



Traffic Noise Assessment

180 Metcalfe Street

Ottawa, Ontario

REPORT: GWE18-115-Traffic Noise

Prepared For:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document describes a traffic noise assessment in support of site plan application for the proposed mixed-use development at 180 Metcalfe Street in Ottawa, Ontario. A Pedestrian Level Wind (PLW) study was also completed and is addressed in a separate report. The proposed development consists of a 27-storey mixed-use tower, with the first-floor intended for retail, utility, amenity and lobby space use, and residential suites occupying the remaining floors. The tower will contain amenity areas in the form of private balconies, indoor amenity areas and a potential terrace on the roof of the 6th floor. However, private balconies are not considered as Outdoor Living Area (OLA) since they are less than 4-metres in depth. The major source of traffic noise is due to Metcalfe Street to the east. Figure 1 illustrates a complete site plan with surrounding context.

The assessment is based on: (i) theoretical noise prediction methods that conform to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) and City of Ottawa requirements; (ii) noise level criteria as specified by the City of Ottawa's Environmental Noise Control Guidelines (ENCG); (iii) future vehicular traffic volumes based on the City of Ottawa's Official Plan roadway classifications; and (iv) a site plan concept provided by RLA / Architecture in July 2018.

The results of the current analysis indicate that noise levels will range between 53 and 70 dBA during the daytime period (07:00-23:00) and between 56 and 62 dBA during the nighttime period (23:00-07:00). The highest noise level (70 dBA) occurs on the east façade of the development, most exposed to Metcalfe Street. Noise levels at the rooftop terrace do not exceed 55 dBA, therefore no mitigation measures are required. Predicted noise levels due to roadway traffic exceed the criteria listed in Section 4.2 for building components. Therefore, upgraded building components are required where noise levels exceed 65 dBA as shown in Figure 3.

In addition to upgraded building components, the development requires central air conditioning with applicable Warning Clauses. If installed, this would allow occupants to keep windows closed to maintain a quiet indoor environment. Additionally, Warning Clauses will be included in all Agreements of Lease, Purchase and Sale as described in Section 6.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gradient Wind Engineering Inc. (GWE) was retained by Jadco Group Construction to undertake a traffic noise assessment in support of a mixed-use development at 180 Metcalfe Street in Ottawa, Ontario. A Pedestrian Level Wind (PLW) study was also completed and is addressed in a separate report. This report summarizes the methodology, results, and recommendations related to a traffic noise assessment. GWE's scope of work involved assessing exterior and interior noise levels generated by local roadway traffic. The assessment was performed on the basis of theoretical noise calculation methods conforming to the City of Ottawa¹ and Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC)² guidelines. Noise calculations were based on architectural drawings received from RLA / Architecture, with future traffic volumes corresponding to the City of Ottawa's Official Plan (OP) roadway classifications.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The focus of this traffic noise assessment is a proposed mixed-use development at 180 Metcalfe Street in Ottawa, Ontario. The development is located at the north corner of a city block bounded by Nepean Street to the north, Metcalfe Street to the east, Lisgar Street to the south, and O'Connor Street to the west. There are two developments currently under construction: one directly to the west of the site (27-storey development at 96 Nepean Street) and another directly to the north of the site (two 27-storey towers with one tower located at 91 Nepean Street and the other located at 70 Gloucester Street, which are currently under construction). The remaining immediate surroundings comprise a mix of low-, medium-, and high-rise buildings, as well as surface-level parking.

The proposed development is a 27-storey mixed-use, residential and commercial building that will be integrated into an existing six-storey heritage building, a smaller part of which would be demolished. The building will contain six levels of below-grade parking with the entrance located at the northwest corner of the development. The first floor will comprise retail, utilities, amenities, and lobby space. The main building entrance is located on the east side. The second-floor plan steps back within the building on the east side, creating a space open to the floor below. The remainder of the floor area contains residential units. The third-floor plan steps back out on the east side within the structure, allowing for the entire floor plan to contain residential units. The floorplan remains the constant up to the sixth floor. The seventh-

¹ City of Ottawa Environmental Noise Control Guidelines, January 2016

² Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change – Environmental Noise Guidelines, Publication NPC-300, Queens Printer for Ontario, Toronto, 2013

floor will include residential units and an amenity space located in the northeast corner. The plan from the floors eighth to 27 consist of residential units, with a mechanical penthouse on the roof. There is potential for a terrace on the roof of the 6th floor. Although private balconies are located over the various floors, they are not considered to be Outdoor Living Areas (OLA) as they are less than 4-metres in depth. The major source of traffic noise is due to Metcalfe Street to the east. Figure 1 illustrates a complete site plan with surrounding context.

