Environmental Noise Assessment

NWC #5 Honey Bucket

Santa Clara County, California

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Project #220202

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INTRODUCTION

The NWC #5 Honey Bucket Project is located in Santa Clara County, California. The project will consist of a storage lot for Honey Bucket units and a parking lot for employee vehicles and company trucks. The primary noise source associated with operation of the project is vehicle circulation on the project site. This analysis will predict the noise generation associated with these uses and will seek to achieve compliance with the applicable Santa Clara County noise level standards.

Figure 1 shows the project site plan. **Figure 2** shows an aerial photo of the project site and noise measurement locations.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NOISE

Fundamentals of Acoustics

Acoustics is the science of sound. Sound may be thought of as mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to human (or animal) ears. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), then they can be heard and are called sound. The number of pressure variations per second is called the frequency of sound, and is expressed as cycles per second or Hertz (Hz).

Noise is a subjective reaction to different types of sounds. Noise is typically defined as (airborne) sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected or undesired, and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. Perceptions of sound and noise are highly subjective from person to person.

Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers. To avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale uses the hearing threshold (20 micropascals), as a point of reference, defined as 0 dB. Other sound pressures are then compared to this reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB, and changes in levels (dB) correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness.

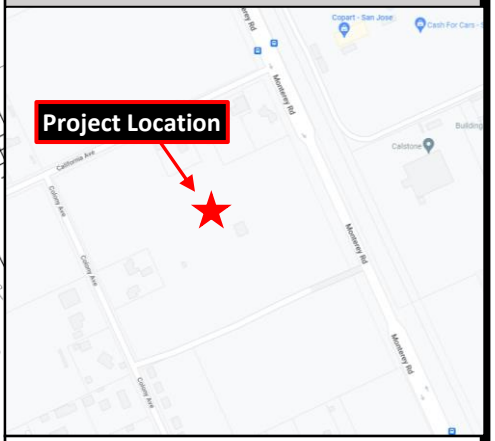
The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and can be approximated by A-weighted sound levels. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and the way the human ear perceives sound. For this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighted levels, but are expressed as dB, unless otherwise noted.

NWC #5 Honey Bucket

Santa Clara County, California

Figure 1

Project Site Plan



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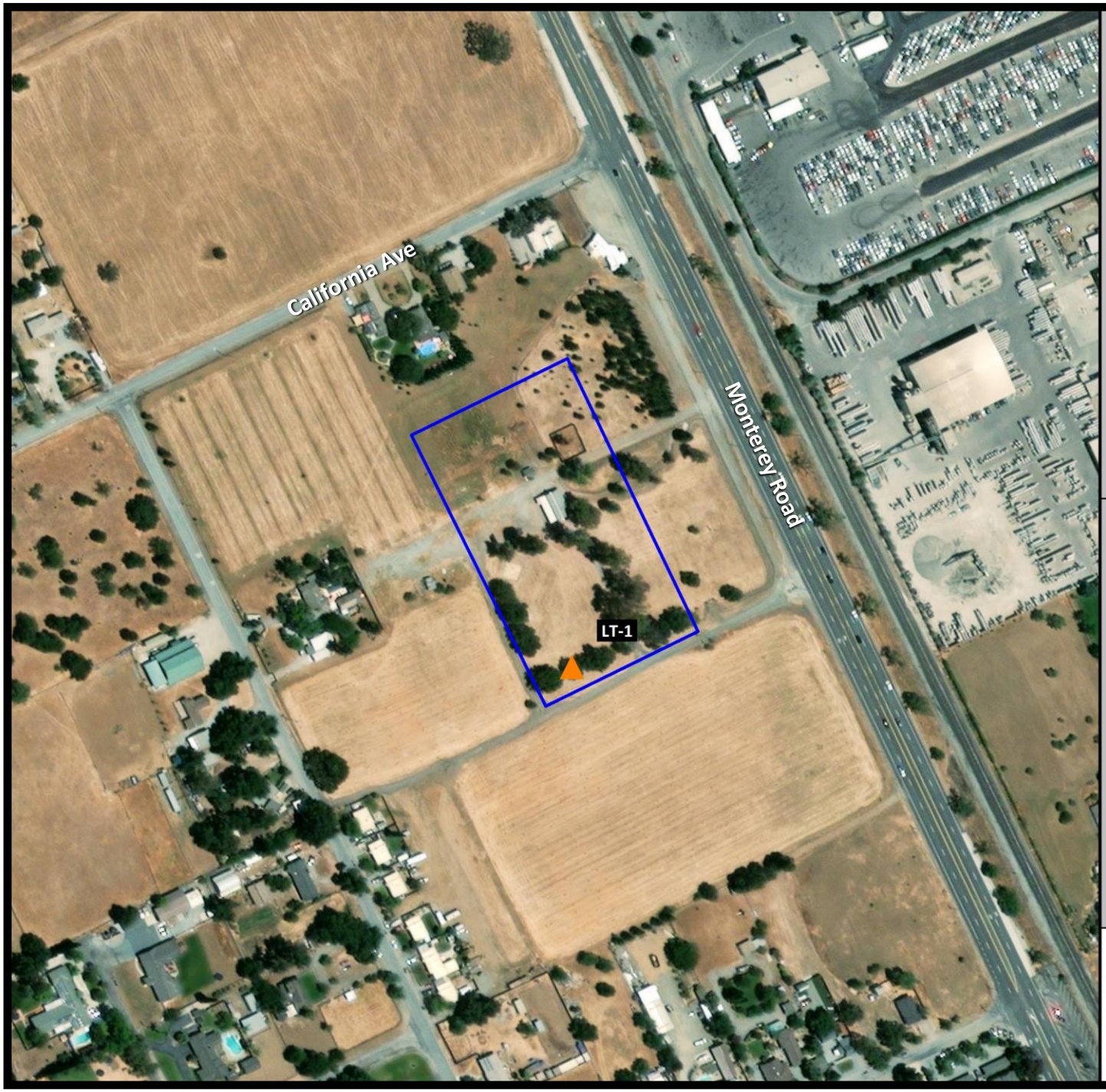

