

File — BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH —



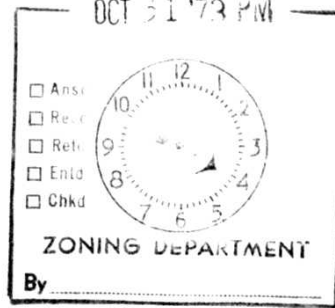
JEFFERSON BUILDING
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

October 31, 1973

DONALD J. ROOP, M.D., M.P.H.
DEPUTY STATE AND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER

Mr. S. Eric DiNenna
Zoning Commissioner
County Office Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Mr. DiNenna:



This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 25 with which you enclosed a portion of the file concerning the zoning for the extension of the Harry T. Campbell plant. You recall at the time of our conversation concerning this, I expressed my regret that such a letter had been written, and following this, this was brought to the attention of Mr. Phillips.

I am fully in agreement that the agencies in Baltimore County must work closely together and be extremely careful in making general statements as was made in Mr. Phillips' letter.

To further rectify this situation, we have asked that all correspondence in the Bureau of Environmental Services which is directed to Federal, State or Local authorities, County Councilmen and other departments be reviewed by the Director of Environmental Services prior to being sent. This directive applies to all correspondence other than routine business. Although this procedure may seem burdensome, it has been in effect on a non-official basis for a long time as we are aware of the sensitivity of ~~any~~ many of the subjects with which we deal.

Again, I regret this incident and will make every effort to see that a similar incident does not happen again.

Sincerely yours,

Donald J. Roop, M.D.
Donald J. Roop, M.D.
Deputy State and
County Health Officer

DJR:mah

cc: Mr. Dewberry
Mr. Devlin
Mr. Phillips
Dr. Sherrard

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Mr. Eric DiMenna, Commissioner
Office of Zoning Date: October 15, 1973

FROM: Mr. William L. Phillips, Director
Division of Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene

SUBJECT: COMPLEX SOURCE AIR POLLUTION REGULATIONS

The attached proposed regulations have been promulgated by the Bureau of Air Quality Control to fulfill the requirements of EPA for control of complex sources as set forth in the Federal Register Volume 38 No. 74, April 18, 1973 (copy attached).

Comments were solicited by the Bureau of Air Quality Control on May 4, 1973. Comments from this agency were made on May 10, 1973 (copy attached).

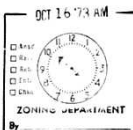
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It is our opinion that this is not the intention of EPA and is very undesirable from the standpoint of all concerned.

I urgently recommend that all interested agencies submit comments on these regulations.

William L. Phillips
William L. Phillips, Director
Division of Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene

WLP/ef
enclosures



INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Dr. D. J. Roop; Mr. W. D. Fromm Date: October 17, 1973

FROM: Frederick L. Dewberry

SUBJECT: Air Pollution Complex Source Regulations

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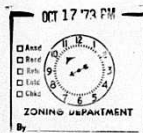
Please report the outcome of such meeting to this office.

Frederick L. Dewberry
Frederick L. Dewberry
Administrative Officer

FLD:lk

Att.

cc: Mr. A. B. Kaltenbach
Mr. T. M. Mouring
Mr. S. Eric DiMenna
Mr. T. H. Devlin
Mr. W. L. Phillips
Mr. H. B. Staab



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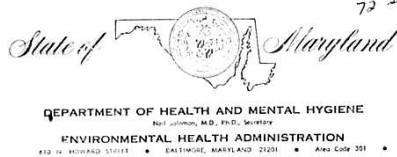
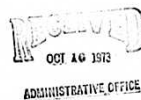
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
410 N. HANCOCK STREET • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201 • Area Code 301 • 301-2779

October 3, 1973

TO: All Deputy State Health Officers

FROM: Mr. George P. Ferreri, Director
Bureau of Air Quality Control

RE: Amendments to Regulations 10.03.35 through 10.03.41

Attached are a set of proposed air quality regulations or amendments to regulations for your examination and approval as required under 60001 of April 24, 1973. Due to severe time constraints necessary to preclude Federal promulgation, please review as soon as possible, indicate any appropriate comments or suggested changes and return to the Bureau by October 15, 1973. If you have no comments or suggested changes, please so indicate on this letter. To aid you, the regulations may be considered in the following groups:

- (1) Complex source or maintenance of standards regulation
- (2) Mobile source regulation
- (3) Hydrocarbon control regulation

The complex source regulations on pages 1-3 of the attached set are to satisfy Federal Environmental Protection Agency requirements for the control of this type source. While the inclusion of these sources will significantly expand the scope of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene activities as concerns evaluation of applications for permits to construct, a minimum expansion of work force and expense is expected.

Applicants will be required to include significant information and data not currently required, at their expense. Additional cost to applicants will range from a minimum of \$15 for advertisement of public comment opportunity through several hundred dollars for a full scale site evaluations by a qualified contractor. These costs, however, are very minor as compared to the cost of the affected projects, or the potential effect of emissions on the health or welfare of the affected public.

The mobile source regulations (pages 3-4) will require some additional effort on the part of both state and local agencies, but will bring into control some of the most often complained of sources of visible emissions. Little additional cost to either the programs or the affected sources is expected, however.

Deputy State Health Officers

-2-

October 3, 1973

since field observation may be carried on during existing patrol activities and compliance can be achieved through reasonable and cost effective maintenance and repair.

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Please review the proposed regulations and amendments and indicate comments and changes, if any, as soon as possible. Your quick attention to this matter is much appreciated.

GPF:ELG:dab

cc: Dr. Jean Rose Stifler, Local Health Service Administration

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INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Dr. D. J. Roop
Mr. A. B. Kaltenbach, Clifton, Mouring,
DiMenna, Devlin, Phillips, Staab Date: October 19, 1973

FROM: William D. Fromm, Director of Planning

SUBJECT: Air Pollution Regulations

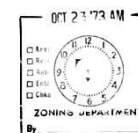
Mr. Dewberry has asked Dr. Roop and me to set up a meeting with all of you to discuss the new air pollution regulations as promulgated by the Bureau of Air Quality Control and to report the outcome of this meeting to him.

We are setting the meeting tentatively for 10:00 a.m., October 24 in my office. If you cannot make this first meeting, please send someone else. We expect that this meeting will be very technical and may evolve additional texts.

William D. Fromm
William D. Fromm
Director of Planning

WDF:am

cc: Mr. Frederick L. Dewberry



Deputy State Health Officers

-2-

October 3, 1973

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Office of Zoning Date: October 15, 1973

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TO: Dr. D. J. Roop; Mr. W. D. Fromm Date: October 17, 1973

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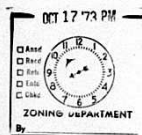
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Administrative Officer

FLD:lk

Act.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Not Solicited, M.D., Ph.D., Secretary
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
100 N. HOWARD STREET • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201 • Area Code 301 • 383-2779

October 3, 1973

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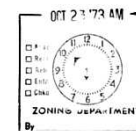
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WDF:mr

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quarry area is required by the company because (1) the present quarry pit will be economically depleted in the near future; (2) there is an unabated need at present and in the foreseeable future for stone products in the area; (3) the investment in plant and plant facilities in a quarrying operation is extremely high; in fact, one of the highest investments in any industry, and in order to justify replacement of older machinery and equipment, it is necessary that the company have assurance of continued operations; and (4) the investment in equipment for the control and eradication of fugitive dust and other sources of pollution is very high and assurance of continued operations is necessary so that such investment might continue to be made.

The area for which special exception is requested is large primarily because of the fact that stone differs in quality and type and the Petitioner must have flexibility to extract at varying locations on its tract in order to meet specifications established by purchasers, including Governmental users who invariably establish specifications for construction materials.

Of paramount importance is recognition that the quarry is a value to the surrounding community and, in fact, to the entire Baltimore County area. This contention is brought home forcefully by the testimony of Mr. Howard Shanklin, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Shanklin, in presenting to the Board the Chamber's prepared statement (Exhibit 23), testified that the quarry operation provides direct benefits to the County (such as taxes paid, payroll and extensive employment), and indirect benefits (such as the business afforded area individuals and small

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businesses producing services or goods for the company). His testimony, however, is perhaps most important in its recognition of the irreplaceable nature of quarries. As he testified, the Chamber is aware that other quarries in the area have been lost either through exhaustion of material or through surface use of the material-bearing land for residential or industrial uses which are in the long run less valuable to the community. His testimony makes it clear that the Chamber of Commerce is well aware of the scarcity of land available for quarrying use in Baltimore County.

It is not necessary, however, to rely on either the company or the Chamber of Commerce in considering whether or not quarrying land is available in the County. We can rather look to such concerned agencies as the State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the Regional Planning Council and, indeed, to the Baltimore County Zoning Advisory Committee and the Baltimore County Department of Planning and Zoning. Evidence was presented from the State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources (Exhibit 11) that at least 75% of the land in Baltimore County bearing stone suitable for crushed stone use has been lost to the County through surface development of the mineral-bearing tracts. The concern of the State geologists is further evidenced by Exhibit 12a which warns specifically against failure to protect that mineral-bearing land from which stone can yet be extracted. The concern of the Regional Planning Council is shown by Exhibit 12b, wherein that Council's desire to protect accessibility of mineral deposits is stated forcefully. The concern of the

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Baltimore County Zoning Advisory Committee is expressed in their favorable comments on the Petitioners request for special exception (Exhibit 38). Finally, the concern of the Baltimore County Department of Planning and Zoning was expressed by Mr. Gerber, a Protestant's witness, who was asked whether a quarry or residential expansion in the area should be given priority. His answer was that in general, the uses are not incompatible; but if they could be considered incompatible, then a quarry should be given preference because, in substance, "that's where the stone is and that's where you have to get it."

Finally, in order to eliminate any lingering doubt that might have remained, the testimony of Dr. H. Eugster is extremely important. Dr. Eugster, a geology professor at Johns Hopkins University whose professional qualifications are both unimpeachable and impressive, presented to the Board evidence pertaining to area geology. Of particular importance is Exhibit 10 showing the geological formations in Baltimore County. His testimony, uncontradicted, is that the Cockeysville marble formation (the formation producing the necessary quality of stone) is limited in area and that a large majority of that formation has already been lost through surface development. By use of Exhibit 10, Dr. Eugster explained the characteristics of each area of the County where Cockeysville marble might be found and proved that, with the exception of the Texas area, either through surface development, impossibility of economic extraction or prohibitions on extraction, there is no area in the County in which Cockeysville marble can be expected to be quarried.

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Finally, not even the Protestants attempted to show that stone, if in fact available, could be transported from distant areas. Mr. S. James Campbell, in his testimony, made it perfectly clear that transportation costs, which double the cost of the stone for each 25 miles transported, soon make it impossible to transport stone from areas in distant counties or from outside of the State of Maryland.

The Specific Requirements of Section 502.1

Inasmuch as the Protestant's Attorney stated to the Board that the only concern is with blasting at the quarry and the effects of blasting, prime emphasis will be on Sub-Section a. However, mention will be made of the other sub-sections in a somewhat cursory fashion.

502.1a. The Use Must Not be Detrimental to the Health, Safety or General Welfare of the Locality

By the Protestant's specific admissions, they are concerned only with blasting occurring at the quarry and principally with three aspects of such blasting: a. - noise; b. - vibration; c. - dust. At the outset, it should be realized that, given the present state of technology, if the quarry is to operate there must be blasting. There is no other known way to produce the stone required. Considering the Protestant's expressed concerns in order:

a. Noise - Blasting does produce noise. It is recognized that "noise pollution" has become a subject of concern to environmentalists, the ordinary citizen and to Federal and local Governments. It should be borne in mind, however, that true noise pollution is a continuing noise subjecting the listener to

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extended periods of a noise level at a range sufficiently high to cause discomfort. For example, the noises associated with urban life, the roar of traffic, the continuous chatter of a jackhammer, the shriek of sirens on fire and police vehicles and the never ending clatter of a rock band are all noises with which we are familiar and which, to some extent, should be abated and controlled. This is recognized by all. In contradistinction to these continuous noises, which are the true subjects of legislation, the noise produced by the blasting of stone is an instantaneous sound, lasting perhaps 2/10ths of a second. The O.S.H.A. Regulations recognize this distinction by differentiating in their regulations between continuous noise levels and "impact" noise levels. The noise of a motorcycle approaching and disappearing from and to a block away may last as long as a minute or more - 300 times as long as the sound produced by a blast lasting 2/10ths of a second. Company officials have testified that in an average week, there may be approximately eight blasts of all types. There is, therefore, a total of 1.6 seconds, more or less, of noise produced by blasting per week. Being near a passing motorcycle once exposes the listener to a longer period of noise than the listener is exposed to because of all quarry blasts combined during one year or more.

Mr. Anthony Petro, an independent expert and consultant and President of Vibra-Tech Engineers, Inc., performed over 30 monitorings with modern sophisticated instrumentation of actual blasts from the Campbell quarry. These tests, the reports of which are contained in Exhibits 26a through c, were performed at

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location surrounding the quarry ranging from locations on the quarry property and as far from the quarry property as 13,000 feet. He presented, in chart form (Exhibit 27), the results of those tests. Concurrently with those tests, he made recordings of other natural producers of noise and the decibel range of those phenomena (Exhibit 26d). Such other noise producers tested included a passing motorcycle, thunder, a passing school bus and a gust of wind. The db levels attained were then utilized for comparison purposes on the charts presented. The value of such charts cannot be appreciated unless the Board takes into account the duration of the noises recorded. In all instances sounds from blasts are of a duration equal only to a infinitesimal percentage of the duration of the noises produced by other natural phenomena. Mr. Petro testified, for example, that the instrumentation required to record the sound from a blast was extremely more sophisticated than is the instrumentation required to record other sounds, such as passing automobiles, the blowing of car horns and factory noises. He stated quite clearly that the duration of the sound from a blast is so short that the usual instruments used by industry to comply with O.S.H.A. Regulations are not able to record the sound from a blast. He, therefore, used a "peak impact meter" in his monitoring of quarry blasts. Mr. Petro, through a series of comparison tests, then determined that the readings produced by his "peak impact meter" and reported in Exhibits 26a through c, were at least 30 db above the readings that would have been recorded on an O.S.H.A. "slow-response" meter (Exhibit 29). He then turned to an

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examination of the O.S.H.A. Regulations. These Regulations, promulgated by the United States Department of Health, Education & Welfare, limit the noise level encountered by employees in factories by providing that the lower the noise level (db level as recorded by an O.S.H.A.-type meter), the longer an individual employee can continue his duties at that noise-producing site. For example, under these Regulations, an individual can be employed for eight hours a day at an allowable sound level of 90 db, and for two hours a day at a db level of 100 and for 1/4 hour at a db level of 115. It is important to note that of the numerous tests monitored by Mr. Petro's consulting firm, the highest level on the sophisticated peak-impact equipment was 122 db. Using the comparison tests which were presented to the Board, it can be seen that the highest sound level reported for any test, after allowing for the 30 db difference resulting from difference in instrumentation was 92db. Under the O.S.H.A. Regulations, exposure to db's of this level can be for a period of six hours per day. In actual fact, however, as has been noted above, the exposure to sound from a blast is not for hours, nor for minutes, nor, in fact, for seconds - it is instead for approximately 2/10ths of one second. Again referring to the O.S.H.A. Regulations, it should be pointed out that the draftsmen realized that there might, on occasion, be impact or instantaneous noise levels. The O.S.H.A. Regulations allow a db limit of 140 for an impact noise. This means that even without adjusting for the minimum 30 db difference between the slow-response and peak-impact instruments, the highest recorded sound

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level from a quarry blast was well below the O.S.H.A. maximum.

We feel that we have proven, therefore, that, although there is sound connected with blasting, it is not harmful to the listener and, in fact, is well below other ordinary sounds associated with contemporary life. We have also proven that the duration of the sound of a blast is so short, that curtailment of the company's blasting operations because of sound would be to the economic detriment of the community at large and would be unconscionable.

b. Vibration - To predict the future it is necessary to explore the past. For over 15 years, each blast at the Texas Quarry has been monitored by an outside, independent consultant with admitted expert knowledge of vibration and its effects. Substantiation of the expert ability of Mr. Paul Hosking and his company, Vibration Measurement Engineers, Inc., and, in fact, of Mr. Anthony Petro and his company, Vibra-Tech Engineers, Inc., is found not only in their resumes of qualification introduced respectively as Exhibits 18 and 24, but also by Protestant's Exhibit A, a technical article written by Philip A. Berger while president of Vibra-Tech Engineers, Inc., which article speaks very highly of the ability of Paul C. Hosking of Vibration Measurement Engineers, Inc. It should also be borne in mind that constant vibration measurements and recordings are taken generally on locations on or immediately adjacent to the Texas Quarry where the maximum vibration effect would be felt. There is no reason to assume that a company which has been so meticulous at its operations in the past will not continue such activities in the future.

-11-

PETITION FOR ZONING RE-CLASSIFICATION AND/OR SPECIAL EXCEPTION

TO THE ZONING COMMISSIONER OF BALTIMORE COUNTY:

Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company,
Legal owner... of the property situate in Baltimore County and which is described in the description and plat attached hereto and made a part hereof, hereby petition (to have the zoning reclassified and/or a special exception granted) for the following reasons:

See attached description

Under a Special Exception, under the said Zoning Law and Zoning Regulations of Baltimore County, to use the herein described property, for ground excavation and extraction with the use of explosives of the property shown on description and exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and C attached and made a part of this petition.

Property is to be posted and advertised as prescribed by Zoning Regulations.

