

A. Submitted plans and specifications shall contain sufficient information to allow the planning commission to set standards pertaining to:

1. Noise, dust, traffic and visual screening.



This is the intersection at Mesquite and Jasmine Road. Jasmine road is a dead end road that is used by five households. Mesquite is currently used by ongoing gravel operations in the Dehaven pit. Jasmine road is the only new road that will be affected by the Dallas Head quarry. Approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile of Jasmine in total will be used. The road is asphalted.



The entrance to the quarry around the corner on Jasmine. This is the entrance used as the old State pit depicted on the section map as a pentagon. 25 foot berms are at the left and the right of the entrance as a natural creation of mining out the gravel. The floor of the pit is gravel covered hardpan minimizing

any dust. This hardpan is difficult to excavate and does not break down in the wet months eliminating muddy trucks leaving the quarry.



An established road at Dallas Head quarry. The roads are built on top of gravel deposits with 15 to 20 feet of gravel under the road.



Natural berm in the state quarry showing depth of material. The bench makes an effective natural sound barrier that mitigates any noise. It is a much more effective sound barrier than the noise barrier walls erected on highways.

2. Setbacks from property lines.



Property setbacks are 40 feet by Department of Geology standards. In this type of quarry that is in a hole with a 12 foot overburden berm with a 3H:1V slope the setback is closer to 200 feet. The property is also fenced with a barbed wire fence and a 10 to 20 foot buffer is left to service the fence and protect it from being covered by berm material.

3. Location of vehicular access points.

The entrance will be through the traditional state pit opening depicted as the second photo where the scales will be emplaced on the other side of the berm. All quarries have a traditional choke point at the scale house to properly weigh materials out of the pit.

4. Fencing needs.

The property is enclosed by a 5 strand barb wire fence. The North and West side are also protected by an Owyhee irrigation canal with a very steep bank making access from these sides extremely difficult.

5. Prevention of the collection and stagnation of water at all stages of the operation.

The North and West side collect water from the hill naturally into the Owyhee irrigation canal with the East and South being somewhat flat sloping to the neighbors as its natural topography. Any exposed quarried gravel tends to draw moisture towards it as one of its natural properties.

6. Rehabilitation of the land upon termination of the operation.



Photo of current reclaimed land on Dehaven quarry. Gravel has been mined off of this site and reclaimed following DOGAMI criteria. Only difference is the hill is 20 feet shorter than before gravel extraction.



Photo depicting edge of reclaimed area with gravel stockpiled on quarry floor. This work is being done in anticipation of closing this quarry. By DOGAMI rules every acre of land that is disturbed by quarry operations requires a \$1,000 cash bond per acre minus 3 to 5 acres for the landowners use. To reclaim the bond the area must be to DOGAMI standards. The process is approximately 1.5 years to complete.

B. In zones where processing is permitted, it shall be located no closer than two hundred feet (200') from residential or commercial uses.

C. Equipment and access roads shall be constructed, maintained and operated in such a manner as to eliminate, as far as is practicable, noise, vibration or dust that is injurious or substantially annoying to livestock being raised in the vicinity. (Ord. 86, 12-7-1993)



The area is open space with rolling hills with limited livestock in the area. The only area used for livestock is the DeHaven Ranch below the steep side of the property.