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Figure 2

Noise Measurement Sites

Legend

- Project Site
- Noise Measurement Site - Long Term

0 ft 150 ft 300 ft 450 ft

Projection: UTM Zone 10 / WGS84 / meters
Rev. Date: 02/18/2022

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The decibel scale is logarithmic, not linear. In other words, two sound levels 10-dB apart differ in acoustic energy by a factor of 10. When the standard logarithmic decibel is A-weighted, an increase of 10-dBA is generally perceived as a doubling in loudness. For example, a 70-dBA sound is half as loud as an 80-dBA sound, and twice as loud as a 60 dBA sound.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment. A common statistical tool is the average, or equivalent, sound level (L_{eq}), which corresponds to a steady-state A weighted sound level containing the same total energy as a time varying signal over a given time period (usually one hour). The L_{eq} is the foundation of the composite noise descriptor, L_{dn}, and shows very good correlation with community response to noise.

The day/night average level (L_{dn}) is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10-decibel weighing applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. Because L_{dn} represents a 24-hour average, it tends to disguise short-term variations in the noise environment.

Table 1 lists several examples of the noise levels associated with common situations. **Appendix A** provides a summary of acoustical terms used in this report.

TABLE 1: TYPICAL NOISE LEVELS

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	--110--	Rock Band
Jet Fly-over at 300 m (1,000 ft.)	--100--	
Gas Lawn Mower at 1 m (3 ft.)	--90--	
Diesel Truck at 15 m (50 ft.), at 80 km/hr. (50 mph)	--80--	Food Blender at 1 m (3 ft.) Garbage Disposal at 1 m (3 ft.)
Noisy Urban Area, Daytime Gas Lawn Mower, 30 m (100 ft.)	--70--	Vacuum Cleaner at 3 m (10 ft.)
Commercial Area Heavy Traffic at 90 m (300 ft.)	--60--	Normal Speech at 1 m (3 ft.)
Quiet Urban Daytime	--50--	Large Business Office Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Nighttime	--40--	Theater, Large Conference Room (Background)
Quiet Suburban Nighttime	--30--	Library
Quiet Rural Nighttime	--20--	Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (Background)
	--10--	Broadcast/Recording Studio
Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing	--0--	Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing
Source: Caltrans, Technical Noise Supplement, Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. September, 2013.		