3. OBJECTIVES

The main goals of this work are to: (i) calculate the future noise levels on the study buildings produced by local roadway traffic, and (ii) ensure that interior and exterior noise levels do not exceed the allowable limits specified by the City of Ottawa's Environmental Noise Control Guidelines as outlined in Section 4.2 of this report.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Background

Noise can be defined as any obtrusive sound. It is created at a source, transmitted through a medium, such as air, and intercepted by a receiver. Noise may be characterized in terms of the power of the source or the sound pressure at a specific distance. While the power of a source is characteristic of that particular source, the sound pressure depends on the location of the receiver and the path that the noise takes to reach the receiver. Measurement of noise is based on the decibel unit, dBA, which is a logarithmic ratio referenced to a standard noise level (2×10^{-5} Pascals). The 'A' suffix refers to a weighting scale, which better represents how the noise is perceived by the human ear. With this scale, a doubling of power results in a 3 dBA increase in measured noise levels and is just perceptible to most people. An increase of 10 dBA is often perceived to be twice as loud.

4.2 Roadway Traffic Noise

4.2.1 Criteria for Roadway Traffic Noise

For surface roadway traffic noise, the equivalent sound energy level, L_{eq} , provides a measure of the time varying noise levels, which is well correlated with the annoyance of sound. It is defined as the continuous sound level, which has the same energy as a time varying noise level over a period of time. For roadways, the L_{eq} is commonly calculated on the basis of a 16-hour (L_{eq16}) daytime (07:00-23:00) / 8-hour (L_{eq8})

nighttime (23:00-07:00) split to assess its impact on residential buildings. The City of Ottawa's Environmental Noise Control Guidelines (ENCG) specifies that the recommended indoor noise limit range (that is relevant to this study) is 45 and 40 dBA for living rooms and sleeping quarters respectively, for roadway as listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: INDOOR SOUND LEVEL CRITERIA (ROAD)³

Type of Space	Time Period	L _{eq} (dBA)
		Road
General offices, reception areas, retail stores, etc.	07:00 – 23:00	50
Living/dining/den areas of residences , hospitals, schools, nursing/retirement homes, day-care centres, theatres, places of worship, libraries, individual or semi-private offices, conference rooms, etc.	07:00 – 23:00	45
Sleeping quarters of hotels/motels	23:00 – 07:00	45
Sleeping quarters of residences , hospitals, nursing/retirement homes, etc.	23:00 – 07:00	40

Predicted noise levels at the plane of window (POW) dictate the action required to achieve the recommended sound levels. An open window is considered to provide a 10 dBA reduction in noise, while a standard closed window is capable of providing a minimum 20 dBA noise reduction⁴. A closed window due to a ventilation requirement will bring noise levels down to achieve an acceptable indoor environment⁵. Therefore, where noise levels exceed 55 dBA daytime and 50 dBA nighttime, the ventilation for the building should consider the need for having windows and doors closed, which normally triggers the need for central air conditioning. Where noise levels exceed 65 dBA daytime and 60 dBA nighttime, building components will require higher levels of sound attenuation⁶.

The sound level criterion for outdoor living areas is 55 dBA, which applies during the daytime (07:00 to 23:00). When noise levels exceed 55 dBA, mitigation must be provided to reduce noise levels where technically and administratively feasible to acceptable levels at or below the criterion.

³ Adapted from ENCG 2016 – Tables 2.2b and 2.2c

⁴ Burberry, P.B. (2014). Mitchell's Environment and Services. Routledge, Page 125

⁵ MOECC, Environmental Noise Guidelines, NPC 300 – Part C, Section 7.8

⁶ MOECC, Environmental Noise Guidelines, NPC 300 – Part C, Section 7.1.3

4.3 Roadway Noise Assessment

4.3.1 Theoretical Roadway Noise Predictions

Noise predictions were performed with the aid of the MOECC computerized noise assessment program, STAMSON 5.04, for road analysis. Appendix A includes the STAMSON 5.04 input and output data.

