SLR Engineering, Landscape Architecture, and Land Surveying, P.C.
231 Main Street, Suite 102, New Paltz, New York, 12561

April 24, 2026

Attention: Jason Presiner, P.E.
Lamont Engineers, P.C.
197 Elm Street
Cobleskill, NY 12043

SLR Project No.: 119.021548.00001

Client Reference No.: Click here to enter text.

RE: Review of Noise Studies
Four Branch Farms LLC, Manheim Center Mine

SLR Engineering, Landscape Architecture and Land Surveying, P.C. (SLR) has prepared a review of the previously performed noise analyses related to the Four Branch Farms LLC application for the Manheim Center Mine Project (Project). The Town of Manheim (Town) through Lamont Engineering (Lamont) has requested a review and analysis of previous noise study work for the Project. The Project is a proposed gravel mine located at 43 02' 5.6" North, 74 48' 17.7" West.

SLR has:

- Reviewed existing noise measurements and noise study work,
- Used the previously performed sound level calculations to predict the sound levels from the Project at the property boundary.

Background

I understand that Four Branch Farms LLC (Applicant) has submitted a special use zoning permit application for the Project. Neighboring landowners (Neighbors) of the proposed Project have raised objections about the application, including concerns about noise measurements and calculations performed by the Applicant's consultant, Thomas Giles.

Qualifications

I have more than 27 years of experience in the practice of acoustical consulting, noise measurement, and noise control engineering. I have a mechanical engineering degree from Rice University and am a registered professional engineer in the State of Texas. I am board certified by the Institute for Noise Control Engineering (INCE), a process that requires documented experience in noise control engineering, references, completion of advanced courses in acoustics, and successfully passing the board certification examination.

During my time as an acoustical consultant, I have worked extensively with a wide variety of clients on community noise issues relating to industrial land uses, cement plants, metal recycling facilities, pump stations, compressor stations, power plants, and manufacturing facilities.

My CV is attached to this letter.

Documents Reviewed

In performing my analysis, I reviewed the document listed in **Table 1**, attached.

Noise Analysis Comments

Town Zoning Sound Level Limit

My understanding is that the Town's sound level limit for this Project is a maximum sound level of 70 dBA at any receiving property line. This is an absolute limit and does not depend on the existing ambient sound level.

Ambient Sound Levels

There has been significant discussion about ambient sound levels between the Town, Applicant, and the Neighbors, including discussions of the correct measurement methodology, locations, instrumentation, etc.

If accurate assessment of the existing ambient sound levels is required, then continuous monitoring of long-term sound levels would be recommended using Type 1 or 2 sound level meter instrumentation with current laboratory certification and calibration. ANSI standards would recommend a multi-day survey so that traffic patterns and several average daytime sound levels could be documented.

However, as pointed out by the Applicant, the town sound level limit does not depend on the existing ambient sound level. If compliance with the Town's limit is the primary concern, then it is not essential that the existing ambient sound levels be precisely documented.

During the Applicant's second sound level survey, performed on January 22, 2026, multiple measurements were taken at Locations 1, 2, and 3. For Locations 2 and 3, the southwest and southeast property corners, the measured 20-minute ambient sound levels measured 3 to 4 hours apart, were very similar, indicating that ambient conditions are likely consistent throughout typical daytime hours and that this data is sufficient for this Project evaluation.

Equipment Sound Levels

There has been extensive discussion of the equipment sound levels used in the Thomas Giles sound level predictions. References are made to a variety of sources with a range of equipment sound levels. Based on my experience, I agree with Mr. Giles in his response that due to improvements in equipment over time, the "equipment that will be selected for use at the mine site will operate at equal or lower noise levels than what was analyzed as part of the noise assessment." The lists of equipment from sources such as the USDOT and the NYSEC Noise policy are typically conservative, and in my experience, tend to overstate the average sound levels from equipment.

Predicted Mine Activity Sound Levels

I have reviewed the calculation methodology used by Mr. Giles. The propagation calculation uses standard spherical spreading, six decibel reduction per doubling of distance, with no other propagation losses except for the barrier insertion loss. A more thorough calculation, using a

modern calculation standard such as ISO-9613-2[1], would include additional reductions in sound level due to atmospheric absorption and ground absorption. These effects would tend to further reduce the predicted sound level, so not including them is a conservative calculation methodology, and will tend to overpredict the sound level contributions from the mine.

