

Appendix N
**Newspaper Reports Regarding Land-
Based Mining Activities in the ROI**

Newspaper Article Quotes

Under the no action alternative, the secondary actions of quarries in response to the loss of material supplied by dredging needs to be evaluated. It is reasonable to expect that existing quarry operations will increase their rate of production, possibly expanding the size of the quarry, or that new quarries will open to meet the demand for sand and gravel. To obtain anecdotal information on issues surrounding the development of new quarries or expansion of existing quarries, an extensive search of online newspapers was conducted, focusing on the state of Pennsylvania, but also looking at the bordering states of Ohio, Maryland, New York, and West Virginia. A keyword search was conducted on the available archives on each newspaper's website. The archives, or accessible newspaper dates, ranged from just the current day's or week's news to as far back as 1990. Newspapers were searched for information on the following topics: quarry permitting process; affects of quarry operations on hydrologic conditions, water quality, sediment quality, aquatic life, terrestrial life, air quality, noise and cultural resources; and affects of quarries on quality of life due to truck traffic, quarry accidents, blasting, and land disturbance (i.e. aesthetics). Relevant quotes on these topics were pulled from the articles and are provided below. The quotes are followed by a citation that lists the state where the quarry (or potential quarry) is located, the author of the article, the article title, the name of the newspaper, the date, and the page the article appeared on in the newspaper (if it was provided). A list of all newspapers searched, grouped by state, follows the quotations.

Permit Process

CEO of aggregate mining firm (Cutler) on difficulty in obtaining approval to open a new limestone quarry in southwest Pennsylvania:

“I've been involved in mining operations around the world for over 25 years, and I've never been through such an exhaustive and extensive environmental review process. Here, we have a quarry that's going to be developed shortly that has the toughest set of conditions that I know exists...at least among Chestnut Ridge quarries...and I'm determined to have this as a showpiece,' said Cutler.”

“The plans are very protective of the environment. I'm not going to say this is the most thorough mining application ever presented and reviewed by DEP, that's overstating the fact, but it's taken the permit almost three years to complete and has been reviewed by a very long list of consultants, engineers and so many meetings with DEP on environmental issues.’ ”

“DEP has not issued a large, non-coal surface mining permit for a limestone quarry for Chestnut Ridge in the last 15 or 20 years until ours. And over those years, expectations and community standards have risen, and here we have a permit application that's extremely thorough, and approved, with a set of tough conditions we're obligated to meet,' he said.”

Pennsylvania, Paul Pierce, Chestnut Ridge Mine Top of Line, Exec Says, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, June 17, 1999.

Four year dispute over a mining ordinance halts proposed quarry operation:

“The proposed quarry would be located off of Ridge Road in Paradise Valley. The zoning hearing board hearings began in December 1994, when PMI [Paradise Materials Inc.] challenged the procedural and substantive aspects of a mining ordinance, claiming it was adopted incorrectly and was too restrictive against mining operations. The zoning board hearings on the quarry have been on hold since December 1995.”

Pennsylvania, Peter Bothum, Paradise Township Contests Ruling in Quarry Case, *Pocono Record Online*, July 8, 1998.

Sand and gravel quarry denied due to zoning issue:

“Lower Mount Bethel Township's decision in 1994 to deny a sand-and-gravel quarry in Martins Creek

was upheld this week in Northampton County Court. Eastern Industries, a subsidiary of Stabler Enterprises, wanted to mine 28 of the 56 acres it leases from Stabler on a tract across Route 611 from the Alpha Cement towers. The plan was denied by the supervisors in 1994, and the company went to court because it felt the township deprived it of the value of its land. Eastern and Stabler were seeking either a change in zoning or payment for the value of the minerals they wanted to unearth.”

Pennsylvania, no author, Martins Creek Quarry Denial Upheld Mining Firm Sought a Change in Zoning or Payment for Minerals, the Allentown *Morning Call*, July 10, 1996, B03.

Sand and gravel company appeals denial of their requested zoning change needed to open a new quarry: “Eastern [Industries], a subsidiary of Stabler Enterprises, has been trying to begin a sand and gravel quarry along the western side of Route 611, next to the village of Martins Creek, and across the road from where it mines sand, gravel, and limestone. The new quarry has been delayed by 12 years of court battles between the company and the township, which is trying to stop the project.”

Pennsylvania, Dennis Kelly, Eastern Industries Meets Doubters Lower Mount Bethel Residents Show Little Trust in Plans for New Quarry, the Allentown *Morning Call*, December 10, 1996, B05.

Two year negotiations to obtain approval to open new quarry in northeast Pennsylvania:

“After more than two years of debate and reluctant compromise with Whitehall Township residents and commissioners, Lafarge Corp. finally received approval Monday to develop a rock quarry on 285 acres along S. Church Street. The proposal that in 1995 met with a protest over potential traffic and lowered property values was completed on a 6-0 vote after minimal discussion among commissioners.”

“The building materials manufacturer also agreed to grant Whitehall \$1.2 million as compensation for abandoning rights to a portion of Bridge Street that cuts through the quarry site located between Ruchsville Road and Columbia Street. In turn, Lafarge would also build a Bridge Street extension farther along Ruchsville Road, said spokesman Terry Dengler.”

“Earlier the company purchased land owned by all residents potentially inconvenienced by the quarry.”

Pennsylvania, Antonio Olivo, Lafarge Can Mine Field in Whitehall Township Leaders Grant Approval After More Than 2 Years of Negotiations, the Allentown *Morning Call*, April 29, 1997, B05.

New Ordinance to Prevent Mining in a township in New Jersey:

“Monroe Township Council is expected to end the controversy next month by adopting an ordinance that would prohibit sand and gravel mining in the township. The township would no longer issue mining permits or approve mining operations. The measure’s supporters - including six of the seven Township Council members - say mining leaves deep craters in the land, endangers wildlife, pollutes air, creates noise, increases traffic, and provides little tax revenue to the township. ‘They suck out the material and leave a huge pit when they’re done,’ said Councilman Rick Coe, chairman of the ordinance committee. ‘We just decided that we don’t want any more. We don’t want the land scarred and ruined by these operations.’ ”

New Jersey, Melody McDonald, Miners May Lose Spot in the Sand A Proposal Would Keep Monroe Township from Approving Permits, Two Companies Would be Allowed to Continue, Philadelphia Inquirer, July 25, 1999, GL01.

County Commissioner’s in Maryland approve a rezoning so a quarry can expand, but only if certain conditions are met:

“The rezoning was passed with three conditions: Mellott [the mining company] must install a fence around the entire quarry for safety reasons; Mellott must do a study to respond to questions raised by project opponents about the effect the quarry will have on the region; and the ‘zone of influence’ around the quarry must be expanded, which means that if neighbors wells or the creek are damaged than Mellott

would have to remedy the problem.”

Maryland, Scott Butki, Land Rezoned for Quarry, *Hagerstown Herald*, June 30, 1999.

In reference to a ruling that revokes a 1995 permit for Tasman Resources Ltd. to mine limestone:

“You can't mine a ridge if you can't get to it, according to a ruling by the state Environmental Hearing Board that revokes a controversial permit to mine limestone on Chestnut Ridge in Westmoreland County. According to the board decision issued yesterday in Pittsburgh, the state Department of Environmental Protection's approval of a permit to Tasman Resources Ltd. in December 1995 to mine a site it cannot access or exit ‘constitutes an abuse of discretion.’ ‘It's pretty fundamental that in order to mine, a company has to have a way in and out of the mine site. Since Tasman didn't, the judge did the right thing in revoking the permit,’ said Howard Wein, the attorney representing the Chestnut Ridge Conservancy, which, along with the Hillside Community Association, opposed the permit.”

“The board decision is consistent with a June 1997 ruling by Westmoreland County Common Pleas Judge Daniel J. Ackerman, who found that a planned haul road from the quarry would cross property owned by others and that its use by 80 to 160 tri-axle trucks a day would be an illegal expansion of an existing right-of-way easement. That decision has been appealed to state Superior Court, which heard arguments earlier this year but has not issued a ruling. The board delayed its ruling on the quarry for nine months to allow Tasman to submit a new access proposal to the DEP, but no such proposal has been made.”

Pennsylvania: Don Hopey, Mine Permit Rejected Due to Lack of Access, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, March 27, 1998.

Confusion over why a gravel pit in Bartonsville is not regulated by mining officials:

“District Technician Orianna Roth Richards explained ‘It has the issues of a quarry, but because they have a site development plan, it's not regulated like a quarry.’ Property owner Robert Felins has a Pocono Township-approved site development plan and a building permit for the nearly five-acre site, on the north side of Route 611 at the intersection with Bartonsville Avenue. Earth-moving equipment and a gravel sorter occupy the noisy site, where Thursday's gusty wind threw up clouds of dust. Pennsylvania Bureau of Mining and Reclamation spokesman Jerry Wascavage said an approved development plan and the attendant permits are key elements to the mining exemption. ‘If a developer has plans, zoning approval, a building permit or sewer connection permit,’ Wascavage said, ‘they can sell the material or do whatever they want with it without having a license or permit, as long as it's part of the approved project.’”

Pennsylvania: Paula Heeschen, When is a Rock Quarry Not a Rock Quarry?, *Pocono Record Online*, March 19, 1999.

Ongoing legal battle between Miller & Son Paving and Plumstead Township:

“On Monday, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the Warminster-based contractor's request to hear its case, which claims the township owes the company millions of dollars in lost profits and legal fees from its year-long court battle with Plumstead.”

“In August, the state Supreme Court handed the company a stinging rebuke, finding that the township was not liable for damages in the court fight, capping almost three years of unremitting hostility between the township and the paver. The state high court's ruling, in turn, was a major legal victory for the township, which had twice lost lower court fights against the company. Lawyers for Miller & Son claimed the years of legal skirmishes had resulted in a de facto condemnation of its 150-acre quarry on Point Pleasant Pike.”

“Miller & Son bought its residentially zoned tract along Point Pleasant Pike in June 1988 and immediately filed an application for a curative amendment to the township's zoning ordinances. It

argued that the ordinances failed to include provisions for quarrying, and after several appeals, the courts sides with the paver and ordered the township to approve plans for the property. Residents opposed the quarry, arguing that it would lead to heavy truck traffic, hurt local property values and damage the underground water supply. Miller & Son won the battle for the quarry, but not its effort to win approval of the asphalt and ready-mix concrete plants it wanted to build. The state Supreme Court upheld that ruling, finding that Miller was 'never denied all viable or economic use of its property...and was ultimately granted the right to quarry on the property.'"

Pennsylvania, John L. Micek, Supreme Court Rejects Paving Firm's Appeal, *The Intelligencer*, January 28, 1999.

In reference to the permit approval which will allow Adrian Sand & Stone, Inc. to begin quarrying:
"The handling of the fugitive dust to be generated from the roadways, driveways and stockpiles at the quarry is at the heart of most of the operational restrictions issued in the permit. The conditions issued include that Adrian not be able to process more than 500,000 tons of stone per year; that dust suppressants be applied to fugitive dust caused by vehicular traffic; and that dust suppressants be applied on all storage piles on an 'as needed by observation' basis. The dust suppressants are being required in order to limit the amount of airborne dust from the roadways and stockpiles. The OEPA said "visible emission" of dust from the unpaved roadways or parking areas can't occur for more than three minutes for any 60-minute period, while for the stockpiles, the visible emission can't exceed one minute for any 60-minute period. Monitoring, reporting and testing requirements also must be followed. With this approval, even though it can be appeal to the quasi-judicial Ohio Environmental Review Appeal Commission, Barger said Adrian Sand can now fully operate the quarry."

Ohio, Mike Sobczyk, Adrian Sand Gets Permit to Quarry, *The Courier*, May 10, 1997.

Resolution to the 15-month battle between Adrian Sand & Stone, Inc. and the non-profit citizens group RIDGE (Rally in Defense of Good Environment) over a 20-acre quarry site:

"The agreement was reached to avoid the expense of further litigation and to resolve future disputes,' Adrian Sand's attorney Brian P. Barger said Wednesday."