Roadway traffic noise calculations were performed by treating each roadway segment as a separate line source of noise. In addition to the traffic volumes summarized in Table 2, theoretical noise predictions were based on the following parameters:

- Truck traffic on all roadways was taken to comprise 5% heavy trucks and 7% medium trucks, as per ENCG requirements for noise level predictions.
- The day/night split was taken to be 92% / 8% respectively for all streets.
- Ground surface between source and receiver was taken to be reflective.
- Topography assumed to be a flat/gentle slope.
- Receptor height taken to be 21.7 metres on the 7th floor roof, 18.5 metres at the 6th floor and 80 metres at the 27th floor for the centre of the window based on elevation drawings attached in Appendix A.
- No buildings considered as potential screening elements in the surrounding vicinity except for the proposed building, which was considered as a barrier with a height of 20.2 metres for the Rooftop Terrace (Receptor 7).
- Receptor distances and exposure angles are illustrated in Figures 4-5.
- Distance adjustment used for some receivers where source-receiver distances is less than 15 m.
- Noise receptors were strategically placed at 7 locations around the study area (see Figure 2).

In some cases, source-receiver distances were less than 15 m, which is the minimum distance required for entry in STAMSON. A distance adjustment calculation shown in equation 1 from ORNAMENT was used to calculate the adjustment value, which was added to the calculated noise level from STAMSON⁷. The equation is as follows:

⁷ ORNAMENT Technical Document, October 1989, Section 4
Jadco Group Construction

$$\text{Distance Adjustment Value} = 10 (1+\alpha) \log\left(\frac{D_{ref}}{D}\right) \quad (1)$$

Where the parameters are:

- D_{ref} = Distance used in STAMSON, 15 metres
- D = Actual distance of source-receiver
- α = Ground Absorption Factor (Hard Ground = 0, Soft Ground = 1)

4.4 Roadway Traffic Volumes

The ENCG dictates that noise calculations should consider future sound levels based on a roadway's classification at the mature state of development. Therefore, traffic volumes are based on the roadway classifications outlined in the City of Ottawa's Official Plan (OP) and Transportation Master Plan⁸ which provide additional details on future roadway expansions. Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) volumes are then based on data in Table B1 of the ENCG for each roadway classification. Table 2 (below) summarizes the AADT values used for each roadway included in this assessment.

TABLE 2: ROADWAY TRAFFIC DATA

Segment	Roadway / Transit Class	Speed Limit (km/h)	Traffic Volumes
Metcalfe Street	2-UAU	50	15,000

⁸ City of Ottawa Transportation Master Plan, November 2013
Jadco Group Construction

4.5 Indoor Noise Calculations

The difference between outdoor and indoor noise levels is the noise attenuation provided by the building envelope. According to common industry practice, complete walls and individual wall elements are rated according to the Sound Transmission Class (STC). The STC ratings of common residential walls built in conformance with the Ontario Building Code (2012) typically exceed STC 35, depending on exterior cladding, thickness and interior finish details. For example, concrete and masonry walls can achieve STC 50 or more. Curtain wall systems typically provide around STC 35, depending on the glazing elements. Standard good quality double-glazed non-operable windows can have STC ratings ranging from 25 to 40, depending on the window manufacturer, pane thickness and inter-pane spacing. As previously mentioned, the windows are the known weak point in a partition.

According to Section 4.2, when daytime noise levels (from road) at the plane of the window exceed 65 dBA, calculations must be performed to evaluate the sound transmission quality of the building components to ensure acceptable indoor noise levels. The calculation procedure⁹ considers:

- Window type and total area as a percentage of total room floor area
- Exterior wall type and total area as a percentage of the total room floor area
- Acoustic absorption characteristics of the room
- Outdoor noise source type and approach geometry
- Indoor sound level criteria, which varies according to the intended use of a space

Based on published research¹⁰, exterior walls possess specific sound attenuation characteristics that are used as a basis for calculating the required STC ratings of windows in the same partition. Due to the limited information available at the time of the study, which was prepared for site plan approval, detailed floor layouts and building elevations have not been finalized; therefore, detailed STC calculations could not be performed at this time. As a guideline, the anticipated STC requirements for windows have been estimated based on the overall noise reduction required for each intended use of space (STC = outdoor noise level – targeted indoor noise levels).

⁹ Building Practice Note: Controlling Sound Transmission into Buildings by J.D. Quirt, National Research Council of Canada, September 1985

¹⁰ CMHC, Road & Rail Noise: Effects on Housing

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Roadway Traffic Noise Levels

The results of the roadway traffic noise calculations are summarized in Table 3 below. A complete set of input and output data from all STAMSON 5.04 calculations are available in Appendix A.

