

Environmental Noise Assessment

Orleans, ON

SLR Project No: 241.30289.00000

November 2021





ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE ASSESSMENT 2345 Mer-Bleue Road Orleans, Ontario SLR Project No: 241.30289.00000

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November 02, 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting (SLR) was retained by Ziad Zamat to conduct an environmental noise assessment for the proposed development at 2345 and 2351 Mer-Bleue Road in Orleans, Ontario. The Environmental Noise Assessment is used to support the Zoning Bylaw Amendment (ZBA) and Site Plan Application (SPA) 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 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 proposed development is located at 2345 and 2351 Mer-Bleue Road, on the east side of Mer-Bleue Road. The site is currently occupied by two single-storey residential homes, which will be demolished as part of the proposed development.

The proposed development will consist of two 3-storey, stacked apartments containing approximately 15 units in each building. The proposed development has no noise designated outdoor amenity spaces associated with its design.

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

Immediately surrounding the site are low-rise residential homes to the north, east and south of the site. Land to the west of the site across Mer-Bleue Road is currently undeveloped. Beyond the immediate surroundings, the area is dominated by residential homes, open space and a college.

The topography of the immediate surrounding area is essentially flat.

A context plan is shown in **Figure 1**.

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 roadway noise impacts on the development and stationary noise impacts from the surrounding commercial and industries lands.

There are no railway lines within 1000 m from the proposed development, therefore, there are no concerns related to railway noise or vibration, and further assessments of these sources are not required.

There are no existing significant industrial vibration sources within 75 m of the Project, such as large stamping presses or forges. Under applicable MECP guidelines, a detailed vibration assessment is not required.

There are no airports in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development, and an assessment of aircraft noise impacts is not required.

2. TRANSPORTATION NOISE IMPACTS

2.1 TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES

The only transportation source of interest with the potential to produce noise at the proposed development is roadway noise from Mer-Bleue Road and Renaud Road.

The level of noise from this source has 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 ENVIRONMENT PUBLICATION NPC-300

Noise Sensitive Developments

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (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.

Outdoor Amenity Areas

Table 2 summarizes the noise mitigation requirements for communal outdoor amenity areas ("Outdoor Living Areas" or "OLAs").

For the assessment of outdoor sound levels, the surface transportation noise impact is determined by combining road and rail traffic sound levels. Whistle noise due to railway trains is not included in the determination of levels.

Ventilation and Warning Clauses

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

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 **Tables 3 and 4** indoor sound criteria are met.

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

Type of Space	Time Period	Equivalent Sound Exposure Level - L _{eq} (dBA)		Assessment	
Type of opuse		Road	Rail ^[1]	Location	
Outdoor Living Area (OLA)	Daytime (0700-2300h)	55	55	Outdoors ^[2]	
Living / Dining Boom	Daytime (0700-2300h)	45	40	Indoors ^[4]	
Living / Dining Room	Night-time (2300-0700h)	45	40	Indoors ^[4]	
Slaaning Quarters	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] An assessment of indoor noise levels is required only if the criteria in **Table 4** are exceeded.

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

Time Period	Equivalent Sound Level in Outdoor Living Area (dBA)	Ventilation Requirements
	≤ 55	• None
Daytime (0700-2300h)	55 to 60 incl.	Noise barrier OR Warning Clause A
(0700 230011)	> 60	 Noise barrier to reduce noise to 55 dBA OR Noise barrier to reduce noise to 60 dBA and Warning Clause B

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

Assessment	Time Period	Energy Equivalent Sound Exposure Level - L _{eq} (dBA)		Ventilation and		
Location		Road	Rail ^[1]	Warning Claus Requirements ^[2]		
Outdoor Living Area	Daytime (0700-2300h)	56 to 60 incl.		56 to 60 incl.		Type A Warning Clause
		≤ 55		None		
	Daytime (0700-2300h)	56 to 65 incl.		Forced Air Heating /provision to add air conditioning + Type C Warning Clause		
Plane of Window		> 65		Central Air Conditioning + Type D Warning Clause		
	N. 1 (2222 27221)		60 incl.	Forced Air Heating/ provision to add air conditioning + Type C Warning Clause		
	Night-time (2300-0700h)	> 60		Central Air Conditioning + Type D Warning Clause		

Notes:

