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OSTERHOUDT CORP.
Ellenville Mine
Village of Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

FOR

N.Y.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

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Date: September 2016

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report outlines the procedures that will be taken to control fugitive dust at Osterhoudt Corp.'s Ellenville Mine located in the Village of Ellenville, Ulster County. These procedures include those already being taken to control dust from the existing, permitted sand and gravel mine as well as new measures proposed to specifically address dust related to the proposed stone excavation.

The property containing the existing sand and gravel mine and the proposed nine acre modification area is located on the northwest side of U.S. Route 209, approximately 1300 feet northeast of its intersection with N.Y.S. Route 52, as shown on the Location Map in Appendix A.

A copy of this Fugitive Dust Control Plan will be kept on-site.

2.0 POTENTIAL DUST SOURCES

The following primary potential sources of dust exist at the Ellenville Mine:

- Bulldozer removing overburden from the top of the sand and gravel deposit
- Loadout of sand and gravel from bottom of faces
- Hauling sand and gravel to the plant for aggregate processing
- Crushers, screens, conveyors, piles and transfer points in the aggregate processing plant
- Load out and wind erosion from stockpiles
- Haulage of processed material off-site
- Wind erosion from mined areas

The following potential sources of dust will occur as a result of the proposed modification to remove stone over a nine-acre area within the permitted 46-acre life of mine area:

- Drill rig operating on top of stone face
- Blasting stone
- Loadout of shot rock from bottom of quarry faces (comparable to sand and gravel loadout)
- Hauling blasted rock to the plant for aggregate processing (comparable to sand and gravel hauling)
- Hydraulic hammer breaking oversized shot rock into smaller pieces
- Crushers, screens, conveyors, piles and transfer points in the aggregate processing plant (comparable to sand and gravel processing)
- Load out and wind erosion from stockpiles (comparable to sand and gravel loadout and wind erosion)
- Haulage of processed material off-site
- Wind erosion from quarried areas

3.0 METHODS FOR CONTROLLING FUGITIVE DUST

The proposed modification to allow the sandstone ridge encountered in the sand and

gravel deposit at the existing Ellenville Mine to be leveled out will not affect production rates or increase truck traffic. The nine-acre area of the proposed modification is located within the 46-acre approved life of mine area.

The following methods have been effectively used in the past and will continue to be used to control dust at the sources listed above:

- Vegetated buffers will be maintained as long as possible. Only the area needed for one season's activities will be stripped at one time.
- Soil stored in perimeter berms will be vegetated to control wind erosion.
- Approximately 46 acres of the 75-acre property are proposed to be mined. The remaining property (29 acres) is largely wooded and surrounds the life of mine area, providing buffers ranging in thickness from approximately 25 to over 1100 feet.
- The perimeter faces will remain in place during mining operations and will be removed during the final parts of mining in the sequence and direction shown on the Mining Plan Map in Appendix A of the DEIS.
- Almost all equipment, including the processing plant, loaders, haul trucks and hydraulic hammer will operate on the mine floor surrounded by mine faces that will range in height up to about 60 feet.
- The quarry is expected to use one bench so blasted stone will not cascade down from one bench to another. In the event that multiple benches are used, the benches will be sufficiently wide to prevent stone from an upper bench cascading down to a lower bench.
- The drill used at the site will be equipped with a dust collection system in good working order.
- The stone cuttings ground up by the hole drilling process will be removed from the blast area prior to blasting, thereby removing a potential dust source.
- The blaster will design and implement all blasts to control excessive amounts of dust. In particular, the blaster will choose the appropriate type and amount of explosive to fracture the rock without generating excessive amounts of dust.
- The overburden and sand and gravel will be removed prior to blasting the underlying rock.
- Water is applied at key transfer points in the processing plant as needed to control dust.
- The hydraulic hammer will be operated on a portion of the mine floor best screened from surrounding receptors. Screening can be accomplished by the use of intervening topography, berms or stockpiles that intercept the line of sight between the receptor(s) and the hydraulic hammer.
- The first 430 feet of the entrance road is paved.
- The entrance road and haul roads in regular use are wet down as needed to control dust by a water truck equipped with spray bars.
- Vehicle speeds on haul roads and the entrance road will be limited.
- The hours of operation will continue to be 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. The typical hours of operation will be 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on

Saturdays, depending on market demand. There will be no operations on Sundays or on New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas Day.

In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.8, no person shall unnecessarily remove, handle, or cause to be handled, collected air contaminants from an air cleaning device for recycling, salvage, or disposal in a manner that would reintroduce them to the outdoor atmosphere.