City of Pitt Meadows
THE Natural PLACE

Staff Report to Council
Planning and Development

FILE: 09-3900-02/17

REPORT DATE: July 07, 2020 **MEETING DATE:** July 14, 2020

TO: Mayor and Council

FROM: Alex Wallace, Manager of Community Development

SUBJECT: **Bylaw Updates Pertaining to the Pitt Meadows Gun Club**

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER REVIEW/APPROVAL:

RECOMMENDATION(S): THAT Council:

A. Give first, second and third readings to Noise Control Bylaw Amendment Bylaw No. 2858, 2020 which:

   A.1 confirms regular operating hours for outdoor shooting ranges to be limited to Wednesday evenings (6pm-9pm) and Sundays (10am-4pm);

   A.2 permits outdoor shooting ranges to host up to eight (8) additional special events per year with no more than two (2) additional special events per month; AND

   A.3 permits flexibility of operating hours during those additional special events, between 9am and 6pm, but not to exceed an eight (8) hour duration per special event; AND

B. Direct staff to work with the Pitt Meadows Gun Club to develop a section 219 Covenant regarding environmental testing and monitoring; AND

C. Adopt Discharge of Firearms Bylaw Amendment Bylaw No. 2802, 2018; AND

D. Adopt Bylaw Notice Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 2804, 2018; AND

E. Rescind direction to Staff to seek a 'Good Neighbour Agreement' related to the Pitt Meadows Gun Club; OR

F. Other.

PURPOSE

To provide Council with an update on the Pitt Meadow's Gun Club and seek direction on proposed bylaw updates.

☐ Information Report ☒ Direction Report ☐ Decision Report

DISCUSSION

Background:

The City' has two outdoor shooting ranges the Pitt Meadows Gun Club (PMGC) and the Thompson Mountain Sportsmen Association (TMSA). The TMSA continues to operate without restrictions. Over a number of years, several reports have been written on the topic, and many steps have been taken regarding the relationship between the PMGC and the surrounding neighbors.

The PMGC has been a non-profit in the City since 1946; in 1974, a land-swap occurred with the City. It moved to its current location across the street.

Since the late spring of 2017, several concerns were raised by neighbouring residents regarding the operation and potential off-site impacts of the PMGC shooting range, located at 17428 129th Ave. Issues identified were concerns with public safety, excessive noise, the potential for lead shot used at the range to leach into water supplies, and permitting. Over the years, this has been well documented, and a summary of each is provided in the analysis section of this report.

The operation of a shooting range must occur on land that has appropriate zoning. The PMGC predates the City's current land-use regulations. As such, the club has certain 'grandfathered' rights, and the use of the property as a shooting range is permitted to continue as a legal non-conforming use as described in the *Local Government Act*. No other property within Pitt Meadows currently has appropriate zoning for a shooting range besides the Thompson Mountain Gun Club and the PMGC, and any other proposals received would require a rezoning process.

Summary of past events:

At the December 5, 2017, Regular Council Meeting, City staff presented proposed amendments to the Discharge of Firearms Bylaw No. 647, 1975, the Noise Control Bylaw No. 2138, 2004 and an update to the Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 2439, 2009 to reflect the changes, as outlined in the Report to Council dated December 5, 2017. At the meeting, Council directed staff to conduct noise testing and conduct a public information session open house regarding the proposed bylaw amendments, before consideration.

Noise testing was conducted at the PMGC by BKL Consultants on January 24, 2018. BKL provided the City with a report summarizing the results (Attachment A). Following the receipt of the noise testing results, City staff held a public information meeting open

house at the Pitt Meadows Heritage Hall, on March 5, 2018. At the event, staff presented the test results and the proposed bylaw amendments and compiled feedback from attendees. Feedback from the open house was presented to Council at the March 20, 2018, regular meeting.

To build on feedback received from the March 5, 2018, open house, a facilitated meeting occurred between the PMGC directors and residents of the surrounding area, as part of the March 27, 2018, Council-in-Committee meeting. Invitations to this meeting were sent out to owners and occupants of the 85 properties within 488 m (1600 ft) of the PMGC site.

At the March 27, 2018, Council-in-Committee Meeting, members of the PMGC and residents of the surrounding community participated in a Council-facilitated workshop regarding ongoing issues relating to the operation of the PMGC. The goal of the workshop was to develop potential solutions to issues identified surrounding noise, environment, and public safety, in a collaborative environment.

On April 4th, 2018, in a regular meeting, a report was presented that recognized that various outstanding issues are beyond the jurisdiction or powers of the City to enforce and that there are limitations on what the City can request of the PMGC. A Good Neighbour Plan agreement between the club and residents was identified as an alternative approach to addressing some of the outstanding issues.

Council resolved that a Good Neighbour Plan be drafted by staff to provide a framework for an agreement between the PMGC and the surrounding residents.

A Good Neighbour Plan was intended to act as a semi-formal agreement between the PMGC and residents of the surrounding area, which would provide a clear description of the issues present and outline a plan of continued actions that the PMGC would take to work towards achieving mutual goals and mitigating the club's impacts on the surrounding community.

The proposed Good Neighbour Plan would not be based on any municipal policy or bylaw and cannot be enforced by the City. The City would not be a party to the agreement. Instead, the Good Neighbour Plan encourages ongoing communication and collaboration between the agreeing parties. Elements identified for inclusion in a Good Neighbour Plan at the March 27 workshop include:

- Ongoing third-party environmental testing
- Limiting club operating hours to historical levels with flexibility for special events
- Open communication and collaboration with community
- Construction of a physical barrier

Staff provided a framework that contains the major relevant issues as identified at the March 27, 2018 workshop. The framework was intended to give structure to the development of the Good Neighbour Plan and to incorporate ideas that staff have heard throughout the process. It was designed to be open and flexible to allow collaboration between the agreeing parties to identify solutions that work for them. The details of the

agreement would need to be determined by the PMGC and the surrounding residents, ideally in a collaborative effort.

On May 22, 2018, a status report was presented to Council on how the two groups were working to address their issues. The City was provided with a draft Good Neighbours Plan for information. At this point, the issue of the number of special events was unresolved.

On June 19th, 2018, an update was provided Council with a progress report on the Good Neighbour Plan. Some progress had been made, but further discussion was needed on environmental monitoring and number of permitted special events. It was noted that future discussions with the PMGC would not resolve these items. Staff was asked to write a report on the following issues:

- City of Pitt Meadows Jurisdiction; and
- Progress on the agreement of issues; and
- Outstanding issues between the two parties.

On July 17th, 2018, a report was presented by staff, which gave an overview of the points listed above. Staff presented Council with a number of options on how to move forward. At this time staff was directed to bring back the Discharge of Firearms Bylaw Amendment, Noise Control Bylaw Amendment, and an update to the Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw to reflect the changes for consideration of adoption at a future meeting. These bylaws are still at third reading and have not been adopted.

In December of 2019, the PMGC held an open house to engage the surrounding neighbours to discuss the operating schedule. It was staff's understanding that one person attended the open house. Post open house there was change in number of special events listed on the original calendar. The PMGC sent the revised schedule by adding three additional shooting events bring the total to eight special events. The three additional special events were added to keep the club financially viable. Staff received complaints about this.