The barrier insertion loss calculation used by Mr. Giles is a path length difference analysis as outlined in the Army Noise and Vibration Control manual.[2] The calculation details are given in the "Noise Mitigation Spreadsheet" pages prepared by Mr. Giles as part of the applicant's permit application. The "Insertion Loss" column of this calculation shows the predicted reduction in sound level due to screening berms that are included in the site plan. These berms are indicated to be 10 feet taller than the tallest noise source at the mine. The tops of these berms are also indicated to be between 18 and 22 feet above the residence elevation. These elevation differences seem accurate, based on the terrain elevation profiles from Google Earth, shown in **Figure 1 and Figure 2**, attached.

I have some concerns about the berm insertion loss calculations as presented in the Applicant's permit application. In my experience, it is unusual to achieve noise reduction of more than 10 decibels except in cases with very tall berms or barriers. A more complete assessment would use a three-dimensional noise model and a modern calculation standard such as ISO 9613-2 that would incorporate frequency-based data for equipment and calculate the berm insertion loss including effects from frequency-specific diffraction over the top and sides, reflections from existing surfaces, ground absorption, and atmospheric absorption.

I am also concerned that the receiver elevation used in the path length calculations may not represent the height of the residential structures. For instance, Residence 4 and 5 both have two floors, and the receiver height should probably consider a second-floor window. For Residences 1, 2, and 3, the receiver height should be five feet above grade. If these heights were not correctly accounted for in the calculations, the berm insertion loss may be overestimated.

Predicted Property Line Sound Levels

The Town's noise ordinance is a sound level limit at the receiving property line. Up to this point, all sound level predictions by Mr. Giles have predicted sound levels at the receiving residential structures, not at the property lines.

Prediction Methodology

To predict the sound levels at the receiving property lines, I have used the same input data as Mr. Giles and the same calculation method. As discussed above, I have some concerns about the magnitude of the insertion loss that Mr. Giles has calculated for the berms, so I have calculated the property line sound levels with and without these insertion losses. The sound levels calculated without any berm insertion losses are an absolute worst-case and are equivalent to the predicted sound level for the equipment if it were installed on a large flat smooth reflecting plane, such as a concrete parking lot.

Based on my review of the terrain profiles as shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, there will be significant obstruction to the line-of-sight from the mine equipment to all residences due to both

[1] International Standards Organization, *ISO 9613-2 Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 2 Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors*. 2024-01
[2] Departments of the Army and the Air Force. *Noise and Vibration Contro*l *Technical Manual,* Army TM 5-805-4. May 26, 1995

existing terrain and future berm features. The existing terrain and future berm will provide significant insertion loss, so the "Without Insertion Loss" case should not be viewed as a prediction, but as an absolute upper bound of the possible range of sound levels.

Calculation Inputs

The inputs and results of the calculation are shown in **Table 2** and **Table 3**, attached, for the west and east property lines respectively. The specific property line locations used in the calculation are shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2.**

For the west property line calculation in **Table 2**, the berm insertion loss from the calculation for Residence 1 has been used. For the ambient level, the lowest ambient sound level from Noise Measurement Location 2 from the second ambient survey has been used. A vegetation reduction of 3 decibels has been included along with the berm insertion loss but is not included in the "Without Insertion Loss" calculation.

For the east property line calculation in **Table 3**, the berm insertion loss from the calculation for Residence 3 has been used. For the ambient level, the lowest ambient sound level from Noise Measurement Location 3 from the second ambient survey has been used. A vegetation reduction of 3 decibels has been included along with the berm insertion loss but is not included in the "Without Insertion Loss" calculation.

Prediction Results

For the west property line, the predicted mine sound levels are 59 and 69 dBA, with and without berm insertion loss respectively. This shows that even without any berm insertion loss or vegetation losses, the mine equipment sound levels are predicted to meet the Town's 70 dBA property line limit.

For the east property line, the predicted mine sound levels are 54 and 65 dBA, with and without berm insertion loss respectively. Again, this demonstrates that even without any berm insertion loss or vegetation losses, the mine equipment sound levels are predicted to meet the Town's 70 dBA property line limit.

Potential Change in Level

The Neighbors have expressed concern that the Town's 70 dBA limit is not sufficient protection from high sound levels and that the change in sound level due to mine equipment should also be considered. The bottom portion of **Table 2** and **Table 3** shows the potential change in sound level compared to the lowest measured ambient L_{eq} (equivalent sound level, essentially the energy average over the measurement period) and the L_{90}. The L_{90} is the sound level exceeded during 90% of the measurement interval - essentially the quietest 10% of sounds.

