

Mid-Continent Quarry Frequently Asked Questions (Updated 1-5-2021)

What is the current status of the expansion proposal for the Mid-Continent Quarry?

Rocky Mountain Resources Aggregates (RMR) has submitted a plan of operation modification proposing to expand the Mid-Continent Quarry. Additional information including more details about the proposal will be necessary before BLM begins an environmental review.

What are the next steps?

The Colorado River Valley Field Office will begin an environmental impact statement (EIS) of the proposal once additional baseline information is gathered. These include:

- Hydrologic study
- Cave/karst study
- Ethnographic study
- Standard biological and cultural surveys

The BLM is conducting a mineral examination (described in greater detail below) to verify the appropriate regulations for these minerals.

Once BLM has sufficient information, it will begin the EIS through public scoping. Previously, BLM anticipated beginning the EIS by early 2021; however, due to an unforeseen delay in completing the mineral examination, the BLM's current estimate for starting the formal EIS is fall 2021. This could change to be earlier or later depending on the status of the studies and as BLM gathers more information.

Will there be opportunities for public involvement?

The EIS will include multiple opportunities for public involvement, beginning with public scoping to identify issues and concerns before the EIS is drafted. The draft EIS will also be released for public review and comment.

The EIS process also gives local, state and other federal agencies the opportunity to be closely involved.

Although the first public comment opportunity is months away, the BLM has posted RMR's proposal online at: <https://www.blm.gov/office/colorado-river-valley-field-office> because of the high public interest.

What is the status of the hydrologic baseline study?

The hydrologic baseline study will provide information that will help BLM determine potential impacts of the proposed expansion in the EIS. In spring of 2020 the BLM engaged with the City of Glenwood Springs and Garfield County as cooperating agencies and began conducting an environmental assessment (EA) of drilling the five proposed water monitoring wells, which are necessary for the hydrology study. Similar to the EIS for the proposed expansion, this EA has been delayed on account of the delayed mineral examination. Once completed, the environmental assessment will include a detailed analysis of potential impacts of drilling the wells.

What is the history of these mining claims?

The Mid-Continent Quarry began operating in 1982, providing crushed limestone to the Mid-Continent Coal Mining Complex near Redstone to minimize hazardous coal dust. Mid-Continent and the associated Pitkin Iron continued removing stock-piled limestone from the area. The current mining claims were located in 2001. In early 2009, Cal-X acquired the Mid-Continent Quarry mining claims and resumed operations. RMR purchased the quarry in 2016.

What laws govern the BLM's disposal of limestone?

The BLM's disposal authority for limestone depends on the nature of the mineral deposit and its end use. For example, limestone deposits that have an unusually high concentration of calcium and are used for uncommon purposes, such as coating coal mines, may be disposed of by location under the Mining Law of 1872. Operators do not pay any fees or royalties on the minerals they extract under the Mining Law. Ordinary limestone deposits are disposed of by sale or permit under the Materials Act of 1947 and operators are generally required to pay fair market value to the federal government for the minerals they extract.

How does the BLM determine which disposal authority applies?

The BLM is conducting a mineral examination to determine whether the limestone deposit at Mid-Continent Quarry is subject to the Mining Law or to the Materials Act. In the mineral examination, the BLM mineral examiners will evaluate the chemical composition of the limestone deposit on each mining claim, as well as the planned, current and past uses of the limestone, and make a determination regarding which disposal authority applies. The BLM is currently completing additional review and work on the mineral examination and anticipates completing it by around late spring or early summer 2021.

As required by BLM regulations, RMR has established and is paying into an escrow account that will cover the appraised value of any minerals removed pending completion of the mineral examination, including past production, should the BLM conclude that the minerals are subject to disposal under the BLM's material sales regulations at 43 CFR Part 3600.

How is BLM addressing the current noncompliance issues?

The BLM is working with RMR to address the noncompliance issues that were existing when the company purchased the mining claims and the quarry in 2016. These noncompliance issues include operating on lands outside of the area in the approved plan of operations (by about 6 acres) and construction of a mill building. The BLM will likely analyze the proposed modification to address the noncompliance through the same environmental analysis as the expansion proposal.

At this time, the BLM does not consider RMR's removal of limestone under the approved plan of operations to be a noncompliance issue. Should the BLM determine through the mineral examination that the appropriate disposal authority for the limestone deposit is the Materials Act, the BLM will require RMR to obtain the appropriate authorization before continuing operations.

Who will ultimately make the decision on the mine plan modification and the expansion proposal?

The Field Manager for the Colorado River Valley Field Office will sign the decisions related to RMR's proposals. Other levels of the Department of the Interior will also be involved in reviewing the decisions, including the BLM Colorado State Office and the BLM Washington Office.