Relevant Policy, Bylaw, or Legislation:

Discharge of Firearms Bylaw 647, 1975; Noise Control Bylaw 2138, 2004, Business Licensing and Regulation Bylaw 2643, 2014; *Community Charter; Local Government Act; Environmental Management Act; Contaminated Sites Regulation; Firearms Act; Shooting Clubs and Shooting Ranges Regulations*

Analysis:

The most prominent issues identified included:

- Jurisdiction Overview
- Environmental and Health Concerns (lead contamination)
- Excessive noise

- Safety Concerns (design of shooting area)
- Permit
- Special Events and Shooting Hours

Below is a summary of each issue and its status:

There are two remaining issues to resolve: the environmental concerns and determining the number of special events and shooting hours. The other issues discussed were considered to be resolved or were not within the City's jurisdictional authority.

Jurisdiction Overview

Shooting ranges are regulated under all three levels of government – federal, provincial, and municipal. Each level of government regulates a different aspect of shooting ranges. When multiple levels of government are involved in the regulation of an activity, there is a hierarchy of authority. When the federal government has authority, a municipality cannot place regulations or restrictions greater than what the federal government allows. With provincial authority, the province dictates what matters local governments can regulate. Due to this framework, the ability of a local government to address issues regarding shooting ranges is limited.

Federal Government Authority – Public Safety

The RCMP issues licences for the operation of shooting ranges under the *Firearms Act* and the *Shooting Clubs and Shooting Ranges Regulations.* This approval process addresses aspects of safety and the discharge of weapons, including the layout of the range, the type of firearms used, and public safety measures. Shooting ranges must undergo an inspection and receive approval from the RCMP Firearms Officer before operation. To the City's knowledge, this has been completed, and the PMGC complies.

Provincial Government Authority – Environmental Protection and Contamination

The primary environmental concern relating to shooting ranges is the use of lead shot and its potential for contamination of water and soil on and around the property. The provincial Ministry of Environment is responsible for regulating environmental protection and contaminated sites through the *Environmental Management Act* and the *Contaminated Sites Regulation*.

Environmental Concerns

The primary environmental concern relating to the site is the use of lead shot and its potential for contamination of water, air, and soil on and around the property, particularly off-site. Lead contamination of shooting range sites can be a significant issue for shooting ranges, as seen in recent legal cases in Burnaby and Salt Spring Island. The PMGC historically used lead shot and does so to this day. The property is not large enough to accommodate the use of steel shot, which can be a suitable alternative to lead.

The staff reached out to the Ministry to determine the best way to proceed with this concern. Staff was informed that the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy is in the process of developing Environmental Monitoring for Gun Clubs regulations. This will take some time before implemented in the meantime staff is suggesting a section 219 covenant be registered on title between the PMGC and the City. Staff feel this a good interim solution and the best way to support the neighbors and address their concerns.

The Covenant would be an agreement between the City and the PMGC, which would describe the terms of environmental testing and reporting. It would be registered on the PMGC land title in favour of the City. Detailing that water and soil testing would be a requirement, and this information would be required to be posted on the PMGC website regularly. Staff has had conversations with the club about this and they are willing to enter into this type of agreement with the City.

By using this tool, the City would require adequate disclosure of environmental information, but make the club responsible and ultimately the Ministry as the authority having jurisdiction to deal with any enforcement or remediation issues related to contamination, as this would be beyond the City's authority. The agreement will encompass the following:

1. Reporting to the Ministry:
    a. In the case that sampling results exceed Water Quality Guidelines, or sampling/monitoring otherwise suggests potential pollution, those should be reported through the Report All Poachers and Polluters Online Portal.
    b. Testing will be required yearly.
    c. Records should be kept of sampling results by the PMGC, even when there are no exceedances.
2. Reporting to the community yearly.
3. Reporting continuance will be revaluated once the environmental monitoring regime is developed by the B.C. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy.

Excessive noise

In response to resident complaints of excessive noise from the PMGC range, the City attended the site twice in June 2017 to test sound levels. In relation to the discharge of firearms, the City's Noise Control Bylaw can specify a reasonable maximum decibel level permitted to be created by an activity, and can restrict the hours of certain activities that can cause higher than normal noise levels. A noise bylaw cannot have the effect of preventing the lawful use of a property, and so any proposed noise level restrictions must be reasonable enough to permit the use to continue. The noise survey and reporting examined the City's noise bylaw and outlined both qualitative and quantitative for noise generating activities:

Section 4.2 outlines qualitative noise criteria for operations:

No person being the owner or occupier of real property shall allow or permit such real property to be used so that noise or sound which emanates there from, disturbs or tends to disturb the quiet, peace, rest, enjoyment, comfort, or convenience of any person or persons in the neighbourhood or vicinity.

Section 9 of the bylaw provides the quantitative noise criteria. Given the neighbourhood site is zoned as a "quiet" zone, the Noise bylaw states that the sounds levels from or impinging upon real property shall not exceed 55 dBA continual sounds and 80 dBA non-continual sounds during the daytime.

The definition of Continual Sound is:

… any uninterrupted or frequent sound occurring for a period or periods totaling in excess of three (3) minutes in any fifteen (15) minute period of time;

The PMGC was not allowed to operate when this testing occurred, BKL developed a testing plan in conjunction with the City and the PMGC to capture a variety of operational scenarios, for example, to simulate standard competition rules and general shootings days.

Testing done at the PMGC on January 24, 2017, showed that noise levels in the surrounding area during operation of the range were below the City's maximum permitted decibel levels, and largely within recommended standards for existing shooting ranges. The highest noise level recorded at the site was 76 dBA (a-weighted decibels), while the majority of shots registered between 58 and 72 dBA dependent on location. Currently, the highest non-continual sound allowed within the 'quiet zone' as described in the City's Noise Bylaw, is 80 dBA.

The report by BKL Consultants made two comparisons and conclusions based on the City of Pitt Meadow's noise bylaw and the MOE of Ontario shooting range guidelines. There are no shooting range guidelines in B.C. It was concluded that the noise from the Gun Club complied with the City's Noise Bylaw, both qualitative and quantitative for noise-generating activities. When the sound was compared to the MOE of Ontario's Guidelines, values were well above the MOE guidelines limits at the nearest residence in proximity to the site. This report was presented by the consultant and the public had the opportunity to ask the consultants questions regarding the testing method.

It has been noted that staff does not have the professional expertise to measure gunfire sounds. This is why BKL Consultants were asked to complete the noise testing, as they are acoustical engineering consultants.

Safety Concerns (design of shooting area)

The RCMP identified safety issues related to the layout of the PMGC range. The PMGC has since implemented the requests of the RCMP to address the concerns and has brought the operation into compliance with federal guidelines. This is no longer an active issue.

Permit

The Fire Arms Bylaw contains no explanation of permit requirements, the application process, the issuing authority (Council or staff), or any applicable fees. To staff's knowledge, the City has never issued, nor requested, a permit for shooting ranges. Staff is recommending the removal of this section of the bylaw as it is regulated at a federal level.

Special Events and Shooting Hours

There are two parts to this issue, one is the *regulation of operation hours*, and the other is *special events* the club holds for members and visitors. Both of these issues are related to the complaints regarding the club.

