

# **Environmental Noise Study 390 Bank Street Ottawa, ON**

Novus Reference No. 19-0172

Version No. 2 (Final)

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# **NOVUS PROJECT TEAM:**

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### Introduction 1.0

Novus Environmental Inc. (Novus) now a part of SLR Consulting was retained by Urban Capital Property Group to conduct an environmental noise assessment for the 390 Bank Street development in Ottawa, Ontario. The noise study is used to support the Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan Approval application for the proposed development and supports the planning requirements for the City of Ottawa.

### 1.1 **Focus of Report**

In keeping with the City of Ottawa and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) requirements, this report examines the potential for:

- Impacts of the environment on the proposed development;
- Impacts of the proposed development on itself; and
- Impacts of the proposed development on the surrounding environment.

### 1.2 **Nature of the Subject Lands**

The subject lands are located in the Centretown neighbourhood between James and Florence Street on the west side of Bank Street. The site is situated directly across from Waverley Street West a one-way roadway. Current designs for the proposed development include a 9-storey structure, with a single storey retail /common indoor amenity space as the base for the residential units above.

There are two outdoor amenity spaces proposed, one at ground level and another on the rooftop with an outdoor pool and mechanical penthouse.

The proposed layout of the future development is provided in **Figure 1**. A copy of the site plan is provided in **Appendix A**.

### 1.3 **Nature of the Surroundings**

The surrounding area consists of mostly commercial space along Bank Street with some residential areas spread throughout. In all surrounding areas to the north, south, east and west, there are residential zones. 390 Bank Street is situated roughly 500m to the north of Highway 417, and roughly 900m to the west of the Rideau Canal. There are no significant railway corridors within 300m of the future development.

# PART 1: IMPACTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT

# 2.0 Impacts of the Environment on the Development

In assessing potential impacts of the environment on the proposed development, the focus of this report is to assess the potential for transportation noise impacts from roadways and potential impacts from industrial sources.

# 2.1 Transportation Noise Impacts

Noise impacts from transportation sources were investigated in detail. Transportation noise sources of interest with the potential to produce noise at the proposed development are Bank Street.

Sound exposure levels at the development due to these sources have been predicted, and this information has been used to identify façade, ventilation, and warning clause requirements.

# 2.2 Surface Transportation Noise Criteria

# 2.2.1 Ministry of the Environment Publication NPC-300

# Noise Sensitive Developments

MECP Publication NPC-300 provides sound level criteria for noise sensitive developments. The applicable portions of NPC-300 are Part C – Land Use Planning and the associated definitions outlined in Part A – Background. **Tables 1 to 4** below summarizes the applicable surface transportation (road and rail) criteria limits.

# Location Specific Criteria

**Table 1** summarizes criteria in terms of energy equivalent sound exposure  $(L_{eq})$  levels for specific noise-sensitive locations. Both outdoor and indoor locations are identified, with the focus of outdoor areas being amenity spaces. Indoor criteria vary with sensitivity of the space. As a result, sleep areas have more stringent criteria than Living / Dining room space.

Table 1: MECP Publication NPC-300 Sound Level Criteria for Road and Rail Noise

Type of Space	Time Period	•	ound Exposure <sub>-eq</sub> (dBA)	Assessment
		Rail <sup>[1]</sup>	Location	
Outdoor Living Area (OLA)	Daytime (0700-2300h)	55	55	Outdoors <sup>[2]</sup>
Living / Dining Doom [3]	Daytime (0700-2300h)		40	Indoors [4]
Living / Dining Room <sup>[3]</sup>	Night-time (2300-0700h)	45	40	Indoors [4]
Slaaning Overtage	Daytime (0700-2300h)	45	40	Indoors [4]
Sleeping Quarters	Night-time (2300-0700h)	40	35	Indoors [4]

**Notes:** 

- [1] Whistle noise is excluded for OLA noise assessments, and included for Living / Dining Room and Sleeping Quarter assessments
- [2] Road and Rail noise impacts are to be combined for assessment of OLA impacts.
- [3] Residence area Dens, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Schools, Daycares are also included. During the night-time period, Schools and Daycares are excluded.
- [4] An assessment of indoor noise levels is required only if the criteria in **Table 4** are exceeded.

# **Outdoor Amenity Areas**

**Table 2** summarizes the noise mitigation requirements for communal outdoor amenity areas ("Outdoor Living Areas" or "OLAs"). This would include the common amenity area on the tenth floor of the proposed development. MECP Publication NPC-300 states that any amenity space less than 4m in depth is not considered in noise impact assessments. Therefore, the ground level amenity area will not be assessed due to the depth being less than 4m.

For the assessment of outdoor sound levels, the surface transportation noise impact is determined by combining road and rail traffic sound levels.

Table 2:	MECP Publication NPC-300 Outdoor Living Area Mitigation
	Requirements

Time Period	Equivalent Sound Level in Outdoor Living Area (dBA)	Ventilation Requirements
	<u>&lt;</u> 55	• None
Daytime	55 to 60 incl.	<ul><li>Noise barrier <b>OR</b></li><li>Warning Clause A</li></ul>
(0700-2300h)	> 60	<ul> <li>Noise barrier to reduce noise to 55 dBA OR</li> <li>Noise barrier to reduce noise to 60 dBA and Warning Clause B</li> </ul>

# Ventilation and Warning Clauses

**Table 3** summarizes recommendations for ventilation where windows potentially would have to remain closed as a means of noise control. Despite implementation of ventilation measures where recommended, if sound exposure levels exceed the guideline limits in **Table 1** and **Table 2**, warning clauses advising future occupants of the potential excesses should be included. Warning clauses also apply to OLAs.

Table 3: MECP Publication NPC-300 Ventilation & Warning Clause Requirements

Assessment Location	Time Period	Energy Equivalent Soun Exposure Level - L <sub>eq</sub> (dB	Ventilation and
		Road Rail [1]	
Outdoor Living Area	Daytime (0700-2300h)	56 to 60 incl.	Type A Warning Clause
		≤ 55	None
			Forced Air Heating with provision
	Daytime	56 to 65 incl.	to add air conditioning +
	(0700-2300h)		Type C Warning Clause
Plane		> CF	Central Air Conditioning +
of		> 65	Type D Warning Clause
Window			Forced Air Heating with provision
	Nijelak kisa a	51 to 60 incl.	to add air conditioning +
	Night-time		Type C Warning Clause
	(2300-0700h)		Central Air Conditioning +
		> 60	Type D Warning Clause

**Notes:** [1] Rail whistle noise is excluded.

<sup>[2]</sup> Road and Rail noise is combined for determining Ventilation and Warning Clause requirements.

# **Building Shell Requirements**

Table 4 provides sound level thresholds which if exceeded, require the building shell and components (i.e., wall, windows) to be designed and selected accordingly to ensure that the Table 3 and 4 indoor sound criteria are met.

Table 4: **MECP Publication NPC-300 Building Component Requirements** 

Assessment	Time Period –		valent Sound vel - Leq (dBA)	Component Requirements
Location		Road	Rail <sup>[1]</sup>	
Plane	Daytime (0700-2300h)	> 65	> 60	Designed/ Selected to Meet Indoor
of Window	Night-time (2300-0700h)	> 60	> 55	Requirements <sup>[2]</sup>

Notes:

### 2.3 **Traffic Data and Future Projections**

### 2.3.1 **Roadway Traffic Data**

Ultimate AADT volumes for Bank Street, were obtained directly from the City of Ottawa Official Environmental Noise Control Guidelines. Copies of all traffic data used can be found in Appendix B. The following Table 5 summarizes the road traffic volumes used in the analysis.

Commercial traffic breakdowns (medium/heavy trucks) were assumed based on the City of Ottawa specifications for arterial 2-lane undivided roadways.

Table 5: **Summary for Road Traffic Data Used in the Transportation Noise Analysis** 

Roadway Link	Ultimate Levels	# of	Day/Night Vo	olume Split [1]	Commerc Breakd	Vehicle Speed	
	(AADT) [1]	Lanes	Day	Night	% Medium Trucks	% Heavy Trucks	(km/h)
Bank Street	15000	2	92	8	7	5	50

[1] Based on traffic data obtained from the City of Ottawa ENCG, Road type assumed to be 2-lane arterial **Notes:** 

### **Projected Sound Levels** 2.4

Traffic sound levels at the proposed development were predicted using Cadna/A, a commercially available noise propagation modelling software. Roadways were modelled as

<sup>[1]</sup> Including whistle noise.

<sup>[2]</sup> Building component requirements are assessed separately for Road and Railway noise, then combined for an overall acoustic parameter.

line sources of sound, with sound emission rates calculated using ORNAMENT algorithms, the road traffic noise model of the MECP. These predictions are equivalent to those made using the MECP's ORNAMENT, RT/Custom or STAMSON v5.04 road traffic noise models.

Sound levels were predicted along the façades of the proposed development using the "building evaluation" feature of Cadna/A. This feature allows for noise levels to be predicted across the entire façade of a structure. Façades considered to be non-noise sensitive were excluded from the analysis.

Ground absorption was assessed as a reflective surface, as the majority of the intervening ground is considered to be paved or concrete.

# 2.4.1 Façade Sound Levels

Predicted worst-case façade sound levels are presented in **Table 6**. The transportation façade sound levels of the development, showing the ranges of predicted daytime and night-time sound levels are shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. **Figure D1** found in **Appendix D** summarizes a comparison of the Cadna/A implementation and STAMSON modelling at one (1) location along the east façade, where results are within 0.1 dBA of each other. All required STAMSON modelling output files are attached in **Appendix D**.

Table 6: Summary of Transportation Façade Sound Levels

Façade	Roadway Sound Levels [1]					
<b>,</b>	L <sub>eq</sub> Day (dBA)	L <sub>eq</sub> Night (dBA)				
North	66	58				
East	70	62				
South	66	58				
West	46	8				

Notes: [1] Sound levels shown represent the worst-case impact on all of the structure's façades.

# 2.4.2 Outdoor Living Areas

Outdoor living areas of the proposed development include one (1) outdoor amenity area located on the rooftop of the development, as shown in **Figure 4**.

The predicted noise impacts from the adjacent roadway are summarized in the table below:

Table 7: **Summary of Unmitigated Road Noise Impacts - OLAs** 

Location [1]	Transportation Noise Level	Applicable Guideline Limit	Meets Criteria?
	L <sub>eq</sub> Day (dBA)	L <sub>eq</sub> Day (dBA) <sup>[2]</sup>	(Yes/No)
Rooftop	41	60	Yes

Notes:

- [1] Outdoor amenity area locations are shown in Figure 4.
- [2] Sound levels up to 60 dBA are allowed with the use of a Type A Warning Clause.

The projected sound levels of the outdoor sensitive points of reception are predicted to be at, or below 60 dBA. Noise control measures are not required for the outdoor amenity areas.

As the development includes common amenity spaces for all occupants, the private terraces are not considered to be the only outdoor amenity space available. Therefore, an assessment of private terraces was excluded based on the definitions outlined in NPC-300.

### 2.5 **Façade Recommendations**

### 2.5.1 **Glazing Requirements**

An assessment of indoor noise levels is required providing the façade sound levels due to road traffic exceed 65 dBA during the daytime and 60 dBA during the night-time, as indicated in **Table 4.** Based on the roadway noise levels shown in **Table 6**, façade sound levels were predicted to exceed 65 dBA and 60 dBA during the daytime and night-time, respectively, on the north, east and south facades of the development. Therefore, an assessment of glazing requirements is necessary for meeting the indoor sound level requirements.

For the analysis, detailed floor plans were available and used to estimate the percentage of glazing for living and bedrooms. However, the non-glazing portions of the structure are unknown and therefore assumed to have an STC rating of 54.

Preliminary acoustical requirements are provided below in **Table 8**. Detailed Façade Calculations are included in **Appendix C**.

Table 8: Summary of Façade STC Requirements

Building Facade	Living Room (STC)	Bedroom (STC)
North	OBC (24)	OBC (28)
East	OBC (29)	32
North-East Corner	OBC (29)	32
South	OBC (27)	OBC (27)
South-East Corner	OBC (29)	N/A
West	OBC (29)	OBC (29)

Notes: Windows meeting OBC minimum structural and safety requirements will provide a minimum STC 29 rating.

The combined glazing and frame assembly must be designed to ensure the overall sound isolation performance for the entire window unit meets the sound isolation requirements. It is recommended window manufacturers test data be reviewed to confirm acoustical performance is met. As detailed floor and façade plans are considered preliminary at this time, the glazing requirements should be re-assessed and reviewed by an Acoustical Consultant as changes are made to the design.

Providing the necessary requirements listed above are met, the facility is expected to meet the Supplementary NPC-300 guidelines listed in **Table 1** for the current designed bedroom and living room layouts provided in **Appendix A**.

# 2.5.2 Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements

The requirements regarding warning clauses are summarized in **Table 3**. Where required, the Warning Clauses should be included in agreements registered on Title and included in all agreements of purchase and sale or lease, and all rental agreements.

Based on the predicted façade noise levels, mandatory central air conditioning and a **Type D** Warning Clause will be required for the north, east and south facing facades. The warning clauses mentioned are included in **Appendix C**.

# 2.6 Outdoor Amenity Area Requirements

As the predicted roadway noise impacts are below 55 dBA, Outdoor Amenity Area warning clauses are not required for the development.

# 2.7 Stationary Source Noise Impacts on the Development

A review has been conducted for the potential impacts on the development from stationary industrial noise sources.

Novus completed an aerial review of the available aerial photography of the development lands and surrounding area. No major industrial facilities were identified within 1000m of the development. The site was found to be primarily surrounded by mixture of commercial and residential buildings. As no significant industries are located within the surrounding area, a detailed assessment of stationary noise was not completed.

# PART 2: IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON ITSELF

### 3.0 **Outdoor Noise Impacts from Ventilation Sources**

The building ventilation and potential emergency systems associated with the development have not been designed at this time. Such equipment has the potential to result in noise impacts on residential spaces within the development itself.

### 3.1 **Applicable Guideline Limits**

On- and off-site noise impacts from all mechanical equipment, including but not limited to any required chillers, cooling towers, exhaust fans, and make up air handling units, should comply with the guideline limits contained in MECP Publication NPC-300.

### 3.2 **Building Equipment**

The proposed development will require mechanical ventilation and emergency power systems. Based on our experience, the type and size of the units which will likely be required, and their probable location (tower rooftops well removed from on-site and off-site noise sensitive receptors), adverse noise impacts are not anticipated.

Regardless, potential impacts should be assessed as part of the final building design. The criteria can be met at all surrounding and on-site receptors by the appropriate selection of mechanical equipment, by locating equipment with sufficient setback from noise sensitive locations, and by incorporating control measures (e.g., silencers) into the design.

If required, appropriate environmental approvals should be sought through the MECP at the site plan approval stage, once building mechanical systems are fully designed. The equipment should be designed to meet the requirements of the applicable Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR), and be registered with the MECP or be evaluated to determine if the associated equipment is exempt from the applicable regulations.

# PART 3: IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE SURROUNDING AREA

# 4.0 Impacts of the Development on the Surrounding Area

In terms of the noise environment of the area, it is expected that the project will have a negligible effect on the neighbouring properties.

The traffic related to the proposed development will be small relative to the existing traffic volumes within the area and is not of concern with respect to noise impact.

Other possible development noise sources with potentially adverse impacts on the surrounding neighbourhood are the mechanical roof-top equipment (make up air unit, air-cooled condenser, generator, etc.). This equipment is required to meet MECP Publication NPC-300 requirements at the worst-case off-site noise sensitive receptors. Given the requirement for the systems to meet the applicable noise guideline at closer on-site receptors, off-site impacts are not anticipated.