"Throughout this case, the potential impact that mining would have on groundwater was a major concern voiced by opponents. Under the agreement, persons within the half-mile radius would notify Adrian Sand first if a groundwater complaint would arise. Adrian would then either resolve the claim or contest it, at which time a qualified mediator, agreed to by both parties, would be hired to mediate the dispute. The mediator's finding would be considered binding on whichever party is found to be at fault."

"Attorney Peter A. Precario, who represents RIDGE, said it's important that persons living within the one-half mile area realize they need to obtain a certain baseline date on their water sources within six months of the settlement date. He said the settlement provides for a 'relatively quick and cheap way to resolve groundwater issues' without involving lawyers or the courts. He said area residents from the start were mainly concerned with the impact that mining would have on the "quality and quantity" of their water."

Ohio, Mike Sobczyk, Settlement Near in Quarry Fight, *The Courier*, October 16, 1997.

Citizens' complaints about dirt on the county roads, dirt that they say comes from trucks from the Chaney Enterprises surface mine in Odenton:

"In a hearing Friday, several Odenton residents said Chaney Enterprises Limited Partnership violated its 1994 special exception by processing sand and gravel at the Meyers Station Road mine and failing to keep dirt from trucks off county roads."

“‘We feel we sat down as a neighbor to the company and that they have violated out trust in them,’ said Katherina De Haas, whose home lies close to the mine.”

“(Residents) and Assistant County Attorney Lynn Robeson argued that Chaney illegally opened a gravel washing and screening operation on the 160.5-acre site last summer. The special exception granted to the mine prohibits on-site ‘processing,’ but lawyers could not agree whether the washing operation was prohibited. Residents also told Hearing Officer Roger Perkins that Chaney has not properly maintained a dirt grate at the entrance to the mine and failed to keep a water truck and sweeper truck available for cleaning public roads. Walter Garrett, a member of the board of the Greater Odenton Improvement Association, said the group is concerned that dirty roads could pose a hazard to drivers.”

Maryland, Sara Marsh, Official Will Decide if Mine is in Violation, *Annapolis Capital*, April 23, 1997.

In reference to Anne Arundel County’s desire to take legal action against Taylor Land Resources (bought by Sanifill Inc.):

“Following through on its vow to take legal action, Anne Arundel County is seeking a court-ordered injunction against Taylor Land Resources to halt sand processing and stockpiling along Bayard Road.”

“The county put Sanifill on notice in an Aug. 30 letter, which warned the company against stockpiling at Bayard Road. The notice said stockpiling there is against county code and cannot be a primary use of the property under its county-issued special exception.”

“The county-approved site plan for the property does not allow sand processing, according to the lawsuit, which seeks to stop it. The lawsuit also asks the court to: Terminate the site’s special exception. Stop the property from being used as a sand mine until it is properly screened from view, in compliance with the county code.”

“But Mr. Delevan’s (a lawyer for Sanifill) letter to the county said Sanifill has not and will not abandon its mining operations at the site. His letter also noted temporary stockpiles of material will ‘come and go on the site as part of the active mining operation.’ Mr. Delevan wrote that the site plan which the county says is being violated has jurisdiction over the property once mining there has been stopped. That’s something that hasn’t happened yet, according to his letter.”

Maryland, Mary Allen, County Files Suit Against Sand Mine, *Annapolis Capital*, October 3, 1996.

28-acre sand and gravel mine approved in Lothian:

“Administrative Hearing Officer Robert C. Wilcox granted a special zoning exception and variance requests by Francis Gardiner III after visiting the area. Under Mr. Wilcox’s ruling, no operations will be allowed on Saturday.”

“Other conditions he imposed include: The operation must cease after 10 years. An estimated 900,000 cubic yards are to be excavated in that time. Work hours are 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., one hour shorter than normally permitted. The company must improve shoulders and ditches along Sands Road. Dump trucks must show clearly the name and address of the owner/operator. A site manager who handles community complaints must be appointed, and his telephone number posted. Dump trucks visiting the site can’t use Ed Prout Road. ‘It’s pretty much what I had expected.’ said Alan Jennings, who is president of Citizens of Southwest Anne Arundel County, an activists’ group.”

“‘One thing I was pleased to see was some official recognition that the residents have rights and that when an industry comes in there, they impact on those rights,’ Mr. Jennings said.”

Maryland, Michael Cody, *Annapolis Capital*, July 28, 1994.

Zoning exception granted to Mr. James E. Cunningham, owner of Queen Anne Sand & Gravel Inc.:

“Upset with noise and runoff, a Patuxent River Road resident wants a county appeals board to set some firm dates for tree planting, berm building and stormwater control for a nearby sand and gravel mine.”

“Mr. Cunningham’s first request for a zoning exception was turned down by a county hearing officer,

then granted by the appeals board in June 1988.”

“The second zoning exception was granted by Roger Perkins, a temporary administrative hearing officer for the county. In his order, Mr. Perkins said Mr. Cunningham’s company had a history of not complying with the conditions set by the appeals board.”

“In his order, Mr. Perkins set a number of conditions for the operation, including: Prohibiting mining from taking place within 300 feet of any dwelling. Requiring the construction of an 15-foot high, 200-foot long earthen berm between the mining area and Mr. Freeman’s house. Maintaining a 100-foot buffer between the floodplain and any mining. Replanting the area disturbed within the 100-foot buffer with trees. Planting a screen of trees along the property’s frontage with Queen Anne Bridge Road. Submitting a stormwater management plan to correct existing drainage problems. Limiting the zoning exception to two years. Whether the mine will meet the county standards for noise is also a concern, Mr. Freeman said.”

Maryland, Christopher Munsey, Davidsonville Resident Appeals Cunningham Zoning Exception, *Annapolis Capital*, April 8, 1993.

Hydrologic Conditions

In regards to testimony of a hydrogeologist hired by a concerned citizens group that is protesting a proposed quarry in Fayette County:

“Proposed quarrying operations at a site in Bullskin Township could dry out a nearly 2,000 foot section of Greenlick Run, according to a hydrogeology expert.”

“Jim Casselberry, groundwater geologist and owner of Casselberry and Associates of Boalsburg, told Fayette County Zoning Hearing Board on Wednesday that removal of Loyalhanna limestone from both sides of the stream could cut off 70 percent of the stream’s water source.”

“According to Casselberry, however, 70 percent of the stream’s source comes from groundwater that flows through fractures in the limestone. He said if the limestone is mined, groundwater that normally discharges into the stream will be diverted, possibly drying up or severely restricting flow along a 1,700-foot section of the stream.”

Pennsylvania, Liz Zemba, Hydrogeologist Testifies Quarry Would Dry Out Portion of Creek, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, December 17, 1998.

Local opposition to a proposed stone quarry expansion in Fayette County:

“Bullskin Township residents who live near Commercial Stone’s Rich Hill quarry fear plans to expand the operation will run dry wells that have already seen supplies depleted in the past year.”

“John Johnson said his 330-foot well provided his family with ample water until blasting work for the quarry edged closer to his property. ‘I had water for eight years until they got closer and started blasting.’ said Johnson. ‘And last week, after a blast, my water smelled like diesel fuel.’ ”

“Shearer [Commercial Stone President] said he doubts Commercial Stone caused the problem, but he said the company will rectify any damages that are proven to have been caused by quarrying operations. His assurances were of little consolation to the residents, with Gary Pritts of Quail Hill Road pointing out residents would have to incur costly legal fees to prove any claims.”

Pennsylvania, Liz Zemba, Quarry Expansion Opposed, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, November 28, 1998.

Opposition by the Mountain Watershed Association (MWA) to a proposed limestone quarry in Westmoreland County:

“Association members fear the New Enterprise plan could have a negative effect on public and private

water supplies, Braverman [executive director of the MWA] said. She cited a Western Pennsylvania Conservancy study that said the aquifer, or water-bearing layer of permeable rock, in the area of the proposed quarry 'is the only source of high-quality groundwater supplies in the Laurel Ridge region.' ” Pennsylvania, Dwayne Pickels, Conservationists Appeal Quarry Permit, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, December 7, 1998.

Local residents oppose quarry's plan to discharge water into nearby stream:

“Eastern Industries Inc. of Center Valley has applied to the Department of Environmental Resources to pump water from the quarry into the stream [Saucony Creek] at a rate of 5,000 gallons per minute. In its application to DER, Eastern Industries said the discharge would not significantly effect water levels in Saucony Creek. And, the company said it does not expect the pumping to effect groundwater levels or wells around the quarry. If it does, the company said it would restore water to any homes that lose it by drilling deeper wells if necessary. [However, residents fear] massive amounts of groundwater withdrawals [by the quarry] could lower the water table, drying out the marsh and sucking nearby wells dry...”

Pennsylvania, Martin Pflieger, Plan to Pump Quarry into Saucony is Opposed, the Allentown *Morning Call*, January 31, 1995, B04.

Concern over well contamination and dewatering because of a proposed new quarry in northeastern Pennsylvania:

“At issue is whether there is a potential for contamination from underground seepage from the Heleva Landfill which, along with 68 surrounding acres, was designated a Superfund Cleanup Site in 1982. The landfill is in North Whitehall. ‘I want to see what the flow of water is and whether the contamination comes downstream,’ said Richard Fedor, a resident who owns a private well. ‘(Lafarge) is going to go in there and stir up all the contamination,’ he added.”

“Commissioner Linda K. Snyder asked for a guarantee that residents would be protected if either contamination or dry wells resulted from quarry operations.”

“Terry Dengler, Lafarge community and environmental affairs manager, said that he would do whatever was required by law in the event of de-watering.”

Pennsylvania, Teresa Ann Willis, Whitehall Puts Off Lafarge Quarry Request, the Allentown *Morning Call*, November 15, 1994, B03.

Township opposes DEP approval of quarry to mine deeper in eastern Pennsylvania:

“The blasting permit allows deepening pits within 100 feet of the right of way of scenic River Road as well as near Delaware Canal State Park and the Uhlerstown Historic District. ‘We [the township] are asking form more time so (DEP) can do the proper flood engineering studies and address the water supply.’ The townships biggest concern is that the company will burrow into the aquifer and dry up the wells. ‘They continue to pump 48,000 to 50,000 gallons a day into the Delaware, even with this drought,’ Forte [former township supervisor chairman] said. ‘If the hole gets bigger, will it give them a license to pump even more out?’ ”

“Hydrotechnology Consultants [hired by resident to do a flood study] calculated that the deeper quarry may lower the water level in wells up to three miles away.”

Pennsylvania, Lawrence C. Hall, Blasting at Tinicum Quarry Approved Despite Opposition - Township Hopes to Delay Permit; Ownership of Land is in Question, the Allentown *Morning Call*, July 26, 1999, B03.

County in West Virginia looking at quarries as a potential new source for water:

“City and county officials say they will start looking for additional sources of water in the county to help

spur economic growth in the area. Old rock quarries, which hold millions of gallons of water, are possible sources, officials said. Limited water sources in the county became an issue when officials tried to lure a major industry to the area. If the Martinsburg City Council and Berkeley County Commission decide they want the water supplies, one of the next steps would be finding a way to distribute the water, said Burkhart [county commissioner].”

West Virginia, Dave McMillion, Quarries Eyed for Additional Water, *Hagerstown Herald*, September 24, 1998.

Residents complain about no water restrictions for quarries during the drought:

“Kay Lichty said the well on her 45-acre farm in West Rockhill Township is going dry. And she asked Bucks County commissioners Wednesday why a nearby quarry—which traditionally draws water from the ground to keep its pit dry—is continuing to operate at a time when she and her neighbors are having trouble keeping water in their wells.”

“Lichty and her neighbors, who live on Ridge and Thousand Acre roads near the Naceville Materials quarry, complain that their wells have required redrilling and new pumps and tanks. They pointed at the nearby quarry and wanted answers about its continued operation during the drought.”