For the west property line, sound from the mine equipment is predicted to cause a 2 dB increase in the average sound level, if the berm insertion loss and vegetation reduction are included. Most people consider a 3 dB change to be perceptible, so this would be considered on the edge of barely perceptible. The mine equipment would contribute to a 10 dB increase in the L_{90} at the west property line. In other words, during the quietest 10% of the time, during periods with little traffic noise or other ambient sound, the mine equipment, if operating continuously, is predicted to cause a 10 dB increase in the sound level. Most people consider a 10 dB increase to sound levels as twice as loud.

For the east property line, sound from the mine equipment is predicted to cause a 2 dBAincrease in the average sound level, if the berm insertion loss and vegetation reduction are included, and an 8 dB increase in the L_{90}.

This indicates that during the quietest 10% of the time, the mine equipment would be clearly audible over existing ambient sound levels at the west and east property lines.

Potential Permit Conditions

If it is possible to attach conditions to the Special Use permit for the Project, one path forward could be to include conditions relating to noise to ensure that the assumptions of the noise calculations are valid and that future sound levels are as predicted by the Applicant.

Some potential permit conditions include:

1) Requirement for post construction sound level measurements during mine equipment operation to ensure that sound levels at the property line are lower than 70 dBA, or alternatively, a lower sound level limit such as 60 or 65 dBA, if agreed to by the Applicant. Generally, the survey should be performed with calibrated Type 1 or Type 2 sound level meters. Sound level measurements should be collected during two intervals, first with the mine equipment inactive and then second with all equipment on and active. The first and second measurements should be taken at the same measurement locations as close together in time as possible, so that other ambient conditions are similar across measurements. The difference between the two measurements can then be used to calculate the mine equipment sound level contributions.
2) A post-construction survey of the berms to ensure that:
    a. the berm footprint is the same or larger in extent as the berm shown on the plans, and that the berm effectively breaks the line-of-sight between the mine equipment and all residences
    b. the height of the berm is 10 feet or more above the elevation of the highest noise source, considered either the top of the gravel processing equipment or the exhaust of the loaders.

Closure

This document has been prepared by SLR Engineering, Landscape Architecture and Land Surveying, P.C. The material and data in this report were prepared under the supervision and direction of the undersigned.

Regards,

SLR Engineering, Landscape Architecture and Land Surveying, P.C.,

Jeffrey Bregar, LEED AP BD+C
Associate Acoustician
jbregar@slrconsulting.com

David M. Jones, P.E., INCE Bd. Cert.
North American Practice Lead – Acoustics & Vibration
dmjones@slrconsulting.com

