

NOISE IMPACT STUDY - Project: 21354.00

## **Proposed Industrial Development** 282a Highway 5 St. George

County of Brant, Ontario

Prepared for:

JRI Architects

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December 22, 2021

**Revision History** 

Version	Description	Author	Reviewed	Date
	Initial Report	BL	DF	December 22, 2021

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## **Executive Summary**

Aercoustics Engineering Limited has been retained by JRI Architects to prepare a Noise Impact Study to support an application for Site Plan Approval for a proposed Industrial Warehouse in the County of Brant, Ontario.

The proposed development is to be located on the south side of Highway 5 in Brant, Ontario and will consist of two industrial warehouses ("Building 1" and "Building 2"). The location of the proposed facility as well as the nearby noise-sensitive receptors are shown in Figure 1.

Facility operations will include regular truck deliveries including idling at the loading bay as well as rooftop mechanical equipment servicing the storage area and associated offices. Figure 2 shows the proposed development and location of the stationary noise sources.

The purpose of this study was to assess the existing and future noise environment in the development area and to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on nearby noise-sensitive receptors. The predicted impact on noise-sensitive receptors has been calculated in accordance with the noise guidelines of the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) publication NPC-300 "Stationery and Transportation Sources – Approval and Planning" (August 2013).

Based on the analysis discussed herein and summarized in Table 5, the predicted sound levels at the noise-sensitive receptors will not exceed the sound level limits specified in NPC-300 with noise mitigation measures as detailed in Section 4. These noise controls include an acoustic barrier. Further, the proposed facility operations are understood to comply with the County of Brant noise by-law, BY-LAW NO. 185-00.



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**Site Plan Drawings** 

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#### 1 Introduction

Aercoustics Engineering Limited (Aercoustics) has been retained by JRI Architects to prepare a Noise Impact Study (NIS) to support an application for Site Plan Approval (SPA) for proposed Industrial Warehouses ("Building 1" and "Building 2") in the County of Brant, Ontario.

The purpose of this study was to assess the noise impact from the stationary sources in the proposed development on the noise-sensitive receptors in the area. This report considered the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) guideline NPC-300 "Stationary and Transportation Sources – Approval and Planning" (August 2013) and the County of Brant noise by-law, BY-LAW NO. 185-00.

The proposed Industrial Warehouse development is to be located on the south side of Highway 5 in the County of Brant, Ontario and will consist of two warehouse buildings and associated parking areas. This study was based on the following sit-specific documents and drawings prepared by JRI Architects, which have been included in Appendix A:

- Site plan, dated August 17, 2021;
- Section Elevation drawings, dated September 2021 and revised November 2, 2021; and
- Grading Concept drawing, received November 29, 2021

Surrounding land uses include similar warehousing and industrial uses immediately adjacent the subject site, agricultural zoned lands with single detached dwellings, as well as rural lands zoned to allow residential uses to the north and west.

Figure 1 provides a key plan showing the development location and the surrounding area. Figure 2 shows the proposed development and location of the stationary noise sources.

#### 2 Guidelines and Criteria

Sound levels are assessed at the noise-sensitive receptors around the site which are predicted to experience the highest sound impact from the proposed facility. A determination of compliance with the relevant sound level limits at these worst-case locations reflects compliance at noise-sensitive receptors located further away, as sound levels decrease with distance from the source.

The MECP guidelines require consideration of outdoor points of reception in backyards, such as the existing residential units to the north of the development. Receptors representing these outdoor points of reception have been considered in this study and are represented with a "g" at the end of the Receptor ID. The height and location of the receptors have been selected in accordance with NPC-300. The receptors considered in this study are detailed further in Table 1.



Table 1: Receptor Location Summary

Receptor ID	Description	Location <sup>1</sup>						
R01	Existing 1-storey dwelling	80 m north						
R02	Existing 1-storey dwelling	80 m north						
R03	Existing 2-storey dwelling	50 m north						
R03g	Outdoor Receptor for R03	30 m north						
R04	Existing 2-storey dwelling	50 m north						
R04g	Outdoor Receptor for R04	25 m north						
405	Existing 2-storey dwelling	60 m north						
R05g	Outdoor Receptor for R05	25 m north						
R06	Existing 1-storey dwelling	20 m west						
R06g	Outdoor Receptor for R06	20 m west						
R07	Existing 1-storey dwelling	20 m east						
R07g	Outdoor Receptor for R07	20 m east						
R08	Existing 1-storey dwelling	65 m north						
R08g	Outdoor Receptor for R08	45 m north						
R09	Existing 2-storey dwelling	45 m north						
R10	Existing 1-storey dwelling	95 m northeast						
R11	Existing 1-storey dwelling	105 m northeast						
R12	Existing 1-storey dwelling	130 m northeast						
R13	Existing 2-storey dwelling	130 m southeast						
R13g	Outdoor Receptor for R13	130 m southeast						
R14	Existing 1-storey dwelling	490 m west						
R15	Existing 1-storey dwelling	490 m west						
R16	Existing 1-storey dwelling	450 m west						

<sup>1 –</sup> Distances from receptor to closest stationary source; directions from source to receiver.

The noise level limits pertaining to stationary noise sources have been established based on the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP) publication NPC-300. For sound from a stationary source, the sound level limit at a point of reception, expressed in terms of the one-hour equivalent sound level ( $L_{eq}$ -1hr), is the higher of the applicable exclusion limit value given in Table 2, or the background sound level for that point of reception.

Sound Level Sound Level Sound Level Exclusion Exclusion Exclusion Exclusion Time of Day Limit\* Limit\* Limit\* Limit\* Class 1 Area Class 2 Area Class 3 Area Class 4 Area Outdoor Points of Reception Day (07:00 to 19:00) 50 dBA 50 dBA 45 dBA 55 dBA Evening (19:00 to 23:00) 50 dBA 45 dBA 55 dBA 40 dBA Plane of Window of Noise Sensitive Spaces 50 dBA Day (07:00 to 19:00) 50 dBA 45 dBA 60 dBA 50 dBA 50 dBA Evening (19:00 to 23:00) 40 dBA 60 dBA Night (23:00 to 07:00) 45 dBA 45 dBA 40 dBA 55 dBA

Table 2: Noise Exclusion Limits - Stationary Noise Sources - Classes 1, 2, 3, and 4

The applicable MECP sound level limit is determined by the exclusion limit listed above or the minimum hourly equivalent background sound level, whichever is higher. It is not expected that the background sound level will increase the sound level limit above the noise exclusion limits for the receptors in this study.

The proposed site and lands to the north and west are considered MECP Class 2 areas. In a Class 2 area, the background sound level during the daytime (07:00 to 19:00) are defined by man-made sources; in this case, noise is generated primarily by road traffic on Highway 5. Sound levels at evening time (19:00 to 23:00) and nighttime (23:00 to 07:00) are primarily defined by the natural environment and infrequent human activity. The dwelling to the southeast of the development identified by receptor R13 is considered an MECP Class 3 area, where the daytime, evening, and nighttime sound levels are dominated by the natural environment and infrequent human activity.

