

Environmental Noise Assessment 1485 Williamsport Dr & 3480 Havenwood Dr Mississauga, Ontario

Novus Reference No. 17-0260

Version No. 1.1 (Final)

June 7, 2018

NOVUS PROJECT TEAM:

Senior Specialist:



Table of Contents

1.0	INTRO	DDUCTION	1
	1.1	Nature of the Subject Lands	1
	1.2	Nature of the Surroundings	1
2.0	TRAN	SPORTATION NOISE IMPACTS	2
	2.1	Transportation Noise Sources	2
	2.2	Surface Transportation Noise Criteria	2
		2.2.1 Ministry of the Environment Publication NPC-300	2
	2.3	Traffic Data and Future Projections	5
		2.3.1 Roadway Traffic Data	
	2.4	Projected Sound Levels	6
		2.4.1 Façade Sound Levels	6
		2.4.1 Outdoor Living Areas	7
	2.5	Façade Recommendations	7
		2.5.1 Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements	8
3.0	STATI	ONARY NOISE IMPACTS	
PAR7	T 2: IMP	PACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE SURROUNDING AREA	9
4.0	<i>IMPA</i>	CTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT MECHANICAL SYSTEMS ON SURROUND	ING
PROI	PERTIES	S	9
PAR7	7 3: IMP	PACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON ITSELF	10
5.0	OUTD	OOOR NOISE IMPACTS FROM DEVELOPMENT MECHANICAL SYSTEMS	10
6.0	CONC	CLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11
	6.1	Transportation Noise	11
	6.2	Stationary Noise	11
	6.3	Overall Assessment	12
7.0	REFE	RENCES	13

List of Tables

Table 1: NPC-300 Sound Level Criteria for Road and Rail Noise	
Table 3: NPC-300 Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements	1
Table 4: NPC-300 Building Component Requirements	
Table 5: Summary of Road Traffic Data	Ś
Table 6: Summary of Worst-case Roadway Transportation Sound Levels	
Table 7: Summary of Transportation OLA Sound Levels	

List of Figures

Figure 1: Context Plan

Figure 2: Modelled Roadway Noise Impacts – Daytime
Figure 3: Modelled Roadway Noise Impacts – Nighttime

Figure 4: Modelled Road Noise Impacts – Outdoor Living Area – Daytime

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Development Drawings Appendix B: Pearson NEF Contours

Appendix C: Traffic Data

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Novus Environmental Inc. (Novus) was retained by Starlight Group Property Holdings Inc. to conduct an Environmental Noise Study for the proposed residential development located in Mississauga, Ontario. This report assesses the potential impacts of the environment on the proposed development, including Transportation and Stationary noise sources.

1.1 **Nature of the Subject Lands**

The proposed development is located at 1485 Williamsport Drive and 3480 Havenwood Drive, just northeast of the Dixie Road and Bloor Street intersection in Mississauga, Ontario. The site is currently occupied by parking lots and two (2) existing residential buildings (A and B). Buildings A and B are both 9-storeys in height.

The proposed development consists of two (2) eight (8) storey residential buildings (Building C and D) and a shared lobby connecting the buildings. Amenity space for the development is included on the rooftop of the shared lobby between Buildings C and D, at grade adjacent to Building C, at grade adjacent to Building D, and private terraces for both buildings. Two (2) levels of underground parking are also included with the development.

The topography of the site is considered to be generally flat, with a gentle drop in elevation towards the south.

A copies of the current development drawings are included in **Appendix A**.

Nature of the Surroundings 1.2

The development site is primarily surrounded by other residential lands to the east, south and west, including a combination of mid-rise buildings, townhouses and single family homes. To the north are institutional properties, with additional residential lands located beyond these buildings. Commercial properties are located along Dixie Road.

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

PART 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:

- 1) Roadway noise impacts on the development;
- 2) Aircraft noise impacts on the development;
- 3) Railway noise impacts on the development; and
- 4) Stationary noise impacts from the surrounding industries on the development.

As the proposed development is located outside of the Pearson NEF25 noise contours, an assessment of aircraft noise is not required. A copy of the Pearson NEF noise contours is included in **Appendix B**, with the location of the development shown.

In addition, the closest railway line is located approximately 2 km from the development. Therefore, an assessment of railway noise and vibration is also not required.

2.0 TRANSPORTATION NOISE IMPACTS

2.1 Transportation Noise Sources

Transportation sources of interest with the potential to produce noise at the proposed development are:

- Dixie Road west of the proposed development;
- Bloor Street south of the proposed development; and
- Havenwood Drive east of the proposed development.

The level of noise from these sources 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 the Environment Publication NPC-300

Noise Sensitive Developments

Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) 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. **Table 3** below summarize applicable surface transportation criteria limits.