“Naceville Materials did not respond to telephone calls for comment. And state officials had no answer for Lichty on Wednesday. Quarry operations generally depress the water table by pumping water to keep their pits dry, said Jeff Kost, a hydrogeologist with DEP's mining bureau. The questions Lichty is raising have become common during the drought among those who live near quarries, he said. ‘I wish we had a better answer,’ Kost said. ‘No one seems to regulate that. We are looking into it.’”

“To date, he said, no specific restrictions have been placed on quarry operations.”

Pennsylvania, Sandy McClure-Bensinger, Residents Say Quarry is Drying up Their Wells, *The Intelligencer*, August 5, 1999.

Possibility of blasting affecting the water supply in Tinicum:

“According to township officials, Delaware Valley Concrete on River Road—the proposed site of an 18-hole golf course—has had an application for a blasting permit approved by the state Department of Environmental Protection.”

“‘About two years ago we approved conditional use and haven’t heard a thing since. We approved what they asked for,’ said Supervisor Chairman Gary Pearson. ‘We were told multiple times that they would blast if they didn’t get a golf course, but they never stopped (blasting) once they were approved.’”

“Golf course plan aside, the township is now focusing its attention on concerns related to the potential blasting. They are examining the possible effect it may have on the area water supply to flooding to how it might interfere with visitors using the neighboring Delaware Canal State Park or how it might impact the canal itself.”

“Township manager Linda Wieand said a significant concern is ‘there is no limit on the amount of impact’ a quarry can have on the water table.”

“‘(The DEP) is not saying they can’t have a 10-foot, even 50-foot impact on the water table level,’ she said. ‘They only say that if there is an impact, they have to restore the supply and quality.’”

“Michael Hill, a hydrogeologist with the DEP, said the quarry can pump as much water out as needed to maintain a working mining operation.”

“With the proposed blasting, he said, the quarry is projecting to go 35 feet farther down, which would place work deeper than the water level of the river ‘but we can’t limit them, it’s an operational condition.’”

“Officials are also worried about the impact the quarry could be having on water levels already.”

“The quarry is pumping water (into the Delaware) even though there is no active mining. Pumping into the river, it’s going downstream and not recharging the aquifer,” Wieand said.”

Pennsylvania, James F. Duffy, Quarry Blasts Could Impact Water Levels, *The Intelligencer*, July 26, 1999.

Water Quality

In reference to a special condition that must be met by a quarrying operation before DEP would approve the company’s permit to mine in Fayette County:

“The pollution of Greenlick Run is also of prime concern of the DEP. The agency points out that in the event mining or reclamation activities degrade the quality of the water in the creek, mining must be stopped. It cannot continue until the problem has been abated and steps taken to prevent reoccurrence. The water quality must meet criteria as established in the state code.”

“Silt fences must be installed prior to any work and must be left in place until DEP determines the sides are covered with vegetation to sufficiently prevent erosion. The fences are to be checked every two weeks to see if they are working properly and no buildup of sediment is occurring. In addition, a plan must be in place to prevent erosion beyond the outlets of sedimentation and treatment ponds. The DEP must also approve any plan for using chemicals to enhance sediment control.”

Pennsylvania, S.K. Musisko, Concerns About Bullsken Township Quarry Plan Aired, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, June 9, 1996.

Opposition to a proposed limestone quarry in Westmoreland County:

“New Enterprise Stone & Lime Co., Inc. of Somerset has proposed operating the Henderson Quarry to extract the valuable Loyalhanna limestone on land it owns at the headwaters of Indian Creek. Treated wastewater from the operation would be discharged into Indian Creek and two tributaries. Barron [a manager with New Enterprise] said the operation would involve the use of sediment control ponds, a pollution control measure required by the state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).”

Beverly Braverman, executive director of the Mountain Watershed Association [opposing the quarry], said the association opposes the quarry because it believes the removal of the limestone will greatly reduce the stream’s buffering capacity, or its ability to fight acidic pollution, such as acid mine drainage pollution. In addition, Braverman said the association fears that the sedimentation control ponds will fail and thus release sedimentation into the stream. ‘We are concerned about the cumulative impacts of additional mining activity in a watershed that has already been heavily impacted and degraded,’ said Braverman, noting that the watershed has 110 mining discharges that release aluminum, iron and magnesium into the stream.”

Pennsylvania, Eric Hrin, Watershed Period for Indian Creek, the Connellsville *Daily Courier*, November 23, 1998.

Residents want to close down a quarry:

“A Stroudsburg excavator has been forced to stop mining land in a residential zone here, but neighbors of the site want to take things a step further. Residents claim Sonies Mine has been running a quarry in a residential zone for two years. They fear it will contaminate well water and expose residents to harmful chemicals. ...the DEP fined Besecker [owner of the quarry] \$3,000 in 1996 for mining more material from the property than his permit allowed.”

Pennsylvania, Tara Reilly, Residents Want Hamilton Township’s Help in Fight Against Mine, *Pocono Record Online*, November 10, 1998.

Opposition to a proposed new quarry in Berks County:

“Even more worrisome than the wildlife concerns, according to environmental and citizens groups, is the

threat posed to the water supply of Birdsboro, a community of 4,500 that draws most of its water from Hay Creek and the Indian Run Reservoir - which is only about 100 yards from the proposed quarry." Pennsylvania, Conrad Grove, Proposed Quarry is Rocking Tiny World Around Hay Creek, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 8, 1998, C17.

Opposition to a proposed new quarry in Berks County:

"Haines & Kibblehouse Inc., a mining and excavation company based in Skippack, is seeking approval from the state Department of Environmental Protection to operate a 290-acre quarry that would discharge treated wastewater into Hay Creek."

"Hay Creek itself, which hosts a robust population of steam-bred trout, also receives the maximum number of stocked trout the state allows because of its high-quality water and low summer temperatures."

"One of the problems we've seen with other quarries is sedimentation and storm-water runoff, and this is a stream that legitimately provides a quality fishery on a year-round basis."

"Haines & Kibblehouse seeks permission to mine within 100 feet of smaller streams feeding the reservoir - and to mine right through several tributaries that now drain into Hay Creek and nearby wetlands as workers extract diabase, a hard rock commonly used for railroad ballast and roadbed."

Pennsylvania, Conrad Grove, Proposed Quarry is Rocking Tiny World Around Hay Creek, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 8, 1998, C17.

Local protest over proposed limestone quarry in Centre County due to possible impact to the high-quality stream the quarry would discharge into:

"Fahy [a protestor] and hundreds of anglers and conservationists contend that Confer's [mining company owner] project - known as the Con-Stone mine - would cause irreparable harm to prized limestone stream system. Using figures provided by Confer's engineers, Fahy estimated that the quarry would dump up to 1,000 pounds of limestone sediment a day into Pine and Elk Creeks."

"Fahy predicted that siltation would cover spawning beds, higher temperatures would kill trout, and one of the relatively unspoiled limestone-based stream systems in the state would go down the tubes."

"Confer's engineers performed dye-tracer tests showing that wastewater from the mine, after being poured into a sinkhole, would flow directly into the spring where Fahy stood [in Pine Creek], as well as a half-dozen other locations along the two creeks."

Pennsylvania, Fen Montaigne, An Environmental Battleground a Proposed Limestone Quarry in Central PA has Anglers and Conservationists Up in Arms, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, October 8, 1995, C08.

PADEP fines mining company for water violations:

"Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Secretary James M. Seif today announced that DEP has signed an agreement to collect \$625,000 from Action Mining Inc. that will help fund local environmental improvement project in Somerset County. 'This penalty, the largest civil penalty in the state mining program's history, is being paid by Action Mining for illegally piping polluted water from surface mining sites in Elk Lick Township, Somerset County,' Seif said."

Pennsylvania, Darlene Crawford, DEP Press Secretary, DEP to Collect \$625,000 from Action Mining for Violations in Somerset County, Department of Environmental Protection Commonwealth News Bureau, July 1, 1999.

Department of Environmental Protection's reclassification of the groundwater in Milford:

"In January 1996, the springs and reservoir water became cloudy with mineral deposits after heavy rains and a massive snow melt. As a result, the state Department of Environmental Protection told Milford its springs were no longer considered groundwater, but had been reclassified 'surface-influenced' groundwater."

“Faced with the prospect of millions of dollars worth of improvements, the Water Authority argued the 1996 cloudiness was an unusual event — and that the re-classification should be withdrawn.”

“What's more, the Authority contended, the cloudiness that the DEP wanted to stop was caused by a sand and gravel quarry on top of the aquifer — a quarry that another arm of the DEP had issued a permit for.”

Pennsylvania, Tom Leek, *Pocono Record Online*, August 30, 1998.

Proposed 95-acre development in Biglick Township concerns many citizens:

“(Richard Stansley, vice president of Adrian Sand and Stone Inc.) said the first stage of the development includes a 20-acre quarry that will level off a hill at the site.”

“One of the crowd's common concerns was the effect of the development on the water supply. Vanlue and the homes surrounding the plant rely on wells for their water supply.”

“Others were concerned that an abandoned quarry, located around 500 feet away from the proposed site, might leak nitrates and carbon into the water supply. At one time, the old quarry was black from by-products dumped into it, one member of the crowd said. ‘If you blast 500 feet away from this, the only place it can go is down into your drinking water,’ he said.”

Ohio, David Trinko, Biglick Township Development Discussed, *The Courier*, July 19, 1996.

Proposed 95-acre development in Biglick Township concerns many citizens:

“At the 95-acre site in Biglick Township, a proposed 20-acre quarry which will level off a hill is causing great concern about the water supply among area residents.”

“The highest point of the property, at 895 feet above sea level, will be cut to 810 feet, the current level next to the roadway. Using the 1991 survey, the proposed quarry would cut 18 feet below the water table. The survey was presented during a Rally in Defense of Good Environment (RIDGE) meeting, a newly-formed group opposing the development, which met at the Vanlue Village Park Thursday. About 50 people attended the rally.”

“RIDGE agreed to spread word about the potential harm from the development through the media and signs along major roadways. Members claimed that the water near the site is used by 60 communities in the area, including Carey and Vanlue. The water is also used as Findlay's backup supply, they claimed.”

Ohio, Mike Sobczyk and David Trinko, Quarrying Site's Neighbors Stress Water Concerns, *The Courier*, August 2, 1996.

Residents are concerned about the expansion of one of BBSS Inc.'s sand and gravel mines in Gambrillis:

“Residents concerned with potential groundwater pollution from a Gambrillis mining operation gave the Maryland Department of the Environment something to think about as it decides whether to authorize an expansion permit for the site.”

“But residents living south of the property said during a July 30 meeting at Odenton Library that they are concerned that fly ash used to fill the mine will contaminate their water supply.”

“‘It's come out of the ground, it's just going back,’ said Robert Scivener, pit manager at Reliable Contracting. ‘It's not a hazardous material we're putting into the ground to begin with.’ Residents felt differently, and were concerned that a higher concentration of potentially dangerous metals including

zinc, iron, aluminum and cadmium in the ash will seep into the groundwater supply.”

Maryland, Kevin Clapp, Mine Expansion Plan Questioned, *Annapolis Capital*, August 5, 1998.

Residents' opposition to a proposed sand and gravel mine off Conway Road:

“About one-third of the 80 people who packed into a room designed for 50 implored Ed Larrimore, Maryland Department of the Environment division chief of minerals, oil and gas, to deny Natural Waste Managers the mining permit it's seeking.”

“Eugene B. Turner said he's worried that dust and grime from the operation will endanger the area's water supply and the health of citizens.”

“Echoing Mr. Turner and other residents, Cathy Fleshman reminded Mr. Larrimore that the area has no public water system.”

“‘If they hit the water table, they'll screw a lot of people,’ she said. ‘Then they'll wash their hands and say, ‘We didn't do it.’”

Maryland, Brendan Sobie, Sand and Gravel Mine Meets Strong Opposition, *Annapolis Capital*, June 5, 1996.

