

Environmental Noise Assessment 1315 Silver Spear Road Development Mississauga, Ontario

Novus Reference No. 17-0173 Version No. 1.0 (Final)

November 8, 2017

NOVUS PROJECT TEAM:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Novus Environmental Inc. (Novus) was retained by Starlight Investments to conduct an Environmental Noise Feasibility Assessment for the proposed residential development located at 1315 Silver Spear Road, in Mississauga, Ontario. This noise study is to be used to support a Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application for the proposed development.

1.1 Focus of Report

In keeping with Region of Peel requirements, this report examines the potential for:

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

1.2 Nature of the Subject Lands

The proposed development is located at 1315 Silver Spear Road, south of Burnhamthorpe Road and west of Dixie Road. The proposed site is currently occupied by a single deck parking structure. Directly surrounding the site is a 5-storey residential building to the south, an 8-storey apartment immediately southeast.

The proposed development consists of an 8-storey residential building with mechanical penthouse, built in place of the existing on-site parking deck. The development also includes two levels of underground parking. The proposed development will front on to Burnhamthorpe Road.

A copy of the site plan, current floor plans, and elevations are included in Appendix A.

1.3 Nature of the Surroundings

Immediately surrounding the proposed development are high-rise residential buildings to the southeast and west, a public library and parking lot to the east and the existing high-rise apartment building located to the south and southwest. Beyond the immediate surroundings are single dwelling residential properties to the south and southwest. Commercial land uses are located along the east side of Dixie Road, north and south of Burnhamthorpe 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) Stationary noise impacts from the surrounding industries on the development.

As there are no significant sources of vibration (railways, streetcars, etc.) located near the development, a vibration assessment is not required.

In addition, the proposed development is located outside of the Toronto Pearson NEF 25 Noise Contour. Therefore, an assessment of airport noise impacts is not required. A copy of the Toronto Pearson NEF contours, showing the location of the development is included in **Appendix B**.

2.0 Transportation Noise Impacts

2.1 Transportation Noise Sources

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

- Roadway noise from Burnhamthorpe Road; and
- Roadway noise from Dixie Road.

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 1** to **Table 3** below summarize applicable surface transportation 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.

Type of Space	Time Period	Energy Equivalen Level L _{ec}	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]
	Daytime (0700-2300h)	45	40	Indoors ^[4]
Sleeping Quarters	Nighttime (2300-0700h)	40	35	Indoors ^[4]

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

Notes: [1] Whistle noise is excluded for OLA noise assessments, and included for Living / Dining Room and Sleeping Quarter assessments, where applicable.

[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_{eq} - the energy equivalent sound exposure level, integrated over the time period shown.

Ventilation and Warning Clauses

Table 2 summarizes requirements for ventilation where windows potentially would have to remain closed as a means of noise control. These requirements apply where the sound exposure levels found in **Table 2** exceed the guideline limits in **Table 1 1** for indoor 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 **Table 1** guideline limits are required.

Building Shell Requirements

Table 3 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 1** indoor location criteria are met.

Assessment Location	Time Period	Energy Equivalent Sound Exposure Level - L _{eq} (dBA) Road Rail ^[1]	Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements ^[2]
Outdoor Amenity Area	Daytime (0700-2300h)	56 to 60 incl.	Type A Warning Clause
		≤ 55	None
	Daytime (0700-2300h)	56 to 65 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
Vindow	Nighttime	51 to 60 incl.	Forced Air Heating with provisior to add air conditioning + Type C Warning Clause
	(2300-0700h)	> 60	Central Air Conditioning + Type D Warning Clause

Table 2: NPC-300 Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements

Notes: [1] Whistle noise is excluded.

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

Table 3: NPC-300 Building Component Requirements

Assessment	Time Period	Energy Equivalent Sound Exposure Level - L _{eq} (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: [1] Including whistle noise.

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

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 2**, based on the plane-of-window noise levels.

2.2.2 Region of Peel

The Region of Peel guidelines include the General Guidelines for the Preparation of Acoustical Reports in the Region of Peel, dated November 2012 (ROP Guidelines). In general, the Region of Peel guidelines are consistent with the MOECC NPC-300 guidelines. Therefore, the guidelines have not been re-iterated again.

