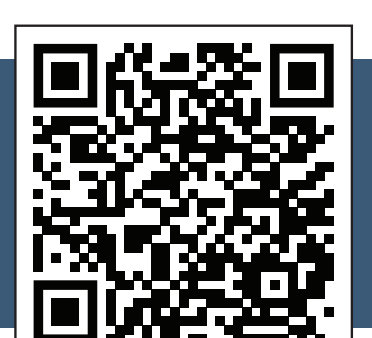


ABOUT THE CANYON ROCK QUARRY SITE & OWNERS



- A quarry has been in continuous operation at 7525 Hwy 116 for more than 80 years
 - Prior to becoming a quarry, the property was used as a dairy
 - First use permit for the quarry property was issued in 1957
 - Early years of the quarry pre-date use permits in Sonoma County
- Canyon Rock Co. was formed in 1973
 - Celebrating 50 years serving the Forestville community this year
 - The majority of Canyon Rock Co. employees also live in Forestville
- Forestville residents Wendel, Jonathon and James Trappe represent the 2nd and 3rd generation of this family-owned company
 - The Trappe's have been in West County since the 1940's
 - Trappe kids/grandkids attend Forestville School
 - The Trappe family lives adjacent to the quarry, and own several neighboring parcels around the quarry property
 - The 4th generation of Trappe's is likely to join the quarry team in the future



