Hingtgen, Robert J

From: Catherine Gorka <catherine@pamperedparrots.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 08, 2015 11:45 AM
To: Bennett, Jim; Hingtgen, Robert J
Subject: No on El Monte sand mining project, my comments
Attachments: 09-07-2015 08;44;32PM.jpg; 09-07-2015 08;44;32PM2.jpg; 09-07-2015 08;44;32PM3.jpg

Dear Jim Bennett and Robert Hingtgen:
Please add this to my comments against the sand mining operation in El Monte valley please. PDS2015-MUP-98-014W2,PDS2015-RP-15-001, LOG NO.PDS2015-ER-98-14-016B I have read the special report# 153, Mineral Land Classification: Aggregate materials in the western San Diego county production-consumption region dated 1982 by California dept of conservation Division of mines and geology I see that the El Capitan dam built in 1935 basically stopped the flow of sand, so there is no replenishing of sand in this valley and they already took most of it under their golf course project.
There is also rumors of clay so no good there for them either, plenty of other areas that are not urbanized to get it from. El Monte valley is residential, close to highway and many parks, there are many families that reside out here, this is a major negative impact to all of us. This valley has also the Sunrise Powerlink electric poles through it, we are only a few miles from both highway 8 and highway 67. This is not out in the sticks somewhere, this will impact everything including ways of fleeing should a fire start out here, there is only El Monte rd and Willow dirt road to exit west, there is no escaping heading east. Your trucks will be in our way as well and for fire trucks to access our valley. We are against this project and hold you responsible for our lives and those of our animals as well.
Sincerely,

Catherine Górka
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: Western San Diego P-C Region has shown that these rocks meet the specifications for use in PCC aggregate. These two as have been classified as MRZ-2. One of these localities is ıated on the western flanks of the Merrian Mountains (see :te 9) about 3 miles northeast of the city of Vista. The South ast Asphalt Company has a current use permit for quarrying k from this site, but they are not permitted to crush, screen, wash the quarried rock. Consequently, the material cannot be d for PCC aggregate. The other granitic MRZ-2 site is located hin the city limits of San Marcos. This site has been mined he past but no rock is currently being extracted. The bulk of se granitic rocks have been used for riprap although crushing naterial for use as aggregate base has also taken place.

:EAS CLASSIFIED MRZ-3

Areas classified as MRZ-3 are those containing mineral deposthe significance of which cannot be evaluated from available a. Most of these areas classified as MRZ-3 are located in hilly mountainous terrain. These areas include rocks from the tiago Peak Volcanics (see page 26); granitic rocks of the South- California Batholith; Late Cretaceous sandstones and conmerates of the Lusardi and Cabrillo Formations (Rosario oup); Eocene sandstones and conglomerate of the Torrey ıdstone, the Mount Soledad, Delmar, Scripps, and Friars Fortions (La Jolla Group); and the Mission Valley Formation)way Group); the Miocene San Onofre breccia; the Miocene-)cene Otay Formation and associated unnamed fanglomerate; l Pliocene and Pleistocene sandstones belonging to the San go, Lindavista, and Bay Point Formations. For a detailed cription of these formations see Kennedy and Peterson 75), Kennedy and Tan (1977), and Weber (1963). The tigraphic relationship between the above-mentioned sediıtary formations are shown on Figure 8.

'ortions of the Santiago Peak Volcanics, granitic rocks of the thern California Batholith, the San Diego Formation, and Lindavista Formation are classified as MRZ-2. The Linista Formation has been included in MRZ-2 areas because it :rally forms a thin sediment blanket and as such can be easily oved or mined concurrently with the underlying aggregate)sit. Alone, however, it is of lower quality and quantity than :cessary to be classified MRZ-2. The San Diego Formation two distinct facies or rock types within it, a sandstone unit is classified as MRZ-3 and a conglomerate unit which is ıfied MRZ-2 and is presently being mined in the southern of the county. Test data were available in some limited areas :rlain by Santiago Peak Volcanics or granitic rocks of the hern California Batholith. This data provided the necessary rmation needed in order to classify these areas as MRZ-2.)ther areas underlain by these rocks were classified as MRZ-

:ach sand deposits lie along most of the coast of San Diego ıty. Beach sand is and has been mined for aggregate in other : of the world. In San Diego, the quantities are sufficient to the criteria of MRZ-2 but no test data is available to judge uality of the deposits. They are, therefore, classified MRZ-

)st of the major drainages in the Western San Diego County Region contain alluvial deposits of an economic nature for s aggregate material. These areas are classified MRZ-2. ıium too fine for economic use is also present in those same ages and is classified MRZ-1. Also, there are areas where acceptable and unacceptable quality material are interınix- ıually in layered fashion. These areas are classified MRZ-3 se the economics of mining and processing the acceptable ial are not fully known.