Regardless, potential impacts should be assessed as part of the final building design. The criteria can be met at all surrounding and on-site receptors by the appropriate selection of mechanical equipment, by locating equipment with sufficient setback from noise sensitive locations, and by incorporating control measures (e.g., silencers, barriers) into the design.

It is recommended the mechanical systems be reviewed by an Acoustical Consultant prior to final selection of equipment.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations** 5.0

The potential for noise impacts on and from the proposed development have been assessed. Impacts of the environment on the proposed development can be adequately controlled through the feasible mitigation measures, façade designs, and warning clauses detailed in Part 1 of this report. Based on the results of our studies, the following conclusions have been reached:

### 5.1 **Transportation Noise**

- An assessment of transportation noise impacts has been completed for the surrounding roadways.
- Based on transportation façade sound levels, windows will require acoustical upgrades on the east, northeast and southeast corner units, as outlined in Section 2.5. Façade STC requirements should be reviewed by an acoustical consultant as the design progresses.
- Noise impacts in the rooftop outdoor amenity space meet the applicable guideline limits.
- Mandatory air conditioning and a **Type D** Warning Clause will be required for the north and east facing facade units as outlined in Section 2.5.2. The south facing facade units will require forced air heating and the provision for air conditioning and a Type C Warning Clause. Warning clauses to be included are found in **Appendix C.**
- STAMSON output validation files for Cadna/a modelling results are found in **Appendix D** and detailed in Figure 4.

### 5.2 **Stationary Noise**

A review has been conducted for the potential impacts on the development from stationary industrial noise sources. No major industrial facilities were identified within 1000m of the development. Details are outlined in Section 2.7

### 5.3 **Overall Assessment**

- Impacts of the environment on the proposed development can be adequately controlled through upgrades to the building construction, and the inclusion of ventilation and warning clause requirements, detailed in Part 1 of this report.
- Impacts of the proposed development on itself are not anticipated and can be adequately controlled by following the design guidance outlined in Part 2 of this report.

- Impacts of the proposed development on the surroundings are expected to meet the applicable guideline limits, and can be adequately controlled by following the design guidance outlined **Part 3** of this report.
- Glazing requirements above are approximated, based on the generic room, façade and glazing dimensions. Once detailed floor plans and façade plans are further along in the design phase, the glazing requirements should be re-assessed and reviewed by an Acoustical Consultant.
- As the mechanical systems for the proposed development have not been designed at the time of this assessment, the acoustical requirements above should be confirmed by an Acoustical Consultant as part of the final building design.

### **REFERENCES** 6.0

City of Ottawa: Environmental Noise Control Guidelines, Canada January 2016.

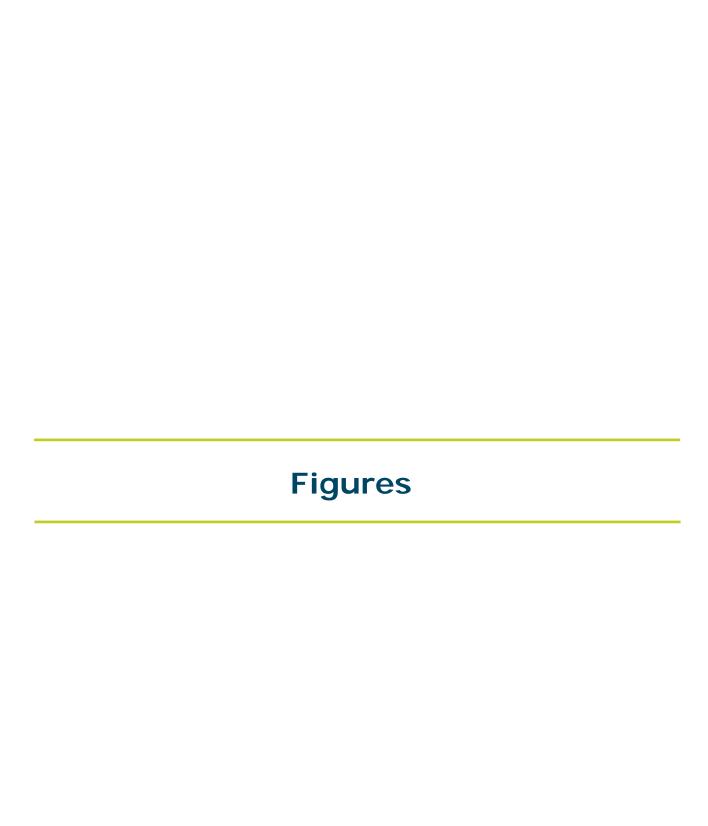
International Organization for Standardization, ISO 9613-2: Acoustics – Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors Part 2: General Method of Calculation, Geneva, Switzerland, 1996.

National Research Council, Building Practice Note 56: Controlling Sound Transmission into Buildings, Canada 1985.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), 1989, Ontario Road Noise Analysis Method for Environment and Transportation (ORNAMENT).

Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), 2013, Publication NPC-300: Environmental Noise Guideline: Stationary and Transportation Sources – Approval and Planning

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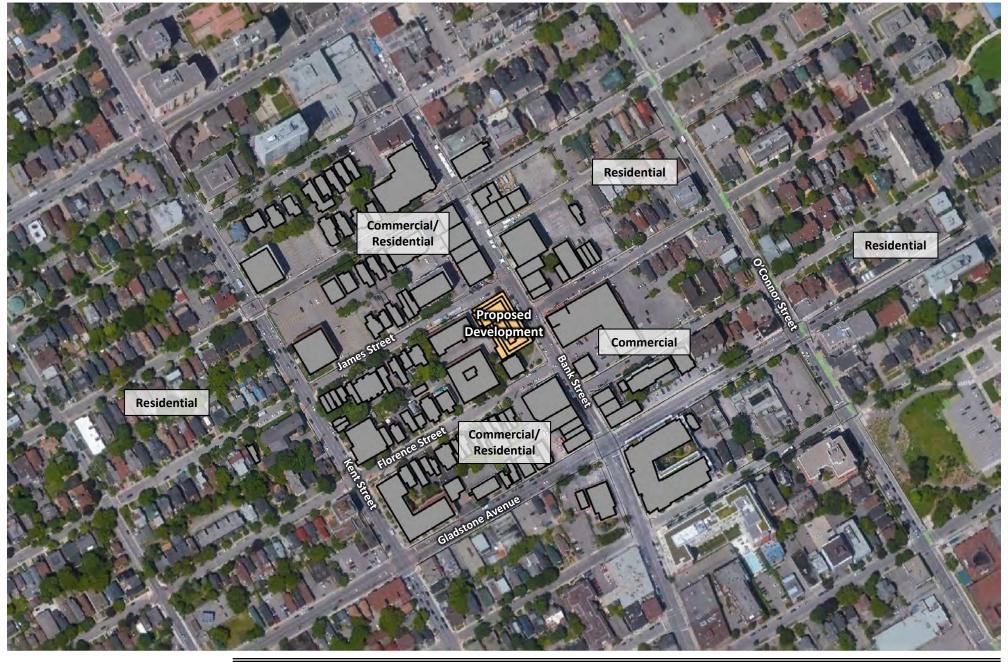


Figure No. 1

# **Context Plan**

390 Bank Street Ottawa, Ontario



Scale: 1:3000

Date: 09/09/2019

File No.: 19-0172

Drawn By: JWD



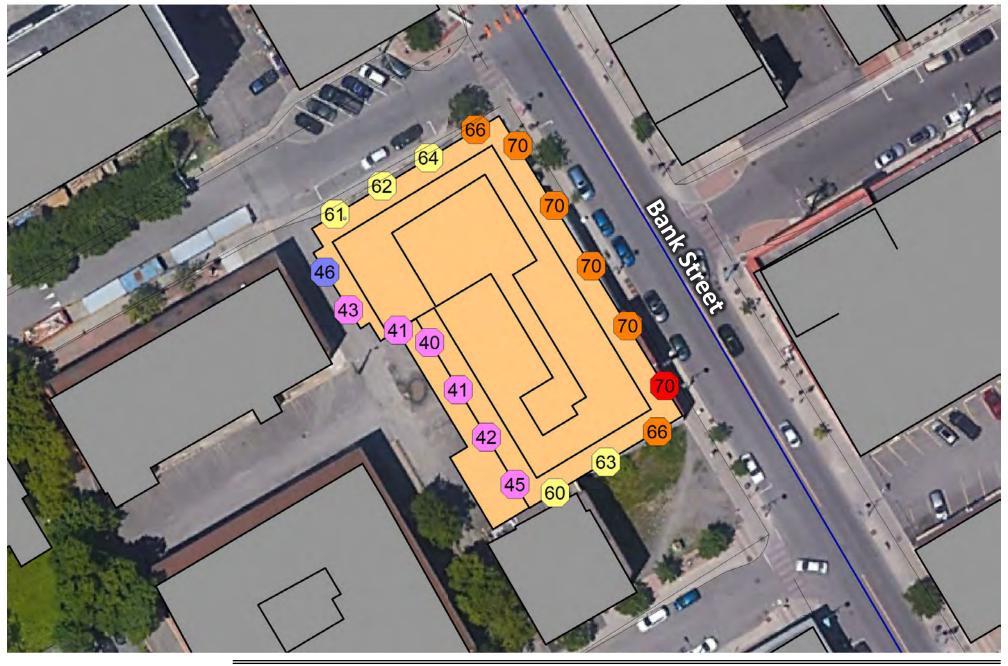


Figure No. 2

# Façade Sound Levels - Roadway - Daytime

390 Bank Street Ottawa, Ontario



Scale: 1:500 Date: 09/09/2019

File No.: 19-0172

Drawn By:

JWD



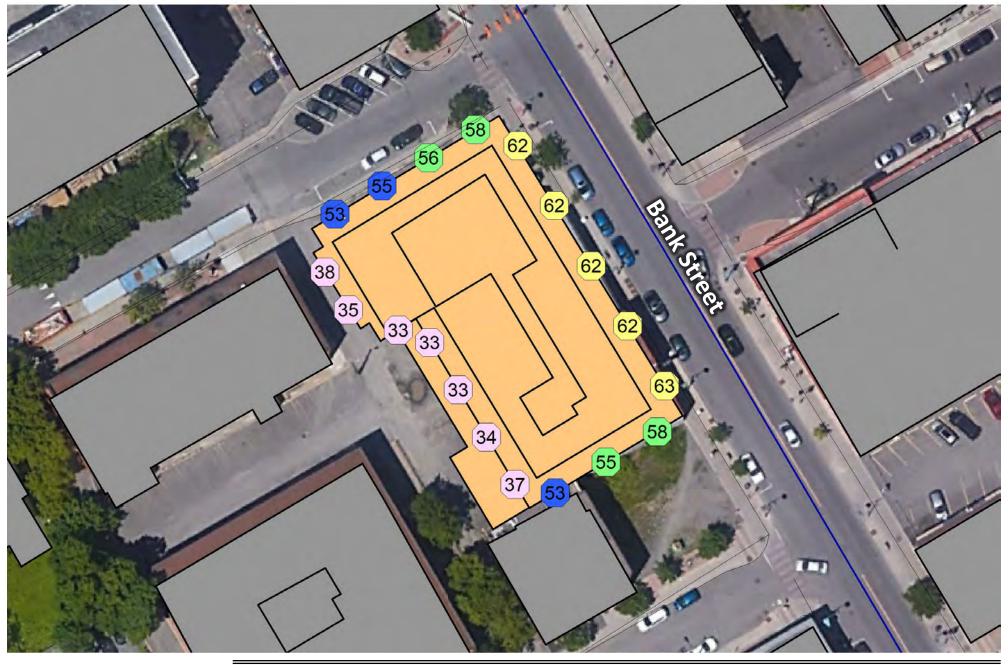


Figure No. 3

# Façade Sound Levels - Roadway - Night-time

390 Bank Street Ottawa, Ontario



Scale: 1:500 Date: 09/09/2019

File No.: 19-0172

Drawn By: JWD



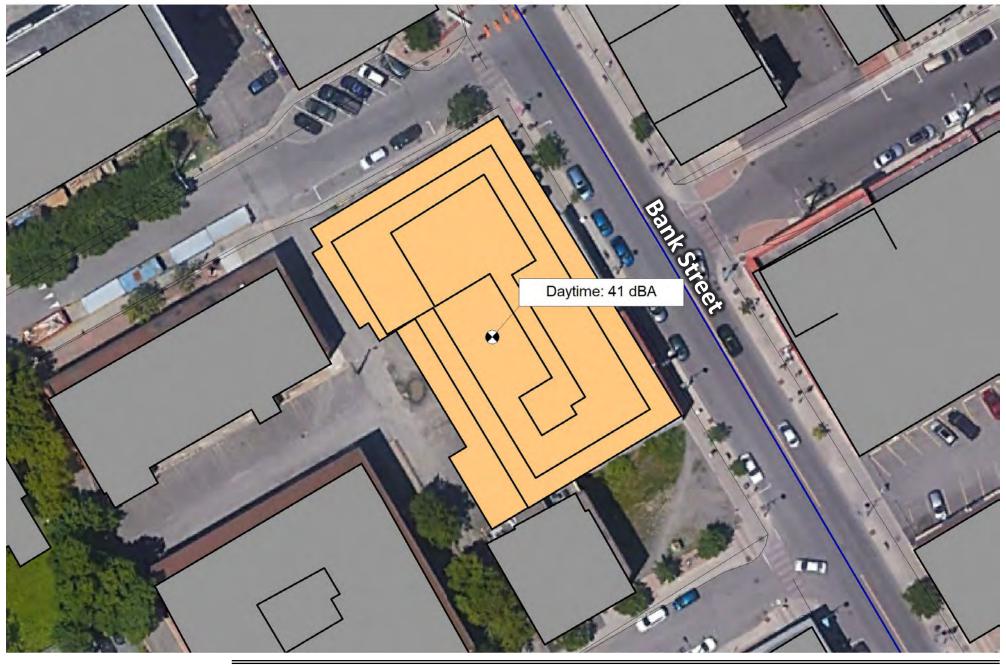


Figure No. 4
Outdoor Living Area Sound Levels - Daytime

390 Bank Street Ottawa, Ontario

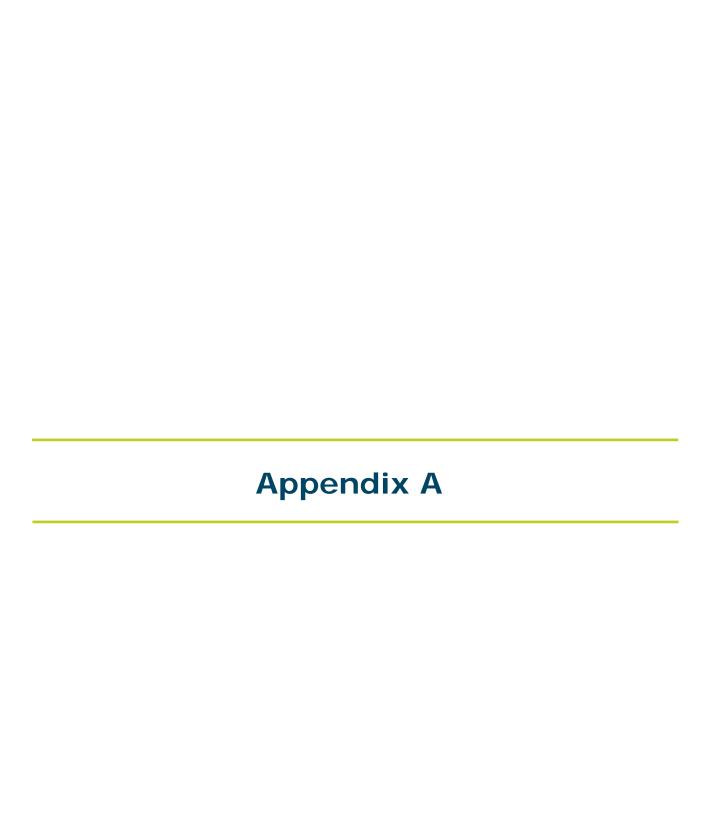


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# PROPOSED 9-STOREY MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

# JAMES HOUSE

390 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

CLIENT: URBAN CAPITAL

PROJECT: 12017

ISSUED FOR: COORDINATION

DATE: 2019-08-17

# ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING LIST

A000 COVER SHEET

A001 CONTEXT PLAN, SITE STATS

A100 SITE PLAN

A101 P1 PARKING PLAN

A102 P2 PARKING PLAN
A201 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

A202 2ND FLOOR PLAN

A203 3RD FLOOR PLAN
A204 4TH FLOOR PLAN

A205 5TH FLOOR PLAN

A206 6TH FLOOR PLAN

A207 7TH FLOOR PLAN

A208 8TH FLOOR PLAN

A209 9TH FLOOR PLAN

A210 10TH FLOOR PLAN/ MECHANICAL PENTHOUSE

A210 ROOF PLAN/ MECHA211 ROOF PLAN
A401 EAST ELEVATION
A402 NORTH ELEVATION
A403 WEST ELEVATION
A404 SOUTH ELEVATION
A501 BUILDING SECTION N-S
A502 BUILDING SECTION E-W



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URBAN CAPITAL

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COVER SHEET

\_ NTS



Gross

Mech/Penthouse

390 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario Preliminary Site Stats 17 August 2019

Official Plan Current Zoning

Site Area

1,625 sq.m. 17,491 sq.ft.

