

From: [Campbell J Staines](#)
To: [CWPSC](#)
Cc:
Subject: Actinolite
Date: Friday, 17 March 2017 11:47:53 AM
Attachments: [Email - asbestos.pdf](#)
[Hanson Part 27R Geology Reports Groundwater.pdf](#)

Attention Dr Jaqueline Dewar

Good morning.

I attach email received in respect of asbestos investigations and Hanson geology report indicating a 3% content of Actinolite (asbestos) in its rock samples. The geology report was included in an application by Hanson to expand its quarry made to the Gold Coast City Council in 2013 (Development Application No: MCU201300374 PN131878/01/DA3)

Since that application I have made all departments aware (Workplace Health & Safety, Minister then etc) of the asbestos content and associated dangers only to be ignored.

The YRA (Yatla Residents Alliance) eventually got Minister Dr. Miles to start the process and they were told the results would be made available early this year. I understand the testing was undertaken in September last year.

I have been informed today that upon chasing the results they were told the results are still with EHP Compliance.

Obviously results don't take that long and having regard to the reported evidence of the silica expert in yesterday's news it is of great concern that the results are not to be made available until your enquiry is completed.

Please advise if I may be of further assistance.

As I am leaving for 3 weeks holiday at the close of business today Mr Peter Lehman (who has been copied into this email) Phone _____ or the email above will be able to provide further assistance.

Regards

Campbell J Staines
Solicitor

CSM Conveyancing
6/82 City Road
BEENLEIGH QLD 4207

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Disclaimer:

No warranty is given as to the accuracy of this information, and persons who rely on it do so at their own risk. To the extent permitted by law, neither Yatala Residents Alliance (YRA) nor its members, employees and agents, is liable for any claim, loss, damage cost or expense sustained or incurred by any person directly or indirectly arising as a result of reliance on an opinion, advice, recommendation, representation of the information expressly or impliedly contained in this document notwithstanding any error or omission including negligence. If you require any further information in relation to this document or it's contents, please contact the YRA committee via email on yra@yatala.info

From: ESR - Gold Coast**Sent:** Tuesday, 16 August 2016 2:33 PM**To:****Cc:****Subject:** RE: Asbestos Monitoring

Dear Mrs Cavell / Ms Burgess,

As you have been no doubt made aware, the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) are seeking community volunteers to participate in the asbestos monitoring to be conducted as part of the Crystalline Silica Investigation being coordinated by the Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation (DSITI).

EHP are seeking 3-6 suitable residents to volunteer with the asbestos monitoring at their private residence(s). Ideally, these residents need to be located in the areas that are considered to be worst affected by quarry dust during increased levels of dust to help determine the community's potential health risk.

The volunteers must be deemed suitable by EHP / DSITI to participate in the monitoring to ensure that monitoring is conducted in an objective manner. As such, any person with a prior record of lodging vexatious complaints or those individuals deemed to have a conflict of interest will not be deemed suitable.

The volunteers will be provided training by EHP officers in the use of asbestos samplers and then left in charge of a sampler for deployment. The volunteer will be required to deploy the sampler for approximately 8 hours during an occasion that they deem to be heavily impacted by dust from an adjacent quarry. Following sample collection, a DSITI or EHP officer will collect the sample from the volunteer for analysis. Please note that the equipment is specifically for monitoring potential health impacts from quarry dust, not other industries or development sites and as such the location of the volunteer needs to be away from other potential sources of dust such as development sites.

We thank you for your offer to assist in the investigation and welcome your suggestions for community volunteers who wish to participate in the asbestos sampling. Please respond to this email with the names, locations and contact details of residents who wish to participate at your earliest convenience. EHP would also welcome any suggestions of nuisance sensitive locations (e.g. private residence(s) / businesses / schools) that the YRA believe to be an area that is worse affected by quarry dust. Where a suitable volunteer cannot be utilised at this location, EHP officers will conduct the sampling.

Looking forward to your response.