Aquatic Life

In regards to a stream that would become a discharge stream for a proposed new limestone quarry in Fayette County:

“The Pennsylvania State Fish and Boat Commission is concerned about the fish population in the area, and asked the DEP to delay the permit until further studies can be completed.”

Pennsylvania, S.K. Musisko, Concerns About Bullskin Township Quarry Plan Aired, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, February 9, 1996.

Argument against a proposed new limestone quarry in Fayette County:

“The main argument is that if mining were permitted, it would destroy the habitat of Rainbow Trout in Greenlick Run. Dr. Jack Beck, first vice president of Pennsylvania Trout Unlimited, said Greenlick Run is one of only eight streams in the state to be the home to these trout.”

“Craig Cheselske of Chestnut Ridge Trout Unlimited asserted that “Trout Unlimited can't put a value on these fish,” he said. “They can't be replaced.””

“Fayette County Commissioner Harry Albert chastised the DEP for ignoring the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, which he said had stated mining not be allowed there.”

Pennsylvania, S.K. Musisko, Concerns About Bullskin Township Quarry Plan Aired, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, June 20, 1996.

Testimony of an aquatic ecologist hired by a concerned citizens group who are opposing a proposed limestone quarry in Fayette County:

“Joseph Gallagher, the owner of Ecosolutions, an environmental consulting firm, alleged the proposed operation could have dire consequences for fish, insects, and a type of salamander.”

“Later in the hearing, Gallagher alleged, ‘That section of the stream will dry up, habitat will be lost and

rainbow and brook trout populations will die.’ ”

Pennsylvania, Eric Hrin, Proposed Effects of Limestone Mining Debated, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, December 22, 1998.

Opposition to a proposed limestone quarry in Westmoreland County:

“Braverman (member of the MWA) expressed concern that quarrying could destroy the native trout habitat...”

“Craig Cheselske, president of the Chestnut Ridge chapter of Trout Unlimited, asked if the DEP would monitor the temperature of discharges from the operation into the stream. Roberts [DEP official] replied that both the DEP and New Enterprise [the mining company] would monitor the stream and quarry discharges for pH and suspended solids, but not for temperature. ‘I believe it’s another hole (in the safeguards,’ said Cheselske, who added that water temperatures of 80 degrees or higher are lethal to trout.” Pennsylvania, Eric Hrin, DEP Weighs Plans to Quarry Limestone, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, August 17, 1998.

Local residents oppose quarry’s plan to discharge water into nearby stream:

“A company’s plan to pump water from a Mazatawny Township quarry into the Saucony Creek would destroy the stream and 20 acres of fragile marsh, according to a group trying to preserve the waterway. Eastern Industries Inc. of Center Valley has applied to the Department of Environmental Resources to pump water from the quarry into the stream at a rate of 5,000 gallons per minute. The marsh is home to waterfowl and three imperiled plant species. And it helps purify groundwater before it gets to Kutztown’s public wells, Back [Chairwoman of the Friends of the Saucony Marsh] said. Water from the quarry would be discharged into the Saucony about one-half mile upstream from the marsh. Discharges to the Saucony during dry months would increase the stream’s flow by 10 times its normal flow, causing erosion of stream banks and destruction of vegetation and stream life, Back said. And discharges when stream levels are high would cause flooding in the marsh that otherwise wouldn’t occur, Back said. Too much flooding would overwork and destroy the marsh, she said.”

Pennsylvania, Martin Pflieger, Plan to Pump Quarry into Saucony is Opposed, the *Allentown Morning Call*, January 31, 1995, B04.

Local protest over proposed limestone quarry in Centre County due to possible impact to the high-quality stream the quarry would discharge into:

“Using figures provided by Confer’s [the mine owner] engineers, Fahy [a protestor] estimated that the quarry would dump up to 1,000 pounds of limestone sediment a day into Pine and Elk Creeks.”

“Pine and Elk Creek also serve as the primary spawning grounds for the trout that live in the blue-ribbon stretch of Penns Creek. Fahy and the group she heads, the Penns Valley Conservation Association, are concerned that the steady buildup of limestone from the quarry could slowly smother the stream bed. Limestone siltation would not only ruin spawning beds but also would fill in the spaces in the stream bottom where aquatic insects - the staple of the trout diet - live.”

“The other major concern of quarry opponents is that water temperatures would increase following the disruption of underground streams and the discharge of an estimated 1.5 million gallons a day of filtered wastewater into a sinkhole. That water ultimately would flow into Pine and Elk Creeks. Water

temperatures could be raised at least 5 degrees, according to studies performed by consultants for the Penns Valley Conservation Association. Higher temperatures likely would kill off the wild trout in many sections of Pine, Elks and Penns Creeks, Fahy and others contend.”

Pennsylvania, Fen Montaigne, An Environmental Battleground a Proposed Limestone Quarry in Central PA has Anglers and Conservationists Up in Arms, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, October 8, 1995, C08.

Local residents oppose expansion of quarry for fear it will harm nearby stream and trout hatchery:

“The quarry is adjacent to the Albert M. Powell Trout Hatchery area, which is fed by the Beaver Creek Spring. The quarry currently is about 1,500 to 2,000 feet from Beaver Creek but it would be at least 500 feet closer if the expansion occurs, Lung said. Greg Golden, a natural resource planner for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, said that the department is concerned about the impact the quarry expansion would have on the hatchery and the creek.”

Maryland, Scott Butki, Quarry Expansion Plan Draws Fire, *Hagerstown Herald*, January 12, 1999.

Permit being sought by New Enterprise Stone Co. to develop a quarry along the headwaters of Indian Creek in Westmoreland County, near Donegal:

“We're very concerned about the quarry they've proposed,” said Bev Braverman of the Mountain Water Association, which is headquartered in nearby Melcroft. ‘It's a small area, 78 acres, but it has over 43 springs and creeks that have been inventoried. Plus, that's where the headwaters of Indian Creek are. If you mine out the headwaters, what do you have left?’ Braverman's group is concerned about the possibility of the quarry disrupting the hydrologic balance of the headwaters and filling Indian Creek with sediment that could adversely affect the fish. Furthermore, several communities in the area get their drinking water from Indian Creek.”

Pennsylvania, Mike Sajna, Outdoors: Proposed Quarry Raises Concerns, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 12, 1998.

Terrestrial Life

Opposition by the Mountain Watershed Association (MWA) to a proposed limestone quarry in Westmoreland County:

“Braverman (member of the MWA) expressed concern that quarrying could...have a negative effect on the nearby Laurel Mountain hiking trail and surrounding state forest, destroy hunting and fishing resources in the area and pose a threat by creating dust.”

Pennsylvania, Eric Hrin, DEP Weighs Plans to Quarry Limestone, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, August 17, 1998.

Local opposition to a proposed limestone quarry in Westmoreland County:

“Other concerns include the potential effects of blasting and truck traffic on residents' health and possible harm to aquatic creatures and wildlife, including several threatened species such as the eastern timber rattlesnake and the Allegheny wood rat.”

Pennsylvania, Eric Hrin, DEP Weighs Plans to Quarry Limestone, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, December 7, 1998.

Zoning issues and local opposition affect opening of new quarry operation:

“In addition, only 17 acres of a 180-acre tract can be quarried while Paradise Materials proposes to quarry more than 100 acres. Kephart said this size limit is based on calculated setback distances from wetlands surrounding the site.”

Pennsylvania, Andrew Scott, Quarry Ordinance Hearings Resume in Paradise Township, *Pocono Record Online*, May 27, 1999.

Eastern Industries working with Audubon Society to reclaim its quarries:

“To Rhonda Dietz of the Wildlands Conservancy, Thibault [general manager of Eastern Industries] and his company are exceptional. ‘They didn’t have to create a bird sanctuary at their quarry, but they did.’ Arlene Koch, past president of the Audubon Society, concurs. According to her, he contacted the society about six years ago asking for help reclaiming the quarries. They [Eastern] built a viewing platform for Audubon people and allowed them in to observe, Koch said. ‘They actually control the level of water, conferring with us, to see what would be the best level of water for shore birds.’

“By law, walls must be scaled back at a 45-degree angle. Eastern goes beyond regulation by blasting and shaping hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of walls into gentle slopes. Then they seed the land with native grasses and bushes suggested by the Audubon Society to entice birds and wildlife.”

Pennsylvania, Jim Kelly, Earth Day is Everyday for Eastern Industries, Reclaimer of Quarries, the Allentown *Morning Call*, April 24, 1996, B02.

Rebuttal to April 24, 1996 article on Eastern Industries’ reclamation program:

“In reference to Jim Kelly’s April 24 column, ‘Earth Day is everyday at Eastern Industries, reclaimer of quarries,’ ‘Kelly should have interviewed the township supervisors and residents of Lower Mt. Bethel Township for more accurate information before he wrote. One only has to travel from Martins Creek to Belvidere to see just how much reclamation has been done at the quarry. A better view can be seen from the Three Church Hill Cemetery where the quarry site resembles a war zone. Is this the company’s version of reclamation?’”

Pennsylvania, Letter to the Editor, Quarry Site Looks Like a War Zone, the Allentown *Morning Call*, May 29, 1996, A14.

Opposition to a proposed new quarry in Berks County:

“The steeply sloped land where the quarry would be located is part of the largest contiguous forest left in southeastern Pennsylvania. An ornithological group has urged that the National Audubon Society give the region the society’s coveted status of ‘important birding area.’ ”

“What visitors find is nearly 10,000 acres of forest, much of it old-growth chestnut, oak, and black gum in French Creek State Park, about two miles away from the quarry site. ‘Any old growth in the East is a national treasure,’ said Mark Abrams, professor of forest ecology at Penn State.”

Pennsylvania, Conrad Grove, Proposed Quarry is Rocking Tiny World Around Hay Creek, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, February 8, 1998, C17.

Chestnut Ridge Conservancy members concerned about the Tasman Resources Ltd. quarry:

“For five years, the quarry, about 40 miles east of Pittsburgh, has been an explosive issue for residents on both sides of the wooded ridge. Full-time residents in Hillside, a small community along the western base of the ridge, as well as owners of exclusive weekend retreats in the Ligonier Valley east of the ridge, expressed concern about depletion of water wells, dust and property damage from blasting, truck traffic, and the impact on endangered species and wetlands. ‘It’s always been the desire of the conservancy members to protect the area, which contains 40 caves, the endangered woodrat, timber rattlesnakes, and is a beautiful ridge,’ Wein said. ‘They’ve approached the owner to try to buy the site but have been rebuffed.’”

Pennsylvania, Don Hopey, Mine Permit Rejected Due to Lack of Access, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, March 27, 1998.

Residents’ opposition to a proposed industrial zone between Fallsdale Road and the Damascus/Lebanon township line:

“Voni Strasser, Conservation Chairman of Northeastern Pennsylvania Audubon Society is concerned that the proposed zone would be located next to an environmentally sensitive area. ‘In the early 90s, there was a large rookery of 30 nests of blue herring along the east ridge of Fallsdale Road. There has been a steady decline since the mid-90s. The number is now down to eight. There is no doubt that [the decline] is due to disturbances along the habitat — by development and noise stemming from truck traffic.’ Damascus Supervisor chairman William Gager, skirted the issue about the possible industrial zone including wetlands, saying that he didn’t have a topographical map. ‘We have one industrial zone and it’s not being occupied. We have not really even looked into it [the industrial zone],’ Gager said.”

New York, Denise de Vines, Quarry Expansion Spurs Public Outcry, *The River Reporter*, February 25, 1999.

Residents’ struggle to preserve land owned by Genstar Stone Products Co.:

“Bristol-area residents might agree to some development of land owned by the Genstar Stone Products Co. Along the Patuxent River if most of the 600-acre tract is left undisturbed.”

In late 1988, DNR and Genstar had developed a controversial plan that would have given the state agency wetlands and mined-out parts of the site. Resident opposition blocked that plan. A subsequent Genstar proposal called for saving more land for use as a limited-access wildlife preserve.”

