Welcome to Public Meeting #1

Alternative Low Carbon Fuel Use at the St. Marys Cement Plant

November 18, 2021

Votorantim Cimentos
Life is made to last

Introduction

- St. Marys Cement Plant is currently approved to operate under an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) that includes kiln operations using the following fuels:
  - Conventional Fuel
    - petroleum coke, coal and natural gas for regular firing
    - diesel, propane and natural gas for pre-heating during start-up
  - Fuel Adjunct Material
    - solid fuel as supplementary fuels including carbon dust, metallurgical coke and carbon black
- St. Marys Cement proposes to use Alternative Low Carbon Fuels (ALCFs) at the Site as part of its strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to a low-carbon economy, support the circular economy, in keeping with best practices implemented around the world
- St. Marys Plant has commenced the application to amend the current ECA for the Site to incorporate the following:
  - allow for the permanent use of ALCFs; and
  - include Hydrogen in the list of fuels used at the Site
- The amendment application will be prepared under O. Reg. 79/15 - Alternative Low Carbon Fuels
  - The regulation defines the framework and controls for facilities that want to use the ALCFs in terms of types and quantity of materials that can be used

Overview of Public Meeting #1

- St. Marys Cement, a company of Votorantim Cimentos North America (VCNA), is undertaking efforts to use Alternative Low Carbon Fuels (ALCF) as an energy source for their St. Marys Cement (SMC) Plant

- Today our Project Team is here to discuss the following areas of interest and hear your feedback:

SMC Plant Overview

- SMC Plant & the Community
- Cement Industry & Production

ALCF Overview

- What are ALCFs?
- Examples of ALCFs
- ALCFs Around the World
- O. Reg. 79/15 Overview

ALCF at SMC

- ALCFs & Cement Production
- Initial ALCF Project
- Proposed ALCFs for the SMC Plant
- Timeline

Sustainability & Climate Change

- Sustainability Commitments
- Environmental Benefits
- Carbon Dioxide Emission Intensity Assessment Preparation

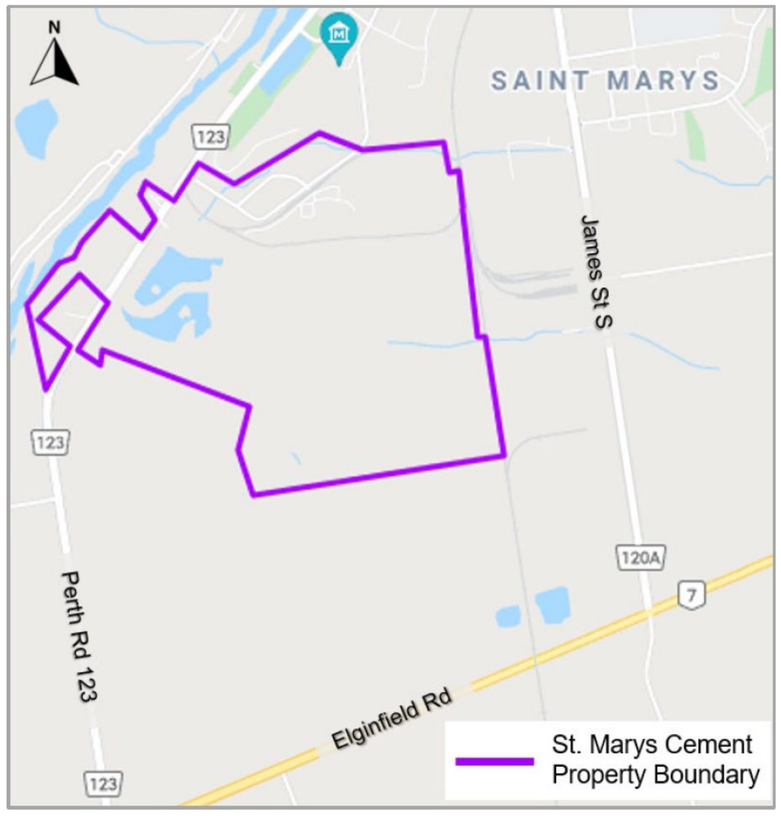
ALCFs & Environment

- Approach for Technical Studies
  - Air Quality
  - Noise
  - Archeology
  - Traffic

St. Marys Cement Plant

Site Overview

- St. Marys Cement Plant (SMC) is located at 585 Water Street South in St. Marys, Ontario
- SMC extracts limestone at the Thomas St. Quarry and processes it to produce clinker and cement for both Ontario and US markets
- The cement produced at the Site contributes to building infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, buildings) across Ontario and North America
  - Examples of projects using SMC products include the CN Tower, Pyramid Centre, St. Marys Memorial Hospital, and Maple Leaf Gardens
  - SMC has current Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA), Number 4546 AQ9GMB that was issued on August 31, 2017
  - In 2010, SMC was approved to undertake an Alternative Fuel Demonstration project under their Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) Number 2589-826K83



Site Facts

- Established in 1912, SMC has been a part of the Town of St. Marys, Ontario for over 100 years.
- Approved clinker capacity: 1,100,000 tonnes per year
- Manufactures nine different blends of cement:
  - Contempra cement
  - Masonry cement
  - Silica Fume blended cement
  - General Use cement
  - High Early cement
  - The other types of cement vary on strength and set time depending on what the end use is for.