PLANNED ASPHALT FACILITY

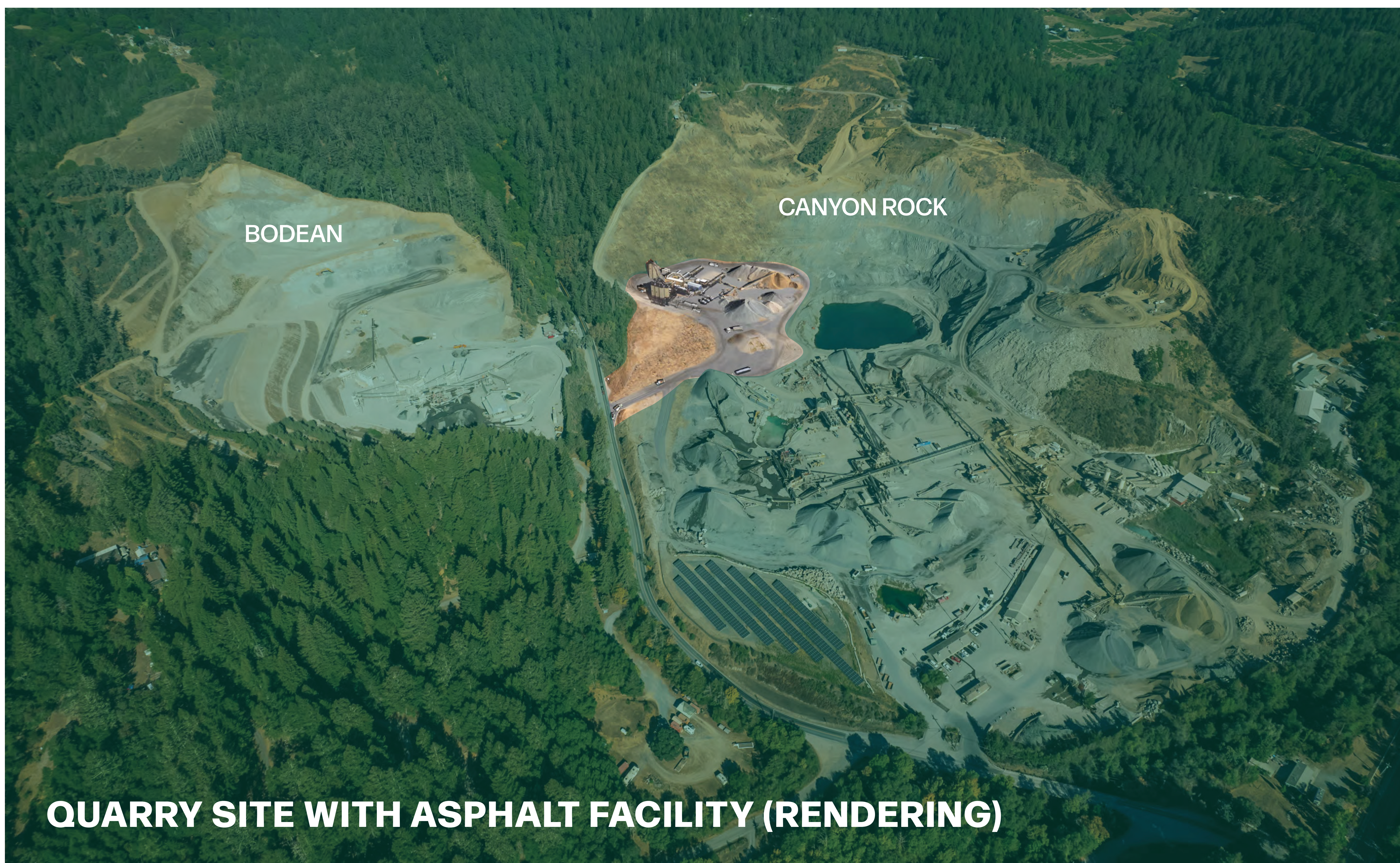


ABOUT THE HOT MIX ASPHALT FACILITY

- Plan would construct a state-of-the-art hot mix asphalt (HMA) facility using Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to minimize odor and emissions at the Canyon Rock Co. quarry site in Pocket Canyon
- The asphalt facility would be a complementary use of the existing hard rock quarry, which has been in operation for more than 80 years and includes two concrete ready-mix plants and a concrete/asphalt recycling facility
- The project would establish the only asphalt production facility in western Sonoma County, providing for direct transport of asphalt to local roadwork and other surfaces such as parking lots
 - Currently, aggregate (a mix of stone, sand and gravel) must be hauled east to Santa Rosa-area asphalt facilities, only to come back in separate trucks to West County paving projects
- The plan will not increase the existing annual export from the quarry - asphalt would simply replace the currently exported raw aggregate materials
- No change in export and the elimination of some of the trips east to Santa Rosa means a decrease in the number of truck trips through Forestville with an asphalt facility at the quarry site



