

December 13, 1991

Mr. Wm. Bruce Bartow, Director
Josephine County Planning Department
510 N.W. 4th Street
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Grants Pass Field Office

Dear Bruce:

These comments and the enclosure pertain to Campman Calcite's Marble Mountain Quarry. I apologize for not providing this in time for inclusion in the staff report. However, I understand the information may still be used in the hearing process.

The County should have already received a copy of the Report of On-Site Inspection issued by Allen Throop of our Department's Albany Office on November 8th. The report states that a Grant of Limited Exemption could be issued for this site.

I have received several inquiries regarding chemical hazards associated with limestone (calcium carbonate). Citing a few examples of familiar limestone occurrences may be helpful. Seashells are made of limestone. We breath limestone dust whenever we clean the erasers from a chalkboard. We eat limestone whenever we take TUMS antacid tablets. Wells drilled into regionally extensive limestone formations provide drinking water in many eastern states.

The enclosure includes select pages from:

Brooks, H.C., 1989, Limestone deposits in Oregon:
Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
Special Paper 19, 72 p.

Pages 1 thru 3 summarize Oregon limestone including terminology and uses. Pages 50 thru 52 and the tables describe the Marble Mountain Quarry and limestone from the quarry. These independently obtained values for limestone quality and reserves can be compared with those provided by the company.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. Wiley
Regional Geologist



5375 Monument Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(503) 476-2496

11. An alternate haul route will be built directly from the quarry to Highway 199, using private logging roads and a proposed road across a BLM timber sales. The alternate route will eliminate the use of Cheney Creek and Fish Hatchery Roads from the haul route.

Although originally scheduled in July 1992, construction of the alternate route will be delayed by a court injunction issued March 4, 1992, in response to Spotted Owl concerns on timberlands. The injunction may delay construction of the alternate route for as long as two years.

12. On April 6, 1992, the Josephine County Planning Commission will meet to consider among other things, the 17 conditions recommended by the Planning Department. If conditions are adopted as they stand, Marble Mt. Quarry may be forced to stand idle as long as two more years until the BLM injunction is resolved.

The Planning Commission should allow usage of the existing haul route on a restricted basis until the alternate haul route can be constructed. We're asking the Planning Commission to allow us to haul a maximum of 150,000 tons annual production, which is less than was hauled when the quarry was in full operation.

Due to their own personal interests, our highly vocal opponents vigorously object to the reopening of the Marble Mt. Quarry. However, we believe that we have the right and responsibility to this and future generations to maintain and promote economic viability and diversity in our country.

Please lend your support for this project by attending our April 6th Planning Commission public hearing.

LOCATION: JOSEPHINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Room 156
(May be relocated to City Council Chambers)

DATE: MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1992

TIME: 7:30 p.m.

Thank you,

Brice Campman



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Department of Geology & Mineral Industries

Mineral Land Regulation and Reclamation

229 Broadalbin Street SW

Albany, OR 97321-2246

(541) 967-2039

FAX: (541) 967-2075

www.oregongeology.com

Memo

TO: Marble Mt. Quarry

DOGAMI MLRR ID NO: 17-0107, Marble Mtn. Quarry

DATE: October 23, 2008

FROM: Ben Mundie

SUBJECT: Closing File

Large scale mining at the Marble Mtn. quarry ceased in 1967. In 1991 a Grant of Limited Exemption was issued to Campman Calcite for approximately 16 acres. The site was then converted to a Grant of Total Exemption, which was maintained until 2000, when an Operating Permit was issued to Brice Campman. Mr. Campman never exceeded 5,000 cubic yards of production in any 12-month period under the operating permit. No new ground was disturbed by Mr. Campman.

In 2003, a permit transfer form was submitted to transfer the DOGAMI permit to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde. This transfer was never completed. No mine activity occurred during this period.

In 2004, the property was sold to WSS Properties LLC and renewal fees were paid through May 2006. WSS Properties never submitted reclamation security, an OPA was never issued. No mine activity occurred during this period.

Based on DOGAMI inspections from 1991, 1994, and 2003, it was documented that little production had occurred and the site had not expanded beyond the 16 acres recognized as exempt in 1991.

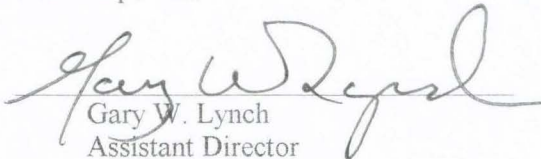
There has been no activity at the quarry since 2002. No off-site impacts from slope stability or storm water discharges have been reported or documented since 2002.

The quarry highwall is benched at approximately 1½:1 slopes, and appears stable. The quarry floor is sloped to retain storm water. Native vegetation has begun to volunteer on the highwall benches as well as along the margins of the site. A locked gate off of Cheney Creek Road prevents access up Marble Mtn. Road.

The file should be closed and the Performance Bond released.

By copy of this memo, we are notifying Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland that Performance Bond #4006928, executed March 15, 2000, with Marble Mt. Quarry as principal, may be released effective upon receipt of this memo. All obligations to the State of Oregon have been fulfilled, and the file has been closed. Any future mining that exceeds 5,000 cubic yards of production in any 12-month period will require a new DOGAMI permit.

File closed by:


Gary W. Lynch
Assistant Director

Date

10-23-08

Acres Exempt: 16

c: Josephine Planning Dept.
DOGAMI Grants Pass
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland



TO: Marble Mountain Quarry file DATE: October 8, 1993

FROM: Frank Hladky

SUBJECT: Limestone cave at Marble Mountain quarry

On October 7, 1993, Bill Fitzpatrick and I explored most of the limestone caverns at Marble Mountain quarry. Mr. Fitzpatrick is president of the Jefferson State Grotto of the National Speleological Society. Mr. Fitzpatrick made prior arrangements with Brice Campman, the current owner of the site, to visit the cave.

