



Cache Creek
Mining and Reclamation Plan
Permit Amendment
Zone File #2018-0015

YOLO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
DECEMBER 9, 2025



Project: Introductions



UC Davis, Aggie Square, April 2024



**CEMEX Quarries:
Building
Communities and
Creating Jobs!**

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Project: Purpose

Primary purpose: 20-year time extension with improved mining, reclamation, and habitat restoration plans

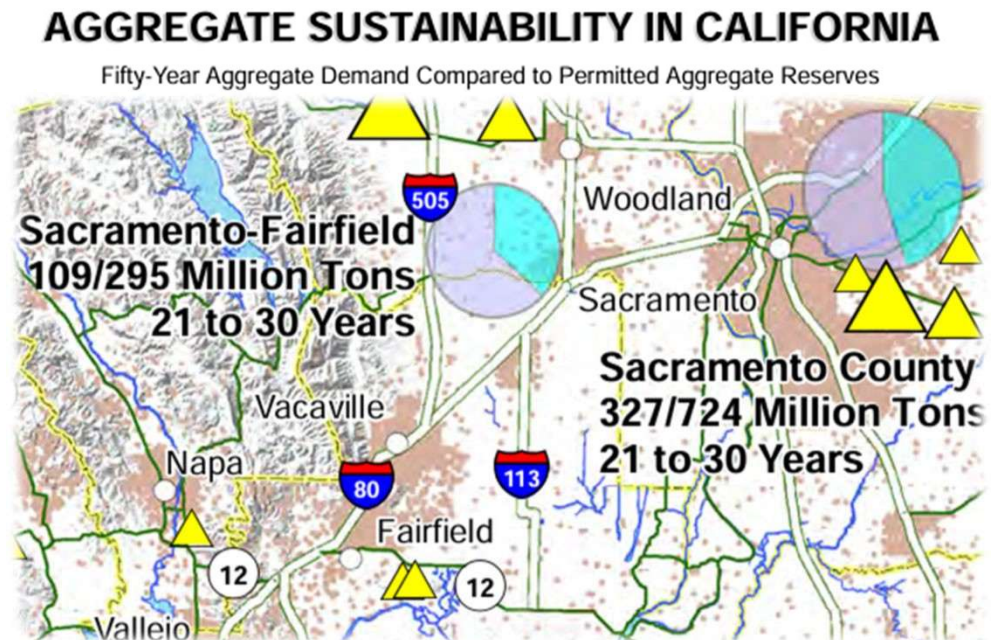
1. 20-year extension of permit thru 2047, maximizing sand and gravel resources in current mine boundary
2. Update mining phase boundaries for efficient operation of electric dredge (no expansion of mining areas)
3. Remove Phase 7 (west of I-505) from project completely (no mining)
4. Use Phase 3 as new settling pond for deposition of process fines
5. Use east half of Phase 2 for stockpiling and construction material recycling
6. Update net gains, reclamation plan, and habitat restoration plan

No proposed changes to any fundamental element of existing operation, such as mining methods, mining depth, processing plants, production limits, truck routes, or hours of operation

Project: Justification

The Project supports the economic well-being and infrastructure needs of the County, providing essential services, jobs, and tax revenue

- Cemex Cache Creek has helped serve the building needs of County for over 40 years
- About half of aggregate is used for public works projects (e.g., Caltrans, Yolo County)
- Dept. of Conservation reported that Sacramento-Fairfield production consumption region (which includes Yolo County) only has 37% of the projected 50-year aggregate demand currently permitted (DOC 2018, Map Sheet 52)
- Project is consistent with Cache Creek Area Plan, OCSMO and OCSMRO
- Project will ensure continued supply of construction materials and associated jobs, while meeting current reclamation standards
- Local source minimizes economic and environmental costs (traffic / GHG emissions) of imports from other areas