Effects of Noise on People

The effects of noise on people can be placed in three categories:

- Subjective effects of annoyance, nuisance, and dissatisfaction
- Interference with activities such as speech, sleep, and learning
- Physiological effects such as hearing loss or sudden startling

Environmental noise typically produces effects in the first two categories. Workers in industrial plants can experience noise in the last category. There is no completely satisfactory way to measure the subjective effects of noise or the corresponding reactions of annoyance and dissatisfaction. A wide variation in individual thresholds of annoyance exists and different tolerances to noise tend to develop based on an individual's past experiences with noise.

Thus, an important way of predicting a human reaction to a new noise environment is the way it compares to the existing environment to which one has adapted: the so-called ambient noise level. In general, the more a new noise exceeds the previously existing ambient noise level, the less acceptable the new noise will be judged by those hearing it.

With regard to increases in A-weighted noise level, the following relationships occur:

- Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of 1-dBA cannot be perceived;
- Outside of the laboratory, a 3-dBA change is considered a just-perceivable difference;
- A change in level of at least 5-dBA is required before any noticeable change in human response would be expected; and
- A 10-dBA change is subjectively heard as approximately a doubling in loudness, and can cause an adverse response.

Stationary point sources of noise – including stationary mobile sources such as idling vehicles – attenuate (lessen) at a rate of approximately 6-dB per doubling of distance from the source, depending on environmental conditions (i.e. atmospheric conditions and either vegetative or manufactured noise barriers, etc.). Widely distributed noises, such as a large industrial facility spread over many acres, or a street with moving vehicles, would typically attenuate at a lower rate.

EXISTING AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS

The existing ambient noise environment in the project vicinity is primarily defined by traffic on Monterey Road.

Saxelby Acoustics conducted a continuous noise measurement survey to quantify the existing ambient noise environment at the project site. The noise measurement location is shown on **Figure 2**. A summary of the noise level measurement survey results is provided in **Table 2**. **Appendix B** contains the complete results of the noise monitoring.

The sound level meter was programmed to record the maximum, median, and average noise levels at the project site during the survey. The maximum value, denoted L_{max}, represents the highest noise level measured. The average value, denoted L_{eq}, represents the energy average of all of the noise received by the sound level meter microphone during the monitoring period. The median value, denoted L_{50}, represents the sound level exceeded 50 percent of the time during the monitoring period.

A Larson Davis Laboratories (LDL) Model 820 precision integrating sound level meter was used for the ambient noise level measurement survey. The meter was calibrated before and after use with a CAL200 acoustical calibrator to ensure the accuracy of the measurements. The equipment used meets all pertinent specifications of the American National Standards Institute for Type 1 sound level meters (ANSI S1.4).

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF EXISTING BACKGROUND NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA

Location	Date	L_{dn}	Daytime L_{eq}	Daytime L_{50}	Daytime L_{max}	Nighttime L_{eq}	Nighttime L_{50}	Nighttime L_{max}
LT-1: 490 ft. to CL of Monterey Rd.	2/9/22	64	58	55	71	58	53	74

Notes:

- *All values shown in dBA*
- *Daytime hours: 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.*
- *Nighttime Hours: 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.*
- *Source: Saxelby Acoustics 2022*

REGULATORY CONTEXT

FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations related to noise that apply to the Proposed Project.