The cave entrance has been mostly obstructed by large limestone boulders up to 2 m across and fill material. There is a near-vertical shaft through this obstructing material just wide enough for a person to crawl through. This shaft was obstructed, however, by 1/3-m size boulders that took us about 90 minutes to remove. We were in the cave for nearly four hours.

The cave has probably about 1,000 linear feet or more of passages, although no precise measurements were made. There are at least two large rooms with ceilings nearly 10 m high. There are numerous rooms tall enough to stand upright. Wooden platforms, some badly deteriorated with others still load-bearing, and carved stone steps and passages have been constructed in the first 25 percent of the cave.

Cave ornamentation has been partly vandalized but is elaborate. A few stalagmites 30 cm in diameter by 2 m long are found in the taller rooms. The cave is graced by columns (often the object of vandalism), cave bacon, cave coral, rim stone pools, and cascades of white pearly drapery of calcite deposits. Brown dust is almost everywhere, except the more active formations. In the deeper most parts of the cave we found evidence of recent deposits of white powder which appeared to emanate from ceiling cracks. This white powder was beginning to be spattered by the drops of water dripping from the ceiling. We think this powder (fresh limestone dust) may have been ejected during the September 20 earthquake.

There is water in the cave. Dripping is slow, almost imperceptible. There are several pools, however, some a meter deep or more. I observed no dripping into these pools.

The cave is located on the north edge of the Marble Mountain quarry. A location map is attached. The cave entrance trends toward the southwest. The series of passageways, some interconnected, spiral downward into the mountain. The back

of the cave is terminated by^a large serpentine zone which trends approximately north-south and dips steeply west. This zone can be observed on the north pit wall. At the contact of the limestone and this serpentine zone is a large cavern, at least 25 m long and 10 m high and 10 m wide. Blocks of serpentine, as large as 5 m by 4 m by 3 m have collapsed into this cavern. Serpentine and some greenstone is found elsewhere in the deeper parts of the cave.

An examination of the surface shows that prior operators constructed several exploratory road cuts in the outcrop above the cave entrance. They intercepted at least two near-vertical greenstone and serpentine zones in the limestone, including the major zone that apparently widens at depth. Excavation apparently terminated when operators encountered too much serpentine. This may explain, in part, why the cave was not mined out previously. The western highwall of the pit, where most of the material was mined, contains very little serpentine. The floor of the pit, however, contains an island of serpentine that was noticeably avoided.



TO: Marble Mountain Quarry file DATE: October 8, 1993

FROM: Frank Hladky

SUBJECT: Limestone cave at Marble Mountain quarry

On October 7, 1993, Bill Fitzpatrick and I explored most of the limestone caverns at Marble Mountain quarry. Mr. Fitzpatrick is president of the Jefferson State Grotto of the National Speleological Society. Mr. Fitzpatrick made prior arrangements with Brice Campman, the current owner of the site, to visit the cave.

The cave entrance has been mostly obstructed by large limestone boulders up to 2 m across and fill material. There is a near-vertical shaft through this obstructing material just wide enough for a person to crawl through. This shaft was obstructed, however, by 1/3-m size boulders that took us about 90 minutes to remove. We were in the cave for nearly four hours.

The cave has probably about 1,000 linear feet or more of passages, although no precise measurements were made. There are at least two large rooms with ceilings nearly 10 m high. There are numerous rooms tall enough to stand upright. Wooden platforms, some badly deteriorated with others still load-bearing, and carved stone steps and passages have been constructed in the first 25 percent of the cave.

Cave ornamentation has been partly vandalized but is elaborate. A few stalagmites 30 cm in diameter by 2 m long are found in the taller rooms. The cave is graced by columns (often the object of vandalism), cave bacon, cave coral, rim stone pools, and cascades of white pearly drapery of calcite deposits. Brown dust is almost everywhere, except the more active formations. In the deeper most parts of the cave we found evidence of recent deposits of white powder which appeared to emanate from ceiling cracks. This white powder was beginning to be spattered by the drops of water dripping from the ceiling. We think this powder (fresh limestone dust) may have been ejected during the September 20 earthquake.

There is water in the cave. Drivpage is slow, almost imperceptible. There are several pools, however, some a meter deep or more. I observed no drivpage into these pools.

The cave is located on the north edge of the Marble Mountain quarry. A location map is attached. The cave entrance trends toward the southwest. The series of passageways, some interconnected, spiral downward into the mountain. The back

of the cave is terminated by^a large serpentine zone which trends approximately north-south and dips steeply west. This zone can be observed on the north pit wall. At the contact of the limestone and this serpentine zone is a large cavern, at least 25 m long and 10 m high and 10 m wide. Blocks of serpentine, as large as 5 m by 4 m by 3 m have collapsed into this cavern. Serpentine and some greenstone is found elsewhere in the deeper parts of the cave.

An examination of the surface shows that prior operators constructed several exploratory road cuts in the outcrop above the cave entrance. They intercepted at least two near-vertical greenstone and serpentine zones in the limestone, including the major zone that apparently widens at depth. Excavation apparently terminated when operators encountered too much serpentine. This may explain, in part, why the cave was not mined out previously. The western highwall of the pit, where most of the material was mined, contains very little serpentine. The floor of the pit, however, contains an island of serpentine that was noticeably avoided.