Attachments Figures 1 and 2, Tables 1, 2, and 3, CV of David M. Jones

Figure 1: Elevation Profile to Residence 1 and West Property Line

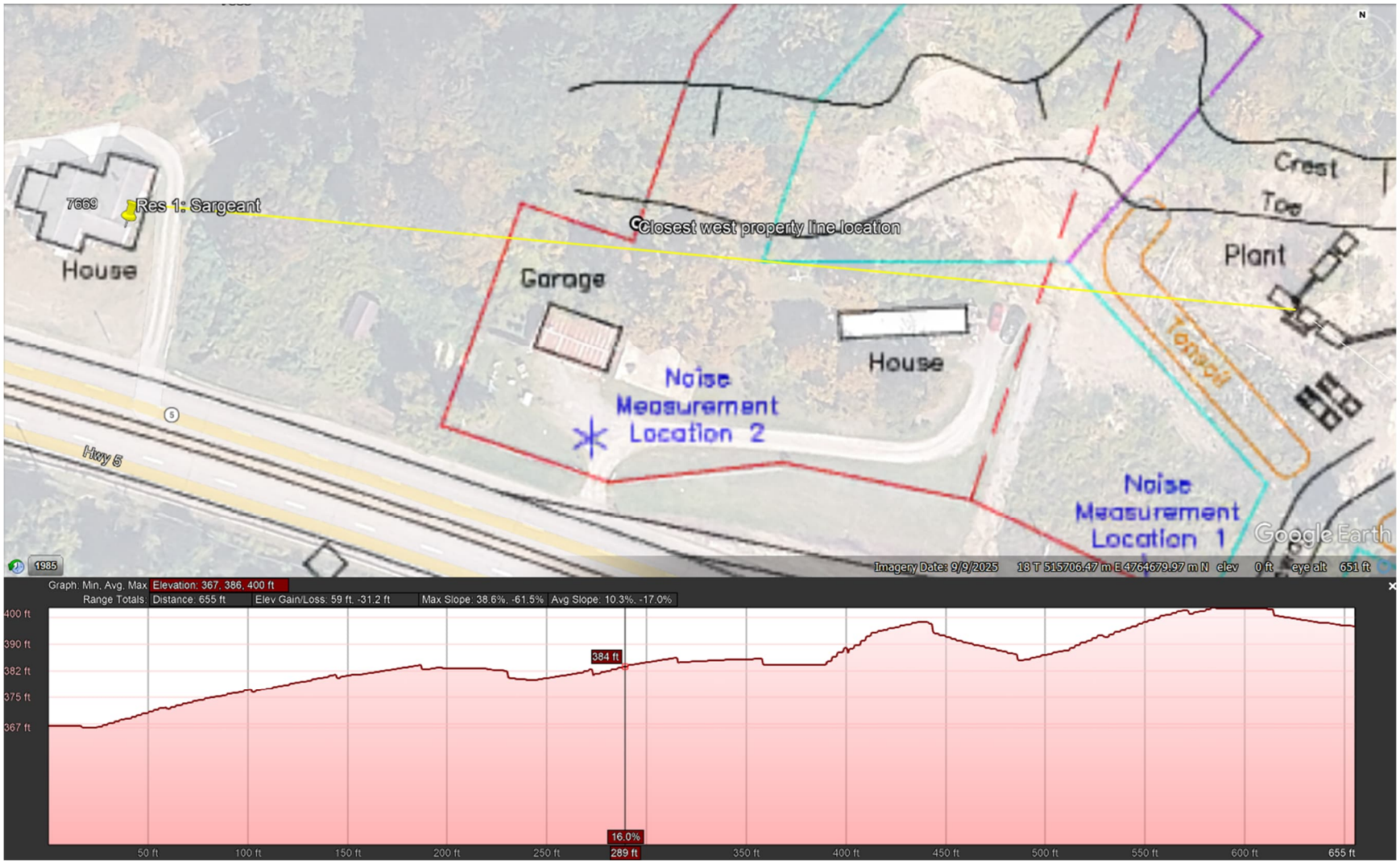

Figure 2: Elevation Profile to Residence 3 and East Property Line

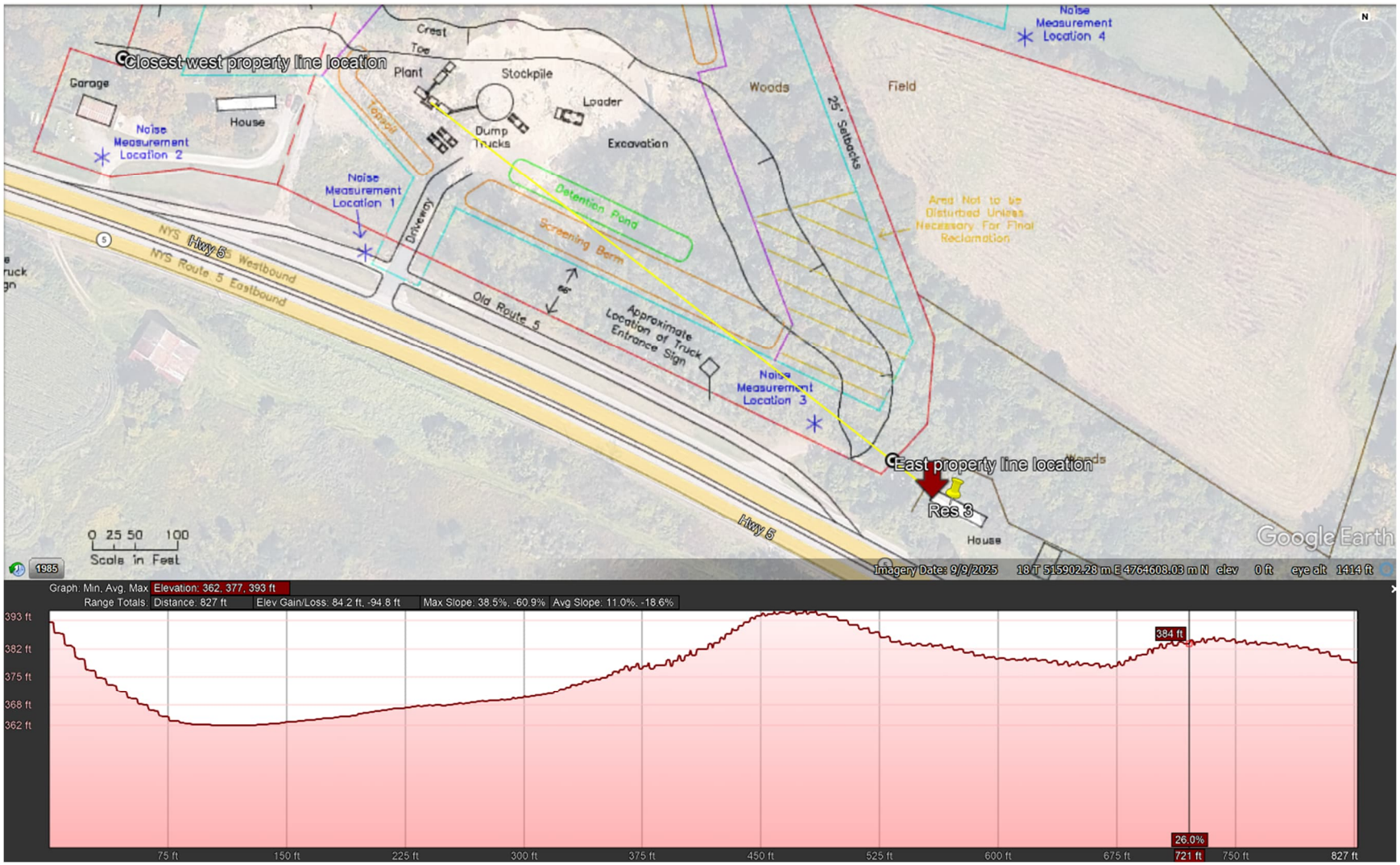

Table 1: Documents Reviewed

Document File Name	Content Summary	DATED
000 - Town Zoning_Ordinance.pdf	Zoning Ordinance for Mine Location	March-1996
001 - NYSDEC Approved Mine Permit - NICAResponsePlanFourBranch061824Compressed.pdf	Response letter from Rebecca Logan to Zachary Goodale regarding a Notice of Incomplete Application dated May 20, 2024	6/18/2024
001a - Permit Issued by NYSDEC.pdf	A permit authorizing mine activity given by NYSDEC to Four Branch Farm LLC.	12/11/2024
001b - Four Branch Farm-Noise from Permit Application.pdf	A document presenting Predicted noise levels at 5 residences near the mine location	2/5/2024
002 - (T)Manheim - Four Branch Mine - Lamont Engineers Summary of Site Visit_7_21_25.pdf	A letter from Lamont Engineers to the Town of Manheim Planning Board summarizing a site visit performed on July 1, 2025	7/17/2025
003 - Review of Mining Permit from Mine Neighbors Consultant - 250731 Aney Sargeant comment ltr.pdf	A letter from Attorney-at-Law Jeffrey S. Baker to the Manheim Planning Board as a supplement to a previous letter from July 22, 2025, and also comments on the Lamont Engineers site visit summary from July 17,2025	7/31/2025
003a - Letter from Neighbors Attorney - Ltr w. enc. Atty. JBaker recd 7.22.25.pdf	A letter from Jeffrey S. Baker to the Manheim Planning Board expressing concerns of their clients, who reside nearby the proposed mine	7/22/2025
004 - (T)Manheim - Four Branch Mine - Recommended Requests for Additional Information_8_20_25.pdf	A letter from Lamont Engineers to the Town of Manheim Planning Board regarding comments made at a Planning Board meeting in July 2025	8/20/2025
005 - Response to Request for Additional Information from Applicant - Ltr to Atty. Fogel w. enc. 8.21.25.pdf	A letter from The Ayers Law Firm to Micheal A. Fogel summarizing the letter sent from Lamont Engineers to the Manheim Planning Board on August 20, 2025	8/21/2025
005a - 2025-09-10 FB Ltr to Town of Manheim.pdf	A letter from Micheal A. Fogel to the Manheim Planning Board representing Four Branch Farm in defense of the mine construction	9/10/2025