Kind regards

Sam Spence (I work part time, 9.15am to 2.15pm 9 days/fortnight)

Administration Officer

South Queensland Compliance | Environmental Services & Regulation

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Pollution Hotline (to report an incident): P 1300 130 372 Option 2

Document Submission: goldcoast.es@ehp.qld.gov.au

Level 1, APVC Building, 14 Edgewater Court, ROBINA QLD 4226

PO Box 4244, ROBINA QLD 4230

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Attachment 1

Petrology Reports

*Council of the City of Gold Coast
This is an authorised version of the original document*



PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

Title: Petrographic report on 10 mm meta-greywacke aggregate

Prepared for: Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd

Client Sample ID: WLF13-00236-Q01

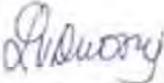
Date Sampled: 12th November 2013

Sample Type: 10mm aggregate

Date of report: December 2013

Project/ File Reference: P2013-0035_RPTO_Brief_10mm_aggregate.doc

Author:



Dr Loc Van Duong (BSc, MSc, PhD)
Principal Petrologist, Groundwork Plus

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Summary

- The supplied rock is identified as meta-greywacke (metamorphic rock).
- The hand specimen, supplied rock is a light grey, medium grained, massive, slightly weathered and high strength sedimentary rock. The rock displays coarse feldspar, quartz and lithic fragment grains (size ranging from 0.5-2mm) set in a matrix of fine grain matrix.
- Petrographic analysis confirms the rock is meta-greywacke, dominated by feldspar, quartz, clinopyroxene, and rock fragment. The matrix of the rock contains fine grained feldspar, clinopyroxene, actinolite, biotite, iron oxides (magnetite / ilmenite) and clay minerals.
- Results of the petrographic assessment indicate that the rock contains 37% free silica (10% of which is strained quartz) and is regarded as having potential for low reactivity in concrete.
- In term of physical properties, the rock is hard, durable, of high strength and relatively free of micro fractures.
- Accordingly the rock represented by this sampled is predicted to be suitable for use as rail ballast, (CT 147), concrete aggregates (MRS 11.70 Coarse Concrete Aggregate) and unbound pavement materials, (MRS 11.05 Unbound Pavements Types 1, 2 and 3) and manufactured sand.
- Additionally this type of rock is predicted to use as a source rock for MRS 11.22 Cover Aggregates and MRS 11.30/33/34/36 Dense Graded Asphalt Pavements.
- For engineering purposes the rock may be summarised as:
 - meta-greywacke
 - finely crystalline
 - slightly weathered to unweathered
 - hard and strong
 - contain 37% free silica
 - having a predicted potential for low or mild alkali silica reactivity in concrete
 - suitable for use as MRS 11.70 Coarse Concrete Aggregate, MRS 11.22 Cover Aggregates MRS 11.30/33/34/36 Dense Graded Asphalt Pavements, MRS 11.05 Unbound Pavements Types 1, 2 and 3 and manufactured sand.



Plate 1 - Photo showing quartz, K-feldspar and lithic fragments in matrix.

Introduction

This report provides the results of a general petrographic assessment of a rock sample, submitted by Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd for Wolfdene Quarry, Queensland. This report describes the method and standards used to assess the sample. The thin section was prepared and analysed by Groundwork Plus Petrographic Services.

Method

The petrographic assessment of the slide was carried out using Nikon polarising microscope equipped with a digital camera at Groundwork Plus Petrographic laboratory. A photograph of the hand specimen and thin section photomicrographs showing grain sizes and mineralogy of the rock mass or minerals was included as part of the report (Plate 1 and 2). Modal analysis was done using JMicroVision image analysis software on 200 points (**TABLE 1 - Modal analysis of minerals in Meta-greywacke**).