Unit	S					Retail G	FA	Residenti	ial	Amenity	<b>/</b> *	Commo	n	Total GF	A
Stu	dio	1B	2B	3B	Total	m2	sf	m2	sf	m2	sf	m2	sf	m2	sf
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		6 7 8 9 9 4 5	11 11 10 9 9 6 6		0 17 18 18 18 18 10 11		7,003	540 1240 1304 1298 1291 1266 1253 939 939 92	5,808 13,352 14,041 13,973 13,900 13,625 13,489 10,107 10,107 987	187	2,011	136 138 138 138 138 138 124 124 58	1,459 1,487 1,487 1,487 1,487 1,332 1,332	1003 1240 1304 1298 1291 1266 1253 939 939 939	10,801 13,352 14,041 13,973 13,625 13,489 10,107 10,107 987
ıls	0	55	73	0	128	650.6	7,003	10,163	109,389	187	2011	1132	12181	10,626	114,382
	0%	43%	57%							* exclud	led from	GFA			
SI					6.54					SEAT VECT					
ze ng					66.3	m2				Outdoo m2	r Ameni sf	ty			

Avg unit Required Park Residential 13 Visitors (0.1 per unit) **Proposed Parking** P2 Residential 13 Visitors Total 64 64 Required Bike Parking Residential (0.5 per unit) 64 Retail (1 per 250m2) 67 Proposed Bike Parking Residential at grade Retail at grade

37

42

Residential at P1 Residential at P2

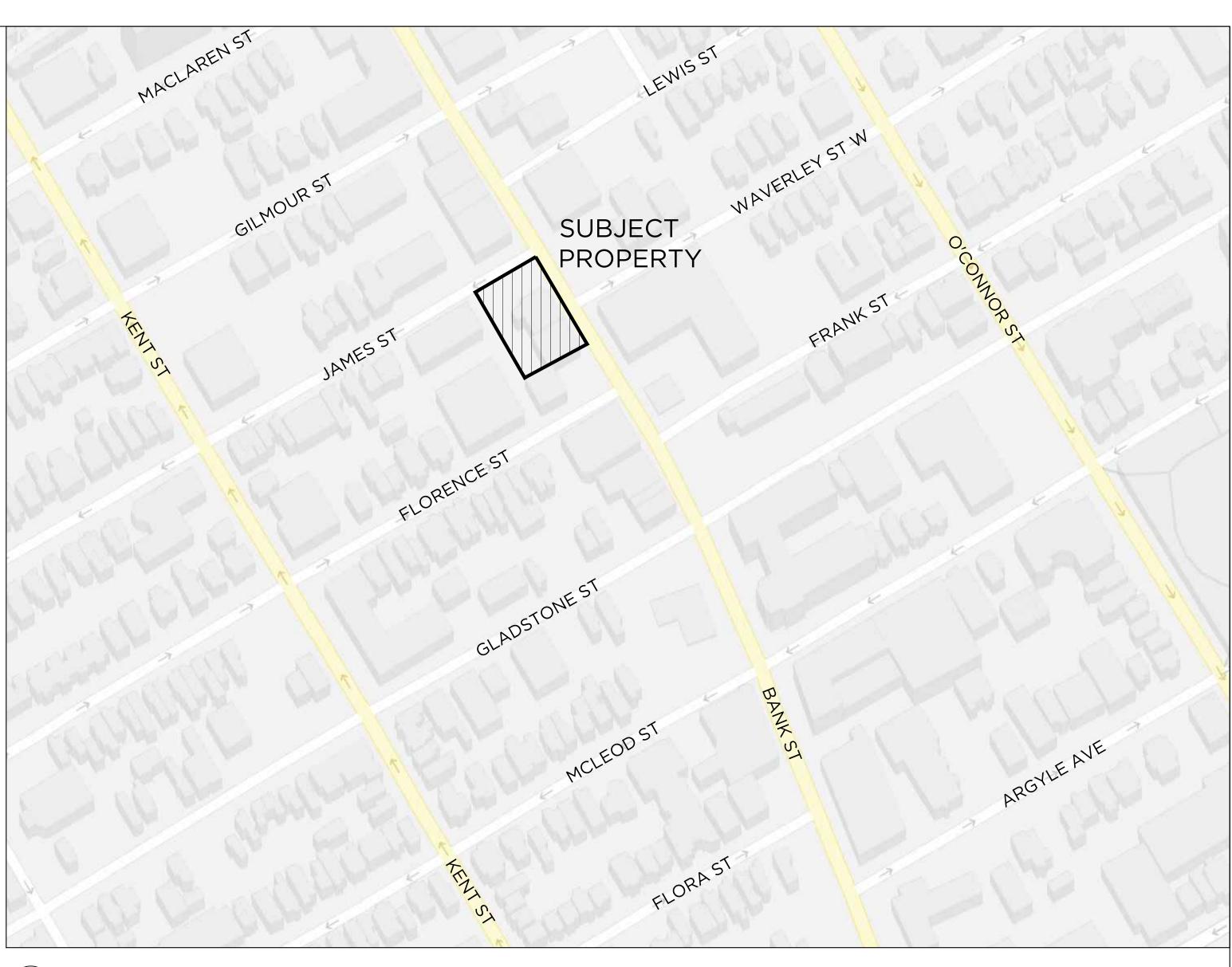
Amenity Provided 6m2 per unit 768 m2 384 m2 min 50% as 399

157 1,690 10th floor

**212** 2,280

communal areas







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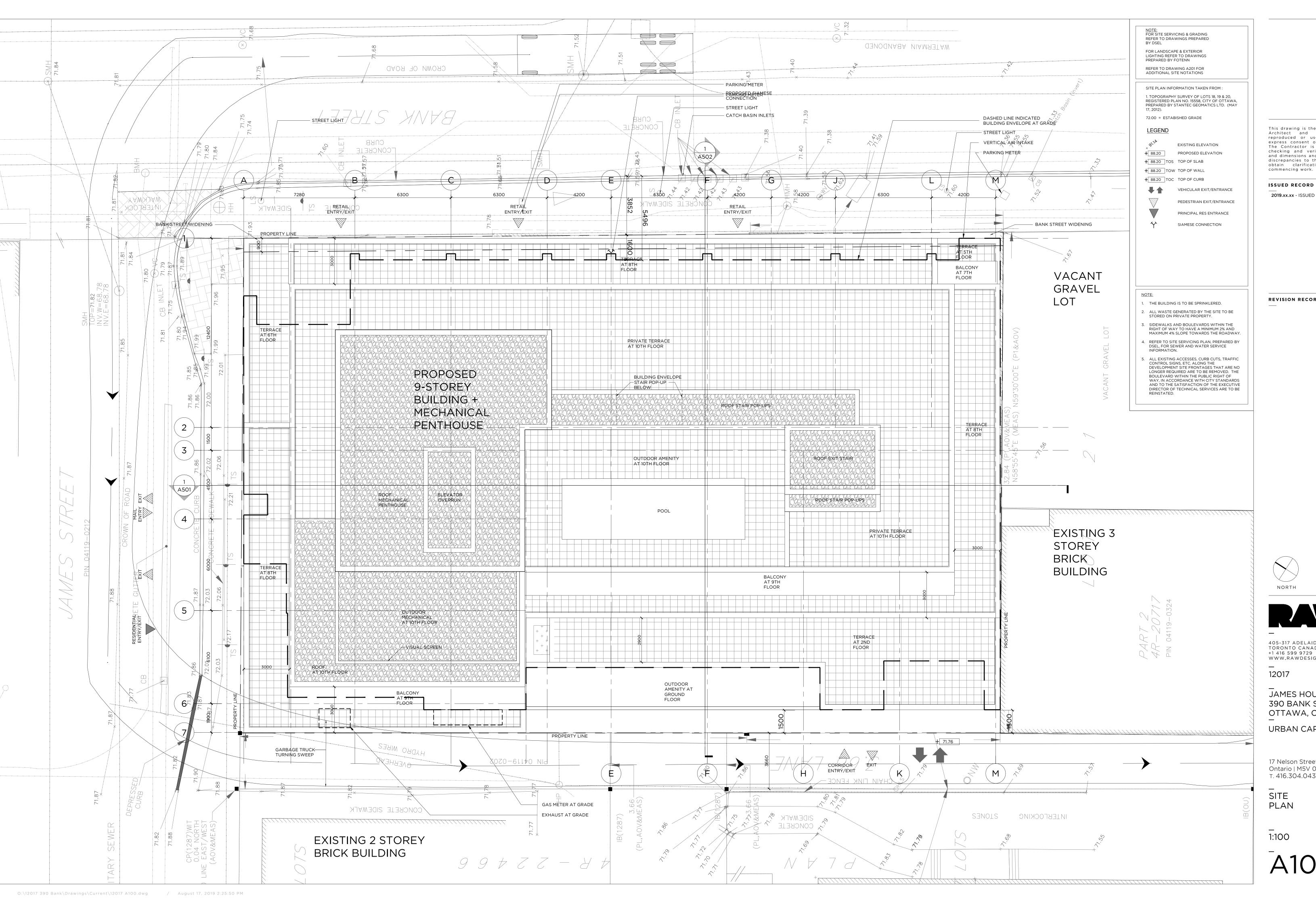
\_ JAMES HOUSE 390 BANK STREET OTTAWA, ON

URBAN CAPITAL

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CONTEXT PLAN, SITE STATS

\_ NTS



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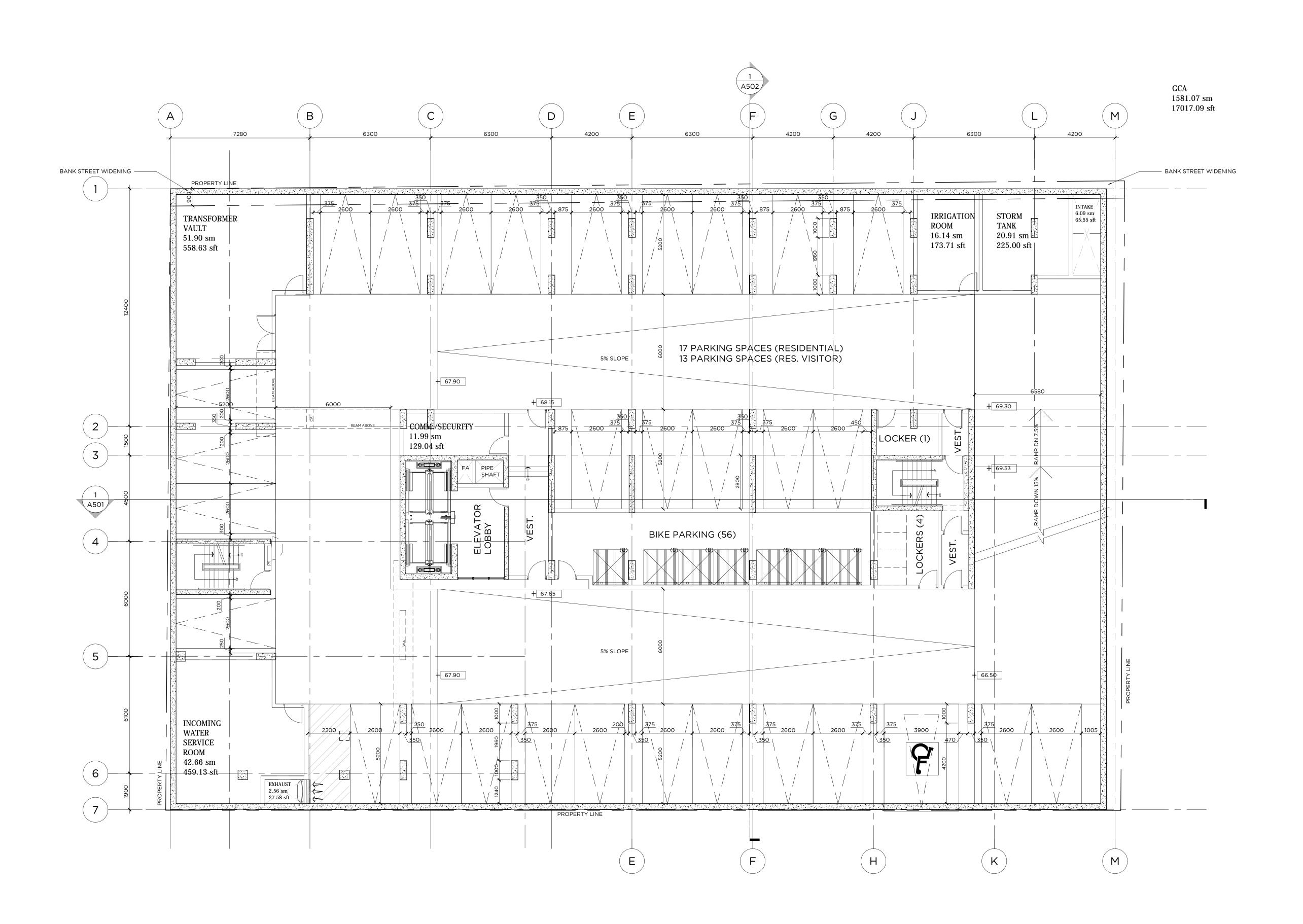
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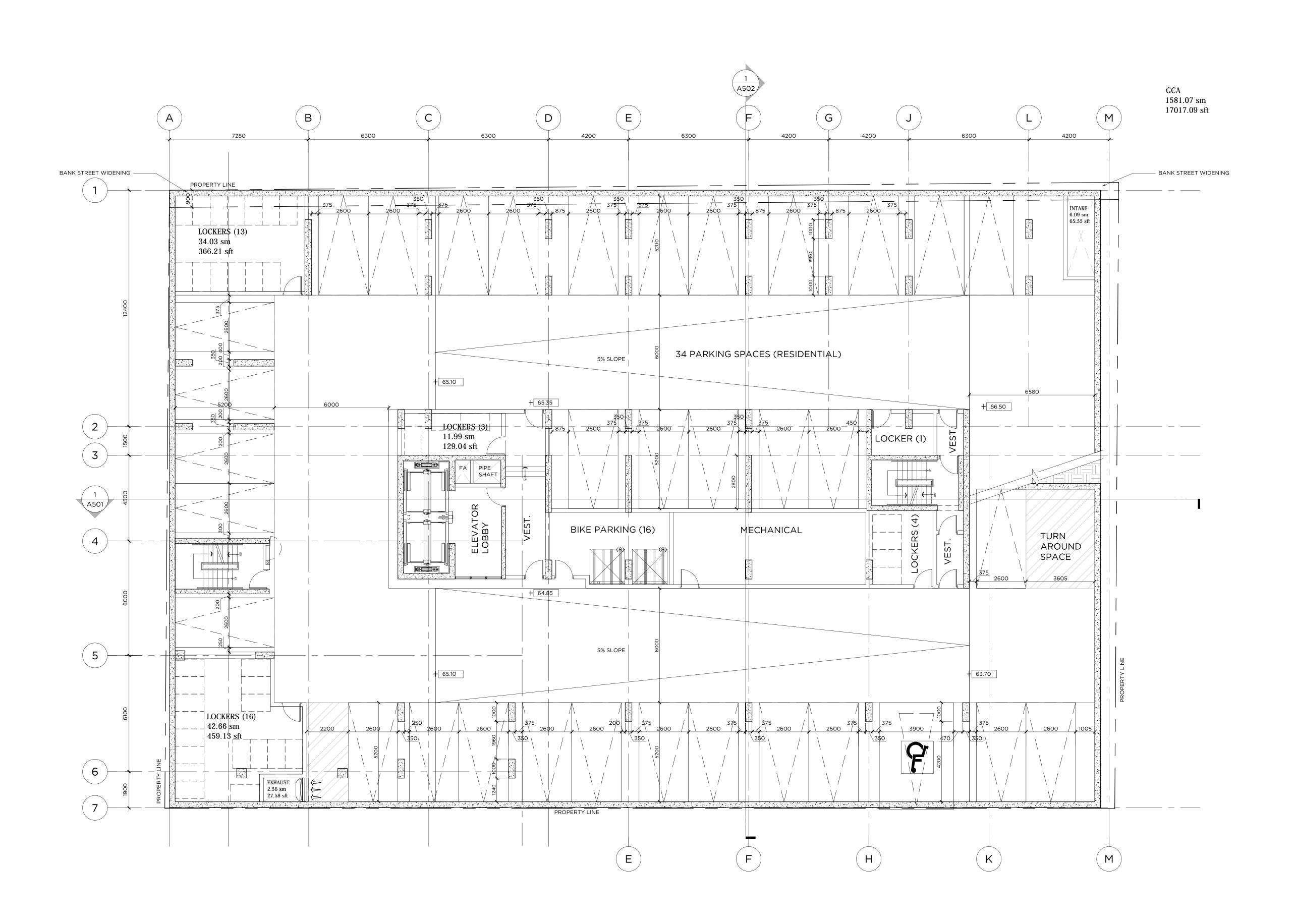
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P1 PARKING PLAN