STATE

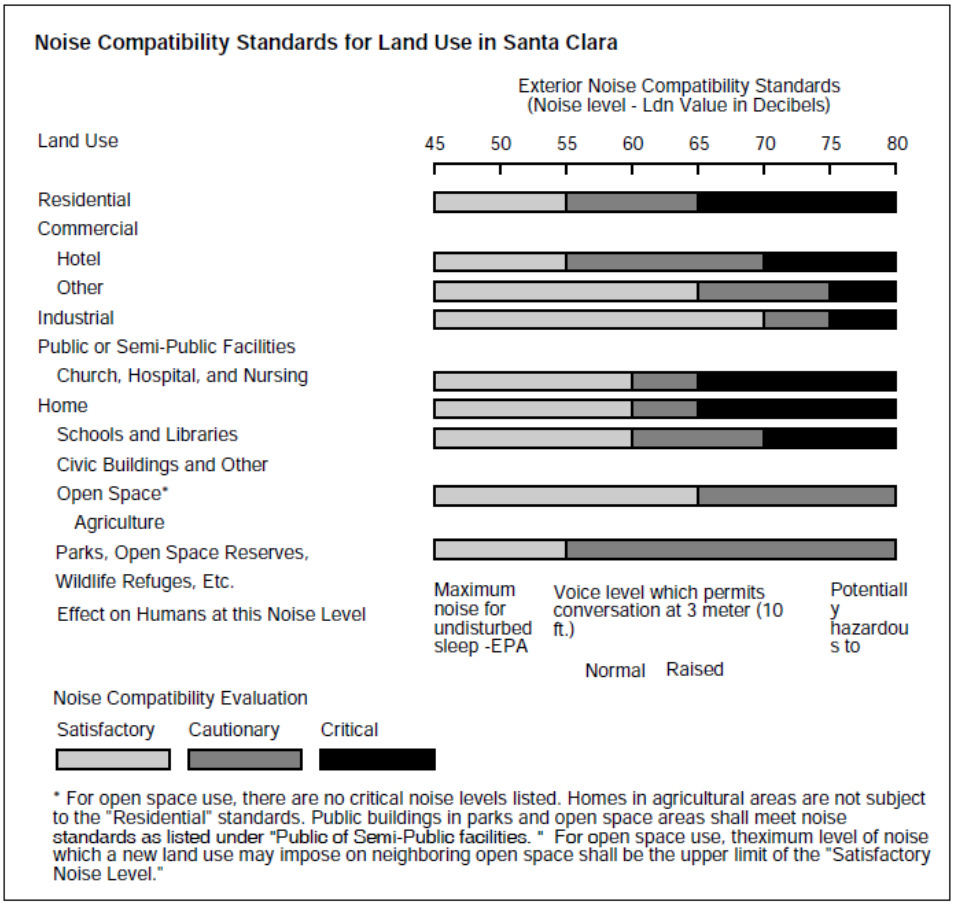
There are no state regulations related to noise that apply to the Proposed Project.

LOCAL

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Noise Element of the General Plan identifies noise and land use compatibility standards for various land uses. The land use compatibility table is reproduced in **Table 3** below:

TABLE 3: SANTA CLARA LAND USE COMPATIBILITY TABLE



Source : Santa Clara General Plan Noise Element.

The County's General Plan Noise Element also provides recommendations for maximum interior noise levels for various uses. These recommendations are reproduced in **Table 4** below:

TABLE 4: RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM INTERIOR NOISE LEVELS FOR INTERMITTENT NOISE

Descriptor	Use	dBA
Residential		45
Commercial	Hotel-Motel	45
	Executive Offices, Conference Rooms	55
	Staff Offices	60
	Restaurant, Markets, Retail Stores	60
	Sales, Secretarial	65
	Sports Arena, Bowling Alley, etc.	75
Industrial	Offices (same as above)	55-60
	Laboratory	60
	Machine shop, Assembly, and others	75
	Mineral Extraction	75
Public Facility	Concert Hall & Legitimate Theater	30
	Auditorium, Movie Theater & Church	45
	Hospital, Nursing Home & Firehouse	45
	School Classroom	50
	Library	50
	Other Public Buildings	55

Source: Santa Clara County General Plan

County of Santa Clara Municipal Code

The County of Santa Clara Zoning Ordinance, Section B11-152 (Table B11-152) establishes property line noise level standards for various land uses:

Sec. B11-152. - Exterior noise limits.

a) Maximum permissible sound levels by receiving land use.
   1) The noise standards for the various receiving land use categories as presented in Table B11-152 will apply to all property within any zoning district.
   2) No person may operate or cause to be operated any source of sound at any location within the unincorporated territory of the County or allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by the person, which causes the noise level when measured on any other property either incorporated or unincorporated, to exceed:
      a. The noise standard for that land use as specified in Table B11-152 for a cumulative period of more than 30 minutes in any hour; or
      b. The noise standard plus five dB for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour; or
      c. The noise standard plus ten dB for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour; or

d. The noise standard plus 15 dB for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour; or
e. The noise standard plus 20 dB or the maximum measured ambient, for any period of time.

