

Mountain Ash Limited Partnership Summit Pit

SLR Project No: 212.06650.00006

April 2021





Noise Monitoring Plan

Mountain Ash Limited Partnership Rocky View County, Alberta SLR Project No: 212.06650.00006

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for

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April 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mountain Ash Limited Partnership (Mountain Ash) is planning to develop the Summit Pit (the Project) along Highway 567 within NW and SW 31-026-03 W5M, northeast of the Town of Cochrane, in Rocky View County (RVC), Alberta (Figure 1). The Project will encompass approximately 208 acres (84 ha) excluding existing road rights-of-way. Mountain Ash is applying for Phase 1 of a six-phase mining plan. This land is currently owned by 1410266 Alberta Ltd. (a general partner of Mountain Ash). Summit Pit received land use and a master site development plan (MSDP) approval on March 2, 2021 (Land Use Bylaw C-8051-2020).

An acoustic assessment was undertaken as part of the MSDP application to assess the potential sound egress from the Project operations in relation to the nearest noise sensitive receptors. As a requirement for the Code of Practice (COP) for Pits and Development Permit (DP) applications, this report details the Noise Monitoring Plan (NMP) in relation to the operation of the Summit Pit. The objective of the NMP is to monitor, continuously validate and keep a record of sound from the operational Summit Pit and from off-site sources. This is also consistent with a condition required as part of the land re-designation and MSDP. Ongoing monitoring and assessment of overall levels will be crucial for effective management of sound from operations.

Although several pits have been proposed for the area, no additional pits have been approved with a development permit that have the potential to add to the sound contributions from Summit Pit operations at adjacent receptors. There is an agreement between future operators to ensure that a cumulative impacts mitigation management agreement is in place to minimize the sound from their respective operations with respect to cumulative effects. Mountain Ash will participate with those operations to address cumulative effects/impacts in the area prior to submitting future development permit applications.

Several noise sensitive receptors exist near the proposed Project area, which have the potential to be impacted by sound from operations. The NMP has adequate consideration for these receptors and the influence from the existing acoustic environment. This NMP provides a detailed description of:

- current acoustic environment
- pertinent sound sources during operations
- monitoring objectives
- parameters that will be monitored
- sound monitoring procedure including locations, frequency, and duration



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2.0 ACOUSTICAL GLOSSARY

The primary acoustical metrics used to describe environmental sound in this monitoring plan were as follows:

 L_{eq} Often referred to as the "Equivalent Continuous Sound Level". The L_{eq} value is the sound energy average over the entire measurement time. It is defined as a calculated sound level over the measured time that has the same acoustic energy as the actual fluctuating sound levels that occurred during the same period. L_{eq} is the single number descriptor commonly used for environmental sound measurements.

This parameter is often applied over 24 hours, or over distinct daytime and nighttime periods. For example, the daytime L_{eq} represents the cumulative effects of all sound occurring in the 15-hour daytime period from 07:00 hours to 22:00 hours. The nighttime L_{eq} represents the cumulative effects of all sound events occurring in the nighttime period from 22:00 hours to 07:00 hours.

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- L_{max} The "Maximum Sound Level". The L_{max} is the maximum sound level observed. This metric is useful for quantifying the highest sound level expected during short duration events such as a vehicle pass by or dog barking.
- L_{min} The "Minimum Sound Level". The L_{min} is the minimum sound level observed.
- Lnight is the average annual equivalent outdoor sound pressure level associated with a particular type of sound source during night-time (at least 8 hours).
- *L₉₀* The "Statistical Sound Level" equaled or exceeded 90% of the time. This level represents a good indicator of the baseline sound of the overall acoustic environment. A statistical measure of sound over a period and is defined as the sound level exceeded for a certain percentage of the time; and
- L_w is the sound power level. It is a measure of the total sound energy radiated by a source of sound and is used to calculate sound pressure levels at a distant location. The LWA is the A-weighted sound power level.