I, or we, agree to pay expenses of above reclassification and/or Special Exception advertising, posting, etc., upon filing of this petition, and further agree to and are to be bound by the zoning regulations and restrictions of Baltimore County adopted pursuant to the Zoning Law for Baltimore County.

Contract purchaser

Address

By Lee Thomas, Petitioner's Attorney

Address 102 W. Pennsylvania Ave., Towson, Md. 21204

ORDERED By The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, this 20th day of June, 1972, that the subject matter of this petition be advertised, as required by the Zoning Law of Baltimore County, in two newspapers of general circulation throughout Baltimore County, that property be posted, and that the public hearing be held before the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County in Room 106, County Office Building in Towson, Baltimore County, on the 5th day of June, 1972, at 10:30 o'clock.

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quarry area is required by the company because (1) the present quarry pit will be economically depleted in the near future; (2) there is an unabated need at present and in the foreseeable future for stone products in the area; (3) the investment in plant and plant facilities in a quarrying operation is extremely high; in fact, one of the highest investments in any industry, and in order to justify replacement of older machinery and equipment, it is necessary that the company have assurance of continued operations; and (4) the investment in equipment for the control and eradication of fugitive dust and other sources of pollution is very high and assurance of continued operations is necessary so that such investment might continue to be made.

The area for which special exception is requested is large primarily because of the fact that stone differs in quality and type and the Petitioner must have flexibility to extract at varying locations on its tract in order to meet specifications established by purchasers, including Governmental users who invariably establish specifications for construction materials.

Of paramount importance is recognition that the quarry is a value to the surrounding community and, in fact, to the entire Baltimore County area. This contention is brought home forcefully by the testimony of Mr. Howard Shanklin, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Shanklin, in presenting to the Board the Chamber's prepared statement (Exhibit 23), testified that the quarry operation provides direct benefits to the County (such as taxes paid, payroll and extensive employment), and indirect benefits (such as the business afforded area individuals and small

businesses producing services or goods for the company). His testimony, however, is perhaps most important in its recognition of the irreplaceable nature of quarries. As he testified, the Chamber is aware that other quarries in the area have been lost either through exhaustion of material or through surface use of the material-bearing land for residential or industrial uses which are in the long run less valuable to the community. His testimony makes it clear that the Chamber of Commerce is well aware of the scarcity of land available for quarrying use in Baltimore County.

It is not necessary, however, to rely on either the company or the Chamber of Commerce in considering whether or not quarrying land is available in the County. We can rather look to such concerned agencies as the State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the Regional Planning Council and, indeed, to the Baltimore County Zoning Advisory Committee and the Baltimore County Department of Planning and Zoning. Evidence was presented from the State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources (Exhibit 11) that at least 75% of the land in Baltimore County already bearing stone suitable for crushed stone use has been lost to the County through surface development of the mineral-bearing tracts. The concern of the State geologists is further evidenced by Exhibit 12 which warns specifically against failure to protect that mineral-bearing land from which stone can yet be extracted. The concern of the Regional Planning Council is shown by Exhibit 12, wherein that Council's desire to protect accessibility of mineral deposits is stated forcefully. The concern of the

Baltimore County Zoning Advisory Committee is expressed in their favorable comments on the Petitioners request for special exception (Exhibit 38). Finally, the concern of the Baltimore County Department of Planning and Zoning was expressed by Mr. Gerber, a Protestant's witness, who was asked whether a quarry or residential expansion in the area should be given priority. His answer was that, in general, the uses are not incompatible; but if they could be considered incompatible, then a quarry should be given preference because, in substance, "that's where the stone is and that's where you have to get it."

Finally, in order to eliminate any lingering doubt that might have remained, the testimony of Dr. H. Eugster is extremely important. Dr. Eugster, a geology professor at Johns Hopkins University whose professional qualifications are both unimpeachable and impressive, presented to the Board evidence pertaining to area geology. Of particular importance is Exhibit 10 showing the geological formations in Baltimore County. His testimony, uncontradicted, is that the Cockeysville marble formation (the formation producing the necessary quality of stone) is limited in area and that a large majority of that formation has already been lost through surface development. By use of Exhibit 10, Dr. Eugster explained the characteristics of each area of the County where Cockeysville marble might be found and proved that, with the exception of the Texas area, either through surface development, impossibility of economic extraction or prohibitions on extraction, there is no area in the County in which Cockeysville marble can be expected to be quarried.

Finally, not even the Protestants attempted to show that stone, if in fact available, could be transported from distant areas. Mr. S. James Campbell, in his testimony, made it perfectly clear that transportation costs, which double the cost of the stone for each 25 miles transported, soon make it impossible to transport stone from areas in distant counties or from outside of the State of Maryland.

The Specific Requirements of Section 502.1

Inasmuch as the Protestant's Attorney stated to the Board that the only concern is with blasting at the quarry and the effects of blasting, prime emphasis will be on Sub-Section a. However, mention will be made of the other sub-sections in a somewhat cursory fashion.

502.1a. The Use Must Not be Detrimental to the Health, Safety or General Welfare of the Locality

By the Protestant's specific admissions, they are concerned only with blasting occurring at the quarry and principally with three aspects of such blasting: a. - noise; b. - vibration; c. - dust. At the outset, it should be realized that, given the present state of technology, if the quarry is to operate there must be blasting. There is no other known way to produce the stone required. Considering the Protestant's expressed concerns in order:

a. Noise - Blasting does produce noise. It is recognized that "noise pollution" has become a subject of concern to environmentalists, the ordinary citizen and to Federal and local Governments. It should be borne in mind, however, that true noise pollution is a continuing noise subjecting the listener to

extended periods of a noise level at a range sufficiently high to cause discomfort. For example, the noises associated with urban life, the roar of traffic, the continuous chatter of a jackhammer, the shriek of sirens on fire and police vehicles and the never ending clatter of a rock band are all noises with which we are familiar and which, to some extent, should be abated and controlled. This is recognized by all. In contradistinction to these continuous noises, which are the true subjects of legislation, the noise produced by the blasting of stone is an instantaneous sound, lasting perhaps 2/10ths of a second. The O.S.H.A. Regulations recognize this distinction by differentiating in their regulations between continuous noise levels and "impact" noise levels. The noise of a motorcycle approaching and disappearing from and to a block away may last as long as a minute or more - 300 times as long as the sound produced by a blast lasting 2/10ths of a second. Company officials have testified that in an average week, there may be approximately eight blasts of all types. There is, therefore, a total of 1.6 seconds, more or less, of noise produced by blasting per week. Being near a passing motorcycle once exposes the listener to a longer period of noise than the listener is exposed to because of all quarry blasts combined during one year or more.

Mr. Anthony Petro, an independent expert and consultant and President of Vibra-Tech Engineers, Inc., performed over 30 monitorings with modern sophisticated instrumentation of actual blasts from the Campbell quarry. These tests, the reports of which are contained in Exhibits 26a through c, were performed at

locations surrounding the quarry ranging from locations on the quarry property and as far from the quarry property as 13,000 feet. He presented, in chart form (Exhibit 27), the results of those tests. Concurrently with those tests, he made recordings of other natural producers of noise and the decibel range of those phenomena (Exhibit 26d). Such other noise producers tested included a passing motorcycle, thunder, a passing school bus and a gust of wind. The db levels attained were then utilized for comparison purposes on the charts presented. The value of such charts cannot be appreciated unless the Board takes into account the duration of the noises recorded. In all instances sounds from blasts are of a duration equal only to an infinitesimal percentage of the duration of the noises produced by other natural phenomena. Mr. Petro testified, for example, that the instrumentation required to record the sound from a blast was extremely more sophisticated than is the instrumentation required to record other sounds, such as passing automobiles, the blowing of car horns and factory noises. He stated quite clearly that the duration of the sound from a blast is so short that the usual instruments used by industry to comply with O.S.H.A. Regulations are not able to record the sound from a blast. He, therefore, used a "peak impact meter" in his monitoring of quarry blasts. Mr. Petro, through a series of comparison tests, then determined that the readings produced by his "peak impact meter" and reported in Exhibits 26a through c, were at least 30 dba above the readings that would have been recorded on an O.S.H.A. "slow-response" meter (Exhibit 29). He then turned to an

examination of the O.S.H.A. Regulations. These Regulations, promulgated by the United States Department of Health, Education & Welfare, limit the noise level encountered by employees in factories by providing that the lower the noise level (db level as recorded by an O.S.H.A.-type meter), the longer an individual employee can continue his duties at that noise-producing site. For example, under these Regulations, an individual can be employed for eight hours a day at an allowable sound level of 90 dba, and for two hours a day at a db level of 100 and for 1/4 hour at a db level of 115. It is important to note that of the numerous tests monitored by Mr. Petro's consulting firm, the highest level on the sophisticated peak-impact equipment was 122 dba. Using the comparison tests which were presented to the Board, it can be seen that the highest sound level reported for any test, after allowing for the 30 db difference resulting from difference in instrumentation was 92 dba. Under the O.S.H.A. Regulations, exposure to dba of this level can be for a period of six hours per day. In actual fact, however, as has been noted above, the exposure to sound from a blast is not for hours, nor for minutes, nor, in fact, for seconds - is instead for approximately 2/10ths of one second. Again referring to the O.S.H.A. Regulations, it should be pointed out that the draftsmen realized that there might, on occasion, be impact or instantaneous noise levels. The O.S.H.A. Regulations allow a db limit of 140 for an impact noise. This means that even without adjusting for the minimum 30 db difference between the slow-response and peak-impact instruments, the highest recorded sound

level from a quarry blast was well below the O.S.H.A. maximum.

We feel that we have proven, therefore, that although there is sound connected with blasting, it is not harmful to the listener and, in fact, is well below other ordinary sounds associated with contemporary life. We have also proven that the duration of the sound of a blast is so short, that curtailment of the company's blasting operations because of sound would be to the economic detriment of the community at large and would be unconscionable.

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The uncontradicted evidence in our case is that the limit established by the consultant and followed rigorously by the company pertaining to vibrations, is a mere fraction of the vibration intensity that could be expected to cause structural damage to even the weakest structure. Exhibit 19 illustrates graphically that vibrations from the company's quarry blasts are not allowed to exceed a factor of 1, as shown on that Exhibit, whereas a tripling to a factor of 3 would be necessary before there might be damage to old plaster. Mention has been made of the Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey laws and testimony has been presented, uncontradicted, that the limit - 1, self-imposed by the company after consultation with the consultant, would meet any of the standards established by the laws of those States. Further, it is important to note the testimony of Mr. Hosking to the effect that on numerous occasions monitoring and recordation of vibration effects were at sites removed from the Campbell quarry. Mr. Hosking and other witnesses testified that monitoring at off-site locations was undertaken at the request of local industry contemplating moves to areas within one mile to three miles of the quarry and who therefore wanted test results to assure themselves that vibration would not adversely affect the delicate instruments used in their particular businesses. Testimony was also presented to the effect that monitoring at other than commercial sites was done on occasion either at the request of individuals or on the company's own initiative. The uncontradicted testimony is that the highest percentage reading ever obtained from such off-site test was 5% of the limit - 1

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MICROFILMED

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allowed by Vibration Measurement Engineers. This is not 5% of the limit which might cause damage to the weakest known structures (limit - 3) but is 5% of the self-imposed limit - 1. A further example of test results is found in Exhibit 22, a report on monitorings taken near the Bauman residence at Ivy Hill and Poole Roads. At the specific request of Mrs. Bauman, shots were monitored on June 5 and June 6, 1972, and, as reported on page 16 of that Exhibit, the shots recorded are typical of the Campbell operations. The initial shot monitored was of the secondary type and resulted in energy levels so low that no impulses were recorded on the seismogram. The next shot monitored was a primary-type shot (using a much larger amount of blasting agent) and resulted in an energy level reading of .0003 - approximately 2% of the limit allowed by Vibration Measurement Engineers (limit - 1). As stated by the consultant in his report on page 17, "It is of interest that the average thickness of a human hair is .003 thick, thus, the motion at the Bauman residence was about 1/10th of a hair."

Finally, it should be noted that, although fears were expressed by several Protestants as to vibration effects, all such witnesses denied suffering structural or damage of any type from vibration. Complaint, however, was made of air concussion which "rattled windows" on occasion. This is possible and the possibility was admitted by the consultants. They pointed out, however, that a moderate gust of wind can and often does produce the same rattling of improperly seated windows and mentioned that air concussions can be likened to a moderate gust of wind which dissipates almost instantaneously.

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c. Dust - Only one Protestant mentioned that dust was in any way a concern. Mrs. Barbara Dodd, who lives approximately two miles from the quarry, stated that in the summer, with open windows, her furniture "gets dusty." We find it difficult to attribute all or even the majority of such dust to a quarry two miles away, rather than to the building construction that admittedly is constantly occurring at locations nearer such property or to dust from fields or area roads or to other normal conditions. Mr. James Pearce, approximately 1 1/2 miles from the quarry, Mrs. Lavinia Epple, approximately one mile from the quarry and Mrs. Barbara Griffiths, approximately two miles from the quarry, all stated in answer to questions from their Counsel that dust was not a problem. We must feel that the one complaint registered is somewhat forced.

Admittedly, the operation of a quarry as well as the operation of any other industrial enterprise creates dust. We must accept, however, that if stone is to be wasted from the ground, dust must result. The important thing to consider is what steps have been taken in the past and are presently being taken to reduce to the lowest possible level the generation of dust. The testimony of Mr. Joseph Ellis is important here. He has stated in substance that the company has been an industry leader in dust control facilities citing the "rain birds", which help to eliminate dust blowing from stockpiled material, the collectors and scrubbers, which help eliminate dust from the crushing and other processing operations, the loading procedures and specifically the mandatory "watering down" of all loads, thus

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controlling dust from vehicles and the road water sprays and road sweepers which help control dust agitated by moving vehicles. The testimony of Mr. Ellis, which again is uncontradicted, should be sufficient to reach a conclusion that all steps reasonably possible have been and are being taken to control fugitive dust. We are fortunate, however, in that we need not rely on Mr. Ellis' testimony alone, but can instead refer to the testimony of a Protestant's witness, Mr. Daniel L. Raley of the Baltimore County Department of Health. Mr. Raley's primary responsibility is with the Division of Air Pollution and in his official capacity he is intimately familiar with the operations of the Texas Quarry, having visited the quarry on at least 10 occasions in the last six months. Mr. Raley testified that the company has operated since 1970 under a Plan of Compliance between the company and the State pursuant to the Maryland statute relating to air pollution control. He further testified that the company's actions are all in accordance with that Plan of Compliance and that the company is not in violation of such Plan. He further testified that after blasting there is a cloud of airborne dust but that it dissipates in approximately 15 to 20 minutes and that, in general, the "fall out" of the larger particles is on Petitioner's land. He further substantiated the Petitioner's assertion that it was doing everything possible to eliminate completely fugitive dust by stating that all industry in the State is allowed a variance to proposed standards that are unattainable. He stated that if there is no known technology to control certain types of fugitive dust (and he, an expert in the field, knows of no

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technology to control fugitive dust from blasting) then variance is considered granted.

There would appear to be no bona fide complaint of sufficient gravity to justify denial of the special exception requested by Petitioner.

502.1b. The Special Exception Must Not Tend to Create Congestion in Roads, Streets or Alleys

Although the testimony of Mr. Reichart alone might have been sufficient to negate the concept of congestion, the Petitioners presented Dr. W. Worthington Ewell, an acknowledged expert in the field of traffic engineering who has testified on many occasions before the Board. Dr. Ewell, through the use of physical traffic counts as well as through the use of company and Baltimore County traffic records, determined that the area road network, including the Harrisburg Expressway, Padonia Road, York Road and Beaver Dam Road, was sufficient not only for the peak hour traffic presently generated from the Texas Quarry, but was also sufficient for maximum amounts of traffic that might be expected by the year 1980 (Exhibits 31, 32, 33). Of importance here is the fact that Dr. Ewell used, in every instance, the highest traffic generation that might be expected. He used, for example, peak hour traffic figures rather than slack hour figures and, for his projections to 1980, he used a rate of assumed business growth of the company well in excess of the historical growth of the company experienced over the past eight years. Even with his use of the highest possible figures, he was able to categorically state that the existing road network is sufficient to carry the traffic. He further testified that the continuing improvements

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to the Harrisburg Expressway now in process and the planned and budgeted improvements to York Road and Beaver Dam Road, although not necessary for the traffic generated by the quarry, would, of course, further improve the area traffic situation. His testimony, not contradicted in any way, is, in fact, in part substantiated by a Protestant's witness, Mr. Norman Gerber, who is the Chief of the Land Use Master Plan Division of Baltimore County. Mr. Gerber admitted on direct examination and in response to a question from a Board member, that Beaver Dam Road and York Road to Cockeysville are to be improved within the very near future and that such improvements are currently budgeted and contained in current County and State plans.

Dr. Ewell further did a complete analysis of accidents in the area for the period from October, 1971, through October, 1972 (Exhibit 34). That analysis showed that out of a total of 80 accidents in the large area covered, only 2 involved trucks which were utilizing the facilities of the Cockeysville quarry.

It should therefore be abundantly clear that continuation of the quarrying operation will not create congestion in roads, streets or alleys.

Dr. Ewell did, however, testify, based on his extensive experience with traffic generated by the industrial park to the north of the quarry, that if the Campbell acreage were developed for industrial uses rather than continuing in its quarrying operations, the volume per hour of traffic generated by such industrial facilities would be approximately 6,000 vehicles. This huge per hour figure should be contrasted with the traffic

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presently generated by the quarry; 1,193 trucks per day, being the highest per day figure shown on Exhibit 30.