Project: Need for Sand & Gravel

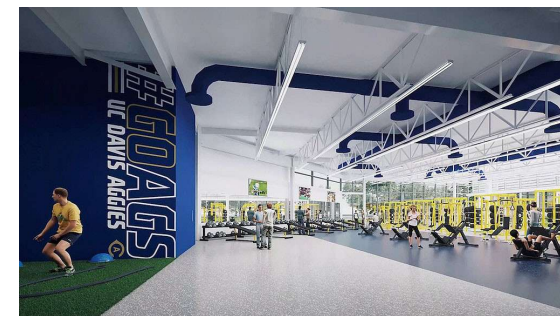
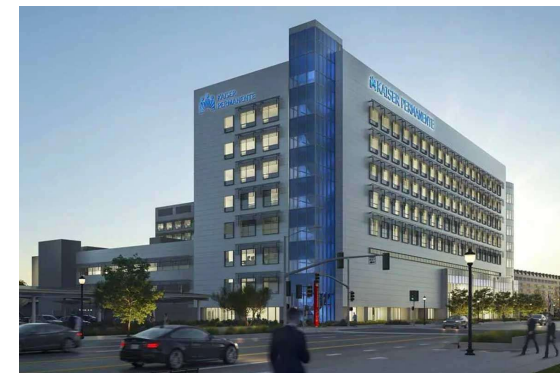
Sand and gravel is a fundamental building block of society, and Cache Creek meets the highest quality specifications

- 5-7 tons per capita of aggregate consumed in California
- 1-mile of 6-lane highway consumes >113,000 tons
- Avg. school consumes 15,000 tons
- Avg. house consumes 400 tons
- Distance matters – transport from shorter distances:
 - Reduces traffic and air emissions
 - Saves money (transport costs often exceed material costs)
- Supports the local economy
 - Gravel fees, property tax, sales tax
 - Jobs

Sacramento-Fairfield region (including Yolo County) is projected to need almost **300 million tons** of aggregate in the **next 50 years**

Project: Materials Used in County and Nearby

- Ab219, Chiles Road, and Greenhaus Apartments, Davis
- Anton Research Park, Davis
- Courtyard Marriot, Woodland
- Denova Homes – Bretton Woods, Davis
- Elkhorn Village Elementary School, West Sacramento
- Homestead Dixon, Dixon
- I-80/Yolo Causeway, West Sacramento
- Kaiser Permanente Railyard Project, Sacramento
- New Home Company – Independence, West Sacramento
- Rise Community Center & Health Clinic, Esparto
- Riverpoint BTS Tilt Up Warehouse, West Sacramento
- UC Davis Aggie Square and Student Sports Performance Center, Davis
- University Retirement North Community Apartments, Davis



Project: Carbon Neutral / Net Zero GHG

Cemex Global Initiatives:

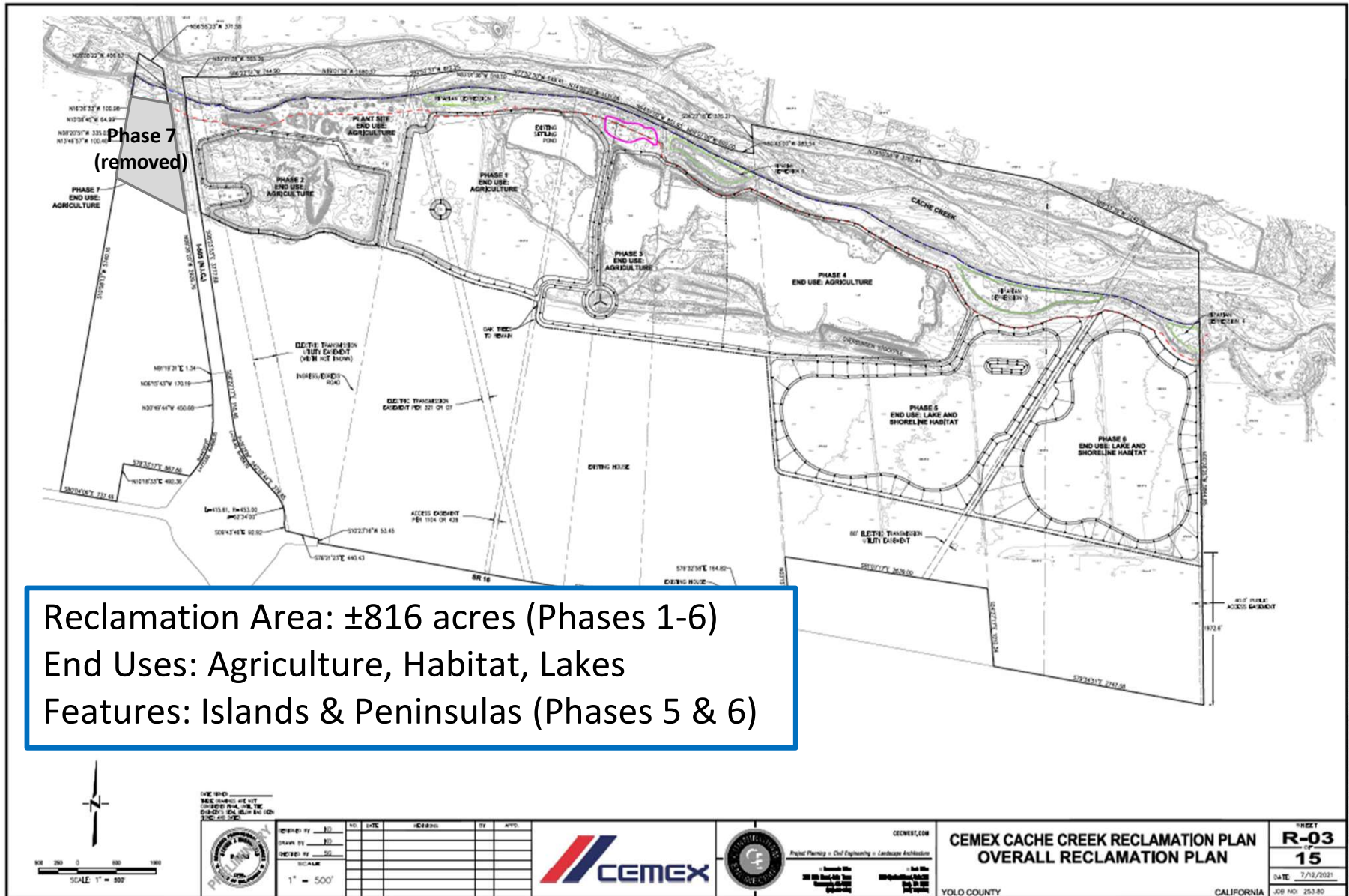
- “Future In Action” – road to carbon neutrality
- Goal to be a net-zero CO₂ company by 2050, with 20% transport emissions reductions by 2030
- Joined United Nations’ “Race to Zero” campaign, and founding member of First Movers Coalition (World Economic Forum)
- Exploring new technologies, products, and processes (floating solar)