Public Shooting

- Every Sunday throughout the year 10:00 hours – 16:00 hours
- Wednesday evenings May through September 18:00 hours – 21:00 hours

Public shooting is the club's *regularly scheduled shooting* as posted on their website where members and non-members of the PMGC can shoot. Volunteer staff are present to conduct the daily operations of the facilities, greet non-members, instruct first time shooters, and oversee all safety requirements.

In conjunction with their regular operating hours, special events occur throughout the year, and are such that they must operate beyond these allotted hours. There are different events the club holds:

Special Event Shooting

- Competitive Tournament Shoots are internationally organized events such as the *Pacific International Trapshooting Association* (PITA) and the *International Trap and Skeet League*.
- Competitive Prize Shoots are events organized by the PMGC club specifically intended to raise funds for the club and introduce new shooters to tournament shooting.

These special events are open to members and non-members and typically occur over a weekend (Saturday and Sunday). They require a longer operating window (09:00 hours – 17:00 hours) to account for a large number of competitors, potential equipment failures, and additional shooting in the event of a tie between competitors. According to the PMGC shooting commences at 09:00 hours, but very rarely continues past 16:00 hours. These events are weather dependant and are a very large revenue driver for the club.

In order to deal with the issue related to shooting hours, Council requested that the neighbours and the PMGC work together to agree (Good Neighbour Agreement) on the

number of events that could be held in a calendar year. After many months of discussion between the two groups, the PMGC and the neighbours could not agree on the number of events. Staff is recommending removing all references to the Good Neighbour Agreement. As a solution to these conflicts staff is recommending the following amendments to the Noise Control Bylaw No. 2138 (Attachment B):

b) Section 7 is amended by inserting the following subsection:

7.4 No person shall discharge a firearm at an outdoor shooting range that is located within 200 m of the nearest property line of any parcel of land that is used for residential purposes, outside of the following hours:

Wednesday 18:00 hours – 21:00 hours

Sunday 10:00 hours – 16:00 hours

7.5 Permit flexibility of operating hours on additional event dates to allow adjustments as required but not exceeding an eight (8) hour duration within the hours of 09:00 hours and 18:00 hours

7.6 Pitt Meadows Gun Club to host up to eight (8) additional special events per year with no more than two (2) additional special events per month;

Staff is recommending amendments to the Noise Control Bylaw No. 2138, 2004 (Attachment B) for the consideration of first, second and third reading. As well as the adoption of amendments to Discharge of Firearms Bylaw No. 647, 1975 (Attachment C) and Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 2439, 2009 (Attachment D), as presented by staff at the March 27, 2018, Regular Council Meeting. Lastly, staff is seeking direction on requiring the registration of a section 219 Covenant pertaining to environmental testing and monitoring with the PMGC.

COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

☐ Principled Governance ☐ Balanced Economic Prosperity ☐ Corporate Excellence
☐ Community Spirit & Wellbeing ☐ Transportation & Infrastructure Initiatives
☒ Not Applicable

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

☒ None ☐ Budget Previously Approved ☐ Referral to Business Planning
☐ Other

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

☒ Inform ☐ Consult ☐ Involve ☐ Collaborate ☐ Empower

KATZIE FIRST NATION CONSIDERATIONS

Referral ☐ Yes ☒ No

SIGN-OFFS

Written by:	Reviewed by:
Alex Wallace, Manager of Community Development	Anne Berry, Director of Planning and Development

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ATTACHMENT(S):

A. PMGC by BKL Consultants – Pitt Meadows Gun Club, 17428 Ave – Noise Survey and Reporting
B. Noise Control Bylaw Amendment Bylaw No. 2858, 2020
C. Discharge of Firearms Bylaw Amendment Bylaw No. 2802, 2018
D. Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw Amendment Bylaw No. 2804, 2018

February 5, 2018

File: 3006-18A

City of Pitt Meadows
12007 Harris Road
Pitt Meadows, BC
V3Y 2B5

Attention: Mike Bandy

Dear Mr. Bandy:

Re: Pitt Meadows Gun Club, 17428 129 Ave, Pitt Meadows
Noise Survey and Reporting

To measure and assess firearm noise levels generated at Pitt Meadows Gun Club (PMGC), BKL conducted noise monitoring at two locations north of PMGC on January 24, 2017. This report summarizes BKL's measurements and assessment. The measurement locations were selected because they represent the residential properties nearest to PMGC.

Location 1: 17465 129th Avenue, Pitt Meadows, British Columbia
Location 2: Public access way to the south of Kennedy Road

Appendix A shows the locations, PMGC, and the surrounding community.

Instructions

In accordance with your instructions, BKL has:

- conducted noise measurements at the above locations during use of the gun range during benign or neutral weather conditions;
- provided you with a report containing the data obtained from the aforesaid noise testing; and
- compared the resultant sound levels to relevant standards and guidelines for informative purposes.

Please refer to Appendix B for background information on sound to assist with interpretation of this report.

BKL understand that:

- each house has a different set-up, therefore the house used during operating hours depends on shooter preference.
- typically, one or two houses operate simultaneously.
- all four houses are generally only used during competition events.

Noise Criteria

City of Pitt Meadows Noise Bylaw

The City of Pitt Meadows Bylaw No. 2138 (the Noise Bylaw) outlines the noise regulations for Pitt Meadows. The Noise Bylaw outlines both quantitative and qualitative criteria for noise generating activities.

Section 4.2 outlines qualitative noise criteria for operations and states the following:

> *No person being the owner or occupier of real property shall allow or permit such real property to be used so that noise or sound which emanates there from, disturbs or tends to disturb the quiet, peace, rest, enjoyment, comfort, or convenience of any person or persons in the neighbourhood or vicinity.*

Section 9 provides quantitative noise criteria. Given the neighbouring site is zoned as a "Quiet" zone, the Noise Bylaw states that sound levels emanating from or impinging upon real property shall not exceed 55 dBA continual sound and 80 dBA non-continual sound during the daytime.

The definition of Continual Sound is:

> *...any uninterrupted or frequent sound occurring for a period or periods totalling in excess of three (3) minutes in any fifteen (15) minute period of time.*

Alternative Assessment Criteria

Given that noise from gun ranges can often comply with the quantitative noise criteria in City noise bylaws but still result in complaints from neighbouring residents, alternative methods are often used to assess noise from gun ranges. A commonly referenced guideline is Ontario Ministry of Environment NPC-232 (MOE Guideline), issued in 1995, as it provides noise criteria specifically for shooting ranges. The key criteria in the MOE Guideline are in Section 8, summarized below.

> *For impulsive sound, other than Quasi-Steady Impulsive Sound, from a stationary source which is the discharge of firearms on the premises of a licensed gun club, the sound level limit at a point*

of reception within 30 m of a dwelling or a camping area, expressed in terms of the Logarithmic Mean Impulse Sound Level (L_{LM}), is:

- *70 dBAI if the gun club were operating before January 1, 1980; or*
- *50 dBAI if the gun club began to operate after January 1, 1980; or*
- *the L_{LM} prior to expansion, alteration or conversion.*

Given that the PMGC was founded in 1946, the applicable noise criterion is assumed to be 70 dBAI L_{LM}.

Other guidelines from outside of Canada may also be of interest if you want to consider the significance of the number of shooting days in a week, the background sound level, and the time of day when shooting occurs. For further details on the MOE Guideline and other alternative assessment methodologies, please refer to Appendix C.

