



URBAN
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GROUP

Colorado ECMC Form 2A Noise Mitigation Plan

Mavericks Pad
Weld County, Colorado

Prepared for:

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban Solution Group, LLC (Urban) was commissioned to prepare a Noise Mitigation Plan (NMP) for the proposed Mavericks Pad to be operated by **Bison IV Operating, LLC** (Bison). Bison is proposing to develop oil and natural gas wells at the Mavericks Pad located in Weld County, Colorado. The purpose of this plan is to assess predicted environmental noise impacts from the proposed operations on the surrounding area as compared to the maximum permissible noise level (MPNL) limits described in the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 423 noise regulation.

To facilitate this work, the following analyses were completed:

- Completion of a full site-specific Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) with individual models for:
 - Drilling operations with the Precision Drilling Super Triple 1200 (electric, on grid/line power)
 - Completions operations with a Liberty Oilfield Services Quiet Fleet
 - Production operations with the equipment and layout proposed by Bison
- Specification of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented at the proposed Mavericks location such that all operations comply with the noise regulation and minimize the environmental noise impact on the surrounding area

The results of the analyses with full implementation of the BMPs for the Mavericks location are summarized as follows:

Analysis Type	Result
Noise points of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All occupied residential building units (RBUs) are beyond 2,000 feet from the working pad surface. Thus, there are no noise points of compliance.
Pre-Operational Ambient Sound Level Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All occupied RBUs are beyond 2,000 feet from the working pad surface, so no ambient survey was required or performed.
Drilling Operations NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No noise mitigation required.
Completions Operations NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No noise mitigation required.
Flowback Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizes a fraction of similar, but smaller equipment compared to the three other operations studied. No noise mitigation required.
Production Operations NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No noise mitigation required.

2 REGULATIONS AND NOISE STANDARDS SUMMARY

Noise for energy related facilities located in Colorado is regulated through the Colorado Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) Rule 423 series noise regulation. This regulation sets the MPNLs, which limit noise emitted from energy facilities over a specified period, as measured at noise compliance points. These allowable limits are dependent on the land use zoning within the study area. An overview of the Colorado ECMC regulation is presented below. The applicable components are then summarized at the end of this section to clarify compliance requirements.

Colorado ECMC Rule 423 Noise Regulation – Brief Overview

Section 423.b (1) of Colorado ECMC Rule 423 states that all Oil and Gas Operations will comply with the maximum permissible noise levels (MPNLs) in Table 1 below unless otherwise required by Rule 423.

Table 1. Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Colorado ECMC Table 423-1)

Zone	Daytime (7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (7:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)
Residential/Rural/State Parks & Wildlife Areas	55 dB(A)	50 dB(A)
Commercial/Agricultural	60 dB(A)	55 dB(A)
Light industrial	70 dB(A)	65 dB(A)
Industrial	80 dB(A)	75 dB(A)
All Zones	60 dB(C)	60 dB(C)

Exceptions to these MPNLs for Drilling, Completions and Flowback Operations are outlined in section 423.b (2) as follows:

- A. In Residential/Rural or Commercial/Agricultural, MPNLs will be 60 dBA in the hours between 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and 65 dBA in the hours between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.; and
- B. In all zones MPNLs will be 65 dBC in the hours between 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and 65 dBC in the hours between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

These MPNLs are applied at “noise points of compliance”. These points are chosen as outlined in section 423.a (5) of the Regulation:

(5) For proposed Oil and Gas Locations with a Working Pad Surface within 2,000 feet of one or more Residential Building Units (RBUs), at least one, and no more than six noise points of compliance where monitors will be located. Operators will identify noise points of compliance using the following criteria:

- A. Provide one noise point of compliance in each direction in which an RBU is located within 2,000 feet of the proposed Working Pad Surface.

B. Noise points of compliance will be located at least 350 feet from the Working Pad Surface, and no less than 25 feet from the exterior wall of the RBU that is closest to the Working Pad Surface. If a Surface Owner or tenant refuses to provide the Operator with access to install a noise monitor, then the noise point of compliance will be located at either the next-closest RBU or an alternative location approximately the same distance and direction from the Working Pad Surface.

Demonstration of compliance with noise level limits during operation is outlined in section 423.c (2) as follows:

A. In response to a complaint or at the Director's request, Operators will measure sound levels at 25 feet from the complainant's occupied structure towards the noise source for low frequency (dBC) indicated issues. For high frequency (dBA) measurement will be at the nearest point of compliance. For equipment installed at Oil and Gas Locations subject to a Form 2A approved prior to January 15, 2021, after the Commencement of Production Operations, no single piece of equipment will exceed the MPNLs listed in Table 423-1 as measured at a point 350 feet from the equipment generating the noise in the direction from which the complaint was received.

Finally, adjustments to the MPNLs based on the measured pre-existing ambient noise levels is allowed. However, the new maximum allowable noise levels for permanent facilities such as Production Operations are capped and based on cumulative noise levels. Ambient adjustments and cumulative noise levels are outlined in section 423.d of the Regulation as follows:

d. Cumulative Noise. All noise measurements will be cumulative.

(1) Noise measurements taken at noise points of compliance designated pursuant to Rule 423.a.(5) will take into account ambient noise, rather than solely the incremental increase of noise from the facility targeted for measurement.

(2) At new or substantially modified Oil and Gas Locations where ambient noise levels at noise points of compliance designated pursuant to Rule 423.a.(5) already exceed the noise thresholds identified in Table 423-1, then Operators will be considered in compliance with Rule 423, unless at any time their individual noise contribution, measured pursuant to Rule 423.c, increases noise above ambient levels by greater than 5 dBC and 5 dBA between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. or 7 dBC and 7 dBA between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. This Rule 423.d.(2) does not allow Operators to increase noise above the maximum cumulative noise thresholds specified in Table 423-2 after the Commencement of Production Operations.

(3) After the Commencement of Production Operations, if ambient noise levels already exceed the MPNLs identified in Table 423-1, under no circumstances will new Oil and



Gas Operations or a significant modification to an existing Oil and Gas Operations raise cumulative ambient noise above the following:

Table 2. Maximum Cumulative Noise Levels (Colorado ECMC Table 423-2)

Zone	Daytime (7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (7:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)
Residential/Rural/State Parks & Wildlife Areas	65 dB(A)	60 dB(A)
Commercial/Agricultural	70 dB(A)	65 dB(A)
Light industrial	80 dB(A)	75 dB(A)
Industrial	90 dB(A)	85 dB(A)
All Zones	75 dB(C)	70 dB(C)

Compliance Summary (Unadjusted)

Under ECMC Rule 423, noise points of compliance can only be identified with respect to existing RBUs within 2,000 feet of the working pad surface. Since there are no existing RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed working pad surface, there are no noise points of compliance for the Mavericks Pad.

The location is zoned with an agricultural land use designation based on information from the Weld County Zoning Department. The applicable MPNLs are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Compliance Summary, Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Unadjusted)

Zone	Operation	Daytime (7:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (7:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)
Commercial/Agricultural	Drilling, Completions & Flowback	65 dB(A)	60 dB(A)
		65 dB(C)	65 dB(C)
	Production	60 dB(A)	55 dB(A)
		60 dB(C)	60 dB(C)

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (Adjusted) - Summary

Section 423.d(2) of the Colorado ECMC noise regulation allows for adjustments to the MPNLs if the measured ambient sound levels exceed the MPNLs. Colorado ECMC code allows for an adjustment of 7 dBA/dBC during daytime, and 5 dBA/dBC during nighttime for all operations (though production operations are also constrained by the cumulative maximums in Table 423-2 of Colorado ECMC Rule 423).

No background ambient noise survey was conducted at the Mavericks location at the time of this Noise Mitigation Plan. Therefore, no adjustments to the MPNLs are available or necessary.

3 SUMMARY OF BMPS AND MITIGATION TO BE IMPLEMENTED

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are practices that are designed to prevent or reduce impacts caused by oil and gas operations on the environment and wildlife, and to minimize adverse impacts to public health, safety, and welfare.