2.3 Traffic Data and Future Projections

2.3.1 Roadway Traffic Data

Road traffic volumes on arterial roads based on ultimate lane configuration was taken from the ROP Guidelines. **Table 4** summarizes the road traffic volumes used in the analysis.

Roadway Link	Future Volume ^[1]			•		Vehicle Speed	
	(AADT)	Daytime	Nighttime	% Med	% Heavy	(km/h)	
Burnhamthorpe Road	32,400	92	8	2.3%	2.0%	60	
Dixie Road	48,100	92	8	2.3%	2.0%	60	

Table 4: Summary of Road Traffic Data

Notes: [1] Traffic volumes on arterial roads in the urban areas includes predicted Ultimate Lane Configuration as provided by the Region of Peel. [2] The Day/Night split was determined from historic data at Novus for urban areas.

[3] Commercial Traffic was taken from Novus historical data.

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.

2.4.1 Façade Sound Levels

The worst-case predicted façade sound levels are presented in **Table 5** for the daytime and night-time periods. Facade sound levels are shown in **Figures 2 and 3** for daytime and night-time periods, respectively.

		Roadway Sound Levels		
Building Section	Façade	L _{eq} Day (dBA)	L _{eq} Night (dBA)	
	Ν	69	61	
Proposed	E	65	58	
Development	S	58	50	
	W	65	57	

Table 5: Summary of Predicted Transportation Façade Sound Levels

Notes: - the maximum predicted sound level for each façade is shown.

The façade roadway sound levels along the north façade (facing Burnhamthorpe Road) are predicted to exceed 65 dBA and 61 dBA nighttime during the daytime and night-time periods, respectively. Therefore, an assessment of building components is required.

2.4.2 Outdoor Amenity Areas

There are currently no Outdoor Amenity Areas included at the proposed development. Therefore an assessment of roadway impacts was not completed for the Outdoor Amenity Areas.

Private balconies are located at grade and on various facades of the proposed development, which are less than 4 m in depth. These private balconies were excluded from the assessment, since the MOECC minimum depth requirement of 4 m is not met.

2.5 Façade Recommendations

An assessment of building components is required for the north facade of the development, as shown in **Section 2.4.1**.

Indoor sound levels and required facade Sound Transmission Classes (STCs) were estimated using the procedures outlined in National Research Council Building Practice Note BPN-56. As the development floor plans are currently unavailable, in-room calculations were completed based on generic room and façade dimensions for high-rise/mid-rise residential buildings. A copy of the façade calculations are provided in **Appendix C**.

The North façade bedroom spaces, facing Burnhamthorpe Road, requires upgraded STC 31 glazing. It should be noted that corner units may require an increase of 3 STC points as these spaces may have noise contributions from two (2) exposed sides.

Windows conforming to the minimum structural requirements of the Ontario Building Code (STC 29 rating), are predicted to be adequate for all other facades of the Building.

Given the early stages of design, the acoustical requirements should be reviewed as part of the final design prior to the issuance of building permit drawings.

2.6 Ventilation and Warning Clause Requirements

The requirements regarding warning clauses are summarized in **Table 2**. Where required, the Warning Clauses must be included in all agreements of purchase and sale or lease, and all rental agreements.

Based on the predicted façade noise levels, mandatory air conditioning and a **Type D** Warning Clause will be required for the north façade. The **Type D** warning clause is below:

Type D Warning Clause

"This dwelling unit has been or will be fitted with a central air conditioning system which will enable occupants to keep windows closed if road and or air traffic noise interferes with the indoor activities.

Force air heating with a provision for air conditioning and a **Type C** Warning Clause is required for east, south and west facades. The **Type C** warning clause is below:

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 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 and Climate Change."

3.0 Stationary Source Noise Impacts

A site visit was completed on July 11, 2017 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 Burnhamthorpe Road and Dixie Road, 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. This equipment is required to meet MOECC Publication NPC-300 requirements at the closest off-site noise sensitive receptors.

Given the high ambient sound levels in the area and the fact 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 professional 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 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 are 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.