TABLE 3: EXTERIOR NOISE LEVELS DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC

Receptor Number	Receptor Height Above Grade (m)	Receptor Location	STAMSON 5.04 Noise Level (dBA)	
			Day	Night
1	18.5	POW – 6 th Floor – North Façade	65	58
2	18.5	POW – 6 th Floor – East Façade	70*	62*
3	18.5	POW – 6 th Floor – South Façade	65	58
4	80.0	POW – 27 th Floor – North Façade	63	56
5	80.0	POW – 27 th Floor – East Façade	67	59
6	80.0	POW – 27 th Floor – South Façade	63	56
7	21.7	OLA – 7 th Floor – Rooftop Terrace	53	-

*Distance Adjustment Applied to Receptors as per equation 1

The results of the current analysis indicate that noise levels will range between 53 and 70 dBA during the daytime period (07:00-23:00) and between 56 and 62 dBA during the nighttime period (23:00-07:00). The highest noise level (70 dBA) occurs on the east façade of the development, most exposed to Metcalfe Street. Noise levels at the rooftop terrace do not exceed 55 dBA, therefore no mitigation measures are required. Predicted noise levels due to roadway traffic exceed the criteria listed in Section 4.2 for building components. Therefore, upgraded building components are required where noise levels exceed 65 dBA as shown in Figure 3. A distance adjustment of 1.76 dBA was applied to Receptor 2, because it is closer than the allowable minimum distance in STAMSON.

5.2 Noise Control Measures

The noise levels predicted due to roadway traffic exceed the criteria listed in Section 4.2 for building components. As discussed in Section 4.5, the anticipated STC requirements for windows have been estimated based on the overall noise reduction required for each intended use of space (STC = outdoor

noise level – targeted indoor noise levels). It is recommended detailed STC calculations be performed prior to building permit application for each unit type. The STC requirements for the windows are summarized below for various units within the development (see Figure 3):

- **Living Room Windows**

- (i) Living room windows facing east of the development will require a minimum STC of 25
- (ii) All other living room windows are to satisfy Ontario Building Code (OBC 2012) requirements

- **Bedroom Windows**

- (iii) Bedroom windows facing east of the development require a minimum STC of 30
- (i) All other bedroom windows are to satisfy Ontario Building Code (OBC 2012) requirements

- **Exterior Walls**

Exterior wall components on the east facade of the development requires a minimum STC of 45. Wall assemblies meeting STC 45 would include steel stud walls a minimum of 92 mm deep filled with batt insulation, exterior dense glass sheeting, and 16 mm gypsum board on the inside.

The STC requirements would apply to windows, doors, spandrel panels and curtain wall elements. Exterior wall components on these façades are recommended to have a minimum STC of 45, where a window/wall system is used. A review of window supplier literature indicates that the specified STC ratings can be achieved by a variety of window systems having a combination of glass thickness and inter-pane spacing. We have specified an example window configuration, however several manufacturers and various combinations of window components, such as those proposed, will offer the necessary sound attenuation rating. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that the specified window achieves the required STC. This can only be assured by using window configurations that have been certified by laboratory testing. The requirements for STC ratings assume that the remaining components of the building are constructed and installed according to the minimum standards of the Ontario Building Code. The specified STC requirements also apply to swinging and/or sliding patio doors.

Results of the calculations also indicate that the development will require central air conditioning, which will allow occupants to keep windows closed and maintain a comfortable living environment. In addition to ventilation requirements, Warning Clauses will also be required to be placed on all Lease, Purchase and Sale Agreements, as summarized in Section 6 below.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the current analysis indicate that noise levels will range between 53 and 70 dBA during the daytime period (07:00-23:00) and between 56 and 62 dBA during the nighttime period (23:00-07:00). The highest noise level (70 dBA) occurs on the east façade of the development, most exposed to Metcalfe Street. Noise levels at the rooftop terrace do not exceed 55 dBA, therefore no mitigation measures are required. Predicted noise levels due to roadway traffic exceed the criteria listed in Section 4.2 for building components. Therefore, upgraded building components are required where noise levels exceed 65 dBA as shown in Figure 3.

In addition to upgraded building components, the development will require central air conditioning, which will allow occupants to keep windows closed to maintain a quiet indoor environment. The following Warning Clause¹¹ in all Agreements of Lease, Purchase and Sale will be required for residential dwellings:

“Purchasers/tenants are advised that despite the inclusion of noise control features in the development and within the building units, sound levels due to increasing roadway traffic will interfere with some activities as the sound levels exceed the sound level limits of the City and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

To help address the need for sound attenuation this development has been designed so as to provide an indoor environment that is within provincial guidelines. Measures for sound attenuation include:

- *STC rated multi-pane glass glazing elements*
- *Upgraded exterior walls achieving STC 45 or greater*

To ensure that provincial sound level limits are not exceeded it is important to maintain these sound attenuation features.

