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Acentech

2 April 2009

Ms. Michelle Bryson-Rivers
Camp Bow Wow
24 Hillside Lane
Mount Laurel, NJ 08054

Subject: Camp Bow Wow, Cherry Hill, NJ
Exterior Sound Level Analysis – Proposed 3 Esterbrook Lane Site
Acentech Job No: 620382

Dear Ms. Bryson-Rivers,

As you requested, Acentech has completed the sound impact assessment for sources at the proposed Camp Bow Wow facility to be located at 3 Esterbrook Lane in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. This report summarizes the results of our analysis including the expected sound pressure levels produced by dog activity, specifically barking during daytime and nighttime hours. The resulting sound levels at the nearest residences due to dog activities were compared to applicable state and local noise regulations and the measured ambient noise levels.

BACKGROUND AND SITE LAYOUT

The site of the proposed Camp Bow Wow dog daycare and boarding facility is located in Cherry Hill Township, NJ on the east end of an existing building of industrial character, including concrete block walls and metal roof deck. The building is located within an existing industrial complex, with no residential property lines within 600 feet of the building. The adjacent properties in each direction are all zoned industrial, with the nearest property line located approximately 30 feet east from east side of the building of the proposed Camp Bow Wow facility.

A partial site plan of the proposed Camp Bow Wow facility and the nearest property line and used for evaluation is attached at the end of this letter.

NOISE CONTROL REGULATIONS

Both the State of New Jersey and the Township of Cherry Hill contain applicable noise regulations. The Township of Cherry Hill Police Regulations; Chapter 5-1, Noise Control, does not contain objective sound limits for industrial receiving properties. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) noise regulation, N.J.A.C 7:29, does contain octave band sound pressure level limits and overall A-weighted sound level limits, however they do not apply directly to industrial receiving property lines. For reference, the limits for commercial receiving property lines are summarized below.

NJDEP Noise Regulations

The State of New Jersey limits continuous airborne sounds produced by a source in an industrial zone and measured at a commercial receiving property to the octave band sound pressure level limits summarized in Table 1. In addition to these octave band limits, the NJDEP also provides an A-weighted sound level limit of 65 dBA. The octave band and overall sound level limits are in effect 24-hours a day.

Table 1: NJDEP Octave Bands Sound Pressure Level Limits for Commercial Receiving Property Line

	Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)								
	31.5	**63**	**125**	**250**	**500**	**1K**	**2K**	**4K**	**8K**
SPL	96	82	74	67	63	60	57	55	53

The NJDEP noise regulation, Section 7:29, also limits the impulsive noise to 80 dB measured on a sound level meter with a peak response.

SOUND LEVEL MEASUREMENTS

In order to assess the sound level impact due to operations of the proposed Camp Bow Wow facility on the existing sound pressure levels, Acentech completed measurements of operations at similar Camp Bow Wow facilities as well as noise reduction measurements of the proposed Cherry Hill facility façade and ambient measurements at the nearest property line. Our measurement techniques and equipment are summarized below.

Lawrenceville, NJ

On 17 November 2008, Acentech visited an existing Camp Bow Wow facility in Lawrenceville, NJ. The purpose of the visit was to measure source sound levels within the facility during normal operations.

Several short-term measurements, 30 seconds to 5 minutes, were conducted in the play area of the Lawrenceville facility while approximately 30 dogs were located nearby within the play area. The measurement location was approximately 10 to 20 feet from all dogs in the play area. Approximately 15 additional dogs were also located in the holding areas during the measurement period. The sound level measurements were made using a Rion Type NA-28 portable sound level analyzer. The analyzer is capable of measuring in 1/1 or 1/3 octave bands, and records statistical sound pressure levels for each band. In addition to recording statistical

sound pressure levels, the meter was also set to log 1/1 and 1/3 octave bands at 1-second intervals over a short period of time. The results of both sets of measurements were used to characterize the primary sources of noise within the facility, notably dog barks. The maximum 1-second data as well as the statistical octave band levels were used in the analysis of sound levels at the nearest residences.