The BMPs that Bison plans to implement for the proposed Mavericks site are as follows:

- Bison conducted a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) for each phase of operations (drilling, completions, and production) to assess operational noise levels against the maximum permissible dBA and dBC noise levels stated in the Colorado ECMC Rule 423 regulation. Each phase of operation will comply with the MPNLs as summarized in Table 3 in Section 2 of this document.
- The drilling rig will utilize electric power supplied by the local utility company. Thus, the three gensets that normally operate during all drilling operations will be completely shut down and only used run for emergency backup in the case that the electric grid is temporarily unavailable.
- Bison will utilize a low noise completions fleet for all completions operations.
- Flowback operations and equipment were reviewed as part of this Noise Mitigation Plan (NMP). Flowback utilizes a fraction of similar but smaller equipment compared to the three other operations studied. No mitigation is required for flowback operations.
- If the drilling rig or completions fleet is changed prior to commencement of operations, the mitigation measures employed will be equally or more protective. A sundry form will be submitted to outline any changes, per code, as required.
- Bison will post contact information to receive and address noise complaints arising from preproduction operations around the clock, 24 hours, 7 days per week. Upon receipt of a complaint, either directly to Bison or from the Colorado ECMC, a Bison representative will contact the associated stakeholder within 48 hours of receipt.

4 SITE INFORMATION

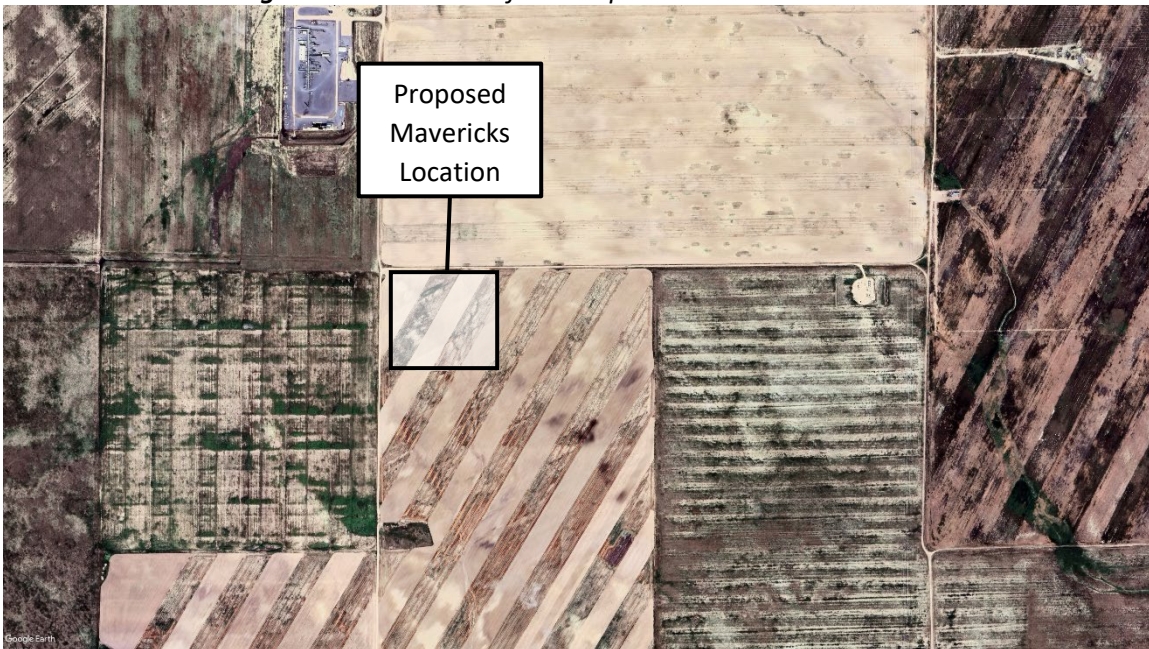
The proposed Mavericks location will be located west of Weld County Road 87 and south of Colorado State Highway 14, in Weld County, near Briggsdale, CO. The location is zoned Agricultural based on information from the Weld County online zoning portal. The closest major road is Colorado State Highway 14, located approximately 1 mile north of the proposed location.

The Mavericks location is slated for drilling, completions, and production operations. Drilling is planned utilizing the Precision Drilling Super Triple 1200 drilling rig on grid power, and completions will be carried out with a Quiet Fleet from Liberty Oilfield Services. Planned production equipment is provided in Figure 10 of Appendix 1.

Detailed location information is presented below, and an aerial view of the proposed location is shown in Figure 1 below.

- Location:** NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC. 31, T8N, R61W, 6TH P.M.
- Drilling Rig:** Precision Drilling Super Triple 1200 (on Grid/Line Power)
- Completions Equipment:** Liberty Oilfield Services Quiet Fleet
- Production Equipment:** Details provided in Figure 10 of Appendix 1
- Pad Location Coordinates:** 40°37'24.55"N, 104°15'23.96"W
- Regulation Noise Target:** Colorado ECMC Rule 423

Figure 1. Aerial View of the Proposed Mavericks Location



5 COMPLIANCE POINTS

The MPNLs for all operations are applied at noise compliance points. These compliance points are chosen as outlined in the Colorado ECMC Rule 423 noise regulation but are only applicable for occupied RBUs located within 2,000 feet of the proposed working pad surface.

There are no RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Mavericks location, and thus, there are no compliance points as defined in the ECMC regulation.

6 ESTIMATED OPERATIONS & DURATION SCHEDULE

The following table reflects Bison’s planned construction and operations schedule for the Mavericks location at the time of this Noise Mitigation Plan. The schedule in Table 4 below includes an estimated duration of each stage of operation, including construction, drilling, completion, flowback, and production.

Table 4. Bison’s Planned Operations Schedule

Phase	Duration (Days)	Estimated Start Date
Construction	30	Q4 2025
Drilling	96	Q4 2025
Completion	120	Q1 2026
Flowback	45	Q2 2026
Production	10,950 (30 years)	Q2 2026

7 AMBIENT SOUND LEVEL SURVEY

Section 423.b of the Colorado ECMC regulation requires that the operator conduct a background ambient noise survey to establish baseline conditions for both A-scale and C-scale noise levels near the site if there are any RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed location. The director may require as a condition of approval that the background ambient noise survey be conducted 30 to 90 days prior to the start of construction.

Since there are no RBUs within 2,000 feet of the working pad surface, there is no regulatory requirement to conduct a background ambient noise survey for the proposed location. Correspondingly, since there are no RBUs within 2,000 feet of the location, operations at the proposed Mavericks site are very low risk with respect to environmental noise as a nuisance impact on the surrounding area. Therefore, a background ambient noise survey was not conducted at the time of this NMP.

8 NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) was conducted for the proposed Mavericks location using a three-dimensional computer noise modeling software. This is a predictive model to aid in ascertaining the environmental impact of the proposed facility during all planned operations on the surrounding environment. The results of this assessment will compare the predicted levels of the Mavericks location operations to the permissible noise level limits described in the Colorado ECMC Rule 423 noise regulation.

A brief explanation of the methodology is presented first, followed by noise model results for drilling, completions, and production.

Methodology

All computer models and predicted noise levels generated for the assessment are developed with the commercial noise modeling software SoundPLAN 9.0. The ISO 9613-1 and 2 international standards are utilized in this software as they are widely accepted both internationally as well as in North America. The algorithms used in the commercial software package are based on methods and theory accepted in the environmental acoustics community. Both detailed equipment technical information and location specific topography, are used to generate comprehensive noise predictions that take into account environmental conditions, buildings, ground cover and barriers (natural, topographical, and otherwise). Note that actual field measurements may differ from modeled noise levels on any given day due to ever changing environmental factors and other noise sources in the study area not explicitly in the computer model. Table 5 below lists the conditions used in the model.

Table 5. Conditions Used in SoundPLAN 9.0 Software

Parameter	Modeled Input and Description
Temperature	55°F – Represents typical summer nighttime temperature
Topography	Modeled as is, with proposed location modified per grading plan
Wind Velocity	2.2 - 11.2 mph – ISO 9613 uses a slight downwind condition from each noise source to each receiver
Wind Direction	From the noise source to the receptor points
Relative Humidity	40% - Typical summer nighttime relative humidity
Ground Absorption	Ranges from 0.0 for water bodies & major roadways up to 1.0 for thick grasslands

It is assumed that facility operating conditions do not change significantly between the daytime and nighttime periods. The resulting predicted noise levels are compared to the MPNLs outlined in the regulation to determine if the subject facility is compliant.

The noise levels generated in this predictive model are strictly from oil and gas operations at the proposed location. Pre-existing sound sources such as those from animals, weather, road traffic, and all other ambient sounds are not included in the noise models.