005b - 2025-09-10 Giles Letter to Town of Manheim.pdf	A letter from Thomas Giles, P.G. to the Manheim Planning Board on behalf of Four Branch Farm	9/10/2025
006 - September Comment Letter from Neighbors Attorney - 250923 PB comment ltr signed.pdf	A letter from Jeffrey S. Baker to the Manheim Planning Board in response to the letters sent by Michael Fogel and Thomas Giles on September 10, 2025	9/23/2025
006a - September Comment Letter from Neighbors Geologist.pdf	A letter from Barton & Loguidice to Jeffrey Baker providing additional comments on the letters sent by Micheal Fogel and Thomas Giles on September 10, 2025	9/23/2025
007 - Applicant Attorney Response to Neighbors Attorney September Letter - 2025-11-26 FB Final Letter to Planning Board.pdf	A letter from Micheal Fogel to the Manheim Planning Board representing Four Branch Farm in response to the letter from Jeffrey Baker on September 23, 2025	11/26/2025
007a - Applicant Geologist Response to Neighbors Attorney September Letter - 2025-11-26 FB Final Letter to Planning Board.pdf	A letter from Thomas Giles, P.G. to the Manheim Planning Board on behalf of Four Branch Farm in response to the letter sent by Barton & Loguidice on September 23, 2025	11/19/2025
008 - Neighbor Attorneys Response to November Responses - 251212 Maney Sargeant response letter.pdf	A letter from Jeffrey Baker to the Manheim lanning Board in response to the letter sent by Micheal Fogel sent on November 26, 2025	12/12/2025
009 - Town Hired Geologist Review of Noise Assessment - HVV Updated Noise Review Letter - Four Branch Mine - Manheim NY 1-6-25.pdf	A letter from the consulting firm Hanson Van Vleet to Jason Preisner, P.E. of Lamont Engineers regarding a review conducted on the application for the Four Branch Mine	1/12/2026
010 - Map Showing Additional Ambient Noise Location - NoiseSketchFourBranch.pdf	A sketched map from Thomas Giles providing details on the mine property line and noise measurement locations	January-2026
011 - Applicants Response After Additional Ambient Noise Study - NoiseAddendumFourBranch012626.pdf	An addendum submitted by Rebeccca Logan providing requested information from the Town of Manheim	1/22/2026
012 - Town Aerial Map of Mine with Setbacks_2_12_26.pdf	A general site plan from Lamont Engineers of the Four Branch Farm property and surrounding area	7/8/2025