The Petrographic assessment for Alkali Silica Reactivity was based on:

- ASTM C 295 Standard Guide for Petrographic Assessment of Aggregates for Concrete
- AS2758.1 – 1998 Aggregates and Rock for Engineering Purposes part 1: Concrete Aggregates
- AS1141 Standard Guide for the Methods for Sampling and Testing Aggregates
- Alkali Aggregate Reaction - Guidelines on Minimising the Risk of Damage to Concrete Structure in Australia - Cement and Concrete Association of Australia and Standards Australia (HB 79-1996).
- The free silica content is defined according to the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads Test Method Q188.

Petrographic Description

Name: Meta-greywacke

Hand Specimen Description

The sample consisted of one kilogram of light grey, 10mm crushed aggregate of meta- greywacke. The rock is hard, massive and of high strength. Binocular microscopy analysis reveals the medium grained rock contains white quartz and feldspar in a matrix of grey fine grained matrix. The rock does not respond to a magnet indicating a low magnetite content.

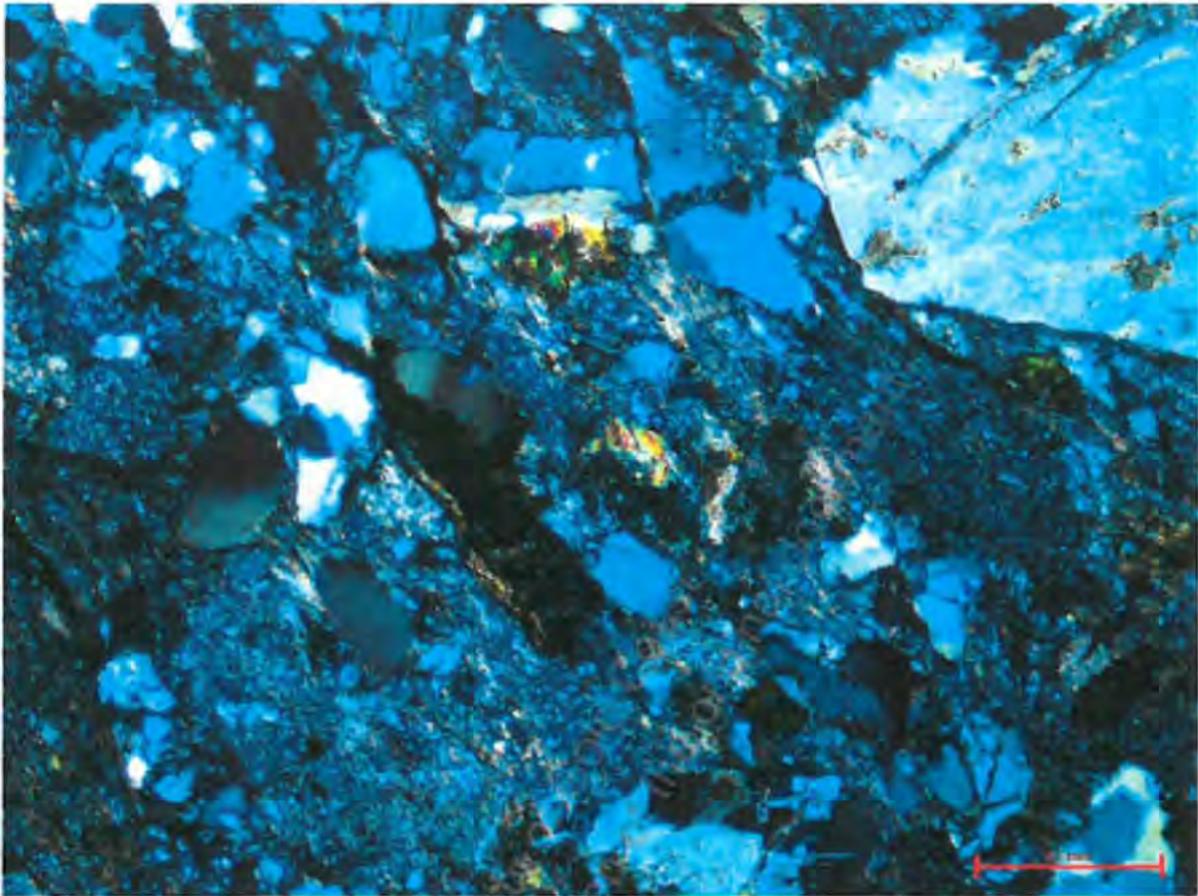


Plate 2 – Thin section photomicrograph (cross-polarised light) of meta-greywacke shows coarse grained quartz in a matrix of fine grained cement containing quartz, sericite and biotite. The metamorphic texture is characterised by faint crenulation of the biotite and actinolite which has deformed the around quartz.