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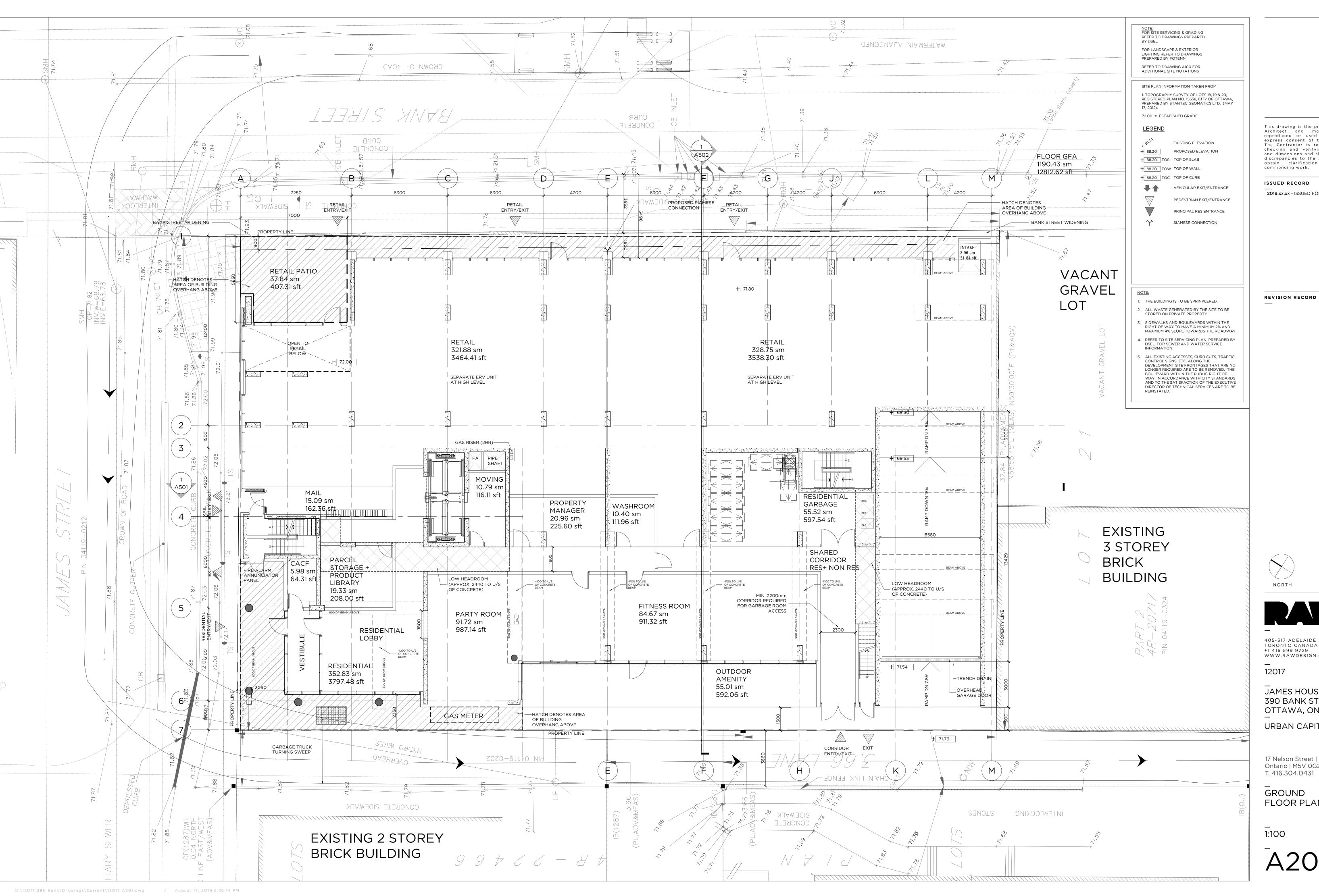
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P2 PARKING PLAN

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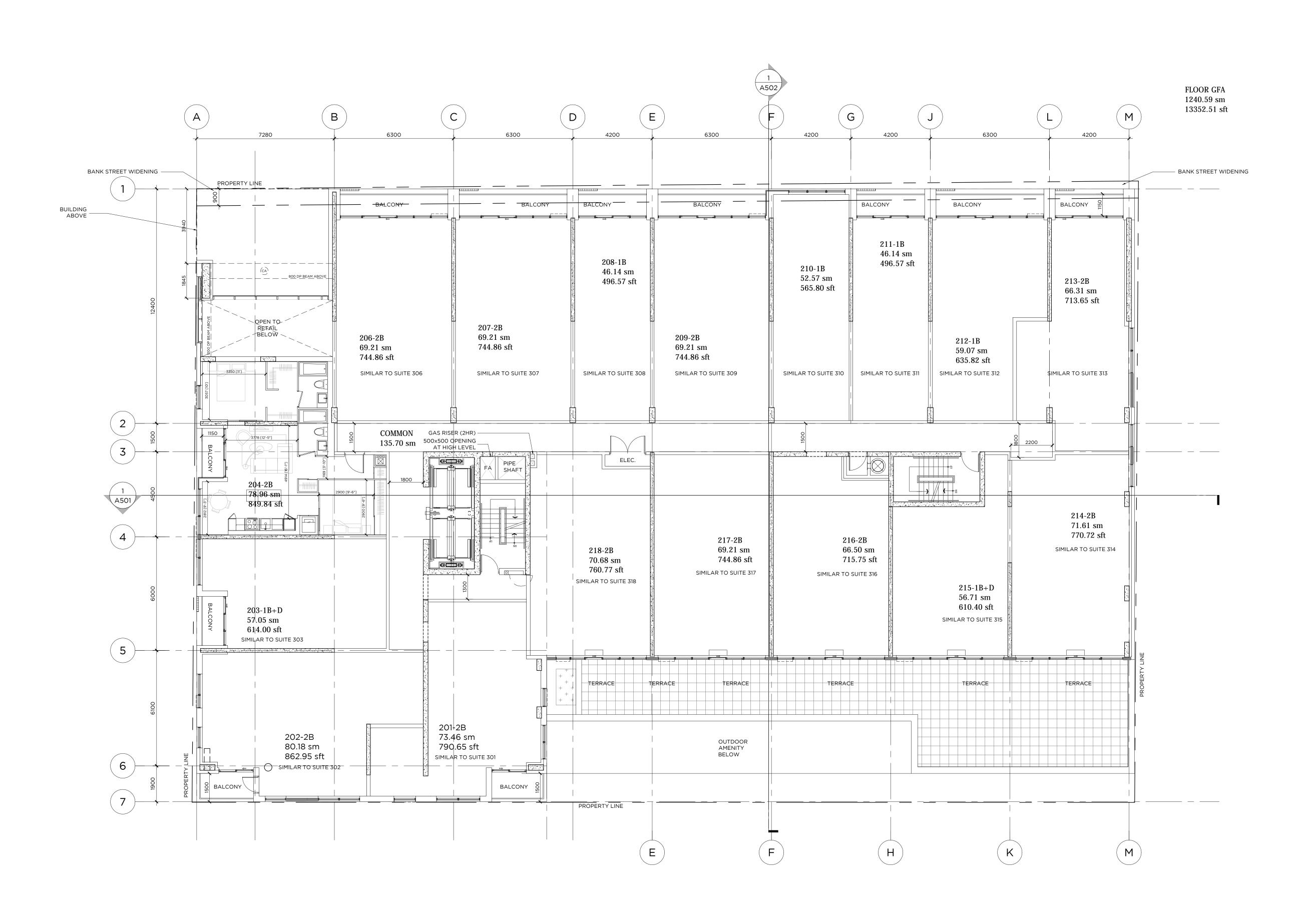
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GROUND FLOOR PLAN



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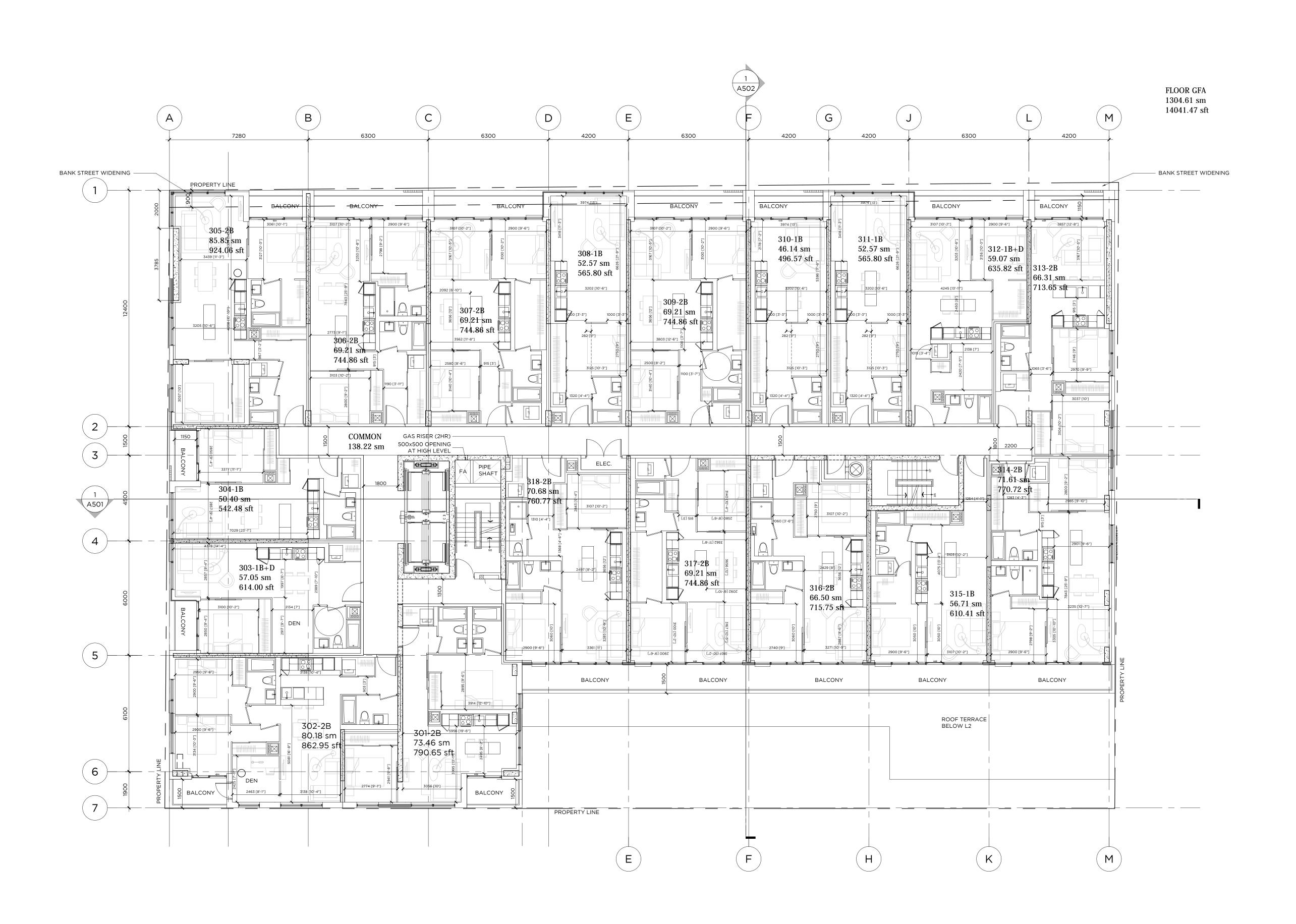
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2ND FLOOR PLAN