The following descriptions may prove useful when reading the information contained within this report:

Acoustic Environment:	the sound with contribution from all sources, as modified by the current environment and associated conditions;
Ambient Sound Level:	the sound level that is a composite of different airborne sounds from many sources far away from and near the point of measurement. The ambient sound level does not include sound from wind and must be determined without it and without sound from any source that is being assessed;
Atmospheric Attenuation:	the effect of sound absorption by moisture in the air;

the ear can recognize a sound depending on the pitch or frequencies found at the source. A weighting: Microphones cannot differentiate sound in the same way as the ear and to counter this, the sound measuring instrument applies a correction to correspond more closely to the frequency response of the human ear by reducing the low and high frequencies. The correction factor is called 'A Weighting' and the resulting measurements are written as dBA, for broadband sound level. The dBA is internationally accepted and has been found to correspond well with subjective reaction to sound; defined in multiple Alberta Regulations as "The sound level that is a composite of Comprehensive different airborne sounds from many sources far away from near the point of Sound Level (CSL): measurement. The CSL does include industrial components and should be measured with them, but abnormal noise events are excluded. The CSL is used to determine whether a facility is consistent with this guideline". the A weighting, this is a correction to account for the difference between the frequency C weighting: response of a microphone and the human ear. However, the C weighting is tailored towards higher sound levels and has less attenuation in the low and high frequency regions. The C weighting is typically used to assess high sound levels in relation to human exposure and an indication of the low frequency content when compared to the A weighted sound level for the same situation. It is typically quoted as a broadband sound level; refers to the logarithmic average (acoustically referred to as the decibel average) of dB Average Sound recorded data values for a sound level parameter over the entire monitoring survey; Level a sound field in which the effects of obstacles or boundaries on propagating sound are Free Field Sound negligible; Field: the number of wave oscillations per second (hertz) of an acoustic pressure wave Frequency: propagating through the air. This is linked to the subjective phenomenon pitch; the physical measurement of sound, which utilizes a logarithmic scale and quantifies the Sound Pressure amplitude or volume of acoustic pressure waves propagating through the air; Level: refers to the arithmetic average (mean) of recorded data values for a sound level Mean Sound Level parameter over the entire monitoring survey; refers to the most repeated value (mode) of recorded data values for a sound level Mode Sound Level parameter over the entire monitoring survey; used to represent the frequency or content of a sound. Bass and Treble on a Hi-Fi system One-third Octave is a very basic representation of the frequency content of sound. One-third octave bands Bands: are derived by splitting the audio signal into discrete entities. A single octave band comprises 3 one-third octave bands. One-third octave and octave bands are usually presented without a weighting/filter such as A weighting, however such weightings can be applied to frequency spectra to then derive a weighted overall single result; the contribution of sound from one or more sources to the overall sound level from all Sound Level sources affecting a location; Contribution: the quantification of the components of a sound as a function of frequency. Spectrum:

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Third-Octave:	the interval in frequency between two sounds having a ratio of 2 to the one-third power, or approximately 1.26;
Third-Octave Band Sound Pressure Level:	the total sound pressure level of sound components in a specific one-third octave band;
Tonality:	tonal sound contains a prominent frequency and is characterized by a definite pitch. A broadband sound such as white noise or television static has no tonality, whereas a guitar string when plucked is a tonal sound; and
Z Weighting:	Indicates that the sound level has no frequency weighting applied, representing the unweighted levels from the microphone. This is typically used for frequency sound levels such as one-third-octave/octave bands.