Measurement Description

Two 01 dB DUO Smart Sound Level Meters, serial numbers 11004 and 10395, were used to take the measurements. The equipment was calibrated on site using a Brüel & Kjær Type 4230 sound calibrator.

The meters were set up at two locations to conduct short-term continuous monitoring from 9:30 am to 11:00 am on January 24, 2017. As the PMGC currently does not have permission to operate, use of the gun range was arranged in conjunction with the City of Pitt Meadows and PMGC. While the tests did not capture the gun range during an actual event, BKL developed a testing plan in conjunction with the City and PMGC to ensure a variety of operational scenarios were conducted at the site during testing.

The firing range is divided into four houses, or shooting areas. The following operating scenarios were measured during the noise survey:

- all four houses operating simultaneously;
- each house independently (e.g., only House 1, then only House 2, etc.);
- houses 1 and 2 operating simultaneously;
- house 2 and 3 operating simultaneously; and
- houses 3 and 4 operating simultaneously.

Five shooters were in place near each house, one at each of the five set shooting positions for that house. In turn, each shooter fired five shots as per standard competition rules. Therefore, there was a total of 25 shots per round. This process was then repeated. This means there were a total 50 shots for each of the above scenarios.

During the measurements, the weather was overcast, generally dry with brief periods of light showers. The wind speeds were between 0 and 2 m/s.

The measured firing noise was clearly audible above the background noise. The sound level meters collected comprehensive noise data and, in addition, stored continuous audio files so that the data could be listened to. This helped in identifying specific noise events and, in particular, to confirm whether specific events were firearm noises or not. Noise levels from two houses operating simultaneously were recorded for informational purposes only and have not been assessed.

The resulting time histories of the noise measurements are provided in Appendix D.

Comparison to Noise Criteria

We have considered the results for five scenarios: each of the four houses in use independantly and then all houses in use simultaneously.

City of Pitt Meadows Criteria

We have assumed that firing noise during events would occur for less than three minutes in any 15 minute period and would therefore be classified as Non-Continual Sound. We have considered the L_{ASmax} level for every gun shot during the testing and recorded the number of events above and below the 80 dBA noise criterion. A total 50 shots were taken at each house.

Table 1: Summary of Measured Maximum Noise Levels During Testing

Scenario	Maximum L_{ASmax}	
	Location 1	Location 2
House 1	76 dBA	<70 dBA
House 2	72 dBA	<70 dBA
House 3	70 dBA	<70 dBA
House 4	<70 dBA	<70 dBA

The noise levels for shooting at all houses were below the noise criterion for both Location 1 and Location 2.

MOE Guideline Noise Criteria

In accordance with the MOE Guideline, the 20 loudest noise events for each of the four houses were identified at each of the two monitoring locations. Then, the L_{LM} was calculated for both sites. These

levels were averaged from multiple firearm noise events. The resulting L_{LM} at each site are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of Calculated L_{LM} at Measurement Locations

Scenario	Average Impulse Level (dBA L_{LM})*	
	Location 1	Location 2
House 1	85	63
House 2	82	64
House 3	80	61
House 4	77	60
All Houses	85	64

* methodology as described in MOE Guideline (see Appendix C)

The average L_{LM} exceeded the MOE Guideline noise criterion of 70 dBA at Location 1 for shooting at all four houses. Noise levels complied with the criterion at Location 2.

Conclusions

We have conducted attended noise measurements on the north side of Pitt Meadows Gun Club.

Table 1 indicates that noise from the gun club complied with the Noise Bylaw.

However, as shown in Table 2, the resulting L_{LM} values were well above the MOE Guideline noise limits at the nearest residence for firing from any location at PMGC.

This report completes our current scope of work. Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions or concerns, or require any further work or expert opinion.

Sincerely,

BKL Consultants Ltd.
per:

Brigette Martin, EIT
Acoustical Consultant
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BKL Consultants Ltd.
per:

Mark Bliss, P.Eng., INCE
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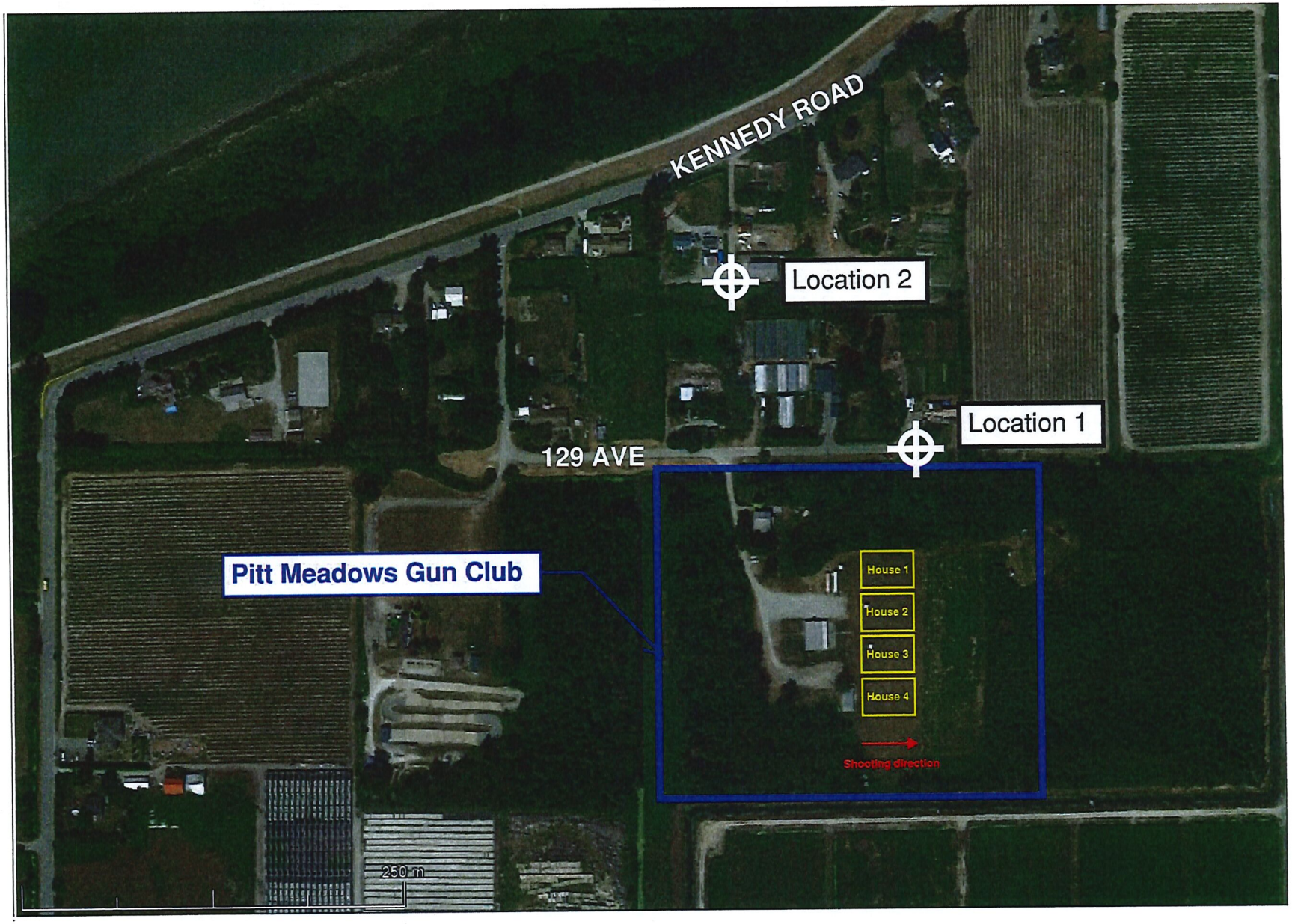
Appendix A: Site Plan



BKL Consultants Ltd.