St. Marys Cement and the Community

- The Site contributes to provide local jobs and support local economy:
  - Source of direct and indirect employment
  - SMC employs 3rd, 4th and even 5th generation residents of St. Marys
  - Over 120 jobs created on-site
  - SMC works with numerous suppliers and contractors and creating indirect jobs (e.g., truck drivers, electricians, millwrights, skilled professionals)

- SMC participates in local initiatives such as:
  - Opening of St. Marys Memorial Hospital
  - Donated land for the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame
  - Provided resources for the growth of the swimming quarry
  - Redevelopment of Cadzow Park
  - Hockey teams
  - Local hospice

Community Liaison Community (CLC)

- In 2017, SMC formed the CLC with the Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks, community members and members of the Town council
- The CLC meets quarterly to discuss community concerns regarding cement plant operations, including odour, noise and dust

Site Certifications

- **Environmental Management:** ISO 14001 certified since 2006
- **Occupational Health & Safety:** OSHAS 18001 certified since 2010
- **Quality Management:** ISO 9001 certified since 2006
- **Energy Management:** ISO 50001 certified since 2020

Cement and Concrete Industry in Ontario

Why is the cement industry important for Ontario?

- **The cement industry is a vital participant in Ontario's economy**
  - **54,000** direct and indirect jobs across Ontario
  - Generates over **$25 billion** in direct, indirect and induced economic activity
- **Six Cement Plants across Ontario**
  - St. Marys Cement - St. Marys
  - St. Marys Cement - Bowmanville
  - Lafarge (Bath)
  - Lehigh (Picton)
  - CRH (Mississauga)
  - Federal White (Woodstock)
- **Concrete operations across Ontario**
  - **285** ready mixed concrete plants
  - **20** precast concrete plants
  - **11** concrete pipe plants

- **Industry's priorities:**
  - Deliver solutions that stimulate the economy, create jobs and protect taxpayer investment
  - Innovation to enhance competitiveness and attract Ontario investment
  - Protect the environment for future generations by embracing innovation and focusing on initiatives that deliver results and build climate-resilient communities

1 cubic metre

Estimated amount of concrete per Canadian used per year to build our homes, office towers and public spaces; pave our roads, highways, sidewalks and parking lots; construct sewers and water treatment facilities; build our bridges, ports, airports, dams, power plants and oil wells.

Source: Cement Association of Canada (2019)

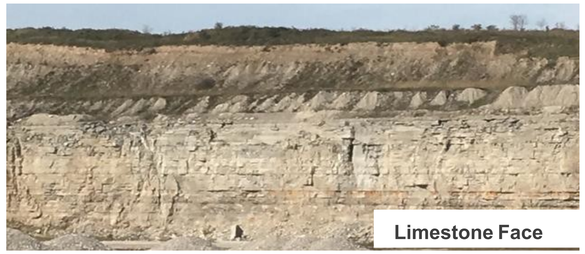
Concrete is the second material used most in the world after water[1]

1. https://gccassociation.org/our-story-cement-and-concrete/

St. Marys Cement Production Process

Raw Material Processing

- Limestone is blasted from the face of the Quarry.
- Blasts occur 1-2x per month based on production needs.



Limestone Face

- Limestone is combined with other raw materials to get the chemical composition required for clinker production.
- Full analysis is completed on the limestone and the other recycled raw materials feedstock to verify that they meet production and ECA requirements.

Clinker Process

- Raw material mixture is fed counter-flow through a preheater tower into a rotary kiln which transforms the mixture into clinker. The counter-flow system promotes energy efficiency and reduces some air emissions by "scrubbing effect" of the raw feed.

Cement Kiln Flame

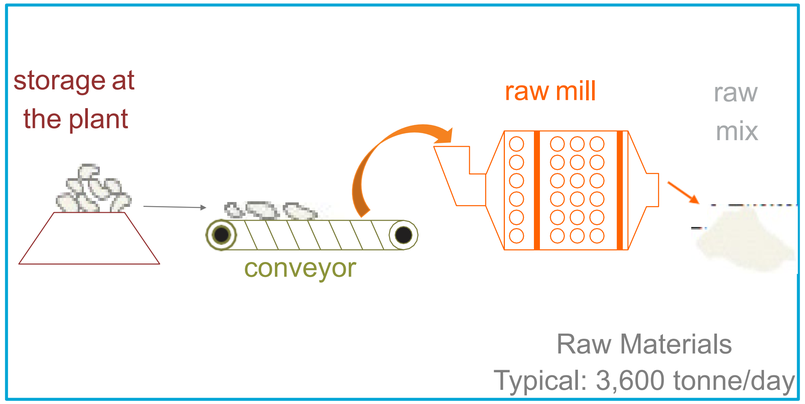
- The primary reaction in the rotary kiln is the conversion of calcium carbonate to calcium oxide under very high temperatures, resulting in raw materials reaching over 1,500°C.
- Most trace metals contained in the raw materials are retained in the clinker resulting in very low air emissions of these compounds.