QUARRY SITES: CURRENT & FUTURE VIEW



PROJECT DETAILS

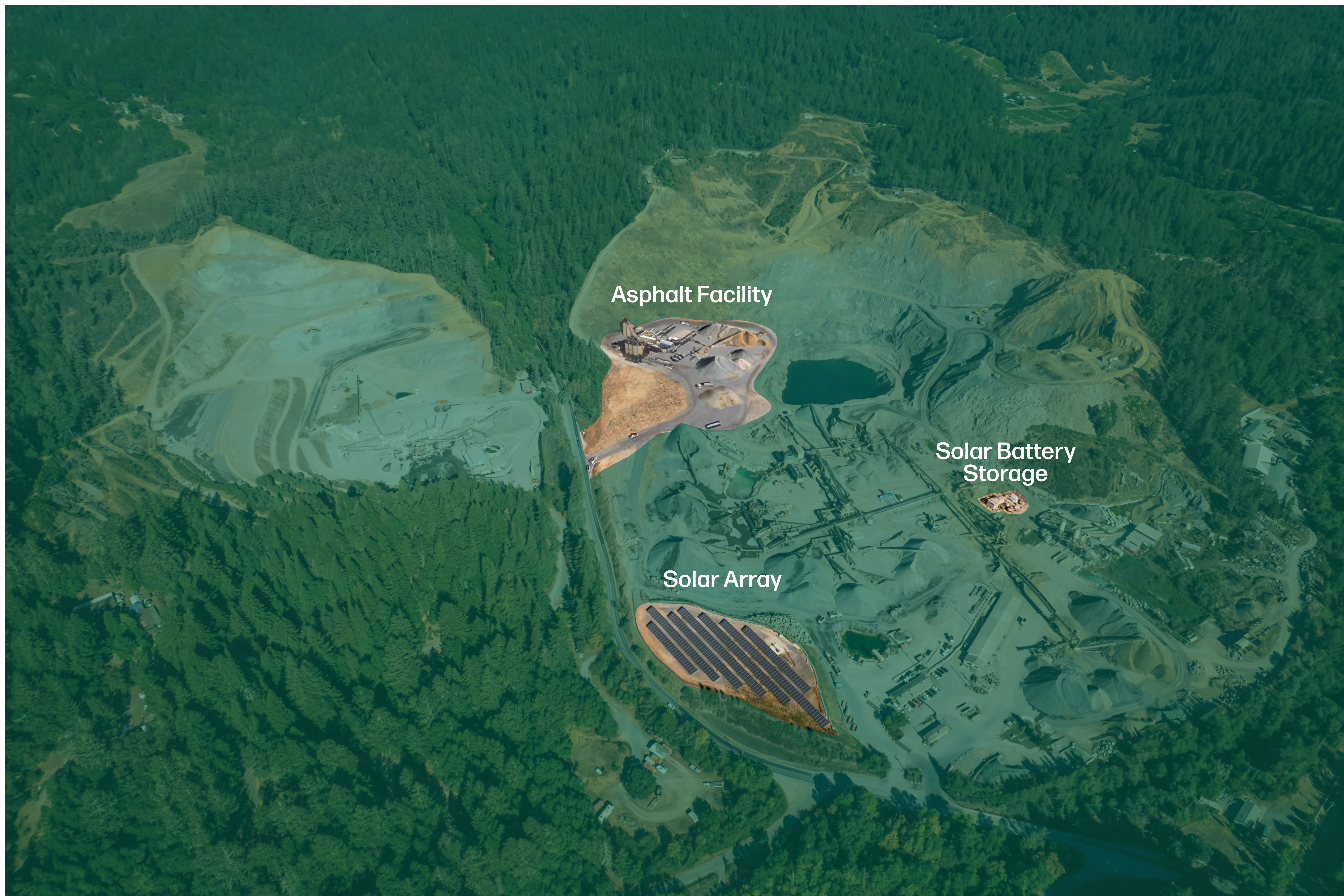


OPERATIONAL DETAILS

- Facility would be powered using Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), a clean-burning, low-emission fuel
- Access to the asphalt facility would be through western entrance along Highway 116 (currently closed for site security by a concrete barricade adjacent to two tall berms)
- Operation of the asphalt facility would not increase the overall permitted annual export as a portion of the trucks that now leave carrying aggregate (a mix of stone, sand and gravel) would instead carry asphalt
- No changes to the approved hours of operation for the quarry are proposed



PROJECT BENEFITS



- Project would reduce truck trips along local area roadways east of the quarry by creating asphalt on-site, instead of hauling to other locations in Santa Rosa or beyond to produce asphalt, only to drive that hot asphalt mix back to West County in separate trucks
- Project would establish the only co-located aggregate production and asphalt production site in Sonoma County, reducing regional traffic and emissions relative to asphalt facilities that must import aggregate from more distant locations
 - This use would complement the only ready-mix operation in Sonoma County co-located with the aggregate (a mix of stone, sand and gravel)
- Project would reduce greenhouse gas emissions relative to other asphalt facilities by constructing a new, state-of-the-art facility
- Facility would complement Canyon Rock's broader greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy, which established a microgrid on-site adjacent to the asphalt facility as an incidental use by using electricity in part from on-site solar energy as well as newly installed batteries
 - In time, this power source could potentially serve as a microgrid to share its energy resources with the Forestville community in the event of future power disruptions
- Caltrans and other state agencies moving towards environmental product declaration requirements for building materials, including asphalt
 - The environmental footprint of these materials will begin to be factored into decisions on contract awards



