

ROSEMARY'S MOUNTAIN QUARRY

Facilitated Community Dialogue

September 2, 2009
6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Rancho Monserate Country Clubhouse

MINUTES

Neutral Facilitators: Susan Garrett and Dennis Sharp of Sharp Resolutions, Inc.

The facilitated dialogue opened by welcoming new community participants and providing them with a short summary of the facilitated dialogues between the Fallbrook Community and Granite Construction to date. Then, Susan Garrett of Sharp Resolutions presented an overview of the new quarry-related website created by Granite Construction (with assistance from Sharp Resolutions and some community members) for community access to information and updates regarding the quarry; the websites can be found at www.rosemarysquarry.com. The site includes: general information about the quarry; minutes of all facilitated Community Dialogues and Working Group meetings (since their inception in Spring, 2008); air quality monitoring reports; updates on the SR 76 widening construction; the EIR; and more. An invitation to the community was made to provide feedback regarding the website and to contribute ideas for additional content.

Community participants were also encouraged to help promote the ongoing facilitated Community Dialogues regarding the quarry to neighbors, friends and other concerned citizens, and to send to Sharp Resolutions contact information for anyone who would like to have notices of future dialogues sent directly to them.

Quarry Development Update

Next, Gary Nolan, Senior Project Manager of Rosemary's Mountain Quarry for Granite Construction, presented an update of the widening construction of State Route 76 near the quarry and a status of the quarry's construction timeline. Mr. Nolan reported that the segment of SR 76 east of Interstate 15 will be completed shortly and that striping of the lanes was to be completed within a day of the dialogue. He invited the community to join Granite Construction in a ribbon cutting ceremony on September 16, 2009 at the fruit stand near the quarry's entrance.

Regarding Granite's timeline for development of the quarry site, Mr. Nolan informed the group that, due to the weak economy, Granite projects that it will build out the site at a slower pace than originally planned resulting in the commencement of full operations likely being pushed back approximately a year to 2013.

Air Quality Monitoring - Second Quarter Testing Results

Mr. Nolan then provided an overview of the air quality monitoring at Rosemary's Mountain Quarry. He reported that Granite is required by the County of San Diego under its permit to monitor for opacity levels of dust created at the quarry (a visual measurement). Additionally, there are state and federal environmental regulations regarding crystalline silica and other particulates that are discussed below in the independent air quality monitoring company's report.

To help orient new participants from the Fallbrook Community, Dennis Sharp of Sharp Resolutions then provided some background regarding the development and work of the joint community/Granite Construction Company committee that was formed at one of the early Community Dialogues to work on air quality issues. Details regarding this committee, called the Dust Monitoring Working Group ("Working Group"), and its work can be found on the website. The initial focus of the Working Group during the summer and fall of 2008 was to identify the scope of what should be monitored to insure that the community's health concerns are addressed and to jointly interview and select the independent air quality monitoring company to conduct ongoing monitoring at the quarry. The company selected was Tracer Environment Sciences and Technologies and its second quarter monitoring report was presented as the feature of this Community Dialogue; a summary this presentation is set out below. The

full first and second quarter monitoring reports can be viewed in their entirety on the website dedicated to the quarry.

Paul Schafer, Project Manager for Tracer, then presented the Second Quarter 2009 Air Quality Monitoring test results for the quarry. (Slides from Mr. Tracer's powerpoint presentation are available at www.rosemarysquarry.com/monitoring_Air.htm.)

Mr. Schafer first explained where the four permanent locations for air monitoring are located at the quarry site. The sites have been placed at the entrance to the quarry (site 1), on top of Rosemary's Mountain (site 2), near the Pankey orchard (site 3) and on the northeastern boundary of the site closest to Rice Canyon Road (site 4). The air monitoring equipment used for the monitoring is a BGI PQ-100 Sampler which is portable and operates on either AC or DC power which is important due to the remoteness of some locations. This sampler is approved by the EPA to determine PM10 monitoring, the measurement size for testing for particulates (dust) by the EPA and the State of California for health reasons; for particulate matter that is greater in size than PM10, these regulatory bodies have determined that our lungs are able to safely remove the matter through coughing. The sampler used complies with the U.S. EPA adopted reference method (RFPS-1298-124). Mr. Schafer stated that this sampler is highly reliable, easy to calibrate and adaptable to sample for additional parameters (for different sizes of particulate such as PM4 for crystalline silica, for example).

Mr. Schafer reported that based on input from the Dust Monitoring Working Group ("Working Group"), Tracer is monitoring for PM10 in 2009 in order to establish a baseline before the quarry is fully constructed and operational. PM10 is the size of particulate that the Air Pollution Control District ("ACPD") tests throughout the county and state, and is the size the California EPA uses to establish its standards for health purposes (50 mg per cubic meter for PM10 which is significantly lower than 150 mg standard set by the federal EPA). This particulate size measurement can be used to compare the quarry's results with the level of PM10 size particulates found at ACPD locations in the County that are also taken on the same 6 day cycle schedule (like those at Escondido, for example, and the main reason why the Working Group selected this monitoring frequency). Besides corresponding to the ACPD monitoring dates around the county for easy comparison, this frequency is also good, according to Mr. Schafer, because it results in

different days of the week being tested over the course of the testing time period (to help measure varying pollution patterns).