Table 2: Predicted Sound Level at Closest Property Line to the West

Source	Sound level at 50', dBA	Distance, ft	Sound level at distance, Without Berm Insertion Loss, dBA	Berm Insertion Loss, dB	Sound level with Berm Insertion Loss, dBA
Crusher	84	360	67	9	58
Screener	78	360	61	9	52
Loader	76	520	56	9	47
Dump Truck	76	465	57	9	48
Hyd Excavator	72	650	50	9	41
Bulldozer	80	380	62	5	57
Total			**69**		**62**
Vegetation reduction			0		3
Mine sound level at receiver			**69**		**59**
Comparison to Ambient L_{eq}					
Measurement Location 2, ambient, L_{eq}			60		60
Ambient + Mine, L_{eq}			70		62
Potential increase in sound level due to mine, L_{eq}			**10**		**2**
Comparison to Ambient L_{90}					
Measurement Location 2, ambient, L_{90}			49		49
Ambient + Mine, L_{90}			69		59
Potential increase in sound level due to mine, L_{90}			**20**		**10**

Table 3: Predicted Sound Level at Closest Property Line to the East

Source	Sound level at 50', dBA	Distance, ft	Sound level at distance, Without Berm Insertion Loss, dBA	Berm Insertion loss, dB	Sound level with Berm Insertion Loss, dBA
Crusher	84	680	61	10	51
Screener	78	680	55	10	45
Loader	76	550	55	11	44
Dump Truck	76	590	55	11	44
Hyd Excavator	72	450	53	11	42
Bulldozer	80	550	59	5	54
Total			65		57
Vegetation reduction			0		3
Mine sound level at receiver			**65**		**54**
Comparison to Ambient L_{eq}					
Measurement Location 3, ambient, L_{eq}			58		58
Ambient + Mine			66		59
Potential increase in sound level due to mine, L_{eq}			**8**		**2**
Comparison to Ambient, L_{90}					
Measurement Location 2, ambient, L_{90}			47		47
Ambient L_{90} + Mine			65		55
Potential increase in sound level due to mine, L_{90}			**18**		**8**

David M. Jones, PE, INCE Bd. Cert.