The noise-sensitive receptors and associated sound level limits are outlined in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Applicable Sound Level Limits

Document ID	Applicable Sound Level Limit (dBA)							
Receptor ID	Daytime <sup>1</sup>	Evening <sup>1</sup>	Nighttime <sup>1</sup>					
R01-R12	50	50	45					
R03g-R08g	50	45	-					
R13	45	40	40					
R13g	45	40	-					
R14-R16	50	50	45					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> – Daytime (07:00 – 19:00), Evening (19:00 – 23:00), Nighttime (23:00 – 07:00)



<sup>\*</sup>or the minimum existing hourly background sound level Leg, whichever is higher

## 3 Stationary Noise Sources

The stationary noise source prediction model was generated using Datakustik's CadnaA Noise Prediction Software. This model is based on established noise prediction methods outlined in the ISO 9613-2 standard "Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors — Part 2: General method of calculation". Noise levels were predicted using conditions of downwind propagation, generally with hard ground in paved areas or bodies of water.

This assessment was based on the facility operating 24 hours per day. For the sake of conservatism and operational flexibility, a worst-case daytime, evening, and nighttime operating scenario have been modelled using the truck counts shown in Table 4. In actuality, the total truck volumes active at the site may fall below those considered in this study. Truck movements were modelled conservatively by considering two scenarios. In each scenario the full count of trucks outlined in Table 4 was modelled travelling around each of Building 1 (Figures 3a, 4a) and Building 2 (Figure 3b, 4b). In practice, truck traffic will be distributed between both buildings representing a lower noise impact than was considered in this study.

It is assumed that regular truck idling will be kept to a minimum such that the contribution can be considered acoustically insignificant. Refrigerated trucks were modelled to idle for 30 minutes per delivery.

Table 4: Worst-case truck counts

Truck Type	Daytime (07:00-19:00)	Evening (19:00-23:00)	Nighttime (23:00-7:00)		
Regular Trucks*	80	20	20		
Refrigerated Trucks	20	10	10		

<sup>\*</sup>One refrigerated truck is acoustically equivalent to two regular trucks; higher volumes of regular trucks are permissible provided that a lower volume of refrigerated trucks are used, at a 2:1 ratio. Refrigerated truck counts should not exceed the given values.

The use of shunt trucks to relocate empty trailers is not planned. Operation of rooftop mechanical equipment was based on an assumed duty cycle of 50% at nighttime and in the evening (19:00 - 07:00) and 100% during the daytime (07:00 - 19:00).

#### 4 Summary of Noise Control Recommendations

This report has been prepared in accordance with the MECP Guidelines which were the base for establishing the noise level limits, predicting the noise impact of the proposed facility, as well as recommendations of the noise controls. Some noise mitigation is required for this development and the recommendations are discussed below.

An acoustic barrier is required along the north side of the property in order for the noise impact at receptors R01 to R09 to fall below the sound level limits. This study is based on



the grading plan and section elevations provided by JRI Architects, dated November 2, 2021, which have been included in Appendix A. The barrier is located on both sides of the entrance corridor as shown in Figure 5, with a total length of 215 m to the west of the corridor and 240 m to the east of the corridor. The height of this barrier must be 2.2 m, with the base of the barrier situated atop the proposed retaining wall along the entrance corridor, and atop the existing topography running east and west of the south end of the entrance corridor, as shown in Figure 5.

The provided retaining wall (maximum height of approximately 5 m) forms an integral part of the noise control design. The noise sources were modelled with a final ground elevation of 256.7 m. Significant changes to the site topography compared to what is shown in Appendix A could result in ineffective attenuation from the proposed barriers.

Table 5 below provides the results of the maximum noise predictions at nearby noise-sensitive receptors based on a worst-case operating scenario including mitigation measures for the proposed development.

Table 5: Maximum Predicted Sound Levels at Nearby Noise-Sensitive Receptors

Table 3. Waxiiffuff Fredicted 30th Levels at Nearby Noise-Sensitive Neceptors								
Receptor	Time Period <sup>1</sup>	Predicted Noise Impact (dBA)	Sound Level Limit (dBA)	Compliance (Yes/No)				
	Day	44	50	Yes				
R01	Evening	40	50	Yes				
	Night	40	45	Yes				
	Day	43	50	Yes				
R02	Evening	40	50	Yes				
	Night	40	45	Yes				
	Day	49	50	Yes				
R03	Evening	45	50	Yes				
	Night	45	45	Yes				
	Day	48	50	Yes				
R03g	Evening	44	45	Yes				
	Night	-	-	Yes				
	Day	48	50	Yes				
R04	Evening	45	50	Yes				
	Night	45	45	Yes				
	Day	47	50	Yes				
R04g	Evening	44	45	Yes				
	Night	-	-	Yes				



Receptor	Time Period <sup>1</sup>	Predicted Noise Impact (dBA)	Sound Level Limit (dBA)	Compliance (Yes/No)
	Day	49	50	Yes
R05	Evening	45	50	Yes
	Night	45	45	Yes
	Day	48	50	Yes
R05g	Evening	44	45	Yes
	Night	-	-	Yes
	Day	48	50	Yes
R06	Evening	44	50	Yes
	Night	44	45	Yes
	Day	49	50	Yes
R06g	Evening	45	45	Yes
	Night	-	-	Yes
	Day	49	50	Yes
R07	Evening	45	50	Yes
	Night	45	45	Yes
	Day	49	50	Yes
R07g	Evening	45	45	Yes
	Night	-	-	Yes
	Day	45	50	Yes
R08	Evening	41	50	Yes
	Night	41	45	Yes
	Day	47	50	Yes
R08g	Evening	43	45	Yes
	Night	-	-	Yes
	Day	46	50	Yes
R09	Evening	42	50	Yes
	Night	42	45	Yes
	Day	43	50	Yes
R10	Evening	39	50	Yes
	Night	39	45	Yes
D44	Day	42	50	Yes
R11	Evening	38	50	Yes



Receptor	Time Period <sup>1</sup>	Predicted Noise Impact (dBA)	Sound Level Limit (dBA)	Compliance (Yes/No)
	Night	38	45	Yes
	Day	41	50	Yes
R12	Evening	38	50	Yes
	Night	38	45	Yes
	Day	43	45	Yes
R13	Evening	40	40	Yes
	Night	40	40	Yes
	Day	41	45	Yes
R13g	Evening	37	40	Yes
	Night	-	-	Yes
	Day	32	50	Yes
R14	Evening	29	50	Yes
	Night	29	45	Yes
	Day	33	50	Yes
R15	Evening	29	50	Yes
	Night	29	45	Yes
	Day	34	50	Yes
R16	Evening	31	50	Yes
	Night	31 5	45	Yes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> – Daytime (07:00 – 19:00), Evening (19:00 – 23:00), Nighttime (23:00 – 07:00)

Per Table 5 above, the applicable MECP sound level limits are not exceeded at any of the noise-sensitive receptors most closely situated to the proposed development. Accordingly, the noise impact of the facility is predicted to meet the sound level limits at nearby receptors with implementation of the noise control measures described above. Figures 3a and 3b illustrate the predicted nighttime noise impact contours for each worst-case scenario at a height of 1.5 m (approximate height at first storey window). Figures 4a and 4b illustrate the predicted nighttime noise impact contours for each worst-case scenario at a height of 4.5 m (approximate height at second storey window).