Location Specific Criteria

Table 1 summarizes criteria in terms of energy equivalent sound exposure (Leq) 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: NPC-300 Sound Level Criteria for Road and Rail Noise

Type of Space	Time Period	Energy Equivalen Level Lec	Assessment	
		Road	Rail [1]	Location
Outdoor Amenity Area	Daytime (0700-2300h)	55	55	Outdoors ^[2]
Living / Dining	Daytime (0700-2300h)	45	40	Indoors ^[4]
Room ^[3]	Nighttime (2300-0700h)	45	40	Indoors [4]
Classina Overtera	Daytime (0700-2300h)	45	40	Indoors ^[4]
Sleeping Quarters -	Nighttime (2300-0700h)	40	35	Indoors ^[4]

- [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 nighttime period, Schools and Daycares are excluded.
- [4] An assessment of indoor noise levels is required only if the criteria in Table 3 are exceeded.
- [5] $L_{\rm eq}$ the energy equivalent sound exposure level, integrated over the time period shown.

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

Time Period	Equivalent Sound Level in Outdoor Living Area (dBA)	Mitigation Requirements and Warning Clauses					
	<u><</u> 55	• None					
	55 to 60 incl.	Noise barrier OR					
Daytime	33 to 60 ilici.	 Warning Clause A 					
(0700-2300h)		 Noise barrier to reduce noise to 55 dBA OR 					
	> 60	 Noise barrier to reduce noise to 60 dBA and Warning 					
		Clause B					

Ventilation and Warning Clauses

The requirements for ventilation, where windows potentially would have to remain closed as a means of noise control, apply where the sound exposure levels are summarized in **Table 3** exceed the guideline limits in Table 1 for indoors spaces. Despite the implementation of ventilation measures where required, some occupants may choose not to use the ventilation means provided, and as such, warning clauses advising future occupants of the potential excess over the guideline limits are required.

Warning clauses also apply to the OLA where an excess of up to 5 dBA over the 55 dBA OLA limit is often acceptable to many, particularly in the context of an urban environment. Warning clauses are discussed further, below in **Table 3**.

Building Shell Requirements

Table 4 provides L_{eq} 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 **Table 4** indoor sound criteria are met.

Table 3: NPC-300 Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements

Assessment	Time Period	Energy Equiv		Ventilation and						
Location	Road Rail [1]		Warning Clause Requirements [2]							
Outdoor Amenity Area	Daytime (0700-2300h)	56 to 60 incl.		56 to 60 incl.		56 to 60 incl.		56 to 60 incl.		Type A Warning Clause
		≤ 55		None						
	Daytime (0700-2300h)	56 to 6	55 incl.	Forced Air Heating with provision to add air conditioning + Type C Warning Clause						
Plane of Window		> 65		Central Air Conditioning + Type D Warning Clause						
	 Nighttime	51 to 60 incl.		Forced Air Heating with provision to add air conditioning + Type C Warning Clause						
	(2300-0700h)	> 60		Central Air Conditioning + Type D Warning Clause						

Notes: [1] Whistle noise is excluded.

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

Table 4: NPC-300 Building Component Requirements

Assessment	Time Period	Energy Equivalent Sound Exposure Level - Leq (dBA)		Component Requirements	
Location		Road	Rail ^[1]	-	
Plane	Daytime (0700-2300h)	> 65	> 60	Designed/ Selected to Meet	
of Window	Nighttime (2300-0700h)	> 60	> 55	Indoor Requirements ^[2]	

Notes:

In summary, roadway noise impacts are to be predicted at the plane-of-window for the proposed development. Providing the plane-of-window sound levels exceed the daytime and nighttime sound levels indicated in Table 3, the determination of the building façade components is required for meeting the indoor sound level criteria outlined in **Table 1**.

In addition, the ventilation requirements and warning clauses are determined, as outlined in **Table 3**, based on the plane-of-window noise levels.

2.3 **Traffic Data and Future Projections**

2.3.1 **Roadway Traffic Data**

Ultimate road traffic data for Bloor Street was obtained from the City of Mississauga. Road traffic volumes for Dixie Road was obtained from the Region of Peel's "General Guidelines for the Preparation of Acoustical Reports in The Region of Peel – November 2012" document for a six (6) lane arterial road. Based on discussions with the City of Mississauga, ultimate traffic volumes were not available for and Havenwood Drive. In the absence of data, the Region of Peel 2 lane arterial road traffic volumes were applied as a conservative assessment of roadway impacts.

Table 5 summarizes road traffic volumes used in the analysis. Copies of the traffic data used are included in Appendix C.

^[1] Including whistle noise.

^[2] Building component requirements are assessed separately for Road and Railway, and combined for a resultant sound isolation parameter.

Table 5: Summary of Road Traffic Data

Roadway Link	Ultimate Volume	•	/ Night me Split	Commerc Breakd	Vehicle Speed	
	(AADT) Daytim		Nighttime	% Med	% Heavy	(km/h)
Dixie Road	48,100	90	10	2.3%	2%	60
Bloor Street	24,493	90	10	1.7%	1.4%	50
Havenwood Drive	16,200	90	10	1.1%	0.9%	50

Notes: [1] Truck Percentages for Bloor Street were provided by the City of Mississauga. Dixie Road and Havenwood Drive truck percentages were taken from Novus historical data for Non-industrial roads and non-industrial collector roads, respectively..

2.4 Projected Sound Levels

Future 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 MOECC. These predictions were validated and are equivalent to those made using the MOECC's ORNAMENT or STAMSON v5.04 road traffic noise models.

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.