Appendix B: Background Information on Sound

The two principal components used to characterize sound are loudness (magnitude) and pitch (frequency). The basic unit for measuring magnitude is the decibel (dB), which represents a logarithmic ratio of the pressure fluctuations in air relative to a reference pressure. The basic unit for measuring pitch is the number of cycles per second, or hertz (Hz). Bass tones are low frequency and treble tones are high frequency. Audible sound occurs over a wide frequency range, from approximately 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz, but the human ear is less sensitive to low and very high frequency sounds than to sounds in the mid-frequency range (500 to 4,000 Hz). A-weighting networks are commonly employed in sound level meters to simulate the frequency response of human hearing, and A-weighted sound levels are often designated with the abbreviation dBA rather than dB.

A time weighting is also applied when assessing the maximum sound level from specific sound sources. Most municipal noise bylaws specify the use of a slow weighting, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that the fast weighting best represents how the human brain processes sound,[1] and sometimes the impulse weighting is used for highly impulsive sounds[2] such as firing noise. For a given noise event, the impulse sound level is always higher than the fast sound level, which is always higher than the slow sound level.

If a continuous sound has an abrupt change in level of 3 dBA it will generally be noticed while the same change in level over an extended period of time may go unnoticed. A change of 6 dBA is clearly noticeable subjectively, an increase of 10 dBA is generally perceived as being twice as loud and an increase of 20 dBA is generally perceived as being four times as loud.

Noise is generally defined as unwanted sound, which carries no useful information and tends to interfere with activities or the ability to receive and interpret useful sound. The intrusiveness and potential disturbance caused by noise depends largely upon the background noise level that exists when the noise occurs.[3] However, the response to noise is subjective and depends on other factors such as the absolute level of sound, the time of day, local attitudes to the premises and expectations for quiet by the individual.

Sound levels typically reduce by 6 dB every time the distance from the sound source is doubled due to geometric sound spreading. Sound levels can also change depending on the intervening terrain and ground cover, weather effects, sound reflections, etc. Sound will have less attenuation with distance in downwind and temperature inversion conditions, and more attenuation in upwind and temperature

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[1] World Health Organization (WHO). 1999. Guidelines for Community Noise. Geneva, World Health Organization.

[2] Impulsive sound is non-continuous sound characterized by brief bursts of sound pressure, with the duration of each impulsive sound usually less than one second.

[3] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1974. Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate margin of Safety. Washington, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

lapse conditions. A downwind condition is when the listener is downwind of the sound source. A temperature lapse condition often occurs during the middle of the day when the skies are clear.

With respect to firing noise, the orientation of the firearm is also an important factor because sound does not radiate equally in all directions from the firearm. Factors that affect the firing sound level at a receiver location include the

- type of firearms and ammunition being used;
- shooting frequency;
- location and orientation of the ranges;
- location and orientation of the firearms being used within each range;
- presence of terrain, buildings, barriers or other solid objects that block the line of sight from the firearms and bullets to the nearest dwellings;
- presence of dense foliage that blocks the line of sight from the firearms and bullets to the nearest dwellings;
- ground cover conditions (i.e., dry grass, fresh snow, etc.); and
- weather conditions (i.e., wind speed, wind direction, cloud cover).

Appendix C: Alternative Noise Assessment Criteria

There is no legislation in British Columbia that specifies how to rate firing range noise potentially affecting a surrounding community. In cases like this, it is industry standard practice for an acoustical consulting firm to specify relevant criteria on a project-by-project basis, whether that criteria was developed by the consultant or based on guidelines or standards used in other parts of Canada or the world. Publishers of recognized guidelines or standards in acoustics include the

- Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE);
- World Health Organization (WHO);
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO);
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI);
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM);
- British Standards Institute; and
- Australia Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The Ontario MOE criteria is considered to be the most useful in this case because it is

- specifically designed to regulate firing ranges in rural areas[4];
- Canadian;
- well established, having been in use for the past 20 years; and
- referenced by other recognized groups such as the RCMP[5]

We are not aware of any issues from others applying this criteria for litigation purposes. The Australia EPA Victoria outdoor shooting range criteria (attached) could also be useful in some cases because it considers the number of shooting days per week and time of day to better represent the actual community disturbance.

The following summarizes the Ontario MOE criteria:

8. SOUND LEVEL LIMITS - SPECIFIC IMPULSIVE SOUNDS

(2) For impulsive sound, other than Quasi-Steady Impulsive Sound, from a stationary source which is the discharge of firearms on the premises of a licensed gun club, the sound level limit at a point of reception within 30 m of a dwelling or a camping area, expressed in terms of the Logarithmic Mean Impulse Sound Level (L_{LM}), is:

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[4] Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE). 1995. Sound Level Limits For Stationary Sources in Class 3 Areas (Rural), Publication NPC-232. Ontario MOE.

[5] Swallow, John C., John Hemingway and Pearlie Yung. 2007. Shooting Ranges and Sound. Ottawa, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as represented by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

- *70 dBAI if the gun club were operating before January 1, 1980; or*
- *50 dBAI if the gun club began to operate after January 1, 1980; or*
- *the L_{LM} prior to expansion, alteration or conversion.*

Requirements for the measurement of the Logarithmic Mean Impulse Sound Level (L_{LM}) are defined in NPC-101[6], NPC-102[7] and NPC-103[8], with the below relevant clause noting that a minimum of 20 measurements are required for averaging (from NPC-103):

3. Procedure for Measurement of Steady or Impulsive Sound

(4) Use of Instrumentation

(f) Measurement - Impulse Response - Frequent Impulses

(iii) Level Reported

The Logarithmic Mean Impulse Sound Level (L_{LM}) of the 20 or more measurements shall be calculated and reported to the nearest decibel. This Logarithmic Mean Impulse Sound Level is a valid and effective sound level for any one hour period during which readings were taken pursuant to subclauses (i) and (ii).

To put these decibel levels into perspective, the following commentary from the RCMP report *Shooting Ranges and Sound* has been quoted below:

> *"The Ministry of the Environment, "Model Municipal Noise Control By-Law: Final Report," August 1978, recognizes that existing gun clubs may have difficulty reaching the 50 dBAI level, and thus include a "grandfather" clause allowing the higher sound level of 70 dBAI. The 50 dBAI level is also included in the Ministry of Environment and Energy, "Guide to Applying for Approval (Air): Noise and Vibration," November 1995 and in the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health, Health and Welfare Canada, "National Guidelines for Environmental Noise Control."*
>
> *Arntzen, Eystein, Sorensen, Stefan and Lindblom, Eva, "Annoyance Caused by Noise from Shooting Ranges," FASE, 84, pp. 443-448 indicates that community reaction to impulsive sound is "very low" when levels are less than 60 dBAI.*
>
> *Smoorenburg, Guido F., "Evaluation of impulse noise, in particular shooting noise, with regard to annoyance," Internoise, 81, pp.779-782. 44 indicates that the "threshold for annoyance" due to impulsive noise is from 60 to 65 dBA (fast), which corresponds to approximately 65 to 70 dBAI.*

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[6] Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE). 1978. Technical Definitions, Publication NPC-101. Ontario MOE.