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Table 1 Typical Sound Sources and Acoustic Environments

Sound Pressure Level dB(A)	Example		
0	Threshold of hearing for normal young people		
20	Recording studio, ambient level		
40	Quiet residential neighborhood, ambient level		
60	Department store, restaurant, speech levels		
80	Next to busy highway, shouting		
100	Textile mill; press room with presses running, punch press and wood planers, at operator's position		
120	Ship's engine room, rock concert; in front and close to speakers		
140	Moon launch at 100mm, artillery fire; gunner's position and threshold of pain		

3.0 OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT DETAILS

3.1 Site Details

An overview of the Summit Pit is shown in Figure 2, indicating each phase of the mining plan. The mining plan will start at Phase 1 in the south-east portion of the site and go counter clockwise to Phase 6 in the south-west portion.

HIGHWAY 567		
WETLAND AREA SCALE HOUSE PHASE 4	PHASE 3	
PHASE 5 PHASE 6	PHASE 2 PHASE 1	
	e 2021 Microsoft Corporation 7 2021 Missare CCMES (2021) Distribution	n Airbus DS
NOTES: DRAWING COMPILED FROM DATA AS PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT. LEGAL DESCRIPTION: W 1/2 SEC 31 TWP 026 RGE 03 W5M ROCKY VIEW COUNTY, ALBERTA LEGEND:	MOUNTAIN ASH LIMITED PARTNE SUMMIT PIT NW & SW 31-26-03-W5M ROCKY VIEW COUNTY, ALBEF	RSHIP
SITE LOCATION EXTRACTION PHASE BOUNDARIES 0 100 200 400 600 800 m		
SCALE 1:2:500 WHEN PLOTTED CORRECTLY ON A 8.5 x 11 PAGE LAYOUT NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 11N THIS DRAWING IS FOR CONCEPTUAL PURPOSES ONLY. ACTUAL LOCATIONS MAY VARY AND NOT ALL STRUCTURES ARE SHOWN.	Date: April 12, 2021 Project No. 212.06650.00006	Figure No.

3.2 Equipment Details

The sound generating equipment to be used for each operation is identified in Table 2.

Equipment & Model	No.	Power Rating Hrs/Day		Usage/Working Area	LWA, dB(A)
CAT 374F Excavator	1	472 HP	10 Mining Area, 80% Utilization		107
Twin Engine 657G Motor Scraper	2	600 HP 10		Stripping / Reclamation Areas, 100% Utilization	113
1 MW Crusher Generator	1	1 MW	10	Crusher Area	102
CAT 980M Wheel Loaders	2	425 HP	10	Feed Crusher, 100% Utilization	112
CAT966L Loader	1	207 kW	7	Sales, 6 days/week	111
CAT D-7E Dozer	1	238 HP	6 Remediation, 50% Runtime		110
CAT 14M Grader	1	275 HP 3		Remediation, Haul Road, 30% Runtime	110
Tandem Water Truck	1	550 HP	10	Various	109
Peterbit Quad Trailer - Haul 1 500 HP (7 trip Truck route p		8 (7 trips along phase haul route per hour)	Sales, Haul Road	114	
Elrus Jaw Crusher	2	450 HP	10	Crushing Area	124*

Table 2 Equipment Sound Sources

*Raw LWA, approximately 5 dB attenuation accounted for by acoustic shrouds.

3.3 Operating Times

The site operating times are detailed in Table 3 for the Summit Pit.

Table 3 Site Operating Times

Days	Operating Periods		
Monday - Friday	0700 hrs – 1900 hrs		
Saturdays	0700 hrs – 1700 hrs		
Sundays and Statutory Holidays	No Operations		

4.0 NOISE SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

The noise sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the Project are identified in Table 4 and displayed in Figure 3.