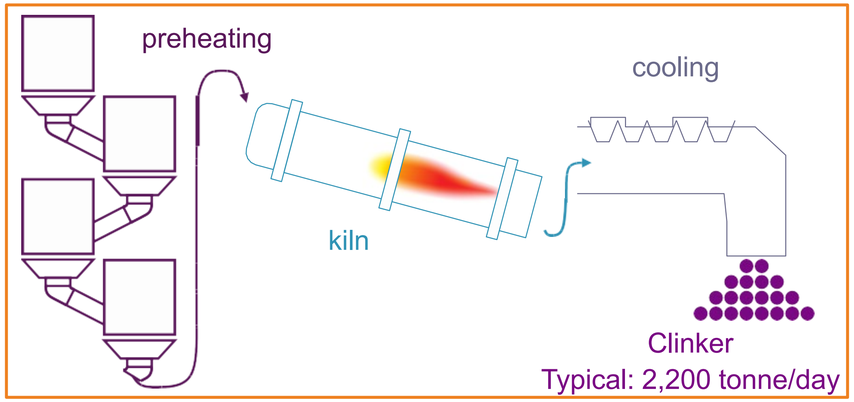
Clinker to Cement

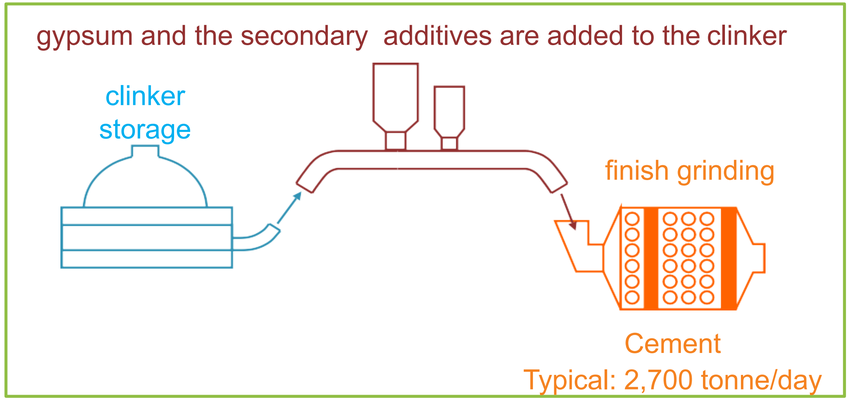
- The clinker is cooled and combined with gypsum and limestone in a grinding mill to make cement.
- SMC manufactures 9 different types of cement, which a range of strengths and set times.

Pyramid Centre in St. Marys

- Cement is packaged in bags which can be purchased individually at hardware stores or shipped in bulk trucks for large projects (e.g., the Pyramid Centre in St. Marys).
- Cement is essential to our way of life and key to the construction of durable infrastructure around us including buildings, bridges, and roads.







Alternative Low Carbon Fuels

What are Alternative Low Carbon Fuels (ALCFs)?

In accordance with O. Reg. 97/15, ALCFs are fuels that have a carbon dioxide emission intensity less than coal or petroleum coke when combusted, and meet one of the two following descriptions:

1. The fuel

- Is not derived from or composed of any material set out in Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 79/15;
- Is wholly derived from or composed of materials that are biomass or municipal waste or a combination of both; and
- Has a high heat value of at least 10,000 megajoules per tonne (unless a fuel is wholly derived from or composed of materials that are solid biomass).

2. The fuel is wholly derived from or composed of organic matter, not including peat or peat derivatives, derived from a plant or micro-organism and grown or harvested for the purpose of being used as a fuel.

ALCF materials on conveyor belt

Example of an ALCF path

Construction & Demolition Waste

Construction & Demolition Waste Processing Plant

Recyclable Materials

e.g., scrap metal

Non-Recyclable Materials

e.g., treated wood

ALCF

Alternative Low Carbon Fuels

Examples of ALCFs

Non-Recyclable Plastics

- Materials from resource recovery facilities
- Plastics bags
- Shrink wrap packaging

Construction & Demolition

- Carpets and textiles
- Sawdust
- Floor laminates

Non-Recyclable Paper Fiber/Wood/Plastic Composites

- Single-serve coffee pods
- Paper towels
- Trimmings from paper recycling facilities

Biomass Fuel

- Sawdust
- Wood chips
- Wood

Other

- Treated wood
- Asphalt shingles
- Non-recyclable rubber

Examples of Materials That Are Not ALCFs*

Organic waste from food processing, distribution and preparation operations

- Food packing
- Restaurants and grocery stores
- Organic waste from wastewater treatment at food processing/preparation facilities

Biomass Compost

- Soil
- Leaf and yard waste collected or accepted by a leaf and yard waste system
- Compost produced by composting
- Organic waste material from a greenhouse, nursery, garden centre or flower shop