The supplied aggregate consists of meta-greywacke, with a poorly to moderately sorted medium grained texture. The rocks mildly foliated matrix is diagnostic of low grade metamorphism (refer plate 2).

Quartz occurs as a fine to medium grained crystals and is unstrained to medium strained (5%) (size ranging from 0.2 - 2mm). Recrystallization and grain overgrowth are present in some fragments. K- Feldspar occurs as microcline showing cross hatched twinning. Plagioclase shows minor sericite alteration along the internal fractures and twin lamellae. (Size ranging from 0.3-1.6mm)

Biotite and muscovite form a slightly foliated structure around quartz and feldspar accompanied by acicular actinolite and opaque minerals. There are some graphite and carbon rich minerals which once part of the greywacke rock component which is present in wispy clasts. A few grains of iron oxides are present in the matrix. Other clasts and matrix components have recrystallized to calcite, chlorite, actinolite and sericite.

The rock displays low grade metamorphic pre schistose² textures with uncommon quartz overgrowth.

An approximate mode based on a brief count of 200 widely spaced points is listed in **TABLE 1 - Modal analysis of minerals in Meta-greywacke** below.

¹ Crenulation is a texture formed in metamorphic rocks such as phyllite, schist and some gneiss by two or more stress directions resulting in superimposed foliations.

² Schist is defined as any metamorphic rock that can be split into thin layers because its micaceous minerals have become aligned in thin parallel bands.

Table 1 – Modal analysis of minerals in Meta- greywacke

PRIMARY MINERALS	MODE (PER CENT)	COMMENTS
Unstrained Quartz	23	Anhedral, medium to fine grained
Moderately strained quartz	5	Anhedral, undulose extinction
Plagioclase	17	Minor alteration products
K-Feldspar	9	Minor alteration products
Groundmass contains quartz, biotite, muscovite, clay minerals	20	Fine grained
Volcanic rock fragment	5	Fine grained
Quartzite	5	Contains moderately strained composite quartz
Sedimentary rock fragments	4	Fine grained sandstone
Iron Oxides	1.1	Minor sulphides
Graphite	0.5	
Calcite	0.1	Vein
SECONDARY MINERALS		
Sericite, kaolinite, illite	5.5	Weak minerals, in matrix and feldspar grains
Actinolite	3	Acicular
Biotite	1	Weak minerals
Muscovite	0.3	Weak minerals
Chlorite	0.5	Weak mineral
Total	100	

Interpretation

This supplied rock is identified as meta-greywacke, a metamorphic rock formed by a process of low grade regional metamorphism. The original rock was moderately sorted, medium grained greywacke comprised of quartz, feldspar, clasts of rock fragments and silty clay matrix.

The rock generally has 37% free silica content and 10% strained quartz (5% in single grains and 5% locked in quartzite) and is predicted to be innocuous in relation to alkali silica reactivity in concrete. Sulphides are present but do not exceed 1% in any provided sample. This concentration³, taking into consideration the sample's low alkali silica reactivity,⁴ is not predicted cause internal sulphide attack.

For engineering purposes the supplied rock is summarised as having the following characteristics:

- slightly weathered to unweathered meta greywacke
- hard and strong
- contains 1.1 % of iron oxides and trace sulphides
- contains 7.8% weak minerals (comprising 5.5% sericite, 1% biotite, 0.5% chlorite, 0.3% muscovite and 0.5% graphite)
- potential for mild to slow alkali silica reaction in concrete
- predicted to be suitable as a source for MRS 11.70 Coarse Concrete Aggregate, MRS 11.22 Cover Aggregates MRS 11.30/33/34/36 Dense Graded Asphalt Pavements, MRS 11.05 Unbound Pavements Types 1, 2 and 3 Rail Ballast CT147 and manufactured sand.

