# Bank Street Development 4836 Bank Street Ottawa, Ontario Acoustical Report



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### 1 Introduction

IBI Group was retained to conduct an Acoustical Study to examine potential impacts of noise created by the proposed Bank Street commercial development on proposed off-site residential properties, and to recommend noise mitigation, if required, based on criteria set by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and the City of Ottawa.

The proposed development is located at 4836 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario, and will include four commercial buildings and a drive-thru building. Refer to Figure 1 in Appendix A for a plan of the development.

### 2 Background and Noise Criteria

The MECP noise guideline NPC-300 "Stationary and Transportation Sources – Approval and Planning" was used to establish the noise criteria for this study. The primary noise sources that may impact the proposed off-site sensitive receivers are stationary noise sources in the form of on-site operational equipment.

#### 2.1 Area Classification

Given the subject site and environs are located in an acoustical environment typical of a major population center it is assumed that the area is classified as a "Class 1" area (urban) as defined by the MECP. In a Class 1 area the ambient or background sound level is dominated by the urban hum.

### 2.2 Stationary Noise Level Criteria

The MECP has established stationary noise level criteria for new residential development and this is documented in NPC-300 Section B6 and B7. Table 1 summarizes the noise criteria for the MECP area classifications and time periods.

Table 1 - MECP Stationary Noise Level Criteria

TIME PERIOD	LOCATION	CLASS 1	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CLASS 4
0700 – 1900	Outdoor Living Area	50 dBA	50 dBA	45 dBA	55 dBA
1900 – 2300	Outdoor Living Area	50 dBA	45 dBA	40 dBA	55 dBA
0700 – 1900	Plane of Window	50 dBA	50 dBA	45 dBA	60 dBA
1900 – 2300	Plane of Window	50 dBA	50 dBA	40 dBA	60 dBA
2300 – 0700	Plane of Window	45 dBA	45 dBA	40 dBA	55 dBA

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#### 2.3 Noise Receiver Locations

To assist in noise modelling, noise sensitive receiver locations were identified. These receiver locations were located at worst case locations (most exposed) for both daytime and nighttime traffic noise.

The residential receiver locations are located 1.5m in height (first floor window) and 4.5m (second floor windows) and at 3m increments for additional storeys to represent the worst case daytime and nighttime receiver locations. The receiver locations are shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A.

Table 2 identifies the receiver locations adjacent to the proposed development.

RECEIVER	LOCATION	DISTANCE TO SITE
А	West of Building D (Future Residential Development)	30m
В	Northwest of Building D (Future Residential Development	45m
С	West of Building A (Future 5-Storey Building)	45m
D	Southwest of Drive-Thru Building (Future Townhouse Block)	45m

Table 2 - On-Site Receiver Locations

### 2.4 Stationary Noise Sources

For stationary noise modeling, Cadna A v2019, which is produced by DataKustik was used for the stationary noise assessment. This software is recognized in the industry for noise modeling and utilizes ISO 9613-2.

Proposed on-site rooftop HVAC equipment and a drive-through speaker will create new stationary noise sources. The following off-site noise sources and noise levels from the equipment were identified:

- ➤ Building A: Six (6) 10-Ton AC Units at 92 dBA (each);
- Building B: One (1) Make-Up Air Unit at 87 dBA, and one (1) Cooling Tower at 97 dBA;
- Building C: Two (2) 8-Ton AC Units at 92 dBA (each) and one (1) drive-through speaker at 75 dBA;
- Building D: Two (2) 15-Ton AC Units at 94 dBA (each); and
- Drive-Thru Building: Four (4) 8-Ton AC Units at 92 dBA (each).

The AC and cooling units are assumed to operate 45 minutes per hour during daytime hours and 30 minutes per hour during nighttime hours. The make-up air unit is assumed to operate in steady-state. The drive-through speaker is assumed to operate 30 minutes per hour during daytime and nighttime hours. Equipment data sheets are included in Appendix A.

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#### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Stationary Noise

The noise modelling program Cadna A was used to predict the noise levels produced by the proposed on-site operations. The results are summarized in Table 3 and Table 4 for daytime and nighttime noise levels respectively as experienced at off-site receivers produced by on-site stationary sources. The results of the Cadna A output for all receiver locations are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3 – Predicted Unattenuated Noise Levels from On-site Stationary Sources Daytime (dBA)

RECEIVER	FLOOR										
REGEIVER	1	2	3	4	5						
Receiver A	52.0	52.9	-	-	-						
Receiver B	51.0	54.4	-	-	-						
Receiver C	53.0	54.1	55.5	55.6	55.6						
Receiver D	50.4	52.2	53.9	-	-						

As shown in Table 3, the noise levels produced by the on-site HVAC equipment are above 50 dBA during daytime hours, and accordingly additional mitigation measures are required.