502.1c. There must be No Potential Hazard from Fire, Flood or Other Damages

All testimony presented negated these potential hazards. Both Mr. Manger and Mr. Hosking specifically declared that no such hazard results from the operation of the quarry. The testimony as to the safety requirements, requirements for permits for blasting and the multitude of inspections by Governmental agencies make it clear that no such hazard can be expected.

502.1d. There Must be No Overcrowding of the Land Causing an Undue Concentration of Population

Here again, specific testimony that such would not result was elicited from Mr. Manger by the Chairman of the Board and the facts as presented to the Board fully substantiate Mr. Manger's comment.

502.1e. There Must be No Interference With Adequate Provisions for Schools, Parks, Water, Sewage, Transportation or Other Public Requirements, Conveniences or Improvements

Only one specific item or issue here concerns adequate provisions for water. It was for that purpose that Dr. Eustace was commissioned to study the area and its water resources. His report to the Board, briefly summarized, is that the Cockeysville marble formation is not geologically susceptible to underground streams or underground lateral water transference from one area to another. His un rebutted testimony is that the geological nature of the Cockeysville formation precludes such transference. He stated instead that water in the Cockeysville formation, when

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found, is contained in a series of aquifers, with each individual aquifer being comparable to a bottle of water placed in the ground with the bottle being generally impervious to lateral discharge or recharge of the water contained therein; but allowing discharge through wells sunk directly into the aquifer and recharge by ground water seepage from the surface to the aquifer. His study encompassed not only the company property (Exhibit 17), but also the area surrounding that property for a distance of several miles or more (Exhibits 13, 14, 15 and 16). Further, his study encompassed most wells drilled within that area and an examination of the Baltimore County official record of County wells. Finally, he had available for use data as to current test pumpings of existing wells, the latest such pumping being in January of 1973. To evidence the nature of aquifers, he studied extensively the residential area to the northwest of the quarry known as Broadmoor and prepared a chart (Exhibit 16) which shows graphically the lack of interdependence on wells located side by side. As is shown by that Exhibit, those wells are not fed by underground streams and the water available to one well is not transferable to another. For example, Wells #216 and #217 in that development, according to official Baltimore County records, were drilled in the same year, 1955, on the same lot not more than 200 feet apart. The first well was sunk to the depth of 275 feet and was dry. The second well, not more than 200 feet away, was sunk to a depth of 128 feet and water is being pumped from that well. Dr. Eustace explained that the first well did not strike an existing aquifer and, therefore, was dry; while the

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second well, less than 700 feet away, did strike an aquifer at 128 feet with resultant water recovery. The other comparison drillings outlined on Exhibit 16 fully support Dr. Eugster's testimony as does Exhibit 17, delineating the results of certain tests of wells on the quarry property. Of particular importance on Exhibit 17 is the report pertaining to the well that was test-pumped in January, 1973, which resulted in a water flow of 3 gallons per minute. That particular well, less than 1,000 feet from the existing Campbell quarry, had been sunk in 1940, at which time the water flow was also 8 gallons per minute. Dr. Eugster explains this constant flow of water by testifying first that an aquifer is involved with no lateral transference and, second, that the existing quarry is essentially a dry quarry with no water problem - a condition that can be expected only when there is no lateral transference of underground water. The lack of an underground stream of any type in the area is further evidenced by Exhibit 17. Examination of that Exhibit shows that on "Section Line B" two wells of varying depths are separated by the existing quarry which is itself at a depth lower than either well. The fact that both wells produce water and the fact that the quarry intervening between the wells is essentially dry, proves that there is no underground stream charging these wells.

Finally, Dr. Eugster, in response to a question on cross examination, stated that even if there were underground streams under both the quarry and under the residential property several miles to the north and west, the fall of the land is from the west and north to the Campbell property; and, since water does

not run uphill, any use of water on the Campbell property would have absolutely no effect on "uphill" property. He stated that even the ground water resulting from rains or snows flows from the residential property down to the Campbell property rather than in the opposite direction and thus, the operation of the Campbell quarry could not conceivably interfere with recharging by surface water of the aquifers on which the residential wells depend.

502.1f. There Must be No Interference With Adequate Light and Air

In none of the testimony presented by either the petitioners or the Protestants was there any indication nor could there be any indication that use of the property as a quarry would interfere with adequate light and air. Mr. Manger's specific statement that no such interference would result is buttressed not only by this other testimony, but by the physical size of the property involved and its location in an industrial zone completely surrounded by major roads and industrial uses.

Finally, it should be remembered that the company has expressed its complete agreement with the Zoning Commissioners requirement that operations of the quarry should be reviewed every ten years to insure that all State and County regulations are being followed. In addition, periodic grading plans must be approved by Baltimore County under its existing sedimentation control regulations as new acres of the area are quarried.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, Petitioners respectfully suggest that they have met and fully complied with the standards imposed on them

by Section 502.1 of the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations; and that, specifically, they have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the granting of the special exception is in the public interest and is without detriment to the community at large. Petitioners, therefore, ask this Board to sustain the action of the Zoning Commissioner for Baltimore County and to grant the special exception requested.

W. Lee Thomas, Attorney for
Harry T. Campbell Sons Company

RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL EXCEPTION : BEFORE THE
NW/corner of Texas Lane and : DEPUTY ZONING COMMISSIONER
Beaver Dam Road - 8th District : Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corpor- : OF
ation - Petitioner : NO. 72-275-X (Item No. 136) : BALTIMORE COUNTY

The Petitioner is requesting a Special Exception for Controlled Aboveground and Underground Excavation and Extraction with the Use of Explosives on property shown on the description and Exhibits A, B, B-1, B-2 and C, which are attached and have been made a part of this Petition.

The site in question contains six hundred thirteen and fifty-five hundredths (613.55) acres of land, more or less. Said site is bound on the south and west by Padonia Road and the Harrisburg Expressway, and on the north and east by a spur of the North Central Railroad and Beaver Dam Road, in the Eighth District of Baltimore County.

Mr. Robert B. Hamill, President of the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation, who has been employed by said Corporation for fifteen (15) years, offered the following testimony:

"The Corporation was established in 1892 and presently employ one thousand (1,000) employees. Thirty (30) percent of these employees have been with the Corporation for ten (10) years and ten (10) percent of the employees have been with the Corporation for over twenty-five (25) years."

"The Texas quarry operation was established in 1926-1927. It was located on the subject site basically because certain minerals had been proven to exist at that location. The minerals include Cockeysville marble, blue stone and white stone. By-products include rubber soles and heels, toothpaste, chewing gum and many other items used daily by everyone."

Mr. Roland B. Manger, Manager of Real Estate and Development for Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation presented Exhibits A through C and testified, in essence, as follows:

"Exhibit A indicates the existing property boundaries, zoning boundaries and contours. Exhibit B indicates the existing and future use, which includes a protective earth mound and/or stream adjacent to the Harrisburg Expressway, some stream change alignments within the property, and

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the locations of open pit and underground operations. Exhibit B-1 indicates details of the existing and proposed quarry contours, and the location of the underground mining areas as related to the open pit operation. Exhibit B-2 indicates details of the underground mining operation. Exhibit C indicates the extent of the overall underground mining areas.

The above listed Exhibits had been presented to and reviewed by the following groups: the Board of Directors of the local Chamber of Commerce; Maryland Properties, Incorporated, owner and developer of the large industrial complex to the north; the James Keely and Company, Incorporated, owner and future developer of large land holdings to the west; and the Baltimore County Zoning Advisory Committee. (The Zoning Advisory Committee consists of approximately eleven (11) members who represent various County and State agencies. Their comments are directly related to any problems or conflicts that the proposed use might encounter with respect to the various agency requirements. These comments were also previously submitted to W. Lee Thomas, attorney for Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation, as well as the Zoning Commissioner, and have been made a part of the subject Petition.)

Excavating equipment or aids, now in use and expected to continue in use, consist of movable equipment and machinery used to transport, screen and crush stone. The principal pieces of equipment or machinery are:

- Primary Crushers - used to reduce the stone to manageable proportions.
- Secondary Crushers - used to reduce the stone to certain specified sizes.
- Tertiary Crushers - used to further reduce the stone to certain smaller desirable sizes.
- Conveyors - used to transport the material to and from crushers and stockpiles.
- Screens - used to aid in segregating material as to size.
- Scalpers - used to allow small sizes of stone to bypass certain crushing operations.
- Bins - used for the storage of small amounts of crushed saleable material.
- Power Equipment.
- Dust Arresting and Collecting Equipment - installed on or near crushers, conveyors, screens or bins.

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There are no buildings, as such, utilized in excavation, although, for the purpose of safety, protection and dust collection, there are enclosed areas on certain machinery and equipment items listed above.

Economically, this machinery and equipment must be located near the stone-in-ground. In many instances, as the quarry face changes location, the ancillary equipment moves in tandem with the face.

All such equipment or machinery is temporary in that it will be removed following extraction of the stone.

The operation, as described above, is expected to extend fifty (50) to seventy-five (75) years in the future."

Dr. H. P. Eugster, Professor of Geology at the Johns Hopkins University, gave the following testimony with regard to the proposed operation:

"He felt that the Texas location was ideally suited for the existing quarrying operation. The Plant is located near its market area, has rail and expressway facilities, and does not have the ground water problems that usually accompany operations of this type. Other locations with mineral deposits possibly similar to the minerals at the Texas site cannot be used because the land is simply not available; the land has been built over, the soil is too thick or the area is too steep."

Texas, Maryland, is the only known area in the United States where Cockeysville type marble is found. Likewise, there has been no proven appearance of white stone, in the Maryland area, other than the Texas site. The Texas Plan processed blue stone at a per capita rate of 5.8 tons in 1960 and 7.5 tons in 1970."

Mr. Dewin J. Reichart, Vice President in charge of the quarrying operation, who has been with the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation for the past forty-four (44) years, submitted testimony regarding the truck traffic entering and leaving the subject site. Mr. Reichart's testimony included Exhibit E, which consists of a schedule indicating the exact number of trucks leaving the site from November 1, 1971, to November 10, 1971, and from May 1, 1972, to May 10, 1972. The exit points included Church Lane, on the east, and Padonia Road, on the south. The greatest number of trucks leaving the site at any one (1) specific exit, on the days recorded, was two hundred and ninety-two (292) using the east entrance or exit at Church Lane and nine hundred and twelve (912)

using the south entrance at Padonia Road. In 1972, the highest number of trips were recorded as two hundred and fourteen (214) using the Church Lane exit and seven hundred and fifty-nine (759) using the Padonia Road exit.

Mr. Joseph M. Ellis, a mining engineer registered in the State of Maryland and employed by the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation, gave the following testimony with regard to the mining and quarrying operation in general:

"He has been involved in the underground mining operation with the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation since 1965. Mostly white stone is mined at this location. He has taken air pollution courses and indicated that the Corporation is very active in attempting to control air pollution. Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) has been spent on dust suppression equipment and scrubbers. The present air pollution system has been accepted by the State of Maryland and is one of the first to comply with the State air pollution laws. The Petitioner's Exhibit F was presented and consisted of several letters of complaint from various people and companies, including the County and State health departments. Some of the techniques used to combat air pollution include the automatic water spraying of stockpiled materials when the wind speed reaches a certain point. Trucks are sprayed when leaving the plant and roads are swept regularly. The Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation has, in the past four (4) or five (5) years, spent approximately One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) in the purchasing of equipment directly related to air pollution control."

Testimony by Mr. Thomas O. Nuttle, Superintendent of the Texas Quarry, indicated that the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation must obtain permits regularly from the Department of Water Resources and that he is responsible for processing all waste water before it is released into the stream that runs through their property. Six (6) different tests are made of the water entering and leaving the site. He indicated that the State had visited the site about one (1) month ago, made tests and approved the water as meeting all State requirements.

Mr. Paul C. Hosking, a professional engineer and Regional Manager of the Vibration Measurement Engineers, Incorporated, testified as to the effect of the blasting operation on the surrounding area.

Mr. Hosking explained that national standards have been established indicating the safe or acceptable amount of vibration permitted in an operation of this type. His Company has made such tests for the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation since 1966. The test consists of a seismographic recording of each blast. The test area or location of the seismograph may be located as far as three (3) miles away. Each report is transmitted to the home office in Miami, Florida, for review and comment. The report is coded by color and filed as a permanent record of the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation. Mr. Hosking indicated that at no time, since his Company began making seismographic recordings for the Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation, has the level of vibrations, resulting from blasts, reached a level considered harmful to any of the surrounding buildings or residences.

Mrs. W. A. Bauman, an area resident who attended the hearing, questioned Mr. Hosking about vibrations resulting from blasts at the Texas location. It was her opinion that her home was being damaged as a direct result of these blasts. As a result of her complaint, Mr. Hosking suggested that the amount of vibration taking place in her home could be determined by a seismographic test and, with Mrs. Bauman's approval, agreed to make such a test.

A complete report, including seismographic readings taken at the Bauman residence as a result of blasts made on June 5, 1972, and June 6, 1972, has been submitted and made a part of this case. An excerpt taken from this report, beginning from Paragraph 3 on Page 16, reads as follows:

"The two shots recorded at the W. A. Bauman residence are typical of the operations of the H. T. Campbell Sons' Corporation. The first, Recording No. 148751 is typical of the secondary operation to break up large pieces of rock into suitable sizes. As can be seen from the copy of the recording appended to this report, the energy levels were so low that no impulses were recorded on the seismogram."

The second typical recording No. 148778 consisted of 6550 lbs. of blasting agents discharged at .017 second intervals with 872 lbs. being discharged per interval. As can be anticipated at

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9000 feet distance to the Bauman residence, the reading was .003 inch motion or 24 of the limit allowed by VIBRATION MEASUREMENT ENGINEERS.

It is of interest that the average thickness of a human hair is 0.003 thick, thus, the motion at the Bauman residence was about 1/70 of a hair.

Based on more than thirty-five years' experience, during which time VIBRATION MEASUREMENT ENGINEERS has recorded the vibration of many thousands of blasts of every size and every description, and further supported by the recordings reported here and the hundreds of other recordings made in the vicinity of the Texas quarry it is our considered opinion the blasting being done by H. T. Campbell Son's Texas quarry is safe with respect to the homes and other structures near the quarry and especially to the M. A. Bauman residence and we so find.

In addition to Mr. Bauman, the only other residents in attendance were Mr. Thomas N. Eap, Jr., and Mr. A. D. McComas, who is the President of the Falls Road Community Association, Incorporated. Mr. McComas objected to the subject Special Exception.

During the hearing, Mr. McComas asked questions of several of the expert witnesses with regard to their opinion of the Campbell operation. Subsequent to the hearing, Mr. McComas requested and received permission to submit a letter and/or letters of protest. It was agreed that a personal letter, which was to be written immediately, would be accepted and that a letter representing the full membership of the Association could be submitted at a later date. Mr. McComas' personal letter has been made a part of the file. No other letters have been received as of August 23, 1972. The first two (2) paragraphs of his letter read as follows:

"As you are aware I registered a protest at the hearing which you conducted on 5 June 1972 relative to the petition of the Harry T. Campbell Co. (zoning case number 72-275-X) for the extension and expansion of the use of explosives at their quarry in the Cockeysville area. It is the purpose of this letter to state the basis for that protest.

As the current president of the Falls Road Community Association I represent this group in matters such as this, however, in the present instance since the hearing provided the first opportunity to become informed of Campbell's plans we have not yet obtained the views of our full membership and, therefore, the views expressed here are necessarily my own. On the basis of a sampling of opinion I have been able to gather

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during the past week I believe that there is a high probability that my views reflect the concern of our association as well as of other associations in the Cockeysville area.

The body of Mr. McComas' letter expressed concern as to acoustic nuisances, noise pollution, the ability of dwellings to withstand earth tremors over long periods of time and of possible hidden structural damage to foundations, fatigue effects in various structures, shifting of underground water supply sources and other cumulative long term effects. In summary, Mr. McComas made the following statements:

"The community (at least that to the West) has not been provided an adequate opportunity to assess the impact of this proposal.

There are serious community problems with the present quarry and the Zoning office should not perpetuate these and perhaps introduce others.

Future community needs will place an increasing importance on Campbell's ability to coexist in a relatively dense residential area. Adequate safeguards must be developed and enforced to protect the public interest.

It is therefore respectfully requested that in the greater public interest you deny the subject Petition.

OPINION

Mr. McComas is President of the Falls Road Community Association, Incorporated. As pointed out in his letter, it is important to recognize that he represents many area residents. Many of his points are well taken and some will be incorporated in this Order. However, it must be considered very unusual to have a hearing concerning an operation of this magnitude, covering an area of over six hundred (600) acres, in which only three (3) area residents appeared. One must assume that at least some of the residents have accepted the use.

In any case, the operation is one of long standing, is well established and could, in all probability, continue in varying degrees for years to come. The location of the quarry is, in fact,

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in an industrial corridor surrounded by the Harrisburg Expressway on the west and industry or industrially zoned land on the east and north. The quarry has been in operation at this location since 1926 and has no doubt helped to bring about many of the features previously mentioned, i.e., the present alignment of the Harrisburg Expressway, and the industrial zoning to the east and north between the Harrisburg Expressway and York Road.

It is evident that the Petitioner is making a serious effort to make his heavy industrial operation compatible with the surrounding industries and residential developments at large. It is also quite evident that the minerals existing at this specific location represent a very important need insofar as industry, buildings, roads, etc., are concerned. The by-products resulting from the subject operation are also important insofar as the needs of the average citizen are concerned.

