7.46	MTCO2e
Motor Homes Driven	4593.25	MTCO2e
Motor Homes Electricity	1091.50	MTCO2e
Motor Homes Waste	68.64	MTCO2e
Cable Park Electricity	31.62	MTCO2e
Building Waste	12.33	MTCO2e
Passenger Vehicles	299.08	MTCO2e
Shower Houses Electricity	17.30	MTCO2e
Rental Snack Shack Electricity	5.30	MTCO2e
Main Building Electricity	13.20	MTCO2e
Maintenance Building Electricity	3.30	MTCO2e
Total Annual Emissions	6142.98	MTCO2e

Construction Emissions			
Seasons of Construction	2	seasons	"The construction will be initiated in 2025 to complete the mass grading and to prepare the site for development. The duration of mass grading and installation of the roadways will take approximately 6 months. Individual lots are expected to be developed over a five-year period."
Days of construction (120 per season)	240	days	
Hours of Construction (960 per season)	1920	hours	
			Per EPA GHG Equivalencies Calculator
Large Diesel Vehicle Count	10	vehicles	10,180 grams of CO2/gallon of diesel = 10.180 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of diesel
Days Worked	240	days	0.01018
Miles Traveled daily (avg.)	60	miles	
	144000		
Total Miles	144000	miles	https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references
Avg. Miles per gallon per desiel vehicle (EPA GHG Calculator tool)	7.4	mpg	
Total Gallons	19459.45946	gallons	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2022/pdf/vm1.pdf
Emissions from Diesel Vehicles	198.0972973	MTCO2e	The average vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in 2022 was 23,183 miles per year (FHWA 2024). 23,183/365 = ~60
Passenger Work Vehicle Count	10	cars	
Days Worked	240	days	
Miles traveled to and from site daily (avg.)	30	miles	The average vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in 2022 was 10,917 miles per year (FHWA 2024). 10,917/365 = ~30
	72000		
Total Miles	72000	miles	Per EPA GHG Equivalencies Calculator
Avg. Miles per gallon passenger vehicles (EPA GHG Calculator tool)	24.8	mpg	8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline
Total Gallons	2,903.23	gallons	0.008887
Emissions from passenger vehicles	25.80	MTCO2e	https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references
			https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/simplified-ghg-emissions-calculator
Annualized Construction Vehicles			
Total Vehicle Emissions	223.90	MTCO2e	The total emissions from these activities (passenger + work trucks) are considered one-time emissions, however the industry standard for determining long-term impacts of construction-related GHG output is to annualize the total emissions over a project's lifetime, which is defined as a 30-year period.
Project Lifetime (Years)	30	years	
Annualized MTCO2e/Years	7.46	MTCO2e	

Average mpg values from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics 2022 (Updated February 2024), Table VM-1.

Cable Park Electricity		
Cable Park	375	kWh/day
Operation Days	214	days
Total kWh	80250	kWh/operation season
Emissions per kWh	0.000394	MTCO2e per kWh
Total Emissions	31.6185	MTCO2e

0.000394 MTCO2e per kWh Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator - Calculations and References | US EPA

Motor Homes Driving		
Single unit 2-Axle 6-Tire or More Trucks	7.9	mpg
2022 FHWA	23,183	miles per year
	60	miles per day
	7.59	gallons per day
Max Motor Homes	318	Motor Homes
Total Gallons per day	2,415.19	gallons per day
Total Operational Days	214	Days
Total Gallons per operation season	516,850.63	Gallons
Emissions Per gallon Gasoline (EPA)	0.008887	MTCO2e per gallon
Total Emissions	4,593.25	MTCO2e per year of operation

vm1.pdf https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2022/pdf/vm1.pdf

EPA SGEC Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator - Calculations and References | US EPA
https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references

https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references

Vehicle Use		
Total Vehicles	130	Vehicles
Miles Driven Averge Daily	30	miles
Avg. Miles per gallon passenger vehicles (EPA GHG Equivalencies + FHWA 2024)	24.8	mpg
Gallons/day per 1 car	1.21	gallons
Gallons/operational year per 1 car	258.87	gallons
Total Gallons/operationalyear for all x cars	33,653.23	gallons
Total Emissions/year	299.08	MTCO2e/operational year

Per EPA GHG Equivalencies Calculator - 8,887 grams of CO2/gallon of gasoline = 8.887 × 10-3 metric tons CO2/gallon of gasoline

0.008887 MTCO2e

https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references
https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/simplified-ghg-emissions-calculator

The average vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in 2022 was 10,952 miles per year (FHWA 2024).
10,952/365 = ~30
https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references

Campsite Electricity		
Sites with Electricity	298	Sites
kWh per Motor Home/day	40	kWh
total kWh per day	11920	kWh/day
days operational	214	days
total kWh per operational season	2,550,880	kWh/operational year
MTCO2e per kWh (EPA)	EPA SGEC Calculator	MTCO2e/1 kWh
Total MTCO2e	1,091.50	MTCO2e/operational year

20 kWh per day no A/C
40 kWh per motor home per day electricity. With A/C on
https://www.rvtalk.net/rv-electricity-usage/
https://shunauto.com/article/how-much-electricity-does-a-camper-use-per-month
0.000394 MTCO2e per kWh
Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator - Calculations and References | US EPA

Building Electricity						
Category	Floor Space	kWh	total kWh	kWh for 214 days of operation	Multiplier for MT CO2e	Total MT CO2e
Shower Houses	5760	12.0 kWh per square (annual)	69120	40525.15	EPA GHG Calculator	17.3
Rental Snack Shack	1600	13.1 kWh per square foot (annual)	20960	12288.88	EPA GHG Calculator	5.3
Main Building	4000	13.2 kWh per square foor (annual)	52800	30956.71	EPA GHG Calculator	13.2
Maintenace Building	1,800	7.2 kWh per square foot (annual)	12960	7598.47	EPA GHG Calculator	3.30
						39.1

According to the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) -
Other Lodging (used for shower houses), have a median of around 12.0 kWh/sq ft/year. Recreation buildings (used for the rental/snack shack) have a median of around 13.1 kWh/sq ft/year. Other office buildings (used for the main building) have a median of around 13.2 kWh/sq ft/year. Vehicle storage or maintenance (used for the maintenance building) have a median of around 7.2 kWh/sq ft/year.

https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/data/2012/c&e/cfm/pba4.php
Shower Houses = Other Lodging
Rental/Snack Shack = Recreation
Main Building = Other Office
Maintenance = Vehicle Storage or Maintenance
0.000394 MTCO2e per kWh - https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references

Motor Home Waste		
Large Sites	196	
Small/Med Sites	122	
Waste per Household per day	12.23	lbs/day
Waster per 1 large site (2/3 of household)	8.0718	lbs/day
Waste per 1 Small/Med Site (1/3 of household)	4.0359	lbs/day
Waste from Large Sites per day	1582.0728	lbs/day
Waste from Small/Med Sites per day	492.3798	lbs/day
Total Waste per day	2074.4526	lbs/day
Total Waste per operational year	443932.8564	lbs/operational year
Total Pounds to tons	221.9664282	tons/operational year
MTCO2e (per EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) calculator)	68.64	MTCO2e/year

Building Waste							
		Other services* lbs/day	total pounds/	metric tons/day	metric tons/ operation year	EPA WARM tool	Label
Shower Houses	5760	0.0312	179.712	0.081502041	17.44143673	5.39	MT CO2e
Rental Snack Shack	1600	0.0312	49.92	0.022639456	4.844843537	1.5	MT CO2e
Main Building	4000	0.0312	124.8	0.056598639	12.11210884	3.75	MT CO2e
Maintenace Building	1,800	0.0312	56.16	0.025469388	5.45044898	1.69	MT CO2e
Totals	13160	0.1248	410.592	0.186209524	39.8488381	12.33	MT CO2e

Total Waste	80.97
Camp Sites	68.64
Buildings	12.33

https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/General/Rates

Residential homes are estimated to have **12.23** lbs. of waste per household per day. For this calculation, the large camp sites are estimated to have **2/3** the amount of waste as a household and the small sites are estimated to have **1/3** the amount of waste as a household. With 196 large sites and 122 small sites, this equates to 68.64 MTCO2e per year. The remaining buildings (other services in industry) was estimated to have **0.0312** lbs. of waste per square foot per day. With **13,160** square feet, this equates to 12.33 MTCO2e per operational year. In total, 80.97 MTCO2e per year from waste management.

Appendix F: Traffic Impact Study

- Rockwell RV & Adventure Park: Traffic Impact Study

BOLTON & MENK
Real People. Real Solutions.

3300 Fernbrook Ln N, Suite 300
Plymouth, MN 55447

Ph: (763) 544-7129
Bolton-Menk.com

TRAFFIC MEMORANDUM

Date: 12/3/2025

To: Ryan Thilges, PE (Blue Earth County)

From: Anna Irby, PE

Subject: Rockwell RV & Adventure Park: Traffic Impact Study
Project No.: 24X.137080.000

I hereby certify that this plan, specification, or report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the state of Minnesota.
Signature: _____
Name: Anna McDowell Irby
Date: 12/3/2025 License Number: 63412

This Traffic Impact Study (TIS) was prepared to document analyses that were performed to understand potential traffic impacts associated with the proposed Rockwell RV & Adventure Park.

Development Details

The site is located along CSAH 5 (3rd Avenue) in Blue Earth County (County), Minnesota. This analysis focuses on traffic impacts on the surrounding roadway network. The proposed development could consist of the following land uses and amenities:

- Approximately 125 small/med RV spots
- Approximately 200 large RV spots
- Bike trails and parking (approximately 46 parking spaces)
- Aquatic Park / Water Cable Park (approximately 125 parking spaces)

It should be noted that the most recent concept plan shows slightly lower projections; therefore, the analysis provides a conservative estimate. The main access, located at the exiting quarry access, will have an internal gate for all vehicles staying at the site to check in. The northern access will provide access to the bike trail, and the southern access will provide egress for RVs and access for maintenance vehicles. Refer to **Figure 1** for the site location map and **Figure 2** for a copy of the preliminary site plan.

Study Intersections

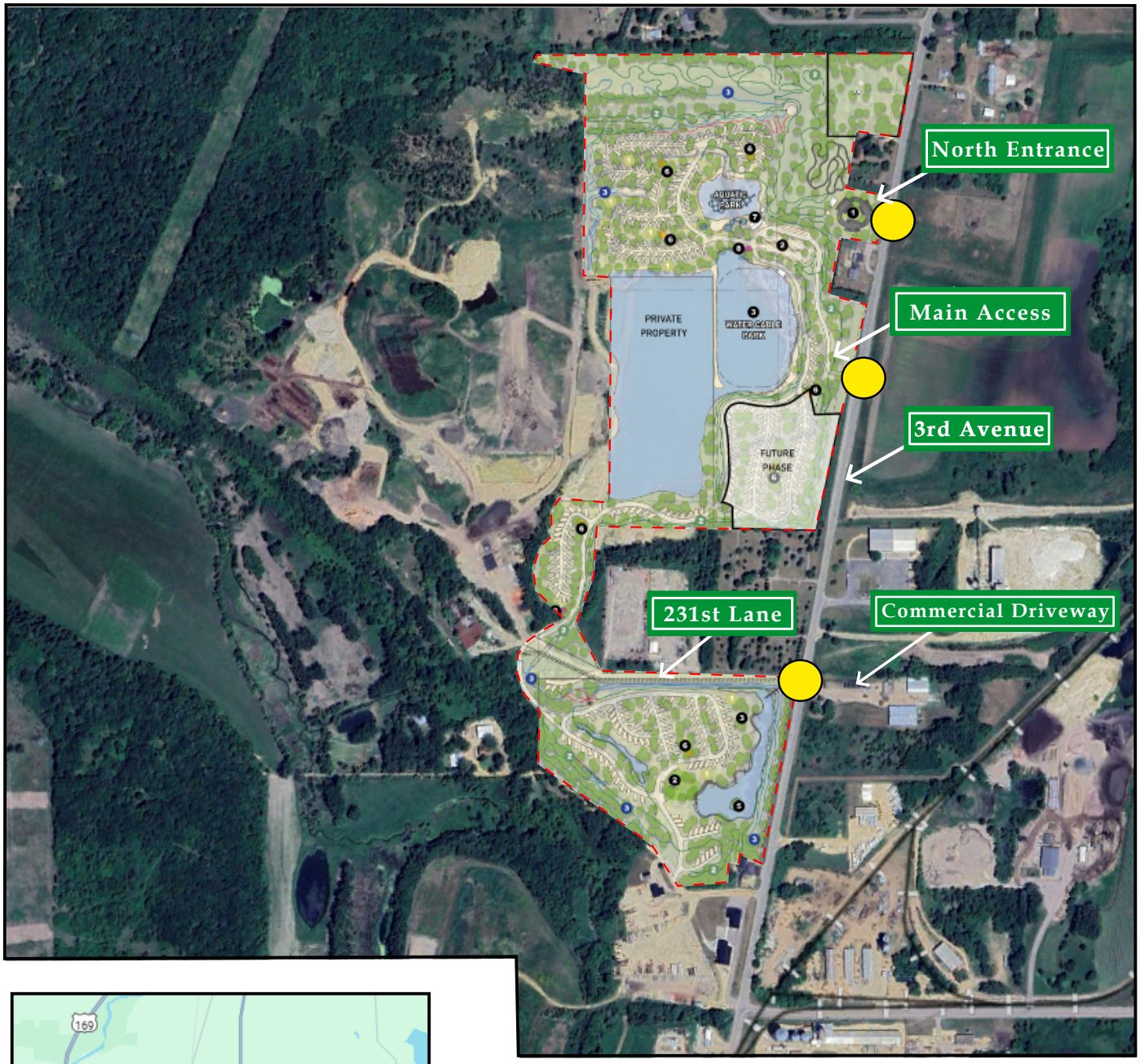
Traffic impacts from development-related traffic were evaluated at the following intersections:

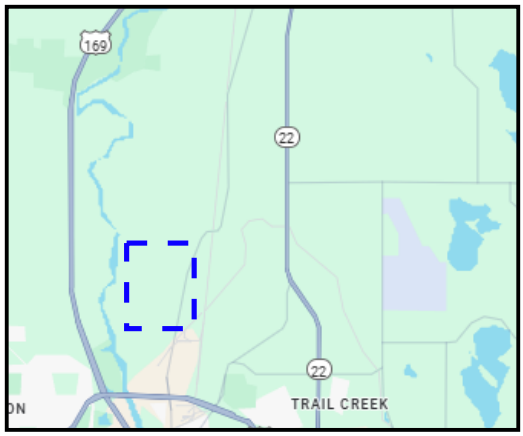
- 3rd Avenue and Proposed Northern Access (Bike Trail) – [stop control on Driveway]
- 3rd Avenue and Existing Quarry Access/Proposed Main Access – [stop control on Existing Quarry Access]
- 3rd Avenue and 231st Lane and Proposed Southern Access – [stop control on 231st Lane and Commercial Driveway]

The study area and project assumptions for the traffic study were determined through coordination with the Blue Earth County (County) staff.

All traffic will enter at the main access and RVs will proceed to the check-in office [*denoted with **circle 7** on the concept plan*] while aquatic park traffic can proceed to the parking lot [*denoted with **circle 2** on the concept plan*]. The most recent site plan indicates there will be multiple stalls for RVs to queue during check-in. Through coordination with the project team, this process will be a mixture of online and in-person check-in.

It is assumed that the majority of site traffic would enter the site during a concentrated afternoon peak on Thursday or Friday. Only one peak hour was analyzed based on the highest peak of the adjacent street traffic of the two days, which occurred on Thursday. Exiting site traffic will likely occur on Sundays but will be spread over multiple hours [not concentrated in a peak hour] and is not expected to be a traffic concern due to expected lower adjacent street volumes on a Sunday; therefore, check-out traffic was not analyzed.





LEGEND

- Proposed Site Location
- Study Area
- Study Intersection

N

BOLTON & MENK

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Rockwell RV & Adventure Park

Blue Earth County, MN

Site Location Map

Scale: Not to Scale

Figure 1

SITE LEGEND:

BIKE TRAILS

1. ACCESS / CONVENIENCE BIKE OPTIMIZED TRAILS (TWO WAY)
2. BEGINNER TRAILS (ONE WAY)
3. INTERMEDIATE TRAILS (ONE WAY)

OTHER SITE AMENITIES / FEATURES

1. PUBLIC PARKING / ACCESS
2. USER PARKING
3. WATER CABLE PARK
4. CABLE PARK STARTING FEATURE / VIEWING AREA
5. ISLAND FEATURE

BUILDINGS

6. RESTROOM / PAVILION
7. LAKESIDE PAVILION
8. WASTE WATER TANKS / LIFT STATION

OTHER SITE NOTES:

POTABLE WATER WILL BE AT CAMPSITES OR WITHIN 400 FEET OF EVERY CAMPSITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINNESOTA RULES CHAPTER 4630.0600.

ALL TRAILS AND OPEN SPACES WILL BE FIELD-FIT TO REDUCE TREE AND BRUSH REMOVALS TO AVOID WETLANDS.

CHARACTER IMAGERY:

ROCKWELL CONCEPT INTEGRATE THE SYSTEMS

CONFLUENCE

Crash Data

Crash data was obtained using the Minnesota Crash Mapping Analysis Tool (MnCMAT2) at the study intersections for the most recent five-year period (2020-2024) to determine existing safety issues at these intersections. A summary of the crash results is provided for the intersections in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. No crashes were reported at the intersection of 3rd Avenue and the Residential Driveway (northern intersection), so this intersection was removed from the summary tables. Refer to the **Appendix** for the crash analysis report.

MnDOT uses a comparison of the crash rate and the critical rate when determining whether there is a safety issue at an intersection. The crash rate is the number of crashes per million entering vehicles (MEV). The critical rate is a statistical comparison based on similar intersections statewide. An observed crash rate greater than the critical rate indicates that the intersection operates outside of the expected normal range. The critical index reports the magnitude of this difference and a critical index of less than one shows that the intersection is operating within the normal range. **Table 2** summarizes the crash severity and crash rates for each study intersection.

Table 1: Crash Rate Summary (2020-2024)

Study Intersections	Crash Rate				Fatal & Serious Injury Rate			
	Int. Rate	*Statewide Average*	*Critical Rate*	Crash Index	Int. Rate	*Statewide Average*	*Critical Rate*	Critical Index
CSAH 5 and Existing Quarry Access	**0.24**	***0.14***	***0.73***	**0.33**	**0.00**	***0.93***	***18.23***	**0.00**
CSAH 5 and 231st Lane	**0.48**	***0.14***	***0.73***	**0.65**	**23.81**	***0.93***	***18.85***	**1.26**

Table 1 shows that the observed fatal & injury rate at the intersection of 3rd Avenue and 231st Lane is above the normal range and exceeds the critical rate due to the fatal accident that occurred.

See **Table 2** for a summary of crash types for each intersection.

Table 2: Crash Type Summary (2020-2024)

Study Intersections	Type of Crash							Total Crashes
	Head On	Angle	Rear End	Left-Turn	Sideswipe	Run Off Road	Other (Animal)	
3rd Avenue and Existing Quarry Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (PDO)	**1**
3rd Avenue and 231st Lane	0	0	0	1 (K)	0	0	1 (PDO)	**2**
Total Crashes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**

Table 2, above, outlines the type of crashes experienced at the study intersections. Two of the three crashes at the study intersections were the result of an animal collision (deer). The left-turn crash at the intersection of 3rd Avenue and 231st Lane was the result of the motorcyclist and a medium truck collision and resulted in a fatality. This crash occurred during the day with no adverse weather conditions.

Existing Traffic Volumes

Existing lane configurations (number of traffic lanes on each intersection approach), storage capacities, and other intersection and roadway information within the study area are shown in **Figure 3**. **Table 3** provides a summary of the existing roadway characteristics.

Table 3: Existing Roadway Inventory

Road Name	Typical Cross Section	Speed Limit	Functional Classification	2024 AADT
CSAH 5 (3rd Avenue)	2-lane undivided	50 mph	Major Collector	3,718
231st Lane	2-lane undivided	15 mph	Local	No Available Data

Existing peak hour traffic volumes were conducted in May 2025, during a weekday Thursday and Friday for 13-hours at all the existing study intersections while schools were in session. Based on the data collected, the Thursday PM peak hour was analyzed since it indicated higher traffic volumes along 3rd Avenue when compared to Friday. This provides a conservative approach that analyzes the peak hour of the adjacent street traffic on a Thursday with the peak hour for entering site traffic.

Refer to **Figure 4** for existing weekday PM peak hour traffic volumes (2025). A copy of the count data is in the **Appendix** of this report.

The existing weekday PM peak hour traffic volumes (2025) were analyzed to determine the current levels of service at the study intersections under existing roadway conditions. The results of the analysis are presented in the **Capacity Analysis** section of this report.

While not analyzed, it should be noted that 231st Lane is expected to contain significant heavy vehicle traffic during the Saturday AM peak hour due to the surrounding quarry and material/paving sites. It is not expected that this peak heavy vehicle traffic will overlap with the peak site trip traffic.

Opening Day Traffic Volumes

The proposed build year for the development is 2027. Based on the MnDOT Traffic Mapping Application, ADTs at various traffic count locations in the study area indicate a negative growth rate. Therefore, it is determined that no background growth rate be applied when analyzing opening day traffic conditions.

Proposed Development Traffic Volumes

As mentioned previously, the proposed development could consist of up to 325 RV spots, public bike trails with 46 parking spaces, and an aquatic park/water cable park with 125 parking spaces. It should be noted that the most recent concept plan shows slightly lower projections; therefore, the analysis provides a conservative estimate.

Average weekday PM peak hour trips for the proposed development were estimated using methodology contained within the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) *Trip Generation Manual*, 11th Edition and engineering judgement. Site trips were generated for the RV park, the proposed water features, and the bike trail parking lot. Various land use codes were reviewed for the RV park and bike trail but were determined to not be accurate for the site at hand; therefore, the trip generation was calculated based on parking spaces. **Table 4** provides a summary of the trip generation potential for the site.

Table 4: Trip Generation Summary

Land Use	Intensity	Weekday PM Peak Hour Trips (vph)	
		Enter	Exit
RV Camp Sites	325 spots	163	0
Aquatic Park – *analyzed with LUC 482 [Water Slide Park]*	125 parking spaces	7	28
Bike Trail	46 parking spaces	23	23
Total Trips		**193**	**51**

The RV Camp site trips were calculated based on the assumption that at 100% occupancy and all RV's were assumed to enter within a two-hour period. Therefore, the entering site trips were assumed to be 163 trips (325 spots/2). The bike trail site trips were calculated based on a 100% occupancy of the 46 parking spaces and all vehicles were assumed to enter within a two-hour period. It was assumed that all traffic would enter and exit during the same peak hour. These site trip assumptions provide a conservative approach since they combine the assumption of 100% occupancy and assume a concentrated 2-hour site trip window. In the field it is likely that both the RV Camp Site and the Bike Trail would not be 100% occupied at the same time and that the trips would be spread over the course of multiple hours or on various days. This methodology was discussed and reviewed by the County

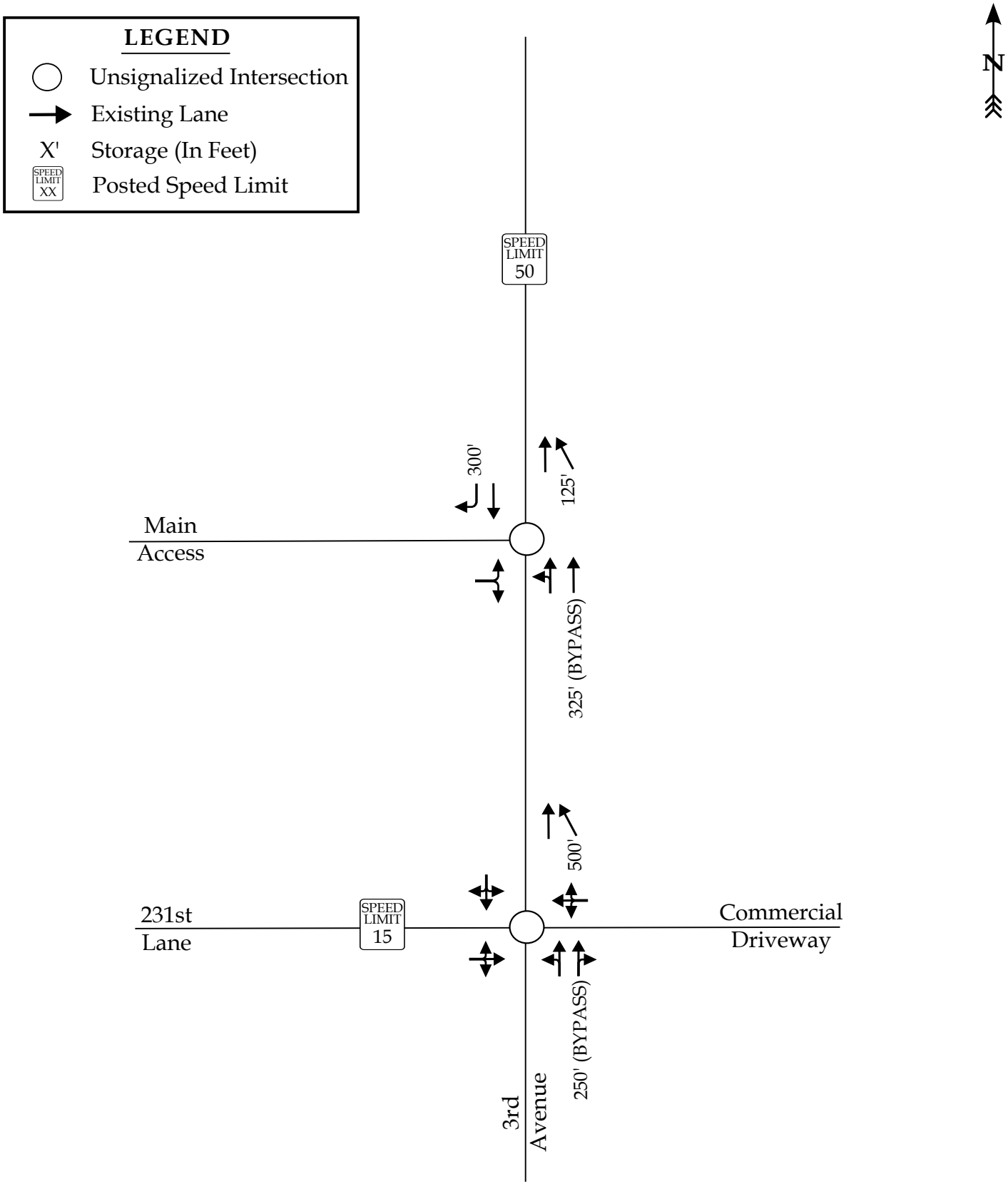
Of the daily traffic volume, it is anticipated that 244 trips (193 entering and 51 exiting) will occur during the weekday PM peak hour. It should be noted that the daily traffic is below the MnDOT threshold to require a TIS (2,500 daily trips or 250 peak hour trips).

Trip distribution percentages used in assigning site traffic for this development were estimated based on a combination of existing traffic patterns, population centers in the vicinity of the study area, and engineering judgment. It is estimated that the overall site trips will be regionally distributed as follows:

- 35% to/from the north via 3rd Avenue
- 65% to/from the south via 3rd Avenue

The site trip distribution percentages were applied to the trip generation in **Table 4** to determine the site trip assignment. Refer to **Figure 4** for the site trip assignment. To estimate traffic conditions with the site fully built out, the total site trips were added to the existing traffic volumes (2025) to determine the opening day traffic volumes (2027). Refer to **Figure 4** for an illustration of the opening day peak hour traffic volumes (2027) with the proposed site fully developed.

Study intersections were analyzed with the opening day traffic volumes (2027) using the same methodology previously discussed for existing (2025) traffic conditions. Intersections were analyzed with improvements necessary to accommodate future traffic volumes. The analysis results for each intersection are presented in the **Capacity Analysis** section of this report.



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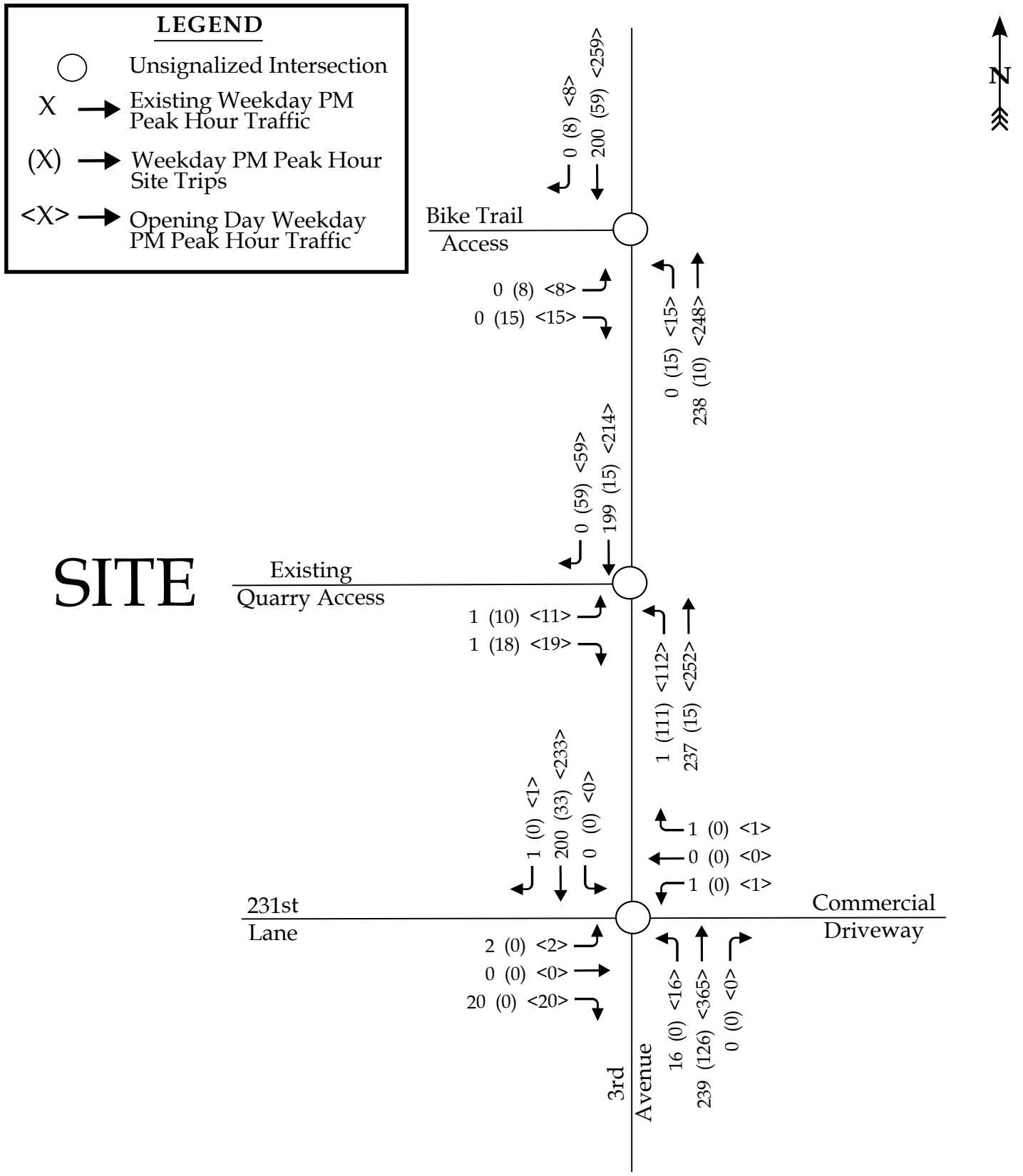
Rockwell RV & Adventure Park
Blue Earth County, MN

Existing Lane Configurations

Scale: Not to Scale

Figure 3



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Blue Earth County, MN

Existing, Site Trip, Opening Day - Weekday PM PHTV

Scale: Not to Scale

Figure 4

Capacity Analysis

Weekday PM peak hour intersection levels of service were estimated using the Synchro/SimTraffic 12 analysis software for all unsignalized intersections. Level of service (LOS) is a letter grade that describes the quality of traffic operations, with levels of service ranging from LOS A (minimal delays) to LOS F (breakdown of traffic flow with major delays).

Intersection level of service analysis identifies levels of service for specific turning movements, intersection approaches (averaging delays for each turning movement on an intersection approach), and the overall intersection (averaging delays for all movements at an intersection).

This analysis considered operations with approach-level or intersection-level LOS E (or worse) deficient, and in need of mitigation to improve traffic flow. This is a common design standard throughout Minnesota. Refer to the **Appendix** for the Synchro capacity analysis reports and SimTraffic queueing reports.

The following pages summarize the LOS and queueing results for the existing (2025) and the opening day (2027) traffic conditions.

Existing

Table 5, below, summarizes the existing peak hour traffic operations queueing results.

Table 5: Existing LOS PM Peak Hour Traffic Operations

		PM Peak Hour									
		Traffic Delay (sec/veh)				Traffic Queuing (feet)					
Intersection	Approach	Movement (Delay - LOS)			Approach (Delay - LOS)	Left Turn			Right Turn		
		L	T	R		Storage	Avg	Max	Storage	Avg	Max
3rd Avenue & Existing Quarry Access	EB	11 - B	-	11 - B	11 - B	-	25	50	-	25	50
	NB	8 - A	-	-	8 - A	325	25	25	-	-	-
	SB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd Avenue & 231st Lane	EB	10 - B	10 - B	10 - B	10 - B	-	25	75	-	25	75
	WB	12 - B	12 - B	12 - B	12 - B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NB	8 - A	-	-	8 - A	250	25	25	-	-	-
	SB	0 - A	-	-	0 - A	-	-	-	-	-	-

All major-street left-turn movements and minor-street approaches are operating at LOS B or better for all study intersections under existing weekday PM peak hour traffic conditions. There are no existing queueing concerns.

Opening Day

Table 6, below, summarizes the existing peak hour traffic operations queueing results.

Table 6: Opening Day LOS PM Peak Hour Traffic Operations

Intersection	Approach	PM Peak Hour									
		Traffic Delay (sec/veh)				Traffic Queuing (feet)					
		Movement (Delay - LOS)			Approach (Delay - LOS)	Left Turn			Right Turn		
		L	T	R		Storage	Avg	Max	Storage	Avg	Max
3rd Avenue & Bike Trail Access	EB	11 - B	-	11 - B	11 - B	-	25	50	-	25	50
	NB	8 - A	-	-	8 - A	-	25	50	-	-	-
	SB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd Avenue & Main Access	EB	13 - B	-	13 - B	13 - B	-	25	75	-	25	75
	NB	10 - A	-	-	10 - A	325	50	150	-	-	-
	SB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	25	25
3rd Avenue & 231st Lane	EB	11 - B	11 - B	11 - B	11 - B	-	25	50	-	25	50
	WB	14 - B	14 - B	14 - B	13 - B	-	25	25	-	25	25
	NB	8 - A	-	-	8 - A	250	25	25	-	-	-
	SB	8 - A	-	-	8 - A	-	-	-	-	-	-

All major-street left-turn movements and minor-street approaches are expected to operate at LOS B or better for all study intersections under opening day weekday PM peak hour traffic conditions. There are no expected queueing concerns.

As shown on the latest concept plan, there are expected to be stalls for RVs to queue in if check-in requires extra time. The latest concept plan shows 1,100 feet of stacking between the gate and 3rd Avenue for check-in, which should be adequate for internal queuing. MN Statute 169.81 Subsection 3.c limits recreational vehicle length without a permit to 70 feet. If the internal queuing length is reduced during final design, it is recommended to add one RV parking stall for every 70 feet of reduction.

Site Access Turn Lane Evaluation

Based on the MnDOT *Access Management Manual*, a left-turn lane is warranted for a two-lane highway with a posted speed of 45 MPH or greater and an AADT greater than 3,000 vehicles per day (vpd) if the cross-street volume or driveway ADT is greater than 1,200 vpd. A right-turn lane is warranted for a two-lane highway with a posted speed of 45 MPH or greater and an AADT greater than 1,500 vehicles per day (vpd) if the cross-street volume or driveway ADT is greater than 100 vpd.

A southbound right-turn is warranted at the main access and already exists. Additionally, due to the nature of the site consisting of RVs, it is recommended that the existing northbound bypass lane be converted to a northbound left-turn lane and the existing southbound acceleration lane remain to allow RVs exiting the site time to gain speed before merging into 3rd Avenue.

No turn lanes are warranted at the 231st Lane intersection or the northern (bike trail) access.

Summary of Traffic Impacts

The overall intersection LOS weekday PM peak hours is anticipated to be LOS B or better for all approaches at all study intersections under existing and opening day traffic conditions. There are no expected queueing issues.

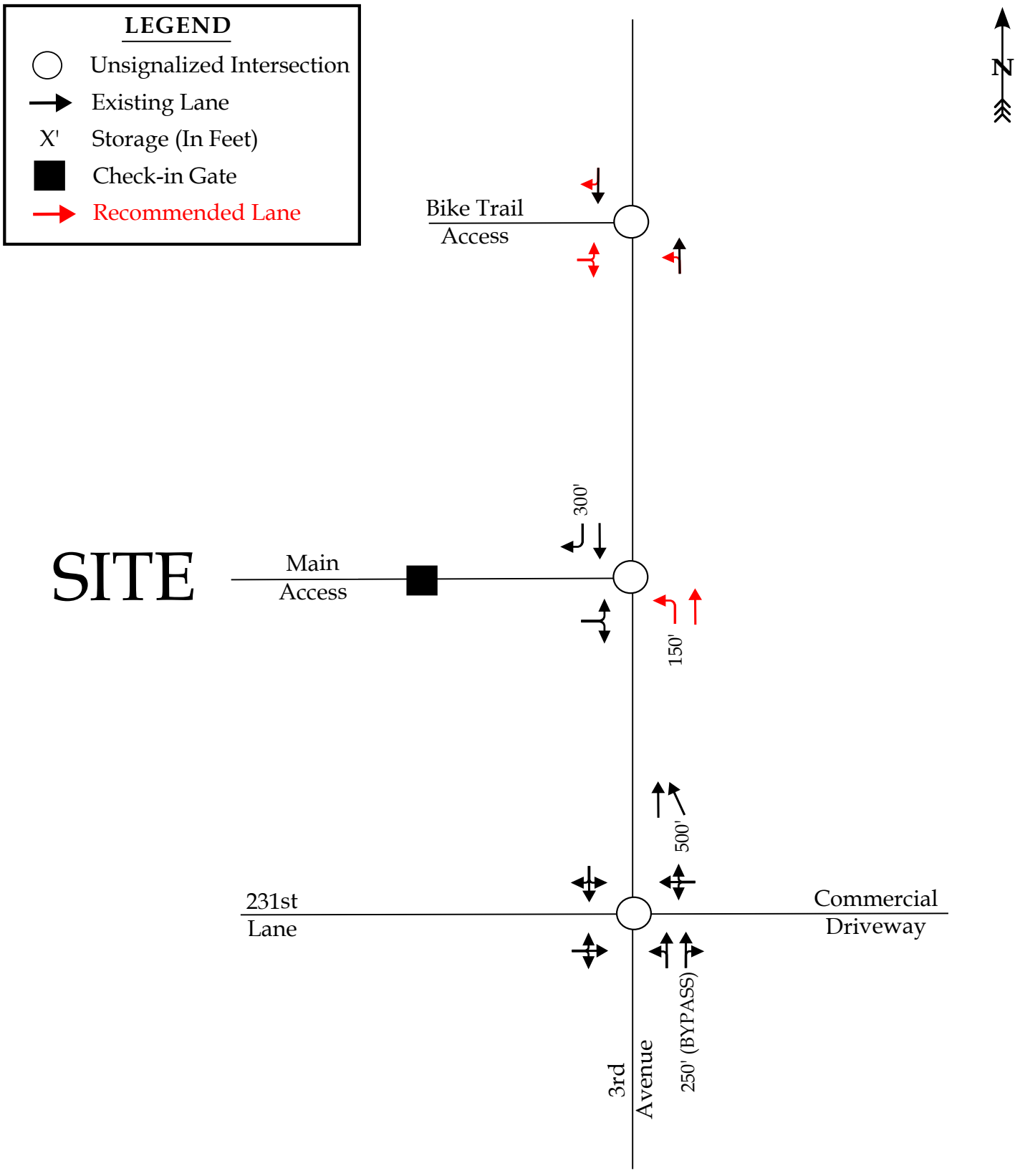
Conclusion and Recommendations

Traffic Operations and Safety

Based on operational analysis at the study intersections, the existing roadway system, existing intersection geometry, and existing intersection control, is sufficient to manage the additional trips generated by the proposed development. Refer to **Figure 5** for an illustration of the existing lane configurations and the recommended lane configuration for the proposed development access.

Based on a review of the turn lane criteria from the MnDOT's Access Management Manual, the following site access improvements are recommended:

- 3rd Avenue and Proposed Northern Access (Bike Trail)
  - No turn lanes warranted and no recommendations.
- 3rd Avenue and Proposed Main Access
  - Convert the existing northbound bypass lane to a dedicated northbound left-turn lane with at least 150 feet of storage [per maximum queues].
  - The existing southbound right-turn lane and acceleration lane on the south leg are recommended to remain.
  - The latest concept plan shows 1,100 feet of stacking between the gate and 3rd Avenue for check-in, which should be adequate for internal queuing. If the internal queuing length is reduced during final design, it is recommended to add one RV parking stall for every 70 feet of reduction.
- 3rd Avenue and 231st Lane/Commercial Driveway/Proposed Southern Access
  - No turn lanes warranted and no recommendations.



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Recommended Lane Configurations

Scale: Not to Scale

Figure 8

Appendix

Crash Detail Report - Short Form

CSAH 5 and 231st Lane

INCIDENT ID	ROUTE SYS	ROUTE NUM	MEASURE	ROUTE NAME	ROUTE ID	COUNTY	CITY
01089016	04-CSAH	0005	2.294	CSAH 5	0400006594520005-I	7-Blue Earth	NOT IN A CITY

INTERSECT WITH	# VEH	# KILL	DATE	TIME	DAY	LAT	LONG	UTM X	UTM Y	WORK ZONE TYPE
	1	0	03/19/23	21:00	Sun	44.208246	-93.993914	420593.6	4895482.0	NOT APPLICABLE

BASIC TYPE	CRASH SEVERITY	FIRST HARMFUL	LIGHT CONDITION	WEATHER PRIMARY
Single Vehicle Other	N - Prop Damage Only	Deer	Dark (Str Lights On)	Clear

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Unit Type	Motor Vehicle in Transport			
Vehicle Type	Passenger Car			
Direction of Travel	Southbound			
Maneuver	Moving Forward			
Age/Sex	60 M			
Physical Cond	Apparently Normal			
Contributing Factor 1	Unknown			

OFFICER SKETCH

NARRATIVE

ON 03/10/23,STEVEN SCHOLTZ WAS DRIVING SOUTHBOUND ON CO RD 5 AND A DEER ENTERED THE ROADWAY. HE STRUCK THE DEER AND HAD DAMAGE TO THE DRIVER SIDE HEADLIGHT ASSEMBLY AND BUMPER. THE VEHICLE WAS STILL DRIVABLE AND WAS DRIVEN FROM THE SCENE. HE SAID THE DEER WAS OFF THE ROADWAY AND HE DID NOT WANT THE DEER. STEVEN HAD NO INJURIES AND DID NOT NEED MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INCIDENT ID	ROUTE SYS	ROUTE NUM	MEASURE	ROUTE NAME	ROUTE ID	COUNTY	CITY
00805783	04-CSAH	0005	2.302	CSAH 5	0400006594520005-I	7-Blue Earth	NOT IN A CITY

INTERSECT WITH	# VEH	# KILL	DATE	TIME	DAY	LAT	LONG	UTM X	UTM Y	WORK ZONE TYPE
	2	1	03/31/20	15:15	Tue	44.208367	-93.993882	420596.3	4895495.4	NOT APPLICABLE

BASIC TYPE	CRASH SEVERITY	FIRST HARMFUL	LIGHT CONDITION	WEATHER PRIMARY
Left Turn	K - Fatal	Motor Vehicle In Transport	Daylight	Cloudy

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Unit Type	Motor Vehicle in Transport	Motor Vehicle in Transport		
Vehicle Type	Motorcycle	Medium / Heavy Trucks (More		
Direction of Travel	Southbound	Northbound		
Maneuver	Moving Forward	Turning Left		
Age/Sex	40 M	61 M		
Physical Cond	Apparently Normal	Apparently Normal		
Contributing Factor 1	No Clear Contributing Action	Failure to Yield Right-of-Way		

OFFICER SKETCH

NARRATIVE

UNIT 1 (MOTORCYCLE) WAS TRAVELLING SOUTHBOUND ON BLUE EARTH COUNTY RD 5 (A.K.A 3RD AVENUE). UNIT 2 (PICKUP WITH TRAILER) WAS TRAVELLING NORTHBOUND ON COUNTY RD 5. DRIVER OF UNIT 2 WAS ATTEMPTING TO TURN LEFT (WEST) ONTO 231ST LN. DRIVER OF UNIT 2 BEGAN TURNING WITHOUT SEEING UNIT 1 APPROACHING FROM THE NORTH. DRIVER OF UNIT 1 COLLIDED WITH THE PASSENGER SIDE OF UNIT 2 AND THE DRIVER OF UNIT 1 FELL OFF OF THE MOTORCYCLE. DRIVER OF UNIT 2 STOPPED ON 231ST LN AFTER THE COLLISION. STATUS OF DRIVER OF UNIT 1: -WAS WEARING A HELMET, GOGGLES, AND OTHER PROTECTIVE GEAR -VISUAL TRAUMA TO THE HEAD AND FACE WITH SIGNIFICANT BLOOD LOSS -WITNESSES REPORTED A STRUGGLE TO BREATH IMMEDIATELY AFTER CRASH -UNRESPONSIVE WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER -CPR PERFORMED AND LIFE SAVING MEASURES ATTEMPTED BY MAYO CLINIC AMBULANCE -PRONOUNCED DECEASED

Crash Detail Report - Short Form

CSAH 5 and 231st Lane

Selection Filter:

WORK AREA: County('7') - FILTER: Year('2020','2021','2022','2023','2024')

Analyst:	Notes:
Ross Tillman	

Crash Detail Report - Short Form

INCIDENT ID	ROUTE SYS	ROUTE NUM	MEASURE	ROUTE NAME	ROUTE ID	COUNTY	CITY
00910597	04-CSAH	0005	2.595	CSAH 5	0400006594520005-I	7-Blue Earth	NOT IN A CITY

INTERSECT WITH	# VEH	# KILL	DATE	TIME	DAY	LAT	LONG	UTM X	UTM Y	WORK ZONE TYPE
	1	0	06/07/21	06:00	Mon	44.212525	-93.992751	420692.2	4895956.2	NOT APPLICABLE

BASIC TYPE	CRASH SEVERITY	FIRST HARMFUL	LIGHT CONDITION	WEATHER PRIMARY
Single Vehicle Other	N - Prop Damage Only	Deer	Sunrise	Clear

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Unit Type	Motor Vehicle in Transport			
Vehicle Type	Passenger Car			
Direction of Travel	Southbound			
Maneuver	Moving Forward			
Age/Sex	27 M			
Physical Cond	Apparently Normal			
Contributing Factor 1	No Clear Contributing Action			

OFFICER SKETCH

NARRATIVE

ALLAN RONO WAS TRAVELLING SOUTHBOUND ON 3RD AVENUE JUST NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION WITH 231ST LANE. ALLAN STATED A LARGE DEER RAN INTO THE ROADWAY AND CAUSED A COLLISION WITH THE VEHICLE HE WAS DRIVING, MINNESOTA LICENSE PLATE CAB357. ALLAN REPORTED NO INJURIES FROM THE COLLISION, AND MULTIPLE AIRBAGS DEPLOYED IN THE VEHICLE. THERE WAS SEVERE DAMAGE TO THE FRONT OF THE VEHICLE MAKING IT INOPERABLE. ALLAN PROVIDED ME WITH AN INSURANCE POLICY FOR THE VEHICLE, BUT SAID HE IS ONLY LISTED AS A DRIVER ON THE POLICY. THE POLICY IS THROUGH THE VEHICLE'S OWNER SARAH KERICH. SARAH WAS CALLED TO ADVISE HER OF THE INCIDENT, BUT DID NOT RESPOND TO MY MESSAGES. AFFORDABLE TOWING REMOVED THE VEHICLE FROM THE SHOULDER OF THE ROADWAY AND BROUGHT IT TO THEIR LOT IN MANKATO MINNESOTA.