Table 4 – Predicted Unattenuated Noise Levels from On-site Stationary Sources Nighttime (dBA)

RECEIVER		FLOOR										
RESERVER	1	2	3	4	5							
Receiver A	50.2	51.1	-	-	-							
Receiver B	49.2	52.6	-	-	-							
Receiver C	51.2	52.4	53.8	53.9	53.9							
Receiver D	48.6	50.4	52.2	-	-							

As shown in Table 4, the noise levels produced by the on-site HVAC equipment are above 45 dBA during nighttime hours, and accordingly additional mitigation measures are required.

To reduce noise levels to the required levels, a 2.5m high barrier will be required around the HVAC equipment on top of Building A, Building D, and the Drive-Thru Building to break the line of sight between the on-site rooftop equipment and the off-site sensitive receivers. The locations of the proposed barriers are shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A. The attenuated noise levels are shown in Table 5 and Table 6 for daytime and nighttime noise levels respectively.

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Table 5 – Predicted Attenuated Noise Levels from On-site Stationary Sources Daytime with Mitigation (dBA)

RECEIVER	FLOOR										
RECEIVER	1	2	3	4	5						
Receiver A	43.2	44.5	-	-	-						
Receiver B	43.5	45.4	-	-	-						
Receiver C	41.5	42.6	43.8	45.0	46.2						
Receiver D	40.2	42.9	43.9	-	-						

Table 6 – Predicted Attenuated Noise Levels from On-site Stationary Sources Nighttime with Mitigation (dBA)

RECEIVER	FLOOR											
RESERVER	1	2	3	4	5							
Receiver A	41.6	42.9	-	-	-							
Receiver B	41.8	43.7	-	-	-							
Receiver C	39.8	40.9	42.2	43.4	44.5							
Receiver D	38.5	41.2	42.2	-	-							

As shown, noise levels are within criteria with the implementation of the noise barrier.

The modelling results for on-site daytime, on-site nighttime, attenuated on-site daytime, and attenuated on-site nighttime stationary noise levels are shown on Figures 2 through 5, respectively in Appendix B.

### 4 Recommendations

Physical noise mitigation in the form of noise barriers will be required to bring the proposed commercial units within this development into compliance with the MECP noise criteria. The following specific recommendation is provided:

#### Recommendation #1 (Noise Mitigation)

Due to the exceedance of the MECP noise criteria for both daytime and nighttime noise levels due to the proposed development's on-site stationary noise sources, it is recommended that 2.5m high barriers be placed on the rooftop of Building A, Building D, and the Drive-Thru Building to break the line of sight between on-site stationary noise sources and the off-site residential receivers to the north and west. The locations of the proposed barriers are shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A.

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> Based on the preceding we conclude that the proposed development can be developed with appropriate noise mitigation to satisfy MECP noise level criteria.