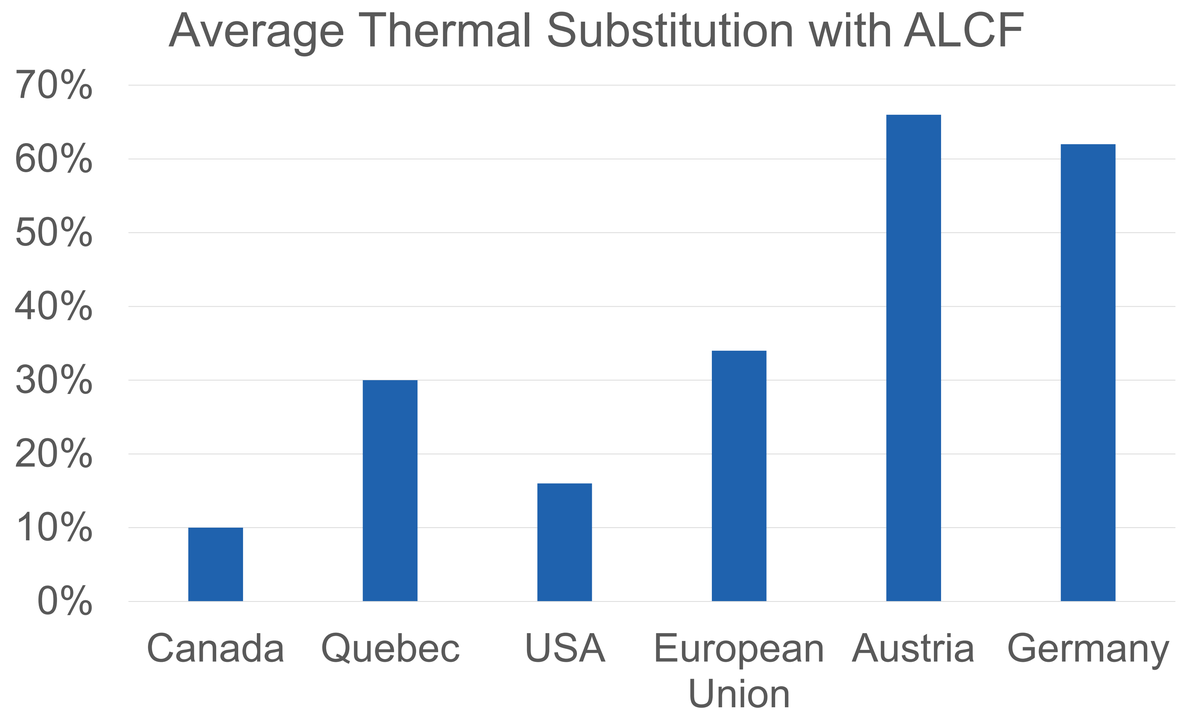
Other

- Waste electrical and electronic equipment
- Used tires, shredded and chipped tires and crumb rubber recovered from used, chipped or shredded tires, except for tire fluff
- Asbestos waste
- Hazardous waste

*Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 79/15

Alternative Low Carbon Fuels

- There has been a long history of alternative fuels used in cement production around the world[1]



- The European Cement Association estimates that by 2050, 40% of kiln energy could potentially come from traditional sources (e.g., coal and petroleum coke), while 60% of kiln energy could potentially be provided by alternative fuels of which 40% could be biomass. The fuel mix would lead to an overall decrease of 27% in fuel CO_2 emissions[2]

1. The Pembina Institute and Environmental Defence. *Alternative Fuel Use in Cement Manufacturing. Implications, Opportunities and barriers in Ontario,* 2014.
2. CEMBUREAU, The European Cement Association. *Alternative Fuels.* 2018. https://lowcarboneconomy.cembureau.eu/5-parallel-routes/resource-efficiency/alternative-fuels/

Ontario Regulation 79/15

What is Ontario Regulation (O. Reg) 79/15, Alternative Low Carbon Fuels?

- O. Reg 79/15, Alternative Low Carbon Fuels, came into force as of May 1, 2015, under the *Environmental Protection Act*
- The Ontario Government put this regulation in place to:
  - **Help** reduce the use of coal and petroleum coke in Ontario
  - **Promote** reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG)
  - **Streamline** the use of Alternative Low Carbon Fuels
- The regulation defines the framework and controls for facilities that want to use the Alternative Low Carbon Fuels in terms of types and quantity of materials that can be used
- This regulation is proposed to be amended in the near future to reflect current market and environmental conditions [ERO Number 019-3544*]

Potential Set Up for an Enclosed ALCF Storage Container

"There is no 'singular' solution to reducing the impact of society on the environment."

Source: Concrete Council of Canada. Rediscover Concrete, Reducing our Footprint.

* https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/019-3544

ALCFs at St. Marys Cement

How will the ALCFs be used in the production process?

- SMC is currently approved to use petroleum coke (petcoke), coal and natural gas as the conventional fuels for regular firing as well as diesel, propane and natural gas for pre-heating and during start-up
- SMC is also approved to use solid fuel as supplementary fuels, including carbon dust, metallurgical coke and carbon black
- ALCFs will be introduced into the kiln through solid fuel delivery system which operates at extremely high temperatures along with conventional fuels
- The fuel delivery system is interlocked with the plant control system
- ALCFs will not be used during the start-up and shut-down of the kiln

Plant Control System Monitors

Initial ALCF Project

As per O. Reg. 79/15, the Initial ALCF Project (Demonstration Project) was undertaken in 2011 (May 11-25).

Purpose of Initial ALCF Project

- Operations - Can SMC successfully utilize alternative fuels as defined in their ECAs to offset a portion of conventional fuel?
- Environment - Can SMC meet all air quality standards and demonstrate that there is no statistically significant change in local air quality?

Raw feed and Conventional Fuel Sampling Program

To ensure consistency of input into the system

Kiln Stack Testing Program

To assess emissions from the kiln and predicted concentrations through dispersion modelling

Ambient Air Monitoring Program

To assess changes in ambient air concentrations resulting from use of ALCF

Summary of Results

- SMC complied with their Operational Limits and Performance Objectives, as well as O. Reg. 419/05 during the Initial ALCF Project
- There was no statistically significant difference in ambient air concentrations of any contaminant as a result of the use of alternative fuel, relative to baseline conditions

Proposed ALCF for St. Marys Cement Plant

As part of its Alternative Low Carbon Fuels (ALCFs) Project, St. Mary Cement (SMC) is proposing the following:

- daily throughput of ALCFs at the Site of up to 175 tonnes per day
- installation of new equipment at the Site to feed ALCFs
- installation of ALCF storage at the Site using enclosed containers and buildings

SMC is considering the use of the following mixtures of non-recyclable and non-odorous materials as ALCFs at its Plant:

Non-Recyclable Paper Fiber/Wood/Plastic Composites

single-serve coffee pods, printed papers, paper towels, rejects and trimmings from paper recycling facilities such as ragger tails (residue including plastic trimmings, staples, paper fibre and metal wire), end rolls and cores

Non-Recyclable Plastics

manufacturing rejects, material resource recovery facility rejects, plastics bags and packaging

Biomass Materials

sawdust, wood chips, wood, miscanthus grass, millet, sorghum, hemp, switch grass, and maize

Construction & Demolition By-Products

scrap wood, treated lumber, carpets, textiles, sawdust, floor laminates and asphalt shingles