3) If the measured ambient level exceeds that permissible within any of the first four noise limit categories above, the allowable noise exposure standard will be increased in five dB increments in each category as appropriate to encompass or reflect the ambient noise level. In the event the ambient noise level exceeds the fifth noise limit category, the maximum allowable noise level under the category will be increased to reflect the maximum ambient noise level.
4) If the noise measurement occurs on a property adjoining a different land use category, the noise level limit applicable to the lower land use category, plus five dB, will apply.
5) If for any reason the alleged offending noise source cannot be shutdown, the ambient noise must be estimated by performing a measurement in the same general area of the source but at a sufficient distance that the noise from the source is at least ten dB below the ambient in order that only the ambient level be measured. If the difference between the ambient and the noise source is five to ten dB, then the level of the ambient itself can be reasonably determined by subtracting a one-decibel correction to account for the contribution of the source.

b) Correction for character of sound. In the event the alleged offensive noise contains a steady, audible tone such as a whine, screech or hum, or contains music or speech conveying informational content, the standard limits set forth in Table B11-152 will be reduced by five dB.

TABLE 5: STATIONARY NOISE SOURCE NOISE STANDARDS

Receiving Land Use Category	Time Period	Noise Level (dBA)
One and Two-Family Residential	(10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	45 55
Multiple-Family Dwelling	(10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)	50
Residential Public Space	(7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	55
Commercial	(10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	60 65
Light Industrial	Any Time	70
Heavy Industrial	Any Time	75

Source: Santa Clara County Municipal Code

a) Maximum permissible dwelling interior sound levels:
1) The interior noise standards for multifamily residential dwellings as presented in Table B11-153 will apply, unless otherwise specifically indicated, within all dwellings.
2) No person will operate or cause to be operated within a dwelling unit any source of sound or allow creation of any noise which causes the noise level when measured inside a neighboring receiving dwelling unit to exceed:

a. The noise standard as specified in Table B11-153 for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour; or
b. The noise standard plus five dB for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour; or
c. The noise standard plus ten dB or the maximum measured ambient, for any period of time.

3) If the measured ambient level exceeds that permissible within any of the noise limit categories above, the allowable noise exposure standard will be increased in five-dB increments in each category as appropriate to reflect the ambient noise level.

b) Correction for character of sound. In the event the alleged offensive noise contains a steady, audible tone such as a whine, screech or hum, or contains music or speech conveying information content, the standard limits set forth in Table B11-153 will be reduced by five dB.

TABLE 6: MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DWELLING INTERIOR SOUND LEVELS

Receiving Land Use Category	Time Period	Noise Level (dBA)
Multifamily dwelling	(10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	35 45

Source: Santa Clara County Municipal Code

Summary of Santa Clara County Noise Level Standards

Table 5 shows the acceptable noise level standards that may be generated by stationary noise sources. The project may not generate noise levels greater than 55 dBA L_{50} during daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) hours and 45 dBA L_{50} during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours at the property line of the adjacent residential uses. The Noise Ordinance also establishes maximum noise level standards of 75 dBA L_{max} during daytime and 65 dBA L_{max} during nighttime.

EVALUATION OF PROJECT OPERATIONAL NOISE AT RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS

The primary noise source on the proposed project site would be parking lot circulation of trucks and automobiles. To predict noise emanating from the project site, Saxelby Acoustics conservatively estimated that all project activity would occur during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. This includes the arrival of up to 10 employee automobiles and the circulation and departure of 10 delivery trucks. Parking lot noise generation caused by trucks and automobiles is expected to produce noise levels no more than 20 dBA higher than the median (L_{50}) noise levels. The nighttime maximum noise level standard of 65 dBA L_{max} is 20 dBA higher than the nighttime median (L_{50}) noise level standard. Therefore, where the project complies with the nighttime L_{50} standard, the project will also comply with the nighttime L_{max} standard.

Based upon noise measurements conducted of vehicle movements in parking lots, the sound exposure level (SEL) for a single passenger vehicle is 71 dBA at a distance of 50 feet while the SEL of a tractor-trailer is 85 dBA at the same distance. Saxelby Acoustics used the SoundPLAN noise prediction model. Inputs to the model included sound power levels for the proposed vehicle circulation, existing and proposed buildings, terrain type, and locations of sensitive receptors. These predictions are made in accordance with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 9613-2:1996 (Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors). ISO 9613 is the most commonly used method for calculating exterior noise propagation. The results of this analysis are shown graphically on **Figure 3.**

As shown on **Figure 3**, the project is predicted to meet the County of Santa Clara nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) noise level standard of 45 dBA L_{50} with no additional noise control measures.

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project is predicted to comply with the Santa Clara County noise level standards with no additional noise control measures.