Equipment Information and Site Layouts

Drilling operations at the Mavericks location are carried out using the Precision Drilling Super Triple 1200, operating on electrical grid power. The sound power levels used in this NIA are taken from a sound signature study completed by Urban in 2021. The drilling equipment layout for the Mavericks Pad is shown in Figure 8 of Appendix 1.

Completions operations at the Mavericks location are carried out using the Liberty Oilfield Services (LOS) Quiet Fleet. The sound power levels used for the LOS Quiet Fleet in this NIA are taken from the sound signature study prepared by Urban in 2021. The completions equipment layout for the Mavericks Pad is shown in Figure 9 of Appendix 1.

Production operations at the Mavericks location are implemented per the equipment layout supplied by Bison. The sound power levels used for the production equipment in this NIA are taken from the Urban Solution Group internal database. Production equipment specified by Bison was matched with equivalent equipment for which noise data was available, in accordance with industry practice. The production equipment layout for the location is shown in Figure 10 of Appendix 1.



Drilling Noise Model Results

Results for unmitigated drilling operations are presented on the following pages. The predicted levels only include sound levels from drilling operations and do not include ambient noise or noise contribution from other sources outside of the planned operations.

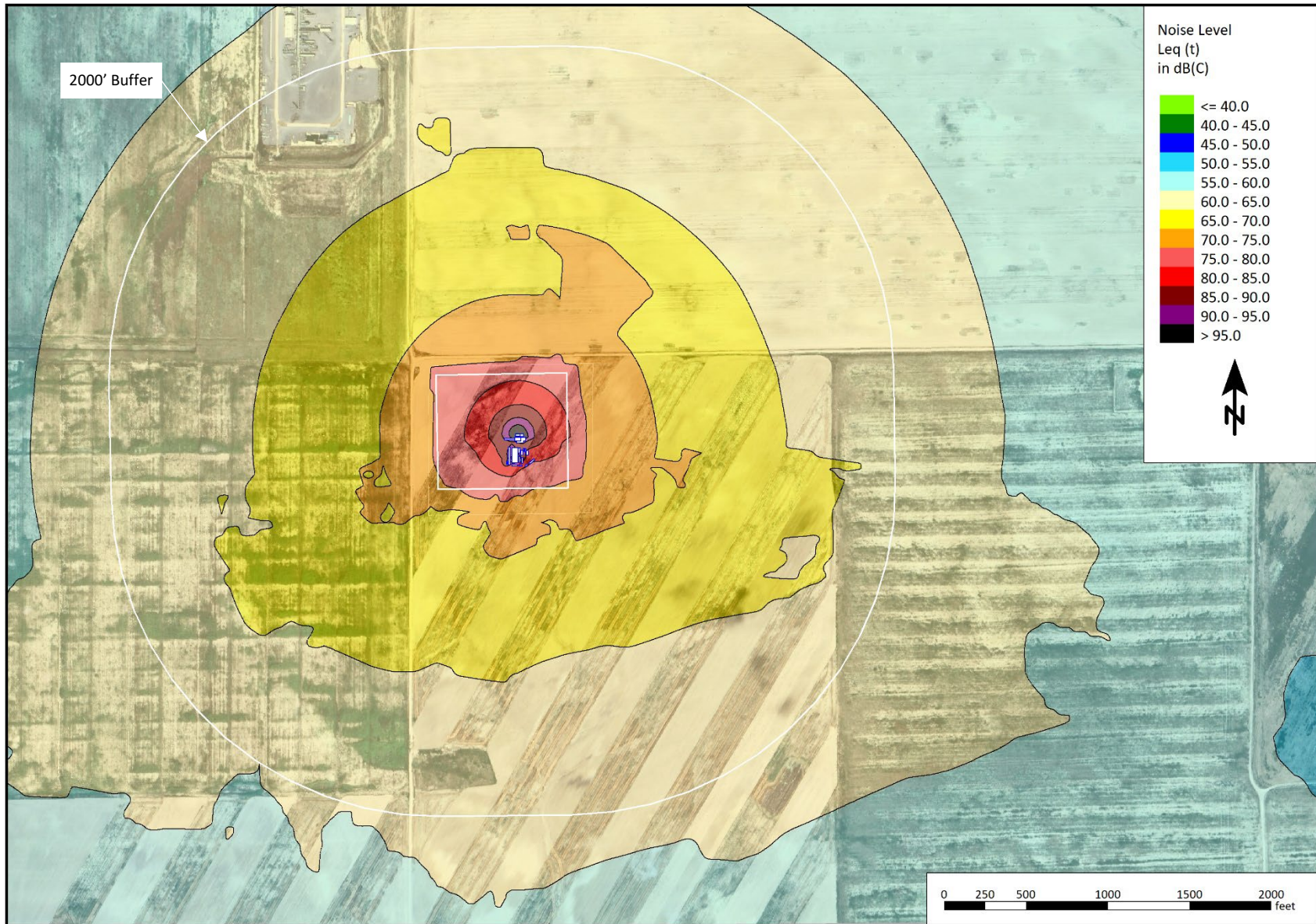
There are no occupied RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Mavericks location and thus, there is no tabular data presented in this section. Instead, noise contour maps are provided for the area surrounding the Mavericks Pad. The contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour. Unmitigated drilling operations noise contour maps are presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3.



Figure 2. Unmitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBA)



Figure 3. Unmitigated Drilling Noise Contour Map (dBC)



Completions Noise Model Results

Results for unmitigated completions operations are presented on the following pages. The predicted levels only include sound levels from completions operations and do not include ambient noise or noise contribution from other sources outside of the planned operations.

There are no occupied RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Mavericks location and thus, there is no tabular data presented in this section. Instead, noise contour maps are provided for the area surrounding the Mavericks Pad. The contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour. Unmitigated completions operations noise contour maps are presented in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Figure 4. Unmitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBA)