In all cases in which rock units or alluvial deposits are classified MRZ-3, test data necessary to judge its quality are lacking. If some part of a deposit is not being or has not been mined for aggregate or if steps have not been taken to begin mining, then such test data are usually not available.

AREAS CLASSIFIED MRZ-4

Areas classified MRZ-4 are those areas for which available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ category.

Deposits that come under this classification in the Western San Diego County P-C Region occur in large tributaries within the major drainage systems such as those of the San Diego River and Sweetwater River systems. Although the nature of the alluvium within the main river channel is known through drill logs and mining operations, that of the deposits in some of the larger tributaries is not. Without further drill-log information, these tributary areas must be classified MRZ-4.

EVALUATION OF AGGREGATE RESOURCES IN THE WESTERN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

An analysis of aggregate supply in the Western San Diego County P-C Region is presented in this section of the report. The analysis was conducted on the basis of a quantitative evaluation of aggregate resources contained in the Western San Diego County P-C Region.

Much of the land within western San Diego County that has been classified MRZ-2 has already been urbanized. As a practical matter, these areas are considered to be unavailable because they have been committed to uses that preclude the extraction of aggregate. Still other unoccupied land is considered to be unavailable because its continuity is broken up into isolated properties by subdivisions, freeways, roads, powerlines, and waterways—making mining economically unfeasible. All of this unavailable land was excluded from the resource sectors.

Data Base

Much of the resource evaluation that follows is based on drill hole records of variable quality collected over a time span extending back to the early part of this century. They describe the types of earth material (silt, sand, gravel, and bedrock types) encountered at various depths. Many of the well logs which were used for resource analysis by CDMG staff were collected by Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1979), from the California Department of Water Resources, and other sources. The quality of drill hole descriptions ranges from poor to very good but only drill hole records that contained descriptions judged to be acceptable for analysis were used in the present study. Well log information provided by Woodward-Clyde and Associates (Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1979) was also utilized for resource evaluation. Including those well log analyses made by Woodward-Clyde, over 300 such wells were analyzed for determination of resource areas. The location of these wells are shown on Plates 1-30.

In areas where well logs were not available, existing geologic maps were used as a data base (Kennedy and Peterson, 1975; Kennedy and Tan, 1977; and Weber, 1963). Geologic units were field checked in various locations although most MRZ lines were drawn on the basis of existing geologic maps.

consists of metavolcanics which must be crushed in order to be used as aggregate material.

The total resources in this area amount to 6,000 million tons. Out of this, approximately 5,900 million tons are acceptable as coarse PCC grade gravel and only 100 million tons are acceptable for PCC grade sand. This equates to a sand and gravel ratio of about 1:60. Total reserves amount to 150.7 million tons, of which 137.5 million tons are acceptable as PCC grade sand and 13.2 million tons are acceptable as coarse PCC grade gravel.

Sector J

Sector J covers an area of 34,961 acres of Eocene conglomerate terrane, including Kearny Mesa and the hills to the east, along with several isolated patches to the north and a few areas near Mission Valley, south of Kearny Mesa (Plate 33). A large, central part of the sector is on the Miramar Naval Air Station, which is outside the jurisdiction of local governments. Six producers—Fenton, Conrock, Padre Transit, Nelson Sloan, Asphalt Inc., Sim J. Harris, and Daley Company—currently have permits to mine in ten different locations. The producers in Sector J must blend the coarse material with sand from other deposits or crushed coarse material to make PCC aggregate. Without extensive processing, only the coarse fraction of the conglomerate deposits can be used in PCC aggregate. Consequently, most of the remaining finer material is discarded, giving a waste factor of up to 40 percent. The density of the Eocene conglomerate is about .065 tons per cubic foot. The thickness of the conglomerate units can be calculated from geologic maps of the area, showing exposures of the Stadium and Pomerado Conglomerates (Kennedy and Peterson, 1975). The thickness varies from a few tens of feet along the west margin, to over 500 feet in the eastern area. A resource of 5,810 million tons underlies Sector J, almost all (5,780 million tons) consisting of coarse aggregate.

Sector K

Exposed in the walls along the southwest part of Mission Gorge underlying an area of 386 acres are metavolcanic rocks of the Santiago Peak Volcanics. Crushed rock for concrete aggregate is being produced from this material by the V. R. Dennis Company. Data from the company indicates that the density of the rock here is about 0.090 tons per cubic foot with about 5 percent waste. The highest exposures stand about 300 feet above the San Diego River drainage level, which was the base level used for the resource calculation. A total crushed rock resource of 140 million tons underlies Sector K. About 20 percent of the material (30 million tons) is recovered as sand size material during normal crushing operations. The remaining material (110 million tons) is coarse aggregate material. Other similar exposures of metavolcanic rocks are nearby, but lack of test data precludes classifying those areas as MRZ-2.