To ensure that provincial sound level limits are not exceeded internally, this dwelling unit has been designed with central air conditioning. The installation of central air conditioning will allow windows and exterior doors to remain closed, thereby ensuring

¹¹ City of Ottawa, Environmental Noise Control Guidelines, January 2016
Jadco Group Construction

that the indoor sound levels are within the sound level limits of the City and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.”

This concludes our assessment and report. If you have any questions or wish to discuss our findings please advise us. In the interim, we thank you for the opportunity to be of service.

Yours truly,

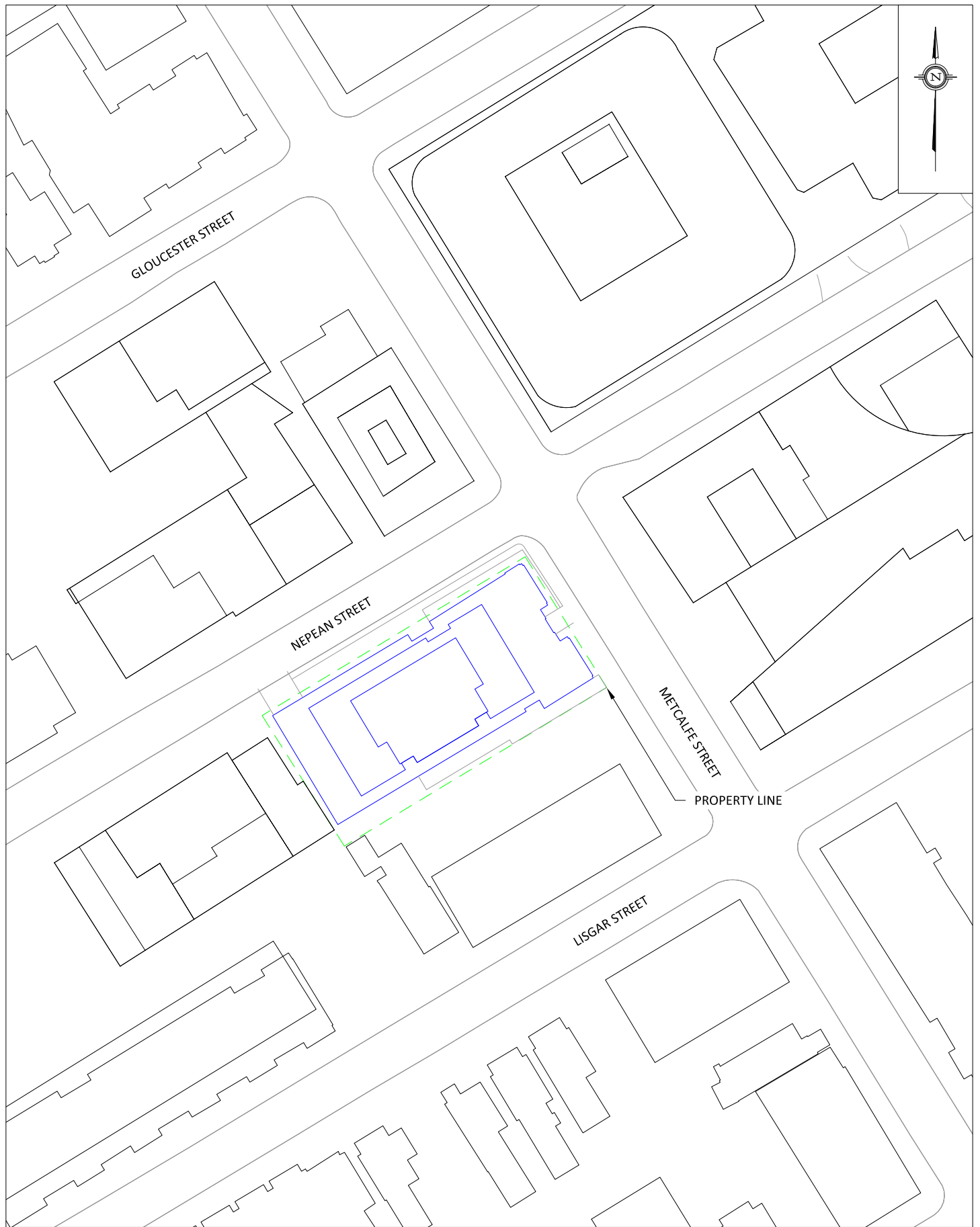
Gradient Wind Engineering Inc.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Omar'.

