

# Corporate Sustainability Report

MOUNTAIN VALLEY STONE  
FOR PUBLIC NOTICE

# CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

## MOUNTAIN VALLEY STONE

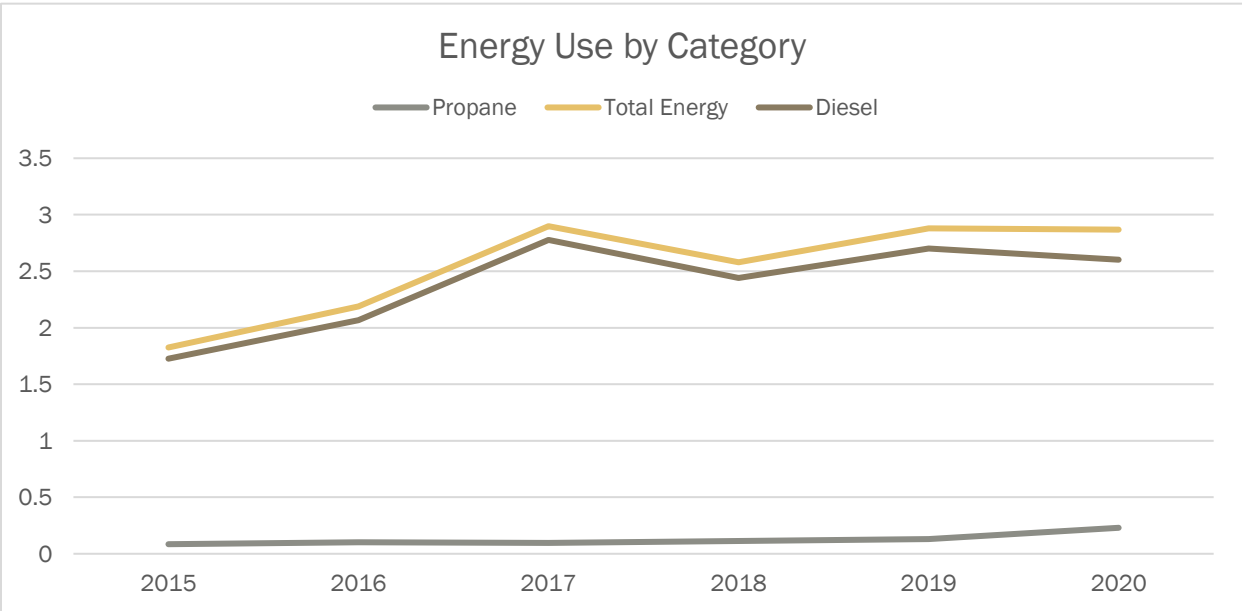
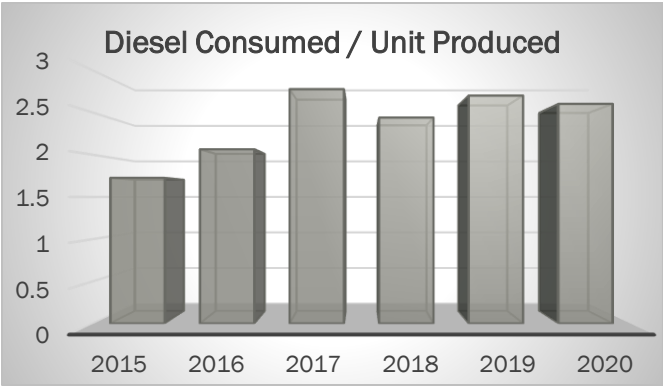
### ENERGY CONSUMPTION

In 2018, Mountain Valley Stone achieved our first reduction in energy consumption in five years, a total reduction off 14%. In 2019 we had a slight increase but still are down from our high year of 2017. Various efforts have contributed to this accomplishment, including enhanced quarry planning, new equipment, no idling policies, and improved material yield.

Mountain Valley Stone operations are fueled by three main energy sources: Diesel, propane and gasoline. Gasoline use is very minimal in comparison to diesel and propane, so gasoline consumption will not be discussed in this plan.

In view of the last 6 years, Mountain Valley Stone’s energy consumption per ton of stone produced has been on an overall incline.

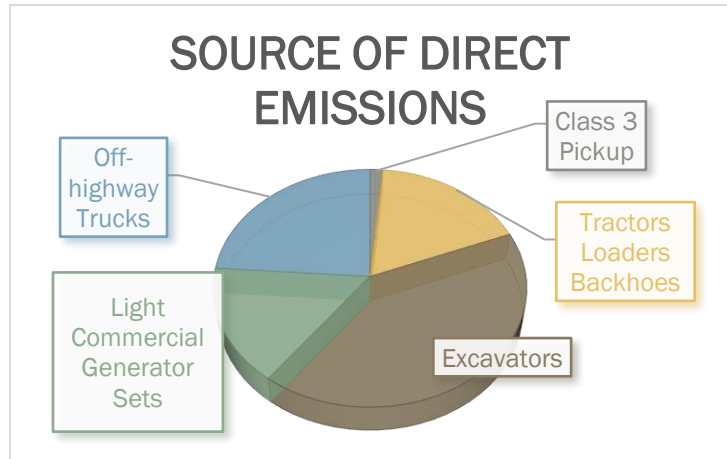
Breaking down energy use by category, as seen in the chart below, we see that propane usage per ton of stone produced varies only slightly from year to year, with no real trend in change. However, diesel consumption per ton produced has risen steadily. The real concern in energy consumption at Mountain Valley Stone is diesel. The main cause of the steady consumption of diesel is due to high amounts of overburden. We are working towards different areas in the quarry that will help minimize this in the future. Diesel has declined from it’s peak in 2017 on average as we continue to be more efficient.