After considering all of the above facts and testimony, it is the opinion of the Deputy Zoning Commissioner that the Special Exception will not be detrimental to the health, safety and general welfare of the community and that it meets the requirements of Section 502.1 of the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations. The operation, which is expected to continue for the next fifty (50) to seventy-five (75) years, should, however, be conditioned on a review every ten (10) years. The review should consist of a Special Hearing, to be advertised and posted in accordance with the present requirements, for the purpose of determining the following:

1. Is the quarry being operated in accordance with plans approved in connection with this case.
2. Is the owner and/or operator complying, to the best of his ability, with all air, water and noise pollution standards, as presently exist and/or that may exist at the time the Petition is reviewed.
3. Has the owner and/or operator, at the time of the hearing, made every effort to leave closed or completed sections of the quarry and mining operation in a condition that represents

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its most reasonable state with regard to the health, safety and general welfare of the community at large, and/or future feasible uses.

4. The productivity of the overall operation shall be reviewed and recorded at each ten (10) year hearing. When the productivity decreases to a point that is no longer considered productive, the owner and/or operator shall be given a period of time to cease the operation, as conditioned in Paragraph 3 above.

In addition to the above, it shall be the responsibility of the owner and/or operator to:

a. Petition the Zoning Commissioner for the above mentioned Special Hearing on each tenth anniversary of the date of this Order.

b. Submit reasonable evidence at the hearings indicating that he is taking advantage of all modern mining and quarrying practices that would make the operation more compatible with its surroundings.

c. Submit two (2) sets of approved plans, i.e., Exhibits A, B, B-1, B-2 and C, to the Zoning Commissioner for insertion in this file as a permanent record, said plans to be approved by the Department of Health, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Traffic Engineering, the State Highway Administration, and the Office of Planning and Zoning.

Therefore, IT IS ORDERED by the Deputy Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, this 25th day of August, 1972, that, for the reasons stated in the above Opinion, the here-in petitioned for Special Exception should be and the same is GRANTED, subject, however, to the conditions set forth in the above Opinion.

James E. P.
Deputy Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County

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COMMENTS TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION BY HARRY T. CAMPBELL SONS' COMPANY TO BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND, FOR A SPECIAL EXCEPTION FOR A CONTROLLED EXCAVATION USING EXPLOSIVES AT THE TEXAS, MARYLAND QUARRY LOCATED IN THE EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT

Attached to these comments are various plats that graphically portray the existing land use at Campbell's Texas Quarry and also general concepts regarding future development of the property.

The Campbell landholdings consist of approximately 750 acres of land, all lying North of Padonia Road, West of York Road, Maryland Route No. 43. The major portion of the landholdings, consisting of approximately 632 acres, lies between the Penn Central Railroad-Beaver Dam Road on the East and Interstate Route 1-83 (Harrisburg Expressway) on the West. Approximately 80 acres lies West of Interstate 83 and approximately 38 acres lies East of the Penn Central Railroad.

The land is presently zoned Manufacturing Heavy, Manufacturing Light, Business Major, Density Residential 2, and Density Residential 3.5. The M.H. zoning is situated West of the Penn Central Railroad and is virtually surrounded by the M.L. zone. Business Major zoning is located on the Easternmost portion of the lands lying between the Penn Central and York Road. A small segment of this property adjacent to Old Padonia Road is also zoned D.2, 3.5. This procedure does not request any change in the present zoning classifications.

Area of the Special Exception as shown on the plat prepared by Dollenberg Brothers consists of 616 acres more or less. As can be seen from the plat, the Special Exception area lies East of Interstate 83 and does not include any of the Campbell ownership lying West of Interstate 83.

Historically, quarrying has been conducted in this area since the early 1800's. The Campbell Company began its operations here in 1926 and has continued them over the years.

Preliminary geologic study of the landholdings reveals that the major portion of the property contains reserves of mineral aggregates and industrial mineral type materials. This is the reason for applying for the Special Exception over the major portion of the property. Over the years, experience had indicated that stone types vary within the same geologic formation. Therefore, it is necessary simultaneously to extract material from more than one location. Market demands also require a variety of stone types and material specifications, further dictating where extraction will be conducted. Over the years, demand for the products has increased in relation to population growth in the surrounding area. Some expansion of the present facility in the future will be necessary in order to meet these demands. Temporary crushing and screening facilities should be allowed within the Special Exception area while operations continue on the property.

Exhibits A, B, B-1, B-2, and C portray in generalized graphics the long range proposal to extract materials from the 616 acre Special Exception area. These are being submitted as generalized plans with the stipulation that periodically grading permit applications will be filed with Baltimore County, Department of Permits and Licenses, to show in detail the future active areas of extraction on the property. Incorporated in these detailed plans will be such things as drainage studies, sediment control devices, required methods of erosion control and any other details if and when required in order to secure a grading permit. When necessary, and when an area would so require, permits will also be obtained from the State of Maryland, or other governmental agencies, when applicable to continuing the extraction operation.

- 2 -

At the present time, day to day activities in regard to extraction and processing are regulated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines Act pertaining to nonmetallic quarries and mines.

Surface buffer strips with a minimum of 300 feet will be established around virtually the whole perimeter of the open pit extraction areas. Where practical, earth berms will be constructed on the surface buffer strips for the purpose of minimizing public view of the operation. These berms will be treated aesthetically by slope seeding and tree planting. Exhibit B-1 shows much of the detail that will be incorporated in future operation plans.

In addition to the proposed future quarry sites, underground mining shall also be anticipated within the Special Exception area beneath surface buffer zones, plant sites, and other areas not programmed for open pit quarrying. Exhibit C shows the approximate underground mining areas within the Special Exception. Generalized details regarding the concept of this type of extraction is shown on Exhibit B-2.

It is noted that when underground mining extraction is economically feasible within an area, no physical change takes place on the surface. Development of the surface could take place during underground extraction using proper precautions. A tertiary use of the land beyond surface development and underground mineral extraction could be the development of underground manufacturing or storage site. This type of land use is very prevalent in the Midwest even now.

Because the proposed future land use of this land assemblage is long term, no specific residual uses have been planned at this time. However, it does seem logical that the open quarry areas could be utilized in the future

for additional water supply, additional water storage, water oriented recreational area, or a combination of all three. That land not substantially disturbed by quarrying could be developed on the surface and as mentioned earlier, the underground mine areas also utilized in the future.

In summary, the purpose of the Special Exception request is to allow maximum flexibility in order to continue extraction of a needed natural resource that is important to the economy of the Baltimore Metropolitan area. Operations will continue in the same manner as in the past with continuing attention being given to the responsibility of conducting this type of operation in an area being subjected to the rapid advance of metropolitanism.

- 4 -

- 3 -

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October 25, 1972

January 31, 1972

Zoning Description

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the eighth Election District of Baltimore County, State of Maryland and described as follows to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a point in the center of Texas Lane at the distance of 63.54 feet measured westerly along the center of Texas Lane from the center of the right of way of the Northern Central Branch of the Penn Central Railroad and running thence and binding in the center of Texas Lane South 69 degrees 12 minutes west 20.17 feet, thence leaving said lane and running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured westerly at right angles and radially from the west right of way line of said Northern Central Railroad the two following lines viz: Northerly by a line curving toward the right having a radius of 2947.93 feet for a distance of 234.45 feet (the chord of said arc bearing North 5 degrees 51 minutes 12 seconds East 134.40 feet) and North 3 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds East 146.82 feet, thence South 66 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds East 150.45 feet to a point 185 feet measured westerly from the center of Beaver Dam Road, thence by the line that is a minimum of 185 feet measured westerly from the center of Beaver Dam Road, the eight following courses and distances viz: North 11 degrees 41 minutes 20 seconds East 111.10 feet, North 35 degrees 17 minutes 05 seconds East 117.79 feet, North 50 degrees 15 minutes 00 seconds East 150.13 feet, North 23 degrees 10 minutes 00 seconds East 541.72 feet, North 10 degrees 56 minutes 00 seconds East 159.19 feet, North 15 degrees 50 minutes 54 seconds East 259.91 feet, North 42 degrees 39 minutes 11 seconds East 243.13 feet and North 21 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds East 146.06 feet to the line between the property owned M.H. and the property owned M.L. as shown on Baltimore County Zoning Maps, thence binding on said zoning line South 64 degrees 03 minutes 32 seconds East 60.05 feet, thence running for lines that are a minimum of 135 feet westerly from the center of Beaver Dam Road the two following courses and distances viz: North 27 degrees 41 minutes 50 seconds East 1750.30 feet and North 29 degrees 16 minutes 40 seconds East 139.96 feet to a point 30 feet measured southerly from the south side of an easement for a railroad spur track there situate, thence running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured southerly and at right angles from the south side of said railroad spur easement the three following courses and distances viz: North 64 degrees 56 minutes 00 seconds East 1250.44 feet, South 65 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds East 637.12 feet and North 69 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds East 308.08 feet to a point distant 30 feet measured easterly at right angles from the outline of the property of the petitioners herein, thence running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured easterly and at right angles from said property outline the three following courses and distances viz: South 20 degrees 01 minute 30 seconds East 1025.25 feet, South 1 degree 45 minutes 00 seconds East 695.45 feet and South 71 degrees 15 minutes 20 seconds East 450.61 feet to a point distant 100 feet measured easterly at a right angle from the east right of way line of the Baltimore Harrisburg Expressway, 200 feet wide, thence running parallel with and distant 100 feet measured easterly at right angles and radially from said east right of way line the three following lines viz: South 8

degrees 44 minutes 54 seconds East 495.51 feet, southeasterly by a line curving toward the left having a radius of 5529.50 feet for a distance of 4287.16 feet (the chord of said arc bearing South 30 degrees 57 minutes 34 seconds East 4106.59 feet) and South 53 degrees 10 minutes 14 seconds East 2128.30 feet to a point distant North 36 degrees 49 minutes 46 seconds East 100 feet from the intersection of the east right of way line of the Baltimore Harrisburg Expressway and the northeast right of way line of the Relocation of Padonia Road, thence South 79 degrees 58 minutes 15 seconds East 678.02 feet to a point distant North 17 degrees 52 minutes 05 seconds East 100.94 feet from one beginning of the South 1 degree 33 minutes 57 seconds East 56.72 foot line as shown on the Relocation of Padonia Road plat BW 59-251-27, thence South 64 degrees 17 minutes 31 seconds East 78.92 feet to a point distant 30 feet measured westerly at a right angle from the outline between the property of the petitioners herein and the property of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, thence running parallel and distant 30 feet measured at right angles from the outline between the property of the petitioners herein and the property of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company the eleven following courses and distances viz: North 3 degrees 28 minutes 20 seconds East 714.77 feet, South 84 degrees 14 minutes East 310.04 feet, North 45 degrees 34 minutes East 425.33 feet, North 55 degrees 14 minutes 40 seconds East 111.35 feet, South 11 degrees 27 minutes East 136.05 feet, South 42 degrees 59 minutes 20 seconds East 237.92 feet, South 10 degrees 14 minutes 20 seconds East 51.30 feet, South 34 degrees 21 minutes 20 seconds East 50.61 feet, South 30 degrees 16 minutes 40 seconds East 191.78 feet, North 83 degrees 46 minutes 30 seconds East 181.66 feet and South 3 degrees 28 minutes 20 seconds East 719.44 feet to a point distant 30 feet measured northerly at right angles from the right of way line of the Relocation of Padonia Road, thence running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured northerly at right angles from said right of way line North 80 degrees 00 minutes East 257.91 feet, thence North 34 degrees 49 minutes 00 seconds East 195.52 feet, thence running parallel with and distant 66 feet northerly measured at right angles from the right of way line of the Relocation of Padonia Road, North 69 degrees 04 minutes 55 seconds East 619.28 feet, thence running parallel with and distant 110 feet measured westerly at right angles from the center of the right of way of the aforesaid Northern Central Railroad, North 27 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds East 506.34 feet, thence South 64 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds East 11.96 feet, thence running parallel with and distant 100 feet measured westerly at right angles from the center of said railroad right of way, North 27 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds East 194.23 feet, thence North 3 degrees 01 minute 28 seconds East 131.17 feet to a point on the westernmost right of way line of the aforesaid Northern Central Railroad, thence South 64 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds East 180.76 feet, thence running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured northerly and easterly at right angles from the outline of the property of the petitioners herein the two following courses and distances viz: North 61 degrees 49 minutes 20 seconds East 176.65 feet, and South 21 degrees 20 minutes 50 seconds East 108.41 feet, thence South 64 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds East 172.13 feet, thence running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured northerly and easterly from the outlines of the property of the petitioners herein the two following courses and distances viz: South 87 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds East 220.01 feet and South 36 degrees 00

minutes 00 seconds East 15.71 feet, thence running parallel with and distant 100 feet measured northerly from the line between the property owned M.L. and the property owned M.H. as shown on Baltimore County Zoning Maps, South 64 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds East 142.24 feet to a point 30 feet westerly from the outlines of the property of the petitioners herein, thence running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured at right angles from the outlines of the property of the petitioners herein the twelve following courses and distances viz: North 16 degrees 25 minutes 10 seconds East 255.32 feet, South 83 degrees 56 minutes 00 seconds East 256.83 feet, South 6 degrees 04 minutes 00 seconds East 111.05 feet, South 87 degrees 32 minutes 20 seconds East 100.76 feet, North 2 degrees 50 minutes 00 seconds East 97.57 feet, North 18 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds East 156.14 feet, North 71 degrees 32 minutes 00 seconds East 174.00 feet, North 17 degrees 39 minutes 51 seconds East 287.05 feet, North 15 degrees 56 minutes 40 seconds East 117.79 feet, North 84 degrees 01 minute 11 seconds East 133.01 feet, North 2 degrees 49 minutes 10 seconds East 455.96 feet and North 77 degrees 53 minutes 40 seconds East 455.05 feet, thence running the three following courses and distances viz: North 35 degrees 17 minutes 05 seconds East 146.11 feet, South 68 degrees 15 minutes 04 seconds East, running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured southeasterly from the outlines of the petitioners herein, 176.76 feet and South 72 degrees 15 minutes 22 seconds East 95.00 feet and thence running parallel with and distant 30 feet measured westerly and radially from the west right of way line of the aforesaid Northern Central Railroad right of way, northerly by a line curving toward the right having a radius of 2947.93 feet for a distance of 463.07 feet (the chord of said arc bearing North 12 degrees 42 minutes 47 seconds East 462.59 feet) to the place of beginning.

Containing 613.55 Acres of land more or less.

Being a part of the land of the petitioners herein as shown on a plat filed in the Zoning Office of Baltimore County.



County Board of Appeals
County Office Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Harry T. Campbell & Sons Incorporated
File No.: 72-275-X

Gentlemen:

Kindly enter my appearance on behalf of A. Douglas McComas and George M. Zinkhan, Jr., appellants/protestants in the above referenced case.

I am aware of your letters to Mr. McComas and Mr. Zinkhan requesting information on witnesses to testify at the hearing. Because I have just entered the case and because of the technical nature of many of the issues involved, I respectfully request an additional 30 days in which to reply to these letters.

Thank you for your usual cooperation.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. GARNER
JOHN H. GARNER

cc: Mr. W. Lee Thomas, Esq.

Rec'd 10/25/72
9 3077

RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL EXCEPTION
N/W corner of Texas Lane and
Beaver Dam Road - 8th District
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation
- Petitioner
MD. 72-275-X (Item No. 136)

BEFORE THE
DEPUTY ZONING COMMISSIONER
OF
BALTIMORE COUNTY

APPEAL

To the ZONING COMMISSIONER of BALTIMORE COUNTY
County Office Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

Please enter an appeal from the order of the Deputy Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County dated August 25th, 1972, in the above-entitled matter, to the County Board of Appeals, by the undersigned aggrieved taxpayers and owner-occupants of real property in proximity to the subject land.

A. Douglas McComas
Falls Road, Cockeysville, Maryland 21030

George M. Zinkhan, Jr.
Beaver Dam Road, Cockeysville, Maryland 21030



BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Mr. S. Eric DiNenno, Zoning Commissioner Date: June 5, 1972
FROM: George E. Gavrellis, Director of Planning
SUBJECT: Petition 72-275-X, Northwest corner of Texas Lane and Beaver Dam Road. Petition for Special Exception for Controlled aboveground and underground excavation and extraction with the use of explosives. Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company - Petitioner

8th District
HEARING: Monday, June 5, 1972 (10:30 A.M.)

The staff of the Office of Planning and Zoning has reviewed the subject petition and has the following comments to offer:

We note there is no identification of anticipated related activities such as stone crushers, batch plants, etc on the set of plans accompanying the petition. We suggest that future related uses be limited to that area now zoned M.H.

Much of the surface land east of the Northern Central Railroad has been earmarked for the proposed Central Sector plan for higher intensity uses. We cannot tell at this time if the proposed underground mining would still allow the suggested aboveground uses which could include large commercial buildings. We suggest that additional information be supplied concerning the potential uses above the underground mining areas other than the low intensity uses shown on an exhibits B-1 and B-2.

We also point out that the northern portion of the property could be affected by a proposed interchange of the Jones Falls Expressway Extended with I-83 and some local connection to it.

If the proofs of Sec. 502.1 are met, any new uses should be conditioned to a plan which has been approved by all concerned Federal, State and County agencies. We would also suggest that since the petitioner is apparently unable to project a life span for this operation, that the order be validated for a limited period of time, say 10 - 15 years, after which the petitioner's plans must be reviewed again.