Selection Filter:

WORK AREA: County('7') - FILTER: Year('2020','2021','2022','2023','2024'), Incident ID('910597')

Analyst: Ross Tillman

Notes:

Crash Detail Report - Short Form

Deerhaven Drive & 3rd Avenue

Selection Filter:

WORK AREA: County('7') - FILTER: Year('2020','2021','2022','2023','2024')

Analyst:

Ross Tillman

Notes:

3rd Ave & 231st Ln, Mankato, MN

0 0

Thursday, May 22, 2025

Time	Southbound 0						Westbound 0						Northbound 0						Eastbound 0						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
2:00 PM	0	0	39	1	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	3	27	0	0	*30*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**72**
2:15 PM	0	0	28	0	0	*28*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	6	39	0	0	*45*	0	1	0	2	0	*3*	**77**
2:30 PM	0	0	23	0	0	*23*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	2	36	1	0	*39*	0	0	0	8	0	*8*	**70**
2:45 PM	0	0	45	0	0	*45*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	5	44	0	0	*49*	0	0	0	3	0	*3*	**98**
Hourly Total	0	0	135	1	0	*136*	0	2	0	0	0	*2*	0	16	146	1	0	*163*	0	1	0	15	0	*16*	**317**
3:00 PM	0	0	45	0	0	*45*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	4	59	1	0	*64*	0	0	0	6	0	*6*	**115**
3:15 PM	0	0	43	0	0	*43*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	3	48	0	0	*51*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**96**
3:30 PM	0	0	44	3	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	3	45	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	7	0	*7*	**102**
3:45 PM	0	0	40	0	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	10	47	0	0	*57*	0	1	0	6	0	*7*	**104**
Hourly Total	0	0	172	3	0	*175*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	20	199	1	0	*220*	0	1	0	21	0	*22*	**417**
4:00 PM	0	0	67	1	0	*68*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	6	55	0	0	*61*	0	1	0	8	0	*9*	**139**
4:15 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	6	62	0	0	*68*	0	1	0	3	0	*4*	**114**
4:30 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	4	61	0	0	*65*	0	0	0	4	0	*4*	**111**
4:45 PM	0	0	50	0	0	*50*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	61	0	0	*61*	0	0	0	5	0	*5*	**116**
Hourly Total	0	0	200	1	0	*201*	0	1	0	1	0	*2*	0	16	239	0	0	*255*	0	2	0	20	0	*22*	**480**
5:00 PM	0	0	52	0	0	*52*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	3	0	*3*	**102**
5:15 PM	0	0	45	0	0	*45*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	68	0	0	*68*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**113**
5:30 PM	0	0	37	3	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	50	0	0	*50*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**92**
5:45 PM	0	0	30	0	0	*30*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	51	0	0	*51*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**81**
Hourly Total	0	0	164	3	0	*167*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	216	0	0	*216*	0	0	0	5	0	*5*	**388**
6:00 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**76**
6:15 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	31	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**68**
6:30 PM	0	0	23	0	0	*23*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**68**
6:45 PM	0	0	39	0	0	*39*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**70**
Hourly Total	0	0	139	0	0	*139*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	139	0	0	*140*	0	1	0	2	0	*3*	**282**
7:00 PM	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	20	0	0	*20*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**52**
7:15 PM	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**81**
7:30 PM	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**73**
7:45 PM	0	0	19	0	0	*19*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**45**
Hourly Total	0	0	146	0	0	*146*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	105	0	0	*105*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**251**
DAILY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**956**	**8**	**0**	***964***	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	***4***	**0**	**53**	**1044**	**2**	**0**	***1099***	**0**	**5**	**0**	**63**	**0**	***68***	**2135**
Cars	0	0	894	7	0	*901*	0	3	0	1	0	*4*	0	47	982	2	0	*1031*	0	4	0	57	0	*61*	**1997**
Heavy Vehicles	0	0	62	1	0	*63*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	6	62	0	0	*68*	0	1	0	6	0	*7*	**138**
Heavy Vehicle %	0.00%	0.00%	6.49%	12.50%	0.00%	*6.54%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	0.00%	11.32%	5.94%	0.00%	0.00%	*6.19%*	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	9.52%	0.00%	*10.29%*	**6.46%**

PM Peak Hour (14:00 - 24:00)

Time	Southbound						Westbound						Northbound						Eastbound						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
4:00 PM	0	0	67	1	0	*68*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	6	55	0	0	*61*	0	1	0	8	0	*9*	**139**
4:15 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	6	62	0	0	*68*	0	1	0	3	0	*4*	**114**
4:30 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	4	61	0	0	*65*	0	0	0	4	0	*4*	**111**
4:45 PM	0	0	50	0	0	*50*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	61	0	0	*61*	0	0	0	5	0	*5*	**116**
Peak Hour Total	0	0	200	1	0	*201*	0	1	0	1	0	*2*	0	16	239	0	0	*255*	0	2	0	20	0	*22*	**480**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles	0	0	14	0	0	*14*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	2	16	0	0	*18*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**33**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles %	0.00%	0.00%	7.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	6.69%	0.00%	0.00%	7.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	4.55%	6.88%
PHF	0.000	0.000	0.746	0.250	0.000	*0.739*	0.000	0.250	0.000	0.250	0.000	*0.500*	0.000	0.667	0.964	0.000	0.000	*0.938*	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.625	0.000	*0.611*	**0.863**

3rd Ave & North Intersection, Mankato, MN

0 0

Thursday, May 22, 2025

Time	Southbound 0						Westbound 0						Northbound 0						Eastbound 0						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
2:00 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	29	0	0	*29*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**64**
2:15 PM	0	0	22	0	0	*22*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**54**
2:30 PM	0	0	24	0	0	*24*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**57**
2:45 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	43	0	0	*43*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**79**
Hourly Total	0	0	117	0	0	*117*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	137	0	0	*137*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**254**
3:00 PM	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	59	0	0	*59*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**103**
3:15 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**83**
3:30 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	43	1	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**86**
3:45 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	0	50	0	0	*50*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**92**
Hourly Total	0	0	169	0	0	*169*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	0	193	1	0	*194*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**364**
4:00 PM	0	0	58	0	0	*58*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	54	1	0	*56*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**114**
4:15 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	60	1	0	*61*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**102**
4:30 PM	0	0	49	0	0	*49*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	64	0	0	*64*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**113**
4:45 PM	0	0	52	0	0	*52*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	0	56	0	0	*56*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**109**
Hourly Total	0	0	200	0	0	*200*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	1	234	2	0	*237*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**438**
5:00 PM	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	0	50	0	0	*50*	0	1	0	1	0	*2*	**100**
5:15 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	62	0	0	*62*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**104**
5:30 PM	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	52	0	0	*52*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**85**
5:45 PM	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	52	0	0	*52*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**78**
Hourly Total	0	0	147	0	0	*147*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	0	216	0	0	*216*	0	1	0	2	0	*3*	**367**
6:00 PM	0	0	39	0	0	*39*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	28	0	0	*28*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**67**
6:15 PM	0	0	29	0	0	*29*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	27	0	0	*27*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**56**
6:30 PM	0	0	22	0	0	*22*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**70**
6:45 PM	0	0	34	0	0	*34*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**68**
Hourly Total	0	0	124	0	0	*124*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	0	136	0	0	*136*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**261**
7:00 PM	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	20	0	0	*20*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**53**
7:15 PM	0	0	15	0	0	*15*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**48**
7:30 PM	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	25	0	0	*25*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**72**
7:45 PM	0	0	17	0	0	*17*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	28	0	0	*28*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**46**
Hourly Total	0	0	112	0	0	*112*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	106	0	0	*106*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**219**
DAILY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**869**	**0**	**0**	***869***	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	***4***	**0**	**1**	**1022**	**3**	**0**	***1026***	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	***4***	**1903**
Cars	0	0	806	0	0	*806*	0	3	0	1	0	*4*	0	1	965	3	0	*969*	0	2	0	2	0	*4*	**1783**
Heavy Vehicles	0	0	63	0	0	*63*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	57	0	0	*57*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**120**
Heavy Vehicle %	0.00%	0.00%	7.25%	0.00%	0.00%	*7.25%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	0.00%	0.00%	5.58%	0.00%	0.00%	*5.56%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	**6.31%**

PM Peak Hour (14:00 - 24:00)

Time	Southbound						Westbound						Northbound						Eastbound						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
4:00 PM	0	0	58	0	0	*58*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	54	1	0	*56*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**114**
4:15 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	60	1	0	*61*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**102**
4:30 PM	0	0	49	0	0	*49*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	64	0	0	*64*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**113**
4:45 PM	0	0	52	0	0	*52*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	0	56	0	0	*56*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**109**
Peak Hour Total	0	0	200	0	0	*200*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	1	234	2	0	*237*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**438**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles	0	0	15	0	0	*15*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	16	0	0	*16*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**31**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles %	0.00%	0.00%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	*7.50%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	0.00%	0.00%	6.84%	0.00%	0.00%	*6.75%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	7.08%
PHF	0.000	0.000	0.862	0.000	0.000	*0.862*	0.000	0.250	0.000	0.000	0.000	*0.250*	0.000	0.250	0.914	0.500	0.000	*0.926*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	*0.000*	**0.961**

3rd Ave & Midblock, Mankato, MN
0 0
Thursday, May 22, 2025

Time	Southbound 0						Westbound 0						Northbound 0						Eastbound 0						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
2:00 PM	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	27	0	0	*27*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**64**
2:15 PM	0	0	23	0	0	*23*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	35	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**59**
2:30 PM	0	0	24	0	0	*24*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	34	0	0	*34*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**58**
2:45 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	39	0	0	*39*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**76**
Hourly Total	0	0	120	0	0	*120*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	135	0	0	*136*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**257**
3:00 PM	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	60	0	0	*60*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**104**
3:15 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**84**
3:30 PM	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	0	45	0	0	*46*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**90**
3:45 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**92**
Hourly Total	0	0	172	0	0	*172*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	0	195	0	0	*196*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**370**
4:00 PM	0	0	60	0	0	*60*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	54	0	0	*54*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**115**
4:15 PM	0	0	40	0	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	58	0	0	*58*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**98**
4:30 PM	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	0	63	0	0	*64*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**112**
4:45 PM	0	0	51	0	0	*51*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	62	0	0	*62*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**114**
Hourly Total	0	0	199	0	0	*199*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	0	237	0	0	*238*	0	1	0	1	0	*2*	**439**
5:00 PM	0	0	49	0	0	*49*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**94**
5:15 PM	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	65	0	0	*65*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**107**
5:30 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	50	0	0	*50*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**85**
5:45 PM	0	0	25	0	0	*25*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	51	0	0	*51*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**76**
Hourly Total	0	0	151	0	0	*151*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	210	0	0	*210*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**362**
6:00 PM	0	0	39	0	0	*39*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	29	0	0	*29*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**68**
6:15 PM	0	0	30	0	0	*30*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	30	0	0	*30*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**60**
6:30 PM	0	0	21	0	0	*21*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**69**
6:45 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**66**
Hourly Total	0	0	125	0	0	*125*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	138	0	0	*138*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**263**
7:00 PM	0	0	34	0	0	*34*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	21	0	0	*21*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**55**
7:15 PM	0	0	15	0	0	*15*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**48**
7:30 PM	0	0	46	0	0	*46*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**72**
7:45 PM	0	0	18	0	0	*18*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	27	0	0	*28*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**46**
Hourly Total	0	0	113	0	0	*113*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	107	0	0	*108*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**221**
DAILY TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**880**	**0**	**0**	***880***	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	***0***	**2**	**2**	**1022**	**0**	**0**	***1026***	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	***6***	**1912**
Cars	0	0	816	0	0	*816*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	2	2	966	0	0	*970*	0	1	0	4	0	*5*	**1791**
Heavy Vehicles	0	0	64	0	0	*64*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	56	0	0	*56*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**121**
Heavy Vehicle %	0.00%	0.00%	7.27%	0.00%	0.00%	*7.27%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	0.00%	0.00%	5.48%	0.00%	0.00%	*5.46%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	*16.67%*	**6.33%**

PM Peak Hour (14:00 - 24:00)

Time	Southbound						Westbound						Northbound						Eastbound						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
4:00 PM	0	0	60	0	0	*60*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	54	0	0	*54*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**115**
4:15 PM	0	0	40	0	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	58	0	0	*58*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**98**
4:30 PM	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	0	63	0	0	*64*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**112**
4:45 PM	0	0	51	0	0	*51*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	62	0	0	*62*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**114**
Peak Hour Total	0	0	199	0	0	*199*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	0	237	0	0	*238*	0	1	0	1	0	*2*	**439**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles	0	0	15	0	0	*15*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	16	0	0	*16*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**31**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles %	0.00%	0.00%	7.54%	0.00%	0.00%	*7.54%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	0.00%	0.00%	6.75%	0.00%	0.00%	*6.72%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	7.06%
PHF	0.000	0.000	0.829	0.000	0.000	*0.829*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	*0.000*	0.250	0.000	0.940	0.000	0.000	*0.930*	0.000	0.250	0.000	0.250	0.000	*0.500*	**0.954**

3rd Ave & 231st Ln, Mankato, MN

0 0

Friday, May 23, 2025

Time	Southbound 0						Westbound 0						Northbound 0						Eastbound 0						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
2:00 PM	0	0	35	3	0	*38*	0	2	0	0	0	*2*	0	10	37	2	0	*49*	0	0	0	8	0	*8*	**97**
2:15 PM	0	0	45	1	0	*46*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	5	41	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	7	0	*7*	**100**
2:30 PM	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	11	45	0	0	*56*	0	1	0	10	0	*11*	**94**
2:45 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	10	42	0	0	*52*	0	0	0	11	0	*11*	**94**
Hourly Total	0	0	137	4	0	*141*	0	3	0	0	0	*3*	1	36	165	2	0	*204*	0	1	0	36	0	*37*	**385**
3:00 PM	0	0	53	0	0	*53*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	11	44	0	0	*55*	0	0	0	12	0	*12*	**120**
3:15 PM	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	6	48	0	0	*54*	0	1	0	10	0	*11*	**112**
3:30 PM	0	0	38	1	0	*39*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	8	42	0	0	*50*	0	0	0	4	0	*4*	**93**
3:45 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	8	56	0	0	*64*	0	1	0	8	0	*9*	**109**
Hourly Total	0	0	173	1	0	*174*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	33	190	0	0	*223*	0	2	0	34	0	*36*	**434**
4:00 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	2	49	0	0	*51*	0	0	0	7	0	*7*	**93**
4:15 PM	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	7	45	0	0	*52*	0	0	0	5	0	*5*	**105**
4:30 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	6	43	0	0	*49*	0	1	0	10	0	*11*	**96**
4:45 PM	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	63	0	0	*64*	0	0	0	3	0	*3*	**104**
Hourly Total	0	0	156	0	0	*156*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	16	200	0	0	*216*	0	1	0	25	0	*26*	**398**
5:00 PM	0	0	46	2	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	59	0	0	*60*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**110**
5:15 PM	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	39	0	0	*39*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**76**
5:30 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**71**
5:45 PM	0	0	30	0	0	*30*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	57	0	0	*57*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**87**
Hourly Total	0	0	149	2	0	*151*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	190	0	0	*191*	0	0	0	2	0	*2*	**344**
6:00 PM	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	1	*0*	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**68**
6:15 PM	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	25	0	0	*25*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**58**
6:30 PM	0	0	25	1	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**58**
6:45 PM	0	0	24	0	0	*24*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	25	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**50**
Hourly Total	0	0	114	1	0	*115*	0	0	0	0	1	*0*	0	1	118	0	0	*119*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**234**
7:00 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	22	0	0	*22*	0	1	0	1	0	*2*	**55**
7:15 PM	0	0	19	0	0	*19*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	19	0	0	*19*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**38**
7:30 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**63**
7:45 PM	0	0	6	0	0	*6*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	21	0	0	*21*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**27**
Hourly Total	0	0	87	0	0	*87*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	94	0	0	*94*	0	1	0	1	0	*2*	**183**

PM Peak Hour (14:00 - 24:00)

Time	Southbound						Westbound						Northbound						Eastbound						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
3:00 PM	0	0	53	0	0	*53*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	11	44	0	0	*55*	0	0	0	12	0	*12*	**120**
3:15 PM	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	6	48	0	0	*54*	0	1	0	10	0	*11*	**112**
3:30 PM	0	0	38	1	0	*39*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	8	42	0	0	*50*	0	0	0	4	0	*4*	**93**
3:45 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	8	56	0	0	*64*	0	1	0	8	0	*9*	**109**
Peak Hour Total	0	0	173	1	0	*174*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	0	33	190	0	0	*223*	0	2	0	34	0	*36*	**434**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles	0	0	17	0	0	*17*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	3	15	0	0	*18*	0	0	0	5	0	*5*	**40**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles %	0.00%	0.00%	9.83%	0.00%	0.00%	9.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.09%	7.89%	0.00%	0.00%	8.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.71%	0.00%	13.89%	9.22%
PHF	0.000	0.000	0.816	0.250	0.000	*0.821*	0.000	0.250	0.000	0.000	0.000	*0.250*	0.000	0.750	0.848	0.000	0.000	*0.871*	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.708	0.000	*0.750*	**0.904**

3rd Ave & Midblock, Mankato, MN
0 0
Friday, May 23, 2025

Time	Southbound 0						Westbound 0						Northbound 0						Eastbound 0						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
2:00 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	0	36	1	0	*37*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**75**
2:15 PM	0	0	39	0	0	*39*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	38	0	0	*38*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**77**
2:30 PM	0	0	25	0	0	*25*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	46	0	0	*46*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**71**
2:45 PM	0	0	27	0	0	*27*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	40	0	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**67**
Hourly Total	0	0	127	0	0	*127*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	0	160	1	0	*161*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**290**
3:00 PM	0	0	55	0	0	*55*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**98**
3:15 PM	0	0	45	0	0	*45*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**93**
3:30 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	40	0	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**75**
3:45 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	56	0	0	*56*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**91**
Hourly Total	0	0	170	0	0	*170*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	186	0	0	*186*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**357**
4:00 PM	0	0	34	0	0	*34*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	46	0	0	*46*	0	0	0	0	1	*0*	**80**
4:15 PM	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**85**
4:30 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	1	*0*	**82**
4:45 PM	0	0	35	1	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	57	0	0	*58*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**95**
Hourly Total	0	0	148	1	0	*149*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	191	0	0	*192*	0	0	0	1	2	*1*	**342**
5:00 PM	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	54	0	0	*54*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**99**
5:15 PM	0	0	28	0	0	*28*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	40	0	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**68**
5:30 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**64**
5:45 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	52	0	0	*52*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**83**
Hourly Total	0	0	134	0	0	*134*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	179	0	0	*179*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**314**
6:00 PM	1	0	28	0	0	*29*	0	0	0	0	1	*0*	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**61**
6:15 PM	0	0	27	0	0	*27*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**53**
6:30 PM	0	0	24	0	0	*24*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**50**
6:45 PM	0	0	19	0	0	*19*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	24	0	0	*24*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**43**
Hourly Total	1	0	98	0	0	*99*	0	0	0	0	1	*0*	0	0	108	0	0	*108*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**207**
7:00 PM	0	0	30	0	0	*30*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	22	0	0	*22*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**52**
7:15 PM	0	0	19	0	0	*19*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	20	0	0	*20*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**39**
7:30 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**63**
7:45 PM	0	0	5	0	0	*5*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	20	0	0	*20*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**25**
Hourly Total	0	0	85	0	0	*85*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	94	0	0	*94*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**179**

PM Peak Hour (14:00 - 24:00)

Time	Southbound						Westbound						Northbound						Eastbound						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
4:15 PM	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**85**
4:30 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	1	*0*	**82**
4:45 PM	0	0	35	1	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	57	0	0	*58*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**95**
5:00 PM	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	54	0	0	*54*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**99**
Peak Hour Total	0	0	158	1	0	*159*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	199	0	0	*200*	0	0	0	2	1	*2*	**361**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles	0	0	10	0	0	*10*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	5	0	0	*6*	0	0	0	1	1	*1*	**17**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles %	0.00%	0.00%	6.33%	0.00%	0.00%	*6.29%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	*0.00%*	0.00%	100.00%	2.51%	0.00%	0.00%	*3.00%*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	100.00%	*50.00%*	4.71%
PHF	0.000	0.000	0.898	0.250	0.000	*0.903*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	*0.000*	0.000	0.250	0.873	0.000	0.000	*0.862*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.250	*0.500*	**0.912**

3rd Ave & North Intersection, Mankato, MN
0 0
Friday, May 23, 2025

Time	Southbound 0						Westbound 0						Northbound 0						Eastbound 0						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
2:00 PM	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**74**
2:15 PM	0	0	38	0	0	*38*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**75**
2:30 PM	0	0	25	0	0	*25*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	42	2	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**69**
2:45 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**72**
Hourly Total	0	0	131	0	0	*131*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	157	2	0	*159*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**290**
3:00 PM	0	0	51	0	0	*51*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	43	0	0	*43*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**94**
3:15 PM	0	0	47	0	0	*47*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**95**
3:30 PM	0	0	32	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	40	0	0	*40*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**72**
3:45 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	53	0	0	*53*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**89**
Hourly Total	0	0	166	0	0	*166*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	184	0	0	*184*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**350**
4:00 PM	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	45	0	0	*45*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**80**
4:15 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**85**
4:30 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**84**
4:45 PM	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	55	0	0	*55*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**92**
Hourly Total	0	0	149	0	0	*149*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	192	0	0	*192*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**341**
5:00 PM	0	1	42	0	0	*43*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	1	52	0	0	*54*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**97**
5:15 PM	0	0	26	0	0	*26*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	42	0	0	*42*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**69**
5:30 PM	0	1	31	0	0	*32*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	33	0	0	*33*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**65**
5:45 PM	0	0	30	0	0	*30*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	51	1	0	*52*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**82**
Hourly Total	0	2	129	0	0	*131*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	1	178	1	0	*181*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	**313**
6:00 PM	0	0	29	0	0	*29*	0	1	0	0	1	*1*	0	0	35	0	0	*35*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**65**
6:15 PM	0	0	27	0	0	*27*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	25	1	0	*26*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**54**
6:30 PM	0	0	23	0	0	*23*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	25	0	0	*25*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**48**
6:45 PM	0	0	21	0	0	*21*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	25	0	0	*25*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**46**
Hourly Total	0	0	100	0	0	*100*	0	1	0	0	1	*1*	0	0	110	1	0	*111*	0	1	0	0	0	*1*	**213**
7:00 PM	0	0	28	0	0	*28*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	1	21	0	0	*22*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**50**
7:15 PM	0	0	19	0	0	*19*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	0	20	0	0	*20*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**40**
7:30 PM	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	31	0	0	*31*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**62**
7:45 PM	0	0	6	0	0	*6*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	21	0	0	*21*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**27**
Hourly Total	0	0	84	0	0	*84*	0	0	0	1	0	*1*	0	1	93	0	0	*94*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**179**

Time	Southbound						Westbound						Northbound						Eastbound						VEHICLE TOTAL
	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	U Turns	Left Turns	Straight Through	Right Turns	Crosswalk Crossings	*Vehicle Approach Total*	
4:15 PM	0	0	41	0	0	*41*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	44	0	0	*44*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**85**
4:30 PM	0	0	36	0	0	*36*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	48	0	0	*48*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**84**
4:45 PM	0	0	37	0	0	*37*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	55	0	0	*55*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**92**
5:00 PM	0	1	42	0	0	*43*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	1	52	0	0	*54*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**97**
Peak Hour Total	0	1	156	0	0	*157*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	1	1	199	0	0	*201*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**358**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles	0	0	10	0	0	*10*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	0	0	5	0	0	*5*	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	**15**
Peak Hour Heavy Vehicles %	0.00%	0.00%	6.41%	0.00%	0.00%	6.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.51%	0.00%	0.00%	2.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.19%
PHF	0.000	0.250	0.929	0.000	0.000	*0.913*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	*0.000*	0.250	0.250	0.905	0.000	0.000	*0.914*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	*0.000*	**0.923**

Intersection	
Int Delay, s/veh	0.2

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	1	1	1	237	199	0
Future Vol, veh/h	1	1	1	237	199	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	325	-	-	300
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	25	25	90	94	83	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	2	7	7	2
Mvmt Flow	4	4	1	252	240	0

Major/Minor	Minor2		Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	494	240	240	0	-	0
Stage 1	240	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	254	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.12	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.218	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	538	804	1327	-	-	-
Stage 1	805	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	793	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	538	804	1327	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	538	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	804	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	793	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Ctrl Dly, s/v	10.66	0.03	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1327	-	644	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.012	-	-
HCM Ctrl Dly (s/v)	7.7	-	10.7	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0	-	-

Intersection	
Int Delay, s/veh	1.1

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	2	0	20	1	0	1	16	239	0	0	200	1
Future Vol, veh/h	2	0	20	1	0	1	16	239	0	0	200	1
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	90	63	25	90	25	67	96	90	90	75	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	2	5	0	2	0	13	7	2	2	7	0
Mvmt Flow	4	0	32	4	0	4	24	249	0	0	267	4

Major/Minor	Minor2			Minor1			Major1			Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	565	565	269	563	567	249	271	0	0	249	0	0
Stage 1	269	269	-	297	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	297	297	-	267	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.1	6.52	6.25	7.1	6.52	6.2	4.23	-	-	4.12	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.1	5.52	-	6.1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.1	5.52	-	6.1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	4.018	3.345	3.5	4.018	3.3	2.317	-	-	2.218	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	438	434	763	440	433	795	1232	-	-	1317	-	-
Stage 1	741	687	-	716	668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	716	668	-	743	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %								-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	428	426	763	413	424	795	1232	-	-	1317	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	428	426	-	413	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	741	687	-	702	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	699	655	-	712	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
HCM Ctrl Dly, s/v	10.41	11.72	0.7	0
HCM LOS	B	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	NBR	EBLn1	WBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1232	-	-	701	544	1317	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.019	-	-	0.051	0.015	-	-	-
HCM Ctrl Dly (s/v)	8	-	-	10.4	11.7	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	-	B	B	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	-	0.2	0	0	-	-

Intersection	
Int Delay, s/veh	0.7

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	8	15	15	248	259	8
Future Vol, veh/h	8	15	15	248	259	8
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	90	94	85	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	6	28	0
Mvmt Flow	9	17	17	264	305	9

Major/Minor	Minor2		Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	606	309	314	0	-	0
Stage 1	309	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	297	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	463	736	1258	-	-	-
Stage 1	749	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	758	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	456	736	1258	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	456	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	737	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	758	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Ctrl Dly, s/v	11.2	0.47	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	107	-	606	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.013	-	0.042	-	-
HCM Ctrl Dly (s/v)	7.9	0	11.2	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.1	-	-

Intersection	
Int Delay, s/veh	2.2

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	19	112	252	214	59
Future Vol, veh/h	11	19	112	252	214	59
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	325	-	-	300
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	84	87	90	94	83	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	95	6	7	97
Mvmt Flow	13	22	124	268	258	66

Major/Minor	Minor2		Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	775	258	323	0	-	0
Stage 1	258	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	517	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	5.05	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	3.055	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	369	786	856	-	-	-
Stage 1	790	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	603	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	316	786	856	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	316	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	675	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	603	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Ctrl Dly, s/v	12.67	3.14	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	856	-	504	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.145	-	0.069	-	-
HCM Ctrl Dly (s/v)	9.9	-	12.7	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.5	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection	
Int Delay, s/veh	0.9

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Vol, veh/h	2	0	20	1	0	1	16	365	0	0	233	1
Future Vol, veh/h	2	0	20	1	0	1	16	365	0	0	233	1
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	90	63	25	90	25	67	94	90	90	77	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	2	5	0	2	0	13	34	2	2	6	0
Mvmt Flow	4	0	32	4	0	4	24	388	0	0	303	4

Major/Minor	Minor2			Minor1			Major1			Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	741	741	305	739	743	388	307	0	0	388	0	0
Stage 1	305	305	-	436	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	436	436	-	303	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.1	6.52	6.25	7.1	6.52	6.2	4.23	-	-	4.12	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.1	5.52	-	6.1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.1	5.52	-	6.1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	4.018	3.345	3.5	4.018	3.3	2.317	-	-	2.218	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	335	344	728	336	343	664	1194	-	-	1170	-	-
Stage 1	709	663	-	603	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	603	580	-	711	661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %								-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	326	337	728	315	337	664	1194	-	-	1170	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	326	337	-	315	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	709	663	-	591	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	587	568	-	680	661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
HCM Ctrl Dly, s/v	10.96	13.59	0.47	0
HCM LOS	B	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	NBR	EBLn1	WBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1194	-	-	640	427	1170	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.02	-	-	0.056	0.019	-	-	-
HCM Ctrl Dly (s/v)	8.1	-	-	11	13.6	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	-	B	B	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	0	-	-

Appendix G: Cross Sections

SITE LEGEND:

BIKE TRAILS

1. ACCESS / CONVENIENCE BIKE OPTIMIZED TRAILS (TWO WAY)
2. BEGINNER TRAILS (ONE WAY)
3. INTERMEDIATE TRAILS (ONE WAY)
4. EXPERT / DIFFICULT TRAILS (ONE WAY)
H. HUB START

OTHER SITE AMENITIES / FEATURES

1. BIKE TRAIL PUBLIC PARKING ACCESS
2. RV & ADVENTURE PARK USER PARKING
3. WATER CABLE PARK
4. CABLE PARK STARTING FEATURE / VIEWING AREA
5. ISLAND FEATURE

BUILDINGS

6. RESTROOM / SHOWER
7. MAIN BUILDING / CHECK-IN
8. WASTE WATER HOLDING TANKS / LIFT STATION
9. MAINTENANCE / SERVICE BUILDING

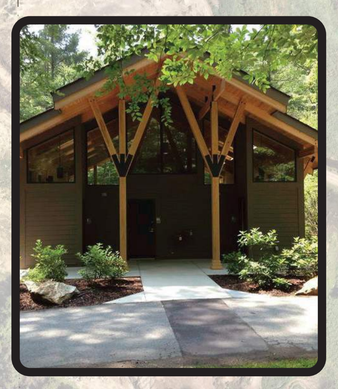
OTHER SITE NOTES:

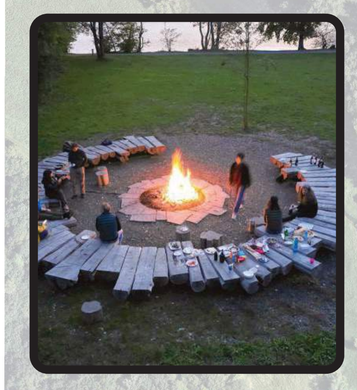
POTABLE WATER WILL BE AT CAMPSITES OR WITHIN 400 FEET OF EVERY CAMPSITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINNESOTA RULES CHAPTER 4630.0600.

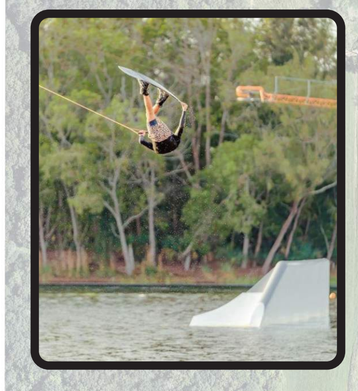
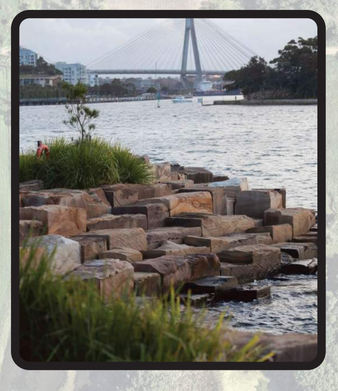
ALL TOILET FACILITIES SHALL NOT BE MORE THAN 400 FEET FROM THE FURTHEST SITE TO BE SERVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINNESOTA RULES CHAPTER 4630.0900.

TRAILS AND OPEN SPACES WILL BE FIELD-FIT TO REDUCE TREE AND BRUSH REMOVALS AND TO AVOID WETLANDS.

CHARACTER IMAGERY:





ROCKWELL USA TRD MRK RV AND ADVENTURE PARK MANKATO, MN

NORTH ALIGNMENT APPROXIMATE LOCATION

AQUATIC PARK

PRIVATE PROPERTY

WATER CABLE PARK

PRIVATE PROPERTY

MAIN ENTRY / EXIT TO PARK

MIDDLE ALIGNMENT APPROXIMATE LOCATION

PRIVATE PROPERTY

EXISTING CEMETERY

SOUTH ALIGNMENT APPROXIMATE LOCATION

GATED SERVICE ROAD / NOT FOR GUEST ENTRY / EXIT

0' 80' 160' 320' 640'

NORTH

ROCKWELL CONCEPT

INTEGRATE THE SYSTEMS

CONFLUENCE

Rockwell RV and Adventure Park

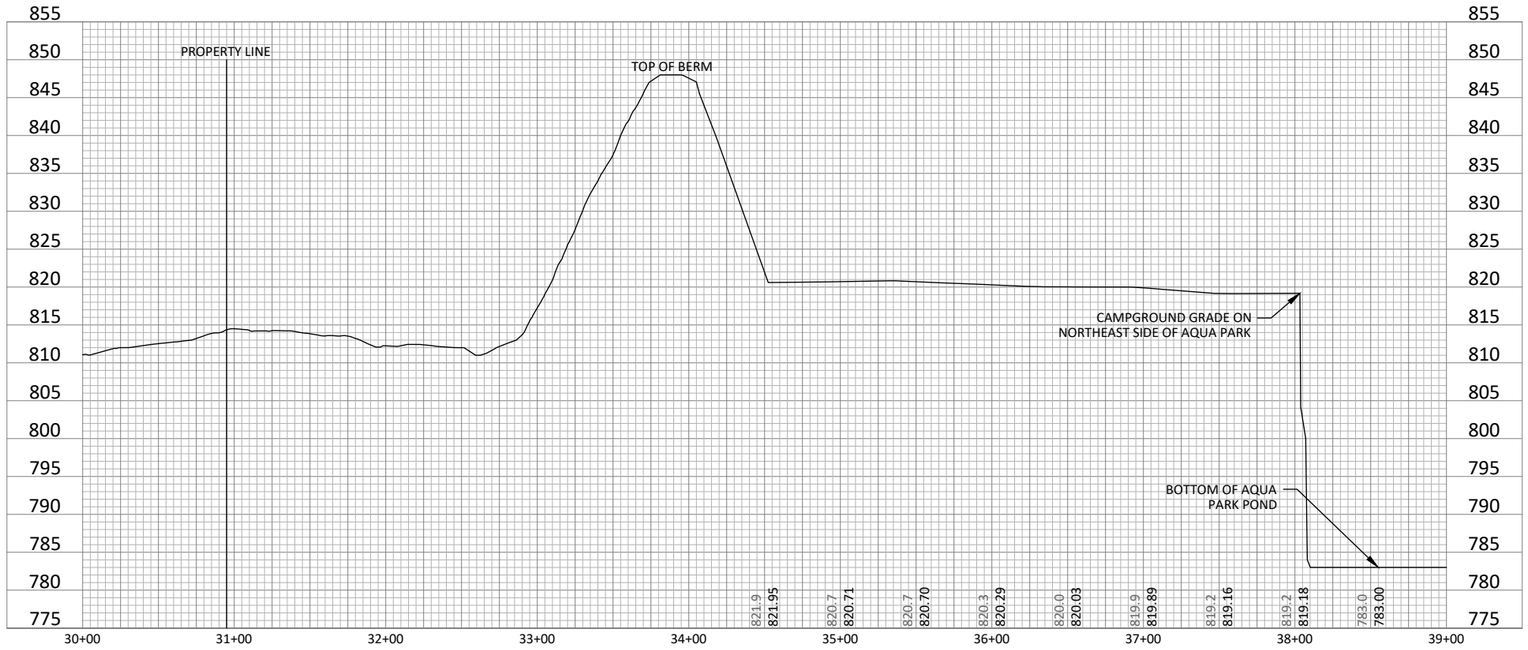
Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Select Quarry Cross Sections

November 2025

BOLTON & MENK

NORTH ALIGNMENT



HORZ. 0 50 100 SCALE FEET

VERT. 0 10 20 SCALE FEET

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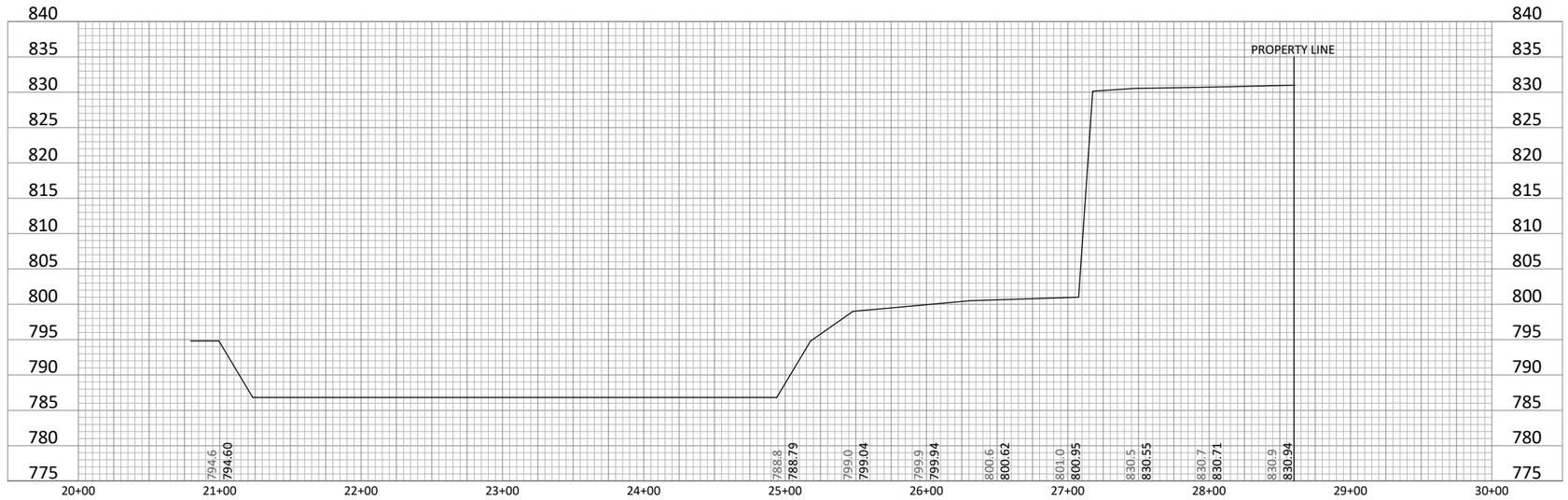
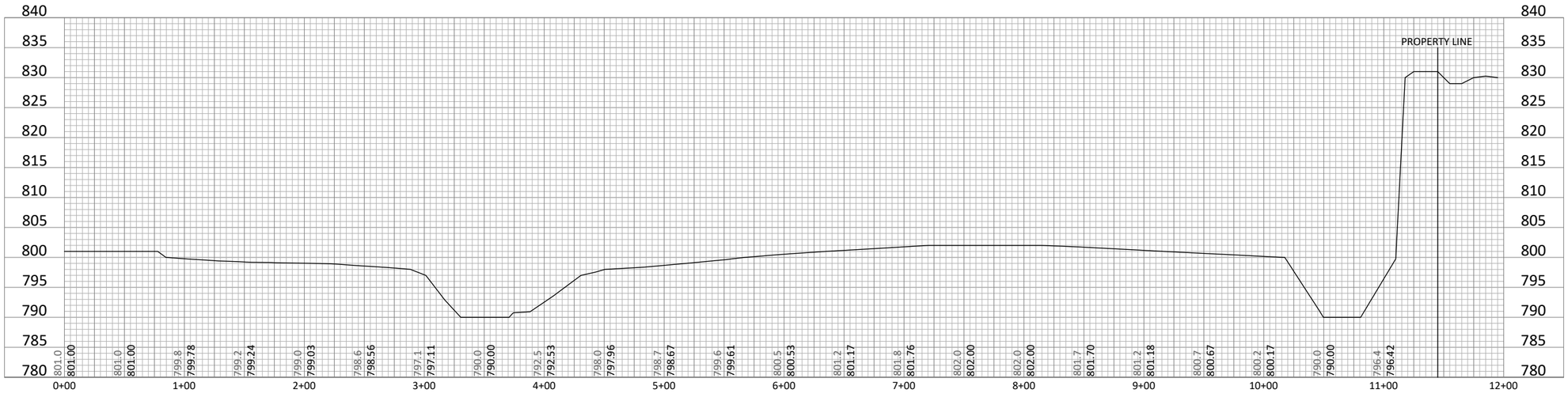
MIDDLE ALIGNMENT



HORZ. 0 50 100 SCALE FEET

VERT. 0 10 20 SCALE FEET

SOUTH ALIGNMENT



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Appendix H: Summary of Environmental Mitigations

Summary of Mitigation Measures and Design Requirements		
Section	**Mitigation Measure**	**Design Requirements**
Project Design	- Increase vegetation and green spaces to reduce urban heat island effect.	- Material choices and site planning to minimize climate impacts. - Develop comprehensive landscape plan
Land Use	- None: project is compatible with existing and planned land uses and zoning	- Adherence to local zoning and comprehensive plan. - Interim Use Permit required.
Water Resources - Wastewater	- Sewage collected in holding tanks, trucked to municipal facility. - Holding tanks built/maintained per MPCA requirements. - Annual maintenance and reporting. - Future connection to municipal sewer planned.	- Central holding tank for sewage. - Future municipal utility connection. - All plans and actions reviewed by RGU and agencies.
Water Resources – Stormwater	- Incorporate BMPs (infiltration basins, swales, rain gardens). - Develop and implement SWPPP for construction. - Meet/exceed Minnesota Construction Stormwater Permit requirements. - Dust and sediment control during construction.	- Central holding tank for sewage. - SWPPP required for construction. - Stormwater management system detailed in site plan. - All plans and actions reviewed by RGU and agencies.
Water Resources – Wetlands	- Avoid impacts to natural wetlands; use boardwalks/bridges for trails. - Wetland impact permitting if avoidance is not possible.	- Compliance with wetland delineation and permitting. - All plans and actions reviewed by RGU and agencies.
Water Resources – Surface Water	- No work in Minnesota River or its banks. - Dewatering ceased. - Regular water quality testing for aquatic features. - No chemical disinfectants/additives in water features. - No fountains in water features.	- Water quality testing protocols. - All plans and actions reviewed by RGU and agencies.
Water Resources – Groundwater	- Monitor groundwater levels to confirm no impacts or changes to Lime 30 hydrology.	- Use existing well for potable water. - Plan approval required for drinking water treatment and distribution system.
Water Resources – Floodplain/Hydrology	- Finalize stormwater plan during final design. - Design to limit and monitor for potential hydrologic changes leaving the site.	- No structures in FEMA Flood Hazard Zones. - Avoid hydrological changes impacting the nearby fen.
Contamination/Hazardous Materials/Wastes	- Store construction waste in marked containers; dispose of at licensed facilities. - Covered trash/recycling dumpsters; regular removal. - Spill prevention and response plan. - Hazardous materials stored with secondary containment. - Licensed haulers for hazardous waste. - Annual maintenance/reporting for sewage tanks.	- Secure, labeled containers for hazardous materials. - Refueling/maintenance in designated areas. - Compliance with MPCA and federal regulations.

Summary of Mitigation Measures and Design Requirements		
Section	**Mitigation Measure**	**Design Requirements**
Fish, Wildlife, Plant Communities, Sensitive Ecological Resources	- Avoid impacts to the calcareous fen. - Buffer zones to the MBS site are maintained. - Avoid tree/shrub removal during sensitive seasons. - Reseed disturbed soils with native species. - Wildlife-friendly erosion control mesh. - No fountains or chemical treatments in water features. - BMPs for invasive species prevention. - Coordination, if needed, with MNDNR and USFWS for rare species.	- Trails field-fit to avoid sensitive areas. - Construction scheduled to avoid sensitive wildlife periods. - Compliance with WCA and endangered species statutes. - Use signage to keep visitors on trails. - BMPs to prevent invasive species introduction. - Erosion/sediment control measures. - Maintain buffer zones. - Consider sensitive water bodies when doing stormwater design.
Historic Properties	- Avoid ground-disturbing activities in historic/archaeological sites. - Design sensitivity for new construction/trails. - Monitoring for unidentified archaeological materials.	- Restrict activities outside the boundaries of historic sites. - Preserve contributing elements of the historic district. - Consultation with SHPO as needed.
Visual	- Landscaping and natural buffers to soften visual impact. - Lighting designed to confine glare on-site. - Depressed site elevation limits visual impacts.	- Lighting installations per township and county standards.
Air	- No stationary emission sources. - Maintain equipment to reduce emissions. - Encourage carpooling.	- Minimize vehicle idling. - No boilers/exhaust stacks. - BMPs for vehicle emissions.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Carbon Footprint	- Plant native grasses for carbon uptake. - Encourage high-efficiency systems. - Carpooling and anti-idling during construction. - BMPs for energy use.	- BMPs in planning/construction phases. - Select native grasses. - Select high-efficiency systems. - Specify carpooling and anti-idling during construction.
Noise	- Limit construction to regular working hours. - Adhere to state noise standards. - BMPs for noise during construction.	- Compliance with township and state regulations. - Specify signage for quiet hours.
Transportation	- Convert the bypass lane to a dedicated left-turn lane. - Maintain right-turn and acceleration lanes. - Internal queuing to prevent stacking on public roads. - No campers allowed at the secondary entrance except in emergencies.	- Parking spaces at RV spots and amenities. - Traffic improvements to restripe for a dedicated left turn lane. - Include adequate internal queuing or add additional RV parking. - Signage and gates to limit use of the secondary entrance.

CAMPQUARY LLC

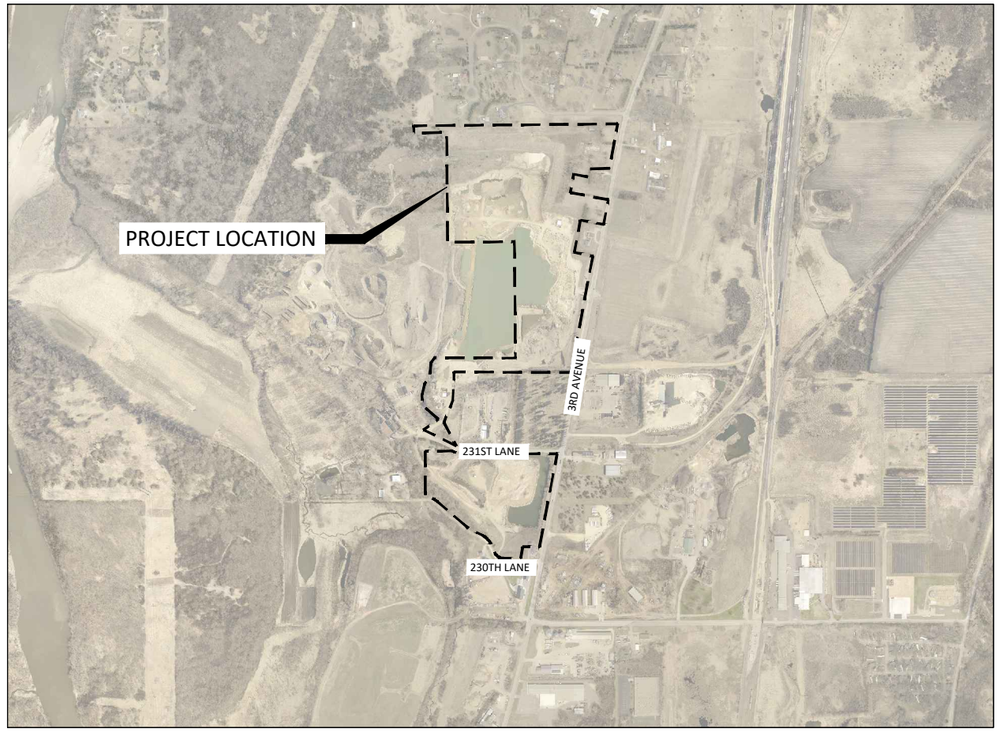
CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR

ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK

SITE GRADING, UTILITY CONSTRUCTION, PAVEMENT CONSTRUCTION

JULY 2026

MAP OF
LIME TOWNSHIP
BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MN



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	SHEET TITLE
GENERAL	
G0.01	TITLE SHEET
G0.02	LEGEND
G1.01 - G1.02	PROJECT OVERVIEW
CIVIL	
C0.01 - C0.06	EXISTING CONDITIONS, REMOVALS PLAN
C1.01 - C1.03	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C2.01 - C2.24	STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
C3.01 - C3.18	GRADING PLAN
C4.01 - C4.08	SANITARY MAINLINE PLAN & PROFILE
C4.09 - C4.25	UTILITY PLAN
C5.01 - C5.03	SITE PLAN OVERVIEW
C6.01 - C6.18	ENLARGED SITE PLAN
C7.01 - C7.02	TRAILHEAD GRADING & SITE PLAN

THIS PLAN SET CONTAINS 103 SHEETS.

NOTE: EXISTING UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE UTILITY OWNER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY EXACT LOCATIONS PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION AS REQUIRED BY STATE LAW. NOTIFY GOPHER STATE ONE CALL, 1-800-252-1166 OR 651-454-0002.

THE SUBSURFACE UTILITY INFORMATION IN THIS PLAN IS UTILITY QUALITY LEVEL "D". THIS UTILITY QUALITY LEVEL WAS DETERMINED ACCORDING TO THE GUIDELINES OF CI/ASCE 38-22, ENTITLED "STANDARD GUIDELINES FOR INVESTIGATING AND DOCUMENTING EXISTING UTILITIES."