US Manager | Acoustics and Vibration | Houston, Texas, USA

Mr. David Jones has more than 25 years of experience with industrial and environmental noise measurement, noise impact assessments, noise modelling, and noise control design. He has extensive knowledge and experience with the noise issues encountered in the transportation, oil, gas, power, and petrochemical industries.

Mr. Jones has provided environmental measurements and noise modelling for hundreds of compressor stations, data centers, pump stations, LNG shipping and receiving terminals, gas processing plants, air separation facilities, offshore rigs, metals recycling, and other industrial facilities in the U.S., Canada, the Middle East, Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. He has acted as an expert witness for public commission hearings and legal cases in Texas, Colorado, Kentucky, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Hawaii.

Years with Firm

26 Years with the firm | 2 Years with other firms

Technical Registrations

- Professional Engineer, #91853 - Texas State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers
- Board Certified in Noise Control Engineering, #13003 – Institute of Noise Control Engineering

Education

- B.S., Mechanical Engineering, Rice University, 1996

Professional Organizations

- Mr. Jones serves on the board of the Council for Accreditation in Occupational Hearing Conservation (CAOHC) and is the chair of the Finance Committee for the council.

Project Experience

Rail

Seabrook Rail Spur Noise Impact Assessment, Port of Houston (2015)
Mr. Jones developed a noise impact assessment including ambient measurements, noise model development, and impact assessment for a proposed freight rail extension for the Port of Houston Bayport Container terminal. The assessment included wheel squeal, engine transit, and container handling noise evaluations.

Railyard Noise Impact Assessment, Shell Pennsylvania Chemicals (2016)
Mr. Jones led the performance of a noise impact assessment for the rail yard at the Shell Pennsylvania Chemicals complex in Franklin, Pennsylvania. The assessment included noise measurements, noise model development, and impact assessment for rail movements and car loading activities.

Taggy Pipe Yard, Union Pacific (2012)
Mr. Jones performed noise measurements, noise model development, and noise mitigation design for a Union Pacific pipe handling yard in Galena Park, Texas. The assessment included noise from rail movements and loading activities.

Light Rail Transit Noise Impact Assessment and Review, Houston METRO (2007 - 2008)
Mr. Jones performed noise measurements, noise model development, and noise and vibration design for a review of the impact assessment of the Houston METRO Light Rail Transit system. The review

included ground vibration calculations, wheel squeal evaluations, and noise assessments along the proposed route.

Equipment

Equipment Package Noise Control Design, Stewart and Stevenson, Houston, TX (2016 – 2023)
Mr. Jones performed noise control engineering studies for several equipment packages. Work involved extensive field testing to determine acoustical weak points in equipment enclosures, noise modeling to develop noise mitigation recommendations, and testing of implemented noise mitigation solutions.

Manufacturing Facility Noise Mitigation, PV Fluid Systems, 2015
Mr. Jones was the project lead on a project to measure the sound levels for a manufacturing facility, develop a noise model of the facility, and develop noise mitigation solutions for manufacturing equipment to reduce occupational noise exposure and for neighbouring office spaces.

External Auxiliary Power System, Walker Power Systems, 2014
Mr. Jones led a team responsible for developing noise mitigation for the Army's external auxiliary power unit (EAPU) for the M1 Abrams tank. The project included sound and vibration testing, prototype development, and manufacturing coordination for the proposed noise mitigation solutions.

Cement Unit Noise Control Development, Stewart & Stephenson, 2015
Mr. Jones assisted the client's engineering team in developing a noise mitigation solution for a mobile trailer-mounted hydraulic fracturing equipment package. The work scope included measurement, noise modeling, and noise mitigation design.

Pump Stations

Pump Station Noise, Vibration, and Temperature Study, Ft. Bend MUD, (2022 - 2023)
Mr. Jones managed an investigation and noise modeling study for a FBMUD pump station. Work included diagnostic noise measurements to determine acoustic leaks in pump buildings, noise modeling to develop source rankings, and noise mitigation design services.

Pump Station Noise Study, Harris County MUD, (2013)
Mr. Jones managed an investigation and noise modeling study for an HCMUD pump station. Work included diagnostic noise measurements to determine acoustic leaks in pump buildings, noise modeling to develop source rankings, and noise mitigation design services.