Cherry Hill, NJ

On 17 March 2009, Acentech visited the proposed Camp Bow Wow facility in Cherry Hill, NJ. The purpose of the site visit was to determine the noise reduction provided by the proposed facility's building construction, as well as measure the ambient sound levels near the facility.

Noise Reduction Measurements

Noise reduction measurements were conducted of the exterior façade using an amplified pink noise generator and measuring the sound pressure levels inside and outside of the facility with a Rion Type NA-28 portable sound level analyzer. The resulting octave band noise reductions were used in the analysis to correct the interior sound levels from dogs barking for the nearest property line location.

Ambient Noise Measurements

During the site visit to the proposed Cherry Hill facility on 17 March 2009, a Rion Type NL-31 sound level monitor was set up at the property line nearest the facility. The monitor was set to store the statistical sound levels for 10-minute periods throughout the full measurement duration. In addition, short-term sound level measurements were made using a Rion Type NA-28 portable sound level analyzer. The calibration of both meters was checked before and after the measurement period using a suitable calibrator.

Sounds from nearby facility operations and equipment, as well as nearby truck operations in the industrial complex and distant traffic were noted as the dominant noise sources during each site visit.

The weather conditions during the measurement period were suitable for acoustic measurements with the temperature ranging from a low of 29 °F to a high of 53 °F and wind speeds below 10 mph hour for the entire measurement duration.

Bridgewater, NJ

On 24 November 2008, Acentech visited the existing Camp Bow Wow facility located in Bridgewater, NJ during near full dog occupancy. The purpose of the measurements was to monitor dog activities, specifically during the nighttime hours. A Rion Type NL-32 noise monitor, capable of recording triggered noise events, was set-up in the dog holding area while approximately 70 dogs were present at the facility. The monitor was set to store the statistical sound levels for 5-minute periods throughout the full measurement duration, beginning at approximately 5:00 PM on 24 November and ending at 11:00 AM 26 November 2008. In addition, the monitor was set to record all events above 90 dBA throughout the measurement period.

RESULTS OF MEASUREMENTS

Dog Barking Measurement Results

In order to represent the tonal and temporal characteristics of the sounds that might be most noticeable to residents, we measured the L_1 sound level at the Lawrenceville Camp Bow Wow facility during heavy dog activity, i.e., most dogs actively barking. The L_1 is the sound level exceeded 1% of the time during the entire measurement period. Over the 5-minute period of heavy dog activity, the L_1 represents the loudest 3 seconds. Table 3, below, shows the corresponding L_1 octave band sound pressure levels and the resulting overall A-weighted sound level.

Table 3: L_1 A-weighted Sound Level and Associated Octave band Sound Pressure Levels Measured During Heavy Period of Dog Barking, Camp Bow Wow Lawrenceville, NJ.

	Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)									
	31.5	**63**	**125**	**250**	**500**	**1K**	**2K**	**4K**	**8K**	**A-wt.**
SPL	55	54	58	63	71	97	100	89	69	102

Ambient Measurement Results

Figure 1 shows the 10-minute statistical L_{90} sound levels from the measurements conducted near the fence line of the proposed Cherry Hill facility on 17 to 18 March 2009. The L_{90} represents the "steady-state" sound levels, typically produced by sources such as distant traffic, continuously operated HVAC systems, etc. The figure shows that the ambient sound levels were very steady and ranged between 51 and 54 dBA.

Noise Reduction Measurement Results

The results of the noise reduction measurements yielded the following noise reduction from sounds inside the proposed building with the existing doors opened and closed, measured at the nearest property line.

Table 4: Octave Band Noise Reduction Provided by Proposed Camp Bow Wow Facility, Cherry Hill, NJ.

	Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)									
	31.5	**63**	**125**	**250**	**500**	**1K**	**2K**	**4K**	**8K**	**A-wt.**
Closed	-	20	24	30	33	36	36	40	43	34
Open	-	21	23	25	25	29	30	33	38	28

It should be noted that the existing exterior doors are damaged and provide poor acoustic seals, as can be seen by comparing the noise reductions with the doors opened and closed. We expect that by replacing or renovating the doors and installing acoustic gasketing and seals, an addition 6 dB reduction in the 1000 hertz to 8000 hertz octave bands will be realized when the doors are closed.