“To move forward, conservancy groups need more information about what makes the land valuable from an ecological perspective, Mr. Cassidy said.”

Maryland, Christopher Munsey, Genstar Property Debated, *Annapolis Capital*, January 16, 1992.

Farmer concerned about his crops:

“In three years since a rubble landfill opened next door, Jean F. ‘Buddy’ Carlton has tolerated its empty bags blowing across his Harwood farm.”

“Now Presley S. Taylor, who owns the P.S.T. landfill and a related company, Taylor Land Resources, is proposing to stockpile clay, gravel and sand on 22 adjacent acres, and Mr. Carlton fears his crops will be harmed. The pile would be within 15 feet of fields that in season contain corn, soybeans and wheat plants, Mr. Carlton said. Grains of sand are bound to erode from the pile and be carried by wind through

the fields, the Polling House Road resident believes. "What I want right now is...to prevent any damage. I don't want to wait until it happens and then have repercussions."

"County planners have yet to take a position on the issue, said Kevin Dooley, zoning analyst with the Department of Planning and Code Enforcement. But compatibility with surrounding uses must be considered, he said."

Maryland, Michael Cody, Sand Piles Not Child's Play, *Annapolis Capital*, February 8, 1996.

Residents' opposition to a proposed sand and gravel mine off Conway Road:

"About one-third of the 80 people who packed into a room designed for 50 implored Ed Larrimore, Maryland Department of the Environment division chief of minerals, oil and gas, to deny Natural Waste Managers the mining permit it's seeking."

"Richard Klein, president of Community and Environmental Defense Services, said the operation would jeopardize a nontidal wetland area, a valuable public park and two endangered species the glassy darter fish and the lustered bluets flower."

Maryland, Brendan Sobie, Sand and Gravel Mine Meets Strong Opposition, *Annapolis Capital*, June 5, 1996.

Proposed sand and gravel pit west of Sands Road, a two-lane road notable for heavy truck traffic:

"The Skinners Turn Partnership, led by Francis 'Skip' Gardiner III, has proposed the operation on 28 wooded and vacant acres about a half-mile south of Bayard Road."

"County officials are requiring sight and sound barriers and a reclamation plan. According to Mr. Gardiner, sand and gravel will be dug in three phases, 'so we don't disturb a big area at one time,' he said. When a phase is complete, dirt set aside earlier will be replaced, leaving 'a little indentation,' and trees will be planted, Mr. Gardiner said. The entire process will take about 10 years, he said."

Maryland, Michael Cody, Sand, Gravel Pit Proposed Near Sands Rd., *Annapolis Capital*, June 9, 1994.

Air Quality

Local opposition to a proposed stone quarry expansion in Fayette County:

"John 'Jack' Piszczek of Quail Hill Road also questioned how the expanded operations will affect quality of life. Piszczek also pointed out dust from the quarry is already a perceived health threat, and noted adding to it could be detrimental to residents."

Pennsylvania, Liz Zemba, Quarry Expansion Opposed, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, November 28, 1999.

Quarry company opposes restrictions place on their stone quarry operation by the local county zoning board saying the restrictions are unnecessary or not legal:

"Commercial Stone Co. Inc. of Connellsville wants the courts to toss out restrictions and conditions the Fayette County Zoning Hearing Board (ZHB) set for operations at a quarrying site in Bullskin Township."

"The ZHB in December [1998] had granted Commercial Stone a special exception to expand its Rich

Hill quarry onto property owned by Herman Bartley near Quail Hill Road, but only if a number of conditions are met.”

“Some of those conditions require the company to: water down the site four times daily to control dust; tarp and wash the vehicles entering and exiting the expanded area of operations; set up vegetative barriers between mining operations and adjacent properties; restrict hours of operation to between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday; and refrain from mining within 500 feet of adjacent properties.”

Pennsylvania, Liz Zemba, Commercial Stone Wants Restrictions Lifted, the Connellsville *Daily Courier*, January 28, 1999.

Approval of an ordinance that strictly regulates all blasting activities in Tincicum:

““The purpose of the ordinance is to prevent needless damage to life and property because of improper blasting and the nuisances caused by blasting,’ Supervisor Chairman Gary Pearson read from the ordinance. ‘An additional purpose is to reduce air pollution, dust, debris and fallout and to keep noxious and nuisance odors due to blasting from impacting neighboring properties.’”

“In a related matter, resident Michael Smith of the Ottsville section of the township said while it was likely the ordinance wouldn’t affect his situation, he was hoping the board would look into blasting that is apparently taking place at the Bucks County Crushed Stone quarry in nearby Nockamixon. It’s been going nonstop lately. ‘I’m just wondering if anything can be done,’ he said. ‘They say they are meeting all (state) requirements. I’ve got a neighbor whose floors are cracking from this.’”

Pennsylvania, James F. Duffy, Blasting Law Passes Board in Tincicum, *The Intelligencer*, April 7, 1999.

In response to the issuance of a “permit to install” which will allow quarry activity to begin near Vanlue:

““The long and the short of it is that we think the permit is invalid because the director (of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency) did not properly consider the groundwater implications,’ Attorney Peter A. Precario said Monday. Precario, who noted there are ‘ a slew of other items’ also in the appeal, represents the opposition non-profit citizens group RIDGE (Rally in Defense of Good Environment) and adjacent landowners Robert and Deb Christy.”

“In May, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) granted a permit to Adrian Sand which cleared the way for quarrying to begin on a 20-acre tract in Biglick Township.”

“Issuance of the company's permit came after a public hearing/information session was held by the OEPA in mid-February. At issue at the quarry site is the amount of fugitive dust generated by the quarry operation. Among other things, residents fear the dust, which will get into water and air, will contain particles of the explosive agents, a nitrate-type chemical and fuel oil. Also, they fear that the blasting the company does will send dust into the air they breathe, causing or aggravating respiratory problems, and damaging trees, plants and farm crops.”

Ohio, Mike Sobczyk, Vanlue Quarry Foes Appeal Issuance of OEPA Permit, *The Courier*, June 10, 1997.

Proposal to turn the 500-acre sand and gravel operation owned by Chaney Enterprises Inc. into a new 18-hole golf course:

“The relationship between Chaney Enterprises and local residents has not always been so smooth. Issues

such as trucks rumbling along local roads, billowing dust seeping into the community and the ownership of a tiny piece of land that crosses over a service road leading into the Chaney property have been disputed by the two parties. For the most part, those issues were resolved by rerouting trucks to a service road that connects to Route 214. Chaney Enterprises has also built tall berms to protect the neighboring community from the noise and floating clouds of dust.”

Maryland, Scott Albright, Gravel Pit Eyed For Golf Course, *Annapolis Capital*, June 12, 1999.

Noise

Safety concerns presented at a township meeting about truck traffic coming to and from an existing quarry in Fayette County:

“Residents also offered many comments on the noise produced by trucks ‘jake-braking’ and causing excessive noise, even on flat portions of roads where the jake brakes would not normally be needed. Board chairman Robert Butler agreed that in many cases, jake brakes would be unnecessary if drivers obeyed speed limits in most areas.”

Pennsylvania, David Hartz, Bullsken Residents Concerned About Truck Traffic, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, October 29, 1998.

Local opposition to a proposed quarry in Monroe County:

“Residents raised concerns about noise, especially before dawn and after dusk. Ordinance 114, drafted in September 1994 as a revision to a previous ordinance, limited quarry construction and operation hours to daytime. Paradise Materials challenged Ordinance 114, saying it was too restrictive on quarrying, and had sued the township for trying to keep it from building the quarry at all. Ordinance 114 changes quarry operation hours on Saturday, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., to 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. and changes the operation start time on other days from 6 to 7 a.m. Also, noise level is limited from 70 to 60 decibels and blasting hours are changed, from dawn to dusk, to 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.”

Pennsylvania, Andrew Scott, Quarry Ordinance Hearings Resume in Paradise Township, *Pocono Record Online*, May 27, 1999.

Campbell Sand and Gravel Co. plans to mine about 20 acres of old farmland south of Meyers Station Road and west of Grays Ford Road:

“If the mining is good at a 20-acre site in Odenton, the Campbell Sand and Gravel Co. would run 100 trucks back and forth daily. That kind of traffic and the noise it would generate is likely to be a prime issue next week when company officials appear before a county administrative hearing officer to begin a lengthy process that would allow a new mine.”

Maryland, Liam McGrath, *Annapolis Capital*, November 30, 1994.

In response to the denial of a zoning exception for Brandywine Enterprises Inc.:

“A South County resident’s group formed to fight a sand and gravel mine won a victory last week, as a county hearing officer denied a zoning exception for Brandywine Enterprises Inc.”

“Residents opposed the request because they didn’t want additional truck traffic on local roads, and believe there are too many sand and gravel mines in the area.”

“How much noise would be generated by the operation was also an issue at the Feb. 18 zoning exception hearing.”

Maryland, Christopher Munsey, Brandywine Loses Expansion Request, *Annapolis Capital*, April 8, 1993.

Brandywine’s desire to get a new zoning exception and the results of sound tests that show Brandywine’s sand and gravel mine can meet the county’s noise requirements:

“Right now, I have no reason to believe we can’t meet the letter of the law,’ said Harry Blumenthal, an Annapolis attorney representing Brandywine Enterprises Inc.”

“The new county law regulating sand and gravel mines allows an average of 55 decibels, with a peak sound level of 60 at any dwelling within 1,000 feet of an operation. To cut down on the use of (backup) beepers, the company will agree to build a haul-out road with a traffic circle, so that dump trucks don’t have to back up to leave with their load, Mr. Blumenthal said.”

“Stan Brown, a Landover attorney hired by a group of Sands Road residents, said they don’t want mining to continue, but if the special exception is granted, they’d like to see a number of conditions to lessen its impact.”

“Even though county law now prohibits sand and gravel mines from becoming rubble landfills, the residents want a guarantee that the mine will never become such a facility, he said.”

“Residents are also interested in having a buffer of trees and shrubs planted to shield them from noise, he said.”

“If the exception is granted, residents want a three-year time limit for the mine to operate, Mr. Brown said.”

Maryland, Christopher Munsey, Sand Road Mine Meets County’s Noise Regulations, *Annapolis Capital*, March 4, 1993.

Quality of Life

Safety: Truck Traffic and Safety

In regards to the existing road leading to a proposed new limestone quarry in Fayette County:

“Township officials also expressed concern about two-way traffic on the narrow road, safety at its intersection with Route 982, safety of children who live in the area.... and dust generated by blasting and trucks.”

“Davison [the company seeking to mine the area] does not intend to use the road in it’s current condition,...the company will upgrade the road if the permit is approved.”

Pennsylvania, S.K. Musisko, Concerns About Bullsken Township Quarry Plan Aired, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, May 10, 1996.

In regards to the existing road leading to a proposed new limestone quarry in Fayette County:

“[Thomas] Butler [Township Supervisor Chairman] said the quarry firm will be required to post bond to pay for any damage to the road beyond Davison’s maintenance obligations. The current load limit on the

road is 10 tons. The trucks traversing the road once the quarry is operating will exceed that, said Butler.” Pennsylvania, S.K. Musisko, Concerns About Bullskin Township Quarry Plan Aired, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, December 21, 1996.

In regards to truck traffic traveling to and from a proposed limestone quarry in Fayette County:

“...tri-axle trucks attempting to make a left hand turn off Greenlick Hollow Road to go south on Route 982 would have to stop and back up to make the turn, if they wanted to avoid leaving the paved portion of the highway.”

“Photos submitted...of two tri-axle trucks attempting to pass one another on the road showed the trucks had to use the berm to avoid an accident.”

Pennsylvania, Liz Zemba, Quarry Hearing Continues, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, October 30, 1998.

Testimony of the president of a concerned citizen (Wilttrout) against the proposed widening of a road to accommodate truck traffic going to and from a proposed quarry in Fayette County:

“Wilttrout pointed out areas where the edge of the road, if it were widened, would come within 26 feet of the front door of a home owned by Earl Hall Jr.”