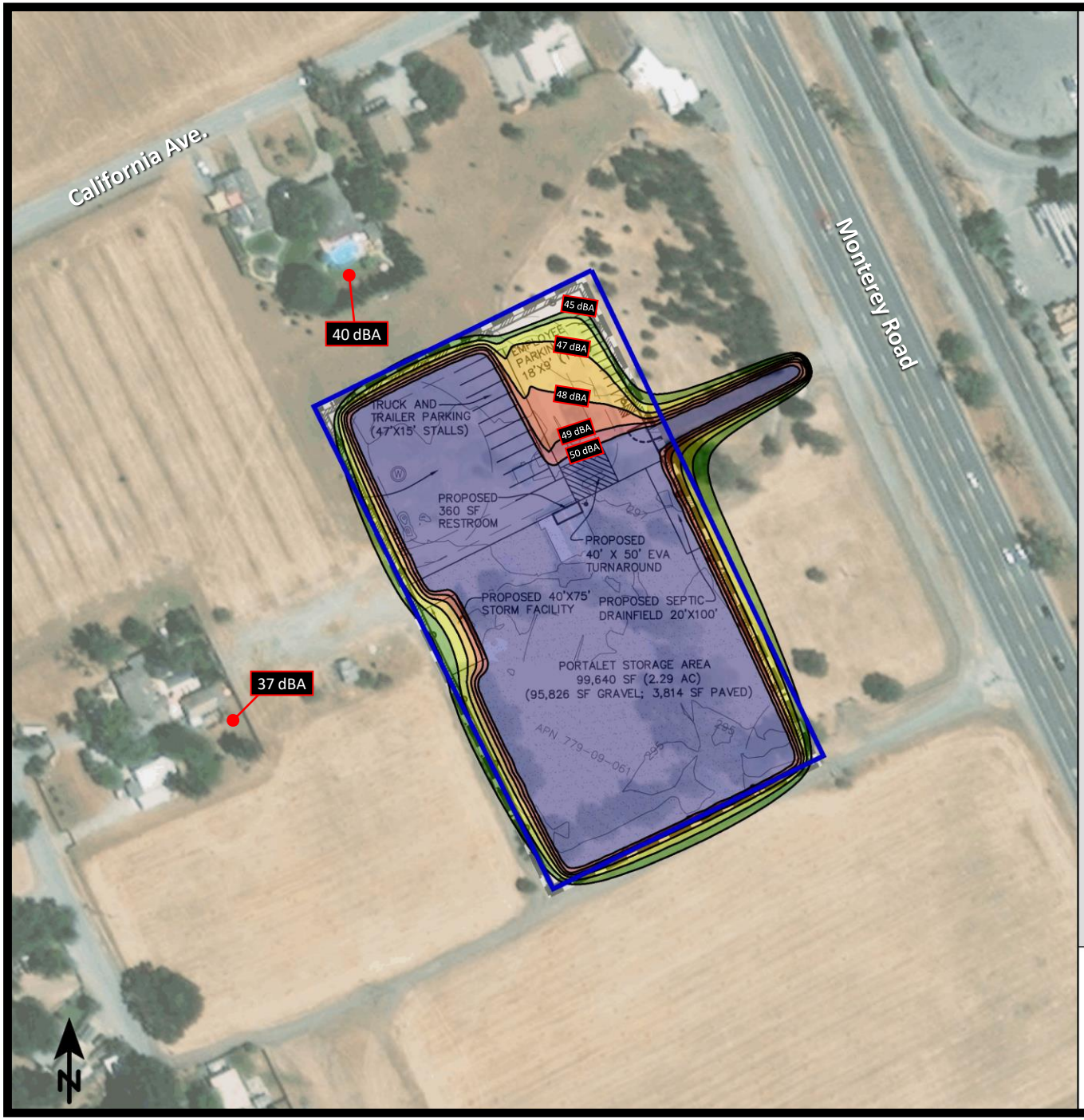


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Figure 3

Project Noise Contours (dBA L_{50})

Signs and symbols

Project Boundary

Levels in dB(A)

<= 45
45 - 46
46 - 47
47 - 48
48 - 49
49 - 50
> 50

1 : 1800

0 10 20 40 60 80 m

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Appendix A: Acoustical Terminology