Nighttime dog activity
The results of our noise monitoring at the Bridgewater facility showed that no events above 90 dBA occurred during the nighttime hours on either of the nights that were monitored. The results showed that occasional, short duration sounds did occur during the nighttime hours; however they did not exceed 85 dBA. Therefore, since they were below the threshold of the equipment trigger level, we are not able to determine the exact source of the events. The results do show that normal dog activity at the Bridgewater facility begins at approximately 6:00 AM and occurs throughout the day, until approximately 8:00 PM.

ANALYSIS
As previously mentioned, the sound levels in the Lawrenceville, NJ Camp Bow Wow facility were measured at an approximate distance of 10 to 20 feet from several play yards, with approximately 30 dogs in the immediate area. Our analysis assumes that these sound levels represent the same sound levels that would be incident on the wall inside of the new Camp Bow Wow facility in Cherry Hill, NJ. Please note, twice the number of dogs barking simultaneously at the same distance would only increase the sound levels by 3 dB. However, dogs further from the measurement location would have a minimal impact on the overall level. Therefore, since increasing the number of dogs would require them to be further from the measurement location (wall) the overall level would remain approximately the same.

Using the sound pressure levels shown in Table 3, and the calculated noise reduction levels from Table 4, the maximum exterior sound pressure levels of dog barks at the nearest property line is shown in Table 5, below.

Table 5 - Sound Pressure Levels for Maximum Dog Barks at Nearest Property Line

	Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)								
	63	**125**	**250**	**500**	**1K**	**2K**	**4K**	**8K**	**A-wt.**
Resulting SPL – Doors Open	34	34	33	38	61	64	50	26	67
Resulting SPL – Doors Closed	33	35	38	46	68	70	56	31	73

However, as previously noted, this sound level occurred only 1% of the time during our measurement period. In addition, the nighttime measurements at the Bridgewater facility showed that nighttime sound levels inside the facility did not exceed 85 dBA, or 17 dBA lower than the maximum levels used to calculate the above sound pressure levels. If the maximum

nighttime sound levels are assumed to be due to dog activities, than the source sound levels could be adjusted by 17 dB in each octave band to estimate the nighttime octave band sound pressure levels due to dog barks. Table 7 shows the calculated sound pressure levels at the nearest property line of dog activity within the Cherry Hill Camp Bow Wow facility, assuming the maximum measured sound levels at the Bridgewater facility were due to dog barks. The results in the table are based on the source sound levels from Table 3, which were reduced by 15 decibels to estimate the nighttime sound pressure levels from late night dog barks.

Table 6 - Sound Pressure Levels for Late Night Dog Activity at Nearest Property Line, Compared to existing ambient

	Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz)								
	63	**125**	**250**	**500**	**1K**	**2K**	**4K**	**8K**	**A-wt.**
SPL	18	20	23	31	53	55	41	16	58
Ambient	60	60	56	47	45	41	32	16	52

Table 6 shows that the nighttime dog activity within the proposed Camp Bow Wow facility will be above the existing ambient sound levels at the nearest property line. However, we do not expect that nighttime dog activities will typically occur at the levels presented in this report. In addition, as previously mentioned, the sound levels were measured with the existing doors which were notably in need of repairs. We expect that new or renovated doors with proper gasketing and seals will reduce the sound levels by a further 6 dB in the 1000 to 8000 hertz frequencies. This will further reduce the overall sound level due to dog activities to approximately 52 dBA at the property line.