#### 5 Conclusion

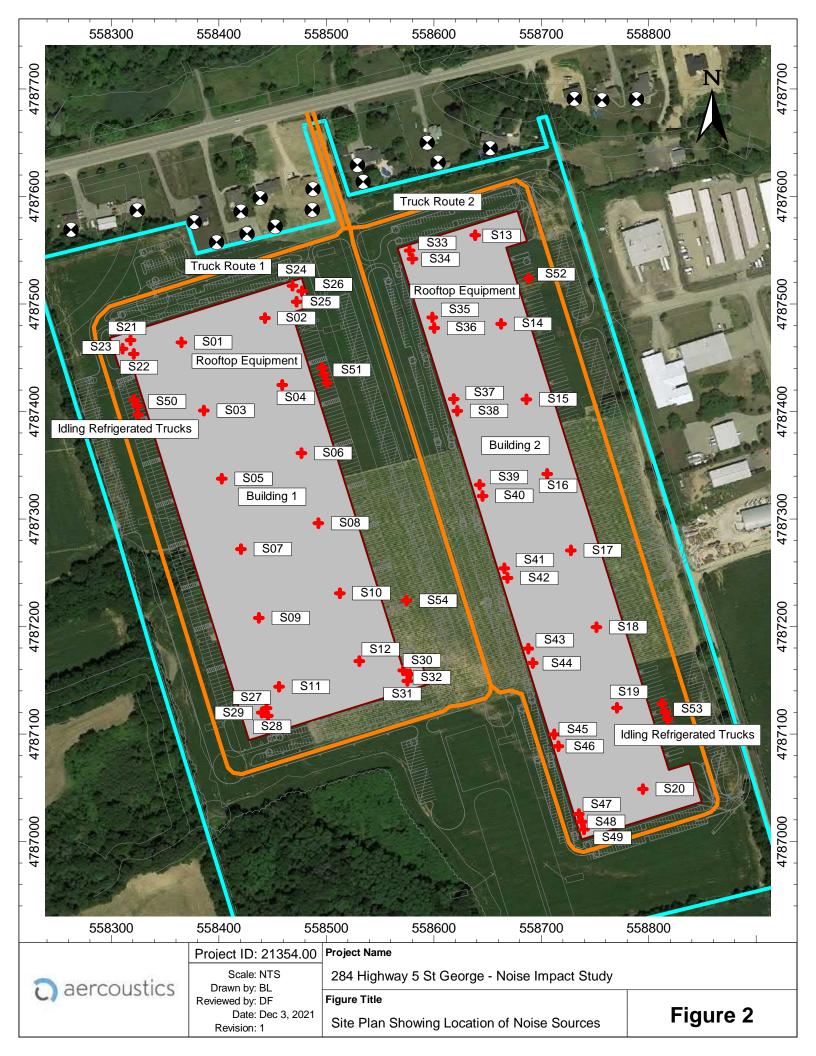
Aercoustics Engineering Limited was retained by JRI Architects to prepare a Noise Impact Study to support an application for Site Plan Approval for proposed Industrial Warehouse developments in the County of Brant, Ontario.

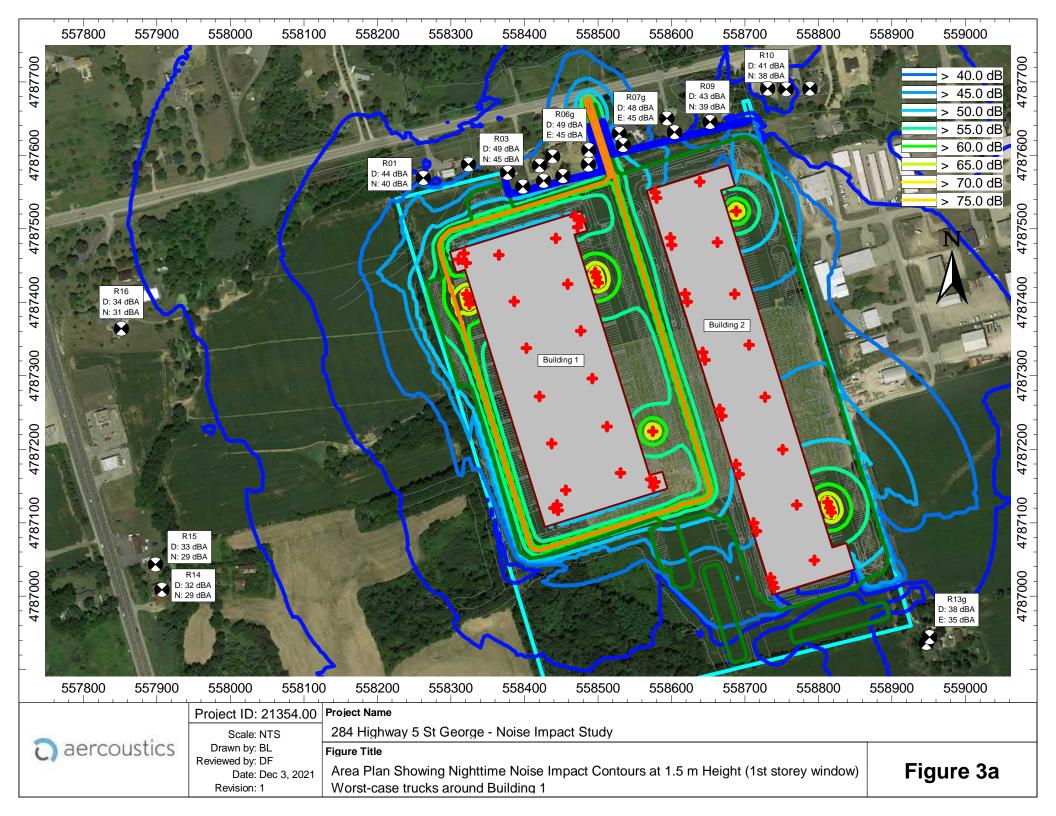
Based on the information available, the conclusions of this report are accurate as of the date it was signed and sealed. This report and associated calculations underwent a comprehensive internal review process to ensure minimization of errors and omissions.

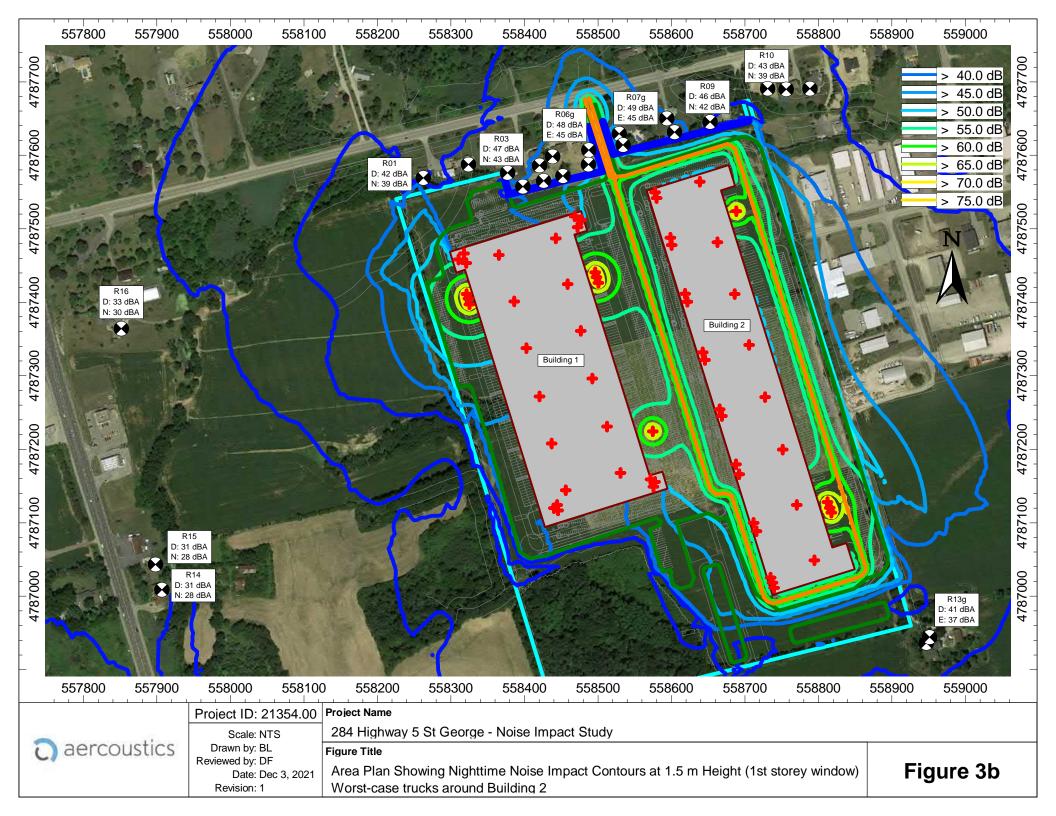
The sound levels at the nearby noise-sensitive receptors are predicted to comply with the noise guidelines of the MECP.