SUSTAINABILITY PLAN



CANYON ROCK'S MICROGRID & EFFICIENT SUSTAINABLE GROWTH PROJECT

- Canyon Rock has implemented a sustainability policy aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions (or "GHG's") from its operations
 - Canyon Rock will continue to examine its business practices and innovation in the industry to identify operational improvements that reduce emissions and improve sustainability in the face of a changing climate
- Canyon Rock's existing GHG Reduction Actions include:
 - Installing a solar array on-site, resulting in a 38 ton decrease in CO₂ emissions each year
 - Supplying reformulated concrete for local construction projects, avoiding more than 1,200 tons of CO₂ emissions each year
 - Utilizing a battery energy storage system connected to Canyon Rock's on-site solar array, which will allow the quarry to store this carbon-free energy resource for use during peak operating hours, when electricity use and emissions tend to peak each day
- Beyond these existing initiatives, Canyon Rock is committed to exploring additional operational efficiencies and more sustainable business practices that may further reduce on-site emissions by:
 - Advancing plans for an asphalt facility on-site
 - Modifying current rock processing to create operational efficiencies and reduced electricity use
 - Moving conveyors closer to rock sources to reduce diesel fuel use on-site



AT A GLANCE: MODERN ASPHALT FACILITIES



- Based on the effectiveness of modern emissions control technology, in 2002, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) delisted asphalt facilities from the list of categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants



- Over the past several decades, advances in technology have allowed air pollutant emissions from asphalt facilities to decrease at the same time that production of asphalt has increased



- Asphalt is made up of a mix of 95% aggregate material (stone, sand, and gravel sourced from quarries like Canyon Rock) and 5% asphalt cement, the black “glue” like substance that holds the material together