On-Site Project Improvements:

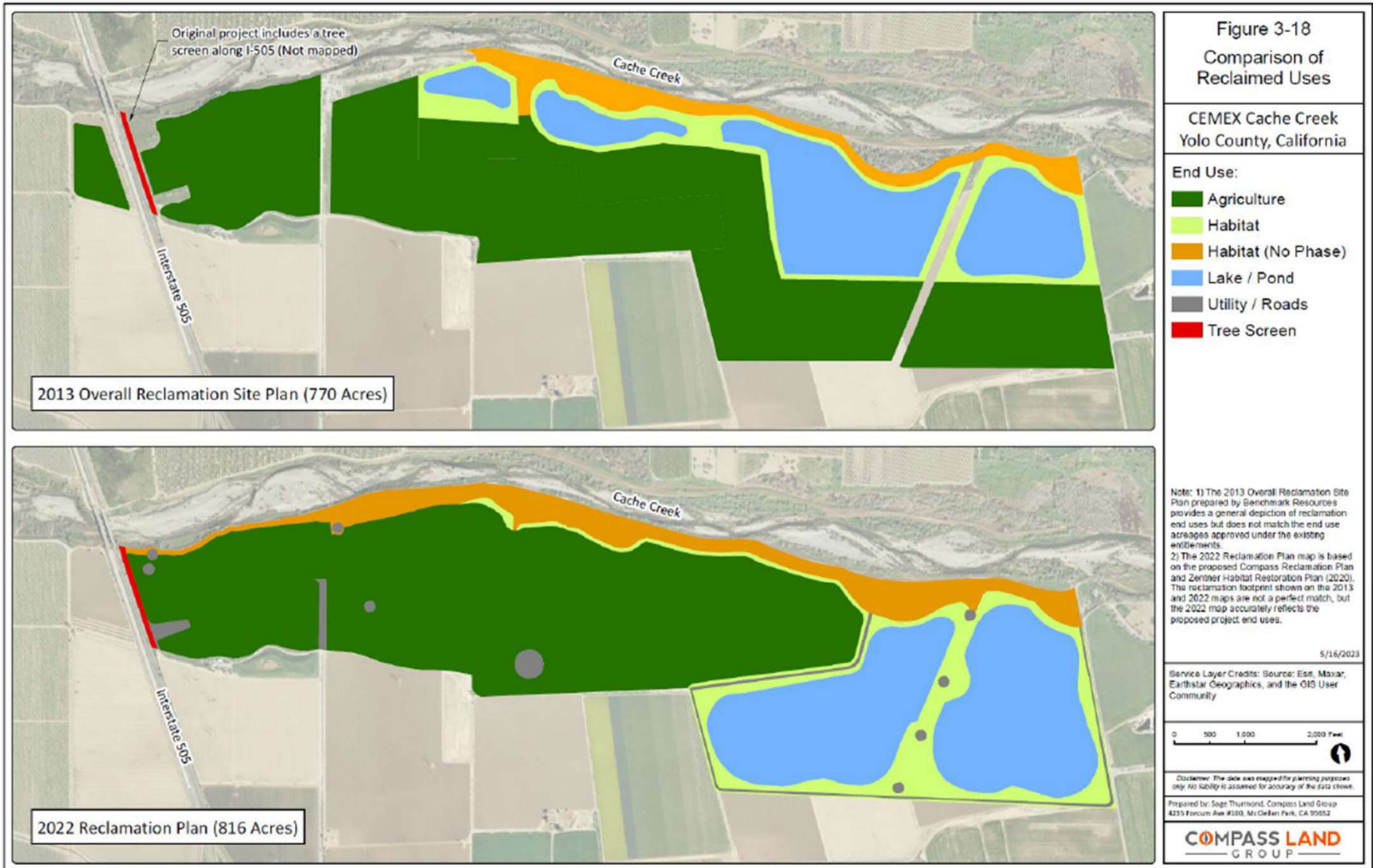
- Wind power produced 1.6 MW or ~30% of power demand in 2024
- Electric wet mining tool (dredge) – *voluntary adoption*
- Electric conveyors to transport material to plant
- Enrollment in Valley UltraGreen energy program (100% renewable)
- Carbon sequestration thru increased habitat restoration
- Mitigation - GHG Reduction Plan to meet net-zero by 2027