[7] Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE). 1978. Instrumentation, Publication NPC-102. Ontario MOE.

[8] Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE). 1978. Procedures, Publication NPC-103. Ontario MOE.

These references specify that the range of sound levels for limited community reaction to the sound of firearms is between 50 dBAI and 70 dBAI."

Guideline

Noise from outdoor shooting ranges

Publication number 1508 October 2012
Authorised and published by EPA Victoria, 200 Victoria Street, Carlton

Introduction

A Gunshot noise can be disturbing and irritating. It is loud and intrusive, with an impulsive character that increases annoyance. Buffering and noise control measures need to be considered for outdoor shooting ranges to ensure that they do not affect amenity.

In 1991 EPA published the *Interim gunshot noise guidelines*. Later, EPA published the *Using the interim gunshot noise guidelines* (EPA publication 920) to supplement the interim guidelines. This document combines both these guidelines so that the content is readily accessible in one place without changing the intended environmental outcomes or obligations of shooting range operators.

Purpose of this Guideline

This guideline provides duty-holders with advice on the recommended requirements for establishing a new shooting range, changing or operating an existing range, so that noise emissions do not affect amenity or sleep during normal sleeping hours.

Councils and EPA can use this guideline when assessing noise complaints about shooting ranges to determine acceptable outcomes in relation to shooting range noise.

Application of this Guideline

The aim for new shooting range developments is to achieve acceptable outcomes. It is possible that the responsible authority (usually the local council) may decide that acceptable outcomes can be achieved, even though the recommended noise levels may not be met.

In deciding to vary from the recommended levels, the fundamental considerations are whether shooting noise will be annoying, unreasonably intrusive or disturb sleep during normal sleeping hours.

Role of the council (the responsible authority)

In considering a planning permit application, one of the council's roles under its planning scheme is to decide whether the proposal will produce acceptable outcomes. In doing so, councils must consider a range of likely impacts, including on environmental factors such as soil and water quality, and impacts of the emission of noise, dust and odours.

This guideline assists councils in their decision-making of whether the potential noise impact of a planned outdoor shooting range is acceptable.

Role of the applicant

In applying for a planning permit for an outdoor shooting range, the applicant needs to describe all the potential impacts of the proposal, including the level of compliance with this guideline. Applicants should take a pro-active attitude towards seeking community input before and after submitting a proposal.

Open discussion is critical to successful planning, ensuring that key issues for consultation are raised early in the process. Even if no potentially contentious issues are raised, independent testing and assessment by a qualified acoustic consultant is still recommended.

Legal status of this Guideline

This guideline provides advice to help applicants and operators of shooting ranges ensure that noise emissions do not affect amenity or sleep during normal sleeping hours. If the shooting range emits noise that is unreasonable in the circumstances, EPA will take into account whether this guideline has been followed when deciding if enforcement action is necessary.

Noise levels or outcomes specified in a planning permit or other statutory approval will have precedence over the recommended levels in this guideline.

Recommended requirements

The gunshot noise level (measured as dB(A)I) should be below the recommended level in a noise sensitive area.

For daytime, the recommended noise level is the higher of:

- the daytime recommended level specified in table 1 for the appropriate number of days of shooting per week
- the background sound level + 10 dB(A)I.

For the evening, the recommended noise level is the higher of:

- the evening recommended level specified in table 1 for the appropriate number of days of shooting per week
- the background sound level + 5 dB(A)I.

Shooting shall be restricted to the following hours:

- Monday - Saturday 9am - 10pm
- Sunday 12noon - 10pm.

Table 1. Recommended levels for shooting range noise

	Days of shooting per week		<1	1	2	3-5	6-7
Long established range	Day	Monday - Saturday	80	75	70	65	60
		Sunday	75	70	65	60	55
	Evening	Monday - Saturday	75	70	65	60	55
		Sunday	70	65	60	55	50
Operating range	Day	Monday - Saturday	60	55	50	45	45
		Sunday	55	50	45	45	45
	Evening	Monday - Saturday	55	50	45	40	35
		Sunday	50	45	40	35	35
Planned range	Day	Monday - Saturday	60	55	50	45	45
		Sunday	55	50	45	45	45
	Evening	Monday - Saturday	55	50	45	40	35
		Sunday	50	45	40	35	35

Note: <1 means shooting on no more than one day per month.

Measurement

Measurement point

Noise from the shooting range shall be measured outdoors in a noise sensitive area, which is generally a residential site (or residential land). This includes a residential hotel or motel, a hospital, caravan park, or any similar premises where the long-term amenity of people may be affected. This does not include people at work or passers-by.

The measurement point should be within 20 metres of the most exposed external wall of the affected building on the site. For example, the measurement would not be done at the boundary of a large residential block unless a house is constructed within 20 metres of the block boundary. The measurement would not be done on the opposite side of the house from the shooting range.

Measurement method

The measurement of the noise level of each shot is the maximum level of the A-weighted sound level using the 'I' (Impulse) time-weighting.

The gunshot noise level is the logarithmic average of a number of shots as follows:

$$\text{Gunshot noise level} = 10 \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{\sum_{10}\frac{L_i}{10}}{N}\right)$$

- where L_i is the maximum level of the ith gunshot measured in dB(A)I and N is the number of shots measured.

The 'I' (Impulse) setting is used especially to measure impulsive type noises such as gunshot noise. The 'I' setting on a sound level meter allows the indicated level to rise very quickly after the gunshot and then fall very slowly so the maximum level can be determined.

The maximum noise level is measured and may be either:

- observed directly on the meter as the highest sound level during the gunshot
- obtained using a maximum-hold feature on the meter
- measured and recorded using a measurement storage and recall function on the meter.

The level shall be determined as the average of at least 40 individual gunshot measurements or the average over a period of 30 minutes, whichever occurs first. If there are no more than 40 shots in a 30 minute period then the gunshot noise level is the average of the noise levels of all the shots occurring within the selected 30 minute period.

Weather conditions

Noise levels at the measurement point will depend significantly on the weather conditions, especially over long distances. Wind blowing from the measurement point in the noise sensitive area towards the range may make noise less audible, but on still days or with wind blowing towards the measurement point, noise levels may be quite high and cause a noise problem.

The assessment of noise should be made when weather conditions favour the propagation of sound from the range to the measurement point. These conditions are when there are still conditions or a slight breeze from the range towards the measurement point.

If measurements are made under other conditions, the measurements should not be interpreted as the worst-case scenario and may need to be repeated.

Background noise

The background sound level is measured as the level exceeded for 90 per cent of the time interval in question, using the 'A' frequency-weighting and the 'F' (Fast) time-weighting (i.e. L_{A90}).

The L_{A90} is determined by sampling the background sound level over a specified time and determining the level

which is exceeded for 90 per cent of the time. The background sound level is therefore a measure of the lower sound levels observed. It does not represent the peak noise level of a car passing or a bird chirping, for example.

Ideally, the measurement should be made over the entire day or evening period (or that part of the period for which the shooting range is used) so that an average hourly L_{A90} background can be determined for each period.