Mr. Schafer then explained that the predominant wind direction for the quarry is from south to north (from I-76 towards the Pankey orchard). The reason for this wind direction, even though the prevailing wind in our area is most often from the ocean in the west, is due to the wind being funneled between two mountains as it flows across the quarry site. Because of this topographical condition, one monitoring sampler was placed at the south end of quarry to measure particulate matter coming onto the site and another at the north end for matter coming off of the quarry; as noted earlier, two other samplers are placed on the northwestern and northeastern sides as well to measure for other wind directions (for example, during Santa Ana conditions or when the wind blows in from the northwest).

In response to concerns raised by community members in Rancho Monserate Country Club about why air samplers were not placed on their property or at Lake Rancho Viejo, community Working Group member, Jim Oenning, explained that potential sources of particulates were too variable once the samplers were placed off-site. For example, he pointed out that one of the readings from the first quarter of 2009 (on January 13, 2009) showed high readings from sources near Interstate 15.

Next, Mr. Schafer presented a chart of the results of the testing at the four Rosemary's Mountain Quarry site locations from January 1, 2009 to March 26, 2009. When reviewing the data, Mr. Schafer explained that site 1 is an upwind site. An upwind site measures particulate matter as it arrives at the quarry location. Site 2 is a background site as it is at the top of the mountain and will capture particulate matter from other various sources outside the quarry. Sites 3 and 4 are downwind sites to capture particulate matter coming from the quarry.

When reviewing the samples taken during the first quarter, only Site 1, the upwind site at the entrance of the quarry, had 3 samples measuring above the CA standard of 50 mg per cubic liter during the testing period. On January 13, 2009, January 19, 2009 and March 26, 2009 site 1 measured PM10 levels of 54 mg per cubic liter. According to Mr. Schafer, the higher level of particulate at site 1 on these days was due to sources outside of the

quarry site since the predominant wind direction was south to north and the sampler was placed at the south entrance of the quarry. It was speculated that these higher levels of measured particulates were likely due to the Highway 76 widening construction.

Next, Mr. Schafer presented a chart of the results of the testing at the same four locations at the quarry from April 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009. When reviewing the data, Mr. Schafer noted that the wind direction was predominantly from the south with the upwind site being sampler #1 and the downwind site being sampler #4. During this time period there were no samples above the California standard for PM10.

Mr. Schafer then presented two charts and a corresponding graph comparing the Rosemary's Mountain Quarry results with the ACPD site in Escondido. The first chart was for the first quarter sampling dates and the second chart showed the second quarter sampling results.

During the second quarter, samples were also obtained to examine for levels of crystalline silica (PM4) at the site. As was discussed several times during the dialogues last year by members of the community, measuring for crystalline silica is of the highest priority because of its substantial health risk when measurements exceed certain levels (that are also regulated by state and federal authorities). Although the concern regarding the possible emission of crystalline silica will come primarily after the quarry starts full rock crushing in a few years, the Working Group felt it would be very helpful to establish baseline measurements of it for comparison purposes once operations begin.

The same sampling methods and equipment were used for both the PM10 samples and the crystalline silica analyses except a PVC filter was used to access the amount of silica present and an additional analytical method (x-ray powder diffraction) was used to detect for quartz, cristobalite and tridymite (the 3 components which makes up crystalline silica.) Samples for crystalline silica were taken on May 25, June 6 and June 24, 2009. The results for each sampling day showed lower levels of crystalline silica than the strictest standard from the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Based upon the testing data found to date, Mr. Schafer concluded the following:

- 1) Site #1 was predominantly the upwind monitoring site and Site #4 was predominantly the downwind monitoring site.
- 2) Operations at the quarry have not contributed to the exceedance of the California state standard for PM10 during the first half of 2009.
- 3) Measurements of crystalline silica concentrations at the quarry during the second quarter of 2009 were less than the strictest available standard. This was the case using a very conservative sampling approach.
- 4) The downwind monitoring locations had higher percentages of crystalline silica relative to total PM10 mass than the upwind monitoring. This indicates that it is likely that the quarry is generating a measurable amount of crystalline silica.

After Mr. Schafer's presentation, there was some discussion about other regional projects that are contributing to the air pollution and traffic concerns of the community. These concerns will continue to be addressed at future Community Dialogues as they relate or inter-relate to the quarry's activities.

The next Community Dialogue will be held in early 2010. The focus of the dialogue will be a review of all air quality monitoring conducted by Tracer in 2009 and a presentation of the monitoring plans for 2010 and beyond. The meeting will also address any traffic and other concerns the community may have at that time regarding the quarry.

For additional information or questions regarding the Community Dialogues, please feel free to contact Sharp Resolutions, Inc. at:

sharp@sharpresolutions.com or (619) 204-6504