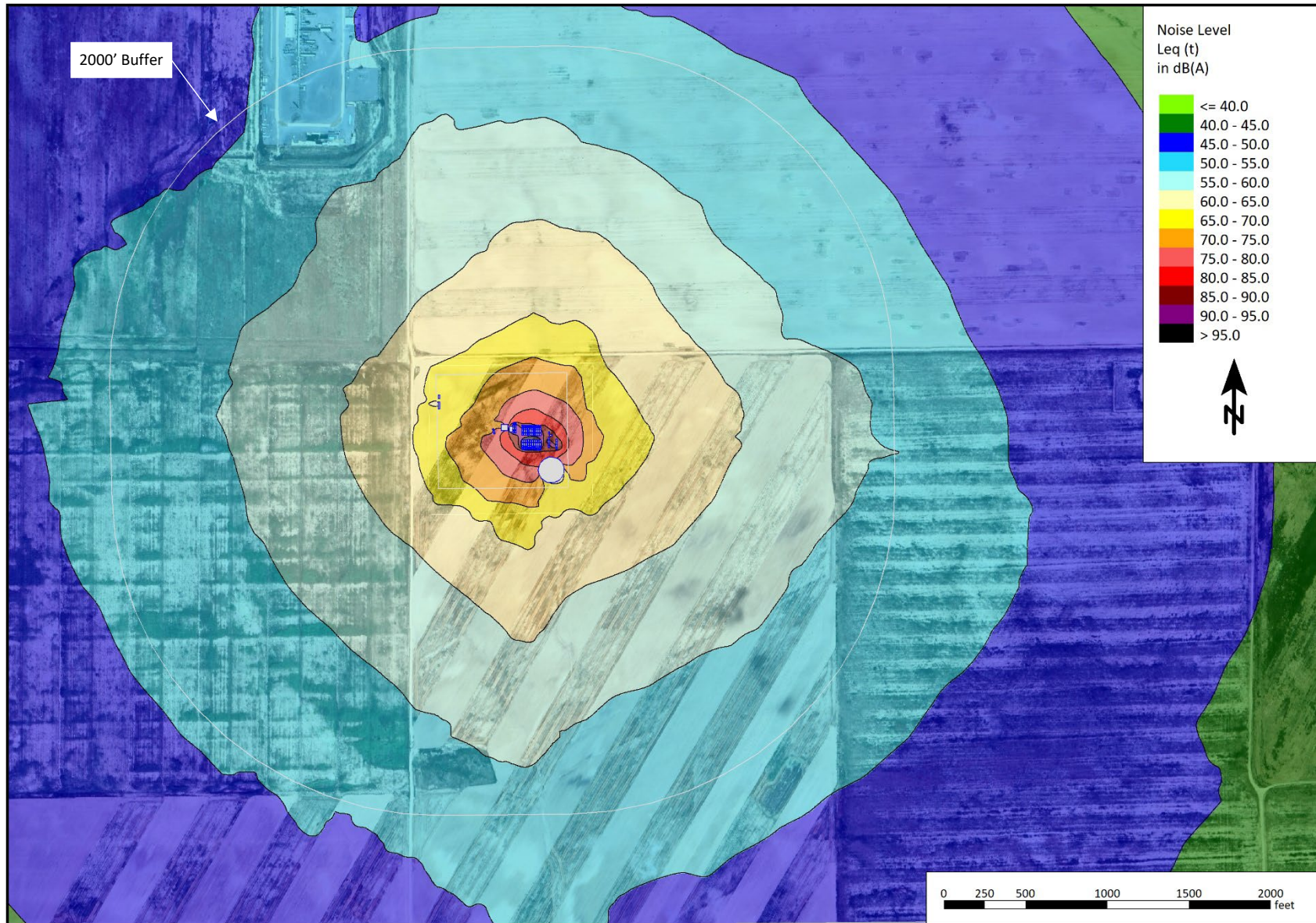
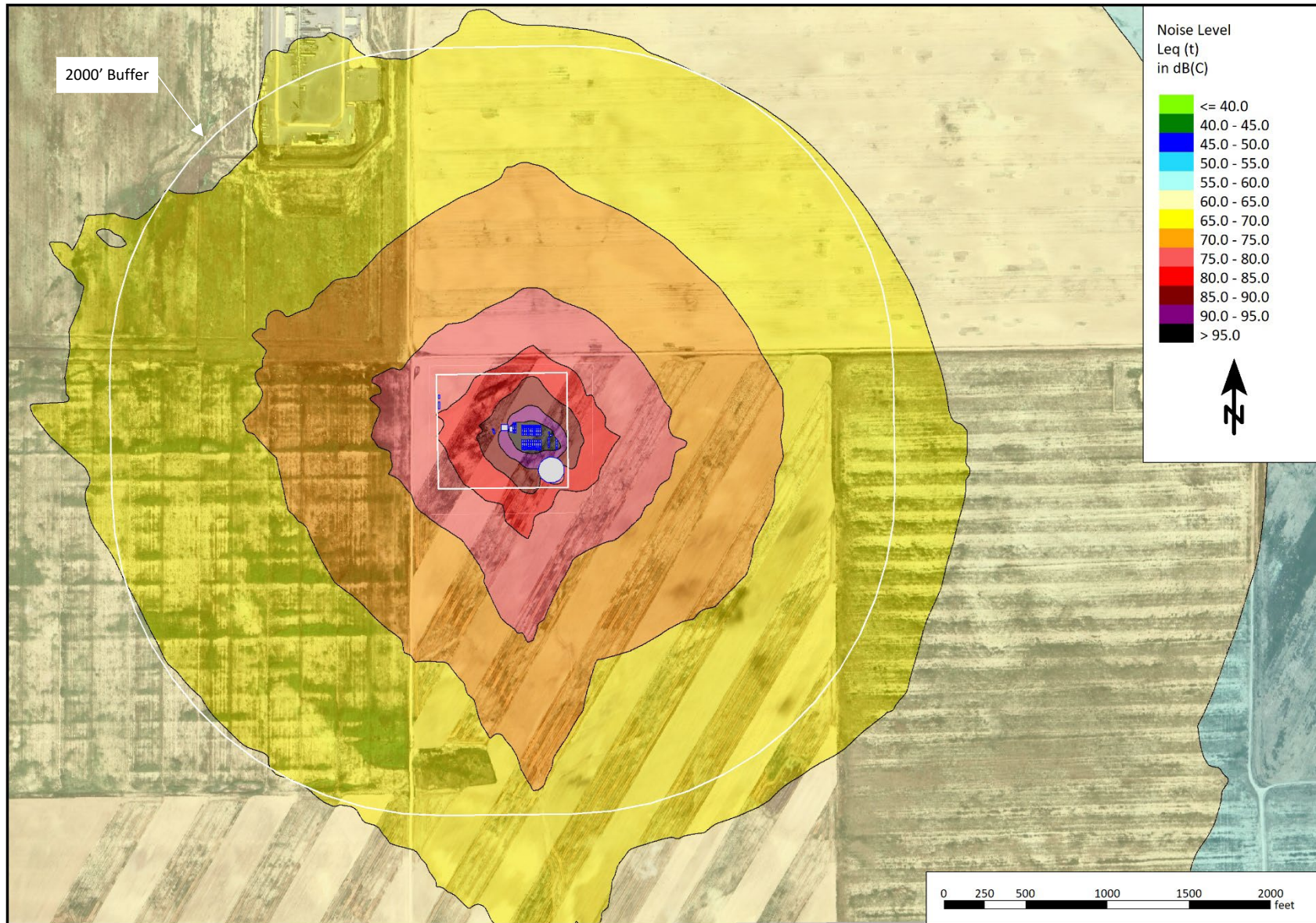


Figure 5. Unmitigated Completions Noise Contour Map (dBC)



Production Noise Model Results

Results for unmitigated production operations are presented on the following pages. The predicted levels only include sound levels from production operations and do not include ambient noise or noise contribution from other sources outside of the planned operations.

There are no occupied RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Mavericks location and thus, there is no tabular data presented in this section. Instead, noise contour maps are provided for the area surrounding the Mavericks Pad. The contours are provided in 5 dB increments with the color scale indicating the sound level of each contour. Unmitigated production operations noise contour maps are presented in Figure 6 and Figure 7.



Figure 6. Unmitigated Production Noise Contour Map (dBA)