Table 4: MECP Publication NPC-300 Building Component Requirements

Assessment	Time Period	Energy Equivalent Sound Exposure Level - L _{eq} (dBA))		Component Requirements
Location	riiile r ened	Road	Rail ^[1]	
Plane of	Daytime (0700-2300h)	> 65	> 60	Designed/ Selected to Meet
Window	Night-time (2300-0700h)	> 60	> 55	Indoor Requirements ^[2]

Notes:

2.3 TRAFFIC DATA

2.3.1 ROADWAY TRAFFIC DATA

Road traffic data for Mer-Bleue Road and Renaud Road were obtained from The City of Ottawa's Environmental Noise Control Guideline [ENCG]. The ENCG document provides the mature state (Ultimate) traffic volumes, day/night traffic split and commercial truck breakdown % of various roadway types.

Relevant sections of the ENCG document and calculations can be found in **Appendix B**. The following table summarizes the road traffic volumes used in the analysis.

^[1] Rail whistle noise is excluded.

^[2] Road and Rail noise is combined for determining Ventilation and Warning Clause requirements.

^[1] Including whistle noise.

^[2] Building component requirements are assessed separately for Road and Railway noise. The resultant sound isolation parameter is required to be combined to determine and overall acoustic parameter.

Table 5: Summary of Road Traffic Data Used in the Transportation Analysis

	Traffic	% Day/ Night Volume Split ^[1]		Commercial Traffic Breakdown ^[1]		Vehicle	
Roadway Link	Volumes (AADT)	Daytime	Night-time	% Medium Trucks	% Heavy Trucks	Speed (km/h)	
Mer-Bleue Road (4 Lane UAD)	35000 ^[1]	92	8	7	5	60	
Mer-Bleue Road (2 Lane UAU)	15000 ^[1]	92	8	7	5	60	
Renaud Road (2 Lane UCU)	8000 ^[1]	92	8	7	5	50	

Notes:

2.4 PROJECTED SOUND LEVELS

Road traffic sound levels at the proposed development were predicted using Cadna/A, a commercially available noise propagation modelling software. Roadways were modelled as line sources of sound, with sound emission rates calculated using the ORNAMENT algorithms, the road traffic noise model of the MECP. These predictions were validated and are equivalent to those made using the MECP's ORNAMENT or STAMSON v5.04 road traffic noise models. STAMSON validation files are included in **Appendix C**.

The ground in the study area corresponds mostly to asphalt and dirt/vegetation; however, a reflective ground type has been assigned in the modelling. This is considered conservative, as the project area and the surrounding lands area mix of asphalt and dirt and grassy lands.

Sound levels were predicted along the facades 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.

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 **Figures 2 and 3**.

^[1] Based on traffic data obtained from the City of Ottawa ENCG, Road types assumed to be 4-lane urban arterial divided, 2-lane urban arterial undivided and 2-lane urban collector undivided, respectively.

Table 6: Summary of Transportation Facade Sound Levels

D 11 11	Façade ^[1]	Roadway Sound Levels [2]		
Building	raçade	L _{eq} Day (dBA)	L _{eq} Night (dBA)	
	North	68	60	
Duilding A (Mastern)	East	58	51	
Building A (Western)	South	66	58	
	West	70	62	
	North	61	53	
Puilding P (Fastorn)	East	53	45	
Building B (Eastern)	South	61	53	
	West	62	54	

Notes:

The façade roadway sound levels are predicted to be over 65 dBA and 60 dBA at the north, west and south facades of Building A, during the daytime and nighttime periods, respectively. Therefore, an assessment of building components would be required for the development.

2.4.2 OUTDOOR LIVING AREAS

The project only has an outdoor at grade landscaped area associated with its design. As a result, this proposed development ahs no space deemed to be an outdoor amenity spaces from an acoustic reporting perspective.

2.5 FAÇADE ASSESSMENT

2.5.1 GLAZING ASSUMPTIONS AND CALCULATIONS

The following assumptions were considered for the development, as detailed floor plans were not available at the time of the assessment:

- 70% glazing for bedroom facades;
- 70% glazing for living room facades;
- bedrooms were assumed to have a floor area of 3m x 3m;
- living/dining rooms were assumed to have a floor area of 3m x 6m;
- non-glazing portion of wall was assumed to have a rating of STC 43 for all locations.