Project: Reclamation Plan



Project: Reclamation End Use Comparison



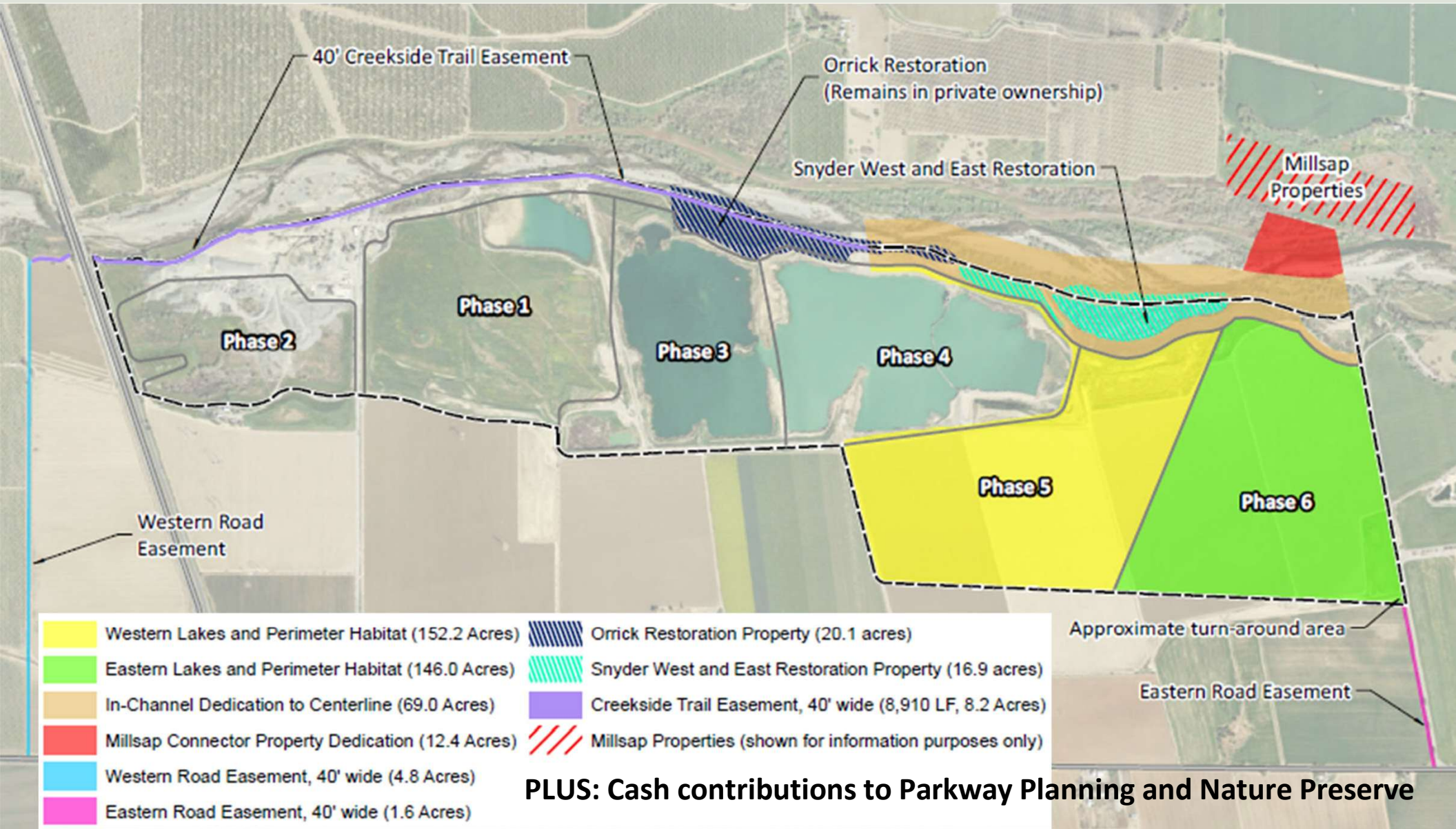
Project: Agricultural Reclamation (Phase 1)