GEG:NEG:cm

BALTIMORE COUNTY ZONING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
100 WEST CHESAPEAKE AVENUE
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

OLIVER L. MYERS
Chairman

MEMBERS
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING
STATE ROADS COMMISSION
BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
PROJECT PLANNING
BUILDING DEPARTMENT
BOARD OF EDUCATION
ZONING ADMINISTRATION
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

W. Lee Thomas, Esq.,
102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

March 27, 1972

Dear Sirs:

The attached comments were received by this office from the Department of Water Resources and the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

Very truly yours,
OLIVER L. MYERS, Chairman

JJD:JD

Enc.

cc: Mr. Roland Hanger
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company
Campbell Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

COMMISSIONER
MAURICE SEGEL
CHIEF
J. HENRY SCHLAPP
R. LAMAR GREEN
ROBERT J. MUELO
DON A. EMERSON
STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
March 22, 1972

Baltimore County Office of Planning
& Zoning
County Office Building
111 W. Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204
Attention: Mr. John J. Dillon, Jr.

Gentlemen:

The following comments are provided on the request for special exceptions described in your letter of March 10, 1972 on the following two zoning cases:

Item 127 - Subguy property at Bird River Beach Road and Ebenezer Road

Item 136 - H. T. Campbell Co. Texas Md. Quarry

This Department has no objection to the proposed quarrying at these two sites but wishes to advise both these owners that permits from this Department will be required if water is to be taken from these ponds or if any wash water or waste water is planned to be discharged into any stream. As you are aware grading and sediment control plans are likely required for these quarrying operations and these are reviewed and approved by the Baltimore Soil Conservation District. No permit from this Department is required for the quarrying operation itself as long as no stream is changed in cross-section and any pondage of water is entirely below the existing ground surface and not confined by embankments above existing ground level.

For any further information on approvals of this Department, the owners of Items 127 and 136 should consult Mr. Brunori and Mr. Chioce respectively, the Watershed Managers of our Department for these areas.

Very truly yours,

Robert S. Norton, Jr.
Robert S. Norton, Jr.
Chief, Surface Water Management

RSN:INC:jlk

AN AGENCY OF THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

400 FORBES AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15219

March 21, 1972

Mr. John J. Dillon, Jr.
Zoning Technician II
County Office Building
111 W. Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Mr. Dillon:

This is in answer to your letter of March 10, 1972, concerning two petitions by mining companies for exceptions to zoning regulations in your county.

As we discussed on the telephone, according to Public Law 89-577 "the Bureau of Mines, Metal and Nonmetal Mine Health and Safety activity only has a regulatory function. This limits our activities to enforcement of the standards promulgated by the advisory committee. These standards apply only to health and safety conditions directly involved in mining operations.

We are able to give you our impressions of the companies involved in these petitions as they were gained by field inspection personnel in the course of enforcing the standards.

Item No. 136 refers to an application by Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company at the Texas, Maryland quarry located in the eighth election district. We have inspected an underground mining operation and a stone quarry operation, each in conjunction with stone processing and associated facilities. We currently carry this company as the Texas Maryland Quarry and Plant, Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company, Division of the Flintkote Company, Texas, Baltimore County, Maryland. We have found this company to be responsible and willing to cooperate with our inspections done in accordance with Public Law 89-577. It would seem the company could be relied upon to discharge their responsibilities according to their request for this special exception.

You indicated on the telephone that item No. 127 referred to Stan-cill Corporation, Aberdeen, Harford County, Maryland. We do not have any record of conducting inspections on this company's property; therefore, we are not in a position to comment on our impression of their activities.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Yarberry
Arthur H. Yarberry
Subdistrict Manager
Metal and Nonmetal Mine
Health and Safety
Eastern District

2

BALTIMORE COUNTY ZONING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

March 23, 1972

W. Lee Thomas, Esq.,
102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

COUNTY OFFICE BLDG.
111 W. Chesapeake Ave.
Towson, Maryland 21204

OLIVER L. MYERS
Chairman

MEMBERS

BUREAU OF
ENGINEERING

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FIRE PREVENTION

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PROJECT PLANNING

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF EDUCATION

ZONING ADMINISTRATION

INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT

RE: Type of Hearing: Special Exception
Location: N/A Quadrant of Baltimore-Harrisburg
Expressway and Padonia Road
Petitioners: Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
8th District
Item 136

Dear Sir:

The Zoning Advisory Committee has reviewed the plans submitted with the above referenced petition and has held an on site field inspection of the property. The following comments are a result of this review and inspection.

The subject property is located on the northeast corner of Padonia Road and the Harrisburg Expressway. It is currently improved with the existing Harry T. Campbell Sons' quarry and stone processing plant. The property extends approximately 4000 feet along I-83 and contains approximately 632 acres. There is an additional 80 acres that lies on the northwest corner of Padonia Road. Also another 38 acres which lies on the east side of Penn Central Railroad. The area along the I-83 is in the process of being screened from any view from the Expressway by the use of earth berms. On the south side of Padonia Road is an existing industrial center, as is to the north of the subject site. On the east side of Beaver Dam Road there is a mix of semi residential, a circular block processing plant and another industrial park. There is no curb and gutter existing along Beaver Dam Road at this location.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING:

The additional comments are furnished in regard to the plan submitted to this office for review by the Zoning Advisory Committee in connection with the subject item.

General:

The magnitude of this property is considerable, comprising approximately 730 acres, of which an area of approximately 615 acres is the subject of this Petition for a Special Exception.

W. Lee Thomas, Esq.,
Res Item 136
Page 2
March 27, 1972

Sufficient information or detail in regard to future or ultimate development specifics cannot be provided at this time. The protection of all public utilities and highway improvements and any damage sustained as a result of the Petitioner's quarrying or underground mining operations would be the full responsibility of the Petitioner. Therefore, the need and requirements for all public and/or private roads and utilities, including rights-of-way easements, reservations, horizontal and vertical alignment, etc. can only be determined at such time as the specific development proposals for the site, or portions thereof, are reviewed by the Joint Subdivision Planning Committee. With this understanding, the following comments are supplied in regard to the submitted plans.

Highways:

The Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway (I-83) is a State road, and as the future extension of the Jones Falls Expressway in this area is a proposed State Highway Administration project, all improvements, intersections and entrances on these roads will be subject to State Highway Administration requirements.

The relocated Padonia Road is a recently constructed dual lane County Road on a right-of-way of varying width. No further highway improvements are required at this time.

(Old) Padonia Road east of the proposed Beaver Dam Road is proposed to be improved in the future as a 40-foot closed-type roadway cross-section on a 60-foot right-of-way. That portion of Old Padonia Road remaining within the Campbell property west of the proposed Beaver Dam Road is proposed to ultimately be abandoned as a public road.

Beaver Dam Road is proposed to be relocated as indicated on the submitted plans and constructed in the Capital Improvement Program in 1972-1977 as a 50-foot closed-type roadway cross-section on a 70-foot right-of-way.

Church Lane (Texas Road) is proposed to be improved in the future as a 40-foot closed-type roadway cross-section generally on a 60-foot right-of-way, but varying to a 50-foot right-of-way as a minimum. That portion of Church Lane, west of the railroad is considered a private road.

Industry Lane is proposed to be improved in the future as a 40-foot (40-foot minimum) closed-type roadway cross-section on a 60-foot right-of-way and will be extended to the proposed Beaver Dam Road as relocated.

The possibility of extending Warren Road westerly to Beaver Dam Road is under consideration as a 50-foot closed-type roadway cross-section on a 70-foot right-of-way.

W. Lee Thomas, Esq.,
Item 136
Page 3
March 27, 1972

Sediment Control

Development of this property through striping, grading and stabilization could result in a sediment pollution problem, damaging private and public holdings downstream of the property. A grading permit is, therefore, necessary, for all grading, including the striping of top soil.

Drainage studies and sediment control drawings will be necessary to be reviewed and approved prior to the recording of any record plat or the issuance of any grading or building permits.

Storm Drains

Provisions for accommodating storm water or drainage have not been indicated on the submitted plans.

In accordance with the drainage policy for this type development, the Petitioner is responsible for the total actual cost of drainage facilities required to carry the storm water run-off through the property to be developed to a suitable outfall.

The Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway (I-83) is a State road and the future Jones Falls Expressway extension is a proposed State Highway Administration project. Therefore, drainage requirements as they affect these roads come under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Administration.

Open stream drainage generally requires a drainage reservation or easement of sufficient width to cover the flood plain of a 50-year design storm, with a minimum width of 50 feet required. However, in regard to this property, its projected use and considering the proximity of Goodwin Run, and any relocation of the Run to the quarry-mine operations, it is recommended that the channel and flood plain should be established on the basis of a 100-year design storm.

Rechanneling and/or relocation of Goodwin Run or its tributaries is subject to the requirements and approval of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Drainage and utility easements will be required through this property to serve off site properties.

Drainage flows which traverse this property are tributary to Loch Raven Reservoir via the Brimmon Run, Goodwin Run and Beaver Dam Run. The natural drainage courses for these flows must be provided for so as to accommodate drainage from off site properties.

W. Lee Thomas, Esq.,
Item 136 - Page 4
Re: Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
March 27, 1972

Water:

Public water supply is available and serving this property. Additional water service can be provided by construction of private water main extensions from the existing public water mains. Pressure differentials may require installation of pressure reducing valves on water service connection at various lower ground elevations within the site.

Sanitary Sewers

Public sanitary sewerage can be made available to serve this property by construction of public sanitary sewer extension/extensions from the existing public sanitary sewerage in the area.

Public sanitary outfall/interceptor sewers together with lateral sewerage may be required to be constructed through this property in the future. Utility easements and temporary construction strips will be required in connection with such sewerage construction, generally following the alignment of the existing natural drainage courses.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Metropolitan water and sewer are available to the site.

Air Pollution Comments: The building or buildings on this site may be subject to registration and compliance with the Maryland State Health Air Pollution Control Regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Division of Air Pollution, Baltimore County Department of Health.

PROJECT PLANNING DIVISION:

The Office of Planning has reviewed the subject site plan and offers the following comments:

Because of the magnitude of the operation it is difficult to make specific comments, but the future use of the property after the quarry operation is completed should be indicated at the time of the hearing.

STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION:

The State Highway Administration has no objection to the general concept of underground mining in the vicinity of the Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway. However, the plan should indicate the recently completed and proposed highway widening and the right of way widening in order to portray the proper relationship of the highway to the proposed mining.

W. Lee Thomas, Esq.,
Item 136 - Page 5
Re: Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
March 27, 1972

The additional right of way along the expressway is currently in the process of being acquired from the Campbell Company.

The Administration proposes an additional Highway Improvement (Warren Road extended) that will affect the property. We feel that this area should be kept clear of quarrying and underground mining.

Transmitted herewith are two (2) copies of the site plan on which have been indicated the aforementioned right of ways. One copy is for your use and one is for the petitioner. The petitioner's plans should be revised accordingly.

DEPT. OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING:

The proposed special exception for controlled above and underground excavation is not expected to increase the projected trip generation from this site.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION:

The Industrial Development Commission has visited the subject site and offers the following comments:

The quarrying and manufacturing operations of this industry are an important asset to Baltimore County. The location of the operation at this site is dictated by the deposit of natural resources found in the area. The materials extracted and treated at the site are important to the continued growth of the region. Therefore, the continuation and expansion of this operation is important in that it supplies a vital need to the community both materially and financially.

The Industrial Development Commission recommends that this petition be granted so that the operation may continue to expand and help meet the material and economic needs of the area.

BOARD OF EDUCATION:

No hearing.

ZONING ADMINISTRATION DIVISION:

Due to the magnitude and scope of this proposed operation, and after an in depth office presentation and field investigation of the subject site, we find any comments that we would make would be impractical at this time.

W. Lee Thomas, Esq.,
Item 136 - Page 6
Re: Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
March 27, 1972

Keeping in mind that we are considering a project that is projected for the next 75 years, I am recommending that you consider the enclosed plat and comments from the State Highway Administration. However, due to the fact that the proposed Warren Road is not definite for this location, revised plans will not be required prior to the hearing.

This petition is accepted for filing on the date of the closed filing certificate. Notice of the hearing date and time, which will be held not less than 30, nor more than 90 days after the date on the filing certificate, will be forwarded to you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Oliver L. Myers
OLIVER L. MYERS, Chairman

JJD:JD

Enc.

cc: Mr. Roland Hanger
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company
Campbell Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Mr. Eric DiNenna
ATTN: Oliver L. Myers
FROM: Elsworth N. Diver, P.E.

Date: March 20, 1972

SUBJECT: Item 136 (1971-1972)
Property Owner: Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
N/E Quadrant of Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway and Padonia Road
Present Zoning: M.L. & M.H.
Proposed Zoning: Special Exception for controlled above and under-ground excavation
District: 8th
No. Acres: 615.55 Acres

The following comments are furnished in regard to the plans submitted to this office for review by the Zoning Advisory Committee in connection with the subject item.

General:

The magnitude of this property is considerable, comprising approximately 750 acres, of which an area of approximately 615 acres is the subject of this Petition for a Special Exception.

Sufficient information or detail in regard to future or ultimate development specifics cannot be provided at this time. The protection of all public utilities and highway improvements and any damage sustained as a result of the Petitioner's quarrying or underground mining operations would be the full responsibility of the Petitioner. Therefore, the need and requirements for all public and/or private roads and utilities, including right-of-way, easements, reservations, horizontal and vertical alignment, etc. can only be determined at such time as the specific development proposals for the site, or portions thereof, are reviewed by the Joint Subdivision Planning Committee. With this understanding, the following comments are supplied in regard to the submitted plans.

Highways:

The Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway (I-83) is a State Road, and as the future extension of the Jones Falls Expressway in this area is a proposed State Highway Administration project, all improvements, intersections and entrances on these roads will be subject to State Highway Administration requirements.

The relocated Padonia Road is a recently constructed dual lane County Road on a right-of-way of varying width. No further highway improvements are required at this time.

(Old) Padonia Road east of the proposed Beaver Dam Road is proposed to be improved in the future as a 40-foot closed-type roadway cross-section on a 60-foot right-of-way. That portion of Old Padonia Road remaining within the Campbell property west of the proposed Beaver Dam Road is proposed to ultimately be abandoned as a public road.

Item 136 (1971-1972)

Property Owner: Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
Page 2
March 20, 1972

Highways: (Cont'd)

Beaver Dam Road is proposed to be relocated as indicated on the submitted plans and constructed in the Capital Improvement Program in 1976-1977 as a 50-foot closed-type roadway cross-section on a 70-foot right-of-way.

Church Lane (Texas Road) is proposed to be improved in the future as a 40-foot closed-type roadway cross-section generally on a 60-foot right-of-way, but varying to a 50-foot right-of-way as a driveway. That portion of Church Lane, west of the railroad is considered a private road.

Industry Lane is proposed to be improved in the future as a 42-foot (40-foot minimum) closed-type roadway cross-section on a 60-foot right-of-way and will be extended to the proposed Beaver Dam Road as relocated.

The possibility of extending Warren Road westerly to Beaver Dam Road is under consideration as a 50-foot closed-type roadway cross-section on a 70-foot right-of-way.

Sediment Control:

Development of this property through stripping, grading and stabilization could result in a sediment pollution problem, damaging private and public holdings downstream of the property. A grading permit is, therefore, necessary for all grading, including the stripping of top soil.

Drainage studies and sediment control drawings will be necessary to be reviewed and approved prior to the recording of any record plat or the issuance of any grading or building permits.

Storm Drains:

Provisions for accommodating storm water or drainage have not been indicated on the submitted plans.

In accordance with the drainage policy for this type development, the Petitioner is responsible for the total actual cost of drainage facilities required to carry the storm water run-off through the property to be developed to a suitable outfall.

The Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway (I-83) is a State Road and the future Jones Falls Expressway extension is a proposed State Highway Administration project. Therefore, drainage requirements as they affect these roads come under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Administration.

Open stream drainage generally requires a drainage reservation or easement of sufficient width to cover the flood plain of a 50-year design storm, with a minimum width of 50 feet required. However, in regard to this property, its projected use and considering the proximity of Goodwin Run, and any relocation of the Run to the quarry-mine operations, it is recommended that the channel and flood plain should be established on the basis of a 100-year design storm.

Item 136 (1971-1972)

Property Owner: Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
Page 3
March 20, 1972

Storm Drains: (Cont'd)

Rechanneling and/or relocation of Goodwin Run or its tributaries is subject to the requirements and approval of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Drainage and utility easements will be required through this property to serve offsite properties.

Drainage flows which traverse this property are tributary to Loch Raven Reservoir via the Baitman Run, Goodwin Run and Beaver Dam Run. The natural drainage courses for these flows must be provided for so as to accommodate drainage from offsite properties.

Water:

Public water supply is available and serving this property. Additional water service can be provided by construction of private water main extensions from the existing public water mains. Pressure differentials may require installation of pressure reducing valves on water service connections at various lower ground elevations within the site.

Sanitary Sewer:

Public sanitary sewerage can be made available to serve this property by construction of public sanitary sewer extension/extensions from the existing public sanitary sewerage in the area.

Public sanitary outfall/interceptor sewer together with lateral sewerage may be required to be constructed through this property in the future. Utility easements and temporary construction strips will be required in connection with such sewerage construction, generally following the alignment of the existing natural drainage courses.

Elsworth N. Diver
ELSWORTH N. DIVER, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Engineering

END:STAMP:STAMP

S-15 & V-SE Key Sheets
NW 15, 16 & 17 B & NW 16 & 17 C
S1 Tax Map

cc: John Trenner
Dorwin Orise
Samuel Bellestri
John Loos

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Mr. Oliver Nystes
FROM: Hoyt V. Bonner

Date: February 29, 1972

SUBJECT: Item 136 - Zoning Advisory Committee Meeting, February 28, 1972

136. Property Owner: Harry T. Campbell & Sons Company
Location: N/E Quadrant of Balto-Harrisburg Expressway & Padonia Rd.
Present Zoning: M.L. & M.H.
Proposed Zoning: Special Exception for controlled above and under ground excavation
District: 8
No. Acres: 615.55

Metropolitan water and sewer are available to the site.