As the ground separating the development from the roadways is primarily asphalt, reflective ground was applied to the noise modelling.

No change in topography was included in the noise modelling, as a conservative assessment of impacts, relative to screening effects.

The northbound traffic along Havenwood Drive follows an uphill grade of 3.2%. The uphill gradient adjustment from ORNAMENT was applied to this segment of the northbound traffic noise modelling. As northbound traffic for Dixie Road was found to have a grade of less than 2%, no adjustment was applied to this roadway segment.

2.4.1 Façade Sound Levels

Predicted sound levels at each building of the proposed development are shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3** for the daytime and night-time periods, respectively. As shown in **Figure 2**, daytime noise impacts are below 65 dBA for Buildings C and D. The night-time noise impacts are below 60 dBA for Buildings C and D as well, as shown in **Figure 3**. Therefore, an assessment of indoor noise levels is not required.

Table 6 tabulates the worst-case impacts for every building of the proposed development.

Table 6: Summary of Worst-case Roadway Transportation Sound Levels

Building	Period	Roadway Sound Level (dBA)	Building Component Criteria (dBA)	In-Room Assessment Required? (Yes/No)
	Day	56	65	No
C	Night	50	60	No
	Day	55	65	No
D	Night	49	60	No

2.4.1 Outdoor Living Areas

Noise impacts were assessed for the OLAs for the development, as shown in **Figure 4**.

Table 7: Summary of Transportation OLA Sound Levels

OLA ID	Transportation Impacts L _{eq} Day (dBA)	Applicable Guideline Limit L _{eq} Day (dBA)	Meets Criteria? (Yes/No)
Roof_OLA	52	60	Yes
Ground_OLA	51	60	Yes

As noise impacts do not exceed 60 dBA, an assessment of noise mitigation is not required for this OLA.

The MOECC requires OLAs which are 4 meters in depth or greater, to be assessed for roadway noise impacts. Based on a review of the current development floor plans, the private balconies and other amenity space areas are less than the MOECC minimum depth threshold of 4 meters for inclusion. Therefore, the private terraces and other amenity spaces are not considered to be OLAs for the purposes of the guidelines, and have not been assessed.

2.5 **Façade Recommendations**

The predicted sound levels on the worst-case façade are below 65 dBA during the daytime and 60 dBA during the night-time. Therefore an assessment of indoor noise is not required and Ontario Building Code (OBC) glazing (STC-29) will be sufficient to meet indoor sound level criteria.

2.5.1 Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements

The requirements regarding warning clauses are summarized in **Table 3**. **Table 4** provides Leq 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 Table 4 indoor sound criteria are met.

Where required, the Warning Clauses are required to be included in agreements registered on Title and included in the agreements of purchase and sale or lease and rental agreements.

Based on the predicted façade noise levels, warning clauses are not required for Building D. Forced air heating with provision to add central air conditioning and a **Type C** Warning clause will be required for the units on the end units of Building C only (ie. facing Havenwood Drive and Dixie Road).

Type C Warning Clause

"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 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 and Climate Change"

As the OLA noise impacts are predicted to be below 55 dBA, no warning clauses are required for the development.

3.0 STATIONARY NOISE IMPACTS

A site visit was completed on March 22, 2018 by Novus personnel to review the surrounding stationary noise sources.

The development is primarily surrounded by residential properties, with commercial land uses located along Dixie Road. There were no industries identified within a 1000 m radius of the development.

The surrounding area is dominated by roadway noise from Dixie Road, Bloor Street, and Havenwood Drive, with no significant stationary noise audible at the development. Therefore, an assessment of surrounding stationary noise impacts was not completed.

PART 2: IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE SURROUNDING AREA

4.0 IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT MECHANICAL SYSTEMS ON SURROUNDING PROPERTIES

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 in relation to the traffic volumes within the area, and is not of concern with respect to noise impact.

Other possible sources of noise associated with the development with potentially adverse impacts on the surrounding neighbourhood are emergency generators and mechanical roof-top equipment of Buildings C and D. This equipment is required to meet MOECC Publication NPC-300 requirements at the closest off-site noise sensitive receptors.

Given that the systems will be designed to ensure that the applicable noise guideline are met at 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) into the design.

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

PART 3: IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON ITSELF

5.0 OUTDOOR NOISE IMPACTS FROM DEVELOPMENT MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

The building mechanical systems for Buildings C and D have not been designed at this time. Although no adverse impacts are expected, such equipment has the potential to result in noise impacts on residential spaces within the development. This equipment is required to meet MOECC Publication NPC-300 requirements at the facades of the noise sensitive spaces within the development. Therefore, the potential impacts should be assessed as part of the final building design.

The criteria is expected to be met at all on-site receptors with the appropriate selection of mechanical equipment, by locating equipment to minimize noise impacts within the development, and by incorporating control measures (e.g., silencers) into the design.