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

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for noise impacts on and from the proposed development have been assessed. Impacts of the environment on the development, the development on itself, and the development on the surrounding area have been considered. Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions have been reached:

6.1 Transportation Noise

- An assessment of roadway transportation noise impacts has been completed.
- Based on transportation façade sound levels, outlined in Section 2.5, the following glazing is required to meet the MOECC Publication NPC-300 Building Component Requirements:
 - o North Façade Bedrooms STC 31
 - o All other facades OBC (STC 29)
- The following Warning Clauses must be included in all agreements of purchase and sale or lease and all rental agreements, as outlined in **Section 2.6**, as follows:

Type D Warning Clause - north façade units

"This dwelling unit has been or will be fitted with a central air conditioning system which will enable occupants to keep windows closed if road and or air traffic noise interferes with the indoor activities.

Type C Warning Clause - all other 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 and Climate Change."

6.2 Stationary Noise

- 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 without upgrades to the building construction, and 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.
- Given the early stages of design, the acoustical requirements should be reviewed as part of the final design prior to the issuance of building permit drawings.
- 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**

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 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.

Region of Peel (ROP, 2012): General Guidelines for the Preparation of Acoustical Reports in the Region of Peel

Figures

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Commercial/Retail

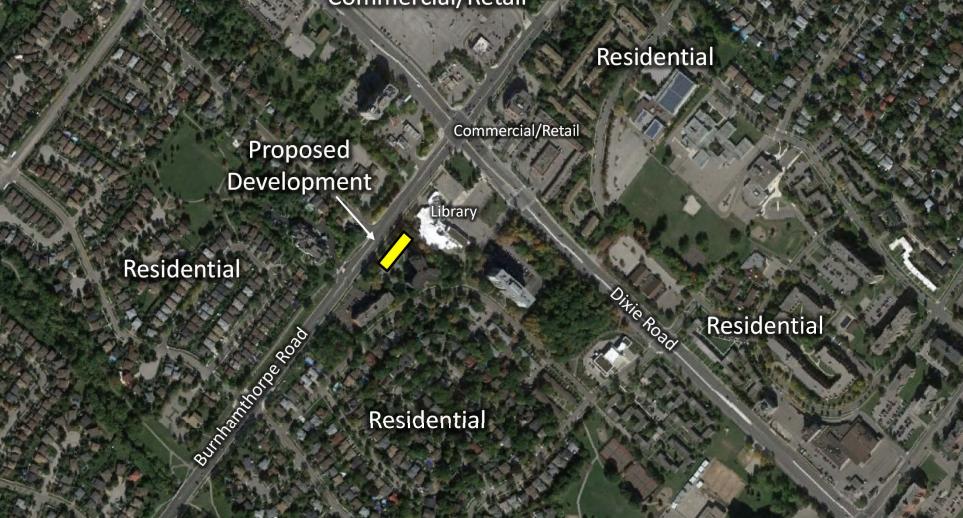


Figure No. 1

Context Plan

1315 Silver Spear Road Mississauga, Ontario



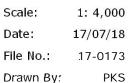






Figure No. 2 Modelled Roadway Noise Impacts - Daytime

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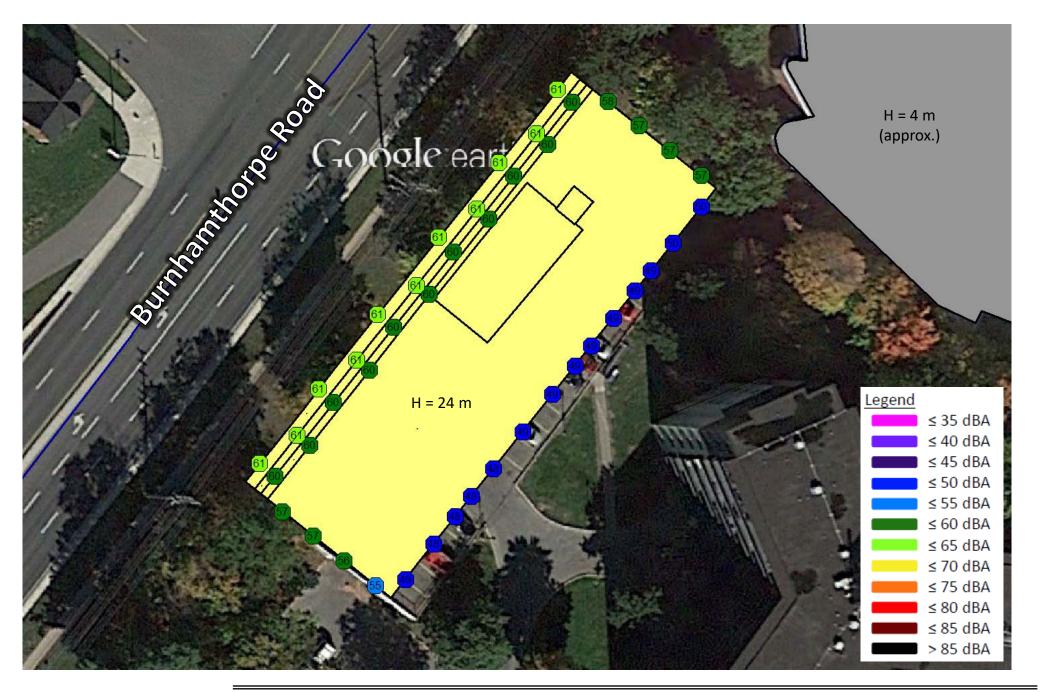


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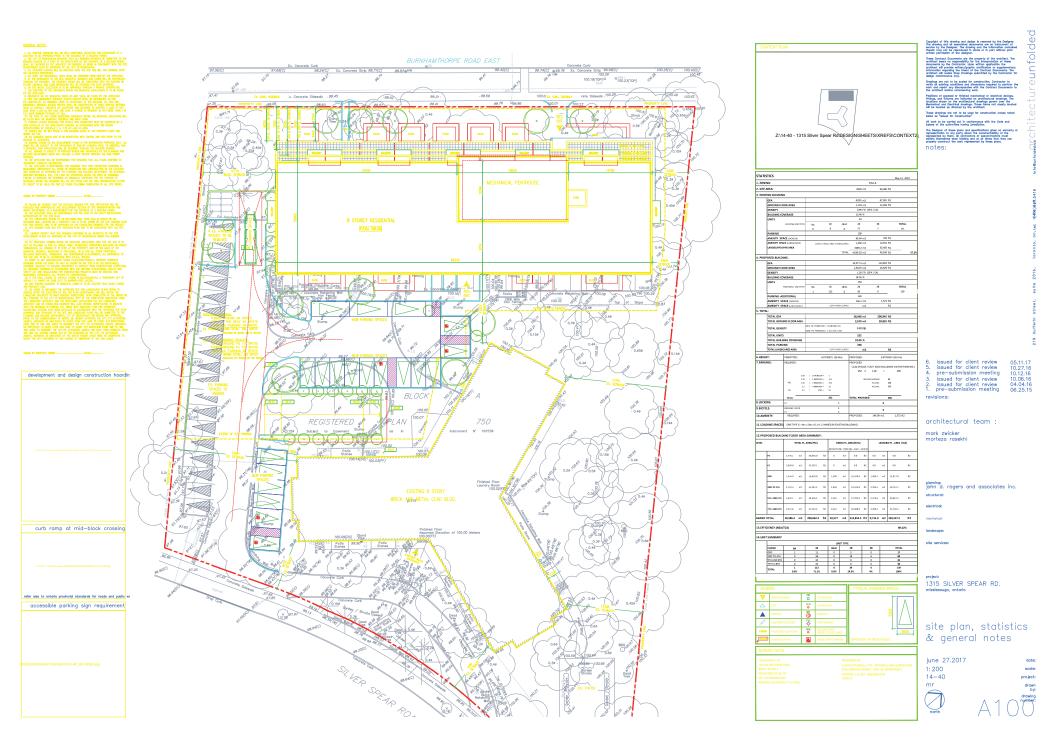