Air Pollution Comments: The building or buildings on this site may be subject to registration and compliance with the Maryland State Helath Air Pollution Control regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Division of Air Pollution, Baltimore County Department of Health.

Hoyt V. Bonner
Sanitation II
Water and Sewer Section



STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

300 WEST FREDERICK STREET
BALTIMORE, MD. 21201

(MAILING ADDRESS: P. BOX 717, BALTIMORE, MD. 21201)

March 9, 1972

Mr. S. Eric DiNenna
Zoning Commissioner
County Office Building
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Sir:

The State Highway Administration has no objection to the general concept of underground mining in the vicinity of the Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway. However, the plan should indicate the recently completed and proposed highway widening and the right of way widening in order to portray the proper relationship of the highway to the proposed mining. The additional right of way along the expressway is currently in the process of being acquired from the Campbell Company.

The Administration proposes an additional highway improvement (Warren Road extended) that will affect the property. We feel that this area should be kept clear of quarrying and underground mining.

Transmitted herewith are two (2) copies of the site plan on which have been indicated the aforementioned right of ways. One copy is for your use and one is for the petitioner. The petitioner's plans should be revised accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Charles Lee, Chief
Development Engineering Section
John E. Meyers
By: John E. Meyers
Asst. Development Engineer

CLJ:EM:sk

cc: Mr. Roland M. Thompson

Encl.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING
JEFFERSON BUILDING
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: S. Eric DiNenna
FROM: Michael S. Flanigan

Date: March 15, 1972

SUBJECT: Item 136 - ZAC - February 15, 1972
Property Owner: Harry T. Campbell Sons Co.
Location: W/S quadrant of Balto-Harrisburg Expy & Padonia Rd.
Special exception for controlled above and under ground excavation

The proposed special exception for controlled above and under ground excavation is not expected to increase the projected trip generation from this site.

Michael S. Flanigan
Michael S. Flanigan
Traffic Engineer Associate

MSF:nr

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Mr. S. Eric DiNenna
Zoning Commissioner
FROM: H. B. Staab - Industrial Development Commission

Date: March 7, 1972

SUBJECT: Item 136 - ZAC Agenda of 2/15/72
Harry T. Campbell Sons Company
N/E quadrant Baltimore-Harrisburg Expressway and Padonia Road
Proposed Zoning - Special Exception for Controlled above and underground excavations - 8th E.D.

The Industrial Development Commission has visited the subject site and offers the following comments:

The quarrying and manufacturing operations of this industry are an important asset to Baltimore County. The location of the operation at this site is dictated by the deposit of natural resources found in the area. The materials extracted and treated at the site are important to the continued growth of the region. Therefore, the continuation and expansion of this operation is important in that it supplies a vital need to the community both materially and financially.

The Industrial Development Commission recommends that this petition be granted so that the operation may continue to expand and help meet the material and economic needs of the area.

H. B. Staab
H. B. STAAB
Director

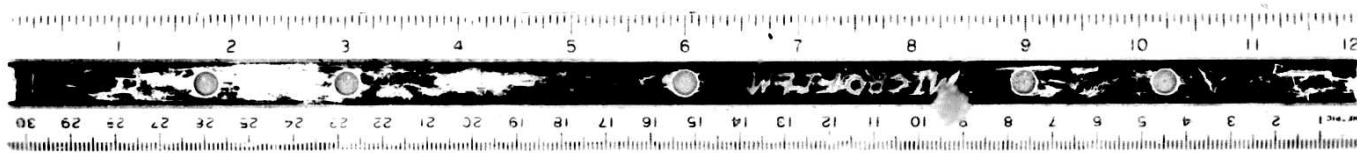
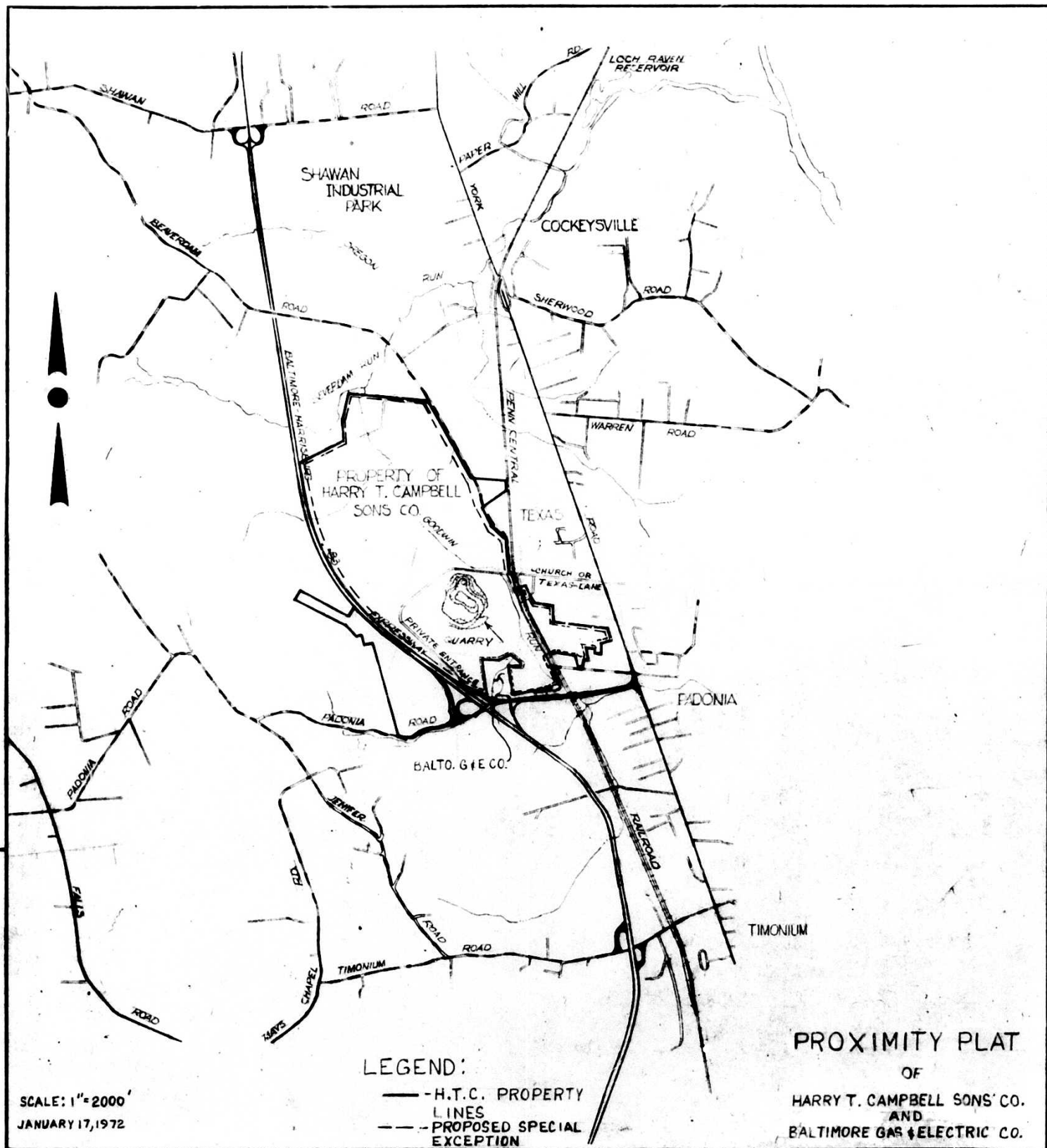
BALTIMORE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

ZONING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

OF FEB 15, 1972

Petitioner: Harry T. Campbell Sons Co
Location:
District: 8
Present Zoning:
Proposed Zoning:
No. of Acres:

Comments: NO BEARING



FOR DETAILS SEE EXHIBIT B-1 -
OPEN PIT QUARRYING

EXISTING QUARRY

FOR DETAILS SEE EXHIBIT B-2 -
UNDERGROUND MINING

BALTIMORE GAS &
ELECTRIC PROPERTY

TENTATIVE
ROUTE OF

D.R.-2

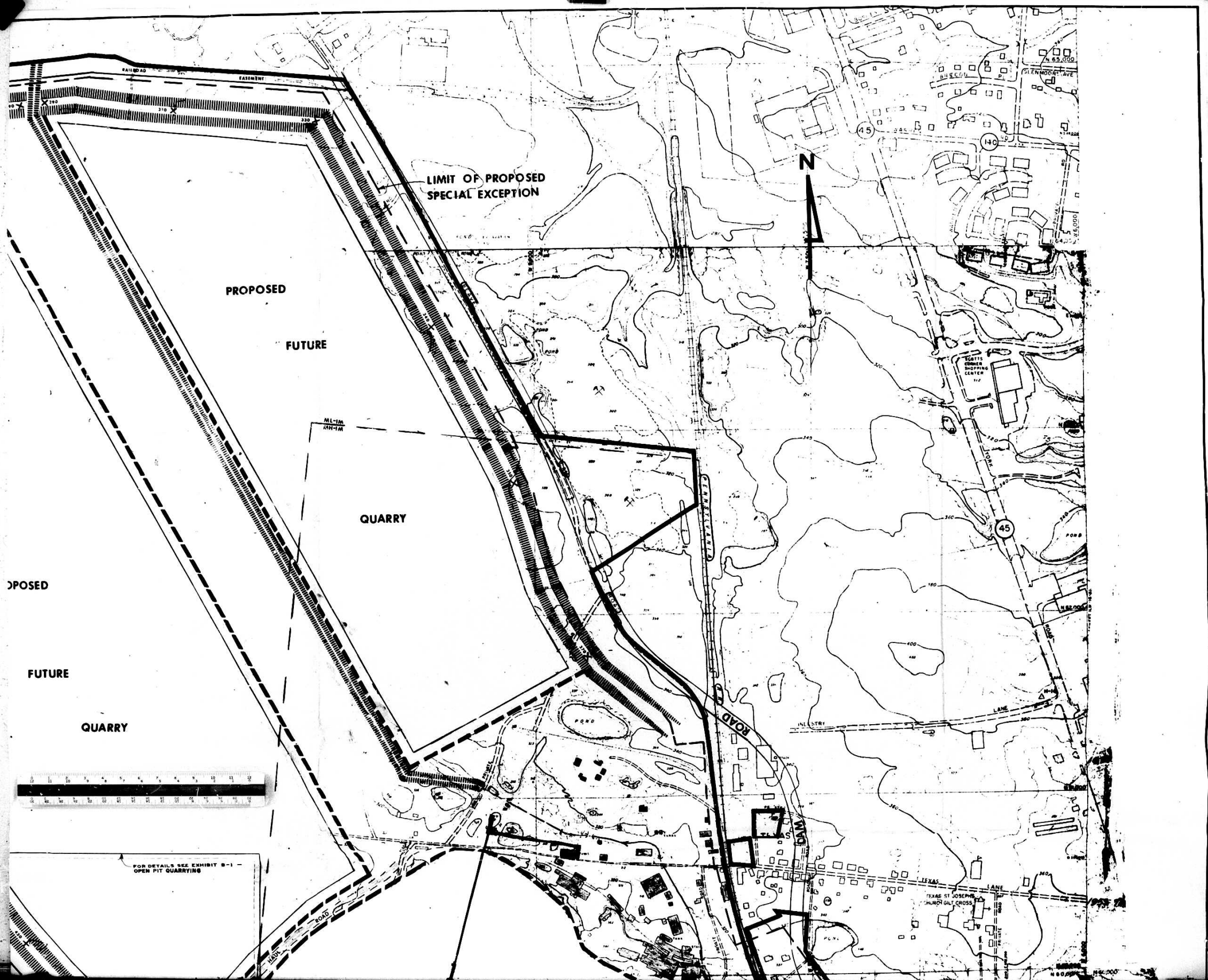
D.R.-2

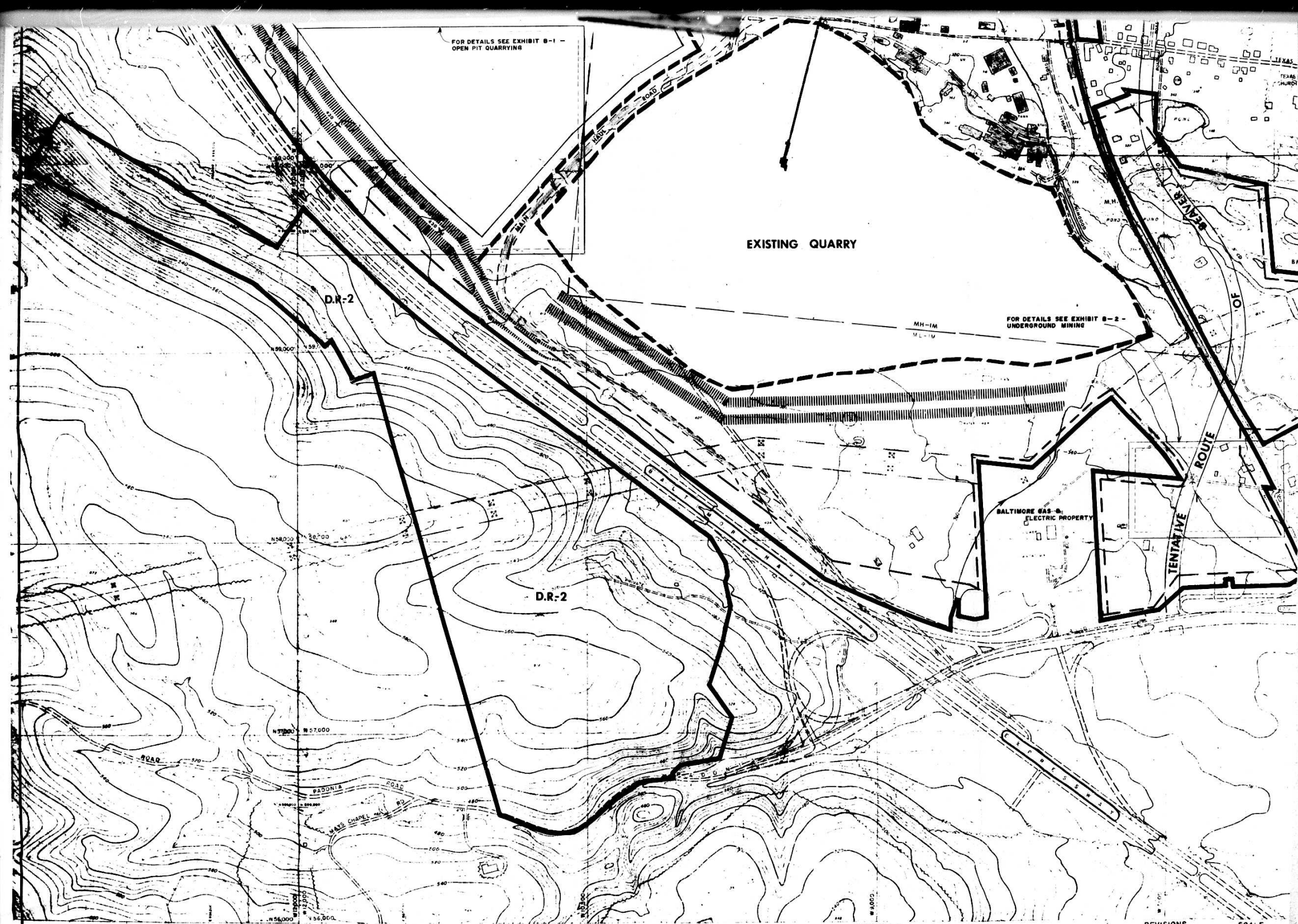
- LEGEND:
- B.T.C. Property Lines
 - Future Quarry Limits
 - ▨ Proposed Dams Around Quarry
 - ||||| New Channel Location For Goodwin Run

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAP OF BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA

REVISIONS BY DATE
PROPERTY OUTLINE, H.T.C. JAN. 24, 1972
QUARRY LIMITS
ZONING PROPOSED ROAD
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
APRIL 1953
Topography Compiled by Photogrammetric Methods
ALSO SERVICE CORPORATION-PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SCALE
1" = 200'
LOCATION
PADONIA
SHEET
N. W.