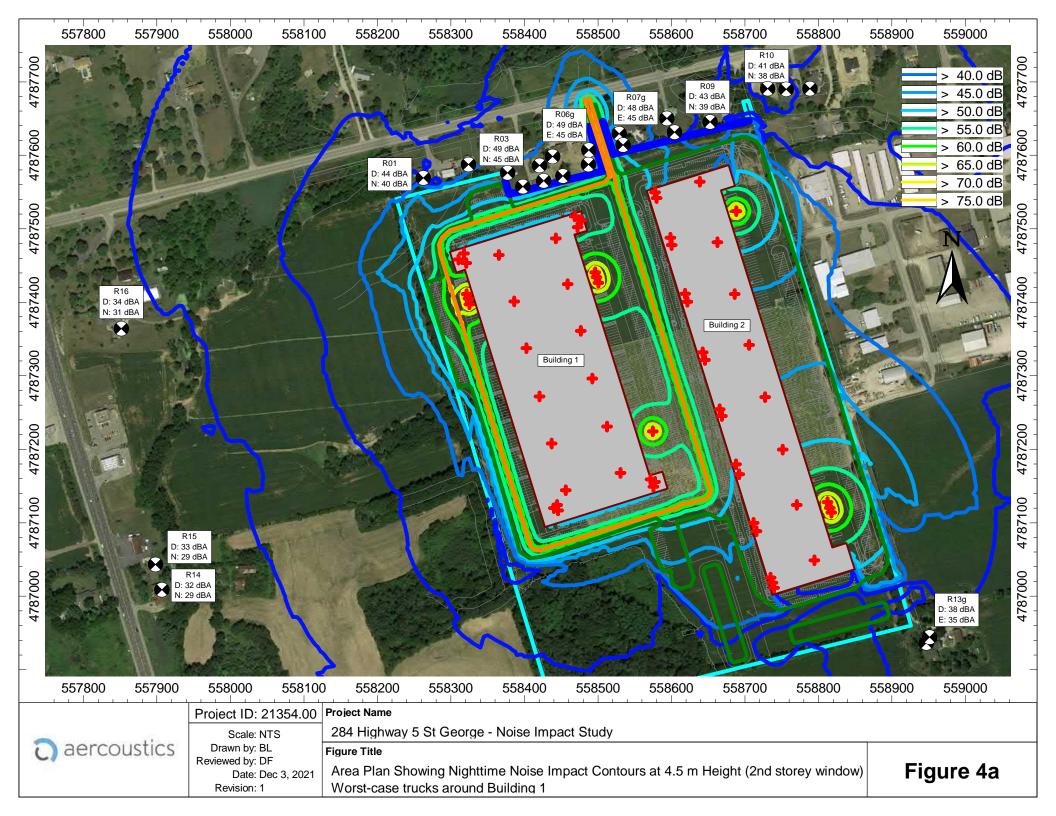


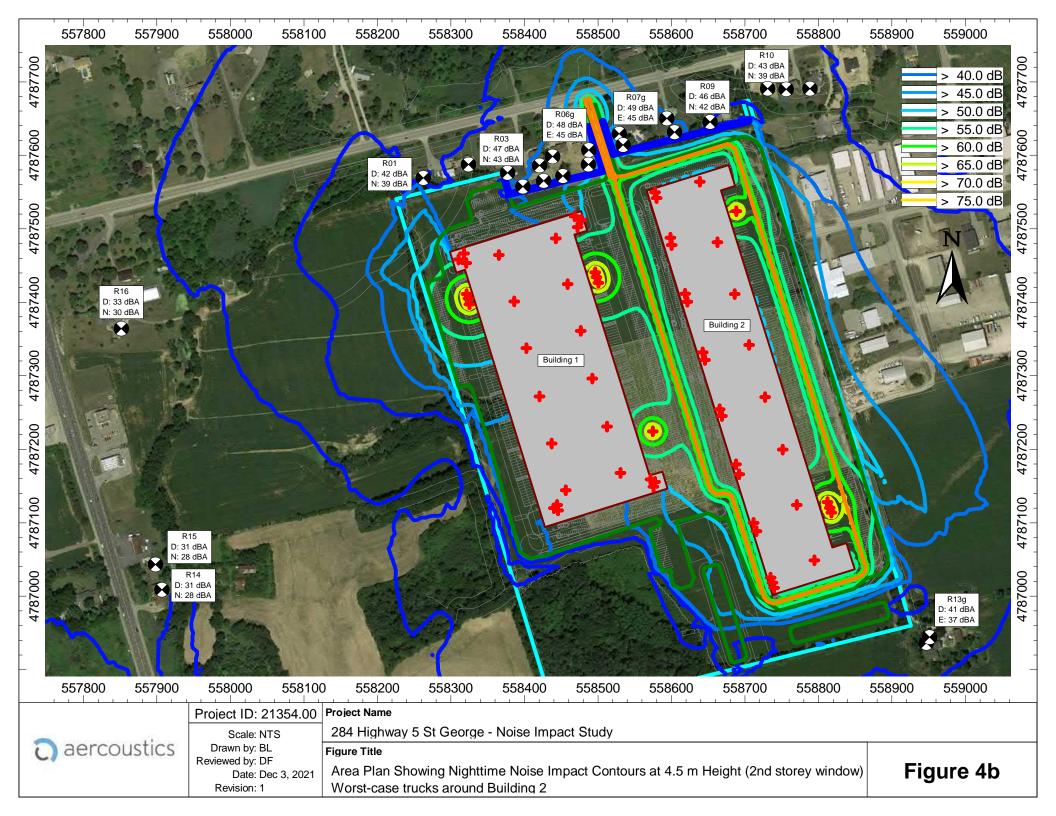


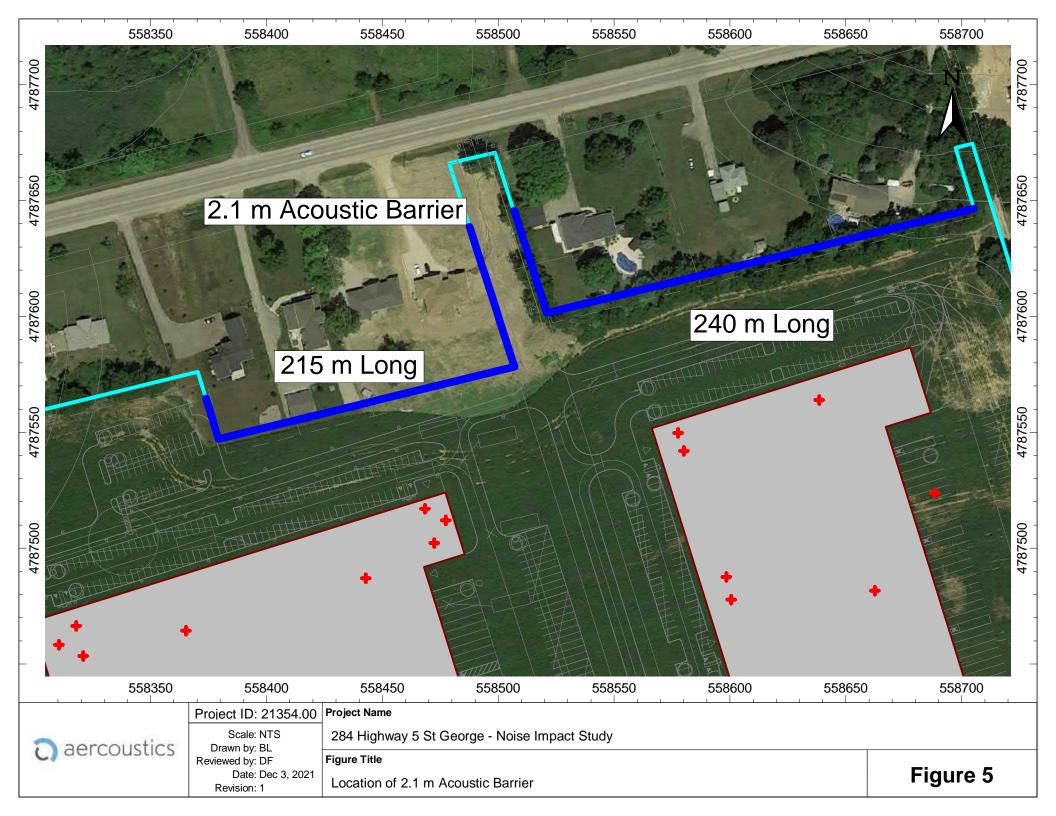




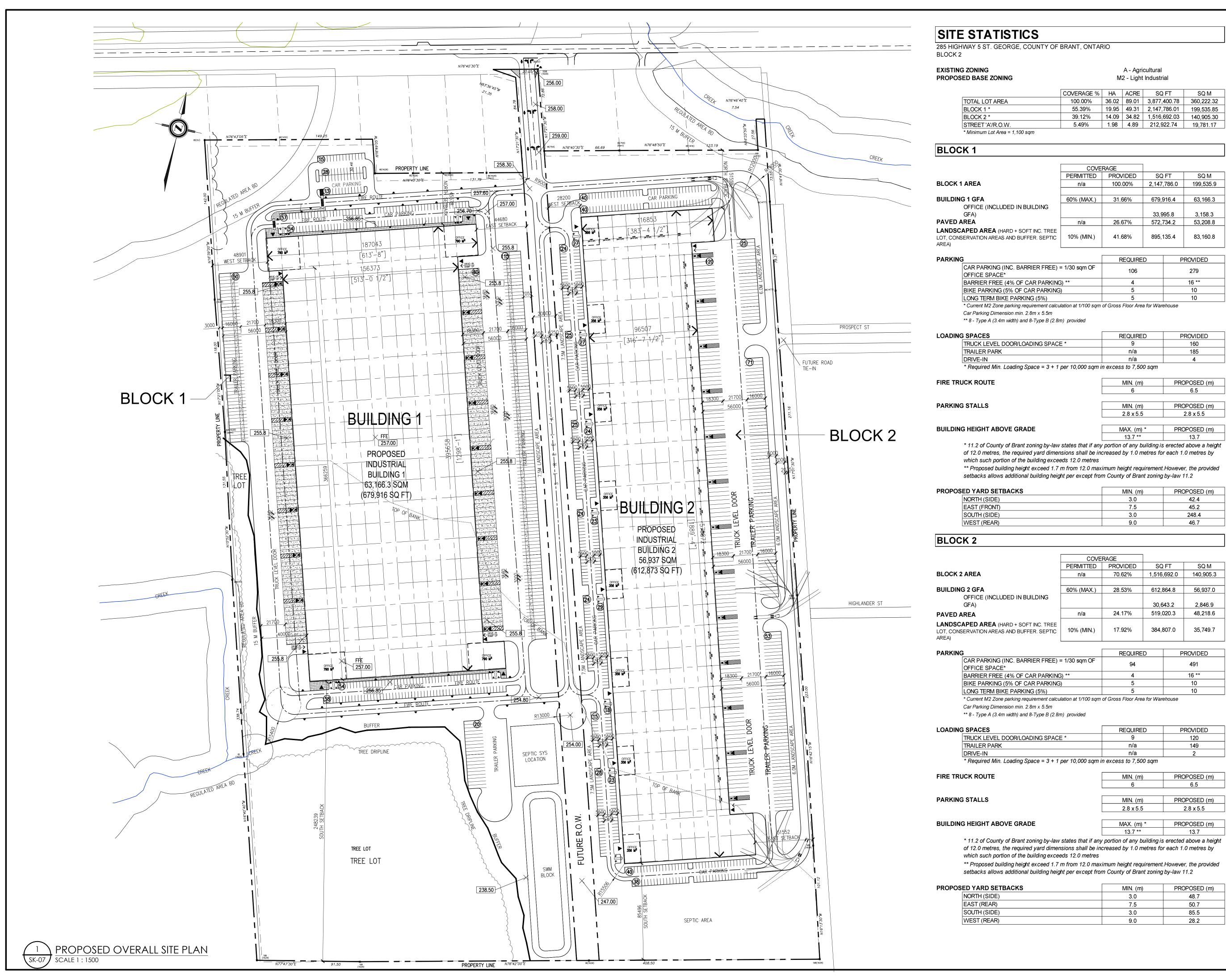


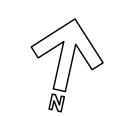