Acoustics	The science of sound.
Ambient Noise	The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environmental noise study.
ASTC	Apparent Sound Transmission Class. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and correct for room reverberation. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Attenuation	The reduction of an acoustic signal.
A-Weighting	A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human response.
Decibel or dB	Fundamental unit of sound, A Bell is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bell.
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level. Defined as the 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7 - 10 p.m.) weighted by +5 dBA and nighttime hours weighted by +10 dBA.
DNL	See definition of Ldn.
IIC	Impact Insulation Class. An integer-number rating of how well a building floor attenuates impact sounds, such as footsteps. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Frequency	The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz (Hz).
Ldn	Day/Night Average Sound Level. Similar to CNEL but with no evening weighting.
Leq	Equivalent or energy-averaged sound level.
Lmax	The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.
L(n)	The sound level exceeded a described percentile over a measurement period. For instance, an hourly L50 is the sound level exceeded 50% of the time during the one-hour period.
Loudness	A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.
NIC	Noise Isolation Class. A rating of the noise reduction between two spaces. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and no correction for room reverberation.
NNIC	Normalized Noise Isolation Class. Similar to NIC but includes a correction for room reverberation.
Noise	Unwanted sound.
NRC	Noise Reduction Coefficient. NRC is a single-number rating of the sound-absorption of a material equal to the arithmetic mean of the sound-absorption coefficients in the 250, 500, 1000, and 2,000 Hz octave frequency bands rounded to the nearest multiple of 0.05. It is a representation of the amount of sound energy absorbed upon striking a particular surface. An NRC of 0 indicates perfect reflection; an NRC of 1 indicates perfect absorption.
RT60	The time it takes reverberant sound to decay by 60 dB once the source has been removed.
Sabin	The unit of sound absorption. One square foot of material absorbing 100% of incident sound has an absorption of 1 Sabin.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level. SEL is a rating, in decibels, of a discrete event, such as an aircraft flyover or train pass by, that compresses the total sound energy into a one-second event.
SPC	Speech Privacy Class. SPC is a method of rating speech privacy in buildings. It is designed to measure the degree of speech privacy provided by a closed room, indicating the degree to which conversations occurring within are kept private from listeners outside the room.
STC	Sound Transmission Class. STC is an integer rating of how well a building partition attenuates airborne sound. It is widely used to rate interior partitions, ceilings/floors, doors, windows and exterior wall configurations. The STC rating is typically used to rate the sound transmission of a specific building element when tested in laboratory conditions where flanking paths around the assembly don't exist. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
Threshold of Hearing	The lowest sound that can be perceived by the human auditory system, generally considered to be 0 dB for persons with perfect hearing.
Threshold of Pain	Approximately 120 dB above the threshold of hearing.
Impulsive	Sound of short duration, usually less than one second, with an abrupt onset and rapid decay.
Simple Tone	Any sound which can be judged as audible as a single pitch or set of single pitches.

Appendix B: Continuous Ambient Noise Measurement Results

Appendix B1: Continuous Noise Monitoring Results

Site: LT-1
Project: NWC #5 Honey Bucket
Location: South of Project Site
Coordinates: 37.0899756°, -121.6151078°
Meter: LDL 820-1
Calibrator: CAL200

Date	Time	Measured Level, dBA			
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{50}	L_{90}
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	0:00	52	63	50	46
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	1:00	57	86	48	44
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	2:00	57	86	47	45
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	3:00	50	63	49	46
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	4:00	57	67	56	53
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	5:00	59	70	58	55
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	6:00	62	73	61	58
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	7:00	63	73	63	60
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	8:00	59	74	56	54
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	9:00	54	65	54	52
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	10:00	54	63	53	52
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	11:00	54	64	54	51
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	12:00	53	67	52	50
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	13:00	55	65	55	53
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	14:00	57	83	54	52
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	15:00	55	72	54	52
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	16:00	56	70	56	53
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	17:00	60	80	58	55
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	18:00	57	72	56	53
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	19:00	56	70	55	53
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	20:00	56	68	55	52
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	21:00	58	76	54	51
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	22:00	56	74	53	51
Wednesday, February 9, 2022	23:00	60	89	51	48

Statistics	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Day Average	58	71	55	53
Night Average	58	74	53	49
Day Low	53	63	52	50
Day High	63	83	63	60
Night Low	50	63	47	44
Night High	62	89	61	58
Ldn	64	Day %		62
CNEL	64	Night %		38