**IBI GROUP** 

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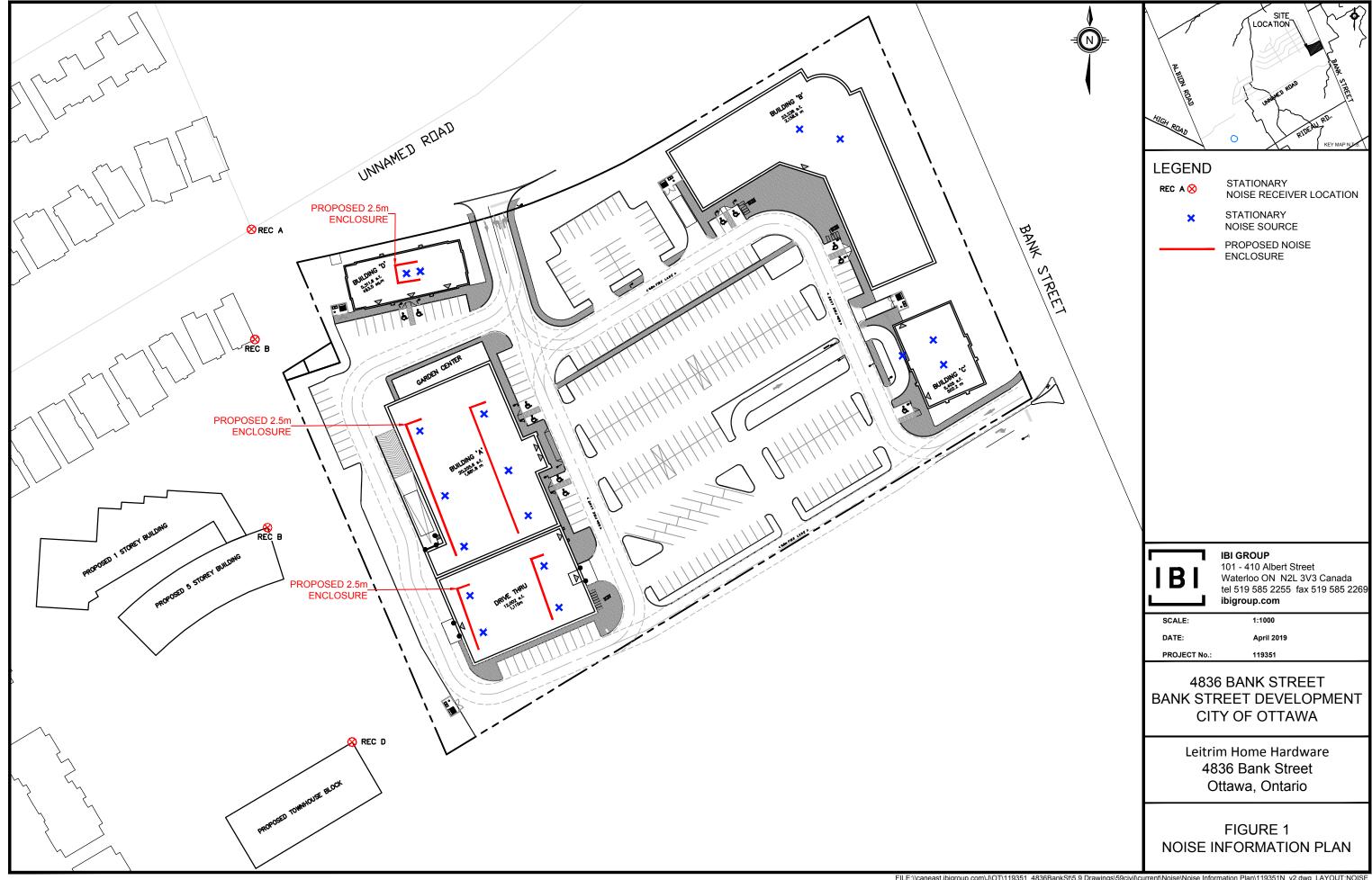
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# Appendix A – Noise Information Plan

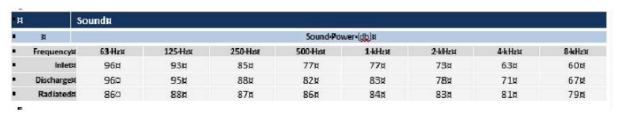
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### Mechanical Data - 4836 Bank Street, Ottawa

### **Building A**

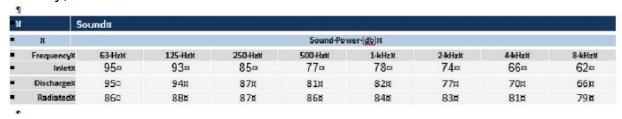
1-Storey, Six 10 Ton AC Units



Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Sound Power (dB)	99.2	97.6	91.6	87.8	86.9	84.5	81.4	79.3

### **Drive-Thru**

1-Storey, Four 8 Ton AC Units



Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Sound Power (dB)	98.2	97.1	91.2	87.5	86.7	84.3	81.4	79.2

### **Building B**

4-Storey, One Make-Up Air Unit, One Cooling Tower

## BUILDING 'B', MAKE UP AIR

#### UNIT CONSTRUCTION:

CASING METAL: 18 ga INSULATION DEPTH: 1 in LINER METAL: Partial Solid Liner INSULATION DENSITY 1.5 lbs: /ou/tt.