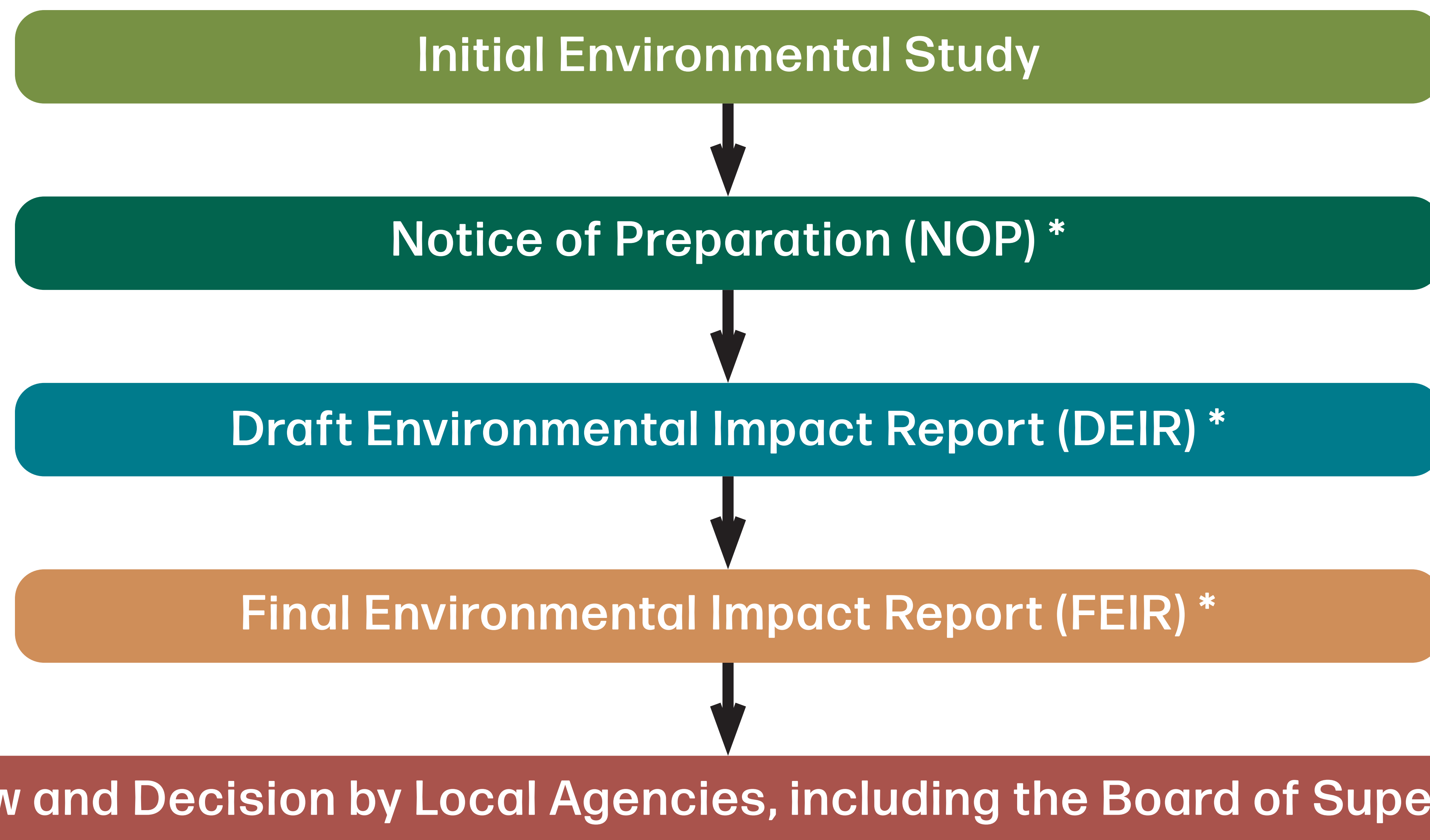


- Asphalt is 100% recyclable, and is the nation’s most recycled material



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

Environmental Review Process: At a Glance



Each * represents a place in the process where public comments on the proposal are accepted. Comments are important because only comments/concerns raised during the comment period are eligible for legal review.

- Canyon Rock considered many environmental benefits in its development of the proposal, including:
 - Minimizing the impacted area
 - Reducing traffic and emissions
 - The location and design of the facility for visual consideration
 - The proposed design and operational considerations were incorporated into the application for an environmentally-sensitive project
- Permit Sonoma will direct an analysis of the potential environmental effects of the facility and determine measures to avoid or minimize those effects as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County ordinances
- Areas of focus in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) are expected to include but not be limited to:
 - Aesthetics/Visual Impacts
 - Lighting
 - Air Quality
 - Odor
 - Noise
 - Traffic
 - Water Quality
 - Biological Resources (evaluating impacts to native plant and animal species)



KEY ISSUES BEING STUDIED



AESTHETICS AND LIGHTING

- Asphalt facility would be built below grade behind existing berms along Highway 116 to protect the scenic corridor
 - Tallest component of the facility: storage silos, would rise approximately 75 feet above the ground, but facility will be largely shielded from public view
- Lighting would be guided by International Dark-Sky Association (IDA)-approved fixtures
 - Downward-pointing, well-shielded fixtures will help reduce fugitive light and limit lighting pollution



KEY ISSUES BEING STUDIED



AIR QUALITY AND ODOR

AIR QUALITY

- During the asphalt production process, a baghouse will capture more than 99% of dust and particulate matter (PM)
 - **What you see coming out of the stack is just steam**
 - **The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has noted there are no significant hazardous emissions from asphalt facilities**
- Water can be used for dust suppression on-site
 - **By operating an asphalt facility on-site, Canyon Rock will also be able to pave more of its road surfaces, further reducing dust from its operations**

ODOR

- Odors from the production of asphalt should be undetectable
- Asphalt facility odors are not harmful
 - **Any detectable odors pose no danger to plant personnel or the surrounding community**
- Best Available Control Technology (BACT) will be used to reduce odors to the maximum extent possible



KEY ISSUES BEING STUDIED



TRAFFIC

- **Project would result in an overall reduction of trucks traveling along local area roadways east of the quarry**
- **The largest delivery of aggregate (a mix of stone, sand and gravel) material from Canyon Rock is to Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) facilities in Sonoma County**
- **Currently, any aggregate material purchased for the production of asphalt must be hauled from Canyon Rock east to Santa Rosa for mixing**
 - **In the case of West County road and infrastructure projects, some truck trips through Forestville (delivering aggregate/empty return trip and delivering asphalt/empty return trip) would be eliminated**
- **A local source of asphalt can help meet the repaving needs of the 524 miles of roads in unincorporated West County (5th Supervisorial District)**
 - **The 5th District has more road miles in unincorporated areas (38%) than any other Supervisorial District in Sonoma County**
 - **Canyon Rock would supply asphalt to meet local paving needs**