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BM=829.85
MONITORING WELL SITE
BENCHMARK NORTH OF
STOFFELL QUARRY MAIN
ENTRANCE OFF 3RD AVE

PROJECT DATUM: BLUE EARTH COUNTY
HORIZONTAL: HARN 1996
VERTICAL: NAVD 1988

RECORD DRAWING INFORMATION
OBSERVER:

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
TITLE SHEET

SHEET
G0.01

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

- ACCESS GRATE
- AIR CONDITION UNIT
- ANTENNA
- AUTO SPRINKLER CONNECTION
- BARRICADE PERMANENT
- BASKETBALL POST
- BENCH
- BIRD FEEDER
- BOLLARD
- BUSH
- CATCH BASIN RECTANGULAR CASTING
- CATCH BASIN CIRCULAR CASTING
- CURB STOP
- CLEAN OUT
- CULVERT END
- DRINKING FOUNTAIN
- DOWN SPOUT
- ELECTRIC CAR CHARGE STATION
- FILL PIPE
- FIRE HYDRANT
- FLAG POLE
- FLARED END / APRON
- FUEL PUMP
- GRILL
- GUY WIRE ANCHOR
- HANDHOLE
- HANDICAP SPACE
- IRRIGATION SPRINKLER HEAD
- IRRIGATION VALVE BOX
- LIFT STATION CONTROL PANEL
- LIFT STATION
- LIGHT POLE
- MAILBOX
- MANHOLE-COMMUNICATION
- MANHOLE-ELECTRIC
- MANHOLE-GAS
- MANHOLE-HEAT
- MANHOLE-RECLAIMED WATER
- MANHOLE-SANITARY SEWER
- MANHOLE-STORM SEWER
- MANHOLE-UTILITY
- MANHOLE-WATER
- METER
- DRIVE-THRU MICROPHONE
- PARKING METER
- PAVEMENT MARKING
- PEDESTAL-COMMUNICATION
- PEDESTAL-ELECTRIC
- PEDESTRIAN PUSH BUTTON
- PICNIC TABLE
- POLE-UTILITY
- POST
- RAILROAD SIGNAL POLE
- REGULATION STATION GAS
- SATELLITE DISH
- SIGN TRAFFIC
- SIGNAL CONTROL CABINET
- SOIL BORING
- SIREN
- TELEPHONE BOOTH
- TILE INLET
- TILE OUTLET
- TILE RISER
- TRANSFORMER-ELECTRIC
- TREE-CONIFEROUS
- TREE-DEAD
- TREE-DECIDUOUS
- TREE STUMP
- TRAFFIC ARM BARRIER
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- TRASH CAN
- UTILITY MARKER
- VALVE
- VALVE POST INDICATOR
- VALVE VAULT
- VAULT
- VENT PIPE
- WATER SPIGOT
- WELL
- WETLAND DELINEATED MARKER
- WETLAND
- WET WELL
- YARD HYDRANT

PROPOSED TOPOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

- CLEANOUT
- MANHOLE
- LIFT STATION
- STORM SEWER CIRCULAR CASTING
- STORM SEWER RECTANGULAR CASTING
- STORM SEWER FLARED END / APRON
- STORM SEWER OUTLET STRUCTURE
- STORM SEWER OVERFLOW STRUCTURE
- CURB BOX
- FIRE HYDRANT
- WATER VALVE
- WATER REDUCER
- WATER BEND
- WATER TEE
- WATER CROSS
- WATER SLEEVE
- WATER CAP / PLUG
- RIP RAP
- DRAINAGE FLOW
- TRAFFIC SIGNS

SURVEY SYMBOLS

- BENCHMARK LOCATION
- CONTROL POINT
- MONUMENT FOUND
- CAST IRON MONUMENT
- STONE MONUMENT

EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC LINES

- RETAINING WALL
- FENCE
- FENCE-DECORATIVE
- GUARD RAIL
- TREE LINE
- BUSH LINE

SURVEY LINES

- CONTROLLED ACCESS
- BOUNDARY
- CENTERLINE
- EXISTING EASEMENT LINE
- PROPOSED EASEMENT LINE
- EXISTING LOT LINE
- PROPOSED LOT LINE
- EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY
- SETBACK LINE
- SECTION LINE
- QUARTER LINE
- SIXTEENTH LINE
- TEMPORARY EASEMENT

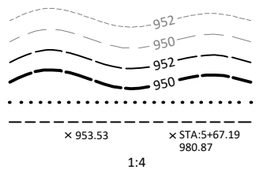
EXISTING UTILITY LINES

- FORCEMAIN
- SANITARY SEWER
- SANITARY SERVICE
- STORM SEWER
- STORM SEWER DRAIN TILE
- WATERMAIN
- WATER SERVICE
- RECLAIMED WATER

PROPOSED UTILITY LINES

- FORCEMAIN
- SANITARY SEWER
- SANITARY SERVICE
- STORM SEWER
- STORM SEWER DRAIN TILE
- WATERMAIN
- WATER SERVICE
- PIPE CASING
- TRENCHLESS PIPE (PLAN VIEW)
- TRENCHLESS PIPE (PROFILE VIEW)

GRADING INFORMATION



- EXISTING CONTOUR MINOR
- EXISTING CONTOUR MAJOR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR MINOR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR MAJOR
- PROPOSED GRADING LIMITS / SLOPE LIMITS
- PROJECT LIMITS
- PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION
- RISE:RUN (SLOPE)

HATCH PATTERNS

- BITUMINOUS
- GRAVEL
- CONCRETE

EXISTING PRIVATE UTILITY LINES

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- UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC
- UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
- UNDERGROUND GAS
- UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION
- OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- OVERHEAD COMMUNICATION
- OVERHEAD UTILITY

UTILITIES IDENTIFIED WITH A QUALITY LEVEL :

LINE TYPES FOLLOW THE FORMAT: UTILITY TYPE - QUALITY LEVEL
EXAMPLE: G-A G-A UNDERGROUND GAS, QUALITY LEVEL A
UTILITY QUALITY LEVEL (A,B,C,D) DEFINITIONS CAN BE FOUND IN CI/ASCE 38-22.

UTILITY QUALITY LEVELS:

QUALITY LEVEL D: PROVIDES THE MOST BASIC LEVEL OF INFORMATION. IT INVOLVES COLLECTING DATA FROM EXISTING UTILITY RECORDS. RECORDS MAY INCLUDE AS-BUILT DRAWINGS, DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICES MAPS, EXISTING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM DATABASES, CONSTRUCTION PLANS, ETC.

QUALITY LEVEL C: INVOLVES SURVEYING VISIBLE SUBSURFACE UTILITY STRUCTURES SUCH AS MANHOLES, HAND-HOLES, UTILITY VALVES AND METERS, FIRE HYDRANTS, PEDESTALS AND UTILITY MARKERS, AND THEN CORRELATING THE INFORMATION WITH EXISTING UTILITY RECORDS TO CREATE COMPOSITE DRAWINGS. INCLUDES QUALITY LEVEL D ACTIVITIES.

QUALITY LEVEL B: INVOLVES DESIGNATING THE HORIZONTAL POSITION OF SUBSURFACE UTILITIES THROUGH SURFACE DETECTION METHODS AND COLLECTING THE INFORMATION THROUGH A SURVEY METHOD. INCLUDES QUALITY LEVEL C AND D TASKS.

QUALITY LEVEL A: PROVIDES THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF ACCURACY. IT INVOLVES LOCATING OR POTHOLING UTILITIES AS WELL AS ACTIVITIES IN QUALITY LEVELS B, C, AND D. THE LOCATED FACILITY INFORMATION IS SURVEYED AND MAPPED AND THE DATA PROVIDES PRECISE PLAN AND PROFILE INFORMATION.

ABBREVIATIONS

A	ALGEBRAIC DIFFERENCE	GRAV	GRAVEL	RSC	RIGID STEEL CONDUIT
ADJ	ADJUST	GU	GUTTER	RT	RIGHT
ALT	ALTERNATE	GV	GATE VALVE	SAN	SANITARY SEWER
B-B	BACK TO BACK	HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	SCH	SCHEDULE
BIT	BITUMINOUS	HH	HANDHOLE	SERV	SERVICE
BLDG	BUILDING	HP	HIGH POINT	SHLD	SHOULDER
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	HWL	HIGH WATER LEVEL	STA	STATION
BR	BEGIN RADIUS	HYD	HYDRANT	STD	STANDARD
BV	BUTTERFLY VALVE	I	INVERT	STM	STORM SEWER
CB	CATCH BASIN	K	CURVE COEFFICIENT	TC	TOP OF CURB
C&G	CURB AND GUTTER	L	LENGTH	TE	TEMPORARY EASEMENT
CIP	CAST IRON PIPE	LO	LOWEST OPENING	TEMP	TEMPORARY
CIPP	CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE	LP	LOW POINT	TNH	TOP NUT HYDRANT
CL	CENTER LINE	LT	LEFT	TP	TOP OF PIPE
CL.	CLASS	MAX	MAXIMUM	TYP	TYPICAL
CLVT	CULVERT	MH	MANHOLE	VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	MIN	MINIMUM	VERT	VERTICAL
C.O.	CHANGE ORDER	MR	MID RADIUS	VPC	VERTICAL POINT OF CURVE
COMM	COMMUNICATION	NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT	VPI	VERTICAL POINT OF INTERSECTION
CON	CONCRETE	NMC	NON-METALLIC CONDUIT	VPT	VERTICAL POINT OF TANGENT
CSP	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE	NTS	NOT TO SCALE	WM	WATERMAIN
DIA	DIAMETER	NWL	NORMAL WATER LEVEL		
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE	OHW	ORDINARY HIGH WATER LEVEL		
DWY	DRIVEWAY	PC	POINT OF CURVE	AC	ACRES
E	EXTERNAL CURVE DISTANCE	PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVE	CF	CUBIC FEET
ELEC	ELECTRIC	PE	PERMANENT EASEMENT	CV	COMPACTED VOLUME
ELEV	ELEVATION	PED	PEDESTRIAN, PEDESTAL	CY	CUBIC YARD
EOF	EMERGENCY OVERFLOW	PERF	PERFORATED PIPE	EA	EACH
ER	END RADIUS	PERM	PERMANENT	EV	EXCAVATED VOLUME
ESMT	EASEMENT	PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION	LB	POUND
EX	EXISTING	PL	PROPERTY LINE	LF	LINEAR FEET
FES	FLARED END SECTION	PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE	LS	LUMP SUM
F-F	FACE TO FACE	PT	POINT OF TANGENT	LV	LOOSE VOLUME
FF	FINISHED FLOOR	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE	SF	SQUARE FEET
F&I	FURNISH AND INSTALL	PVMT	PAVEMENT	SV	STOCKPILE VOLUME
FM	FORCEMAIN	R	RADIUS	SY	SQUARE YARD
FO	FIBER OPTIC	R/W	RIGHT-OF-WAY		
F.O.	FIELD ORDER	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE		
GRAN	GRANULAR	RET	RETAINING		

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LIC. NO. 59617 DATE XX/XX/XXXX

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
LEGEND

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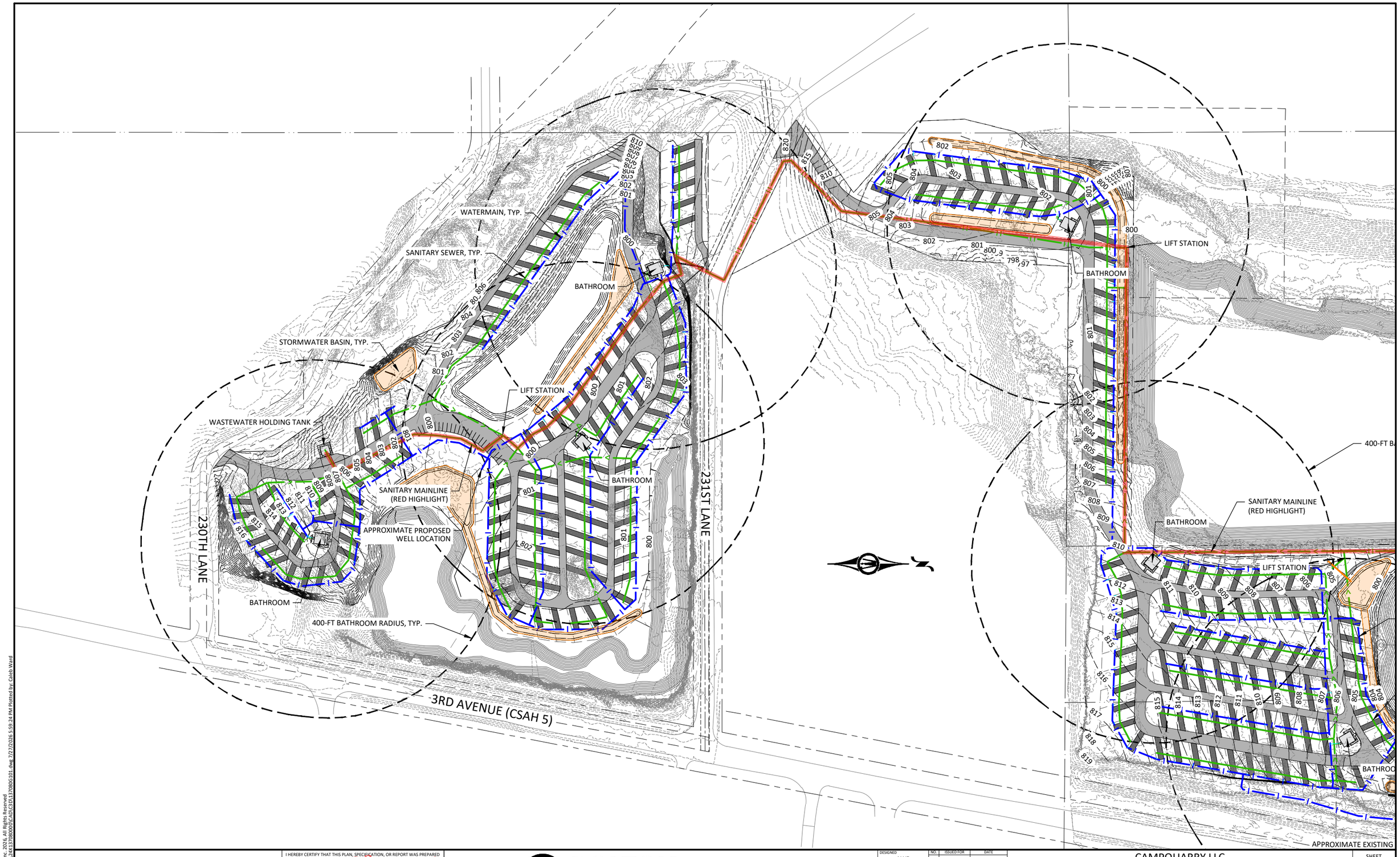

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CAMPQUARRY LLC

ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK

PROJECT OVERVIEW

SHEET G1.01

LIFT STATION
BATHROOM
400-FT BATHROOM RADIUS, TYP.
SANITARY MAINLINE (RED HIGHLIGHT)
WATERMAIN, TYP.
STORMWATER BASIN, TYP.
SANITARY SEWER, TYP.
ENTRANCE LODGE
PARKING LOT & STAGING AREA
FFE=831.0
APPROXIMATE EXISTING WELL LOCATION
3RD AVENUE (CSAH 5)

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
EXISTING CONDITIONS
EXISTING CONDITIONS & REMOVAL PLAN

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
EXISTING CONDITIONS
EXISTING CONDITIONS & REMOVAL PLAN

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
EXISTING CONDITIONS
EXISTING CONDITIONS & REMOVAL PLAN

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EXISTING CONDITIONS
EXISTING CONDITIONS & REMOVAL PLAN

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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

ALEC W. PIETZ, P.E.
LIC. NO. 59617 DATE XX/XX/XXXX

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MANKATO, MN 56001
Phone: (507) 625-4171
Email: Mankato@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
EXISTING CONDITIONS
EXISTING CONDITIONS & REMOVAL PLAN

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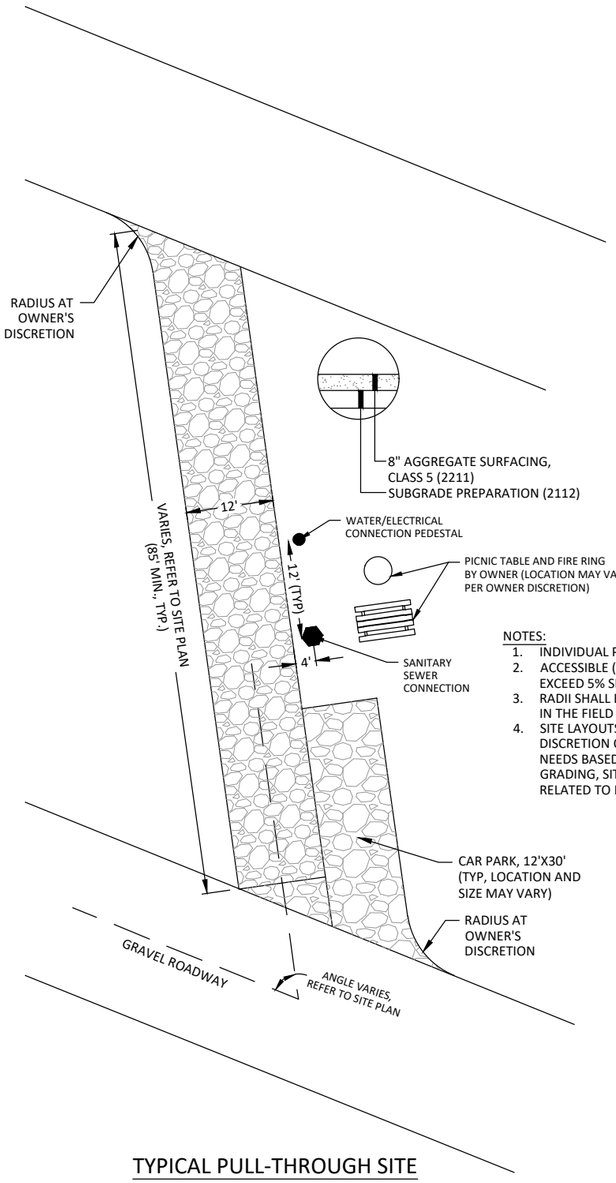


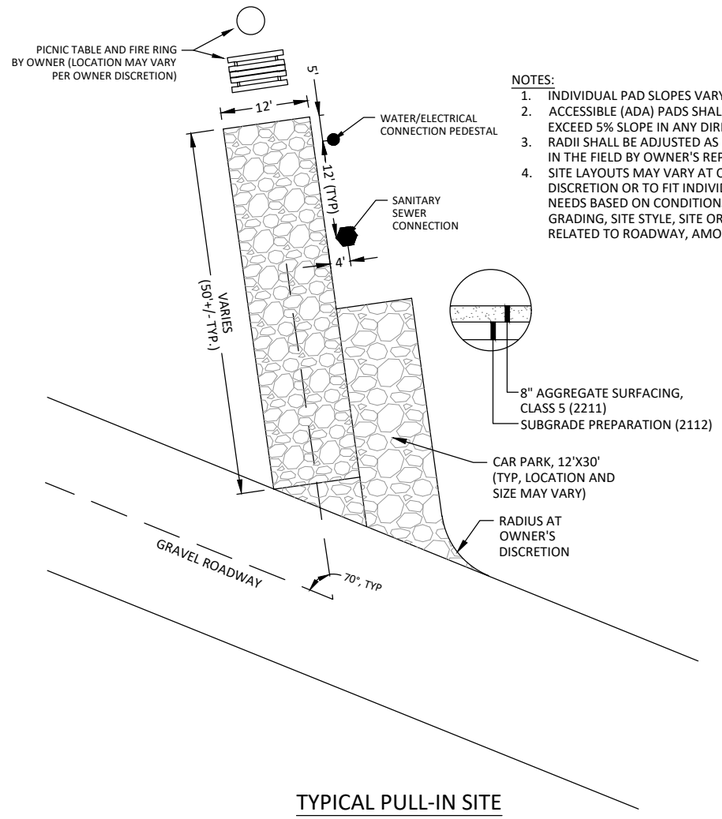
NOTES:

1. INDIVIDUAL PAD SLOPES VARY BY SITE
2. ACCESSIBLE (ADA) PADS SHALL NOT EXCEED 5% SLOPE IN ANY DIRECTION
3. RADII SHALL BE ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY IN THE FIELD BY OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE
4. SITE LAYOUTS MAY VARY AT OWNER'S DISCRETION OR TO FIT INDIVIDUAL SITE NEEDS BASED ON CONDITIONS SUCH AS GRADING, SITE STYLE, SITE ORIENTATION RELATED TO ROADWAY, AMONG OTHERS

TYPICAL PULL-THROUGH SITE

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: MINUTE DETAILS OF SITES MAY VARY AT OWNER'S DISCRETION. SITE ORIENTATION WILL ALSO VARY BASED ON DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND LAYOUT AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.



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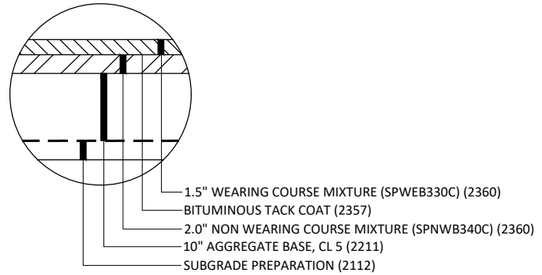
TYPICAL PULL-IN SITE

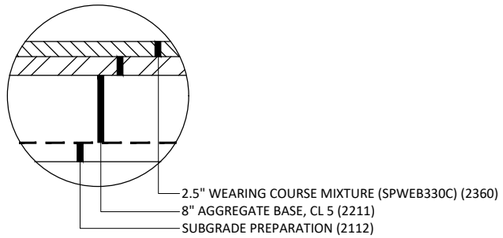
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: MINUTE DETAILS OF SITES MAY VARY AT OWNER'S DISCRETION. SITE ORIENTATION WILL ALSO VARY BASED ON DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND LAYOUT AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.



BITUMINOUS ROADWAY SECTION

NOT TO SCALE



BITUMINOUS TRAIL SECTION

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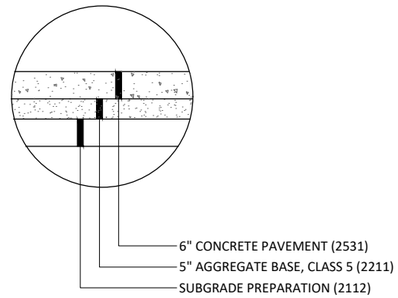
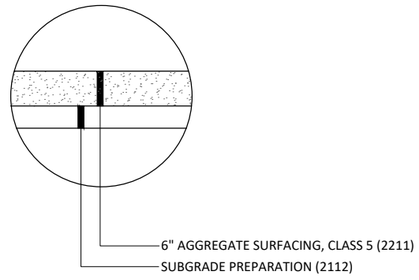


6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT/SIDEWALK SECTION

NOT TO SCALE



6" AGGREGATE SURFACING SECTION

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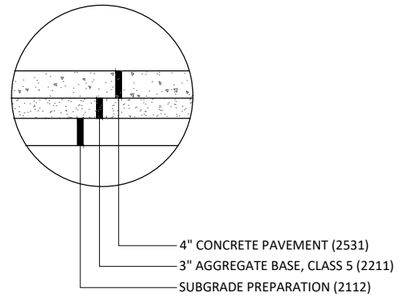

4" CONCRETE WALK SECTION

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

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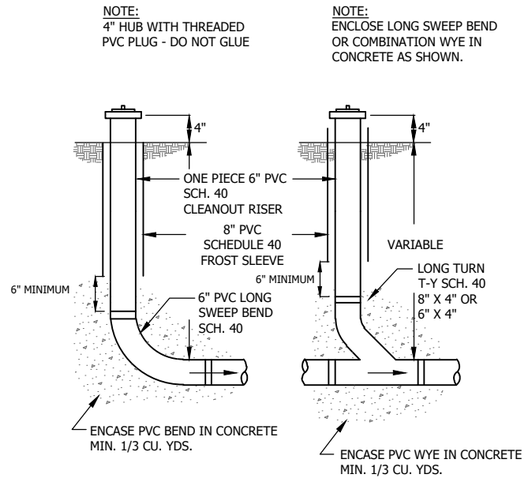
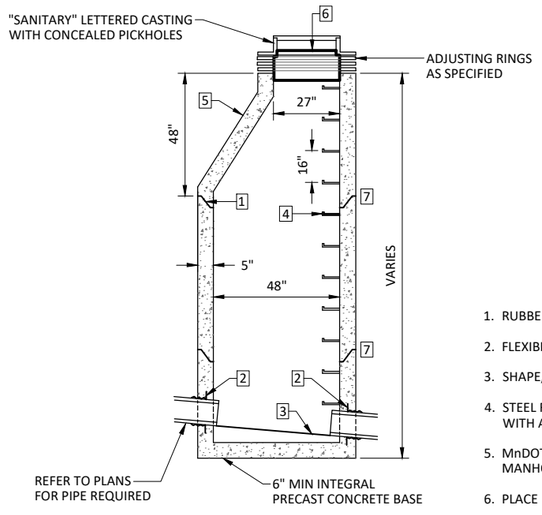
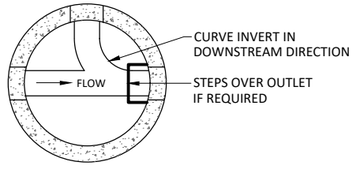


PVC SERVICE LINE CLEANOUTS

NOT TO SCALE



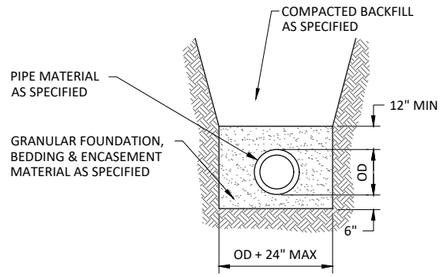


PLAN VIEW

1. RUBBER GASKET (TYPICAL)
2. FLEXIBLE WATERTIGHT SEAL TO BE APPROVED BY ENGINEER
3. SHAPE, DEPTH AND SLOPE OF INVERT TO BE APPROVED BY ENGINEER
4. STEEL REINFORCED PLASTIC STEPS SHALL BE A POLYPROPYLENE PLASTIC REINFORCED WITH A NO. 2 DEFORMED STEEL ROD GRADE 60
5. MnDOT TYPE "B" ECCENTRIC PRECAST CONCRETE CONE SECTION TYPICAL FOR ALL MANHOLES
6. PLACE INTERIOR CHIMNEY SEAL (WHEN SPECIFIED)
7. 8" WIDE, ¼" THICK BITUMINOUS MASTIC WRAP FULL CIRCUMFERENCE (WHEN SPECIFIED)

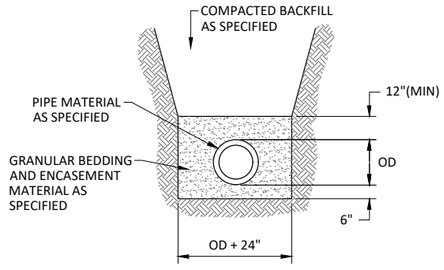
SANITARY MANHOLE

NOT TO SCALE



NON-RIGID STORM SEWER TRENCH

NOT TO SCALE



NON-RIGID SANITARY SEWER TRENCH

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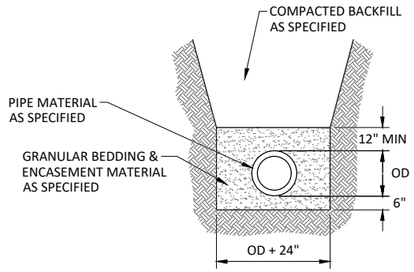
CAMPQUARRY LLC

ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK

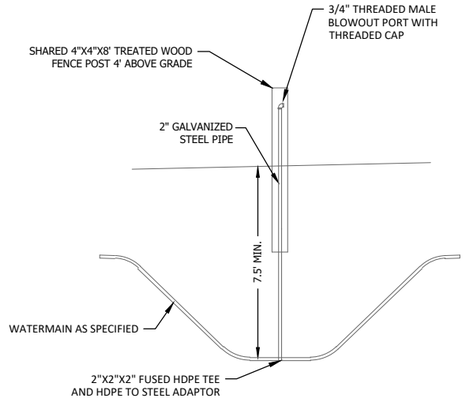
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

SHEET C1.02



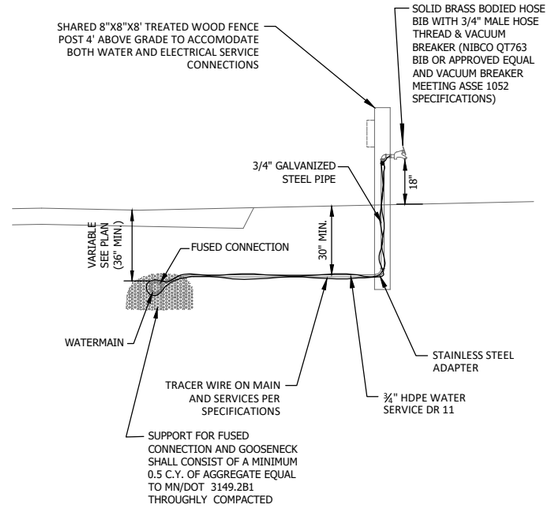
HDPE WATERMAIN TRENCH

NOT TO SCALE



BLOWOUT STATION

NOT TO SCALE

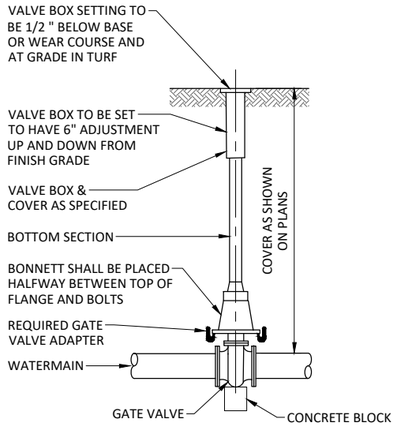


WATER SERVICE AND 3/4" GALVANIZED SERVICE WITH APPURTENANCES

NOT TO SCALE

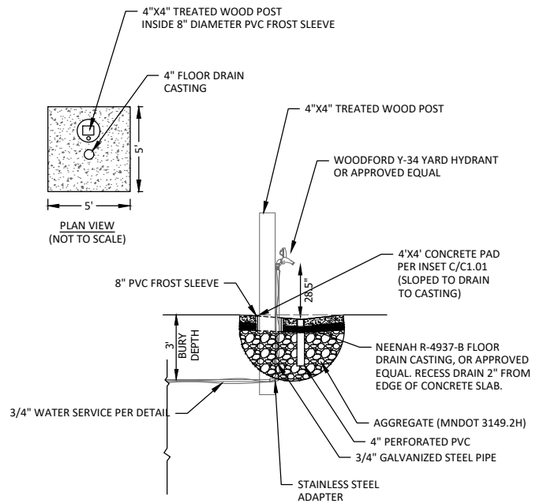
NOTES:

1. VALVE BOX SHALL BE CENTERED ON OPERATING NUTS, STRAIGHT, FREE FROM DEBRIS, AND ALL SECTIONS UNBROKEN
2. VALVES IN EASEMENTS SHALL HAVE CHANNEL POST WITNESS MARKERS WITH REFLECTIVE "GV" SIGN
3. DEEP VALVES SHALL HAVE NUT EXTENSIONS INSTALLED TO ELEVATION TO ACCOMMODATE STANDARD 10' KEY; BOTTOM NUT SHALL BE BOLTED TO VALVE NUT AND ONLY ONE SECTION
4. COMPACTION WITH MECHANICAL TAMPER AROUND VALVE BOX SHALL BE PLACED AND COMPACTED WITH 2' LIFTS TO ACHIEVE 95% COMPACTION
5. GATE VALVES LOCATED WITHIN THE CONCRETE SIDEWALK SHALL INCLUDE A METAL SEPARATOR BETWEEN THE VALVE BOX AND THE CONCRETE



GATE VALVE BOX INSTALLATION

NOT TO SCALE



WATER SPIGOT AND DRAIN

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CAMPQUARRY LLC

ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK

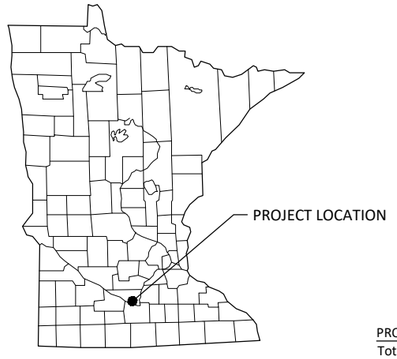
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

SHEET C1.03

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK

LIME TOWNSHIP
BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MINNESOTA



LEGEND

- 1-MILE BOUNDARY
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- OR — IMPAIRED, SPECIAL OR PROTECTED WATERS
- NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES:
The Contractor and Owner will be joint applicants under the MPCA's General Stormwater Permit for Construction Activity as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II program.

The Contractor shall provide one or more trained Construction SWPPP Manager(s) knowledgeable and experienced in the application of erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs that will oversee the implementation of the SWPPP, and the installation, inspection and maintenance of the erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs.

A Construction SWPPP Manager must be available for an on-site inspection within 72 hours upon request by the MPCA.

	COMPANY	CONTACT PERSON	PHONE
OWNER:	CampQuarry LLC	Kyle Kaldor	701-430-1312
SWPPP DESIGNER:	Bolton & Menk, Inc.	Caleb Ward	507-613-8795
CONTRACTOR:	TBD	TBD	TBD
CONSTRUCTION SWPPP MANAGER:	TBD	TBD	TBD
PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR LONG TERM O&M:	CampQuarry LLC	Kyle Kaldor	701-430-1312

The SWPPP Designer, Construction SWPPP Manager, and BMP Installer must have appropriate training. Documentation showing training commensurate with the job duties and responsibilities is required to be included in the SWPPP prior to any work beginning on the site. Training documentation for the SWPPP Designer is included on the Narrative sheet. The Contractor shall attach training documentation to this SWPPP for the Construction SWPPP Manager and BMP Installer prior to the start of construction. This information shall be kept up to date until the project NOT is filed.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION
Payment for all work associated with Erosion and Sediment Control shall be as described in the Project Manual. Unless otherwise authorized by the Owner no additional payment shall be made for any work required to administer and maintain the site erosion and sediment control in compliance with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) - General Stormwater Permit for Construction Activity (MN R100001) including but not limited to inspection, maintenance, and removal of BMPs or addition of BMPs to accommodate Contractor phasing.

DOCUMENT RETENTION
Permittees must make the SWPPP, including all inspection reports, maintenance records, training records and other information required by this permit, available to federal, state, and local officials within three (3) days upon request for the duration of the permit and for three (3) years following the NOT.

GENERAL STORMWATER DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
All requirements listed in Section 5.1 of the Permit for the design of the permanent stormwater management system and discharge have been included in the preparation of this SWPPP. These include but are not limited to:

1. The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation.
2. The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site
3. Peak flow rates and stormwater volumes to minimize erosion at outlets and downstream channel and stream bank erosion.
4. The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

Permanent stormwater treatment systems for this project have been designed in accordance with the guidance in the MN Stormwater Manual in place at the time of bidding. Copies of the design information and calculations are part of this SWPPP and will be provided in digital format upon written request to the Engineer.

PROJECT AREAS:

Total Project Size (disturbed area) =	100.0	ACRES
Existing area of impervious surface =	0.0	ACRES
Post construction area of impervious surface =	32.0	ACRES
Total new impervious surface area created =	32.0	ACRES

Planned Construction Start Date:	Spring 2027
Estimated Construction Completion Date:	Fall 2028

PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:
Type of storm water management used if more than 1 acre of new impervious surface is created:

	Wet Sedimentation Basin
X	Infiltration/Filtration
	Regional Pond
	Permanent Stormwater Management Not Required

PROJECT LOCATION:

COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
BLUE EARTH	T109N	R26W	30,31	44.2136° N	93.9958° W

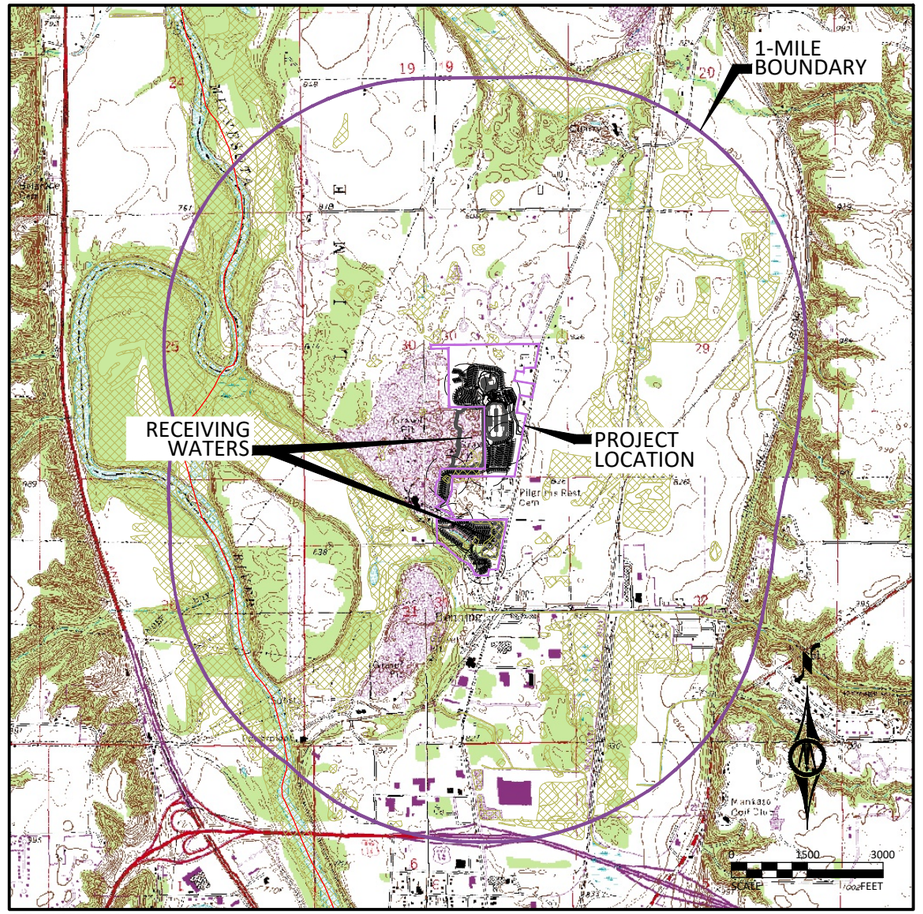
BMP SUMMARY	QUANTITY	UNIT
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT	4	EACH
STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION	6	EACH
PERIMETER CONTROL	18,000	LIN FEET
TURF ESTABLISHMENT; DESIGNATION BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	40.0	ACRE
NOTE: QUANTITIES LISTED ACCOUNT FOR ONE INSTALLATION. ADDITIONAL INSTALLATIONS DUE TO MAINTENANCE OR PHASING SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL.		

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT:
Construction activities include: Site grading, camp site utilities, structural improvements, temporary erosion and sediment control, and permanent stabilization.

Stormwater currently discharges in various directions including to existing on-site basins currently serving the quarry operations and portions of the site. After construction is complete stormwater will generally discharge similar to existing conditions but grading will more intentionally direct stormwater constructed stormwater basins, which will act as permanent stormwater management.

While existing impervious surfaces do exist on site, the design considers these as incidental to the quarry operation so all proposed impervious with this plan is considered new. A comprehensive stormwater report was prepared to support these plans.

A copy of the SWPPP must remain on site at all times.



RECEIVING WATERS:
Receiving waters, including surface water, wetlands, Public Waters, and stormwater ponds, within 1-mile of the project boundary are identified on the USGS 7.5 min quad map above. Receiving waters that are impaired, the impairment, and WLA are listed as follows. All specific BMPs relative to construction activities listed in the permit for special, prohibited, restricted, or impaired have been incorporated into this plan. All specific BMPs listed in approved TMDLs and those BMPs listed for construction related waste load allocations have also been incorporated.

NAME OF WATER BODY	TYPE (ditch, pond, wetland, lake, etc.)	Special, Prohibited, Restricted Water [1]	Flows to Impaired Water Within 1-Mile [2]	USEPA Approved Construction Related TMDL [3]
Onsite Basins, Fully Infiltrate	Pond	N/A	No	N/A

[1] Special, prohibited, and restricted waters are listed in Section 23 of the MN Construction Stormwater General Permit (MNR100001).
[2] Identified as impaired under section 303 (d) of the federal Clean Water Act for phosphorus, turbidity, TSS, dissolved oxygen, and/or aquatic biota.
[3] Construction Related TMDLs include those related to: phosphorus, turbidity, TSS, dissolved oxygen, and/or aquatic biota.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND PHASING: The Contractor is required to provide an updated schedule and site management plan meeting the minimum requirements of Section 1717 of the Minnesota Standard Specifications for Construction.

1) Submit SWPPP Updates to Engineer. Submittal shall include any requested changes to the SWPPP, including but not limited to: Trained Personnel, Locations for Stockpiles, Concrete Washout, Sanitation Facilities, Types and Locations of Erosion & Sediment Control. Failure to submit updates shall be considered acceptance of the SWPPP as designed with no changes.
2) Install perimeter sediment control, inlet protection, and construction exit.
3) Complete site and utility improvements.
4) Add additional temporary BMPs as necessary during construction based on inspection reports.
5) Repeat steps 2-4 as necessary.
6) Ensure final stabilization measures are complete.
7) Provide digital copy of all Field SWPPP Documentation including Inspection Reports and SWPPP Revisions to the Owner.
8) Submit Notice of Termination (NOT) to MPCA. NOTE: The NOT must be submitted to MPCA before Final Stabilization is considered complete.

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
PROJECT INFORMATION & LOCATION MAP

SHEET C2.01

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Information contained in this SWPPP narrative sheet summarizes requirements of the GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM/STATE DISPOSAL SYSTEM PROGRAM - Permit No: MN RI0000I (Permit) as they apply to this project. All provisions of the Permit including those not specifically cited herein shall apply to this project. The Contractor is responsible to be familiar with and comply with all conditions of the permit. The full text of the Permit is available at: https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/wq-strm2-80a.pdf

SWPPP AMENDMENTS AND SUBMITTALS

Contractor must prepare and submit to the Engineer a SWPPP amendment as necessary to include additional Best Management Practices (BMPs) to correct problems identified or address the following situations.

1. Contact information and training documentation for Construction SWPPP Manager and BMP Installer,
2. There is a change in construction method of phasing, operation, maintenance, weather or seasonal conditions not anticipated during the design of the SWPPP including but not limited to:
   a. Types and/or Locations of BMPs
   b. Material Storage and Spill Response
   c. Fueling Plans
   d. Locations for Stockpiles, Concrete Washout, and Sanitation Facilities and
   e. Project Phasing
3. It is determined that the SWPPP is not achieving objectives of minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, or
4. The SWPPP is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit.

The Contractor may implement SWPPP amendments immediately and is not required to wait for Engineer review of the submittal. The responsibility for completeness of SWPPP amendments and compliance with the Permit lies with the Contractor. Review, comment, or lack of comment by the Engineer on a SWPPP amendment shall not absolve the responsibilities of the Contractor in any way.

If a change order is issued for a design change the SWPPP amendment will be prepared by the Engineer and included in the change order.

In addition to SWPPP amendments, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer Weekly Erosion and Sediment Control Schedule meeting the requirements of MnDOT 1717.

The Contractor shall keep copies of all SWPPP amendments, Weekly Erosion and Sediment Control Schedules, inspection logs, and maintenance logs with the field copy of the SWPPP. A PDF copy of these documents will be provided along with a copy of the final Field Copy of the SWPPP to the Engineer along with the signed Notice of Termination when final stabilization is complete.

EROSION PREVENTION PRACTICES

Stormwater conveyance channels shall be routed around unstabilized areas. Erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices shall be used at outlets within and along the length of any constructed conveyance channel.

The normal wetted perimeter of all ditches or swales, including storm water management pond slopes, that drain waters from the site must be stabilized within 200' of any property edge or discharge point, including storm sewer inlets, within 24 hours of connection.

Temporary or permanent ditches or swales used as sediment containment during construction do not need to be stabilized during temporary period of use and shall be stabilized within 24 hours after no longer used as sediment containment.

Mulch, hydromulch, tackifier, or similar practice shall not be used in any portion of the wetted perimeter of a temporary or permanent drainage ditch or swale section with a continuous slope of greater than 2 percent.

Energy dissipation shall be installed at all temporary or permanent pipe outlets within 24 hours of connection to a surface water or permanent stormwater treatment system.

The Contractor shall phase construction and use construction methods to the extent practical to minimize exposed soils. The project phasing shall be documented in the Weekly Erosion and Sediment Control Schedule.

SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

Down gradient BMPs including perimeter BMPs must be in place before up gradient land- disturbing activities begin and shall remain in place until final stabilization.

All BMPs that have been adjusted or removed to accommodate short-term activities shall be re-installed or replaced the earlier of the end of the work day or before the next precipitation event even if the activity is not complete.

Inlet BMPs may be removed for specific safety concerns. The BMPs shall be replaced as soon as the safety concern is resolved. The removal shall be documented in the SWPPP as a SWPPP amendment.

Temporary stockpiles must have sediment control BMPs. The Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Engineer a SWPPP amendment showing the location of temporary stockpiles and the BMPs for each stockpile. The SWPPP amendment must meet the minimum requirements of Section 9 of the Permit.

Soil compaction shall be minimized and topsoil shall be preserved, unless infeasible or if construction activities dictate soil compaction or topsoil stripping.

The use of polymers, flocculants, or other sedimentation treatment chemicals are not proposed as part of this SWPPP as designed by the Engineer. If methods or phasing of construction require the use of any of these chemicals, the Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Engineer a SWPPP amendment that meets the minimum requirements of Section 9 of the Permit.

TEMPORARY SEDIMENTATION BASINS

A temporary sedimentation basin has not been included in this SWPPP as designed by the Engineer. If a basin is later determined to be desirable or necessary the Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Engineer a SWPPP amendment. Temporary sedimentation basins shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements of Section 14 of the Permit and shall include a basin draining plan meeting or exceeding the minimum requirements of Section 10 of the Permit. Where the site discharges to Special and/or Impaired Waters the SWPPP amendment shall also meet or exceed the minimum requirements of Section 23 of the permit.

DEWATERING

A dewatering plan has not been included in this SWPPP as designed by the Engineer. If dewatering is required for this project, the Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Engineer a SWPPP amendment. All dewatering shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements of Section 10 of the Permit.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Products and materials that have the potential to leach pollutants that are stored on the site must be stored in a manner designed to minimize contact with stormwater. Materials that are not a source of potential contamination to stormwater or that are designed for exposure to stormwater are not required to be covered.

Hazardous materials including but not limited to pesticides, fertilizer, petroleum products, curing compounds and toxic waste must be properly stored and protected from stormwater exposure as recommended by the manufacturer in an access restricted area.

Solid waste must be stored, collected and disposed of in compliance with Minnesota Administrative Rules Chapter 7035.

Portable toilets must be positioned so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over. Sanitary waste must be disposed of properly in accordance with Minn. R. CH 7041.

Exterior vehicle or equipment washing on the project site shall be limited to a defined area of the site. No engine degreasing is allowed on site. A sign must be installed adjacent to each washout facility that requires site personnel to utilize the proper facilities for disposal of concrete and other washout wastes.

The Contractor shall prepare and submit a SWPPP amendment detailing the location and BMPs proposed for storage of materials, solid waste, portable toilets, and exterior vehicle or equipment washing on the site. The SWPPP amendment shall include a spill prevention and response plan that is appropriate for the materials proposed to be on the site. The SWPPP amendment shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements of Section 12 of the Permit.

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

A trained person shall routinely inspect the entire construction site at the time interval indicated on this sheet of the SWPPP during active construction and within 24-hours after a rainfall event greater than 0.5 inches in 24 hours. Following an inspection that occurs within 24-hours after a rainfall event, the next inspection must be conducted at the time interval indicated in the Receiving Waters Table found on the SITE PLAN AND INFORMATION SHEET of the SWPPP.

All inspections and maintenance conducted during construction must be recorded on the day it is completed and must be retained with the SWPPP. Inspection report forms are available in the Project Specifications. Inspection report forms other than those provided shall be approved by the engineer.

The Contractor may request a change in inspection schedule for the following conditions:

a. Inspections of areas with permanent cover to be reduced to once per month,
b. Inspections of areas that have permanent cover and have had no construction activity for 12 months to be suspended until construction resumes,
c. Inspections of areas where construction is suspended due to frozen ground conditions, inspections to be suspended until the earlier of within 24 hours of runoff occurring, or upon resuming construction.

No change in inspection schedule shall occur until authorized by the Engineer.

Inspections must include:

1. All erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs and Pollution Prevention Management Measures to ensure integrity and effectiveness.
2. Surface waters, including drainage ditches and conveyance systems for evidence of erosion and sediment deposition.
3. Construction site vehicle exit locations, streets and curb and gutter systems within and adjacent to the project for sedimentation from erosion or tracked sediment from vehicles.
4. Infiltration areas to ensure that no sediment from ongoing construction activity is reaching the infiltration area and that equipment is not being driven across the infiltration area.

All non-functioning BMPs and those BMPs where sediment reaches one-half (1/2) of the depth of the BMP, or in the case of sediment basins one-half (1/2) of the storage volume, must be repaired, replaced, or supplemented by the end of the next business day after discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow.

Permittees must repair, replace or supplement all nonfunctional BMPs with functional BMPs by the end of the next business day after discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow.

Any sediment that escapes the site must be removed and the area stabilized within 7 calendar days of discovery unless precluded by legal, regulatory, or physical access in which case the work shall be completed within 7 calendar days of authorization. Paved surfaces such as streets shall have any escaped or tracked sediment removed by the end of the day that it is discovered. Sediment release, other than paved surfaces that can be cleaned up with street sweeping shall be reported immediately upon discovery to the Engineer.

PUBLIC WATER RESTRICTIONS:

For public waters that have been promulgated "work in water restrictions" during fish spawning time frames, all exposed soil areas that are within 200 feet of the water's edge, and drain to these waters must complete stabilization within 24-hours during the time period. MN DNR permits are not valid for work in waters that are designated as infested waters unless accompanied by an Infested Waters Permit or written notification has been obtained from MN DNR stating that such permit is not required. There is no exception for pre-existing permits. If a MN DNR Permit has been issued for the project and the water is later designated as infested, the Contractor shall halt all work covered by the MN DNR Permit until an Infested Waters Permit is obtained or that written notification is obtained stating that such permit is not required.

FINAL STABILIZATION

Final Stabilization is not complete until all the following requirements have been met:

1. Substantial Completion has been reached and no ground disturbing activities are anticipated.
2. Permanent cover has been installed with an established minimum uniform perennial vegetation density of 70 percent of its expected final growth. Vegetation is not required in areas where no vegetation is proposed by this project such as impervious surfaces or the base of a sand filter.
3. Accumulated sediment has been removed from all permanent stormwater treatment systems as necessary to ensure the system is operating as designed.
4. All sediment has been removed from conveyance systems
5. All temporary synthetic erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs have been removed. BMPs designated on the SWPPP to remain to decompose on-site may remain.
6. For residential construction only, permit coverage terminates on individual lots if the structures are finished and temporary erosion prevention and downgradient perimeter control is complete, the residence sells to the homeowner, and the permittee distributes the MPCA's "Homeowner Fact Sheet" to the homeowner.
7. For agricultural land only (e.g., pipelines across cropland), the disturbed land must be returned to its preconstruction agricultural use prior to submitting the NOT.