“Also shown were areas where the road would come within close proximity to Hall’s garden, a play area for children and a picnic area on property owned by Earl Hall Sr.”

Pennsylvania, Liz Zemba, Virginia Woman Says No to Quarry Access, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, February 23, 1999.

Testimony of a trucking company employee about a truck route for a proposed limestone quarry in Fayette County:

“During cross-examination by RACC [Rural Area Concerned Citizens] attorney Rich Bower, Taylor acknowledged traffic would have to stop on Route 982 at times to accommodate the trucks. In particular, said Taylor, traffic would be stopped if a truck going north on Route 982 wanted to make a right-hand turn onto Greenlick Hollow Road at the same time another truck were waiting on Greenlick Hollow Road to turn left, or south, onto Route 982.”

Pennsylvania, Liz Zemba, Truck Route for Proposed Quarry Still Questioned, the *Connellsville Daily Courier*, May 14, 1999.

Safety concerns presented at a township meeting about truck traffic coming to and from an existing quarry in Fayette County:

“The majority of comments focused on safety hazards residents contend are resulting from stone and gravel-hauling trucks traveling at excessive speed and disregarding stop signs, especially in the areas of Swink Road and Englishman Hill Road.”

“Residents who addressed the board cited instances in which the trucks failed to even slow down for school buses which were loading students, ran stop signs, and traveled nearly double the posted speed limits.”

Pennsylvania, David Hartz, Bullskin Residents Concerned About Truck Traffic, the *Connellsville Daily*

Courier, October 29, 1998.

Opposition to a construction of a hauling road to for trucks coming to and from a proposed new quarry in Westmoreland County:

“The proposed road was challenged in a civil suit filed against Tasman by three residents from the Derry Township village of Hillside, who argued it would encroach on their property. Margaret A. Rosborough, a plaintiff, contended the haul road would bring some 80 trucks a day within 75 feet of her front door.”

Pennsylvania, Dwayne Pickels, Mining Company Calls Court Ruling Detour, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, June 26, 1997.

Local residents oppose new quarry opening; main concern is truck traffic and public safety:

“Traffic and safety problems, environmental damage and decreased property values are among the worries of Lower Mount Bethel Township residents who are trying to stop a quarry from opening.”

“Environmental and traffic experts for Ciccone [quarry operator] were at an April 23 zoning hearing decision testifying that at peak times there would be 16 incoming and 16 outgoing trucks per hour, or about 200 incoming and 200 outgoing trucks per day.”

“LMBT [Lower Mount Bethel Township] Supervisor James Gasparetti, who is head of road maintenance for the township, testified at the April 30 hearing to the damage such proposed truck volume would do to the roads.”

“He [an opposer to the quarry] also expects to get representative from the Easton and Bangor school districts to come to the June hearing to speak about safety concerns for school children. Both districts have busy bus routes in the area that carry about 700 children daily.”

“‘Belvidere Highway is 17-1/2 feet wide with no shoulder,’ Pacchioli [an opposer to the quarry] said. ‘A school bus is 8 feet wide and so is a tractor-trailer, and that’s not counting the side mirrors. There is barely any room for them to pass each other.’”

“He [Pacchioli] said the turning radius in that intersection [an intersection in the downtown area the trucks would have to use] is not wide enough for tractor-trailers and he has seen turning tractors cause traffic to back up so the trucks can make the turn.”

“There are further concerns about the township’s volunteer fire and ambulance people being overtaxed in dealing with any truck accidents.”

Pennsylvania, Dennis Kelly, Residents Fight to Stop Quarry from Opening, the Allentown *Morning Call*, May 14, 1992, B01.

Concern over increased truck traffic from a proposed new quarry in northeastern Pennsylvania:

“‘I can’t understand how the commissioners [of Whitehall Township] can allow that kind of traffic where they’ve designated a park,’ said Lou Sauerwine, 49, of Whitehall. ‘They’re just asking for accidents.’”

“The proposed truck route would mean 50 trucks making up to 200 trips during the work week would pass by the 110-acre Whitehall Parkway along S. Church Street. The quarry would be on the west side of S. Church Street.”

Pennsylvania, Teresa Ann Willis, Whitehall Puts Off Lafarge Quarry Request, the Allentown *Morning Call*, November 15, 1994, B03.

Concern over the damage and subsequent costs increased truck traffic from a proposed new quarry in northeastern Pennsylvania will have on roads:

“Whitehall Township’s Chestnut Street would need a 3-inch topping of pavement to withstand the daily pressure of about 350 new trucks carrying rock between two Lafarge Corp. quarries, an engineer said yesterday. But Lafarge attorney James Kellar said the statement of engineer Peter Terry should be stricken from the record because Kellar said Terry was working from incomplete information. Terry’s comments, made at a public hearing yesterday, were based on a Lafarge traffic study submitted last month.”

“Commissioner Glenn Solt has asked Lafarge to consider contributing to the cost of maintaining the road. Lafarge officials have said they are not willing to do so.”

Pennsylvania, Kimberly L. Jackson, Road Durability Near Proposed Whitehall Quarry Debated, the Allentown *Morning Call*, October 31, 1995, B03.

Concerns about trucks carrying loads from Valley Quarries, near Shippensburg:

“A Newville excavating company official is defending his firm’s operating practices after they came under attack at a public meeting this week. Residents of Broad Street, in trying to protect ongoing neighborhood basketball games on the street, also complained to Newville Borough Council about the way the trucks from John Walter, an excavation contractor, were operating.”

“Company secretary Brian Walter estimates that the firm has made hundreds of truck runs along Broad Street during the project. On most of the runs, the trucks have been carrying ground and crushed stone from Valley Quarries near Shippensburg into the construction site, Walter says. One woman told council Tuesday she believed the truck beds were overweight and full.”

Pennsylvania, Company Answers to Public Accusations, *Carlisle Sentinel*, July 25, 1998.

Residents’ opposition of truck traffic along Lindenhurst Road:

“Residents pleaded with state officials yesterday to ban truck traffic from Lindenhurst Road, only to be told that PennDOT can’t do it. ‘If you are a citizen of Pennsylvania, we cannot deny you access to a state highway,’ Andrew Warren, PennDOT’s district director, told about 50 residents at a stormy special meeting of the Lower Makefield supervisors yesterday afternoon.”

“Several residents angrily demanded that state laws be changed, if necessary, so a ban could go into effect.”

“The principals of three elementary schools on Quarry Road, whose buses use Lindenhurst, pleaded for the safety of their children. Then residents spoke, telling harrowing tales of driving on a road they say is congested with cars and speeding trucks. Robin Magaziner said she and her children easily could have been killed on their way to school Nov. 9. She was making a left turn from Lindenhurst onto Quarry ‘when suddenly a 70,000-pound truck came barreling down Lindenhurst’ and hit her car. A police officer told her she was lucky to be alive, Magaziner said.”

“Residents repeatedly expressed frustration that trucks aren’t using the Newtown Bypass, a road built to take commercial traffic off local roads.”

Pennsylvania, Amy Neff Roth, Residents' Demand of Ban Struck Down, *Bucks County Courier Times*, July 2, 1999.

In regards to dangerous truck traffic along Stoopville Road:

"Mail carriers say it is getting downright dangerous on rural Stoopville Road, where nearly everyone has a curbside mailbox. The carriers, who park along the road to deposit mail, say they're always on the lookout for heavy duty, fast-moving trucks, the same trucks residents of the two-lane state road say they also fear."

"State Rep. David Steil, R-31, said yesterday that he is working on the traffic problem with state and local officials. Among those in on the talks are state Sen. Joseph Conti, R-10, and PennDOT district director Andy Warren. Steil said the most important first step is to set up a joint meeting with the Wrightstown quarry owners and state and local representatives. 'We need to go as a delegation and have a conversation with the quarry owners,' Steil said. For the past few months, residents along Stoopville and Lindenhurst roads in Lower Makefield have been complaining loudly and often about the quarry trucks that use these roads as shortcuts between the Wrightstown quarries and I-95."

Pennsylvania, Patricia Wandling, Officials Work to Make Dangerous Road Decent, *Bucks County Courier Times*, August 3, 1999.

Residents' opposition to a proposed industrial zone between Fallsdale Road and the Damascus/Lebanon township line:

"Resident allegations concern the possible expansion of Bedrock Quarries, Inc. located on the Oregon Turnpike. Residents suspect that the company is planning an asphalt operation as part of its mining efforts."

"At recent meetings, residents also voiced concerns about tri-axle trucks and trailers traveling to and from the quarry. Surveyor and local resident, Gary Packer, noted that the curve, grade and width of the roads were never designed for the amount of truck traffic, especially on the steep grade past the Damascus Christian Academy and Damascus Elementary School."

New York, Denise de Vines, Quarry Expansion Spurs Public Outcry, *The River Reporter*, February 25, 1999.

Agreement made between the South County Civic Association and Moreland Sons Inc.:

"Officials of Moreland Sons Inc. have agreed to alter their deed so the Sands Road property can never become a landfill. In exchange, the citizens group will withhold opposition to the company's request for a county special exception to continue mining sand."

"The citizens group has long opposed landfills in the community. The group has been outspoken about truck traffic generated by the landfills and sand operations."

Maryland, Mary Allen, Sand Firm, Civic Group Make a Deal, *Annapolis Capital*, August 22, 1996.

Residents' opposition to a proposed sand and gravel mine off Conway Road:

"About one-third of the 80 people who packed into a room designed for 50 implored Ed Larrimore, Maryland Department of the Environment division chief of minerals, oil and gas, to deny Natural Waste Managers the mining permit it's seeking."

“I wouldn't feel safe for my little ones if a truck comes around the corner,’ said Conway Road resident Ron Queen. ‘Now, they can play in the street.’ Citizens repeatedly cited Conway as a narrow road filled with blind spots. They also voiced displeasure at the location of the proposed access road, which would begin at the far end of Conway Road, just 200 hundred feet from St. John AME Zion Church.”

“Mr. Larrimore, however, told the citizens again and again that he will not consider truck traffic and the location of the access road in his decision, which will be released in 10 to 30 days. These issues come under the county's jurisdiction, he said. But Kathy DeHaas, president of the Forks of the Patuxent Improvement Association, gave Mr. Larrimore a list of applicable grounds for denial.”

Maryland, Brendan Sobie, Sand and Gravel Mine Meets Strong Opposition, *Annapolis Capital*, June 5, 1996.

Safety: Quarry Accidents

Teenager drowns in a quarry in Maryland:

“A Hagerstown teenager drowned in a quarry just outside Hagerstown Tuesday afternoon after he jumped off a cliff 75 feet above the water, according to the Washington County Sheriff's Department. The boys began swimming at about 5:30 p.m. but were ordered out of the quarry by a company employee, deputies said. However, they returned a short time later, deputies said. Malott [Deputy] said teenage swimming in the quarry is a problem that occurs ‘probably daily.’ “We're running them out of here all the time,’ he said. ‘There are no-trespassing signs posted all over here and the kids keep tearing them down.’ ”

Maryland, Brendan Kirby, Hagerstown Teen Drowns in Quarry, *Hagerstown Herald*, July 29, 1998.

Mining company responds to request for increased safety after teenager drowns in their quarry in Maryland:

“The company that owns the quarry where a Hagerstown teenager drowned Tuesday doesn't plan to make any safety changes there. ‘We've done everything we can do. If people want to break in, they break in,’ said John Long, vice president of government affairs and community relations for Martin Marietta Inc. ‘There are fences around the property and the quarry and the area is posted “no trespassing,’ he said.

Maryland, no author, Quarry Owners Plan No New Safety Measures, *Hagerstown Herald*, July 31, 1998.