Metals Recycling

New Ulm Steel, New Ulm, MN (2023 to 2025)
Mr. Jones performed facility and community sound level measurements and noise model development to quantify the acoustical impact of the facility. A noise model was developed, and noise mitigation was designed to reduce facility sound levels to ensure that sound from the facility complied with applicable regulations and standards. After implementation of the noise mitigation, Mr. Jones performed post-construction testing which demonstrated compliance with the Minnesota Pollution Control Administration (MPCA) requirements.

Crow Wing Recycling, Ironton, MN (2023 to 2024)
Mr. Jones performed facility and community sound level measurements to quantify the acoustical impact of the facility.

River Metals Recycling, Newport, KY, (2016 to 2023)
Mr. Jones managed and performed community sound level measurements and noise model development to quantify the acoustical impact of RMR's facility in Newport, KY. Sound level measurements included blast overpressure measurements, ground vibration, and sound. A novel testing approach was developed using an impulsive noise source to test barrier noise reduction in the community. Noise models and noise mitigation design work was also performed to ensure that facilities complied with applicable regulations and standards and to respond to complaints from neighbors.

River Metals Recycling, Louisville, KY, (2015 to 2018)
Mr. Jones managed and performed community sound level measurements and noise model development to quantify the acoustical impact of RMR's facility in Louisville, KY. Sound level measurements included blast overpressure measurements, ground vibration, and sound. A novel testing approach was developed using a speaker inside the shredder to determine shredder noise propagation characteristics. A noise model was developed to evaluate a wide range of shredder noise control options. Mr. Jones also provided testimony about noise barrier effects and design options to the Louisville Zoning Board.

Cameron Recycling, Manvel, TX, (2021 to 2022)
Mr. Jones performed community sound level measurements and facility sound level measurements to quantify facility impact. A noise model was developed to evaluate a noise mitigation options for a steel shear.

Northwest Auto Recyclers, (2017 to 2018)
Mr. Jones developed a noise model to predict sound levels from a proposed automotive recycling facility. The noise model was used to develop noise mitigation options and presentation materials to support a zoning board / site selection application.

Trademark Metals, Ocala, First Park, and Tampa, FL (2013 to 2015)
Mr. Jones managed and performed diagnostic sound level measurements and noise model development to quantify the acoustical impact of three recycling facilities in Florida. The noise models were used to evaluate potential barrier/berm arrangements and other potential noise mitigation for each facility.

Texas Port Recycling, Houston, TX, (2013 to 2015)
Mr. Jones performed community sound level measurements and noise model development to develop recommendations for noise barrier height and layout as a response to community noise complaints.

Pipe Manufacturing Facility, Axis Pipe and Tube, Bryan, TX (2014)
Mr. Jones led and performed long-term sound level measurement survey in the community close to a proposed pipe manufacturing facility. Measurement data was collected for five days at eight locations. He computer-modeled the future noise contributions from the facility, and then analyzed the impact in terms of regulations and residential receptors. He worked with the plant owners and experts representing the community concerns, and coordinated with legal teams representing the facility and the neighbourhood. Mr. Jones presented a balanced noise-control approach that was feasible and reasonable for all parties.

Publications

- "Overpressure and Ground Vibration from Pipeline Construction Blasting" Proceedings of ISEE General Conference 2022, International Society of Explosive Engineers, January 2022
- "Impact pile driving noise propagation" Proceedings of Noise-Con 2020, Institute of Noise Control Engineering, November 2020
- "Mitigation of reciprocating engine exhaust noise using resonators", Proceedings of InterNoise 2015, Institute of Noise Control Engineering, August 2015
- "The Modeling and Design of a Reactive Muffler to Reduce a Low Frequency Tone", Proceedings of the SAE 2013 Noise and Vibration Conference, Society of Automotive Engineers, May 2013
- "Low-frequency tonal components in Caterpillar 36 series engine exhausts", Proceedings of InterNoise 2012, Institute of Noise Control Engineering, August 2012
- "A Review of Current Long-Term Environmental Sound Level Measurement Technologies", Proceedings of the 2007 Spring Conference on Environmental and Occupational Noise, Alberta Acoustical Society, May, 22, 2007.

**Denotes experience completed at another firm

- "Noise Control Techniques in Horizontal Directional Drilling: A Case Study," Proceedings of the 3rd Biennial Spring Conference on Environmental and Occupational Noise, Alberta Acoustical Society, April 16, 2000.

Additional Training

- IADC Rig Pass with Safe Gulf & Safe Land Training
- Water Survival/HUET/METS/Swing Rope Transfer
- Fire Extinguisher Basic Training