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

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 6.0

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

6.1 **Transportation Noise**

- An assessment of transportation noise impacts from Dixie Road, Bloor Street, and Havenwood Drive has been completed.
- Based on transportation façade sound levels, upgraded glazing is not required to meet the MOECC Publication NPC-300 Indoor Sound Level Criteria (refer Section 2.5).
- Forced Air Heating with the Provisions for Air Conditioning are required for the west and east façade units of Building C, as outlined in Section 2.5.1.
- The following Warning Clauses must be included in agreements registered on Title and included in the agreements of purchase and sale or lease and rental agreements for Building C units on the east and west façade, as outlined in Section 2.5.1, as follows:

Type C Warning Clause

"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 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 and Climate Change.

Stationary Noise 6.2

- The development is primarily surrounded by residential and commercial uses, with no significant industries located within 1000 metre radius.
- During a site visit by Novus personnel, no significant stationary noise sources were identified. Therefore, a stationary noise assessment was not considered necessary and has not been completed.

6.3 Overall Assessment

- Impacts of the environment on the proposed development can be adequately controlled with the ventilation and warning clause requirements detailed in **Part 1** of this report.
- Impacts of the proposed development are expected to meet the applicable guideline limits, and can be adequately controlled by following the design guidance outlined **Part 2** of this report.
- Impacts of the proposed development on itself can be adequately controlled by following the design guidance outlined in **Part 3** of this report.
- 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.

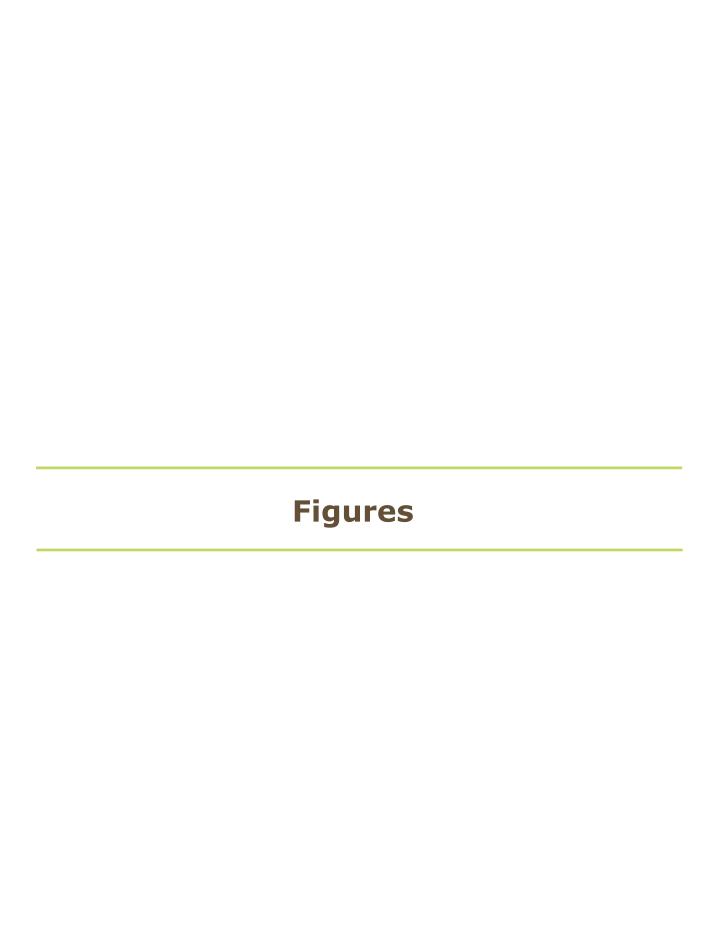
7.0 **REFERENCES**

Region of Peel, General Guidelines for the Preparation of Acoustical Reports in The region of Peel, 2012.

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

Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Publication NPC-300: Environmental Noise Guideline, Stationary and Transportation Sources - Approval and Planning, 2013.

Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOECC), 1996, STAMSON v5.03: Road, Rail and Rapid Transit Noise Prediction Model.