Rubber Materials

weather stripping or other non-tire derived materials

ALCFs at SMC – Process and Timeline

Initial ALCF Project	Public Meeting #1	Continue Technical Studies	Public Meeting #2	Complete Technical Studies	Permit Application Preparation & Submission	Application Review
• Approval from MECP to undertake a Demonstration Project (completed in May 2011)	• Description of activities • Fuel categories • Approach for technical studies	• Air Emissions Assessment • Carbon Dioxide Emission Intensity Assessment • Traffic Impact Study • Local Air Quality Study **Respond to and address public comments**	• Summary of comments from Public Meeting #1 • Results from technical studies	• Emission Summary and Dispersion Modelling Report • Noise Statement • Traffic Impact Study **Respond to and address public comments**	• Consultation Report • All technical studies • Application Package • Submit the ALCF Application under O. Reg. 79/15 for an Amended Environmental Compliance Approval	• MECP application review period 1-year guarantee
2011	November 2021		January 2022		March 2022	2023

We Are Here

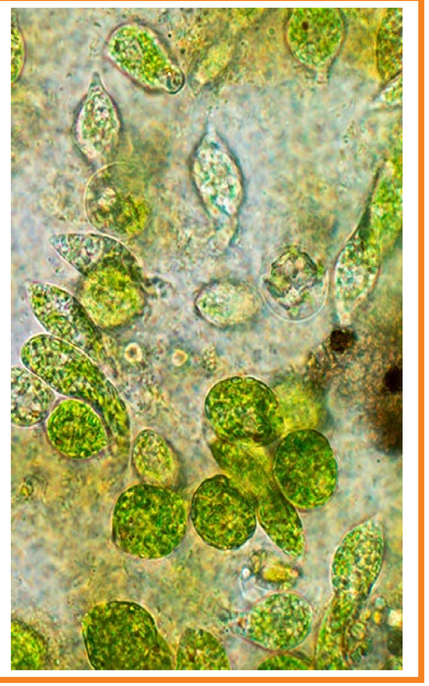
MECP: Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Sustainability and Climate Change

- Emissions from cement production account for ~7% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- The global cement and concrete manufacturing industry has made the following commitments:
  - By 2030: reduce GHG emissions by 25%
  - By 2050: achieve carbon neutrality
- The Canadian cement sector is dedicated to reduce GHG emissions through:
  - Replacing conventional fuels with alternative low carbon fuels
  - Implementing transformative technologies such as carbon capture and reuse and other manufacturing innovations
- VCNA is committed to following the global and Canadian cement industry's commitments. VCNA is working to develop products that would be carbon neutral by 2050.

Pond Technologies

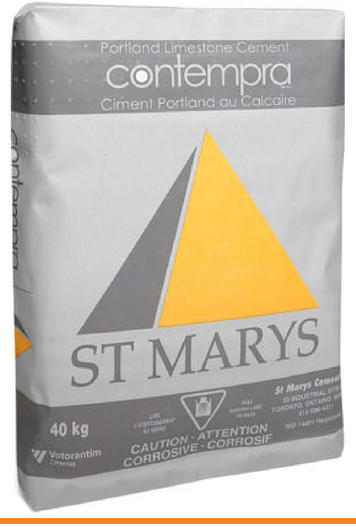
- SMC is working with Pond Technologies on developing carbon capture technology for reducing GHG emissions from industrial facilities
- The research focuses on carbon capture, optimization, and the use of algae as a product



Over the past 20 years in Canada, the energy required to produce 1 tonne of cement was reduced by 20%

Portland-Limestone Cement (PLC)

- PLC, or Contempra, is a lower carbon intensity cement that reduces greenhouse gases in concrete by 10%
- Produces concrete with the same strength, durability and performance



Sustainability and Climate Change

- SMC has shown it can replace conventional fuels with ALCFs, thereby reducing the amount of petroleum coke used in the production of cement
- Where possible, SMC will focus on using locally sourced ALCFs

ALCFs will

Reduce the use of non-renewable fossil fuels

Divert non-recyclable materials with significant heat value landfills

- Ontario's *Made in Ontario Environment Plan* (November 2018) notes that the introduction of ALCFs will assist in addressing the following actions:
  - Reduce the amount of materials having the potential to be used as fuel from going to landfills
  - Increase opportunities to use technologies, such as thermal treatment, to recover valuable resources in waste

Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Ontario

Direct reduction in GHG emissions is due to:

- the lower CO_2 emission intensity of ALCFs
- replacing the amount of long-cycle carbon used with short-cycle carbon from plants

Indirect reduction in GHG emissions is due to diversion of organic materials from landfills, thus avoiding the decomposition of organic material, resulting in methane release to the natural environment

Support the Circular Economy model

- The strategy of the cement industry to use ALCF (e.g., non-recyclable materials) in their cement production process supports the Circular Economy model

Focus on design for:

Longevity

Reuse

Material/Energy Recovery

Sustainability and Climate Change

St. Marys Cement
Decarbonization Strategy

Reduce greenhouse gases and create long term value

Emission target: Net Zero CO_2 concrete by 2050

--- Think globally, but act locally ---

Levers	Development	Operating Model
Clinker substitution	SCM Contracts, new sources & suppliers	Own development & partnership with suppliers
Alternative fuels	AFR know how, contracts and supplier quality	Own development & partnership suppliers' development
Energy efficiency	New equipment & learning curve	Own implementation
Innovation (technologies & products)	R&D and operational know how of green solutions	Partnership with industries, peers, universities and value chain

Advocacy: Carbon regulation, Independent verification, AFR, market development, concrete life cycle

Carbon Dioxide Emission Intensity Assessment

What is Carbon Dioxide Emission Intensity?