Phase 1 Reclaimed Farmland (~110 acres)

- Previously reclaimed / farmed with successful crop history (crop production reports submitted to County annually)
- Field raised in 2021-2022, deep-ripped and re-leveled in 2024
- Wheat crop planted in December 2024 (successful)
 - Yolo Habitat Conservancy verified crop provides foraging habitat for Swainson's Hawk
 - Sagara Farms 10/9/25 letter to Planning Commission -- current soil condition is better than pre-mining soil condition, allowing *"same total production as before with 20% less chemical application and energy use"*
 - June 2025 harvest = 2.2 tons / acre (USDA-published County avg. = 2.3 tons/acre)

Phase 1 agricultural reclamation (110 acres) – wheat crop (April 16, 2025)

Project: Net Gains



Project: Mercury Issue and Rule

Issue: Methylation in wet pits resulting in bioaccumulation in fish

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cemex-Phase 1 (<i>control</i>)	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	≤	INC
Cemex-Phase 3	>	>	>	>	>	≤	>	>	>	INC
Cemex-Phase 4	>	>	>	>	>	≤	INC	≤	INC	INC

≤ = at or below ambient
 INC = inconclusive
 > = elevated over ambient

Rule: Surface Mining Reclamation Ordinance Sec. 10-5.517

- Applies to pits to be reclaimed to permanent pond, lake, or water feature
- At minimum, requires 5 consecutive years of **fish and water column monitoring** and reporting for each pit lake that becomes “permanently wet and navigable”, plus 10 years of biennial monitoring after reclamation
- If the ambient (baseline) mercury threshold is exceeded in 3 out of 5 years, then monitoring must continue and the operator must undertake **expanded analysis** and prepare a **lake management plan (LMP)** – *applies to Phases 3 & 4*
- For wet pits subject to a LMP, post-reclamation monitoring is required in perpetuity

Project: Mercury Analysis and Solutions

The Cemex Phase 1, 3, and 4 pits are all proposed to be backfilled for reclamation to agriculture... nevertheless:

“Expanded Analysis” is underway:

- County hired Dr. Slotten to perform analysis for County for Cemex, Teichert, and Vulcan sites using consistent methods (paid for by mining companies)
- Includes lake water column profiling and lake bottom sediment sampling to identify potential factors linked to methylation and bioaccumulation
- *“In all its forms, mercury does not tend to move through soil to contaminate groundwater in any meaningful extent.”* (Dr. Stephen McCord, Oct. 2024)

Lake Management Plan (LMP):

- County hired Dr. McCord (McCord Environmental) to prepare programmatic LMP informed by monitoring records, expanded analysis, and pilot testing
- **Pilot test solutions** include pit-lake mixing and destratification, sealing the sediment bed, mining to a generally uniform bottom contour, removing and restocking fish, oxygenation, and methylmercury sequestration (using product like MercLok™)