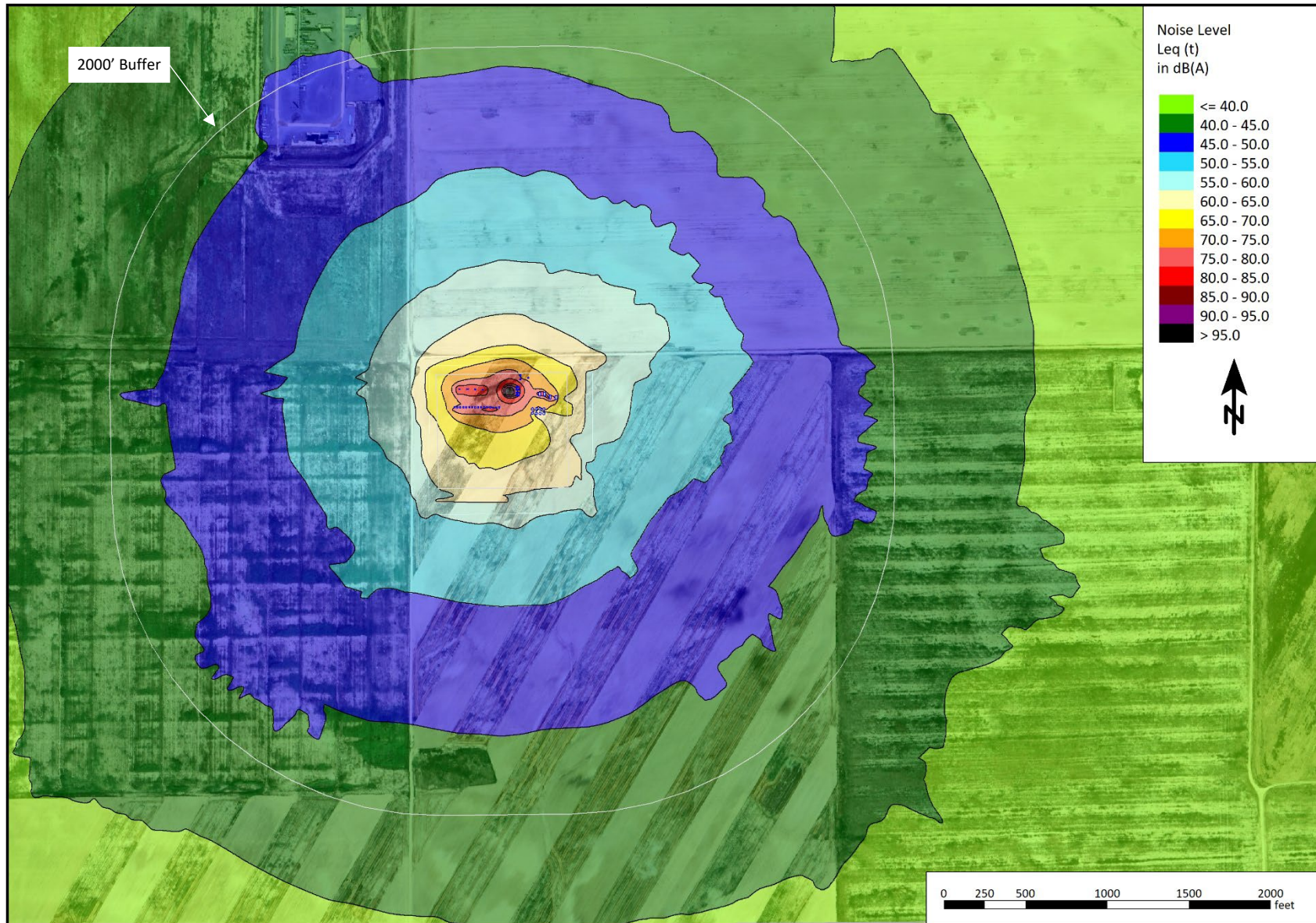
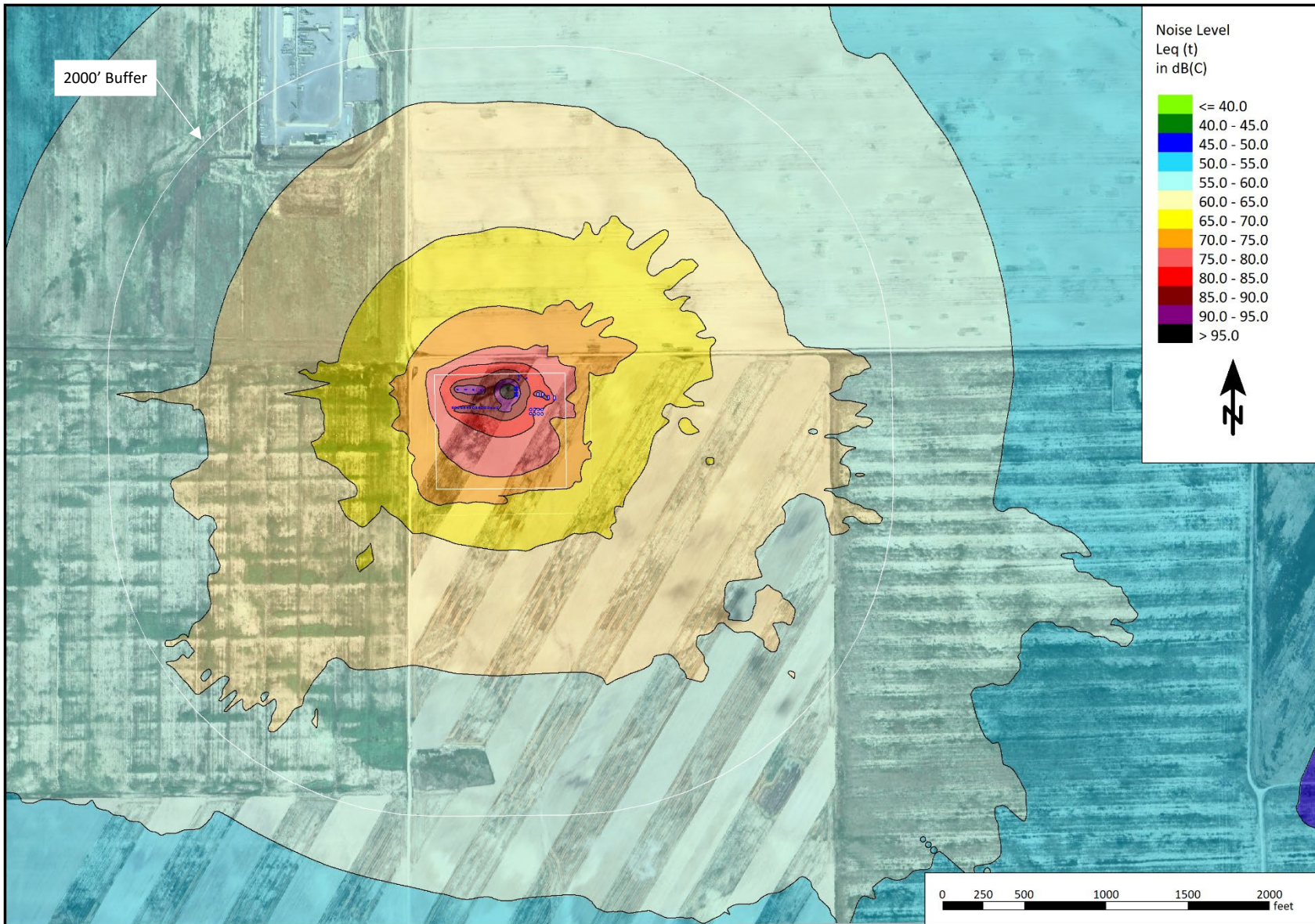


Figure 7. Unmitigated Production Noise Contour Map (dBC)



Flowback Operations Review

A review of flowback operations was carried out by Urban based on information supplied by Bison. It was determined that flowback can be reduced to two simple, successive, operations from a noise perspective; these are “drill out” and “surface flow”. Both flowback operational components were assessed, and it was found that neither warrant noise modeling as outlined below.

The drill out operation utilizes equipment similar to a large production drilling rig, but much smaller in size, with reduced equipment quantities and produce much lower noise signatures as compared to the large production rig. This results in a noise signature of the drill out portion of flowback operation having much lower noise levels than either the production drilling rig or completions operations (on both a dBA and dBC basis).

The second part of the flowback operation is conducted once the drill out operation is complete, when well flows are initiated and directed to a series of temporary valves, screens, sand traps, separators, and mobile tanks instead of the production facility equipment. The temporary flowback equipment is similar to the production equipment already studied for production operations but utilizes smaller units with reduced quantities of individual equipment pieces, again with lower noise levels. This results in noise levels lower than the production operation studied in this assessment (on both a dBA and dBC basis). Since flowback operations are held to the higher MPNLs of preproduction operations instead of the lower MPNLs associated with production operations, there is very low risk from a nuisance environmental noise perspective for the surface flow portion of flowback operations.

Given the characteristics of the two components of the flowback operation outlined above and the fact that both the drill out and surface flow portions have noise levels significantly lower than other phases of operations assessed in this study, there is no need for special consideration (noise modeling, etc.) of the flowback operation.



9 CONTINUOUS MONITORING / COMPLAINT RESOLUTION

There are no occupied RBUs within 2,000 feet of the proposed Mavericks location. Thus, there is no requirement to conduct continuous monitoring.

Bison will post contact information to receive and address noise complaints arising from preproduction operations around the clock, 24 hours, 7 days per week. Upon receipt of a complaint, either directly to Bison or from the ECMC, Bison will contact the associated stakeholder within 48 hours of receipt.

10 CONCLUSION

The results of the proactive planning, noise modeling, and implementation of Best Management Practices as discussed in this NMP indicate that noise levels generated by Bison's proposed oil and gas operations at the Mavericks location are expected to comply with permissible noise levels required by the Colorado ECMC Rule 423 noise regulation for all operations proposed (drilling, completions, flowback, and production).