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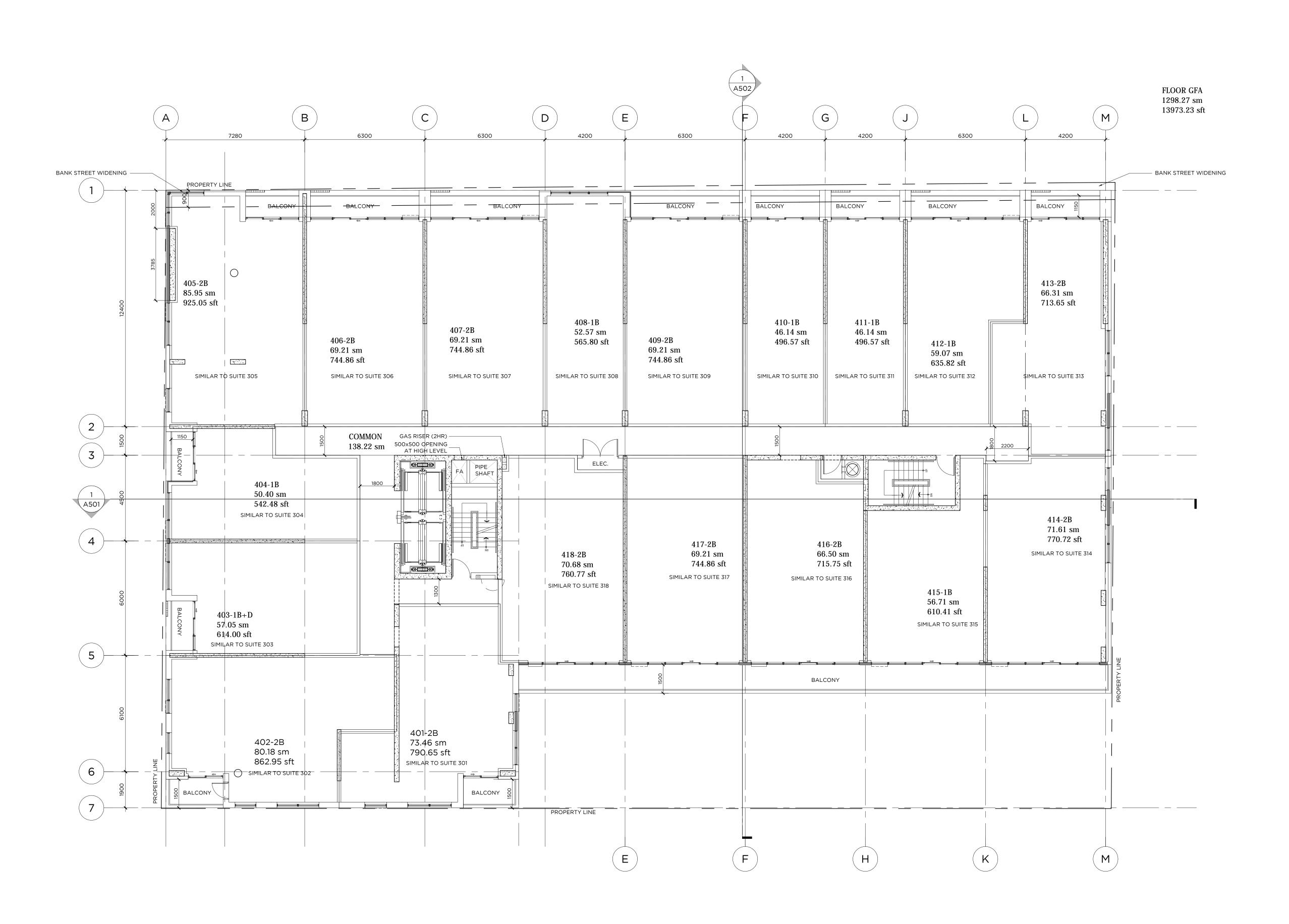
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3RD FLOOR PLAN

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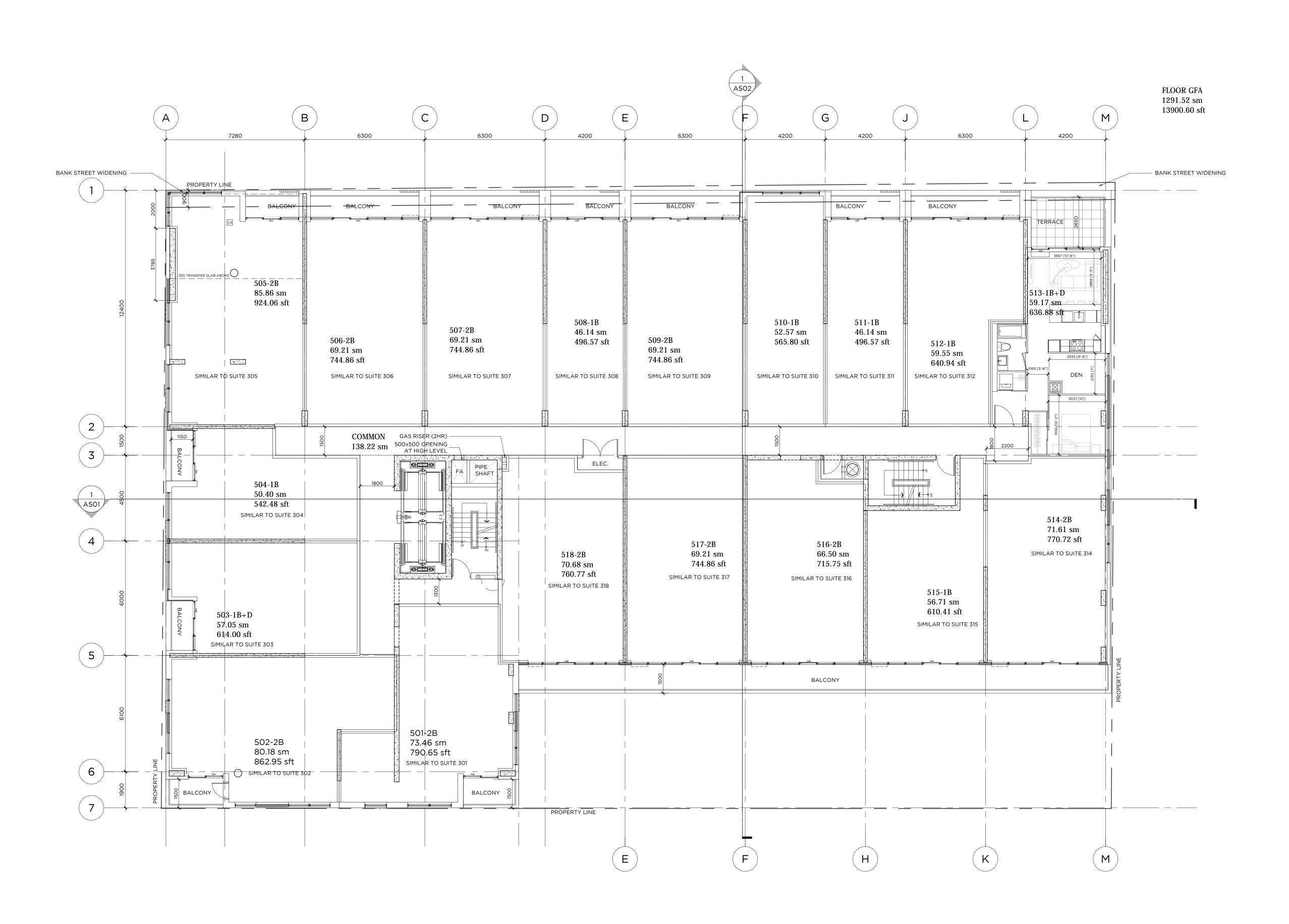
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4TH FLOOR PLAN

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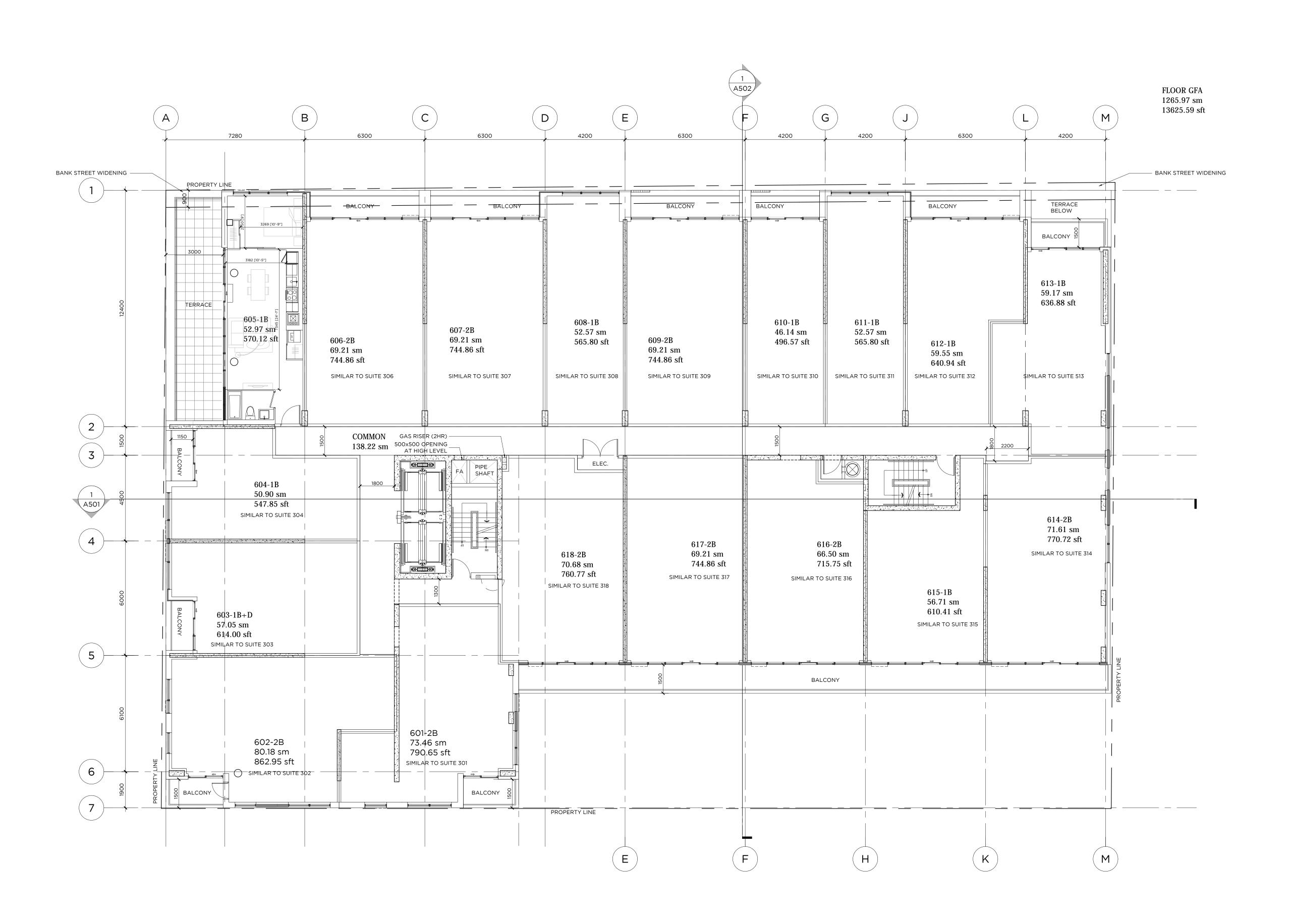
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5TH FLOOR PLAN

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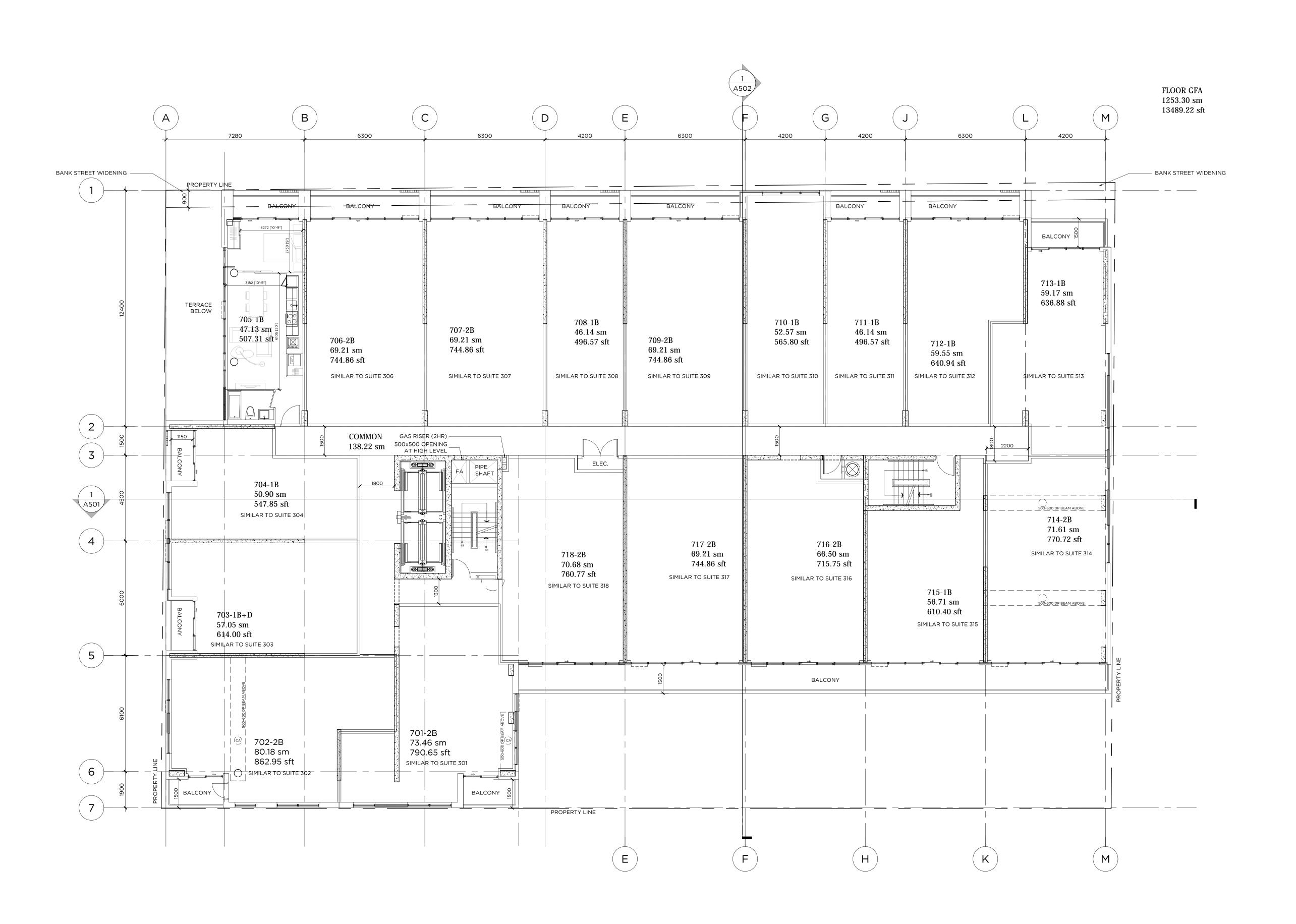
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6TH FLOOR PLAN



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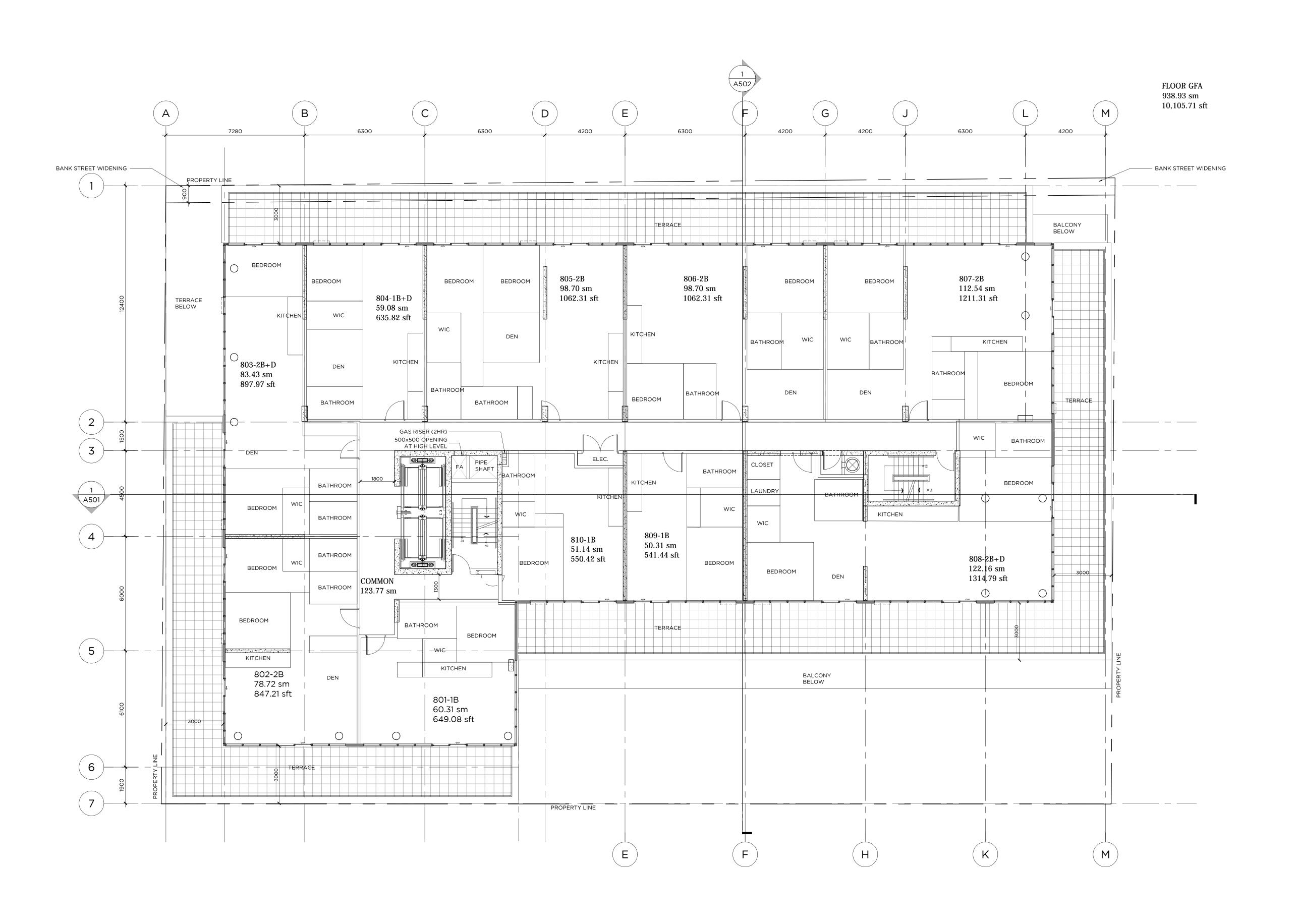
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7TH FLOOR PLAN