FOR DETAILS SEE EXHIBIT B-1 -
OPEN PIT QUARRYING

EXISTING QUARRY

FOR DETAILS SEE EXHIBIT B-2 -
UNDERGROUND MINING

BALTIMORE GAS &
ELECTRIC PROPERTY

TENTATIVE
ROUTE

D.R.-2

D.R.-2

LOCATION

SHEET

- LEGEND:
- B.T.C. Property Lines
 - Future Quarry Limits
 - Proposed Berms Around Quarry
 - New Channel Location For Goodwin Run

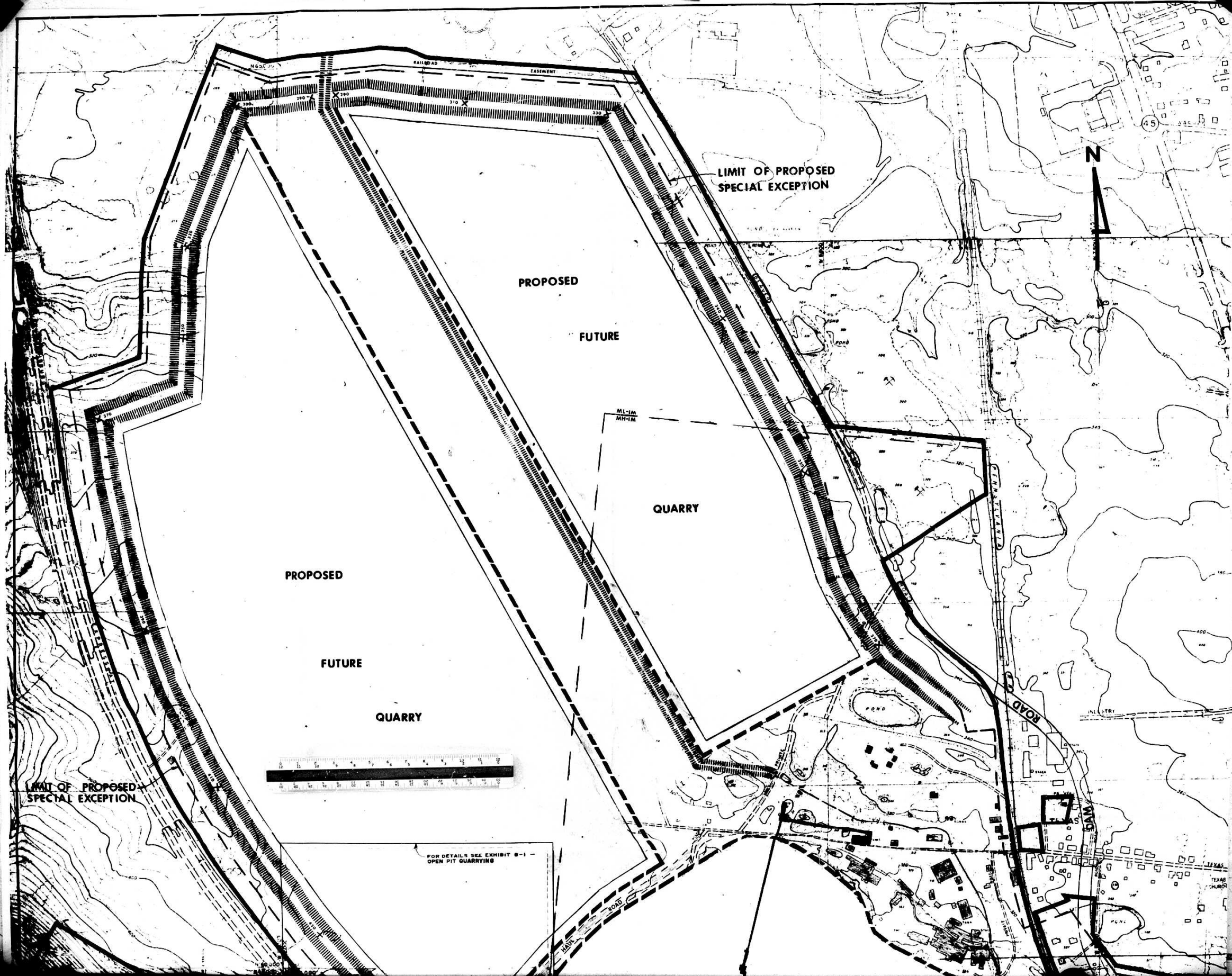
EXHIBIT B
PROPOSED MINING AREAS -
OPEN PIT QUARRYING &
UNDERGROUND MINING

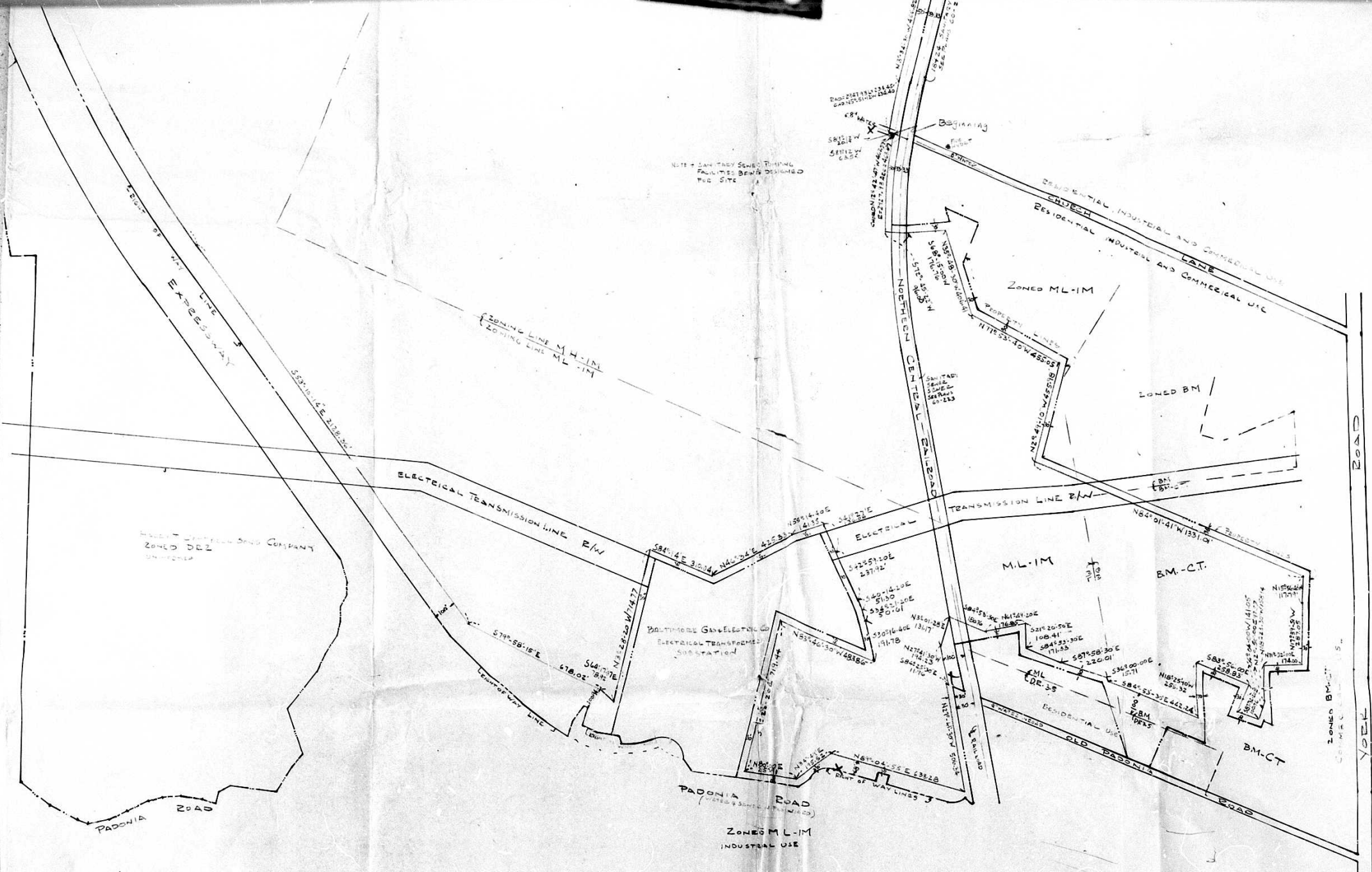
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAP OF
BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA



REVISIONS
BY DATE
SCALE
1" = 200'

PROPERTY OUTLINE H.T.C. JAN. 24, 1972
QUARRY LIMITS
ZONING
PROPOSED ROAD
DATE OF
PHOTOGRAPHY
APRIL 1953
Topography Compiled By Photogrammetric Methods
ALSO SERVICE CORPORATION-PHILADELPHIA, PA.





NOTE - SANITARY SEWER TRUNKING
FACILITIES BEING DESIGNED
FOR SITE

HARVEY CAMPBELL SONS COMPANY
ZONED DEZ
UNIMPROVED

BALTIMORE GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER
SUBSTATION

PADONIA ROAD
(Paved & Graded & Improved)

ZONED M.L.-IM
INDUSTRIAL USE

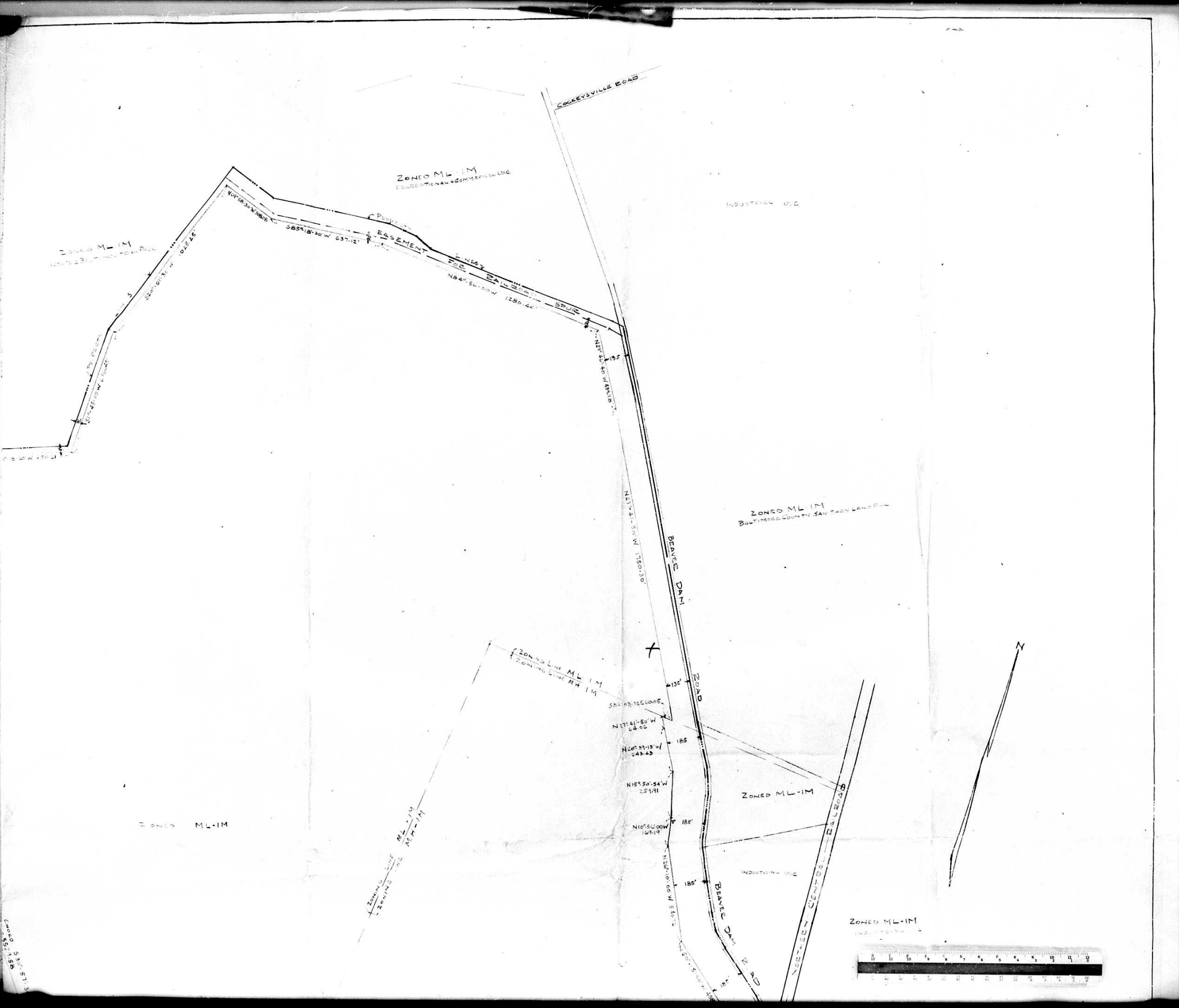
PLAT FOR
SPECIAL EXCEPTION
PROPERTY LOCATED
IN
8TH DISTRICT BALTIMORE CO. MD.

PROPERTY OF
HARRY T CAMPBELL SONS COMPANY



SCALE - 1" = 200' JANUARY 11, 1912
DOLLENBERG BROTHERS
SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS
701 WASHINGTON AVE TOWSON MD

CONTROLLED
55 ACRES ±



ZONED ML-1M

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

NOTE - SANITARY SEWER TAPPING
FACILITIES BEING DESIGNED
FOR SITE

RADIATION TANK
CAPACITIES 2000 GALS

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

BEGINNING

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

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SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

SBW 25' 10" 50' 45"

EXPRESSWAY

PROPERTY OF HARRY T. CAMPBELL SONS COMPANY
ZONED DE-2
UNDEVELOPED

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINE R/W

STATIONING LINE 4" IN
12" AND LINE 12" IN

BALTIMORE GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER
SUBSTATION

ELECTRICAL

TRANSMISSION LINE R/W

M.L-1M

DE-2

RESIDENTIAL

OLD PAS

PADONIA ROAD

ZONED M.L-1M
INDUSTRIAL USE

EXISTING ZONING MH, ML+BM
PROPOSED LAND USE SPECIAL EXCEPTION FOR CONTINGUOUS
EXCAVATION WITH THE USE OF EXCAVATION

TOTAL ACRES IN SPECIAL EXCEPTION = 613.55 ACRES

PLAT FOR
SPECIAL EXCEPTION
PROPERTY LOCATED
IN
8TH DISTRICT BALTIMORE CO. MD.

