1) How did TPM determine that wetland ecosystems removed from the landscape and replaced within 30 d (which TPM refers to as "temporary" impacts) would not cause any loss in ecological functioning for which TPM has to compensate?

2) Exactly how would TPM create perched wetlands in unconsolidated sands?

3) How would TPM stockpile topsoil in a manner that will not adversely affect organic matter content, soil microbes, soil fungi (esp. root mycorrhiza), and seed banks of native plant species?

4) What ecosystems (or HGM subclasses) would TPM use to establish intermediate and final targets for their created ecosystems?

5) What mix of species would TPM plant and what is the basis for planting those species?

6) What mix of species would TPM plant and what is the basis for planting those species?

7) What is TPM's plan for preventing invasive species (e.g., cogongrass) from overtaking reclaimed land and their adaptive management approach if they do?

8) How would TPM manage alterations to groundwater during the mining process?

9) How would mining and subsequent homogenization of soils affect hydrology in the short-term?

10) How would mining and subsequent homogenization of soils affect hydrology in the long-term?

11) What is the adaptive management plan that would enable TPM to learn from mistakes/successes as the mining operations moves from one pit to the next?

12) How would 25–70-ft deep pits in strip mines affect the hydrology of Okefenokee Swamp and St. Marys River?

13) Would redeposited homogenized sand spoils in mined pits alter permeability enough to drain or lower the water table in Okefenokee Swamp?

14) How might homogenizing the replaced mined sand spoils affect the mobility and release of radionuclides, (primarily uranium-238 and thorium-232) into groundwater?[181]

[181] Rheinhardt Report at 1–5.