Free Silica Content

37% Free silica content.

³Safe levels of sulphides within aggregates are discussed by Fulton, F. S. 1977. *Concrete Technology. South African Handbook*. Portland Cement Institute, Johannesburg. The consequences of internal sulphide attack are further developed by St John et al. 1998. *Concrete Petrography: A handbook of Investigative Techniques*, pp261-265. Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford.

⁴ There is a well recognized relationship between alkali-aggregate reactions and the formation of expansive ettringite within the concrete. This process is termed sulphide attack and is discussed by Blackwell, B. Q. and Pettifer, K. 1992. Alkali Reactivity of greywacke aggregates in Maentwrog Dam (North Wales) *Magazine of concrete research* **44(161)**, 255-64.

GEOCHEMPET SERVICES, MALENY

Sample Label : OFP05-1 58-60 m **Date Supplied** : 23/06/05

Work Requested : Petrographic analysis in relation to use as road base, concrete aggregate and sealing aggregate; petrographic assessment for potential for alkali-silica reactivity.

Methods : Account taken of ASTM C 295 Standard Guide for *Petrographic Assessment of Aggregates for Concrete* and of the content of the 1996 joint publication of the Cement and Concrete Association of Australia and Standards Australia, entitled *Alkali Aggregate Reaction - Guidelines on Minimising the Risk of Damage to Concrete Structures in Australia*

Identification : Meta-greywacke

Description :

The sample consisted of drill chips of hard, robust, medium greenish-grey, unweathered meta-greywacke and a few fragments of very light grey to whitish vein material.

An approximate average composition of the rock, expressed in volume percent and based on a brief count of 100 widely spaced points falling within random sectioned fragments, is:

Durable Minerals

52%	feldspar (plagioclase and microcline)
30%	quartz
6%	epidote group minerals
2%	actinolite
2%	sphene
1%	calcite
<1%	tourmaline
<1%	remnant opaque oxide

Weak &/or Deleterious Components

5%	sericite
1%	carbonaceous matter or graphite
1%	chlorite

In thin section the drill chips display remnant textures of moderately sorted, sandy style with grain size varying from one chip to another in the range from mainly about 0.1 mm to 1 mm, now modified by quite mild shearing and by partial fine recrystallization of regional metamorphic style; many recrystallized grains are finer than 0.01 mm.

Quartz occurs as mildly and moderately strained residual sand grains and as some recrystallized mosaics of smaller unstrained or faintly strained grains; additional mildly to moderately strained quartz is present in veins with calcite. Microcline feldspar and some plagioclase feldspar persist as deformed sand grains, but more of the plagioclase now exists as mosaics of finely recrystallized grains mingled with poorly foliated sericite and minor amounts of a quite fine epidote group mineral (probably zoisite or clinozoisite). Carbonaceous

GEOCHEMPET SERVICES, MALENY

matter or graphite is present in minor, deformed clasts of former carbonaceous mudstone. A few of the drill chips of fine meta-greywacke are mildly enriched in carbonaceous matter. There are a few remnant detrital grains of opaque oxide and of sphene. Other clasts and matrix components have recrystallized to actinolite, calcite, chlorite, sphene, epidote group minerals and poorly foliated sericite. Minor veins (about 0.05 to several millimetres wide) contain calcite and mildly to moderately strained quartz.

Comments and Interpretations :

The rock represented by drill chips from OFP05-1 58-60 m is identified as meta-greywacke, a metamorphic rock formed by low grade regional metamorphism of moderately sorted, quartzofeldspathic, labile arenite.