SITE STABILIZATION COMPLETION:

Stabilization of exposed soils shall begin immediately and shall be completed after the construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased no later than:	14 calendar days

SITE INSPECTION INTERVAL:

A trained person shall routinely inspect the entire construction site during active construction at an interval of no more than:	7 calendar days

SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PERMITS:

1)	Was an environmental review required for this project or any part of a common plan of development or sale that includes all or any portion of this project?	NO
2)	Does any portion of the site have the potential to affect threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat?	NO
3)	Does any portion of this site discharge to a Calcareous fen.	NO
4)	Will any portion of the site potentially affect properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a known or discovered archeological site?	NO
5)	Have any Karst features have been identified in the project vicinity?	NO
6)	Is compliance with temporary or permanent stormwater management design requirements infeasible for this project?	NO
7)	Has the MN DNR promulgated "work in water restrictions" for any Public Water this site disharges to during fish spawning?	NO

SWPPP DESIGNER TRAINING DOCUMENTATION:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Caleb Ward

Design of Construction SWPPP (May 31 2028)

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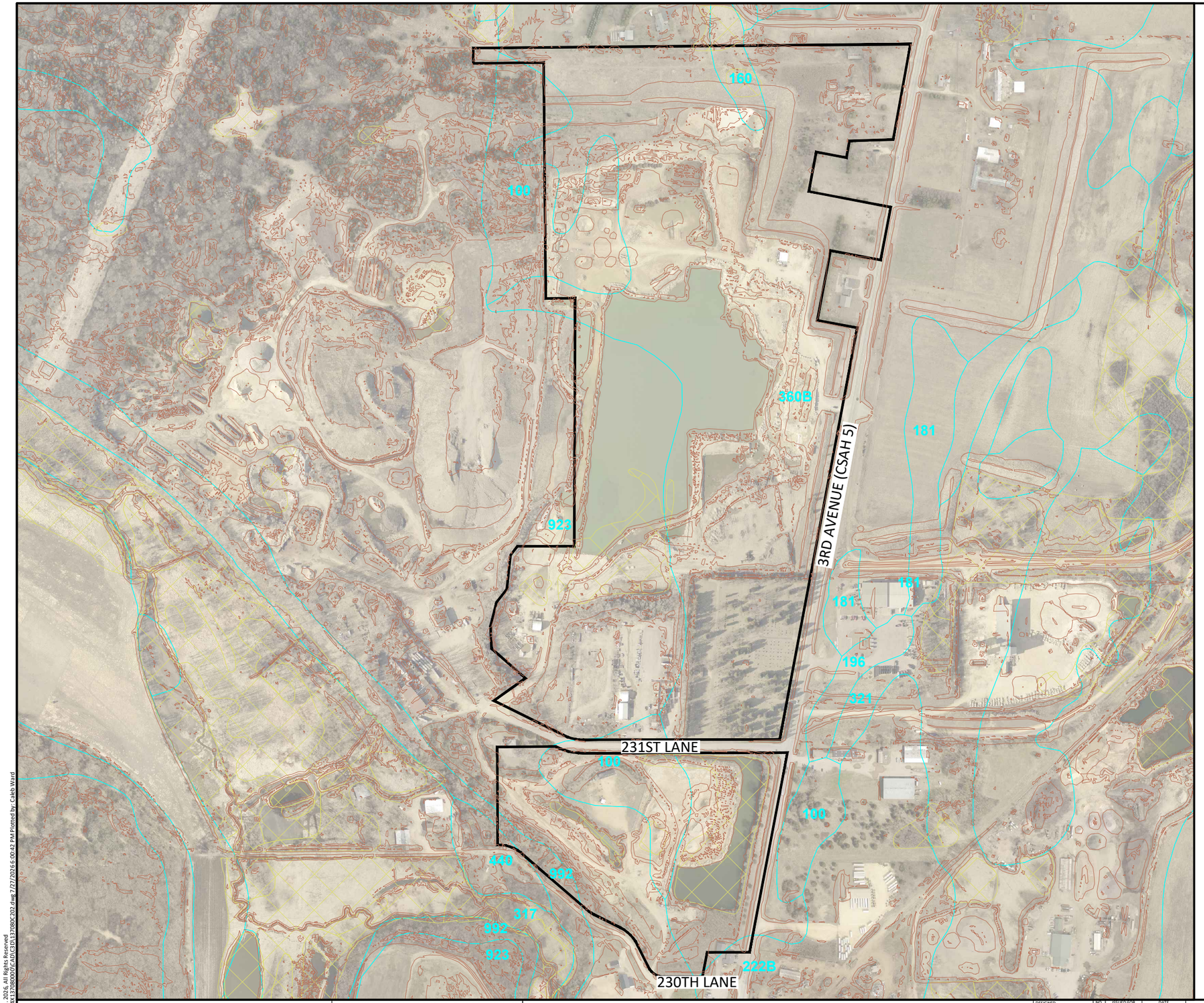
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
NARRATIVE

SHEET C2.02



LEGEND

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- SOIL TYPE
- NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY
- STEEP SLOPES (>33.3%)

0 250 500
SCALE FEET

SOIL TYPE SUMMARY

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Name	Hyd. Soil Group	Erodibility
100	Copaston loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	D	NHEL
160	Fieldon loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	B/D	NHEL
222B	Lasa fine sand, 2 to 9 percent sloes	A	NHEL
360B	Lasa loamy fine sand, rock substratum, 1 to 6 percent slopes	A	NHEL
440	Copaston loam, very shallow, 1 to 4 percent slopes	D	NHEL
923	Copaston-Rock outcrop comples, 1 to 4 percent slopes	D	NHEL
992	Rock outcrop-Copaston comples, very steep	D	NHEL

NHEL - Not Highly Erodible Land
PHEL - Potentially Highly Erodible Land
HEL - Highly Erodible Land

LOCATION OF SWPPP REQUIREMENTS IN PROJECT PLAN

DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.
SITE MAP	C2.01
NARRATIVE & NOTES	C2.01 - C2.02
SOILS	C2.03
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS	C2.04 - C2.05
DIRECTION OF FLOW	C2.06
FINAL STABILIZATION	C2.06 - C2.24

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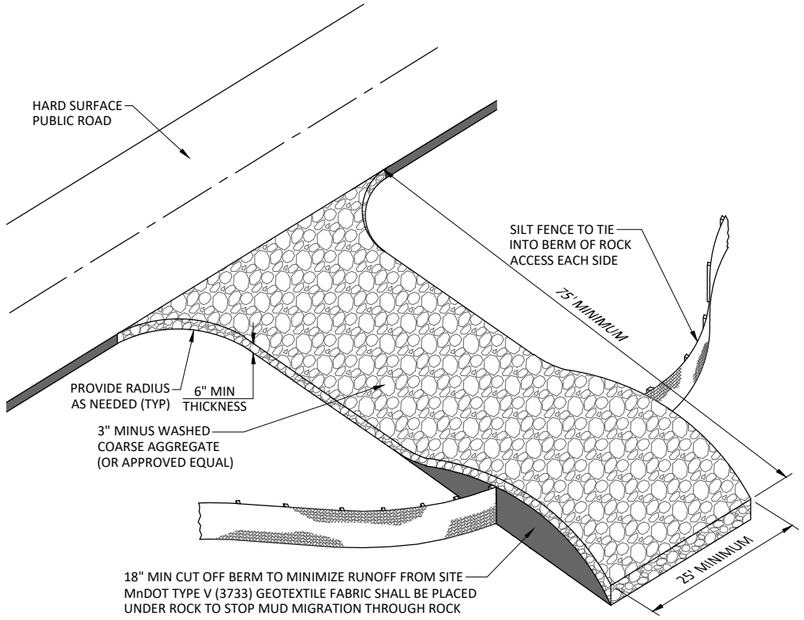
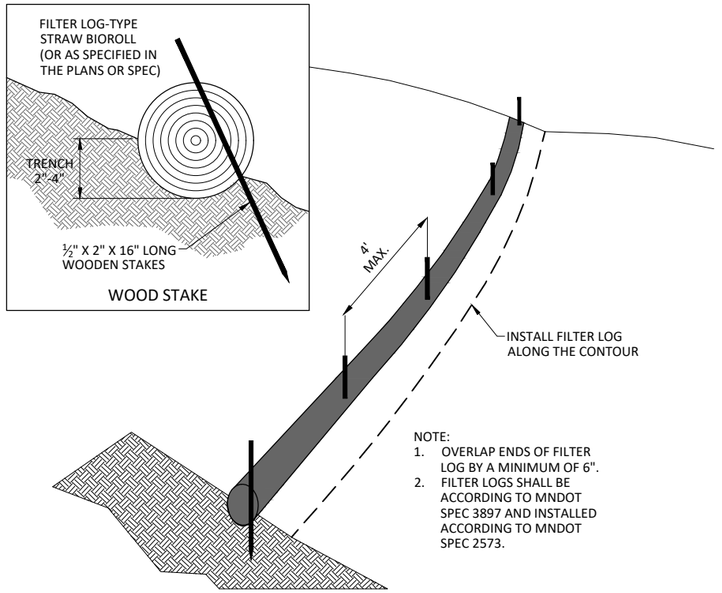
CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SITE & SOILS MAP

SHEET C2.03



ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE



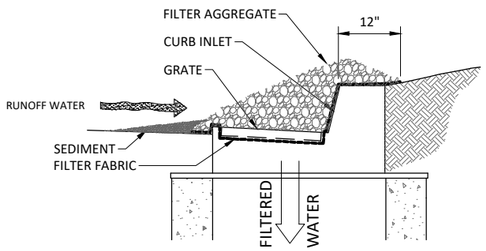
NOTE:
1. OVERLAP ENDS OF FILTER LOG BY A MINIMUM OF 6".
2. FILTER LOGS SHALL BE ACCORDING TO MNDOT SPEC 3897 AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO MNDOT SPEC 2573.

PERIMETER PROTECTION-FILTER LOG

NOT TO SCALE

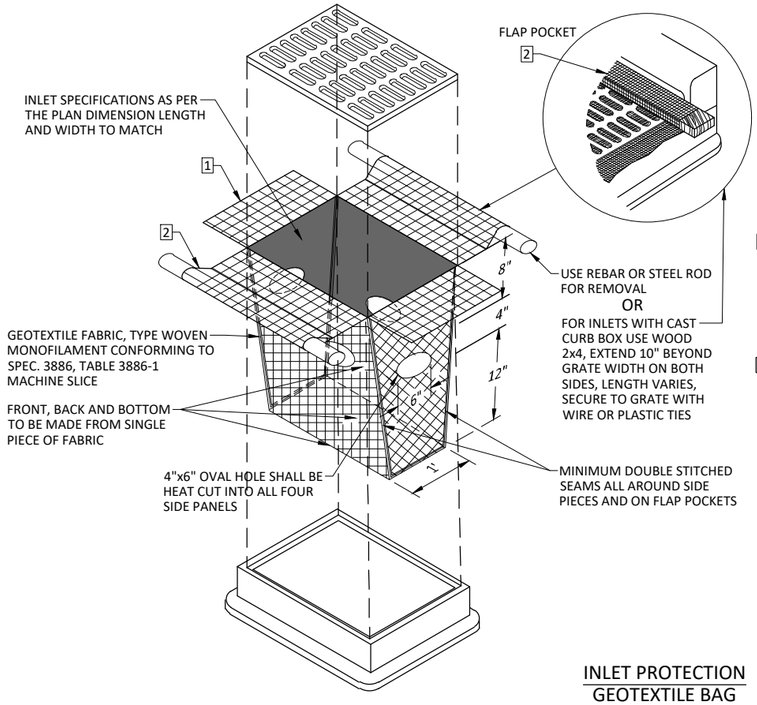
NOTES:

1. FILTER AGGREGATE TO BE 1 TO 2 INCH CLEAN ROCK
2. FILTER FABRIC SHALL MEET MnDOT SPECIFICATION 3733 GEOTEXTILE FABRIC TYPE II



INLET PROTECTION
FILTER AGGREGATE

NOT TO SCALE



NOTES:

1 INLET PROTECTION DEVICES SHALL BE MAINTAINED OR REPLACED AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER. MANUFACTURED ALTERNATIVES APPROVED AND LISTED ON THE DEPARTMENTS EROSION CONTROL PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY LIST MAY BE SUBSTITUTED. WHEN REMOVING OR MAINTAINING INLET PROTECTION, CARE SHALL BE TAKEN SO THAT THE SEDIMENT TRAPPED ON THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC DOES NOT FALL IN THE INLET. ANY MATERIAL FALLING INTO THE INLET SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

2 FINISHED SIZE, INCLUDING POCKETS WHERE REQUIRED, SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 10" AROUND THE PERIMETER TO FACILITATE MAINTENANCE OR REMOVAL.

FLAP POCKETS SHALL BE LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCEPT WOOD 2x4.

INSTALLATION NOTES:
DO NOT INSTALL PROTECTION IN INLETS SHALLOWER THAN 30", MEASURED FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE INLET TO THE TOP OF THE GRATE.

TRIM EXCESS FABRIC IN THE FLOW LINE TO WITHIN 3" OF THE GRATE.

THE INSTALLED BAG SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM SIDE CLEARANCE, BETWEEN THE INLET AND THE BAG, MEASURED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE OVERFLOW HOLES, OF 3". WHERE NECESSARY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLINCH THE BAG, USING PLASTIC ZIP TIES, TO ACHIEVE THE 3" CLEARANCE. THE TIES SHALL BE PLACED AT A MAXIMUM OF 4" FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE BAG.

INLET PROTECTION
GEOTEXTILE BAG

NOT TO SCALE

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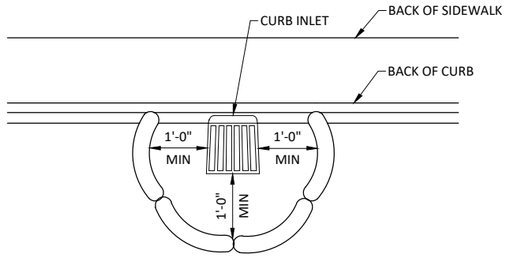
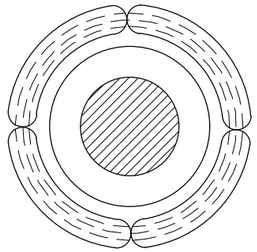
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE DETAILS

SHEET
C2.04



NOTE:
THIS INLET PROTECTION IS USED DURING ROUGH GRADING ONLY, USE BEFORE ROAD IS OPEN TO TRAFFIC OR IS PAVED

PAYMENT SHALL INCLUDE ALL MATERIALS, FILLING OF LOG, PLACEMENT, MAINTENANCE & REMOVAL;
80% OF BID PRICE SHALL BE PAID UPON PROPER PLACEMENT WITH THE FINAL 20% PAID UPON REMOVAL

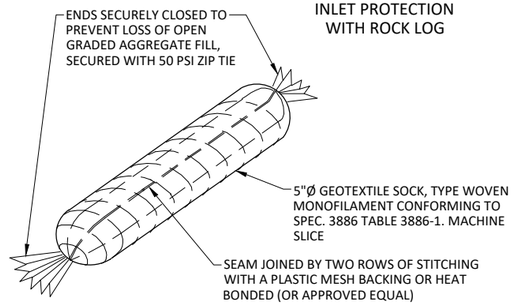


INLET PROTECTION
WITH ROCK LOG

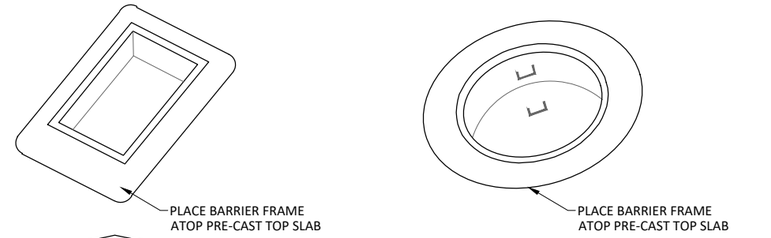
FILL ROCK LOG WITH 45 LBS. OF OPEN GRADED AGGREGATE CONSISTING OF SOUND, DURABLE PARTICLES OF CRUSHED QUARRY ROCK OR GRAVEL CONFORMING TO THE FOLLOWING GRADATION.

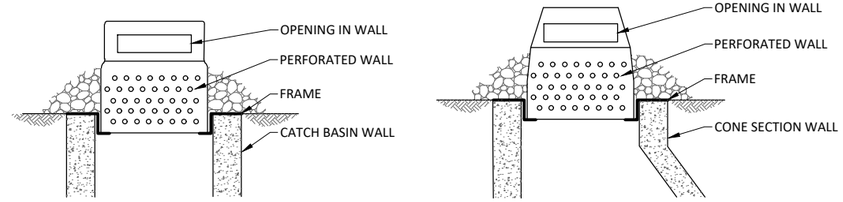
GRADATION	
SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
1 1/2"	100
1"	95-100
3/4"	65-95
3/8"	30-65
NO 4	10-35
NO 10	3-20
NO 40	0-8
NO 200	0-3

NOTE:
CRUSHED CONCRETE OR BITUMINOUS SHALL NOT BE USED FOR OPEN GRADED AGGREGATE.

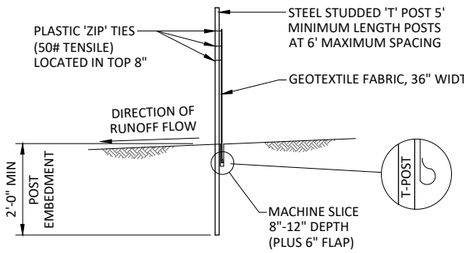


INLET PROTECTION
ROCK BAG
NOT TO SCALE

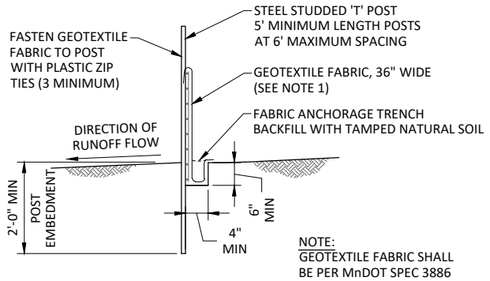




INLET PROTECTION
PERFORATED WALL
NOT TO SCALE



SILT FENCE - MACHINE SLICED
NOT TO SCALE



NOTE:
GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PER MnDOT SPEC 3886

SILT FENCE - HEAVY DUTY
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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE DETAILS

SHEET
C2.05

NOTES:

1. ALL NECESSARY BMP'S SHALL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. ALL BMP'S SHALL BE INSPECTED EVERY 7 DAYS AND WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER RAINFALL EVEN GREATER THEN 0.5 INCHES UN A 24 HOUR PERIOD. ALL NON FUNCTIONING BMP'S SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF DISCOVERY.
2. ALL STORM SEWER INLETS SHALL HAVE INLET PROTECTION IN PLACE AS NEEDED UNTIL DISTURBED TURF IS STABILIZED.
3. ALL PERIMETER CONTROL IS TO BE REMOVED UPON ESTABLISHED TURF RESTORATION.
4. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE THE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF TEMPORARY ROCK CONSTRUCTION EXITS DURING CONSTRUCTION.

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

- EXISTING/PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOW
- PERIMETER CONTROL
- STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
- TURF EXTABLISHMENT; DESIGNATION BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C2.06

NOTES:

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EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

- EXISTING/PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOW
- PERIMETER CONTROL
- STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
- TURF EXTABLISHMENT; DESIGNATION BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C2.07

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EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

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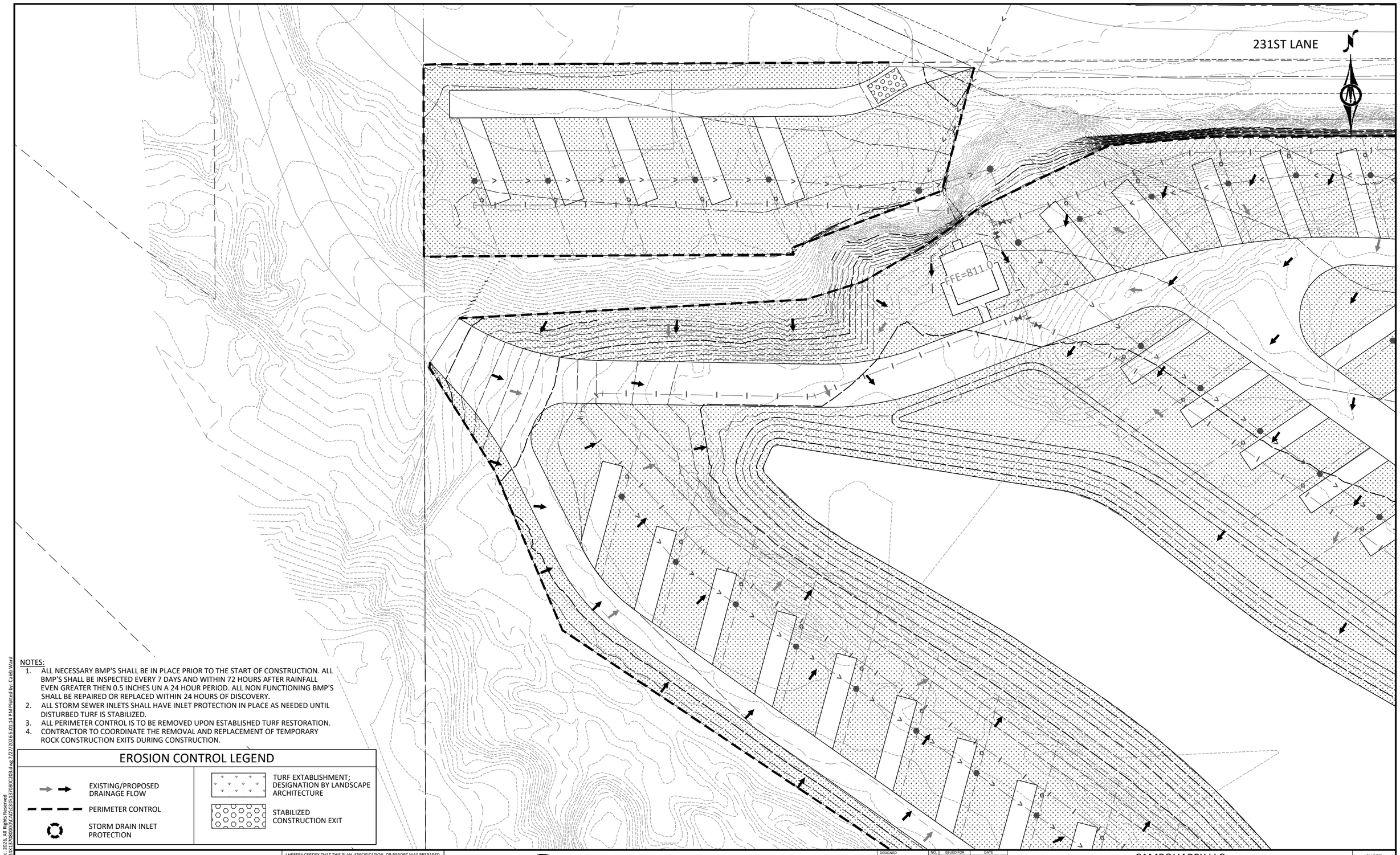

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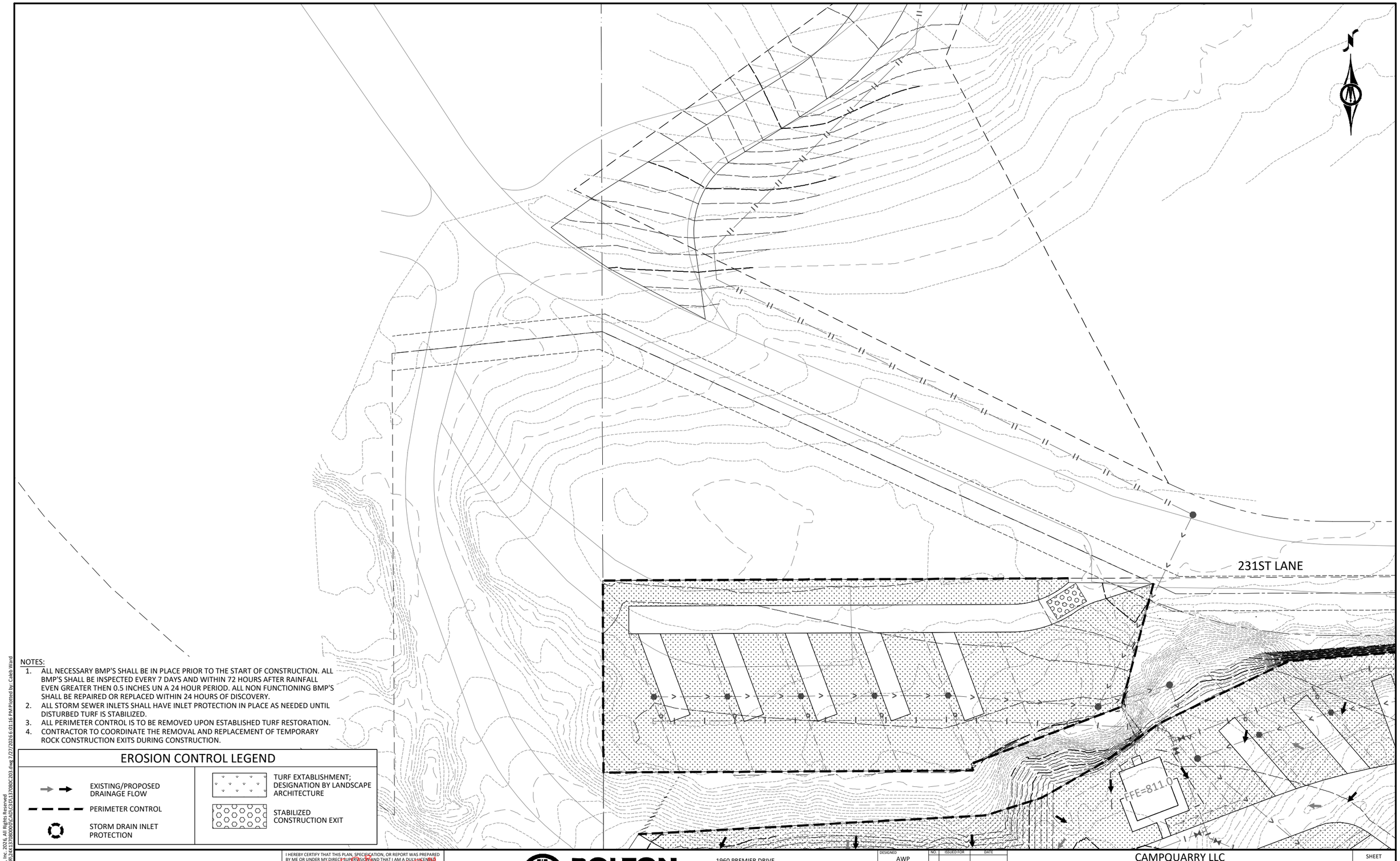

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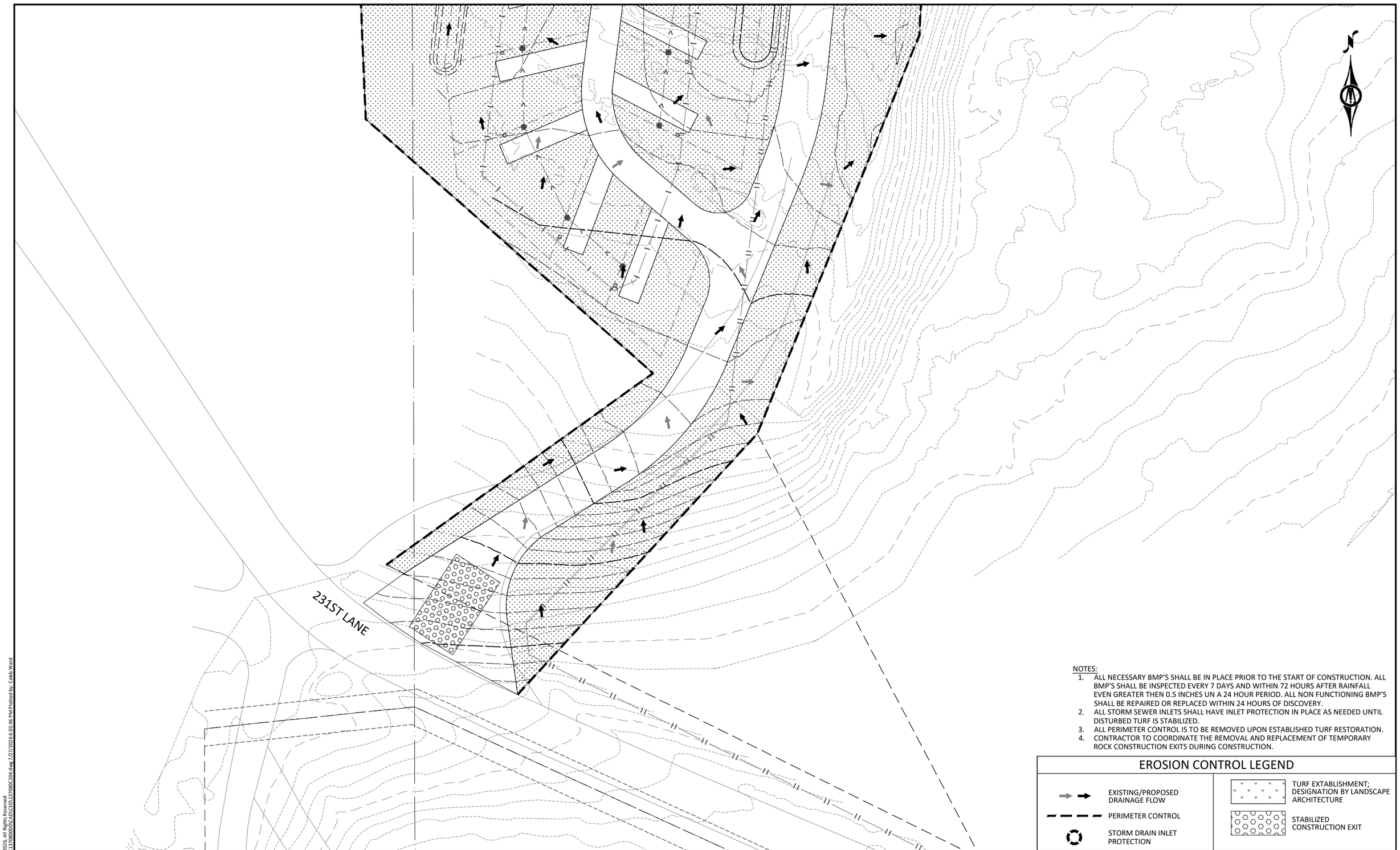

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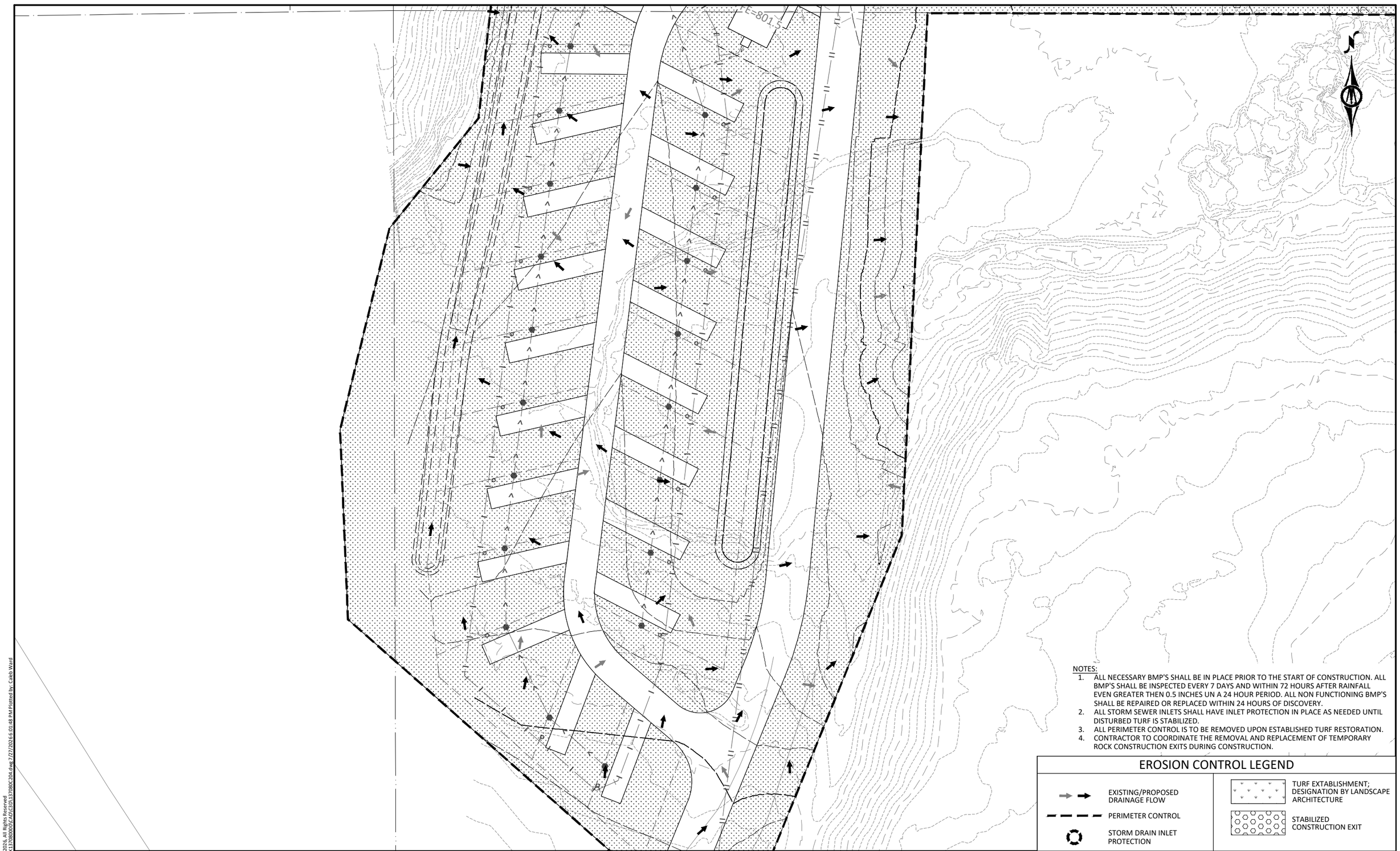

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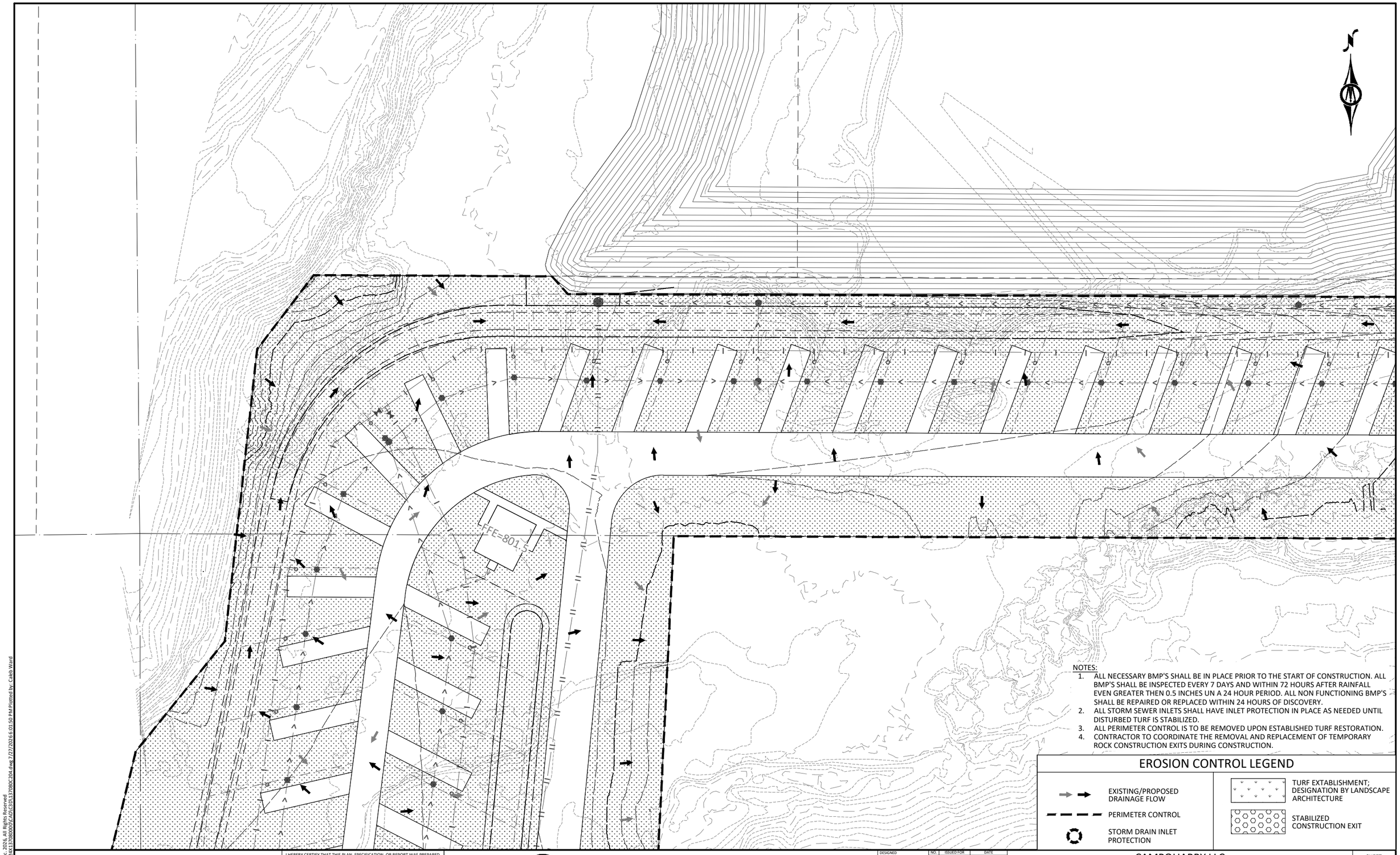

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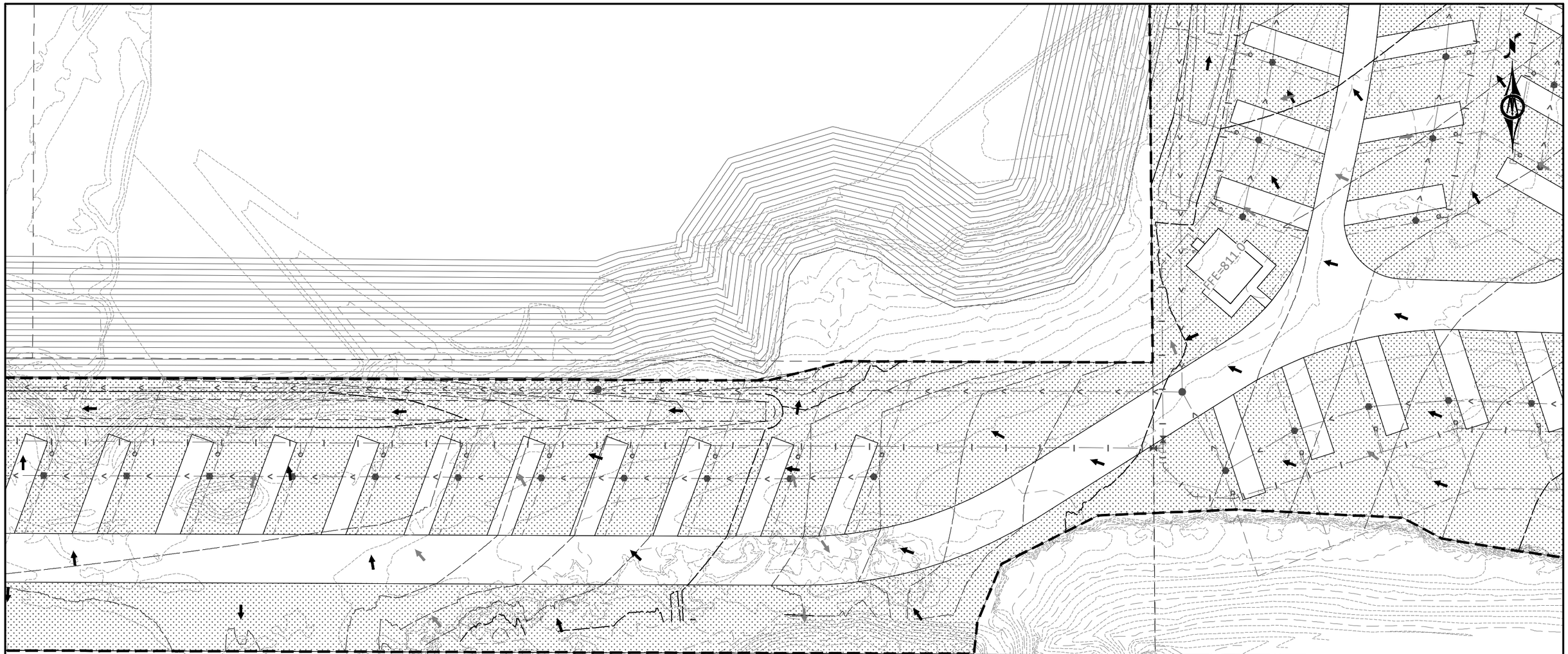

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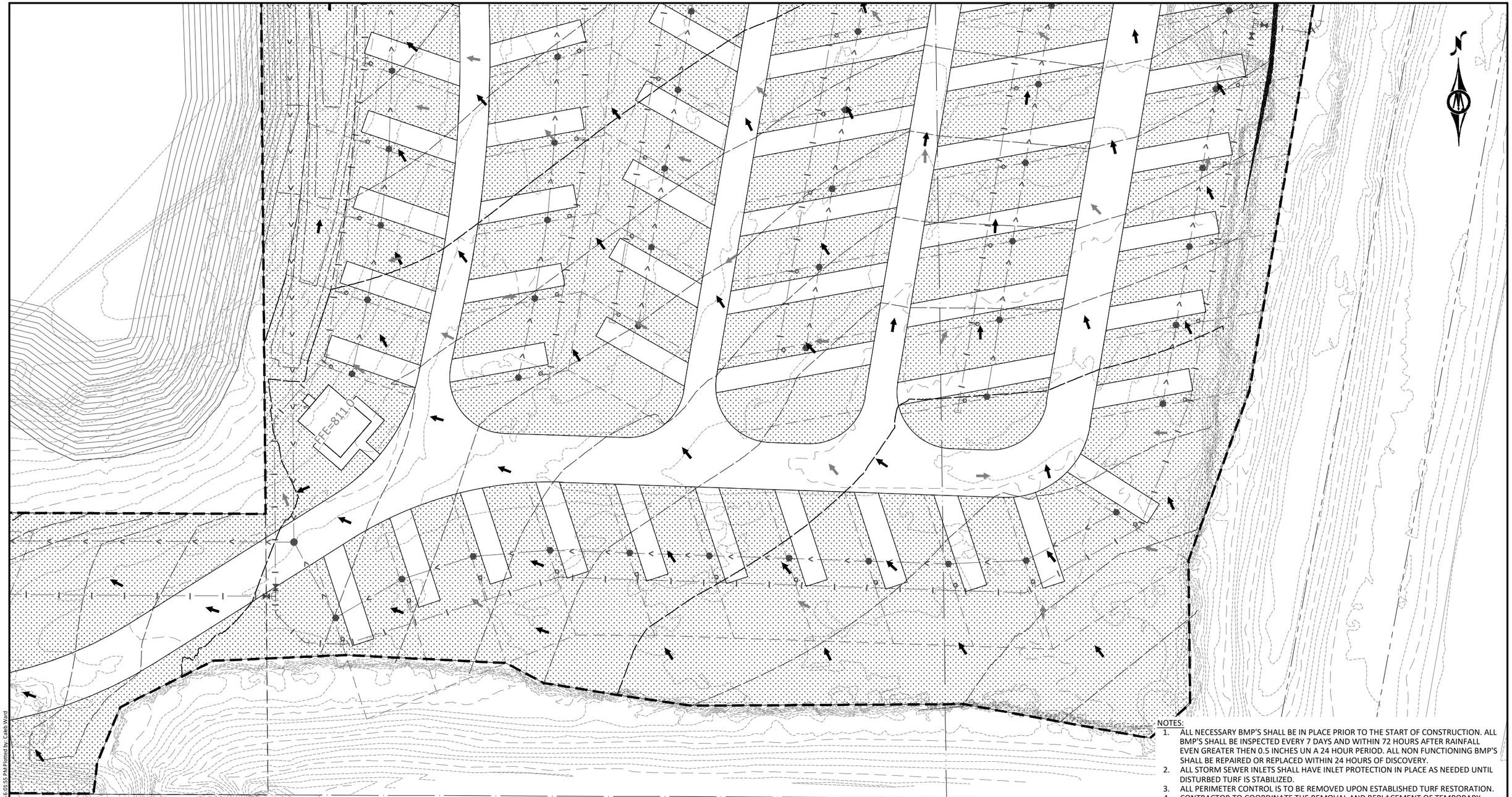

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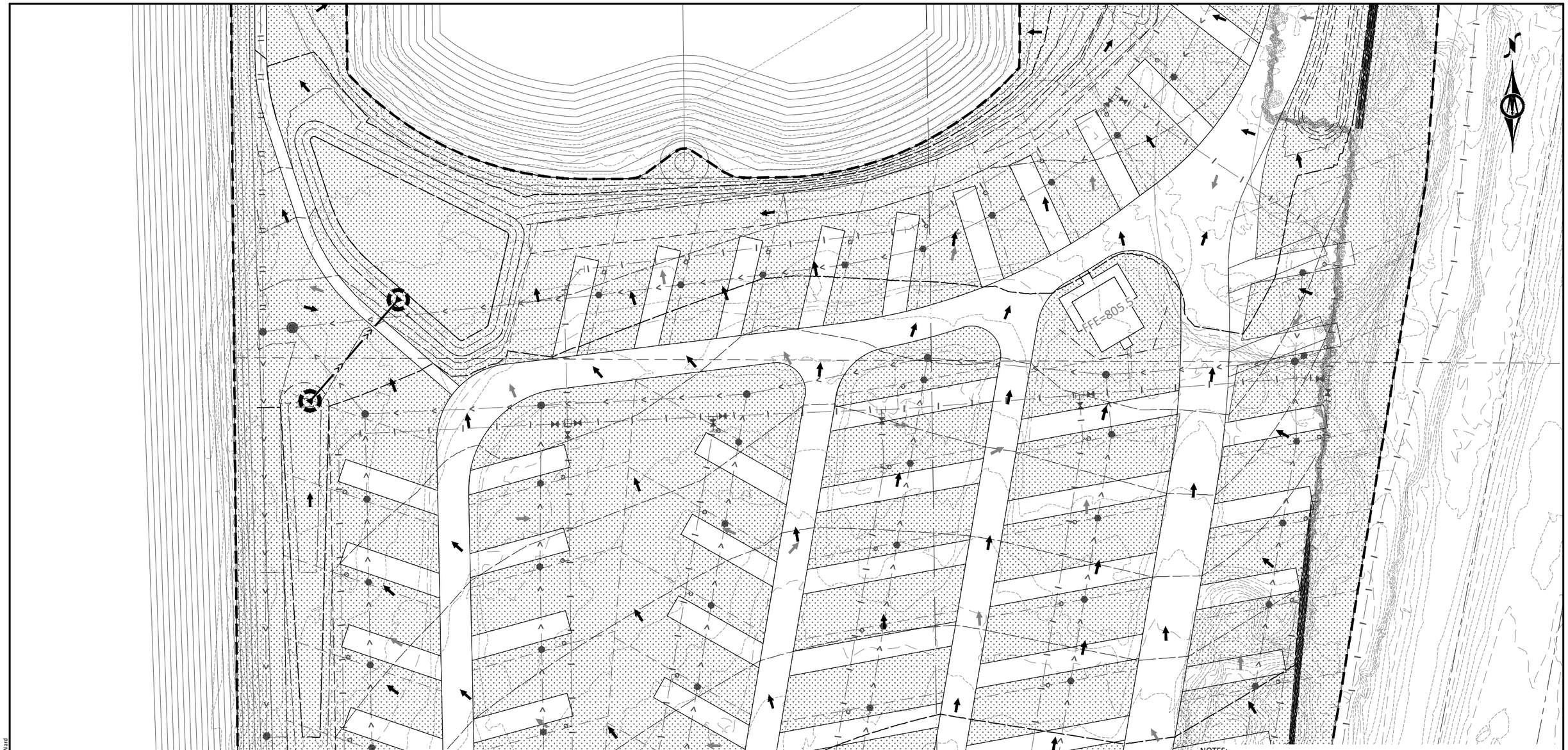

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C2.17

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NOTES:

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3. ALL PERIMETER CONTROL IS TO BE REMOVED UPON ESTABLISHED TURF RESTORATION.
4. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE THE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF TEMPORARY ROCK CONSTRUCTION EXITS DURING CONSTRUCTION.