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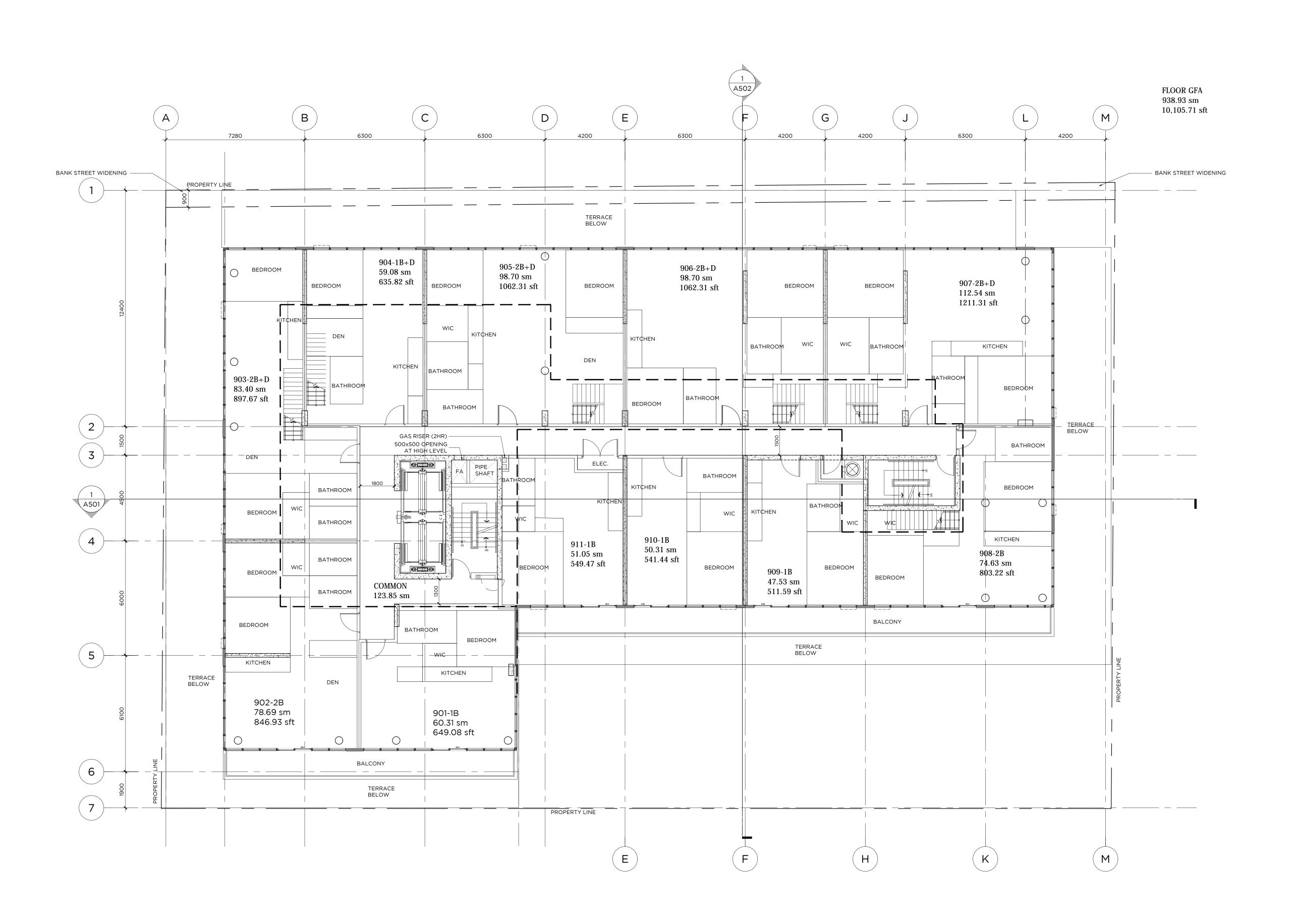
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8TH FLOOR PLAN



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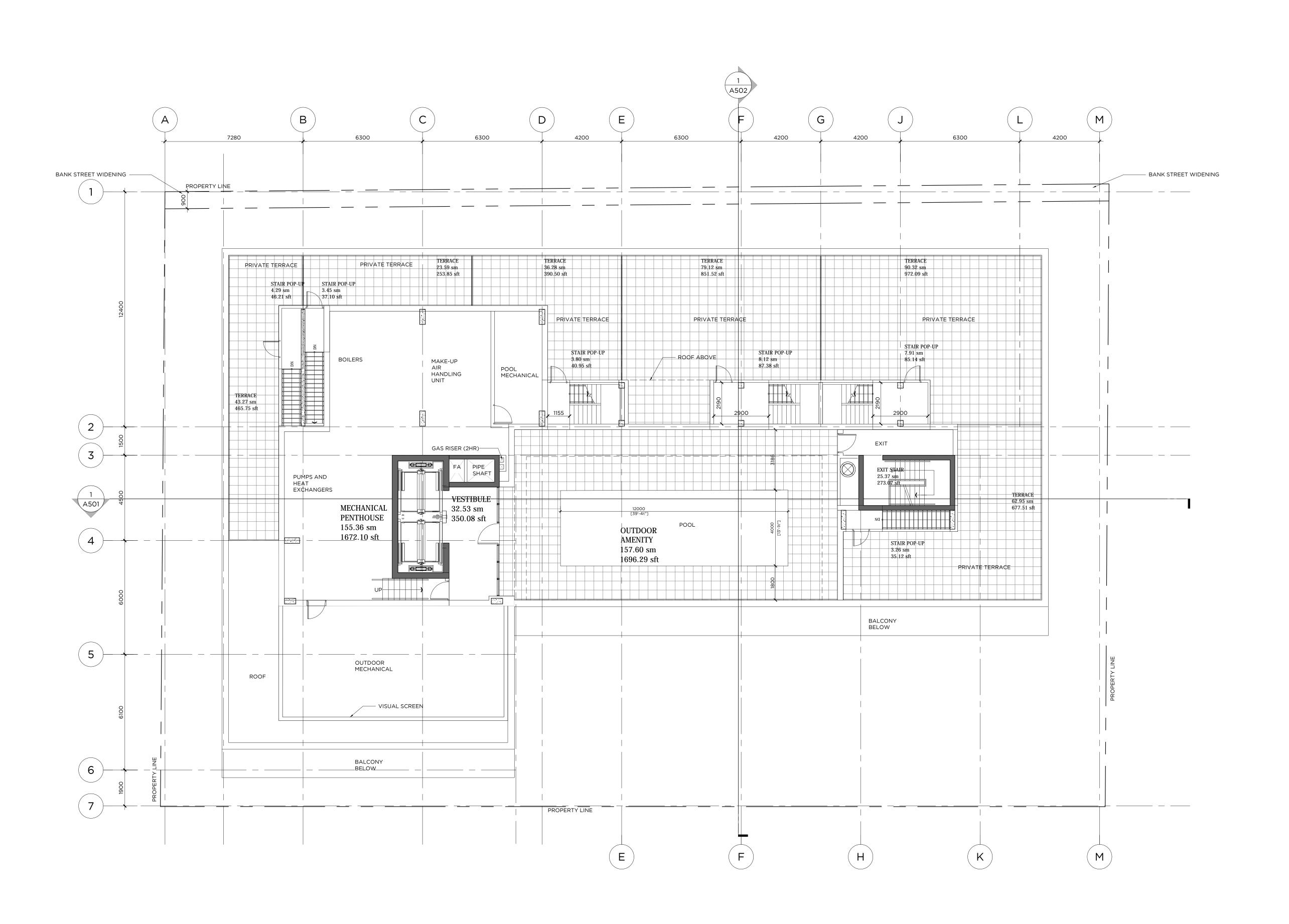
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9TH FLOOR PLAN

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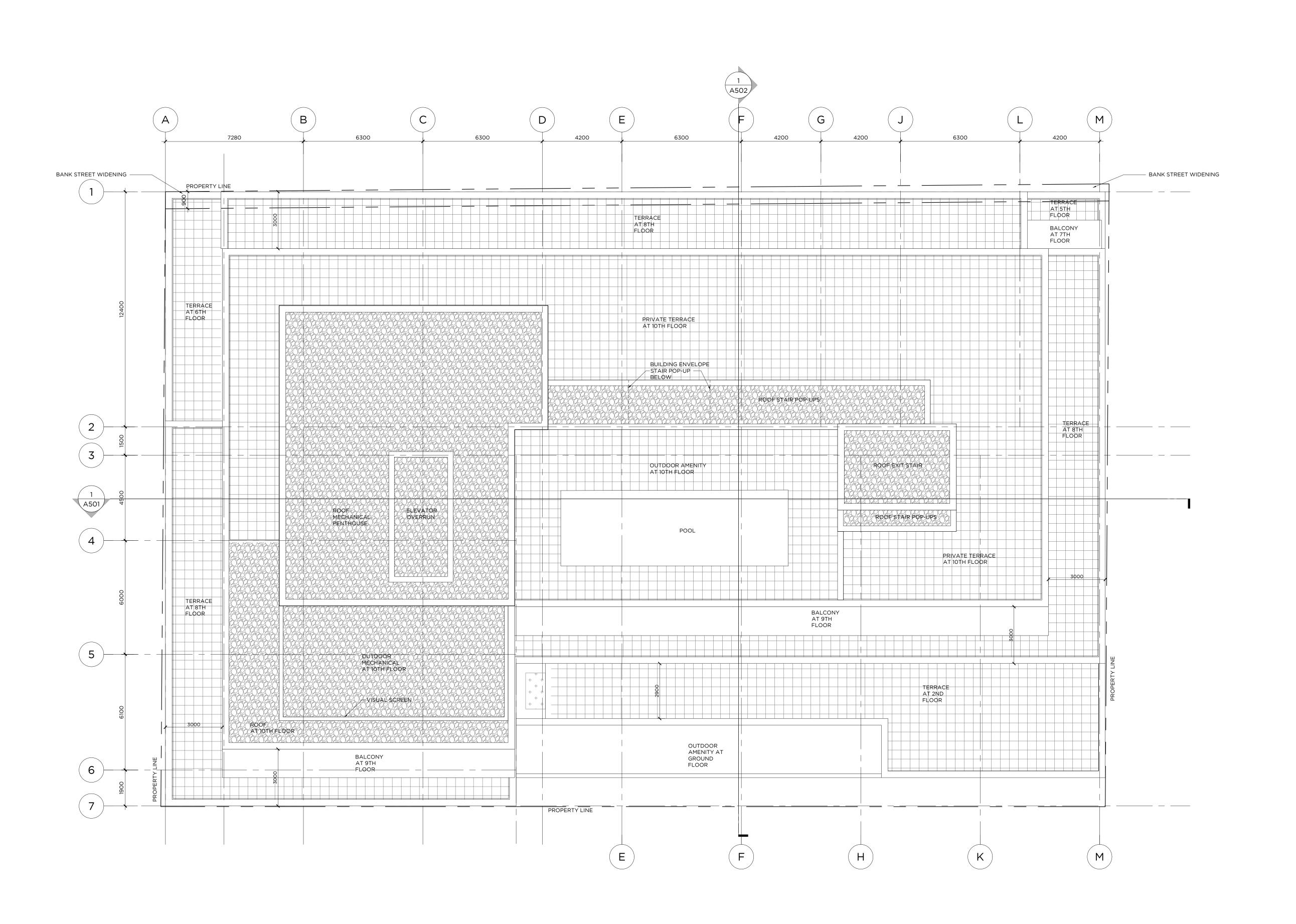
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10TH FLOOR PLAN

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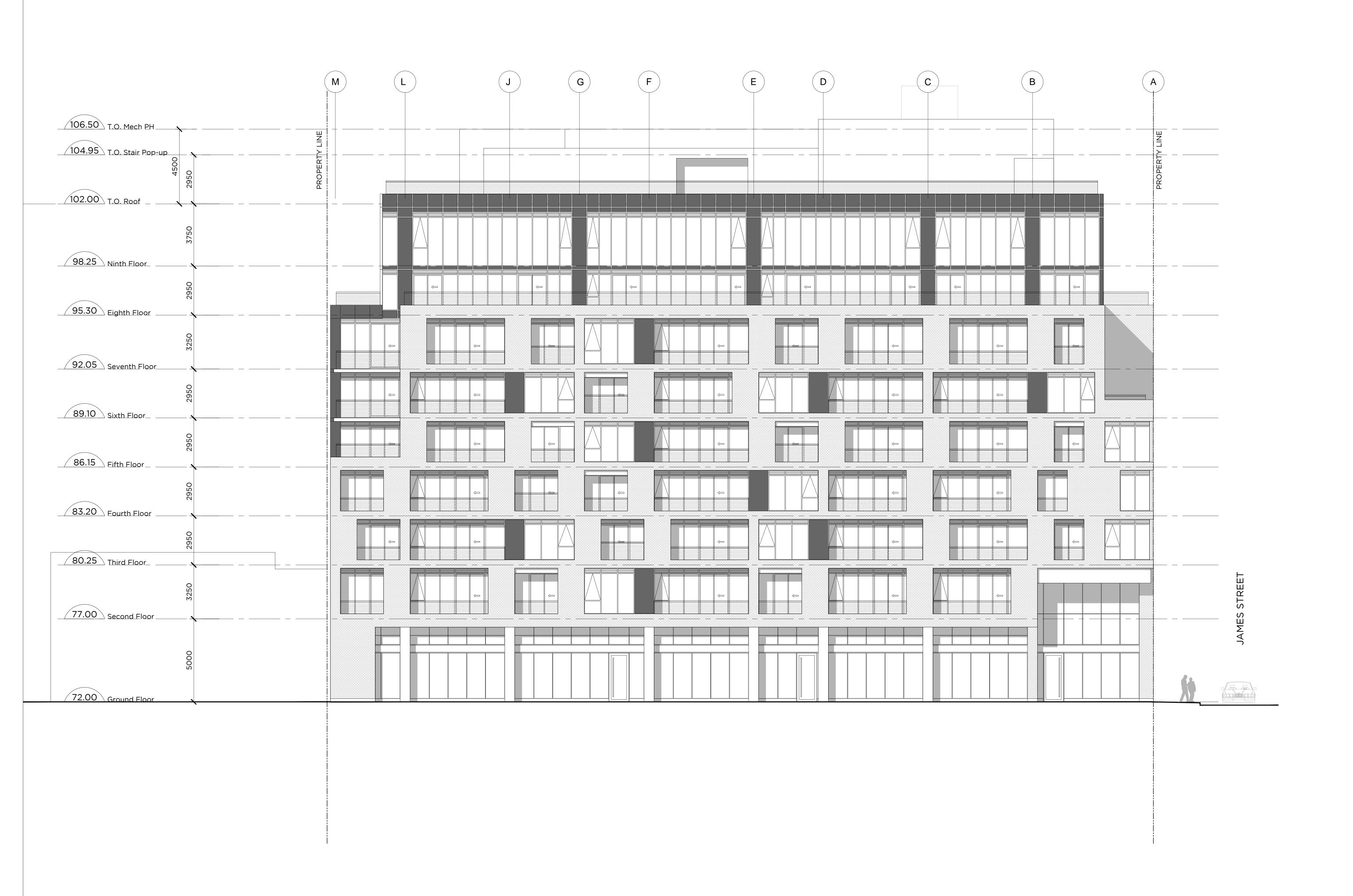
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ROOF PLAN