**Appendix A**Site Plan Drawings





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4 PRINCE GEORGE DRIVE ETOBICOKE, ONTARIO M9A1X8



185 The West Mall, Suite 860 Toronto, ON M9C 5L

ROJECT

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 285 HWY 5 ST GEORGE,

COUNTY OF BRANT, ON

DRAWING TITLE

OVERALL SITE PLAN

DRAWN MS

CHECKED JR

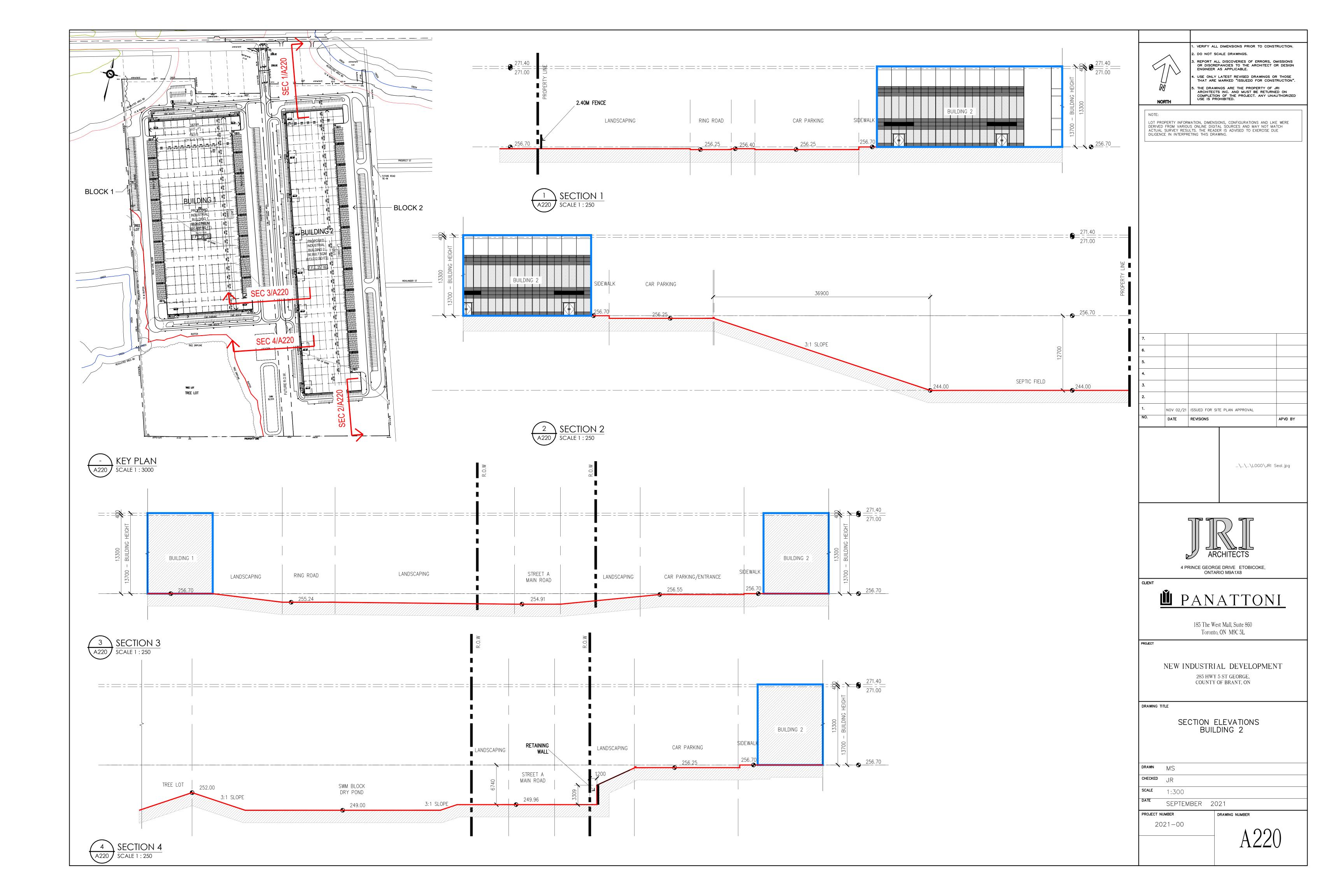
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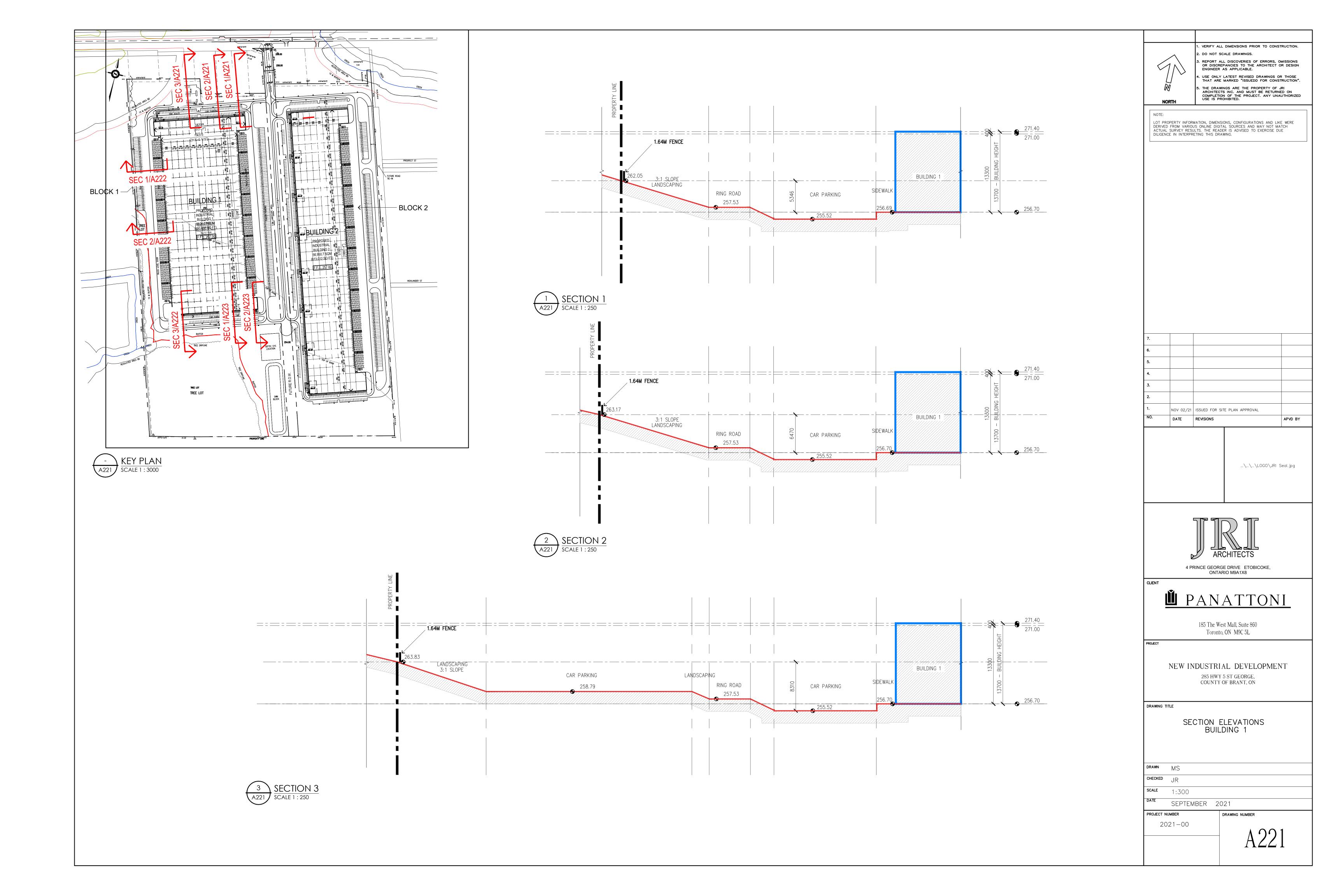
DATE SEPTEMBER 2021