Receptor	Distance from Property Line (m)	Direction from Site	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
R1	245	E	681019	5682785
R2	106	NW	679899	5683176
R3	695	E	681466	5682866
R4	280	W	679679	5682983
R5	1195	W	678776	5682298
R6	1724	W	678241	5682870
R7	1753	NW	679744	5684819
R8	1790	NW	679394	5684746
R9	731	NE	680835	5683831
R10	1066	NE	680914	5684178
R11	1488	E	682262	5682949
R12	905	E	681701	5682111
R13	907	E	681706	5681931
R14	796	SE	681543	5681565
R15	2091	E	682861	5682844
R16	1945	E	682739	5682196
R17	1085	SW	680173	5680907

Table 4 Noise sensitive receptors



Cadfile name: S_212-06650-00006-A3.dwg

5.0 BASELINE SOUND LEVEL DATA

Baseline sound level data was collected at three locations at several noise sensitive receptors over multiple days during October 2019. The collections points were based on proximity to the proposed Project area with the intent to evaluate the existing sound levels in the acoustic environment to inform assessment criteria. Sound monitoring was undertaken at these locations to provide a good representation of the existing acoustic environment near the Project site.

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Figure 4 shows the plan view of the sound monitoring locations (SML) used in the sound monitoring survey. A summary of the baseline sound level data for each location is provided in Table 5.

Monitoring Location (ML)	Descriptor	Mean	Min	Max	Environment Description	
	L_{Aeq}	49*	39	63	Acoustic environment comprised of road traffic on Big	
ML1	L _{A90}	42	34	48	Hill Springs Road, occasional sound from existing aggregate uses, birdsong, and aircraft overhead.	
	L _{Aeq}	59*	52	63	Acoustic environment comprised of road traffic on Big	
ML2	Lago	44	30	53	Hill Springs Road, occasional sound from existing aggregate uses, birdsong, aircraft overhead and livestock.	
	L_{Aeq}	48*	33	59	Acoustic environment is	
IVIL3	L _{A90}	41	29	56	traffic to the west and south.	

Table 5 Baseline Acoustic Environment Summary

*logarithmic average

6.0 RELEVANT GUIDANCE AND CRITERIA METHODOLOGY

The RVC regulates noise through the Noise Control Bylaw No. C-5772-2003. The bylaw states that no person shall "make, continue, cause, or allow to be made or continued any excessive, unnecessary, or unusual noise of any type." The bylaw also states that, if an activity "necessarily involves the creation of noise," the noise must be "minimized as much as practicable." This bylaw does not prescribe quantitative limits for noise emissions.



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The assessment criteria for each receptor were developed using methodology agreed to in consultation with RVC, based on what was proposed within the draft resource plan for aggregate industries. The RVC draft resource plan for aggregate industries states that daytime operations should not exceed the following for aggregate extraction and/or processing development:

- daytime (07:00 hrs to 22:00 hrs on weekdays, 09:00 hrs to 22:00 hrs on weekends):
 - o 55 dB L_{Aeq} (1 hour, free field) or 10 dB above recorded ambient sound levels (measured as L_{A90}), whichever is the lesser, at the nearest or most impacted dwellings.

SLR used measured sound levels to determine appropriate assessment criterion at each noise sensitive receptor. A proxy location was used in many instances due to the number of receptors.

The L_{eq} sound level from Summit Pit operations was modelled to be equal or below that of the existing sound levels at the assessed receptors. Figure 5 shows the sound level for each of the phases compared to the baseline. Figure 6 shows the modelled worst-case Summit Pit sound levels combined with existing sound levels then compared to the existing sound levels. This information has been used to assess appropriate sound level criteria for this NMP.

A guideline for determining sound criteria for monitored levels was based on 3dB above baseline. Measured levels may be above this due to variations in ambient sound level. However, this level is a reasonable basis to have from the outset of operations. Adjustments may be made to the monitoring criteria, if necessary.



Figure 5 Modelled Operational Compared to Baseline Sound Levels



Figure 6 Modelled Operational + Baseline Sound Levels Compared to Baseline

7.0 SOUND MONITORING PROGRAM

The Sound Monitoring Program (SMP) is designed to ensure that sound is measured at representative locations in the vicinity of the Summit Pit. Data from the SMP will be used to assess the ongoing noise impact of the Summit Pit operations at the surrounding noise sensitive receptors.