For engineering purposes the rock represented in the supplied drill chips may be summarised as

- **meta-greywacke** (a metamorphic rock type)
- mildly foliated
- crystalline
- non-porous
- unweathered
- **hard**
- **strong**
- carrying an average of about 7% of weak, soft or deleterious minerals (comprising 5% sericite, 1% carbonaceous matter or graphite and 1% chlorite)

The meta-greywacke is predicted to be **durable**.

The meta-greywacke is predicted to have **potential for mild or slow alkali-silica reaction** in concrete because some of its 30% quartz is moderately strained.

Thus, meta-greywacke of the type represented in the supplied sample is predicted to be **suitable for use as concrete aggregate, provided that** appropriate precautions are taken in mix and engineering design to take account of its perceived potential for mild or slow deleterious alkali-silica reactivity.

The meta-greywacke is predicted to be suitable also for use in road base and sealing aggregate.

Free Silica Content : 30% (in the form of quartz about 0.1 to 1 mm in grain size, locked within crystalline rock).

Attachment 2

Surface Water Quality Monitoring Results

*Council of the City of Gold Coast
This is an authorised version of the original document*

Monitoring Summary Report

Client:	Hanson Construction Materials	Project:	Wolffdene Quarry
Matrix:	Water	Development Approval:	SR197
Date of Monitoring:	17 January 2013	File Ref.:	1001_110_009
Monitored by:	Catherine Pienaar	Peer Reviewer:	Shane Stuart Senior Environmental Scientist
Author:	Catherine Pienaar Technical Assistant		

1.0 Introduction

The Environmental Authority specifies that the holder is required to make determinations of the quality characteristics (i.e. dissolved oxygen, suspended solids, pH, turbidity and visible oil and Grease) of the waters contained within the water storage dams and at Albert Creek (discharge) on a quarterly basis. The water sampling points S1, S2 and S3 are described as Frank Seymour Dam, Jeremy Smith Dam and Albert Creek (discharge).

2.0 Monitoring Locations



3.0 Performance Targets

In the event of any release, directly or indirectly from Site, the release water must conform to the following characteristics:

Quality Characteristic Determination	Sampling Release Points	Release Limit	Type of Limit
pH	S3	6.5 - 9.0	Range
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	S3	6 mg/L	Minimum
Suspended Solids (mg/L)	S3	50 mg/L	Maximum

Source: Environmental Authority No. SR197

4.0 Monitoring Results

Location	Lab Sample Id	pH*	EC* (µS/cm)	Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Turbidity* (NTU)	Visible Oil & Grease	Dissolved Oxygen* (mg/L)
S1 Frank Seymour Dam	5741	8.9	730	<5	7.6	nil	7.5
S2 Jeremy Smith Dam	5740	7.7	250	<5	5.6	nil	3.1
S3 Albert Creek	Dry no sample collected						
Release Limit (Development Approval SR197)Ⓞ		6.5 – 9.0	-	<50mg/L	-	Not to be visible	>6mg/L

Ⓞ Environmental Authority release limits apply only to water released from sampling point (S3)

* = in-situ measurements

Bold = exceedance of Licence Limit

A copy of the Water Monitoring Field Sheet and laboratory certificate for these analyses are attached.

5.0 Monitoring Summation

No rainfall was recorded within the 10 days prior to sampling at the Bureau of Meteorology Wolfdene Alert (station no. 40761).

At the time of sampling, monitoring site S3 was dry; therefore no sample was collected for analysis.

Water quality within the Frank Seymour dam and the Jeremy Smith dam also complied with the release criteria, except for dissolved oxygen at Jeremy Smith Dam, which returned a low dissolved oxygen level of 3.1 mg/L.