2.5.2 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, west and south façades of the development. Therefore, an assessment of glazing requirements is necessary for meeting the indoor sound level requirements.

^[1] Façade locations are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

^[2] The sound levels presented are for the worst-case exposed façade.

The acoustical requirements are provided below in **Table 7**. Detailed Façade Calculations are included in **Appendix C**.

Table 7: Façade Sound Transmission Class (STC) Requirements

	Duilding Counts	Non-Glazing	Glazing Requirements		
Building	Building Facade	Component	Living Room	Bedroom	
	North	43	OBC	OBC	
Duilding A (Mostorn)	East	43	OBC	OBC	
Building A (Western)	South	43	OBC	OBC	
	West	43	OBC	30	
	North	43	OBC	OBC	
Duilding D (Fastaus)	East	43	OBC	OBC	
Building B (Eastern)	South	43	OBC	OBC	
	West	43	OBC	OBC	

Notes:

OBC = Ontario Building Code, meeting a rating of STC 29

It is anticipated that all facades will meet with OBC requirements. The slight excess at the south façade of Building A will likely be met with OBC construction. In addition, updated calculations should be completed once room layout and locations have been confirmed.

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 the design progresses, final acoustical requirements should be reviewed.

2.5.3 VENTILATION AND WARNING CLAUSE REQUIREMENTS

2.5.3.1 Residential Units

The requirements regarding warning clauses are summarized in **Table 2**. Where required, the Warning Clauses should be included in agreements registered on Title for the residential units and included in all agreements of purchase and sale or lease, and all rental agreements. Warning Clauses are summarized in **Appendix D.**

Based on the predicted façade noise levels, A **Type D** warning clause is recommended for Building A and a **Type C** warning clause for Building B. **See Appendix D** for all warning clause details.

3. STATIONARY SOURCE NOISE IMPACTS

A review was completed of the surrounding area, based on the current aerial photography and site visit to the area was conducted by SLR personnel on September 16, 2021.

The acoustic environment of the site and surrounding area is dominated by roadway noise from Mer-Bleue Road and surrounding roadways. There is some sparse commercial in the area, but these are expected to meet at the closer existing intervening noise sensitive receptors. Therefore, negligible impacts are expected at the proposed development. Hence, a detailed assessment of surrounding stationary noise impacts was not completed.

IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON ITSELF

Based on preliminary design drawings, each unit will have their own dedicated indoor air handler and water heater. As a result, there is no anticipated common mechanical noise for this proposed development. As individual air conditioning systems are to be implemented for each residential unit for the proposed site, the sound levels from each unit should meet MECP Publication NPC-216.

IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE SURROUNDING AREA

As individual air conditioning systems are to be implemented for each residential unit for the proposed site, there will be very little chance of offsite impacts as compliance is required to be met onsite.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for noise impacts on the environment on the proposed development have been assessed. Based on the results of our studies, the following conclusions have been reached:

3.1 TRANSPORTATION NOISE

- An assessment of transportation noise impacts from surrounding roadways has been completed.
- Based on transportation façade sound levels upgraded glazing is not anticipated to be required within the development. Detailed calculations should be completed as the design progresses and additional details are available.
- As required by MECP Publication NPC-300, a number of transportation Warning Clauses must be included in agreements registered on Title and included in all agreements of purchase and sale or lease and all rental agreements for the development, which are outlined in **Section 2.5.2.** Warning Clauses are summarized in **Appendix D**.

3.2 STATIONARY NOISE

• Due to the mix of existing sparse commercial mixed in with residential homes, stationary noise is not expected to be a concern.

3.3 OVERALL ASSESSMENT

• Impacts of the environment on the proposed development can be adequately controlled with the inclusion of provision of ventilation and warning clause requirements.

4. REFERENCES

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

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

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

Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, 1996, STAMSON v5.03: Road, Rail and Rapid Transit Noise Prediction.

City of Ottawa, Planning and Growth Management: Environmental Noise Control Guidelines – January 2016

STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared and the work referred to in this report has been undertaken by SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) for Ziad Zamat, hereafter referred to as the "Client". It is intended for the sole and exclusive use of the Client. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Scope of Work and agreement between SLR and the Client. Other than by the Client and as set out herein, copying or distribution of this report or use of or reliance on the information contained herein, in whole or in part, is not permitted unless payment for the work has been made in full and express written permission has been obtained from SLR.