PROPERTY OF
HARRY T. CAMPBELL SONS COMPANY



ZONED ML-IM
BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

ZONED ML-IM
BALTIMORE

ZONED ML-IM
RESIDENTIAL + COMMERCIAL USE

INDUSTRIAL USE

ZONED ML-IM
BALTIMORE COUNTY SANITARY LAND FILL

ZONED ML-IM

ZONING LINE ML-IM
MH-IM

ZONING LINE ML-IM
ZONING LINE MH-IM

ZONED ML-IM

INDUSTRIAL USE

ZONED ML-IM
INDUSTRIAL USE

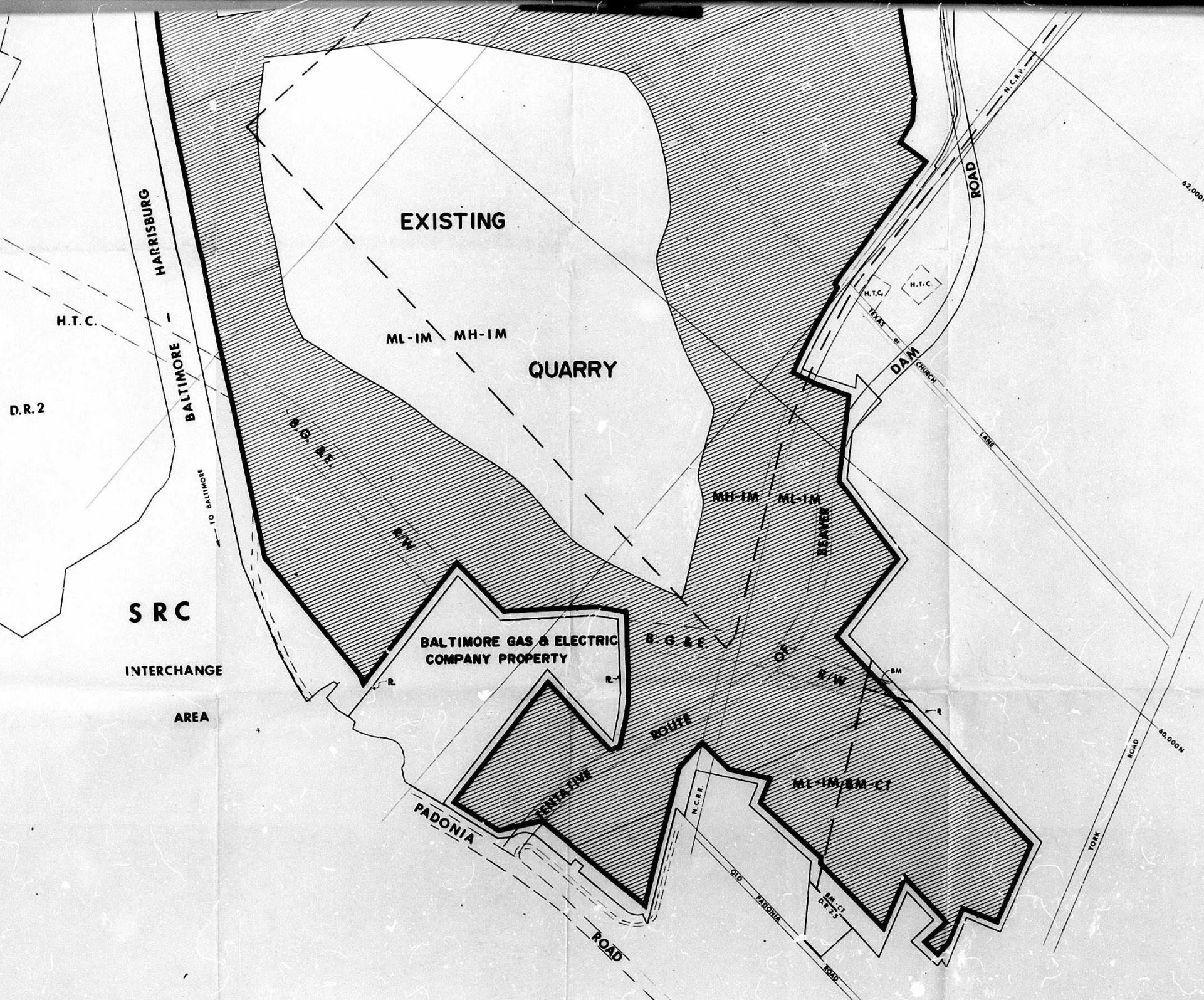


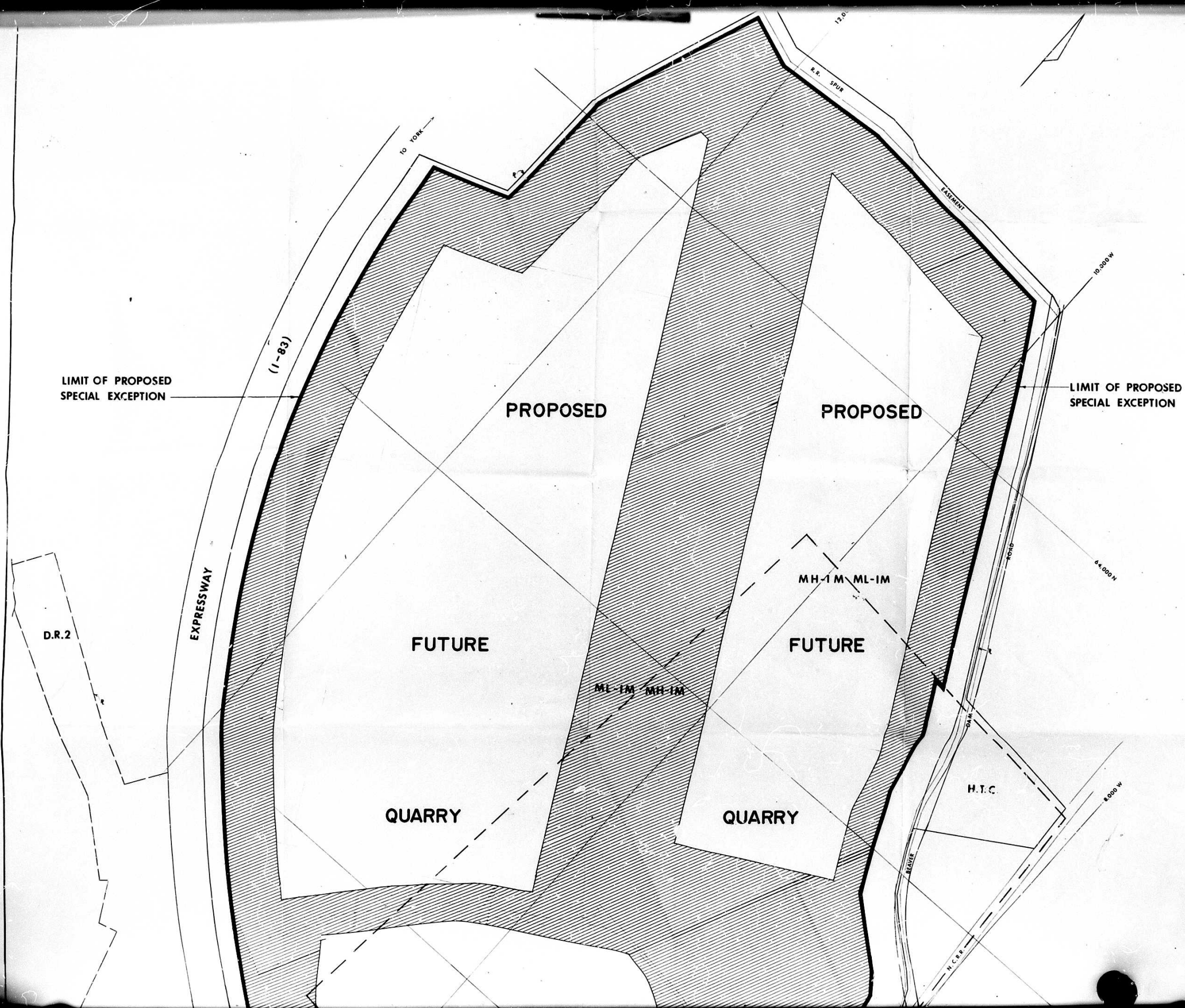
ZONED ML-IM
BALTIMORE

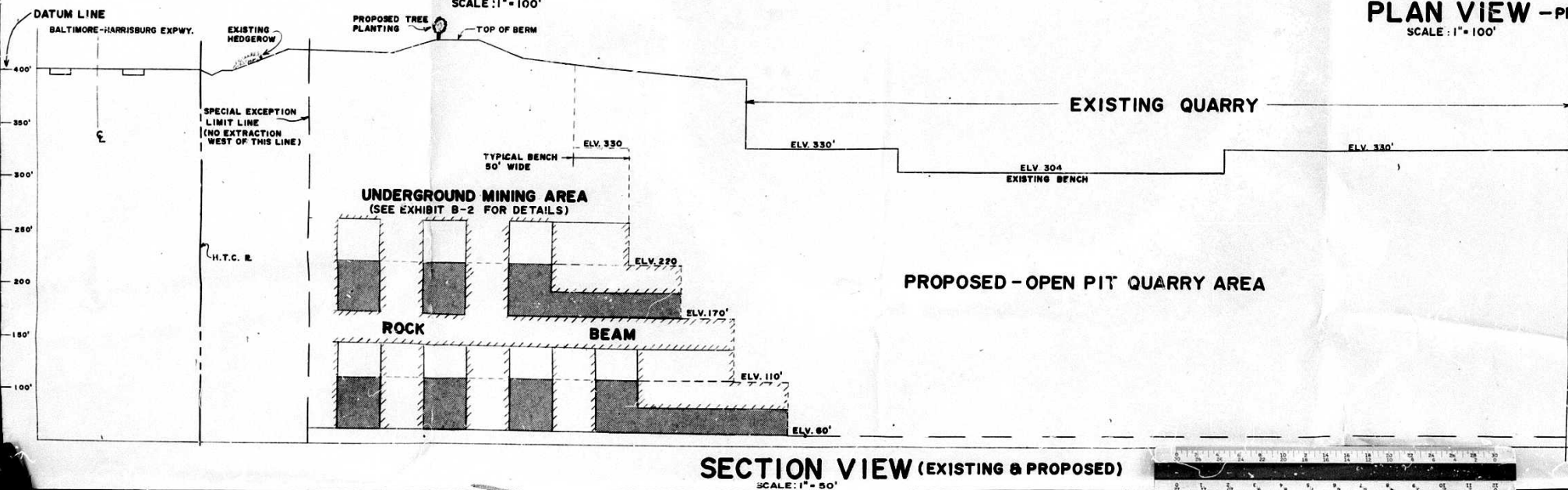
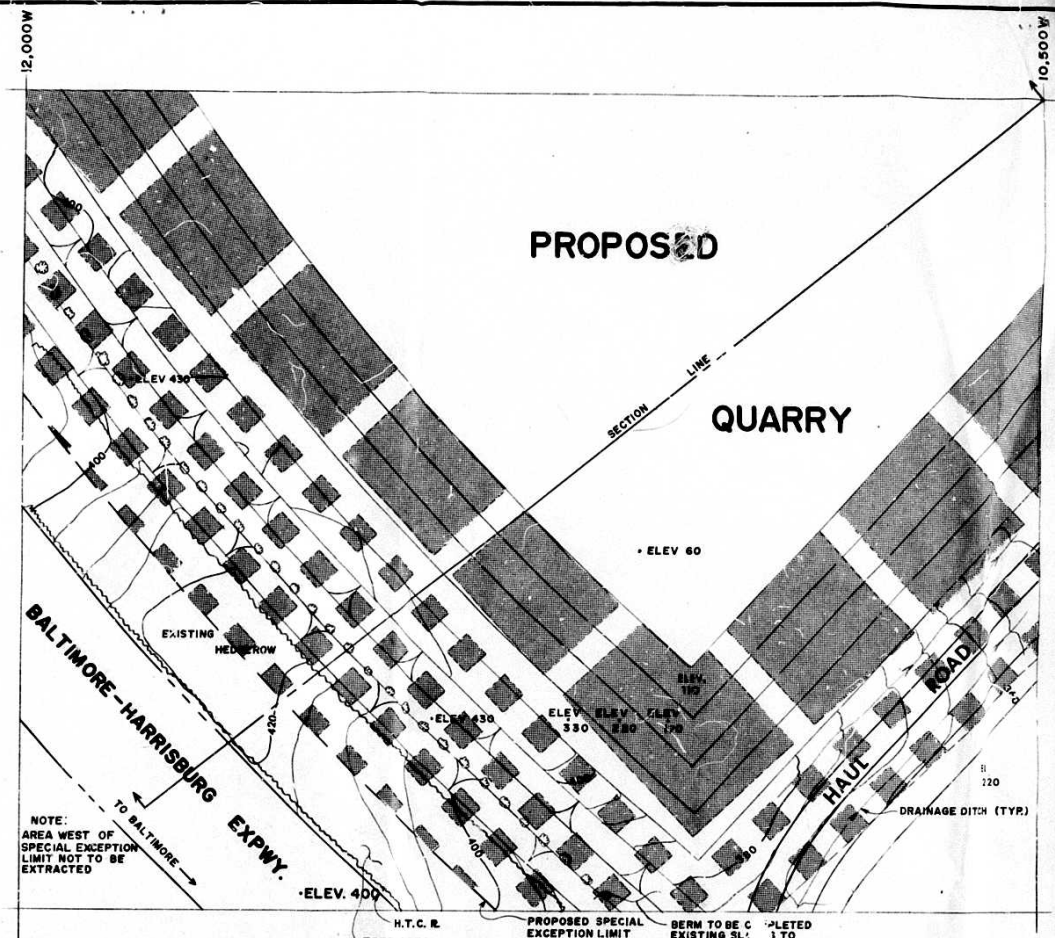
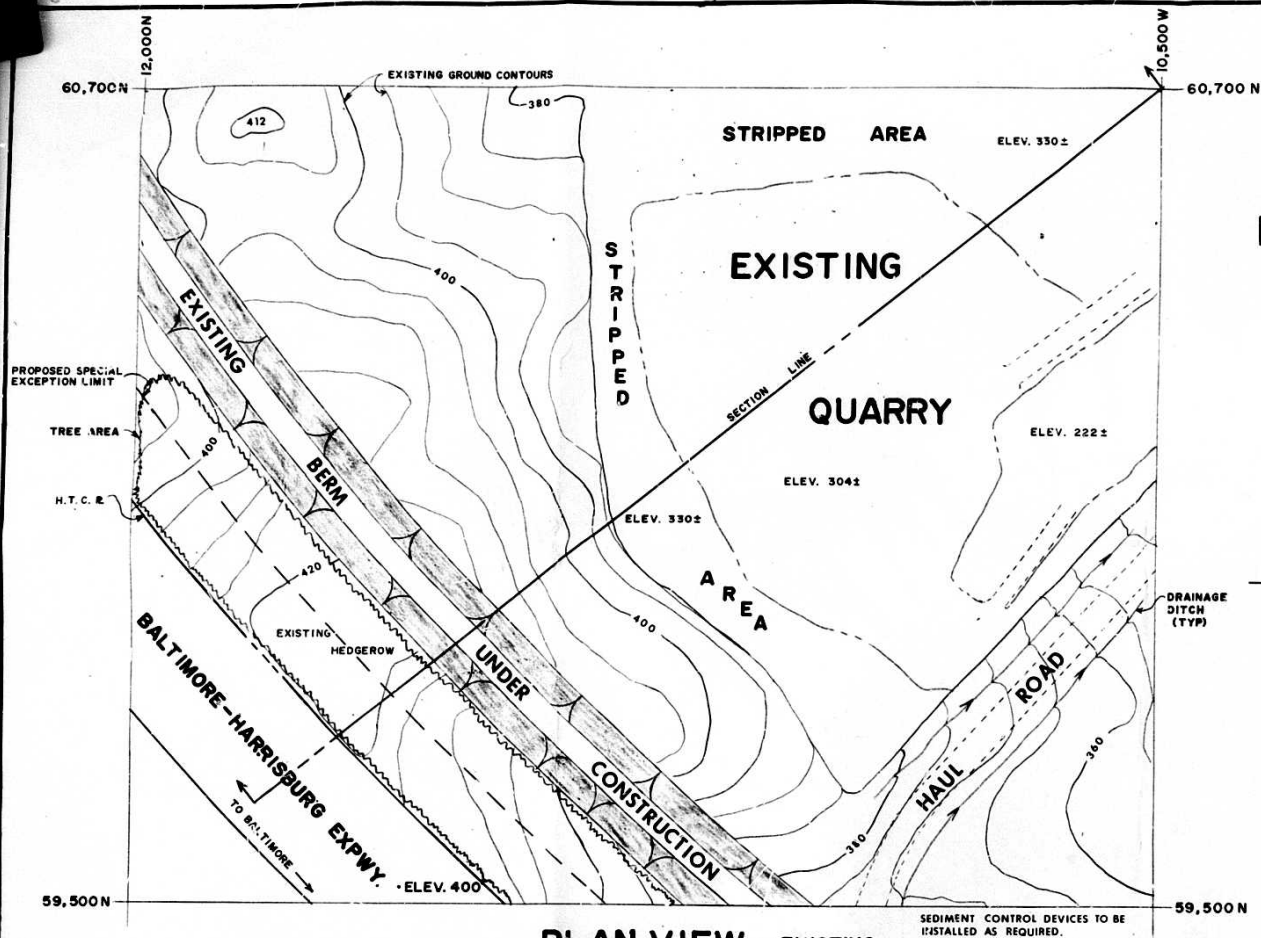
EXHIBIT C **EXTENT OF UNDERGROUND MINING** **AREAS**

SCALE: 1" = 200'

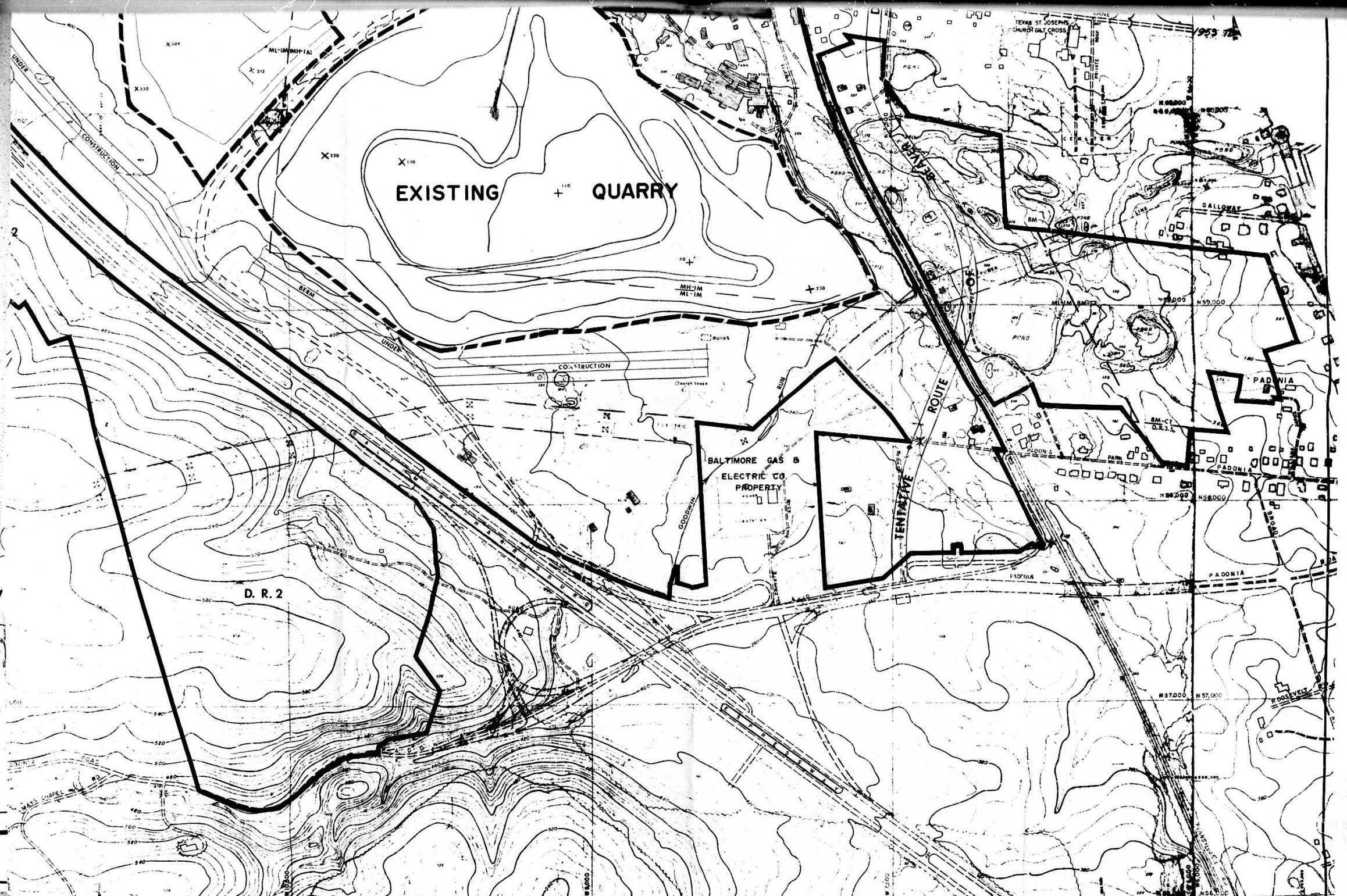
JANUARY 24, 1972







DETAIL
EXHIBIT - B-1
OPEN PIT QUARRYING
SCALE: AS NOTED JAN. 24, 1968



- LEGEND
- H.T.C. PROPERTY LINES
 - EXISTING QUARRY LIMITS
 - EXISTING BENCH LIMITS
 - X - EXISTING ELEVATIONS

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAP OF
BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA



REGIONS	SCALE	LOCATION	SHEET
BY DATE	1" = 200'	PADONIA	U. W.
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY			
APRIL 1953			

Topography Compiled by Photogrammetric Service
AERO SERVICE CORPORATION - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REA

EXISTING GRADING AREA
UNDER PERMIT NO. 25416
ISSUED BY BALTO. CO.

N

1975

EXISTING SAND PIT AREA

EXISTING GRADING AREA
UNDER PERMIT NO. 28416
ISSUED BY BALTO. CO.

N