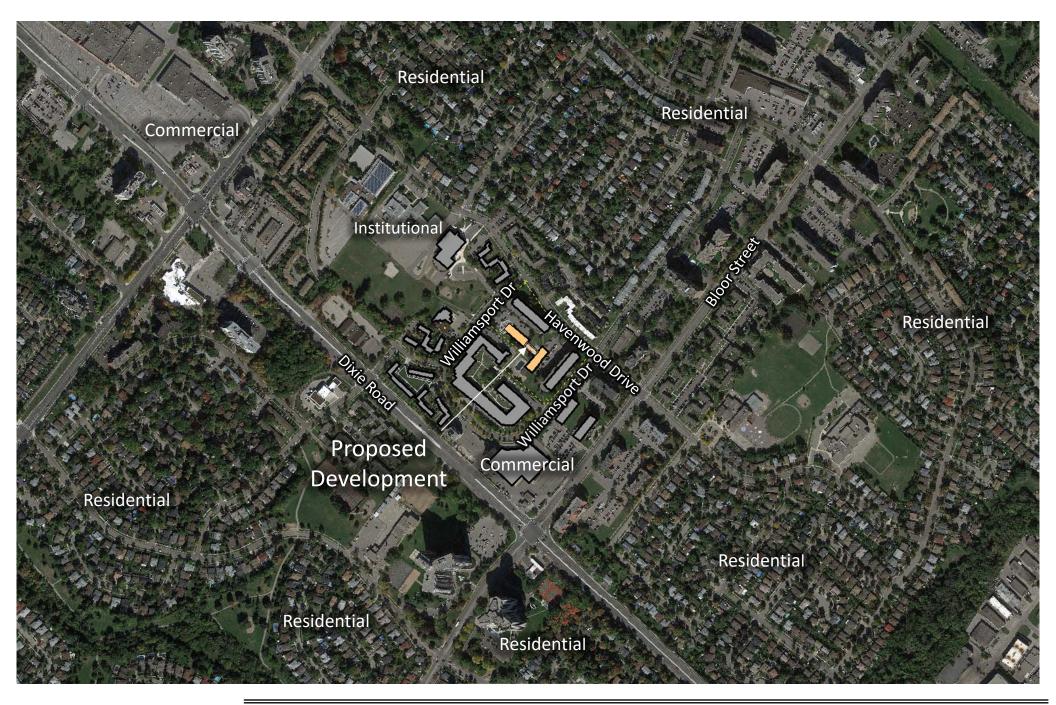


Figure No. 1
Context Plan

True North Scale: 1: 7,500
Date: 18/05/25

File No.: 17-0260
Drawn By: MTL



1485 Williamsport Drive & 3480 Havenwood Drive Mississauga, ON



Figure No. 2

Modelled Road Noise Impacts – Daytime



North

Scale: 1: 1,000
Date: 18/05/25
File No.: 17-0260

Drawn By: MTL



1485 Williamsport Drive & 3480 Havenwood Drive Mississauga, ON



Figure No. 3

Modelled Road Noise Impacts – Night-time

True North

Scale: 1: 1,000
Date: 18/05/25
File No.: 17-0260

Drawn By: MTL



1485 Williamsport Drive & 3480 Havenwood Drive Mississauga, ON

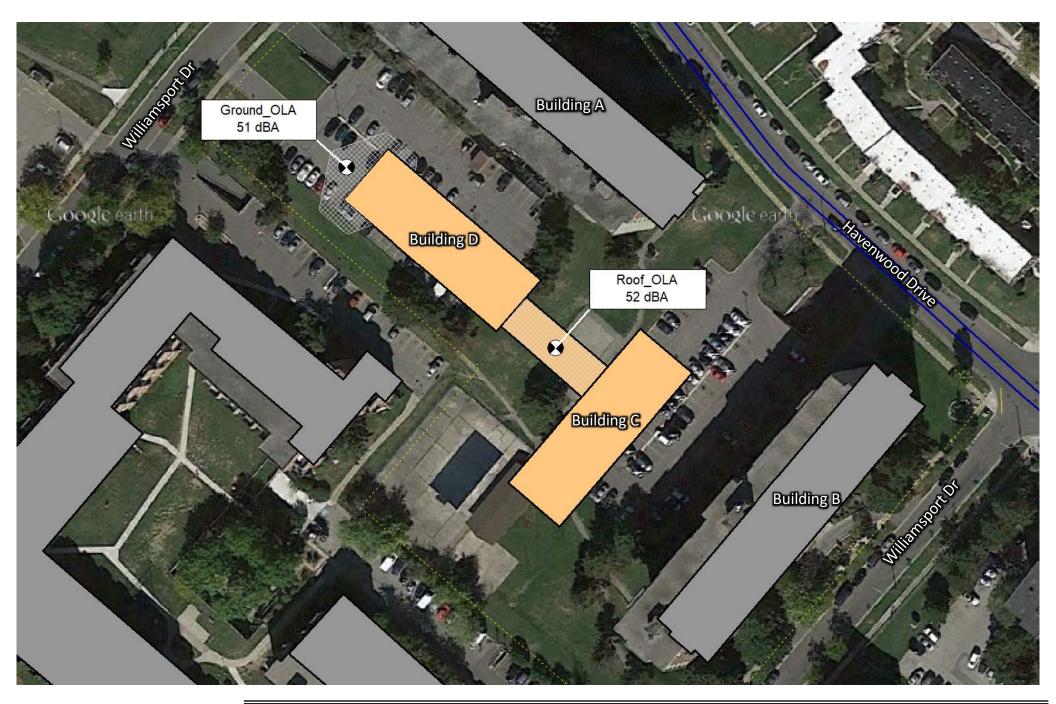


Figure No. 4

Modelled Road Noise Impacts – OLA

1485 Williamsport Drive & 3480 Havenwood Drive Mississauga, ON