CONCLUSION

The analysis presented is a very conservative method in modeling the indoor to outdoor transmission path to the receiving property line. We have compared the loudest sound levels due to the dog activities to the quietest nighttime ambient sound levels. In addition, our noise reductions for the building with the doors closed were not modified to reflect improvements in the door and the addition of gaskets. Therefore, we further expect that the dog activity within the Cherry Hill facility will be only slightly audible, and generally inaudible, outside of the nearest facility during the nighttime hours. The attenuation provided by the nearest building façade will further reduce the sound levels due to any residual dog activities during the nighttime hours to completely below audibility within the building.

* * * * *

I trust this report is sufficient for your present needs. If you have any questions please feel free to call me directly at (215) 245-7126.

Sincerely,
ACENTECH INCORPORATED

Joseph Horesco
Consultant

Encl: Partial Site Plan
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Sound 101

How, what, when, where, why.

HEARING

The human ear is magnificent. Hearing is one of the first senses that we develop—long before birth—and one of the last to leave us before we expire. Hearing and sound affect virtually every facet of our lives.

WHAT IS SOUND

Sound is best defined a form of energy or otherwise known as physics. Unlike light or maginatic energy, sound requires a medium such as air or water to exist.

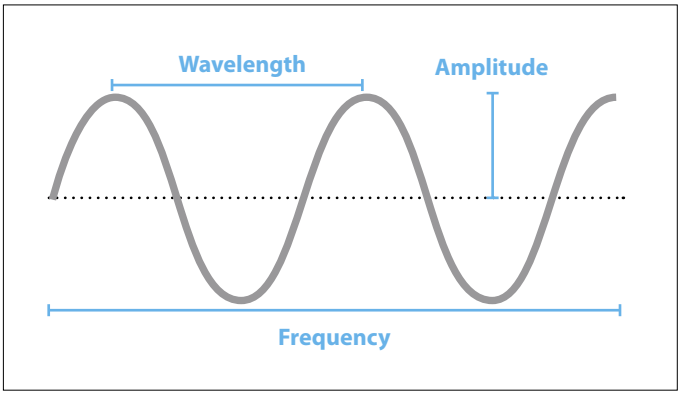
SOUND IS A WAVE

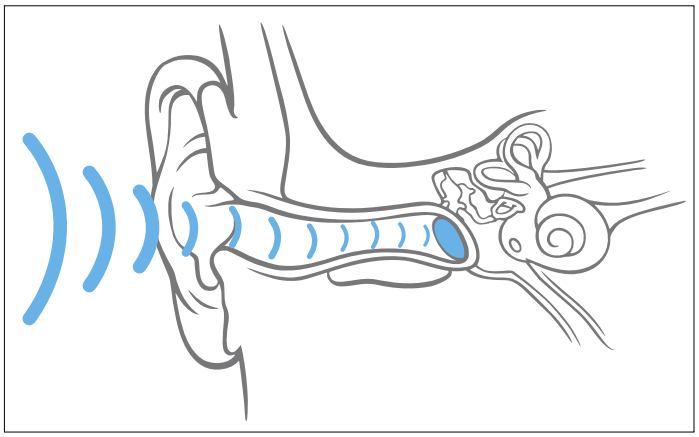
Small periodic changes in pressure reach our ears, resulting in audible sound. These sound waves radiate from all kinds of sound sources.

Sound waves have some essential characteristics that determine how they sound to us when they reach our ears. Storage boxes can come in different shapes, sizes, and colors that make them useful for organizing and storing. In a similar way, sound waves come in different frequencies (pitch), wavelengths (speed), and amplitudes (volume). Each characteristic changes how we perceive the sound we hear.

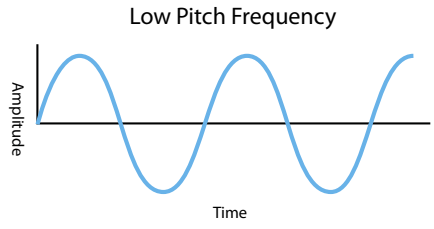
FREQUENCY & WAVELENGTH

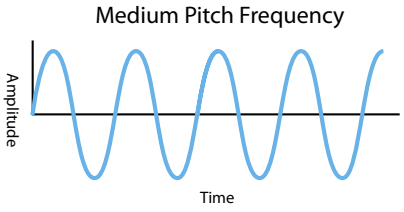
If you are swimming in the ocean there is a big difference between the peaks of the waves when you are out in the open ocean versus when you are near the shore. Near the shore the wavelengths get smaller, causing you to float up and down faster. Sound waves behave similarly. When the wavelength of sound is shorter, the number of oscillations that occurs every second increases.