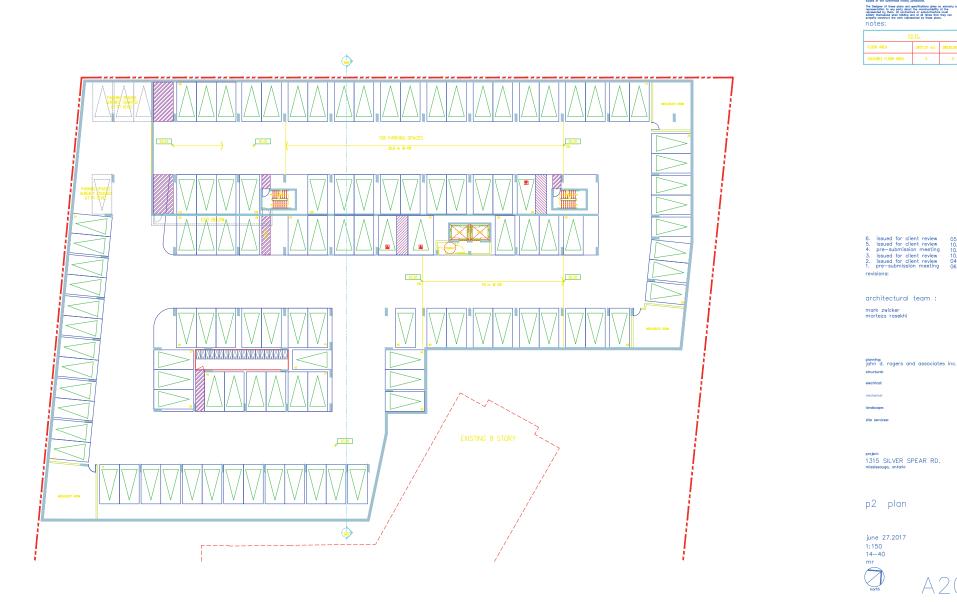
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1315 Silver Spear Road Mississauga, Ontario

Appendix A

Novus Environmental



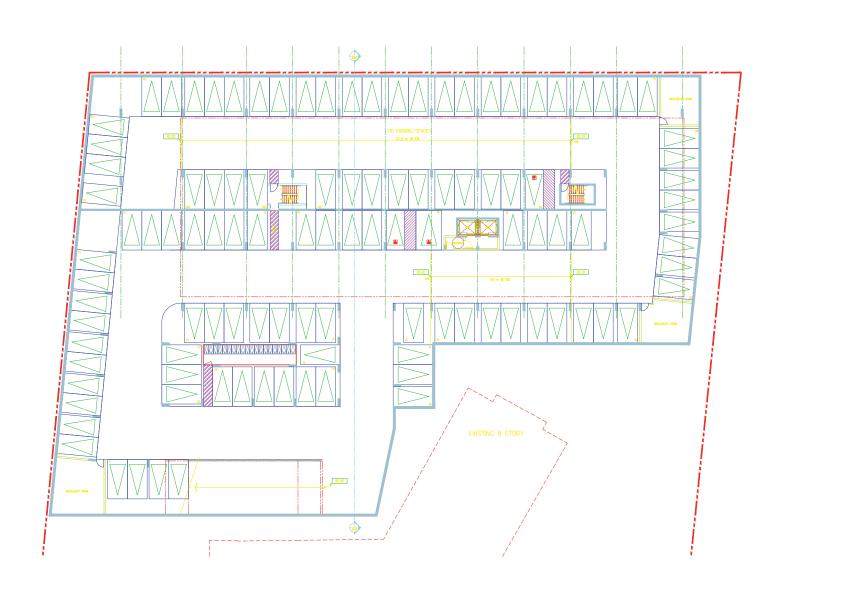


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mark zwicker morteza rasekhi

