

Appendix E

Noise Modeling Data



Construction Source Noise Prediction Model

Location	Distance to Nearest Receptor in feet	Combined Predicted Noise Level (L _{eq} dBA)	Equipment	Reference Emission Noise Levels (L _{max}) at 50 feet ¹	Usage Factor ¹
Threshold	500	85.8	Grader Dozer Excavator	85 85 85	0.4 0.4 0.4
			Ground Type	SOFT	
			Source Height	12	
			Receiver Height	5	
			Ground Factor ²	0.60	
			Predicted Noise Level³	L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet³	
			Grader	81.0	
			Dozer	81.0	
			Excavator	81.0	
			Combined Predicted Noise Level (L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet)		
					85.8

Sources:

¹ Obtained from the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model, January 2006. Table 1.

² Based on Figure 6-5 from the Federal Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, 2006 (pg 6-23).

³ Based on the following from the Federal Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, 2006 (pg 12-3).

$$L_{eq}(\text{equip}) = E.L. + 10 \cdot \log(U.F.) - 20 \cdot \log(D/50) - 10 \cdot G \cdot \log(D/50)$$

Where: E.L. = Emission Level;

U.F.= Usage Factor;

G = Constant that accounts for topography and ground effects (FTA 2006: pg 6-23); and

D = Distance from source to receiver.



Construction Source Noise Prediction Model

Location	Distance to Nearest Receptor in feet	Combined Predicted Noise Level (L _{eq} dBA)	Equipment	Reference Emission Noise Levels (L _{max}) at 50 feet ¹	Usage Factor ¹
Threshold	500	50.0	Grader	85	1
			Dozer	85	1
			Excavator	85	1
			Ground Type	SOFT	
			Source Height	12	
			Receiver Height	5	
			Ground Factor ²	0.60	
			Predicted Noise Level³	L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet³	
			Grader	85.0	
			Dozer	85.0	
			Excavator	85.0	
			Combined Predicted Noise Level (L_{eq} dBA at 50 feet)		
					89.8

Sources:

¹ Obtained from the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model, January 2006. Table 1.

² Based on Figure 6-5 from the Federal Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, 2006 (pg 6-23).

³ Based on the following from the Federal Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, 2006 (pg 12-3).

$$L_{eq}(\text{equip}) = E.L. + 10 \cdot \log(U.F.) - 20 \cdot \log(D/50) - 10 \cdot G \cdot \log(D/50)$$

Where: E.L. = Emission Level;

U.F.= Usage Factor;

G = Constant that accounts for topography and ground effects (FTA 2006: pg 6-23); and

D = Distance from source to receiver.

Attenuation Calculations for Stationary Noise Sources

KEY: Orange cells are for input.
 Grey cells are intermediate calculations performed by the model.
 Green cells are data to present in a written analysis (output).

STEP 1: Identify the noise source and enter the reference noise level (dBA and distance).

STEP 2: Select the ground type (hard or soft), and enter the source and receiver heights.

STEP 3: Select the distance to the receiver.

Noise Source/ID	Reference Noise Level			Attenuation Characteristics				Attenuated Noise Level at Receptor		
	noise level (dBA)	@	distance (ft)	Ground Type (soft/hard)	Source Height (ft)	Receiver Height (ft)	Ground Factor	noise level (dBA)	@	distance (ft)
Construction Dam Spillway Activity Lmax	85.0	@	50	soft	12	5	0.60	59.0	@	500
Construction Dam Spillway Activity Leq	85.8	@	50	soft	12	5	0.60	59.8	@	500
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			
							0.66			

Notes:
 Estimates of attenuated noise levels do not account for reductions from intervening barriers, including walls, trees, vegetation, or structures of any type.

Computation of the attenuated noise level is based on the equation presented on pg. 12-3 and 12-4 of FTA 2006.
 Computation of the ground factor is based on the equation presentd in Figure 6-23 on pg. 6-23 of FTA 2006, where the distance of the reference noise leve can be adjusted and the usage factor is not applied (i.e., the usage factor is equal to 1).

Sources:
 Federal Transit Association (FTA). 2006 (May). Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment. FTA-VA-90-1003-06. Washington, D.C. Available: <http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf>. Accessed: September 24, 2010.