- Carbon Dioxide Emission Intensity is a form of measurement that allows different fuel types to be compared and is an indicator of the amount of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), which is a Greenhouse Gas (GHG), that is emitted into the atmosphere when the fuel is used
- A lower CO_2 Emission Intensity value means that the material will release less CO_2. The lower intensity fuel sources used in cement production will have lower total carbon content, a higher biological carbon content and useful heat value

How does this project consider and measure Carbon Dioxide Emission Intensity?

- In accordance with O. Reg. 79/15, the CO_2 emission intensity calculations must be based on chemical analysis data of the conventional fuels and proposed ALCFs. As the carbon content of ALCFs may vary depending on the fuel supplier, St. Marys Cement is developing a fuel testing program to regularly monitor the CO_2 emission intensity of the ALCFs used at the Site

Typical Conventional Fuel

Type of Conventional Fuel	Typical CO_2 emission intensity[1] [kg of CO_2/MJ]
Canadian bituminous coal	0.0855
United States bituminous coal	0.0815
Sub-bituminous coal	0.0903
Anthracite coal	0.0863
Petroleum coke	0.0826

Alternative Low Carbon Fuels (ALCFs)

Type of ALCF	Estimated CO_2 emission intensity[2] [kg of CO_2/MJ]
100% Wood	0
100% Plastic	0.03 – 0.05

1 Values of CO_2 emission intensities presented in O. Reg. 79/15 for facilities that facilities have not commenced manufacturing products such as clinker at an ALCF facility
2 Estimated from literature values

St. Marys Cement and the Environment

- The cement industry is closely monitored both Federally and Provincially
- The nature of the cement making process minimizes the potential environmental impacts from using ALCFs as extremely high temperatures are necessary to produce the clinker product
- The ECA requires compliance with O. Reg. 419/05 which protects human health and the environment and prescribes continuous emission monitoring (CEM) and record-keeping

- SMC submits air quality-related annual reports to the federal and provincial government, including:
  - Multi-Sector Air Pollutant Regulations requires the CEM to measure SO_2 & NOx and sets an emission intensity for these compounds per tonne of clinker
  - National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) requires annual reporting of trace compounds and combustion products
  - Federal and Provincial GHG Reporting Programs require:
    - Third party verification of GHG emissions
    - Emission Performance Standards place a cost on the amount of GHG released

Air Emissions and Dispersion Modelling

What Do We Know?

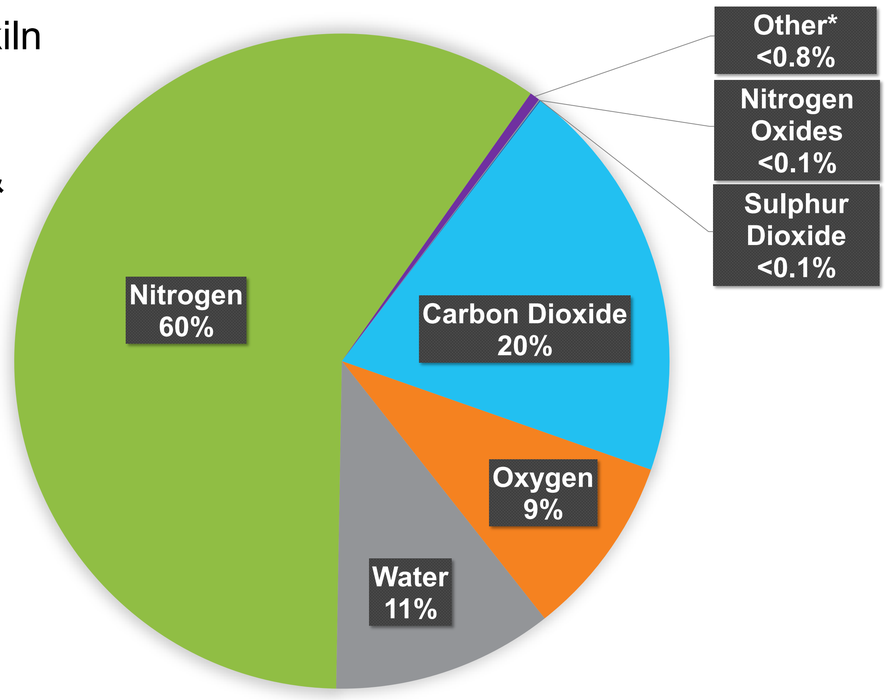
Compliance with the Ministry Regulatory Air Limits

The Ministry has developed Province-wide Point of Impingement (POI) limits to protect human health and the environment.

The modelled maximum POI concentrations from St. Marys Cement, based on maximum operating scenarios, are currently below these limits.

Prior to implementing any changes at the Site, modelling is performed to confirm compliance with Ministry POI limits.

The majority of kiln stack emissions are ambient air, carbon dioxide & water vapour.



*Trace amounts including: Carbon Monoxide, Other Sulphur Compounds, Volatile Organic Compounds, Hydrochloric Acid, Particulates, Ammonia, Metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons,Dioxins & Furans

Proposed Approach for Emission Summary and Dispersion Modelling Report Update

The Site's Emission Summary and Dispersion Modelling Report will be updated to reflect the normal operational variability and allow for a broad range of ALCF operating conditions.