At a minimum, the measurement of background noise should be made over a period of at least 15 minutes.

The L_{A90} may be measured using an integrating sound level meter or environmental noise logger.

To ensure a representative noise measurement, the background sound level should be measured at such a time that the measured level is representative of the background level in calm to low-wind conditions with no rain.

Definitions

In this guideline the following definitions apply:

A-weighted sound level: The sound pressure level measured using the A-weighting network which approximates the human ear response to sound.

Background sound level: the sound level measured in the absence of gunshot noise or other intruding noise. (See the measurement section).

Days of shooting per week: in any week the number of days of shooting (except that "<1" means shooting occurring at a maximum of one day per month). For example, if shooting occurs two times per week, but only on six weeks of the year, then the recommended level is based on two days per week of shooting even though the average days of shooting is less than once per week. The exception is "<1" days per week which means no more than one day of shooting per month. Where shooting occurs during both the daytime period and the evening period on a single day it shall be regarded as two days of shooting per week.

Daytime: 9am - 6pm Monday to Saturday;
12noon - 6pm Sunday.

Evening: 6pm - 10pm every day of the week.

Operating range: any shooting range which is not a planned range or long established range (see definition of long established range below).

Gunshot noise level: the logarithmic average of the 'A'-weighted sound levels of a series of gunshots measured using the 'I' time-weighting. (See the measurement section).

Long established range: any range that was operating in its current form and level of activity prior to February 1991, and was not assessed by EPA or given direct advice by EPA concerning noise emissions prior to February 1991.

Planned range: any range not currently in operation.

Shooting range: any rifle, pistol or shotgun range, whether used for sport/recreation or for firearms training or practice.

Applying the recommended noise levels

A major extension of an operating range or long established range should also be treated as a planned range. This would include a physical extension to the range use or a significant increase in shooting frequency. For example, an existing pistol club that wished to establish a clay-target (shotgun) range would need to ensure that the new range and existing activities meets the noise levels for a planned range.

A long established rifle range wishing to significantly increase their frequency of operation (for example, from once per month to once per week) would need to reduce noise levels to those of a planned range. This may be a significant undertaking requiring earthworks for noise barriers, enclosures, or reorientation of shooting directions.

Example approach to the application process for a planned range

This example illustrates relevant considerations in using this guideline for a planned range. Each application involves unique circumstances that may not be covered by this example.

Example

An applicant wishes to establish a new rifle range in the outskirts of a major Victorian city. The area chosen is sparsely populated and is currently designated as a farming zone.

Before submitting the application

Before a final site is chosen, the applicant informally approaches council planners to determine:

- whether potential sites are prohibited or constrained
- the most appropriate site in the area, considering current and possible future zoning and development
- relevant council concerns (and potentially those of the community)
- the council's planning scheme provisions and application process.

The applicant also talks with local residents near sites under consideration to determine likely impacts and issues residents might have with the proposal. The residents may be concerned about tranquillity when the community population is boosted by weekend occupants. The residents may want certainty around the timetabling of shooting days and times, or the availability of noise-free sensitive days, rather than just strict decibel level adherence.

Awareness of residents' needs helps produce acceptable local amenity outcomes and helps to prevent misunderstandings and problems, which may complicate the planning process.

The applicant then chooses the best suited site and hires professional consultants to advise on the planning process and assess potential noise impacts on nearby residents. With the help of the consultants the applicant prepares an application that addresses any concerns raised by the council and local residents.

The consultant arranges noise testing to help determine the appropriate level of operation for the rifle range based on the recommended levels.

In this case the acoustic consultant calculates that at the worst-affected residence, a gunshot noise level of 53 dB(A)I would be reached, even after careful choice of range orientation and shooting enclosures to reduce noise impact.

The applicant's proposal is to operate the rifle range two days per week; every Friday and Saturday. At this level of operation the day recommended level of 50 dB(A)I (from table 1) would be exceeded.

After discussing the issue further with local residents, the applicant decides to proceed with the application but makes some changes to the proposed operating frequency, providing some noise-free Saturdays, and offering to provide a yearly schedule to residents to give some certainty about operating days and times.

Application evaluation

In evaluating the application, the planner considers the degree of compliance with the recommended levels. While the predicted noise levels in the application do not technically comply with the recommended levels, this would not determine the outcome of the application without further consideration.

The planner considers the guidelines as part of the assessment of whether acceptable amenity outcomes can be achieved. The planner also considers:

- social impacts
- economic benefits
- whether further noise control works are possible
- the frequency and predictability of disturbance
- the nature of the area in terms of likely amenity expectations.

Consultation

The council consults the residents and objectors and involves the applicant in this process. All parties are encouraged to put forward alternative solutions. These may be more or less prescriptive than the recommended levels but are focussed on achieving acceptable amenity and operational outcomes for all parties.

During consultation, areas of disagreement arise and the proposed solutions or outcomes vary. Some parties want more frequent operating days in some weeks, with reduced days in others. Other parties agree to some exceedance of the recommended levels in lieu of some noise-free days/weekends. The residents make it clear that they prefer no shooting on any Saturday.

Alternative arrangements are considered in an effort to gain a compromise. In this example, the parties agree that an extra weekday of shooting could be allowed in lieu of the weekend.

Council's decision

After consultation, the council must decide whether a planning permit should be issued or not. The council may decide to grant a permit having come to a solution that is more flexible than imposing the recommended levels and maximises economic development, while adequately addressing community concerns.

Alternatively, if the council considers that the amenity loss to the community is too significant then they may decide to refuse the application.

In the event that no objections to the application are received, the council must still determine whether an acceptable outcome can be achieved.