ATTACHMENTS:

- (i) Water Monitoring Field Sheets
- (ii) Chain of Custody
- (iii) Sample Receipt Notification
- (iv) Certificate of Analysis

Monitoring Summary Report

Client:	Hanson Construction Materials	Project:	Wolffdene Quarry
Matrix:	Water	Development Approval:	SR197
Date of Monitoring:	18 April 2013	File Ref.:	1001_110_010
Monitored by:	Catherine Pienaar	Peer Reviewer:	Shane Stuart Senior Environmental Scientist
Author:	Catherine Pienaar Technical Assistant		

1.0 Introduction

The Environmental Authority specifies that the holder is required to make determinations of the quality characteristics (i.e. dissolved oxygen, suspended solids, pH, turbidity and visible oil and Grease) of the waters contained within the water storage dams and at Albert Creek (discharge) on a quarterly basis. The water sampling points S1, S2 and S3 are described as Frank Seymour Dam, Jeremy Smith Dam and Albert Creek (discharge).

2.0 Monitoring Locations



3.0 Performance Targets

In the event of any release, directly or indirectly from Site, the release water must conform to the following characteristics:

Quality Characteristic Determination	Sampling Release Points	Release Limit	Type of Limit
pH	S3	6.5 -9.0 pH units	Range
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	S3	6 mg/L	Minimum
Suspended Solids (mg/L)	S3	50 mg/L	Maximum

Source: Environmental Authority No. SR197

4.0 Monitoring Results

Location	Lab Sample Id	pH*	EC* (µS/cm)	TSS (mg/L)	Turbidity* (NTU)	Visible Oil & Grease	DO* (mg/L)
S1 Frank Seymour Dam	6474	8.0	140	9	10	nil	6.0
S2 Jeremy Smith Dam	6473	8.5	490	10	28	nil	6.9
S3 Albert Creek	6472	7.8	790	7	12	nil	7.0
Release Limit (Development Approval SR197)Ⓞ		6.5 – 9.0	-	<50mg/L	-	Not to be visible	>6mg/L

Notes:

Ⓞ Environmental Authority release limits apply only to water released from sampling point (S3)

* = in-situ measurements; EC = Electrical Conductivity; TSS = Total Suspended Solids; DO = Dissolved Oxygen

Bold = exceedance of Licence Limit

A copy of the Water Monitoring Field Sheet and laboratory certificate for these analyses are attached.

5.0 Monitoring Summation

A total rainfall of 56 mm was recorded within the 10 days prior to sampling at the Bureau of Meteorology Woiffdene Alert (station no. 40761).

Water was observed discharging into Albert Creek from site at S3. Water quality measured at S3 complied with the Release Limits.

Water quality measured within the Frank Seymour dam and the Jeremy Smith dam also complied with the Release Limits.

ATTACHMENTS:

- (i) Water Monitoring Field Sheets
- (ii) Chain of Custody
- (iii) Sample Receipt Notification
- (iv) Certificate of Analysis



Water Monitoring Field Sheet

Client: Hanson

Project No.: 1001

Event Number: MP130418

Project Name: Wolfdene

Date Collected: 18/4/13

Collection Start Time: 10.40

Collection Stop Time: 11.00

Sampled By: Cathy Pender

Water Meter Serial No.s: Rouus1V47091V8686

Reference Thermometer No. -

Calibration Record	pH		Conductivity (µS/cm)		Turbidity (NTU)		Temperature (°C)	Dissolved Oxygen (zero / 100% saturation)	Comments / Initial (i.e. OK or needs service)		
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After					
	3.98	4.0	6.96	7.0	2.75	2.76	0	0	-1-	100/100	CPA

Sample Location	Description	pH	Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	Temperature (°C)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Comments / Flow Observations (Color, Turbidity, Visible evidence of oil or grease, floating solids, litter or other objectionable matter)	Lab Sample ID
11.00	S3- Albert Creek	7.8	790	24.1	7.0	12.3	discharging, no oil/g, clear	6472
11.20	S2- Jeremy Smith Dam	8.5	490	25.6	6.9	28	brown, no oil/g	6473
11.30	S1- Frank Symon Dam	8.0	140	23.9	6.0	10	brown, no oil/g	6474

Raining/Rained Recently: N Y (56mm) 10 days prior

Checked By: AKS Entered into Database (Initials/Date): AKS 12/4/13

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