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

- EXISTING/PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOW
- PERIMETER CONTROL
- STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
- TURF EXTABLISHMENT; DESIGNATION BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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ALEC W. PIETZ, P.E.
LIC. NO. 59617 DATE XX/XX/XXXX

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EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

- EXISTING/PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOW
- PERIMETER CONTROL
- STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
- TURF EXTABLISHMENT; DESIGNATION BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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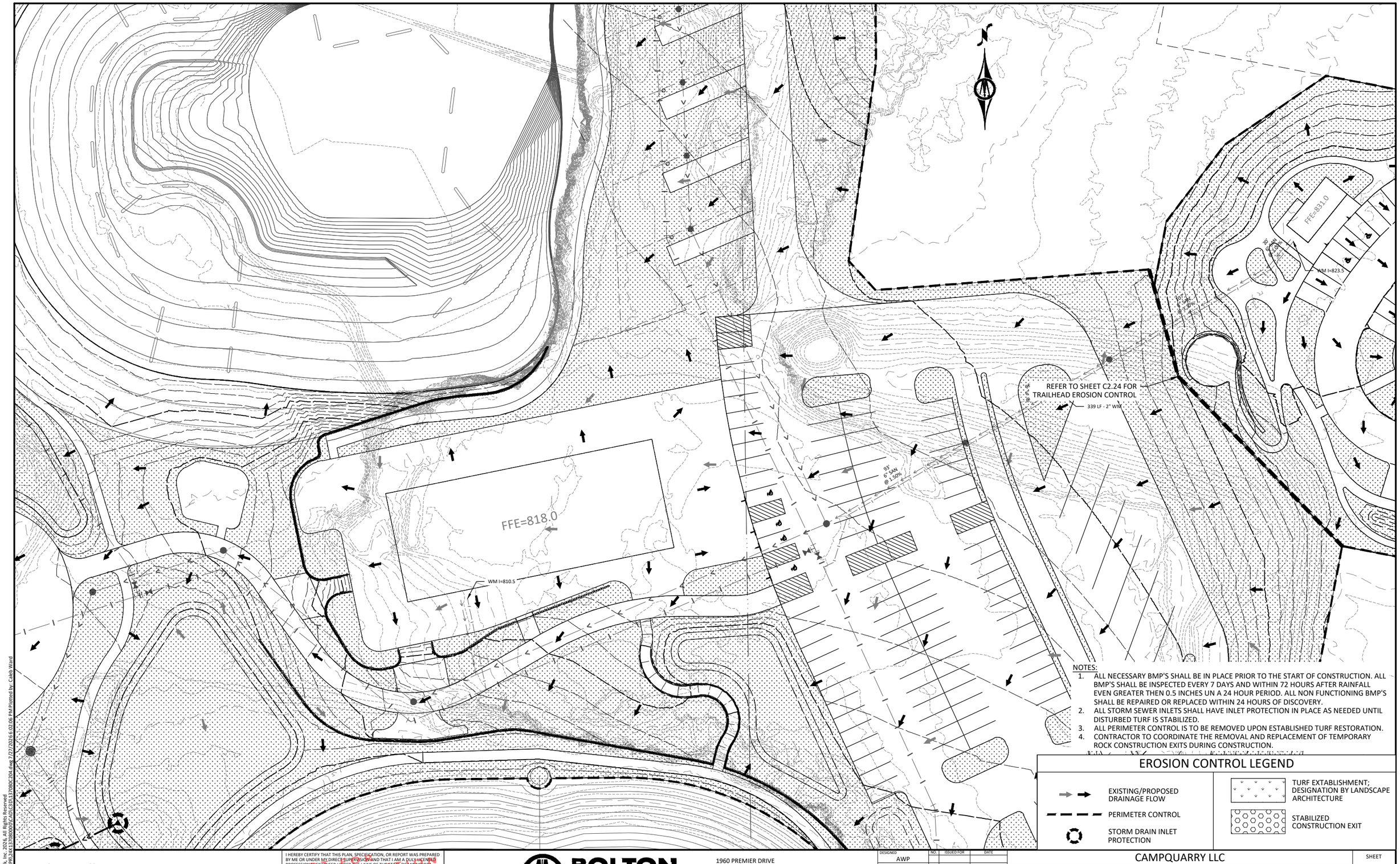

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HORZ. 0 25 50 SCALE FEET

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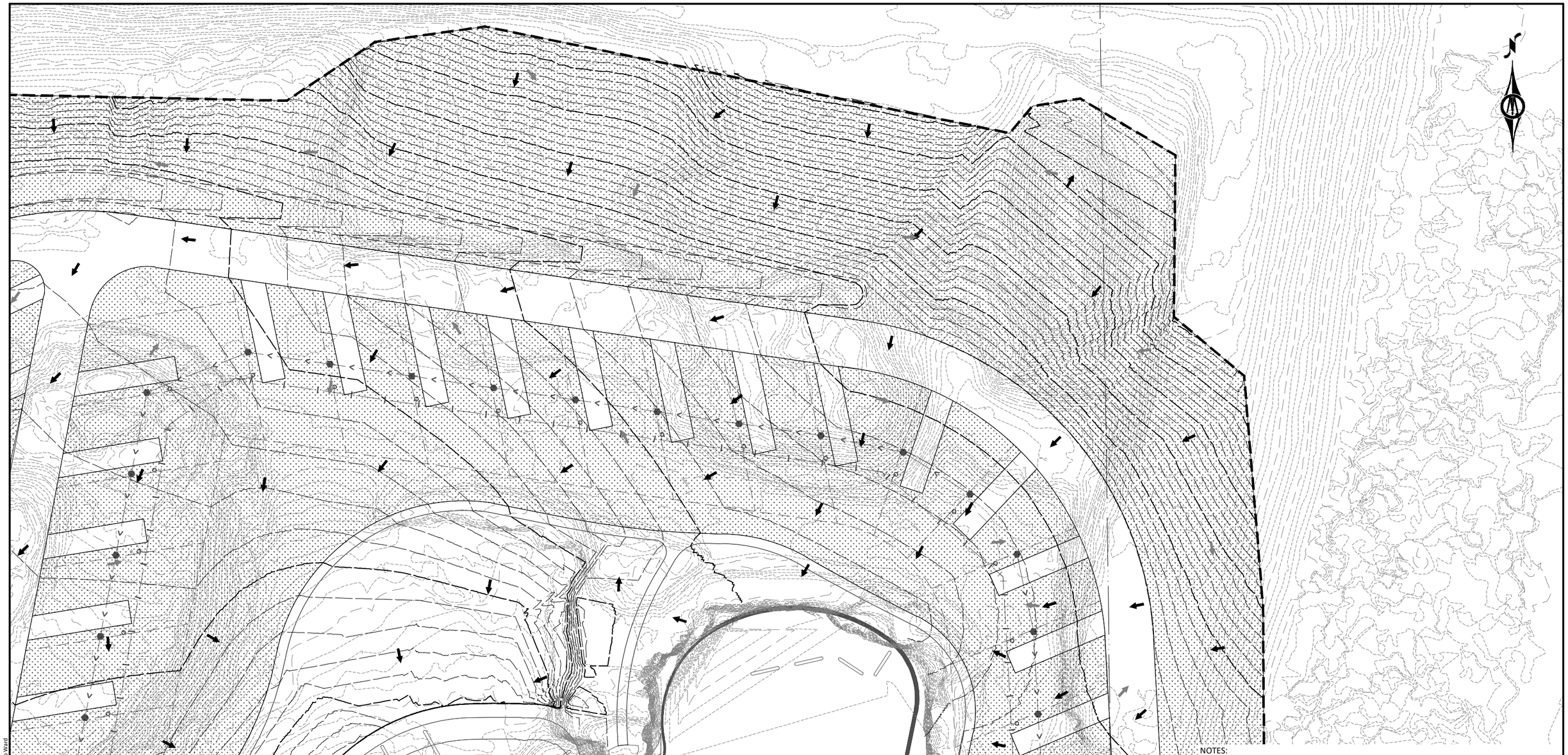

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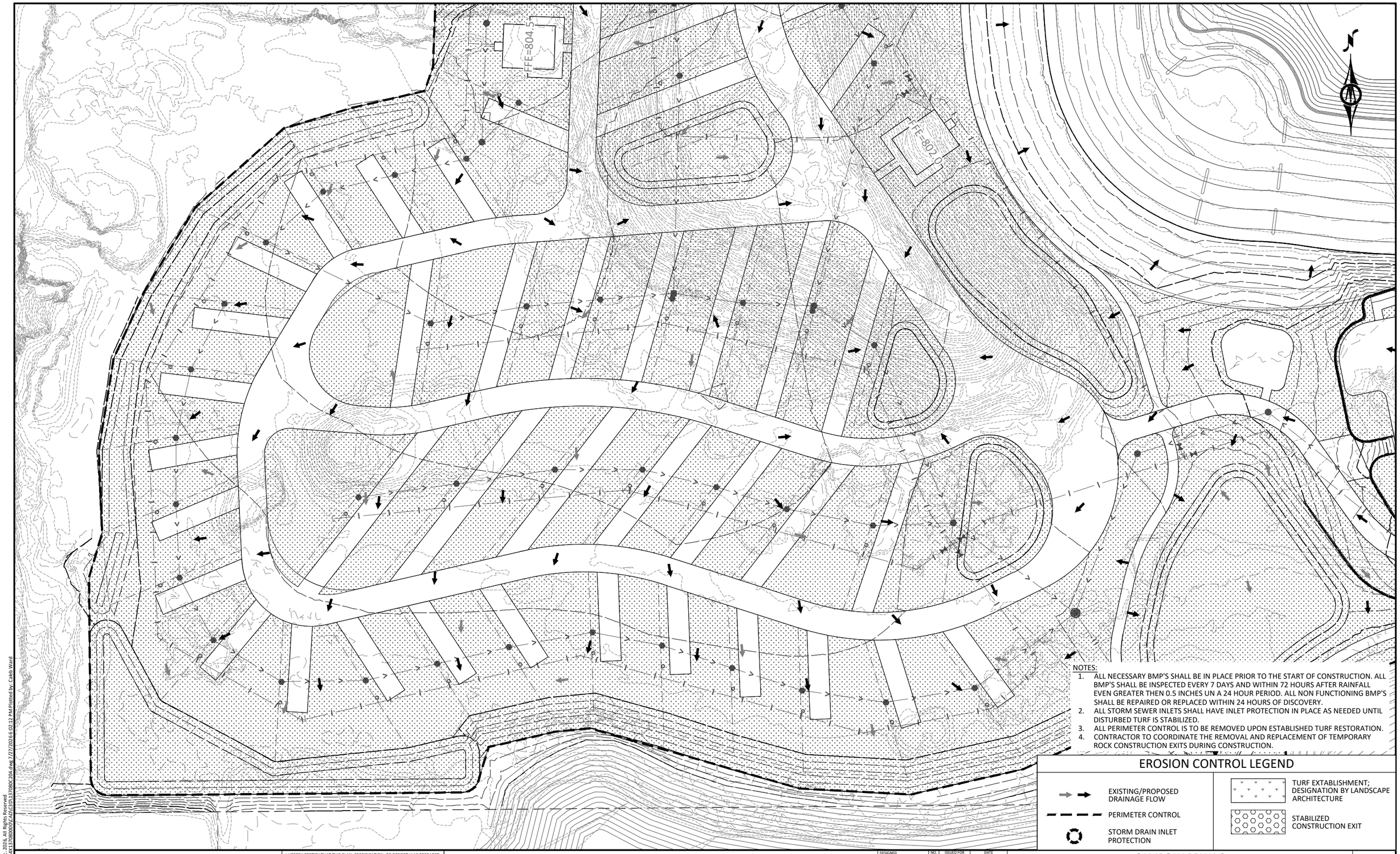

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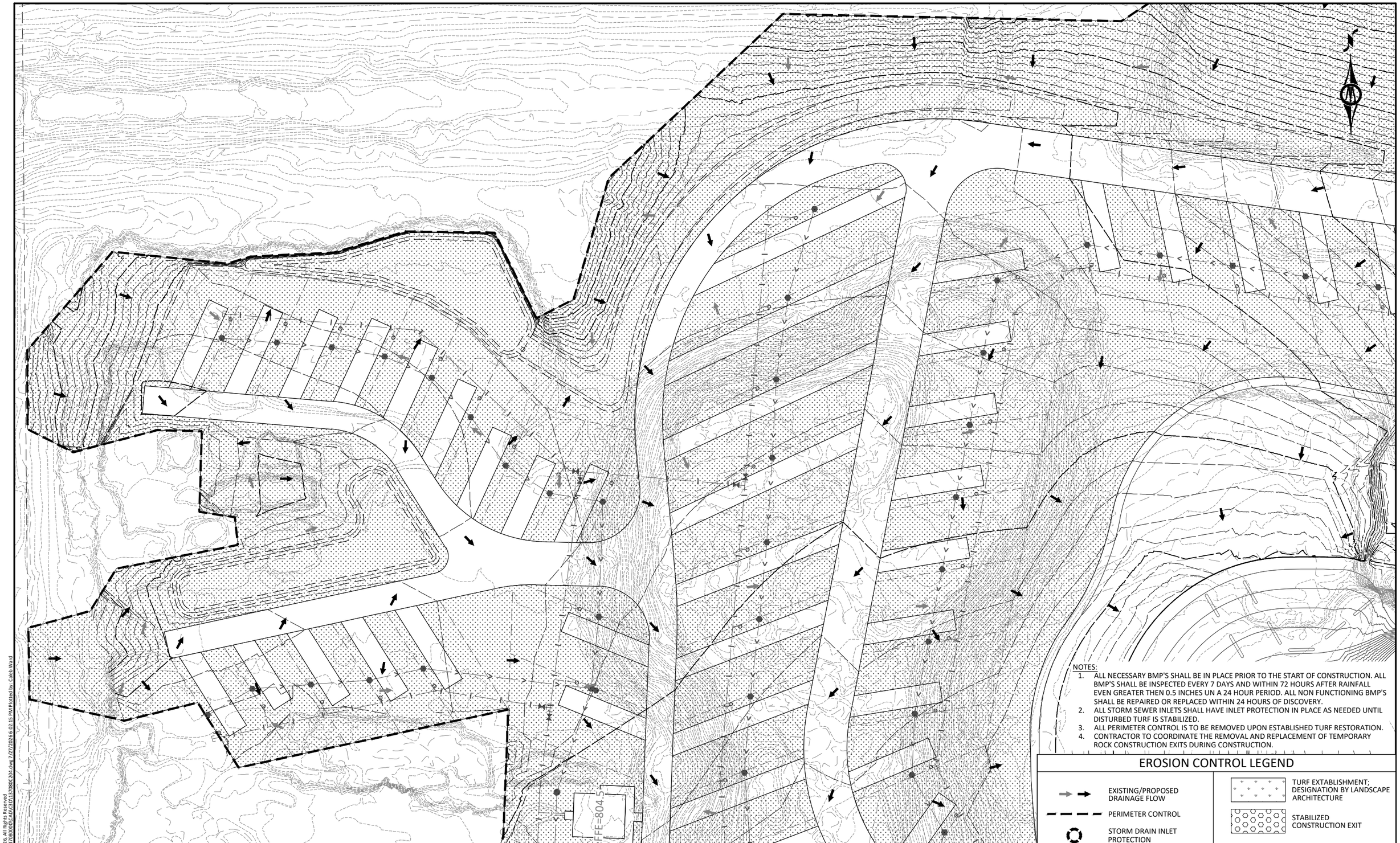

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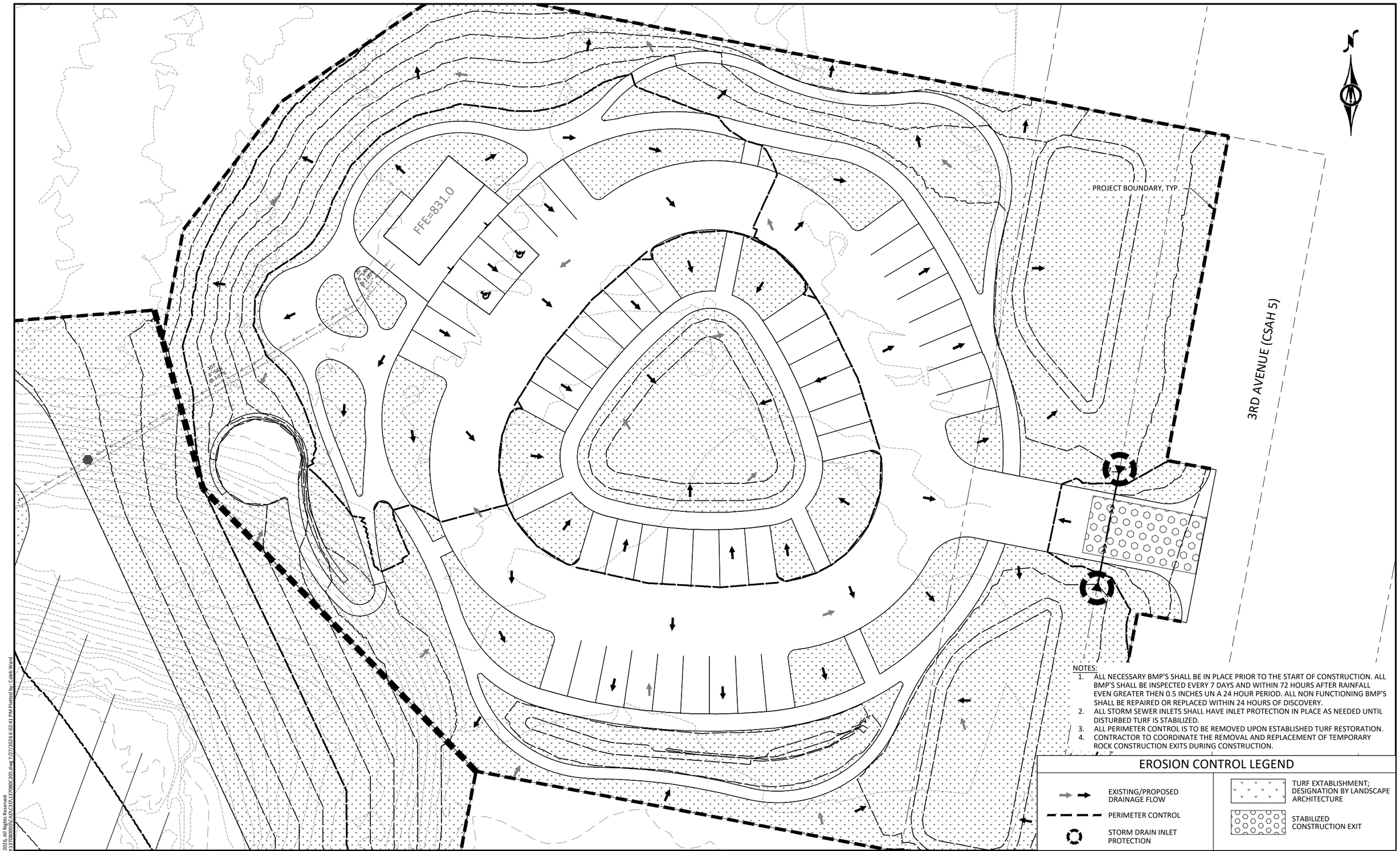
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C2.23



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- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT

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STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
TRAILHEAD

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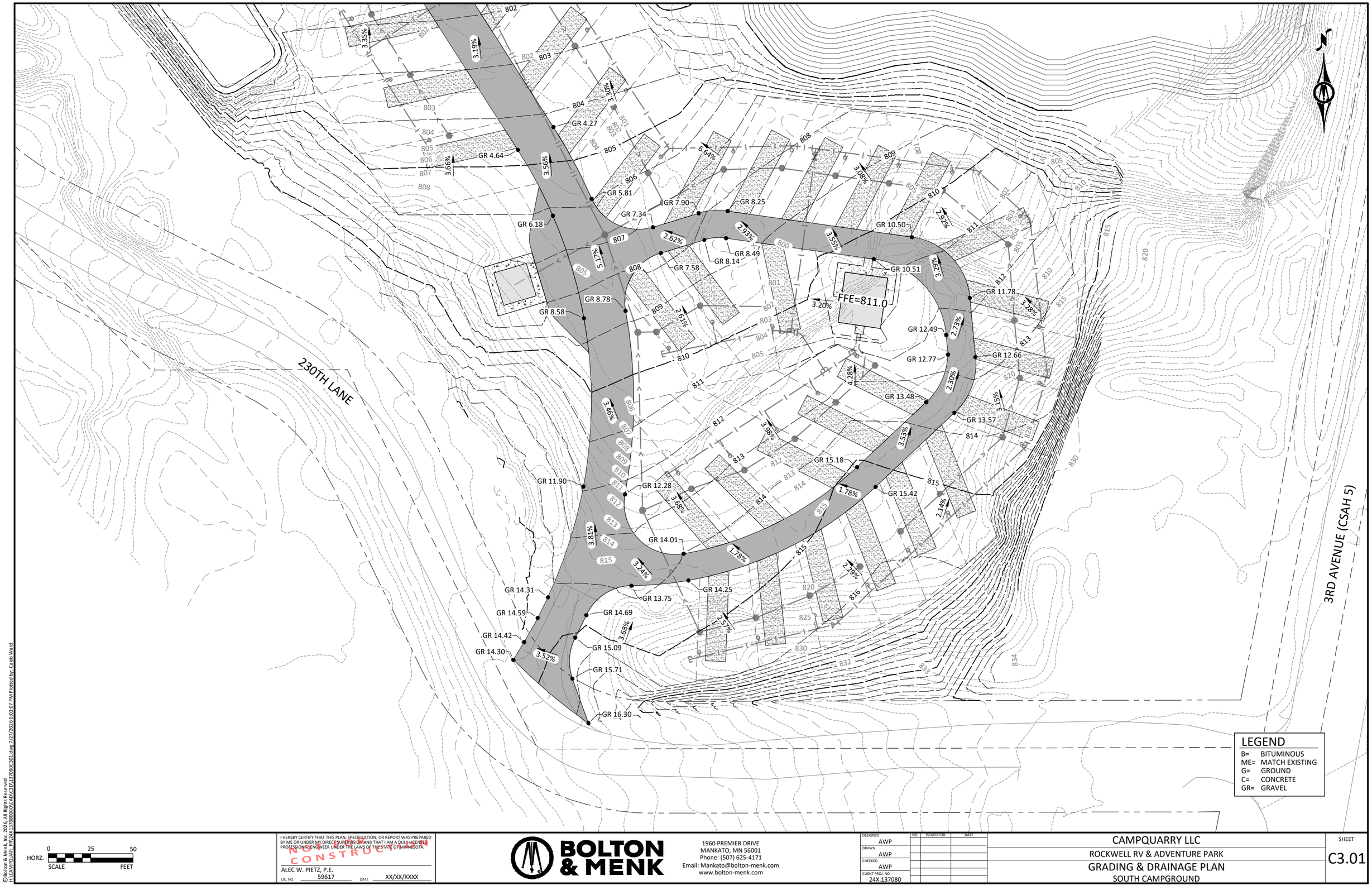

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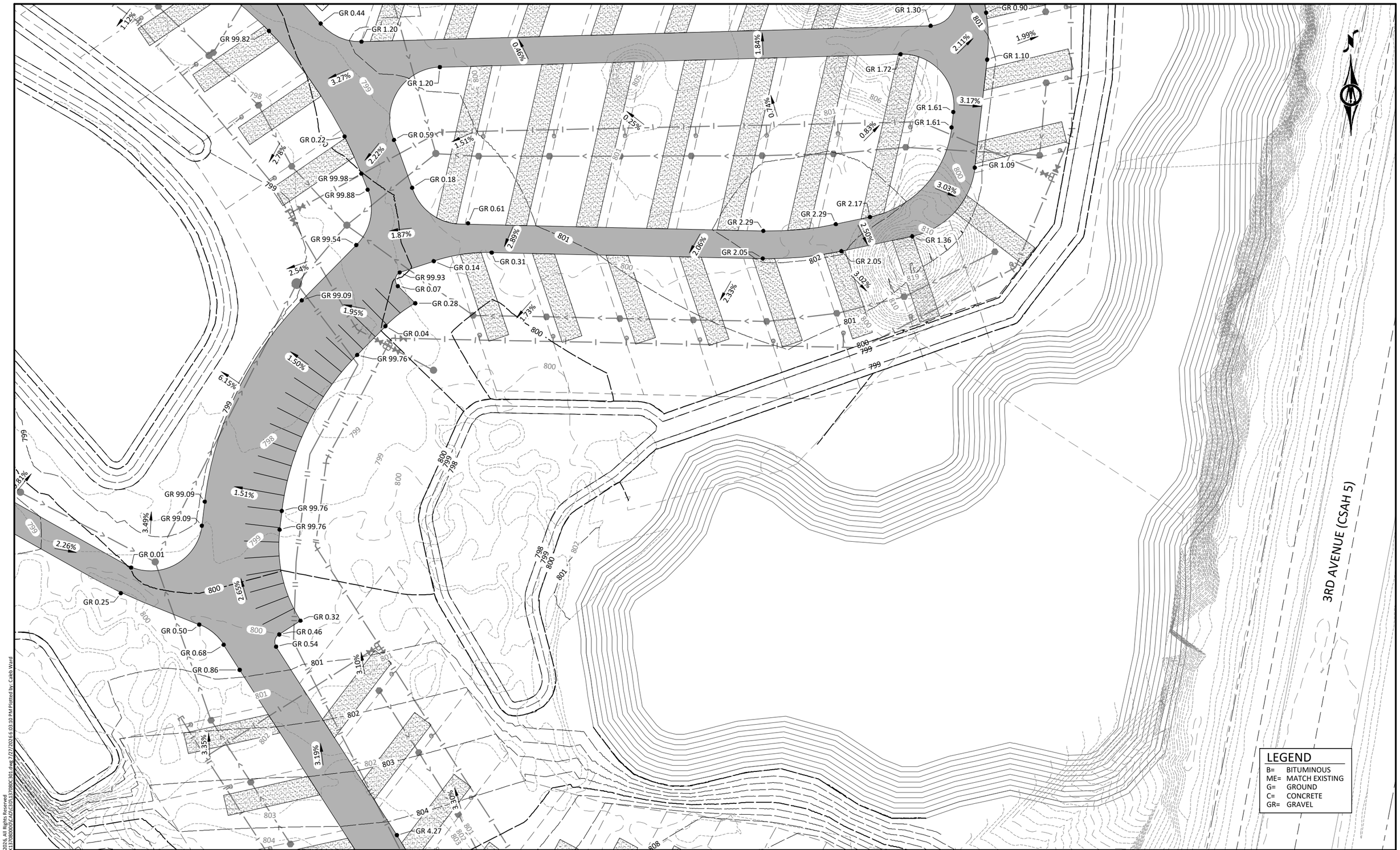
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.01



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GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C3.02

231ST LANE

3RD AVENUE (CSAH 5)

FFE=801.5

GR 1.98
GR 2.22
GR 1.37
GR 1.61
GR 99.98
GR 99.60
GR 0.20
GR 0.44
GR 99.82
GR 1.20
GR 0.22
GR 0.59
GR 0.18
GR 99.88
GR 99.54
GR 0.61
GR 1.65
GR 1.05
GR 1.30
GR 1.72
GR 1.61
GR 2.17
GR 2.29
GR 0.81
GR 0.90
GR 1.10
GR 1.09

LEGEND

B=	BITUMINOUS
ME=	MATCH EXISTING
G=	GROUND
C=	CONCRETE
GR=	GRAVEL

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.04

231ST LANE

ME 29.02 · ME 30.00 · ME 29.25 · ME 29.09 · GR 29.60 · GR 30.60 · GR 28.51 · GR 29.89 · GR 29.45 · ME 27.68 · GR 27.74 · GR 27.50 · GR 28.27 · 6.66% · 1.54% · 1.37% · 3.99% · 3.01% · 1.51% · 1.97% · 1.63% · 1.03% · FFE=811.0 · GR 2.37 · GR 0.78 · GR 2.13 · GR 0.61 · GR 0.90 · GR 0.40 · GR 99.71 · GR 99.34 · GR 1.28 · GR 10.80 · GR 11.00 · GR 9.07 · GR 3.00 · GR 0.37 · GR 4.56 · GR 99.99 · 8.81% · 4.29% · 1.50% · 1.83% · 1.80% · 1.88% · 1.49% · 1.12% · 1.77% · 1.61% · 2.67% · 1.66% · GR 5.15 · GR 4.60 · GR 4.50 · GR 4.74 · 1.75% · 2.27% · GR 4.00 · GR 4.25 · GR 4.24 · 1.52% · 1.27% · 0.76% · 2.47%

LEGEND

B=	BITUMINOUS
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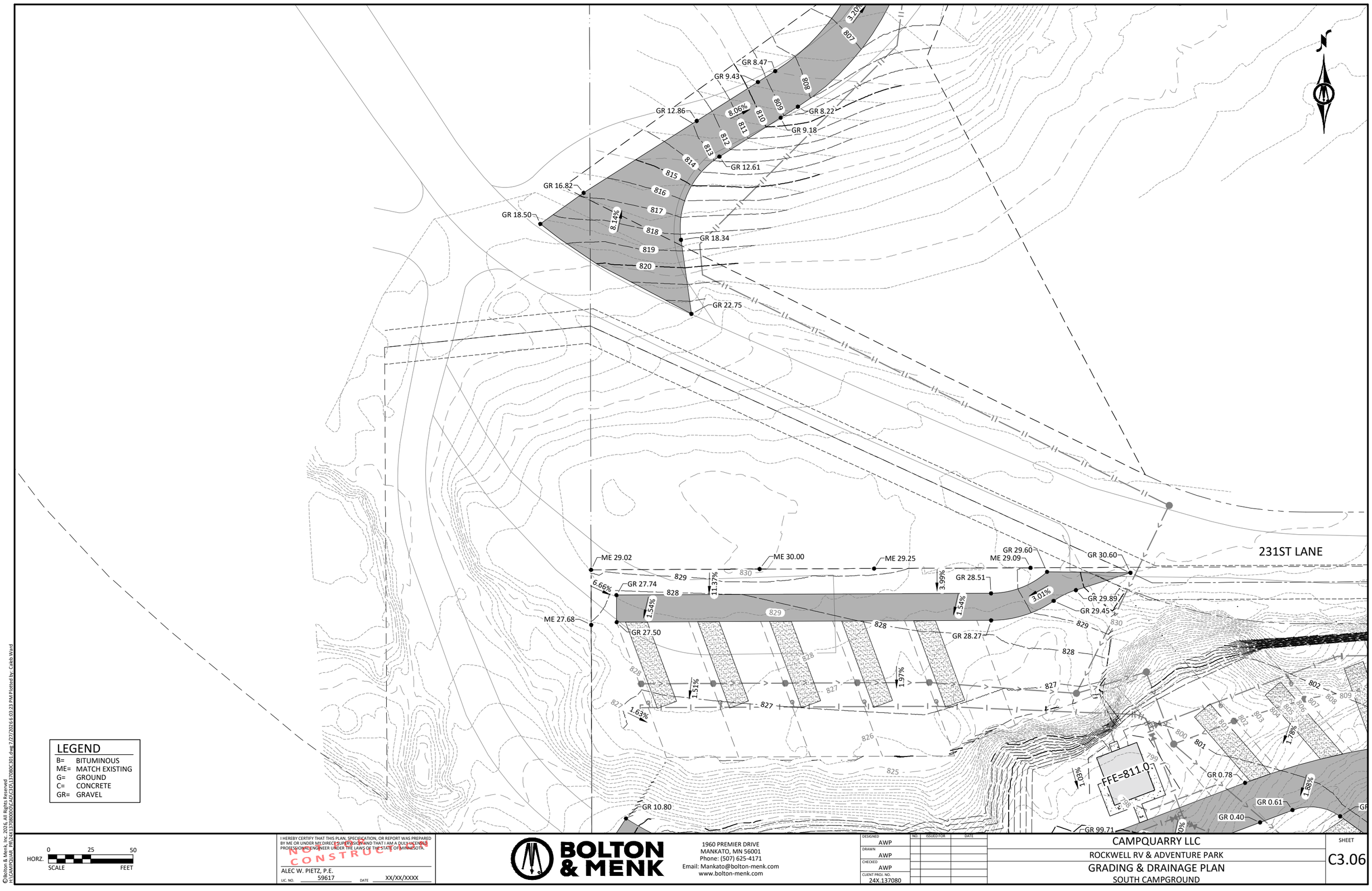

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LIC. NO. 59617 DATE XX/XX/XXXX

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www.bolton-menk.com

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CHECKED	AWP
CLIENT PROJ. NO.	24X.137080

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.06

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HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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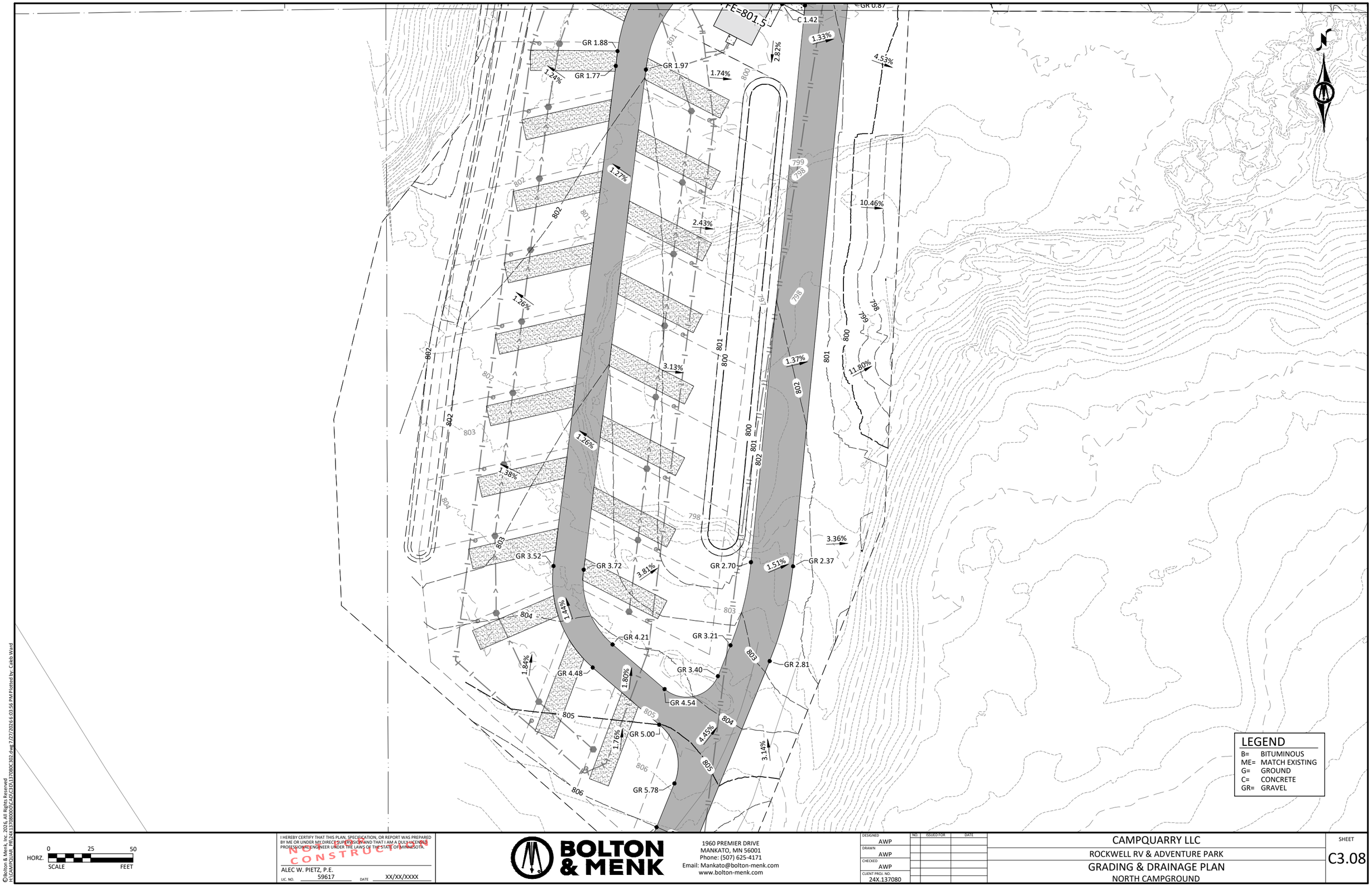
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.07



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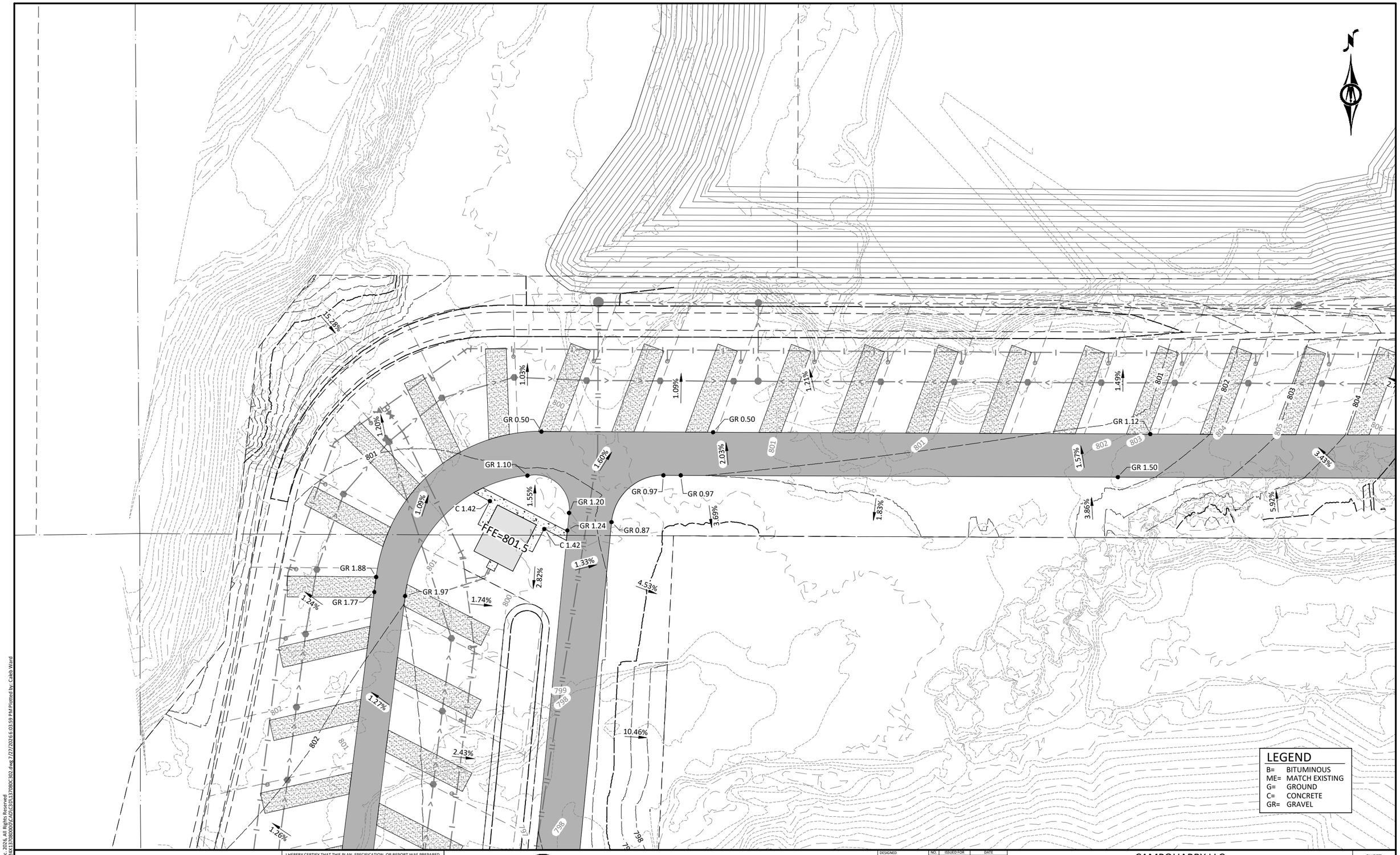
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.08



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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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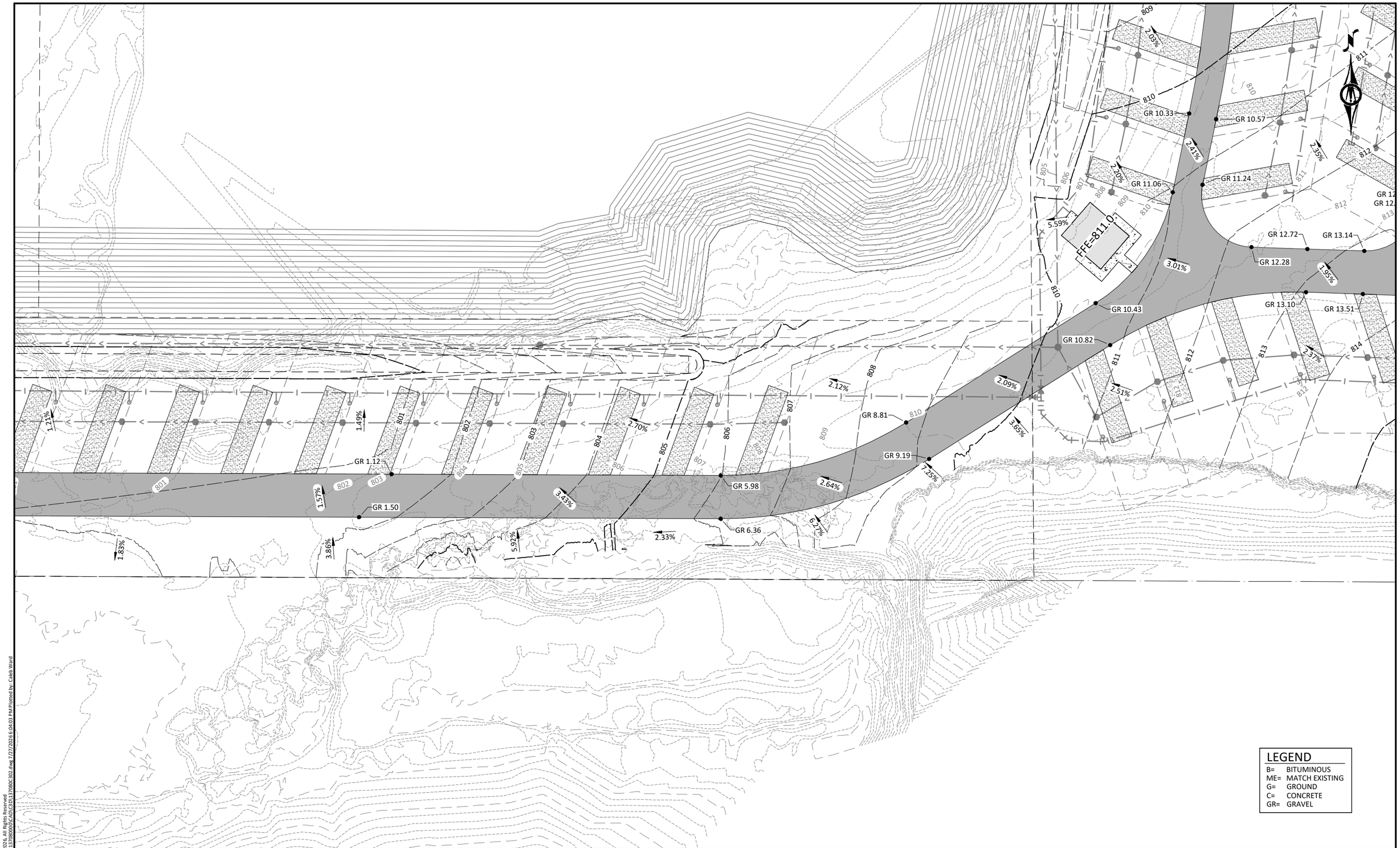
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.09



HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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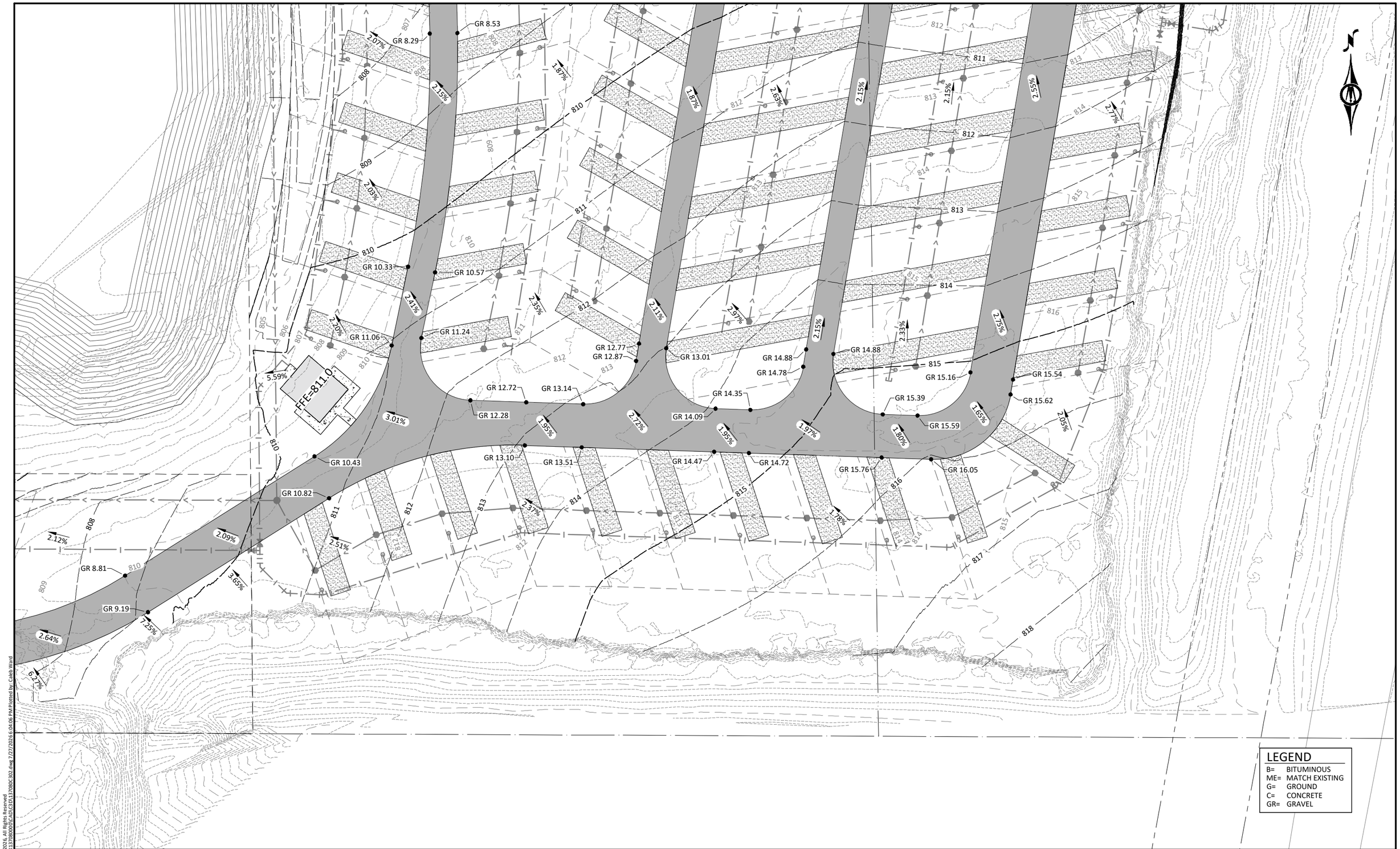

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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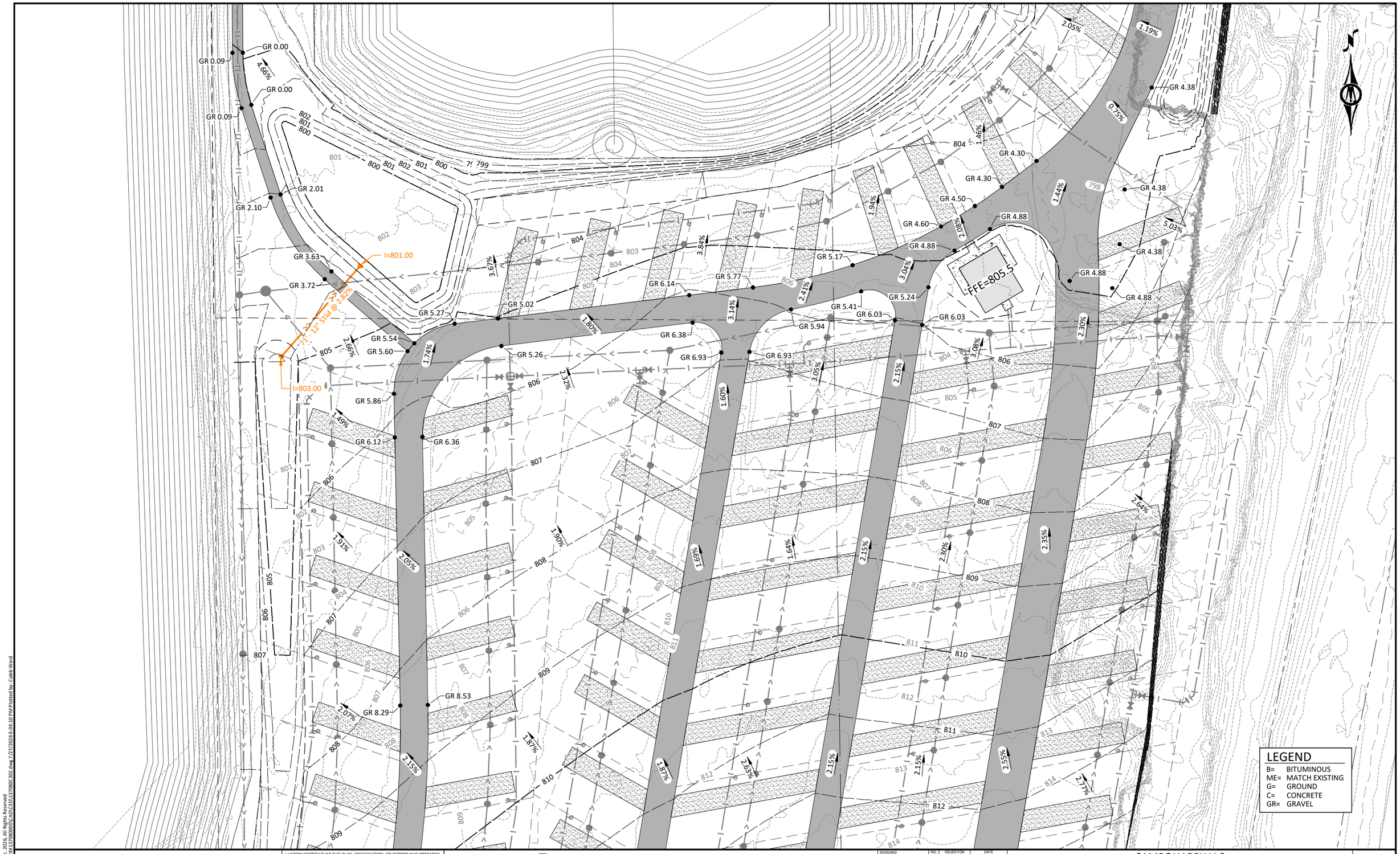
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.11