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GWE18-115 – Traffic Noise



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GRADIENT WIND
ENGINEERING INC

PROJECT

180 METCALFE STREET - TRAFFIC NOISE ASSESSMENT

SCALE

1:1000 (APPROX)

DRAWING NO.

GWE18-115-1

DATE

JULY 20, 2018

DRAWN BY

O.D.

DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 1:
SITE PLAN AND SURROUNDING CONTEXT



- OLA RECEPTOR
- 27TH FLOOR RECEPTOR
- 7TH FLOOR RECEPTOR



127 Walgreen Road
Ottawa, Ontario
(613) 836 0934

GRADIENT WIND
ENGINEERING INC

PROJECT	180 METCALFE STREET - TRAFFIC NOISE ASSESSMENT	
SCALE	1:1000 (APPROX)	DRAWING NO. GWE18-115-2
DATE	JULY 20, 2018	DRAWN BY O.D.

DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 2:
RECEPTOR LOCATIONS



127 Walgreen Road
Ottawa, Ontario
(613) 836 0934

GRADIENT WIND
ENGINEERING INC

PROJECT

180 METCALFE STREET - TRAFFIC NOISE ASSESSMENT

SCALE

1:1000 (APPROX)

DRAWING NO.

GWE18-115-3

DATE

JULY 20, 2018

DRAWN BY

O.D.

DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 3:
BEDROOM AND LIVING ROOM WINDOW STC
REQUIREMENTS



127 Walgreen Road
Ottawa, Ontario
(613) 836 0934

GRADIENT WIND
ENGINEERING INC

PROJECT

180 METCALFE STREET - TRAFFIC NOISE ASSESSMENT

SCALE

1:1000 (APPROX)

DRAWING NO.

GWE18-115-4

DATE

JULY 20, 2018

DRAWN BY

O.D.

DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 4:
RECEPTOR DISTANCES AND EXPOSURE ANGLES



127 Walgreen Road
Ottawa, Ontario
(613) 836 0934

GRADIENT WIND
ENGINEERING INC

PROJECT

180 METCALFE STREET - TRAFFIC NOISE ASSESSMENT

SCALE

1:1000 (APPROX)

DRAWING NO.

GWE18-115-5

DATE

JULY 20, 2018

DRAWN BY

O.D.

DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 5:
RECEPTOR DISTANCES AND EXPOSURE ANGLES

APPENDIX A

STAMSON 5.04 - INPUT AND OUTPUT DATA

STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 13-07-2018 09:29:49
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Filename: r1.te Time Period: Day/Night 16/8 hours
 Description:

Road data, segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Car traffic volume : 12144/1056 veh/TimePeriod *
 Medium truck volume : 966/84 veh/TimePeriod *
 Heavy truck volume : 690/60 veh/TimePeriod *
 Posted speed limit : 50 km/h
 Road gradient : 0 %
 Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

* Refers to calculated road volumes based on the following input:

24 hr Traffic Volume (AADT or SADT): 15000
 Percentage of Annual Growth : 0.00
 Number of Years of Growth : 0.00
 Medium Truck % of Total Volume : 7.00
 Heavy Truck % of Total Volume : 5.00
 Day (16 hrs) % of Total Volume : 92.00

Data for Segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Angle1 Angle2 : -90.00 deg 0.00 deg
 Wood depth : 0 (No woods.)
 No of house rows : 0 / 0
 Surface : 2 (Reflective ground surface)
 Receiver source distance : 15.00 / 15.00 m
 Receiver height : 18.50 / 18.50 m
 Topography : 1 (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier)
 Reference angle : 0.00

#



Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (day)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 65.47 + 0.00) = 65.47 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	0	0.00	68.48	0.00	0.00	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.47

Segment Leq : 65.47 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 65.47 dBA

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (night)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 57.87 + 0.00) = 57.87 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	0	0.00	60.88	0.00	0.00	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.87

Segment Leq : 57.87 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 57.87 dBA

TOTAL Leq FROM ALL SOURCES (DAY): 65.47
(NIGHT): 57.87

#

STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 13-07-2018 09:30:33
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Filename: r2.te Time Period: Day/Night 16/8 hours
 Description:

Road data, segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Car traffic volume : 12144/1056 veh/TimePeriod *
 Medium truck volume : 966/84 veh/TimePeriod *
 Heavy truck volume : 690/60 veh/TimePeriod *
 Posted speed limit : 50 km/h
 Road gradient : 0 %
 Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

* Refers to calculated road volumes based on the following input:

24 hr Traffic Volume (AADT or SADT): 15000
 Percentage of Annual Growth : 0.00
 Number of Years of Growth : 0.00
 Medium Truck % of Total Volume : 7.00
 Heavy Truck % of Total Volume : 5.00
 Day (16 hrs) % of Total Volume : 92.00

Data for Segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Angle1 Angle2 : -90.00 deg 90.00 deg
 Wood depth : 0 (No woods.)
 No of house rows : 0 / 0
 Surface : 2 (Reflective ground surface)
 Receiver source distance : 15.00 / 15.00 m
 Receiver height : 18.50 / 18.50 m
 Topography : 1 (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier)
 Reference angle : 0.00

#



Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (day)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 68.48 + 0.00) = 68.48 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	90	0.00	68.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.48

Segment Leq : 68.48 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 68.48 dBA

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (night)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 60.88 + 0.00) = 60.88 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	90	0.00	60.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.88

Segment Leq : 60.88 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 60.88 dBA

TOTAL Leq FROM ALL SOURCES (DAY): 68.48
(NIGHT): 60.88

#

STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 13-07-2018 09:31:49
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Filename: r3.te Time Period: Day/Night 16/8 hours
 Description:

Road data, segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

```
-----
Car traffic volume   : 12144/1056   veh/TimePeriod   *
Medium truck volume :   966/84     veh/TimePeriod   *
Heavy truck volume  :   690/60     veh/TimePeriod   *
Posted speed limit  :    50 km/h
Road gradient       :     0 %
Road pavement      :     1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)
```

* Refers to calculated road volumes based on the following input:

```
24 hr Traffic Volume (AADT or SADT): 15000
Percentage of Annual Growth       :   0.00
Number of Years of Growth         :   0.00
Medium Truck % of Total Volume    :   7.00
Heavy Truck % of Total Volume      :   5.00
Day (16 hrs) % of Total Volume    :  92.00
```

Data for Segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

```
-----
Angle1   Angle2       :   0.00 deg   90.00 deg
Wood depth :         0      (No woods.)
No of house rows :         0 / 0
Surface      :         2      (Reflective ground surface)
Receiver source distance : 15.00 / 15.00 m
Receiver height : 18.50 / 18.50 m
Topography    :         1      (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier)
Reference angle :   0.00
```

#



Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (day)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 65.47 + 0.00) = 65.47 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
0	90	0.00	68.48	0.00	0.00	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.47

Segment Leq : 65.47 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 65.47 dBA

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (night)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 57.87 + 0.00) = 57.87 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
0	90	0.00	60.88	0.00	0.00	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.87

Segment Leq : 57.87 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 57.87 dBA

TOTAL Leq FROM ALL SOURCES (DAY): 65.47
(NIGHT): 57.87

#

STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 13-07-2018 09:41:41
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Filename: r4.te Time Period: Day/Night 16/8 hours
 Description:

Road data, segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Car traffic volume : 12144/1056 veh/TimePeriod *
 Medium truck volume : 966/84 veh/TimePeriod *
 Heavy truck volume : 690/60 veh/TimePeriod *
 Posted speed limit : 50 km/h
 Road gradient : 0 %
 Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

* Refers to calculated road volumes based on the following input:

24 hr Traffic Volume (AADT or SADT): 15000
 Percentage of Annual Growth : 0.00
 Number of Years of Growth : 0.00
 Medium Truck % of Total Volume : 7.00
 Heavy Truck % of Total Volume : 5.00
 Day (16 hrs) % of Total Volume : 92.00

Data for Segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Angle1 Angle2 : -90.00 deg 0.00 deg
 Wood depth : 0 (No woods.)
 No of house rows : 0 / 0
 Surface : 2 (Reflective ground surface)
 Receiver source distance : 24.00 / 24.00 m
 Receiver height : 80.00 / 80.00 m
 Topography : 1 (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier)
 Reference angle : 0.00

#

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (day)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 63.43 + 0.00) = 63.43 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	0	0.00	68.48	0.00	-2.04	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.43

Segment Leq : 63.43 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 63.43 dBA

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (night)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 55.83 + 0.00) = 55.83 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	0	0.00	60.88	0.00	-2.04	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.83

Segment Leq : 55.83 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 55.83 dBA