#### SOUND SOURCE DATA:

Blower Make	Malen	Tues	Size	Ohi	Lotal	TSP	Speed (pm)	BHP				Sound	d Pow	er Data			
Diowe	Make		5126	QQ	CFM	("'WC)	(mm)	[hp]		63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
S/4	1000	FC	15/15	4	1100	2.0	1150	0.00	Inlet	91	91	87	83	83	82	79	78
3/4	Lau	DIDW	19/19	1.2	4100	2.9	1152	5.23	Outlet	91	91	87	83	83	82	79	78

#### OTHER SOURCE SOUND DATA:

Other Sources	Make	Model/Size	Qty	Operating condition	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Compressor	Emerson	ZP36K5E	3		62.2	52.1	59.4	64.7	65.7	63.2	64.3	61.9
Cond. Fan	LAU	0.75	2	82dBA	78.9	83.5	78.2	78.3	79.3	72.5	65	50.6

#### UNIT S/A OUTLET:

CENTER FREQUENCY (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	A-weighted
SOUND POWER Lw (dB)	86.6	85.7	78.9	72.6	70.8	68.4	66.5	65.0	77.8

#### UNIT O/A INLET:

CENTER FREQUENCY (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	A-weighted 80.5
SOUND POWER Lw(dB)	91.0	88.8	81.7	75.3	73.2	71.7	68.9	67.4	80.5

#### UNIT CASING \*:

CENTER FREQUENCY (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	A-weighted
SOUND POWER Lw (dB)	85.4	87.4	81.9	81.7	82.6	76.2	71.6	66.9	85.6

<sup>\*</sup> Unit casing sound includes casing breakout and sound sources outside the air streams only. Sound from openings are not included in unit casing sound.

#### Note

Unit sound data are calculated for the specified unit construction and operating condition as shown above.

Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Sound Power (dB)	93.1	92.2	85.8	83.0	83.3	78.1	74.2	71.3

## BUILDING 'B', COOLING TOWER

					Se	ound Pressi	ure Level (d	B)			
	Er	nd	Moto	r Side	Орр	End	Opp M	tr. Side	To	р	Sound
	5.0 ft	50.0 ft	5.0 ft	50.0 ft	5.0 ft	50.0 ft	5.0 ft	50.0 ft	5.0 ft	50.0 ft	Power
Band	(1.5m)	(15.2m)	(1.5m)	(15.2m)	(1.5m)	(15.2m)	(1.5m)	(15.2m)	(1.5m)	[15.2m]	Level (db)
63 HZ	74	67	74	67	74	67	74	67	75	58	98
125 HZ	70	62	70	6.2	70	62	70	62	76	62	94
250 HZ	65	55	65	5.5	6.5	55	65	55	69	60	88
500 HZ	72	55	72	5.5	72	55	72	55	68	57	88
1 KHZ	71	57	71	5.8	71	57	71	58	68	56	89
2 KHZ	70	53	70	56	70	53	70	56	65	55	87
4 KHZ	72	53	72	54	72	53	72	54	65	54	86
8 KHZ	74	51	74	54	74	51	74	54	66	53	85
Calc dBA	79	62	79	63	79	62	79	63	74	63	94

Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Sound Power (dB)	98.0	94.0	88.0	0.88	89.0	87.0	86.0	85.0

Building C
1-Storey, Two 8 Ton AC Units

1									
Ħ	Sc	ound#							
•	N N				Sound-Pov	ver (db)H			
	Frequencyti	63-Hz#	125-HzH	250-HzH	500 HzK	14HzH	24Hzti	4-kHzH	8-kHzH
•	Inletti	95¤	93∞	85a	77∞	78≈	7412	66∞	62×2
•	Dischargett	950	94¤	87¤	818	82H	77¤	70H	66H
	Radiatedti	860	88#	87m	868	84#	83#	81#	79間
_									

Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Sound Power (dB)	98.2	97.1	91.2	87.5	87.7	84.3	81.4	79.2

## **Building D**

1-Storey, Two 15 Ton AC Units

Ħ	So	und¤							
•	D D				Sound-Pov	ver-( <u>db</u> )¤			
•	Frequency¤	63·Hz¤	125·Hz¤	250·Hz#	500∙Hz¤	1-kHz¤	2·kHz¤	4- <b>k</b> Hz¤	8-kHz¤
•	Inlet¤	86¤	85¤	81¤	82¤	78⊭	76¤	72¤	67¤
•	Discharge¤	86¤	86¤	84¤	86¤	82¤	80¤	77¤	72¤
-	Radiated¤	82¤	92¤	90¤	89¤	87¤	84¤	83¤	81¤

Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Sound Power (dB)	89.4	93.6	91.3	91.3	88.5	85.9	84.2	81.6

# Appendix B – Cadna A Output

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