7.1 General Sound Monitoring Plan Requirements

Sound measurements required in accordance with the SMP will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic expert. The sound measurement procedures employed throughout the monitoring program will be guided by the requirements of American National Standard ANSI/ASA S12.9 (1992) *Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound – Part 2: Measurement of Long-Term, Wide-Area Sound.*

Noise monitoring reports will be reviewed by the Summit Pit site manager or designate. If monitoring reports or site activities indicate noise levels above SMP goals, Summit Pit will review site operations with the objective of understanding the causes and effectively managing sound egress.

Sound monitoring reports will also be made available to the public.

7.2 Instrumentation and Measurement Parameters

All acoustic instrumentation employed will be designed to comply with the requirements of IEC 61672.1 – 2013 (or latest version) *Electroacoustics—Sound level meters - Specifications* with appropriate calibration procedures in place.

Mountain Ash Limited Partnership Summit Pit | Noise Monitoring Plan

7.3 Sound Monitoring

Attended, daytime, monthly sound monitoring will be undertaken to evaluate changes from the baseline sound levels and compliance with the NMP goals. Monitoring will be undertaken at three locations, as per the original acoustic assessment, which are close to residential properties. These provide good coverage for a variety of receptors and at different distances and acoustic screening from the operations. The monitoring will last approximately 2 hours at each location for each survey. Monitoring will be undertaken at 1.5 m above local ground.

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7.4 Monitoring Locations

Figure 4 shows the plan view of the monitoring locations used in the sound monitoring survey.

Operator attended sound monitoring surveys may be conducted at other locations, if required, to enable investigation of sound emissions. All sound measurements shall be accompanied by both qualitative description and quantitative measurements of prevailing local weather conditions throughout the survey period. Mountain Ash shall obtain information regarding the relevant fixed plant and mobile equipment operating logs to be included in the monitoring report.

7.5 Monitored Sound Level Criteria

There was a variation in sound level observed at each monitoring location during the baseline evaluation stage. The criteria for each receptor were based on the long-term average, L_{A90} , sound level, considering all days. Monitored sound levels during operations will include the sound from the general acoustic environment and have the potential to be above the L_{Aeq} criteria used in the Summit Pit acoustic assessment, considering ambient sources only. Therefore, using the criteria from the Summit Pit acoustic assessment for any operational sound limits would not be appropriate for assessing compliance/non-compliance with noise management goals.

Table 6 details the criteria to be used as a basis of comparison for the operational sound monitoring. Reference should be made to the L_{Aeq} values in Table 5, with respect to the likely variance in ambient sound levels. There is also likely benefit in updating the baseline sound levels, throughout the operation of Summit Pit. This is to account for changes to sound sources in the area, especially with respect to fluctuations in road traffic volumes.

Monitoring Location	Nearest Receptor Location	Existing Average Baseline, L _{Aeq}	Sound Monitoring Level Criteria, L _{Aeq}
ML1	R1	49	52
ML2	R2/R4	59	62
ML3	R17	48	51

Table 6 Sound Monitoring Criteria



8.0 **REPORTING**

A monthly monitoring report will be produced detailing the sound monitoring procedure, sound level results, weather conditions, site activities, subjective observations, comparison against monitoring criteria and applicable action items after each survey. The monthly report will also provide details of any complaints relating to sound and their state of resolution. An annual monitoring report will collate the findings of the previous monitoring reports.

9.0 CONTINGENCY PROTOCOL

The sections below outline the contingency plan for managing noise impacts and complaints.

9.1 Complaints Handling

All complaints received regarding operational noise emissions from the Summit Pit will be responded to within 72 hours by appropriate personnel. Summit Pit will keep a record of any complaint made in relation to operational noise from the site. Records will include:

- date and time of complaint
- method by which the complaint was made
- identification of the complainant (if provided)
- nature of the complaint
- weather conditions corresponding to the time of the complaint
- action taken by Summit Pit Operatives and any follow up actions
- if no action was taken, the reason why no action was taken

Proposed contact record and complaint log sheets are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8.