## AIR EMISSIONS

Mountain Valley Stone produces direct emissions in three categories: diesel exhaust, gasoline exhaust, and propane exhaust. Indirect emissions include those produced by electricity generation, machinery and tool manufacturing and transportation, as well as employee commute to the workplace.

The three largest contributors to Mountain Valley Stone direct emissions consist of diesel exhaust from the operation of wheel loaders, haul trucks and excavators. These emission sources share best practices which are key to reducing the greatest amount of emissions: managing idling times and operating efficiency. Mountain Valley Stone is committed to effective training of employees in order to improve the air emissions and overall carbon footprint of operations.



*2020 Carbon Footprint*

**1,833 TONS CO<sub>2</sub>e**

## EXCESS PROCESS MATERIAL & SOLID WASTE

*It is the goal of Mountain Valley Stone to have a reduction in excess process materials generated and a reduction in solid waste generation per ton of stone produced over the 2019 quarrying year, and a reduction for years following.*

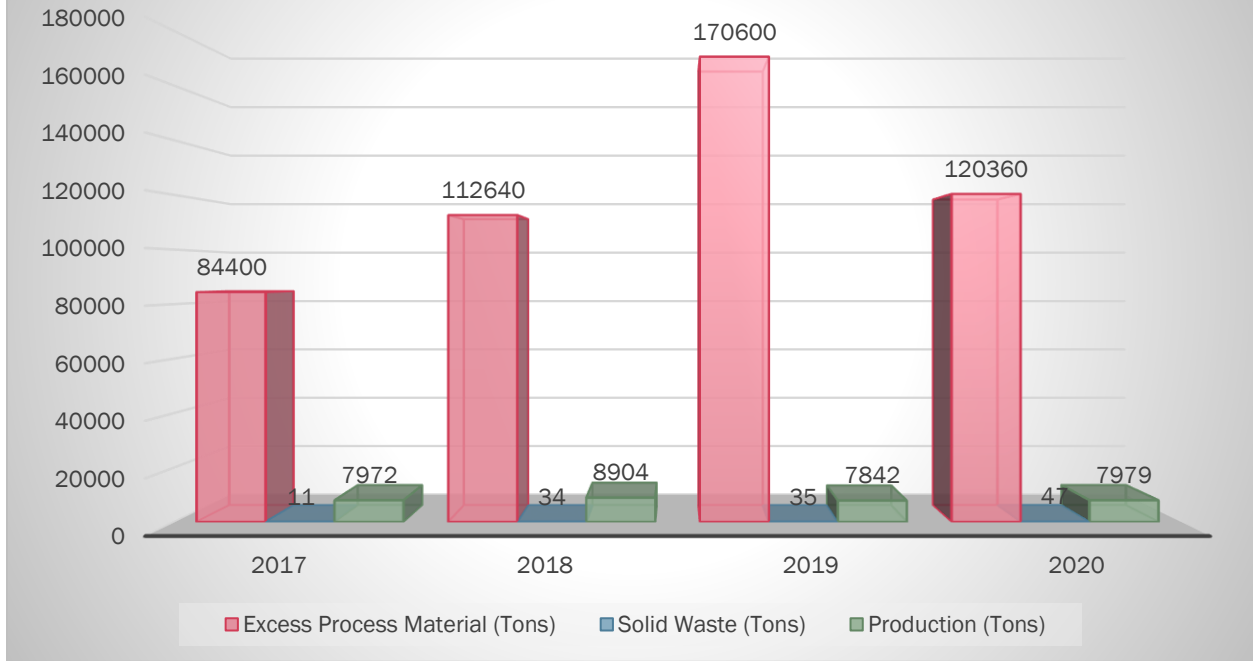
The only excess process material generated at Mountain Valley Stone is overburden. Overburden consists of top-soil material that is stripped in order to expose mineable material. It is important to note that although Mountain Valley Stone has generated large amounts of EPM's in the last two years, all of this material is being saved for reclamation purposes and will be vital for the restoration of the mine.

Material yield from production is near maximum. However, there is opportunity to increase production of material that is in higher demand. Typically, larger blocks and pieces of stone are in much higher demand than smaller, misshapen pieces. The use of a wire saw in the quarry, which began in 2017, has greatly improved yield of large blocks and decreased production of products in lower demand.

*2020 Estimated Overburden Generation*

**120,360 TONS**

## EPM's & Waste Generation History



Solid waste at Mountain Valley Stone consists of trash that is taken to a landfill and metal that is recycled at a recycling yard.

*2020 Solid Waste Generation*

**47.42 TONS**

*2020 Recycled Solid Waste*

**20.02 TONS**

The most substantial portion of Mountain Valley Stone's solid waste inventory is steel waste from equipment and packaging materials, including metal banding, wire mesh and other palletizing materials. These sources of waste can best be mitigated by buying in bulk quantities. Other forms of solid waste, including office waste, are minimal in comparison to steel and packaging waste.