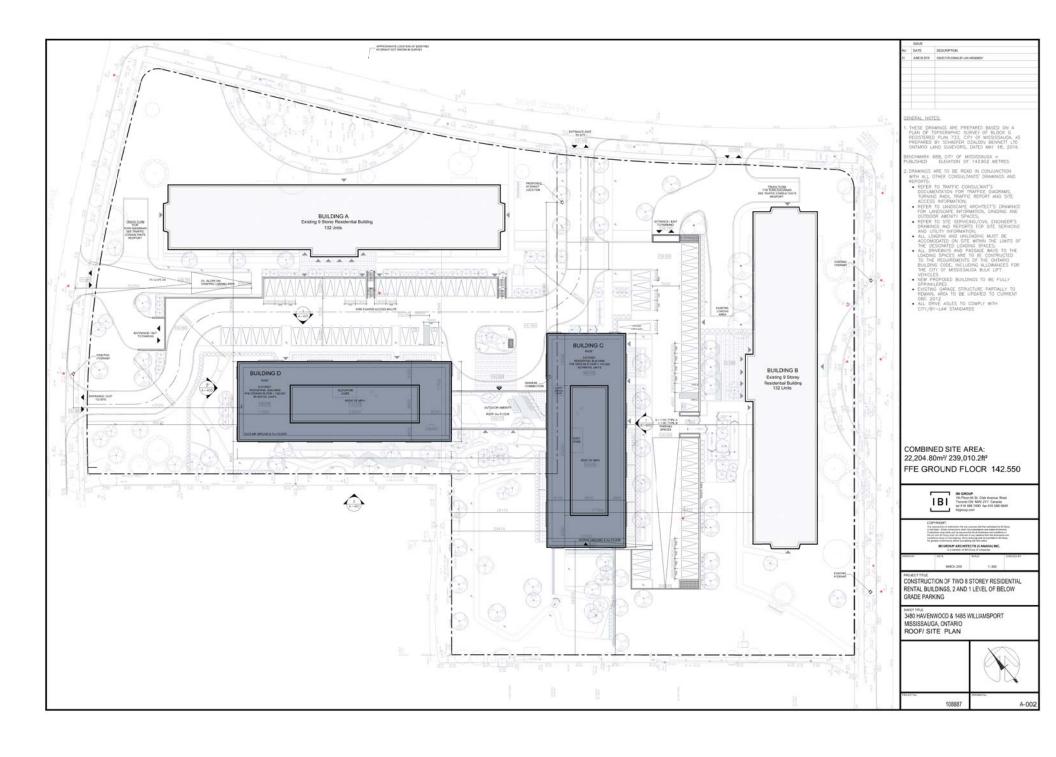


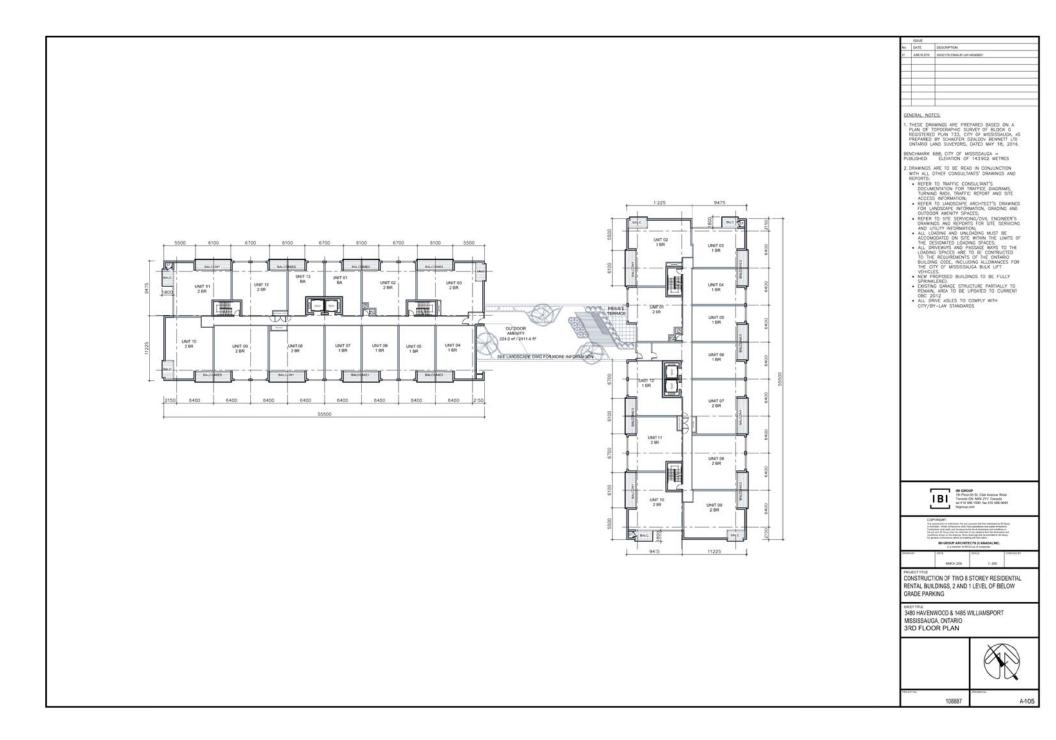
Scale: 1: 1,000 Date: 18/05/25

True File No.: 17-0260
North Drawn By: MTL













GENERAL NOTES:

THESE DRAWINGS ARE PREPARED BASED ON A PLAN
OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF BLOCK G REGISTERED
PLAN 733, CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, AS PREPARED BY
SCHAEFER DZALDOV BENNETT LTD ONTARIO LAND
SUVEYORS, DATED MAY 18, 2016.

BENCHMARK 688, CITY OF MISSISSAUGA = PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 143.902 METRES

- 2. DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH

- 2. DRAWING ARE TO BE EACH IN COMMITTION WITH ALTHOROUGH A THOR DRAWING ARE TO BE CONSULTANT'S NO REPORTS.

