Bureau of Land Management
Colorado River Valley Field Office
Minerals Inspection Report

General Information	
Date	9/1/2016
Project Name	Dotsero Quarry
Operator	Mayne Block & Stone
Serial Number	COC-066169
Project Classification	Mineral Materials Contract (expired 10/9/2011)
Project Location	T4S R 86W Sec 34 NWNW, Eagle County
Inspection Purpose	Annual site inspection (per BLM Handbook H-3600-1, Chapter VII, Sections B and C)
Time Period Onsite	1 hours
Attendees	Jessica Lopez Pearce, BLM Geologist
	Travis Marshall, DRMS Environmental Protection Specialist

Summary

I conducted my initial inspection of Dotsero Quarry on September 1, 2016. The site requires final reclamation.

New Remarks

On September 1, 2016 I inspected Dotsero Quarry with Travis Marshall from DRMS. This site visit was performed per the BLM Handbook H-3600-1, Chapter VII, Sections B and C and so that I could become familiar with the site. The weather was cloudy with temperatures in the 70's.

The quarry is accessible by travelling eastbound from Dotsero on Highway 6 and taking a left (north) on BLM 8460. This BLM route travels through several parcels of private land before heading uphill approximately 2 miles to Dotsero Crater. The Dotsero Quarry permit boundary is located on the eastern edge of Dotsero Crater. There was a partially destroyed DRMS sign present at the quarry entrance, but no BLM signage present. The site is unfenced.

The mineral material available at this site is cinders. According to the 2009 Geologic Map of the Dotsero Quadrangle, Garfield and Eagle Counties, Colorado, (Streufert, Kirkham, Schroeder, and Widmann, 2009), the lithologic unit at this site is Quaternary unconsolidated lapilli tuff from volcaniclastic and volcanic rocks of Dotsero and Volcano (notes as *Qltu* on the map.) This unit is composed of "black to gray, rounded to subrounded, holocrystalline to partially glassy, lapillisized fragments of scoriaceous trachybasalt with very minor amounts of fragmented country rock. Deposit contains volcanic bombs up to 4 inches in diameter, especially in the vicinity of Dotsero volcano. Composition is basaltic to trachybasaltic. Unit is unconsolidated and, in fresh exposures where commercially quarried near the crater rim, displays distinct planar bedding that ranges from 2 inches up to 20 inches in thickness. Unconsolidated lapilli tuff forms a continuous blanket on hillslopes around and east of Dotsero Crater, which suggests airfall deposition controlled by prevailing westerly winds. Deposits are of variable thickness ranging from 50 ft at or near the crater rim to less than 4 ft in more distal areas. Unconsolidated lapilli tuff has been dated at 4,150 years ± 300 yrs. by radiocarbon analysis of a carbonized tree trunk recovered from the unit near the southeast rim of the crater (Geigengack, 1962). Unit has been locally reworked by alluvial and colluvial processes which have caused thinning of the deposit on

ridges and thickening of the deposit in areas of lower relief. Reworked material is weakly crossbedded and contains nonvolcanic colluvial detritus."

The quarry is currently inactive. Extensive surface disturbance has occurred on approximately 10 acres within the 65-acre permit area from commercial operations under a mineral materials contract. There are stockpiles of topsoil and screened material within the permit boundary. Mined slopes are approximately 2:1. There was no mining equipment observed on site. Heavy OHV use has created additional disturbance on the quarry highwall and throughout the site. A small amount of litter was observed.

Some of the disturbed areas were covered in grasses, rabbitbrush, and sage. Invasive thistle was prevalent.

According to the case file, the most recent mineral materials contract was issued in 2008, extended in 2010, and expired in 2011. The last record of material extraction from this site was in 2010.

Travis informed me that Mayne Block contacted him earlier in 2016 and informed him that they plan to reclaim the site. The reclamation plan states that reclamation will occur concurrent with mining and would consist of recontouring, applying stored topsoil, and revegetation through broadcast seeding. To date, none of these activities appear to have occurred at this site. The BLM currently holds a reclamation bond for $35,400.00.

Recommended Changes to Operations or Corrective Actions Needed

- The operator must conduct final reclamation activities.

Photos

Photo 1. Looking northeast at the quarry highwall. Note extensive OHV use throughout the area.

Photo 2. Looking northwest at northwestern portion of the quarry area. Screened stockpile in foreground.

Photo 3. Looking north at quarry highwalls, access routes within the site, and extensive OHV use.

Photo 4. Looking south, noxious thistle in foreground.

Photo 5. Looking east at highwall with OHV tracks.

Photo 6. Looking north at quarry area and DRMS sign.