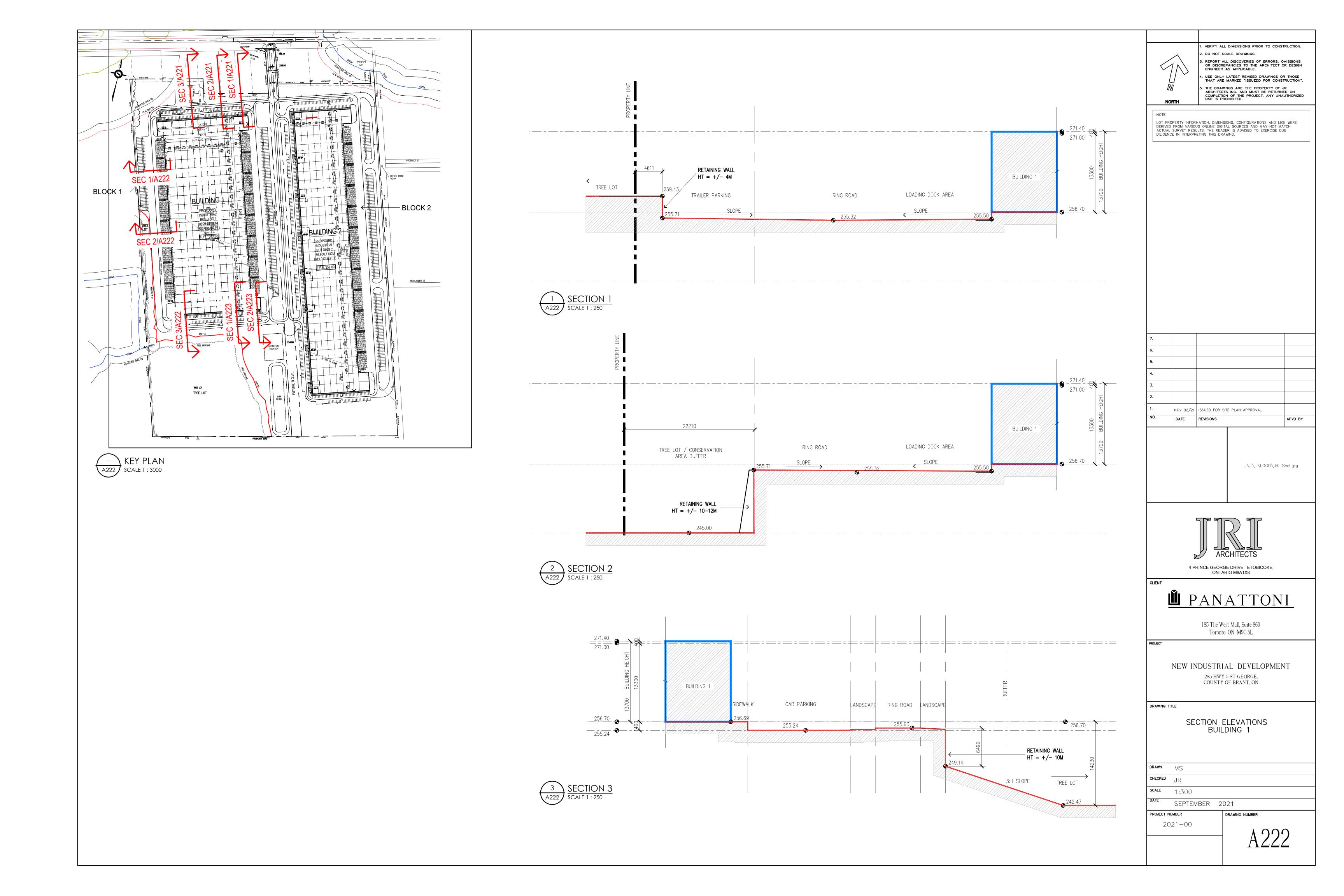
PROJECT NUMBER 2021-00

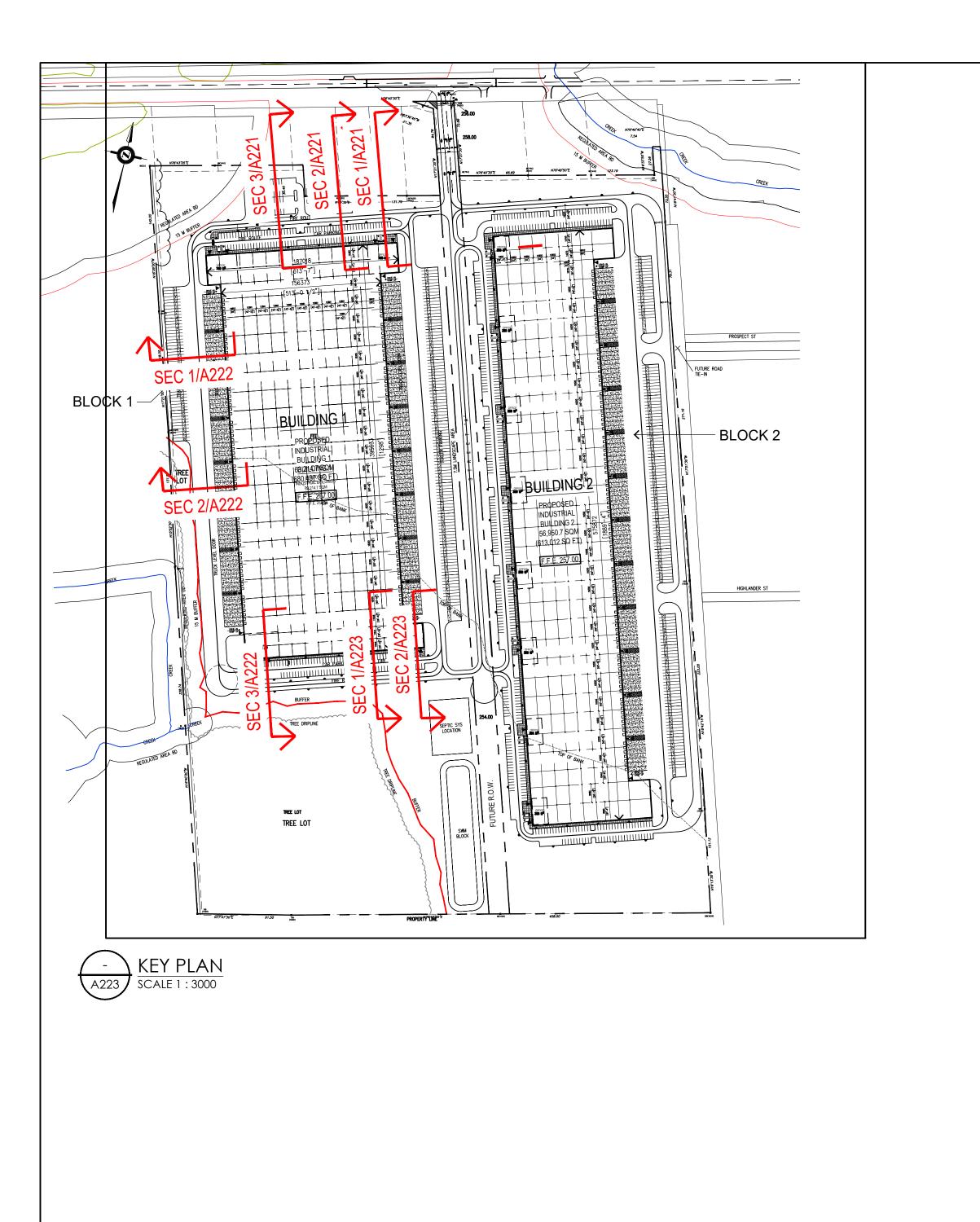
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SP101