Sector L

Sector L includes two plots of land in the San Diego River alluvial plain in Mission Valley with a total area of 314 acres. Fenton Materials and Conrock Company still control parcels in this sector but have ceased mining the predominantly sand resource. Heavy urbanization surrounds Sector L. Well logs of holes drilled in the alluvium of the lower San Diego River show an average depth of suitable aggregate of 60 feet. The waste in this material is about 10 percent and the density is about .065 tons per cubic foot. A calculated 50 million tons of aggregate resource lies within these nonurbanized areas in Mission Valley. Of this total, 40 million tons are acceptable as PCC grade sand and 10 million tons are acceptable as coarse PCC grade gravel.

UPPER SAN DIEGO RIVER

Sector M

Within the upper San Diego River alluvial plain twelve aggregate pits supply the urban San Diego area with the majority of its sand and gravel needs. Sector M covers 2,150 acres of contiguous nonurbanized river channel from the upper end of Mission Gorge to within a mile of El Capitan Dam. Drill holes in this area (see cross-section C-C', Plate 38) record an average thickness of suitable aggregate of 155 feet, with the top 20 to 60 feet predominantly sand underlain by sand and gravel and a basal layer of gravel and boulders. Fifteen percent of the material is waste. Using a density factor of 0.055 tons per cubic foot, a total resource of 540 million tons of aggregate is estimated to underlie Sector M. Total resources of PCC quality sand for Sector M are estimated at 300 million tons, of which 21.8 million tons consist of reserves. Coarse PCC quality aggregate resources total 240 million tons, of which only 1.7 million tons consist of reserves. El Capitan Dam stops any major replenishment of these resources from upstream.

SWEETWATER RIVER

The Sweetwater River is in southwestern San Diego County. The river valley is lightly urbanized along most of its length. The upper half of the river is dammed by the Sweetwater Reservoir Dam. Drill log data, diagrammed on the cross-section D-D"' (Plate 38), indicates that some areas of the Sweetwater River floodplain are blanketed by layers of silty fine sand. Mining in these areas is not known to be economically feasible at the present and consequently these areas are classified as MRZ-3. The remaining areas are underlain by an upper layer which is predominantly sand and a lower layer of sand and gravel. These areas have been classified as MRZ-2 and are designated Sectors N, O, P, and Q, which together cover an area of 1,133 acres. A significant portion of the sand reserves for the southern part of the PC region are within these sectors. The alluvium near the mouths of two major tributaries to Sweetwater River is classified MRZ-4 due to lack of data. The total aggregate resource in this area is 80 million tons, of which 60 million tons is sand and the remaining 20 million tons is gravel. Replenishment of aggregate material is possible in Sectors O, P, and Q from upstream sources. The Sweetwater Reservoir Dam curtails the replenishment of Sector N. The total sand and gravel reserves for the Sweetwater River amount to 35.1 milion tons of which 22.8 million tons consist of PCC quality sand and 8.5 million tons are PCC coarse material.

Sector N

Sector N is an area of about 150 acres. It is located in the lower part of the Sweetwater River Channel near the community of Sunnyside. Most of the sector is occupied by an inactive sand quarry located upstream from the Chula Vista golf coarse. The County of San Diego has condemned this property in order to build a regional park. Consequently, mining ceased in 1980. Well logs indicate that sand in this area extends to depths of at least 60 feet. The deposit is almost entirely sand. The average waste factor which was used for resource determination in Sector N is 25 percent. The density of the sand is estimated to be 0.055 tons per cubic foot. There are no sand and gravel companies presently operating within this sector and there are no reserves. Resources for Sector N amount to 10 million tons of sand. Very little coarse material exists within the sector.

Resources (reserves and non-permitted resources) for the Western San Diego County P-C Region amount to approximately 11,000 million tons, of which approximately 7,900 million tons consist of coarse concrete aggregate and 3,100 million tons consist of concrete sand. It should be noted that these large aggregate resource tonnage figures represent the total quantity of aggregate material that is geologically and technologically available for mining. Except for the exclusion of urbanized areas, they do not reflect such constraints to mining as current land use or political, sociological, environmental, and other factors.

Aggregate resources not currently under permit may be translated into reserves by (1) extending the operating life of existing operations where there are resources available beneath the permitted depth of mining, (2) opening new operations, (3) developing alternate resources such as off-shore sand, and/or (4) crushing coarse material to sand-size particles.

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