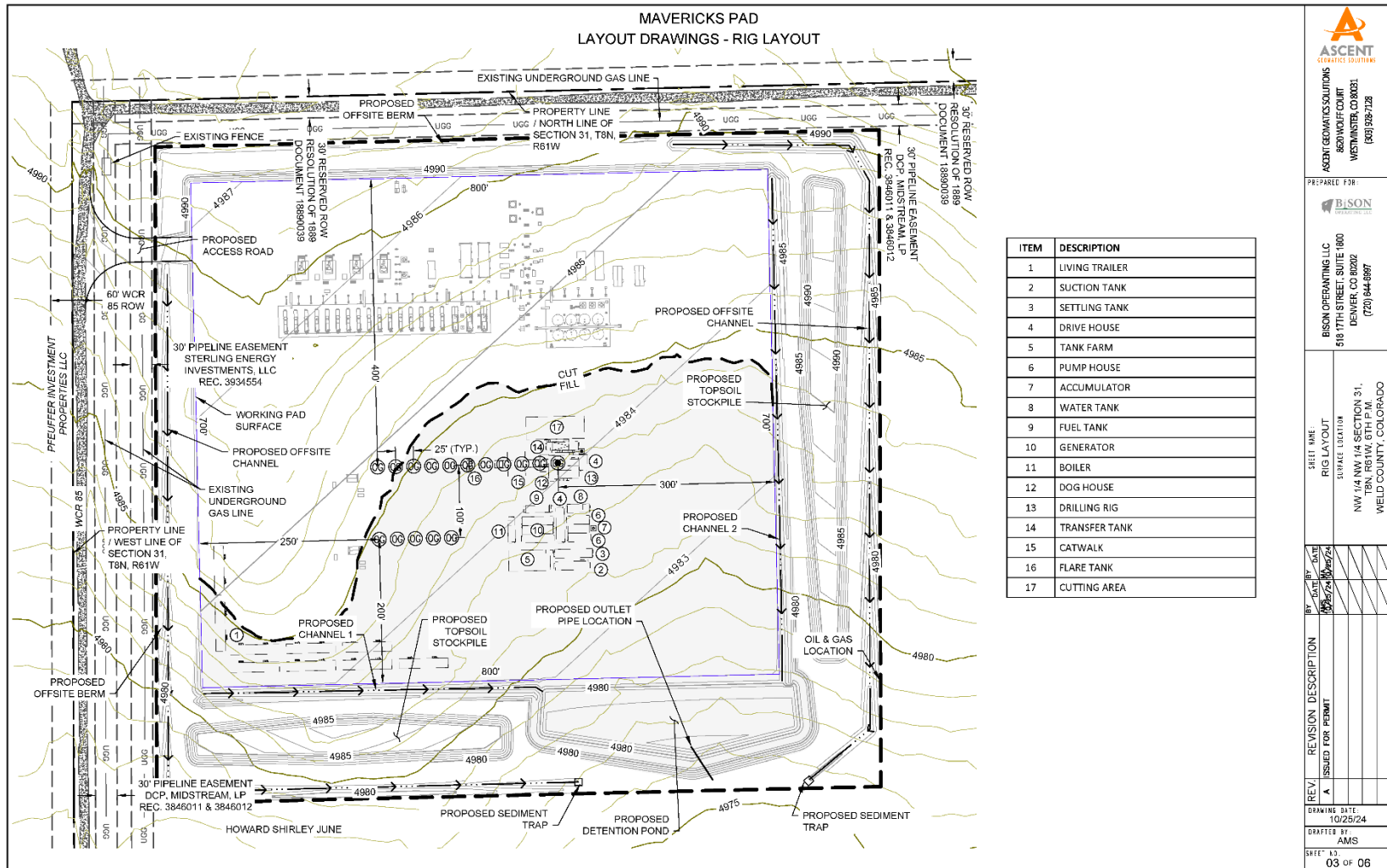
11 NOTATIONS


The services provided for this project were performed in accordance with generally accepted professional consulting services. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made or intended by rendition of these consulting services or by furnishing oral or written reports of the findings made. Urban Solution Group generated this report for the exclusive use of Bison.


Appendix 1 – Equipment Layouts



Figure 8. Drilling Equipment for the Precision Drilling Super Triple 1200




ASCENT GEOMATICS SOLUTIONS
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WESTMINSTER, CO 80031
(303) 938-7128

PREPARED FOR:

BISON OPERATING LLC
518 17TH STREET, SUITE 1800
DENVER, CO 80202
(720) 644-6987

SHEET NAME: RIG LAYOUT
SURFACE LOCATION: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SECTION 31, T8N, R61W, 6TH P.M., WELD COUNTY, COLORADO

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	10/25/24

DRAWING DATE: 10/25/24
DRAFTED BY: AMS
SHEET NO. 03 OF 06

Figure 9. Completions Equipment for the Liberty Quiet Fleet

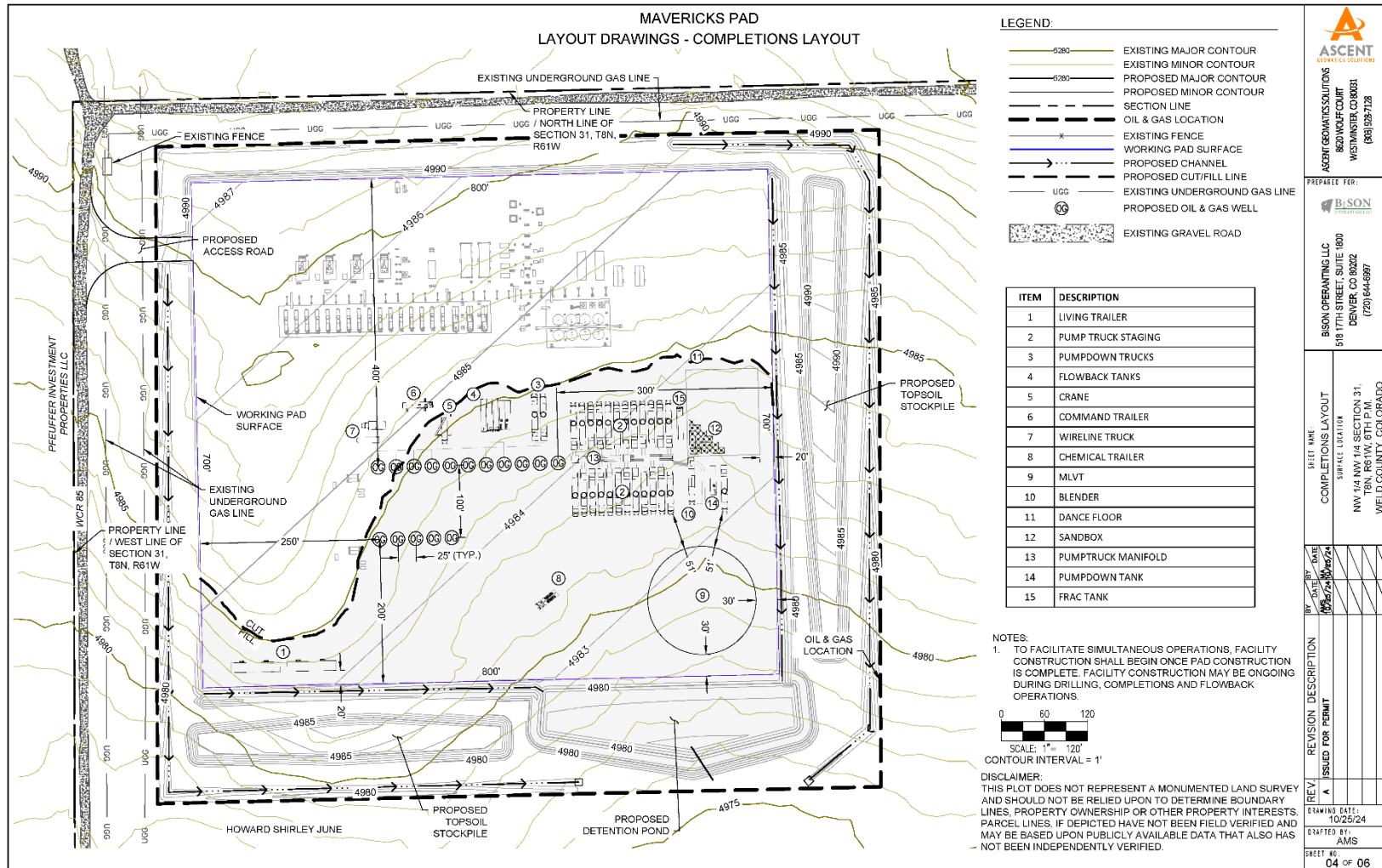
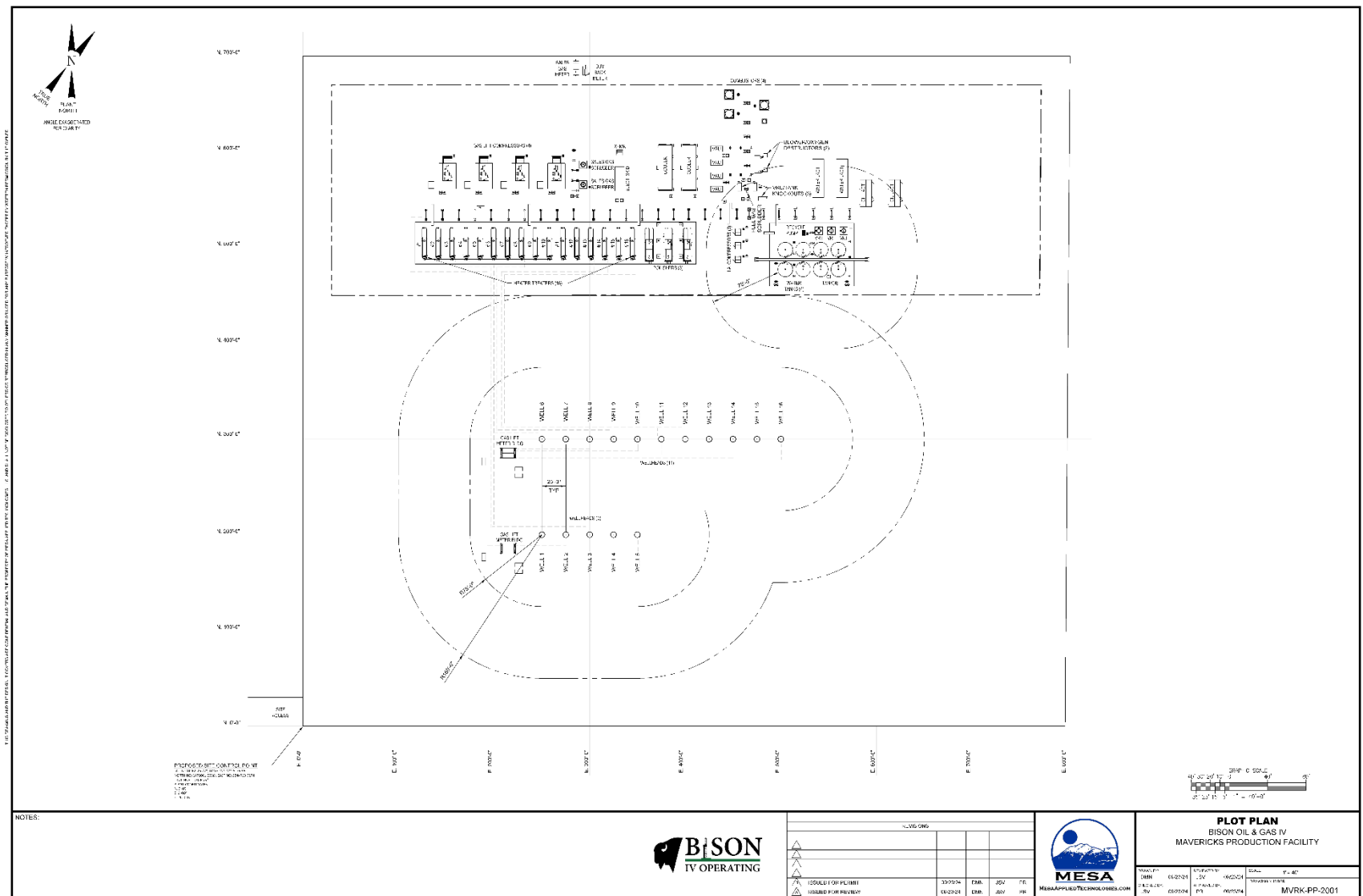