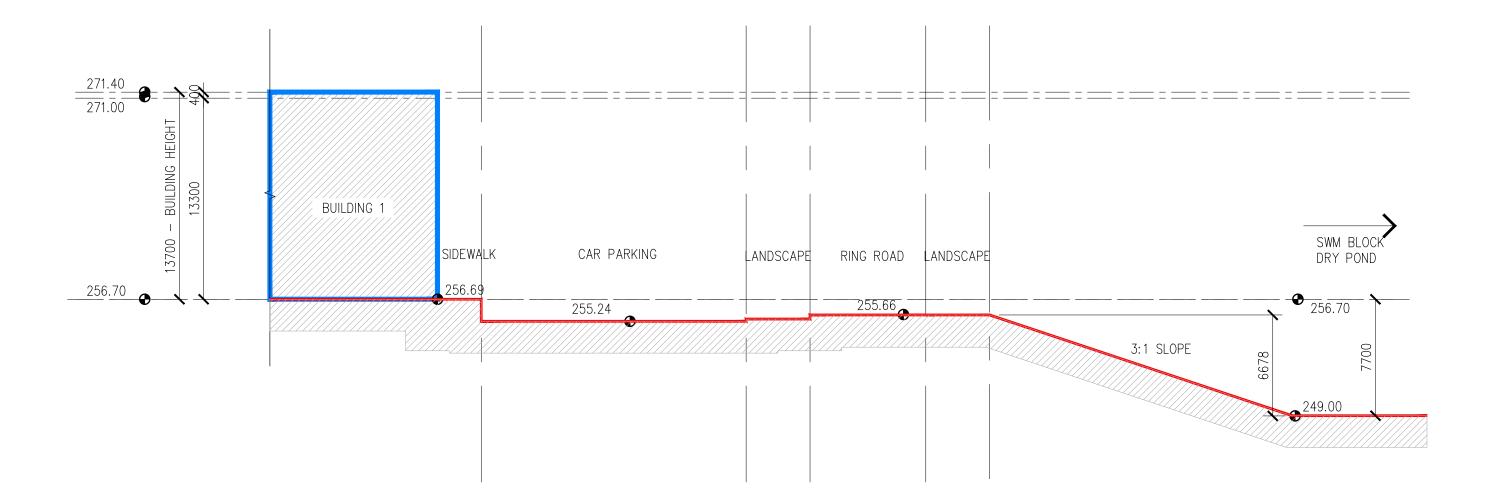
















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NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	APVD BY
1.	NOV 02/21	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL	
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4 PRINCE GEORGE DRIVE ETOBICOKE, ONTARIO M9A1X8



185 The West Mall, Suite 860 Toronto, ON M9C 5L

PROJECT

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
285 HWY 5 ST GEORGE,
COUNTY OF BRANT, ON

DRAWING TITLE

SECTION ELEVATIONS BUILDING 1

DRAWN MS

CHECKED JR

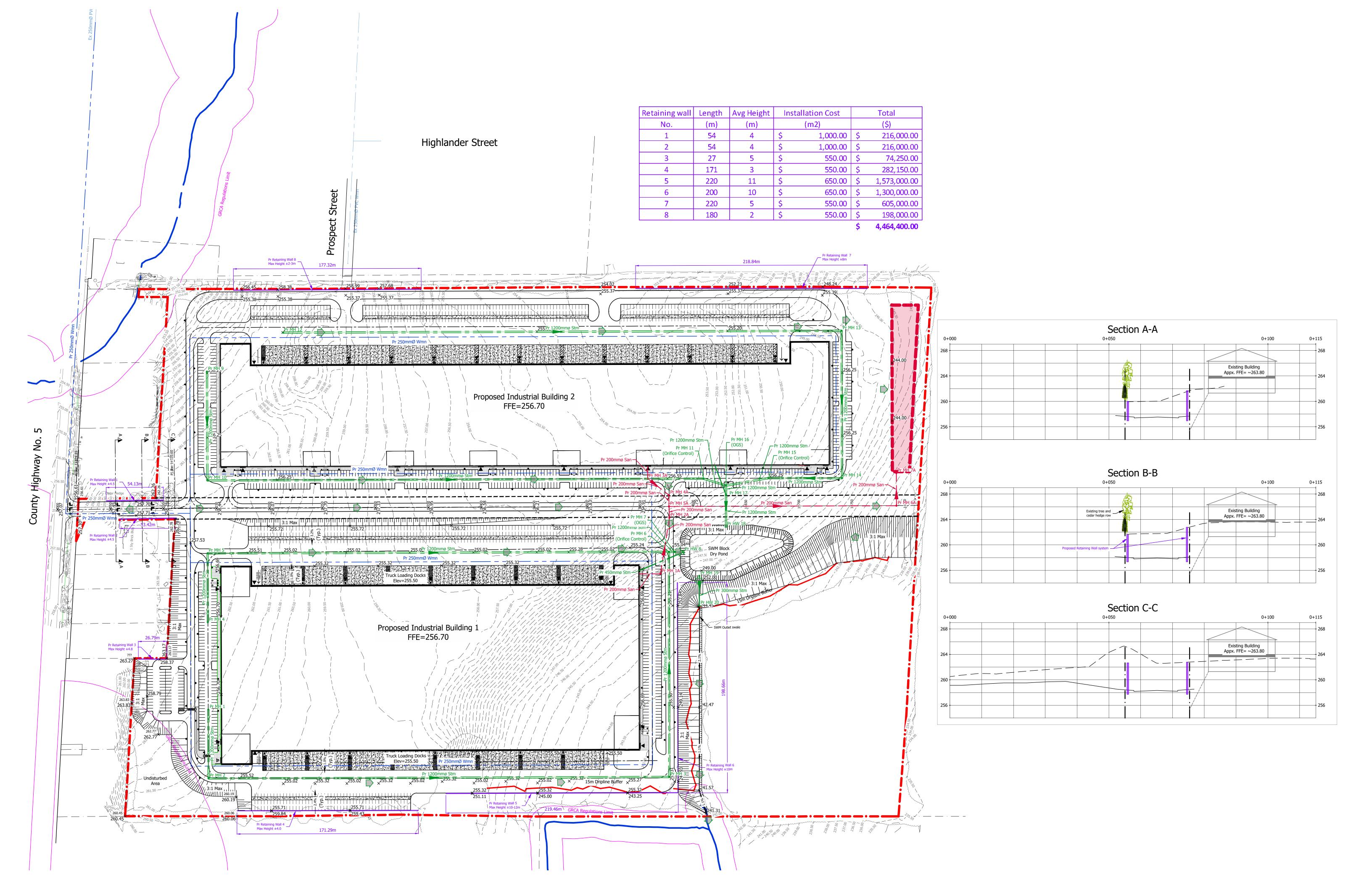
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DATE SEPTEMBER 2021

PROJECT NUMBER
2021-00

DRAWING NUMBER

A223



# Appendix B

Sound Power Data

## **Sound Power Data**

	Source		Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)						Overall Level		
Source ID	Description	63	12 5	25 0	50 0	1000	2000	4000	8000	dBA	dB
S01 – S20	Rooftop Unit DFIAH	64	73	79	83	84	79	73	65	88	102
S21 – S49	Rooftop Unit HVAC	60	73	77	80	82	80	76	72	86	100
S50 – S54	Refrigerated Truck Idle	10 0	10 0	92	91	94	92	88	78	98	109
T01, T02	Regular Truck	97	10 1	10 0	97	93	90	83	76	99	106
T01_ref, T02_ref	Refrigerated Truck	10 8	10 6	10 4	99	96	96	91	85	103	111

# **End of Report**