 ACTIVES CONSULTANT'S NO REPORTS.

 DOLUMENTATION FOR TRAFFIC DIMIGRAMS, TURNINGS ROLD, TRAFFIC REPORT AND SITE.

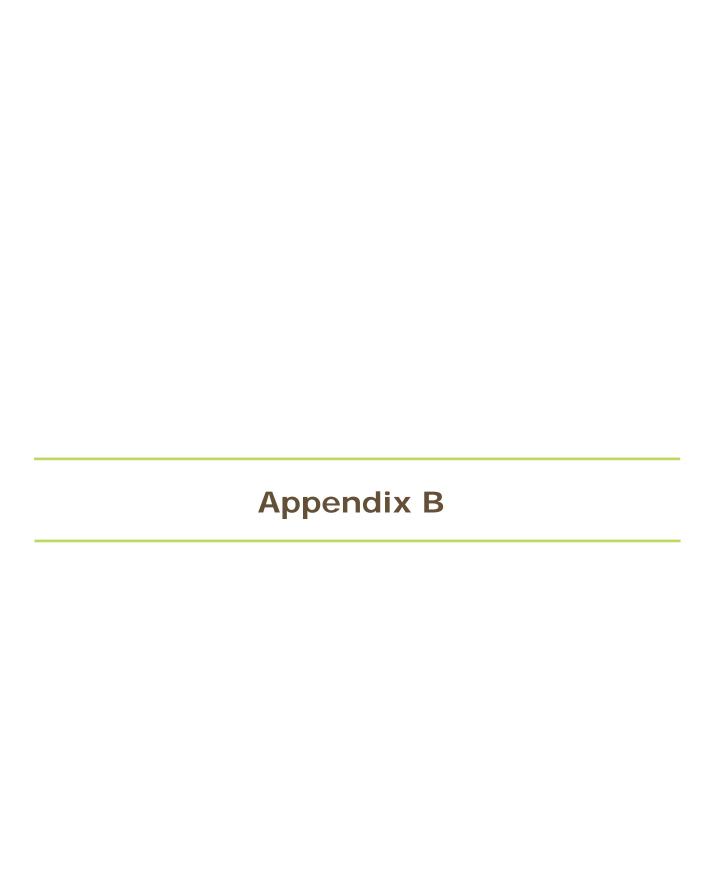
 REFER TO THAN FOR THE APPLICE DIMIGRAMS, TURNINGS ROLD, TRAFFIC REPORT AND SITE.

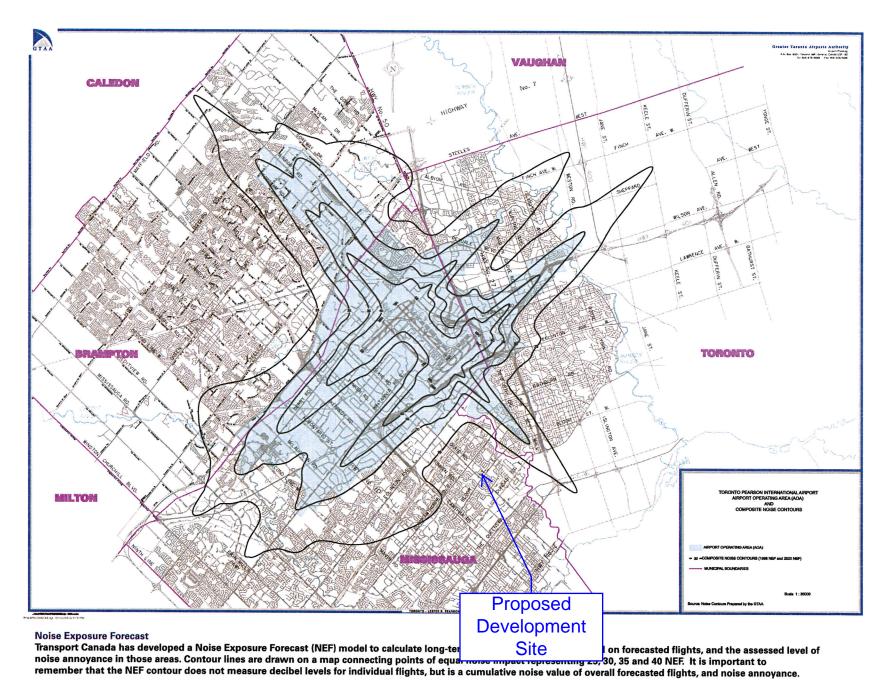
 REFER TO SITE SERVICINICATIVE, INCINEERS PROMINGS FOR LANGSCAPE INFORMATION, GRADING AND THE PROPERTY OF THE SERVICINICATIVE, INCINEERS DRAWINGS AND REPORTS FOR SITE SERVICINICATIVE, INCINEERS DRAWINGS AND REPORTS FOR SITE SERVICINICATIVE SERVICINICATIVE AND THE SERVICINICATIVE SERVICINIC

