

ROSEMARY'S MOUNTAIN QUARRY

Facilitated Dialogue

May 6, 2009
6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Rancho Monserate Country Clubhouse

MINUTES

Neutral Facilitators: Susan Garrett, Dennis Sharp and Gail Nugent of Sharp Resolutions

The meeting began with an overview of the community dialogues and informational meetings to date. Paul Shafer and Jim Stirling of Tracer Environmental Sciences and Technologies then presented their First Quarter 2009 report to the community. The report may be read in full at www.rosemarysquarry.com/monitoring_Air.htm.

Mr. Shafer reported that four permanent locations were chosen for air monitoring at the quarry site. The sites are located 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 north-eastern boundary of the site closest to Rice Canyon Road. 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 through coughing. The sampler used comports 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).

Based on input from the Dust Monitoring Working Group that was established during a Facilitated Dialogue last summer (consisting of concerned individuals from the community and Granite), Tracer is monitoring for PM10 for the first quarter of 2009 in order to establish a baseline before the quarry is fully constructed and operational. PM10 is the size of particulate 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 Dust Monitoring Working Group selected this monitoring frequency). Besides corresponding to the APCD monitoring dates around the county for easy comparison, this frequency is also good, according to Mr. Shafer, 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).

Jim Oenning, one of the community members of the Working Group, reported that Tracer will also be sampling occasionally for the smaller size particulate of PM4 which is the measurement used to detect the possibility of crystalline silica. As pointed out several times during the Facilitated Dialogues last year by members of the community, measuring for crystalline silica is the most important monitoring 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.

Mr. Shafer 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 condition, a monitoring sampler was placed at the south end of quarry to measure particulate matter coming onto the site and one 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).

Next, Mr. Shafer presented in chart and graph formats the results of the testing at the four Rosemary's Mountain Quarry site locations and from the APCD Escondido site from January 1, 2009 to March 26, 2009. When reviewing the data, Mr. Shafer 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. Shafer, 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 is 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 most likely due to the Highway 76 widening construction. Gary Nolan, the Senior Project Manager of the quarry for Granite Construction, reported that Caltrans has completed the kind of work on the highway that creates the most dust; the projected timeline for completion of the widening construction is mid-summer.

Mr. Nolan then presented an update of what is occurring at the quarry. During the first quarter of 2009, the quarry did some blasting of rock material for the construction of the highway. The main work currently at the quarry is the development of the pads or foundations for the future operations, completion of the visual berm at the entrance and the road from the entrance to the location of the permanent buildings at the site. The visual berm will have irrigation installed shortly, then plantings of trees and shrubs will be installed within the next month. Due to the slower economy, the quarry's projected timeline for full operation has been extended (to a year or two beyond the original projected opening of 2012).

Mr. Oenning then reported that he has not found another quarry in North America which has been or is currently being monitored at the level as the testing is at RMQ. Other quarries have been spot tested, but not consistently over such a long period of time. He believes the EPA may be interested in the testing data in the future.

Mr. Nolan reported that water at the quarry to spray the dirt roads to keep dust down is from run-off from the Pankey orchard which is collected and then used by their water trucks. Granite is allowed a maximum of 60 acre feet per year under its permit.

Next, Susan Garrett of Sharp Resolutions reported that the website for the quarry - www.rosemarysquarry.com - was up and operational. Minutes from the informational meetings held in Spring 2008, the monthly Facilitated Dialogues held from last summer through the end of the year and minutes of the Dust Monitoring Working Group are posted on the site as well as the air quality monitoring plan and testing reports described above. Also available on the site are other testing reports (blasting, etc.), the Environmental Impact Report and information about the Highway 76 re-alignment. It was discussed whether this website dedicated to the quarry should be linked to other community sites (like the Fallbrook Chamber of Commerce); based on the input of the participants, it was agreed that it would be sufficient for the site to stand alone as there was no other community websites needed to help community members get to this website.

Lastly, Mr. Nolan of Granite provided the community with an update on the construction of Highway 76. He reported that in mid-June, Caltrans will be tying in the bridge at the creek just east of I-15 to the new section of I-76. As a result, traffic will be stopped intermittently over the course of 5 or 6 days. Contact number for Caltrans regarding work on the widening construction is 619-688-6670.

Additionally, the Orange Grove Power Plant near the old Hansen gravel pits (near the Pala reservation) will be transporting huge transformers on May 18, 20, 21 and 22. Traffic will be stopped a various times of these days as the trucks used to transport the transformers that will take up both lanes of traffic.

In conclusion, the community requested that traffic issues relating to the number of trucks entering and leaving the quarry when it becomes fully

operational be reserved for further discussion.

**The next monthly dialogue meeting will be held
on Wednesday, September 2, 2009 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.
at the Rancho Monserate Country Clubhouse**

Please contact Sharp Resolutions for additional information or if you have any questions at sharp@sharpresolutions.com or (619) 204-6504.