

The claim that **flyrock traveled 6,293 feet (1,918 m) at a New York limestone quarry** is another figure that is widely repeated in blasting engineering literature. Like the Minnesota taconite example, however, the publicly available record contains very little information about the specific incident itself.

Summary

Item	Information
Maximum reported flyrock distance	6,293 ft (1,918 m)
Metric equivalent	1.918 km (1.19 miles)
Mine type	Limestone quarry
Location	New York State
Status	Frequently cited as an extreme documented flyrock event in blasting literature

Origin of the figure

The **6,293-foot (1,918 m)** distance appears in numerous blasting references discussing the maximum observed ranges of flyrock. It is commonly presented alongside other record-setting events, including:

- **11,360 ft (3,463 m)** at a Minnesota taconite mine.
- **6,293 ft (1,918 m)** at a New York limestone quarry.

These values are typically used to demonstrate that, under exceptional circumstances, flyrock can travel far beyond conventional blast exclusion zones.

Is the quarry identified?

Despite the statistic being widely quoted, I could **not** locate a primary source that identifies:

- the name of the quarry,
- the operator,
- the county,

- the date of the blast,
- or the investigating agency.

Searches of publicly available New York mining and regulatory records identify many active limestone quarries but do not connect the 6,293-foot flyrock event to a specific operation.

Was anyone injured?

I found **no publicly available evidence** that this particular event resulted in:

- fatalities,
- injuries,
- significant property damage,
- litigation,
- or regulatory enforcement.

Most technical references simply cite the event as an example of an extreme maximum flyrock distance rather than as a detailed accident investigation.

Why is it cited?

Blasting engineers use this case to illustrate that:

- flyrock distances have a **long-tailed distribution**—while most fragments land within or near the blast area, rare fragments can travel extraordinarily far;
- empirical blast-clearance formulas have limitations;
- blast design should focus on preventing flyrock generation rather than relying solely on exclusion distances.

It is important to recognize that a fragment traveling nearly **2 km (1.2 miles)** represents an **extreme outlier**, not an expected outcome of properly designed quarry blasting.

Comparison with other well-known flyrock events

Incident	Maximum reported flyrock
Pakenham Quarry (Ontario, 2009)	~300 m

Miller Braeside Quarry (Ontario, 2005)	>400 m (reported)
City Sand Quarry (Newfoundland)	Beyond 300 m setback (exact distance unpublished)
New York limestone quarry	1,918 m (6,293 ft)
Minnesota taconite mine	3,463 m (11,360 ft)

Reliability assessment

High confidence:

- The **6,293-foot (1,918 m)** figure is well established in blasting literature as one of the longest documented flyrock distances from a limestone quarry.

Lower confidence due to missing primary documentation:

- The specific quarry has not been identified in readily accessible public sources.
- No detailed engineering investigation, regulatory report, or court record describing the event appears to be publicly available.
- The blast design, geological conditions, fragment size, and root cause have not been documented in the public record.

As with the Minnesota taconite example, this case is best understood as a **historical benchmark for the maximum observed flyrock range**, rather than as a thoroughly documented incident like the 2009 Pakenham Quarry events.