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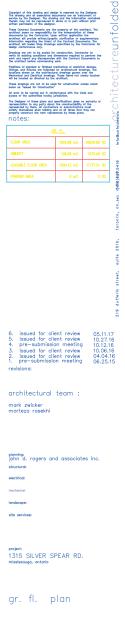
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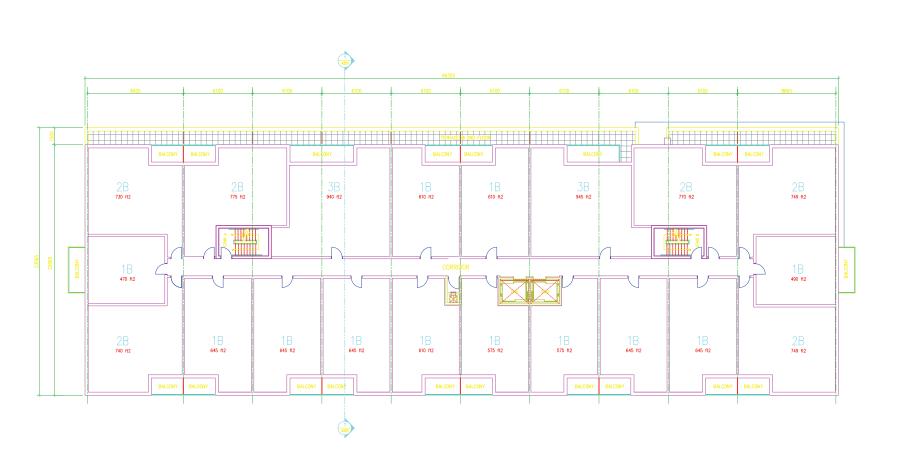


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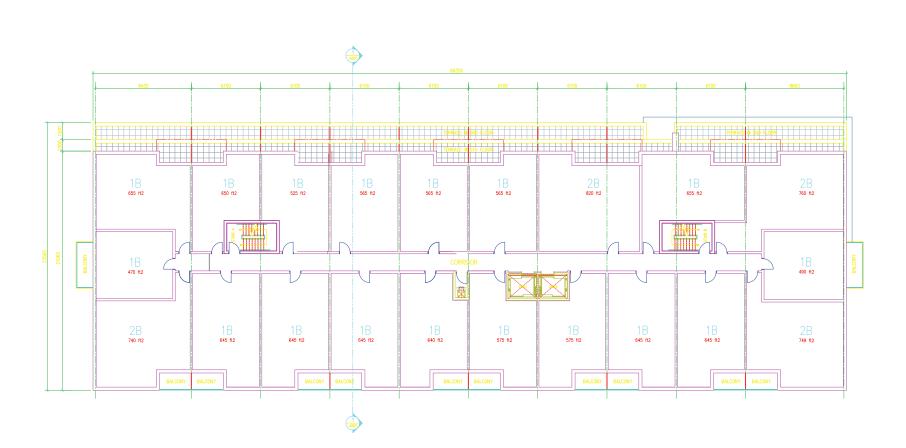
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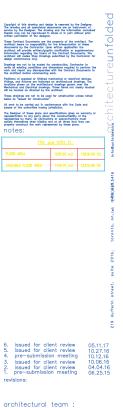
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7th and 8th fl. plan





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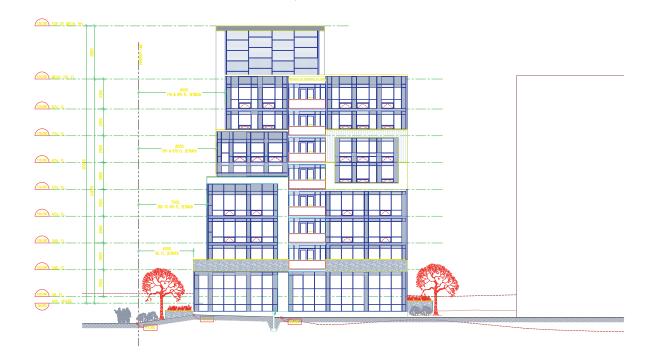
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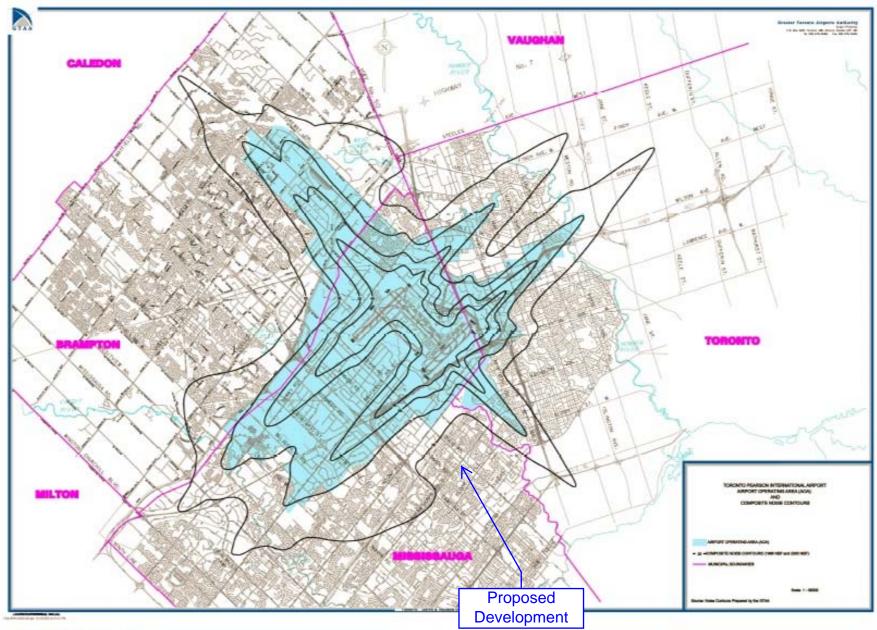
west elevation