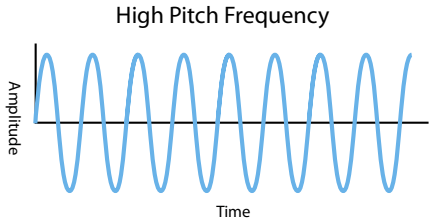




Frequency, measured in **Hertz (Hz)**, is the number of complete waves or oscillations at a point in time. Frequency is more commonly referred to as pitch. A high-speed dental drill has a higher frequency (shorter wavelength) than the passing of a dump truck down the street (longer wavelength). The audible range of frequencies for an average human is 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.

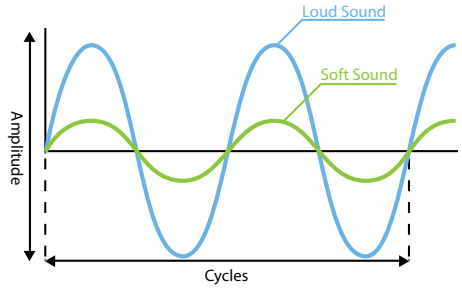






AMPLITUDE

The amplitude of a sound wave is closely related to how loud we perceive the sound to be. What makes loudness both complicated and amazing is that we perceive sound waves at different loudness levels for each frequency in the audible range. What's even more amazing is that most humans' ears are capable of hearing such an incredible dynamic range of loudness levels that both the faint movement of a mouse and the screaming rockets of a jet engine are well within our ability to hear.



Although not directly related to loudness, sound is typically measured as a **sound pressure level (SPL)** in **decibels (dB)**. The general range of human hearing is from 0 to 120 dB. The sound of a quiet library is roughly 30 dB, while 120 dB is the threshold where the ears begin to feel pain because the sound is so loud.

THE DECIBEL IS NOT LINEAR

Something important to remember about the decibel is that it is a non-linear (where 2 dB + 2 dB is NOT equal to 4 dB) unit of measurement.

Building materials such as QuietRock® ES can drastically affect the decibel level of sound that we hear through building partitions. The proper application of QuietRock®, for example, can help you lower the volume of your neighbors' loud argument to a faint muffle.

March 11, 2015

To Whom it May Concern:

Camp Bow Wow has been a tenant in our Lawrenceville, NJ facility since 2012. They lease a 10,268 square foot facility from us and are our anchor Tenant at the facility. Their business is well run and it easily integrated into our Multi-Use facility. They are an easy tenant to deal with and their operation has not posed any issues for any of our other tenants with regards to traffic or noise. They are good neighbors to the retail business that Britton operates right next door to the Camp.

The Facility is well maintained and has passed all inspections including township and all of our own Insurance companies' inspections. Their operation poses no safety or operational conditions which would impede any business. The cleanliness of the Facility is never an issue.

Britton Industries would highly recommend any Camp Bow Wow Franchise as a tenant.

Thank you

Patrick Flannery
Chief Financial Officer

WOLF PACK, L.P.

9 BUSTLETON PIKE
CHURCHVILLE, PA 18966
215-331-5151 FAX:215-331-1947

March 11, 2015

To Whom it May Concern,

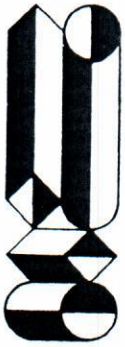
We are the landlord to Camp Bow Wow in Northeast Philadelphia. We believe Camp Bow Wow is an excellent fit to the type of tenants that we like to attract. They are a benefit to the community and have done a professional job in redesigning our property to their needs. The exterior landscape and play-yards were specifically designed taking into consideration the residential community that surrounds it. There were some initial concerns regarding the noise and dog waste but they were all addressed to the satisfaction of the community and the City of Philadelphia.