TOTAL Leq FROM ALL SOURCES (DAY): 63.43

(NIGHT): 55.83

#

STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 13-07-2018 09:40:18
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Filename: r5.te Time Period: Day/Night 16/8 hours
 Description:

Road data, segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Car traffic volume : 12144/1056 veh/TimePeriod *
 Medium truck volume : 966/84 veh/TimePeriod *
 Heavy truck volume : 690/60 veh/TimePeriod *
 Posted speed limit : 50 km/h
 Road gradient : 0 %
 Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

* Refers to calculated road volumes based on the following input:

24 hr Traffic Volume (AADT or SADT): 15000
 Percentage of Annual Growth : 0.00
 Number of Years of Growth : 0.00
 Medium Truck % of Total Volume : 7.00
 Heavy Truck % of Total Volume : 5.00
 Day (16 hrs) % of Total Volume : 92.00

Data for Segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Angle1 Angle2 : -90.00 deg 90.00 deg
 Wood depth : 0 (No woods.)
 No of house rows : 0 / 0
 Surface : 2 (Reflective ground surface)
 Receiver source distance : 22.00 / 22.00 m
 Receiver height : 80.00 / 80.00 m
 Topography : 1 (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier)
 Reference angle : 0.00

#



Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (day)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 66.82 + 0.00) = 66.82 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	90	0.00	68.48	0.00	-1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.82

Segment Leq : 66.82 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 66.82 dBA

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (night)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 59.22 + 0.00) = 59.22 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	90	0.00	60.88	0.00	-1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.22

Segment Leq : 59.22 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 59.22 dBA

TOTAL Leq FROM ALL SOURCES (DAY): 66.82
(NIGHT): 59.22

#

STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 13-07-2018 09:41:36
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Filename: r6.te Time Period: Day/Night 16/8 hours
 Description:

Road data, segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Car traffic volume : 12144/1056 veh/TimePeriod *
 Medium truck volume : 966/84 veh/TimePeriod *
 Heavy truck volume : 690/60 veh/TimePeriod *
 Posted speed limit : 50 km/h
 Road gradient : 0 %
 Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

* Refers to calculated road volumes based on the following input:

24 hr Traffic Volume (AADT or SADT): 15000
 Percentage of Annual Growth : 0.00
 Number of Years of Growth : 0.00
 Medium Truck % of Total Volume : 7.00
 Heavy Truck % of Total Volume : 5.00
 Day (16 hrs) % of Total Volume : 92.00

Data for Segment # 1: Metcalfe (day/night)

 Angle1 Angle2 : 0.00 deg 90.00 deg
 Wood depth : 0 (No woods.)
 No of house rows : 0 / 0
 Surface : 2 (Reflective ground surface)
 Receiver source distance : 24.00 / 24.00 m
 Receiver height : 80.00 / 80.00 m
 Topography : 1 (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier)
 Reference angle : 0.00

#

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (day)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 63.43 + 0.00) = 63.43 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
0	90	0.00	68.48	0.00	-2.04	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.43

Segment Leq : 63.43 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 63.43 dBA

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (night)

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 55.83 + 0.00) = 55.83 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
0	90	0.00	60.88	0.00	-2.04	-3.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.83

Segment Leq : 55.83 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 55.83 dBA

TOTAL Leq FROM ALL SOURCES (DAY): 63.43
(NIGHT): 55.83

#

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (day)

Source height = 1.50 m

Barrier height for grazing incidence

Source Height (m)	Receiver Height (m)	Barrier Height (m)	Elevation of Barrier Top (m)
1.50	1.50	14.12	14.12

ROAD (0.00 + 52.93 + 0.00) = 52.93 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	90	0.00	68.48	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	-15.27	52.93

Segment Leq : 52.93 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 52.93 dBA

Results segment # 1: Metcalfe (night)

Source height = 1.50 m

Barrier height for grazing incidence

Source Height (m)	Receiver Height (m)	Barrier Height (m)	Elevation of Barrier Top (m)
1.50	1.50	14.12	14.12

ROAD (0.00 + 45.33 + 0.00) = 45.33 dBA

Angle1	Angle2	Alpha	RefLeq	P.Adj	D.Adj	F.Adj	W.Adj	H.Adj	B.Adj	SubLeq
-90	90	0.00	60.88	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	-15.27	45.33

Segment Leq : 45.33 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 45.33 dBA

TOTAL Leq FROM ALL SOURCES (DAY): 52.93
(NIGHT): 45.33