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Appendix B

Novus Environmental



Noise Exposure Forecast

Transport Canada has developed a Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF) model to calculate long-term aircraft noise exposure based on forecasted flights, and the assessed level of noise annoyance in those areas. Contour lines are drawn on a map connecting points of equal noise impact representing 25, 30, 35 and 40 NEF. It is important to remember that the NEF contour does not measure decibel levels for individual flights, but is a cumulative noise value of overall forecasted flights, and noise annoyance.

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.

Appendix C

Novus Environmental

BPN 56 Calculation Procedure - Required Glazing STC Rating (Fixed Veneer)

ROADWAY

		Sound Levels	Room / Façade Inputs	Source Inputs	Veneer - Component 1		Glazing - Component 2		
Receptor ID Receptor Description	Façade Sound Level: Free - field Correction: Required Indoor Sound Level: Required Noise Reduction: (dBA) (dBA) (dBA) (dBA)	I Glazing as Wall Exposed Wall Exposed Wall Exposed Wall Room Total Veneer Glazing Wall Veneer Glazing as % Gazing Room h: Area Area Area Area: of Floor Area: Area: Area: <t< th=""><th>Incident Angle Sound Correction Spectrum type: Angle: Factor: (deg)</th><th>Assumed Veneer STC (STC)</th><th>Room Frequency Sound 7% Total Correction Correction Correction Correction (%)</th><th>Component Category: Room Frequency Tran</th><th></th><th>Require Glazing STC (STC)</th></t<>	Incident Angle Sound Correction Spectrum type: Angle: Factor: (deg)	Assumed Veneer STC (STC)	Room Frequency Sound 7% Total Correction Correction Correction Correction (%)	Component Category: Room Frequency Tran		Require Glazing STC (STC)	
		(dBA) (dBA) (dBA) (dBA)	(11) (11) (11) (70) (70)	(ueg)	(STC)	(70)		(70)	(510)
DAYTIME									
N_LvRmKitch	North Facade - Living Room/Kitchen	69 3 45 27	80% 2.7 4.0 6.0 24.0 2.2 8.6 9 36 Intermediate	0 - 90 0 D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	41 D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	-10 7 17 5	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window -3 4	95 0	28
N_Bedrm	North Facade - Bedroom	69 3 45 27	80% 2.7 3.0 3.0 9.0 1.6 6.5 18 72 Intermediate	0 - 90 0 D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	41 D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	-7 7 14 5	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window 0 4	95 0	31
NIGHT-TIME									
N_LvRmKitch	North Facade - Living Room/Kitchen	61 3 45 19	80% 2.7 4.0 6.0 24.0 2.2 8.6 9 36 Intermediate	0 - 90 0 D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	41 D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	-10 7 25 5	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window -3 4	95 0	20
N Bedrm	North Facade - Bedroom		80% 2.7 3.0 3.0 9.0 1.6 6.5 18 72 Intermediate	0 - 90 0 D. mixed road traffic, distant aircraft	41 D. sealed thick window, or exterior wall, or roof/ceiling	7 7 77 77	C. sealed thin window, or openable thick window 0 4	05 0	20