Compounds for Assessment:

- Inorganics (trace metals)
- Chlorinated compounds (HCl and organics)
- Volatile Organic Compounds (benzene)
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (benzo(a)pyrene)
- Dioxins & Furans

Particulate Matter

- No changes to emissions are expected as emissions are controlled by pollution control equipment

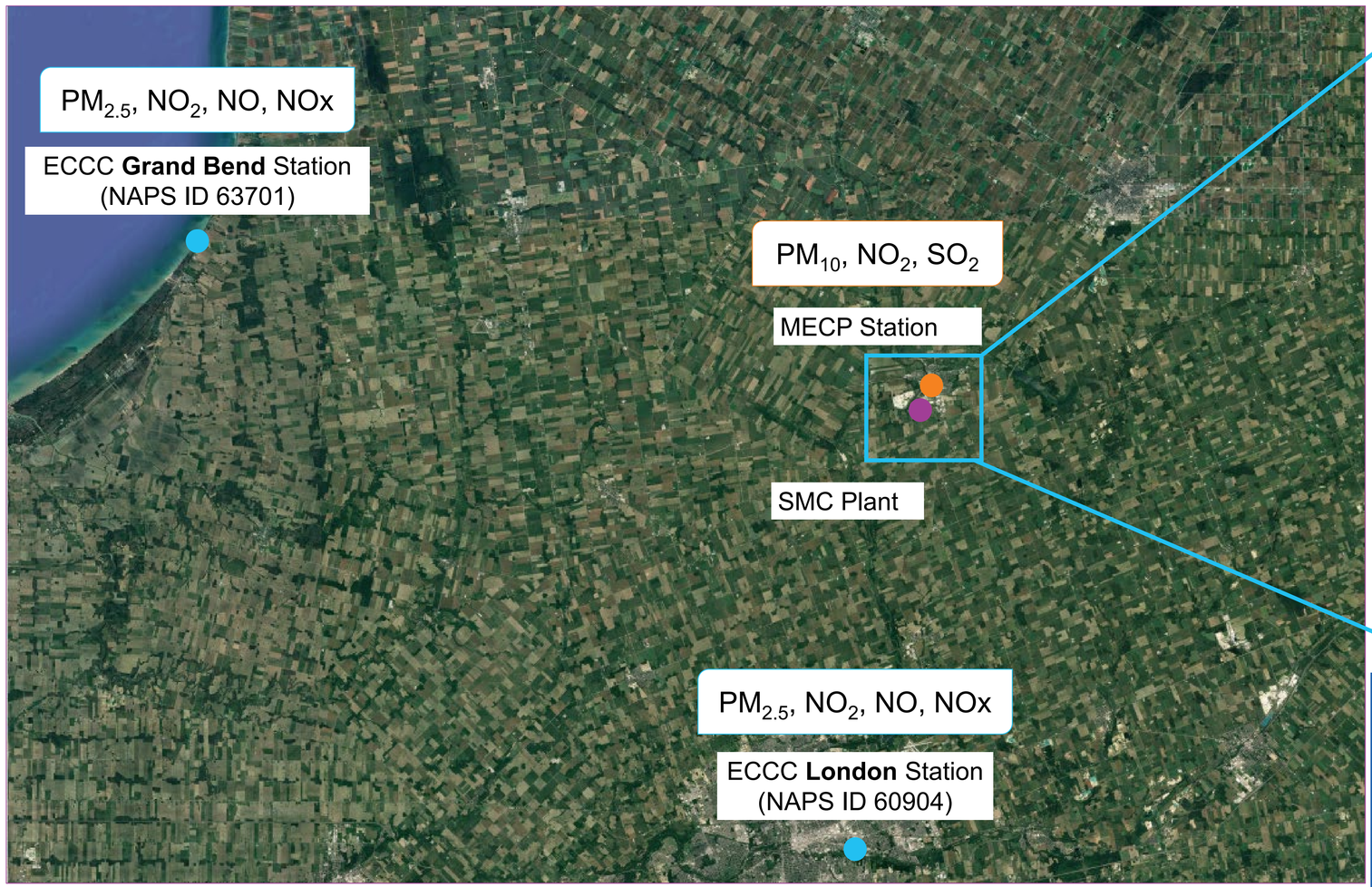
Nitrogen Oxides and Sulphur Dioxide

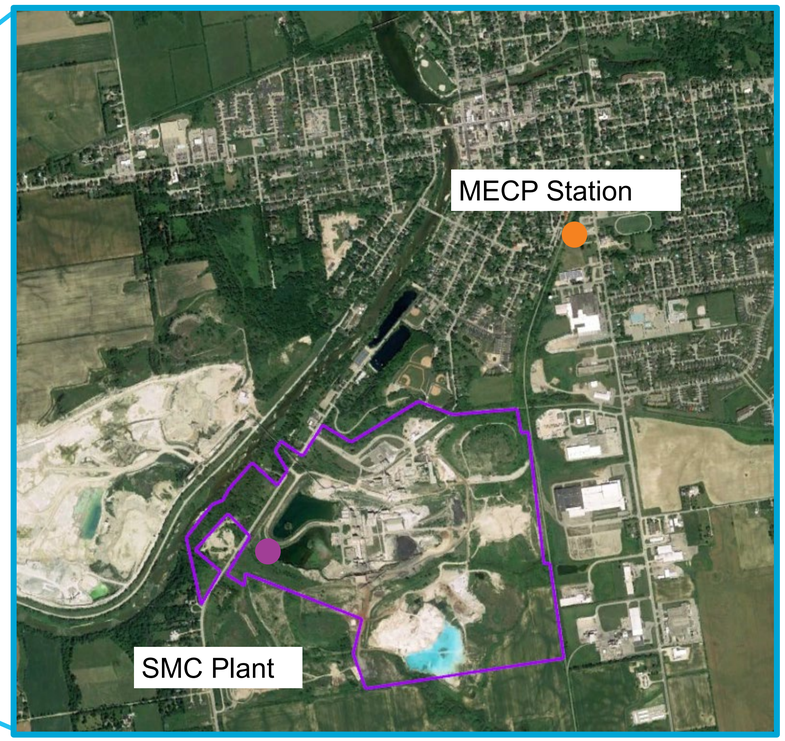
- No changes to emissions are expected as they are monitored by Continuous Emission Monitoring and controlled by pollution control equipment