- 2012
 ALL DRIVE AISLES TO COMPLY WITH CITY/BY-LAW STANDARDS



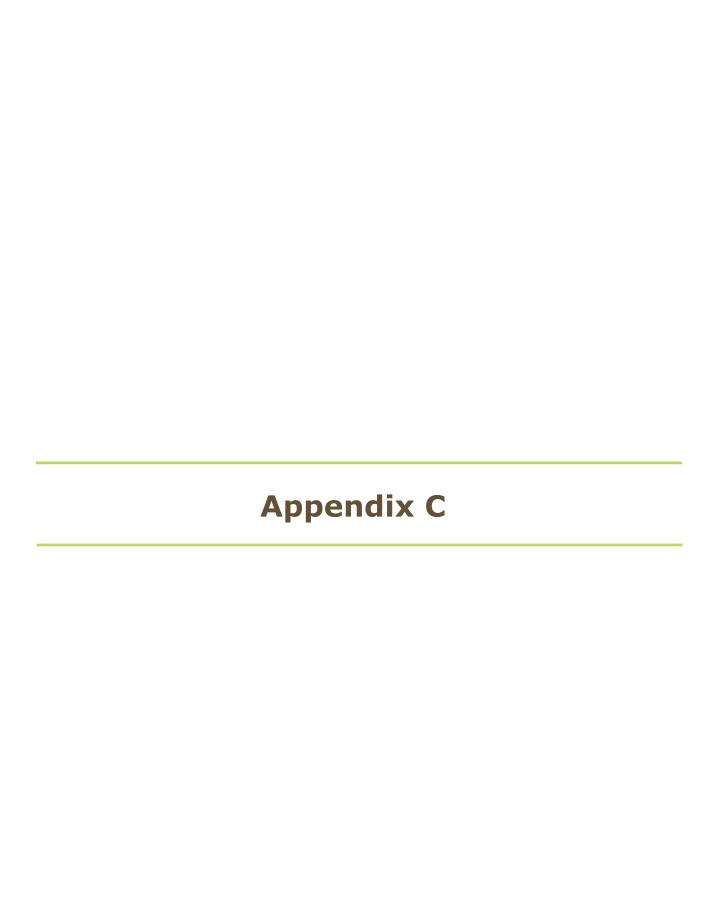
A-401





Airport Operating Area

The GTAA has established the Toronto Pearson Airport Operating Area (AOA), which uses well-defined natural and manmade boundaries to approximate the 30 NEF contour on the ground. Surrounding municipalities have included this operating area in their Official Plans and have approved associated policies that limit incompatible land uses within these areas.



Date:	MARCH 9, 2018	NC	DISE REPORT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT							
F	REQUESTED BY:									
Name:	Jafar Al-Khalaf									
Company	Novus Environmental	Inc	MISSISSAUGA							
		Location:	Bloor Street between Divis Boad and Etablocks Creek							
	PREPARED BY:		Bloor Street between Dixie Road and Etobicoke Creek							
Name:	Jacqueline Hunter		(1985) 明白 中央社、17 首称是自然学的一样的1982(1985) 明白 中央社、17 首称是自然学的"1985) 1985 (明白 中央社、17 首都是自然学的"1985") 1985 (明白 中央社							
Tel#:	905-615-3200 x3016	Look Up ID#:								
Charles Alles		$\cap N$	SITE TRAFFIC DATA							
general armena.	0-2-1000-1000-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000-									
Specific		Disco Otrocat	Street Names							
		Bloor Street								
AADT:		24,493								
# of Lanes		4 lanes								
% Trucks		3% trucks								
	leavy Trucks Ratio:	55/45								
<u> </u>	Traffic Split:	90/10								
Gradient of		50 km/h <2%								
Ultimate R		30m								
Gitimate										
•	omments:	Ultimate Traffic Only								
	omments.		接近好学好! 10-700 P. 中心学规定 55-48-2015 经开口 10-700 P. 中心学规定 55-48-2015 经分类的 10-700 P. 中心学规定 55-48-2015 经分离的 19-700 P							

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)	Auto	Med	Heavy	Road Gradient (%)	Cadna/A Ground Absorption G	PWL (dBA)	Source Height, s (m)
Dixie_avg_D	Dixie Road	Daytime Impacts	60	16	41458	980	851	0	0.00	87.2	1.2
Dixie_avg_N	Dixie Road	Night-Time Impacts	60	8	4606	109	95	0	0.00	80.7	1.2
Bloor_avg_D	Bloor St	Daytime Impacts	50	16	21382	364	298	0	0.00	81.7	1.1
Bloor_avg_N	Bloor St	Night-Time Impacts	50	8	2376	40	33	0	0.00	75.2	1.1
Havenwood_avg_D_up	Havenwood Dr (uphill)	Daytime Impacts	50	16	7144	80	66	3.2	0.00	76.7	1.0
Havenwood_avg_N_up	Havenwood Dr (uphill)	Night-Time Impacts	50	8	794	9	7	3.2	0.00	70.2	1.0
Havenwood_avg_D	Havenwood Dr	Daytime Impacts	50	16	7144	80	66	0	0.00	76.1	1.0
Havenwood_avg_N	Havenwood Dr	Night-Time Impacts	50	8	794	9	7	0	0.00	69.5	1.0
											-