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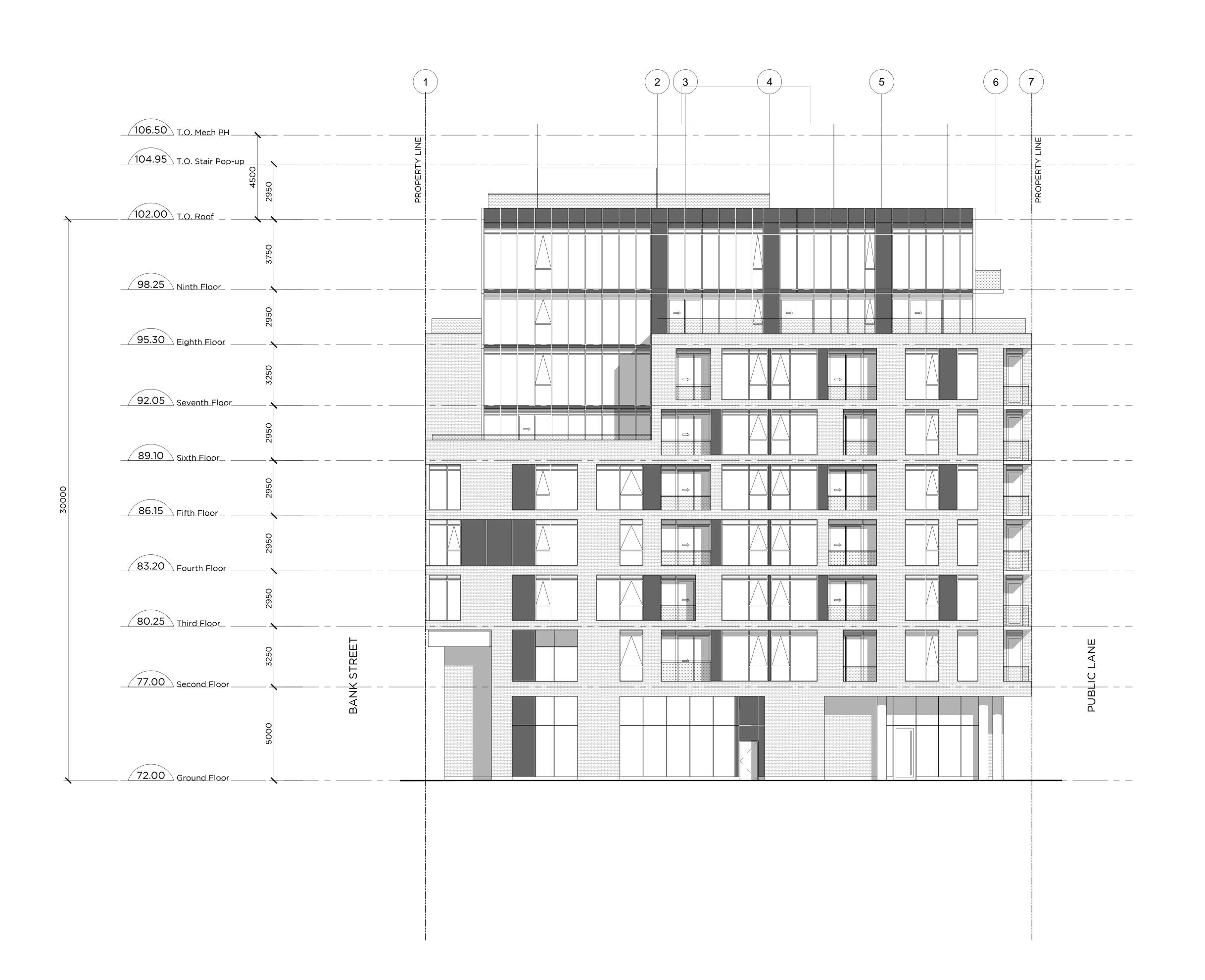
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EAST ELEVATION

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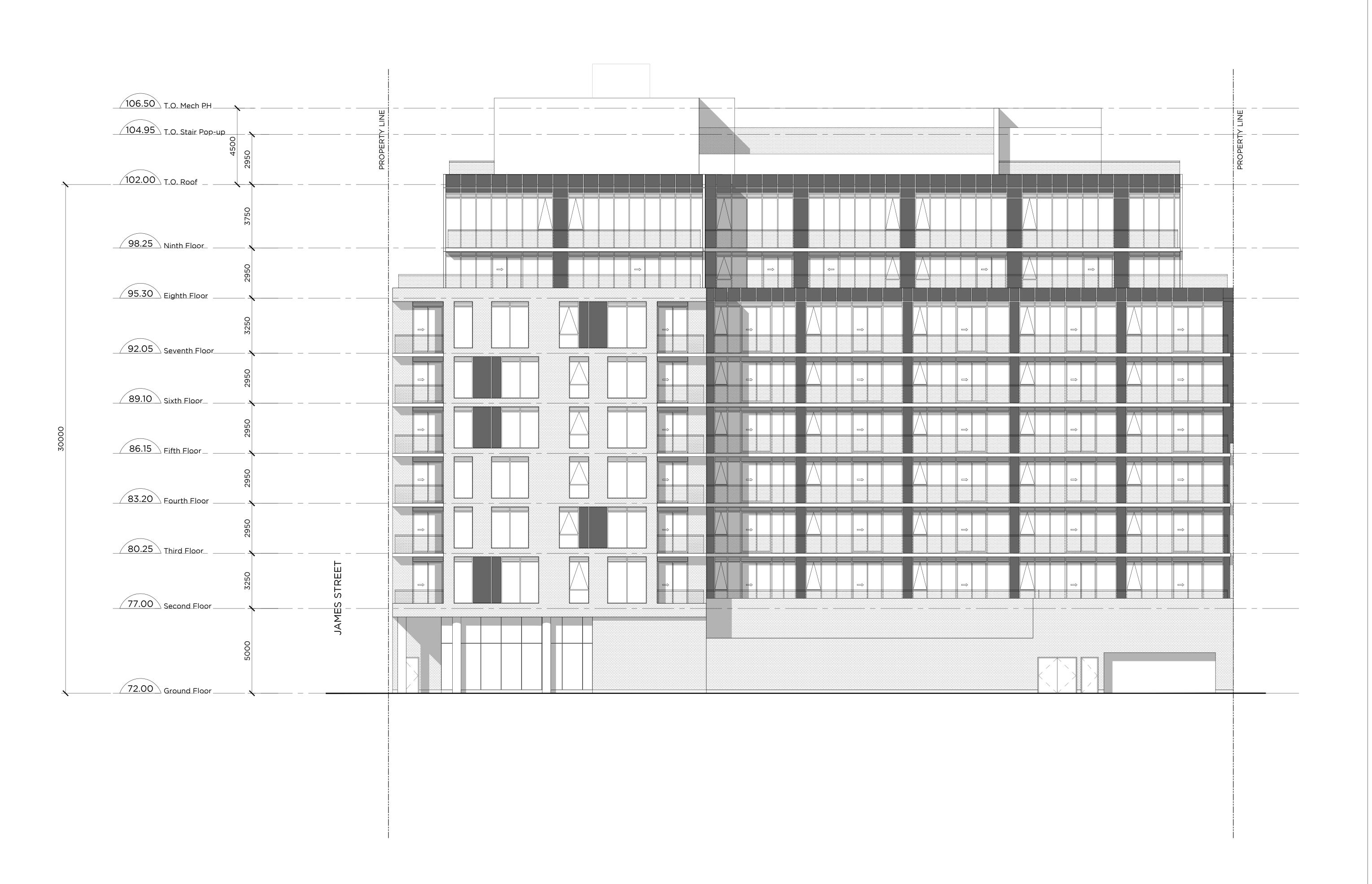
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– NORTH ELEVATION

\_ 1:100



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URBAN CAPITAL

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– WEST ELEVATION

<u>-</u> 1:100



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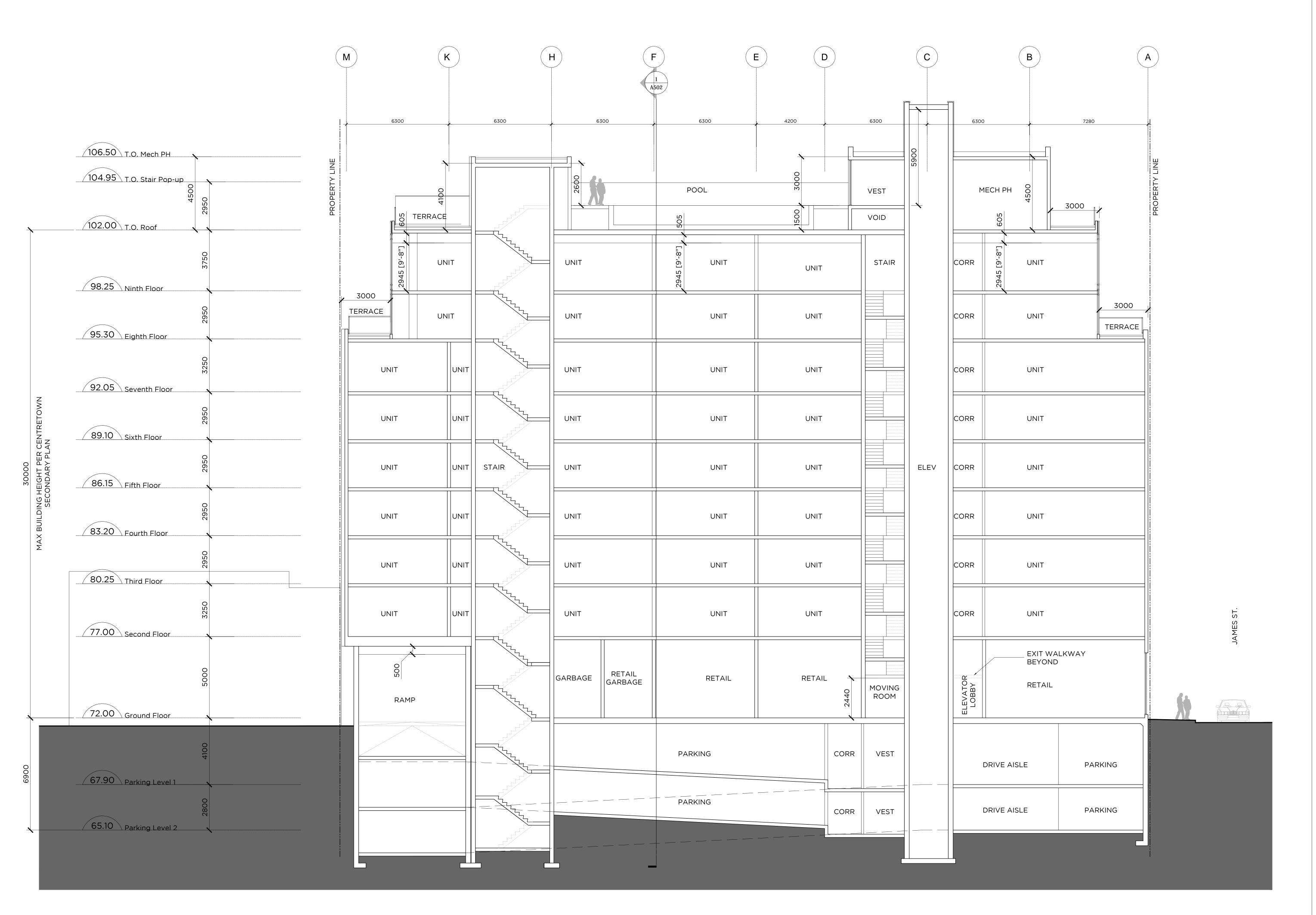
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– SOUTH ELEVATION

\_ 1:100



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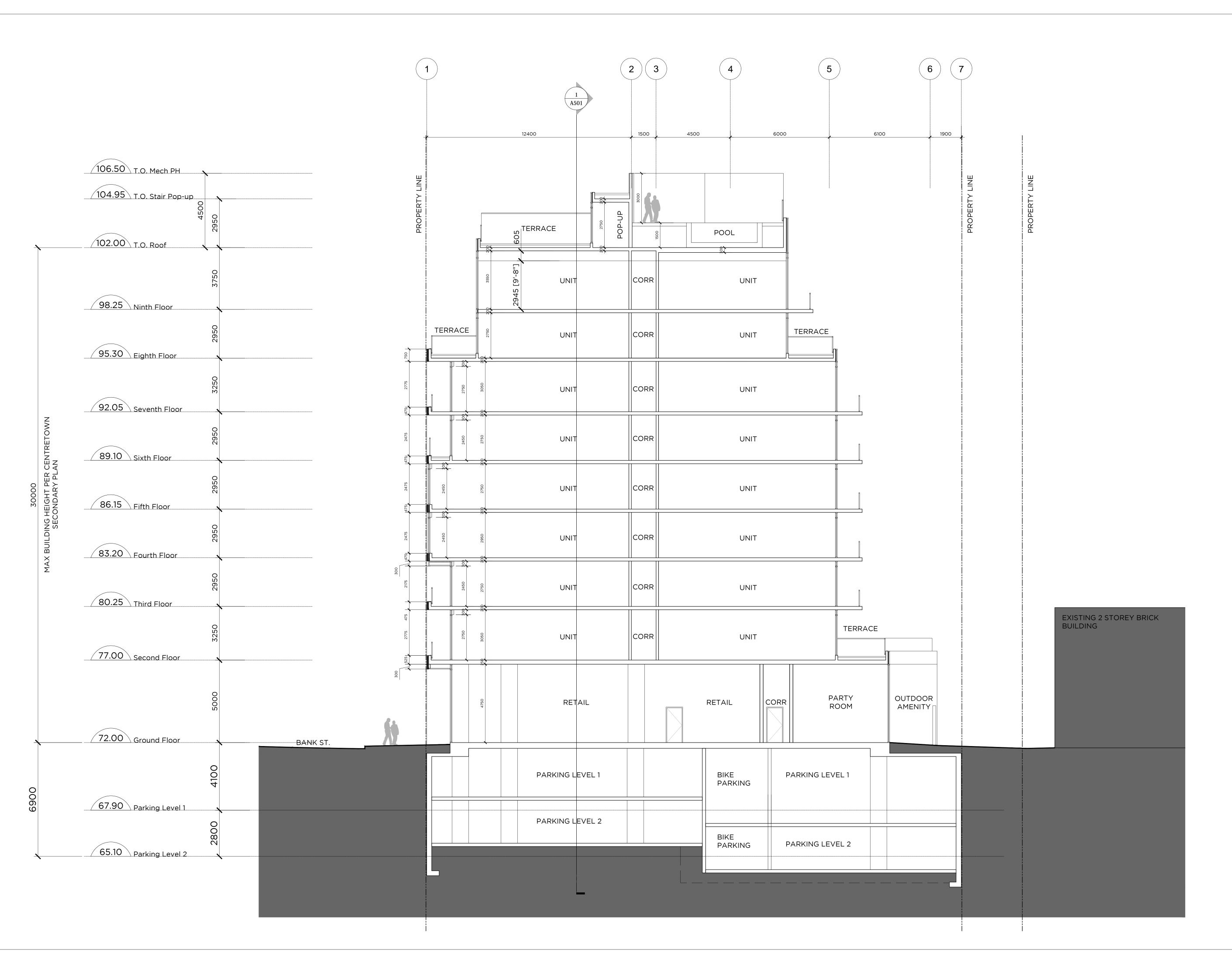
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NORTH-SOUTH SECTION