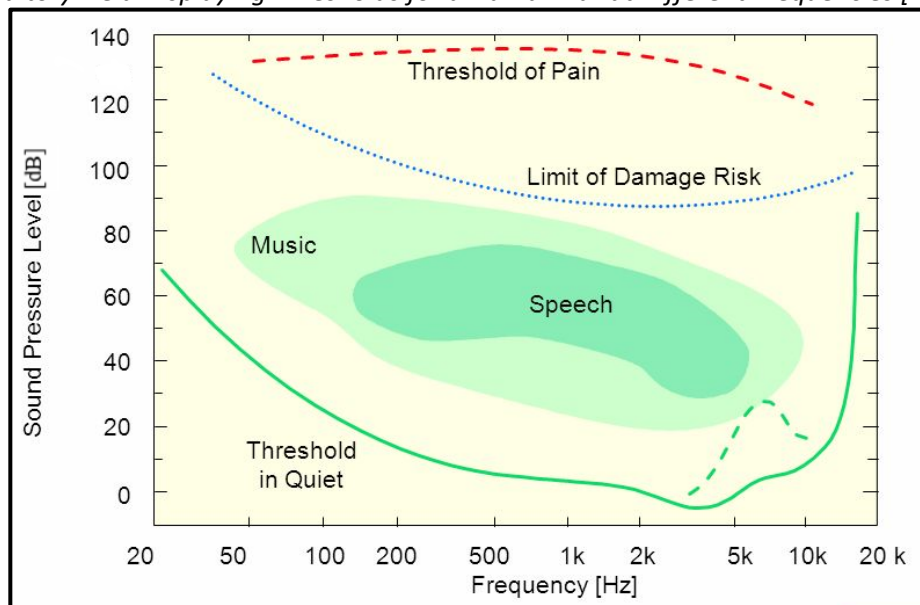
Figure 10. Production Equipment



Appendix 2 – Sound Fundamentals

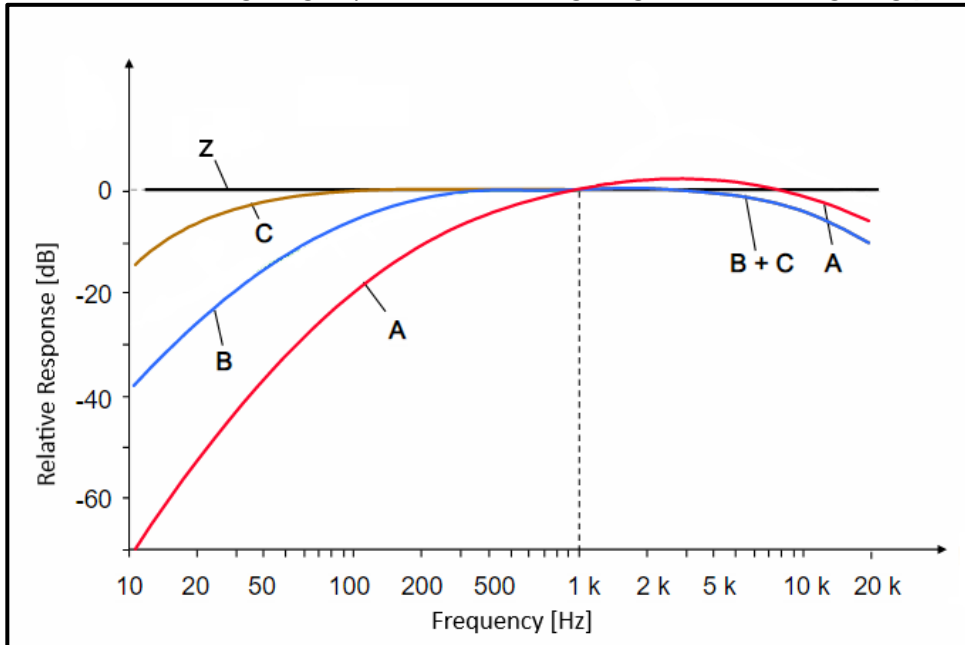
Sound is a series of vibrations transmitted through the air, or other medium, and can be heard when they are processed by the human ear. There are two important properties that describe sound; frequency and amplitude. Frequency is determined by the rate of movement and is measured in cycles per second, which is known as Hertz (Hz). A healthy human ear can hear 20 Hz – 20,000 Hz (Figure A). The sensation associated with frequency is commonly referred to as the pitch of a sound. High frequencies produce a higher pitch and vice versa. The amplitude of a sound is determined by the maximum displacement of air molecules produced by the vibrations. These displacements lead to pressure fluctuations in air, which are expressed in decibels (dB). Decibels are a logarithmic ratio of sound pressure over the standard threshold of hearing. The more energy a sound has, the larger the pressure fluctuations, resulting in a louder sound.