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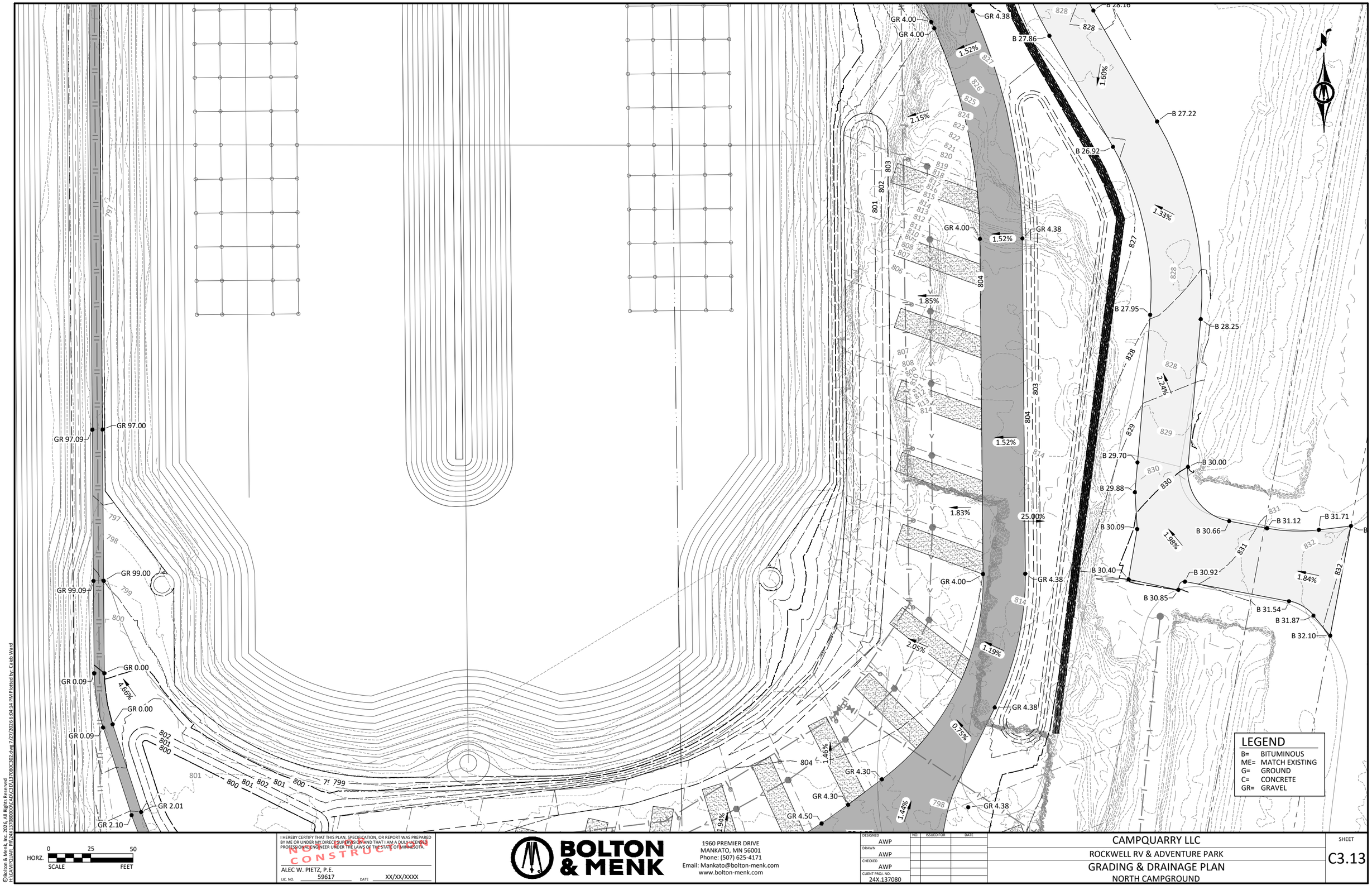
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.12



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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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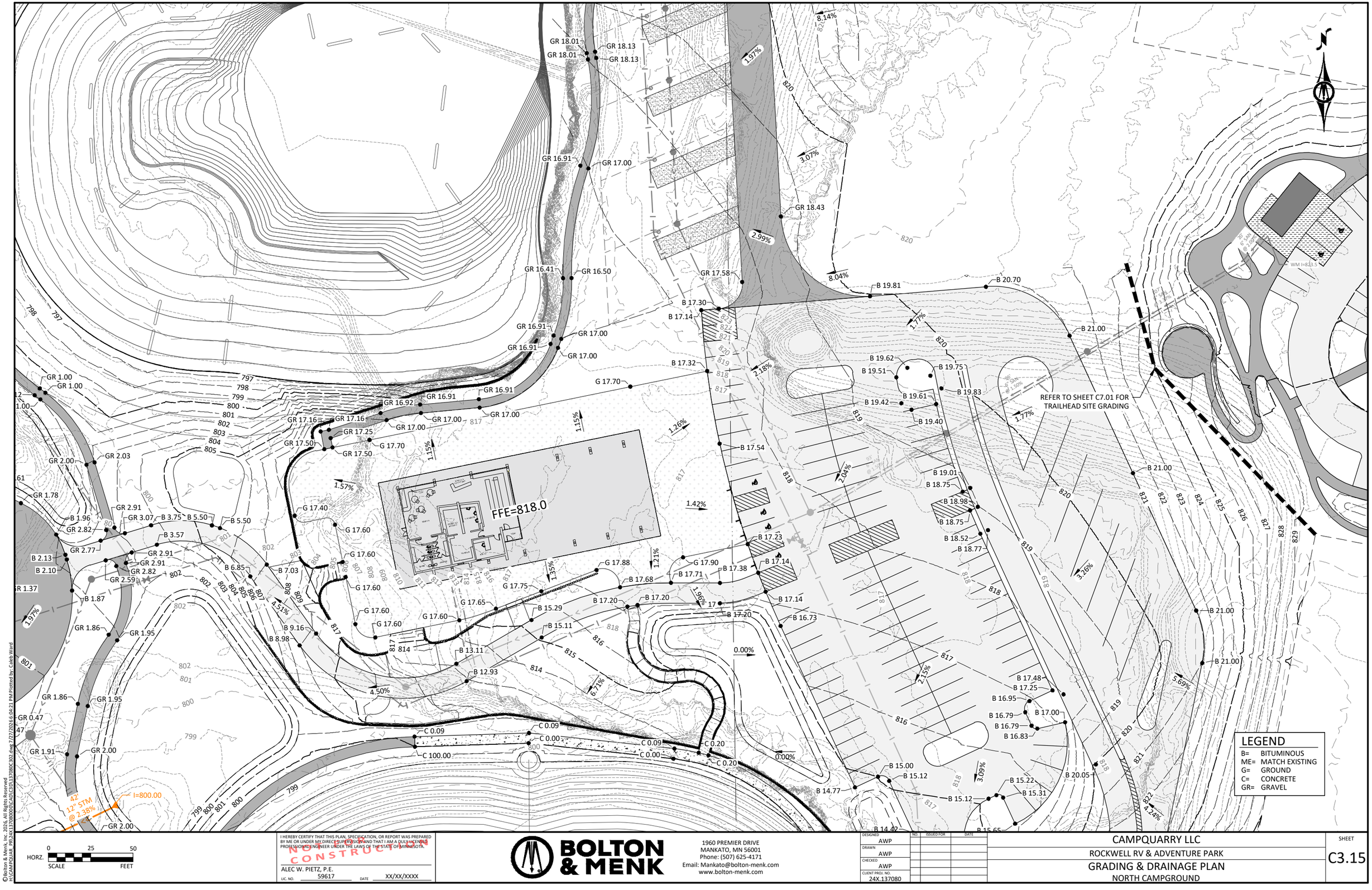
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.14



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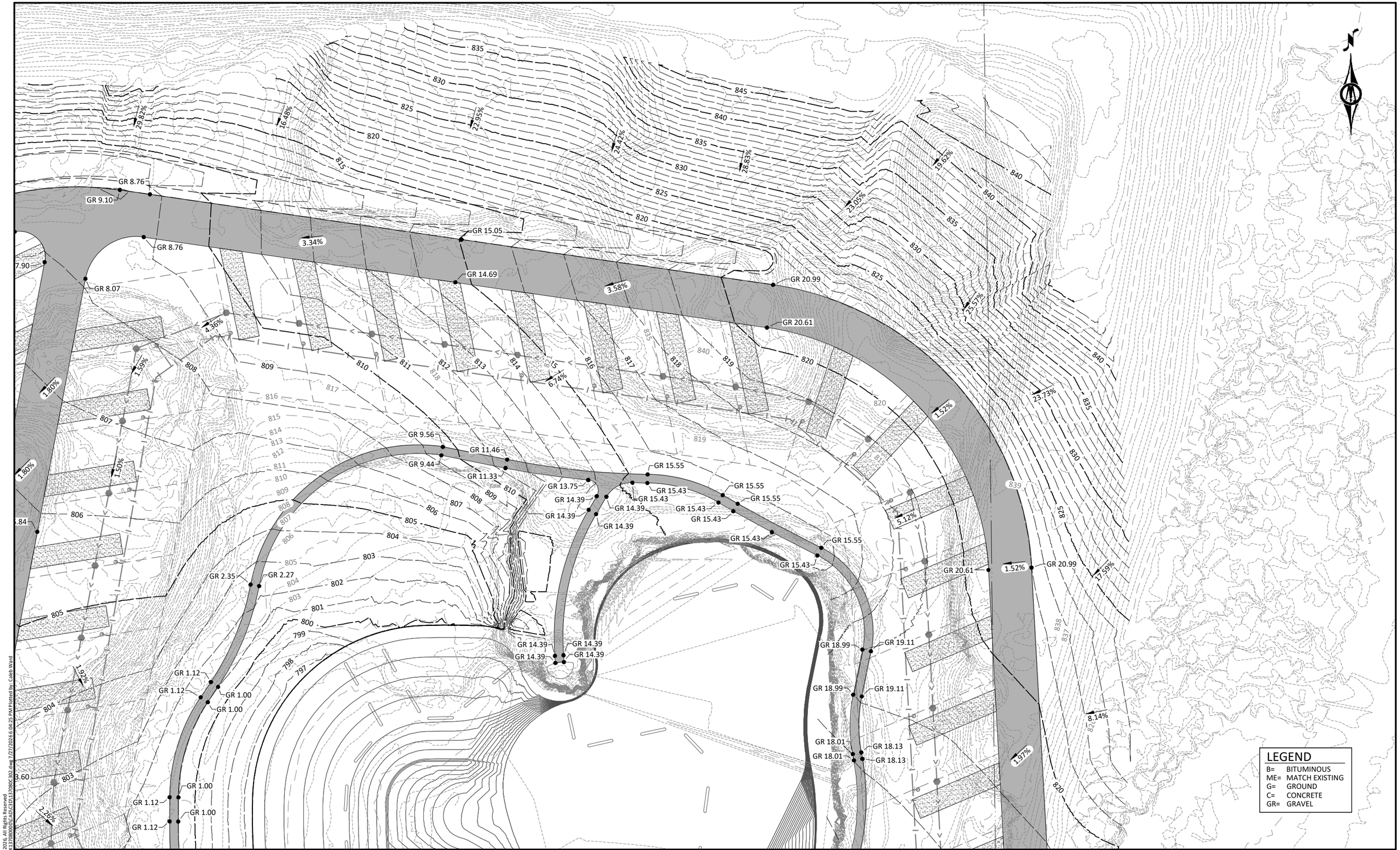
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C3.15



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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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SHEET C3.16

HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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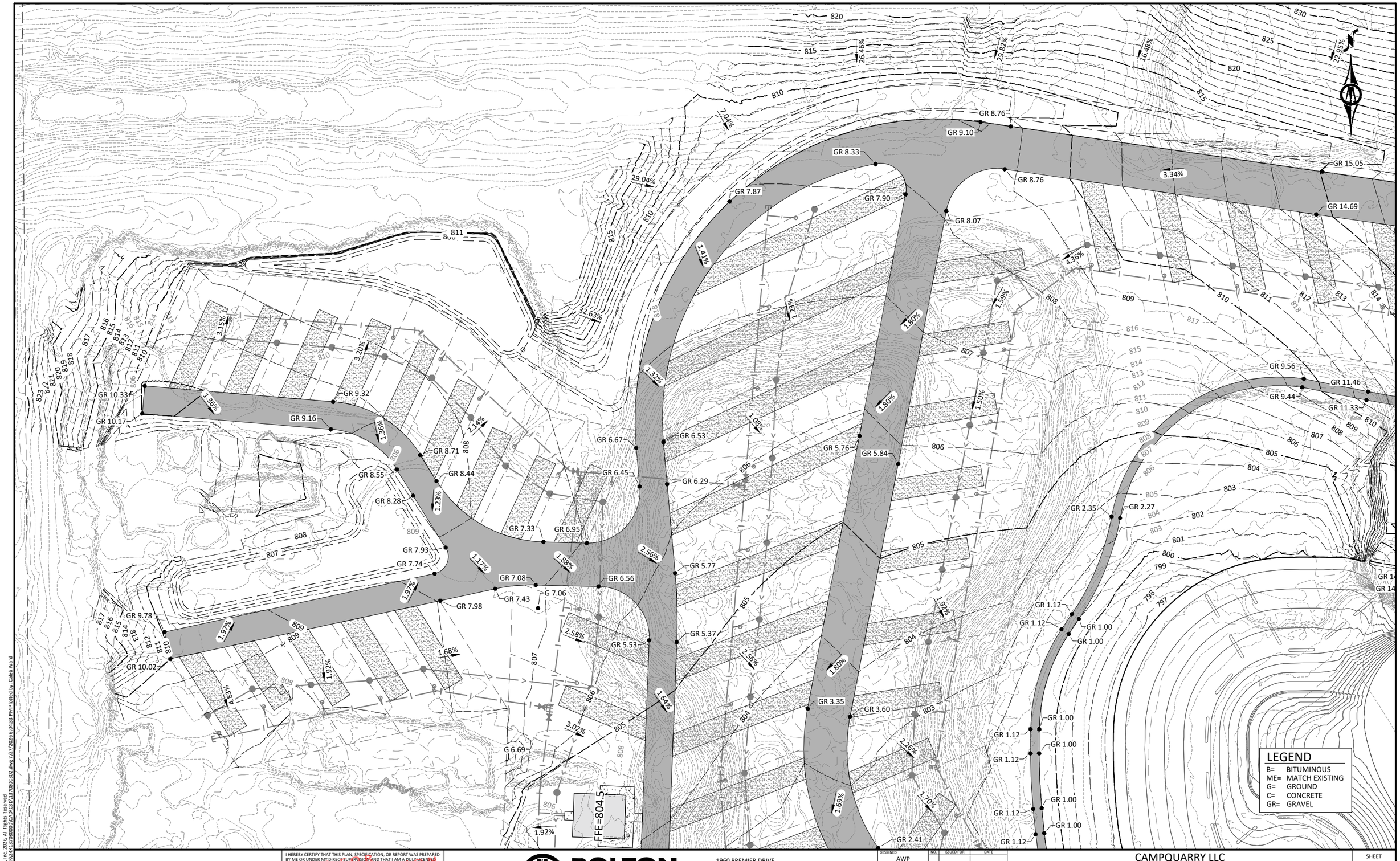

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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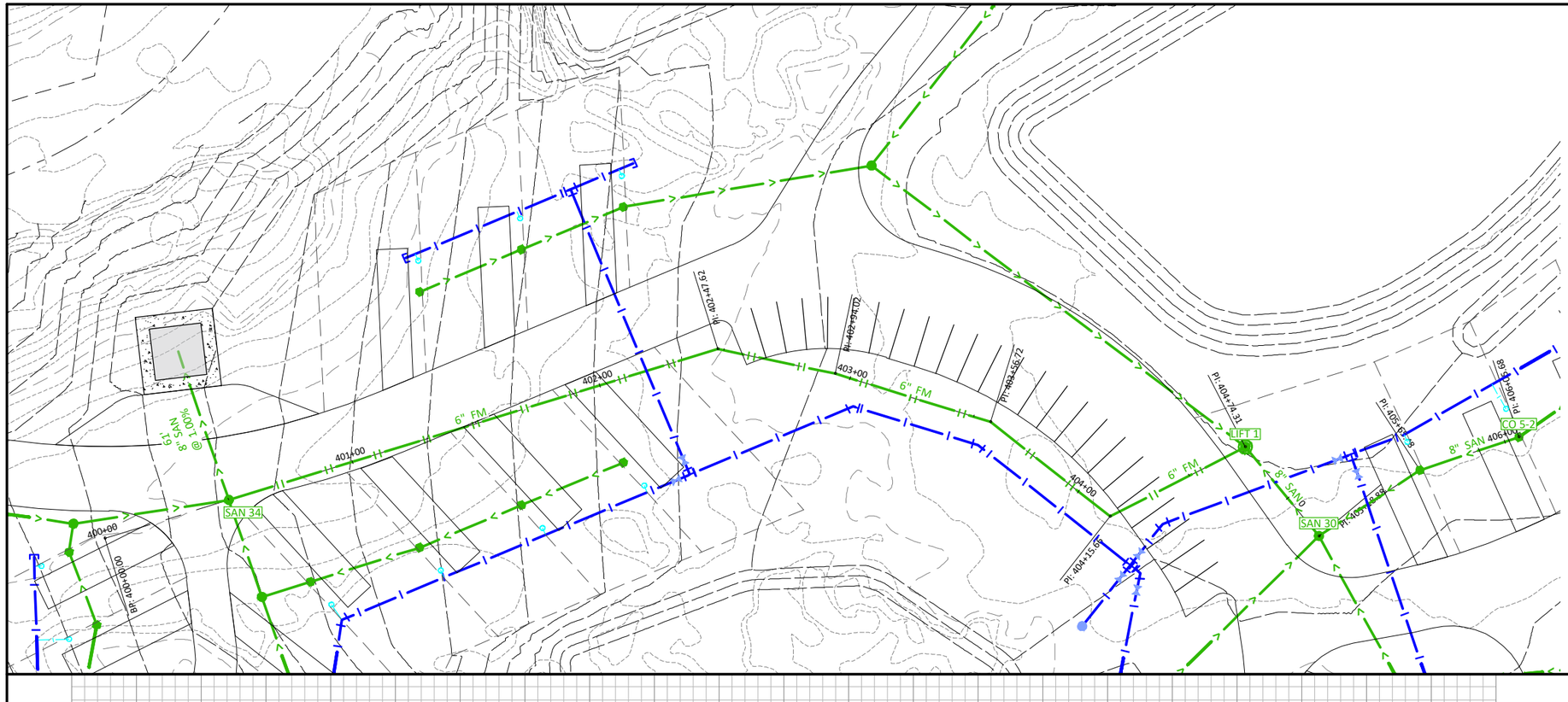
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C3.18



WATERMAIN NOTE:
WATER PIPE SHALL BE MINIMUM 3-FT BURY FOR SEASONAL USE PIPE AND 7.5-FT BURY FOR YEAR-ROUND USE PIPE. THESE ELEVATIONS WILL BE DETAILED IN FINAL DRAWINGS IF NOT CURRENTLY SPECIFIED

PIPE MATERIAL NOTES:

- ALL WATER PIPING SHALL BE HDPE DRII IPS PE4710 AND SHALL UTILIZE BUTT FUSED JOINTS.
- WATER PIPE SHALL NOT CONTAIN ANY JOINTS OR CONNECTIONS WITHIN 10-FEET OF CROSSING PIPES.
- ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE PVC PIPE (ASTM D 3034, SDR 26) AND SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321.
- ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE CROSSING WATERMAIN, SHALL BE ASTM D2665, SCHEDULE 40 PVC WITH SOLVENT WELD JOINTS.
- ALL STORM SEWER PIPE SHALL BE:
  - PVC PIPE (ASTM D3034, SDR 35) INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321, OR
  - AS NOTED OTHERWISE ON THE PLANS, OR
  - OTHER APPROVED MATERIALS CONFORMING TO PLUMBING CODE
- ALL STORM SEWER PIPE CROSSING WATERMAIN SHALL BE ASTM D2665, SCHEDULE 40 WITH SOLVENT WELD JOINTS.

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET
VERT. SCALE 0 5 10 FEET

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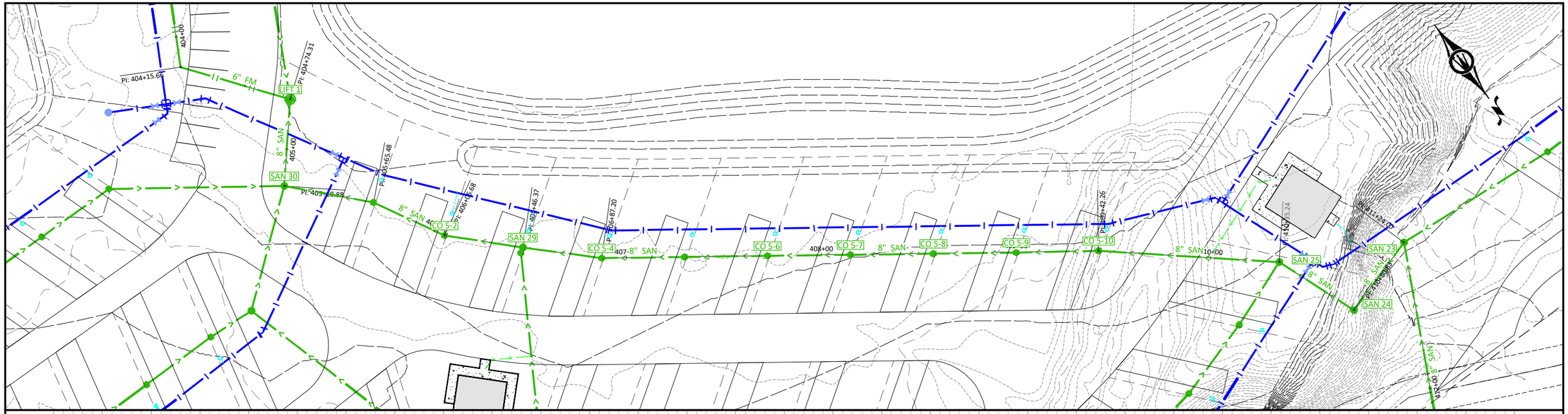

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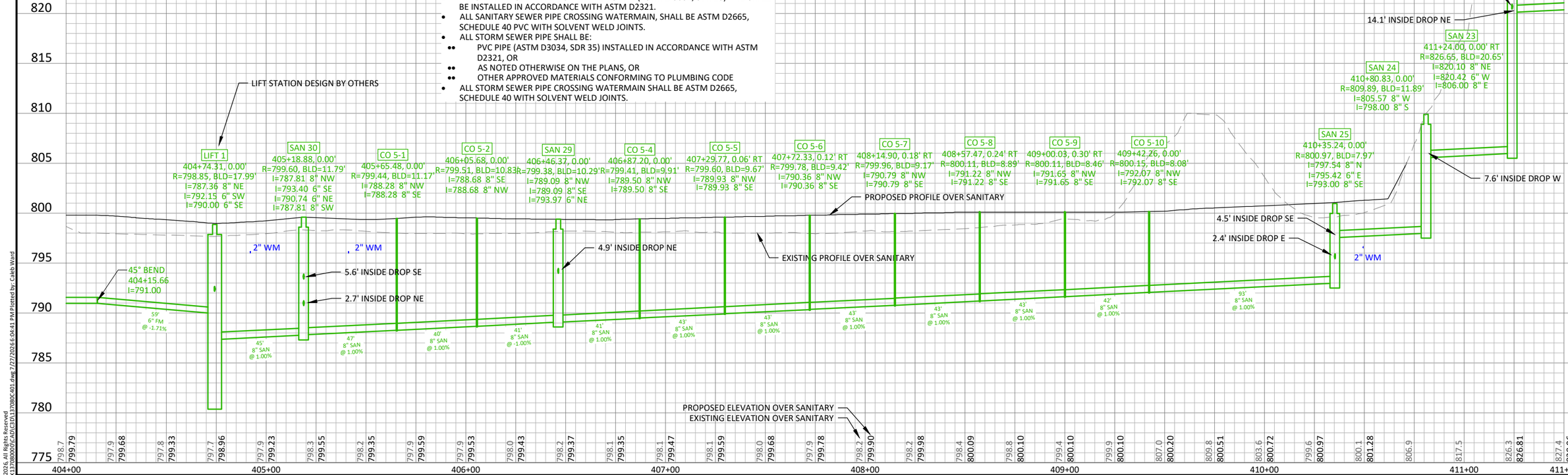

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HORZ. 0 25 50 SCALE FEET
VERT. 0 5 10 SCALE FEET

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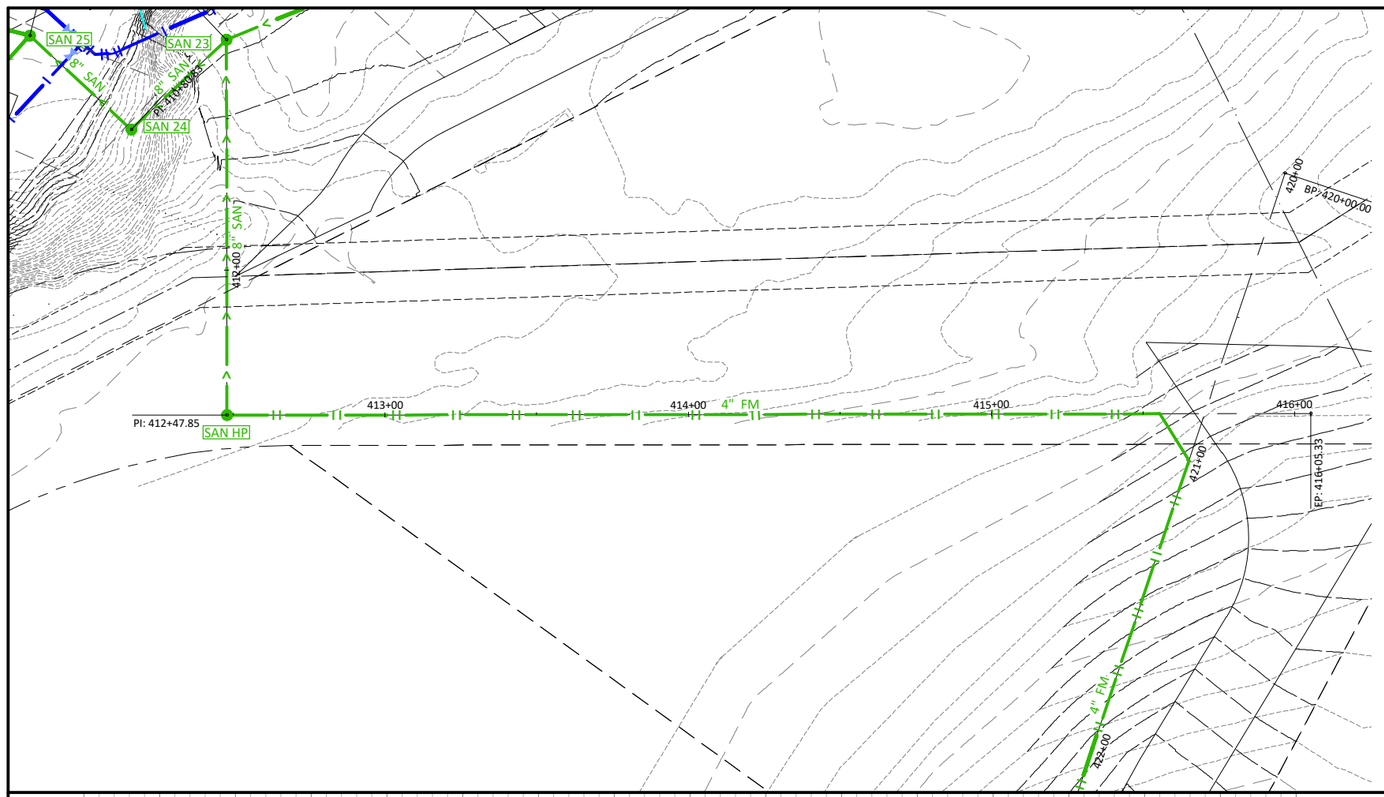
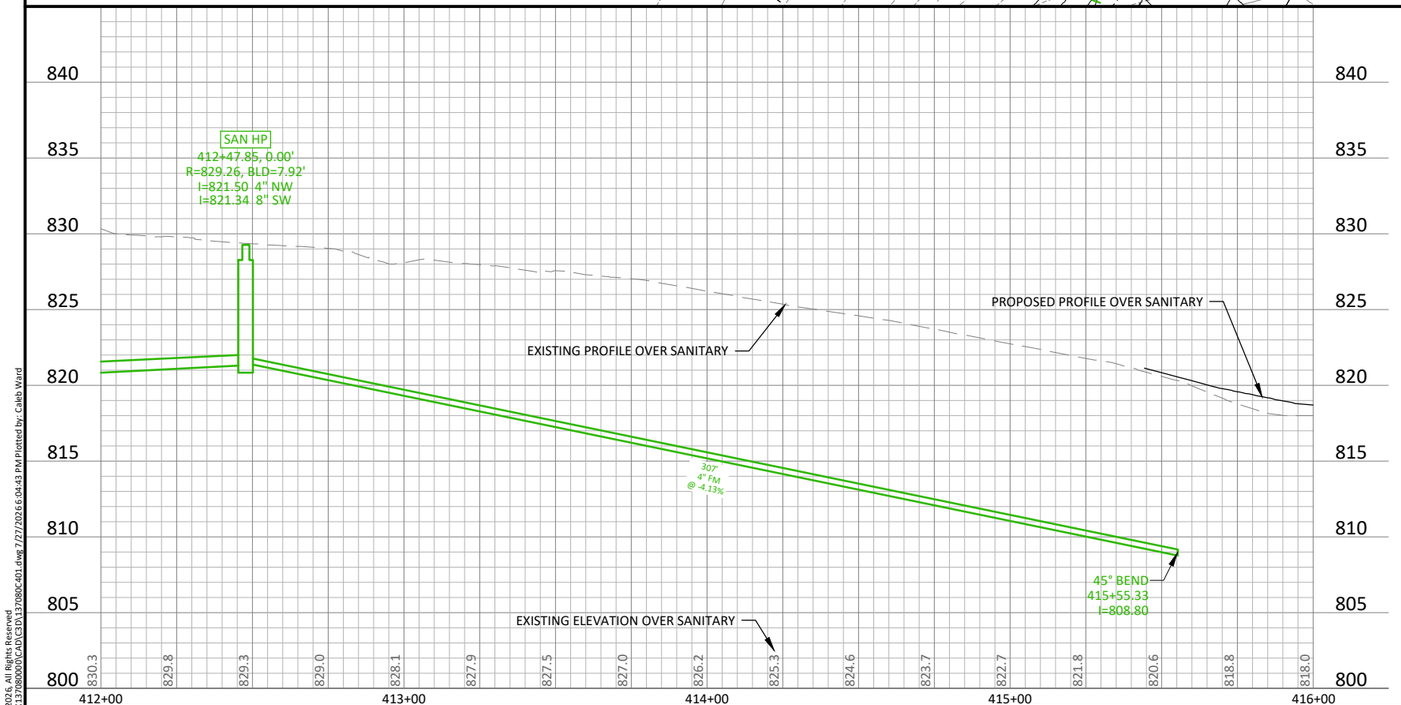
SHEET C4.02





NOTE: REFER TO SHEET C4.04 FOR CONTINUED SANITARY FORCEMAIN PROFILE

WATERMAIN NOTE:
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PIPE MATERIAL NOTES:

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VERT. SCALE 0 5 10 FEET

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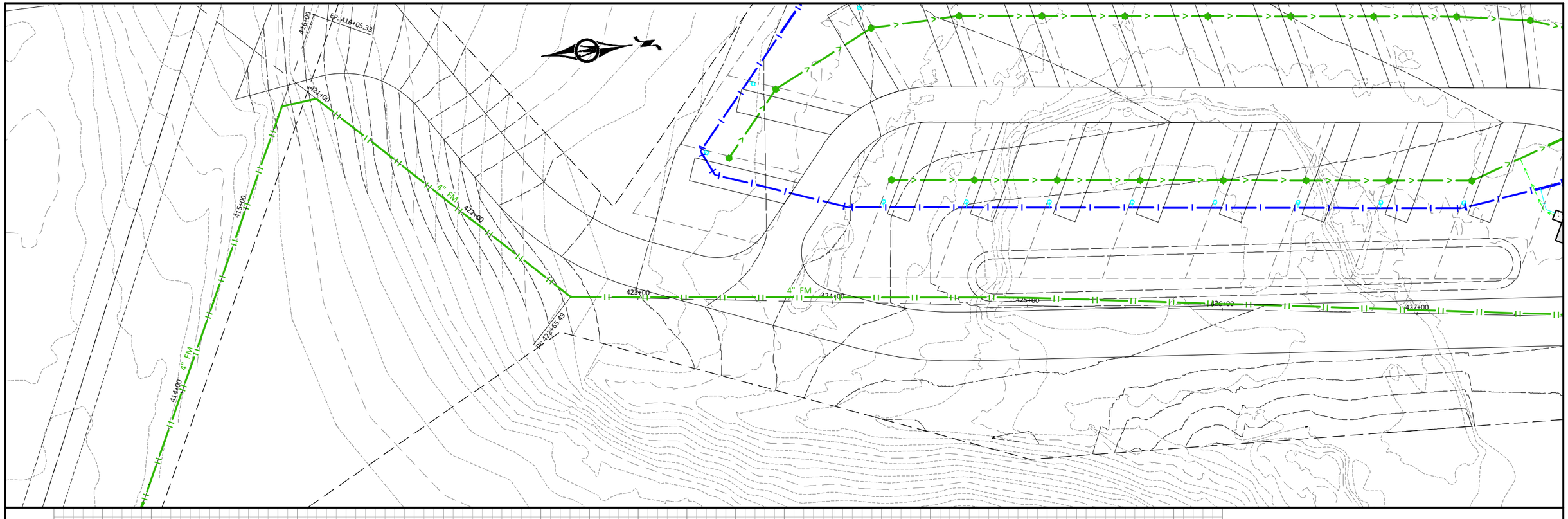
SHEET C4.03



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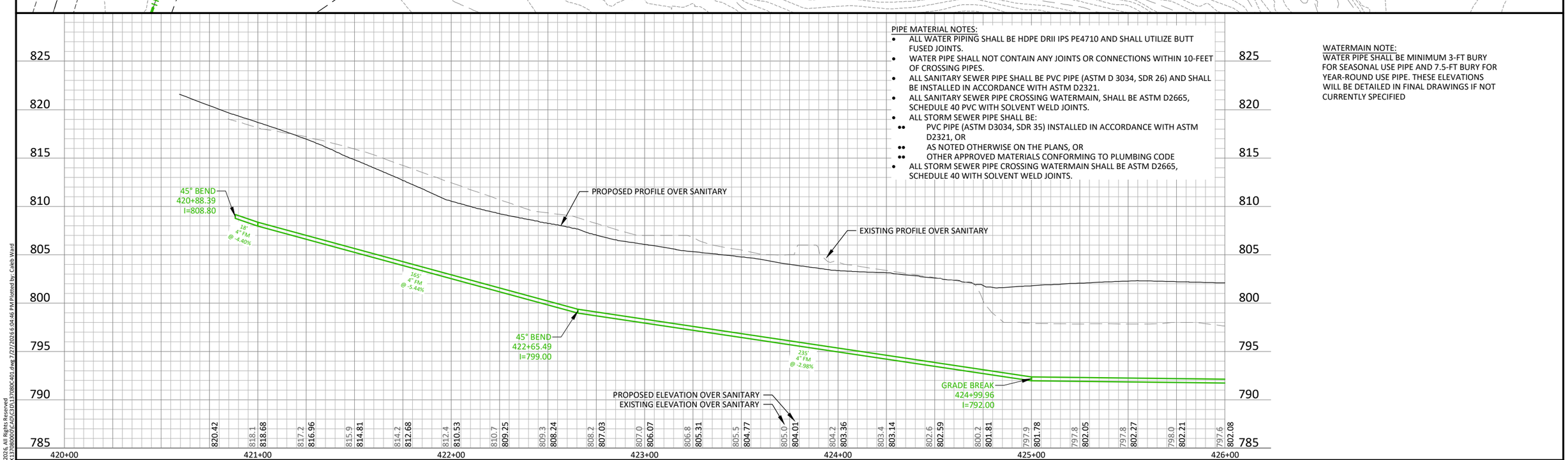

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SHEET
C4.04

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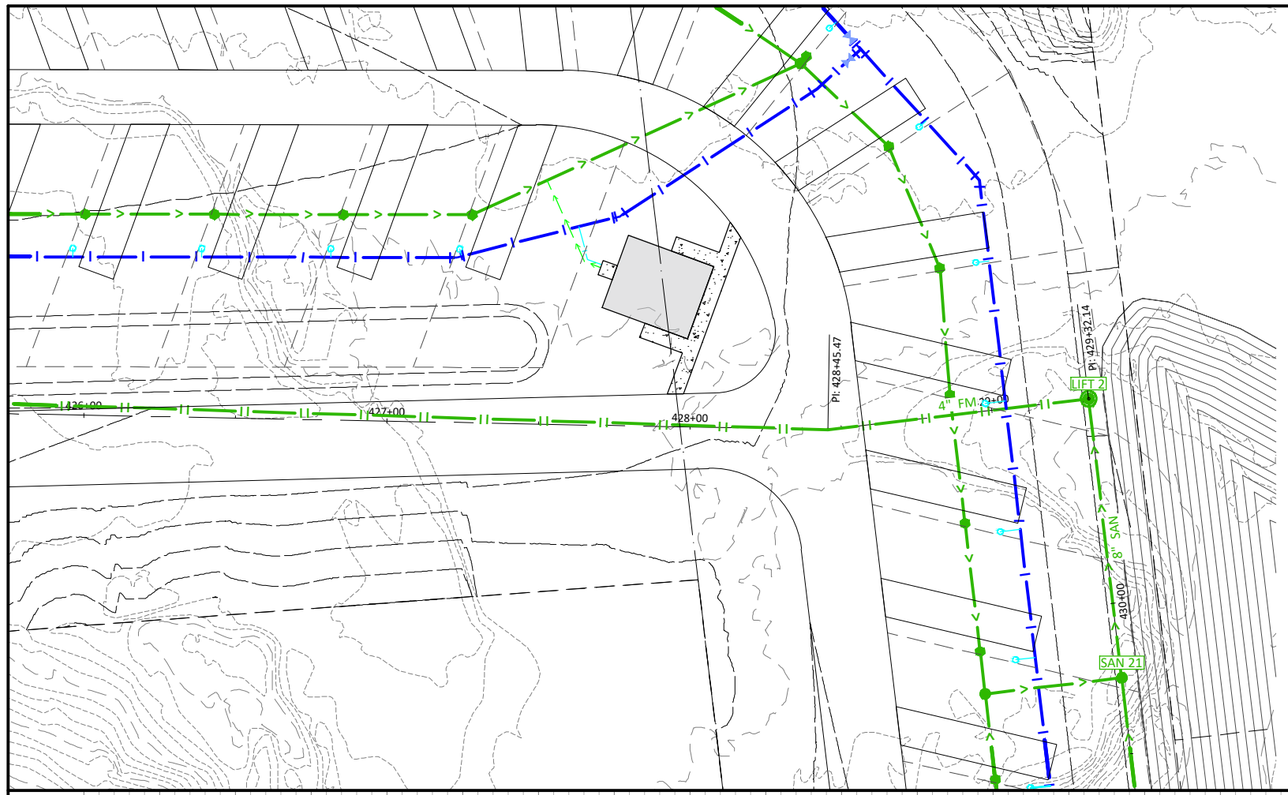

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SHEET C4.05

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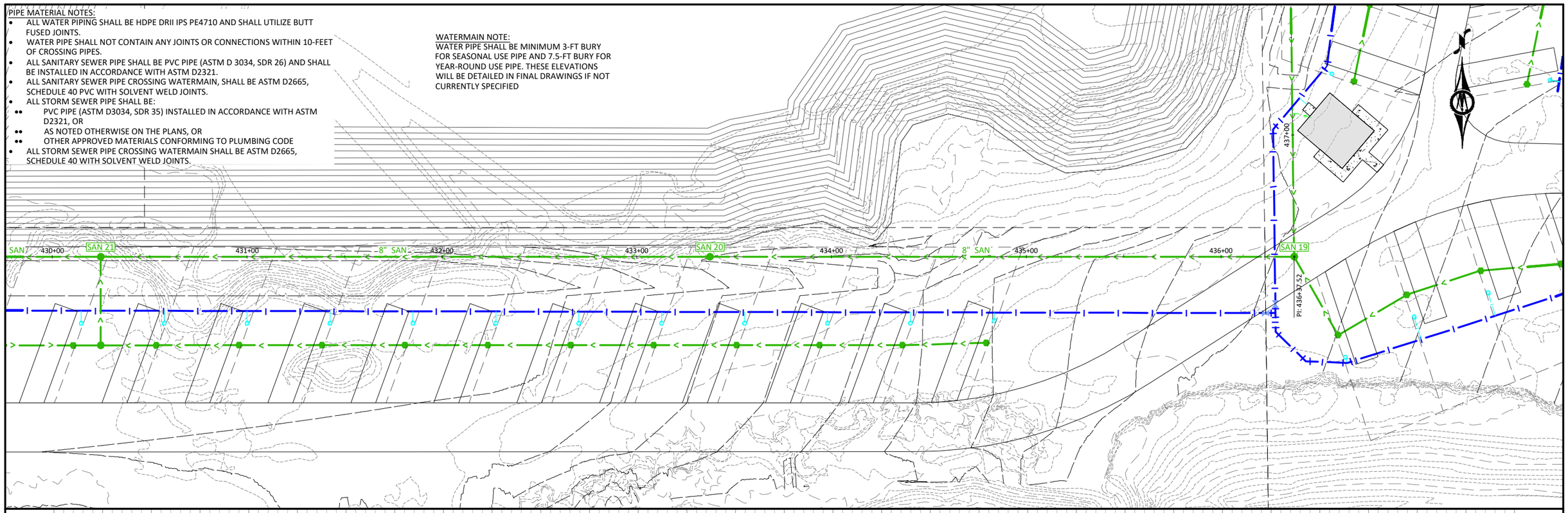

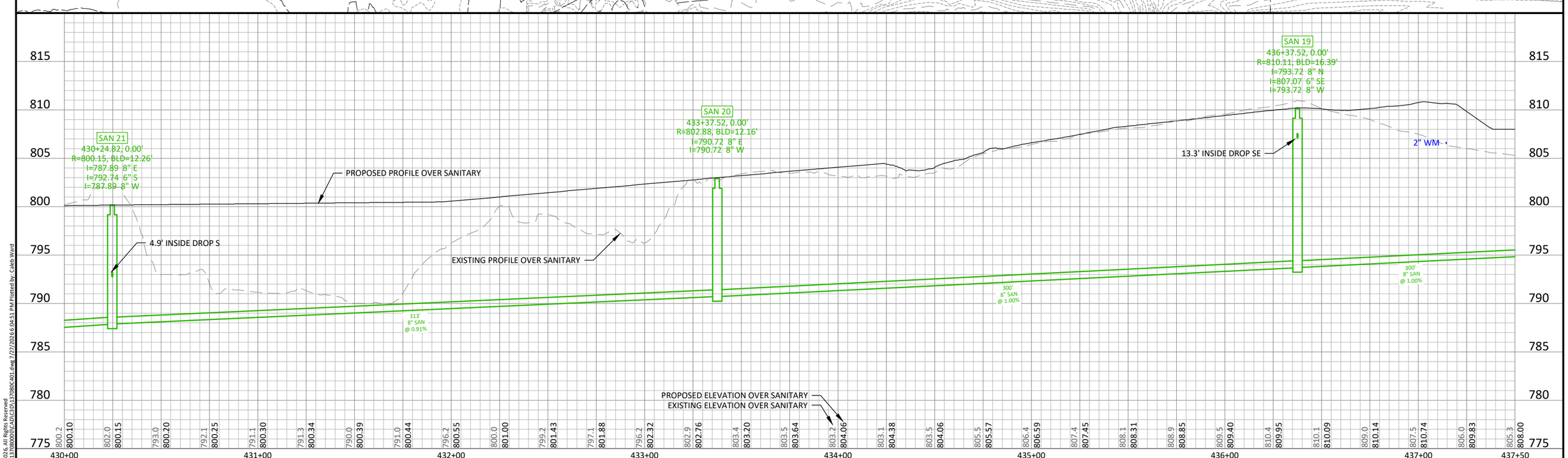

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SHEET C4.06

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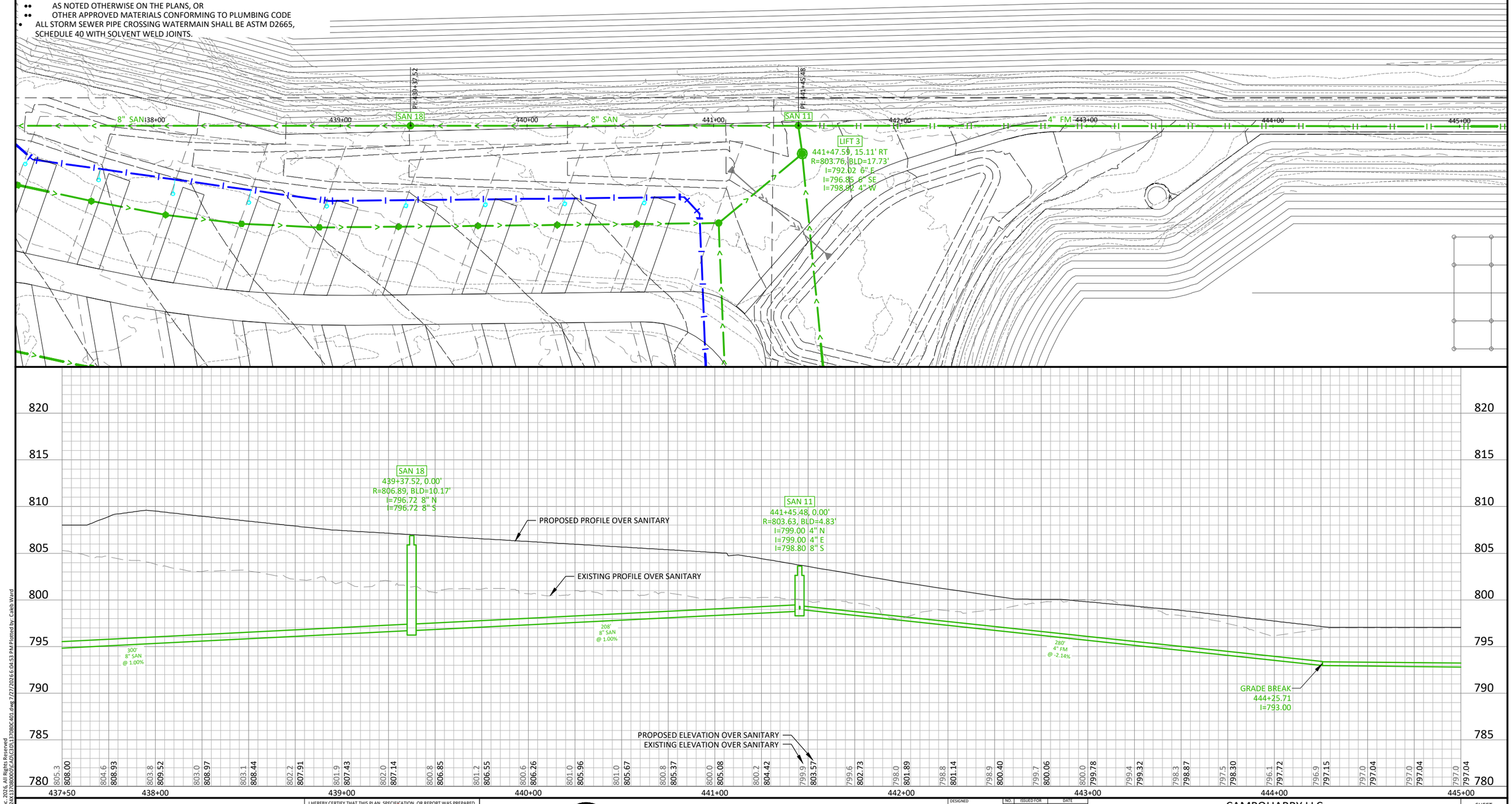

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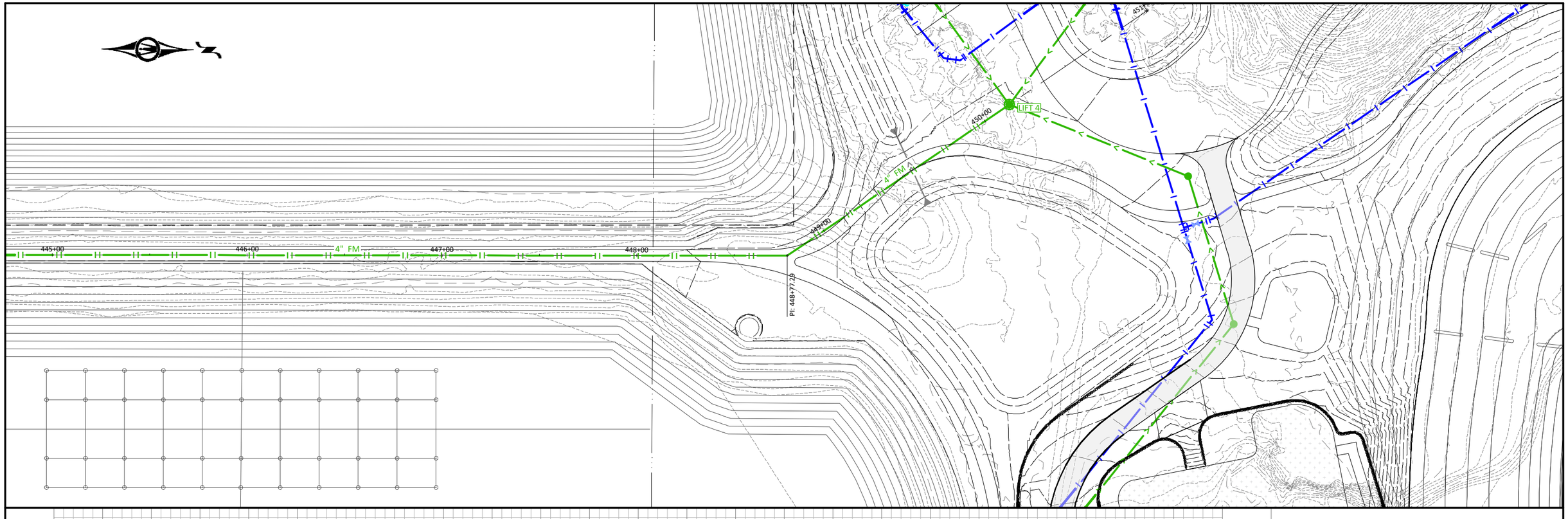