Odour

- ALCFs are not odourous (no organic component that would decompose)
- ALCFs will be stored indoors
- Fuel handling protocols will minimize fugitive emission
- ALCFs to be contracted through long-term suppliers

Local Air Quality





ECCC National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Monitoring Station
MECP St. Marys Air Monitoring Station (active 2017-2018)
St. Marys Cement (SMC) Plant
St. Marys Cement Plant Boundary

St. Marys
The annual monitored concentrations of NO_2 and SO_2 at the MECP Station were below the corresponding Canadian Ambient Air Quality Criteria (2017-2018).

London
The annual monitored concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2, NO and NO_x at the ECCC Station were below the corresponding Canadian Ambient Air Quality Criteria or Ontario's Ambient Air Quality Criteria (2014-2018).

Grand Bend
The annual monitored concentrations were lower than the concentrations monitored in London (2014-2018).

Noise (Acoustic) Assessment

What do we know?

- The sound emissions of the St. Marys Cement Plant are subject to the limits of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)
- The MECP limits are applicable to the total sound levels of the facility (rather than to individual equipment or activities), evaluated at surrounding sound-sensitive points of reception
- HGC Engineering maintains a detailed acoustical model of the Site and surrounding area, based on extensive acoustical measurements conducted of all non-negligible sound sources at the Facility

Proposed Approach

- Sound sources associated with the ALCF Project will be input into the model
- Based on assessments of other similar projects, sound sources associated with the ALCF Project are not anticipated to contribute significantly to the total sound emissions of the Facility

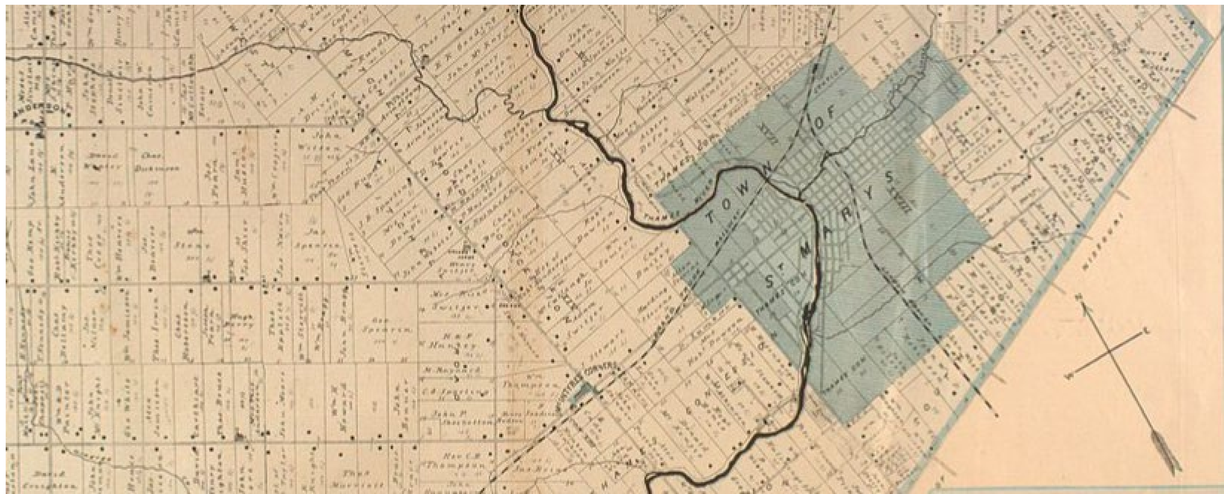
Supplementary Technical Studies – Archaeology

What do we know?

- No Archaeological Assessments have been undertaken within the SMC – St. Marys Site
- There are currently no archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database within a 1 km radius of the St. Marys Site/proposed building footprint

Proposed Approach: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

- Review of relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the Site
- Review of relevant historical mapping and aerial photographs of the Site
- Review of an updated list of archaeological sites within 1 km of the Site from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)
- Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the Site
- Complete a property inspection



Supplementary Technical Studies – Traffic Impact Study

What do we know?

- Proposed ALCF truck volumes will account for a small volume of current truck traffic
- The sources of ALCFs are being finalized and potential sources include:
  - Northeast of the Site
  - Sarnia
  - Greater Toronto Area
- Trucks serving the St. Marys Cement Plant will not be routed through the Town of St. Marys
- It is proposed that trucks will use Perth Road 123 (south of facility) as the main access route
- Significant impacts to the roads used to access the SMC facility are not anticipated

Proposed Approach: Traffic Impact Study (TIS)

- Review and assess existing and future traffic conditions in terms of traffic volumes, capacity, operational issues and safety
- Assess potential traffic operational and safety implications of the increase in truck movements on the roads used for SMC access relative to existing conditions
- Review implications with respect to truck and weight restrictions and geometric limitations (e.g., at intersections)
- Provide recommendations with respect to traffic mitigation measures, if required

We want to hear from you!

How can you participate in this project?

- Talk to our team members today or fill out a comment form and we will respond
  - We would appreciate if you send your comment forms to us by **December 17, 2021**
- Visit our website: www.stmaryscement.com/Sustainability/St-Marys-Alternative-Low-Carbon-Fuels
  - All notices and presentation materials will be posted on the Project website
- Contact us by Phone or Email: StMarys_ALCF@golder.com

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