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Environmental Noise Assessment 2345 Mer-Bleue Road SLR Project No.: 241.30289.00000





MR. ZIAD ZAMAT

2345 MER-BLEUE ROAD, ORLEANS

CONTEXT PLAN

True North

Scale:

Project No. 241.30289.00000

1:6,000 METRES

Date: Nov 2, 2021

Rev 1.0 Figure No.





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2345 MER-BLEUE ROAD, ORLEANS

FAÇADE SOUND LEVELS – DAYTIME ROAD IMPACTS

True North | Scale:

Project No. 241.30289.00000

1:650 METRES

Date: Nov 2, 2021

Rev 1.0 Figure No.

2





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2345 MER-BLEUE ROAD, ORLEANS

FAÇADE SOUND LEVELS – NIGHT-TIME ROAD IMPACTS

True North



Scale:	1:650	METRES

Date: Nov 2, 2021 Rev 1.0 Figure No.

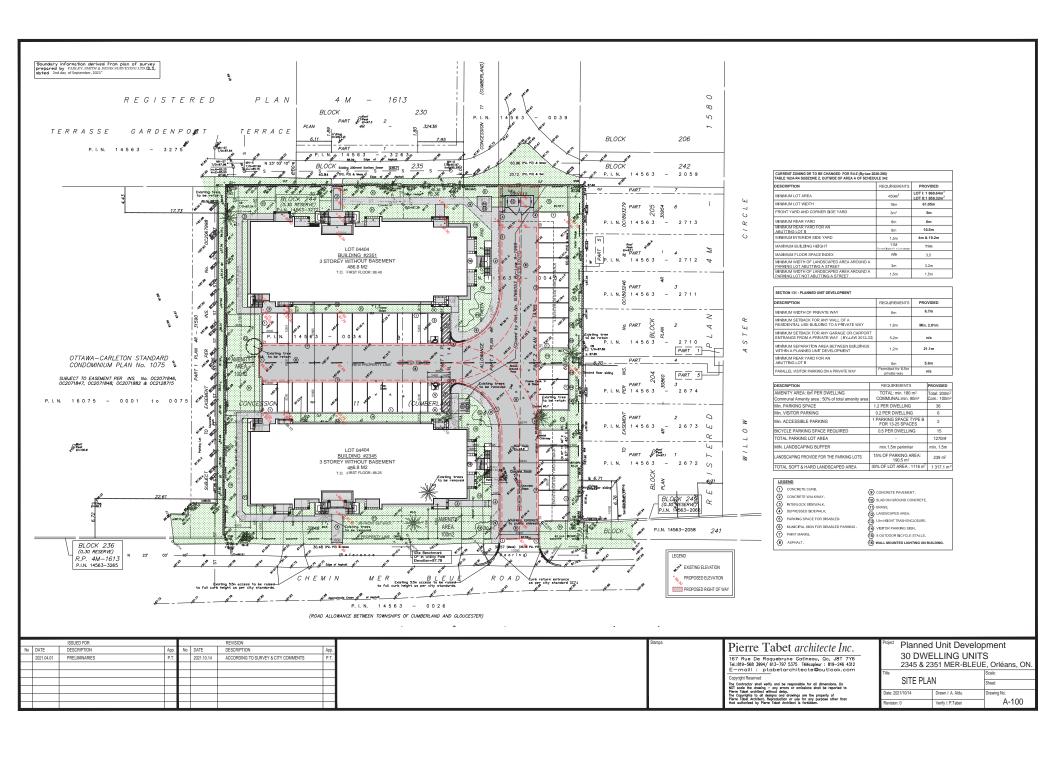
Project No. 241.30289.00000



Appendix A Development Drawings

Environmental Noise Assessment 2345 Mer-Bleue Road SLR Project No.: 241.30289.00000