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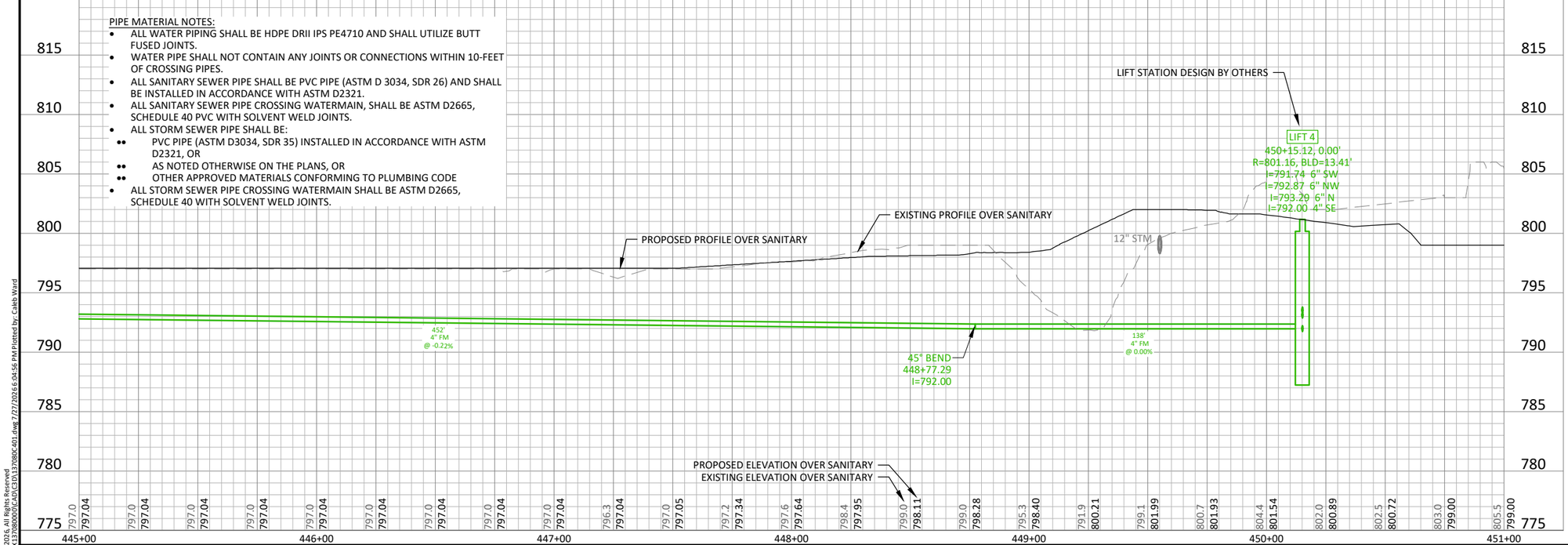

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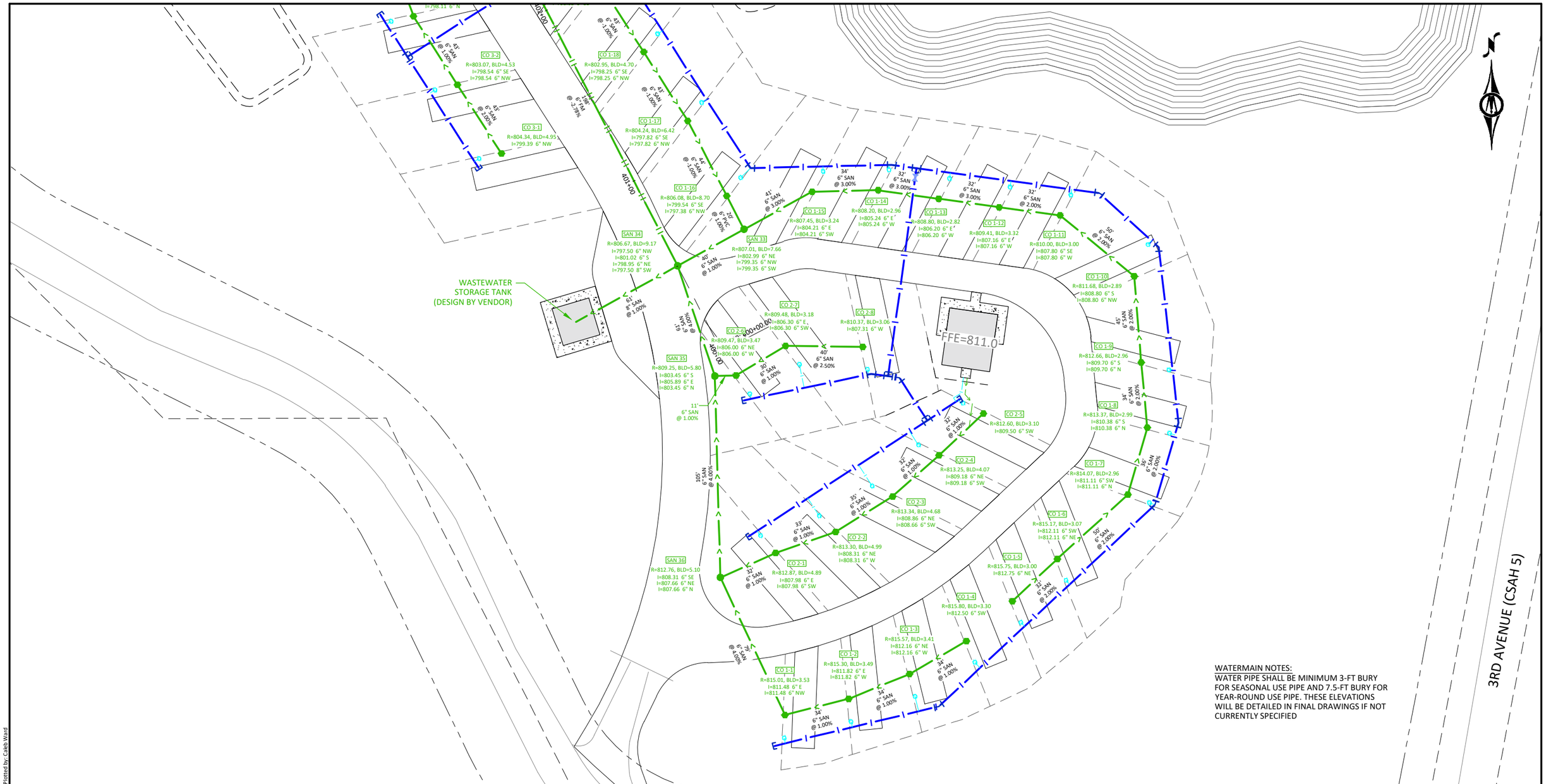
SHEET C4.08



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SOUTH CAMPGROUND

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APPROXIMATE PROPOSED WELL LOCATION (DESIGN BY OTHERS)

3RD AVENUE (CSAH 5)

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UTILITY PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C4.10

231ST LANE

3RD AVENUE (CSAH 5)

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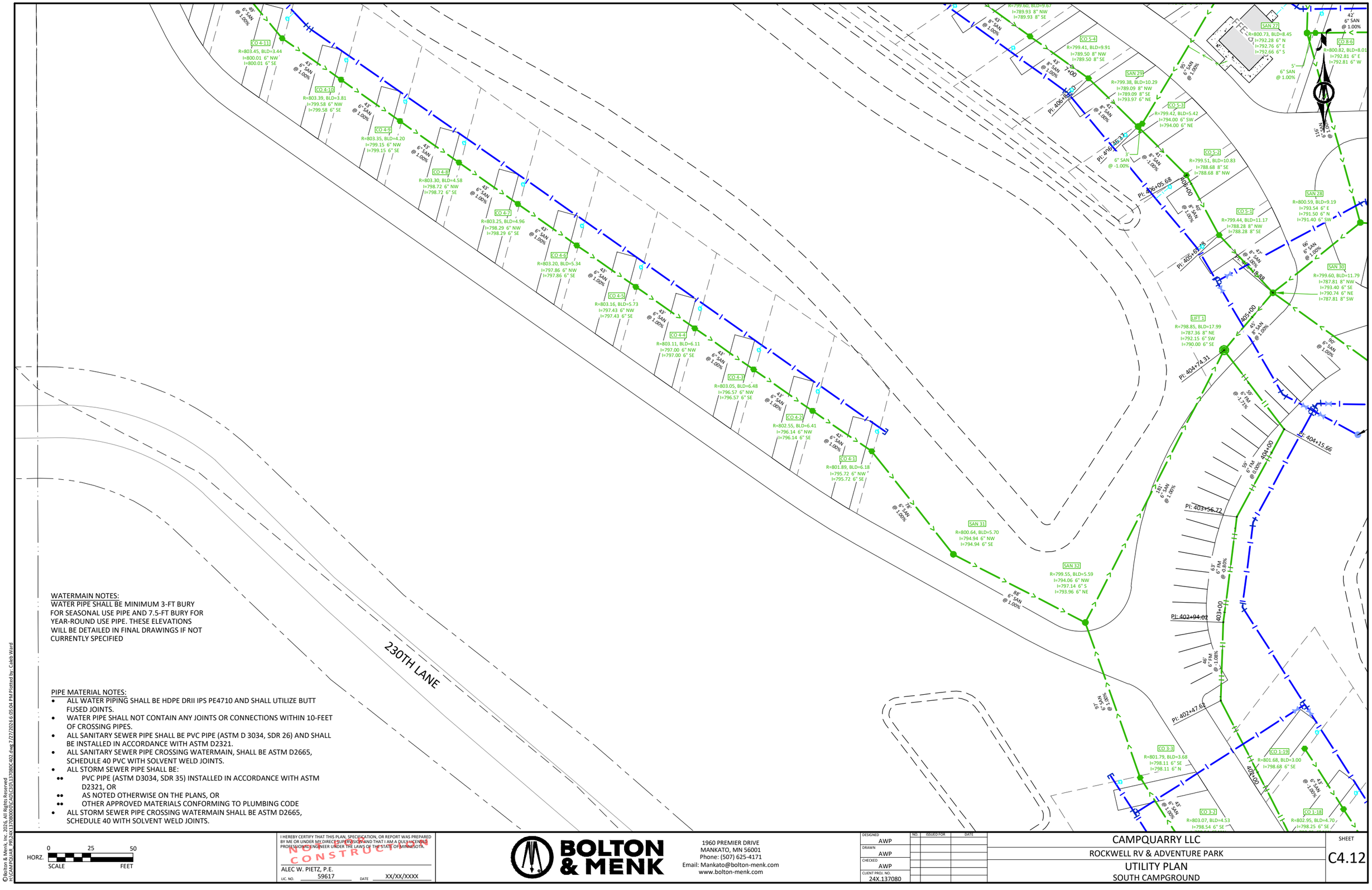
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C4.11



WATERMAIN NOTES:
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PIPE MATERIAL NOTES:

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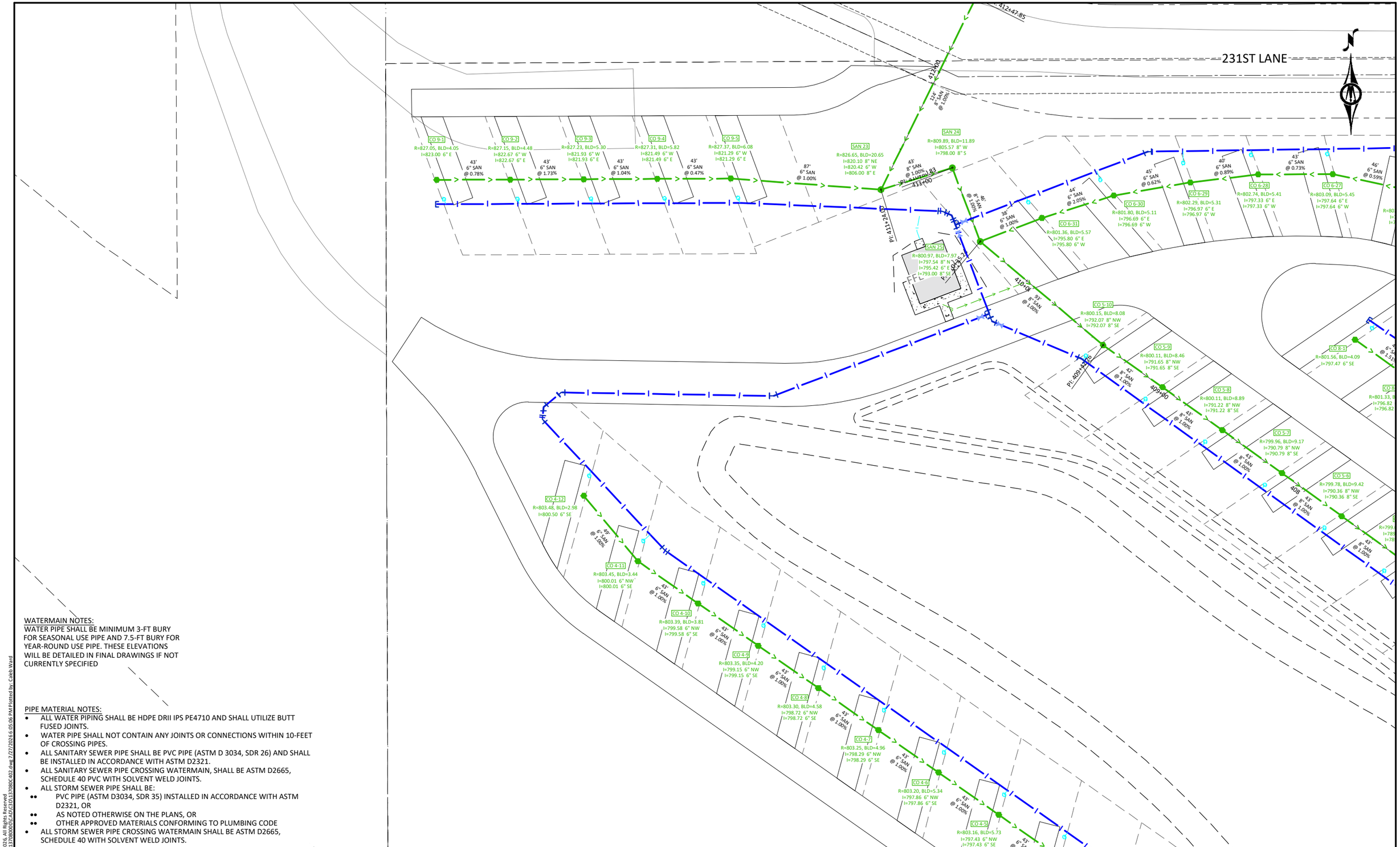
UTILITY PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C4.12



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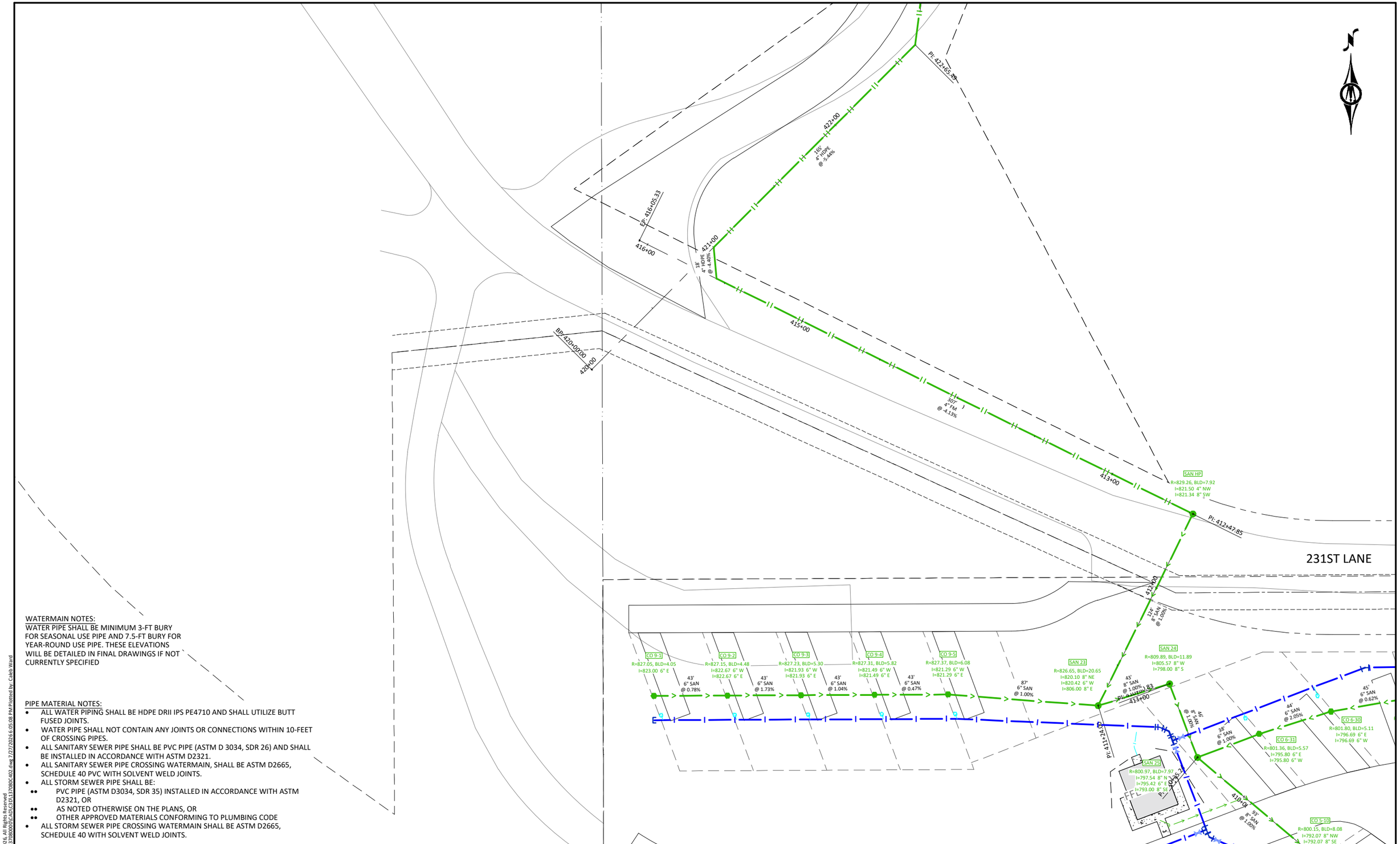
SHEET
C4.13



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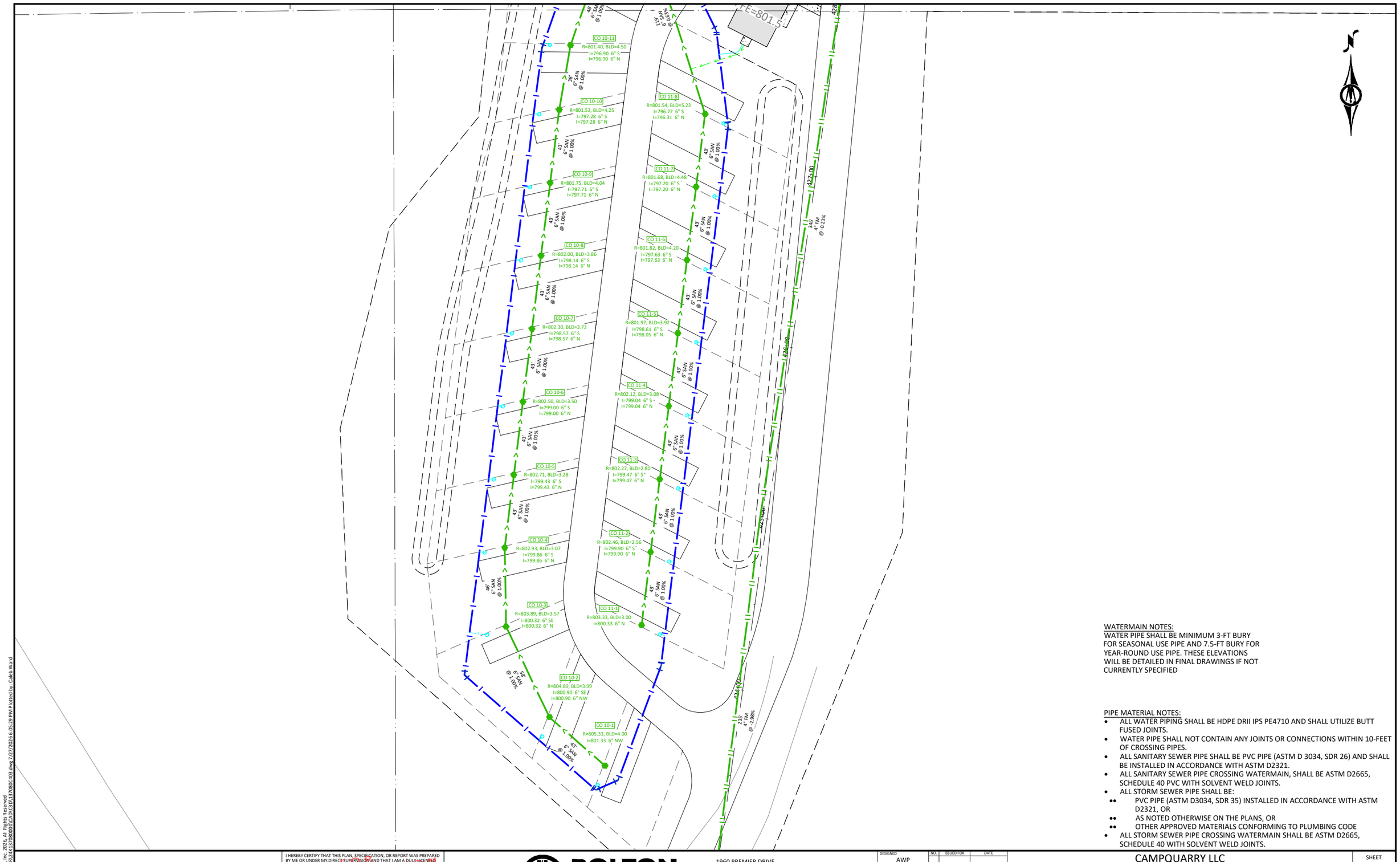
SHEET C4.14



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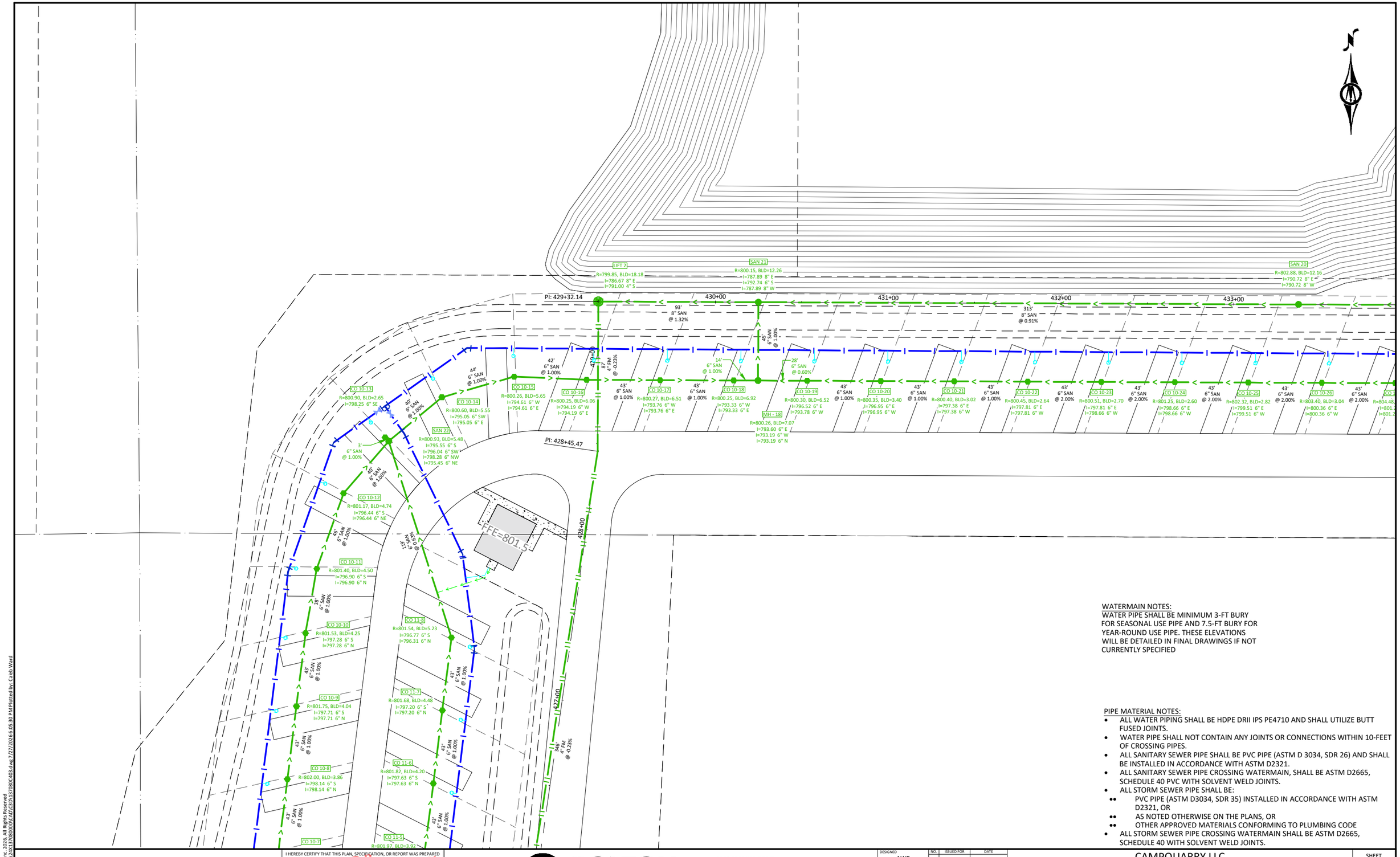

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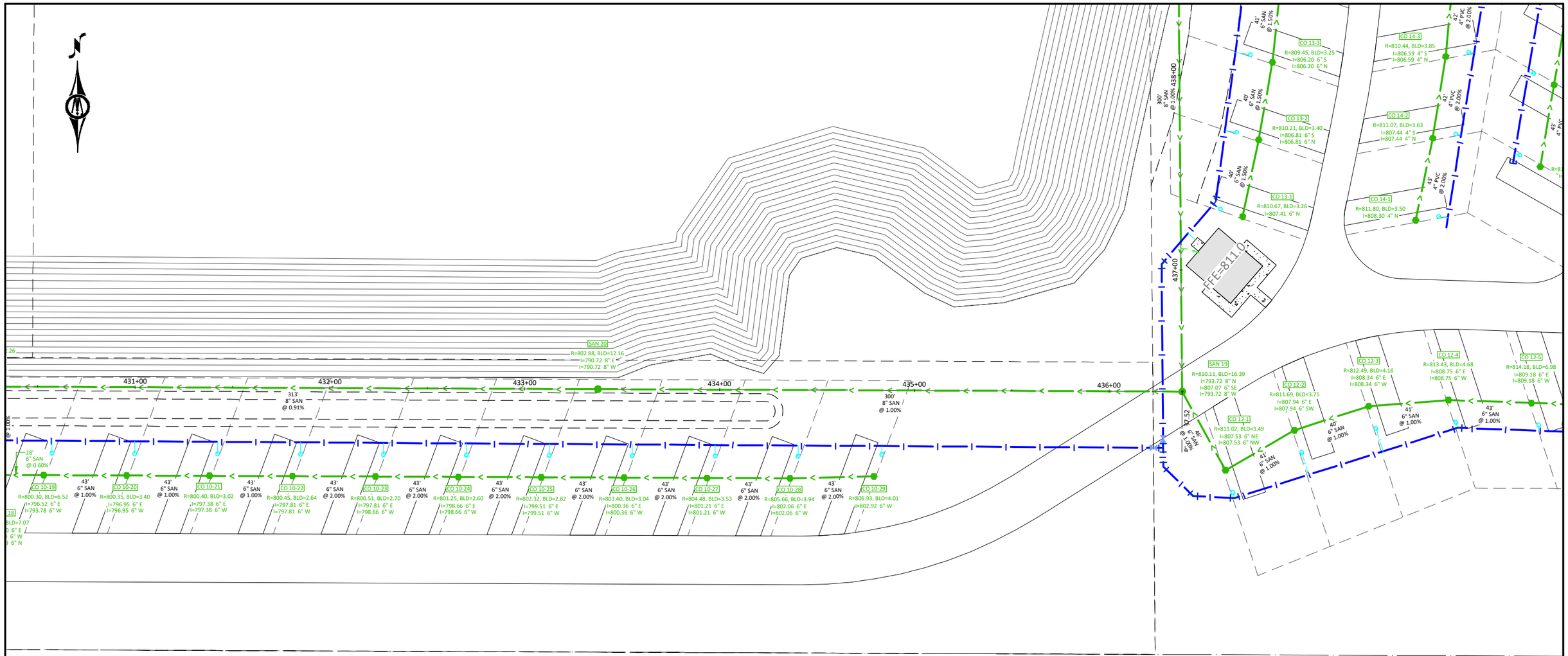
SHEET C4.16



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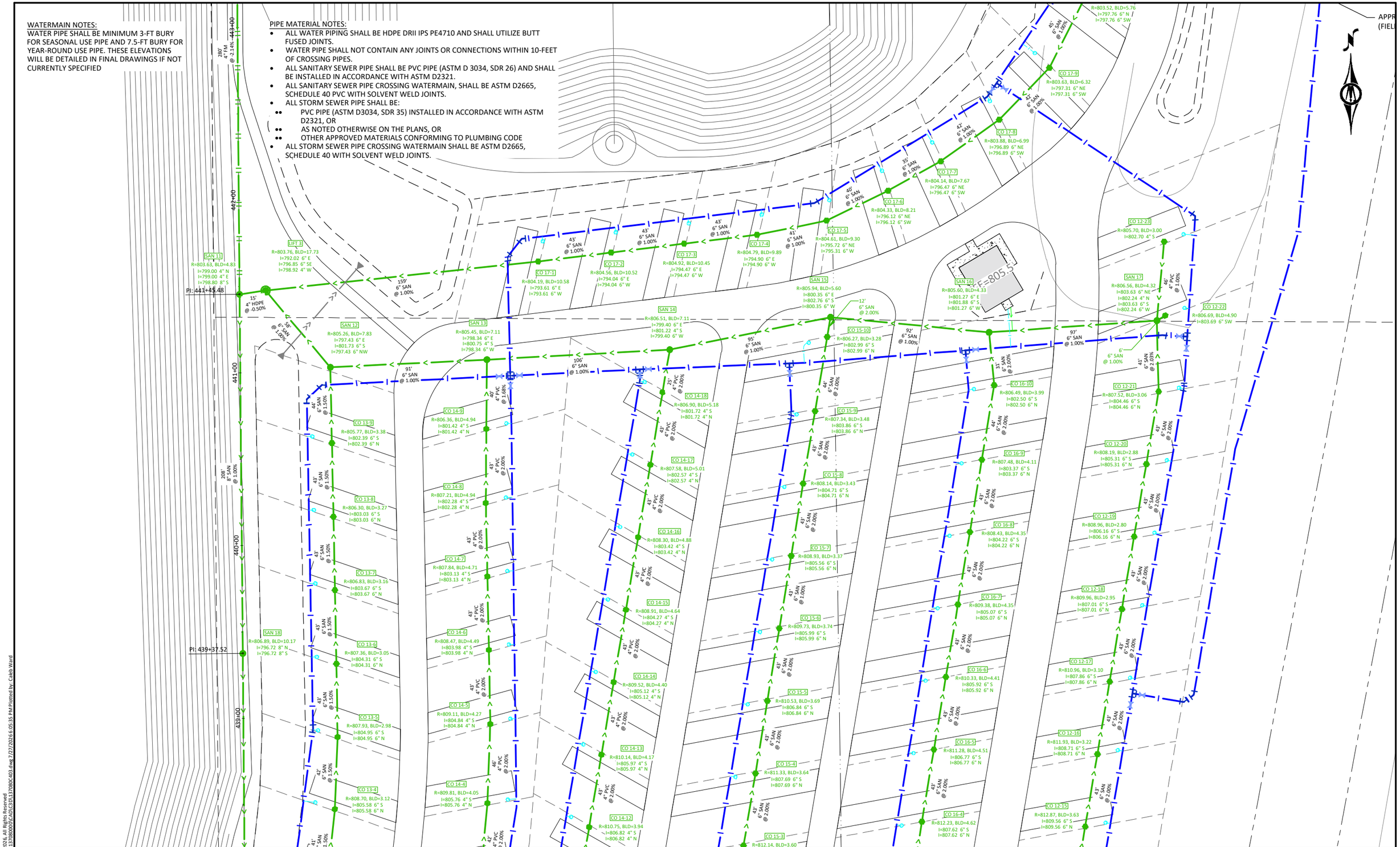

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SHEET C4.19

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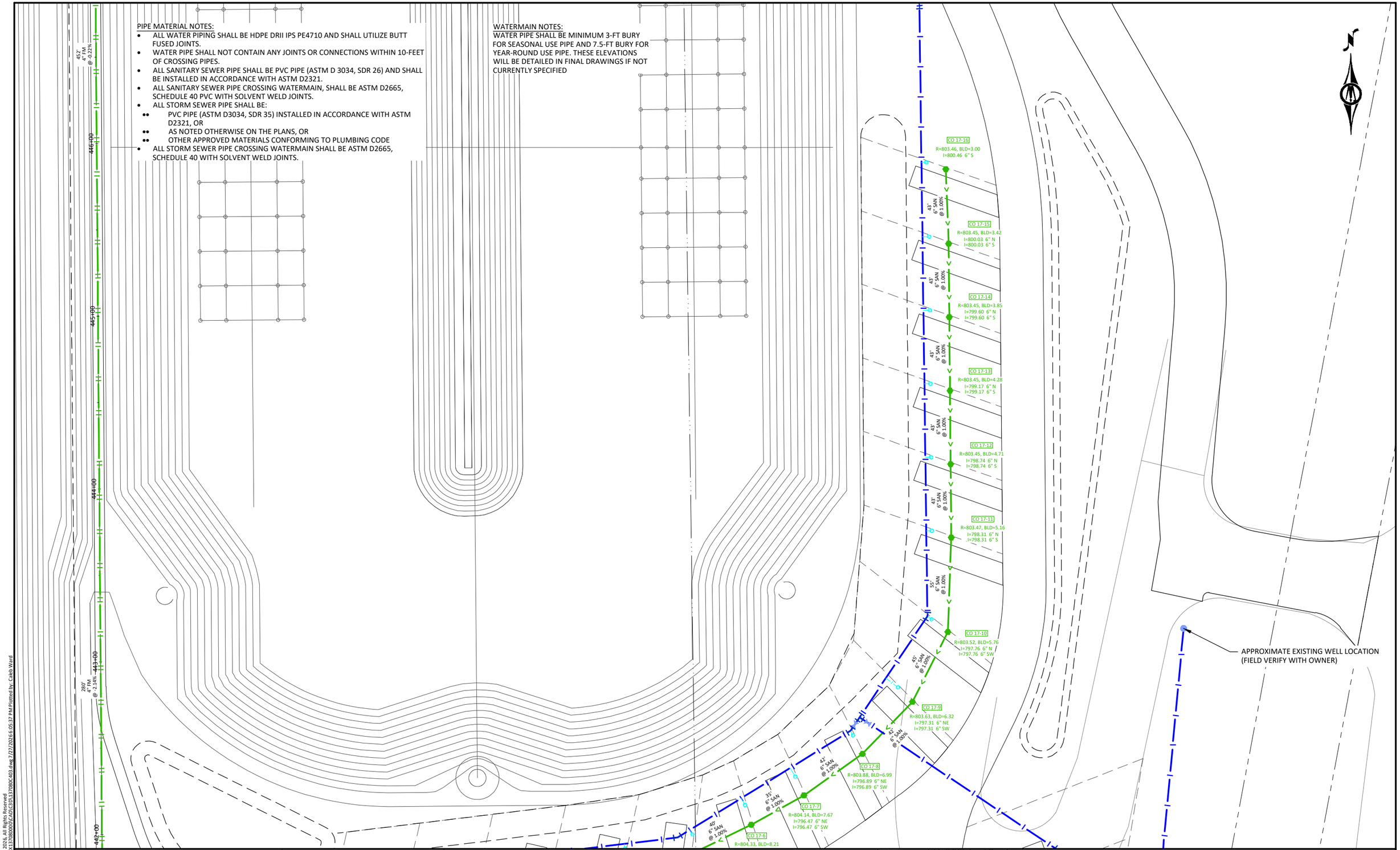

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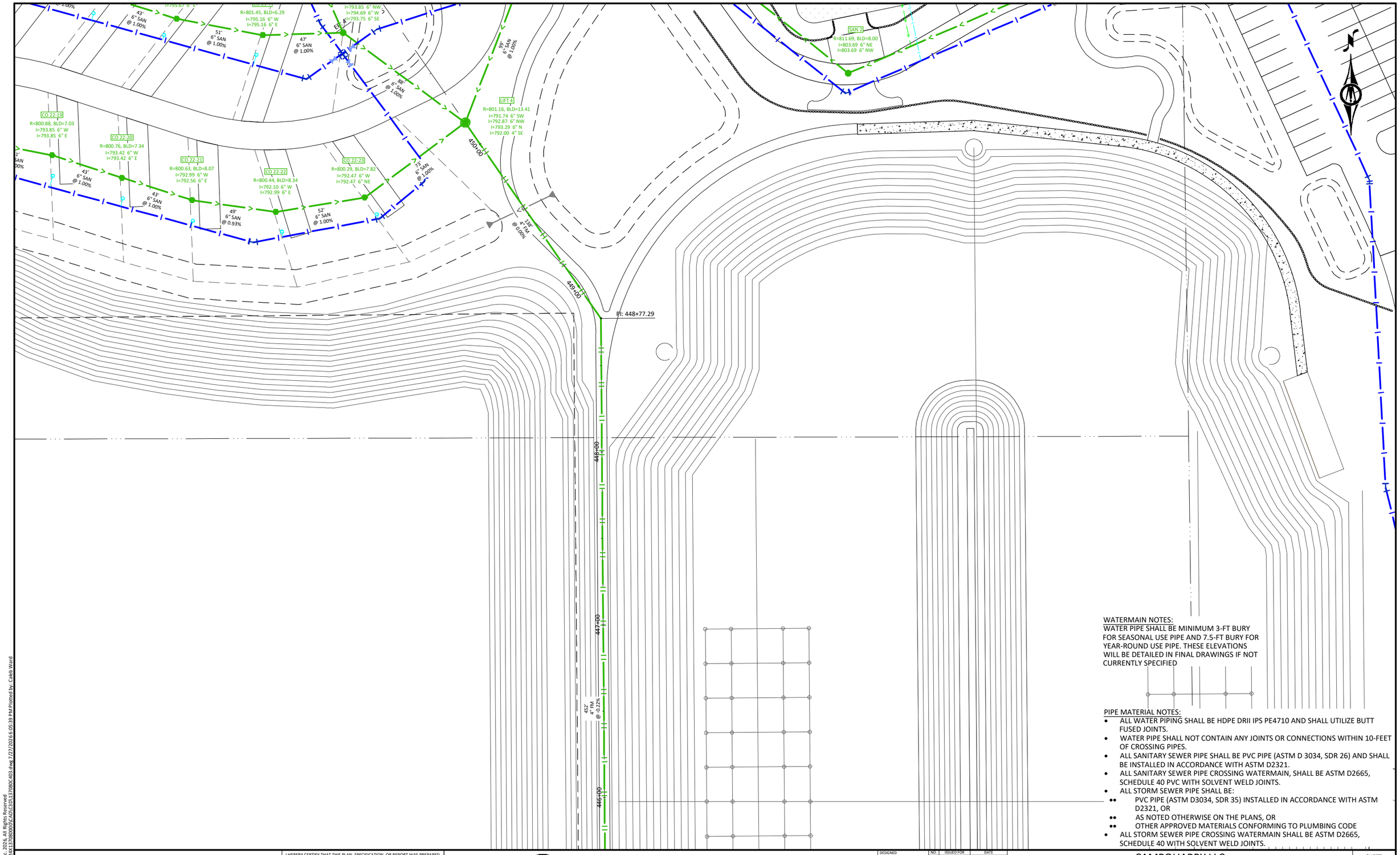

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MANKATO, MN 56001
Phone: (507) 625-4171
Email: Mankato@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

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DRAWN	AWP
CHECKED	AWP
CLIENT PROJ. NO.	24X.137080

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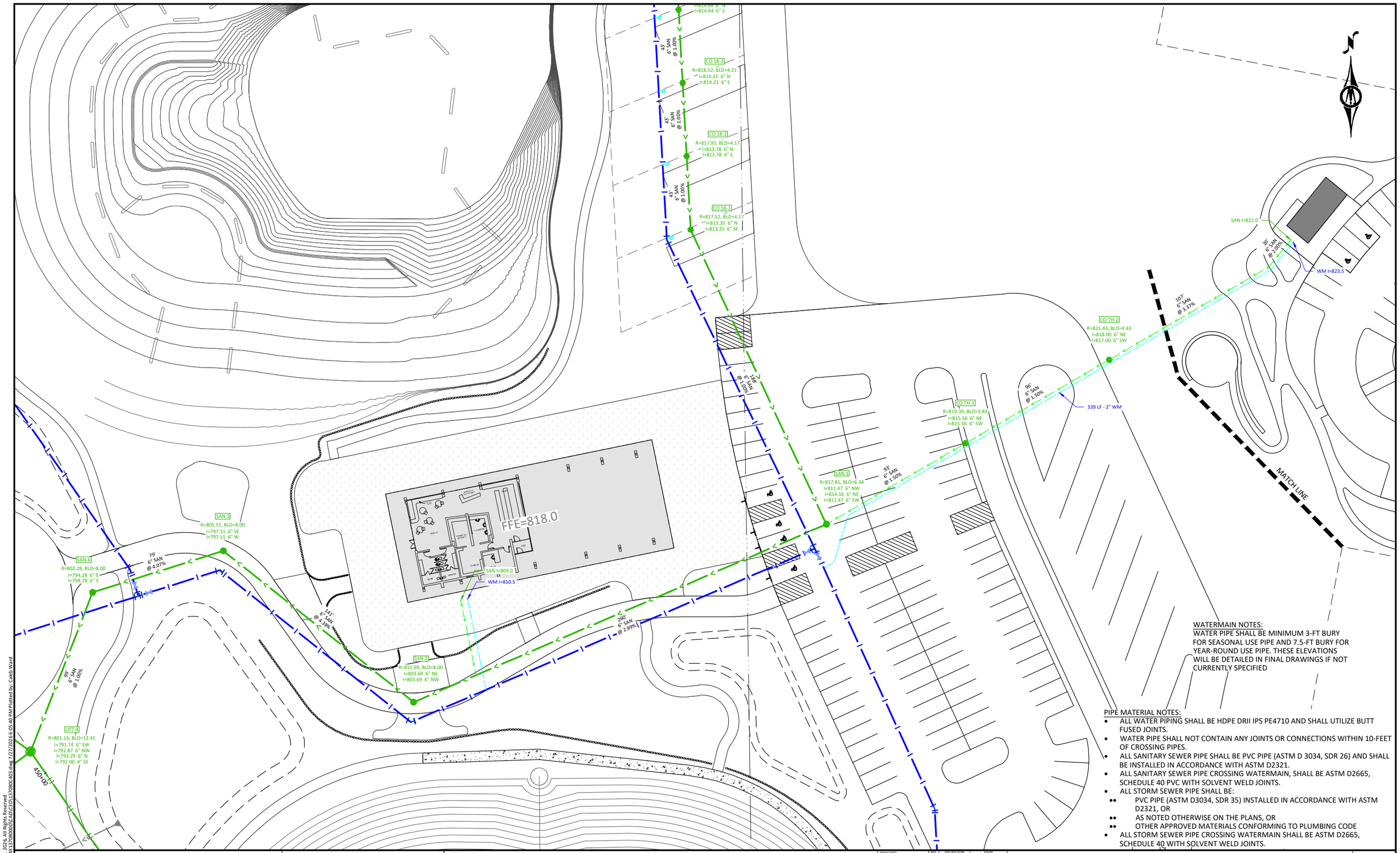
CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
UTILITY PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C4.21



WATERMAIN NOTES:
WATER PIPE SHALL BE MINIMUM 3-FT BURY FOR SEASONAL USE PIPE AND 7.5-FT BURY FOR YEAR-ROUND USE PIPE. THESE ELEVATIONS WILL BE DETAILED IN FINAL DRAWINGS IF NOT CURRENTLY SPECIFIED

PIPE MATERIAL NOTES:

- ALL WATER PIPING SHALL BE HDPE DRII IPS PE4710 AND SHALL UTILIZE BUTT FUSED JOINTS.
- WATER PIPE SHALL NOT CONTAIN ANY JOINTS OR CONNECTIONS WITHIN 10-FEET OF CROSSING PIPES.
- ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE PVC PIPE (ASTM D 3034, SDR 26) AND SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321.
- ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE CROSSING WATERMAIN, SHALL BE ASTM D2665, SCHEDULE 40 PVC WITH SOLVENT WELD JOINTS.
- ALL STORM SEWER PIPE SHALL BE:
  - PVC PIPE (ASTM D3034, SDR 35) INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321, OR
  - AS NOTED OTHERWISE ON THE PLANS, OR
  - OTHER APPROVED MATERIALS CONFORMING TO PLUMBING CODE
- ALL STORM SEWER PIPE CROSSING WATERMAIN SHALL BE ASTM D2665, SCHEDULE 40 WITH SOLVENT WELD JOINTS.