If any other information is required feel free to contact us.

Very truly yours,

David G. Wolf
Managing Director
Wolf Pack, L.P.

DGW:mpo



MOD-A-CAN

178 MILLER PLACE, HICKSVILLE, N.Y. 11801 516-931-7700 FAX: 516-931-8545

To whom it may concern,

Mod-a-can, Inc. has been at its current location, 178 Miller Pl., Hicksville, NY 11801, for over 37 years. During that time we have had a number of "neighbors" located at 174 Miller Pl. and to date have not had any as friendly and considerate as Camp Bow Wow, our current neighbors. Since day one when they moved in, they came by, introduced themselves, gave us a tour of their facility and asked us to let them know if we ever have a problem with the noise from the dogs or anything from their facility, bring it to their attention and they would resolve it. To date we have never had an issue with them, the dogs or any noise from the dogs. They have been a pleasure as neighbors and have actually enhanced the appearance of our parking lot because of the appearance of the front of Camp Bow Wow. If I can answer any other questions regarding Camp Bow Wow, I can be reached at the number below.

Sincerely,

Jeff Bartlett
Operations Manager
Mod-A-Can, Inc.
178 Miller Place
Hicksville, NY 11801
Phone: (516) 931-7700
Fax: (516) 931-8545

January 28, 2015

To whom it may concern:

We have been the landlord for Camp Bow Wow in Highland Heights, Ohio since March 1, 2010. We own and manage a 550,000 square foot multi-tenant light industrial park, and have found Camp Bow Wow to be an excellent fit in our portfolio of tenants. They are a benefit to the community and do an excellent job keeping the interior and exterior of their space clean and presentable. With a stringent decontamination and waste disposal process, there have been no major issues in their nearly 5 years of occupancy. Many of the other tenants of our facility take their dogs to Camp Bow Wow for day camp or boarding, and are so pleased to have it nearby. While some tenants in the general vicinity of Camp Bow Wow did have initial concerns regarding noise or dogs on site, we did everything possible to alleviate those concerns prior to Camp Bow Wow's occupancy.

During the build-out of the space, we specifically designed the walls shared with common tenants to limit particulate or sound transmission. The existing walls had a single layer of 5/8" drywall on either side of 3 and 5/8" steel studs. We added blown in insulation between the existing layers, then placed RC1 channel on top of the existing drywall every 24" on center to create an air gap. On top of the RC1 channel another layer of 5/8" drywall was placed, and finished with final layer of 5/8" Quietrock type 527. The seams at the floor and roof deck were then caulked to create a sealed environment. We have found this installation to be more than sufficient, and the neighboring tenants have been satisfied with the minimal sound transmission. In addition, each tenant has their own HVAC unit(s), so there was no possibility for transmission of hair or dander through ductwork. We would suggest similar modifications if they are not already in place.

Camp Bow Wow has been a model tenant, and we would be happy to address any questions or concerns regarding their occupancy.

Respectfully,

ALPHA PARK, INC.

Evan Klotzman
Vice President

EK:lr

ALPHA PARK INC.
340 ALPHA PARK • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44143
PHONE (440) 449-6990 • FAX (440) 442-6990
www.alphapark.com

To whom it may concern January 26, 2014

Sharon Opfermann, with Camp Bow Wow South Salt Lake, has been a tenant in my building since she opened for business in December 2008. I purchased the building in August 2009. We have had a great business relationship since then. She is my anchor tenant with approximately 8300 square feet of space, pays her rent on time every month, and works closely with me to keep our common area maintenance costs at a minimum. There are two other suites who share the building and Sharon has always been welcoming to new tenants in those suites. If you need further references, please feel free to contact me, my email is broderick-plumbing@hotmail.com, or my phone number is 801-509-5851.

Sincerely

Steve Brodeick

104 Monarch Drive: Bountiful, Utah 84010: 801-509-5851; broderick-plumbing@hotmail.com