After a 6-year old fell off cliff in quarry in Maryland, residents and rescue workers want quarry owner's to install more safety measures:

“Community Rescue Service medical technicians who were the first to reach the body of a youngster who died last month in a fall on St. Lawrence Cement property are asking that a fence be built around the quarry and other like it in Washington County. A Company spokeswoman said Wednesday that St. Lawrence Cement is in compliance with federal, state and local requirements but will take steps to prevent future accidents on the property. A 15-foot high by 20-foot wide dirt and slab rock barrier berm is in place with the intent of preventing access to the extraction areas, she said.”

“The boy had climbed a 15-foot rocky berm to reach the spot where he fell... A berm was the only requirement for that section of the property. [The] death was the second at a quarry in Hagerstown in 11 months. An inspection of the site last week by the U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health

Administration determined the company met safety regulations, according to Washington County Sheriff's Office Sgt. Thomas Newton."

Maryland, Kimberly Yakowski, Rescuers Call For Area Quarries to be Fenced, *Hagerstown Herald*, June 9, 1999.

Man drowns in quarry in Pennsylvania:

"Divers pulled the body of an 18-year old Chambersburg man from the cold waters of an abandoned quarry Tuesday afternoon, according to Pennsylvania State Police. He apparently drowned, police said. [A woman] whose family owns the quarry and the farm surrounding it off Bricker Road, said swimming is not allowed there. 'We posted four no-trespassing signs earlier this month and they took them down. We put two more yesterday telling people it's off limits,' she said."

Pennsylvania, Richard F. Belisle, Pennsylvania Man Drowns in Quarry, *Hagerstown Herald*, May 19, 1998.

Teenagers partying at quarry in Pennsylvania:

[A teenager from] Chambersburg said he was at the quarry partying with friends between 2:30 and 3 a.m. when he looked across just in time to see his car rolling down a 'big rocky ramp.' 'I couldn't believe my car just went into the quarry, [the teenager said], sporting a black right eye he got in a fight earlier that night at the quarry."

Pennsylvania, Lisa Graybeal, Pa. Teen Watches Car Roll Into Quarry, *Hagerstown Herald*, July 22, 1997.

In reference to the danger of the abandoned Funkhouser Quarry near Delta:

"Sixty-seven people were arrested at an abandoned quarry which has become a hotspot for partying and the site of three drowning deaths since 1993, state police said. Those arrested Monday were charged with criminal trespass, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$300. The Memorial Day party was held at the Funkhouser Quarry near Delta, private property which hasn't been used in 30 years. On Saturday, Ray Osborne, 21, of Whiteford, Md., drowned in the quarry while out swimming with friends. The news, however, didn't deter the dozens of swimmers who congregated at the quarry Monday."

"A chain link fence around the property that is meant to keep people out had been cut and rolled to the side."

Pennsylvania, no author, 67 People Arrested at Site of Three Drownings Since '93, *Observer-Reporter* June 2, 1999.

In reference to the danger of the abandoned Funkhouser Quarry near Delta:

"It's swimming season, and that always seems to mean some sort of drowning or other accident at the Funkhouser Quarry in Peach Bottom Township. It happened again May 29, when a Maryland man drowned while swimming. Some would have us believe this is an intractable problem. State police come and make a mass trespassing arrest, and the next day the place is mobbed with swimmers and cliff divers. Officials say the quarry can't effectively be fenced. 'No trespassing' signs don't work. Trenches dug in the road to the quarry haven't deterred people."

"One idea, from the owners of the quarry might solve the drowning problem, but also might create other problems: They wanted to drain the acidic water into the Susquehanna, fill the gorge with trash and cover it up. It's too environmentally risky."

"The best, easiest way to prevent the drownings is perhaps the most mundane: Maybe you can't fence it, but you can at least patrol it in the summer months. The state police obviously couldn't afford to do that, but don't the owners have some responsibility to prevent these deaths?"

Pennsylvania, Quarry Quandary Briefly, on a Variety of Subjects, *The York Dispatch*, June 7, 1999.

Drowning victim at the Bellefonte Quarry:

"After jumping into the Bellefonte Quarry Wednesday night, a person died. The person dove off of a cliff 50 to 60 feet above a lake at the quarry, said Steve Walters, assistant chief of the Logan Fire Company."

"Members of a dive team found the body yesterday morning on an underwater ledge near where the person was believed to enter the water, Walters said."

"It is not uncommon to hear about people jumping off of the cliff, Walters said. The quarry is a popular place for young adults and children to go."

Pennsylvania, Anne Savanick, Person Plunges to Death in Cliff Diving Accident, the Pennsylvania State University *Collegian*, June 21, 1996.

In reference to a legal case regarding the accidental death of a worker at the Perryville Sand and Gravel Quarry:

"The family of a man killed in an industrial accident settled a pending wrongful death action against a local company for \$270,000 yesterday.

Of that amount, the wife and children of Alvin K. Davis, of Peach Bottom, Lancaster County, will receive \$71,440."

"Davis, 52, died of injuries suffered in a 30-foot fall at Perryville Sand and Gravel Quarry, owned and operated by York Building Products, on Oct. 4, 1994, in Perryville, Md.

Davis had been standing on a 4,000-pound concrete counterweight hoisted by a crane and a front-end loader, which he was attaching to a conveyor belt."

"While trying to affix the last counterweight, an eyebolt connection failed, causing the counterweight to tip, throwing Davis to the ground, the suit, filed May 30, 1997, said.

Davis' family contended that the counterweight's lack of warnings, design and manufacture resulted in the death."

Pennsylvania, Rick Lee, Company to Pay \$270,000 for 1994 Accidental Death of Worker, *The York Dispatch*, July 21, 1999.

Drowning victim at a Falls quarry:

"A Trenton man drowned last night in the Falls-Tullytown Lake, where he and three friends had gone swimming in the murky, secluded waters about a mile from Old Route 13."

"Someone apparently went to a nearby mobile home to call for help, said Rick Hoagland Jr. chief of the Levittown Fire Co. No. 32.. The lake is a common place for people to swim and party, Hoagland said.

"Police have come back here to break up parties. No one's allowed back here, it's private property,' Hoagland said."

Pennsylvania, Carol Robidoux, Trenton Man Drowns in Lake, *Bucks County Courier Times*, August 13, 1999.

The dangers of trespassing onto abandoned quarry property off of Pilot Knob Avenue NE:

“Even the ‘No Trespassing’ signs are not discouraging overheated thrill-seekers from diving off the cliffs 30 to 50 feet above the half-mile pond covering the former limestone strip mine off of Pilot Knob Avenue NE. The murky water is littered with vehicles.”

“‘Violators routinely ignore the warnings,’ Sheriff W. Bruce Umpleby said in a news release issued Thursday. ‘Their adventure and illegal access may be very costly in the end. The most costly experience could be their getting injured or suffering a serious mishap.’”

“Mark L. Shook and four other teen-agers decided to go for a dip in the quarry about 2:30 a.m. July 15, 1995. Shook dove into the water from a cliff 30 feet above it. Rescue workers found his body eight hours later.”

“Deputies were called to the area just before Shook died when several 55-gallon drums were illegally dumped there. A few were leaking. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the state attorney general's office and the Public Utilities Commission Office conducted an investigation. Since then, deputies also have been called to the 580-acre Essroc property to retrieve homicide victims and recover stolen vehicles.”

Ohio, Lori Monsewicz, Despite Hazards, Quarry Pond Lures Trespassers, *The Canton Repository*, July 2, 1999.

Man drowned in the Little Patuxent River in Howard County:

“George D. Snyder, 22, of 112 N. Jerome Parkway, was found early yesterday floating in a shallow section of the river below the Savage Rocks swimming hole, rescue officers said. His skull had been cracked open.”

“The accident occurred in a spot notorious for injury and death. Savage Rocks is a 300-foot deep quarry at Howard County’s Historic Savage Mill. It is lined with sharp and slippery boulders.”

Maryland, David Pedreira, Glen Burnie Man Drowns in Savage Rocks Swimming Hole, *Annapolis Capital*, June 20, 1994.

Safety: Blasting

Blasting disturbing neighbors in northeast Pennsylvania:

“Lafarge Corp. is still waiting for its Michigan headquarters to approve a study to determine why blasting at its Northampton quarry causes nearby homes to rattle.”

“Northampton residents had complained that blasting from the quarry was causing their homes to shake and had appealed to Borough Council for help. Some homes are within a mile of the quarry...”

Pennsylvania, Kathleen Parish, Northampton Quarry Blast Study Awaited Lafarge Corp. Official Confident Disturbing Vibrations can be Reduced for Area Residents, the Allentown *Morning Call*, January 6, 1997, B01.

Company responds to blasting complaints about a northeast Pennsylvania quarry:

“Lafarge Corp. has changed the way it blasts at its Northampton quarry in hopes the vibrations will be

less noticeable to residents. In the past, residents had said blasts caused their homes to shake, rattling windows and cracking walls. Lafarge agreed to try to reduce the vibrations, even though its blasting adheres to state requirements.”

Pennsylvania, Kathleen Parish, Lafarge Changes Quarry Blasting to Cut Vibrations - Cement Company Says It Hopes the Detonations at Its Northampton Site will be Less Noticeable, the Allentown *Morning Call*, April 11, 1997, B04.

Township opposes DEP approval of quarry to mine deeper in eastern Pennsylvania:

“Township officials also are concerned that blasting will pose a danger to walkers on the Delaware Canal towpath, which is close as 300 feet to the quarry and has no exit for nearly a mile. The concrete company has said it will watch for people in the danger zone and give warning. However, the township contends the company’s plan is inadequate.”

Pennsylvania, Lawrence C. Hall, Blasting at Tinicum Quarry Approved Despite Opposition - Township Hopes to Delay Permit; Ownership of Land is in Question, the Allentown *Morning Call*, July 26, 1999, B03.

Quarry blasting hurls debris into residential area again:

“One of several boulders hurled during blasting at ESSROC Cement Corp.’s Imperial Quarry Tuesday morning landed where Minnie Keglovitz had been pulling weeds 20 minutes earlier. ‘It was a really frightening experience again - because this happened once before already,’ said Keglovitz, who was inside her Upper Nazareth Township home during the 10:45 a.m. explosion. No one was injured Tuesday, and property damage was minimal from the bowling-ball and fist-size chunks of limestone that catapulted from ESSROC’s Imperial Quarry onto Route 248 and several lawns. In March 1998, mud and rocks up to 1-1/2 feet wide spewed from ESSROC’s Quarry 2, causing \$20,000 damage to three lawns, two homes and two cars.”

Pennsylvania, Tracy Jordan, Blast Hurls Debris Onto Lawns, R.248 - ESSROC, DEP Officials Don’t Know Cause of 2nd Upper Nazareth Incident, the Allentown *Morning Call*, June 30, 1999, B10.

Blasting project went amiss in Upper Nazareth Township, PA:

“A cement company blasting project went wrong and damaged two homes, cars and several lawns in Northampton County.”

“Police Chief Alan Siegfried said debris from the Essroc quarry was blasted from the work site at about 12:35 p.m. and struck two homes and a gazebo near the site, and two cars driving on Route 248. He said rock blown from the cement company was as large as 1 ½ feet by 10 inches.”

Pennsylvania, Cement Quarry Blasting Hurls Rocks Onto Houses and Cars, the Lehigh Valley *Times News*, March 27, 1998.

Aesthetics

Opposition to a proposed limestone quarry in Westmoreland County:

“John D. Ong of Stahlstown RD1, who owns Indian Creek Farm along the waterway, said he believes the operation could threaten water quality and endanger his family’s health. He also contended the quarry

might 'eliminate or severely diminish the sports fishery in Indian Creek which is so important to our way of life, and...generally lower significantly the value of a property in which we have made very sizable investments since 1982,' Ong said."

Pennsylvania, Eric Hrin, DEP Weighs Plans to Quarry Limestone, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, August 17, 1998.

Opposition by the Mountain Watershed Association (MWA) to a proposed limestone quarry in Westmoreland County:

"Braverman (member of the MWA) expressed concern that quarrying could destroy the native trout habitat, have a negative effect on the nearby Laurel Mountain hiking trail and surrounding state forest, destroy hunting and fishing resources in the area and pose a threat by creating dust."