More information

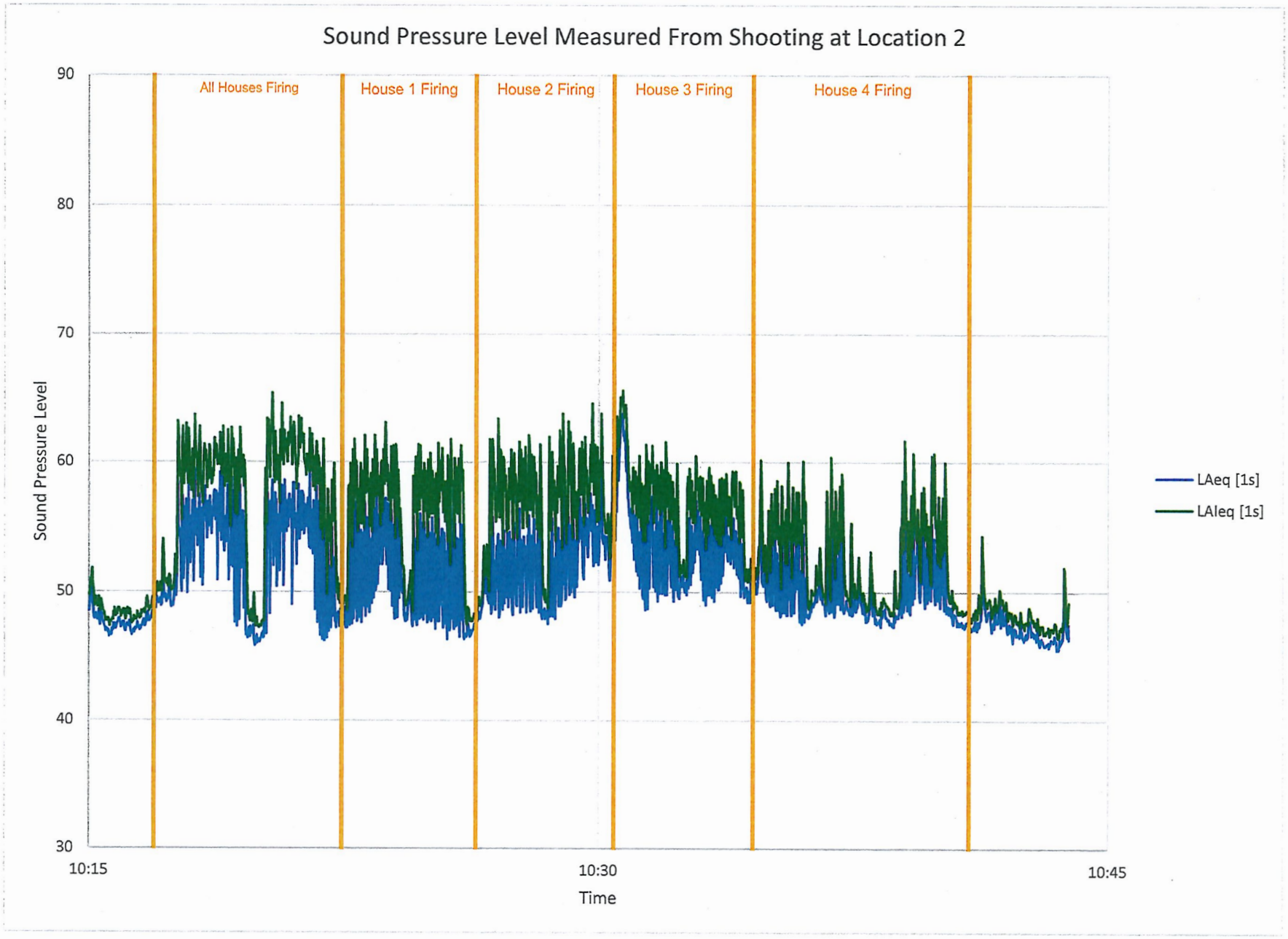
For more information visit EPA's website

www.epa.vic.gov.au

or phone EPA on 1300 EPA VIC (1300 372 842).

Appendix D: Noise Measurement Results

Sound Pressure Level Measured From Shooting at Location 1
All Houses Firing
House 1 Firing
House 2 Firing
House 3 Firing
House 4 Firing
Sound Pressure Level
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
10:15
10:30
10:45
Time
LAeq [1s]
LAIeq [1s]


Sound Pressure Level Measured From Shooting at Location 2
All Houses Firing
House 1 Firing
House 2 Firing
House 3 Firing
House 4 Firing
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
Sound Pressure Level
10:15
10:30
10:45
Time
LAeq [1s]
LAIeq [1s]

CITY OF PITT MEADOWS
NOISE CONTROL AMENDMENT
BYLAW NO. 2858, 2020

A bylaw to amend Noise Control Bylaw No. 2138, 2004.

The Council of the City of Pitt Meadows enacts the following:

1. This Bylaw may be cited as the **"City of Pitt Meadows Noise Control Amendment Bylaw 2858, 2020".**

2. City of Pitt Meadows Noise Control Bylaw No. 2138, 2004 is amended as follows:

   (a) Section 3 is amended by adding the following definition:

   "outdoor shooting range" means an outdoor facility that is designed or intended to be used for the discharge of firearms for the purposes of target practice or target shooting.

   (b) Section 7 is amended by inserting the following subsections:

   7.4 A person will not discharge a firearm at an outdoor shooting range that is located within 200 m of the nearest property line of any parcel of land that is used for residential purposes, outside of the following hours:

   a) Wednesdays 18:00 hours – 21:00 hours, and

   b) Sundays 10:00 hours – 16:00 hours.

   7.5 Despite section 7.4, the owner of an outdoor shooting range may coordinate up to eight (8) shooting events per year that fall outside of the hours established in 7.4,

   a) for a maximum of two (2) additional shooting events per month,

   b) with each shooting event lasting no longer than eight (8) hours within the hours of 09:00 hours and 18:00 hours.

   (c) Sections "8 to 17" are renumbered to "7.6 to 7.15" respectively.

   (d) Following section 6.2 and preceding section 6.3, the following sentence is removed:

   "To increase the distance from 150m from neighbouring residences to 200m."

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time on [DATE].

ADOPTED on [DATE].

Bill Dingwall Mayor	Kate Barchard Corporate Officer

CITY OF PITT MEADOWS
DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS BYLAW AMENDMENT BYLAW NO. 2802, 2018

A Bylaw to amend sections of Discharge of Firearms Bylaw No. 647, 1975.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to amend City of Pitt Meadows Discharge of Firearms Bylaw No. 647, 1975;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of the City of Pitt Meadows, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw may be cited as the **"City of Pitt Meadows Discharge of Firearms Bylaw Amendment Bylaw No. 2802, 2018**

2. Section 6 is amended as follows:

   By deleting the words "Section 7(c) and".

3. Section 7 is deleted in its entirety and subsequent sections are renumbered accordingly.

4. Section 7 (formerly Section 8) is amended as follows:

   By deleting the words "Section 5, 6, and 7 hereof," and replacing them with "Section 5 and 6 hereof,"

   By deleting the words "without first obtaining a permit therefor" after "Municipality".

5. Section 7 (formerly Section 8)(d) is deleted and replaced with the following:

   (d) he is engaged in shooting as a member or guest of a firearms shooting club on a shooting range approved by the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer for the purposes of target practice.

6. Section 8 (formerly Section 9) is amended as follows:

   By deleting the words "Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7 hereof,".

   By deleting the words "without the necessity of obtaining a permit therefor".

7. Section 9 (formerly Section 10) is amended as follows:

By adding the words "except as specifically provided under Section 7(d)," after the words "Notwithstanding any provisions of this Bylaw,".

8. City of Pitt Meadows Discharge of Firearms Bylaw 647, 1975 and amendments thereto, is hereby amended accordingly.

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time the 27th day of March, 2018.

ADOPTED the _____day of _____, _____.

Mayor	Corporate Officer

148565v1

CITY OF PITT MEADOWS
BYLAW NOTICE ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENT BYLAW NO. 2804, 2018

A Bylaw of the City of Pitt Meadows to amend sections of Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 2439, 2009

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to amend City of Pitt Meadows Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 2439, 2009;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Pitt Meadows in open meeting assembled, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

PART I – INTERPRETATION
Citation/Title

1. This Bylaw may be cited as the **City of Pitt Meadows Bylaw Enforcement Amendment Bylaw No. 2804, 2018**

2. In Schedule "A" to Bylaw No. 2439, 2009, the section entitled Noise Control Bylaw 2138, is amended by inserting the following categories in numerical order and renumbering subsequent categories accordingly:

Discharge of firearm at a shooting range within 200m of residential property outside of permitted hours	7.4	80	100	n/a

3. City of Pitt Meadows Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw No. 2439, 2009 and amendments thereto, is hereby amended accordingly.

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time the 27th day of March, 2018.

ADOPTED the _____day of _____, _____.

_____ _____

Mayor Corporate Officer

148567v1