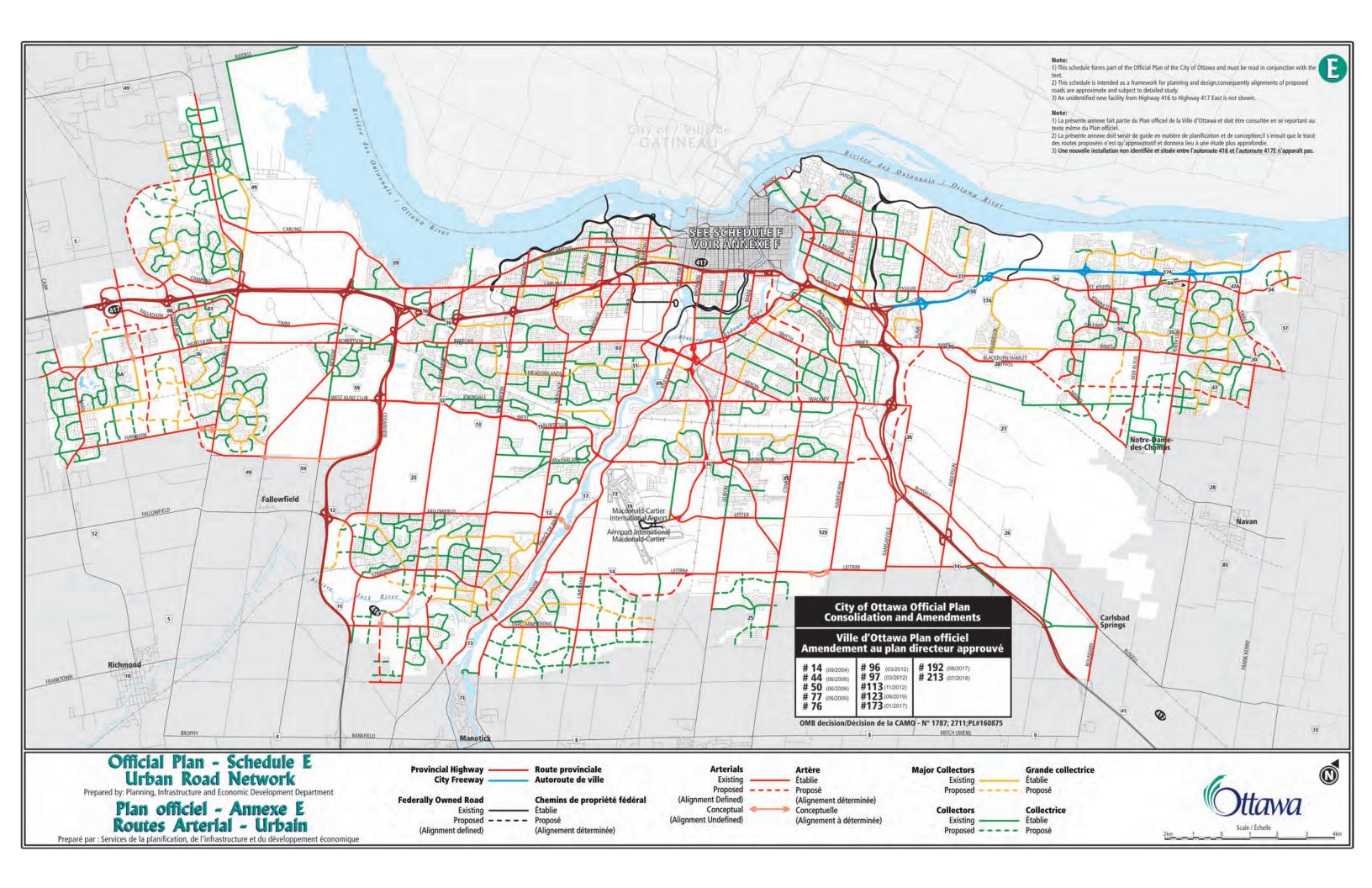


Appendix B

Traffic Data and Calculations

Environmental Noise Assessment 2345 Mer-Bleue Road SLR Project No.: 241.30289.00000









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

Table B1 Traffic And Road Parameters To Be Used For Sound Level Predictions Implied										
Row Width (m)	Roadway Class	AADT Vehicles/Day	Speed Km/Hr	Day/Night Split %	Medium Trucks %	Heavy Trucks % ¹				
NA ²	Freeway, Queensway, Highway	18,333 per lane	100	92/8	7					
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				

¹ The MOE Vehicle Classification definitions should be used to estimate automobiles, medium trucks and heavy trucks.

² The number of lanes is determined by the future mature state of the roadway.