\_ 1:100



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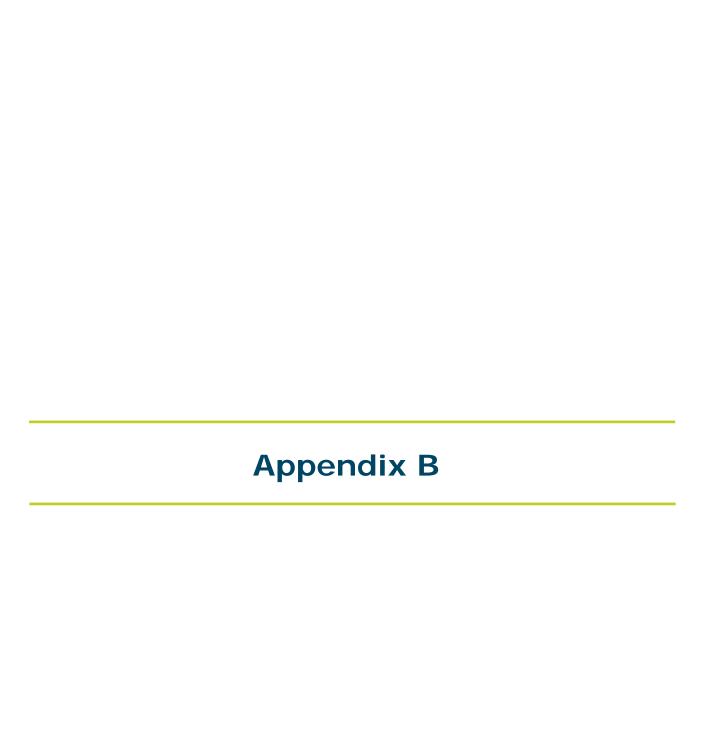
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URBAN CAPITAL

17 Nelson Street | Toronto | Ontario | M5V 0G2 T. 416.304.0431

EAST-WEST SECTION

\_ 1:100



### ORNAMENT - Sound Power Emissions & Source Heights

Ontario Road Noise Analysis Method for Environment and Transportation

Road Segment ID	Roadway Name	Link Description	Speed (kph)	Period (h)	Total Traffic Volumes	Auto %	Med %	Hvy %	Auto	Med	Heavy	Road Gradient (%)	Cadna/A Ground Absorptio n G	PWL (dBA)	Source Height, s (m)
Bank_avg	Bank Street	Daytime Impacts	50	16	13800	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	12144	966	690	0	0.00	83.5	1.5
Bank avg	Bank Street	Nighttime Impacts	50	8	1200	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	1056	84	60	0	0.00	76.0	1.5

## BPN 56 Calculation Procedure - Required Glazing STC Rating (Fixed Veneer) 390 Bank Street Development

	Т	Sound Le	vels	Room / Façade Inputs					Source Inp	uts	Veneer - Component 1		Glazing - Component 2		
Receptor ID	Source Description	Façade Sound Level: (dBA)	Required Indoor Sound Level: (dBA)	Glazing as % of Wall Area	Exposed Wall Height (m)	Exposed Wall Length (m)	Room Depth (m)	Room Absorption:	Incident Sound Angle:	Spectrum type:	Assumed Veneer STC (STC)	Component Category:	Component Category:	Require Glazing STC (STC)	
DAYTIME						•		•						•	
	North Façade	66	45	50%	2.8	8.6	3.4	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	24	
NE LR	East Facade	70	45	80%	2.8	3.4	8.6	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	27	
N LR	North Facade	66	45	80%	2.8	2.9	7.1	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	24	
E LR	East Façade	70	45	80%	2.8	6.0	6.3	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	29	
S LR	South Façade	66	45	80%	2.8	7.8	3.2	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	27	
	South Facade	66	45	0%	2.8	4.0	5.5	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	0	
SE LR	East Façade	69	45	80%	2.8	5.5	4.0	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	29	
W LR	West Facade	46	45	80%	2.8	3.1	3.6	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	1	
	North Façade	66	45	0%	2.8	3.1	3.4	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	0	
NE BR	East Façade	70	45	80%	2.8	3.4	3.1	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	32	
N BR	North Façade	66	45	80%	2.8	3.1	2.9	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	28	
E_BR	East Façade	70	45	80%	2.8	3.0	3.1	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	32	
S BR	South Façade	65	45	75%	2.8	3.2	2.9	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	27	
W BR	West Façade	46	45	80%	2.8	2.9	2.9	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	8	
NIGHT-TIME	,					•		•	-					•	
	North Facade	58	45	50%	2.8	8.6	3.4	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	17	
NE LR	East Façade	62	45	80%	2.8	3.4	8.6	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	19	
N LR	North Façade	58	45	80%	2.8	7.3	4.0	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	18	
E LR	East Façade	62	45	80%	2.8	6.0	6.3	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	21	
S_LR	South Façade	58	45	80%	2.8	7.8	3.2	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	19	
	South Façade	58	45	0%	2.8	4.0	5.5	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	0	
SE_LR	East Façade	62	45	80%	2.8	2.9	2.9	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	24	
W_LR	West Façade	46	45	80%	2.8	5.5	4.0	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	6	
	North Façade	58	40	0%	2.8	3.1	3.4	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	0	
NE_BR	East Façade	62	40	80%	2.8	3.4	3.1	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	29	
N_BR	North Façade	58	40	80%	2.8	3.1	2.9	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	25	
E_BR	East Façade	62	40	80%	2.8	3.0	3.1	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	29	
S_BR	South Façade	58	40	75%	2.8	3.2	2.9	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	25	
W_BR	South Façade	46	40	80%	2.8	2.9	2.9	Intermediate	0 - 90	D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	54	D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window	13	





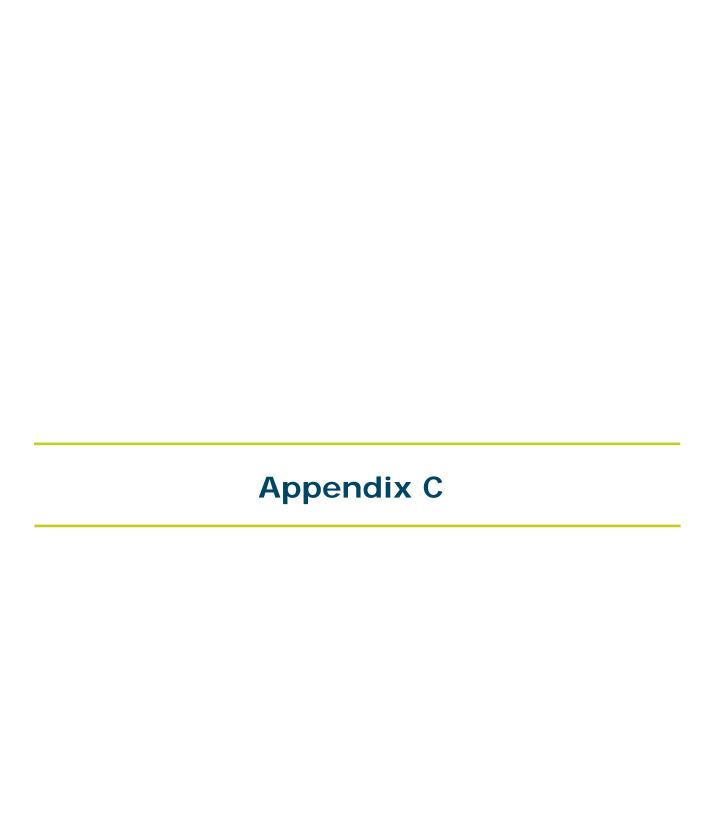
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## Appendix B: Table of Traffic and Road Parameters To Be Used For Sound Level **Predictions**

Row Implied Roadway Class		AADT Vehicles/Day	Posted Speed Km/Hr	Day/Night Split %	Medium Trucks %	Heavy Trucks % <sup>1</sup>	
NA <sup>2</sup>	Freeway, Queensway, Highway	18,333 per lane	100	92/8	7	5	
37.5-44.5	6-Lane Urban Arterial-Divided (6 UAD)	50,000	50-80	92/8	7	5	
34-37.5	4-Lane Urban Arterial-Divided (4-UAD)	35,000	50-80	92/8	7	5	
23-34	4-Lane Urban Arterial-Undivided (4-UAU)	30,000	50-80	92/8	7	5	
23-34	4-Lane Major Collector (4-UMCU)	24,000	40-60	92/8	7	5	
30-35.5	2-Lane Rural Arterial (2-RAU)	15,000	50-80	92/8	7	5	
20-30	2-Lane Urban Arterial (2-UAU)	15,000	50-80	92/8	7	5	
20-30	2-Lane Major Collector (2-UMCU)	12,000	40-60	92/8	7	5	
30-35.5	2-Lane Outer Rural Arterial (near the extremities of the City) (2-RAU)	10,000	50-80	92/8	7	5	
20-30	2-Lane Urban Collector (2-UCU)	8,000	40-50	92/8	7	5	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The MOE Vehicle Classification definitions should be used to estimate automobiles, medium trucks and heavy trucks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The number of lanes is determined by the future mature state of the roadway.

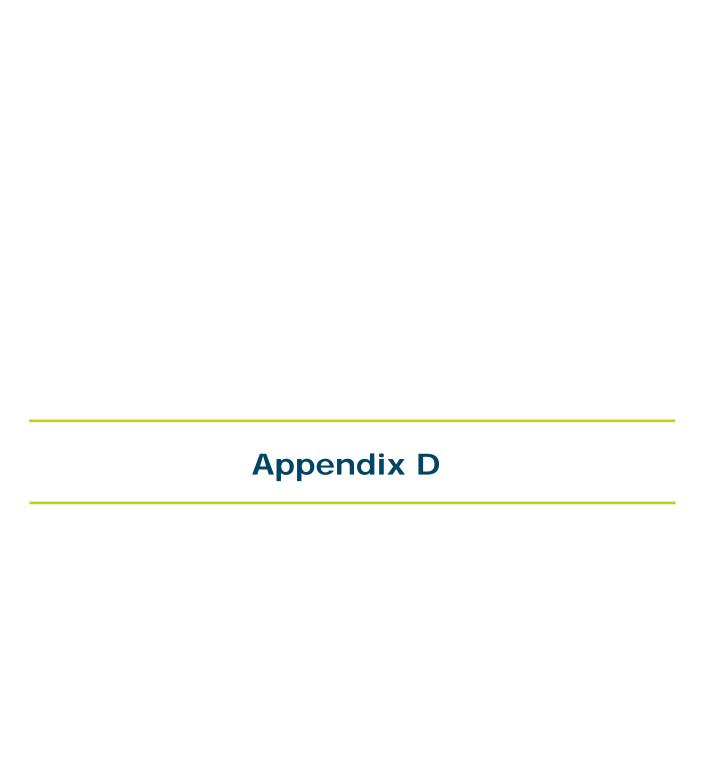


# **Warning Clauses**

The following Warning Clauses should be registered on Title and/or included in in all agreements of purchase and sale and/or leases and/or disclosure statements and declarations for the development:

#### Type D Warning Clause - North, East, and South Façades

"This dwelling unit has been supplied with a central air conditioning system which will allow windows and exterior doors to remain closed, thereby ensuring that the indoor sound levels are within the sound level limits of the Municipality and the Ministry of the Environment."



STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 09-09-2019 15:54:23

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Time Period: 16 hours Filename: 390Bank.te

Description: 2nd Floor Receptor South Facade

Road data, segment # 1: Bank Street \_\_\_\_\_

Car traffic volume : 12144 veh/TimePeriod Medium truck volume : 966 veh/TimePeriod Heavy truck volume : 690 veh/TimePeriod

Posted speed limit : 50 km/h
Road gradient : 0 %
Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

Data for Segment # 1: Bank Street

\_\_\_\_\_

Angle1 Angle2 : 0.00 deg 85.00 deg Wood depth : 0 (No woods.)

No of house rows : Surface : 0

2 (Reflective ground surface)

Receiver source distance : 15.00 m Receiver height : 5.10 m

: 1 (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier) Topography

Reference angle : 0.00

Results segment # 1: Bank Street \_\_\_\_\_

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 65.22 + 0.00) = 65.22 dBA

Anglel Angle2 Alpha RefLeq P.Adj D.Adj F.Adj W.Adj H.Adj B.Adj SubLeq

\_\_\_\_\_\_

85 0.00 68.48 0.00 0.00 -3.26 0.00 0.00 0.00

65.22

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Segment Leq: 65.22 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 65.22 dBA

TOTAL Leg FROM ALL SOURCES: 65.22

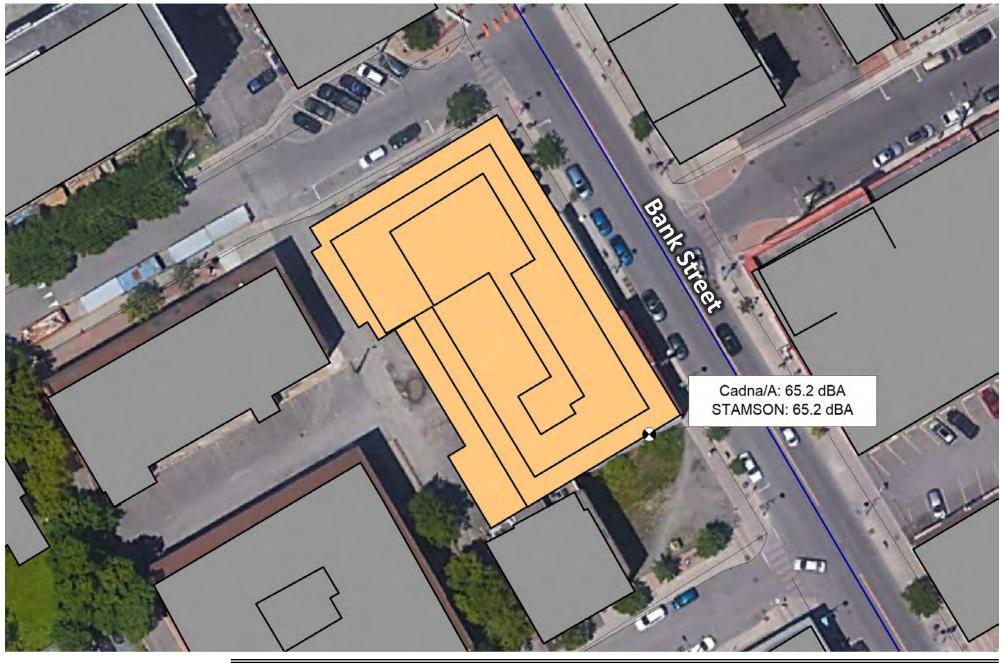


Figure No. **D1 STAMSON Validation** 

390 Bank Street Ottawa, Ontario



Scale: 1:500

Date: 09/09/2019 File No.: 19-0172

File No.: 19-0172 Drawn By: JWD