9.2 Non-Compliance Response Procedure

In the event of a measured exceedance of the relevant sound monitoring criteria or an increase in the baseline sound emissions (as appropriate) the following actions will be undertaken:

- Identify the sound source responsible for the issue. This would be completed by reviewing sound monitoring data. Additional methods such as attended or near field monitoring may be used to investigate Summit Pit sound emissions, or to determine compliance with the criteria, where potential non-compliances have been measured but are difficult to attribute to the Summit Pit.
- Reassess the sound reduction techniques employed at the site and evaluate and implement reasonable and feasible additional controls to reduce impacts.
- Conduct follow-up monitoring, after sound control implementation, to evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation strategy.
- Communicate details of any non-compliance, the results of sound monitoring/investigations and follow-up noise management activities to the County.

			MOUNTA	IN ASH
			S	ummit Pit
Community Co Mountain Ash	LLP			
Date:	Time:	Weather:		
C-11				
Caller's name:	number			
Location of cal	lar:			
Data and time	the collectic referring to:			
Date and time	the caller is referring to:			
Nature or Con	cem.			
Dust, Noise,	Light			
Dust, Noise,	Light			
Dust, Noise,	Light			
Dust, Noise,	Light			
Dust, Noise,	Light			
Dust, Noise,	Light			
Dust, Noise,	Light			
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What actions s	Light	the caller?		
What actions	Light were taken to look after t	the caller?		
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What actions Call receiver:	Light were taken to look after t	the caller?		
What actions we call receiver:	Light were taken to look after t	the caller?		
Dust, Noise, What actions v Call receiver: Manager Noti To be filled by	Light were taken to look after t fied: manager if complaint re	the caller?		
Dust, Noise, What actions Call receiver: Manager Noti To be filled by Have there be	Light were taken to look after t fied: a manager if complaint re en previous complaints a	the caller? equires escalation		
Dust, Noise, What actions of Call receiver: Manager Noti To be filled by Have there be Who is respon	Light were taken to look after t fied: manager if complaint re en previous complaints a isible for the issue?	the caller? equires escalation bout the issue?		
Dust, Noise, What actions w Call receiver: Manager Noti To be filled by Have there be Who is respon What is the tir	Light were taken to look after t fied: manager if complaint re en previous complaints a usible for the issue? meline for addressing the	the caller? equires escalation bout the issue?		
Dust, Noise, What actions were Call receiver: Manager Noti To be filled by Have there be Who is respon What is the tir Who will follow	Light were taken to look after t manager if complaint re en previous complaints a usible for the issue? meline for addressing the w up with the caller?	the caller? equires escalation bout the issue?		
Dust, Noise, What actions w Call receiver: Manager Noti To be filled by Have there be Who is respon What is the tir Who will follow	fied: manager if complaint re en previous complaints a usible for the issue? meline for addressing the w up with the caller?	the caller? equires escalation bout the issue?		

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Figure 7 Proposed Contact Record Sheet

A	8	C	D	E	F	G	н	1
Summit Pit								
2								
3 COMPLAINT LOG								
4 Date	Caller Name	Phone Number	Email	Location	Nature of Concern	Remedial Action	Responder	Date Resolved
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

Figure 8 Proposed Complaints Log

10.0 STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared and the work referred to in this report has been undertaken by SLR for Mountain Ash Limited Partnership., hereafter referred to as the "Client". The report has been prepared in accordance with the Scope of Work and agreement between SLR and the Client. It is intended for the sole and exclusive use of the Client. Other than by the Client and as set out herein, copying or distribution of this report or use of or reliance on the information contained herein, in whole or in part, is not permitted without the express written permission of SLR.

This report has been prepared for specific application to this site and site conditions existing at the time work for the report was completed. Any conclusions or recommendations made in this report reflect SLR's professional opinion.

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