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 (%)	PWL (dBA)	Source Height, s (m)
Mer Bleue Road (4 Lane UAD)	Mer Bleue Road	Daytime Impacts	60	16	32200	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	28336	2254	1610	0	88.7	1.5
ivier bieue Roau (4 Lane OAD)	Wer bleue Road	Nighttime Impacts	60	8	2800	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	2464	196	140	0	81.1	1.5
Mer Bleue Road (2 Lane UAU)	Mer Bleue Road	Daytime Impacts	60	16	13800	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	12144	966	690	0	85.1	1.5
ivier biede Road (2 Larie OAO)	Wei Bieue Rodu	Nighttime Impacts	60	8	1200	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	1056	84	60	0	77.5	1.5
Renaud Road (2 Lane UCU)	CU) Renaud Road	Daytime Impacts	50	16	7360	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	6477	515	368	0	80.8	1.5
Reliadu Road (2 Laile OCO)		Nighttime Impacts	50	8	640	88.0%	7.0%	5.0%	563	45	32	0	73.2	1.5



Environmental Noise Assessment 2345 Mer-Bleue Road SLR Project No.: 241.30289.00000





MR. ZIAT ZAMAT

2345 MER-BLEUE ROAD, ORLEANS

COMPARISON OF CADNAA AND STAMSON

True North



Scale: 1:650 METRES

Date: Oct 27, 2021 Rev 1.0 Figure No. **C.1**

Project No. 241.30289.00000



STAMSON 5.0 NORMAL REPORT Date: 28-10-2021 11:03:24

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY / NOISE ASSESSMENT

Filename: mbr1.te Time Period: 16 hours

Description:

Road data, segment # 1: MB1

Car traffic volume : 12144 veh/TimePeriod Medium truck volume : 966 veh/TimePeriod Heavy truck volume : 690 veh/TimePeriod Posted speed limit : 60 km/h

Road gradient : 0 %

Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

Data for Segment # 1: MB1

Angle1 Angle2 : -90.00 deg 75.00 deg Wood depth : 0 (No woods No of house rows : 0 (No woods.)

Surface 2 (Reflective ground surface)

Receiver source distance : 18.00 m Receiver height : 1.50 m

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

Reference angle : 0.00

Road data, segment # 2: MB2 _____

Car traffic volume : 28336 veh/TimePeriod Medium truck volume : 2254 veh/TimePeriod Heavy truck volume : 1610 veh/TimePeriod

Posted speed limit : 60 km/h

Road gradient : 0 %
Road pavement : 1 (Typical asphalt or concrete)

Data for Segment # 2: MB2

Angle1 Angle2 : 75.00 deg 90.00 deg Wood depth : 0 (No woods.)

No of house rows : 0

Surface 2 (Reflective ground surface)

Receiver source distance : 18.00 m Receiver height : 1.50 m $\,$

Topography (Flat/gentle slope; no barrier) 1

Reference angle : 0.00

Results segment # 1: MB1

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 68.83 + 0.00) = 68.83 dBA

Angle1 Angle2 Alpha RefLeq P.Adj D.Adj F.Adj W.Adj H.Adj B.Adj SubLeq

-90 75 0.00 70.00 0.00 -0.79 -0.38 0.00 0.00 0.00 68.83

Segment Leq: 68.83 dBA

♠

Results segment # 2: MB2

Source height = 1.50 m

ROAD (0.00 + 62.09 + 0.00) = 62.09 dBA Angle1 Angle2 Alpha RefLeq P.Adj D.Adj F.Adj W.Adj H.Adj B.Adj SubLeq 75 90 0.00 73.68 0.00 -0.79 -10.79 0.00 0.00 0.00 62.09

Segment Leq: 62.09 dBA

Total Leq All Segments: 69.66 dBA

Appendix D

Required Warning Clauses

Environmental Noise Assessment 2345 Mer-Bleue Road SLR Project No.: 241.30289.00000



SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND WARNING CLAUSES

Warning Clauses

Warning Clauses may be used individually or in combination. The following Warning Clauses should be included in agreements registered on Title for the residential units, and included in all agreements of purchase and sale or lease, and all rental agreements:

Transportation Sources (Road and Rail)

MECP Type C Warning Clause – Building B (All Units)

"This dwelling unit has been designed with the provision for adding central air conditioning at the occupant's discretion. Installation of central air conditioning by the occupant in low and medium density developments 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."

MECP Type D Warning Clause - Building A (All Units)

"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."