Pennsylvania, Eric Hrin, DEP Weighs Plans to Quarry Limestone, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, August 17, 1998.

Proposal for a new quarry in north eastern Pennsylvania:

" 'We are basically taking off the top of a mountain,' Ed Brecht, Eureka Stone Quarry vice president, testified yesterday. 'The plan is to take this down to a level plateau, in two steps,' Brecht said. The highest peaks of the property are about 950 feet above sea level. In the first phase, the property would be quarried to 750 feet above sea level. The second phase would take it down to 600 feet above sea level, the level of surrounding land."

Pennsylvania, Bob Keller, Quarry in Hamilton Proposes Expansion, *Pocono Record Online*, March 4, 1998.

Concern over the effect a proposed new quarry in northeastern Pennsylvania will have on surrounding property values:

"And an issue some residents raised was the effect the quarry would have on their property value. Lois Gilette, 3021 S. Church St., said she and her husband will be unable to sell their home if the quarry is approved. 'We already have a lot of trucks from Eastern Industries going by,' she said. 'If you approve this, our residential subdivision will become worthless.' "

Pennsylvania, Rebecca Logan, Proposed Quarry Raises Concerns Lafarge Corporation Outlines Its Plans to Whitehall Twp. Officials, Residents, the Allentown *Morning Call*, January 11, 1995, B03.

Local Residents oppose proposed new limestone quarry in Centre County, Pennsylvania for fear it will ruin trout streams that provide tourist economy to area:

"But quarry opponents say it makes more sense for Penns Valley - which has never had a large mining operation - to rely upon its excellent trout waters as the sustainable, long-term backbone of its economy. Many inns and restaurants in the area already depend heavily on trout fishermen. 'What we're losing is the potential of an economic resource that probably could maintain the economy of this valley on a totally clean environmental basis,' said John Witwer, a fishing guide and owner of the Feathered Hook bed and breakfast in Coburn."

Pennsylvania, Fen Montaigne, An Environmental Battleground a Proposed Limestone Quarry in Central

PA has Anglers and Conservationists Up in Arms, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, October 8, 1995, C08.

Local residents oppose expansion of quarry in tourist area of Pocahontas County, West Virginia:

“An expansion proposal by owners of a limestone quarry near one of the state’s premier tourist destinations would require 10 trucks an hour, eight hours a day, six days a week until 2007. The expanded quarry would create a gravel pit as big as 55 football fields, according to a permit application filed by Waco Oil & Gas Co., owned by Ike and Doug Morris. The Glenville company’s quarry is near Snowshoe ski resort, along the headwaters of the Elk River.”

“The [mining] permit would also allow Waco to construct a concrete or asphalt plant at the base of the mountain leading to the resort.”

“Stump [area business man] is also worried about damage blasting could cause in the county’s 600 caves.”

West Virginia, Paul J. Nyden, Gravel vs Travel - Quarry to Expand Near Snowshoe, the Lewisburg *Mountain Messenger*, February 20, 1999.

Neighbors oppose Mellott Inc.’s plan to expand a quarry in Maryland:

“The neighbor’s concerns include the effects blasting would have on their homes and the view of the proposed expansion from I-70. The company has listened to the residents’ concerns and plans to place berms along I-70, Md. 66 and the east side of the Schneider property to protect the view... The property may be visible for 50 feet to 100 feet from the interstate, Mellott officials said. As for the blasting, it is not expected to be more or less frequent.”

Maryland, Julie E. Greene, Concerned Neighbors Take Tour of Quarry, *Hagerstown Herald*, December 16, 1998.

Opposition to the expansion of Codorus Stone and Supply Co.:

“After overcoming several opponents to its expansion projects more than two years ago, a York County stone company is being challenged again. This time, the company’s neighbor, Alan Kingston of Mount Wolf, is objecting to the East Manchester Township Supervisors’ decision to rezone a parcel of land for a quarry expansion.”

“Kingston and his wife, Rhoda, are challenging a rezoning decision by the township supervisors that allows Codorus Stone to expand its operation to 37 acres near their home on the 200 block of Dellinger Road. Codorus Stone received a surface mining permit to work the area in July 1997 despite opposition from local residents and business representatives who presented their arguments during a public hearing in December 1996. Neighbors expressed concern about blasting, noise, dust, sinkholes, flying rocks and the general safety of the users of nearby John C. Rudy County Park and vehicles traveling on nearby Dellinger Road.”

“Kingston said he ‘understands the importance of quarrying in the area...’ ‘But now if the expansion takes place,’ Kingston said, ‘We’ll be looking right down into a pit.’”

Pennsylvania, Eyana Adah McMillan, Resident Blasting Quarry Seeks to Prevent Planned Expansion, *The York Dispatch*, March 24, 1999.

In reference to a Damascus Township meeting, where residents voiced their opposition to an industrial zone:

“Several residents used the public comment session to reinforce the anti-industrial message to the board, including concerns about expanded operations at Bedrock Quarries, Inc. on Oregon Turnpike. Tyler Hill resident J. Wesley Jones confronted the board about the quarry's reclamation plans, ‘What happens when Bedrock becomes dead rock?’ Jones alleged that the quarry has posted only a \$30,000 bond for environmental damage. ‘What they're doing there is what I term strip mining. My concern is that the \$30,000 bond is insufficient to cover repairs. It would be cheaper for Bedrock to walk away and we'll be left with a giant hole,’ said Jones. Besides esthetic issues, environmental concerns voiced by neighbors include water runoff into the bordering wetland zones, and impact to wildlife and endangered species.”

New York, Denise de Vines, Industrial Zone Issue Dies But Road War Rages, *The River Reporter*, March 4, 1999.

Cultural Resources

In reference to a special condition that must be met by a quarrying operation before DEP would approve the company's permit to mine in Fayette County:

“Should Davison, in its mining process, discover archaeological artifacts, these must be protected. The discovery must be reported immediately to the DEP by telephone along with a subsequent report in writing.”

Pennsylvania, S.K. Musisko, Concerns About Bullskin Township Quarry Plan Aired, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, June 9, 1996.

Proposed 95-acre development in Biglick Township has concerned many citizens:

“Opponents of the proposed quarry site who had also hoped to use some nearby caverns to thwart the mining effort appear to be facing an uphill battle. Attaching archaeological significance to the proposed quarry site that's located about 1/4 miles northeast of Vanlue on the north side of Ohio 568 near the Hancock-Wyandot County line, is one line of attack area residents are pursuing in attempting to stop the stone quarry operation.”

“There's been no professional phase one archaeological survey of the site done,’ William Boyle, district supervisor for ODNR, division of mines and reclamation, said Thursday in reviewing Reichwein's findings. Additionally, the Indian Trail Caverns, owned by Richard Hendricks since 1964, are far enough away from the site so "it would be highly unlikely that any structural damage to the caves" would be incurred by blasting at the quarry, Boyle said.”

Ohio, Mike Sobczyk and David Trinko, Quarrying Site's Neighbors Stress Water Concerns, *The Courier*, August 2, 1996.

Residents' opposition to a proposed sand and gravel mine off Conway Road:

“About one-third of the 80 people who packed into a room designed for 50 implored Ed Larrimore, Maryland Department of the Environment division chief of minerals, oil and gas, to deny Natural Waste Managers the mining permit it's seeking.”

“The Rev. Samuel Whittaker, pastor at the St. John AME Zion Church, voiced his concern that the operation would destroy his historic church and disturb graves in the adjacent cemetery.”

Maryland, Brendan Sobie, Sand and Gravel Mine Meets Strong Opposition, *Annapolis Capital*, June 5, 1996.

In reference to the desire of the sand and gravel mining company, BBSS Inc., to expand:

“The only roadblock the application has faced has come from the Maryland Historical Trust, which expressed worries over the new mine’s impact on a burned out historical home that sits on the site’s southeast corner.”

“Until they can evaluate the site, which is not included on the Maryland Register of Historic Properties, they are asking that a chain-link fence be built 100 feet around the foundation.”

“Since the historical site is in the last phase of the firm’s mining plans, BBSS said it will comply with the request.”

Maryland, Brian Wheeler, *Annapolis Capital*, October 19, 1994.

Newspapers Searched

Pennsylvania

Allentown Morning Call

Ambler Gazette

Beaver County Times

Bridgeville Area News

Bucks County Courier Times

Carlisle Sentinel

Chester County Daily News

Chestnut Hill

The Citizen’s Voice

City Paper

Clarion News Online

The Collegian

Connellsville Daily Courier

Coraopolis Record

Cranberry Journal

Cumberlink

The Daily Item

Daily Local News

Daily Review

Delaware County Daily Times

The Dispatch News

Eagle Information Network
Easton Express Times
Erie Daily Times
Erie Times News
The Express
The Express-Times
Gateway Press
The Gazette
Gettysburg Times
Greene County Messenger
Hanover Evening Sun
The Herald
The Herald-Standard
The Indiana Gazette
Lancaster Intelligencer Journal
Leader Times
Lebanon Daily News
Main Line Times
The Mercury
Middletown Press and Journal
Montgomery Newspapers
Moon Record
The Mountaintop Eagle
Murraysville Area Star
North Hills News Record
North Journal On-Line
Northeast Times Weekly
Observer Reporter Online
Oil City Derrick
Panama Sun
Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News
Philadelphia Sunday Sun
Philadelphia Tribune
The Phoenix
Pittsburgh Gateway Hometown Plus

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Pittsburgh Tribune-Review
Pocono Record
Potter County Leader Enterprises
Pottsville Republican & Evening Herald
Reading Eagle Times
Scranton Times
Schuylkill Online
Scranton Times/Tribune
Sewickley Herald On-Line
The Sharon Herald
The Signal Item On-Line
The Standard Observer
State College Centre Daily Times
Sunbury Daily Item
Sun Link
The Times Herald
The Times Leader
The Times-News
Valley Independent News
Washington Observer-Reporter
Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice
Wilkes-Barre Times Leader
York Daily Record
York Dispatch
York Sunday News

Maryland

Annapolis Capital Gazette
Baltimore Sun
Cumberland Times News
Hagerstown Herald-Mail

Ohio

Akron Beacon Journal

Ashtabula Star Beacon
Athens Messenger
The Athens News
Avon Press
The Canton Repository
The Central Ohio Source
The Chronicle-Telegram
Cincinnati Citybeat
Cincinnati Enquirer
Cleveland Free Times
Cleveland Live
Columbus Alive
Columbus Dispatch
Columbus Pages
The Courier
Crain's Cleveland Business
The Crescent-News
The Daily Record
Daily Reporter
Deadline News
Delaware Gazette
Everybody's News
Finland Courier
Flyer News
Herald-Star
Lancaster Eagle-Gazette
The Logan Daily News
The Marcolian
Marysville Journal-Tribune
Medina County Gazette
Miami Valley Sunday News
Miami Valley Weekly
Morning Journal On-Line
The News-Herald
News-Record

The Oxford Press
The Press
The Post On the Web
The Record Courier
Register Herald
The Sandusky Register
Springfield News Sun
Sun Newspapers
The Times Reporter
The Toledo Blade
The Times
The Times Gazette
The Times Leader
The Tribune Chronicle
Urbana Daily Citizen
Wapakoneta Daily News

New York

Adirondack Daily Enterprise On-Line News
The Buffalo News
Daily Gazette
The Evening Sun
Forward
The Gannett Suburban Newspapers
The Independent
The Lake and Valley Clarion
Long Island Advance
New York Daily News
New York Post
New York Times
Newsday
The Nyack Villager
The Palladium-Times
Poughkeepsie Journal
The Recorder

River Reporter
Rome Sentinel
Southampton Press
Sullivan County Democrat
Syracuse New Times
Times Beacon Record Newspapers
The Times-Union
The Torch
The Village Voice
Westchester Today

West Virginia

Bluefield Daily Telegraph
Charleston Daily Mail
Charleston Gazette
Clarksburg Exponent and Telegram
Mountain Messenger