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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ALEC W. PIETZ, P.E.
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SHEET C4.22

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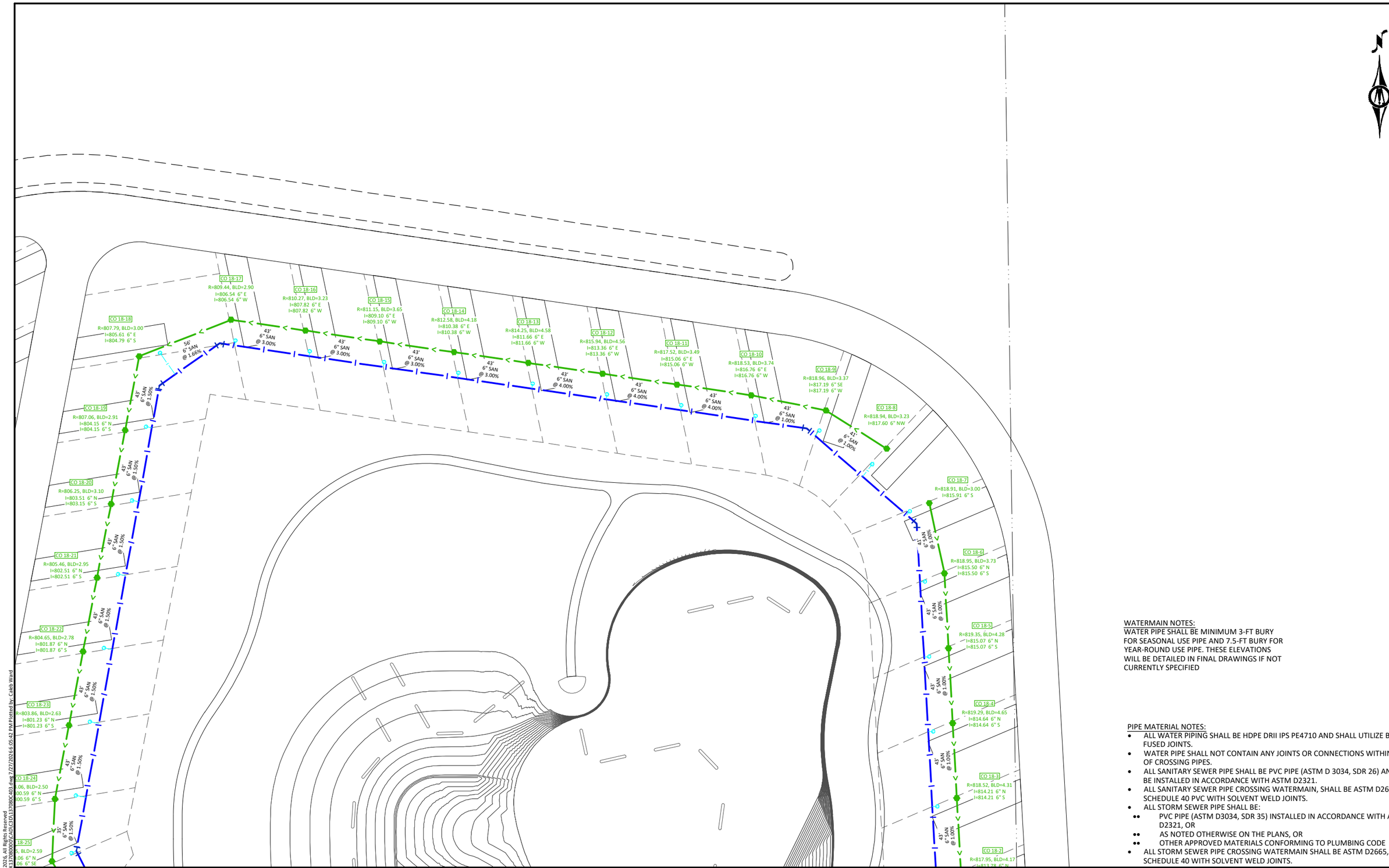

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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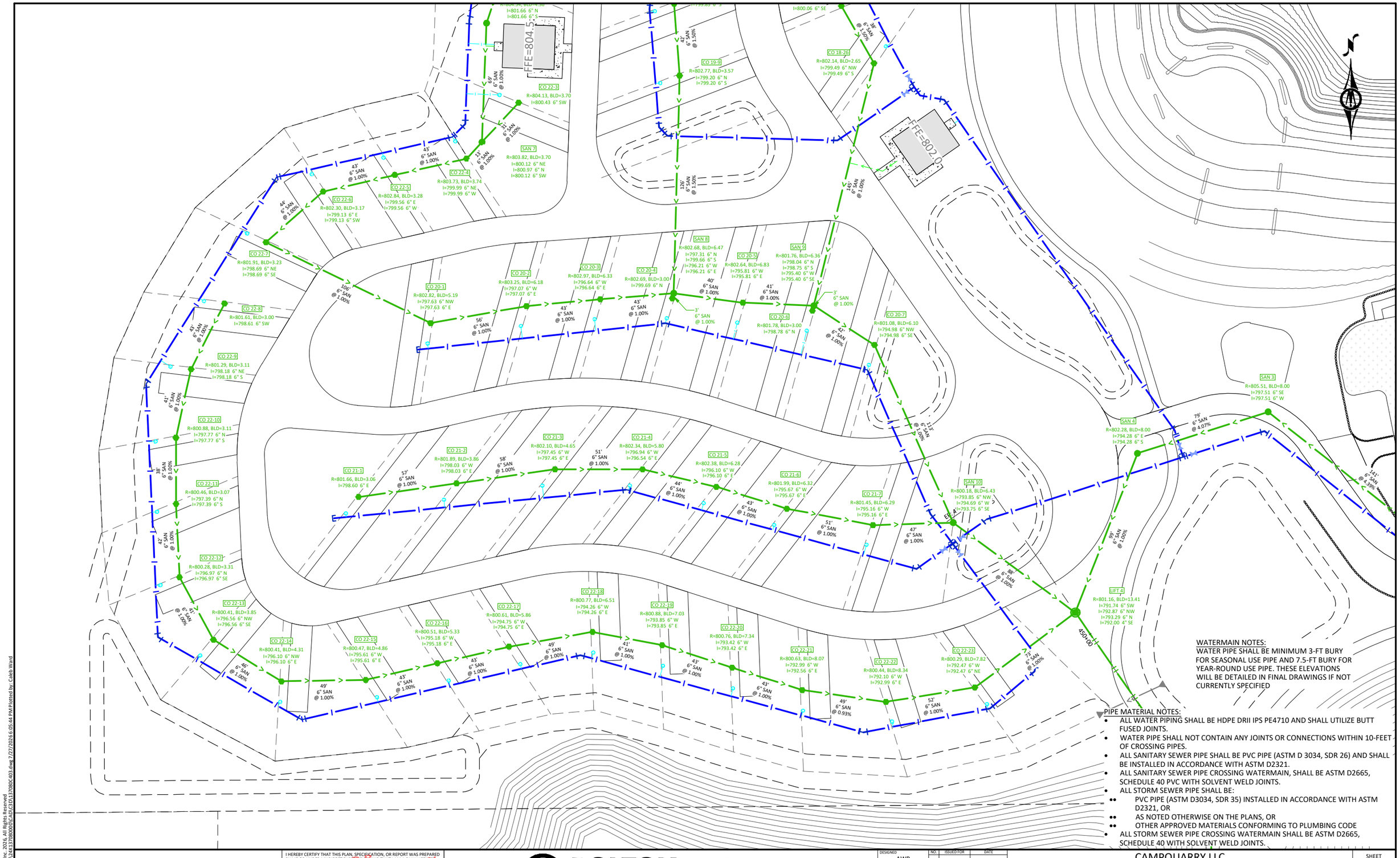
SHEET C4.23



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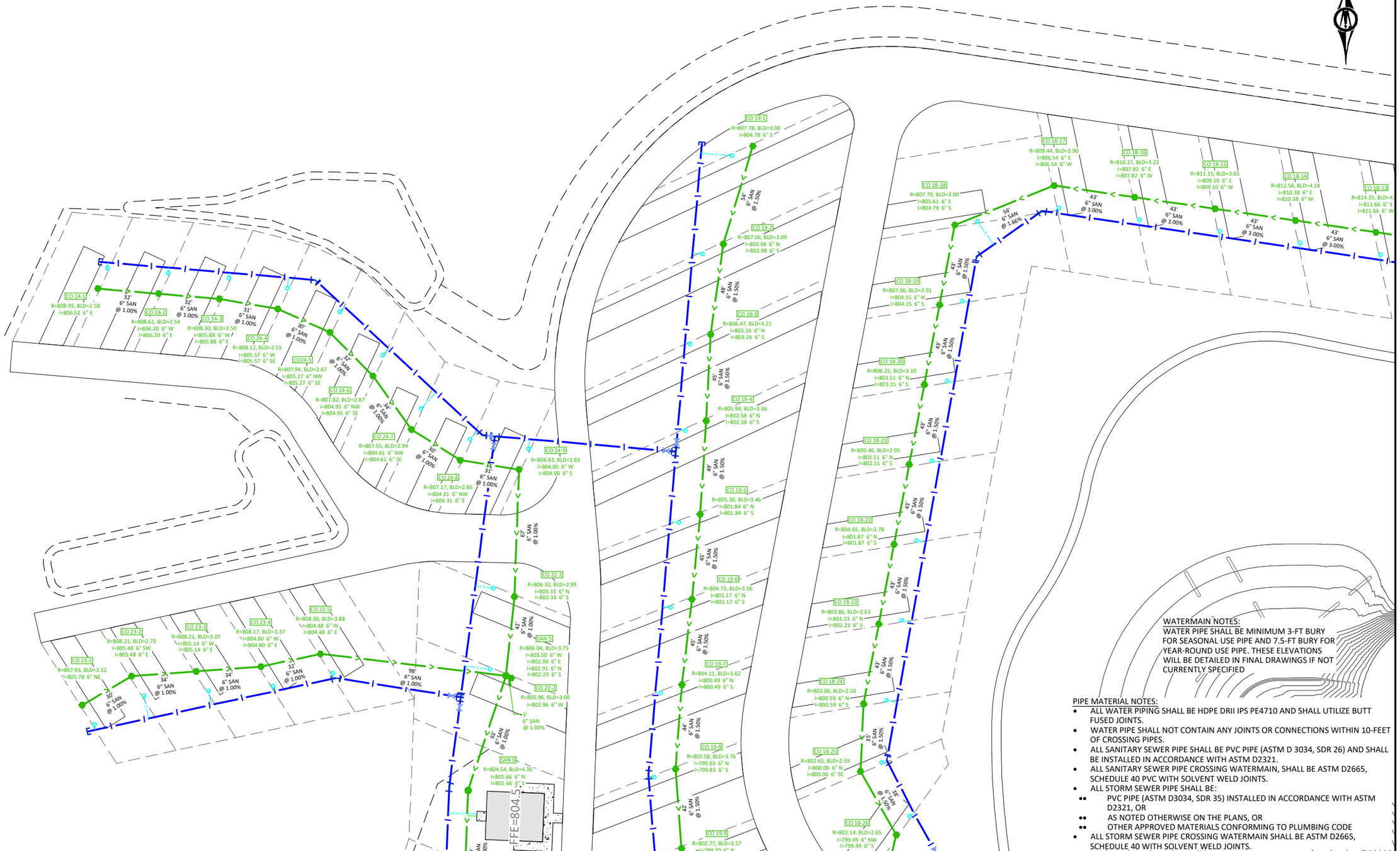
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C4.24



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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
UTILITY PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C4.25

SITE #	AREA (SF)	SITE #	AREA (SF)	SITE #	AREA (SF)	SITE #	AREA (SF)	SITE #	AREA (SF)
1-1	2032	6-21	3679	11-8	3346	17-2	2980	22-9	3299
1-2	2049	6-22	3833	12-1	3674	17-3	2980	22-10	3111
1-3	2208	6-23	3405	12-2	3805	17-4	3003	22-11	3361
1-4	2137	6-24	3405	12-3	3619	17-5	2891	22-12	3370
1-5	2240	6-25	2632	12-4	3425	17-6	2539	22-13	3766
1-6	3267	6-26	2652	12-5	3405	17-7	2431	22-14	3931
1-7	2239	6-27	2482	12-6	3405	17-8	3011	22-15	3405
1-8	2009	6-28	2427	12-7	3405	17-9	3107	22-16	3405
1-9	2994	6-29	3052	12-8	3405	17-10	3845	22-17	3797
1-10	3502	6-30	3497	12-9	3405	17-11	4072	22-18	3345
1-11	2163	6-31	3409	12-10	4493	17-12	3405	22-19	3405
1-12	2235	7-1	4069	12-11	4940	17-13	3405	22-20	3368
1-13	2235	7-2	3814	12-12	3405	17-14	3405	22-21	3914
1-14	2246	7-3	3899	12-13	3405	17-15	3405	22-22	4167
1-15	3230	7-4	3984	12-14	3405	17-16	3386	22-23	4086
1-16	3695	7-5	4068	12-15	3405	18-1	3402	23-1	2235
1-17	3401	7-6	4124	12-16	3405	18-2	3402	23-2	2235
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6-9	3252	10-26	3405	15-10	3405	21-4	3528		
6-10	3235	10-27	3405	16-1	3378	21-5	3407		
6-11	3648	10-28	3405	16-2	3405	21-6	4378		
6-12	3409	10-29	3389	16-3	3405	21-7	4305		
6-13	4286	11-1	3400	16-4	3405	22-1	3392		
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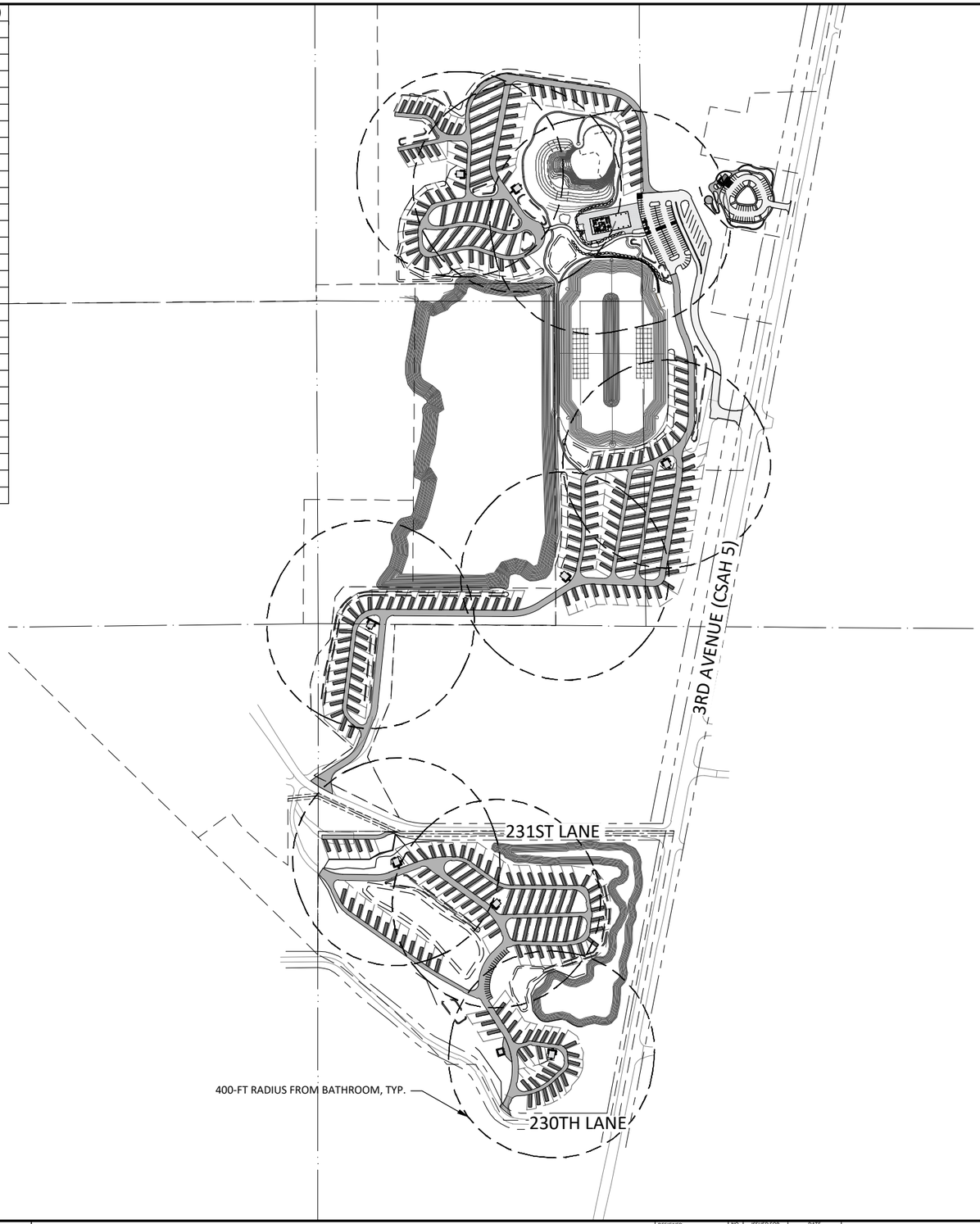

SITE NOTE:
CAMP SITES ARE GENERALLY DISPLAYED ON THIS PLAN. THE OWNER WILL FIELD FIT LAYOUTS SIMILAR TO EXAMPLES PROVIDED IN THE DETAILS (C1 SECTION) TO BEST SUIT THE SITE.

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HORZ. 0 250 500
SCALE FEET

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN OVERVIEW

SHEET
C5.01

SITE NOTE:
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BATHROOM
STORMWATER BASIN, TYP.
WASTEWATER HOLDING TANK
BATHROOM
230TH LANE
231ST LANE
BATHROOM
400-FT BATHROOM RADIUS, TYP.
BATHROOM
BATHROOM
3RD AVENUE (CSAH 5)

HORZ. 0 100 200
SCALE FEET

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SITE PLAN OVERVIEW

SHEET
C5.02

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BATHROOM

BATHROOM

400-FT RADIUS FROM BATHROOM, TYP.

BATHROOM

BATHROOM

ENTRANCE LODGE

STORMWATER BASIN, TYP.

PARKING LOT & STAGING AREA

BATHROOM

FFE=831.0

3RD AVENUE (CSAH 5)

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN OVERVIEW

SHEET C5.03

SITE 3-3
SITE 3-2
SITE 3-1
SITE 1-18
SITE 1-17
SPEED LIMIT 5
SITE 1-16
SITE 1-15
SITE 1-14
SITE 1-13
SITE 1-12
SITE 1-11
SITE 1-10
SITE 1-9
SITE 1-8
SITE 1-7
SITE 1-6
SITE 1-5
SITE 1-4
SITE 1-3
SITE 1-2
SITE 1-1
SITE 2-8
SITE 2-7
SITE 2-6
SITE 2-5
SITE 2-4
SITE 2-3
SITE 2-2
SITE 2-1
102.5'
16.19'
25'
FFE=811.0
BATHROOM
WASTEWATER STORAGE TANK
(DESIGN BY VENDOR)
230TH LANE
3RD AVENUE (CSAH 5)

NOTE:
ARROWS SHOWN ARE TRAFFIC DIRECTION REFERENCE ONLY, NOT STRIPING

FENCING NOTE:
REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PLANS FOR FENCING LOCATIONS AND DETAILS

SITE NOTE:
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LEGEND

- BITUMINOUS ROADWAY
- 6" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 8" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT/SIDEWALK
- 4" CONCRETE WALK

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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DRAWN	AWP
CHECKED	AWP
CLIENT PROJ. NO.	24X.137080

NO.	ISSUED FOR	DATE

CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.01

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SITE 5-4
SITE 5-3
SITE 5-2
SITE 5-1
SITE 7-1
SITE 7-2
SITE 7-3
SITE 6-4
SITE 7-5
SITE 7-6
SITE 7-7
SITE 6-10
SITE 6-9
SITE 6-8
SITE 6-1
SITE 6-2
SITE 6-3
SITE 6-4
SITE 6-5
SITE 6-6
SITE 6-7
SITE 1-19
SITE 1-18
SITE 1-17
SITE 3-3
SITE 3-2

SPEED LIMIT 5

16'
92.55'
25'
52' VARIES
20'

APPROXIMATE PROPOSED WELL LOCATION (DESIGN BY OTHERS)

PARKING AREA ~23 STALLS

N

NOTE:
ARROWS SHOWN ARE TRAFFIC DIRECTION REFERENCE ONLY, NOT STRIPING

FENCING NOTE:
REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PLANS FOR FENCING LOCATIONS AND DETAILS

SITE NOTE:
CAMP SITES ARE GENERALLY DISPLAYED ON THIS PLAN. THE OWNER WILL FIELD FIT LAYOUTS SIMILAR TO EXAMPLES PROVIDED IN THE DETAILS (C1 SECTION) TO BEST SUIT THE SITE.

LEGEND

- BITUMINOUS ROADWAY
- 6" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 8" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT/SIDEWALK
- 4" CONCRETE WALK

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

ALEC W. PIETZ, P.E.
LIC. NO. 59617 DATE XX/XX/XXXX

BOLTON & MENK
1960 PREMIER DRIVE
MANKATO, MN 56001
Phone: (507) 625-4171
Email: Mankato@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.02

231ST LANE

N

SITE 6-26
SITE 6-25
SITE 6-24
SITE 6-23
SITE 6-22
SITE 6-21
SITE 6-20
SITE 6-19
SITE 6-18
SITE 6-17
SITE 6-16
SITE 6-15
SITE 6-14
SITE 6-13
SITE 6-12
SITE 6-11
SITE 6-10
SITE 6-9
SITE 6-8
SITE 8-2
SITE 8-3
SITE 8-4
SITE 8-5
SITE 8-6
SITE 8-7
SITE 8-8
SITE 8-9
SITE 8-10
SITE 8-11
SITE 8-12
SITE 5-5
SITE 5-4
SITE 5-3
SITE 5-2
SITE 5-1
SITE 7-1
SITE 7-2
SITE 7-3
SITE 6-4
SITE 7-5
SITE 7-6
SITE 7-7

80'
16'
102.22'
16'
92.35'
16'
25'

BATHROOM
FFE=801.5

SPEED LIMIT 5
SPEED LIMIT 5

NOTE:
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LEGEND

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- 4" CONCRETE WALK

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HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C6.03

NOTE:
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- 4" CONCRETE WALK

HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.04

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231ST LANE

N

16'

25'

SITE 9-1
SITE 9-2
SITE 9-3
SITE 9-4
SITE 9-5
52' VARIES

BATHROOM
FFE=811.0

SITE 6-31
SITE 6-30
SITE 6-29
SITE 6-28
SITE 6-27

SPEED LIMIT 5

SITE 5-10
SITE 5-9
SITE 5-8
SITE 5-7

SITE 4-12
SITE 4-11
SITE 4-10
SITE 4-9
SITE 4-8
SITE 4-7
SITE 4-6
SITE 4-5

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- 4" CONCRETE WALK

HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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SITE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C6.05

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N

231ST LANE

16'

52' - VARIES

SITE 9-1

SITE 9-2

SITE 9-3

SITE 9-4

SITE 9-5

SITE 6-30

SITE 6-31

SITE

BATHROOM

FFE=811.0

SPEED LIMIT 5

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- 4" CONCRETE WALK

HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
SOUTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C6.06

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HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C6.07

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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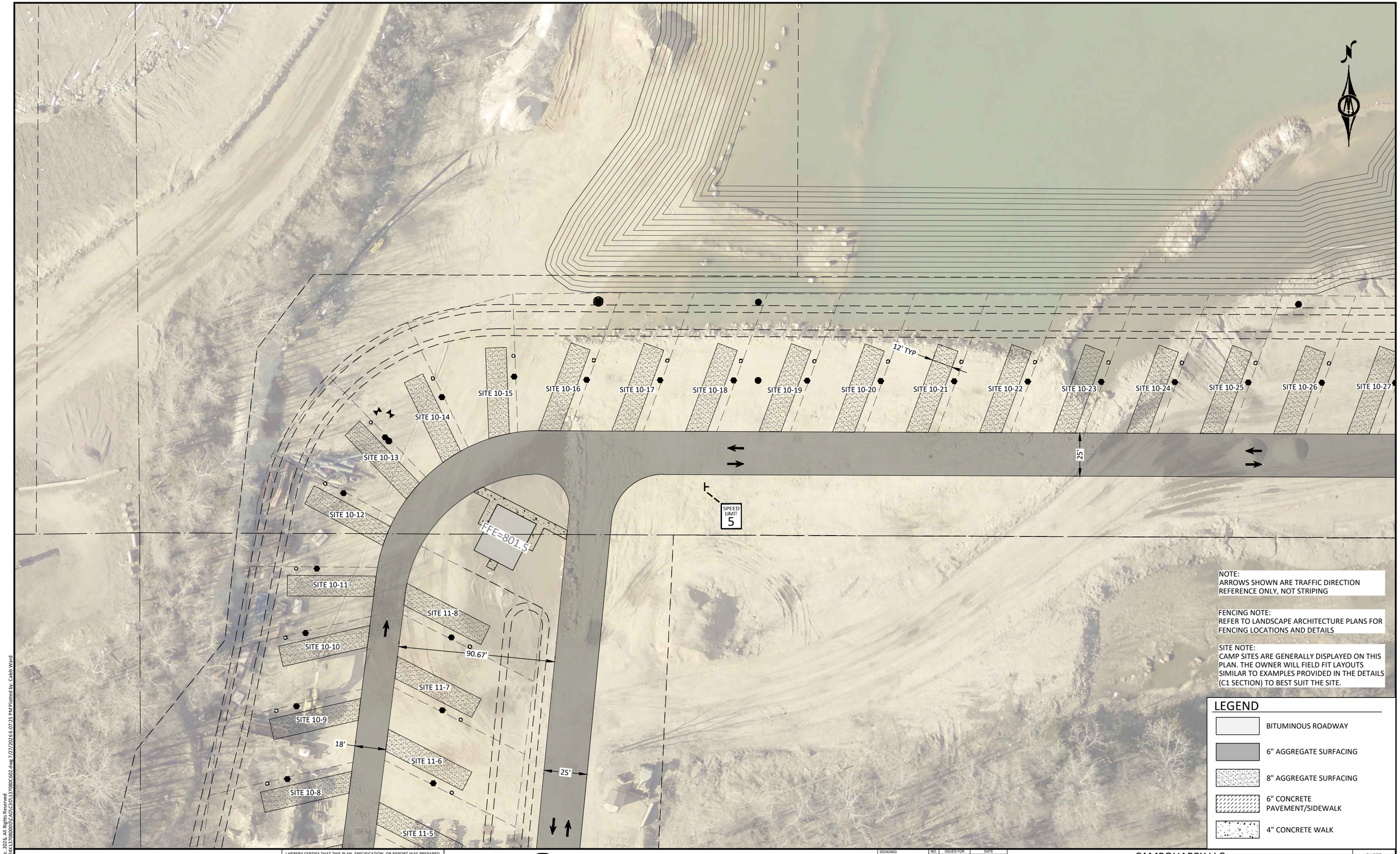
CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.08



NOTE:
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REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PLANS FOR FENCING LOCATIONS AND DETAILS

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LEGEND

- BITUMINOUS ROADWAY
- 6" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 8" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT/SIDEWALK
- 4" CONCRETE WALK

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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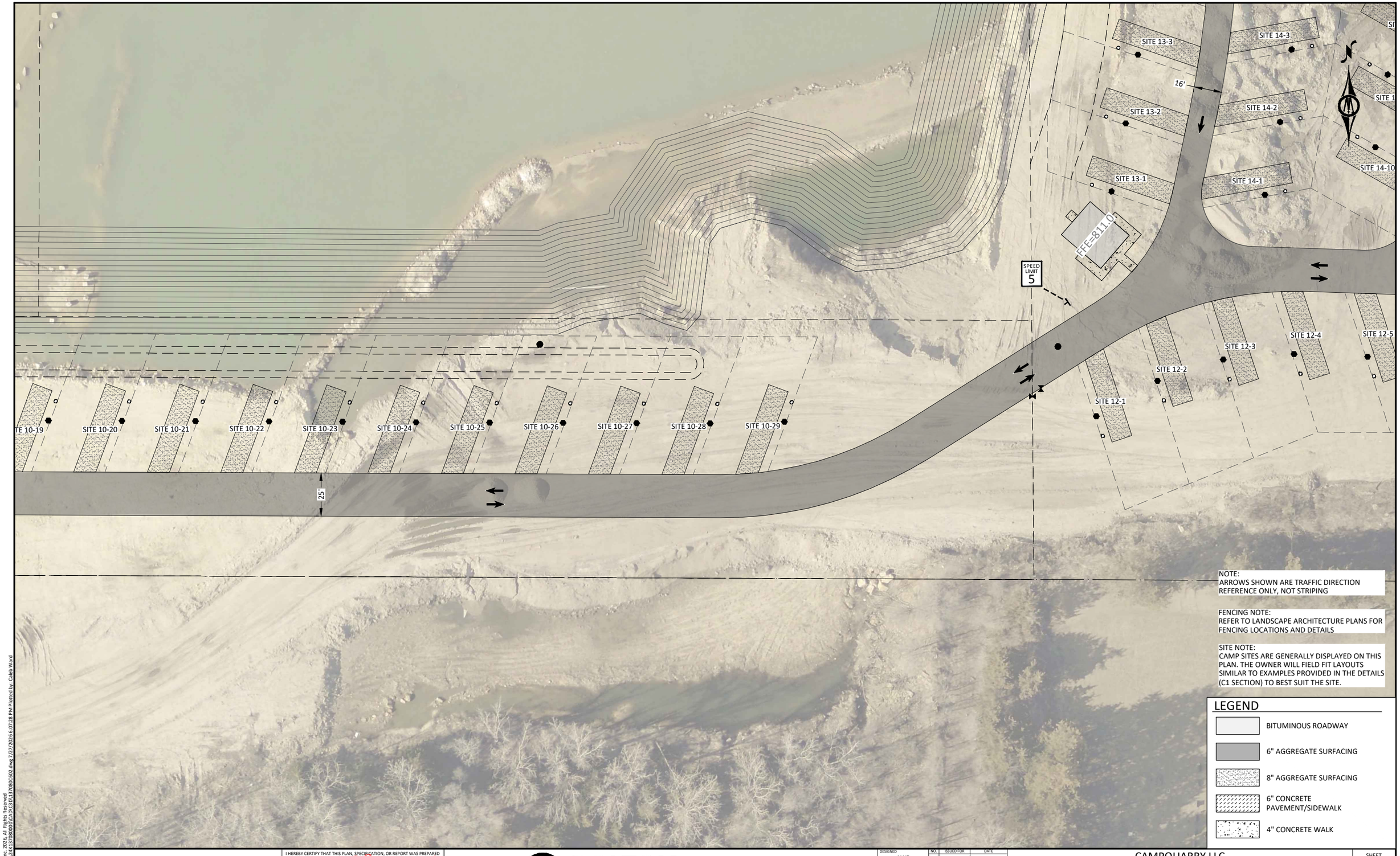
CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.09



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- 6" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 8" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT/SIDEWALK
- 4" CONCRETE WALK

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.10

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HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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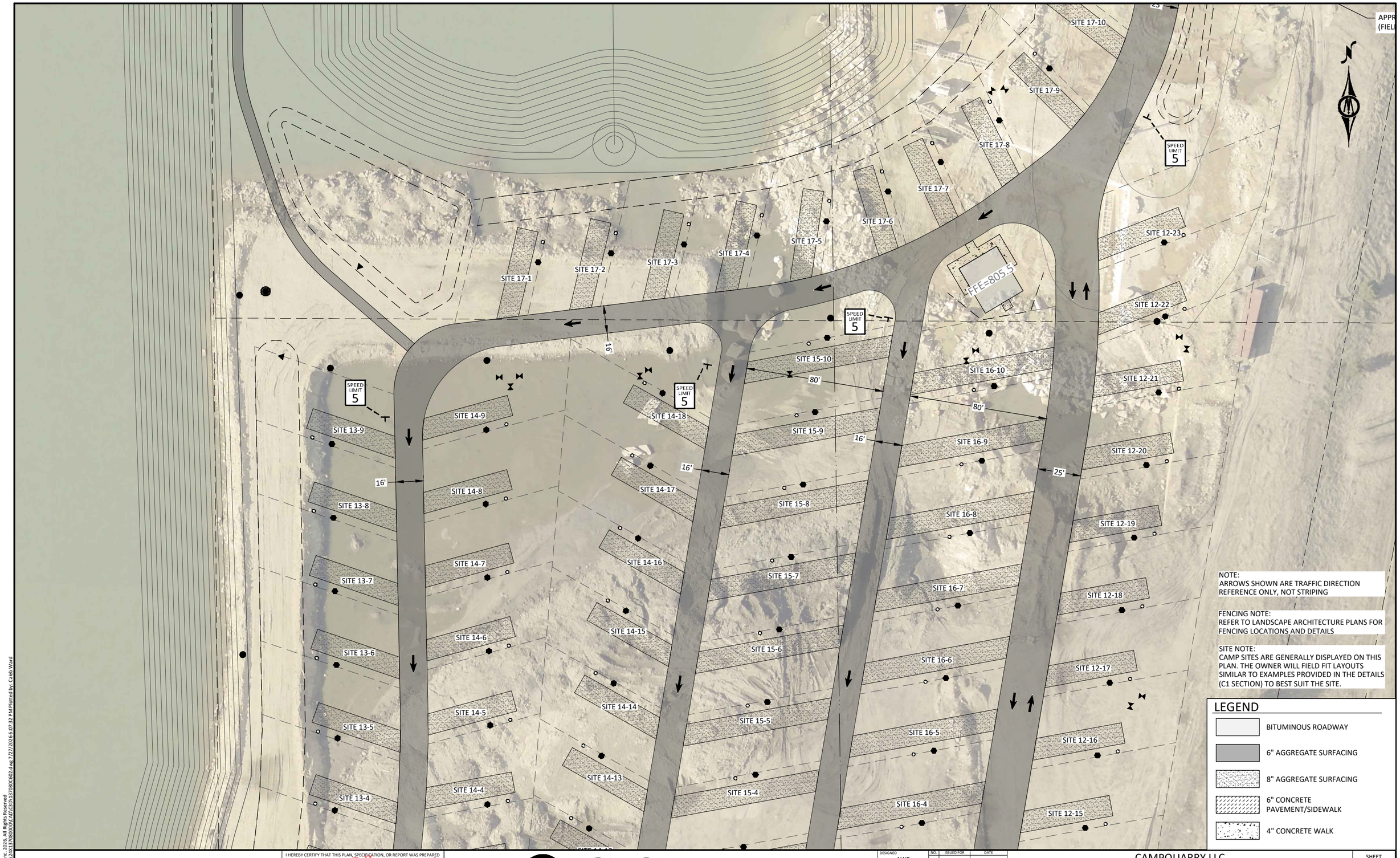
CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C6.11



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FENCING NOTE:
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LEGEND

- BITUMINOUS ROADWAY
- 6" AGGREGATE SURFACING
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- 4" CONCRETE WALK

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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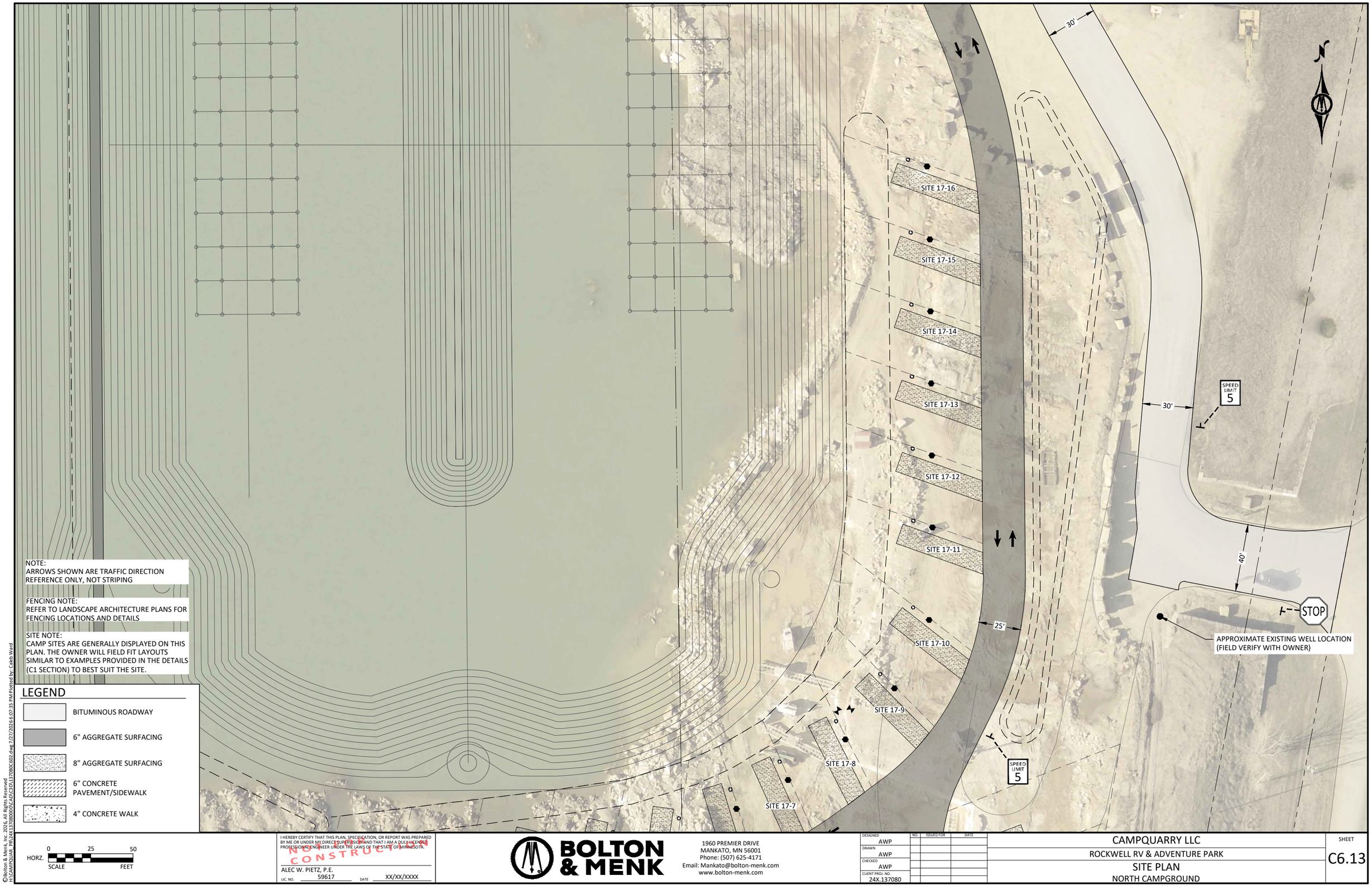
CHECKED			
AWP			
CLIENT PROJ. NO.			
24X.137080			

CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.12



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- 8" AGGREGATE SURFACING
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- 4" CONCRETE WALK

HORZ. SCALE: 0 25 50 FEET

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SHEET C6.13

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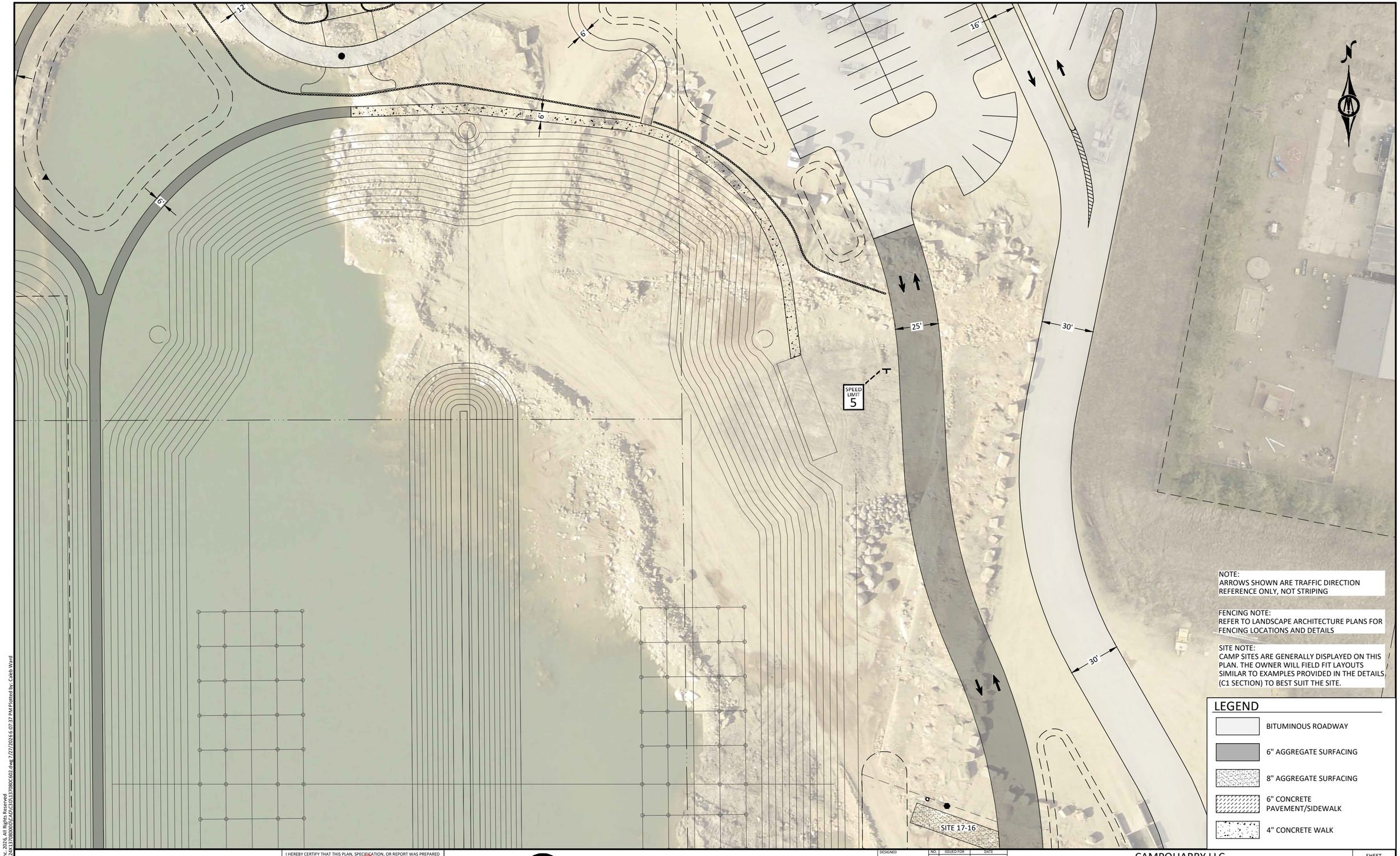

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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CHECKED AWP			
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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.14

SITE 18-4

SITE 18-3

SITE 18-2

SITE 18-1

25'

5'

SPEED LIMIT 5

NATURAL FEATURES AND/OR LANDSCAPING BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PARKING LOT ~96 STALLS

9'X20' STALL ,TYP.

FFE=818.0

12'

6'

20'

16'

STAGING AREA ~7 STALLS

REFER TO SHEET C7.02 FOR TRAILHEAD SITE PLAN

MATCH LINE

55'

3'

NOTE:
ARROWS SHOWN ARE TRAFFIC DIRECTION REFERENCE ONLY, NOT STRIPING

FENCING NOTE:
REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PLANS FOR FENCING LOCATIONS AND DETAILS

SITE NOTE:
CAMP SITES ARE GENERALLY DISPLAYED ON THIS PLAN. THE OWNER WILL FIELD FIT LAYOUTS SIMILAR TO EXAMPLES PROVIDED IN THE DETAILS (C1 SECTION) TO BEST SUIT THE SITE.

LEGEND

- BITUMINOUS ROADWAY
- 6" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 8" AGGREGATE SURFACING
- 6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT/SIDEWALK
- 4" CONCRETE WALK

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

ALEC W. PIETZ, P.E.
LIC. NO. 59617 DATE XX/XX/XXXX

BOLTON & MENK
1960 PREMIER DRIVE
MANKATO, MN 56001
Phone: (507) 625-4171
Email: Mankato@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

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DRAWN			
AWP			
CHECKED			
AWP			
CLIENT PROJ. NO.			
24X.137080			

CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET C6.15

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HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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HORZ. 0 25 50
SCALE FEET

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ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C6.17

SPEED LIMIT 5

SPEED LIMIT 5

SPEED LIMIT 5

SPEED LIMIT 5

SPEED LIMIT 5

SITE 24-1
SITE 24-2
SITE 24-3
SITE 24-4
SITE 24-5
SITE 24-6
SITE 24-7
SITE 24-8
SITE 24-9

SITE 23-1
SITE 23-2
SITE 23-3
SITE 23-4
SITE 23-5

SITE 22-1
SITE 22-2
SITE 22-3

SITE 19-1
SITE 19-2
SITE 19-3
SITE 19-4
SITE 19-5
SITE 19-6
SITE 19-7
SITE 19-8
SITE 19-9

SITE 18-17
SITE 18-16
SITE 18-15
SITE 18-14
SITE 18-18
SITE 18-19
SITE 18-20
SITE 18-21
SITE 18-22
SITE 18-23
SITE 18-24
SITE 18-25
SITE 18-26

16'
16'
25'
25'
25'
5'
5'

FFE=804.5

FFE=802.0

NOTE:
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- 6" CONCRETE PAVEMENT/SIDEWALK
- 4" CONCRETE WALK

HORZ. SCALE 0 25 50 FEET

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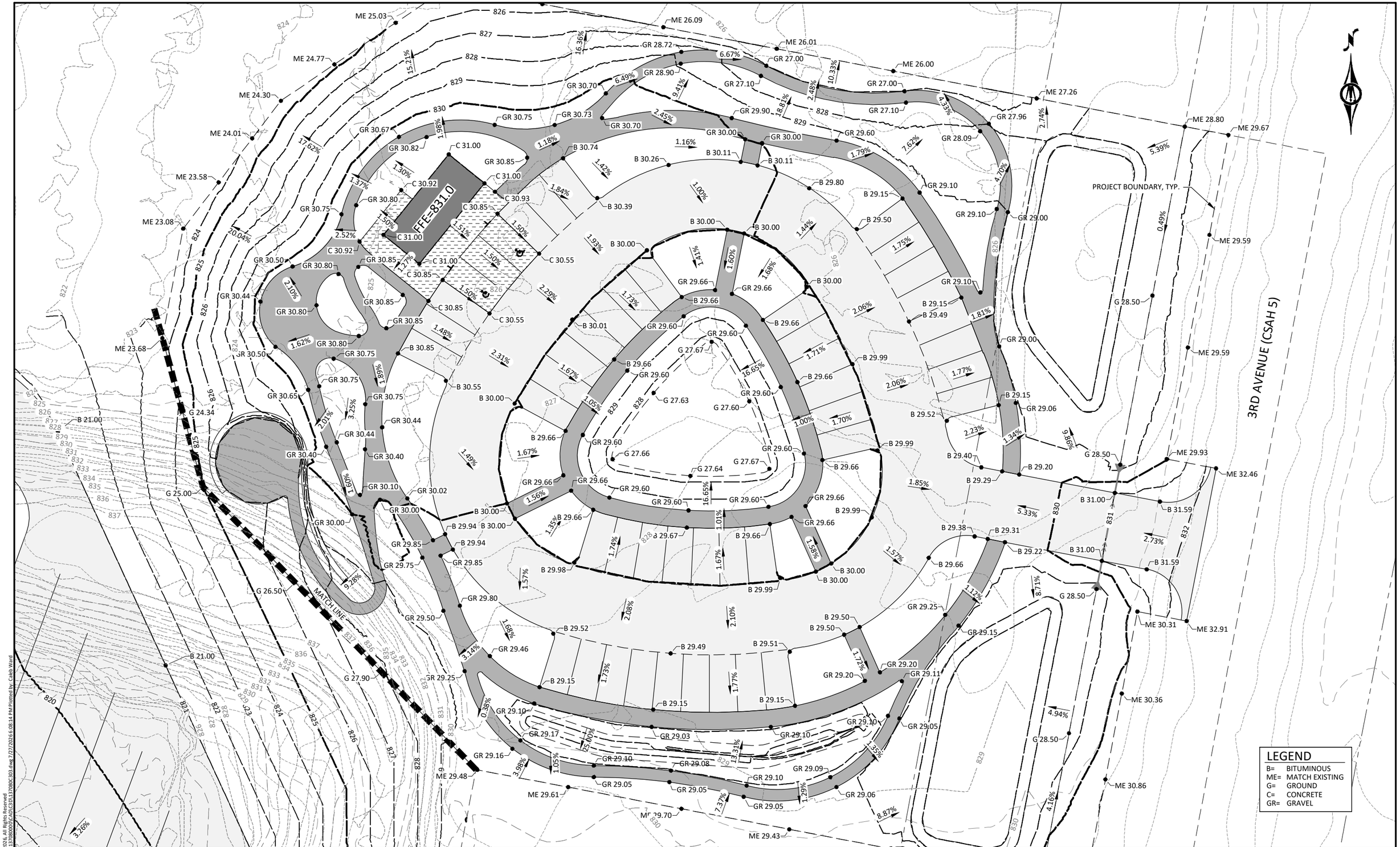
CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
SITE PLAN
NORTH CAMPGROUND

SHEET
C6.18



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HORZ. SCALE 0 15 30 FEET

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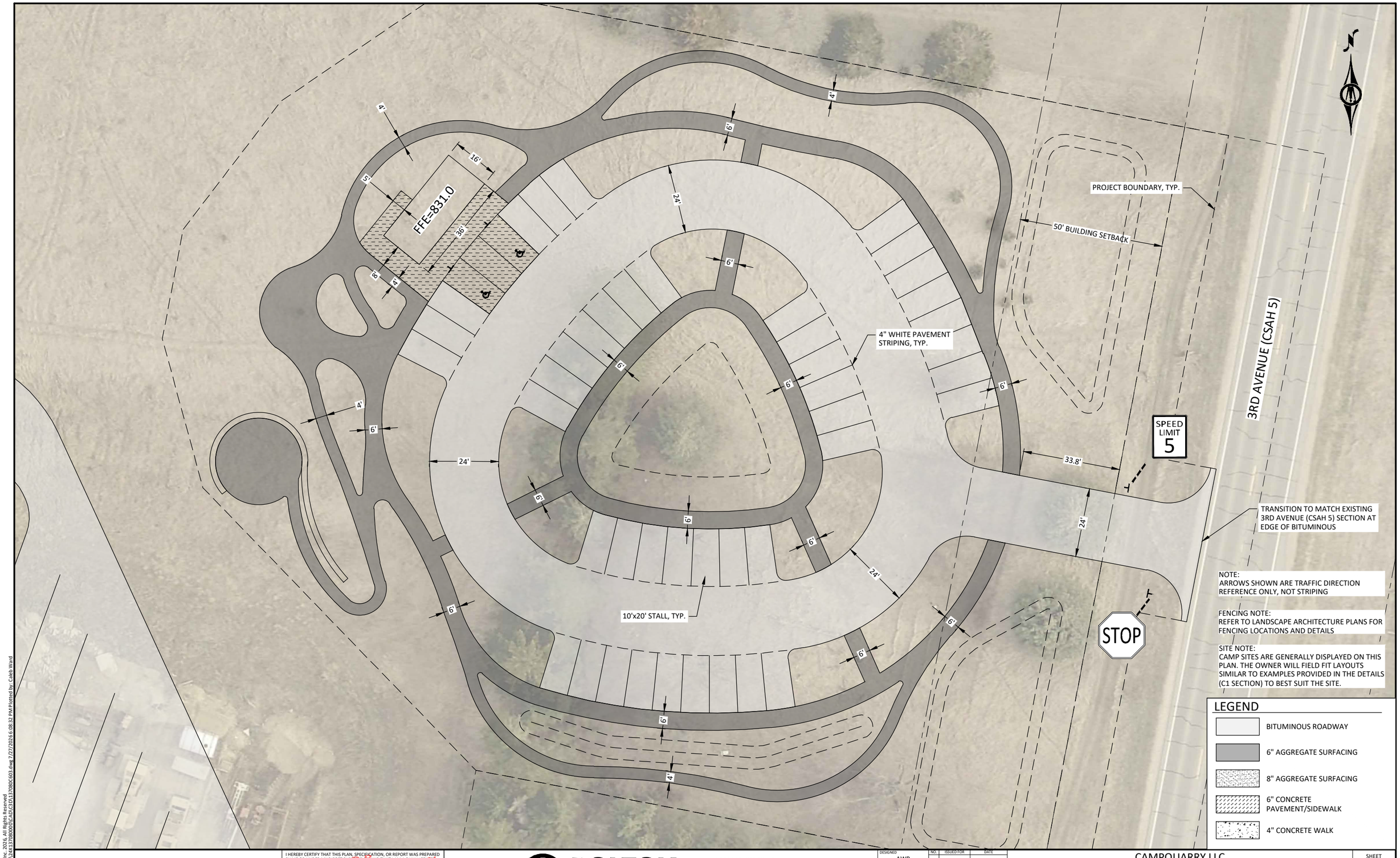
CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
TRAILHEAD
GRADING PLAN

SHEET C7.01



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HORZ. SCALE 0 15 30 FEET

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CAMPQUARRY LLC
ROCKWELL RV & ADVENTURE PARK
TRAILHEAD
SITE PLAN

SHEET C7.02