Figure A: Auditory Field Displaying Thresholds for a Human Ear at Different Frequencies [Bruel and Kjaer]



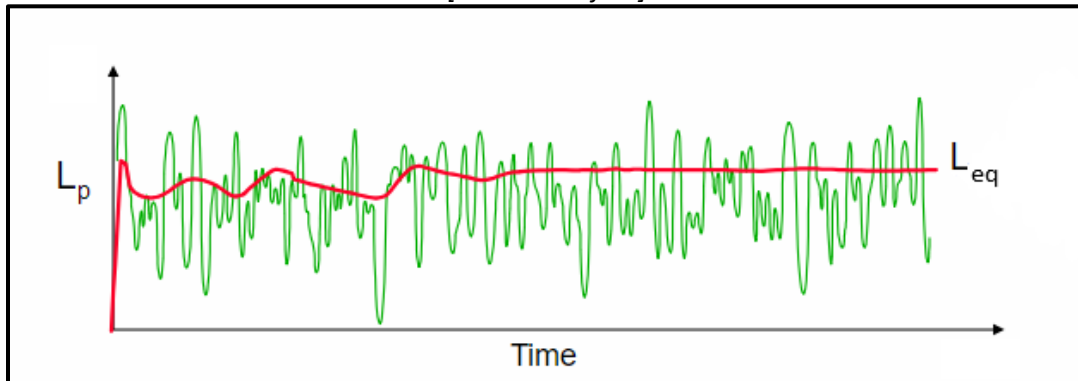
Frequency weightings are applied to measurements to provide a better match between measured results and human perception. Each weighting, in relation to their frequency components, allows for a consistent measurement of the different type of noise sources. A-weighted decibel sound pressure levels (dBA) are measurements recorded from a sound level meter measuring sounds similar to the response of the ear (Figure B). While C-weighted (dBC) measurements are for low-frequency components.

Figure B: Common Sound Weightings Up to 20 kHz, Z-Weighting Means No Weighting [Bruel and Kjaer]



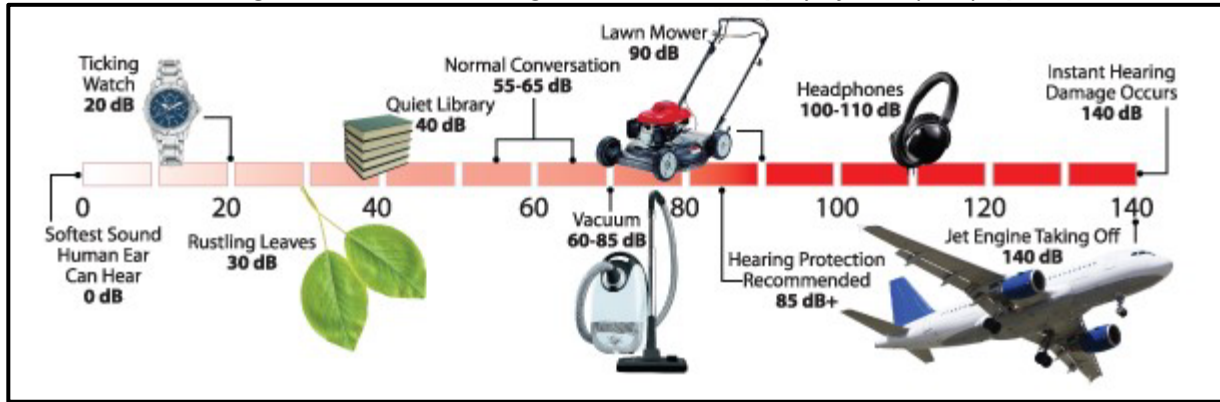
Each measurement has an exponential time factor. Slow time weighting is the most common for environmental noise measurements and will be used for these measurements. For recording over long periods of time, the sound level meter records each weighted decibel reading with an equivalent, or average, continuous sound level reading (L_{eq}). L_{eq} represents the same energy as the actual time varying sound signal (Figure C). L_{Aeq} refers to the equivalent continuous sound level for an A-weighted measurement.

Figure C: Sound Level Recording Displaying L_{eq} , a Steady-State Sound Level, Over a Noise Measurement [Bruel and Kjaer]



Environmental noise is a combination of various noise sources. These sources may include; vehicle traffic, aircraft flyovers, wind, weather disturbances, commercial or industrial activities, and other short-term events. These sources create “background noise”. Background noise varies throughout the day, generally following the cycle of human activity. Figure D below presents typical A-weighted (dBA) sound levels for common sources of sound.

Figure D: Common A-weighted Sound Levels [City of Albuquerque]



Appendix 3 – Glossary

Ambient Noise

All noises that exist in an area and are not related to facility. Ambient noise includes sound from other industrial noise not subject to this directive, transportation sources, animals and nature.

Average Sound Level

See Energy Equivalent Sound Level.

A-weighted sound level

The sound level as measured on a sound level meter using a setting that emphasizes the middle frequency components similar to the frequency response of the human ear.

Calibration

A procedure used for the adjustment of a sound level meter using a reference source of a known sound pressure level and frequency. Calibration must take place before and after the sound level measurements.

C-weighted Sound Level

The C-weighting approximates the sensitivity of human hearing at the industrial noise levels (above 85 dBA). The C-weighted sound level is more sensitive to the sounds used to assess the low- frequencies than the A-weighted sound level. It is sometimes used to assess the low-frequency content of complex sound environments.

Day Night Sound Level (Ldn)

Is the average noise level over a 24-hour period. The noise between the hours of 22:00 and 07:00 is artificially increased by 10 dB. The nighttime noise is weighted to consider the decrease in community background noise.

Daytime Average Sound Level

The time-averaged A-weighted sound level measured between the daytime hours, usually defined as 7:00 am to 7:00 pm.

Decibel (dB)

A unit of measure of sound pressure that compresses a large range of numbers into a more meaningful scale. The basic unit of measurement for sound levels.

dBA

The decibel (dB) sound pressure level filtered through the A filtering network to approximate human hearing response. See dB and A-weighted Sound Level.

dBC

The decibel (dB) sound pressure level filtered through the C filtering network. See dB and C-weighted Sound Level.



Energy Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq})

The L_{eq} is a single-number average, sound level that represents cumulative acoustical energy as measured over a specified time interval.

Facility

Any operation used in exploration, processing, development and transportation of energy resources.

Frequency

The number of oscillations per second for a sound wave.

Impulse Noise

Unwanted, instantaneous sharp sounds that create sudden impulses of pressure similar to gunfire and explosions.

Noise Reduction

The difference in sound pressure level between two points.

Nighttime Average Sound Level (L_{night})

The time-averaged A-weighted sound level measured between the nighttime hours, usually defined as 7:00 pm to 7:00 am.

Ldn

See Day night sound level.

Leq

See Energy Equivalent Sound Level.

Noise

Generally understood as unwanted sound.

Noise Impact Assessment (NIA)

Identifies the expected sound level emanating from operations and receptor points are placed in locations related to compliance. It also identifies what the permissible sound level is and how it was calculated.

Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC)

A single number rating of the sound absorption properties for a material. An NRC value of zero indicates the material is purely reflective. An NRC value of one indicates perfect absorption.



Octave Band

An octave band is a frequency band that spans one octave. A band is said to be an octave in width when the upper band frequency is twice the lower band frequency. Octave bands are commonly used in engineering acoustics. The nine common octave bands used for the study of industrial noise are identified by their center frequencies as 31.5Hz, 63Hz, 125Hz, 250 Hz, 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz, 4000 Hz, and 8000 Hz.

Point Source

A source that radiates sound from a single point. Generally used to model equipment when looking at the sound impact over a large area.

Receiver

A person or piece of equipment that is affected by noise.

Sound

A series of vibrations transmitted through the air, or other medium, and can be heard when they are processed by the human ear.

Sound Level Meter (SLM)

An instrument that contains a microphone and filter used to measure sound levels, using standard frequency-weightings and exponentially weighted time averaging.

Sound Power Level

A physical measurement of the amount of power a sound source radiates into the surrounding air. It is the rate at which sound energy is emitted, or received, per unit time.

Sound Pressure Level (SPL)

The sound level received at a given location. The decibel equivalent of the rate of sound pressure waves at a measured location, usually with a microphone.

Sound Transmission Class (STC)

An integer rating that measures how well a barrier or building partition attenuates sound. Indicates how well a barrier is at stopping sound from transmitting through it.

1/3 Octave Band

The 1/3 octave band analysis provides a finer breakdown of sound energy distribution (compared to full octave band) as a function of frequency.